

REPUBLIC OF GHANA

**MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL
DEVELOPMENT**

EJISU MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY



2019 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

JANUARY, 2020

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan
LI	Legislative Instrument
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
RPCU	Regional Planning Co-ordinating Unit
M/E	Monitoring and Evaluation
JICA	Japanese International Co-operation Agency
GETFUND	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GSOP	Ghana Social Opportunity Programme
REP	Rural Enterprise Programme
MPCU	Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
MOFA	Ministry Of Food and Agriculture
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GES	Ghana Education Service
MCA	Millennium Challenge Account
GPRS II	Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy II
BECE	Basic Education Certificate Examination

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The production of this document - Annual Progress Report (APRs) is based on the assessment of progress made in the implementation of projects and programs outlined in the Medium Term Development Plan for the period 2019.

The Annual Progress Report for the period (i.e. 2019) has been prepared based on the assessment of the status of indicators and targets for monitoring and evaluation. This report also focuses on the achievements and impact of the major projects and programs under taken during the period under review.

The objectives of the Annual Progress Report for the year 2019 are to:

- Provide a single source of information on progress the municipal is making through the implementation of the Medium Term Development Plan.
- Identify the difficulties encountered in the achievement of the objectives of the MTDP.
- Propose recommendations for addressing the challenges.

The Annual Progress Report (2019) submitted by the Ejisu Municipal Assembly is divided into three chapters

The first chapter presents the key monitoring and evaluation objectives for the year, 2019, processes involved and difficulties encountered in the preparation of the document and status of implementation of the DMTDP (2018 - 2021).

Chapter two deals with the programmes/ projects status for the year, update on disbursements from funding sources, update on indicators and targets, update on critical Development and Poverty Issues, and Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation.

Chapter three covers key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed and recommendations.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Ejisu Municipal Assembly was established by Legislative instrument (LI) 2297 of 2018. The District exists to improve upon the living conditions of the people through the mobilization of human, material and financial resources in the provision of basic amenities.

To really understand and break the poverty cycle or the under development which pertains to the Municipality, it is important to identify and critically study the physical environment within which the people live, as it contributes to a great extent the kind of economic activities and occupations present in the area and subsequently the income levels of the people.

The output of the study resulted in identifying the sort of projects and programmes earmarked for implementation in the MTDP during the period, 2019.

1.1 PURPOSE OF THE M&E FOR THE STATED PERIOD

The main objectives of Monitoring and Evaluation is to institute an effective and efficient system for tracking the progress of programmes and projects in the district, and generate timely reports to NDPC and other stakeholders through the RPCU.

The Monitoring and Evaluation exercise is to provide a flexible guide to the steps used to document MTDP activities and how to measure progress towards the achievement of MTDP goals and objectives in a structured way.

In addition, the process provides a clear picture of the MTDP M/E Mechanism and detailed information on how specific activities and outputs will be monitored and evaluated to provide clear understanding, and lessons learnt from the project implementation.

1.2 SUMMARY OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MTDP

This section of the report details out the achievements of the Assembly in the implementation of the DMTDP 2018-2021. It elaborates on the proportion of the 2019 Composite Annual Action Plan implemented and the overall proportion of the medium term development plan implemented under the respective development dimensions.

Table 1: Details on the Annual Action Plan Implemented

S/N	Development Dimension	2018		2019		2020		2021	
		Plan	Exec	Plan	Exec	Plan	Exec	Plan	Exec
1	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	51	49	2	2				
2	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	45	34	27	20				
3	ENVIRONMENT INFRASTRUCUTURE & HUMAN SETTLEMENTS	20	18	3	1				
4	GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION & PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	30	26	11	5				
5	GHANA AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY	-	-	-	-				
	Total	146	126	43	28				

1.3 Status of project implementation of 2019 Composite Annual Action Plan

Table 2: Proportion of the DMTDP Implemented

Indicators	Baseline 2017	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020	Target 2021	Actual 2021
Proportion of the annual action plan implemented									
a. Percentage completed	78%	100%	78%	100%	38.18%				
b. Percentage of ongoing interventions	12%	100%	8.9%	100%	47.27%				
c. Percentage of interventions yet to start	10%	100%	13%	100%	14.55%				
d. Percentage of interventions abandoned	0	0	0	0	0				
e. Percentage of interventions executed outside the plan									
Proportion of the overall medium-term development plan implemented									

Source: Monitoring and Evaluation Reports, MPCU, 2019

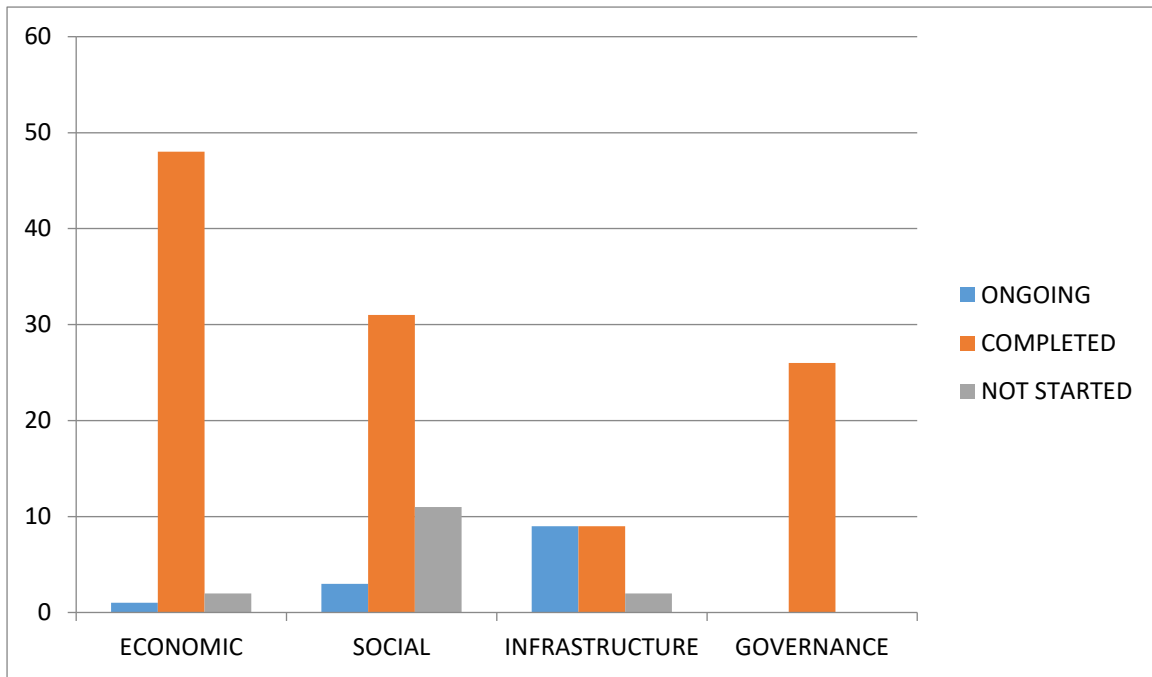


Figure 1: Histogram of Annual Development Plan Status of implementation based on development dimensions

1.4 CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED IN THE EXECUTION OF THE PLANNED ACTIVITIES

1. Inadequate funds for data collection.
2. Poor record keeping by some departments of the Assembly.
3. Ineffective sub-district structures.
4. Limited use of internally generated revenue in execution of capital projects.
5. Ineffective monitoring and supervision of projects.
6. Delays in the release of the quarterly DACF and DDF.
7. Inadequate funds for planned projects/ programmes.
8. Inadequate database at the departmental level.

Processes Involved

The execution of the plan was participatory. It involved the participation of departmental and unit heads, civil society organizations, and NGOs. Traditional authorities, assembly members, unit committees and community members were also engaged. The processes involved include the following:

- Monitoring checklists were prepared.
- Site meetings were organized.
- Field visit organized.
- Data collected, collated and analysed.
- Recommendations made for corrective action.
- M&E Report prepared and disseminated.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES REPORT

2.1 Introduction

This section outlines the monitoring and evaluation activities for the year under review and covers the following areas:

- Programme/Project status for the quarter or Year.
- Update on funding sources and disbursements.
- Update on Indicators & Targets.
- Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues.
- Evaluations conducted; their findings and recommendations.
- Participatory M&E undertaken and their results.

2.2 Programme/Project Status for the Year

Specific interventions have been adopted under the Medium Term Development Plan to ensure maximum implementation of the plan. Priority projects have been proposed for Socio-Economic Development of the District taking cognizance of the potentials and opportunities that abound in the District to enable the plan enjoy support with available human and financial resources.

The District has also assigned to itself the co-ordination, implementation and supervisory roles. It must also be noted that it may not be possible to adhere strictly to the implementation schedule proposed for the various programmes and projects as a result of scarce resources.

The effective implementation of the plan during the year under review called for an approach that sought to optimize utilization of available resources both internally and externally. Consequently, the table below indicates the implementation strategy through:

- The mobilization of local resources.
- Partnership with external agencies.
- Judicious use of available resources and cohesive institutional linkages and networking.

Table 3: Projects and Programmes Implementation Status

ITEM	PROJECT DISCIPTION	LOCATION	CONTRACTOR/CONSULTANT	CONTRACT SUM	SOURCE OF FUNDING	DATE OF AWARDED	DATE STARTED	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	OUTSTANDING BALANCE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	REMARKS
1.	Roofing, Rendering /Plastering and Screeding of existing 1 No. 6-unit classroom at Amoam Achiase	Amoam-Achiase	Messrs Geo-B Construction Ltd	171,359.50	DDF	24/04/2019	24/04/2019	7/08/2019	171,359.50	Nil	95%	Doors and windows yet to be fixed
2.	Construction of 1no. 3-unit Classroom Block with an office at Fumesua	Fumesua	Messrs Geo-B Construction Ltd.	209,954.00	DPAT	24/06/2019	24/06/2019	24/12/2019			90%	Project is ongoing.
3.	Construction of 1no 6-unit classroom Block with office, store, 4-seater W/C toilet and mechanized borehole.	Donaso	Cephil Company Ltd.	458,402.00	DACF	3/09/2019	3/09/2019	3/03/2020			90%	Project is ongoing.
4.	Skills and vocational training for the youth	Ejisu	Physical planning Dept.	12,000.00	DACF	-	-	-	12,000.00	-	Completed	
5.	Valuation of all	Municipal	Physical Planning	100,000.00	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	Completed	

	landed properties	wide	Dept.									
6.	Organization of Science, Technology, Maths, Innovation Education (STMIE)	Municipal wide	Education Directorate	20,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	Completed	More funds required for extension
7.	Renovation & decoration of office premises	Municipal wide	Ghana Education Service	20,000.00	-	-	-	-	20,000.00	-	completed	Funded by officers & management. More funds needed for further renovation.
8.	Inter school competition of inter district festival of arts and culture	Ejisu	Ghana Education Service	10,000.00	-	-	-	-	10,000.00	-	completed	Insufficient mattresses for accommodating participants
9.	Construction of 1 no. 12 unit classroom block	Ejisuman SHS	Ghana Education Service/ Works Dept.	750,000.00	GETFund	-	-	-	-	-	60%	Work in progress
10.	Construction of 1 no. 12 unit classroom block	Achinakrom SHS	Ghana Education Service/Works Dept.	750,000.00	GETFund	-	-	-	-	-	50%	Work in progress

11.	Construction of 1 no. 10 unit classroom block	Bonwire	Ghana Education Service/Works Dept.	650,000.00	GETFund	-	-	-	-	-	20%	Work in progress
12.	Construction of 1 no. 18 unit classroom block	Ejisu Sec. Tech. School	Ghana Education Service/Works Dept.	950,000.00	GETFund	-	-	-	-	-	40%	Work in progress
13.	Construction of Boys Dormitory	Ejisuman SHS	Ghana Education Service/Works Dept.	600,000.00	GETFund	-	-	-	-	-	80%	Work in progress
14.	Construction of Dining Hall Complex and Boys Dormitory.	Ejisu Senior High Technical School.	Ghana Education Service/Works Dept.	-	GETFund	-	-	-	-	-	80%	Work in progress
15.	Construction of Girls Dormitory	Ejisuman SHS	Ghana Education Service/Works Dept.	600,000.00	GETFund	-	-	-	-	-	ongoing	Work in progress
16.	Construction of Girls Dormitory (Ground floor) and House Mistress Bungalow	Ejisu Senior High/Technical School	Ghana Education Service/Works Dept.	-	World Bank Project through the Municipal Assembly	-	-	-	-	-	90%	Mistress Bungalow has been completed and Dormitory almost completed
17.	Construction of Headmistress	Achinakrom Senior High	Ghana Education Service	-	PTA and IGF	-	-	-	-	-	50%	Work in progress

	Bungalow is underway	School.											
18.	Construction of school dormitory block	St. Sebastian Catholic Senior High School	Ghana Education Service	-	GETFund	-	-	-	-	-	70%	Work in progress	
19.	Construction of P.T.A Library Complex	Ejisuman Senior High School	Ghana Education Service	-	GETFund	-	-	-	-	-	40%	Work abandoned	
20.	Construction of a 12-unit classroom block	Besease R/C Primary school	-	-	Philanthropist	-	-	-	-	-	10%	Work in progress	
21.	Promotion of Girl Child Education in the Municipality	Municipal wide	Ghana Education Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	completed		
22.	Minor repairs of school facilities & infrastructure	Ejisu Schools	Education Directorate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ongoing	Minor repairs on-going in other schools. Stakeholder intervention required.	
23.	Workshop on Girls Folic Acid Tablets Supplement	Ejisu Schools	Education Directorate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Completed	-	

	(GIFTS)											
24.	World's Menstrual Hygiene Day education	Ejisu Schools	Education Directorate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Completed	To be expanded to more pupils
25.	Free distribution of sanitary pads	Ejisu Schools	Education Directorate	-	GNAT	-	-	-	-	-	Completed	Sponsored by GNAT, Propa Sanitary. More stakeholders anticipated
26.	Sensitization on school selection & career aspiration	Selected Schools	Education Directorate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Completed	Limited by inadequate funds
27.	Orientation service for JHS1 & SHS1	Selected Schools	Education Directorate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Completed	Limited by inadequate funds & logistics
28.	Evacuation of refuse dump site	EMA	Environmental Health Dept.	95,000.00	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	Ongoing	Ten heaps of refuse dumps have either been evacuated or leveled up while six are also on the awaiting list be attended

												to.
29.	Fumigation/Spraying	Municipal wide	Environmental Health Dept.	184,000.00	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	Ongoing	
30.	Liquid Waste Management	Municipal wide	Environmental Health Dept.	100,000.00	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	Ongoing	
31.	Sanitation Improvement Package	Municipal wide	Environmental Health Dept.	232,000.00	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	Completed	
32.	Management of final disposal site	Municipal wide	Environmental Health Dept.	300,000.00	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	Ongoing	
33.	Support to child welfare programmes	Municipal wide	EMA/SWCD	100,000.00	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	Ongoing	
34.	Support to LEAP beneficiaries through cash transfers	Ejisu, Kwaso, Abenase, Tikrom	EMA/SWCD	-	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	completed	
35.	Financial and technical support to Persons with Disability (PWD's)	Municipal wide	EMA/SWCD	200,000.00	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	completed	
36.	Street Electrification	Municipal wide	Works Dept.	100,000.00	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	Ongoing	

37.	Drilling and Mechanization of 3 No. Boreholes	Esaase, Akyawkrom, Krapa	Works Dept.	53,241.50	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	Yet to start	
38.	Mechanization of 3 No. Boreholes	Kokobra and Yaw Nkrumah	Works Dept.	30,000.00	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	Yet to start	
39.	Rehabilitation of 3 No. Boreholes at selected communities	Selected Communities	Works Dept.	30,000.00	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	Yet to start	
40.	Street Naming and Property Addressing	Municipal wide	Physical Planning	50,000.00	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	Ongoing	
41.	Composite Budget Preparation & Implementation	EMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Completed	
42.	Annual Action Plan Preparation and Implementation	EMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Completed	
43.	Distribution of relief items	Municipal wide	NADMO	30,000.00	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	Ongoing	There is lack of relief items in store, making it difficult to meet the relief needs of all disaster

												victims.
44.	Organize tree planting in 4 selected communities	Ejisu, Kwaso, Abenase, Tikrom	NADMO	25,000.00	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	Yet to Start	
45.	Undertake sensitization of the effects of climate change	Municipal wide	NADMO/Agric Dept.	-	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	Completed	
46.	Composite Budget Preparation and Implementation	EMA	Central Administration	15,000.00	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	Completed	
47.	Annual Action Plan Preparation and Implementation	EMA	Central Administration	15,000.00	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	Completed	
48.	Monitoring and evaluation of Projects. (Project Management)	EMA	Central Administration	40,000.00	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	Completed	
49.	Maintenance and running cost of Office vehicles	EMA	Central Administration	40,000.00	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	Completed	
50.	Training of Assembly Staff and Assembly	EMA	Central Administration	40,000.00	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	Yet to start	

	Members											
51.	Support and training of zonal councils	EMA	Central Administration	73,509.09	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	Yet to start	
52.	Community Initiative Projects (5%)	EMA	Central Administration	183,772.72	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	Ongoing	
53.	Support for Security Services	EMA	Central Administration	20,000.00	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	Yet to start	
54.	Compilation of Economic data base	EMA	Central Administration	30,000.00	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	Yet to start	
55.	Procurement of office equipment and accessories	EMA	Central Administration	-	DACF	-	-	-	-	-	Ongoing	

UPDATE ON FUNDING SOURCES AND DISBURSEMENTS

Table 4: Funding Sources Revenue

EXPENDITURE ITEM	Baseline 2017	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
IGF	1,687,619.55	1,783,338.00	1,585,571.21	2,563,886.00	2,308,732.01		
DACF	1,306,100.88	3,714,729.73	964,987.2	3,634,280.00	1,425,399.91		
MP's CF	365,622.78	400,000.00	684,264.32	300,000.00	368,036.68		
PWDs CF	16,582.03	-	206,844.39	-	153,834.40		
MSHAP	-	-	9,728.77	-	11,672.41		
GSFP	-	-	-	-	-		
SRWSP	-	-	-	-	-		
DDF	6,000	699,259.9	834,519.47	1,471,360.00	439,849.58		
GSOP	-	-	-	-	-		
UNFPA	-	-	-	-	-		
UDG	3,268,398.99	1,266,961.20	-				
LEAP	-	-	-	-	-		
GOG (DECENTRALISED DEPARTMENT)	82,475.13	82,016.00	43,696.71	111,645.94	33,493.78		
OTHERS	37,448,11.23	3,836,526	2,923,611.00	7,691.21	53,738.53		
TOTAL	6,732,799.36	11,782,830.83	7,253,223.07	8,088,863.15	4,794,757.3		

Table 5: Disbursement

BEXPENDITURE ITEM	Baseline 2017	Target 2018	Actual 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Target 2020	Actual 2020
Compensation		3,942,596	3,166,116.06	4,039,413.40	4,041,955.23		
Goods And Service		3,943,908.88	1,588,745.21	6,837,297.51	4,036,551.63		
CAPEX		4,046,417	2,797,301.97	4,946,738.76	2,420,757.29		
Others		-	-	65,000.04	84,289.72		
TOTAL		11,932,921.88	7,552,163.24	15,888,449.71	10,583,553.87		

Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021) Final List of District Core Indicators

Table 6: Performance of core Indicators

					Target & Actuals				
Indicators	Indicator Definition	Disaggregation	Monitoring Frequency	Baseline	2018 Target	2018 Actual	2019 Target	2019 Actual	2020
Development Dimension: Economic Development									
Goal : <i>Build a Prosperous Society</i>									
1. Total output of agricultural production -staples ¹ (Mt) -Selected cash crops ² (Mt) -Livestock and poultry ³	Total quantity of selected crops, livestock and poultry and fisheries produced in the district in a given year	By category: <u>Staple Crops</u>	Annual	(Mt)	(Mt)	(Mt)	(Mt)	(Mt)	
		Cassava		31,254	31,821.60	31,885.2	31,885.2	30,290.98	
		Plantain		8,559	8,840.65	8893.69	8938.16	6,531.84	
		Cocoyam		3,385	3,387	3,397	3,398.15	1,917.54	
		Maize		4,047	5,962.20	5,992.04	6,022.0	3,334.70	
		Yam		1,780	1,134	1,156.68	1168.25	306	
		Rice		1,645	2320	2345.52	2371.32	2397.40	
		<u>Selected Cash Crops:</u>		(Mt)	(Mt)	(Mt)	(Mt)	(Mt)	
		I. Cabbage		268.53	267.24	280.60	286.21	1077.00	
		II. Garden egg		250.00	255.00	267.75	281.14	-	
III. Tomato	200.00	201	202.01	203.02	4249.00				
				82.00	87.74	92.13	96.74	126.00	

(count)		IV. Pepper		50.00	52.50	55.13	57.89	52.5		
-Fisheries (Mt)		V. Okra		12.00	12.24	12.48	12.73	8.91		
		VI. Cucumber		2.60	2.64	2.67	2.70	-		
		VII. Lettuce		1.7	1.73	1.76	1.80	-		
		VIII. Spring onion								
		Livestock and poultry:		Heads	Heads	Heads	Heads	Heads		
		I. Poultry		550,720	660,864	793,037	951,645	2,526,984		
		II. Goats		12,088	12,693	13,327	13,994	78,301		
		III. Sheep		11,875	12,469	13,093	13,747	27,095		
		IV. Pigs		22,116	25,434	29,249	33,636	78,301		
		V. Cattle		3,200	3,584	4,042	4,496	13,888		
		Fisheries								
2. Percentage of arable land under cultivation	Area of land (in hectares) put under agricultural production expressed as a percentage of total arable land within the district: total 61,318.4Ha	By category: Staple crops Selected cash crops Staple crops: 31,416.0Ha Cash crops: 13,859.4 Ha Fallow: 8,049.0 Ha Urbanization: 7,994.0 Ha	Annual/quarterly	%	%	%	%	%		
				51.23	53.0	53.5	53.5	-		
				22.60	23.5	23.9	23.9	-		
				13.13	10.0	8.7	8.7	-		
				13.04	13.5	13.9	13.9	-		
3. Number of new industries established	Count of industries established in the district including cottage	agriculture	Annual	N/A	N/A			2		
		Industry		N/A	N/A		4	146		
		Service		N/A	N/A		-			

	industries, 1D1F etc.										
4. Number of new jobs created	The count of new jobs created per sector including those under the special initiative.	Agriculture	Male	Annual	N/A	N/A	138				
			Female		N/A	N/A	60				
		industry,	Male		N/A	N/A	38		144		
			Female		N/A	N/A	36		118		
		Service	Male		N/A	N/A	809				
			Female		N/A	N/A	606				
Development Dimension: Social Development											
Goal: <i>Create opportunities for all Ghanaians</i>											
1. Net enrolment ratio	The ratio of appropriately aged pupils enrolled at a given level expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group	Kindergarten	Annual	91.7%	100%	99.1%	100%	98.1%			
		Primary		117.2%	100%	113.9%	100%	114%			
		JHS		74.3%	100%	70.2%	100%	72.2%			
		SHS		78%	100%	65.3%	100%	64.1%			
2. Gender parity	Ratio of male to female enrolment rates	Kindergarten	Annual	1.04	1.05	1.03	1.05	0.97			
		Primary		1.07	1.06	1.06	1.06	0.99			

		JHS			1.03	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.00		
		SHS			0.97	1.0	0.99	1.0	0.93		
3. Completion rate	Ratio of the total number of boys/girls enrolled in the last grade of a given level of education (Primary 6, JHS 3, SHS 3), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total district population of boys/girls of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of that level of education	Kindergarten	BOYS	Annual		100	117.2%	115	41.3%		
			GIRLS			100	122.6%	115			
		Primary	BOYS			100	134.8%	115	40.5%		
			GIRLS			100	132.0%	115			
		JHS	BOYS			100	124.7%	115	62.3%		
			GIRLS			100	125.7%	115			
		SHS	BOYS			100	111%	115	N/A		
			GIRLS			100	102.2%	115			
4. Number of operational health facilities	Total number of health facilities able to deliver basic health care	CHPS		Annual			3	N/A	3		
		Clinics / & Maternity					13	N/A	14		
		Health Centers					2	N/A	2		
		Hospitals					9	N/A	9		

5. Proportion of population with valid NHIS card	The population with valid NHIS card, expressed as a percentage of total district population	Total (by sex)	Male	Annual	54,131:114,685	N/A	37,330:118,048			
			Female		60,554:114,685	N/A	56,372:118,048			
			Total		85,750:114,685	N/A	93,702:118,048			
		Indigents			5,522:114,685	N/A	3,533:118,048			
		Informal Aged			24,962:114,685	N/A	33,390:118,048			
		Under 18 years Pregnant Women			26,641:114,685	N/A	4,950:118,048			
6. Proportion of population with access to basic drinking water sources	Share of the district population with access to basic drinking water sources including boreholes, standpipes, protected dug wells etc. expressed as a percentage of total district population	Urban		Annual	72,456	N/A	81,563	N/A		
		Rural			21,737	N/A	24,404	N/A		
7. Proportion of	Share of population with access to basic sanitation services	Urban		Annual	45,213	N/A	58,542			

population with access to improved sanitation services	including ventilated improved pit latrines, flush toilets to										
	sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, composting toilets etc. expressed as a percentage of total district population	Rural			13,657	N/A	20,990				
8. Number of births and deaths registered	Count of births and deaths registered at registering institutions	Birth	Male	Annual	2,673	N/A	2,841				
			Female		2,179		2,483				
		Death (sex, age group)	Male		129	130					
			Female		148	152					
9. Total number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse	Count of recorded cases of child trafficking and child abuse cases in the district	Child trafficking (sex)	Annual/quarterly								
		Child abuse (sex)		28	8						

10. Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)	Maternal deaths recorded per 100,000 live births in the district	District		Annual			0					
11. Malaria case fatality (Institutional)	Total malaria deaths expressed as a percentage of total malaria admissions in health facilities	Sex (Age)	Male	Annual			1					
			Female									
Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements												
Goal: <i>Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient, Built Environment</i>												
1. Percent age of road network in good condition	The total km of classified road network in good Condition expressed as percentage of total road network	Total	Urban	Annual			264.2					
			Feeder									
2. Percentag e of communit ies covered by	The number of communities in the district connected to the national grid divided by total number of communities in the	District	Rural	Annual		N/A	95%					
			Urban			N/A	100%					

electricity	district expressed as a percentage									
Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability										
<i>Goal: Maintain a Stable, United and Safe Society</i>										
1.Percent age of Annual Action Plan implemented	Total number of activities implemented divided by the total number of planned activities in a given year expressed as a percentage	District	Annual	82%	90 %	86%	-----			
2.Reported cases of crime	Total number of reported cases of major crimes including rape, armed robbery, defilement, and murder recorded by Ghana Police in a given year	Rape	Annual	9	N/A	4				
		armed robbery		N/A	N/A	N/A				
		defilement		37	N/A	39				
		murder		N/A	N/A	N/A				
3.Number of communities	Count of disaster incidents recorded at the district including floods, bushfires etc.	Bushfire	Annual/quarterly	-	N/A	0	0	0		
		Floods		-	N/A	4	0	0		

affected by disaster		Domesti c fire			N/ A	8	0	5		
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Table 7: Update on critical development and poverty issues in 2019

Critical Development and Poverty Issues	Allocation GH¢	Actual receipt GH¢	No of beneficiaries	
			Targets	Actuals
Ghana School Feeding Programme.		-		17,254
Capitation Grants		314,302.04		28,947
National Health Insurance Scheme				
Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme		-		509
National Youth Employment Program				
One District-One Factory Programme				
One Village-One Dam Programme	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Planting for Food and Jobs Programme		-		-
Free SHS Programme		-		-
Free School Uniform		155,200.00		3,880
National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP)				
Implementation of Infrastructural for Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP)				
Rural Enterprises Program		48,492.98		661
Others				

Source: Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit, 2018

CHAPTER THREE
DEPARTMENTAL REPORT SUMMARY

3.1 DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

3.1.1 Introduction

This Annual Progress Report is a composite summary of education policy implementation activities undertaken in the Ejisu Municipality in Ashanti Region of Ghana. It highlights the level of progress made in 2019 and the state of policy interventions towards achieving national policy objectives.

3.1.2 Educational Institutions and School Population

Educational institutions are fairly distributed across communities of the municipality within an average distance of one kilometer. In the public sector, the municipality currently has 56 KGs and Primary Schools each and 52 Junior High Schools. The number of Senior High Schools increased to 5 following the conversion of Onwe SHS from private to public while the number of TVETS (Technical, Vocational Education and Training) institutions remains at 2. The scope of educational service in the private sector extends from KG level to the Tertiary Level as depicted in the following table.

Table 8: Number of Educational institutions, Ejisu Municipal, 2019

School Levels	Number Of Educational Institutions	
	Public	Private
KG	56	81
Primary	56	80
JHS	51	41
SHS	5	1
TVET	2	0
Tertiary	0	1
TOTAL	171	204

Table 9: School Enrolments by Sex and Level, 2017-2019

SCHOOL LEVEL	2017			2018			2019		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
KG	2508	2718	5226	2511	2432	4943	2572	2421	4993
PRIMARY	7506	7576	15082	7522	7481	15003	7546	7482	15028
JHS	4412	4402	8814	4417	4398	8815	4460	4496	8956
SHS	5019	4470	9489	5061	4475	9536	5091	4493	9584
TVET	536	138	674	425	159	584	357	140	497
G. TOTALS	19981	19304	39285	19936	18945	38881	20026	19032	39058

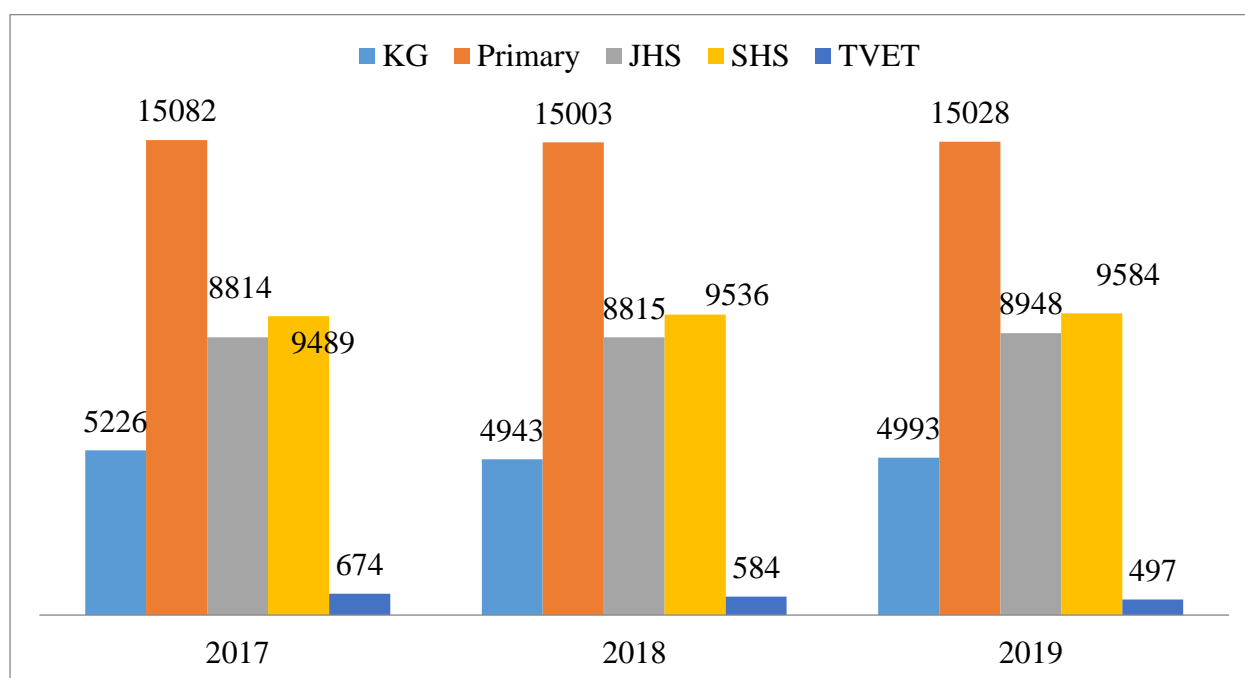


Figure 2: School population trend, 2017-2019, Ejisu Municipal.

3.1.3 Teacher Population and Quality

As a result of the demarcation of the former district, the public Basic School teacher population of the Ejisu Municipality fell from 1715 to 1,213 teachers. Of this number, 97% are trained which falls short of the 100% level targeted. The target is expected to be achieved in the not too distant future as more

teachers get trained. Figure 1.2 overleaf shows a three-year improving trend in the deployment of trained teachers in the municipality.

Table 10: Teacher population in public schools, Ejisu Municipal, 2019

LEVEL	TRAINED			UNTRAINED		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
KG	1	140	141	1	12	13
PRIMARY	139	364	503	2	2	4
JHS	282	260	542	6	4	10
SHS	310	164	474	15	6	21
TVET	13	6	19	6	2	8
GRAND TOTAL	745	934	1679	30	26	56

The quality of teachers in Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions rose significantly from 65% to 70% as a result of deployment of more trained teachers in technical institutions over the period.

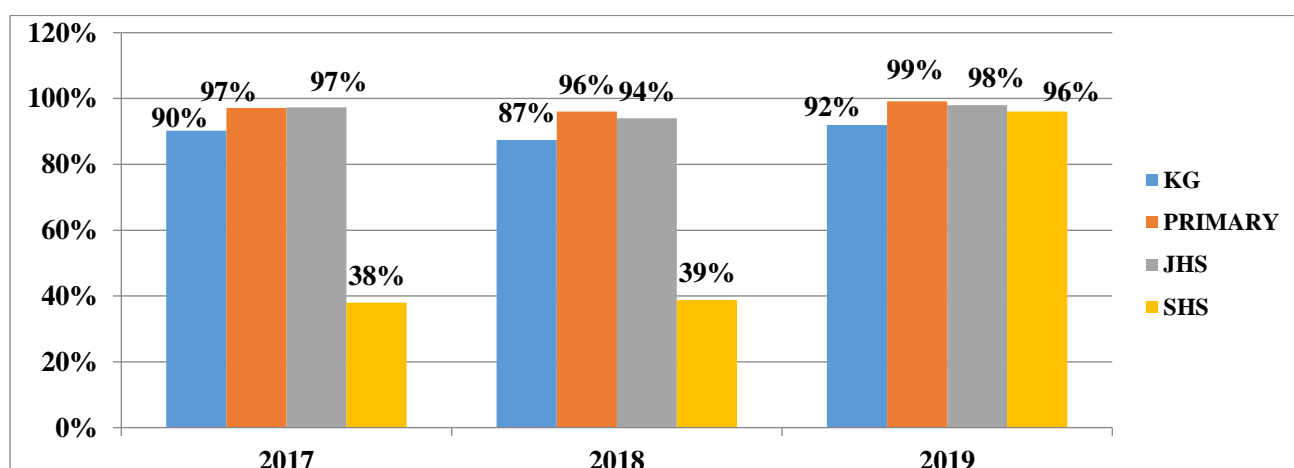


Figure 3: Percentage of trained teachers in public schools.

Currently the PTTRs for KG and Primary stand at 35.2% and 29.8 respectively compared to the municipal targets of 25 and 29.

At the JHS and SHS levels, the quality of both ratios improved as shown in the following table

Table 11: Pupil Trained Teacher Ratio (PTTR) in public schools

LEVEL	2013	2014	2016	2017	2018	2019	Target
KG	38	36	29	29.5	31	35.2	25
Prim	32	31.8	31	32	32	29.8	29
JHS	15	16	17	17.2	18.1	16.5	16
SHS	28	25	24	25	26.1	20	23

3.1.4 Progress on Policy Interventions and Key Activities

This chapter takes a look at the annual performance of the flagship education programs and the key activities implemented during the quarter. These activities include key national education policy interventions such as the Ghana School Feeding programme and the Free School Uniforms initiative. Other interventions targeted at improving Basic School management include the Capitation Grant and Base Grant in addition to planned activities undertaken in pursuit of current educational policy objectives.

3.1.5 The Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP)

The 2019 Academic Year recorded a significant increase in the number of School Feeding beneficiaries. Over the first and second quarters of 2019, the number of pupils benefiting from the program increased from 14,366 to 17,254. The change represents an increase of 21%. In terms of gender, the total figure constitutes 8713 boys and 8541 girls. In terms of impact, the program led to increase in school enrolment and school attendance over the period as depicted in the following charts. Given the expenditure of Ghc1 per child daily, the intervention also reduced the cost of education on parents by an estimated Ghc 12,940,580.00 based on a three-month academic term.

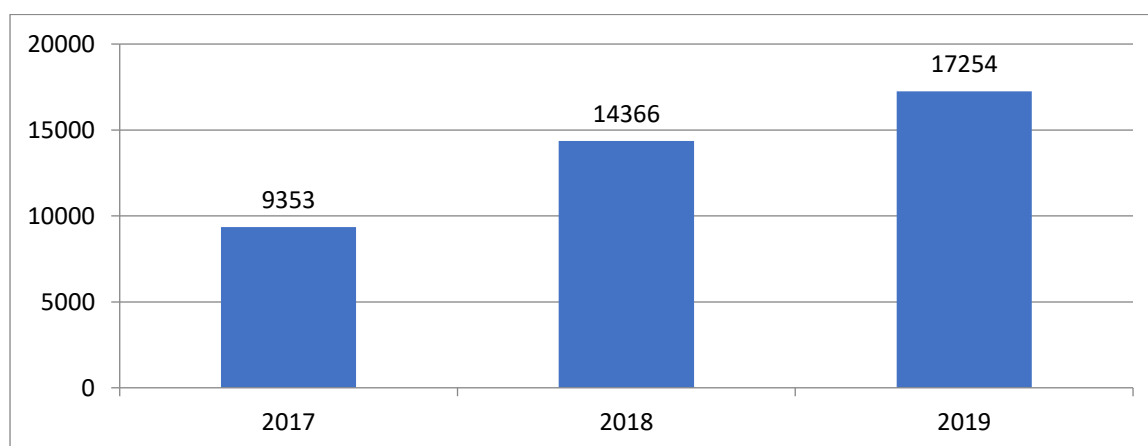


Figure 4: Number of pupils benefiting from the Ghana School Feeding Programme.

3.1.6 Free School Uniforms Initiative

A significant number of school uniforms was received in the course of the year. During the Second Quarter and Third Quarter, 2,200 and 1,680 pieces of school uniforms were received respectively and distributed to pupils in the municipality, bringing the total number of uniforms supplied during the year to 3,880. No activity on school uniforms was done during the Fourth Quarter. The following chart shows the trend in beneficiaries of the intervention by gender since 2016. Apart from increase in school attendance and pupils’ confidence for school activities, the intervention has also reduced the cost burden of education on parents by an estimated Ghc 155, 200.00 in 2019 alone, given the cost of school uniform per child in the municipality at Ghc 40.00.

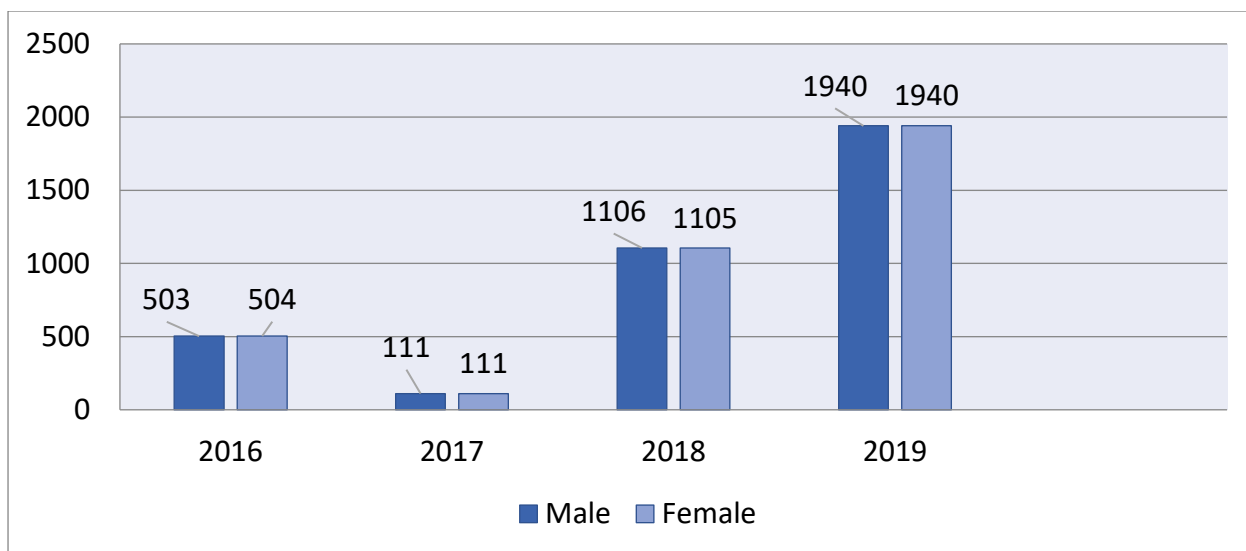


Figure 5: Number of uniforms distributed

3.1.7 Capitation Grant

This refers to funds disbursed to the various Basic Schools from government through the directorate of education for school-based planning, management and administration.

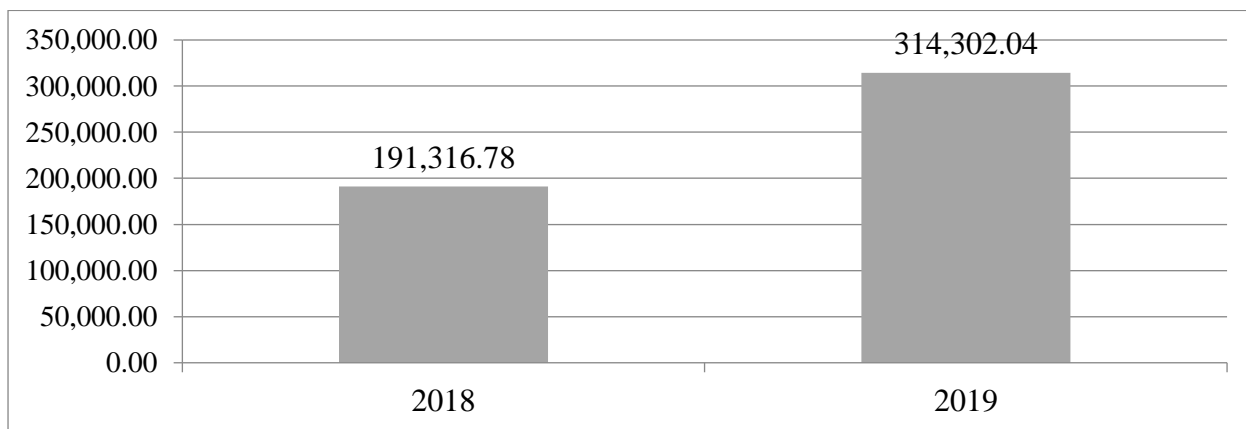


Figure 6: Capitation Grant

During the Third Quarter of 2019, an amount of Ghc 207,290.09 was received for disbursement to Basic Schools on top of the Ghc 107,011.95 received previously, bringing the total funds received in Capitation Grant to Ghc 314,302.04. The Capitation Grant remains a lifeline to Basic School administration, financing the cost of recurrent expenditure and minor repairs of school property.

3.1.8 Key Activities and Outputs in 2019

The following constitutes the list of key activities earmarked for implementation in 2019.

1. School Performance Appraisal Meetings (SPAM)
2. My First Day at School
3. Science, Technical, Mathematics and Innovative Education (STMIE) clinics
4. Extension of electric power to 4 junior high schools
5. Provision of girl-child friendly toilets
6. Organize reading festivals
7. WASSCE and BECE based activities
8. Provision/maintenance of school facilities
9. Drilling of school boreholes
10. Provision of school furniture
11. Painting of education office premises
12. Provision of teaching and learning materials
13. Comprehensive inspection of schools
14. Sports and Culture
15. Auditing activities
16. Girl child education drives
17. Educational planning stakeholder forum
18. KG activities

The following table represents a summary of beneficiaries of implemented activities by gender in the municipality during the period.

Table 12: Summary of Intervention Beneficiaries by Gender, First & Second Quarter of 2019

Sn	Activity/Program	Number of Beneficiaries		
		Male	Female	Total
1	Ghana School Feeding Program	8713	8541	17254
2	Capitation Grant	14576	14371	28947
3	Free School Uniforms Initiative	1594	1595	3189
	School selection sensitization	1406	1332	2738
2	BECE mock examinations	1406	1332	2738
3	BECE main examinations	1406	1332	2738
4	Teenage Mothers Back to School (TMBTS) training.	-	6	6

Table 13: Beneficiaries of Third Quarter Activities by Gender, Ejisu Municipal, 2019.

S/N	Activity/Program	Number of Beneficiaries		
		Male	Female	Total
1	Ghana School Feeding Program	8,713	8,541	17,254
2	Pre-school general screening of pupils	2058	2122	4180
3	Capitation Grant	14576	14371	28947
4	Distribution of iron folic acid tablets to girls		7582	7582
5	Orientation service of first year students	300	314	614
6	Free SHS Program	5091	4493	9584

3.1.9 School Infrastructure and Facilities

As shown in table 2.10, the pupil-classroom ratio improved over the year. Although the pupil-classroom ratio on the average stands at 38 pupils per class at the KG and Primary levels, this falls short of the municipal targets as shown in table 2.4. Moreover, at all the levels, the rate of increase in the number of pupils was more than that of classrooms. School-specific classroom ratios show the need for the construction of more classrooms in order to ease congestion in some Basic Schools and meet national

standards. Details of school-specific infrastructural needs are given in the municipal school data base available in Education Management Information System (EMIS) office, Ejisu Municipal.

Table 14: Number of Classrooms in Basic Schools

LEVEL	Permanent Classrooms	Temporal Classrooms	Non-Functional Classrooms	School Libraries
KG	132	26	4	0
PRIMARY	402	16	20	7
JHS	242	20	27	5

Table 15: Pupil-Classroom Ratio in Basic Schools

SCHOOL LEVEL	2018	2019	TARGET
KG	35	38	25
PRIMARY	45	38	35
JHS	35	37	25

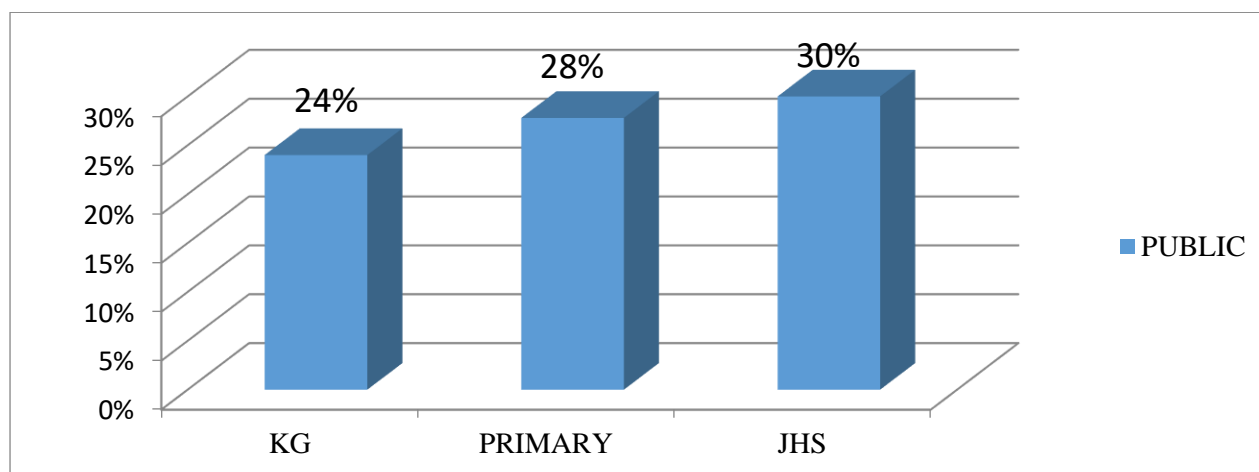


Figure 7: Percentage of Classrooms Needing Major Repairs, 2019

Table 16: Access to Information Communication Technology (ICT)

LEVEL	ICT Labs	Number of Computers	
		Laptops	Desktops
KG	-	-	-
PRIMARY	8	182	82
JHS	15	82	85
TOTAL	23	264	167

1. Net Enrolment Rate (NER)

Net Enrolment Rate (NER) is an age-specific value that represents the proportion of children enrolled at a given level at the right age.

Table 17: Net Enrolment Rate

SCHOOL LEVEL	2017	2018	2019	Target
KG	91.7%	99.1%	98.1%	100%
PRIMARY	117.2%	113.9%	114%	100%
JHS	74.3%	70.2%	72.2%	100%
SHS	66%	65.3%	64.1%	100%

2. Gender Parity Index (GPI)

The GPI is the ratio of female to male in a school population at a given level of education with 1 as the point of parity or equality. A parity of 1 is an indication of equal number of boys and girls.

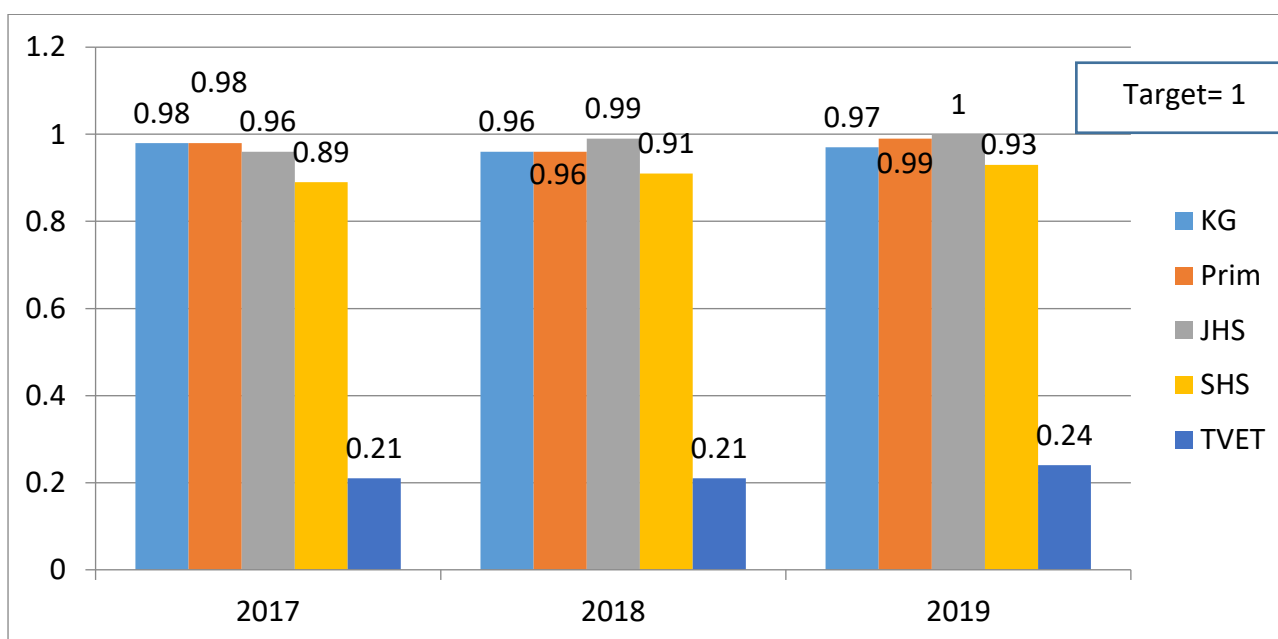


Figure 8: Gender Parity Index in Public Basic and Secondary Education, 2017-2019.

3. Completion Rate

This is the proportion of students/pupils who graduate from a given level of education as a ratio of people expected to complete school at that level. Due to over-age enrolment and inter-district school attendance the completion rates of those in school have exceeded 100% in recent times. The completion rate of the entire school age population is lower as shown in the following chart. This relatively low rate is attributable to the non-school going group of the school age population for each level of education.

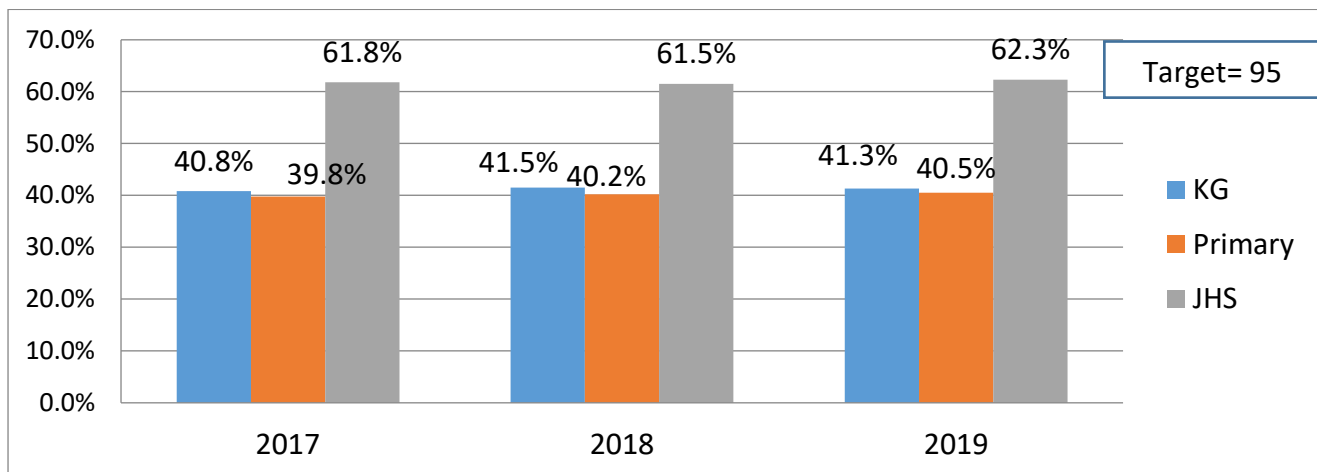


Figure 9: Completion Rate in Basic Education, 2018-2019

3.1.10 Key Issues and Challenges

The Fourth Quarter came off with some key issues and challenges associated with the decentralized educational planning and management set up that hinders planning and implementation of activities. To begin with, the Ghana Education Service did not update planning officers on the routine annual planning schedule and activities for the year. This left planning officers waiting for the annual ADEOP training activities in uncertainty until all hopes faded. Planning officers had to quickly organize their own planning activities with little or no stakeholder participation and without any financial support.

In addition, the response of Senior High Schools (SHSs) and Basic private schools to research, data management and planning activities over the years has been slow and discouraging, leading to delayed reportage of quarterly reports and submission of requisite data to stakeholders. In 2018 for instance, 85% of schools delayed submitting data to the EMIS despite persistent request. This is partly due to the absence of a binding administrative instrument that compels such institutions to respond or conform to district educational planning and management requirements. 91% of private schools were also found to be reluctant to participate in EMIS data collection and other administrative activities based on a claim that such activities were futile and do not yield them any benefits from the government.

With regards to the Secondary level, SHSs do not come directly under the administrative control of either the District Education Directorate or the Municipal Assembly but rather placed under the ambit of Regional Education Offices, giving them autonomy at the district level.

3.1.11 Conclusion and Recommendation.

The implementation of the quarter's activities was generally successful. However, there were limited stakeholder interventions, initiatives and participation. Hence, management of the directorate would continue to call on all stakeholders to actively participate in proposed activities aimed at improving access and quality of education for all in the municipality.

3.2 NATIONAL BOARD FOR SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

3.2.1 Introduction

The Ejisu Business Advisory Centre (BAC) planned and carried out a wide range of Business Development Services (BDS) to ensure the growth and development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the municipalities for the year under reporting. The Business Development Services (BDS) offered by the BAC in the year include facilitation for the SMEs Operators to register take part in the National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI) Examinations, Site Inspection of clients to enable them start the process of product certification from Ghana Standard Authority, Study Tour, Training Programme in Skill Acquisition, Advisory and Counseling Services, Strengthening of Local Business Associations (LBA) etc. The BAC also implemented Sensitization and Needs Assessment programmes and groupings of the registered youth to be trained under the GIZ Project entitled Employment and Migration for Sustainable Economic Development (PSED). Details of the activities implemented by the BAC can be found in the subsequent pages of the report.

3.2.2 Implemented Activities

Table 18: List of activities implemented in the year

No	ACTIVITY	VENUE	PARTICIPATION			COM MIT. FEE GHC
			M	F	TOTAL	
1	Sensitization on GIZ-NBSSI Project for Target Group in the Ejisu municipality	Apostolic Church, Ejisu	89	88	177	-
2	Conduction of Needs Assessment on the Target Group (Youth) under the GIZ-NBSSI project in the Ejisu municipality	Tusand Hotel, Akyawkrom	25	25	50	
4	Conduction of Needs	Wesley Methodist				

	Assessment on the Target Group (Youth) under the GIZ-NBSSI project in the Juaben municipality	Church Conference Hall, Juaben	25	25	50	
5	Registration of Clients to participate in NVTI exams	Communities in Ejisu and Juaben municipalities and BAC office	64	50	114	
6	Training programme in Soap Making / Production	Atia	2	34	36	300.00
7	Internship programme		-	3	3	
8	Business Counseling	Workshops of clients	4	27	31	
9	Follow up on Clients	Communities in the Bonwire, Ampabame, Onwe, Ejisu and Juaben municipalities	11	15	26	
10	Implementation of Kaizen Concept (Corporate Diagnosis and Improvement Activities)	Alex Nuamah Enterprise				

3.2.3 Supports to Business Associations

Table 19: Business Support Services

Date	Association	Activity	Issues Discussed / Remarks
12 /02//2019	Auto Mechanics Association, Ejisu	Monitoring visit during their meeting	Roles and responsibilities of the executives and members
06/03/2019	Kente Weavers and Sellers Association, Bonwire.	Monitoring visit during their meeting.	Reminded beneficiary members of the AARDO Loan Scheme to pay off the loan that was disbursed to them last year.
15/05/2019	Tailors and Dressmakers Association, Ejisu	Visit to explain further BAC activities	The activities of the BAC and the roles of leadership of the members
18 /06/2019	Kente Weavers and Sellers Association, Bonwire.	Monitoring visit during their meeting.	Reminded beneficiary members of the AARDO Loan Scheme to pay off the loan that was disbursed to them last year.

14/07/2019	National Tailors and Dressmakers Association, Ejisu	Visit to explain further BAC activities	The activities of the BAC and the roles of leadership of the association
25 / 08/2019	Electric Welders and Fabricators Association	Encourage leadership and members to show more commitment to the Association's goals and objectives	Low commitment of members to the association's activities
04 /09/2019	Kente Weavers and Sellers Association, Bonwire.	Monitoring visit during their meeting.	Reminded beneficiary members of the AARDO Loan Scheme to pay off the loan that was disbursed to them last year.
20 / 10/2019	Electric Welders and Fabricators Association	Monitoring visit during their meeting	Members offer their support to leadership to champion the course of the association and also take steps to initiate programmes to address the needs of members.
13 /11/2019	Kente Weavers and Sellers Association, Bonwire.	Monitoring visit during their meeting.	Reminded beneficiary members of the AARDO Loan Scheme to pay off the loan that was disbursed to them last year.

3.2.4 Challenges

The Municipal Assembly had failed to pay its counterpart funding (Funds to meet Recurrent Expenditure) under the Rural Enterprises Programme to the BAC to enable it implement its activities effectively.

3.2.5 Conclusion

The year has been a challenging one. However, the office was able to do its part as far as promoting the growth and development of Micro and Small Enterprises in the municipality is concern.

3.3 SOCIAL WELFARE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

3.3.1 Justice Administration - Social Enquiry Report (S.E.Rs.)

1. Three (3) Juvenile cases were handled during the year under review;
2. Two (2) Social Enquiry Reports were prepared during the year under review. The cases involved stealing, unlawful entry and sexual misconducts
3. One (1) child custody case involving a 6-year-old female child is pending at the Family Tribunal Court.
4. One (1) child custody case involving a 14-year-old female child was successfully granted at the Family Tribunal Court.

3.3.2 Community Care

1. Assistance to Persons with Disability

During the year under review, disbursements were made to One Hundred and Thirty-Nine (139) Persons with Disabilities, made up of Sixty-Seven (67) males and Seventy-Two (72) females. Sixty-Nine (69) received income generation support, Twenty-Two (22) received health support, Forty-Three (43) received educational support and Five (5) were given assistive devices. The items were made up of Chest Freezers, Fufu Pounding Machine, Oven, Popcorn Machine, Pfaff Machine, Shoe Grinding Machine, Sewing Machine, Container, Base Speaker and Hair Dryer etc.

The Disability Fund Management Committee (DFMC) carried out monitoring of the item given PWDs to determine how it was being utilized. The piggery project of the Deaf Association was visited and some special schools were also visited. The Disability Fund Management Committee (DFMC) was satisfied with the utilization of the items and those who were yet to start were encouraged to do so.

The Disability Fund Management Committee (DFMC) held Four (4) meetings during the year during which issues concerning disbursements, monitoring, sensitization etc were deliberated on.

Sensitization and education of PWDs and their families were also carried out; they were educated on the Disability Fund, the support available for them and the process to follow.

2. Training for PWDs

A philanthropist supported Twenty-Seven (27) Persons with Disabilities to be trained in income generating skills. The training was on cream making that is body and hand and also on ointments with 16 males and 11 females on 26th October, 2019 where the department was invited to witness and participate. The schedule officer for PWDs attended and participated.

The National Entrepreneurship and Innovative Program (NEIP) also supported Twenty (20) PWDs with Two Thousand Ghana Cedis (GHC 2,000.00) each to enable them improve their business.

An amount of One Hundred and Seventy-One Thousand Six Hundred and Twenty Ghana Cedis Twenty-Seven Ghana Pesewas (GHC 171,620.27) was spent on disbursement, monitoring and all related PWD activities during the year.

3. New Registration

During the year under review 131 persons with disability were registered. New registrations involving Fifty-Seven (57) male and Seventy-Four (74) females for policy making

3.3.3 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)

The 58th to 63rd Cycle payments were done during the year under review with Five Hundred and Nine (509) household beneficiaries through the Twenty Six (26) communities in the municipality namely: Amoadu, Asonsuaso, Korase, Old Ampabame, Old Kraba, Kwaso, Essienimpong, Abenase/ Asapong, Asamang, Amoam- Achiase, Ekyem/ Akokoamon, Abankro/ Adako- Jachie, Baworo/ Tikrom, Okyerekrom/ Kokobra, Sarpeh/ Deuako, Odaho/ Donaso, Achinakrom, Edwinase, Onwe, Timeabu, Asawase, Apromase, Fumesua, Asotwe and Ejisu- Zongo. The beneficiaries are the aged, orphans and vulnerable children, pregnant women and infants, severely disabled below twenty-four (24) months who are from very poor households.

Six (6) LEAP payments were made in the year 2019. Furthermore; an HP laptop was received from the Ministry of Gender Children and Social Protection through the Ashanti Regional Director of Social Welfare during the year under review to facilitate the LEAP activities in the Municipality.

New pay points were also setup for the new beneficiary communities that came onboard during the LEAP Phase 2B expansion.

1. Success of The Programme

The programme is making an impact in the lives of beneficiaries as the aged are being fed well, orphans are regular at schools and some caregivers are investing the cash into small businesses to keep the family going.

The Municipal Officer was invited to represent Ashanti Region at a workshop on Social Accountability/Framework for Social Protection Programmes in Ghana held on the 25th/26th November 2019 at Kosados Arena Hotel, Aprade. A presentation was made on the programme. The workshop was organized by UNICEF and supported by World Vision Ghana.

2. Challenges

The number of beneficiary households is too small (509) as issues' concerning vulnerability is too high in the municipality. Another challenge is about uncollected beneficiary households who for one reason or the other cannot access their grants. For example, names not appear on vouchers, missing cards, no funds to be loaded among others. A report on this disturbing issue of uncollected funds was sent to LEAP programme and operation managers at the LEAP secretariat seeking approval to re-enroll the affected households to enable them access the grant. Several reports have been sent to case management without response.

- Some of the beneficiaries have not received their grants since its inception.
- Office Space to contain clients is a big challenge to the department

3. The Way Forward

It is the hope of the agency that there will be an expansion for the LEAP program for the municipality. It is also our hope that the LEAP secretariat will approve the re- enrollment of beneficiaries who are having issues with their cards so they can access their funds. We pray also that the government will increase the amount of disability funds to cater for their needs

3.3.4 Non – Governmental Organisations (NGOs)

The year under review Youth Development Research and innovation centre who are into youth development and research have registered under the Department of Social welfare and in the Municipal Assembly as they seek to partner with SOS to work in the Municipality. Mensah Mental Health Rehabilitation Centre also brought their application for registration and still in the process. During the year, 2019 three (3) new NGOs also applied for registration of final certification under the names;

- i. Life is Jesus Foundation located on the EjisuAsamang road
- ii. Mensah Health Rehabilitation Project with its office situated at Fumesua-Okyerekrom
- iii. Exuberant Philanthropic Foundation located at Fumesua Amanfrom II street near the catholic church.

All applications are still in the process to acquiring Social Welfare certificates.

Another NGO, Pledge Ghana in collaboration with UNICEF is fighting against child labour in Ghana. They are working with nine (9) communities in the Ashanti region of which Ejisu and AdakoJachie within the Ejisu Municipality are part. One hundred and thirteen (113) individuals are identified and targeted in each of the communities for support. So on the 18th September 2019, twenty five (25) as part of the number who were identified as victims with severe child labor were provided with items to facilitate their learning and regular attendance to school. The items included school bags, pair of shoes, exercise books, school uniforms, pens and pencils. The support is ongoing.

SOS FAMILY STRENGTHENING PROJECT

On Thursday, 25th April, 2019 the main durbar was lunched at the forecourt of the Ejisu Municipal Assembly, it was to highlight activities that would be carried out. That is:

1. The capacities of 250 families are to be strengthened to care for 750 children.
2. The community to be empowered to fulfill and advocate for the rights of their children.
3. An increased number of vulnerable children and youth to have access to quality public education.
4. 120 youth to receive traditional and innovative employability and entrepreneurial skills and found regular jobs or set up their own businesses.

On 17th June, 2019 the Pledge Ghana in collaboration with UNICEF had a celebration on International Child Day where more light thrown on the theme “**protect the child today for a better Ghana tomorrow**”, the children had a float to create awareness in the various communities.

On Tuesday, 15th October 2019, the Ejisu Municipal Assembly in collaboration with SOS children’s village had a technical meeting with stakeholders on the Family Strengthening Project, at the Municipal Health Directorate conference room. The meeting was the first of its kind to be held, after the project was launched on 12th June, 2019, with the aim of bringing all stakeholders on board to offer technical and expertise advice, through deliberations, in order to achieve the project result areas.

SOS Children’s Village is also working in five (5) communities (Ejisu, Kubease, Assienimpon, Onwe and Adadientem) under its programme results area; Family Empowerment, Community Empowerment, Quality Education, Youth Employment And Entrepreneurship.

Under its Family Empowerment programme, the initial target was to provide a supportive family environment for 750 vulnerable children from 250 families which represented a ratio of 3 children per a family (3:1). However, this target has been reviewed to 1000 vulnerable children from 330 families.

The criteria for selection involved areas like Nutrition, Health, Education, Identification, Living conditions, Village Savings and Loans Associations, Trainings, Psychosocial and Recreation. The process of selection included training volunteers to identify the target groups, listing of vulnerable children by Assembly members, and an assessment form given to CBOs. Volunteers assessed vulnerable children and families with the support of Project Officers.

3.3.5 Child Rights and Protection

Table 20: Child Rights and Protection

TYPES OF CASE	SUCCESSFUL	UNSUCCESSFUL	PENDING	FAMILY TRIBUNAL	OUT OF OFFICE	TOTAL
Child maintenance	45		21	8	5	79
Child Welfare	14		3	4	3	24
Child custody	11	1	9	4	-	25
Hospital welfare	9	-	-	-	-	9
Paternity	4	-	2	2		8
Total	83	1	35	18	8	216

- **SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND**- Type of work parents are doing, home conditions, estimated income level; describe the circumstances of the child to show whether he is of poor socio-economic background, moderate or high.
- **GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION**-which community is the case coming from?
 - ✓ Records indicate that majority of the cases are coming from Ejisu and its environs.
- **ETHNIC ORIGIN**-What is the ethnic origin of the client?
 - ✓ Recorded cases indicated that most of the clients are Akans specifically Ashanti with a few Northerners and Ewes.
- **RECOMMENDATIONS**
 - ✓ The outfit recommends that there should be more expansion of social intervention programmes like LEAP in order to alleviate poverty and improve the living conditions of the people. It is also recommended that the Municipal should be captured for case management/ child protection programmes by UNICEF through Central Government.

3.3.6 Community Development – Meetings Held

Table 21: Mass Meetings for Community Development

NO.	LOCATION	NO OF MEETINGS HELD	MEMBERSHIP			TOPICS TREATED	RESOURCEPERSON
			MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL		
1	Krapa	1	34	21	55	Choosing of Local (Community) Leap Implementation Committee	1MEO/1CDo
2	Fumesua	1	23	40	63	Conflict Resolution/Financial Management	2 SMEO/1 CDO
3	Donyina	1	41	20	61	Choosing of Local (Community) Leap Implementation Committee	2 SDO/ 1PMEO
4.	Roman Catholic Women's Fellowship Ejisu	1	19	56	75	Women empowerment/Girl Child Education/Child Labour	3SDO/ 2 SMEO
5.	Adadientem	1	67	18	85	Environmental Cleanliness/ Drug Abuse	2SDO/ 1 MEO
6.	Akyaakrom	1	43	34	77	Women Empowerment /Girl Child Education/Child Labour	3SDO / 2 MEO
7.	Ejisu	1	34	28	62	Election of Board members for Safe Water Network Project/Stake holders meetings	1 SDO / 2 MEO
8.	Kwamo	1	30	20	50	Election of Board members for Safe Water Network Project	DISTRICT OFFICER/ 1 CDO
9.	Besease	1	21	10	31	Forum ahead of the launch of a water project constructed by Safe Water Network/Stake holders meetings.	DISTRICT OFFICER/ 1 CDO
10	Achiaakrom	1	45	10	55	Community stakeholders forum on water project constructed by Safe Water Network	DISTRICT OFFICER/1 CDO

11	Hwereso	2	18	82	100	Monitoring of Watson and board members Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of boreholes and stand pipes	DISTRICT OFFICER/1 CDO
12	Boankra	1	16	14	30	A fight against Anti-Corruption/Financial management	DISTRICT OFFICER/1 CDO
13	Ejisu	2	33	9	42	A fight against Anti-Corruption/the Role of ordinary Citizen	1CDOs/1P M E O
14	Krapa	2	31	40	71	Kidney Failure /Chronic Kidney diseases	1 PMEO/2 CDOs
15	Domyina	2	54	50	104	Community Stakeholders Forum held ahead to be launch on Safe Water Net Work Project	DISTRICT OFFICER/1 CDO
16	Kroase	5	121	67	188	Choosing of Local (Community) Leap Implementation Committee	1 CDOs/1P M E O
17	Kwamo	2	165	46	211	Choosing of Local (Community) Leap Implementation Committee	1 CDOs/1P M E O
18	Adadientem	2	100	50	150	Healthy Living: Sleep, Snoring, Sleep Apnea	1 CDOs/1P M E O
19	Boankra	2	94	36	130	2016 Election discussion/ Drug Abuse	1 CDOs/1P M E O
20	Ejisu Zongo	1	65	90	155	Kidney Failure /Chronic Kidney Diseases/ Drug Abuse	1 CDOs/1P M E O
21	Onwe	2	86	130	216	Healthy Living: Sleep, Snoring, Sleep Apnea	1 CDOs/1P M E O
22	Ejisu	1	86	90	176	2016 Election discussion/ Drug Abuse	1 CDOs/1P M E O
23	Kwaso	2	50	114	164	Healthy Living; Sleep, Snoring, Sleep Apnea	1 CDOs/1P M E O
	TOTAL	35	1062	1282	2351		

3.4 DEPARTMENTEN OF AGRICULTURE

3.4.1 Districts Activity Implementation Efficiency Ratio

Table 22: District Agriculture Activity Implementation Efficiency Ratio

Unit	Total number of activities planned (1)		Total Number of activities implemented and completed (2)		Number of activities implemented that are gender sensitive (3)		Activity implementation rate (2/1)		% of implemented activities that are gender sensitive (3/2)	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
<i>Districts' name</i>										
MIS/SRID	7	5	7	5	0	0	2	2	0	0
CROPS	4	3	5	3	0	0	2.5	2	0	0
PPRSD	4	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
WIAD	4	2	4	2	4	2	2	1	0	0
EXT	12	11	11	11	0	0	1.83	2	0	0
APD	2	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0
ENG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VET	8	1	8	1	0	0	2	1	0	0
Totals	41	23	41	23	4	2	12.33	9	9.76	8.70

Source: DAD, 2019

Analysis: 23 out of 23 activities planned for 2019 representing 100% was achieved as same as the previous year when 41 out of 41 was achieved. The high achievement during the period was due to availability of working funds coupled with readiness of staff to work. % of implemented activities that are gender sensitive recorded 9.76 % for 2018 and 8.70% for 2019

3.4.2 Summary of Monitoring findings and Actions Taken

Table 23: Summary of Monitoring findings and Actions Taken

No	Name of Programme	Objective	Community	Findings & Recommendation
	Organization of Plant clinic	Address challenges for farmers	Sarpeh Achinakrom Tikrom Apromase Domeabra	Use of chemical over long period thereby causing resistance by the insect pests Poor cultural practice

Setting of fall army worm (FAW) traps	To monitor monthly situation of the insect pest in the area and to reduce male population	Ejisu Besease Manhyia Ampabame Agric office Essienimpong Hwereso	The FAW population has reduced therefore problem free production for the minor season is assured. High population of moth at Besease Regular monitoring and application of insecticide
FAW sensitization	To create awareness in scouting and early prevention	Achina krom Asaawase Ejisu Sarpeh	Good agricultural practices encouraged to fight FAW Farmers have reduced their farm sizes due to current FAW situation
Monitoring of AEAs demonstrations	To inspect and discuss progress of demonstrations conducted by each AEA at their various operational areas	Kwaso Fumesua Donaso Bonwire Donyina Besease Ejisuman Essienimpong Tikrom	Siting of demo plots should be visible enough or by farm roadside for other passer-by farmers. Number of demos should be double and extended to additional crops such as onion, cocoyam, and vegetable

Analysis: The Municipal Director of Agriculture, together with his team embarked on monitoring exercise on each of the various AEA-assigned operational areas to inspect progress of their demonstrations after planting materials were supplied to them for their demonstrations. Most farms in the Ejisu Municipality were sprayed against the Fall Army worm pest twice or trice bringing the situation currently under control. There were different insecticides in store ready to combat the infestation

3.4.3 Pest and Disease situation

Fall Army worm

Table 24: Fall Army worm situation Situation

Total farmland affected (Ha)		Total Area Sprayed (Ha)		Total Area Recovered (Ha)		Total Area Destroyed (Ha)		Number of farmers affected		Number of farmers affected	
2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018		2019	
								M	F	M	F
1600.7	1900.342	1600.7	1900.342	1600.2	1900.342	0.5	0	1584	983	1345	985

Source: DAD

Total farmland affected in 2018 has increased from 1600.7 ha to 1900.342 ha in 2019, representing 18.72% increment. The infestation would not cause much loss of grains for the area destroyed was very minimal. The affected farms recovered as a result of due diligence in applying the insecticides. The infestation would therefore not have any negative implication on livelihood. Spraying with chemicals and setting of traps were used for the control. The previous year was more serious than the current year.

3.4.4 Quantity of Chemicals Distributed under FAW

Table 25: Quantity of chemicals distributed under Fall Army Worm control programme

Districts	Type of Chemical	Quantity of chemical received	Quantity of Chemical Distrib.	Unit of measure		Beneficiary farmers		Area Covered (Ha)
				Litres	Kg	M	F	
	EMASTER	172.05	149.36	✓		475	367	852.38
	STRIKE	134.25	54.49	✓		206	218	301.1
	ADEPA	337.4	38.85	✓		37	13	47.97
	SAVIOUR	423.7	215.30	✓		378	233	496.62
	BYPEL	219	112.1		✓	74	49	94.6
	AGOO	115.05	19.4		✓	67	59	43.5
	ERADICOAT	81	60.46	✓		75	46	120.58
	GROW SAFE	24	0	✓		0	0	0
	Total					1312	985	19556.75

Source: DAD

Analysis: There were potent chemicals available at all times. Availability of the chemicals of chemicals had brought great relief to farmers especially the cross section engaged in maize cultivation. Farmers therefore had no difficulty at all combating the fall army worm. This would by all means increase the yield of the farmer

Crop Production

Enhanced utilization of Agricultural Inputs (Fertilizer & Seed)

Table 26: Fertilizer distribution 2019 (bags)

DISTRICT	Quantity (Bags)			% distributed	Target	No of beneficiaries		
	Opening stock	Distributed	Balance			Male	Female	Total
NPK	3700	3640	60			1346	192	1530
Urea	2915	2612	303			1933	580	2513
Sulphate of Ammonia	200	200	0	100		61	5	66
Organic	800	221	579	27.6		10	3	13
Folia	600	141	459			55	8	63
Compost	545	545	0	100		43	4	47
Granular	10800	3105	7695	28.75		34	14	48
Total	19560	10464	9096	256.35		3482	806	4288

Analysis: 806 females representing 18.80% benefited from the fertilizer distribution programme. On the other hand, 3482 males standing for 81.20% also patronized the programme during the year 2019 review. There were enough quantities to meet the demand of the farmers.

3.4.5 Quantity of Certified Seeds Distributed

Table 27: Certified seeds received and distributed

Type of Seed	Unit	Target	Quantity			% distribution	No of beneficiaries		
			Received	Distributed	Balance		Male	Female	Total
Maize (OPV)	Kg	6900	7195	6409	786		493	104	597
Maize (Hybrid)									
Rice	Kg	9000	11800	9759	2041		198	65	263
Sorghum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soya bean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Groundnut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tomato	100g Sachets	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onion	100g Sachets	-	17	2	15	11.7	1	1	2
Chilli	Sachets	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-

Pepper									
Carrot	-	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cabbage	Sachet	-	17	1	16	5.8	-	1	1
Lettuce	-	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cucumber	100g Sachets	-	2	1	1	50	-	1	1

Analysis: Farmers received the certified seeds on time. This enabled them to meet the right time for planting at onset of the rains. Consequently, good growth and high productivity is anticipated. Certified seeds used in planting farmlands in 2019 could be estimated to be 80% as against 70% for 2018. Rice was more patronized than maize in terms of quantity but the number of farmers who accessed maize (69.42%) was more than that of rice (30.58%).

3.4.6 Major Crop performance (PFJ)

Table 28: Improved Major Crop Performance (PFJ)

No	Crops	Productivity/Yield (Mt/Ha)	Area of production (Ha)	Production (Mt)
1	Rice	3.20	971	3107.2
2	Maize	3.18	338.2	1075.48
3	Tomato	21	11	231
4	Cabbage	30	2.9	87
5	Cucumber	11	0.81	8.91
Total			1323.91	4509.59

The farmers were relieved from the stress of searching for certified seed for planting. This had guaranteed high productivity and raised the income of the farmers.

3.4.7 Conservation Agriculture (CA)

Table 29: Crops under conservation Agriculture

Crops	Total Cropped Area	Area under conservation Agriculture	% under conservation Agriculture	Yield (mt/ha)	
				Conservation	Non-conservation
Maize	2060.2	67.3	-	39.9	4.34
Rice	1543.9	548	-	326.74	84.6
Tomato	54	24	-	201	120
Pepper	22.2	5.7	-	25	20
Okro	45.6	23.5	-	276.5	871.5
Garden eggs	22	2	-	36	27
Cucumber	0.4	0.4	-	12	11

Cabbage	12	0.5	4.17		
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It is obvious that all the crops under conservation agriculture recorded higher productivity than those under non-conservation agriculture. Though farmers claimed the practice is tedious, they are convinced enough by the high yield and therefore started adopting the technology.

3.4.8 Adoption of Conservation farming Systems

Table 30: Conservation Systems Adopted

Systems	Types of Crops	Beneficiaries		Total	Number Adopted		Total	Percentage Adoption
		Male	Female		Male	Female		
Crop rotation	Maize, vegetable and cowpea	36	17	53	26	16	42	79.24
Mulching	Maize and vegetable	35	14	49	22	9	31	63.26
Zero tillage	Maize and okro	24	11	35	13	4	14	40
Cover cropping	Cucumber, vegetable and cassava	16	11	27	16	11	27	100
Intercropping	Maize, cowpea and Cassava	36	33	69	24	12	36	52.17
Ridging	Tomato	5	4	9	5	4	9	100
Mulching	Okro and cabbage	5	2	7	3	1	4	57.14
	Cassava and yam	2	6	8	2	6	8	100

Intercropping	Vegetables	13	6	19	8	4	12	63.15
Others	Vegetables, use of organic manure	24	16	40	24	16	40	100

Analysis: There was 75.49% adoption out of the total who participated in the conservation systems.

3.4.9 Environmental Management

Table 31: Awareness/Sensitization on Environmental Management

Item	Target Participants	Number of trainings	Beneficiaries		Total
			Male	Female	
Illegal Mining	-	-	-	-	-
Water Pollution	Vegetable farmer	7	68	21	89
Sand and stone wining	Sand and stone contractors	5	40	10	50
Indiscriminate disposal of non-biodegradable waste, etc	All kinds farmers	15	177	149	326

Farmers were sensitized and educated on the dangers of negative human activities which could cause harm to the environment and humanity.

Table 32: Women in Agricultural Development (WIAD)

Type of Training	Target	Achieved	Beneficiaries		Total
			Male	Female	
SOYA FORTIFICATION					
-Soya Khebab -Soya Milk -Soya Pancake -Soya Stew with Local Rice	2	1	11	25	36

Total	2	1	11	25	36

3.4.10 Challenges and Recommendations

Enumerate the challenges based on the outline or the structure of the report and propose recommendations to address the challenges identified.

No	Challenge	Recommendation
1.	Untimely release of working funds	Working funds need to be released on time
3.	Lack of credit facilities (financial support) for farmers	Financial institutions should readily support the farmers with credit facilities to enhance productivity
4	High pollution of water bodies	High education of the public to keep our water bodies clean
5	Lack of protective clothing for the Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs)	Provision of protective clothing for AEA should be made
6	No insurance for the new motor-bike	Provision for the motor-bikes to be insured should be made
7	No maintenance allowances for motor-bike	Provision for payment of motor-bike allowance should be made
8	Obsolete equipment for agricultural technical staff	Need to replace outmoded equipment with new ones
9	Lack of Rapid Test Kits especially for scheduled diseases	There should be Rapid Test Kits especially for scheduled diseases
10	Delay in payment of T&T.	Early release of working funds.
11	Poor crops growth due to irregular and erratic rainfall distribution.	Practice of irrigation system for Example; rice and vegetable farmers.
12	Late start of the Planting for Food and Jobs program (subsidized input).	Input should be on market on time.
14	Poor road network to farm site.	Rehabilitation of farm tracks by the Assembly.
15	Lack of basic equipment for clinical microscopy and other pathological tests.	There should be basic equipment for clinical microscopy and other pathological tests.
17	No vehicle for effective service delivery	Provision of vehicle for effective service delivery

3.5 DEPARTMENT OF URBAN ROADS

3.5.1 Rehabilitation works

The department undertook rehabilitation works for the year under review. These works were awarded by the Department of Urban Roads Ashanti Regional Office. The supervision team comprises of engineers from Urban Roads Ejisu Municipal and Urban Roads Ashanti Regional Office. These are still ongoing projects. The scope of works comprises construction of drains, earthworks and sealing works. The projects are listed below:

Table 33: Scope of Rehabilitation Works

No.	Project Name	Contractor	Length	Status
1	Rehabilitation of Adako Gyakye and Kwamo Area Roads	Knapo Construction	6.7 km	Ongoing
2	Rehabilitation of Serwaa Akura and Kwaso Area Roads	Attachy Construction	5.83 km	Ongoing

Source: MPCU, 2018

3.5.2 Evaluations conducted; their findings and recommendations

Evaluations based on time were conducted during the implementation of the 2019 Composite Annual Action. Mid-year and Annual M&E review meetings, observations and surveys were conducted to track the progress of implementation of planned programmes and projects. Findings and recommendations were identified to guide future planning. Ex-ante, Mid-term, Terminal and Ex-post evaluations were conducted as shown below.

Table 34: Update on Evaluation Conducted

Name of the Evaluation	Policy/Program me/ Project Involved	Consultant or resource persons involved	Methodology used	Findings	
Ex-ante Evaluation	Revenue improvement programme	Revenue department	Survey	Expected output (Benefit) was greater than the input (cost of the project)	
On-going (mid-term) Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Construction of classroom blocks * Construction of mechanized boreholes * Construction of toilet facilities 	MPCU/ Regional Co-ordinating Council	Survey and observation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Development of cracks on the walls of some classroom blocks * Overcrowded classrooms as a result of general increase in enrolment * Delay in the completion of the boreholes * High demand of toilet facilities in schools * Projects were executed within the project timeframe * Budgeted funds equaled the actual project cost 	
Terminal Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Construction of classroom blocks 	MPCU/ Regional Co-ordinating Council	Survey and observation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Effective teaching and learning * Increase in enrolment levels especially at the SHS * Budgeted funds equaled the actual project cost 	

Ex-post Evaluation	* Construction of Classroom blocks * Construction of CHPS compound * Construction, Drilling and Mechanization of boreholes	MPCU	Survey and observation	* Increase in enrolment * Improvement in literacy * Reduction in child and maternal mortality rate * Reduction of water borne diseases * Enhancement of living conditions of the populace * Deteriorating state of some classroom blocks	
	Sanitation improvement programme	MPCU	Survey and observation	* Reduction of malaria cases * General improvement in health	environmental

Source: DPCU, 2019

3.5.3 Participatory M&E undertaken and their results

In order to promote citizen participation, inclusion and accountability at the district level, participatory M&E activities were undertaken. They included focus group discussions, community meetings and use of the community score card. An update of participatory M&E and their results is shown in Table 35.

Table 35: Update on PM&E Conducted

Name of the PM & E Tool	Policy/Programme/ Project Involved	Consultant or resource persons involved	Methodology used	Findings	
Focus Group Discussion	1. Education Improvement Programme 2. Health care Improvement Programme 3. Rural and urban water supply programme 4. Sanitation improvement programme 5. Revenue improvement	MPCU, Works Department ,	Qualitative research	*Programmes/Projects were executed according to specifications, however, the time schedules delayed due to the late release of funds. *Inadequate logistics and capacity of some resource persons to carry out their functions effectively	

	programme				
Community Score Card	<p>1. Drilling and Mechanization of 3 No. Borehole at Akyawkrom, Krapa and Agyabentwo</p> <p>2. Construction of 1 No. 12 Seater at Asotwe Primary school</p>	<p>Works Department</p> <p>MPCU</p> <p>CSOs-LANET</p>	Qualitative research	The performance of the Assembly in the implementation of 2 capital projects were 86% in 2018 as compared to 80% in 2017.	
Community Meetings	1. Community Initiated Projects/Programmes	Dept. of SW&CD, Area councilors	Qualitative research	<p>*Limited funding for construction projects</p> <p>*High participation of town folks</p> <p>* Inadequate technical expertise on building projects</p>	
Transect Walks	1. Ghana Census of Agriculture	GSS, MOFA, MPCU	Quantitative research	Agric households and activities prominent in the rural areas	

Source: DPCU, 2019

3.6 PHYSICAL PLANNING

3.6.1 Activities during the year

Spatial Planning Committee Meeting – 2 (15/05/2019 and 09/10/2019)

This committee is charged with the responsibility to consider and approve, refuse and defer all development applications in the municipality. It is chaired by the Chief Executive and the Physical Planning Department is secretary to the committee. During the year, two Spatial Planning Committee meetings were conducted on 15th May, 2019 and 9th October, 2019 respectively.

Technical Sub Committee Meeting – 2 (19/03/2019 and 12/09/19)

This committee is an extension of the spatial planning committee which liaises with the Physical Planning Department (Ejisu) to inspect and vet all development applications to recommend for the consideration of the spatial planning committee. During the year, two Technical Sub-Committee meetings was held on 19th March, 2019 and 12th September, 2019 respectively.

Development Application

The Department in the year had received one hundred and forty-eight (148) building permit applications from prospective developers.

- No. Received – 148
- No. Approved – 147
- No. Deferred - 1

The application was deferred due to lack of adequate parking Space.

Change of Use Application (Reserved Land to P. F. S in Akokoamon)

- No. Received – 1
- No. approved – 1

Subdivision – Plot No 26 and 28 Block ‘J’ Okyerekrom Extension into 3 plots

Plot No 36a Block O (School) in Adako Jachie

Plot No 036 Plot O, Adako Jachie into 6 plots

- No. Received – 3
- No. approved – 3

Local plans

During the year the Department prepared two local plan (Daatano Local Plan and Donuaso Local Plan) and which were approved by the Spatial Planning Committee.

3.6.2 Street Naming and Property Addressing Project

The Department has completed data collection for properties within the pilot area that is Ejisu township. The Assembly has also approved a memo requesting for assistance demonstrating their support for the project. The Department has received funds to commence implementation of the project in 16 other communities within Atwima Mponua Zonal Council and the various department involved in revenue generation were also trained by GIZ in the Ntoboa Software.

3.6.3 Emerging developmental issues

Final Disposal Site

The Assembly currently does not have a final disposal site for their refuse generation. There were proposals to acquire sites for final disposal sites at Wabiri and Kokodie. However, these areas are now within the Municipality after the splitting of the Municipality. The office has however, made recommendation to management and general assembly to acquire a site for such at Timiabu. This was captured in the budget and approved at the last meeting of the Assembly in the Spatial Development Plan that was prepared in 2010 to provide a framework to guide the development of the Municipality.

Acquisition of 3000 acres of land at Abenase and Edwenase as Industrial Estate

The Department was appointed as a member to the Site Advisory Committee in correction with the acquisition of 3000 acres of land to be used as an Industrial Estate for Greater Kumasi by the state.

3.6.4 Challenges and Mitigation Strategies

The department is faced with numerous challenges that impedes expected productivity. However out of these challenges the under listed challenges priority level are high and must be attended to urgently.

CHALLENGES	MITIGATION STRATEGY
1) Professionals not abreast with current techniques/tools of operations (for e.g. GIS Software).	The need to train personnel in order to upgrade their skills to meet current challenges.
2) Areas developing not in accordance with the approved local plans.	The need for effective development control
3) Areas developing without approved local plans	The assembly to take up the cost of base map preparation for the Department to prepare local plans to control and direct development

3.6.5 Conclusion

The Ejisu Municipal Assembly has been designated as a secondary centre after Kumasi in the Ashanti region in the Greater Kumasi Comprehensive Urban Development plan. This puts Ejisu in an advantageous position to tap into the opportunities that area emanating from KMA due to urbanization. Ejisu therefore needs to prepare strategic plans to control and direct incoming development opportunities to prevent the reoccurrence of the problems been faced by Kumasi due to urbanization.

However, Development in Ejisu has been characterized by leap frog development and also the entire municipality is gradually being turned into a dormitory town. There is therefore the need to focus on developing the municipality through harnessing its potentials in tourism, large tract of land, Boankra Inland port, Industrial free zone and proximity to Kumasi. Development control must also be vigorous and effective to control haphazard and unauthorized development.

3.7 ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH & SANITATION UNIT

3.7.1 Activities Performed for January – December, 2019

1. Premises inspection and enforcement of health regulations
2. Health education and health promotion
3. Food Hygiene
4. School health
5. Hospitality industries
6. Noise Control
7. Mosquito control
8. Working in collaboration with other departments to achieve the department set goals.
9. Disposal of the dead
10. Management of both solid and liquid waste in the Municipality

3.7.2 Health Education/Promotion

Table 36: Community durbars for Health Promotion

NO	AREA COUNCIL	COMMUNITY/ VENUE	DATE	DISCUSSED/ ACTIVE	SPEAKERS	ATTEN DANCE
1.	Ejisu	Ejisu-Methodist Church	10/1/19	Cholera	A.K. Rowland	121
2.	Kwaso	Community Centre	15/3/19	Provision of household toilet	K.K. Godwin	87
3.	Kwabre Mponua	Fumesua R/C Church	3/4/19	Hand washing with Soap	F. Peter	91
4.	Adadientem	Adadientem L/A Primary School	13/6/19	Environmental Sanitation	Richmond Adam	102
5.	Besease Bonwire	Community Centre	8/8/19	Food Hygiene	Ursula Anaba	87
6.	Onwe/Kwaso	Community Centre	4/10/19	Compound Sanitation	Ama Victoria	61
7	Mponua	Krapa Church of Christ	11/12/19	Personal Hygiene	Bridget A.	57

3.7.3 School Health

Table 37: Health Promotion in Schools

NO.	AREA COUNCIL	NO. OF SCHOOLS	NO OF SCHOOLS INSPECTED	DATE OF VISIT	TOPIC DISCUSSED	GENERAL CONDITIONS
1.	Ejisu	85	60	10/1/19 - 9/12/19	Hand washing with Soap	Good
2.	Kwamo	52	42	4/3/19 – 14/10/19	Personal Hygiene	Good
3.	Kwabre Mponua	31	25	8/5/19 - 20/12/19	Hand washing with Soap	Good
4.	Kwaso	25	23	2/8/19 - 8/8/2019	-do-	Good
5.	Besease Bonwire	44	40	3/10/19 - 20/12/19	-do-	Good
6.	Onwe	40	35	7/11/19 - 9/12/19	Environmental Sanitation	Good
7.	Mponua	17	17	11/11/19 -20/12/19	Environmental Sanitation	
<p>During the visits to the schools it was observed that most of them were not having toilets and dumps sites. They were advised to provide them.</p>						

3.7.4 Market Sanitation

Table 38: Market Sanitation inspection

NO	AREA COUNCIL	NO. OF MARKET	NO OF MARKET INSPECTED	ACTIVITY CARRIED OUT	LOCATION	DATE OF ACTIVITY	OFFICER RESPONSIBLE	REMARKS
1.	Ejisu	1	1	Environmental Sanitation	Ejisu	Ongoing	Richmond Adam	Carried Out
2.	Kwamo	1	1	Fire Out Break	Juaben	Ongoing	Sharon Asmah	-do-
3.	Onwe	2	2	Food Hygiene	Onwe/Kwaso	Ongoing	Kwame Samsah	-do-
4.	Kwaso	2	2	Environmental Sanitation	BomfaBoa madumasi	Ongoing	Godwin Kudjo	-do-

Table 39: Sanitation Sanctions and Enforcement

NO.	AREA COUNCIL	NO. OF NOTICE SERVED	NO. COMPLIED WITH	NO. NON COMPLIED	SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION	NO. WITHDRAWN	BENCH WARRANT	PENDING	REMARK
1.	Ejisu	39	37	2	2	-	2	2	
2.	Kwabre Mponua	30	30	0	0	-	-	-	
3.	Kwamo	19	27	3	3	-	-3	2	
4.	Kwaso	18	18	0	0	-		-	
5.	BeseaseBonwire	29	24	5	5	-	-	-	
6.	Onwe/Kwaso	15	15	0	0	-	-		
7.	Mponua	25	20	5	5	-	2		
TOTAL		175	171	15	15	-	7	4	

3.7.5 Law Enforcement

Some of the bench warrants could not be effected due to lack of vehicles and assistance from the Police. The Municipal Assembly was able to gazette their bye-laws successfully.

3.7.6 Training

The Assembly sponsored three staff to undertake three (3) weeks intensive training course on Sustainable On-Site Sanitation and Faecal Sludge Management organized by the Regional Water, Environmental and Sanitation Centre (RWESC), KNUST

3.7.7 Food Hygiene

Table 40: Meat Hygiene

NO.	TYPE OF ANIMAL	NO. SLAUGHTERED	NO PASSED FIT	NO. UNFIT	ABNORMALITIES DETECTED
1.	Cattle (Bovine)	3	2	1	Cist (T.B)
2.	Goats	312	312	0	
3.	Sheep	51	51	0	-do-
4.	Pigs	69	69	0	-do-
Total		435	434	1	-
Those carcasses that were unfit were condemned and buried under sanitary condition.					

3.7.8 Medical Screening of Food Vendors

Table 41: Medical Screening of Food Vendors

NO.	ZONAL COUNCIL	NO. SCREENED	NO. PASSED FIT	NO. UNFIT
1.	Ejisu	1,201	1,197	4
3.	Onwe/Kwaso	301	300	1
4.	KwabreMponua	274	271	3

5.	Apromaso	120	115	5
6.	Kwamo	150	148	2
7.	TOTAL	2046	2031	15
All those who did not pass the medical test were put under treatment after which they were made to undertake another medical screening.				

A total of two thousand and forty-six (2046) foods/drinks handlers were registered and were medically screened and certified as fit to handle food/drinks for public consumption

3.7.9 Premises Inspection

(a)	Total number of premises in the Municipality	-	15,252
(b)	Premises inspected during the year	-	13,650
(c)	Percentage of premises inspected	-	89.49%
(d)	Number of premises with nuisances	-	–
(e)	Total population inspected	-	13,650
(f)	Population with safe drinking water	-	12,101
(g)	Premises with toilet facilities	-	10, 517
(h)	Number of cases registered in court	-	21
(i)	Number of successful prosecuted	-	15

3.7.10 Waste Management

Zoomlion have not been able to give adequate attention and support to waste management services, despite increase in population growth through influx of people from Kumasi to the municipality.

Many parts of the Municipality especially the peri-urban, rural areas and newly developed areas in the outskirts of the Municipality are not covered by Waste Collection Services, therefore waste is found lying on the streets, drains or vacant lands.

About 120 tons of waste is generated daily in the Municipality of which 30% is collected and disposed off (managed).

Ten (10) heaps of refuse dumps have either been evacuated or leveled up to give the communities a face-lift, while six (6) are also on the awaiting list be attended to.

House to house refuse collection is being piloted in high class residential areas.

Liquid Waste

Majority of the population in the urban and peri-urban communities depend on public latrines and this has resulted in over use of the facilities especially during peak hours.

Public Toilets

The unit conducted a survey on public toilets in the Municipality and the findings are shown below.

Table 42: Public Toilet Facilities

NO.	AREA COUNCIL	WC	STL	KVIP	VIP	PIT LATRINE	BIOGAS	TOTAL
1.	Ejisu	8	3	2	-	-	-	13
2.	Onwe/Kwaso	2	14	5	-	-	-	21
3.	Kwamo	3	5	-	5	-	-	13
4.	KwabreMponua	6	12	2	-	2	1	23
5.	Apromase	2	6	3	-	1	-	12
6.	Bonwire Besease	2	5	5	-	-	-	12
TOTAL								94

During the survey we found out that some of the toilets were in a serious deplorable state. Some have dilapidated walls, worn out roofs, broken slabs and vent pipes. While other have their door broken. Some need to be pulled down immediately as they serve as death trap to the general public.

3.7.11 Storm/Waste Water Disposal

Earth drains are the main drainage channels in the rural communities. There are however few stretches of concrete drains and culverts in the urban and peri-urban communities. Maintenance of the drains especially the earth drains pose a big challenge to the Assembly because of the woeful in-adequacy of labour force.

3.7.12 Mosquito Control

The routine measures carried out to control mosquito infestation were -:

- (a) Drain cleaning
- (b) Disilting of concrete drains and culvert and regarding of earth drain
- (c) Clearing of growth of weeds
- (d) Drying of pools and ponds
- (e) Larviciding
- (f) Burial of Reasonably Preventable conditions (RPCs)
- (g) Maintenance of refuse dumps sites
- (h) Evacuation/Level-up of refuse and mountainous refuse dumping sites
- (i) Disinfection/Fumigation.

In collaboration with Zoomlion disinfections/disinfection/fumigation were carried out at all the communal container sites/public toilets/final disposal grounds in quarterly basis.

3.7.13 Disposal of The Dead

The demarcation of cemeteries and control of animals has been a problem in the Municipality. It is expected that cemetery at the Municipal capital should be owned by the Assembly in order that labourers are stationed there for regular maintenance and to collect revenue for the Assembly.

Eleven (11) pauper's burials were controlled by the unit.

3.7.14 Control of Rearing and Stray Animals

The straying of animals (sheep, goats, pigs and cattle) is a major problem in the Municipality especially in the peri-urban areas. The location of the Kraak and the driving routes of the animals with their droppings left on the streets also pose a threat to vehicular and human traffic. Sixteen (16) reported cases of destruction of farm produce as a result of straying of animals were addressed. Seven animals were arrested and auctioned out at One thousand, One Hundred and Fifty Ghana Cedis (GH¢1,150) and paid into Government chest. There is the need to relocate all kraals within the communities to the out skirts with the support of the Assembly.

Lack of standard pound in the Municipality is a challenge to the Assembly if the straying animals are to be controlled.

3.7.15 National Sanitation Day

The day always come on every first Saturday of the month. The turnout is always low. Activities carried out included desilting of drains, disinfection, street sweeping and clearing of weeds. The Assembly has decided to rotate the exercise among the area councils.

Revenue

The dept. was able to generate a total amount of fifteen thousand and ninety-five Ghana Cedis (GH¢15,095) representing the following items.

1. Food Screening (January - December)	-	GH¢10,125
2. Burial (January-December)	-	GH¢ 250
3. Slaughter house	-	<u>GH¢ 4,720</u>
TOTAL	-	<u>GH¢15,095</u>

3.7.16 Challenges

Despite the achievements made the department faced some challenges during the year under review.

1. Inadequate labour force (skilled and non-skilled)
2. Inadequate logistics (Sanitary tools)
3. Apathy on the part of community members
4. High running and maintenance cost of refuse trucks/containers
5. Land acquisition for final disposal site.

3.7.17 Way Forward

1. Evacuate/Level-up six (6) out of the existing ten (10) mountainous refuse dumps
2. Privatize all Municipal public toilets
3. Intensify premises inspection
4. Construct central public pound at Ejisu
5. Review strategic Environmental Sanitation Action Plan
6. Intensify Law Enforcement
7. Increase Revenue generation.
8. Implement sanitation challenge in the Municipality.

3.7 Conclusion

Environmental Sanitation is a public goal. Improper waste disposal by an individual affects all community members. Mosquitoes that breed in one place may bite people in another. Contamination of food stuffs will affect all those who consume them not just the seller. Ensuring good sanitation is therefore the responsibility of all citizens, communities, private sector enterprise, NGO's and institutions of Government. All these actors have an essential part to play in maintaining a high standard of environmental sanitation.

So that domestic and commercial activities have no prejudicial effect in the health or the living and working environment of other.

3.8 NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION

Table 25: INDICATOR PERFORMANCE MATRIX

MMDAs: EJISU		ANNUAL REPORT, 2019				
MAIN OUTPUTS		INDICATOR	TARGETS FOR THE QUARTER/ YEAR	INDICATOR STATUS AT THE END OF FIRST QUARTER/YEAR	ACHIEVEMENT	KEY ISSUES/CHALLENGES
Disaster Risk Reduction	Major Public Education Campaigns	Number of Public Educational Campaigns:	98	39		Lack of funds
	Media Discussions	Number of Media Discussions held:	15	3	Was able to educate the public through Okesse FM on disaster awareness during the first quarter	
	Monitoring and Field Assessment	Number of Field trips for assessment:	85	63	The office was able to embark on several field trips for the assessment of disasters that happened within the year. In all, we targeted about eighty five field trips but was able to complete sixty three out of it	Lack of official vehicle to carry out field work
	Training and capacity building on DISASTER Prevention and Management (bush fires / flood etc.)	Number of Staff and Stakeholders trained:	6	3	NIL	The office was able to train Directors, Administrators and Accountants during the last quarter
		Number of communities	NONE	NIL	None	Lack of funds

		trained:				
	Disaster Technical Committee Meetings	Number of Disaster Technical Committee Meetings:	0			
	Simulation Exercises	Number of Simulation Exercises Held:	0		NIL	
	Cleaning Exercises	Number of Cleaning exercises performed:	20	6		The office planned of having about twenty cleanup exercise but was able to execute six out of them
	Major drains desilted	Number of major drains desilted:	20	6		
	Stakeholder engagement	Number of Stakeholders engagements:	20	9		
	Community engagement	Number of Communities engaged on DRR Programmes:	15	7		

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 CONCLUSION AND THE WAY FORWARD

4.1 Introduction

The performance of the Assembly in the implementation of DMTDP has been examined for the period in review. This section provides a summary of key issues addressed in 2018, those yet to be addressed and recommendations.

4.2 Summary of key issues addressed in 2019

In the course of implementation of the 2019 Composite Annual Action Plan, the following issues were addressed:

Funds were released to the decentralized departments of the Assembly and other agencies to carry out their planned activities in the 2019 Composite Annual Action Plan. This addressed the issue of lack of funds to implement programmes and projects.

In order to ensure effective monitoring and evaluation activities of the Assembly, funds were released to the MPCU to carry out quarterly M&E pursuant to Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936, section 83 (1g)

There was increased participation of all key stakeholders in the development functions of the Assembly. A number of town hall meetings, area council meetings, community meetings, assembly meetings, etc were organised to solve the problem of limited participation on the part of citizens and bring governance closer to the doorsteps of the people.

There was a substantial increase in revenue mobilization of the district as a result of effective implementation of the 2019 revenue improvement action plan. This helped to reduce the problem of low revenue generation.

Capacity building of staff was undertaken to improve performance.

4.3 What needs to be addressed?

The implementation of the 2019 CAAP was challenged with the under-listed and yet to be addressed.

- Limited number of official vehicles for effective supervision of projects and programmes
- Delay in the release of the DACF and other statutory funds for project implementation
- Inadequate IGF to support capital development projects
- Limited number of logistics such as office space, housing accommodation, vehicle, fuel, furniture, stationery, computer and accessories.
- Inadequate database for planning, monitoring and evaluation
- Delay in the acquisition of building permits leading to the development of unauthorized structures within the district
- Environmental sanitation issues
- Limited enforcement of bye laws
- Ineffective sub-district structures

4.4 Recommendations

The following are the suggested way forward:

- Acquisition of additional vehicles to ensure effective monitoring and supervision of projects and programmes
- Timely release of the quarterly DACF and other statutory funds to speed up project implementation
- Implementation of cost effective strategies to boost revenue mobilization on a sustainable basis
- Provision of adequate logistics to facilitate official duties of the Assembly
- Funds should be made readily available to acquire reliable and accurate data for departments of the Assembly
- Prompt vetting of development applications
- Construction of bridge at the Odaho river (Donaso-Onwe road)
- Environmental sanitation and hygiene should be improved
- Strict enforcement of Assembly bye-laws
- Ensure effective functioning of the district sub-structures
- Regular capacity building programmes for technical staff of the Assembly to improve performance.