

# **ASANTE AKIM CENTRAL MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY**



## **2014 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT**

MUNICIPAL PLANNING CO-ORDINATING UNIT

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FEBRUARY, 2015

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# CHAPTER ONE

## GENERAL INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Introduction

The report covers the period from January to December 2014. It covers the programmes and project activities carried out based on the planned programmes and projects of the Assembly. It also collates, harmonizes and reports on the activities, achievements and challenges of the various decentralized Departments and Agencies in the Municipality. The report is prepared in line with the thematic areas as outlined under Ghana's Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II) 2014-2017.

The thematic areas are:

1. Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability
2. Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector
3. Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
4. Infrastructure and Human Settlement
5. Human Development, Productivity and Employment
6. Transparent and Accountable Governance
7. Oil and Gas Development

This is the first in the series of annual reports prepared to monitor the implementation of the Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (MMTDP) for the planning period 2014– 2017. In a bid to measure progress, the Municipal Assembly prepared a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan to guide the implementation of the MMTDP 2014 – 2017. The report therefore is to measure the extent to which the indicators set in the M&E plan is being achieved.

### 1.2 Purpose of 2014 Annual Progress Report

The purpose of the 2014 Annual progress Report (APR) is to assess or evaluate the performance of the Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly, review and provide information on the impacts and achievements of the Assembly based on the objectives set out in the MTDP, Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, Programmes and Projects targeted in the Annual Action Plan (2014). It also highlights the constraints and challenges faced in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the activities and make recommendations thereon.

The progress report also contains the performance indicators by which the various sectors of the municipal economy, the challenges and lessons learnt, and the way forward towards achieving the development agenda as laid out in the MTDP are measured.

### 1.3 Municipal Assembly and Its Objectives

To improve the quality of life of the people through sustainable development.

To achieve this mission, the Assembly has set the following objectives

To facilitate the effective functioning of the local government institutions in the Municipality

- To ensure efficiency and effectiveness in the mobilization and utilization of resources in the Municipality by the Assembly and its decentralized departments
- To monitor, co-ordinate and harmonize the implementation of development plans and activities in the Municipality
- To facilitate the provision of basic social and economic infrastructure and services in the municipality
- To facilitate community-based and private sector development in private sector in the Municipality.

### 1.4 The Municipal Assembly

The Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly is one of the thirty (30) MMDAs in the Ashanti Region. It was created by L.I 2056 and it has Konongo-Odumasi as its twin Capital Town. It was carved out of the then Asante Akim District Council in 1988 and was elevated to Municipality status by legislative Instrument 1907 in November 2007. Until July 2012 it used to be Asante Akim North Municipal Assembly but with the carving out of Asante Akim North District Assembly, the name was changed to Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly. For the purpose of decentralization and local government representation, the Municipality has one (1) electoral constituency for parliamentary representation, Twenty five (25) electoral areas for Municipal Assembly representation and three zonal council namely;

- Konongo-Odumasi
- Owereagya
- Dwease-Praaso

The Municipality is located in the Eastern part of the Ashanti Region. The Municipality shares boundaries with Asante Akim North at the North, Ejisu-Juaben and Sekyere East at the West, Asante Akim South at the East and South and Bosome- Freho District at the South – West.

The Assembly's vision and mission statements are as follows:

### 1.5 Vision

Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly aspires to become a safe and peaceful municipality of prosperous people with excellent infrastructure and services delivered by a peak performing Assembly in partnership with stakeholders.

### 1.6 Mission

To exist to ensure a better standard of living by providing the right leadership in the development of infrastructure and delivery of socio-economic services through stakeholder participation with equal opportunities for all.

### 1.7 Processes

Preparation, monitoring and evaluation of plans is the sole responsibility of the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit as mandated by various legislations. In preparing this document, the unit was guided by the indicators set in the MMTDP and the Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda II. Roles were assigned to respective members of the Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU). All members were tasked to make available to the unit, progress made so far in their respective departments.

### 1.8 Challenges and Difficulties

Developing any report usually comes with diverse challenges.

The following are some of the challenges faced by the MPCU during the preparation of this annual progress report.

- Inadequate logistics for the MPCU
- Low access to vehicle for monitoring
- Difficulty in accessing data from some departments
- Poor accessibility to communities
- Failure of some Heads of Department to submit report on agreed deadlines.
- Non-functioning of sub structures posed a serious challenge in reporting on them.

## CHAPTER TWO

### PERFORMANCE OF THE MUNICIPALITY

#### 2.1 Introduction

The Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly's Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for 2014 provides a strategy for the coordinated development of the Municipality in line with the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA II). The Monitoring and Evaluation Plan is a flexible guide to the steps used to document MMTDP activities and how to measure progress towards the achievement of MMTDP goals and objectives in a structured way. This chapter discusses achievements made in targets under the various thematic areas.

#### 2.2 Financial Performance

Finance remains the life blood of entities and the Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly is no exception. The first year of the implementation of the Medium Term Plan of the Municipality therefore could not overlook the revenue and expenditure performance of the Assembly. This section seek to present the revenue and expenditure performance of the municipality.

Table 2.1: Revenue Statements

Revenue Head	2013		2014	
	Estimated (GH¢)	Actual (GH¢)	Estimated (GH¢)	Actual (GH¢)
Rates	122,000.00	89,885.00	145,100	120,120.24
Lands	96,700.00	107,640.00	135,000.00	105,080.75
Fees	132,701.00	112,878.80	191,311.00	180,395.40
Fines, Penalties And Forfeits	20,000.00	24,228.80	68,000.00	68,089.00
License	83,618.00	63,759.00	99,940.00	98,973.27
Rent of Land, Buildings and Houses	25,240.00	19,826.00	34,800.00	36,797.00
Sub-Total (IGF)	480,259.00	418,217.60	674,151.00	609,455.66
Government Staff Salary	530,809.00	493,197.75	1,083,804.00	928,748.90
Common Fund Assembly	2,032,275.79	862,653.05	2,500,821.79	946,827.24
Common Fund – MP	100,000.00	68,777.98	100,000.00	89,042.67
Persons With Disability Fund	25,676.00	38,562.26	25,676.00	19,985.60
Other Interventions	500,000.00	349,105.28	500,000.00	182,475.72
HIPC Fund	4,000.00	-	543,577.36	-
District Development Fund	399,438.00	-	360,654.00	202,827.00
Sub-Total (Grants)	3,592,198.79	1,812,296.32	5,114,533.15	2,369,907.13
Sale Of Vehicle Stickers	1,500.00	1,536.00	3,000.00	3,117.00
Interest On Accounts	240	-	240.00	-
Proceeds- Privatized Block Factory	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total (Investments)	1,740.00	1,536.00	3,240.00	3,117.00
Miscellaneous	1,350.00	-	3,150.00	8,845.00
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>4,075,547.79</b>	<b>2,232,049.92</b>	<b>5,795,074.15</b>	<b>2,991,324.79</b>

Source: Municipal Finance Office, AACMA, 2015

The revenue for 2013 fell short of the expected revenue by GH¢ 1,843,497.87 which represent 54% less of the expected revenue. Internally generated fund (IGF) was 13% lower than the expected revenue of GH¢ 3,592,198.79 while investments and Grant fell short of their yearly targets by 49.6% and 11.8% respectively.

The revenue realized in 2014 fell short of the expected revenue by GH¢ 2,803,749.36 representing 48.4% of the expected revenue. The IGF also fell short by GH¢ 646,953.34

representing 9.6% of the expected revenue. Grant which forms a greater chunk of the expected revenue was GH¢ 2,369,907.13 representing 46.3% of the expected revenue.

Table 2.2 Expenditure Statements

Expenditure Item	2013		2014	
	Estimated (GH¢)	Actuals (GH¢)	Estimated (GH¢)	Actuals (GH¢)
Compensation of Employees	665,737.00	619,797.43	133,700.00	129,222.65
Travelling and Transport	130,186.00	129,091.07	126,320.00	122,354.35
Utilities	22,980.00	18,249.31	30,000.00	27,622.80
Goods and Services	37,192.00	33,193.63	56,700.00	51,697.00
Rentals	5,700.00	5,292.19	10,000	8,048.00
Others	2,676.00	2,844.25	3500	3,703.94
Repair and Maintenance	16,000.00	15,430.00	24,000.00	19,490.95
Special Services	129,432.00	117,257.90	189,920.00	165,799.61
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total (Recurrent)	1,009,903.00	941,155.78	574,140.00	527,939.30
Consumption of Fixed Assets				
Internal Generated Funds	500	-	105,000.00	97,870.55
Common Fund-Assembly	2,032,275.79	824,346.97	1,500,821.97	975,080.52
Common Fund-MP	100,000.00	53,750.57	100,000.00	75,302.21
Persons with Disability Fund	25,676.00	38,550.00	25,676.00	19,886.91
Other Interventions	500,000.00	332,940.82	500,000.00	224,087.85
HIPC Fund	4,000.00	3,077.27	543,577.38	
District Development Fund	396,530.00	37,710.06	360,654.00	202,697.02
Sub-Total (Capital expenditure)	3,058,981.79	1,290,375.69	3,135,729.35	1,594,925.06
GRAND TOTAL	4,068,884.79	2,231,531.47	3,709,869.35	2,122,864.36

Source: *Municipal Finance Officer, AACMA, 2015*

In 2014, the actual current expenditure was GH¢ 527,939.30 as against an estimated amount of GH¢574,140.00 representing 91.9% less the estimated expenditure. Accordingly, the capital expenditure in the same year was GH¢1,594,925.06 as against an estimated amount of GH¢ 3,135,729.35 representing 58% of the estimated amount. In total, the overall expenditure for

2014 financial year was GHC 2,122,864.36 as against the estimated amount of GHC 3,709,869. This represent 57.2% less than estimated.

## 2.3 ENHANCED COMPETIVENESS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR

The development of a vibrant private sector as a key tool for achieving growth, expansion and diversification of the economy cannot be overemphasis. In this regard, the Assembly has made efforts to provide both advisory and technical support to the private sector in a bid to contribute to the development of the local economy.

### 2.3.1 Support for Artisans

The Assembly, through its Business Advisory Centre (BAC) continued to render training to Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs) in the municipality. This is to ensure that the private sector adopt effective and efficient methods of production and marketing so as to ensure a healthy competition in the local economy.

The table below provides statistics of various support that were rendered to some selected Small and Medium Scale Enterprises in the year under review.

Table 2.3: support to SMEs

S/N	Type Of Activity	Target Group	No. of Beneficiaries		Total	Location
			M	F		
1	Technology Improvement and Packaging Training in Soap Making	Soap Producers	9	15	24	Kramokrom
2	Technology Improvement and Packaging Training in Cassava Processing	NBSSI/EDAIF clients	7	19	26	Dwease
3	Business Counseling	Selected Clients	97	109	203	Municipal wide
4	Stakeholders Forum	Stakeholders	31	24	55	Municipal Assembly
	Total		140	167	308	

Source: Business Advisory Centre, AACMA, 2015

## 2.4 ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNISATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Agriculture is the backbone of every economy including that of the municipality. Agricultural in the municipality is however dominated by subsistence farming. Thus this thematic area among other things seeks to ensure provision of farming inputs, increase in cocoa spraying exercise provision of storage facilities.

This same thematic seeks to ensure efficient means of natural resource management

### 2.4.1 Crops and Animals husbandry

The municipality is endowed with fertile soil and vast stretch of arable land to support the cultivation of crops like maize, rice, cassava, yam, cocoyam, plantain among others. Also farm animals like Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Pigs as well as Poultry are also reared. The municipality realise a substantial amount of crop and animal yield during the period under review. The table below represent the crops and animals yield during the period under review.

Table 2.4 Types of Agricultural Crops and Animals husbandry in the Municipality

<b>CROPS</b>	<b>Maize</b>	<b>Rice</b>	<b>Cassava</b>	<b>Yam</b>	<b>Cocoyam</b>	<b>Plantain</b>
Cropped Area Per Hectare/mt	5,424	1,479	4,553	421	1,829	2,039
Yield/mt	11,331	1,257	64,021	4,356	17,028	12,438
<b>Animals</b>	<b>CATTLE</b>	<b>SHEEP</b>	<b>GOATS</b>	<b>PIGS</b>	<b>POULTRY</b>	<b>Total</b>
Population	1,500	2,958	5,549	412	32,137	42,556

Source: Municipal Agriculture Development Unit (MADU), AACMA, 2015

### 2.4.2 Effects of Weather on Agriculture

The reporting period was characterized by heavy rains which promoted agricultural activities in the municipality, planting of cereals like maize, rice etc. and ruminants had enough grass to feed on.

The period under review was characterized by heavy rains in the second, third and fourth quarters. This promoted agricultural activities in the municipality. Planting of cereals like maize, rice was enhanced even in the last quarter of the year. Withering of cereals like maize in some zones was recorded especially during their tussling stage. Animal production was

Table 2.5 Rainfall distribution

	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter		2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter		3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter		4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter		TOTAL	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Rainfall (mm)	140	281	488	611	312	439	299	236	1,239	1,567
Rainy days	6	13	17	20	13	19	16	13	52	65

Source: Municipal Agriculture Development Unit (MADU), AACMA, 2015

The first quarter experienced some long spell of drought which led to abundance of fruits like citrus, avocado pear leading to high consumption of the product as it became cheaper for consumer to purchase but vegetables prices were high and had negative effects on farm families. There were enough rains in the second quarter which helped cereals like maize in their tussling stage, the rains continued in the third quarter which also affected harvesting of crops like maize negatively. Shortage of foods crops like plantain during certain times of the year especially

Table 2.6 Vaccination and Prophylactic treatment of farm animals and pets

<i>Animal species</i>	<i>Disease</i>	<i>No. of animals vaccinated for the year</i>
Sheep	PPR	520
Goats	PPR	730
Dogs	Rabies	429
Cats	Rabies	0
Fowls	New castle	1100

Source: Municipal Agriculture Development Unit (MADU), AACMA, 2015

#### 2.4.3 Extension Activities

1. One (1) MDA, One (1) MISO, Five (5) MDOs and Twelve 12 Agric. Extension Agents conducted one Thousand Eight Hundred And Fifty Five (1,855) Home and farm visits.
2. Three Thousand One Hundred And Seventy Four (3,174) farmers out of which One Thousand One Hundred And Forty (1,140) were females and Two Thousand And Thirty Four were males 2, 034 were reached with improved technologies
3. Eleven (11) Farmers Based Organizations (FBOs) formed and strengthen
4. Two (2) institutions collaborated with MOFA (JICA and AGRA)

#### 2.4.4 FARMERS DAY CELEBRATIONS

Twenty-two (22) farmers were awarded in various categories, the Municipal Best Agric. Officer, Municipal Best Youth Farmer and the Overall Municipal best farmer had especial awards including Motor Bicycle, Cutlasses, Wellington Boots, Knapsack sprayers, mobile phones, Roofing sheets cement bags etc.

#### 2.4.5 Women in Agricultural Development (WIAD)

Activity	Beneficiaries			Remarks
	Female	Male	Total	
Local food promotion	0	0	0	Lack of funds
Training of AEAs	0	0	0	Lack of funds
Food Trials	0	0	0	Lack of funds
Nutrition education	220	30	250	These were carried out during home visits to farm families
Sanitation (Home and Food Education)	280	55	335	These were carried out during home visits to farm families
Processing and Preservation Education	416	67	483	These were carried out during home visits to farm families
Radio Programme	-	-	3	Inadequate funds
Exhibition	0	0	0	Lack of funds
Backyard Farming	3	7	10	Inadequate funds

*Source: Municipal Agriculture Development Unit (MADU), AACMA, 2015*

#### 2.4.6 PLANT PROTECTION AND REGULATORY SERVICES

(a) Registration of input dealers

(b) Training on safe use and handling of pesticides was carried out

(c) Research was carried in two communities on fertilizer.

(d) Capsid or Mirid management and Black pod disease control were high- lighted.

(e) Data on yields was conducted

#### 2.4.7 Projects

The year under review saw a number of agricultural programs which includes the following are

- Root and Tuber Improvement and Marketing Programme (RTIMP)

The programme is in 5 communities. The programme targeted 200 acres and 150 acres was achieved. Two (2) training session was organized for 30 participants in all 300 farmers have benefited from the programme this year.

- JICA / MOFA COLLABORATION

The project is in 4 communities and it involves 30 rice farmers who are cultivating 7.5 acres, each farmer is cultivated a quarter of an acre on trial plots. 811 farmers have been trained and 269 have adopted the technology. 70 farmers participated in promotion fora

- MOFA /WAPP /CSIR AGRA RICE

40 farmers benefited from the programme .Each farmer received 2 bags of NPK fertilizer, one (1) bag of SOA fertilizer and a litre of weedicide costing Eight thousand and Two hundred Ghana Cedis (GH¢8,200.00 ).

#### 2.4.8 Disaster Occurrences and Management

Below is the table showing a summary of the disaster occurrences during the year, the total number of death as a results of disaster in the year 2014 was 63 out of which 31 representing 49% of the total death was as a results of bushfire. Also, the total number of female adult affected by was 17 representing 26.9% whiles that of male was 34. 12 lives were lost as a result of a galamsey pit that caved in at Atunsu-Kyekyewere which claimed 6 lives at a goal leaving about 3 injured.

Another death case happened at Konongo-Mayanka where one young man murdered his girlfriend by cutting off her head using a saw for no apparent reason.

The total cost of damage for the year under review was estimated to be GH¢ 31,000.00

On the positive side, most of the disaster victims within the year under review were relieved by the secretariat.

Table 2.8 DISASTER OCCURANCE IN THE YEAR, 2014

TYPE OF DISASTER		POPULATION AFFECTED					ESTIMATE D COST GH¢	
FIRE		ADULTS		CHILDREN		CASU ALTY		TOTAL
		M	F	BOYS	GIRLS			
	BUSH	20	11	-	-	-	31	168.5 acres
	DOMESTIC	9	6	-	-	-	15	2,800
RAIN/WINDSTORM		2	-	-	-	-	2	4,200
MAN-MADE		3	-	-	-	12	15	Human lives
GRAND TOTAL		34	17	-	-	12	63	31,000

Source: NADMO, AACMA, 2015

Table 2.9 DVGs Activities

NAME OF ZONE	NUMBER OF GROUPS	NUMBER OF PERSONS		TOTAL	DVG ACTIVITIES	ACRES OF LAND
		MALE	FEMALE			
KONONGO	1	8	5	13	Vegetable Farming	4
PRAASO	1	10	5	15	Cassava & Water Melon Farming	10
TOTAL	2	18	10	28		14

Source: NADMO, AACMA, 2015

## 2.5 INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

The provision of infrastructure has a critical role of propelling economic growth and development. The objective of the Assembly in this regard include the provision of water, ensuring proper sanitation and the provision of all other infrastructure that would improve the quality of life of the people in the Municipality.

### 2.5.1 Water and Sanitation

In the area of water and sanitation, the Municipal Water and Sanitation Team (MWST) in collaboration with skyfox Company Limited which is working with Community Water And Sanitation Agency (CWSA) successfully organised a three day workshop on “SMS MOBLIE TECHNOLOGY FOR SUSTAINABILTY OF WATER FACILITIES” for the 52 water and sanitation (WATSAN) committees in the Municipality. The Kumawu, Konongo and Kwahu Ridge (3Ks) Water Supply Project is also underway. The project which is expected to be completed in June, 2016 would provide 4.5 cubic metres of portable water a day for the people of Konongo Odumasi. This will help to boost water supply in the Municipality.

### 2.5.2 Infrastructure

In the year under review, the following projects were completed

- Reshaping of Dwease-Boatengkrom (6km) Road
- 1 No. 6 Unit Classroom Block at Odumasi
- Supply of 400 dual desk for lower primary and 200 tables and chairs
- Supply of 400 dual desk for upper primary and 200 tables and chairs

A library project at Dwease is near completion. This is being funded by the World Cocoa Foundation, DDF and MPs Common Fund.

NB: Please refer to the attach project register for details

## 2.6 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY

Human development is very central to development. In this vein, this thematic area focuses on education, health, social protection, employment and poverty reduction. This is to reduce inequality in access to socio-economic indicators.

### 2.6.1 Education

The Asante Akim Central Municipal Education Directorate seeks to expand and promote access to quality education and effective management at all levels of education through collaboration with Civil Society Organizations and stakeholders. The vision of the Directorate is to effectively improve education management and planning efficiency across all levels.

Table 2.10 Table School Enrolment

Level	No. of Schools	Enrolment		Total
		Male	Female	
<b>PUBLIC</b>				
KG	44	1489	1457	2946
Primary	45	2497	4201	8498
JHS	33	1704	1693	3397
SHS	3	1529	1504	3033
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>9019</b>	<b>8855</b>	<b>17874</b>
<b>PRIVATE</b>				
KG	33	1063	2531	3594
Primary	29	2503	2410	4904
JHS	19	684	751	1435
SHS	2	295	318	613
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>4545</b>	<b>6001</b>	<b>10546</b>

Source: Ghana Education Service, AACMA, 2015

Table 2.12 Teaching Staff at Post 2014

Level	Teaching Staff at Post		No. of Trained	No. of Untrained	Total	Pupil Teacher Ratio
	Male	Female				
<b>PUBLIC</b>						
KG	18	154	129	43	172	17.1
Primary	162	215	360	17	377	22.5
JHS	171	114	276	9	285	11.9
Total	351	483	765	69	834	

PRIVATE						
KG	35	40	3	72	75	47.9
Primary	126	81	6	201	207	23.7
JHS	84	27	2	109	111	13.2
Total	245	148	11	382	393	

Source: Ghana Education Service, AACMA, 2015

### 2.6.2 Day Care Centres

The total enrolment of all the centres was 2061 with 1059 boys (48.6%) and 1002 girls (51.4%). The distributions of enrolment for the registered and unregistered Day Care Centres are given as follows:

Table 2.13: Day Care Centre Enrolment

	Boys	Girls	Total
Registered	1,024	972	1,996
Unregistered	35	30	65
Total	1,059	1,002	2,061

Source: Department of Social Welfare, AACMA, 2014

### 2.6.3 BECE PERFORMANCE

The Municipality registered One Thousand Two Hundred and Forty Four (1,244) candidates for the 2014 BECE Examinations. This number was drawn out of 28 public and 15 private schools. Out of this, One Thousand Two Hundred and Thirty six (1,236) sat for the exams and (8) were absent for various reasons. Six Hundred and sixteen (616) were boys with Six Hundred and twenty eight (628) were girls. A total of Eight Hundred and Eighty One (881) candidate passed with aggregated ranging between 6-30. This represent 71.3%.of the number of candidates that sat for the exam. Four Hundred and Fifty (450) males and Four Hundred and Thirty One (431) females representing 73.3% and 69.3% respectively passed the exam.

### 2.6.3 The School Feeding Programme

The municipality is a beneficiary of the School Feeding Programme. There are 10 beneficiary schools which provide meals for 1,958pupils. A total of GH¢ 167,753.50 was received from the school feeding secretariat to implement the feeding programme for 172 school days during the period under review.

The impact of the school feeding programme has been improved incomes of some domestic food farmers through the sale of food items to caterers. It has increased enrolment, attendance and retention of pupils. However, some problems identified with the programme, include late release of funds, high cost of food items on the market, reduction in quantity of food served. The list of beneficiary schools is presented in the table below.

Table 2.14: Beneficiaries School Feeding Programme

	SCHOOL	ENROLMENT		Percentage Change
		2013	2014	
1	Atunsu M.A. Primary	142	165	16.19
2	Bomiriso M.A. Primary	102	84	-17.64
3	Agyareago M.A. Primary	197	201	2.03
4	Obenimase Meth. Primary	388	404	4.12
5	Kyekyebiase Meth. Primary	425	416	-2.11
6	Kwakorkor M.A. Primary	51	63	23.52
7	Anunso M.A. Primary	126	130	3.17
8	Adumkrom M.A. Primary	299	258	-13.71
9	OheneNkwanta M.A. Primary	141	107	-24.11
10	Bimma M.A. Primary	60	66	10
	Total	1,931	1,894	-1.91611

Source: School Feeding Programme Desk office, AACMA, 2015

## 2.6.4 Health Related Issues

### 2.6.4.1. Health Facilities

There are seven health facilities in the Municipality. Out of this number, 4 are government owned and 3 are private owned. Among these facilities is a Community- based Health Planning Services (CHPS) compound.

Table 2.15: Health Facilities in Asante Akim Central Municipality

NAME OF FACILITY	LOCATION
PUBLIC	
Konongo – Odumasi Government Hospital	Ahyiaem, Konongo

Dwease Health Centre	Dwease
Praaso Health Centre	Praaso
Obenimase CHPS	Obenimase
PRIVATE	
SABS Hospital	Ahyaem, Konongo
First Klass Hospital	Konongo Zongo
Life Land Clinic	Abosomtweagya, Konongo

Source: Ghana Health Service, AACMA, 2015

#### 2.6.4.2 Out Patient Department (OPD) Attendance

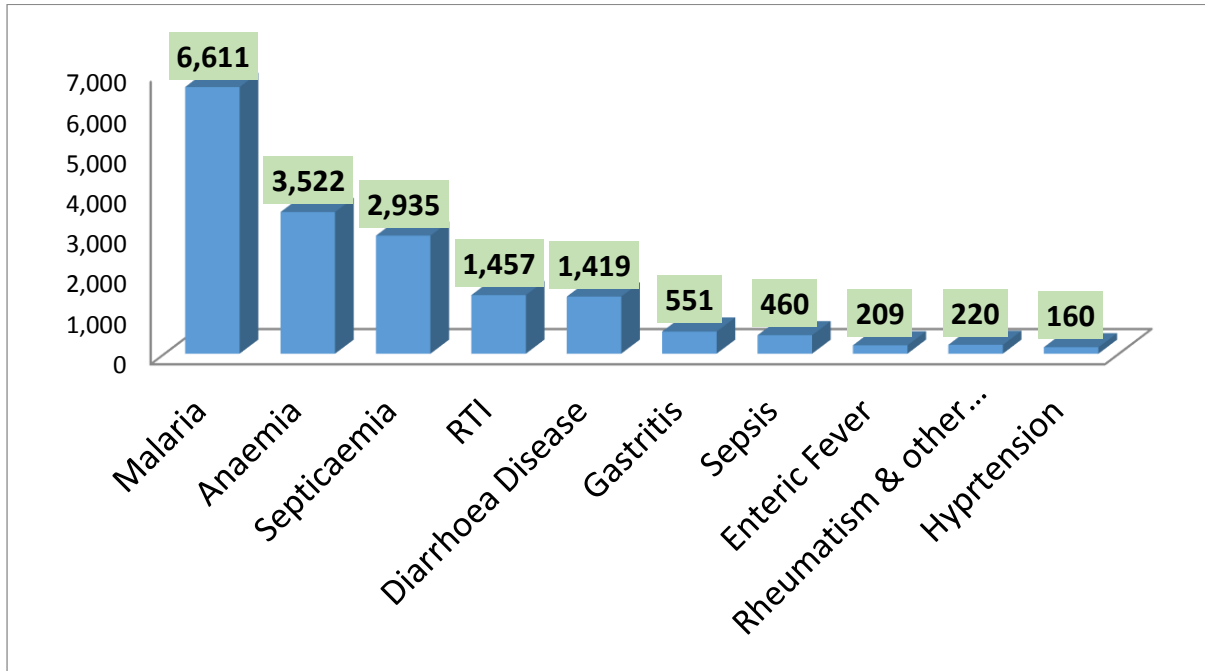
Malaria continues to be the main cause of Out Patient Department (OPD) attendance for two successive years. Its rate has been near 50% for both 2013 and 2014. Acute Respiratory Tract Infection, Rheumatism and Joint Pains and Diarrhoea respectively follow Malaria in a descending order for both 2012 and 2013.

Table 2.16: Top 10 causes of OPD attendance

2013			2014		
Disease	Attendance	Percent	Disease	Attendance	Percent
Malaria	59,535	43.9	Malaria	42,191	47
Respiratory Tract Infection	17,516	12.9	Respiratory Tract Infection	13300	15
Rheumatism and Joint Pains	10,869	8.0	Anaemia	11618	13
Diarrhoea	10,645	7.8	Hypertension	7904	9
Anaemia	8,764	6.5	Intestinal Worms	6627	7
Skin disease	8,385	6.2	Arthritis	2768	4
Hypertension	7,070	5.2	Gastritis	2749	3
Typhoid fever	4,803	3.5	Urinary Tract Infection	1892	2.1
Intestinal Worms	4,491	3.3	Diabetes Mellitus	1121	1.3
Pneumonia	3,542	2.6	Skin disease	1028	1

Source: Ghana Health Service, AACMA, 2014

Figure 1.0 Top Ten (10) Causes of Admission



Source: Ghana Health Service, AACMA, 2014

#### 2.6.4.3 Focus on Malaria

Malaria continues to be a leading cause of morbidity (illness) in the Municipality and Ghana as a whole. Its negative impact on human health and productivity cannot be over emphasized as it accounts for 43.9% and 47% of OPD attendance in 2013 and 2014 respectively. It is particularly menacing among children and pregnant women. Malaria infection during pregnancy can have adverse effects on both mother and foetus, including maternal anaemia, foetal loss, premature delivery, intrauterine growth retardation, and delivery of low birth-weight infants, a risk factor for death.

In 2014, the total number of lab confirmed malarial cases at the OPD were 15, 231 out of which 6,611 were admitted. In the same year, in 2014, the total number of malaria fatality recorded in the municipality were 6 out of which 4 were children under 5 years.

Table 2.17 Prevention and Control of Communicable and Non-Communicable Disease

DISEASE	2013	2014
No. of cases of Hypertension seen at OPD in the Municipal.	7070	7904
No. of cases of Diabetes seen at OPD in the Municipal.	1580	1121
No. of cases of Sickle Cell Disease seen at OPD in the Municipal.	141	199
No. of Guinea worm Cases seen.	0	0
No. of Guinea worm cases confirmed	0	0
No. of new HIV+ cases diagnosed	279	104
No. of HIV+ cases receiving ARV therapy (cumulative)	111	215
Total no. of infants born to HIV infected mothers	13	18
Total no. of HIV infected infants born to HIV infected mothers	0	0
No. of cases of STI diagnosed in pop. 15-24yrs	610	192
No. of TB patients detected	54	53
TB detection rate	68.3%	65.4%
Total no. of TB cases on treatment who were cured.	3	10
Total no. of TB cases that successfully completed treatment.	13	25

Source: Ghana Health Service, AACMA, 2015

Table 2.18 Summary of Health Indicators

Indicator	2013	2014	2014 Target
No. of ANC registrants	2,341	2,614	3,048
ANC Coverage	105%	86%	
Ave. no. of ANC visit per registrant	4	4.4	
Total deliveries	2,100	2, 294	
No. of deliveries by skilled attendants (doctors and nurses only)	2, 060 (98%)	2, 229 (97%)	
No. of deliveries by TBAs	40 (2%)	65 (3%)	
No. of maternal deaths (Institutional)	2	1	0
Institutional maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000)	111/100,000LB	45/100,000LB	
Total no. of still births	43	37	
Total no. of fresh still births	26	18	
No. of PNC registrants	2, 187	2, 063	3,048
PNC Coverage	74%	68%	
No. of institutional infants deaths	5	7	
Total no. of admissions due to malaria (<5 yrs)	992	4,190	

Source: Ghana Health Service, AACMA, 2015

#### 2.6.4.4 Maternal and Child Mortality

Prevention of maternal and child mortality continues to receive attention. The municipal recorded one case of maternal mortality throughout the year as result of uterine rupture

In the year under review, the ante natal coverage was 2,614 while the number of supervised deliveries is 2,294 out of which the number of deliveries by Traditional Birth Attendance (TBA) is 65 representing 3% of the total delivery.

The infant mortality rate (the number of deaths of infants under age 1 per 1,000 live births) in 2013 was 1:1,000. The same figure was recorded for under-5 mortality rate.

The maternal mortality rate is the number of women who die as a result of pregnancy complications or childbearing in a given year per 100,000 live births in that year. Deaths due to complications of spontaneous or induced abortions are included. The maternal mortality rate for the year was 45:100,000 as against 111:100,000 in 2013

#### 2.6.4.5 HIV/AIDS

The Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and its related Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) continue to be a pandemic. It is for this reason that the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 6, among other things seeks to, combat HIV/AIDS. The number of persons living with HIV/AIDS for the year 2014 was 215. HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24yrs was 11 as against 35 in 2013

#### 2.6.5 SOCIAL PROTECTION

The socio economic justice is the prerequisite for the people to go about their normal duties without hindrance to improve upon their standard of living. It is pre-supposed that the national cake ought to be equitably distributed without discrimination and also in the dispensation of Justice. The core programme focuses on adults and children who are in conflict with the law. Other areas of concern include writing of Social Enquiry Report, Supervision of adults and young offenders, attending to the personal welfare needs of prisoners, attendants of family tribunal and Juvenile courts.

During the year 2014, Forty -six (46) new cases were filed at the Family Tribunal and Thirty Four (34) of these cases were successfully handed and were disposed off. Also at the end of the year 2014 there were four cases pending at the Family Tribunal which would be dealt within the next quarter.

JUVENILE CASES FROM January to December 2014.

During the year 2014, there were six cases registered at the Konongo Juvenile Court. These were stealing, fighting and assault cases.

Table 2.19 Juvenile Court

Cases Registered	6
Disposed Off	5
Pending	2

Source: Department of Social Welfare, AACMA, 2015

#### 2.6.5.3 LIVELIHOOD EMPOWERMENT AGAINST POVERTY

The Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) is a cash transfer grant which was introduced in the Municipal in the closing year of 2008 as an intervention programme to help alleviate the poorest of the poor or the extremely poor to at least an average level.

The programme was started in Thirty Three (33) communities with a total of one Hundred And Twenty Two (122) household. In 2013, the programme was expanded to Forty One (41) communities with a total of Seven Hundred And Sixty One (761) beneficiaries' households.

Payments are made once in every two months. One beneficiary household is paid GH¢ 48, two beneficiaries' households GH¢60, three beneficiary household GHC72 and four beneficiary household or more GH¢ 90.

There exist five (5) community leap implementation committees (CLIC) in most communities who assist in the organization and payment of beneficiaries although not all the five CLIC members are active. Most of the CLIC members have abandoned the work because according to them the work they do is not rewarding enough. Most of the communities have just one or two of the CLIC members who actively participate in the programme.

##### 2.6.5.3.1 PAYMENTS

Payment is done electronically whereby Beneficiaries access their cash transfer grant on their mobile phones with MTN.

The service provider (MTN) together with the Department has also created 18 pay points in the various communities where beneficiaries access their monies from MTN mobile money merchants. The regional MTN office move in their mobile van to where there are no merchants to pay beneficiaries during pay days.

There have been six payments in this year but the first two payments which were effected on January 27<sup>TH</sup> 2014 and March 17<sup>TH</sup> 2014 were for the months of September-October 2013 and November –December 2013 respectively.

The first payment for the year 2014 was effected on 19<sup>th</sup> May for the months of January-February 2014 payment. A total of forty one thousand, five hundred and thirty two Ghana cedis (GhC 41,532.00) were disbursed among six hundred and seventy five (675) beneficiaries

The second payment for the year was effected on 21st July for March-June 2014 payment. A total of eighty six thousand, three hundred and sixty four (GhC86,364.00) was disbursed among six hundred and seventy five (675) beneficiaries The third payment for the year was effected on 23<sup>rd</sup> September for July-August 2014 payment. A total of forty three thousand, three hundred and ninety five Ghana cedis, sixty pesewas (GHC 43,395.60) were disbursed among seven hundred and twenty one (721) beneficiaries.

The forth payment for the year was effected on 17<sup>th</sup> November for September- October 2014 payment. A total of forty five thousand, six hundred and ninety eight Ghana cedis, forty four pesewas (GHC45,698.44) were disbursed among seven hundred and sixty one (761) beneficiaries

The last payment for the year 2014 for the months of November- December 2014 has not yet been effected. Payment is likely to be effected in January 2015.

In total, the sum of two million, sixteen thousand, nine hundred and ninety Ghana Cedis, four pesewas (GHC 2, 16,990.04) was disbursed between March 2014 and November 2014 to cater for ten months i.e. January to October 2014.

#### 2.6.5.3.2 EXIT

Tuoyia Benedicta with ID No.30307030707014 from Konongo has reported to Social Welfare Department to voluntarily exit from the program because she has raised substantial amount for her petty trading and currently the sim card, the mobile phone and the ID card is with the Agency for a suitable replacement.

## 2.7 TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

### 2.7.1 Deepening Democracy/Decentralization

Strengthening and deepening the decentralization process in Ghana continue to remain a major policy focus in ensuring transparent and accountable governance. In furtherance to above, Asante Akim central Municipal Assembly is also spearheading the decentralization process by improving the sub-structures to promote inclusive governance in the municipality.

In the area of fiscal decentralization, funds have been allocated to the various departments under the new local government decentralized departments. The department budgets have been integrated in the form of composite budgeting.

The composite budget is a step in the transfer of all resources to the Assembly for effective and efficient service delivery. The policy would harmonize all funding sources for the various sectors of the local economy.

Ultimately, the composite budget approach is expected to enhance the decentralization system by improving local governance and accountability.

### 2.7.2 Security Related Issues

#### 2.7.2.1 Illegal Mining /*Galamsey* Operations

Over the years, the activities of the Illegal mining also known as *galamsey* possess a serious threat to the natural habitat of the municipality. These operations result in air and water pollution, land degradation and erosion among others. The Municipal Security Committee (MUSEC) has on several occasions organized a clamp down some of illegal miners.

#### 2.7.2.2 Road Safety

A Traffic Task Force has been formed which includes members of the other security agencies. They help to ensure traffic flow during festive seasons and market day

# CHAPTER THREE

## RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

### 3.1 RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE VARIOUS THEMATIC AREAS

#### 3.1.1 Ensuring and Sustaining Macro-Economic Stability

- Improve the Assembly's internally generated revenue to complement the effort of Central Government funding sources for development.
- Improve Assembly's expenditure management
- The involvement of the private sector in revenue mobilization.
- Improve internal financial management measures to minimize the leakages and waste.

#### 3.1.2 Enhanced Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector

- Support the private sectors in the municipality to sustain continuous production especially those in the informal sector of the local economy.
- Facilitate the development of employable skills among the youth by supporting the technical and vocational schools in the Municipality.

#### 3.1.3 Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Natural Resource Management

- Increase farmers access to credit facilities and technical support.
- Promote both traditional and non-traditional crops production and vegetable farming
- Organize training workshops for farmers on new technologies of farming

#### 3.1.4 Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development

- Support rural communities that are not connected to the national grid to acquire low tension poles and extend electricity to newly developed areas.
- Rehabilitation of old and existing deplorable roads and construct new roads to communities without good road access. This would also help make market centres easily accessible to farmers.
- Regular preparation and updating of settlement planning schemes
- Improve maintenance culture of the water and sanitation facilities and organize workshops and training programmes for the WATSAN committees.

#### 3.1.5 Human Development, Employment and Productivity

- Construct a multi-purpose ICT center to be of benefit to schools and the public.
- Provide descent accommodation for teachers and health workers
- Conduct periodic socio-economic survey on population and development.

- Organize Know Your Status campaign on HIV/AIDS throughout the Municipality
- There should be more efforts in malaria eradication.

### 3.1.6 Transparent and Accountable Governance

- Embarking on a capacity building programme to ensure the proper functioning of all the sub-structures and units of the Assembly
- Sensitize the people on the importance of the local government system and their roles to contributing to decentralized accountable governance
- Encourage the participation of citizens in community developmental issues
- Organize periodic seminars, workshops, job-training for the Assembly personnel
- Provide financial and logistical support for women participating in local government elections and increase the number of women among appointed assembly members
- Undertaking period public hearing forums to account to the people and also take constructive criticisms.

## **3.2 Conclusion**

The report has been able to identified problems and has made recommendations to help tackle these myriad of problems in the Municipality. It is hoped that these recommendations would be well considered and pursued to ensure that the living conditions of the people in the Municipality is ultimately improved.

The Assembly, will continue to laise with other stakeholders including decentralized departments, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and the Private Sector, to ensure effectiveness in the mobilization and utilization of resources in the provision basic social and economic infrastructure and services in the municipality, as relevant to achieving the set goals of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) in the Asante Akim Central Municipality