

BEREKUM MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

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

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FOR 2017

**PREPARED BY:
MUNICIPAL PLANNING CO-ORDINATING UNIT**

CHAPTER ONE
GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Berekum Municipal has a total population of 129,628 as at 2010 (Summary Results by Municipalities; 2010 Population and Housing Census). The current population is however estimated to be about 142,120. Over 70% of the total population live in five (5) settlements thus Berekum, Jinijini Koraso, Senase and Kato out of the 47 settlement areas in the Municipality. This is attributed to the fact that most of the facilities and services are located in Berekum and these four (4) communities.

The higher percentage of rural areas (58.6%) makes it difficult for planning and the provision of social and infrastructure such as boreholes and other water facilities due to the lower threshold. Most of the communities in this vein have their basic needs unmet and as such wallow in low living standards. The low population of most of the communities stem from the fact that the people are predominantly engaged in agriculture. The desire to obtain sufficient farm size holdings has necessitated people to move into less settled areas.

Table: 1.1 Major Settlements and their Population

COMMUNITY	2018	2019	2020	2021
BEREKUM	61,850	69,388	79,656	93,571
JINIJINI	10,293	11,547	13,256	15,571
KATO	8,159	9,154	10,508	12,344
SENASE	6,999	7,852	9,014	10,589
MPATASIE	5,834	6,545	7,513	8,826

Source: MPCU, BMA, 2017

The Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II) is the policy direction of the government towards development of the country from 2014-2017. The 2016 Annual Progress Report provides an assessment of implementation of policies and strategies outlined in the Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (MMTDP, 2014-2017) and the 2017 Municipal Composite Annual Action Plan under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II, 2014-2017). The year 2017 marks the fourth phase of implementation of the Municipal Medium Term

Development Plan (MMTDP, 2014-2017) under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II.

The GSGDA II seeks to achieve and sustain macroeconomic stability while placing the economy on a path to higher and shared growth, reducing socio-economic inequalities, ensuring rapid reduction in poverty and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Africa Union Agenda 2063. With this, the Municipality's aim is to implement and sustain poverty reduction programmes and projects in a manner that ensures growth, equity and equality in access to development resources, infrastructural facilities and opportunities.

The 2017 Annual Progress Report was prepared within the context of programmes and projects in line with six (6) out of the seven (7) thematic areas of the GSGDA II as follows:

- Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-economic Stability
- Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector
- Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
- Infrastructure and Human Settlement
- Human Development, Employment and Productivity
- Transparent and Accountable Governance

1.2 Status of the Implementation of Projects only in 2017

During the year under review, the Municipal Assembly planned to implement eleven (11) new projects and complete all the six (6) on-going projects carried forward from 2016 Annual Action Plan. However, due to inadequate and untimely release of funds, the Municipal Assembly was able to implement only seven (7) out of the eleven (11) new projects. It also continued to implement all the seven rolled-over projects. The thirteen (13) implemented projects were as follows:

- Construction of 1No. 3-Unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Anyinasu
- Construction of 1No. CHPS at Amankokwaa
- Construction of 1 No. Nurses Quarters at Nsapor-Berekum
- Construction of 1No. CHPS at Oforikorm

- Supply and Installation of electrical equipment at Nanasuano, Kutre No.1 & 2, Kyiribaa, Mpatapo, Koraso, Namasua, Jinijini, Berekum Magazine and Nkantanka
- Renovation of Municipal Chief Executive bungalow
- Construction of 1No. 1-Bedroom Semi-detached Teachers Quarters at Nanasuano
- Construction of 1No. 3-Unit classroom blocks at Akatim
- Construction of 2No. 1-Bedroom Semi-detached Nurses Quarters at Berekum
- Drilling and Mechanization of 1No. Borehole at Kyereyawkrom
- Construction of 2No. 1-Bedroom Semi-detached Nurses Quarters at Kyereyawkrom
- Rehabilitation of Feeder and Urban Roads.
- Rehabilitation of Street Lights

Out of the 13 implemented projects, seven (7) projects were completed and handed over for use during the year. These completed projects were the Construction of 1No. CHPS at Amankokwaa, Construction of 1No. Nurses Quarters at Nsapor-Berekum, Supply and Installation of electrical equipment at Nanasuano, Kutre No.1&2, Kyiribaa, Mpatapo, Koraso, Namasua, Jinijini, Berekum Magazine and Nkantanka, Renovation of Municipal Chief Executive bungalow, Rehabilitation of Feeder and Urban Roads and Rehabilitation of Street Lights.

Progress on the status of projects, percentage of work done and payment to date is outlined in the Municipal Projects Register shown in Appendix I below.

Non-Implemented Projects in 2017

- Mechanization of 3No. Boreholes
- Rehabilitation of a CHPS Compound at Akatim
- Construction of 2No. 10-Seater KVIP Toilets
- Construction of 1No. 4-Unit Teachers Quarters in Berekum

1.3 Reasons for Non-Implementation of some planned projects

The reasons for non-implementation of some projects are several and varied. Among other reasons the critical ones were inadequacy and untimely releases of funds.

(a) Inadequate Funding

The Municipal Assembly has the responsibility to meet the numerous developmental needs and aspirations of its citizens. The Assembly planned to implement all proposed projects and programmes in the 2017 Municipal Composite Annual Action Plan. However, the Municipal Assembly could not implement all these projects because of inadequate funds.

b) Untimely Released of Funds

The periods funds were released to the Municipal Assembly partly accounted for the non-implementation and completion of some programmes and projects within the time scheduled. Funds were not release according to the Assembly’s plan. As a result of this, programmes and projects took much longer time than their scheduled periods for implementation and completion.

1.4 Purpose of the 2017 Annual Progress Report

The purpose of preparation of the 2017 Annual Progress Report is to evaluate and assess the overall performance and achievements of the Municipal Assembly base on the goals/objectives/targets set out in its Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017), Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (2014-2017) in relation to the policies ,programmes and projects targeted for 2017. This report seeks to reflect the performance indicators achieved by the various sectors in the municipality, challenges encountered during the year, lessons learnt and the way forward.

1.5 Processes and Difficulties Encountered in the Preparation of the 2017 Annual Progress Report

a) Processes Involved

The Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU) during the year deliberated on efforts towards the achievement of the core indicators in the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, 2014-2017. At two meetings held, each core MPCU member presented his/her annual progress report for assessment. In addition, four stakeholder meetings were organized during the year to ascertain the level of progress on the execution of physical and non- physical projects in the Municipality.

The following were other processes involved in the preparation of the 2017 Annual Progress Report.

- Data and relevant information required for the preparation of the report were obtained from the Departments/Units of the Municipal Assembly as well as other stakeholders.
- Departments/Units were made to submit their Annual Progress Reports on specific targets and indicators set for the 2017. MPCU meetings were held to provide the Departmental/Units Heads with the opportunity to shed more light on the performance of their respective Departments/Units.

(a) Difficulties encountered

The following challenges were encountered during the preparation of the report;

- (a) The only challenge encountered was with respect to projects being funded with GETFund. Payments were very irregular and information on payments made was difficult to come by. This situation did not help the Assembly to update its records on GETFund regularly.

CHAPTER TWO

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES

REPORT

2.1 Introduction

The objectives of the Monitoring and Evaluation for the year include review and implementation of various interventions; assessment of performance of set indicators and targets which were adopted for monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects implemented in the year and recommendations for addressing short-comings.

The Monitoring and Evaluation objectives of Berekum Municipal Assembly were formulated in line with the broad thematic areas GSGDA II.

2.2 Departmental Programmes and Projects Status for 2017

A total of 53 programmes, projects and activities were proposed for implementation in the 2017 Municipal Composite Annual Action Plan. Programmes such as education on HIV/AIDS, support to persons with disability, youth training in employable skills, construction of classroom blocks, CHPS compounds and toilet facilities to mention a few and all on-going projects that were rolled-over from 2016 to 2017 for completion. Only two of the rolled-over projects from 2016 namely Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound at Ofirikorm and Supply and Installation of electrical equipment at Nanasuano, Kutre No.1 & 2, Kyiribaa, Mpatapo, Koraso, Namasua, Jinijini, Berekum Magazine and Nkantanka were fully completed during the year.

Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

The private sector has been identified as pivot of accelerated growth, job creation and transformation of the economy. Main objectives of this GSGDA II thematic area are as follows:

- Expand opportunities for job creation

➤ Improve efficiency and competitiveness of SMEs

During the year under review, the following training programmes were organized by the Departments/Units of the Assembly towards the achievement of these two objectives

Table 2.1: Sensitization and Training Programmes held in the Municipality

No	Sensitization Training Programmes Organised	Location	Number of Participants			Responsible Department
			Male	Female	Total	
1.	Campaign on women empowerment	Amomaso, Kyereyawkrom, Pruso	51	247	298	Community Development
	Education on Work place HIV/AIDS prevention	Kato, Kutre No.2, Nsapor, Kotaa	196	283	479	Health Directorate and the MA's Desk Officer for HIV/AIDS
2.	Training in soap making	Jinijini, Mpatasie, Senase	12	34	46	Business Advisory Centre (BAC)
3.	Training in Batik, Tie & Dye and screen printing	Berekum	6	12	18	Business Advisory Centre (BAC)
4.	Training in pomade and cosmetics production	Kumasi	5	15	20	Association of Ghana Industries
5.	Training in Bee Keeping	Wenchi Farm Institute	12	5	17	Rural Enterprise Programme
6	Training in Palm Oil Processing	Nkrankwanta Oil Mills	2	12	14	Rural Enterprise Programme

Source: BMA, MPCU, 2017

Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustained Natural Resource Management

The focus of Agriculture Development Strategy under the GSGDA II is to accelerate the modernization of agriculture to contribute significantly to the structural transformation of the economy through an effective linkage of agriculture to industry, associated by job creation, increased export earnings, food security and supply of raw materials for value addition. The

modernization of agriculture entails significant improvements in productivity enhancing measures along the value chain, including the adoption of high yielding crop varieties, mechanization services, improved extension services, upgrading skills of operators and access to inputs, markets and finance.

Main objectives of this GSGDA II thematic area are as follows:

- Promote agriculture mechanizations
- Improve Science, Technology and innovation application
- Promote seed and planting material development

The Department of Agriculture of Berekum Municipal Assembly carried out its usual duties of supervision, monitoring and evaluation with the dissemination of improved technologies to farmers. The activities carried out by the Department covered all major aspects of agriculture in the Municipality with the aim of meeting the national goal of food security, employment opportunities and reduced poverty.

Main features of 2017 Agricultural year

Generally, the weather was dry and hot for most part of the year. Erratic rainfall pattern characterized the year and led to relatively low yields of maize.

Impact of climatic conditions and external forces on Agriculture during the year

The weather was generally dry and hot for the month of January and sunny with few wet days recorded during the last month of the first quarter. The later part of the quarter experienced downpours. The dry and hot weather favoured harvesting, drying and storage of grains. It also aided land preparation for major season cropping. The weather was generally fair in the second quarter for farming activities. Planting of crop fields was the major activity within the year. The third quarter was characterized by an appreciable amount of rainfall which was erratic. The erratic nature of rainfall delayed minor season cropping. The last quarter recorded an appreciable amount of rainfall, but ceased when most maize fields were at tassling stage.

Occurrence of Natural Disasters, External Shocks and Forces

Table 2.2: External forces, factors, and shocks that impacted agriculture: M&E results and/or interpretations

<i>External forces</i>	Area of Occurrence	Frequency (1)		Significance (2)		Trends (3)	
		2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
<i>Frequent Events</i>							
<i>Bush Fire</i>	All Zones	3	3	3	3	0	0
<i>Price variation of agric inputs</i>	All Zones	3	3	2	2	1	1
<i>Seasonal price variation of local Produce</i>	All Zones	3	3	2	2	1	1
<i>Malaria</i>	All Zones	4	4	1	1	1	1
<i>Seasonal rural-urban migration</i>	All Zones	3	3	2	2	1	1
<i>Urbanization and non-agricultural employment opportunities</i>	All Zones	2	2	8	8	0	0
<i>Fuel Price Increase</i>	All Zones	4	4	1	1	1	1
<i>Occurrence of droughts</i>	All Zones	3	3	2	2	1	1
<i>National and regional trade of food Production</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Alien herdsmen</i>	All Zones	5	7	2	4	1	1

Source: Municipal Directorate of Agriculture, 2017

Activity Implementation

Table 2.3: Activities Implementation Efficiency

Annual– 2017						
Level of Disaggregation	No. of activities planned in municipal planning	No. of activities budgeted from municipal planning	No. of activities implemented and completed as scheduled	No. of activities started but not completed	Global programme cycle implementation efficiency (Ratio3/1)	Municipal development implementation efficiency (Ratio3/2)
	(1)	(2)	(3)			
Crop	4	4	2	2	0.50	0.50
M&E/Planning	5	5	3	1	0.60	0.20
WIAD	4	4	1	1	0.25	0.25

Crosscutting	2	1	0	1	0.00	1.00
Totals	15	14	6	5	1.35	1.95

Source: Municipal Directorate of Agriculture, 2017

Main strengths in the agricultural performance, 2017

The main strengths in agricultural development are land and weather conditions which favour growth of a wide range of crops. The dissemination of improved technology also becomes effective with very experienced and dedicated field officers.

Monitoring and Supervision

Eleven (11) AEAs were monitored and supervised by four Municipal officers during the execution of programmes and extension activities in 18 operational areas in the Municipality. AEAs and Municipal Officers use these opportunities to disseminate improved technologies to the farmers. In their interactions with the farmers they also created awareness on HIV/AIDS.

Technologies disseminated included the following:

- Correct use of agro-chemicals
- Row planting of maize and beans
- Pest of citrus and their control
- Prevention of bush fires
- Livestock production
- No-till under conservation agriculture

Organization of Field Days

The Municipal Directorate of Agriculture organised 18 field days involving nine (9) collaborating farmers and 139 (males: 104 and females: 35) benefiting farmers at Fetentaa, Pruso and Nsapor communities. The benefiting farmers were schooled in appropriate plant spacing and fertilizer application in Pecto Mech tomato, Omankwa Maize (OPV) and Agra Rice varietal. The main

objective of the training was to assist in boosting crop yield as well as the incomes of the beneficiary tomato, maize and rice farmers.

Staff Capacity Building

During the year under review, two (2) in-service training programmes were organised for 24 staff on Fall Army Worms (FAW) control and post-harvest management of maize. Three females and 21 males benefited from the trainings. The participants included MOFA permanent staff, National Service Personnel and Youth Employment Agency staff. One Agriculture Extension Agent (AEA) was also trained in green labeling for vegetable farmers. Another AEA is on study leave at the University of Ghana pursuing BSc. Programme in General Agriculture.

2017 Farmers Day

The National Farmers Day was held on 1st December, 2017 under the theme “Farming for Food and Jobs”. This theme was chosen with the understanding that investment in the agriculture sector by both the government and private sector would make the agriculture sector the tool for the accelerated transformation of the national economy.

Senase was the community chosen to host the 34th National Farmers Day celebrations in the Berekum Municipality. As the National Farmers Day coincided with the World AIDS Day celebration, general public at the durbar grounds were provided with free health screening of various diseases including HIV/AIDS. A drama on HIV/AIDS and its effect on farming was also performed to sensitize the public.

Criteria for Selection of Municipal Best Farmers

- Farmer/AEA Interactions
- Knowledge of husbandry practices
- Adoption of new technologies
- Environmental awareness/Relevant practices
- Identification of farming problems/Innovations
- Farmer’s role in community development
- Record keeping

➤ General impression

In all, eight persons including seven farmers and one MOFA staff were recognized and awarded. Cancheon Kwabena of Pruso emerged as the overall Municipal Best Farmer. He took home a Certificate, a tricycle, two knapsack sprayers, a full piece of wax print, three pairs of wellington boots, a watering can, five cutlasses, assorted agrochemicals, five bars of soap and a radio set.

The other categories of awardees were;

- First Runner-up
- Second Runner-up
- Best Vegetable Farmer
- Best Maize Farmer
- Best Plantain Farmer
- Best Cassava Farmer
- Best Poultry Farmer
- Best Agriculture Worker

Farmer Group formation and access to Services

AEAs and Municipal Agriculture Officers took advantage of the lean season to educate farmers in their operational areas on improved agricultural technologies as part of their regular extension duties.

The Farmer Based Organisations were trained in the following areas;

- Effective farm management practices (record keeping & financial literacy)
- Post-harvest handling of vegetables
- No tillage technology to conserve soil moisture and fertility.
- Proper land preparation to maintain soil fertility.
- Access to credit and market
- Narrow crib construction

Table 2.4 FBO Development in the Municipality

Description	Number	Comments
Total number of FBOs	27	
Number of new FBOs formed	6	
Number of functional farmer based organization accessing credit	19	Assisted by ADB, GN Bank and three Rural Banks
Number of FBOs accessing marketing information	27	Contacts and sales of produce
Number of FBOs interacted with	24	
Number of trainings organized for FBOs	7	Topics; post-harvest handling and others.

Source: Municipal Directorate of Agriculture, 2017

Constraints and Challenges the sector encountered

- Lack of sufficient funds for carrying out various activities like field inspections,
- Inadequate number of trainings for staff and farmers.
- The outbreak of Fall Army Worm affected maize yield
- Limited number of AEAs (AEA/Farmer ratio stands at 1:1500 instead of the normal 1:500)
- High cost of farm inputs
- Limited access to credit facility
- Inadequate means of transportation for AEAs and MOs
- Rapid urbanization impeding large scale farming.
- Poor credit recovery from farmers who benefited from Planting for Food and Jobs programme.
- High AEA to farmer ratio

Way Forward

- Efforts are being made to bridge the AEA/Farmer ratio gap.
- Farmers are encouraged to form groups to enable them access credit facilities from financial institutions.
- Credit in kind to unemployed youth through the Block Farm system.

Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development

The main objectives of this GSGDA II thematic area are as follows:

- Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water
- Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities

- Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs

Roads

Table 2.5 Under the roads sector, the following stretches were worked on in 2017.

No.	Project Description	Distance (km)	Status
1.	Surfacing of Berekum-Mpatapo road	(4.2km)	On-going
2.	Reshaping of Senase-Biadan link road	(0.5km)	Completed
3.	Reshaping of Adom-Tewbiabi-Abisaase road	(4.3km)	Completed
4.	Grading of Sofokyere and Kyiribaa area roads	(7km)	Completed

Constraints and Challenges Encountered

- Non availability of precimeter for taking road inventory
- Non availability of pick up vehicle for monitoring and supervision of works
- Non availability of steel cabinet to keep confidential documents

Way Forward

- Acquisition of precimeter and steel cabinet has been budgeted for 2018

Water and Sanitation

The Department of Social Welfare & Community Development liaised with other Departments such as the Environmental and Works Department to form the Municipal Water and Sanitation Team (MWST) and the following activities took place during the year under review;

- Periodic maintenance checks took place in various communities and WATSAN committee accounts were audited.
- Drilling and construction of a mechanized borehole at Kyereyawkrom CHPS Compound.
- Rehabilitation of 2No. Boreholes at Mpatasie and Asarekrom.
- Organization of quarterly meetings for four small town water systems

Constraints and Challenges

- Inadequate means of transport for effective field work
- Lack of computer and its accessories for the office

Way Forward

- The Municipal Assembly should provide the MWST office with an additional motorbike and computers to ease its field work.

Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit

Health/Hygiene Education

Health Education was organized in the following areas:

- Households during routine inspections
- Market places
- Proper storage, collection and disposal of generated refuse in homes.
- Control of weeds during the rainy season.
- De-silting and cleaning of drains and scrubbing of bath houses.
- Personal hygiene and proper storage of water.

Health/Hygiene Education was carried out in the following communities during the year under review:

Table2.6: List of Beneficiary Communities in the Health/Hygiene Education

No.	Name of Community	Activity Undertaken	No. of Participants		Total
			Male	Female	
1	Ayimom, Botokrom, Pruso,	Health/Hygiene Education	53	125	178
2	Anyinasu, Amomaso, Kutre No. 2	Health/Hygiene Education	49	177	226
3	Kato, Sofokyere, Kyiribaa	Health/Hygiene Education	81	217	298
4	Atonotia, Awerempi, Jamdede, Koraso	Health/Hygiene Education	124	372	496

Source: Municipal Environmental Health Unit , 2017

Food Hygiene:

Medical Screening for Food/Drinking Vendors

During the year under review 386 Food/Drinking Vendors were screened

Premises Inspection

A total number of 16,000 residential, 1,676 chop bar, drinking bars and restaurants and 17 hospitality premises were inspected in 2017. Nuisance detected included insanitary drains, over-grow of weeds, broken or cracked drinking glasses, refuse at premises, improper refuse storage to mention few.

Actions taken on the above included:

- Health/Hygiene Education
- Notices were issued and court actions taken against offenders

Spraying/Fumigation

Zoom lion Ghana Limited fumigated selected locations in the municipality during the year under review. The table below indicates the activities carried out

2.7 Fumigation Exercises conducted in the Municipality

Description	Number	Location
Public Toilets	27	Berekum Township, Kato, Senase, Jinijini, Nyamebekyere
Public Urinals	11	Berekum Township, Jinijini
Refuse Dump Sites	9	Berekum Township, Senase, Kutre No.1,
Communal Containers Sites	13	Berekum Township, Domfete, Kato
Major drains	7	Berekum Township
Offices/Residential facilities	3	Police Stations, MCE,MCD & other staff quarters, schools and health facilities

Source: Environmental Health Unit, BMA, 2017

Disaster Management

Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGs) initiated and executed number of activities to reduce the risk of disasters in various communities through tree planting, clean up exercises and public education on disaster prevention and mitigation.

During the year under review, 2,293 made up of 1,472 males and 821 females were affected by disasters including domestic and bush fires and rain-storms.

The Municipal Office of National Disaster Management Organization in the year under review carried out educational programmes on disaster prevention and mitigation in 12 communities where 436 males and 327 females.

To inject greater efficiency and also boost the capacity of NADMO to deliver and receive information from the grass root, Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGs) has been established within the communities in the Municipality. Such groups initiate activities to reduce the risk of disaster in the communities.

The table below shows the total number of Disaster Victims in Fire, Rain/Wind Storm and Fall Army Worm.

Table2.8 Disasters recorded in the Municipality

Year	No. of Fire Occurrences	Rain/Wind Storm	Fall Army Worm	No. of victims who received Items	Total Population Affected
2017	38	191	2,064	437	2,293

Source: NADMO Office, BMA, 2017

Department of Physical Planning

The Physical Planning Department of the Municipal Assembly is charged with the responsibility of settlement planning and land use management to guide physical development and growth of settlements in the Municipality. The Department is responsible for:

- Processing development and building permits application documents for consideration and approval by the Statutory Planning Committee.
- Provide as partial framework and strategies for the integration of socio-economic and physical development of urban and rural areas.
- Provide advisory services to public, private organizations/individuals on matters relating to planning and management of physical developments.

Activities implemented during the year were as follows

- Receipt of 180 development applications which were vetted out of which 177 were approved by the Technical Sub-Committee and Statutory Planning Committee respectively.

- Embarkment of development control and routine inspection of physical developments and unauthorized developments in the Municipality.
- Completion of the updating and retracing of Kyiribaa layout
- Conduct of public education on planning practices and principles in nine communities. 573 males and 229 females were sensitized
- On street naming, 40 existing streets were tracked and digitized at Ayakorase and New Biadan.

Constraints/Challenges encountered

- Land litigation (different chiefs/families claiming ownership of a particular land)
- Inadequate Planning Schemes (Inadequate accurate and up-to-date maps to facilitate the preparation of local plans for various growing settlements.

Human Development, Productivity and Employment

The policies and programs outlined in the GSGDA II under the Human Development Productivity and Employment are aimed at producing well educated and skilled population capable of transforming the key sectors of the economy for wealth creation and poverty reduction.

The main objectives of this GSGDA II thematic area are as follows:

- Increase equitable access to and participation in education at all levels
- Improve quality of teaching and learning
- Bridge the equity gaps in geographical access to health services
- Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups
- Protect children against violence, abuse and exploitation

Education

The development of the municipality is largely based on how strong the human capacity for development is. For this reason great effort is being made by the Municipal Assembly and Departments concerned to help equip the human resource base of the municipality for enhanced productivity.

A lot of activities were undertaken by the Municipal Directorate of Education which plays the pivotal role in the development of the human resource.

The Directorate has achieved a number of successes in provision of quality teaching and learning by teaming up with stakeholders of Education in order to equip teachers and officers with requisite skills and resources to enhance quality Education in the Municipality.

Summary of the Key Activities Performed by various Units/Departments and Coordinators

1. Cultural Education Unit Activities for 2017

- a. The Cultural Unit organized the school level debate for S.H.S in Berekum towards the 60th Independence Anniversary Celebration at the Municipal Assembly Hall which Jinijini S.H.S emerged as the winner.
- b. The Unit prepared schools to perform poetry recital and dance chorography at the 6th March, 2017.
- c. The Unit again organized the Municipal Festival of Arts and Culture for Basic Schools within the Municipality on 11th July, 2017 at St. Monica's School Park in Berekum.
- d. Regional Basic Festival of Arts and Culture for Basic Schools was organized by the Regional Education Office from 20th to 22nd August 2017 which the unit attended with Jaman North and South as teams representing the zone.
- e. The unit went round to monitor some schools within the municipality on teaching and learning of Creative Arts in the Basic schools from 17th October, 2017 to 15th November, 2017.
- f. The Unit organized the school level debate for SHS towards the 61st Independence Debate celebration at the Municipal Assembly Hall for SHS schools within the municipality.
- g. The Unit ended the year by organizing an afternoon of nine lessons and carols where we had performances from both Basic and second cycle schools within the municipality with heads of the various departments in the municipality on 15th December, 2017.

School Performance Appraisal (SPAM) Meetings

The meetings were held from March to May, 2017 in seven schools in the Municipality.

They were initiated by Ghana Integrity Initiative –local Chapter of the Transparency International.

Table 2.9 Below is a table of where the meetings were held

No.	DATE	CIRCUIT	NAME OF SCHOOL
1	17/3/17	Biadan	Berekum Meth. 'C' JHS
2	24/3/17	Senase	Berekum SDA JHS
3	7/4/17	Kutre	Kutre No. 1 R/C JHS
4	11/4/17	Nsapor	Berekum Presby 'A'
5	12/5/17	Mpatasie	Adom M/A Basic JHS
6	16/5/17	Jinijini South	Domfete R/C JHS
7	19/5/17	Jinijini North	Jinijini SDA JHS

Girl Child Education

The Girl Child Education Co-ordinator organized a durbar at Koraso to commemorate the International Day for the Girl-Child with the theme: "Protect the Girl Child to attain her dream". The durbar was organized for all the communities and schools in the Koraso circuit to create awareness to stop child marriage and let the girl grow to contribute her quota to the national growth and development.

Sports and Culture

The Sports Coordinator undertook the following activities

- i. Meeting was held on 13th January, 2017 to start the sporting activities in the municipality.
- ii. Inter-schools and Circuit games were scheduled at the various circuit centers on Girls Soccer, Handball Boys and Girls, Volley ball for boys and girls Netball for girls and under thirteen U-13 Soccer for Primary Schools.
- iii. The Second Cycle games and athletics were held at Drobo Senior High School from 14th to 19th March, 2017 aiming at selecting the Regional Team for Cape Coast on 24th November, 2017.

Distribution of Education Inputs

Below is the list of Educational Inputs received during the year
Table 2.10 Items received during the Year under review by the Municipal Directorate of Education

No.	DATE	ITEM	QTY RECEIVED	NAME OF SUPPLIERS
1	20/1/2017	Teacher's Notebook	1,162 pieces	MOE/GES
2	20/2/2017	School Sandals	150 pairs	MOE/GES
3	20/2/2017	Mono Desks	74 pieces	MOE/GES
4	18/5/2017	Long Lasting Insecticide Nets	159 Bale	MOE/GES
5	1/6/2017	Cambridge Dictionary for Primary Schools	7,716 pieces	Cambridge University Press
6	1/6/2017	Cambridge Dictionary for JHS	5284 Pieces	Cambridge University Press
7	24/10/2017	White Chalk	6068 pieces	Herbron Bliss Ent.
8	22/11/2017	Teacher's Notebook	267 pieces	Sasville Company Ltd.
9	22/11/2017	Attendance Register	672	Sasville Compant Ltd
10	9/12/2017	School Mapping Digest	62 Pieces	Sec- Print Ghana Ltd.

Source: Municipal Directorate of Education, BMA, 2017

Other Activities Implemented for Improved Performance in the Municipality

- i. The Municipal Director of Education together with team of officers visited about ninety-eight (98%) of the schools in the municipality as part of the early morning and unannounced visits to schools by both teachers and pupils. This has seriously brought down absenteeism and lateness to school by both teachers and pupils. This has eventually improved teaching and learning activities in the municipality.
- ii. The Directorate headed by Kingsley Abrokwa (Mr.) has excellently organized a workshop on reading for all Basic school teachers in the municipality to enhance their teaching skills in English Language by Easy Way Phonetic Program. As a consequence of the above project every school is supposed to teach phonetics and reading from 7: 30 - 8: 30 every day before normal classes and it is being monitored by the Directorate. This has tremendously improved reading in the municipality and it is on- going.

- iii. The learning project instituted by USAID and Ghana government to improve reading Ghanaian Language at KG2, p1 pupils is also on-going in the municipality. The project started in 2017 and it is expected to end in 2019. This project has also come to help KG2, P1 pupils a lot.

2017 BECE Results Analysis

The table below shows the performance of the candidates in the in the 2017 BECE.

Table2.11 2017 BECE Results

Aggregate	6	7-15	16-25	26-30	31+	%Pass at 30
Boys	23	300	650	344	243	84.4%
Girls	24	244	641	294	299	80.1%

Source: Municipal Directorate of Education, 2017

Constraints and Challenges Encountered in 2017 at the Directorate

1. Old and weak vehicles for monitoring and supervision.
2. Inadequate funds and logistics for effective running of the Directorate.
3. Serious Leakages on the municipal office building.
4. Some school blocks need urgent attention on either maintenance or total demolishing.

The Way Forward for the Directorate in 2018

1. The Directorate should be supplied with at least one vehicle for effective monitoring and supervision
2. Logistics and stationery should be supplied to the Directorate to facilitate effective supervision and quality teaching and learning.
3. There should be serious maintenance of the municipal education office building.
4. The Director should be supplied with at least 5 gallons of fuel a week by the municipal Assembly to visit schools for effective monitoring and supervision of schools in the municipality.
5. There should be enough funds to run the directorate effectively.

To conclude, notwithstanding the numerous challenges and constraints facing the Berekum Municipal Education Directorate, the industrious and transformational Director of Education

and his officers at the directorate were able to carry out the planned activities stated on the action plan for the year 2017 successfully.

The Directorate appreciates the support and collaboration of its stakeholders.

Municipal Directorate of Health

Antenatal Coverage

Antenatal care coverage is an indicator of access and utilization of care during pregnancy. It measures the proportion of women who receive care at least once during pregnancy within a given year.

The year under review recorded 94.7% ante natal coverage. This was due to intensified health education in the municipality for clients to report to the facilities early when pregnant. Pregnant women making fourth visits recorded 91.4%. TT2 + recorded 73.6% coverage.

Health Education Session at Mpatasie



Vitamin 'A' Training

The training was organized to equip Community Health Nurses, Clinicians knowledge on importance of Vitamin A supplementation and to also increase the number of children receiving Vitamin A to prevent deficiency.

Integrated Community Case Management of Malaria, Pneumonia and Diarrhoea Training for Community-Based Agents (CBAs)

With the implementation of various strategies geared towards the reduction of under-five mortality globally from 90 deaths per 1000 in 1990 to 48 per 1000 in 2012, sub-Saharan Africa and for that matter Ghana remains the region with the least progress in under-five mortality to date, with one in every 10 children born still dying before their fifth birthday.

Factors accounting for the major causes of under-five deaths are largely preventable, these are primarily neonatal disorders, diarrhea, pneumonia and malaria for which low cost, high impact interventions and effective delivery strategies exist. Many large scale interventions and initiatives focusing on reducing child mortality have been implemented, however reduction of disease burden seems not to commensurate the interventions implemented over the past decade.

Therefore, focusing attention and rolling on more interventions such as training and equipping of CBAs is critical to provide some care at the community level where these conditions emanate.

The topics discussed during the training of CBAs on Integrated Community Care management of malaria include:

- Assessing danger signs in children (0-5yrs)
- Causes of fever, its assessment and management
- Causes of pneumonia, its assessment and management
- Identifying and managing diarrhoea
- Nutrition
- CBA referral sheet
- Job aid for CBA

Training objectives were achieved considering the contributions, questions and answers during the training. Appropriate knowledge and skills were acquired.

Family Planning Promotion and Advocacy

Free Family Planning promotion was carried out at Mpatapo, Jamdede and Sabon Zongo to educate people on Family Planning. The main focus of the programme was to promote condoms use among married adults. Demonstration on how to use the condom was done. The people were offered free male and female condoms. Ensuring the availability of family planning services include;

- Forecasting of contraceptives
- Training of RCH in-charge on family worksheet.



Capacity Building for Staff for the Health Directorate

The Municipal Assembly in partnership with the Regional Health Directorate conducted training on long term method (implant insertions and removal) for selected Community Health Nurses who have not previously been trained in implant in the municipality. Participants were from the five (5) sub-municipal zones in the municipality. The overall goal of the training was to provide participants with knowledge and skills about implants and to improve access to long term family planning methods.

Adolescent/School Health Education

Teen pregnancy was seen as a major challenge to the as the recorded high figures in the previous year. The following strategies were put in place to reduce teen pregnancy in the Municipality.

- Adolescent outreach services were carried out at selected schools in the municipality. Health education on teenage pregnancy and mental health in the various schools.
- Kutre No.2 adolescent health club

The adolescent health team visited Berekum SHS to carry out health promotion activities. Some of the topics handled were breast examinations, teen pregnancy, HIV among others. HIV screening was also done for 1,654 students and all were negative. Nutrition assessment was also done for the club members.

Health Workers Sensitization

The Health Directorate enjoined all health staff in the municipality to support in reaching out to the general public through radio announcements, community durbars on epidemic prone diseases and any un-usual event. All public health facilities in the municipality were visited. The effectiveness of the surveillance system is dependent on both public and clinical aspects of health and therefore the clinicians were not left out.

They were taken through the general over view of diseases especially the epidemic prone ones. In the sensitization, the key issues that were tackled include the clinical case definition of disease, their management, the appropriate samples to be taken, how and where to be transported for investigation, reviewing registers.

The Public Health Staff were also sensitized taken into cognizance the valuable role they play in mobilizing the communities for action. The major issues discussed include social mobilization, community case definition for the various diseases, the appropriate samples to be taken, how and where to be transported for investigation, reviewing registers and mode of reporting and conducting health education.

In all 217 health workers were sensitized in adopt measures that will make the surveillance system robust to avert possible outbreaks.

Community Sensitization

The effectiveness of this activity in achieving the most desired results does not only lie on the competence of technical staff but by the collective efforts of all stakeholders. The involvement of the community in creating awareness on communicable diseases is not new in the municipality.

With the urgent desire to create awareness on communicable diseases, the directorate engaged a number of communities in separate meetings on the need to observe themselves and the environment closely on any changes which might occur. In all, 14 communities were engaged where 2,624 (1,853 males and 971 females).

Also, awareness creation on communicable diseases was also done in all communities which have information centres using them as the medium and gong-gong beaten in smaller communities without information centres. The information communicated to these communities were observance of personal hygiene, environmental hygiene/cleanliness, ensuring proper ventilation at dwelling

places, seeking medical care early when one has any condition and also reporting any un-usual event happening in the community to the nearest health facility or health worker.

Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response

Initiatives put in place to control, eliminate and eradicate earmarked diseases; the following activities were carried out in the year under review and include:

- Weekly, monthly and quarterly accurate data collection, MHIMS reporting and feedback to sub s in a form of league table.
- Data analysis, presentation and interpretation using graph, tables, spot maps etc. comparing trends and immediate responses on all unusual events.
- Line listing of all communicable disease and use of the case-based forms for major interventions.
- Monthly visits to health facilities including traditional healers, herbalist to review records and identify unreported cases of AFP, Buruli ulcer, Neonatal Tetanus etc.
- Active case search in communities by CBS volunteers and health workers for hidden cases of Yaws, Buruli Ulcer, AFP.
- Alert and epidemic threshold for CSM / Meningitis identified for sub Municipal and Zones for prompt action.
- Regular follow –up and counselling for TB, Buruli Ulcer, HIV / AIDS cases were strengthened.
- All suspected outbreaks were investigated, necessary action taken and report written on them.
- Health education conducted to create awareness on epidemic prone and endemic diseases.
- Communication and social mobilization activities strengthened to encourage communities to report all suspected cases of AFP, Meningitis, Cholera, Buruli Ulcer etc.

Non-Communicable Diseases

The creation of awareness on risk factors and the signs and symptoms of lifestyle diseases such as hypertension and diabetes is very important in promoting early detection and reporting of non-communicable diseases. Health education sessions were therefore organized for women and men groups in communities and churches during the period.

Reproductive and Child Health

The Reproductive and Child Health Department implements the following health programmes:

- Safe Motherhood
- Family Planning
- Child Health
- Adolescent Health
- School Health

Prevention of Mother-to Child Transmission of HIV

The goal of the safe motherhood programme is to improve the health of women and their new-borns in general and specifically to contribute to the reduction in maternal and new-born morbidity and mortality.

The component of services under the safe motherhood programme covers pre-conception and antenatal care, through to skilled delivery and postpartum care. The data analyzed reflect these components of services.

ANC coverage in the municipality stands at 61.2% which shows downward trends from the previous years.

Department of Social Welfare & Community Development Abused Children

The incidence of child abuse, child trafficking, child poverty and rape are common phenomenon in most third world countries of which Berekum Municipal is not an exception. This section explains the occurrences and statistics of child vulnerability in the Municipality in terms of child abuse, child trafficking, child poverty and rape or defilement. It also highlights the meanings and effects of these occurrences with respect to children.

Children are identified in the Municipality as belonging to the vulnerable groups. Some children in the are neglected by their biological parents who fail to send them to school. With the increased number in video and game centres in the , children are found at these centres moving from one centre to the other. Others also roam about in the community without any care from anybody, not even close relatives.

Child Abuse is the physical, sexual, emotional maltreatment or neglect of children by parents, guardians and others. There are several forms of child abuse according to the Department of Social Welfare and these involve; Child Maintenance Cases, Paternity Cases, Welfare Cases and Domestic Violence.

During the year 2017 under review the following forms of Child Abuse cases in the were reported.

Table 2.12: Forms of Child Abuse Cases Reported in the Municipality

Type of Abuse	Number of Reported Cases		
	Male	Female	Total
Child Maintenance Cases	-	4	4
Paternity Cases	-	2	2
Welfare Cases	4	4	8
Domestic Violence	2	4	6
Custody	-	1	1
Truancy	-	-	-
Total	6	15	21

Source: Dept. of Social Welfare, BMA, 2017

Welfare Cases top all the Child Abuse cases recorded by the Department of Social Welfare during the year 2017. This calls for intensive public education on the need for child care and protection and the implications of parental neglect on the future of the children and the society at large. Intensive education should be embarked upon by the municipality on the need for parents to take good care of their children.

The Department of Social Development should be strengthened to enable them adequately address the increasing child related issues in the .

Physically Challenged/Persons with Disability

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census Report, Persons with Disability is defined as those who are unable to or restricted in the performance of specific tasks/activities due to loss of function of some part of the body as a result of impairment or malformation.

The Disabled in society according to the Department of Social Welfare of Berekum Municipal Assembly “are part of the people who are excluded in society”. The disabled can be referred to as people who are physically challenged and devoid of reaching their full human potential and hence cannot contribute effectively to economic grow than sustainable social development of the country.

The various forms of disabilities are; difficulty in seeing (blindness), difficulty in walking (crippled), difficulty in hearing and speaking, intellectually disabled and mental disorder. People who find themselves in this category are described as vulnerable and the government takes keen interest in their welfare.

Table 2.13: Kinds of Disability Registered in 2017 in Berekum Municipality

Kinds of Disability	2017		
	Male	Female	Total
Difficulty in Seeing	4	2	6
Difficulty in Walking	4	1	5
Difficulty in Hearing & Speaking	3	3	6
Intellectually Disabled	-	-	-
Mental Disorder	-	1	1
Total	11	7	18

Source: Dept. of Social Welfare, 2017

The table above shows that persons with difficulty in seeing and hearing is the highest recording 12, this was followed by walking recording 5 and mental disorder recording 1 in the year 2017.

A total of 18 people with various degrees of disabilities were registered by the Department by the end of 2017.

This implies that relatively more resources should be channeled to these areas particularly in providing wheel chairs, either free of charge or at a subsidized rates to aid their movements. Hence in order to make them financially independent, the physically challenged in the must earn some income. This requires training in some form of income generating skills. The Municipal Assembly should therefore facilitate the establishment of skills development centers for the physically challenged by sponsoring them in training to acquire employable skills to enable them earn incomes.

Number of Beneficiaries of the Disability Fund

During the year under review, Municipal Assembly share of the DACF on disability amounting to GH¢94,580.19 was released. Out of the amount received, GH¢83,869.95 has been disbursed to 194 persons as at the end of 2017 to support the disables. Out of the 194 persons, 110 were males representing 56.7% and 84 females representing 43.3%.

Below is the number of beneficiaries of the Disability Fund for 2017 in Berekum Municipality.

Table2.14: Number of Beneficiaries of the Disability Fund in 2017

Beneficiaries Nature of Physical Disability	Number of Beneficiaries		
	Male	Female	Total
Difficulty in Seeing	30	25	55
Difficulty in Walking	42	30	72
Difficulty in Hearing & Speaking	25	20	45
Intellectually Disabled	10	7	17
Mental Disorder	3	2	5
TOTAL	110	84	194

Source: Dep't of Social Welfare, BMA, 2017

From the table above, greater percentage of the Disability Fund was disbursed to persons with difficulty in walking and seeing in the municipality for the year 2017.

Support to Needy but Brilliant Students

During the year under review, 136 needy but brilliant students were supported by the Municipal Assembly from the Assemblies' share of the DACF and IGF. This was made up of 81males and 55 females.

Sensitization Programme on Social Issues

Social Education programmes were conducted and it includes Registration of National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), child immunization programmes, good parenting, avoidance of child labour and education on Disability Act and other issues of disability for community leaders and religious organizations. 373 persons made up of 192 males and 181 females.

Health Education on Stigmatization and Prevention of HIV/AIDS

During the year under review, a health education on the stigmatization and prevention of HIV/AIDS was organized in Botokrom, Jinijini, Nsapor, Benkasa Akatim and Oforikrom. The objective was to sensitize the people particularly they out on attitudinal and behavioral change that will lead to responsible sexual behavior and lifestyles practices.

Officials from the Health Directorate, Department of Social Welfare and the Municipal Desk Officer for HIV/AIDs educated participants on HIV/AIDS prevention. Topics treated included behavioral change, communication and awareness campaigns, HIV testing and counseling, prevention of mother

to child transmission, condom promotion etc. The programme was attended by 237 males and 382 females.

2.3 Update on Funding Sources and Disbursements

Financial Performance of Berekum Municipal Assembly in 2017 (Sources of Funds)

The main sources of funds to the Municipal Assembly during the year were as follows:

- Central Government Grant [Compensation]
- Internally Generated Fund [IGF]
- Assemblies' Common Fund [DACF]
- Members of Parliament Common Fund [MPCF]
- Ghana School Feeding Programme [GSFP]
- Development Facility [DDF]
- Urban Development Grant (UDG)
- Capacity Support Fund (CSF)

Revenue (Internal and External Sources)

The total revenue generated (both IGF and External Funds) for the Municipal Assembly as at the end of 2017 amounted to GHC3,970,641.11

Table2.15: Internal Revenue Mobilized by Berekum Municipal Assembly

Revenue Items	Budgeted (GHC)	Actual (GHC)
Rates	318,000	168,068
Lands	125,100	61,301
Fees & Fines	196,815	215,722
Licences	198,584	193,358
Rent	67,015	46,368
Miscellaneous	25,000	2,472
Total	930,514	687,290

Source: Finance Office, BMA, 2017

Table2.16: External Funds Received

Type of Funds	Budgeted (GHC)	Actual Receipts (GHC)
DACF	3,189,034.30	1,445,550
MPCF	400,000	269,522
DDF	562,413.00	-

School Feeding Programme	579,998.00	305,876.00
UDG	2,547,734.56	1,262,403.11
Total	7,279,179.86	3,283,351.11

Source: Finance Office, BMA, 2017

Table 2.17: Expenditure incurred in 2017

Item	Budgeted amount (GH¢)	Actual (GH¢)
Compensation	3,307,402.00	3,604,540.12
Goods & Services	540,450.40	513,859.83
Non-Financial Assets	7,198,812.90	2,423,757.19
Total	11,046,665.3	6,542,157.14

Source: Finance Office, BMA, 2017

2.3.1 Comments on Sources of Funds

(a) Release of Funds

The Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) has been the principal source of funds to the Municipal Assembly. The DACF is expected to be released on quarterly basis but this has not been the case and this has negatively affected the completion of projects.

(b) Unplanned Deductions

Unplanned deductions from the Assembly's share of DACF have also negatively affected the smooth implementation of its budget for 2017.

(c) Efforts to Generate Funds

On Internally Generated Funds, the Assembly is a beneficiary of royalties from the Stool Lands Administrator. Revenue accruing from this source has gone down drastically due to the depletion of the forest resources in the Municipality. It has also affected other revenue from the industry especially from the Saw-mills. Principal among the Internally Generated Funds are property rates, business operating licenses among others.

To ensure reliable property rate revenue projection, the Assembly has decided to enhance its Database System on property rates through the conduct of Property Valuation exercise in 2015. The exercise is currently on-going.

Collectors are made to pay promptly into the Municipal Assembly's Account. The Assembly sends demand notices to defaulting rate payers in a bid to improve revenue mobilization. Regular training programmes are also organized to up-grade the skills of the Revenue Collectors and Supervisors.

(d) Challenges with regard to revenue generation

The greatest challenge with regard to generating revenue relates to unreliable data on ratable items in the Municipality.

The Municipal's data base on revenue items have not been updated over the years even though new Revenue item spring up daily. This makes it difficult to set realistic targets for revenue collectors.

The second challenge is the existence of few developed Markets. Apart from the Central and Thursday Markets in Berekum Township, all the other Markets are small in size in terms of patronage. This challenge is compounded by the unavailability of permanent structures like stalls and lockable stores to attract licenses and other fees. Again those who patronize them feel reluctant to pay Market tolls because of the state of infrastructure in these Markets.

A greater number of the revenue collectors are commissioned collectors and therefore work mostly on part time basis. Again most of the collectors do not have the requisite skills and the technical know-how on effective revenue collection strategies.

2.4 Update on Disbursements

Table 2.16 shows the various items on which disbursements were made. These are Compensation, Goods & Services and Non-Financial Assets which covers all development projects. The rest are miscellaneous expenditures.

Table 2.18: Expenditure Incurred from both Internal & External Receipts

Expenditure Items	Approved Budget (GHC)	Actual Expenditure (GHC)
IGF	894,850.40	658,599.34
DACF	3,224,698.34	1,210,941.21
UDG	2,627,147.56	817,287.89
DDF	562,413.00	8,976.00
MPCF	400,000.00	241,433.85
Totals	7,709,108.90	2,937,238.29

Source: Finance Office, BMA, 2017

From the table 2.18, a total amount of GH¢3,970,641.11 was received from both internal and external sources during the year. The revenue (GHC 2,937,238.29) received was expended on capital expenditure such as construction of school blocks, CHPS compounds, toilet facilities and other developmental programmes/activities and administrative expenses. The untimely released of external

funds limited the Assembly's ability to implement fully certain programmes, projects and activities scheduled for the year.

In order to generate enough IGF, the Assembly has adopted various strategies in the collection of revenues in the Municipality. During the year, several actions were taken by the Municipal Assembly to improve upon revenue collection and management. These included Revenue Mobilization Task Force by means of "PAY-Your-Tax Campaigns", organization of social accountability fora by linking development projects to the amount of revenue generated from an area, setting targets for Revenue Staff and compilation of revenue register for major towns in the Municipality.

2.5 Comments on Disbursements

(a) Adequacy of Funds

The funds for development programmes and projects in the Municipality are generally inadequate due to the numerous deductions made at source as well on the numerous statutory allocations that come with the release.

Even though the Development Facility (DDF) and Urban Development Grant (UDG) have come to supplement it, the DDF & UDG are applied to few sectors as indicated in their guidelines.

(b) Utilization of Funds in accordance with the Budget

The Municipal Assembly has prepared a Medium Term Development Plan (2014 – 2017) from which projects/programmes are selected for the preparation of the Annual Action Plans. These are translated into the Municipal Annual Budgets. Most often, the projects/programmes are implemented according to the budget. Deviations from the budget are very few.

(c) Challenges with regards to deductions

The first challenge was that, funds earmarked for projects/programmes implementation were not available on account of its inadequacy. It is also possible that, the funds were available but woefully inadequate.

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<p>Enhancing The Competitive ness of Ghana's Private Sector</p>	<p>Private sector Development</p>	<p>Inadequate managerial and technical skills</p>	<p>1.1 Improve private sector productivity and competitiveness domestically and globally</p>	<p>1.1.6 Invest in human resources with relevant modern skills and competence</p>	<p>Organize skill training in basic cosmetic production, soap making, fish farming, gari processing , grass-cutter rearing and wood work</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>4b. By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, In particular least developed countries, small Island developing and African countries, for enrolment in higher education including vocational training and Information and communication Technology, Technical, Engineering and Scientific programmes in developed and developing countries</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>2.1.6 At least 70% of Secondary school students not entering the tertiary sector are provided with a range of options for further skills development .</p>	<p>Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training</p>	<p>No. of people trained in various skill areas</p>	<p>Percentage of students who are enrolled in skill development programmes out of those who have passed secondary and did not enter tertiary by gender</p>
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	Inadequate job creation	1.5 Expand Opportunities for Job creation	1.5.2 Support the creation of business opportunities	Identify and promote local investment potentials	8	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creative and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-,small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	4	4.1.4 20% of informal sector graduates into small formal enterprise category a year	Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skilled apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	No. of Local investment potentials identified and promoted	Percentage of informal sector ventures graduating into formal enterprises
Growth and Development of MSMEs	Limited technical and entrepreneurial skills	3.1 Improve Efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs	3.1.1 Facilitate the provision of training and business development services	Train 20 SMEs in business management and production skills	8	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creative and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-,small- and medium-sized enterprises,	4	4.1.4 20% of informal sector graduates into small formal enterprise category a year	N/A	No. of SMEs trained in business management and production skills	Percentage of informal sector ventures graduating into formal enterprises

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							including through access to financial services					
		Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism sector	5.2 Promote sustainable tourism to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage	5.2.2 Develop sustainable eco-tourism, culture and historical sites	Identify, develop and market tourist sites.	8	8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	7	7.1.3 All national parks and protected areas are well managed on the basis master and national plans	Percentage change in tourist arrivals	Number of tourist sites identified, developed and marketed	Proportion of national parks and protected areas managed on the basis of master and national plan.
Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Agricultural productivity	Low transfer and uptake of research findings by stakeholders	1.2 Improved science, technology and innovation application	Apply appropriate agricultural research and technology to introduce economies of scale in agricultural production	Disseminate on-farm research findings to farmers to increase their yield of crops and livestock's	2	2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to	5	5.1.5 Increase the proportion of farm, pastoral and fisher households that are resilient to climate and weather related risk by 30%	Percentage change in yield of selected crops, livestock and fish	Number of farm research findings disseminated to farmers	% of pastoral and fisher households who are resilient to climate and whether related risk.

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							climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality					
Infrastructure and Human Settlements Development	Transport Infrastructure : Road, Water and Air transport	Geographical disparities in access to transport services	1.2 Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs	1.2.2 Improve accessibility to key centers of population, production and tourism	Rehabilitate, reshaped spot improved and surface(tar) feeder and urban roads	9	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure , including regional and trans-border infrastructure , to support economic development and human-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	10	10.1.1 At least, National readiness for implementation of the trans African High-way missing link is achieved	Proportion length of road maintained/rehabilitated	Length of feeder and urban road rehabilitated , reshaped, spot improved and surfaced	Project development progress reports on trans African Highway Missing link available
	Energy supply to support industries and households	Unreliable power supply.	5.1 Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export	5.1.6 Increase energy to the poor and the vulnerable	Facilitate the extension and expansion of electricity to community	7	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.	10	10.1.4 Increase electricity generation and distribution by at least 50% by 2020	Percentage change in a number of households with access to electricity	Number of communities connected with electricity	Growth rate in the volume of electricity generated /distributed

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Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene	Inadequate access to quality and affordable water	8.2 Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water	8.2.2 Develop and manage alternative sources of water including rain water harnessing	Construction of boreholes and expansion of pipe born systems	6	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	1	1.4.3 Reduce 2013 level of proportion of the population without access to safe drinking water by 95%	Proportion of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	Number of boreholes and pipe borne water systems constructed and rehabilitated	% of population with access to safe drinking water
	Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities.	8.3 Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities	8.3.1 Promote the construction and use of modern household and institutional toilet facilities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of public toilets 2. Organized hygienic education. 3. Organize clean-up exercise. 4. Procure tools 	6	6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.	1	1.4.4 Reduce 2013 level of proportion of the population with poor sanitation facilities by 95%	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of toilet facilities construct 2. Number of hygienic programmes held 3. Number of clean-ups organized. 4. Number of tools procured 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) % of population with access to improved sanitation facilities b) % of population who use improved sanitation facilities

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**Human
Development,
Productivity &
Employment**

Education	Inadequate and inequitable access particularly after the basic level and for persons with special needs	1.1 Increase inclusive and equitable access to and participation in education at all levels	1.1.1 Remove the physical, financial and social barriers and constraints to access to education at all levels	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of classroom blocks. 2. Support needy students. 3. Provide furniture. 	4	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes. 4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environment	2	2.1.2 Enrolment rate for basic education is 100%	a) Gross Enrolment Rate b) Net admission rate in Primary schools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of classroom blocks constructed. 2. Number of needy students supported 3. Number of schools provided with furniture 	Gross and net enrolment rate by gender and age in basic education level b) completion rate by gender in basic education level
	Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level	1.4 Improve quality of teaching and learning	1.4.1 Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials	Support STME, Cultural , Sports and Mock Exams	4	4.b) By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African	2	2.1.7 At least, 70% of the public perceived quality improvement in education at all levels	N/A	Amount of money used to support the programme	% of population who perceive quality improvements in education at all levels

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						countries, for enrolment in higher education, including Vocational training and information and communication technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries.					
Health	Wide gap in access to health care	4.1 Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care	4.1.1 Strengthen the and sub- health system as the bed rock of the national primary health care strategy	1. Construct CHP Compounds 2. Construct Nurses quarters	3	Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risk	3	3.1.1 Increase 2013 levels of access to quality basic health care and services at least by 40%	1. Maternal Mortality Ratio 2. Under 5 Mortality Ratio	1. Number of CHPS Compound constructed 2. Number of Nurses quarters constructed	a)% of population with access to quality primary health care b) % of population covered by comprehensive insurance

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	Persistent high neonatal, infant and maternal mortality	4.5 Enhance national capacity for the attainment of lagging health MDGs, as well as non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and Neglect Tropical Diseases (NTDs)	4.5.1 Accelerate the implementation of the Millennium Accelerated Framework (MAF) 4.5.15 Strengthen the promotion of healthy lifestyles to prevent NCDs 4.5.18 Create the awareness and advocate for the elimination of the other NTDs	1. Support NIDs programmes . 2. Carry out disease surveillance activities	3.1	3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live birth.	3	3.1.3 Reduce 2013 maternal, Neonatal and child mortality rates by 50%.	1. Maternal Mortality Ratio 2. Under 5 Mortality Ratio	1. Number of NID exercise carried out . 2. Number of surveillance activities carried out	a) Maternal mortality ratio b) Neo-natal mortality rate c) Under five mortality rate d) % of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel.
HIV and AIDS/STIs	Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups	5.1 Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	5.1.1 Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programmes. 5.1.2 Intensify education to reduce stigmatization. 5.1.3 Intensify behavioral change	Scale up HIV/AIDS prevention education and support for PLHIVs and OVCs	3	3.3 By 2030, end epidemic of AIDS, Tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3	3.1.6 Reduce the 2013 incidents of HIV/AIDS, Malaria, TB by at least 50%	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	1. Number of HIV/AIDS programmes organized. 2. Number of PLHIVs and OVCs supported	Disease specific mortality rate (HIV/AIDS, Malaria and TB)

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			strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB								
Sports Development	Inadequate and poor quality infrastructure and absence of disability-friendly facilities in communities and schools	6.1 Provide adequate and disability friendly infrastructure for sports development	6.1.3 Rehabilitate existing & construct new sports infrastructure & provide sports equipment at all levels	Procure and distribute sports equipment to schools and community	1	1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men ,women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1	1.2.1 Reduce 2013 level of poverty by at least 30%	Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	Number of sport equipment procured and distributed	% of population living below the national poverty line by sex

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The Youth	Inadequate training and skills development	7.2 Ensure provision of adequate training and skills development in line with global trends	7.2.3 Promote career counseling especially in second cycle and tertiary institution	Support the provision of employable skills to the youth	8	8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training. 8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	18	18.1.1 Reduce 2013 the rate of youth unemployment by at least 25% in particular female youth.	Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training	Number of unemployed youth supported to acquire employable skills.	Youth Unemployment rate by sex
Social Policy and Protection	Limited coverage of social protection interventions	8.2 Make social protection more effective in targeting the poor and the vulnerable	8.2.2 Progressively expand social protection interventions to cover the poor and the vulnerable 8.2.4 Strengthen monitoring and evaluation of social protection programmes	Support vulnerable populations including PWDs and Older persons to acquire skills, equipment and start-up capital to establish businesses	1	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1	1.3.1 At least 30% of vulnerable populations including Women, PWDs and older persons and children provided with social protection.	N/A	1. Number of vulnerable populations supported to acquire employable skills, equipment, start-up capital. 2. Number of businesses established	% of population living below the national poverty line by sex

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Transparent and Accountable Governance		Internal security	Inadequate police visibility	To improve internal security for protection of life and property	Increase police visibility at all vantage areas	16	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rate everywhere	13	1. Level of conflict emanating from ethnicity all forms of exclusion , religious and political differences is at most 50% of 2013 levels.	Police citizen ratio	Police visibility increased	The number of conflicts emanating from ethnicity, all forms of exclusion, religious and political difference.
	Gender issues	Existence of capacity gap for active and equal participation of both women and men at all levels including governance	Promote gender equality in political social and economic development systems and outcomes	Target and bridge capacity gap for active and participation of both men and women at all levels including governance	1. Train Women to acquire leadership skills. 2.Support gender desk (Office) activities at BMA	5	5.5 Ensure Women's full and effective and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public lives.	17	17.1.3 At least 30% of all elected officials at local regional and national levels are women as well as in judicial institutions	N/A	(a) Proportion of women trained (b) Number of gender desk office activities supported	Proportion of women judges, prosecutors, etc
	Accountability	Low public engagement	Up-grade the capacity of public and civil service for transparent, accountable, efficient and timely effective performance and service delivery	Improve citizen engagement	1. Organize Town Hall meetings 2. Complete residents' satisfactory survey	16	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive participatory and representative decision making at all levels	11	11.1.1 At least 70% of people believe that they are empowered and are holding their leaders accountable	N/A	1. Number of Town Hall meetings organized 2. Status of residents' satisfaction surveyed	% of people who believe that they are empowered to hold their leaders accountable.

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Child Abuse	High level of Child abuse	Protect children from direct and indirect physical and emotional harm	Intensify public education programmes and dangers of child abuse and harmful cultural practices	Support resettling and rehabilitation of abandoned orphan children.	16	16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence torture against children.	11	11.1.2 Entrench culture of peace	Number of reported cases of abuse (Children, Women and Men)	Number of abandoned and orphan children resettled/rehabilitated.	% of people who perceive that culture of respect for human rights, the rule of law and due process is entrenched.
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UPDATE ON INDICATORS AND TARGETS

A set of core indicators were enumerated in the Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017) which were translated into the M&E Plan prepared for the assessment of level of implementation of the Medium Term Development Plan. Targets were set for ensuing years. Table 2.3 shows indicator achievements as against targets set for 2016. These indicators and targets have been categorized under the thematic areas of Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda II (GSGDA II)

TABLE 2.20 CORE INDICATORS FOR BEREKUM MUNICIPAL 2017

CORE MUNICIPAL INDICATORS & TARGETS									
No.	MUNICIPAL INDICATORS	TYPE			2017 TARGET	2017 INDICATOR STATUS	2018 TARGET	2016 INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGETS
A	Accelerated Agricultural Modernization & Sustainable Natural Resource Management								
1	(a) Percentage change in the yield of production of staple crops:	Output							
	* Maize				13.5	16.4	19.2	11.8	Significant Progress
	* Cassava				29.0	31.7	34.5	27.3	Significant Progress
	*Yam				11.5	9.6	10.5	8.8	Slow Progress
	* Cocoyam				30.0	27.4	30.0	28.6	Slow Progress
	* Plantain				28.5	26.2	28.5	26.8	Significant Progress
	(b) Number of farmers supported with credit (financial and input)	Out put			100	81.6	100	64	Slow Progress
	Number of new farmers using improved technologies	Out put			2,800	3,160	3,500	2,450	Significant Progress
	Number of farmers in all year round vegetable production	Out put			200	1,89	200	164	Slow Progress
	Hectares of degraded Forest, Dry &Wet Lands Rehabilitated/Restored Forest	Out come			15,000ha	17,862	20,000	13,530ha	Significant Progress
B	Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector								
	Change in Tourist arrivals (%)	Output			15%	7.3%	15%	8.9%	Slow progress
C	Infrastructure & Human Settlements Management								
	Proportion /Length of roads maintained/ rehabilitated/upgraded :								
	Trunk Roads (km)	Output			20km	26.5km	30km	21km	Significant Progress

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	Urban Roads (km)	Output			10km	12.1km	13.4km	4.2km	Target not achieved
	Feeder Roads (km)	Output			44km	44km	31.8km	27.4km	Target achieved
	Electricity								
	Number houses with access to electricity	Output			32,500	29,325	26,018	13,644	Significant Progress
	Telecommunication Services:								
	Teledensity/ penetration (number of communities)	Output			35	28.7	35	27	Slow Progress
D	Human Development, Productivity and Employment								
1	Education								
	(a) Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)								
	* Pre-school	Outcome			124%	118%	124%	111%	Slow Progress
	* Primary	Outcome			130%	123%	130%	120%	significant Progress
	* JHS	Outcome			120%	118%	120%	110%	steady Progress
	(b) Net Enrolment Rate (NER) (1-6) in Primary Schools	Outcome			90%	88%	95%	50%	Slow Progress
	© BECE Pass Rate	Outcome			95%	93.7%	97%	86%	Significant Progress
	(d) Gender Parity Index::								
	* Pre-school	Outcome			1	1	1	1	Steady Progress
	* Primary	Outcome			1	1	1	1	Steady Progress
	* J.H.S	Outcome			1	1	1	1	Steady Progress
	* S.H.S	Outcome			1	1	1	1	Steady Progress
	* TVET	Outcome			0	0	0	0	NA
	Improvement in Pupil/Teacher ratio:								
	Pre-school	Outcome			31:1	26:4	31:1	21:1	Over achieved
	Primary	Outcome			33:1	28:1	35:1	27:1	Significant Progress
	J.HS	Outcome			18:1	15:5	20:1	12:1	significant Progress
	New school buildings	Output			10	2	5	5	Slow Progress
	New Sanitary facilities: KVIP Toilets	Output			8	1	3	5	Target not achieved
	No of Teachers accommodation constructed	Output			3	0	2	Nil	Target not achieved

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	Improvement in furniture supply	Output			10,000	3,248	5,500	21,437	Slow Progress
	Improvement in ICT Centres	Output			3	0	2	Nil	Target not achieved
	Percentage increase in trained and untrained Teacher ratio:								
	Pre-school	Output			60%	61%	65%	45%	Steady Progress
	Primary	Output			65%	63%	68%	52%	Steady Progress
	J.HS	Output			85%	79%	85%	75%	Slow Progress
	Employment								
	Number of Youth Employed under Youth Employment Agency								
	NAMCOP	Output			25	20	25	20	Target not achieved
	Riders (Zoom lion)	Output			200	181	200	181	Target not achieved
	Waste and Sanitation Corps	Output			25	20	25	20	Target not achieved
	Water and Sanitation								
	Percentage of population with access to safe water	Output			95.0	95.6	100	92.6	Significant Progress
	Number of new Household toilets constructed	Output			90	57	70	74	Slow Progress
	Health								
	Under five mortality Rate (No. of deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live birth)	Outcome			48	51	45	54	Significant Progress
	Maternal Mortality (No. of deaths due to pregnancy and child birth per 100,000 live birth)	Outcome			188	198	170	217	Significant Progress
	% Under five years who are malnourished	Outcome			4.6%	4.8%	4.0%	5.2%	Steady Progress
	Population to Doctors Ratio	Outcome			1:18,303	1:22,624	1:18,303	1:24,538	Slow Progress
	Population to Nurses Ratio	Outcome			1:1,144	1:1,109	1:1,000	1:1,249	Slow Progress
	Outpatient visit per capita	Output			3.5	3.2	3.0	3.6	Slow Progress
	Under five malaria case fatality rate	Outcome			0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	Steady Progress
	% family planning acceptors	Outcome			40.00	34.6	40.00	28.3	Steady Progress
	HIV/AIDS Prevalent rate (% adult population 15-49yrs. HIV Positive)	Outcome			2.4	2.8	2.2	2.3	Slow Progress
	Change in Municipal Mutual Health Insurance Coverage	Output			85%	86.79%	92.5%	78.8%	Target not met
	Vulnerable and the Excluded								
	Number of physically challenged persons/aged	Output			-	663	750	579	-

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	Number of vulnerable registered/rehabilitated or supported	Output			200	147	200	108	Slow Progress
	Number of women groups trained and supported with credit	Output			50	41	60	26	Slow Progress
	Number of completed community initiated Projects	Output			8	5	10	4	Steady Progress
E	Transparent and Accountable Governance								
	Total amount of internally Generated Revenue (IGF)	Output			894,627.00	687,290.00	917,566.00	840,002.60	Target not achieved
	% of M.A Expenditure within the MMTDP budget	Output			95%	92.4%	95%	88.9%	Slow Progress
	Percentage of Development Partners and NGO's fund contribution to the implementation of the MMTDP	Output			40%	28.7%	40%	36.4%	Slow Progress
	Number of women participating at various levels of the Assembly	Output			23	16	30	21	Target not achieved
	Number of Functional Zonal Councils	Output			8	8	8	8	-
	Number of Zonal Councils	Output			8	8	8	8	-
	Number of Unit committees	Output			48	48	48	48	-
	Number of reported cases of abuse (child. Spouse house help	Output			10	14	10	26	Slow Progress
	Number of community for a held	Output			8	11	8	5	Target exceeded
	Presence of Audit Report Implementation Committee	Output			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
	Prepared Revenue Improvement Plan	Output			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
	Existence of a Municipal Needs Assessment and Improvement Reports	Output			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
	Police : Citizens Ratio	Outcome			1:500	1:861	1:500	1:784	Target not achieved

2.6 Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues

In 2017 the existing poverty reduction interventions in education, health and the general well-being of the people in the Municipality was continued by the Municipal Assembly. The status of progress in the Ghana School Feeding Programme, Youth Employment Agency (YEA), School Health Programme (SHEP) and the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) are specifically assessed below:

2.6.1 Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP)

The introduction of the Ghana School Feeding Programme with its objective of providing one hot meal for school pupils during school periods has contributed to improved enrollment and retention in basic schools in the . The School Feeding Programme, since its inception in 2009 in the Municipality has chalked some tremendous success and has obviously made positive impacts on education in the . All beneficiary schools in the have had absolute support from the Ghana School Feeding Secretariat.

Currently there are thirty-seven (37) beneficiary schools in the municipality. Pupils from KG to Primary six (6) are served under the school feeding programme. Funds relating to school feeding programme are directly paid to the caterers by the national secretariat. The following are list of beneficiary schools of the School Feeding Programme in the Berekum Municipality

Table2.21: Beneficiary Schools of the School Feeding Programme in Berekum Municipality

S/N	NAME OF SCHOOL	LOCATION	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
1	Botokrom M/A KG & Primary	Botokrom	190	160	350
2	Fententaa R/C KG & Primary	Fententaa	221	187	398
3	Kyereyawkrom M/A KG & Primary	Kyereyawkrom	75	47	122
4	Nanasuano M/A KG & Primary	Nanasuano	103	90	193
5	Abisaase Meth. KG & Primary	Abisaase	108	70	178
6	Ayimom R/C KG & Primary	Ayimom	147	141	288
7	Anyinasu Meth. KG & Primary	Anyinasu	135	115	250
8	Domfete R/C KG & Primary	Domfete	208	177	385
9	Fetentaa Meth. KG & Primary	Fetentaa	116	121	237
10	Kotaa Meth. KG & Primary	Kotaa	103	112	215
11	Akatim R/C KG & Primary	Akatim	67	57	124
12	Abi M/A KG & Primary	Abi	70	20	90
13	Nkyenkyemaam M/A KG & Primary	Nkyenkyemaam	132	151	283
14	Pepaase Meth. KG & Primary	Pepaase	79	72	151

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15	Pruso M/A KG & Primary	Pruso	70	64	134
16	Fetentaa ST. Mathew R/C KG & Primary	Fetentaa	128	124	252
17	Kutre No. 2 R/C KG- Primary 3	Kutre No.2	124	133	257
18	Kutre No. 2 R/C Primary 4-6	Kutre No.2	91	79	170
19	Namasua R/C Primary 3-6	Namasua	68	52	120
20	Namasua R/C KG-Primary 2	Namasua	99	81	180
21	Senase Methodist 'A' KG-Primary 3	Senase	95	85	180
22	Senase Methodist 'A' Primary 4-6	Senase	82	78	160
23	Senase Methodist 'B' KG& Primary	Senase	161	189	350
24	Biadan Methodist 'B' KG –Primary 2	Biadan	77	36	113
25	Biadan Methodist 'A' Primary & KG	Biadan	209	164	373
26	Kutre No. 1 Presby Primary 3-6	Kutre No.1	57	48	1705
27	Kutre No. 1 Presby KG – Primary 2	Kutre No.1	59	45	104
28	Mpatapo M/A KG - Primary 3	Mpatapo	52	43	95
29	Mpatapo M/A Primary 4-6	Mpatapo	35	21	56
30	Berekum Usumaniya Islamic KG& Primary	Berekum	69	90	159
31	Tewbabi M/A KG Primary	Tewbabi	87	73	160
32	Senase R/C 'B' KG & Primary	Senase	129	130	259
33	Senase R/C 'A' KG & Primary	Senase	146	193	339
34	Kutre No1. R/C KG –Primary 2	Kutre No1	58	50	108
35	Kutre No 1 R/C Primary 3-Primary 6	Kutre No.1	45	51	96
36	Berekum Madrasati Islamic Primary3-6	Berekum	84	51	135
37	Berekum Madrasati Islamic KG –Primary 2	Berekum	79	56	135

2.6.2 Youth Employment Agency (YEA)

The Table below shows the beneficiary levels in the Youth Employment Agency (YEA) against the various modules as at the end of 2017.

Table2.22 List of Beneficiaries of the YEA Programme

No.	Module	Number of Beneficiaries
1	Community Health Workers	106
2	Community Education Teaching Assistants	96
3	Youth in Coastal Service	7
4	Youth in Prison Service	11
5	Arabic Education	13
6	Environmental Protection Officers	49
7	Youth in Fire Service	10
8	Community Police Service	35
9	Environmental-Health Technical Assistants	7
	Total	334

2.6.3 School Health Programme

(SHEP)

The SHEP Co-ordinator visited sixty three (63) schools in the Municipality. The Objectives of the visits was:

- To build acquaintance with the School-Based Health teachers.
- To help educate school-based health teachers on their activities and give advice where necessary.
- To make follow-upon workshop organized for the primary schools in the Municipality on malaria prevention.
- To inspect sanitation, general school environment and personal hygiene.
- To monitor use of veronica bucket in school
- To monitor School Feeding Programme activities
- To monitor the activities of food vendors in schools
- To educate pupils and teachers on the outbreak of cholera
- Educate parents and pupils on the importance of de-worming

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Topics treated in the schools visited include hand washing and personal hygiene, washing hands with soap before and after eating.

2.6.4 Capitation Grant

The Capitation Grant Policy is a pro-poor policy aiming at reducing the financial burden on guardians and parents and increasing pupils' enrolment in schools throughout the country. This policy has increased pupils' enrolment from 23,821 to 25,375 in the Berekum Municipality. All public basic schools in the Municipality are direct beneficiaries of the grant. The capitation grant has led to increase in total enrolment in the 2016/2017 academic year by 6.5 percent. The challenges encountered in 2017 were delays in the release of funds to schools and inadequacy of funds.

2.6.5 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)

The LEAP is the Flagship and cash grant component of the Government of Ghana's National Social Protection Strategy for orphans and vulnerable children, people with disabilities and the aged. The LEAP programme provides conditional cash transfers to the extremely poor households who have no viable alternative to meet their basic needs and also have limited capacity to earn a living. It covers the elderly poor, persons with severe disabilities and children in difficult circumstances. The cash transfer is to empower these households to provide for their basic needs and to help them participate in the socio economic development of the Municipality.

The Berekum Municipality was selected in 2015 by the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MOGCSP) to benefit from the on-going LEAP programme. Officials from the Ministry came to inaugurate the Municipal LEAP Implementation Committee (MLIC) to oversee the activities of the LEAP programme. After the official inauguration of the committee, 30 deprived communities were selected to benefit from the programme.

The final list of selected beneficiaries from the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP) is detailed in the Table below.

Table2.23: Beneficiary Communities under the LEAP in the Municipality

S/N	Communities	Beneficiaries		Total Members	Amount (GH¢)
		Males	Females		
1	Abansre	12	20	32	10,654.01
2	Abi	0	7	7	3,554.58
3	Abisease	3	23	26	9,902.42
4	Akatim	5	11	16	7,115.13
5	Akroforo	1	29	30	13,115.13
6	Amangoase	3	24	27	10,407.41

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7	Amankokwa	1	9	10	4,073.14
8	Ampekro	0	3	3	972.3
9	Anyanisu	4	21	25	6,156.96
10	Awerempe	1	24	25	11,135.03
11	Ayimon	3	22	25	9,927.14
12	Benkasa	2	8	10	5,110.29
13	Kyereywakrom	1	8	9	3,369.14
14	Mpatapo	1	35	42	3,402
15	Mpatasie	2	24	26	10,882.02
16	Namasua	3	23	26	10,884.02
17	Nkyenkyeman	6	26	32	11,078.68
18	Nyamebikyere	3	14	17	6,537.31
19	Oforikrom	4	5	9	4,171.12
20	Old Zongo	4	5	9	3,080.81
21	Pepaase	3	37	40	18,189.44
22	Pruso	11	11	22	7,932.72
23	Senase	7	30	37	17,313.14
24	Tewbaabi	4	20	24	10,662.73
24	TOTAL	120	502	622	255,533.83

Source: Department of Social Welfare, BMA, 2017

From the table above, the programme/intervention has benefited 622 persons in the municipality during the year, made up of 120 males representing 19.3% and 502 females representing 80.7%.

A total amount of GH¢255,533.83 was successfully disbursed to 622 beneficiaries in the municipality.

2.6.6 Incentives for Business developments in the Municipality

The Rural Enterprise Programme (REP) is aimed at assisting the rural poor to diversify/improve upon their source of livelihood especially, in the fields of agriculture and industrial activities. The main focus of the programme is apprenticeship training in alternative sources of livelihood among others. Several individuals and groups have received various training in Business counseling soap making, cassava flour production, Mushroom cultivation, Skill training in training in packaging, Business planning and management training. In 2017, 211 beneficiaries were trained in the above skills. Amongst them were 130 females and 81 males.

2.6.7 National Health Insurance Scheme

The National Health Insurance is doing well in the Municipality. A total of 148,625 people have registered out of a projected population of 183,033 (2017) people. This number of people have registered and paid their registration fees. In all, 39 accredited health providers across the Municipality provide services to the registrants of the scheme. The total coverage for the Municipality as at the end of 2017 was 81.2 %. In 2017, the total amount of claims submitted for payment was GH¢ 1,710,475.06 out of 109,233 attendances recorded.

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Major achievements of the Scheme in the Municipality

- The Scheme was able to register 78.8% of the target for 2017 on membership for both new members and renewals amidst all the challenges.
- It also implemented the Bio-metric membership registration successfully which is still in progress
- The Bio Metric System (BMS) is being used as membership registration for NHIS identity cards.
- The Municipal office also implemented the enrolment of Capitation in the year which is also still in progress.

Challenges of the Municipal NHIS office included the following

- Waiting time of clients for Identity cards. This was due to Network problems and shortages of ribbons.
- Most of the nearby Towns do not have Network strong enough for our operations especially ID cards productions. The office has mobile equipment which can be used for the production of ID cards but cannot access Network at these places.
- The office building provided by the Municipal Assembly leaks during rain fall, resulting in cracks in the rooms.
- The office premises is open hence people use it as a thoroughfare, which possess security threat to lives of the workers and property.

2.7 Participatory Monitoring & Evaluation Conducted

The preparation of the 2017 Annual Progress Report of the Berekum Municipal Assembly has been participatory through the involvement of all the relevant stakeholders such as departments of the Municipal Assembly, Civil Society and Private Sector Organizations, Traditional Authorities among other groups

The Municipal Assembly has a Technical Monitoring and Evaluation Team made up of the Municipal Co-ordinating Director, Works Engineer, Internal Auditor, Planning Officer, and the Budget Analyst, Assembly members and Traditional Authorities of project beneficiary communities, representatives of projects user agencies and the media. This Team visited projects sites as and when required and in every quarter.

CHAPTER THREE

THE WAY FORWARD

3.1 Key Issues addressed and those yet to be addressed

- Measures or strategies have been put in place by the Municipal Assembly to improve upon the IGF base of the municipality to ensure a 100% collection rate.
- Management meetings were held every forth-night to improve flow of information among staff of the central administration and departments of the Assembly. Quarterly meetings were also held for heads of department and MPCU members to enable them present their quarterly report and projects/programmes planned for the ensuing quarter.
- Some staff members have been sponsored to attend capacity building programmes to help improve upon their performances.
- The Municipal Assembly continued to construct classroom blocks, CHPS compounds, reshaping of feeder roads etc. to reduce the infrastructural deficit in the municipality in order to ensure the development of human capital through increased in access to quality education and healthcare, increased productivity and sustained employment generation.
- Other social protection programmes such education on child labour, support to persons with disability, school feeding, support to needy but brilliant students, LEAP to mention a few, is embarked upon by the Municipal Assembly to promote the welfare of the vulnerable and excluded in the municipality.
- Measures have been also put in place by the Municipal Assembly to ensure food sufficiency through the provision of adequate extension services, improved technology and sustained natural resource management.
- The issue of delay in the release of external funds and source deductions of the DACF are yet to be addressed in that it beyond the Assembly control.

3.2 Recommendations

The Central Government as a matter of urgency should release funds on time and on regular basis to help the Municipal Assembly and its Departments carry out their developmental projects and programmes in order to meet set targets within the stipulated time.

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Further, it is recommended that the Assembly be always furnished with adequate information on projects awarded and paid for other institutions outside the Assembly such as the GETFUND to facilitate effective monitoring and evaluation exercises.

It is envisaged that training programmes and equipment required by staff as spelt out in the Assembly's M&E plan should be provided to enhance effective M&E exercises.

3.3 Conclusion

The 2017 Annual Progress Report evaluated and assessed the overall performance and achievements of the Municipal Assembly based on targets and indicators set out in the MMTDP (2014-2017) in relation to the policies, programmes and projects targeted for the year 2017.

Berekum Municipal Assembly continued to provide its social responsibility to the people of the municipality through the provision of basic social amenities to ensure growth and development of the municipality.

2017 Annual Progress Report, Berekum Municipal Assembly

Status of Implementation of Projects and Programmes in the 2017 Annual Action Plan

NO.	PROJECT TITLE	LOCATION	CONTRACT SUM (GH¢)	PAYMENT	STATUS
1	Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Projects	Municipal wide	10,000.00	7,574.00	On- going
2	Construction of 1No.3-Unit Classroom Block with Office, Store, 3-Seater KVIP & Chamber Urinals, Supply of Furniture for Teachers & Pupils, Ceiling & Extension of Electricity	Anyinasu	187,039.66	28,055.94	On- going
3	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound, Supply of Basic Equipment & Furniture for 3 Bedrooms & Extension of Electricity	Oforikrom	183,523.58	114,291.13	Completed
4	Construction of 1No. 4-Unit Nurses Quarters and Extension of Electricity and Water.	Berekum- Nsapor	480,483.36	477,217.90	Completed
5	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compounds, Open Shed, Paving of the facility grounds	Amankokwaa	250,523.30	250,523.30	Completed
6	Renovation of MCE's bungalow	Berekum	124,579.50	124,579.50	Completed
8	Drilling of 4No. Boreholes (Mechanization of one at MA's premises & fitting of 3No. Pumps)	Municipal Assembly Premises, Biadan, Pruso and Anyinasu	81,500.00		On-going
9	Extension of Electricity to newly developed areas in eight (8) communities.	Kutre No.1, Kutre No. 2, Nanasuano, Namasua, Koraso, Nkantanka, Kyiribaa and Mpatapo.	919,309.87	919,309.87	Completed
10	Construction of 1No.3-Unit Classroom Block with Office, Store, 3-Seater KVIP & Chamber Urinals, Supply of Furniture for Teachers & Pupils, Ceiling & Extension of Electricity	Akatim	187,039.66	35,000.00	On-going
15	Property Valuation and Re-Valuation	Berekum Township and Kato	143,800.00	123,700.00	Valuation List validated and approved for gazetting by LVD
16	Support to physically challenged	Municipal wide	47,792.00	19,240.00	On-going
17	Fumigation of open spaces	Municipal wide	160,000.00	120,000.00	On-going
18	Support the registration of the poor in the NHIS	Municipal wide	3,090.00	1,300.00	On-going
19	Support to security service	Municipal wide	30,000.00	30,000.00	Completed
20	Sensitize 50 Farmers on the effect of climate changes on their activities	Kotaa, Pruso, Akroforo	4,000.00	3,500.00	Completed
21	Sanitation improvement package	Municipal wide	179,000.00	172,500.00	On-going

22	Organize 2 No. Town Hall Meetings/ Social Accountability Fora	Berekum	10,000.00	8,700.00	Completed
23	Support to Brilliant but Needy Students	Municipal wide	50,000.00	41,372.00	On-going
24	Support to educational Programmes (STME's Mock Exams, Sports & Cultural Activities, SHEP and Girl Child Education)	Berekum	30,000.00	13,000.00	On-going
25	Sensitize the public on PMTCT	Municipal wide	5,000.00	800.00	On-going
26	Support for HIV/AIDS prevention programmes, organize workshop for NGOs, CBOs, trade associations and support PLHIVs and OVCs	Municipal wide	15,237.00	-	On- going
27.	Sensitize women/girls on their Rights in society	Municipal wide	5,000.00	1,200.00	On- going
28.	Women in agriculture dev't project (Mushroom project and processing of agricultural produce)	Benkasa, Ayimom, Kutre No1	5,000.00	2,000.00	On-going
29.	Social Welfare and Community Development Programmes (ie Child Protection Activities, Programmes for Vulnerable and Marginalized, Provision of Admin and secretarial services, Hygiene and Sanitation Education etc.)	Municipal wide	87,192.87	3,000.00	on-going
30.	Support to environmental sanitation programmes (hygiene promotion, CLTS	Municipal wide	10,000.00	2,500.00	Completed
31.	Management of waste	Berekum, Senase, Kato	50,000.00	20,000.00	Completed
32.	Educate on the need to buy locally produced items	Municipal wide	3,000.00	750.00	Completed
33.	Celebration of Farmers Day	Kutre No.1	30,000.00	30,000.00	Completed
34.	Conduct Field Demonstration to enhance good agricultural practices	Municipal wide	3,000.00	1,500.00	Completed
35.	Sensitize 50 farmers on the effects of climate change on their activities	Berekum	3,000.00	500.00	Completed
36.	Monitor Development Control	Municipal wide	5,000.00	1,500.00	Completed
37.	Sensitize the public on the process of physical development	Municipal wide	2,000.00	500.00	Completed
38.	Implement Street Naming and Property Addressing System	Berekum	40,000.00	40,000.00	On-going
TOTAL			3,928,706.60	1,847,658.71	