

# **MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

## **BEKWAI MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY**

### **ANNUAL COMPOSITE PROGRESS REPORT 2016**

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACPR	Annual Composite Progress Report
BAC	Business Advisory Centre
CHPS	Community-Based Health Planning Services
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
DDF	District Development Facility
UDG	Urban Development Grant
ECG	Electricity Company of Ghana
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FOAT	Functional Organizational Assessment Tool
GoG	Government of Ghana
GSGDA	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
L.I	Legislative Instrument
LAP	Land Administration Project
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MPCU	Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
MTDPF	Medium Term Development Policy Framework
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organisation
PWD's	Persons with Disabilities

STD's  
SNPAS

Sexually Transmitted Diseases  
Street Naming and Property Addressing System

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Background**

The year 2016 marks the third year for the execution of the BMA's Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017) based on the Ghana shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSDA, 2014-2017). The plan has been tailored towards achieving the government's "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 2016 Annual Composite Progress Report (ACPR) 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.

The Annual Composite Progress Report, 2016, relied on performance indicators and targets from the various decentralised and non-decentralized departments and NGO's operating in the Municipality.

#### **1.2 Municipal Profile**

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

### 1.2.1 Municipal Governance

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. With the creation of more Electoral Areas, the Municipality has 34 Electoral Areas. The Assembly has 34 elected members, 16 government appointees and one (1) Member of Parliament making the total of 51. They constitute the Municipal Legislative Assembly and perform the legislative functions of the Assembly.

The Municipality has unique historical and cultural values shown by its seven 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.

### 1.2.2 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, 2016**

The main purpose of the Annual Composite Progress Report, 2016 , 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), Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (2014-2017) in relation to the policies, programmes and projects targeted for the year 2016 and to find out the challenges faced in the implementation of the programmes and the projects outlined in the Annual Composite Action plan and the composite budget.

The year 2016 being the third year in the implementation of the Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017), the Annual Composite Progress Report (ACPR) reflects the performance indicators achieved by the various sectors of the municipal economy, the challenges faced during the year, the lessons learnt in 2016, and the way forward in the preparation and implementation of the 2017 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: MTDP 2014-2017 Thematic Areas, Targets and Achievements*

<b>N/S</b>	<b>THEMATIC AREA</b>	<b>TARGETS</b>	<b>ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2016</b>
1.	Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ To improve IGF from 85% to 95% by Dec. 2017</li> <li>✓ To improve Assembly's expenditure management by Dec. 2017</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Update revenue data and valuation list</li> <li>2. Undertake revaluation of properties</li> <li>3. Enforcement of Assembly bye-laws</li> <li>4. Organize pay your Levy Campaign Exercise</li> <li>5. Procure required logistics for revenue collectors</li> <li>6. Purchase of 1no. Toyota pick-up for revenue mobilization</li> </ol>
2.	Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ To improve access to energy supply for both domestic and commercial purposes by 23% by 2017</li> <li>✓ To increase access to roads to rural farming communities from 60% to 85% by Dec.2017</li> <li>✓ To draw a comprehensive settlement scheme for ten (10) communities by Dec. 2017</li> <li>✓ To improve the provision of water and sanitation facilities from 70% to 90%</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Procure 100 low tension poles for various communities</li> <li>2. Provide street bulbs and accessories for selected communities</li> <li>3. Maintenance of roads and Assembly grader in the municipality</li> <li>4. Construction /tarring of road Bekwai-Adankrangya</li> <li>5. About 70kms of feeder road reshaped</li> <li>6. 5no. settlement schemes prepared for 5 communities by PPD</li> <li>7. Construction of 2no. 12 seater WC toilet with mechanized boreholes at</li> </ol>

		by Dec 2017	<p>Bekwai Zongo and Asseibu</p> <p>8. Construction of 2no 12 seater WC toilet with mechanized boreholes</p> <p>9. Construction of 6no. boreholes in Amanhyia, Koniyaw-saviour, Affulkrom, Aboakrom, Osei-Nkwanta, Nerebehi and Kokofu government hospital and 1no. mechanized borehole.</p>
3.	Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ To improve agricultural production by 31% by 2017</li> <li>✓ To reduce post-harvest losses by 55% by Dec. 2017</li> <li>✓ To facilitate access to affordable credit facilities to 500 farmers by 2017</li> <li>✓ To promote the adoption of modern technology among 50% of farmers within the Municipality by 2017</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Disaster Prevention and Management (procurement of relief items and support to disaster)</li> <li>2. 70kms of feeder roads reshaped</li> <li>3. Farmer-based organizations linked to rural banks to access credits</li> <li>4. 3no. sensitization programs on modern technology organized for farmers</li> <li>5. Organized 1 no. workshop for farmers and other land users on climate change and its impact on agriculture</li> <li>6. Organized training for farmers on the misuse of agro-chemicals in 20 communities.</li> <li>7. Vaccination of farm animals &amp; organization of anti-rabies campaign and Conduct farm &amp; homes visits &amp; provide training materials at Municipal Wide</li> <li>8. Undertook mass cocoa spraying exercise</li> <li>9. Monitored the activities of illegal miners</li> <li>10. Supervised and monitor AEAs</li> </ol>
4.	Enhanced Competitiveness of Ghana's Private	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ To facilitate access to affordable credit facilities to 450 entrepreneurs by Dec.</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. RTF/BAC organized 3 business training programmes for SME's</li> <li>2. RTF/BAC liaised with Rural banks for</li> </ol>

	Sector	<p>2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ To support the private sector to sustain continuous production through trainings by 2017</li> <li>✓ To increase public-private partnership by 2017</li> </ul>	<p>affordable credits to artisans for expansion of businesses in the municipality</p> <p>3. BMA has renewed agreement with zoomlion Ghana Ltd for waste management</p>
	Promote career advancement and development for the youth and the vulnerable in the Municipality by 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ To provide basic entrepreneurship training to 600 youth by Dec. 2017</li> <li>✓ To improve the development of tourism and tourist facilities by 2017</li> <li>✓ To reduce the level of poverty among the vulnerable and excluded by promoting income generating opportunities for 350 destitute by June 2017</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. PWD's provided with resources to undergo training, acquire equipment, etc.</li> <li>2. Feeder roads linking tourist sites rehabilitated</li> <li>3. Provision of vocational and technical training for 50 students</li> <li>4. 215 people benefited from livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) in various communities</li> <li>5. Provide care and protection for 25 destitutes at the Central destitute infirmary (CDI)</li> <li>6. Registration and resolution of family related cases and monitoring</li> <li>7. Provide financial assistance to PLWD</li> </ol>
5.	Human Development, Employment and Productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ To increase access to educational infrastructure from 86% in 2014 to 96% by 2017</li> <li>✓ To promote the use of ICT in basic and secondary schools by 2017</li> <li>✓ To increase access to health care especially in the remote areas from 74% to 87% by Dec. 2017</li> <li>✓ To promote programmes that will assist in the</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Construction of 2no. 3-unit dormitory block, kitchen, dining hall for Denyaseman senior high school at Poano</li> <li>2. Construction of 1no. 3-unit classroom block office, store, staff common room, 5seater WC toilet and mechanized borehole with overhead tank at Kensere</li> <li>3. Construction of 1no. 6uint classroom block office, store, staff common room library,5 seater WC toilet and mechanized borehole with overhead tank at Edwinase</li> <li>4. Construct 2no. 3unit kindergarten block with 4seater aqua privy toilet at</li> </ol>

		prevention and management of HIV/AIDS/STD's and TB by 2017	<p>Atwetweso and Kokofu-Anyinam</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Construct 2no. CHPS compound at Ntinanko &amp; Sarfokrom</li> <li>6. Procurement of furniture and medical equipment for CHPS compound</li> <li>7. Monitor the implementation of free Maternal Health Care</li> <li>8. Organize health promotion/ education programme in the municipality</li> <li>9. 8103 pieces of male condoms distributed to for safe sex and reduction of new HIV infections</li> <li>10. 125 copies of HIV/AIDS educational campaign leaflets distributed to Hairdressers, Tailors, Muslim youth Association AND Kyekyewere Odo ne Nkabom Association to sensitize people on HIV/AIDS</li> </ol>
6.	Transparent and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ To strengthen the capacity of Zonal Councils by Dec. 2017</li> <li>✓ To Strengthen the Capacity of the Assembly in efficient and effective service delivery by 2017</li> <li>✓ To improve women's participation in local governance from 30-% in 2013 to 45% by 2017</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Capacity building program organized for Assembly members on decentralization programme</li> <li>2. Training program on reports and minutes writing organized for Zonal council secretaries and records staff of the Assembly</li> <li>3. Conducted training programme and capacity building for Assembly members and Staff on roles and responsibilities and procurement for effective service delivery</li> <li>4. Ensured gender participation in the Preparation of the Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017) and composite budget</li> <li>5. Supported community initiated Self-help projects</li> <li>6. Supported celebration of national Days e.g. 6th March, 1st July, AU day, farmers day etc.</li> </ol>

			<p>7. Construction of 1 no. 2-storey four flat block to provide accommodation for staff of Assembly and Decentralized Depts., at Bekwai</p> <p>8. Consultancy services for Municipal Assembly's Projects &amp; Programmes Environmental &amp; Social Safeguards</p> <p>9. Provided support to Human Resource Dept. and building of Municipal database</p> <p>10. Supported the security services</p> <p>11. Organized public for a (Town Hall Meetings)</p>
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*Source: BMPU, 2016*

#### **1.4 Accessibility of Data and Challenges**

The Annual Composite Progress Report was prepared in collaboration with the various decentralized departments in the municipality who provided the data. 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, 2016**

- ❖ Late submission of report by the departments delays 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 2016**

Out of a total of Eighty-Nine (89) programmes and projects in the 2016 Annual Action Plan (AAP), seventy-eight (78) were implemented with eight (8) partially implemented. With respect to projects, out of Twenty-four (24) projects; seventeen (17) were completed with seven (7) on-going.

*Table 2: Summary of Implementation the Annual Composite Action Plan, 2016 in the Thematic Areas*

<b>N/S</b>	<b>THEMATIC AREA</b>	<b>Total Number of Projects in the ACAP</b>	<b>Implemented Projects</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Partially Implemented Projects</b>	<b>%</b>
01	Ensuring and Sustaining macro-economic stability.	6	6	100	-	-
02	Enhanced competitiveness of Ghana's private sector	2	2	100	-	-
03	Accelerate agricultural modernization and natural resource management.	8	7	88	1	12
04	Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development	17	14	88	3	12
05	Human Development, Employment and productivity	32	28	88	4	12
06	Transparent and accountable governance	24	21	88	3	12
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>89</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>

*Source: Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit, 2016*

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **2.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES REPORT**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

The Monitoring and Evaluation activities report discussed the implementation of programmes and projects presented in the Annual Action Plan (2016) which were extracted from the Medium Term development Plan (2014-2017).

#### **2.2 Programme and Projects Status for the year 2016**

From Table 2, the Municipal Assembly was able to implement about 88% of the programmes and projects in the 2016 Annual Action Plan. The remaining 12 % are on-going programmes and projects which have been rolled over to the 2017 Annual Action Plan for implementation.

Most of the on-going projects were those financed under the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) in which fund-flow was slow and again GETFUND projects payments were delayed.

With regard to District Development Fund (DDF) and Urban Development Grant (UDG) projects as a result of the prompt release and payment of funds almost all the projects were completed on schedule. This shows that the timely release of funds enhances project implementation.

#### **2.3 Municipal Finances for the year 2016**

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
- ✓ MP's Common Fund
- ✓ GOG Grants (GETFUND, etc)
- ✓ Development Partners Grant (DDF, UDG)

#### 2.4 Comparative Analysis of Revenue and Expenditure Performance – (2015 and 2016) Revenue Performance for 2015 and 2016

Revenue Heads	Approved Budget Estimates for the Year 2015 (GH¢)	Cum. Actual as at 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2015 (GH¢)	Percentage Achieved) 2015	Approved Budget Estimates for the Year 2016 GH¢	Cum. Actual as at 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2016 GH¢	Percentage Achieved 2016
Rates	133,500.00	146,339.28	109.62	140,200.00	158,086.89	112.76
Grants/ Subventions	10,027,748.64	5,901,733.45	58.85	10,355,829.79	6,941,154.82	67.03
Lands & Royalties	173,000.00	192,541.12	111.29	183,000.00	278,241.08	151.63
Fees	128,360.00	142,916.00	111.34	158,620.00	93,463.00	58.92
Licenses	208,095.20	161,317.48	77.52	168,058.00	134,513.00	80.04
Rents	22,644.00	10,700.00	47.25	111,377.20	112,997.00	101.45
Fines/Penalties /Forfeits	25,400.00	22,796.50	89.95	2,200.00	1,399.00	63.59
Miscellaneous (unspecified receipts )	2,000.00	1,929.95	96.49	1,346.36	1,157.00	85.94
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,720,747.84</b>	<b>6,580,273.78</b>	<b>61.00</b>	<b>11,121,131.35</b>	<b>7,721,011.79</b>	<b>69.43</b>

Source: Municipal Finance Department, 2015 and 2016

In the year 2015, the Municipal Assembly realised a total revenue of GH¢**6,580,273.78** out of a total budget of GH¢10,720,747.84 representing 61%. On the other hand, the year 2016, the Assembly realised a total revenue of GH¢ **7,721,011.79** out of a budget of **11,121,131.35** representing 69.43%. Comparatively, the year under review, the Assembly performed better in total revenue collection.

Internally Generated Fund (IGF) Performance for 2015 and 2016

Table 3: IGF Performance for 2015 and 2016

Revenue Heads	Approved Budget Estimates for the Year 2015 GH¢	Cum. Actual as at 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2015 GH¢	Percentage Achieved 2015	Approved Budget Estimates for the Year 2016 GH¢	Cum. Actual as at 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2016 GH¢	Percentage Achieved 2016
Rates	133,500.00	146,339.28	109.62	140,200.00	158,086.89	112.76
Lands & Royalties	173,000.00	192,541.12	111.29	183,000.00	278,241.08	151.63
Fees	128,360.00	142,916.00	111.34	158,620.00	93,463.00	58.92
Licenses	208,095.20	161,317.48	77.52	168,058.00	134,513.00	80.04
Rents	22,644.00	10,700.00	47.25	111,377.20	112,997.00	101.45
Fines/Penalties /Forfeits	25,400.00	22,796.50	89.95	2,200.00	1,399.00	63.59
Miscellaneous (unspecified receipts )	2,000.00	1,929.95	96.49	1,346.36	1,157.00	85.94
<b>Total</b>	<b>692,999.2</b>	<b>678,540.33</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>765,301.56</b>	<b>779,856.97</b>	<b>102</b>

Source: Municipal Finance Department, 2015 and 2016

The Assembly generated a total of GH¢678,540.33 by December 2015 as against GH¢692,999.2 estimated for the year representing 98% performance. Whilst at end of December 2016 the Assembly generated a total of GH¢779,856.97 as against GH¢765,301.56 representing 102% performance. The Assembly exceeded its revenue target under the year review with GH¢14,555.41.

The IGF performance of the Assembly between the year 2015 and 2016 under the revenue heads, rates recorded 109.62 percent and 112.76 percent respectively. The performance of rates 2016 was higher than 2015. Consequently, under the revenue heads, rents target was exceeded in 2016. The Assembly improved up its revenue collection through series of training for revenue collectors within the municipality equipping them on revenue gathering which in the long-run boosted the performance of IGF.

*Table 4: External Sources/Performance of Grants 2015-2016*

<b>Year</b>	<b>Estimated GHC</b>	<b>Actuals GHC</b>	<b>(%) Performance</b>
2015	10,027,748.64	6,031,581.22	60.15
2016	10,355,829.79	6,941,154.82	67.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,383,578.43</b>	<b>12,972,736.04</b>	<b>63.64</b>

*Source: Trial Balance Dec. 2015 and Dec. 2016*

Out of the total estimated Grants of GHC10,027,748.64, the actual amount received was 6,031,581.22 representing 60.15 percent in 2015. However, in 2016, out of the total estimated Grants of 10,355,829.79, the actual amount received was 6,941,154.82 representing 67.03 percent. This shows an increase in performance of grants in 2016.

### **Capital Expenditure 2015 and 2016**

*Table 5: District Development Fund (D.D.F) 2015-2016 Performance*

<b>Year</b>	<b>Estimated GHC</b>	<b>Actuals GHC</b>	<b>(%) Performance</b>
2015	969,811.14	352,399.00	36.3
2016	967,014.00	623,615.00	64.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,936,825.14</b>	<b>976,014.00</b>	<b>50.4</b>

*Source: Trial Balance Dec. 2015 and Dec. 2016*

The performance of District Development Fund (DDF) for the period 2015-2016 ranged from 36.3% to 64.5%. It is noticed there were wide variance between the estimated and the actual amount received as District Development Fund especially in the previous year 2015. In view of this the budgeted programmes and projects were affected. The Assembly experienced delay and non-implementation of many proposed Projects and Programmes for the period.

*Table 6: Urban Development Grant (U.D.G) 2015 -2016 Performance*

<b>Year</b>	<b>Estimated GHC</b>	<b>Actuals GHC</b>	<b>(%) Performance</b>
2015	3,315,144.65	1,525,509.45	46.02
2016	3,739,355.00	2,441,981.64	65.30
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,054,499.65</b>	<b>3,967,491.09</b>	<b>56.24</b>

*Source: Trial Balance Dec. 2015 and Dec. 2016*

The yearly performance of the Urban Development Grant (U.D.G) against the estimated amount increased from 46.02 in 2015 to 65.30 in 2016. This is an indication that there was almost 20% increase in performance in 2016 than the previous year.

*Table 7: District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) 2015-2016 Performance*

<b>Year</b>	<b>Estimated GHC</b>	<b>Actuals GHC</b>	<b>(%) Performance</b>
2015	2,813,517.60	2,056,242.56	73.08
2016	3,125,078.50	2,027,284.98	64.87
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,938,596.10</b>	<b>4,083,527.54</b>	<b>68.76</b>

*Source: Trial Balance Dec. 2015 and Dec. 2016*

The total amount estimated to be received from the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) in 2016 stood at GHC3,125,078.50. Out of this amount, the Assembly received GHC2,027,284.98 representing 64.87 percent. Comparatively, the Assembly's performance in 2015 was better with 73.08 percent.

*Table8: Performance of Mineral Royalties 2015-2016*

<b>Year</b>	<b>Estimated GHC</b>	<b>Actuals GHC</b>	<b>(%) Performance</b>
2015	60,000.00	105,041.12	175.07
2016	90,000.00	214,767.08	238.63
<b>Total</b>	<b>150,000.00</b>	<b>319,808.20</b>	<b>213.20</b>

*Source: Trial Balance Dec. 2015 and Dec. 2016*

In both years, the Assembly exceeded its target. However, 2016 witnessed an increased in performance with respect to the previous year 2015.

Table 9: Expenditure Performance for 2015 and 2016

Expenditure Heads	Approved Budget Estimates for the Year 2015 GH¢	Cum. Actual as at 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2015 GH¢	Percentage Expended 2015	Approved Budget Estimates for the Year 2016 GH¢	Cum. Actual as at 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2016 GH¢	Percentage Expended 2016
Compensation of Employees	1,953,348.59	1,420,050.00	72.69	2,214,336.00	1,569,836.63	70.9
Goods & Services	2,373,633.00	1,980,796.16	83.45	2,731,973.00	2,328,954.69	85.2
Social Benefits	1,000.00	67.00	6.7	7000.00	7955.00	113.6
Other Expenses/ Miscellaneous	932,488.00	815,208.21	87.42	568,056.00	375,639.32	66.1
Fixed Assets (Non-Financial Assets)	5,460,278.00	2,005,069.04	36.72	5914739.00	3684742.04	62.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,0720,747.59</b>	<b>6,221,190.42</b>	<b>58.00</b>	<b>11,436,104.00</b>	<b>7,967,167.68</b>	<b>69.7</b>

Source: Municipal Finance Department, 2015 and 2016

From the Table above Expenditure Performance for 2015 and 2016 has been displayed. As at December, 2015 the Municipal Assembly spent GH¢ **6,221,190.42** out of the total budgeted expenditure of GH¢ **1,0720,747.59** representing 58.00 per cent. On the other hand as at the year 2016 Assembly only spent GH¢ **7,967,167.68** out of its total expenditure GH¢ **11,436,104.00** representing 69.67 per cent. Comparatively the Assembly did spend enough in the year 2016. Therefore, the assembly needs to spend more on its expenditure.

In 2015 the Assembly spent up to GH¢1,980,796.16 compared to a budgeted annual expenditure of GH¢2,373,633.00 on goods and services (i.e Travel-transport, other charges, Repairs – maintenance, Rentals, Utilities etc.) which represents 83.45 per cent while in 2016, GH¢ 2,328,954.69 was spent out of total budget of GH¢ 2,731,973.00 representing 85.2 per cent.

In 2015 an amount of GH¢1,420,050.00 was spent on Compensation of employees against a budget of GH¢1,953,348.59 which represents 72.69%. In the year 2016 the Assembly spent an

amount of GHC1,569,836.63 on compensation of employees against a budget of GHC2,214,336.00 which represents 70.9 per cent. Conclusively, the Assembly spent within its budget in both years (2015 and 2016).

#### **2.4.1 Comments on the release of DACF for the year 2015 and 2016**

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 Assembly 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.

#### **2.4.2 Efforts to generate more Revenue**

On the IGF, the Assembly did remarkably well to exceed its budget for the year 2016 due to the training the Assembly organised for its revenue collectors in equipping them adequately in the quest for sufficient revenue mobilization. The Assembly has marked the following steps and strategies to enhance revenue mobilization;

- ✓ 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
- ✓ Improving the data base of the Municipality, which include the enumeration of the ratable population and the preparation of valuation list of all properties?
- ✓ Re-valuing our properties to know the actual property rates to be paid by landlords, as the property rate forms the chunk of the IGF.
- ✓ Ceding certain revenue items to the Zonal councils for collection.

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.

Again the sourcing of funds for development through Municipal Bond concept will be in the right direction to provide adequate finances to the Assembly for its developmental purposes.

#### 2.4.3 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 records to the Assembly.(GETFUND etc)
- ✓ Poor Records keeping in the Municipal Assembly's which affects the extraction of information for report writing
- ✓ Unnecessary deductions from the DACF without the Assembly's approval of the said transactions

### **2.5 Update of Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators and Targets**

Assessment of the performance indicators for 2016 based on the Ghana shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA); 2014-2017 looked at the thematic areas and their performance.

### **2.6 THEMATIC AREA 1 – ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACRO-ECONOMIC STABILITY**

#### **2.6.1 Revenue Mobilization**

The internally generated revenue (IGF) of the Assembly showed some remarkable improvement even though there is still room for improvement. Some of the strategies adopted to achieve collection rate 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
- ✓ Provision of bicycles to revenue collectors in remote part of the Municipality

## **2.7 THEMATIC AREA 2 - ENHANCED COMPETITIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR**

The Municipal Assembly has attached much importance to the Private Sector, as it would assist in creating jobs, increase wealth and also improve its revenue base of the Assembly.

At the end of the year 2016, Business Advisory Centre (BAC) provided entrepreneurial skills to the youth and entrepreneurs in the Municipality. They provided training and advisory services to the following groups' Bakery and Confectionery, Palm Oil Processors, Mushroom Cultivators, Consultative Meeting with Regulatory Bodies and finally, held one Stakeholder Forum.

In 2016, a total of Four Hundred and forty-five (445) participants were trained in Bakery and Confectionery, Palm Oil Processing, Mushroom Cultivation, Palm Kernel processing, soap making, counselling and smoked herrings with seventy (71) males and three hundred and seventy-four (374) females respectively.

The Rural Technology Facility (RTF) is also producing basic industrial machines such as Gari Processors, palm oil extraction machines to add value to the agricultural produce in the Municipality.

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

Other Avenues the Assembly could help the Private Sector are:

- ✓ 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 by the Business Advisory Centre (BAC) is in a position to help in this direction.

## **2.8 THEMATIC AREA 3 - ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

### **2.8.1 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.

### 2.8.2 OPERATIONAL AREAS AND ZONES:

The municipality has been sub-divided into four zones with twelve operational areas. The zones include Bekwai, Anwiankwanta, Kokofu and Ahwiren zone. Bekwai zone comprises of Bekwai, Kensere and Amoamo operational areas. The Anwiankwanta zone also comprises of Adjamesu, Ofoase-Kokoben, Poano and Anwiankwanta operational areas. The Ahwiren zone has two operational areas which are Ahwiren and Edwinase, and lastly Kokofu zone has three operational areas which are Bogyawe, Kokofu and Kensere.

*Table 10: Agro-Climatic Conditions*

Data	1ST QUARTER		2ND QUARTER		3RD QUARTER		4TH QUARTER		Total	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	Annual - 2015	Annual - 2016
Rainfall (mm)	174	124	488	302	508	271	320	180	1490.0	960.0
No rain days	14	12	40.0	34.0	36.0	26.0	28.0	6.0	118.0	97.0
Rainfall Distribution	Normal	Normal	Below Normal	Below Normal	Below Normal	Below Normal	Normal	Normal		
Dominant weather pattern compared to normal year	Dry	Dry	Wet	Wet	Wet	Wet	Dry	Dry		

*Source: Meteorological Service- Bekwai*

From Table 10, annual rainfall in 2015 was higher than 2016 with 1490.0mm in 2015 and 960.0mm in 2016 respectively. Number of no rain days was also higher in 2015 than 2016 with 118.0days in 2015 and 97.0days in 2016.

### 2.8.3 IMPACT OF CLIMATE ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The atmospheric condition in January was very hot as compared to the previous year which saw the rains coming in at the early days of January till the end of March. The rains experienced this quarter had the same characteristics of very strong winds which destroyed many farm houses, plantain fields and other poultry facilities. Other crops like Cassava etc. also suffered from the strong winds that accompanied the rains most especially during March. Early morning foggy, bright and sunny conditions characterized the afternoons.

The weather facilitated easy drying of Maize and cassava chips in January and early February but made harvesting of Cassava very difficult.

Most farmers used the period to prepare the land for the major season cultivation.

Rainfall distribution in April to June was fairly distributed which supported crop production. Heavy rains were experienced with its attendant heavy winds and this continued to destroy farm houses and poultry houses. Most farmers used the period to plant their Maize, Plantain, Cassava and other Tree crops. Many Fish ponds were flooded by the heavy rains. Heavy winds that precede the rains caused damage to early planted Maize, Lodging of plantain was very common in all the zones.

July to mid-August was very dry but the latter part of August saw the coming of the rains till the end of September. The drought in mid-July negatively affected rice production. Maize, Rice, Cassava and Cowpea farmers started planting. Vegetable production has been favourable during the quarter.

The weather for October was favourable for the cultivation of minor season cropping of vegetables, cereals and Legumes. Heavy rains in October trickled to the early days of November but ceased and this has seriously affected the latter planted cereals and Legumes but cereals and legumes that were planted in the latter part of August yielded better but the greater majority that were planted in September was affected and the maximum yield will not be achieved. Many river basins were flooded during October and many Rice fields were not left out but it did not affect the yield. The month of December experienced a number of rains which reduced the intensity of heat and supported tree crop production especially Cocoa.

## 2.8.4 FOOD SUPPLY SITUATION

Most farm produce were readily available on the market even though others witnessed occasional scarcity by virtue of the season.

### *Average Wholesale Food Price of Major Commodities*

COMMODITY	Average Price (Nominal GH¢)		
	Annual- 2015	Annual - 2016	Percentage Difference
Maize (100 kg)	190	180	-5.20%
Local Rice (100 kg)	250	270	25%
Cowpea (109 kg)	365	271	-21.00%
Groundnut (82 kg)	420	455	13%
Yam (250 kg)	510	700	39%
Cassava (91 kg)	40	50	25%

Plantain (9-11 kg)	12	17	42%
Tomatoes (52 kg)	160	210	31.2%
Smoked Herrings (100 singles)	28	35	25%

*Source: DADU- BEKWAI*

Maize and cowpea experienced a decline in the level of production in 2016 with 5.20 percent and 21.00 percent respectively. Local rice, groundnut, yam, cassava, plantain, tomatoes, Smoked Herrings gained in 2016.

### ***2.8.5 External forces impacting on agricultural performance***

Drought, bushfires, illegal mining, high cost of agro inputs have negatively impacted on agriculture to significant levels. Climate change has resulted in poor rainfall both in frequency and distribution with high degree of drought. Farming has therefore become an uncertain business venture. Tree crops such as cocoa have suffered from the impact of drought. Arable crops are not such as cereals and vegetables also suffered severely. Bushfires have also become more pronounce as drought became more severe. Farms are destroyed from the activities of illegal miners clearing cocoa and oil palm farms. Their activities pollute water bodies destroying aquatic habitat. Human health if also threatened dangerous pollutants are released in water bodies that eventually get their way into food and drinking water.

Permanent migration had both minor and occasional positive and negative impact on Agriculture as a result some people remit their relations who in turn invest in their agribusiness and also the youth migrate to the urban center's leaving the aged who cannot cultivate larger acreages.

Illegal logging and sand winning activities is on the ascendancy. There has been series of fora in all operational areas to educate farmers on some important issues pertaining to Agriculture which include, Group formation, fertilizer subsidy programme, Rice cultivation and the new Maize variety-Omankwa and the WAAPP Cassava production programme.

The price of inputs has increased and has also led to the increase in prices of vegetables.

The incidence of bushfires increased which destroyed many cocoa farms around Ntinanko, Sarfokrom, Ahwiren, Kensere etc. The Municipal Directorate of Agriculture has intensified its education on bush fires so as to curtail its incidence; farmers have been trained to construct fire belts around their farms in all the zones.

The increase in transport fares also led to the increase in prices of some major foodstuffs like Plantain, Cocoyam and other poultry products.

## 2.8.6 VETERINARY ACTIVITIES

The veterinary office conducted surveillance in the municipality to combat any possible disease situation.

**2.8.6.1 Vaccination and prophylactic treatments of farm animals and pets:** The office vaccinated 5165 fowls against Newcastle, 100 fowls against Fowl pox and 192 dogs against rabies.

**2.8.6.2 Disease situation:** No livestock and crop endemic were reported during the period but mange, ecto- and endo- parasites continue to cause slight havoc in the livestock business.

In 2016, MOFA implemented a number of protection and mitigation measures. These are bushfire management, crop management, water use management and integrated pest management with details shown in Table 11.

<b>Table 11: Protection and Mitigation Measures Implemented</b>							
<b>Annual - 2016</b>							
<b>Measures implemented</b>	<b>Number of Trainings</b>	<b>Number of Male Participants</b>	<b>Number of Female Participants</b>	<b>Total Participants</b>	<b>Nature of actions</b>	<b>Impact (Perception compared to Annual - 2015)</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Bush fire management protection awareness/training	26	409	260	<b>669</b>	Training of farmers on the incidence of bushfires.	<b>Positive</b>	<b>Farmers are more conscious of the incidence of bushfires</b>
Bush fire protection programme implemented	26	499	269	<b>768</b>	construction of fire belt around farms	<b>Positive</b>	-
Cropping management training	20	400	396	<b>1126</b>	Early planting and harvesting of maize. Control of stem borers in minor season maize. Adoption	<b>Positive</b>	<b>Adoption rate was over 80%</b>

					of NO TILL Technology		
Water use management training	2	58	14	<b>49</b>			-
IPM (Integrated Pest Management)	2	26	10	<b>27</b>	Minimal the use of pesticides an fungicides	<i>Positive</i>	<i>64% adoption rate</i>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>1,392</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>2341</b>			
<i>Source: DADU</i>							

Comparatively, there was an increase in the number of participants who undertook the natural resources management activities from One Thousand One Hundred and Sixty-One (1161) to One Thousand Five Hundred and Sixty-Four (1164).

The major natural resource management activities undertaken were as follows: control of soil erosion, Improvement of soil fertility with the use of poultry manure, NoTillage cultivation practice and Construction of fire belt around farms.

#### **Beneficiaries of Demonstrations 2016**

The total number of beneficiaries in attendance at the demonstrations were Thirteen Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Six (13866). Out of this total, Eight Thousand Six Hundred and Eight-One 8681 were Males and Five Thousand One Hundred and Eighty-Five been Females (5185) representing 63% and 37% respectively. Four selected communities benefited from this technological demonstration namely; Bekwai, Kokofu, Anwiankwanta and Poano. Kokofu had the highest number of participants in the demonstration followed by Bekwai, Poano, Anwiankwanta in that order.

*Table 12: Number of beneficiaries in attendance at demonstrations*

<b>Annual - 2016</b>									
<b>Techno- logies</b>	<b>Number of beneficiaries in attendance at demonstrations</b>								
<b>Number of techno- logies</b>					<b>BEKWAI</b>	<b>KOKOFU</b>	<b>ANWIAN- KWANTA</b>	<b>POANO</b>	<b>TOTAL DISTRICT</b>

<b>demonstrated</b>														
<b>Total</b>	M	F	Total	% F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<b>TOTAL</b>	8681	5185	<b>13866</b>	37.4%	2137	1224	3461	2040	1395	977	1688	944	8681	
<b>Crop</b>	M	F	Total	% F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F
Correct use of agro-chemicals	3006	1762	<b>4768</b>	37.0%	840	455	1235	694	337	279	594	334	3006	1762
Row Planting for optimum production	247	126	<b>373</b>	33.8%	77	33	75	35	60	38	35	20	247	126
Seed/ planting material production and multiplication techniques	169	97	<b>266</b>	36.5%	50	32	82	45			37	20	169	97
Pest/ Disease recognition, prevention and control	1265	823	<b>2088</b>	39.4%	357	240	485	331	221	123	202	129	1265	823
Post-harvest of food grains/ legumes and storage	1645	960	<b>2605</b>	36.9%	338	184	724	408	232	173	351	195	1645	960
Introduction of improved crop varieties	150	90	<b>240</b>	37.5%	30	20	85	50			35	20	150	90
Vegetable production	132	81	213	38.0%	-	-	75	47	57	34				

Improved processing technique	163	94	257	36.6%	70	44			58	30	35	20		
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6777</b>	<b>4023</b>	<b>10800</b>	<b>37.3%</b>	<b>1762</b>	<b>1008</b>	<b>2761</b>	<b>1600</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>1289</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>6777</b>	<b>4023</b>
<b>Livestock</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>F</b>		<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>
Improve housing for animals	599	399	998	40.00%	134	96	202	147	105	62	158	94	599	399
Pig production and management	180	109	239	45.6%	20	9	80	51	50	32	30	17	180	109
Guinea fowl production	18	8	26	30.8%	18	8								
Pest/disease recognition and prevention	344	186	530	35.10%	71	36	138	87	48	24	87	39	344	186
Soil fertility improvement techniques /management	465	261	726	36.00%	86	47	204	121	113	65	62	28	425	246
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1606</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>2509</b>	<b>38.4%</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>1606</b>	<b>963</b>
<b>Others</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>% F</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>
Soya Utilization	87	106	193	54.9%			27	13	60	93			87	106
Anti-bush fire campaign	211	93	304	30.6%	46	20	49	21	54	24	62	28	211	93
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>40.0%</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>199</b>

### **2.8.6.3 PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES**

The Department carried out two projects in the municipality namely; Plant Clinic and WAAPP Demonstrations.

**2.8.6.4 Plant Clinic:** A total of Three Hundred and Fifty Seven (357) farmers comprising Two Hundred and Twenty-Two (222) females and One Hundred and Thirty-Five (135) males participated in the Plant clinic. Major diseases diagnosed include; Fusarium Wilt, Swollen Shoot and Flower abortion. It was concluded that poor soil fertility was due to continuous cropping on the same land and stress from drought mainly accounted for flower abortion in vegetables and cocoa while Fusarium Wilt (caused by fungi) is spread mainly through the planting of infected suckers. A recommendation for use of Fusarium Wilt was; planting disease free suckers, practicing of crop rotation and the use of organic and inorganic fertilizers to correct nutrient deficiencies. Farmers were also linked to the Cocoa Health and Extension Division to provide solution to the Swollen Shoot disease.

**2.8.6.5 West Africa Agriculture Productivity Project (WAAPP):** Four (4) cassava and One (1) Rice demonstration farms involving Fifty (50) made up of 30 males and 20 female farmers have been established in Five (5) communities in the municipality to improve the adoption and diffusion process.

### **2.8.6.6 CHALLENGES**

The department faced a lot of challenges during the implementation of planned activities; prominent among these are:

**1. Staffing:** The staff strength of the department is far below the recommended minimum. This vast municipality is being manned by twelve (12) field staff, which hampers progress of work. Each AEA mans a minimum of about seven (7) communities with an AEA to farmer ratio of about 1:2000 which is far beyond standard, a situation which does not enhance effective extension work. Besides, the veterinary office has staff strength of two officers. At least ten (10) more field staff are urgently needed. This office also lack the services of a cleaner.

**2. Funding:** The department is highly underfunded and this has made operations very difficult for the cost centre.

**3. Inaccessible feeder roads:** The poor nature of roads leading to farming communities made foodstuffs to lock up in the farming communities during peak production periods. Transportation cost takes about 40% of producer price resulting in higher prices of farm produce.

## **2.9 OUTLOOK FOR 2017**

The coming year will see a lot of planned activities, projects and programmes. More training programmes have also been planned for both staff and farmers to broaden their knowledge to be able to give the farmers the right information and also to equip the farmers with the needed knowledge to be able to produce enough food to feed the vast population and also to augment the food shortage faced by the country.

1. Thirteen (13) AEAs to conduct Farm and Home visits to advice farmers on farm and farming related issues and give solution to their problems.
2. Six (6) DDOs to visits AEAs under their supervision to guide, advice, motivate and recognize good work.
3. Municipal Director to conduct monitoring and evaluation of all agricultural projects and programs in the municipality
4. Establish 6 maize and 6 cassava demonstration plots in 12 operational areas.
5. Organize 13 field days in 13 operational areas
6. Survey and registration of identified fish farms
7. Liaise with NADMO and Fire Service to organize one stakeholder meeting on Bushfires by December annually.
8. Organize 25 awareness workshops in 25 communities on the effect of HIV/AIDS and Malaria on Agriculture.
9. Train farmers on aquaculture best management practice
10. Organize training for 20 processors on the fortification of gari with soya beans
11. Train fish Processors and Traders on hygienic postharvest handling of fish
12. Organize training for 60 selected citrus farmers on good cultural practices and control/prevention of fruit flies
13. Organize training for 50 selected oil palm farmers on good cultural practices.
14. Build capacities of 10 citrus and 10 oil palm nursery operators on improved nursery practices.
15. Sensitize farmers on improved breeds of farm animals
16. Organize training for farmers on improved feeding and housing of small ruminants.

17. Constructs one improved housing structure of small ruminants as demonstration site for farmers.
18. Vaccinate 6,000 dogs and pets against Rabies annually.
19. Conduct immunizations and prophylactic treatment of Livestock and poultry against six diseases
20. Organize one (1) workshop for Unit committee chair persons on poultry and livestock vaccine management
21. Carry out vaccination of 5000 small ruminants against PPR
22. Training of 20 women farmers on the making of hair pomade and balm as alternative income generating venture.
23. Building capacity for selected FBOs leaders.
24. Training of FBOs members on input distribution and good management practices
25. Strengthen 10 vegetable growing FBO's to adopt dry season vegetable production to enhance their income levels.
26. Create awareness on grades and standards
27. Train market leaders on the use of weighing scale
28. Link farmers and FBOs to appropriate agencies (Banks, EDIF, Export promotion council etc)
29. Sensitize farmers on the use of small scale irrigation facilities
30. Train 25 staff to conduct Livestock census annually.
31. Train fifty (50) youth on rabbit, snail and mushroom production in three communities
32. Educate farmers on the importance of adopting conservation agricultural.
33. Organize study tour for MOFA staff to Amanhyia No Tillage site.
34. Establish 2 demonstration field in the municipality to educate farmers on no tillage.
35. Training of 60 farmers from 2 communities on the proper handling, use and disposal of used chemical containers
36. Train MoFA staff on Computer literacy.
37. Train MoFA staff on Data Collection, processing and analysis.
38. Train staff on results oriented reporting
39. Build capacity of all extension officers in the district on basic knowledge in Aquaculture

### **2.9.1 RECOMMENDATIONS:**

- ***Early and adequate releases of funds:*** The office wishes to appeal to the authorities to release funds intended for the department as early as possible since agriculture is time bound. Late release of funds delays the implementation of planned activities and sometimes the activities cannot be carried into another season.  
Increase in mileage allowance to staff
- ***Recruitment of more staff:*** We recommend that at least Ten (10) more staff should be recruited to augment extension work in the municipality.

## **3.0 THEMATIC AREA 4: INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT**

### **3.1 ROADS**

The objective of 2016 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 2016, the Government of Ghana under the Cocoa Roads Project completed Bekwai Township, Bekwai-Adankrangya and Asamang roads. Currently, Bekwai-Kokotro-Dotom and Sarfokrom feeder roads are under construction to give respite to rural folks living along that stretch and also to facilitate easy transportation of goods and services which eventually reduces post-harvest losses.

### **3.2 Challenges**

Some of the challenges facing the road sector include the following

- ✓ Pre-mature deterioration of the feeder roads due to extensive use by the sand and stone trucks.
- ✓ Poor Feeder road network resulting in poor accessibility, especially to the rural and inaccessible areas.
- ✓ High Public expectation of better roads as the government continues to make infrastructure provision its priority

### **3.3. ENERGY**

The energy coverage in the Municipality is about 94%. A lot of communities are hooked to the National grid. However a few communities have not yet been connected to the electricity. These communities are as follows: Feyiase, Dwumakro, Nerebehi, Wioso, Ntroaku, Anyinam, Aboakrom, Abenkyim. However, communities such as Dunkyiriso, Affulkrom, Amanhyia, Aniantentem and Odumase have solar power through a private company called Black Star Energy (BSE) with collaboration from the Assembly.

Another problem with the supply of energy is that the newly developed areas in the communities within the Municipality have no access to electricity which is seriously affecting local economic activities. The issue of urban sprawl is taken untold hardship in the Municipality. Areas such as Bekwai new towns, Dominase, Adjemasu, Senfi, Ofaose-Kokoben are the new areas people are buying land for residential accommodation. All these new sites do not have electricity and efforts should be made to get the new sites connected to electricity. Improved electricity supply would promote access to the private sector to improve their economic opportunities. In this regards, 40no. Electric poles have been supplied in different location in the Municipality.

### **3.4 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.

### **3.5. WATER AND SANITATION**

The MWST monitored the activities of four monthly (4) WATSAN committees at Ahwiaa, Edwinase, Afransie and Kortwia. The activities undertaken by the Watsan Committees included communal labor to rid the communities of filth, education on communicable diseases and others. The MWST also assisted in educating them on the community practices to keep healthy life with clean water and environment.

Three (3) communities are beneficiaries of. GoG funded Boreholes and they are; Obreyekoo via Brosanko, Osei-Nkwanta I and Osei-Nkwanta II. Work is on-going.

The Assembly has completed Water and Sanitation projects to improve access to water and decent sanitation facilities to the communities under UDG and DDF funding sources;

1. Construction of 6no. Boreholes in Amanhyia, Koniyaw-Saviour, Affulkrom , Adjamesu,Osei-Nkwanta, Nerebehi and Kokofu Government Hospital.
2. Construction of 1no.12 Seater WC toilet with mechanized borehole at Bekwai – Zongo.

3. Construction of 1no. 12 Seater WC toilet with mechanized borehole at Bekwai – Asseibu.

With regards to Solid Waste Management the Assembly has renewed its contract with Zoomlion Ghana limited to partner the Assembly to ensure improvement in Solid Waste Management. The Assembly through its share of District Development Fund (DDF), evacuated heaps of refuse at Pramaso-Nyameduase, Brofoyedru, Nampansa and Zongo at Bekwai.

### **3.6.0 THEMATIC AREA 5 - HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY**

#### **3.6.1 TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING DEPARTMENT**

The Town and Country Planning Department perform a lot of function in the administration of its day to day management of physical development in these districts. The following below are the core functions under taking by the department;

- i. Advisory services to public and private entities and individuals on matters relating to planning and physical development.
- ii. Providing technical advisory support to the Bekwai Municipal Assembly.
- iii. Development promotion, which is a proactive advisory function by which the department sensitizes and directs the general public on land use development options.
- iv. Preparation of detailed sector Development Plans and programs which include land use plan-making and management that provide the zoning framework to guide physical development.
- v. Detail technical examination and guidance of diverse individual physical developments to ascertain their conformity to the provisions of approved plans and building regulations.
- vi. Formulation of long term strategic plans to serve as a basis for major decisions and actions affecting the development of the settlements and the provision of public/private infrastructure.

The responsibility for physical development planning and management is shared by the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs), the Town and Country Planning Department, Lands Commission, Land Title Registry, the survey Department and the Works Department of the District Assemblies.

**Table 13: Activities Undertaken in 2016**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>COMMUNITIES</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>RESPONSIBILITY</b>
1.	Preparation of	Denyase, Ofoase Kokoben, Senfi, Amofo Extension,	On-going (70%)	The Town & Country Planning

	layouts	Adjamesu Extension, Adankranja and Dominase West	through)	Office
2	Revision and updating of planning schemes.	Adjamesu Asokwa, Nampansa, Dominase, Amofo Township, Bekwai Zongo and Nyameduase	On-going (70% through)	The Town & Country Planning Office
3	Holding planning committee meetings	Bekwai Municipal Assembly Hall	Four meetings held	Statutory Planning Committee
4	Public education on planning issues	Bekwai Municipal Assembly Hall	Public education held at Bekwai, Kokofu, Anwiankwanta, Adankranja	Town and Country Planning
5	Acceptance and processing of development applications for the planning committee	Municipality	On-going	Statutory Planning committee

Source: T&CP Dept., 2016

Table 14: Achievements in 2016

NO.	INSTITUTION	OBJECTIVES	EXPECTED OUTPUT	ACTUAL RESULT
1	Town & Country Planning Department	To prepare planning schemes for selected communities  To revise, extend and update planning schemes for selected communities	Layout prepared for Denyase, OfoaseKokoben, Senfi, Amofo Extension, Adjamesu Extension, Adankranja and Dominase West  revised, updated and extended of planning schemes; Adjamesu Asokwa, Nampansa, Dominase, Amofo Township, Bekwai Zongo and Nyameduase	The preparations of the layouts is still on-going and 70% through.  Revision, updating and extension is still on-going (70% through).
2		To educate on planning issues for selected	Poano, Kokofu, Ofoase, Senfi educated on planning	Poano communities educated the others not

		communities	schemes	done due to lack of funds
<b>3</b>		To ensure regular and effective Statutory Planning Committee meetings	Quarterly statutory planning committee held	The committee held a meeting on 22 <sup>nd</sup> April, 2016 sixteen (16) development applications were received for approval.

*Source: T&CP Dept., 2016*

### 3.6.2 Constraints and Challenges Faced

Some of the operational challenges of the Department during the review period were:

- Lack of funds to perform functions of public awareness creation, Technical and Statutory Planning meetings.
- Inadequate training and refresher courses to upgrade the skills of staff to be abreast of current themes and techniques for both planning professionals and technical staff.
- Lack of enforcement of planning laws and regulations.
- Inadequate base maps (such as auto photos/satellite image) and the available ones are outmoded and need to be updated hence affecting the progress of street naming and property addressing exercise in the Bekwai Municipality.

### 3.6.3 Recommended Mitigation Measures

The department recommends to the Assembly to release funds to them on timely in order to perform their planning functions, Technical and Statutory Planning meetings and other activities effectively.

**Table 15: The Way Forward 2017**

NO.	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	DURATION	RESPONSIBILITY
1	Completing the preparation of Denyase, Ofoase Kokoben, Senfi, Amofo Extension, Adjamesu Extension, Adankranja and Dominase West planning schemes.	Municipal Planning Office	On-going	Planning Officer/ Technical Officer
2	Complete the revision and update of Adjamesu Asokwa, Nampansa, Dominase, Amofo Township, Bekwai Zongo and Nyameduase planning schemes.	Municipal Planning Office	On-going	Planning Officer/ Technical Officer
3	Planning education for the general public and the involvement of the traditional authorities, land owners and the District Assembly.	Durbars	On-going	Town Planning Office

4	Holding planning committee meetings	Bekwai Municipal Assembly	On-going	Committee Members
5	Inspection	Bekwai Municipal Assembly	On-going	Planning Office
6	Acceptance and processing of development application for committee meet.	Municipal Office	On-going	Planning Office
	Processing and submission of approved development plans to works department.			
	Report and minutes writing and general corresponding			

Source: T&CP Dept., 2016

### 3.6.4 CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES FACED

Some of the operational challenges of the Department during the review period were:

- Inadequate base maps (such as auto photos/satellite image) and the available ones are outmoded and need to be updated.
- Lack of funds to perform functions of public awareness creation, Technical and Statutory Planning meetings.
- Inadequate training and refresher courses to upgrade the skills of staff to be abreast of current themes and techniques for both planning professionals and technical staff.
- Lack of enforcement of planning laws and regulations.

### 3.7 BUSINESS ADVISORY CENTRE (BAC)

Business Advisory centre is to help the growth and development of MSE(s) in the municipal. This could be in the form of technical trainings, business counselling, management training and others.

Table 16: Training Activities

No.	ACTIVITY	VENUE	PARTICIPATION		
			M	F	TOTAL
1	Bakery and Confectionary	Bekwai	2	30	32
2.	Soap making	Dominase	5	25	30
3.	Palm Oil Processing	Kokofu	0	13	13
4.	Palm Oil Processing	Essumeja	0	20	20

5.	Soap Making	Bekwai	0	52	52
6.	Palm Kernel Oil	Essemeja	0	16	16
7.	Soap Making	Kokofu	9	32	41
8.	Bakery and Confectionery	Kokofu	0	48	48
9.	Mushroom cultivation	Essan-nkwanta	4	13	17
10	Oil palm processing	Ntinanko	1	15	16
11	Counseling	Client premises	50	110	160

*Source: BAC, 2016*

The Business Advisory Centre conducted Four Hundred and Forty-Five (445) activities for Medium and Small Scale Enterprises. Out of this total, Three Hundred and Seventy-Four (374) females benefited with Seventy-One being Males.

The table highlights activities intended to be conducted by the Business and Advisory Centre for year 2017.

**Table 18: PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR THE FOLLOWING YEAR (2017)**

No.	ACTIVITY	OBJECTIVE	TARGET	VENUE	NO. OF PART.
1.	SBMT	To help the clients to manage their businesses well	Hairdresser association	Bekwai	20
2	LBAs	Teach them good leadership skills	LBAs executives	Bekwai	20
3.	Counseling	To address their concerns	BAC clients	Clients premises	280
4	Bakery & confectionery	Give them employable skills	Methodist youth	Bekwai	20
5	Beads making	To teach hairdressers additional job	Hairdressers Association	Bekwai	20
6	Palm oil processing	Help them to improve the quality of oil	Essemeja oil producers	Essemeja	20
7	Bakery & confectionery	Give them employable skills	Youth in Bekwai Roman	Bekwai	20
8	Soap making	To produce quality soaps	Essannkwanta soap makers Association	Essannkwanta	20
9	Soap making	To produce quality soaps	Roman church youth	Bekwai	20
10	Study tour	Quality designs and finishing	Kensre kente weavers	Bomwire	18
11	Internship	Under study from expert	Hairdressers association	kumasi	15

*Source: BAC, 2016*

## **CHALLENGES**

The office has not received both recurrent and training funds from Rural Enterprises Programme though requests have been sent.

### **3.8 The Street Naming and Property Addressing System (SNPAS) Project**

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

Currently, the Assembly has named and planted One-Hundred and Fifty-One (151) street poles within the municipality in areas such as Bekwai Township, Anwiankwanta, Dominase, Ofoase-Kokoben Adjamesu, Huntado, Behenease, Poano and Adankragya. Furthermore, at Bekwai, 300 house numbering plates have been fixed on the walls of houses and 1000 copies of business address maps completed and distributed to create awareness.

Currently, ground truthing and digitized street maps of 25 communities have been completed. Some of the communities are Kwamang-Abesewa, Sanfo-Aduam, Bogyawe, Ankaase, Ehwiren, Boagyaa, Odumasi, Boagyaa-Etwereso, Dwoamin, Esiase, Dadease, Aboaso, Dotom, Asokore and Gyasikrom.

### **3.9 Valuation of Commercial and Residential Properties**

The Assembly has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Land Valuation Division of Lands Commission, Bekwai, to undertake the valuation of commercial properties in selected communities namely Bekwai, Anwiankwanta, Ofoase-Kokoben, Dominase, Adjamesu, Kokofu and other commercial properties of value. 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. Work has been completed in the selected towns such as Bekwai, Amoaful, Denyase, Sawaba, Adankranja, Anwiankwanta, Abenkyim, Ofoase-Kokoben, Dominase, Adjamesu, Kokofu and Essumeja. The property valuation exercise is to assist the Assembly determine the number of physical structures as well as adequacy of facilities available for use by residents within the Municipality. Officers of Land Valuation Division visited homes and commercial properties to write identification numbers and assess commercial and residential properties to know their values.

As at December 2016, Three thousand, nine hundred and fourteen (3914) properties assessed and valued including One hundred and twenty-two (122) commercial properties, Three hundred and seventy-four (374) residential properties and Thirty-eight (38) mixed use properties.

### **3.10 NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION (NADMO)**

In the year 2016, eighteen (18) separate disasters hit the Bekwai municipality. In the first quarter, fourteen major disasters were recorded. These were three (3) rainstorms at Bekwai-Pramaso, Essumeja and Korkyerekrom affecting five houses and then; four domestic fires at Bekwai Town, Bekwai-SDA Senior High School, Bekwai Zongo and Edwenase. In addition, there was one (1) road accident at Achiase and six (6) bush fires at Poano, Sefwi, Amoamo, Sebedie, Konyaw and Kototro-Subriso which destroyed over sixty-eight (68) cocoa farms. Another shocking event was that, a man was trapped to death in an illegal mining (galamsey) pit.

The second quarter recorded one windstorm which destroyed a local kindergarten block and a domestic fire both at Kokofu.

Finally, in the fourth quarter, the Municipality was hit by two road disasters at Ofoase-Kokoben and Abesewa respectively, resulting in four deaths and thirty-four injuries.

A total of 251 people were affected. The breakdown of the number of victims was; 56 male adults, 57 female adults, 106 boys and 32 girls. The cost of destruction was estimated at Two Hundred and Forty-Three Thousand, Five Hundred Ghana Cedis (GH243, 500.00).

### **RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION**

The following items were received from the Regional Secretariat for distribution to victims of disaster in 2016.

*Table 19: Beneficiaries of Relief Items*

<b>Date of way bill</b>	<b>Items</b>	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Date</b>
08/02/2016	Student Mattress	SDA Senior High School	60pcs	09/02/2016
08/02/2016	Plastic Buckets	SDA Senior High School	52pcs	09/02/2016
08/02/2016	Plastic Cups	SDA Senior High School	60pcs	09/02/2016
08/02/2016	Plastic Plates	SDA Senior High School	60pcs	09/02/2016

### **CHALLENGES**

The challenges which confronted the Department in the management of disaster were; transport, finance and the problem of attitude and conduct of the local people.

### **3.11 YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY (YEA)**

#### **Community Policing Assistants (CPA)**

Registration of beneficiaries for the module started in February, 2016. In all One hundred and thirty-six (136) people registered for the module, the applicants were invited for screening interview at the Bekwai Municipal Police Headquarters on the 25<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> February 2016. After the screening eleven (11) shortlisted applicants went for medical examination and then proceeded to Kumasi Police Training school for training for six (6) weeks. The first batch of eleven (11) nominees went through the training successfully, and passed out on the 12<sup>th</sup> April, 2016. They were subsequently sent to the Municipal Police Commander for postings.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> batch of seven (7) applicants were called for medical and training at the Police Training school, Kumasi. They passed out in July, 2016 and were posted to their stations accordingly by the Police Command.

#### **Youth in Prison Service (YIPS)**

Registration of applicants started in February 2016. The ninety-six (96) people who applied for the module were invited for interview on 7<sup>th</sup> April 2016. The shortlisted applicants were further invited for final screening and medical examination at the YEA regional office. Six (6) nominees went through training in Accra successfully and were deployed to various prisons across the region.

#### **Community Health Workers (CHW)**

The on-line registration for the module started in February 2016. In all four hundred and thirty-five (435) people applied. The applicants were invited for interview on the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> May 2016. Those who were shortlisted were made to undergo medical examination. After the medicals the YEA in collaboration with the Ghana Health Service organized two weeks training for the seventy-six (76) nominees on basic health issues. They have since July, 2016 been deployed to various communities in the Municipality as community Health Works.

#### **E-Health Technical Assistants**

In all eighty-one (81) people applied to be considered as E-Health Technical Assistants when the registration opened in February, 2016.

On the 6<sup>th</sup> June, 2016, the applicants were invited for interview at the YEA office Bekwai four (4) applicants were shortlisted based on the quote given. They went for medical examination and later went to Kintampo Hygiene College for their five days training. They are currently placed at the sub-districts under the Health Directorate.

#### **Youth in Fire Service**

The Youth in Fire Service module registered One hundred and sixty-four (164) applicants in all. The applicants were first interviewed at the YEA Municipal Office and then the shortlisted ones went for the final screening and selection at the Regional level. In all four (4) nominees made it to

the training in Accra after going through the medical examination. The four have since the training been posted to the Bekwai Fire Station.

### **Environmental Protection Officer (EPO)**

The Environmental Protection Officers modules registered seventy-six (76) applicants. The selected applicants were invited for interview and the seven (7) subsequently went for their training at the Kumasi Police Training School for two (2) weeks in September, 2016. They also went for their medical examination before starting work in November, 2016.

### **Community Education Teaching Assistants (CETA)**

The Community Education Teaching Assistants (CETA) module registered two hundred and ninety-six (296) applicants in all. The YEA in collaboration with the Ghana Education Service conducted interview for the applicants. In all seventy (70) shortlisted applicants were made to undergo medical examination followed by five days training organized by the YEA in collaboration with GES. The seventy (70) beneficiaries have since October, 2016 been deployed to various schools within the Municipality.

### **Youth in Arabic Education**

The Agency registered thirty-one (31) applicants for the Youth in Arabic Education. The Agency in collaboration with the Islamic Education Unit conducted interview for the applicants. Twenty-five (25) applicants were shortlisted for the medicals and were training. The beneficiaries have since November, 2016 been deployed to the various Arabic Schools in the municipality.

### **Logistics**

- The 1<sup>st</sup> batch of Community Policing Assistants were provided with eleven (11) bicycles to facilitate their work.
- The Community Health Workers were given seventy-six (76) uniforms for their work.
- The Environmental Protection Officers were given six (6) uniforms for their work.

### **Modules Yet To Be Rolled Out**

- Youth in paid Internship
- Greening Ghana
- Afforestation
- Industrial Support
- River and Water bodies Protection
- Youth in Vocation.

### **Payment of Allowance**

All the beneficiaries have received their allowances up to December 2016 in full with the exception of one Youth in Prison Assistant, Asare Richard stationed at Ahinsan Camp Prison's

Table 20: Details of Applicants

NO.	MODULES	NO. OF APPLICANTS	NO ENGAGE	BREAK DOWN OF THE ENGAGED BENEFICIARIES			
				MALE	PWD (if any)	FEMALE	PWD (if any)
1.	CPA 1	136	11	7	-	4	-
2.	CPA 2		7	5	-	2	-
3.	FSA	164	4	2	-	2	-
4.	E-HEALTH	81	4	3	-	1	-
5.	PSA	95	6	5	-	1	-
6.	CHW	436	76	34	-	42	-
7.	CETA	295	70	23	-	47	-
8.	EPO	76	7	6	-	1	-
9.	ARABIC EDUCATION	31	25	25	-	-	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1314</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: YEA ,2016 Bekwai

Out of One Thousand Three Hundred and Fourteen (1314) applications received, Two hundred and Ten (210) were engaged. The number of females engaged in the programme were One Hundred (100) and One Hundred and Ten (10) were males.

### Challenges

- ❖ In view of the vast nature of the municipality, the Department finds it difficult to reach out to all the communities. There is difficulty in internet connectivity in the municipality. Eg mobile networks, internet café etc.
- ❖ Staff strength is inadequate, eg. no Accountant, Security man, cleaner etc.
- ❖ Due to the application through the internet many people do not get chance to apply.
- ❖ The quota given to the municipality is inadequate as a result of that many of the applicants are not always engaged in the agency.
- ❖ The office needs renovation and there is lack of furniture.
- ❖ Lack of transportation for monitoring purposes.

### Way forward

- ▶ The management should provide the office with a means of transport to enable the office reach out to the communities.
- ▶ Management should recruit more staff to assist in the management of the agency.
- ▶ The management should try to renovate the office for the agency.

### 3.12 SOCIAL SECTOR

In line with the national goals, the Municipality human resource development is aimed at producing knowledgeable well trained and healthy population with the capacity to drive the Assembly and sustain private-sector led growth of the district economy. The broad objective and strategies under this thematic area is to ensure sustained improvement in the quality of life and enhance access to basic social services. The Municipal strategy is to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the basic social service in education, health, water and sanitation the vulnerable and excluded in the society.

### 3.13 HEALTH

The objective of the Health Sector is to improve access to Health Care Delivery in the Municipality. Also, to reduce malaria cases of admission and deaths among pregnant women and children fewer than 5 years.

To begin with, there are thirteen (13) hospitals/facilities found within the municipality.

*Table 21: Health Facilities Available in the Municipality*

N/S	NAME OF FACILITY	TYPE OF FACILITY	OWNERSHIP	LOCATION
1.	Bekwai Hospital	Dist. Hosp.	Gov't	Bekwai
2.	Kokofu General Hospital	Hospital	Gov't	Kokofu
3.	Gyasikrom Health Centre	H/Centre	Gov't	Gyasikrom
4.	Kensere CHPS Compound	CHPS Comp'd	Gov't	Kensere
5.	Dominase SDA Hospital	Hospital	Private	Dominase
6.	Akomaa SDA Hospital	Hospital	CHAG	Kortwia-Abodom
7.	Ahmadiyyan Muslim Hospital	Hospital	CHAG	Kokofu
8.	Abenkyiman Hospital	Specialized Hospital	Mission	Anwiankwanta
9.	Amansie Clinic	Clinic	Private	Essumeja
10.	Anidaso Clinic	Clinic	Private	Poano

11.	Tenkwaamah Maternity Home	Clinic	Private	Bekwai
12.	Ahwene Memorial Clinic	Mat./Home	Private	Bekwai
13.	Savior Community Clinic	Clinic	Private	Subriso

*Source: MHD, 2016*

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.

*Table 22: Improve Governance, Management and Efficiency in Health Service Management and Delivery.*

<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>NATIONAL TARGET</b>	<b>2016</b>
Doctor: Population Ratio	1:8,207	1:10,373	1:9,000	1:10,032
Nurse: Population Ratio including children	1:544	1:664	1:1,000	1:545
Midwife: Population Ratio	1:2,855	1:2,697	1:1,350	1:1,797

*Source: MHD, 2016*

From table 22, Doctor's population ratio recorded 1:10,032 in the year 2016 and it exceeded the National Target but in respect to 2015 there has been a considerable reduction. Nurse population ratio is below the national target. Therefore, the municipal health directorate has put in a request for additional medical doctors to be posted to the municipality.

*Table 23: Staff Strength in the Municipality (2014-2016)*

<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Director	1	1	1
Medical Officers	16	13	12
General Nurses	134	142	157
Community Health Nurses	58	64	64
Health Assistants	107	105	141
Midwives	46	50	67
Physician Assistants	18	21	17
Nurse Anesthetist	6	7	8
Support Staff	301	315	342

Casuals	75	78	89
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>834</b>

From Table 23, staff strength increased in 2016 compared to 2015 and 2014 with 834 against 732 and 704 respectively. However, the number of Medical Officers declined from 16 in 2014 to 13 in 2015 and 12 in 2016. Also, the number of general nurses increased in 2016 with 157 compared to 2015 and 2014.

### **TEN OPD DISEASES (2014-2016)**

The common health conditions in the municipality include; Malaria, Skin Diseases and Ulcers, URTI Rheumatism & Joint Pains, Diarrheal Diseases, Acute Urinary Tract Infections, Anaemia, Intestinal Worms, Hypertension and Pregnancy Related Complication.

Out of the top ten (10) diseases, malaria recorded the highest representing 28,952 at the end of the year 2016. The second highest diseases were skin disease followed closely by URTI disease; both diseases recorded figures as 19,509 and 17761 respectively at end of the year 2016. However, the lowest of all ten (10) diseases was hypertension which represented 2,992 in 2016. This situation is illustrated in table 24.

*Table 24: Ten OPD Diseases (2014-2016)*

NO	2014		2015		2016	
	DISEASE	NO.	DISEASE	NO.	DISEASE	NO.
1	Malaria	23,777	Malaria	28,949	Malaria	28,952
2	Skin Diseases & Ulcers	21,709	Skin Diseases & Ulcers	18,882	URTI	19,509
3	URTI	17,921	URTI	18,822	Skin Diseases	17,761
4	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	9,859	Rheumatism & Joint Pain	10,749	Rheumatism & Joint pains	10,296
5	Rheumatism & Joint pains	8,966	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	6,962	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	7,663
6	Anaemia	6,781	Diarrhoea Disease	5,635	Diarrhoea Diseases	5,479
7	Diarrhoea Disease	6,299	Anaemia	4,105	Anaemia	4,128
8	Intestinal Worms	4,903	Intestinal Worms	3,785	Acute Eye Infection	3,145

9	Hypertension	3,618	Hypertension	3,501	Intestinal Worms	3,045
10	Acute eye Infections	2,225	Pregnancy Related Complications	2,228	Hypertension	2,992

Source: MHD, 2016

### HIV/AIDS ACTIVITIES

The total number of people tested for HIV as at the end of 2016 were Four Thousand, Three Hundred and Two (4,302). Out of this total, Sixty-Six (66) persons had tested positive representing 1.6 percent. Sixty of the patients tested positive were kept on ARV. this is depicted in table 25.

Table 25 *PMTCT – Summary 2014-2016*

INDICATORS	2014	2015	2016
No. Of ANC Registrants	4,441	4,283	4,026
No. Tested	3,494 (78.7%)	3,849 (89.9%)	4,302 (107%)
No. Positive	60 (2%)	57 (1.4%)	66 (1.5%)
No. Given ARVs	50 (83.3%)	38 (66.7%)	60 (90.9%)
No. Of Babies Born to HIV Positive Mothers	44	27	31
No. Of Babies Receiving ARVs	44	27	31
No. Of Infants Tested	16	53	40
No. Of Infants Tested Positive	3 (19%)	3 (6%)	3 (7.5%)
No. Tested for Syphilis	1,067	2,928	3,973
No. Tested Positive for Syphilis	7 (0.7%)	67 (2.3%)	41 (1.0%)

Source: MHD, 2016

The HIV/AIDS Testing and Counseling Unit of the Municipal Health Directorate, in collaboration with the Municipal Focal Office and the various NGOs working in the Municipality are still working assiduously to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS and also provide appropriate treatment and support to PLWHA.

The “know your Status campaign” is vigorously being pursued throughout the Municipality. Also, the Focal Office distributed One Hundred and Twenty-five (125) copies of HIV/AIDS educational campaign leaflets to the National Youth Coordinator (NYA) for distribution to the youth to enhance educational campaign on HIV/AIDS in order to reduce new infections.

The National Youth Coordinator in-turn distributed the leaflets to the following beneficiaries:

- Bekwai Hairdressers Association - 20 copies
- Bekwai Tailors/Seamstress Association - 30 copies
- Bekwai Muslim Youth Association - 30 copies
- Kyekyewere Odo ne Nkabom Association - 45 copies

A total list of Twenty (20) Youth Groups have been submitted by the National Youth Authority (NYA) as a result of a meeting held by the HIV Municipal Response Team (MRT) to identify and target the various youth groups for advocacy and sensitization on HIV/AIDS to reduce new infections.

World AIDS Day was marked in Ghana on Tuesday, 1<sup>st</sup> December 2016 on the theme “90-90-90: providing comprehensive integrated services for all towards an HIV-free generation. As part of activities by Bekwai Municipal Assembly to commemorate the World AIDS Day, the following programmes were executed by Municipal AIDS Committee (MAC):

- Street procession (Float) at Bekwai Township
- Stakeholder meetings at Zonal Council Levels

### **Condom Distribution**

During the period and review, eight thousand one hundred and three (8,103) pieces of male condoms were distributed. The condoms were highly patronized during funerals and over the weekends.

Common among the types of condom distributed were, UNFPA male condom, Good day, Kiss, Fiesta, and champion condom. The data was collected from stakeholders including drug store in the Bekwai Township.

Some barbering shops have been chosen as condom distribution points. The peer educators also distribute condoms. The female condoms are readily available so little has been given out.

## NGOS OPERATING IN THE MUNICIPALITY

The following NGOs are still operating in the municipality: Mission of Hope international (MIHOSO INTERNATIONAL), Foundation, Kaleo Area Women Development Association (KWADA).

### **Mission of Hope International**

The objective of Mission of Hope International is "reinforcing the scaling up HIV services, strengthening HIV prevention and effective targeting. The main goal of the project is to reduce HIV new infection and death among men, women, children and neonates in the three (3) years.

### **Kaleo Area Women Development Association (KAWDA)**

Kaleo Area Women Development Association has been very instrumental in giving hope and support to the people living with HIV and AIDS within Bekwai and Obuasi municipalities. Currently there are working with forty seven (47) people are either vulnerable, orphans or living with the virus. This number comprises forty four (44) females and three males.

## ABORTIONS PERFORMED IN THE MUNICIPALITY

The total number of abortions recorded at end of the year 2016 was Four Hundred and Twenty-Seven (427). Out of the total, age range between 25-29 years recorded the highest which recorded One Hundred and One (101). The second highest was age range 20-24 years which recorded Ninety-Four (94). However, the lowest score was Seven (7) which fall under the age category 10-14 year.

The Municipal Health Directorate has planned to reduce the abortion rate in the municipality through education and counselling to their clients.

Table 26: Abortions Performed in the Municipality by Age Category (2014-2016)

AGE OF ABORTION	YEARS		
	2014	2015	<b>2016</b>
10-14 yrs	14	2	7
15-19 yrs	144	84	90
20-24 yrs	168	135	94
25-29 yrs	118	107	101

30-34 yrs	103	75	68
35 yrs & above	91	55	67
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>427</b>

Source: MHD, 2016

### IN-PATIENT ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS BY HOSPITALS

The reasons for recording the highest Death in the various Hospitals/facilities in the Municipality are;

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

Table 27: In-Patient Admissions and Deaths by Hospitals in the Municipality (2014-2016)

FACILITY	2014		2015		2016	
	ADM	DEATHS	ADM	DEATHS	ADM	DEATHS
Bekwai Hosp.	1,973	148	1,895	195	4,002	112
Dominase Hosp.	2,804	13	2,967	26	5,186	12
Abenkyiman Hosp.	1,032	7	579	5	1,122	15
Kokofu Gen. Hosp.	494	0	784	9	703	18
Ahmaddiya Hosp.	1,939	8	2,129	6	1,915	3
Akomaa SDA Hosp.	2,138	28	2,317	56	3,210	42
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,380</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>10,671</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>16,318</b>	<b>205</b>

Source: Bekwai Municipal Hospital 2016

## **KEY CHALLENGES**

- ❖ Inadequate motorbikes
- ❖ Frequent repairs of motorbikes draining the coffers of the Directorate.
- ❖ Poor sub- district populations' allocation.
- ❖ Delays in payment of NHIS claims and deduction without vetting report.
- ❖ Overdependence on facilities especially private / Mission for public health activities.
- ❖ Inadequate Ambulance to facilitate referrals.
- ❖ Inadequate number of critical staff e.g. Doctors, Midwives, Physician Assistants, Laboratory technologist etc.
- ❖ Inadequate logistics for nutrition activities
- ❖ Reduced commitment of CBSVs/CHVs
- ❖ Poorly resourced Health Promotion and Education Unit
- ❖ Poor data management
- ❖ Inadequate funds for planned monitoring activities
- ❖ Municipal Hospital does not benefit its status

## **WAYFORWARD-2017**

Notwithstanding the gains made in 2016, the directorate has adopted the following strategies to improve on performance;

- ❖ Lobby Regional Health Directorate for supply of motorbikes
- ❖ To conduct Household Census to determine population
- ❖ Focus on activities to minimize claim rejections
- ❖ Encourage communities to adopt Community Emergency Transport System (CETS)
- ❖ Lobby RHD to train some of the nurses as Midwife Assistant
- ❖ Increase access to health care by opening four (4) new facilities
- ❖ Continue to train and retrain staff on data management
- ❖ Conduct OTSS to facilities to improve service delivery
- ❖ Sustain the gains in all the health indicators
- ❖ Intensify adolescent health
- ❖ Improve maternal, neonatal and child health services
- ❖ To increase TB case detection

- ❖ Dialogue with facilities to reduce C/S
- ❖ Lobby MP to use his influence to get the Bekwai hospital completed and equipped before the year ends.

### 3.14 EDUCATION

The Assembly is mandated to ensure that effective education throughout the basic, second cycle and Functional Literacy Education Levels including Non-Formal Education is available to meet the needs of the people.

The Municipality has a total number of Two Hundred Forty-six (246) schools made up of Eighty-Five (85) KGs, Eighty-seven (87) Primary, Sixty-eight (68) Junior High Schools and Six (6) Senior High Schools. The grand total enrollment of pupil/students is 33,552. Out of the total; Sixteen Thousand Four Hundred and Fifty (16,450) constitute Females and Seventeen Thousand One Hundred and Two (17,102) Males.

From table 7, out of a total of one thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven (1987) teachers in the Municipality two hundred and nine-one (291) representing 15% are untrained teachers. The critical issue is the number of untrained teachers at the basic level (i.e. KG and Primary). The total number of teachers at the basic level is One Thousand Six Hundred and Twenty-Six (1626) out of this number two hundred forty-three (243) representing 13.4% are untrained. Measures must therefore be put in place to ensure that those trained teachers are deployed to teach at the basic school to help the pupils grasp the fundamentals of education. More teaching aids should be provided for teaching at the basic level.

Table 28: *Public Schools - Teacher Population 2016*

S/N	LEVEL	NO. OF SCHOOLS	TRAINED TEACHER	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1.	KG	85	231	48	325	<b>373</b>
2.	Primary	87	516	290	291	<b>581</b>
3.	JHS	68	648	488	184	<b>672</b>
4.	SHS	6	313	275	86	<b>361</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>246</b>	<b>1,708</b>	<b>1,101</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>1,987</b>

*Source: Ghana Education Service*

From table 28, out of the total two hundred eighty-eight (288) teachers in the private schools only thirty-four (34) representing 12% have been trained. A significance feature is that pupils in private schools with a lot of the untrained teachers perform extremely well than those 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 necessary learning materials. In addition to this, management of private schools ensures strict monitoring and supervision and appropriate sanctions meted out to erring teachers.

Table 29: *Private School - Teacher Population 2016*

S/N	LEVEL	NO. OF SCHOOLS	TRAINED TEACHER	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1.	KG	19	0	22	17	<b>39</b>
2.	Primary	19	1	94	43	<b>137</b>
3.	JHS	13	2	64	14	<b>78</b>
4.	SHS	2	31	31	3	<b>34</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>53</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>228</b>

### **3.14.1: Commissioning of Projects**

Four (4) projects have been commissioned and handed over to the beneficiary schools and they are;

1. Denyaseman Catholic Senior High School Boys' Dormitory
2. SDA Senior High School Girls' Dormitory
3. Kokofu Anyinam M/A KG
4. Oppon Memorial Senior High School Dining Hall

### **3.14.2: Newly Trained Teachers & Graduate Teachers**

A total number of fifty-eight (58) Newly Trained Teachers from Colleges of Education were posted to the Directorate whiles eleven (11) Graduate Teachers who were on study leave with pay and had completed their various courses were posted to schools where their services were needed.

### **3.14.3: Key Activities Executed**

- The SHEP Unit of the Directorate in collaboration with the Municipal Health Service Directorate on 10<sup>th</sup> -11<sup>th</sup> October, 2016 embarked on (Deworming Exercise) administering of albandazole and praziquantal drugs to pupils in the basic schools.
- Training of School Management Committee members (SMCs) in all School Communities on 6<sup>th</sup> October 2016.
- Twenty-four (24) schools made up of eighteen (18) first cycle and six (6) second cycle institutions participated in the Ghana's 59 Independence Anniversary Parade held on Sunday March 6, 2016 at Bekwai Methodist Park.

The Municipal Director of Education, with the Municipal Chief Executive visited four (4) schools on my First Day at School to welcome pupils who were in their first day at school. Schools visited were; Wawase M/A Primary, Atwitwiso M/A Primary, Amanhya M/A Primary, Kokofu Anyinam M/A KG. Drinking cups, biscuits and kalyppo drinks were presented to pupils who were present

- Global hand washing day was organized on Friday October 14, 2016 at Bekwai Roman Catholic Social Centre, forty-one (41) schools made up of twenty-three (23) Primary and eighteen (18) Junior High Schools from Bekwai North and South circuits, both private and public were presented with sanitation equipment of Veronica containers with metabolic stand, washing bowls, soap and towels.
- From 8<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> November, 2016 six (6) officers from the Directorate represented the Director in the six (6) senior high schools to select students.

#### **3.14.4 MONITORING**

- Intensification of monitoring by the Municipal Director of Education, Circuit Supervisors and other officers.
- Random surprise checks on teacher's attendance, lesson note preparation in all circuits.
- Team inspections.

#### **3.14.5 Release of 2016 BECE Results**

Details of 2016 BECE Statement of result was released by the West African Examination Council (WAEC).

Percentage pass obtained was 68% as compared to, 2015 of 67.1% an improvement of 1%

#### **3.14.6: Situation of Teaching and Learning Materials**

The following materials were received during the period under review.

➤ Teachers Note Books	-	1,000
➤ Capitation Grant Disbursement and utilization for schools	-	170
➤ Mono Desk	-	80
➤ Teachers Guide on Malaria Prevention for primary schools	-	350

### **3.14.7 Identified Challenges**

- Inadequate computers and accessories to work with (only three (3) computers are available)
- Lack of funds to organize refresher courses for Officers
- The Office lacks funds to purchase consumable items to run the office
- Lack of funds to pay allowances, T&T for Officers and Security Personnel
- Lack of funds to support the Municipal Director's monitoring team
- Lack of funds to support Circuit Supervisors in their monitoring and supervision of their assigned schools to ensure effective teaching/learning.
- The two (2) Office vehicles are in deplorable state. One (1) has completely broken down which could not be used to ensure effective supervision and monitoring of schools.
- Lack of motivation for teaching and non-teaching staff

### **3.14.8 Recommendations**

- It is recommended that the Directorate is supplied with vehicles to enhance effective supervision and monitoring of schools.
- Funds should be available to purchase consumable items and to run the office effectively.
- The Municipal Assembly should organize Best Teacher/Worker Award to boost the morale of teachers.

### **3.14.9 The Way Forward**

- Supervision and monitoring of schools would be intensified by the Inspectorate Unit and the Municipal Director's Monitoring Team if vehicles become available. Meanwhile, efforts are being made to reach the schools that are not too far away from the circuit centers.
- The Directorate will collaborate with stakeholders of education to ensure quality education delivery in the municipality.

## **3.15 THEMATIC AREA 6 - TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE**

### ***3.15.1 Sub structure Activities***

A two (2)-days capacity building workshop was organised for the Eight (8) Zonal Councils as well as their Unit Committee members. Some revenue has been ceded to the Eight (8) Zonal Council for collection in the Assembly's quest to strengthen its sub structures. Additionally, a two-day capacity building workshop was organized for Assembly members and staff of the Assembly on roles and responsibilities of Assembly members in the decentralization system and procurement processes to enhance effective service delivery.

### **3.16 SOCIAL WELFARE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT INTRODUCTION**

#### **3.16.1 MISSION:**

To work in partnership with people in their communities to improve their social-wellbeing through promoting development with equity for the disadvantaged, vulnerable, the excluded and the marginalized.

#### **3.16.2 VISION:**

To take the lead in integrating the disadvantaged people into the mainstream of development

#### **3.16.3 OBJECTIVE:**

1. To provide community-based rehabilitation programmes in all communities.
2. To provide professional social welfare services in all districts to ensure that statutory responsibilities of the department of Social welfare are carried out in the field of Justice Administration, Child Rights and Protection and Community Care.
3. To promote access to social welfare services for the disadvantaged, vulnerable and the marginalized groups.
4. To co-ordinate and regulate specialized residential services for children, the disabled and the under-privileged youth.
5. To create awareness on the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS, population and family Planning issues in collaboration with the ministry of health, District Assemblies and other agencies and promote community care strategies.
6. To facilitate opportunities for NGOs to develop social services in collaboration with the communities.
7. To promote social, economic and emotional stability in families.
8. To promote poverty alleviation and ensure security amongst the vulnerable, marginalized and the disadvantaged groups.

#### **3.16.4 DEPARTMENTAL CORE PROGRAMMES**

The department dealt with one (1) probation case which was referred from the court.

#### **3.16.5 COMMUNITY CARE**

#### **3.16.6 REGISTRATION OF NGOs and CBOs**

Registration of NGO	-	0
Registration of CBO	-	0
Self Help	-	3

Three (3) self-help associations were registered during the year under review.

### **HOSPITAL WELFARE SERVICE**

Officers visited the hospital a number of times. No case was recorded.

### **REGISTRATION OF PWDs IN 2016**

One hundred and Thirty Four (134) persons with disability were identified and registered. Table 30 shows the details of PWDs registered.

**Table 30: REGISTRATION OF PWDs**

TYPE OF DISABILITY	AGE RANGE	SEX		TOTAL
		Males	Females	
Physically challenged	10 – 76	26	25	51
Visually impaired	20 – 78	16	32	48
Difficulty hearing and speaking	12 – 57	16	19	35
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>134</b>

*Source: Dept. Social Welfare & Community Development*

### **ASSISTANCE TO PWDs**

The Department assisted a total number of One hundred and Twenty Seven (127) persons with disabilities to benefit from the Disability Fund to support their education, medical bills and income generating activities during the year.

A total amount of Fifty Nine thousand, six hundred Ghana Cedis (GHC59,600) was disbursed to persons with disabilities in the Municipality. A breakdown of the amount disbursed is indicated in table 31.

**Table 31: ASSISTANCE TO PWDs**

<b>QUARTER IN WHICH DISBURSMENT WAS MADE</b>	<b>TOTAL AMOUNT DISBURSED (GH¢)</b>	<b>NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES</b>
First Quarter	31,100	61
Second Quarter	28,500	66
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>59,600</b>	<b>127</b>

*Source: Dept. Social Welfare & Community Development*

### **3.17.0 Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) Programme.**

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. In a whole, twelve (12) communities such as Aniantentem, Atuogyabae, Wawase, Amanhyiah, Dinkyiniso, Nkyekyem, Dwumakro, Marfokrom, Affulkrom, Bodoma, Nerebehi and Brosanko have been selected to benefit from the Leap programme within the municipality. During the year under the review, two hundred and fifteen (215) persons constituting one hundred fifteen (115) males and one hundred (100) females in the municipality benefited from the LEAP Programme during the year under review.

The table 32 shows 2016 LEAP beneficiaries for payment period July to August

*2016 Leap Beneficiaries for Payment Period July to August, 2016*

<b>NO</b>	<b>COMMUNITY</b>	<b>NO. OF HOUSEHOLD</b>	<b>MEMBERS</b>	<b>AMOUNT (GH¢)</b>
1	Aniantentem	18	65	1,746.00
2	Atuagyabae	5	12	410.00
3	Wawase	7	26	640.00
4	Amanhyia	3	15	318.00
5	Dinkyinso	4	11	340.00
6	Nkyenkyem	18	50	1,542.00
7	Dwumakro	6	24	534.00
8	Affulkrom	2	11	194.00
9	Marfokrom	11	60	1,166.00
10	Bodoma	2	11	122.00
11	Nerebehi	11	28	890.00

12	Brosanko	4	9	322.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>91</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>8,314.00</b>

*Source: Dept. Social Welfare & Community Development*

### **3.18 CHILD RIGHTS AND PROTECTION**

#### **3.18.1 INSPECTION OF DAY CARE CENTRES (D.C.C'S)**

The following Day Care Centres were visited during the year

- ❖ Victory International Day Care Centre
- ❖ Osei Tutu International Day Care Centre
- ❖ Milli-Isaac International Day Care
- ❖ Central International Day Care
- ❖ Adventist Preparatory Day Care Centre
- ❖ Choice International Day Care Centre
- ❖ Perfect Beginners Day Care Centre.

These Day Care Centres were inspected at regular intervals throughout the year 2016.

Things inspected included; compound, sanitation, books, menu chart, accommodation and other operational requirements. However, the proprietors/proprietress of these centres were advised to improve upon the conditions to avoid any sanctions by the department

#### **REGISTRATION OF DAY CARE CENTRES**

Some Day Care Centres operating in the municipality were yet to register with the department but intensive monitoring was done during the year where supervisors were advised to register their schools before the end of the year.

#### **SAVE OUR LIVES ORPHANAGE**

The home was visited severally during the year under review. Two babies were referred to the orphanage by the department. One of the baby's mother is suspected to be mentally unsound. And the other baby's mother was incapable of raising the child. Some good Samaritans reported the issue to the department. Hence, the department saw the need to refer the children to the orphanage temporarily.

It was observed that the home was operating according to the operational guide of the department. The management of the home was also urged to help children in the home to re-integrate and re-unite with their families.

### 3.18.2 CASE WORK FOR THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW

- Total number of case brought forward - 0
- Total number of cases received - 61
- Total number of cases resolved - 43
- Total number of cases withdrawn - 3
- Total number of cases referred to court - 7
- Total number of cases pending - 8

Below is the breakdown of the nature of cases received in 2016

*Table 33: Nature of Cases Received*

NATURE OF CASE	NO. OF CASES RECEIVED	NO. OF CASES RESOLVED	NO. OF CASES REFERRED	NO. OF CASES WITHDRAWN	NO. OF CASES PENDING	NO. OF CASES B/F
Child Maintenance	31	27	0	1	3	0
Family Welfare	19	16	0	2	1	0
Child Custody	11	5	4	0	2	0
Paternity	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total No. of Cases for the Year</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>

*Source: Dept. of Social Welfare & Community Development*

During the year, Forty-Eight (48) family cases were dealt with. Cases were successfully resolved at the agency level with the exception of three (3) which were withdrawn for home settlement.

### **MAINTENANCE FEES**

A total amount of Seven Thousand and Ninety Seven Cedis, Fifty pesewas (GHC7,097.50) was received as remittances in 2016 Six Thousand Four Hundred and Seventeen Cedis, Fifty Pesewas (GHC6,417.50) have been paid to clients while Six Hundred and Eighty Cedis (GHC680) is yet to be claimed by clients.

### **Challenges/Constraints**

1. Lack of means of Transport for monitoring.
2. Dilapidated and insufficient office furniture for use by officers and clients.
3. Lack of funds.
4. Lack of logistics such as Desktop Computers and printers for effective office work.

### **3.19 National Health Insurance Scheme**

The National Health Insurance scheme has made dramatic strides in addressing the health needs of the people since its inception 2006. As at December 2016 a total number of 59,341 clients were registered (which includes Formal, Informal Adults, Children, Aged, Indigents and Pregnant Women) which can access health care from accredited health care providers.

On Claims, total amount of GHC3,915,898.29 has been submitted for 2016 operational year of which a deduction of GHC168,568.00 and GHC908,967.14 has been paid. Indebtedness stood at GHC2,838,362.25 as December 2016.

Towards the mid of 2011, the NHIS introduced the capitation concept, as a pilot programme, in the Ashanti Region. This system required that each person registered under the scheme, to choose a preferred a health service provided, for the treatment of OPD cases. Though the scheme has embarked on vigorous shift to health campaign to educate the people on the capitation system, its implementation brought with it series of challenges between health service providers (especially the private providers) their clients and the secretariat of the scheme. Some of the challenges of the capitation experience in the Municipality are:

- ❖ Health providers turning away some patients simple because their facilities has not been chosen by the patients as their preferred provider;
- ❖ Challenges regarding the filling systems at the health facilities and the difficulties of having to register again under the capitation system;
- ❖ Difficulties in referral cases, from one hospital to another; among others.

Though the Scheme has done a lot to unravel these difficulties, the problems faced daily are real and persistent, to the extent that some people are calling for the annulment of the newly introduced Capitation System.

### **3.20 SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME**

The Ghana School Feeding programme is an initiative of the comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme which seeks to enhance food security and reduce hunger, poverty and malnutrition.

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

The decentralized nature of the programme requires the involvement of local actors in the implementation. The mainline actors are the Ministry in charge, the Ghana School Feeding Programme National Secretariat, District Assemblies, District Implementation Committees (DICs), School Implementation Committees (SICs), Schools and Caterers/matrons.

Each of these actors has roles to play to make the programme a success.

The number of beneficiary schools in the Bekwai Municipality is Twenty –four (24) and they are;

1. Subriso Saviour Primary
2. Amoamo R/C Primary
3. Adjamesu AME Zion ‘A’
4. Adjamesu AME Zion ‘B’
5. Donimase M/A Primary
6. Donimase Methodist Primary
7. Boagyaa Besease Anglican
8. Etwereso M/A Primary
9. Poana Meth. Primary
10. Poano R/C Primary ‘A’
11. Bronsankro M/A Primary
12. Anwiankwanta SDA Primary
13. Abodom Meth. Primary
14. Abodom M/A. Primary
15. Senfi Meth. Primary

16. Ahwiaa M/A Primary
17. Bekwai Islamic Primary
18. Dwoamin R/C Primary
19. Bogyawe Meth. Primary
20. Pampaso Anglican Primary
21. Kensere Meth. Primary
22. Ankase M/A Primary
23. Dotom M/A Primary
24. Poano R/C Primary 'B'

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME**

The programme's objectives has been categorized into three (3) and they are;

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 Releases**

Currently, it has become difficult to track the total amount of money that the central government released as transfer to the caterers because of the e-zwich system of payment of which caterers receive money direct from the central government to their individual accounts.

Report indicated that only two releases were made during the year under review, thus 25 and 20 days.

As at the time of compiling this report, the government owed the caterers 95 days.

### **Challenges of the Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP)**

- I. 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.
- II. Monitoring visits conducted in circuits where non-beneficiary schools are located close to beneficiary schools indicated, that pupil in non-beneficiary schools migrate to beneficiary schools.

- III. Lack of effective collaboration between Heads of beneficiary schools and caterers which hinders the programme.
- IV. 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.

**Way forward**

- a) Routine training programmes in hygiene, nutrition and environmental cleanliness should be organized for caterers to enable them conform to standards set by the programme Secretariat. This would improve the nutritional health of the pupils and reduce environmental diseases such as dysentery and cholera.
- b) The Assembly should resource the Municipal Implementation Committee to intensify its monitoring and supervisory roles.

**3.21 ACTIVITIES OF THE GENDER DESK OFFICE**

**Sensitization programmes**

The gender Department during the year of review visited the Kwamo Technical Institute, Ejisu . Also, the team monitored the progress of academic work of ten (10) girls who were sent to school on scholarship for the gender responsive skills and community development project (GRSCDP). One of the girls (Abigail Owusu) has graduated from the school.

**Sensitization of Disability Issues**

Also, the officer was invited by the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development to an event at the Roman Catholic Social Centre on the 21<sup>st</sup> day of Dec.2016.The event was about a sensitization programme organized for the Disabled in the Municipality. The essence of this event was to highlight on key issues that were affecting the disabled and how they can be addressed.

This programme was organized by an NGO in the Municipality named SUZY CHARITY CENTRE whose headquarters is located in Kumasi. After the programme, disabled persons present were presented with gifts such as clothing, food, medicals among others. This was a gesture shown by the NGO to the disabled for the festive season (Christmas season).

The programme had two hundred (200) disabled persons present with different forms of disability ranging from physical disability, visual disability, deaf and dumb and other severe forms of disability.

The sex aggregate of disabled persons present are as follows:

*Table 34: Sex Aggregate of Disabled Persons*

<b>TYPE OF DISABILITY</b>	<b>MALE</b>	<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
PHYSICAL	32	22	54

BLIND	30	27	57
DEAF & DUMB	20	32	52
OTHERS	22	15	37
<b>TOTAL</b>	104	96	<b>200</b>

*Source: Gender Desk Office, Bekwai 2016*

The total number of disabilities were Two Hundred (200) which comprises of Physical, blind, death and dumb and others. Out of this total, One Hundred and Four (104) were males and Ninety-Six were females (96). It could also be observed that the number of persons with blind disabilities recorded the highest

### **Challenges encountered in 2016**

1. Insufficient funds to carry out activities in the Municipality
2. Lack of means of transport
3. Inadequate logistics for the Department

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **KEY ISSUES ADDRESSED**

#### **4.0 Key Issues Addressed**

##### *I. Poor state of Feeder roads:*

The Assembly has reshaped some of the feeder roads in the Municipality with the help of the Assembly's grader. The reshaped road has brought respite to the people in the communities where drivers could not ply the roads because of their deplorable nature. Farm produce can now also be transported to nearby market center at Sarfokrom reducing post – harvest losses and increase the incomes of peasant farmers. Additionally, the Cocoa roads projects have commenced and reached advance stage in some areas which previously had

bad road network. The beneficiary communities include Sarfokrom, Sumkyerekrom, Dunkyiriso, and parts of Amansie Central (Jacobu) communities such as Kofihwikrom and Daban 1& 2.

Furthermore, the Kokotro-Dotom feeder roads are under construction through the Cocoa roads project phase II. The roads will be sealed and graveled for easy vehicular movement as well as the transportation of dried cocoa beans to the post for export.

## II. *Overcrowding in basic schools/ elimination of schools under trees*

The problem of over-crowding affects most basic schools in the Municipality. This is the reason the Assembly has made it a priority to increase educational infrastructure in basic schools for enhanced teaching and learning processes. In that vein, the Assembly has completed the under-listed classroom blocks under UDG and DDF funding sources to reduce over-crowding and increase enrolment and educational infrastructure in basic schools:

1. Construction of 1no. 3unit classroom block, office, store, staff common room and 5 seater toilet, construction of borehole with pump at Amanhyia basic school.
2. Construction of 1no.3-unit Classroom Block, Office, Store, Staff Common Room, 5-Seater WC Toilet and mechanized borehole with overhead tank at Kensere.
3. Construction of 6-Unit Classroom Block, Office, Store, Staff Common Room, Library 5-Seater WC Toilet and mechanized borehole with overhead tank at Edwinase.
4. Construction of 1no.3-unit KG Block with 2-seater Aqua Privy toilet at Kokofu-Anyinam
5. Construction of 1no.3-unit KG Block with 2-seater Aqua Privy toilet at Atwetweso.

With regards to elimination of Schools under Trees, the Assembly has commenced work under the UDG-5 Buffer project for the Construction of 1no. 3-unit classroom block, office, store, staff common room, library, 5 seater WC toilet and mechanized borehole with overhead tank at Kokotro while work is on-going for the construction of a 2no.6 unit classroom block at Ankaase and Sebedie with funding source from the GETFUND.

## III. *Inadequate School furniture*

The Assembly's quest to improve the supply of furniture has led to the provision of furniture under UDG funding sources. They are;

1. Procurement of 6no. Teachers tables and chairs, 5no. Cupboards, 3no. book shelves and 120 dual desks for Amanhyia Basic School.

2. Procurement of 200 Mono Desks, 200 Dual Desks For Kensere 3-unit classroom block , 1no.6unit Classroom Block at Edwinase and 100 Dining Hall Tables and 200 benches for Dining Hall at Oppong Memorial SHS at Kokofu

#### *IV. Improving accessibility to Health Care*

The Assembly's mission is to ensure improvement of the quality of life of its people which is dependent on access to health care delivery system. As part of measures put in place to achieve such objective, the Assembly is constructing the under-listed CHPS compound in two (2) communities under UDG and DACF funding sources.

1. Construction of CHPS compound, 4-seater WC pour flush Toilet and provision of mechanized borehole with overhead tank at Sarfokrom.
2. Construction of CHPS compound, 4-seater WC pour flush Toilet and provision of mechanized borehole with overhead tank at Ntinanko.

The two CHPS compounds when completed would serve adjoining communities such as Amanhya, Dunkyiriso, Affulkrom, Aboakrom, Odumasi, Aniantentem, etc.

The MLGRD under UDG-5 Buffer project has approved the Construction of CHPS compound, 4 seater WC pour flush and provision of mechanized borehole with overhead tank and procurement of furniture and medical equipment at Amoamo. When completed, adjoining communities such as Sesekro, Ahwiaa, Anwiam, Menaase, Adankranja, etc would have access to safe health care delivery system.

#### **4.2 Key Issues Yet to be Addressed**

##### *1. Illegal Mining*

Despite efforts by the Assembly to combat illegal mining known as “galamsey” through the establishment of a combined Task Force made of NADMO, Forestry, Police and Assembly Staff, the menace still persist in some areas such as Kensere, Bogyawe, Kokotro and Koniyaw. With the joint Task Force in place, it is the Assembly's fervent hope that the menace would be ameliorated if not completely eradicated.

##### *2. Youth Unemployment*

This has become nation-wide problem with the majority of the Youth not employed in any gainful profession. However, the Assembly through its Rural Enterprise Project under the Rural Technology Facility will continue to offer technical training or apprenticeship program to the youth to acquire skills and knowledge to be able to create economic wealth for themselves. Additionally, the Youth Employment Program (YEP) seeks to offer employment to the youth in several modules such as Community Health Module, Environmental Health Module, Community Policing Assistants, E-Health

Assistants, Youth in Prison Service, Youth in Fire Service and Community Education Teaching Assistants.

The total number of Youth employed under the Youth Employment Programmes (YEP) in 2016 within the Municipality now stands at Two Hundred and Three (203) with One Hundred and two (103) males and One Hundred and three (103) females. Table 36 shows the various modules implemented within the Municipality.

*Table 36: Modules Implemented-2016*

<b>MODULES</b>	<b>MALES</b>	<b>FEMALES</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Community Policing Assistants	12	6	18
E-Health Assistants	2	2	4
Youth in Prison Service	5	1	6
Youth in Fire Service	2	2	4
Environmental Protection Officers	4	1	5
Community Health Workers	34	42	76
Community Education Teaching Assistants	23	47	70
Youth in Arabic Education	20	-	20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>203</b>

*Source: YEA*

Seventy-six (76) of the youth have been employed under the Community Health Module through collaboration of the Youth Employment Agency and the Bekwai Health Directorate for technical training of the youth under the module. The new module that was introduced in the fourth quarter was Youth in Arabic to educate people in the Zongo's for effective Arabic speaking and writing.

The National Youth Authority (NYA) mobilized Youth Groups in the Municipality under the 'GIRLS ADVOCACY ALLIANCE PROJECT' which was launched by the "Right and Responsibility Initiative Ghana", an NGO in Kumasi on 28<sup>th</sup> November, 2016. The project was aimed at reducing child marriage, sexual exploitation of children and economic empowerment of girls and young women.

### *3. Support for small-scale and medium enterprises*

Some of the small-scale and medium enterprises are not known and therefore cannot be supported by the Assembly. However, the Assembly's Business Advisory Center under the Rural Enterprise project would also continue to offer business advice to the people in

the informal sector in order to expand their business and also recruit more people especially the youth who are unemployed.

The socio-economic database of the Assembly would continually be updated to encompass all small-scale and medium enterprises especially new ones for the Assembly to offer support through BAC and RTF to increase productivity, efficiency and offer job opportunities to the unemployed youth.

#### **4.3 RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ASSEMBLY'S PERFORMANCE**

- ❖ Involvement of the Private Sector in Revenue Mobilization
- ❖ Chiefs, Assembly members, Unit Committees to collaborate with Assembly to clamp down illegal mining activities in their various communities.
- ❖ BAC and RTF to collaborate with Assembly to seek funding to engage the youth in apprenticeship programme.
- ❖ Improve the Assembly's internally generated revenue to complement the support from central government and the donor community.
- ❖ Facilitate skills training among the youth by supporting the technical and vocational schools in the Municipality.
- ❖ Involvement of the Private Sector in the development and promotion of tourist sites such as Kokofu-Anyinam- birthplace of Otumfour Osei Tutu I, Esumeja-Asantemanso forest," the origins of Asante"
- ❖ Rehabilitation of roads leading to agricultural production centers
- ❖ Regular preparation and updating of settlement planning schemes
- ❖ Construct more educational infrastructure with ancillary facilities and rehabilitate dilapidated ones.
- ❖ Construct ICT centers for some selected basic schools
- ❖ Organize periodic Seminars and Workshops for the Assembly personnel to improve performance.
- ❖ Undertake period public hearing fora and Town Hall Meetings to account to the people

#### **4.4 CONCLUSION**

The Bekwai Assembly in collaboration with the various Decentralized Departments, the Private Sector and NGOs would continue to work diligently to ensure that the Development goal and objectives of the Municipality are achieved to improve the quality of life of the people.

