

BEKWAI MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

2009

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Year 2009 was the last year for the implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (2006-2009) of the Bekwai Municipal Assembly aimed at stimulating Economic Growth, through Job and Wealth Creation for accelerated Poverty Reduction, which was drawn up through a comprehensive development framework known as the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS 11) based on the three main thematic areas namely:

- Private Sector Competitiveness
- Human Resource Development
- Good Governance and Civic Responsibility.

The Bekwai Municipal Assembly as the highest planning, administrative and rating authority in the municipality also implemented the last phase of the plan which was the aimed at “ensuring the improvement in the quality of life of its people through the formulation and implementation of policies on a sustainable manner to step-up Human Resource Development, Reduce poverty and ensures Good Governance by a well motivated and highly skilled labour.” The year 2009 saw the slow pace in the implementation of programmes and projects as a result of the delay in the release of funds from both the Central Government and Development Partners and the fact that the change in governance, from the NPP regime to the NDC also affected the implementation.

1.1 MUNICIPAL PROFILE

The Bekwai Municipal Assembly is one of the 27 Administrative Districts in the Ashanti Region, established under the Legislative Instrument (L.I 1906, 2007).

1.1.1 MUNICIPAL GOVERNANCE

The Bekwai Municipal Assembly has 7 electoral areas. It also has 1 Urban Council and seven (Area Councils).

There are seven paramountcies in the municipality namely Bekwai, Esumeja, Kokofu, Denyase, Amoafu, Adankranja and Asamang stools.

1.1.2 MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY'S AND ITS 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:

Objectives

- 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.

1.2 PURPOSE OF 2009 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

The purpose of the 2009 Annual progress Report is to assess and evaluate the performance of the Bekwai Municipal 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, Monitoring and Evaluation plan on the policies, programmes and projects targeted for the year 2009.

Being the last year in the implementation of the Medium Term Plan of the Municipality, the 2009 Annual Progress Report showed the performance indicators achieved by the various sectors of the Municipal economy, the challenges and the lessons learnt and the way forward in terms of the development agenda for the 2010 preparation of the MMTDP.

1.2.1 **THE KEY M&E OBJECTIVES FOR THE YEARS**

The key M&E objectives of the Bekwai Municipal Assembly were formulated in line with three main broad thematic areas namely:

1.2.2 **PRIVATE SECTOR COMPETITIVENESS**

The major objectives of this thematic area are:

- ❖ Improve road network in the Municipality by 5% during the 2009 fiscal year.
- ❖ Increase in agricultural production by 6% by the year Dec 2009
- ❖ Increase Industrial output in the Municipality by 4% in 2009
- ❖ Improve tourism development in the Municipality to improve local economy by 2% by 2009
- ❖ Improve electricity supply to 5% in 2009
- ❖ Provide by 3-4% of the Youth with employment in 2009

1.2.3 **HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

The major objectives of this thematic area are:

- ❖ Improve infrastructure facilities in first and cycle schools by 5% by December 2009
- ❖ Reduce malaria cases, and cases of admission and deaths among pregnant women and children under 5 years by 10%
By 2009
- ❖ Improve /Co-ordinate services at all levels to registrants VCT/ PMTCT
- ❖ Increase access to potable water by 8% in 2009
- ❖ Increase by 4% solid and liquid and solid waste infrastructure in 2009
- ❖ Provide logistic to support vocational and entrepreneurial skills for the vulnerable and the excluded by 4%
- ❖ Encourage more women to participate in the local governance and avoid exclusion.

1.2.4 **GOOD GOVERNANCE AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY**

The major objectives of this thematic area are:

- ❖ Equip the security agencies in the district with the needed accommodation, equipment and logistics to enhance their operations
- ❖ Increase the internally generated revenue (IGF) by 20% in 2009
- ❖ Promote the effective and efficient operations of the sub-structures (ie Urban Area Councils)
- ❖ Improve staff training and working practices.

1.3 PROCEESES INVOLVED AND DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED.

The Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU) sent performance indicators to the various sectors of the

economy and the departments that play a key role in the implementation of the Medium Term Development

Plan (2006-2009). The key sectors were Education, Health, Agriculture, and other departments such as Social

Welfare, Community Development, Security Services etc. Inputs on development interventions such as National

Health Insurance Scheme, Capitation grant, etc were also considered.

The various goals and objectives set out in the Medium Term plan (2006-2009) were outlined, with the various

indicators, the base line indicator of 2005, the target set in the Medium Term Plan for 2009 and the various sectors

achievement rate in percentage terms. In the process of the collecting the indicators the following difficulties were

encountered:

- Inability of Development Partners to release funding for programme and projects implementation so as to achieve the objectives set in the 2009 annual action plan.
- Delay and non –release of funds for project implementation from Central Government (e.g. DACF, GETFUND, HIPC and Development partner's funds) .As at December 2009 only the first and second quarter of the Municipal DACF had been released with much deduction at the detriment of project implementation.

- Inadequate data base from the decentralized departments to report on their performance indicators
- Lack of co-ordination among decentralized agencies and other stakeholders with input in the APR.
- Delay in the submission of report for harmonization from the sector departments.
- Inability to fund for M&E activities by the Assembly.
- Inadequate training for the MPCU members on M&E activities and preparation of the annual progress report which is an innovation in the local government system.
- Inadequate logistical support for the MPCU activities.
- The 2009 being post - election year saw most of the development agenda of the Municipality not fulfilled as the needed funding and other bureaucratic tendencies affected programmes and projects implementation of the Municipality.

LESSONS LEARNT IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DISTRICT MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT (2006-2009).

The Municipal Assembly will rely on the 2010 population and housing census data as, the authentic source of baseline data.

- Again the Assembly will conduct household survey on certain socio-economic data during the plan preparation and implementation stage to get adequate data for use as inputs (projections).
- Reliable and timely release of funds from central government and development partners would improve the plan implementation status the major sources of funding comes from the central government and development partners.
- The Assembly should put in more strategies to improve its internally generated revenue so as to complement the external findings.
- The Assembly should improve its co-ordination and collaboration of activities with the decentralized departments and agencies through regular interaction.
- Formulation of goals and objective should be balanced in the area of poverty reduction and infrastructure provision.
- Minimize political interference.
- Organise bi-annual periodic review of the Development Plan by MPCU and the heads of decentralized departments and agencies.

1.4 STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DMTDP IN 2009

The Municipal Term Development Plan (2006-2009) entered the last phase of its implementation. In view of the fact that there was a change in government, there was a little bit of change in policy direction by the new Government to achieve her objective of a better Ghana Agenda as was enshrined in the NDC party manifesto. With regard to the new programmes and projects set- out in the plan over 38% and 34% on ongoing and new projects were implemented as at 2009 fiscal year. The detailed breakdown of the 2009 performance based on the GPRS 11 and other policy delivery by the ruling government is as follows:

Table 1

NO	THEMATIC AREA	ON-GOING PROJECTS	NEW PROJECTS
01	Private Sector Competitiveness	8%	8%
02	Human Resource Development	25%	20%
03	Good Governance and Civic Responsibility	5%	4%
Totals		38%	34%

Source: MPCU office Dec 2009

The inability of the Assembly to complete the entire roll over and the on-going projects is attributable to the slow pace in the fund-flow especially in the school projects which were financed from the central government sources. Projects from Getfund were not paid promptly to contractor s executing jobs in the Municipality. A case in point is the implementation of GETfund projects on schools which started in 2007 but have yet not being completed. Certificates sent for payments for the past six months to one year had not been paid. This has greatly affected project implementation. With regard to the new projects the Assembly's inability to achieve a higher target in infrastructure provision also stem from the non-release of funds from DACF HIPC, GETFUND and other sources for payment. Development partners and the IGF contribution to the Municipality are also not forth - coming since most of the projects implemented were from Development Partners and Central Government funded projects. The Assembly was however lucky to have received more funding from some of its development partners such as KfW, for the completion of its promotion of District Town V projects.

Another constraint on the implementation of projects was the non-performance by some contractors even though prompt payments were made by the Development Partners. A case in point is the implementation of the District Town V project. Even though funds were available upon submission of certificates contractors, the contractor was not performing as expected. The delay in the completion of Wesley High Dormitory y has seriously affected enrolment in the hostel as the school admitted more students in anticipation of the completion and handing over of the hostel block to the school for use.

Another challenge in the status of the MMTDP (2006-2009) is the non-payment of remuneration of personnel recruited in the government social intervention policies such the National Youth Employment Programme.

All these interventions have contributed to the physical implementation of projects in the Development plan. The weakness in terms of the physical implementation is in the area of the programmes which is not receiving the needed attention. Areas such as the programmes on the sub-structures, governance issues and decentralizations have not received the needed attention that it deserves.

Currently out of the eight Urban and Areas councils in the Municipality only one Area Council is functioning that is the Dadease Area Council which is being supported under the capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening component of the CBRDP. Deepening the decentralization process should therefore be given the needed attention for grass root participation in local governance. Again with the introduction of performance indicators in assessing funds from Development Partners in the Functional Assessment Organisational Tool (FOAT), efforts must be made to allocate funds to implement the programmes and projects in all sectors of the local economy so as to achieve the assessment objectives and the balanced development.

2.0 CHAPTER TWO

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES REPORT

2.1 PROGRAMME AND PROJECTS STATUS FOR YEAR 2009

The Municipal Assembly was able to implement about 38% of its On-going projects and programmes and 34% of its new programmes and projects set out in the Annual plan in 2009. The 2009, which was the post election period saw much shift in policy direction in line with the NDC manifesto of a better Ghana. The major project implemented was the on-going District Town V project which was started in 2008 and supposed to be completed in November 2009. The District Assembly Common Fund Projects were not able to be implemented due to the non-release of funds from central government sources,

The table below shows the programmes and projects initiated and the status of the programmes and projects as at December 2009

Table 2

NO.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	SOURCES OF FUNDING	CONTRACT SUM(GH¢)	STATUS OF PROJECTS	INDICATOR STATUS	REMARKS
01	Construction of 1No.3-unit classroom block and sanitary facility at Kortwia	Kortwia	World Bank/GOG(CBRDP)	60,000.00	Project at lential Level	Improve access to basic education	Project progressing steadily.
02	Rehabilitation and finishing of M.C.E's Bungalow	Bekwai	DACF	40,000.00	Removal of defected materials	Provide residential accommodation to the MCE	Project delayed by the contractor
3	Renovation of Bungalow for works Engineer (Block No. 23)	Bekwai	DACF	8,000.00	Project completed	Provide accommodation to the Works Engineer	Project completed and in use
4	Construction of drains at the Denyase Industrial Centre	Denyase	GTZ	154,000.00	Project completed	Provide access to drains and gutters	Project completed and in use
5	Provision of street Bulbs and accessories to Bekwai Community	Bekwai	DACF	25,000.00	Project completed	Provide access to street lights to improve security	Project completed and in use
6	Expansion of Electricity at the Denyase Industrial Centre	Denyase	GTZ	77,000.00	Project completed	Expand access to electricity to improve local economic development.	Project completed and in use
7	Supply of 6,000 pes dual desk for upper primary school	Municipal wide	GETFUND	163,000.00	Project on-going 260 dual desk completed	Provide access to school furniture)	Project delayed by the contractor due to non release of fund
8	Construction of 52-nos. market stores and sanitary facilities at Bekwai	Bekwai	KFW	234,401.85	Plastering and screeding in progress	Improve access to market facility.	Project delayed by the contractor

9	Construction of Dormitory Block at Wesley High Secondary School at Bekwai	Bekwai	KfW	231,265.58	Painting in progress	Improve access to residential accommodation for students	Project delayed by the contractor
10	Construction of 1No. 6-unit classroom at Experimental Basic School at Bekwai	Bekwai	Kfw	47,027.00	Paining in progress	Improve access to quality education	Project delayed in implementation
11	Construction of 1No. 6unit classroom block, office, store and 3 seater sanitary facility at Kokofu-Mensase	Kokofu-Mensase	GETFUND	53,425.32	Roofing of school in progress	To improve access to quality education	Project ongoing but delayed in execution
13	Construction of 2-nos. dormitory block	Poano	DACF	53,861.52	Finishing of the dinning hall and one of the dormitories	To improve access to quality education	Project ongoing but delayed
14	Construction of 1No.3-unit classroom block with sanitary facilities at Amoamo	Amoamo	DACF	53,902.37	Plastering and sreeding in progress	To improve access to quality education	Project ongoing but delayed
23	Const. of 2-storey lockage stores, restaurants and fence wall for the Administration block	Bekwai	IGF/ DACF	199,578.90	On-going Main wall almost completed	Improve the security situation at the Assembly	Project in phases. Phase 1 completed
34	Const. of 1Nos. 6 unit classroom block office and store and 3 seater sanitary facilities	Dwoamin	DETFUND	84,041.19	Substructure Completed	To improve education infrastructure in the community	Project abandoned by the contractor due to non-payment of certificates
37	Const. of 1Nos. 6 unit classroom block office, store and Staff common room and sanitary facilities	Sanfo/Aduam	GOG	87,000.00	Finishing completed but site abandoned	To improve school infrastructure	Project abandoned by the contractor due to non-payment and certificate by GETfund.

38	Const. of 1Nos. 6 unit classroom block office, store and Staff common room and sanitary facilities	Anwiam/Emirase	GOG	87,000.00	Roofing completed on 6 unit classroom and K.G not completed	To improve school infrastructure	Project delayed due to non-payment of certificates
39	Const. of 1Nos. 6 unit classroom block office, store and Staff common room and other sanitary facilities	Ahwiaa	GOG	87,000.00	Finishing in progress	To improve school infrastructure	Project delayed due to non-payment of certificates.
40	Completion of 1-nos 3 unit classroom block office and store and sanitary facilities	Bodoma	W/B(CBRD P)	32,000.00	Project roofed	To improve access to basic education	Project terminated and re-awarded to anew contractor.

Source: MPCU compilation 2009

2.2 UPDATE OF DISBURSEMENT FROM FUNDING SOURCES

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

- 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 Assembly Common Fund
- HIPC
- GOG Grants (GETFUND, MP's Fund etc)
- Development Partners Grant (World Bank, KfW,)

BEKWAI MUNICIPAL FUNDING SOURCES FOR 2006-2009

Table 3

FUND SOURCE	2006(GH¢)	2007(GH¢)	2008(GH¢)	2009(GH¢)
DACF	449,491.18	469,961.18	528,139.87	493,018.72
IGF	269,020.93	255,933.92	290,063.86	293,274.36
HIPC FUNDS	228,500.00	92,000.00	80,000.00	25,000.00
GOG GRANTS	131,677.80	171,164.75	276,573.36	2176,326.09
DEV'T PARTNERS	-		29,986.94	28,000.00

Municipal Finance Office (Feb 2010). GOG Grant represent amount released to BMA

COMMON FUNDS		INTERNAL GENERATED		DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS		OTHER FUNDS	OVERALL %
Approve Budget	Actual Receipt	Estimates	Actual Receipt	Actual Receipt Estimates	Actual Receipt		
1,692,122.90	493,018.72	283,290.40	265,663.86		53,000		100%
1,692,122.90	493,018.72	283,290.40	265,663.86		53,000		100%

Source from *Municipal Finance Office*

2.2.1 COMMENTS ON THE RELEASES OF FUNDS

The District Assembly Common Fund is (DACF) which is by and large the single source of funds for investment to the District Assembly. The problem inherent with this fund in the 2009 fiscal year was that out of the approved budget of GH¢1,92,122.90 only GH¢493,018.72. had actually been released for development programmes and projects.

The non- release as well as the late release of funds on the DACF with its usual statutory deductions which throws the budget of the Municipality out of gear. The procurement of goods on behalf of the Assembly by the Local Government

Ministry and other government agencies without prior approval by the Assembly is seriously affecting the financial position and the vote of money earmarked for programmes and projects in the Municipality. In addition to the unwarranted deductions by the DACF administrator, only two quarters of the fund namely first and second quarter releases were made as at December 2009.

The third and fourth quarter releases had not yet been effected let alone the first quarter of 2010. The inability of the Municipal Assembly to implement most of its programmes is partly attributed to these deductions and non-releases of the DACF on time the above data shows the DACF budgeted and the actual amount released. The effect of non-performance in project implementation could affect its score on the FOAT assessment as percentage of work done on the annual plan would be low.

2.2.2 EFFORTS TO GENERATE MORE REVENUE

On the IGF, the Assembly is not able to generate enough revenue to meet its recurrent expenditure let alone get additional funds for capital projects. Improving the collection of IGF would involve the following measures:

- 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 district, which include the enumeration of the rateable 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.

The issue of District Assemblies sourcing for funds for development through Municipal Bond concept will be in the right direction to provide enough finances to the Assembly for its developmental purposes.

2.2.3 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 District Assembly's which affects the extraction of information for report writing

2.3 UPDATE OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION INDICATORS AND TARGETS.

Assessment of the performance indicators for 2009 based on the Growth Poverty Reduction Strategy II and the NDC agenda for a better Ghana . The MPCU met and compiled the documents.

2.3.1 PRIVATE SECTOR COMPETITIVENESS

Economic

In line with the Millennium Development Goals, the broad policy objective under this thematic area is the eradication of extreme hunger and poverty, halving the proportion of living on less than \$1.00 a day and halving malnutrition. Areas to be tackled under these thematic areas are Agriculture, industry, road network, electricity etc.

- *Increased Agricultural Production*

The policy objective is to ensure sustainable and accelerated modernization of agriculture in the municipality by increasing the agricultural productivity and output to support industry and provide stable income for farmers. The municipality agriculture is in the area of livestock, crops Cocoa, fisheries and forestry. The difficulty in getting data for some of the sub-sectors make reporting accurately on them difficult.

Bekwai Municipal Assembly is basically an agrarian economy with agriculture constituting over 53% of the District GDP. The performances of the agriculture continue to be encouraging as cassava, maize and cocoyam which are the basic staple food continue to increase tremendously. The increase in cassava was over 60%, whilst cassava increased more than 100% and cocoyam increased by 20.35% .There was a remarkable increase in the output of plantain by about 30%. With regard to aquaculture which is a new farming area, small irrigation are being constructed along river Oda and fish farming is vigorously going on. At Anwiankwanta, there is a large fish farming activity with a long term effect of canning the fishes in tuna for domestic consumption and for export. There is the need for the government to support this new sub-agriculture sector to achieve their intended objectives.

The improvement in the agricultural sector in the district is largely as the result of good weather and improved farming technology given to the farmers by the extension officers in the district. There was marked improvement in the production of maize and cassava as shown by the indicator below there was however a shortfall in plantain production due to diseases which continue attacked the stem of the tree and destroy the plantain suck. The MOFA are working on it to find solution to the problem.

With respect to access to loans to farmers, the department was not able to access loans to farmers. This is due to the poor loan recovery of previous loans given to the farmers. The money was to serve as a revolving fund for future beneficiaries, but because those who collected could not pay MOFA could not assist in accessing further loans to the farmers. Out of the total loans accessed from the department for farmers, the recovery rate is only 25%.

The interest being expressed by the youth in the cultivation of vegetables is shown by the increase in farmers in all year round farming. With the support from the M.P. Common Fund, and the fund from poverty alleviation, they have been provided with pumping machines which are being used for all year round vegetable farming. Youth in areas such as Ofoase-Kokoben, Anwiankwanta, Poano, Dominase. The River Oda is used for all year round farming in vegetable farming.

The supply of inputs under the Youth Employment Programme of Agric-Business is also encouraging the youth to enter into Agriculture. In the year 2008, the MP assisted over 30 youth with farm inputs for production from funds disbursed by the Municipal Youth Employment Programme.

Major achievement made during the year 2009

- Conduction of maize demonstration in 30 acre maize farm
- Livestock Demonstration sustained
- Organisation of Research –extension linkage committee meetings
- Training and workshops for farmers and staff organized to introduce farmers to new techniques of farming .

Challenges of the Municipal Agric Sector

- High cost of inputs relative to output prices
- Seasonal destruction of farmlands by bushfires
- Weak and unsustainable farmers based organization
- Delayed /inadequate budgetary allocation to MADU
- Poor service of loans by beneficiaries (farmers)

The way Forward

- There is the need for the government to take a second look at input supply to farmers . Subsidy on certain inputs such as fertilizers should still be encouraged to reduce the cost of production
- Incentive package to the youth to go into agriculture should be intensified as the municipality agriculture is dominated by the aged who are about to leave the field due to old age .
- Enough education and sensitization should be given on the negative impact of bush fires on our agriculture.
- Sustenance of farmers based organization should be intensified to enable them get access to credit and knowledge on improved farming
- The Research –Extension farmer linkage should be strengthened to enable them assist the farmers on new technology in farming.
- Organization of field days

Below is the baseline indicators for the agriculture sector for the year 2009

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AND TARGETS FOR THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Table 6

NO	DISTRICT INDICATORS	TYPE	TARGET				
			NATIONAL		DISTRICT		ACHIEVE- MENT 2008
			BASELINE 2005	TARGET 2009	BASELINE 2005	TARGET 2009	
1	AGRICULTURE						
	Percentage increase in the yield of crops:						
	Agric Production of selection crops;						
	i) Maize	Output	0.35	0.52	17,425.6 (2006)	19,168.16m/t	28,317.85m/t
	ii) Cassava	Output	0.52	0.76	26,613.73m/t (2006)	29,275.1m/t	150 ,183.05m/t
	iii) Cocoyam	Output	-	-	65,169m/t	71,709m/t	78,747.44m/t
	iv) Plantain	Output	-	-		57,435.84m/t	65,970 m/t
	Farmers Access to credit and inputs;						
	i) Number of farmers assisted with credit	cash	-	-	907	800	27
	ii) Number of assisted with input	Input	-	-	-	1200	-
	Farmers access to technologies						
	i) Number of farmers using improved technologies	Impact	-	-	-	2500	1250
	ii) Number of farmers in all year round vegetable farming	Impact	-	-	-	600	140

2.3.1 THE ROAD SECTOR.

Policy Objectives of the Road Sector

The Municipality Medium Term objective on the road sector is to improve the road network by 5% by the year Dec 2009 Major policy objective on the road for the year 200 9 was to complete the on-going projects and also open up the uneven access to the road network leading to post –harvest lossess. The improvement in the road sector will link the municipality production centre to the service centres.

Achievement on the road sector under the year in review were

From the Municipal Highway Authority the following roads were rehabilitated in 2009:

- Anwiankwanta-Bogyawe (16.6km) tarred and in use
- Bekwai –Kuntanase Road (17km) tarred and in use
- Kokofu-Anyinam –Ahwrien road on-going (10.5%) tarred to link Asiwa

For Feeder roads the following road activities were undertaken

- Surfacing 10.6km
- Rehabilitation (14.5%)
- Spot Improvement 19.1%
- Reshaping of roads 24.7%

The improvement of these road network in the local road sector has facilitated easy flow of goods and Passengers. Presently the Metro-mass transport is applying the Kumasi-Kuntanase-Bekwai road due to its durability and accessibility.

The post-harvest losses which were formerly been experienced in some remote areas due to poor road network had been reduced. Commercial activities have been increased as vehicles ply the Kumasi -Bekwai road with ease due to the tarring of the road and easy movement of goods and services. The easy and free flow of transport in the municipality has increased

economic activities as all the arterial roads to the Municipality have been rehabilitated or surfaced. The time for transacting business which took very long time some years ago has now become thing of the past.

Challenges

Despite the marked improvement in the road sector, the sector continues to be confronted with the following challenges:

Poor transportation network and services in some part of the Municipality between the rural agricultural settlements and the Urban markets .e.g Kokotro to Bekwai

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

ROADS SECTOR

Table 6

NO	DISTRICT INDICATORS	TYPE	TARGET				
			NATIONAL		DISTRICT		ACHIEVEMENT 200
			BASELINE 2005	TARGET 2009	BASELINE 2005	TARGET 2009	
1	HIGHWAYS						
	i) Major roads tarred/surface km						
	Anwiankwanta -Bogyawe (Rehabilitation)	Output		-	-	100%	100%
	Bekwai-Kuntanase(Rehabilitation)	Output	-	-	-	100%	100%
	Kokofu-Anyinam-Ahwiren(Rehabilitation)						100%
	FEEDER ROADS						
	Surfacing	Output	-	-	-	-	35.35%
	Spot Improvement	Output					40%
	Rehabilitation	Output	-	-	-	-	42%
	Reshaping	Output	-	-	-	-	41%
	Bridges	Output	-	-	-	-	-

2.3.2 ELECTRICITY AND TELEPHONE SERVICES

Electricity and telephone services are aimed at promoting access to the private sector to improve their economic opportunities. The policy objective of this sub-sector in 2009 is to increase electricity coverage by 5% in 2009. In 2009, the objective could not be achieved as no electricity project was undertaken, even, there are some backlog of communities in need of electricity. Again in some areas such as Dotom, Koniyaw, Kokotro the electricity had reached the place but the problem of

getting metres to enable the households to use them has become a problem. This has led to illegal connections by the households depriving the ECG with the requisite revenue.. The telecommunication services continue to see much improvement as almost all the telecommunication services have their antennae in the municipality . In most part of municipality various mast for One-Touch, Tigo, MTN, Kasapa have been installed to provide effective and efficient service. The latest to join is the Zain communication company that have constructed mast at Dwoamin for proper reception. Business could therefore be done easily using the telecommunication networks in the district. 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 invest in this sector to improve the ICT service

Table 7

NO.	DISTRICT INDICATORS	TYPE	TARGET				
			NATIONAL		DISTRICT		ACHIEVEMENT 2009
			BASELINE 2005	TARGET 2009	BASELINE 2005	TARGET 2009	
	ELECTRICITY						
	% in number of households with access to electricity	Output	1,313,825	Increase by 12%	52%	80%	82%
	TELEPHONE SERVICES						
	Telephone Penetration (number of communities with access to Telephone Services)	Output	15%	30%	-	65%	68%

2.3.3 EMPLOYMENT GENERATION, IMPROVEMENT AND EXPANSION OF SAFETY NETS

To reduce the unemployment and ameliorate the human and social vulnerability the municipality continue to attach much importance to the recruitment of the youth under the National youth employment programme. Recruitment could not be done

in 2009 as the NDC government was putting in place strategies to improve the scheme. Records available at the NYEP office shows the following data on the existing recruitment module.

- ❖ 69 Health Extension workers
- ❖ 64 Youth in Agriculture
- ❖ 151 Youth in Waste and Sanitation Management and
- ❖ 59 Youth in Community Protection
- ❖ 128 Community Teaching Assistants

The 2009 data on the NYEP activities shows a drop in the intake of the various modules. Some of the youth who were part of the programme and were able to improve their grades pursue further studies whilst others left for the reason of non-payment of their allowances. Since the programme would create some level of employment and reduce some of the social vices such as stealing, prostitution etc. with regard to the Vulnerable and Excluded, not much was done to improve their lot as monies meant for providing employable skills was not forthcoming.

Table 8

01	YOUTH EMPLOYMENT		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
	Community Education Teaching Assistant	Outcome	51	77	128
	Health Extension Workers	Impact	8	61	69
	Community Protection Unit	Impact	52	7	59
	Institutional Placement/Internship				
	(i) Sanitation		48	103	151
	(ii) Non-Formal		3	2	5
	(iii) Social Welfare		4	11	15
	(iv) Youth in Agric		63	1	64
	Total		229	261	491

Challenges facing the Youth Employment programme.

- (i) Delay in the payment of allowances to beneficiaries under the programme
- (ii) Inadequate logistics to undertake monitoring on the NYEP

The need for the new government to embrace the programme is being stressed as it is the only short to medium term measure to create employment for the youth, raise incomes and create wealth. The sustainability of the programme will go a long way improve, employment with its multiplier effects on incomes.

2.4 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

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 district 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 district strategy is improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the basic social service in education, health, water and sanitation the vulnerable and excluded in the society.

2.4.1 HEALTH

The objective of the health sector is to reduce malaria cases of admission and deaths among pregnant women and children under 5 years by 10 % by the year 2009.

- ❖ Improve /co-ordinate services at all levels to registrants VCT/PMTCT
- ❖ To improve efficiency and effectiveness in the health care delivery by the DHIS.

In the area of the health, there has been marked improvement in health delivery. There has been reduction in malaria cases, admissions and deaths among pregnant women and children under 5 years. The indicators showing these improvements are

the infant mortality rate, maternal mortality, in 2009 .Under infant mortality the target set was 5/1000 but by the end of the year 2009, the directorate had achieved 4.5. Under five mortality was improved by 11.5% whilst maternal mortality was 4/1000. % of maternal audit to maternal death is 100%.

In the area of the human resource there has been a remarkable improvement in population to doctor ratio 1 : 10, 686 as against the target set 1 : 12,000, population nurses ratio 1: 1781 as against the target of 1,2000. With respect to the Bekwai Municipal Hospital the funding source had changed and that the government is sourcing a new fund to implement the multi- purpose hospital facility.

Despite these marked improvement, the municipal health service is saddled with the following problems:

Challenges

Inadequate trained data officers at facility level.

Wrong perception of mothers on childhood nutritional disorders

Absence of public health nurse in the municipality

Inaccurate baseline population data for the Municipality

Low EPI coverage

Absence of functional CHPS in the municaplity

The Way forward.

In the State of the nations address by the president His Excellence Prof J.E.A Mills, the Bekwai Hospital was mentioned as one of the projects to be implemented this year. Since the previous government had done procurement to the advance stage, it is the hope of the municipality that the project implementation would come into fruition.

The completion of the hospital will improve the health care delivery as more referral cases from the catchments areas would be sent to the hospital thereby reducing the patient load at KATH.

More infrastructure provision is expected to be done at the Kokofu Nursing Training Centre.

Table 9

NO	DISTRICT INDICATORS	TYPE	TARGET				
			NATIONAL		DISTRICT		ACHIEVEMENT 2009
			BASELINE 2005	TARGET 2009	BASELINE 2005	TARGET 2009	
01	HEALTH						
	A) Reduce Malaria Cases, admissions and deaths among pregnant women and children under 5years.						
	i) Infant Mortality Rate	Output	57/1,000	-	4/1,000	2/1,000	4.5
	ii) Under five mortality Rate	Output	108/1,000	-	8/1,000	4/1,000	11.5
	iii) Maternal Mortality Rate	Output	214/1,000	-	2/1,000	2/1,000	4/100,000
	iv) % of under 5 years who are malnourished	Impact	-	-	6.8	6.2	2.4
	v) Under five malaria cases fatality rate	Output	-	-	2.7	2.5	1.03
	vi) % of maternal audit to maternal death	Outcome	-	-	100(8)	100(6)	100
	B) Improve efficiency and effectiveness in the health care delivery						
	i) Population to Doctor Ratio	Outcome	-	-	1:18,925	1:16,528	1:10686
	ii) Population to Nurse Ratio	Outcome	-	-	1:4,401	1:3,506	1 : 1781
	iii) Outpatient visit per capita	Outcome	-	-	0.42	0.38	1.65
	iv) % change of District Health Insurance Scheme	Outcome	-	-	52%	64%	
	v) % of Family Planning acceptors	Outcome	-	-	17	14	16.5
	vi) HIV/AIDS Prevalent rate of adult population	Outcome	-	-	-	-	-

Source: District Directorate of Health (Dec.2009)

2.4.2 EDUCATION.

The major goal of education is to improve the quality of education with the policy objectives of Improving upon the infrastructure facilities by 5% by dec 2009.

There was a reduction in gross enrolment rate in the primary schools which is partly attributable to the involvement of the pupils in the gamse activities. In 2008 the gross enrolment rate was 95.58% but by the 2009 it had dropped to 93.76 %.

With respect to pupils/teacher ratio there has been some improvement. In 2009. For the pre-school, the ratio is 23/1 as against 25/1 in 2008, primary 30/1 as against 35/1 and 15/1 as against 17/1 in the Junior High School.

This shows that schools have enough teachers to improve teaching and learning. In view of the increase in schools, the corresponding provision of infrastructure facilities to take care of the increase in enrolment is also been pursued.

In 2009, newly-constructed schools was only one at Kortwia M.A primary school. The non-release of the development funds for the implementation of the school projects is seriously affecting the provision of infrastructure .Again most of the Get fund projects in the municipality which were started in 2008 and were expected to be completed in 2009 for use are still on-going whilst some project have been abandoned for non-payment of certificates.

With regard to DACF projects the non-release of funds is also affecting the implementation of programmes and projects in the education sector.

The major challenge facing the education sector is discrimination in the school feeding programme in some schools as against the others. This has led some parents to withdraw their wards to schools where the school feeding facility is in operation. There is therefore the need to restructure the whole programme to enable all schools to enjoy as it will improve their nutritional status and

their learning capability. More communities have applied for their schools to be included in the school feeding programme. The indicators below shows the performance of the education sector in the year 2000

Table 10

NO	DISTRICT INDICATORS	TYPE	TARGET				
			NATIONAL		DISTRICT		ACHIEVEMENT 2009
			BASELINE 2005	TARGET 2009	BASELINE 2005	TARGET 2009	
01	EDUCATION						
	Human Reduce Development						
	(a) Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)						
	❖ Pre-school	Output	-	-	69.98%	106.86%	98.00%
	❖ Primary	Output	87.5%	99.0%	99.15%	101.57%	95.00%
	❖ JHS	Output	72.5%	86.6%	90.98%	97.56%	95.00%
	Net Admission Rate (NAR) (1-6)	Outcome	26%	-	-	39.82%	38.82%
	BECE Pass Rate	Impact	-	-	52%	68%	68.00%
	Gender Parity Index:						
	❖ Pre-school	Outcome	-	-	1.01	0.99	0.99
	❖ Primary	Outcome	-	-	0.98	0.99	0.99
	❖ JHS	Outcome	-	-	0.97	0.95	0.95
	❖ SSS	Outcome	-	-	0.92	0.99	0.99
	❖ TVET	Outcome	-	-	-	-	-
	Improvement in Pupils/Teachers Ratio:						
	❖ Pre-school	Outcome	25:1	-	27:1	25:1	25/1
	❖ Primary	Outcome	35:1	35:1	30:1	30:1	32/1
	❖ JHS	Outcome	-	-	17:1	18:1	20/1
	Improvement in school Infrastructure:						
	❖ New School Building	Output	-	-	12	40	6
	❖						
	New Sanitary Facilities:						
	❖ KVIP	Output	-	-	12	43	6
	No. of Teachers accommodation constructed	Output	-	-	2	5	4
	Improvement in furniture	Output	-	-	-	1,000 mono dual desk	6000 Mono/Dual Desks
	Improvement in ICT Centres	Output	-	-	1	2	-
	Increase in % of Trained and untrained Teachers Ratio:						
	❖ Pre-school	Input	-	-	23.18%	30%	45.00%
	❖ Primary	Input	-	-	56.90%	62%	80.00%

	❖ JHS	Input	-		73.31%	80%	80.00%
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2.4 .3 WATER AND SANITATION

The goal of the water and sanitation sub-sector is to eradicate water borne diseases and improve environmental cleanliness. The Assembly was able to improve access to portable water and sanitation in 2009 by 8%. The improvement in the water delivery was due to the implementation of the RWSP IV programme aimed at completing the provision of boreholes in 55 communities. The project was completed as at now portable water is flowing in these communities. By 2009 almost 90% of the communities under this programme were enjoying portable water facilities.

With respect to sanitation, all the 22-nos institutional toilets were constructed in 2008 and 105 household latrines were all functioning in 2009. On the provision of Household toilets a target of 200 households to be provided with toilet facilities could not be achieved. The pre-financing of the toilets before payments are effected are seriously affecting the beneficiaries as they could not afford the initial financing of the project. The need to change the payment schedule by paying the money on completion of a stage e.g the sub-structure would be very much welcomed.

Again, the municipality was fortunate to have been included in the World Bank small town water system facility with New Edubiase District Assembly. The beneficiary Community was Ofoase –Kokoben.

The Municipality continue to have a service and management contract with the Zoomlion for the collection, transportation and evacuation of its refuse from the municipality to the disposal sites. Since the Municipality has been uplifted to the status of municipality, the environmental issues took centre stage in the Municipality agenda in 2009.

Since the new government has also made environmental cleanliness as its priority agenda, the Municipality would focus more on this sub-sector. The need to introduce the pay as you collect on the refuse would improve the solid waste management in the municipality.

Table 11

NO.	DISTRICT INDICATORS	TYPE	TARGET				
			NATIONAL		DISTRICT		ACHIEVEMENT 2009
			BASELINE 2005	TARGET 2009	BASELINE 2005	TARGET 2009	
01	WATER AND SANITATION						
	Increasing access to potable Water and Sanitation facility		-	-	-	-	8%
	Percentage of Population with access to safe water	Output	-	-	-	35%	80%
	Number of household toilets constructed	Impact	-	-	-	200	154

Source: MWST (Dec 2009)

2.4.4 VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED

The physically- challenged also received a far share from the Assembly's development agenda. In view of the problems in the allocation of their 2% statutory allocation to the group to improve their lot, the Assembly based on the two quarter allocations that were received from the administrator of Common Fund paid a total GH¢3236.00.

Table 12

NO	DISTRICT INDICATORS	TYPE	TARGET				
			NATIONAL		DISTRICT		ACHIEVEMENT 2009
			BASELINE 2005	TARGET 2009	BASELINE 2005	TARGET 2009	
01	VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED						
	Provided Vocational skills/entrepreneurial skills for the Vulnerable and excluded	Output	-	-	-	-	33.6%
	Number of physical challenged persons/aged registered	Output	-	-	-	-	60.0
	Number of vulnerable and Excluded rehabilitated and supported	Output	-	-	-	-	84.6
	Number of women groups trained supported with credit facility	Output	-	-	-	-	-

2.5 GOOD GOVERNANCE AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY

The focus of this thematic area in the district is:

- Deepen democracy
- Improve the security
- Improve the sub-structure activities

2.5.1 Security

The issue of security in the municipality in 2009 which was a post –election period was not as volatile as the 2008 during the election 2008. The 2009 saw a new government in place and so the antagonism between two NPP factions subsided as the independent candidates won the election .

With respect to other security issues there were reduction in the statistics of crime cases in 2009.

Below are the overview of the statistics of election violence recorded in 2009

Cases recorded	Number
Causing damage	30
Arson cases	Nil
Causing Harm	23
Defacing Public Notice	Nil
Threat of Death	68
Unauthorised Demonstration	Nil
Stealing	210
Assault and other cases	395

Divisional Headquarters 2009

Conflict Resolution and strategy and progress made:

There was not any reported incidence of conflict the Social and Traditional Cycles in the Municipality. The Municipality was therefore generally peaceful.

However a dramatic clump down on armed of robbers took place in the Municipality on the 13th July 2009 on the Bekwai-Anwiankwanta Road at a village called Denyase.

This followed a tip-off given to the Buffalo Unit of the Ghana Police Service in Kumasi about the activities of some suspected armed robbers who it was alleged were trailing some people.

The armed robbers created a road block at Denyase, however luck run out on them when the police caught up with them and an exchange of gun shots between the police and the armed robbers resulted in the killing of about eight (8) of the armed robbers. This incidence attracted extensive coverage in the print and electronic media.

Since then there has not been any reported incidence of armed robbery in the area. This was probable because of the decision taken by the Municipal Security Committee for the Municipal Police Command to intensify their night patrols.

2.5.2 Decentralization

Strengthening and deepening the decentralization process in Ghana continue to remain a major focus of the government reform agenda aimed at bringing governance to the doorsteps of the people. The Municipal Assembly is also spearheading the decentralization process by improving the sub-structures.

The introduction of the Functional Organisational Assessment Tool (FOAT) aimed at assessing the performance of MMDCEs will give meaning to the decentralization process as Assembly's would now perform functions as enshrined in the decentralization documents.

The Municipal Assembly in 2009 passed the FOAT assessment. With respect to the capacity component of the fund of GH¢19,000 the Assembly had used some for capacity building of its staff and Assemblymembers.

2.5.3 Sub-Structure Activities

In other to deepen decentralization and bring governance to the doorsteps of the people, the community-based Rural Development project continue to assist the Dadease Area Council in the capacity building component. In 2009, the project organized workshop for Area council members on Social Accountability of projects.

In order to replicate the concept to the communities, three Area council members were also selected to organize some training for two communities namely Dadease and Kokotro.

Status of Area Council project implementation.

The Dadease Area Councils on-going project is on course. The 20-nos market stalls had been completed

This year the Area council was taken through social accountability of project to assess the financial, social and physical impact of these projects . The Area council is still implementing its sub-project as follows:

- Dad ease Area CouncilConstruction of 20- Nos. market Stalls and Toilets

Status of the project.

The 20-nos market stall has been painted and ready for use. The sub-structure of the toilet is under construction.

The major constraints of the sub-structures is the non-operationalisation of the other Urban and Area Councils which have negative effect on the FOAT assessment. The Assembly as a matter of urgency would look critically at the operations of the other Urban and Area Councils to make them functional this year.

In effect the year 2007, saw the Amansie East District implementing a number of Programmes and Projects aimed at improving the lives of its citizens.

Table 13

NO	DISTRICT INDICATORS	TYPE	TARGET				ACHIEVEMENT 2008
			NATIONAL		DISTRICT		
			BASELINE 2005	TARGET 2009	BASELINE 2005	TARGET 2009	
01	DISTRICT ASSEMBLY						
	Number of women participating at various levels of the Assembly:	Input	-	-	13 (24%)	18 (31%)	16
	Area Councils (12-Nos.)	Input	-	-	36	45	1 urban council and 8 Area council
	Unit Committees	Input	-	-	3 out 15	6 out 15	5 out of 15
	Number of Functional Area Councils	Input	-	-	4	8	
	Number of completed community Initiated projects	Output	-	-	16	35	24
	Existence of a District Needs Assessment and Improvement report	Output	-	-	6	12	nil
	DISTRICT FINANCE OFFICE						
	Improvement in Internally Generated Fund						
	Total amount of internally generated fund (2007)	Input	-	-	835,063,232 .40	2,000,000, 000	-
	i) Revenue improvement Plan prepared (Yes/No)		-	-	-	-	No

	ii) % of D/A expenditure within the DMTDP Budget	Input	-	-	-	12%	
	iii) Development Partners/NGO Contribution to DMTDP implementation	Input	-	-	-	34.8bn	GH¢70,000.00
	iv) Presence of internal audit and implementation committee	Output	-	1	-	-	Yes but not Inaugurated

2.5.4 Revenue Mobilization

Several strategies were adopted to increase the revenue base of the Assembly. The District Internally Generated Revenue increased from most of the targets sets were over – achieved, Despite the increase there is still room for improvement particularly in the area of property rate as the Assembly has been elevated into a Municipal status with numerous urban activities to be provided. Again, the Assembly has to explore new and innovative revenue sources to widen the revenue source to improve its revenue mobilization drive. Entering into PPP with other partners would increase the revenue base. The need to revise the revenue data to capture new items in the district and the drawing up revenue improvement plan should be considered.

Various strategies are being recommended for improving the revenue base of the Assembly:

- a) Review the existing Revenue Data in the district
- b) Valuation of properties in the other towns and cities where the land valuation Board had not captured.
- c) Development and implementation of a revenue improvement plan
- d) Strict enforcement of the Assembly's bye-laws with respect to Revenue.
- e) Implement the sharing arrangements of the Assembly with Commission Collectors.
- f) Awareness creation on payment of levies by the citizens.

2.6 EVIDENCED BASED DECISION MAKING

The Bekwai Municipal Assembly as the highest political, planning and rating authority has drawn –up systematic M&E plan to guide its development plan (2006-2009). The preparation of the M&E plans to improve the management and achievement of stated objectives and to ensure that resources are judiciously utilized to improve upon the socio –economic development of the people. The implementation of the M&E plan is to ensure that the various interventions outlined in the Development plan is implemented towards the attainment of the national and district goals.

Despite the drawing up and implementation of the M&E plan, a number of problems are encountered. These are:

- Low monitoring and evaluation skills and human resource capacity in the District.
- Inadequate resource allocation for monitoring and evaluation activities.
- Low appreciation of the importance of Monitoring and Evaluation.
- Inadequate logistic and resources to monitor and evaluate the DMTDP.
- Inadequate reporting systems and ineffective information management.
- Incomplete integration and dual allegiance of some Departments of the Assembly.
- Ineffective DA Sub-structures (i.e. Area Councils and Unit Committees).

2.7 UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES

The District benefited from the implementation of some critical poverty ameliorating issues. These include the National Youth Employment Programme (NYEP), the National School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant.

2.6.1 Construction of Drains and Extension of Electricity At The Danyase Industrial Centre.

The Danyase Industrial Centre was an establishment by the Bekwai Municipal Assembly to get all artisans located at one place to provide one-stop-stop services to customers.

The German Government under GTZ funding was made an intervention to improve conditions at the centre in 2009 through the construction of drains and extension of electricity to other parts of the centre. The expansion of electricity at the centre will assist artisans who use big machines at the centre to increase their electricity voltage . Again new entrants of artisans would also build their own workshops.

2.6.2 **Jica/Hape Project**

The Japanese International Co-operation Agency (JICA) Sponsored on HIV/AIDS Prevention Project through Education in the Bekwai Municipality from 2006-2009. The project was aimed at reducing and preventing new infections through Education. The target group of the project was the youth aged between 10-24 yrs. Both in and out of schools. The intervention has brought about an improved awareness on AIDS/HIV among the youth in the Municipality.

The JICA funding for the project ended in September 2009 with the Assembly and other stakeholders tasked with the responsibility of sustaining the project.

As part of JICA's Contribution towards the sustainability of the project, the under listed logistics were made available to the Assembly.

1. One Toyota Urvan Bus
2. One Yamaha 125 Motor bike
3. One Generator
4. One Laptop Computer
5. One Digital Camera
6. A Projector for film shows.

2.6.3 **RURAL WATER AND SANITATION PROGRAMME**

The district is benefiting from a Rural Water and Sanitation Programme being funded by Kfw to the tune of about Five Million Ghana Cedis (GH¢5,000,000.00). Under the programme, the district is benefiting from the underlisted projects.

- a. 88 Boreholes in 55 communities
- b. 200-No Household latrines
- c. 13-No Institutional latrines

So far all the 88 boreholes had been drilled and pumps installed on the successful ones . The success rate is about 98%. The contract on the construction of 13 –nos institutional latrines had been terminated, 9 institutional latrines had so far been completed under this project and 125 household latrines constructed. The impact of this project could be seen in the provision of portable water and decent latrines for the beneficiary communities. With the termination of the remaining 4 institutional latrines the affected schools would not have access to toilet facilities which will affect the health of the pupils and the teachers who are the ultimate beneficiaries.

SMALL TOWN WATER SYSTEM PROJECT.

During the later part of the year that is December, the World Bank with some funding entered into an agreement with the Assembly and the Ofoase –Kokoben Community to convert their boreholes into small town water system. A consultant had been contracted to do the initial work before the contractor comes to the site to so the actual small town work.

2.6.3 DISTRICT TOWN V PROJECT

The Bekwai Municipal Assembly is among six other district s in Ghana to have been selected to benefit from the Town V Project. The selection of the district was based on very creditable performance in meeting certain bench marks set by the funding agency.

The District is therefore expected to benefit from a number of projects under the Town V project to the tune of about Sixteen thousand, one hundred and seventy-seven cedis , seventy –one Ghana pesewas. Progress of work as at December 2009 are as follows

TOWN	MEASURES	ESTIMATED COSTS ¢	MATCHING FUND FOR INVESTMENT (10%) GH¢	PROGRESS OF WORK AS AT DECEMBER 2009
Bekwai	Bekwai Market – Construction of 52-Unit Block of Lockable Shops	212,745	21,274.50	Plastering and screeding in progress project delayed by the contractor
	Dormitory Block for Wesley High School	204,660	20,466.00	Project at painting stage as at December 2009
	Experimental Basic School- New 6 Classroom Block	121,852	12,185.20	Painting of the School Block and External works in progress
Total for the District		539,257	53,925.70	

2.6.5 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.

In 2009 a total number of 12,311 clients were registered and total amount of GH¢2,295,604.73 were paid as claims.

Details of the operation of the scheme in the Bekwai Municipality since its inception are captured in the tables below.

1. Membership

a. Total Membership (2005-2008)

FORMAL	2005-2008	2009
FORMAL	5,193	171
INFORMAL ADULT	29,876	2,252
CHILDREN	58,142	4,529
AGED	11,631	370
INDIGENT	1,028	8
PREGNANT WOMAN	3,040	3,131
GRAND TOTAL	138,786	151,097

2. Finance

b. As at December, 2009

TOTAL PREMIUM COLLECTED	GH¢108,785.00
PROCESSING FEE 295,604.73	GH¢128,735.00
SUBSIDY	GH¢614,460.74
RE-INSURANCE	GH¢2,439,425.59

3. Claims

c. As at December, 2009

Total Attendance (2009)	GH¢194,988
Total Claims Submitted	GH¢3,343,863.69
Total Claims Paid	GH¢2,295,604.73
Indebtedness (As at December)	GH¢1,048,259.00
Total Attendance till Date	GH¢632,260 (2005-2009)

Total Claims submitted since inception - GH¢9,175,003.68

Total Claims payment since inception - GH¢7,504,393.77

2.6. GHANA SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME

Introduction

The Ghana School Feeding Programme like in many other districts started in Bekwai Municipality Assembly in 2006. It started with four (4) schools when the district used to be Amansie East. With the creation of Bosome Freho District out of Bekwai Assembly, the number of schools was reduced to three (3).

Number of School

Currently, the municipal assembly has five (5) schools under the Ghana School Feeding programme with total enrolment of 2,652.00. Since 2006 enrolment has increased by 8.9%. The table below indicates the names of beneficiary schools and their enrolments.

Table 16: Beneficiary schools

NO	NAME OF SCHOOLS	OLD ENROLMENTS	CURRENT ENROLMENTS
1	Poano Roman Catholic Primary School	565	577
2	Adjamesu A.M.E. Zion Primary School	687	734
3	Kensere Methodist Primary School	583	610
4	Abodom Methodist Primary/Abodom M/A	400	460
5	Amoamo R/C Primary	200	271

	Total	2,435	2,652
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It is important to note that, the release of funds is based on the old enrolments. However, the Caterers use the funds which have been allocated based on the approved number to feed all the school children and this sometimes affects the quality and quantity of the food served.

Number of Caterers

The Programme started with one (1) Caterer. Currently, there are five (5) Caterers under the programme.

Flow of Funds

The Caterers use their own monies to feed the children and they are reimbursed after one or two months. The table below indicates releases of funds from 2006 to 2009.

Releases of funds from 2006-2009

Year	Amount GH¢
2006	21,136.65
2007	40,695.12
2008	95,621.00
2009	112,031.00
Total	269,483.77

Challenges

- Increase in enrolment. There has been increase in enrolment since the inception of the programme. The Caterers therefore use the monies which have been allocated based on the approved number to feed all the children and this affects the quality and quantity of the food served.
- Late release of funds. The Caterers use their own monies to feed the children and they are reimbursed by the School Feeding Secretariat after one or two months. It therefore puts a lot of financial burden on the Caterers.
- Inadequate Logistics. The programme relies on the Assembly for logistics and since the assembly does not have adequate logistics, it hinders efficient running of the programme. For example vehicles are not always available for regular monitoring.
- Lack of motivation for Desk Officers. The Desk officers do not receive allowances and this serve as disincentive to work.

Recommendations

- The Secretariat should liaise with Ghana Education Service to update their data on school enrolments at regular intervals upon which monies are released.
- Allowances should be paid to desk officers if they are to perform their functions effectively.
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Conclusion

The School Feeding Programme has contributed in increasing child enrolments into the beneficiary schools in the municipality, however, there are problems such as the release of funds, inadequate logistic among others which needs to be addressed to ensure the successful operation of the programme.

2.7 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

The participatory M&E plan drawn to guide the DTMDP is to serve as an assessment tool to make sure that the implementation of the D –Plan is line with the stated goals and objectives and that the plan implementation would have the impact of accelerating socio –economic development of the local economy. Through the M&E plan, the citizens could also assess the service delivery of the District Assembly as they are the ultimate beneficiaries of the programmes and projects being implemented. This is through various monitoring checks list for the various interventions with the Area councils, communities and other stakeholders. The annual progress report was able to be produced in a participatory manner through the instrumentality of sectional heads that provided the data for harmonization into a district annual progress report.

NATIONAL YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME `

The National Youth Employment Programme since its launch in 2006 has enrolled about 478 of the youth in the district into the various modules under the programme as captured in the table below. So far, five modules have been rolled out.

Number of youth employed under various modules

NO	MODULE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	Community Edu. Assistant	114	41	155
2	Health Extension Workers	15	68	83
3	Youth in Agric Business	90	10	100
4	Youth Waste & Sanitation	38	2	40
5	Community Protection	90	10	100
6	Employment skills Training	Nil	Nil	Nil
Grand Total		347	131	478

It is however instructive to note that, since the recruitment of the youth into the various modules as reflected in the table above, some of them have left the programme for other places or institutions and the number might not still remain the same as shown in the table.

This is particularly so because with the change in government in 2009, a roll call conducted by the National Youth Employment Programme secretariat revealed that a significant number of those employed under the programme were not at post.

However at the time of compiling this report hands could not be laid on an update of the status of the programme in the

Municipality.

CHAPTER THREE

- 3.0 A number of unfinished businesses need to be considered in the years ahead. As the D-plan has to an end , the problems encountered and the lessons learnt must be incorporated in the Municipal Medium Term Performance Review and also the (2010-2013) . National policies and programmes
- Expansion of the school feeding programmes to other basic schools.

- Completion of the SHEP in the district
- Completion of all development interventions which are on-going (schools under trees, Get Fund Projects and JICA projects, Jubilee school).
- Provision of the Legislature instrument establishing the Bekwai Municipal Assembly

District programmes

- Implementation of the Street-naming and House Numbering project.
- The functioning of the Sub-structures in the District.
- Sensitization of the citizens on the District charter on service delivery.
- Revaluation of properties of other towns such as Essumeja, Poano, Ofoase –Kokoben.
- Establishment of a client service desk.

A number of recommendations have been outlined to address some of the key issues militating against the smooth implementation of the DMTDP (2006-2009).The recommendations have been outlined based on the three thematic areas.

3.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1.1 *Private Sector Competitiveness*

Recruitment of additional extension officers for the MOFA to offer technical advice to the farmers in the district. Improving the road networks in the area to facilitate the carrying of food and cash crops from the producing centres to the consuming centres to reduce post harvest losses.

The need to improve the market infrastructure in the district would go long way to promote socio-economic activities.

The expansion of the Denyase industrial centre to accommodate more artisans and the provision more machines to the centre to produce tools and other parts

The area has mineral deposits of gold which needs to be harnessed. Private sector participation in this sector is needed urgently.

In the area of tourism, the development of tourist and cultural sites would improve the assembly's revenue, increase employment opportunities and open-up those areas for socio-economic development.

3.1.2 ***Human Resource Development.***

The analysis of this sub-sector shows that efforts should be made to strengthen the policies and programmes geared towards achieving the set goals and objective and also assist in meeting the Millennium Development Goals in the district by 2015. The recommendations made in this thematic area are as follows:

(a) *Education.*

The following policies should be vigorously pursued in the educational sector:

- * The rehabilitating /renovation and construction of classroom blocks, libraries, and toilet facilities in the schools to improve physical access.
- * The school –feeding programmes to other school that have not been benefited yet to increase enrolment in schools.
- * Strengthening the PTA's and SMC's to improve the supervision in schools for effective and efficient learning.
- * Continuing provision of teachers accommodation in deprive communities to retain

teachers in these areas

Provision of furniture for schools in the deprived schools .

- Providing incentive packages to best performing teachers to motivate them.
- Reviewing and rationalizing the trainee teachers/nurses sponsorship package.

(b) Health Care

In spite of the various interventions made in the health sector, a lot of challenges still faces the sector. Both financial and physical accessibility continue to be a major problem in the district.

The following are suggested to improve the performance in the health sector.

- Opening of more CHPS facilities in the District.
- Accelerate the construction of the District Hospital to serve the catchments area
- Equip and staff constructed health facilities the District.
- Intensify support and visits to sub-District facilities especially by the Medical Officers.
- Increased the District Assembly Health support budget and
- Advocate political commitment to health programmes
- Expand and sustain public education and promotion.
- Assist the Kokofu Health Assistant Training school with infrastructure (office and residential)

(c) Water and Sanitation

The availability of water and Sanitation facilities, contributes greatly, to the health and well –being of the people.

Favourable policies such as the following should be vigorously be pursued

- Strengthening the District Water and Sanitation Team and the various water and sanitation committees to function efficiently and effectively.
- Proposals should be written to development partners and other NGO's to solicit for assistance to enable them provide portable water and sanitation to the other areas that have not been covered.
- Carry out a survey to determine the condition of Water and Sanitation facilities to plan for their maintenance and sustainability.
- Provide adequate funds for operations and maintenance for the facilities

3.3 Good Governance and Civic Responsibility

Effective and efficient administrative and institutional arrangements are a sine quo non for the economic, social cultural and political development of the society.

To deepen the democratic local governance, the frequency of interaction between Assembly Members and their constituents, the Political and Departmental Heads and communities and traditional authorities in the District should be intensified. Bottlenecks which impede interaction such as lack of resources must be removed.

The Assembly should build a feedback mechanism into all programmes to enable managers in the District benefit from local knowledge.

A Public Relations Unit must be created and the supported to offer a ready conduit for interaction with denizens.

The capacity of Civic Society and Community Based Organization must be built to help formulate development agenda in

the District.

A District Network of Non-Governmental Organizations, Civil Society Organizations and Faith-Based Organizations must be established to co-ordinate activities to ensure effective use of resources and to enhance their engagement in local governance.

Rule of Law and Public Safety

Proactive policies must be adopted to reduce vulnerability in the District. Social support for the victims of insecurity and disaster must be established.

Community policing must be strengthened in remote communities to assure life and property especially of farm produce. The community police could be assisted in this direction.

The Department of Social Welfare must be supported to handle the increasing number of family issues they are currently handling and to implement programmes that reduce vulnerability, denial and exclusion.

a. Sub-Structure

In order to deepen the decentralization process and make sure that the sub-structures function effectively and efficiently at the grassroots, the Assembly should continue with the training programmes initiated by the CBRDP for some piloted Area Councils and bring on board those Urban and Area Councils that did not benefit from the programme .Logistics and equipment should be provided for Area Councils such as:

Kokofu- Area Council
Essemeja Area Council
Adankraja Area Council

b. *Fiscal & Economic Governance*

The implementation of the under listed recommendations is expected to greatly improve the District's capacity for evidence based decision making:

Improve the revenue base of the Assembly's (IGF) to complement the effort of the DACF and the development partners funding

Periodic organization of workshops to the revenue collectors to improve their skills in revenue collections

Review the existing revenue data and update it to capture more revenue items.

Provide incentive package for revenue collectors that meet their targets

Support the MPCU and the decentralised dept to perform their functions effectively and efficiently.

CONCLUSIONS

The prompt implementation of the recommendations outlined above would help to improve the 2008 performance for accelerated Growth, Poverty Reduction Strategy, so as to meet the targets set in the M&E Plan (2006-2009). With the change in government and a change in policy direction with more promises from the in-coming government for a better Ghana the people of the Bekwai Municipality will be expecting their share of the national cake in 2009 to better the lot of the people

and improve upon their living standard.

