

EJISU JUABEN MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY (EJMA)



ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FOR 2015

FEBRUARY, 2016

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1 CHAPTER ONE; INTRODUCTION

The Annual progress Report (APR) is a review of the status of programmes /activities implemented in the Ejisu - Juaben municipality under the year review. These activities are set out in the District Medium Term Development Plan 2014-2017. This report is compiled from the assessment of the indicators adopted for monitoring and evaluation of activities captured in the 2014-2017 DMTDP which is a document containing all intended programme of activities the decentralized departments of the municipality.

1.1 Key M&E Objectives for the Year

- To assess the progress made by the Municipality on the achievement of its goals and objectives under the District Medium Term Development Plan(DMTDP) 2014-2017
- To identify implementation challenges which impedes the achievement of the Municipal goals and objectives under the DMTDP 2014-2017
- To use the lessons learnt as a guide for future planning.

1.1.1 Processes

Data was collected from the Decentralized Departments, other development parterres and other stakeholders in the Municipality. After the collation of data by the Municipal Planning and Coordinating Unit, a stakeholders' forum is organized to validate the data collected. Thereafter, the MPCU analyzed the data

1.1.2 Problems:

- Untimely provision of data by some of the Decentralized Departments and Agencies
- Difficulty in getting information on some of the indicators
- Low cooperation on the part of some of the stakeholders
- Poor- co-ordination of the activities of stakeholders

1.2 Update on 2015 fiscal year

The Assembly receives funds from two main sources; internal and external sources of funds. The internal source of funds is the Internally Generated Fund (IGF) which includes rate, land, fees and fines, licenses, rent, and investment. The external sources of funds are the Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP); Urban Transport Project (UTP); Urban Development Grant (UDG), District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) and the District Development Fund (DDF). Table 1.1 shows total revenue that accrued to the Municipal Assembly in 2015.

Table 1.1 Internally Generated Fund of EJMA from 2013-2015

REVENUE ITEM	2013 Budget	Actual As at 31st December 2013	2014 Budget	Actual As at 31st December, 2014	2015 Budget	Actual As at 31st December, 2015	% Performance (as at Dec 2015)
Rates	160,800.00	123,575.42	250,800.00	202,537.27	230,000.00	225,724.32	98.14
Fees	172,086.00	155,678.35	190,620.00	240,583.25	246,120.00	246,234.51	100.05
Fines, penalties & forfeits			36,150.00	98,677.30	111,000.00	124,356.41	112.03
Licenses	194,114.00	160,419.32	196,550.00	160,695.00	172,600.00	143,837.80	83.34
Land	243,000.00	188,986.50	255,000.00	473,354.65	415,820.00	417,827.64	100.48
Rent	65,000.00	137,989.00	209,400.00	152,856.00	226,000.00	217,432.00	96.21
Investment	10,000.00	2,928.00	200,000.00	140,400.00			
Miscellaneous	15,000.00	-	15,000.00	21,544.84	5,000.00	27,000.00	540
Total	860,000.00	769,576.59	1,124,520.00	1,350,249.76	1,406,540.00	1,402,412.68	99.71

Source: Budget Unit, EJMA, 2015

ITEM	Actual As at 31st December 2013	Est. Budget for the Year (2014)	2014 Actual	2014 Performance (Actual over Budgeted)	2015 Budget	2015 Actual	2015 Performance (Actual over Budgeted)
IGF	769,576.59	1,124,520.00	1,350,249.76	120.07	1,406,540.00	1,402,412.68	99.71
DACF	374,864.76	1,939,960.00	1,224,557.03	63.12	2,096,034.89	2,074,177.41	98.96
DDF	353,177.00	444,090.00	706,590.61	159.11	750,000.00	437,781.00	58.37
UDG	903,919.32	631,740.00	1,547,083.16	244.89	2,981,670.00	1,789,003.95	60.00
Urban Transport Project		150,000.00	196,269.63	130.85	150,000.00	15,747.09	10.50
Ghana Sch Feeding	847,870.60	1,200,000.00	1,001,839.00	83.49	1,200,000.00	456,512.50	38.04
GoG (Transfers to Dec. Dept.)	-	34,540.00	0	0.00	74,459.38	9,723.05	13.06
SIP	-	0	0	0.00	100,000.00	75,000.00	75.00
Other DACF	983,539.61	2,883,978.00	1,615,660.92	56.02	4,137,999.43	3,162,823.56	76.43
Total	3,249,408.27	8,408,828.00	7,642,250.11	90.88	12,896,703.70	9,423,181.24	73.07

Source: Budget Unit, EJMA, 2015

The total IGF recorded a performance of **99.7 percent** with fines and penalties recording the highest percentage of **112.03 percent** revenue heads (Rates, Lands & Royalties, Fees and license) recording an average of **121 percent** over budgeted revenue. Specifically, fees, and license performed about 80 percent over its estimated amount.

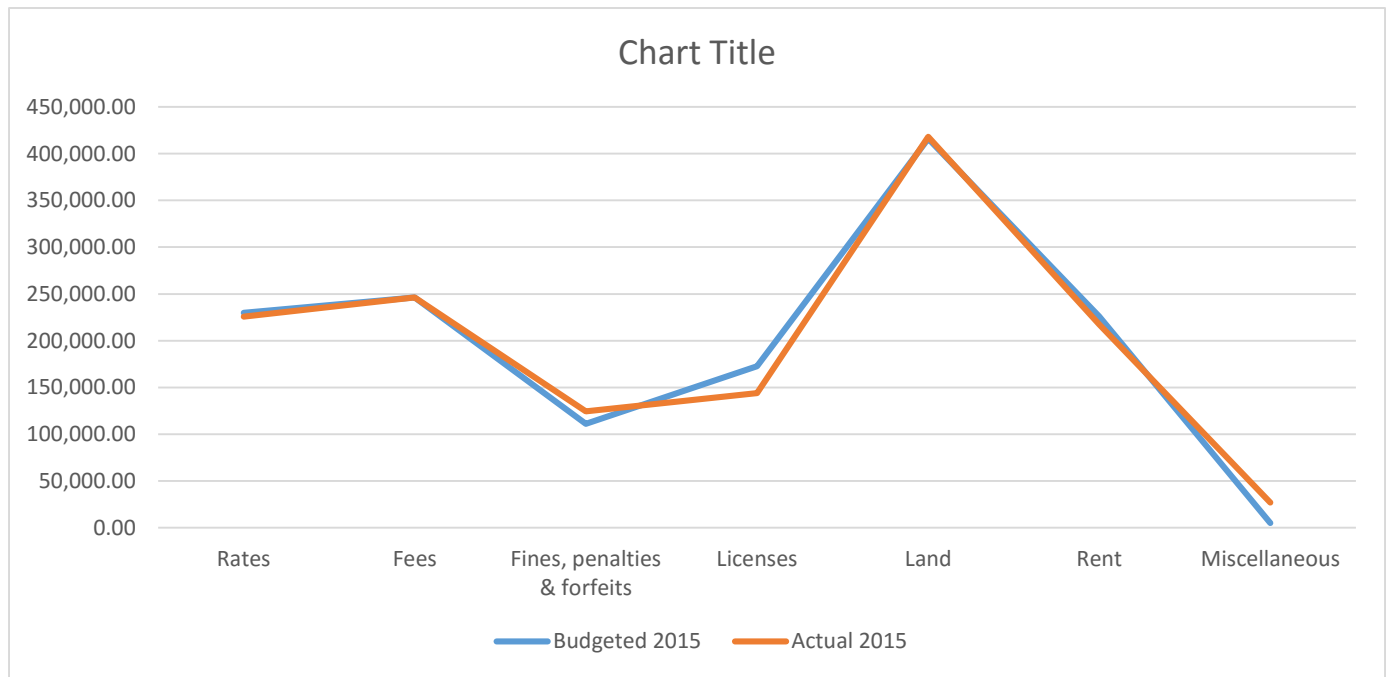
Comparatively, IGF collected in the 2015 shows an increase for the major revenue heads over the 2014. The Grader alone contributed about **97 percent** to the revenue accrued from rent.

The improvement in IGF collection for the year 2014 is attributed to the following strategies adopted by the Assembly;

1. Motivation and logistical support for effective revenue collection
2. Target setting, regular checking and auditing of books of collectors
3. Provision of vehicles, deployment of more temporal collectors including national service personnel
4. Revision of existing revenue data and establishment of a Revenue Database.
5. The hiring of Assembly’s grader.

Figure 2.1 shows the pictorial comparison between budgeted and Actual Revenue of the 2015 Fiscal year.

Figure 1.1 Trend of IGF Performance budgeted and Actual



Source: Development Planning Department, EJMA, 2015

1.3 Update on Disbursement from Funding Sources from 2014-2015

The internal and external sources of revenues for the year 2014 was utilised by the Assembly to implement programmes and projects to improve the living conditions of people in the municipality. Table 2.2 shows the utilization of revenue received by the Assembly from 2013-2014.

Table 1.3 Expenditure for the Year from 2013-2014

EXPENDITURE HEAD	Actual for 2014	Actual for the year, 2015	Expenditure Performance (2014 & 2015) for Actual
Personal emolument	1,830,605.04	937,194.45	51%
T&T expenses	200,606.10	210,934.91	105%
General expenses	67,544.00	109,681.31	162%
Maintenance/Repairs/renovation	30,175.65	107,704.00	357%
Other recurrent expenditure	507,047.47	327,427.79	65%
Capital expenditure (IGF)	107,692.03	341,695.00	317%
GRANT	2,456,910.65	4,205,702.19	171%
Total	5,452,633.88	6,240,339.65	114%

Source: Budget Office, EJMA, 2012

An amount ₪6,240,339.65 was spent by the Assembly to for the year 2014 with a variance of ₪1603161.79 from the budgeted ₪7843502.00.

Table 1.4 Major Achievement of the Assembly (January-December, 2014)

SECTOR	PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS	SEX OF BENEFICIARIES		IMPACT
		MALE	FEMALE	
EDUCATION	<p>- Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP): 9450 pupils (made up of 4931 boys and 9450 girls) covered under the programme.</p> <p>Currently, 29 primary and K.G schools have benefitted from the Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP)</p>	4931	9450	<p>-The GSFP and Capitation Grant increase Gross Enrolment Rate for KG from 121.9% in 2013 to 152.5% in the year 2014.</p> <p>-Gross Enrolment Rate has increased from 104.5% in 2012 to 141.2 in the in 2013 for primary schools.</p> <p>-Improved nutritional and health status of children.</p>
	<p>-Capitation Grant: Currently, 42,850pupils (comprising 25710 boys and 17,140 girls) are covered under the capitation grant.</p>	25710	17140	-Teaching and learning improved
	<p>-One Laptop Per Child Programme: 312 laptops distributed to thirteen schools in the municipality</p>	121	191	-Improved pupil's knowledge in ICT.
	<p>-Distribution of School Uniforms and Exercise Books:540 school uniforms have been distributed in schools in 2013</p>	285	255	-Improved teaching and learning in school

SECTOR	PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS	SEX OF BENEFICIARIES		IMPACT
		MALE	FEMALE	
	-33149 exercise books distributed in 2013	19,429	13720	
EMPLOYMENT GENERATION AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT	- Eight hundred and thirteen (813) people have benefited from the Ghana Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Agency (GYEEDA) comprising 259 males and 553 females.	259	553	-Job opportunities created -Skills development improved
	- One-hundred and fifty (250) people from various SME's participated in two workshops organize to equip entrepreneurs with new technologies and financial management	115	135	
	-50 graduates from the various vocational schools benefited from sowing machines, trowel, spade and cooking materials	-	50	
	- 150 women were supported in the Gender Responsive Skills and Community Development Project (GRSCDP) to equip them with professional trades	-	150	

SECTOR	PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS	SEX OF BENEFICIARIES		IMPACT
		MALE	FEMALE	
AGRICULTURE	<p>-One thousand one hundred and eleven (1,111) farmers made up of 449 females and 662 males were reached with improved technologies</p> <p>- six-hundred and forty (640) women benefited from farm equipment and input like seedlings, fertilizer in the Women in Agriculture Division (WAID)</p>	449	662	Capacity of farmers enhanced
ROADS	<p>-Reshaping of selected farm tracks in four communities in the Municipality (Onaah, Bankrogya, Yeboakrom and Asempaso)</p> <p>-63km of roads paved for the year 2014</p> <p>-Desilting of drains at Abenase, Ampabame, Serwaakura, Juaben, Ejisu-Fumesus Highways, Ejisu-Fumesua Highways, Asaman road, Onwe M/A School, Aprade, Metro FM, Akako-Jachie, Ekyem, Bonwire Kente Market, Juaben Zongo, Krapa Ahenfie, Krapa, Essieninpong, Krapa (No.1,2,3), Atia, Domeabra and Achiase.</p>	-	-	<i>-Improved Accessibility</i>
WATER	-Formation of WATSAN committee in twenty (20) communities in the municipality	15	5	-Management of water systems improved

SECTOR	PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS	SEX OF BENEFICIARIES		IMPACT
		MALE	FEMALE	
	-Construction of boreholes in 30 communities from 2015			<i>-Improve accessibility to potable water</i>
ENERGY	-Electrification projects in 10 communities in the Municipality			-Increased number of communities hooked to the natural grid
SECURITY	-Construction of Municipal Police Station at Ejisu			-Crimes reduced in the Municipality -To improve security
HEALTH	-Construction of 1 No. Eye, Nose and Throat Clinic at Ejisu Government Hospital, -Construction of 1 No. CHPS Compound at Amoamoachiase -Construction of children's' ward at Juaben Government Hospital			-To improve access to health facilities
	-5149 people) were educated on HIV/AIDS awareness creations, prevention and stigmatization	2,445	2704	-Awareness of HIV/AIDS created
	-Counseling and HIV Testing provided to 504 people (218 males and 286 females) in the Municipality by X-CHANGE DELTA	218	286	-Stigmatization reduced

SECTOR	PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS	SEX OF BENEFICIARIES		IMPACT
		MALE	FEMALE	
	-The Assembly with support from the UNFPA, have provided training to 30 midwives and community health nurses on family planning and Obstetric care. 16 CHNs were trained in Jadelle insertion and removal and 14 midwives nurses trained in IUD and Jadelle insertion and removal.	-	30	-Capacity of nurses enhanced
	-The Municipal Health Directorate embarked on sensitization exercise on family planning; 715 people have benefitted from the programme	315	400	Family Planning coverage increased by 30%
VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED	-96 peoples (comprising 54 females and 42 males) have benefitted from the Disability Fund	42	54	Improved living condition of PWDs in the Municipality
	-Three (3) needy girls have been sponsored to pursue training at Kwamo Community Development and Technical Institute (CDTI). under the Gender Responsive Skills and Community Development Project (GRSCDP)	-	3	

Source: MPCU, EJMA, 2013

Table 1.5: Annual Progress Register, 2015

No.	Project	Location	Contractor	Date Commenced	Expected Completion Date	Actual Completion Date	Contract Sum	Payment To Date	Source of Fund	Status %	Remarks
1.	Collect data on SMEs	Municipal-wide	-	02/02/2015	02/03/2015	02/03/2015	6,000.00	5,000.00	DACF	100	Completed
2.	Organize a -2-day sensitization workshop for SSEs on Assembly Bye-Laws and FFR	Municipal-wide	-	03/02/2015	03/02/2015	03/02/2015	3,000.00	3,000.00	IGF	100	Completed
3.	3. Train executives of SME Associations on financial management	Municipal-wide	-				82,344.00	81,458.07	IGF	100	Completed
4.	Organize a 1-day public-private sector forum	-	-				8,000.00	5,000.00	IGF	100	Completed
5.	Organize Quarterly Radio-talk Show on local tourism potentials	Ejisu Zonal Council	-				2,000.00	2,000.00	DACF	100	Completed
6.	Support cocoa spraying programme	Municipal-wide	-				5,000.00	5,000.00	DACF	100	Completed
7.	Carry out monitoring activities to farm sites	Municipal wide	-				3,000	3,000	IGF	100	Completed
8.	Vaccinate livestock and pet animals,	Municipal wide	-	03/02/2015	03/03/15	10/03/15	6,000	5,000	IGF	100	Completed

No.	Project	Location	Contractor	Date Commenced	Expected Completion Date	Actual Completion Date	Contract Sum	Payment To Date	Source of Fund	Status %	Remarks
	disease surveillance and vet.										
9.	Educate farmer-groups on new methods and technology	Selected	-	08/08/15	21/08/15	21/08/15	2,000	2,000	IGF	100	Completed
10.	Support Farmers's Day Celebration	Selected Towns	-				2,000	1,500	DACF	100	Completed
11.	Completion of 1 No. 16 seater W.C toilet	_	-	03/01/15	03/07/15	03/08/15	5,000	4,000	IGF	100	Completed
12.	Completion of Car Terminal	Municipal-wide	-	03/11/14	03/07/15	03/08/15	1,000.00	1,000.00	DACF	100	Completed
13.	Carryout routine Maintenance	Municipal-wide	-				6,000.00	6,000.00	DACF	80	On-going
14.	Update records of transport operators	Municipal-wide	-				4,000.00	4,000.00	DACF	100	Completed
15.	Hold quarterly review meetings with transport operators	Municipal-wide	-				5,000.00	3,000.00	IGF	100	Completed
16.	Carryout route and terminal survey	Municipal-wide	-				1,500.00	1,500.00	IGF	100	Completed

No.	Project	Location	Contractor	Date Commenced	Expected Completion Date	Actual Completion Date	Contract Sum	Payment To Date	Source of Fund	Status %	Remarks
17.	Construct 4No. Mechanized Boreholes in selected	Municipal-wide	Azong-tabá Co. Ltd				150,777.86	68,629.50	UDG	60	On-going
18.	Construct slaughter house with 10-seater W.C toilet, bio-gas facility, a holding pen and mechanised borehole	Municipal-wide	-				558,363.94	196,288.57	IGF	45	Completed
19.	Carry out fumigation exercise	Municipal wide	-				10,000.00	10,442.00	IGF	100	Completed
20.	Conduct environmental sanitation campaigns and clean-up exercise	Municipal-wide	-				10,000.00	10,000.00	IGF	100	Completed
21.	Organise quarterly Community durbar on environmental sanitation at 9 zonal Councils	Municipal-wide	-				2,000.00	2,000.00	IGF	100	Completed
22.	Supervise the activities of butchers and meat sellers	i.Adako-Jachie (2.5km), ii.Section of Fumesua-Kokobra-Ekyem(1.8km)					2,000,000.00	1,500,000.00	Ghana Road Fund	100	Completed

No.	Project	Location	Contractor	Date Commenced	Expected Completion Date	Actual Completion Date	Contract Sum	Payment To Date	Source of Fund	Status %	Remarks
		iii. Selected Farm tracts									
23.	Identify and register all sachet water producers	Ejisu-Bonwire Station	Delovey co. Ltd	09/03/2015	02/05/2015		355,813.32	155,638.32	UDG	35	On-going
24.	Finalize the preparation of draft Local Plan	Selected roads	-				1,650,446.00	1,650,446.00	Ghana Road Fund	100	Completed
25.	Implement the the 1st phase of Juaben Street Naming and Property Addressing system	Selected roads	-				1,591,997.00	1,580,000.00	Ghana Road Fund	100	Completed
26.	Conduct routine inspection and enforcement of building regulations	Onwe, Boankra	-				1,000.00	1,000.00	IGF	100	Completed
27.	Organise public fora on land use and development management in selected settlements	Municipal wide	-				2,000.00	2,000.00	IGF	100	Completed

No.	Project	Location	Contractor	Date Commenced	Expected Completion Date	Actual Completion Date	Contract Sum	Payment To Date	Source of Fund	Status %	Remarks
28.	Completion of 1No. 8-Unit classroom block	Boamadumase, Abankro, Asawase, Onwe, Timeabu, Onaa, Esaase, Odoyefe		04/04/2015	01/09/2015	01/09/2015	76,000.00	66,859.44	DDF	100	Completed
29.	Support 20 Needy but brilliant students (at 50% being females) under Municipal Scholarship Scheme	Nkyerepoaso , Krofrom, Asousanso, Gyidiem-Bonwire, Achinakrom, Bomfa		04/04/2015	01/09/2015	01/09/2015	39,703.00	39,703.00	DDF	100	Completed
30.	Construction of CHPS compound and furnishing with basic medical equipment	New Koforidua, Dumakwae	Gbonta.Ltd.	04/04/2015	01/09/2015	01/09/2015	36,500.00	25,560.50	DDF	80	Completed
31.	Construction of CHPS compound and furnishing with basic medical equipment	Bankroagya	Collins Agyei Ent.	04/04/2015	9/03/2015	08/09/2015	236,822.71	174,225.15	DDF	80	Completed
32.	Construction of X-Ray Unit	Ejisu	Jitwene Co .Ltd	9/03/2015	08/09/2015	08/12/15	200,000.00	200,000.00	UDG	100	Completed
33.	Support immunization and education on preventable/communicable diseases	Adumasa	Destex Enterprise	04/04/2015	22/09/15	22/10/2015	68,667.67	25,000.00	UDG	100	Completed

No.	Project	Location	Contractor	Date Commenced	Expected Completion Date	Actual Completion Date	Contract Sum	Payment To Date	Source of Fund	Status %	Remarks
34.	Support Roll Back Malaria Campaign & Polio eradication	EjisuZongo	Helping heart	04/04/2015	22/09/14	22/09/2015	67,476.97	39,234.00	UDG	100	Completed
35.	Support HIV/AIDS activities	Dumakwa	Destex Enterprise	04/04/2015	22/09/15	22/09/2015	69,633.35	3,900.00	UDG	100	Completed
36.	Update data on PWDs	Bomfa-Achiase	Destex Enterprise	04/10/2015	22/04/2015		85,950.70	45,950.70	DDF	60	On-going
37.	Sponsor 20 students with disabilities at various educational institutions	Municipal wide	-				5,000.00	4,000.00	IGF	100	Completed
38.	Provide start-up kits for 40 graduate apprentice with disabilities	Selected communities	-				10,000.00	10,000.00	DDF	100	Completed
39.	Monitor Assembly Projects	New Koforidua, Achiase, Apromase		03/08/14	03/12/14	18/12/14	125,000	120,000	DDF	100	Completed
40.	Renauvate Assembly Bungalows	Ejisu	-				10,000.00	10,000.00	DACF	100	Completed
41.	Purchase of stationary and printing	Municipal-wide	-				500.00	500.00	DACF	100	Completed
42.	Training and Serminar	-	-				10,000	10,000	DACF	100	Completed

No.	Project	Location	Contractor	Date Commenced	Expected Completion Date	Actual Completion Date	Contract Sum	Payment To Date	Source of Fund	Status %	Remarks
43.	Celebration of national days	Ejisu Government Hospital	Jitwene Co. Ltd	10/09/2013	10/03/2015	11/04/2015	76,609.53	76,609.53	UDG	100	Complete
44.	Operation and maintenance of Machines	Ejisu Government Hospital	Jitwene Co. Ltd	18/04/2015	22/10/2015	04/12/2015	84,762.30	84,762.30	UDG	100	Completed
45.	Organise 2no. Town Hall Meetings	Juaben Government Hospital	DestexEnt	18/04/2015	22/10/2015	04/01/2015	97,831.07	97,831.07	UDG	100	Completed
46.	Update revenue database	Juaben Government Hospital	Jonafku Co. Ltd	18/04/2015	22/10/2015	04/12/2015	76,313.15	76,313.15	UDG	100	Completed
47.	Organise quarterly review meetings with revenue collectors, revenue Officers and revenue Task Force on the performance of IGF	Municipal wide	-				2,000.00	2,000.00	DACF	100	Completed
48.	Payment of compensation to non-mechanized workers	Municipal wide	-				16,000.00	16,000.00	GoG	100	Completed
49.	Construct 3-storey 6No. 1 bedroom police quarters	Municipal wide	-				5,000.00	5,000.00	UNFPA	100	Completed
50.	Organise anti-bushfire campaign	Municipal wide	-				1,000.00	1,000.00	IGF	100	Completed

No.	Project	Location	Contractor	Date Commenced	Expected Completion Date	Actual Completion Date	Contract Sum	Payment To Date	Source of Fund	Status %	Remarks
51.	Form disaster prevention clubs in 2nd cycle institutions	Municipal wide	-				15,000.00	15,000.00	DACF	100	completed
52.	Carryout tree planting along river banks	Municipal wide	-				10,000.00	10,000.00	DACF	100	Completed
53.	Provide start-up kits for 10 graduate apprentices with disabilities (at least 50% being female)	Municipal wide	-				10,000.00	10,000.00	DACF	100	Completed
54.	Organise Mid and end-year review meetings	Municipal wide	-				10,000.00	10,000.00	DACF	100	Completed
55.	Monitor the implementation of projects and programmes	Municipal wide	-				10,000.00	10,000.00	DACF	100	Completed
56.	Build the capacity of Assembly's staff in report writing and ICT	Municipal wide	Helping Heart Company Ltd	04/04/2015	11/04/2015	11/04/2015	20,000.00	20,000.00	DDF	100	Completed
57.	Maintenance of Office Vehicles	-	-				50,000.00	50,000.00	IGF	100	Completed

2 CHAPTER TWO; UPDATE ON POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNISATION AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

During the year under review a number of training programmes were outlined for implementation with the view of improving agriculture productivity and food security in the Municipality.

2.1 Market Survey

The Department of Agric carried out 51 weekly market data collections for monitoring of food situation in the Municipality and reports produced were sent to the Regional Coordinating Council for onward submission to Accra. The reports revealed that supply of the various food stuffs to the market centres was adequate however; their prices were moderately high.

2.2 Field Survey (Ghana Agricultural Production Survey) (GAPS)

Activities carried out and completed included:

- Listing of holders in 40 enumeration areas in the municipality
- Administration of Form 2, Household and Holding Enquiry to 200 farmers to know the general characteristics of the household and holdings of farmers, which is the second step in estimating production of the various food crops in the field to ascertain food security situation in the municipality.
- Field area measurement of 200 selected farmers' fields.
- Establishment of 48 yield plots for yield study
- Yield study on 5 major crops, cassava, cocoyam, maize, plantain and rice in the municipality.

2.3 Extension Services Delivery

2.3.1 Field Visits

A total of 1911 farm visits were made during the period by the Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs) at the various operational areas within the municipality to assist farmers find solutions to farming related challenges.

A total of 9,064 farmers made up of 4088 females and 4976 males were serviced during the period under review. 5,646 farmers made up of 1,980 females and 3,666 males were reached with

improved technologies and 3365 of them; 1478 females and 1887 males were found to be adopting the improved technologies.

379 females and 632 males, giving a total of 1,011 farmers were also practicing improved pest management without undue application of agro-chemicals.

2.4 HIV/AIDS and Malaria

51 Anti-HIV/AIDS and Malaria campaign meetings were held by the AEA's to educate the farmers on the negative effects of the diseases on agriculture and the need to strictly observe preventive measures. 1360 farmers, 671 females and 689 males were educated during the quarter under review.

2.5 Crops Services

2.5.1 West Africa Agricultural Productivity Project (WAPP)

This is a project from the extension directorate Accra, for the transfer of technologies to the farmers through setting up of demonstrations. A number of 4 demonstrations were set up during the period under review at 4 different locations within the municipality. Direct beneficiaries were 17; 9 males and 8 females who were engaged in the management of the project.

Other beneficiaries were 38; 23 males and 15 females who attended field days at the sites to learn the new technologies being applied at the sites

2.5.2 Plant Clinic

It is a concept where trained AEA's move from community to community to mount a clinic in a day and the farmers bring their diseased plants and problems for diagnosis, prescription of chemicals for the diseases and solve other agricultural related problems of the farmers.

35 clinical sessions were organized at Boamadumasi, and Kwaso and a total of 227 farmers were in attendance and 149 queries-detail diagnosis and prescriptions were given to the farmers' problems.

2.6 Non Traditional Farming

A number of 28 farmers made of 10 females and 18 males were trained on beekeeping and have acquired beehives for the production of honey and bee products at Achiase. This was done by MOFA in collaboration with Rural Enterprise Project (REP).

Topics treated include:

- Baiting of hives
- Maintenance of hives
- Harvesting
- Processing of honey
- Bush fire prevention and protection of lives.

2.7 Other Crops Related Issues

Under other crop related issues, 23 farmers made up of 20 males and 3 females were also trained on crop budgeting and crop calendar preparation at Akronwe.

2.8 Block Farm

The introduction of block farm concept in 2011 and 2012 had increased farmers awareness of the use of fertilizers and other agro-chemicals. Hence rice farmers (beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries) have increased their farm sizes and yields have also increased from 4.5Mt/Ha to 5 Mt/Ha during the year under review.

2.9 Monitoring

The Municipal Director and the supervisors of the four zones- Ejisu, Juaben, Onwe-Kwaso and Achiase regularly visited their areas to provide backstopping to the Agricultural Extension Agents and the farmers in general.

2.10 Veterinary Service

There were two stray dog bite cases involving two humans and the Ejisu Government Hospital treated them with Human Anti Rabies Vaccine.

Table 2.1 Deworming of Livestock

District	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Dogs	Cats	Pigs	Rabbits	Poultry
Ejisu	1586	3688	2641	1093	210	6566	3463	342,000

Table 2.2 Immunization of Livestock and Poultry

Poultry			Rabies	
N/Castle	FPox	Gum	Dogs	Cats
173,000	42,000	32,000	876	110

Table 2.3 Dipping/Spraying/Bathing/Washing

Poultry	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Dogs	Pigs
420,175	3528	4890	2300	1039	9964

Table 2.4 Local Movement

Pigs	Goats	cattle	Sheep
1291	235	49	105

Table 2.5 Clinical Cases

Diagnosis	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Dogs	Cats	Rabbit	Poultry	Treatment
Diarrhoea	0	1141	894	2026	89	-	-	-	Antibiotic, Dewormer, Vitamin.
Emaciation	167	538	681	847	113	4	195	-	Antibiotic, Vitamin.
Abscess	29	13	12	10	3	-	-	-	Antibiotic, Dewormer, Vitamin.
Coughing	54	214	124	495	119	10	-	-	Antibi, Vit, Dewormer
Paralysis	-	5	1	14	8	-	-	-	Calcium, antibi, vit
Anaemia	15	14	2	966	73	-	-	-	Iron, Dextra. Vitamin.
Ascites	-	-	-	2	8	-	-	-	Siphoning thefluid, anti, vit, laxis
Vomiting	1	-	-	211	129	3	-	-	Promethazine, Antibiotic, Vitamin.
AlopeciaQ	18	200	160	586	50	-	598	-	Ivomec, Antibiotic, Vitamin.
Lice Tick & Fleas	1319	811	578	-	186	4	264	164,900	Ivomec, Acaricide, Antibiotic, Vitamin / Anti stress.
Wound	47	82	38	32	7	1	-	-	Antibiotic + Vitamin.

Diagnosis	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Dogs	Cats	Rabbit	Poultry	Treatment
Foot rot	50	31	42	-	-	-	-	-	Antibiotic, Vitamin, disinfectant, dewormer
Bottled jaw	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	Dewormer, deva antibiotic, Vitamin,
Rough fur	-	526	71	-	-	-	-	-	Antibiotic, Dewormer, Vitamin
Haematoma	-	-	-	4	9	-	-	-	Antibiotic, Vitamin, disinfectant, dewormer
Retained Placenta	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Drip, antibiotic, vitamin
Mastitis	23	5	10	15	-	-	-	-	Antibiotic, vitamin
Total	1723	3581	2613	5214	794	22	1057	164,900	

3 CHAPTER THREE; HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

Education

3.1 School Infrastructure and Basic Facilities.

The municipality has seen little growth in public educational institutions in recent years. Primary and junior high schools increased by 2 at both levels. 2 additional KGs were established last year bringing the number from 93 in 2013 to 95. In the public sector, there are currently 95 KGs, 96 primary schools and 77 junior high schools. Table 3.1: Shows number of schools by level and status, Ejisu-Juaben Municipal, 2015

Table 3.1 Trend of Schools in Ejisu Municipality

Educational Facility	Years									
	2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013		2013/2015		2015/2015	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
Kindergarten	86	52	89	54	92	71	93	71	95	71
Primary	94	52	93	54	98	71	94	71	96	71
JHS	61	25	68	33	72	33	75	35	77	38
SHS	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1
TVET (Tech/Voc)	2	1	2	-	2	1	2	1	2	-
Tertiary	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1

Source: Planning and Statistics Department, GES, Ejisu-Juaben Municipality, 2015.

Table 3.2: Summary of Enrolment and Teacher Population in Public Schools- 2015/2015

SCHOOL LEVEL	NO	ENROLMENT			TEACHER POPULATION					
					TEACHERS			TRAINED	UNTRAINED	TOTAL
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
KG	95	4319	4104	8423	13	298	311	253	58	311
PRIM	96	12241	11803	24044	351	453	804	757	47	804
JHS	77	5628	5383	11011	378	349	727	673	54	727
SHS	5	5663	3739	9402	306	130	436	383	53	436
TECH	2	351	116	467	29	10	39	7	32	39
TOTAL	275	28202	25145	53347	1077	1240	2317	2073	244	2317

Source: Planning and Statistics Department, GES, Ejisu-Juaben Municipality, 2015.

Table 3.3: Percentage of trained teachers in public schools, 2010-2015

School Level	2010	2011	2012	2013	2015
KG	60%	72.2	83.5%	79.6	82.7%
Prim	83.10%	86.30%	94.2%	92.3	93.3%
JHS	83.1	92.3	94.7%	91.2	92.2%
SHS	74	91.6	91.4%	93.2	93.5%

Source: Planning and Statistics Department, GES, Ejisu-Juaben Municipality, 2015.

3.2 School Infrastructure and Facilities

This report takes into account three basic facilities that are key to protecting the welfare of pupils/student in educational institutions and creating a conducive learning environment – potable water, toilets and electricity. As depicted in the table below, 24% of primary schools lack portable water and 28% are without toilet facilities. At the JHS level, 31% of schools lack potable water while 26% have no toilet facilities. The absence of these facilities could hinder academic progress and girl-child education and further pose sanitation problems in schools.

Table 3.4: Percentage of Schools with Basic Facilities, 2015.

Primary Level

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2015 target	2015 actual
Water	63	71	72	74.0	77.4	76
Toilet	62	63	66	71.7	74.9	72
Electricity	36	39	48	51.4	54.4	52

Source: Planning and Statistics Department, GES, Ejisu-Juaben Municipality, 2015.

JHS Level

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2015
Water	66	67	61	66	69
Toilet	77	70	71	73	74
Electricity	40	51	59	72	73.2
% of schools with computer teaching lab	1	2	3	4	4

Source: Planning and Statistics Department, GES, Ejisu-Juaben Municipality, 2015.

The absence of electricity in 48% of primary schools and in 26.8% of Junior high schools is a major challenge. This situation does not auger well for teaching and learning in a computer literacy age when power supply is prerequisite for ICT-based education.

3.3 Policy Interventions, Programmes and Projects

3.3.1 UNFPA Funded Activities

In response to the growing thread of teenage pregnancy, a project was undertaken in 2015 to provide sexuality education for in-school youth in the area of Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health. In all, 45 pupils comprising 20 boys and 25 females from assorted schools of the

municipality where trained as Peer Educators. The rationale was to use these Peer Educators as a medium to reach out to the thousands of teenagers in basic schools. Over 1,450 pupils are expected to benefit from the training. In future, this would expand to several other thousands and subsequently curtail the menace of teenage pregnancy and other issues related To Adolescent Reproductive Health.

3.3.2 Capitation Grant

The Capitation Grant was introduced in 2003 as a national school enrolment boosting and sustainability programme. Under the initiative, each pupil currently receives GH¢ 4.50 through school heads for quality educational administration.

The latest amount received is GH¢121,959 which constitutes the first and second tranches of the 2013/2015 academic year. Apart from delays in disbursement, the key problems with the Capitation Grant initiative are associated with challenges in monitoring the performance of the programme due to limited logistics and limited record keeping practices by school heads. Delays in disbursement also hamper school administrative efforts in providing teaching-learning materials and subsequently academic performance. One significant impact of the capitation grant has been an improved teaching and learning environment, a more efficient school administration and increased enrolment in basic schools. Gross Enrolment Rates for KG and primary which currently stand at 129.1% and 135.3% respectively have been on the ascendency since 2004.

3.3.3 School Feeding Programme

This was another enrolment enhancing and retention programme launched in 2005. Under the programme, pupils in schools considered to be less endowed or disadvantaged by a plurality of factors are given at least one meal a day.

Table 3.5: Enrolment of School-Feeding Beneficiary Schools – 2015/2015 Academic Year.

NO	NAME OF SCHOOL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
1	Amoam-Achiase M/A Prim & KG	287	273	560
2	Onwe M/A 2 Prim & KG	207	170	377
3	Krapa M/A Prim & KG	355	248	603
4	Adarko-Jachie M/A Prim & KG	302	348	650
5	Boamadumase M/A Prim & KG/Yeboakrom M/A Prim & KG	356	335	691
6	Nobewam M/A Prim & KG	274	288	562
7	Essienimpong M/A Prim. & KG	200	184	384
8	PeminasePresby Prim & KG	205	201	406
9	Juaben Islamic/Dumakwai M/A Prim & KG	288	309	597
10	Ejisu Islamic/Timeabu/Korase Prim. & KG	317	308	625
11	Manhyia M/A Primary/KG	131	123	254
12	Adadientem/Ampabame M/A Primary/KG	231	215	446
13	Kwamo M/A Primary/KG	171	165	336
14	Odoyefe/Krofrom/Kokodie M/A Primary/KG	257	240	497
15	Bomfa/Abankuro M/A Primary/KG	280	261	541
16	Kyerekrom M/A Primary/KG	204	163	367
17	Kwaso M/A Primary/KG	206	184	390
18	Asotwe M/A Primary/KG	186	176	362
19	Fumesua M/A Primary/KG	277	129	406
20	Asaman/ Baworo M/A Primary/KG	197	199	396
21	Sarpe R/C Primary/KG	124	134	258
22	Deduako Methodist Primary/KG	117	124	241
23	Kwaso Presby Primary/KG	265	263	528
24	Achinakrom Methodist Primary/KG	205	223	428
25	Achinakrom MA Primary/KG	168	158	326
TOTAL		5810	5421	11,231

Source: Planning and Statistics Department, GES, Ejisu-Juaben Municipality, 2015.

As at December 2015, **9450** pupils from 25 kindergartens and primary schools, most of them deprived, were benefiting from the programme as compared to **9,309** in 2013. This coverage is a significant improvement upon the 2006/07 level when 449 pupils benefited from the initiative. The trend analysis is as follows.

Table 3.5 Beneficiaries of School Feeding Program 2006-2015

	2006	2011	2012	2013	2015
Schools	3	14	14	28	28
Pupils	1127	5576	5556	9309	9450

Source: Planning and Statistics Department, GES, Ejisu-Juaben Municipality, 2015.

Since the inception of the programme in 2006, the number of pupils in beneficiary schools has increased by 67.5%, underscoring the significant impact of the programme on school enrolment. This has far reaching implications and calls for expansion in classroom infrastructure and deployment of more trained teacher.

3.4 School Uniform Programme/ Exercise Books/ One Laptop per Child Programme

During the fourth quarter, a total of 15,094 free exercise books and 7,636 textbooks were distributed to pupils in primary schools in addition to last quarter's 33,149 free exercise books. Apart from relieving parent's financial burden, these interventions are expected to improve the quality of basic education, increasing pupils' competitiveness at the international level.

3.5 Status of Key Indicators

2.5.1 Increasing access to Education and Training at all Levels with Emphasis on Gender Equity.

The following indicators were considered in measuring progress in access to quality education and training at the basic and secondary school levels.

- Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)
- Net Enrolment Rate (NER)
- Completion Rates

Basic Education

(a)Gross Enrollment Rate (GER)

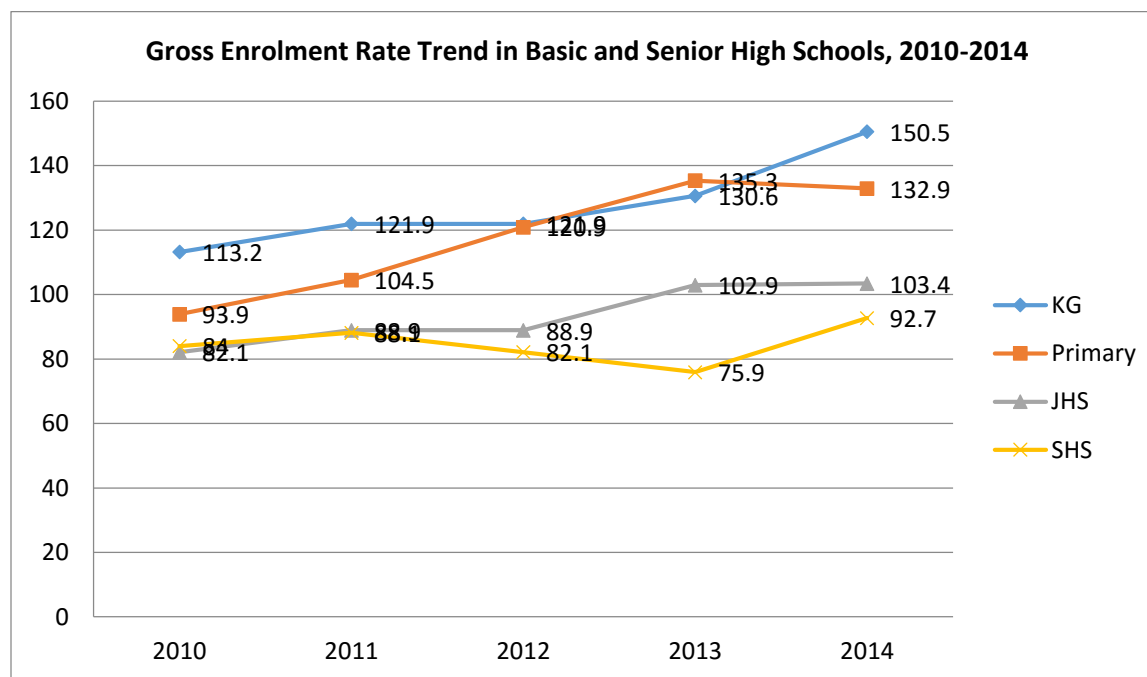
Set for both basic and secondary school levels, this indicator measures the ratio of pupils/students irrespective of age at a given level of education to the number of people in the desirable age cohort. The GER targets and status for the districts at the kindergarten, primary, Junior High school and Senior High Schools levels are presented in table 1.1 below.

Table 3.6: Gross Enrolment Rate Trend in Basic and Senior High Schools, 2010-2015

School level	2010	2011	2012	2013	2015
KG	113.2	121.9	121.9%	130.6%	150.5
Primary	93.9	104.5	120.9%	135.3%	132.9
JHS	82.1	88.9	88.9%	102.9	103.4
SHS	84	88.1	82.1%	75.9	92.7%

Source: Planning and Statistics Department, GES, Ejisu-Juaben Municipality, 2015.

Figure 3.1 Gross Enrolment Rate Trend in Basic and Senior High Schools



The GER at all levels of basic school education has been on the ascendency since 2010. This is a reflection of impacts of policies such as the school feeding and the capitation grant which have created access to basic education. An increasing GER beyond 100% is also an indication of late or over aged enrolment at the basic school level and could be a cause for concern from donors and other stake holders. The need for launching early childhood enrolment interventions is therefore paramount.

At the Senior High School level Gross Enrolment Ratio has been performing within the normal range, reducing in 2013 possibly due to a reduction of students admitted from outside the district.

(b) Net Enrolment Rate (NER)

Net Enrolment Rate indicates the number of pupils/students in the appropriate age group who should be at a given level of education by standard as a proportion of the current total population in that age group. The NER is therefore age specific and points out the number of pupils/students who are pursuing education at a particular level at the right age specified by national standards. Currently, 72.6%, 98.2% and 63.5% of pupils who should be in KG, Primary and JHS respectively are in school. 36.5% of pupils of JHS School going aged are not in public school. This could be attributed to low transition from primary schools due to dropout or the increasing patronage of private schools by pupils from public primary schools.

Table 3.7: Net Enrolment Rate in Basic Schools

School Level	2010	2011	2012	2013	2015
KG	59.8	65.6	65.6%	97.8	72.6%
Primary	72.2	75.3	75.3%	99.0%	98.2%
JHS	51	55	51.9%	64.9	63.5%

Source: Planning and Statistics Department, GES, Ejisu-Juaben Municipality, 2015.

a) Gender Parity Index (GPI) in Basic and Senior High Schools

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. The gender parity indices of the basic level of education in the Municipality still indicate a higher number of boys than girls, though marginally. The first quarter of 2015 saw Gender Parity Ratio at the KG level and JHS levels increase by slight margins. This is not only due to increasing female demographics in basic schools but also indicative of the impacts being made by girl-child enrolment boosting drives. At the primary school and Senior High School levels however, the GPI fell, more significantly at the SHS level. The movement of pupils from public schools to private schools is one of the reasons accounting for the reduction in GPI at the primary level apart from reluctance to send the girl-child to school especially in rural areas. Several reasons such as female drop out and patronage of schools outside the municipality account for the decrease in GPI at the SHS level. The following table depicts the GPI status of the Ejisu Juaben Municipality.

Table 3.8: Trend in Gender Parity Index (GPI), 2010-2015

<i>School Level</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2015</i>
KG	0.98	0.98	0.98	1.01	0.92
Primary	0.97	0.96	0.97	96	0.98
JHS	0.89	93.8	0.92	0.97	0.92
SHS	0.85	0.86	0.91	0.91	0.89

Source: Planning and Statistics Department, GES, Ejisu-Juaben Municipality, 2015.

3.6 Improve Quality of Education and Enhance delivery of educational services

Improving the quality of teaching and learning is a key educational objective under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA). This section is devoted to gauging the progress made in this area using the following indicators.

3.6.1 BECE Pass Rates

Performance in the 2015 Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) of the municipality improved significantly over that of 2013. In all **3,342 pupils comprising** 1771 (53%) **males and** 1571 (47%) **females sat for the examination** out of the **3,369** registered. By WEAC standards, 2,932 of the candidates passed, scoring between aggregate 6 and 40, and qualified to enter higher institutions. This represents **87.73% compared with** 56.99% in 2013. Pass rates by gender stood at 52.7% and 47.3% for males and females respectively.

Table 3.9 BECE Pass Rate by Gender, 2014

	Candidates	Number qualified	% Qualified
Male	1771	1546	87.5%
Female	1571	1385	87.2%)
Total	3342	2932	87.7%

Source: Planning and Statistics Department, GES, Ejisu-Juaben Municipality, 2015.

Table 3.10 Trend in BECE pass rates, 2010-2014

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 target	2014 actual
Male	64	62.1	71	61.0%	74.7%	87.5
Female	59.2	58	67	52.9%	69.9%	87.2
Total	61.6	60.5	69	57%	72.3%	87.7

Source: Planning and Statistics Department, GES, Ejisu-Juaben Municipality, 2015.

6 candidates of whom 5 were males scored aggregate six (6) while 138 candidates comprising 65 males and a significant 73 females scored between aggregate 7 and 15.

3.6.2 West African Senior Secondary Certificate Examination (WASSCE) Pass Rate by Gender.

There was a marginal improvement over the 2013 WASSCE result. Of the 2573 candidates presented in 2014, 1348 were males. Out of the total 1754 candidates passed representing 68.2 % compared to the 2013 pass rate of 68%. The following table is a summary of the 2014 WASSCE results by gender.

3.6.3 Percentage of Trained Teachers

The proportion of teachers with professional qualification is an essential indicator of quality education and training. At the KG level, the percentage of trained teachers reduced marginally from 82.7% in 2014 to 81.3% in 2015 following last year’s reduction in teacher employment. There was a marginal increase in the proportion of trained teachers at both primary and JHS levels. The least percentage of trained teachers was recorded at the KG level which is currently standing at 81.3%.

Table 3.11: Percentage of Trained Teachers, 2010-2014

School Level	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
KG	60	72.2	83.5%	79.6	82.7%
Prim	83.10%	86.30%	94.2%	92.3	93.3%
JHS	83.1	92.3	94.7%	91.2	92.2%
SHS	74	91.6	91.4%	93.2	93.5%

Source: *Planning and Statistics Department, GES, Ejisu-Juaben Municipality, 2015*

3.6.4 Pupil Trained Teacher Ratio (PTTR)

Nationally, the target for both PTR and PTTR at the KG, JHS and SHS levels is 25:1 while that of primary is 35:1. Locally, the PTTR for KG, Primary and JHS levels stand at 33:1, 32:1, and 16:1 respectively. This suggests that more trained teachers are required at the KG to meet the national PTTR standard of 25:1. With quality of teaching threatened by the shortage of trained teachers at the KG, performance could worsen at the lower primary level. Increase in KG population without

corresponding increased recruitment of trained teachers in recent years largely accounts for the shortage. The following table depicts the current situation of PTTR in the municipality.

Table 3.12: Pupil/Trained Teacher Ratio (PTTR), 2011- 2014

School level	2011	2012	2013	2014
KG	46	41.8	38	36
Prim	29	32.6	32	31.8
JHS	15	16.2	15	16
SHS	35	26	28	25

Source: Planning and Statistics Department, GES, Ejisu-Juaben Municipality, 2015.

HEALTH

2.2 REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH, MATERNAL, NEWBORN, CHILD HEALTH SERVICES

2.2.1 Antenatal Care

Focused Antenatal Care (FANC) is run in Ejisu & Juaben Government hospital and Kwaso Health centre. The rest of the health facilities are trying to run the FANC since all the Midwives have been trained, the problem is with space. It is hoped that gradually the problem of space would be solved. Couples forum is organized quarterly in Ejisu hospital to have deliberations on pregnancy and child birth with pregnant women and their partners so their partners would give them the support they need. A separate clinic days were set for teenage pregnant women; this is to prevent embarrassment and intimidation caused by the older pregnant women which was causing low attendance by the teenagers. This also gave the opportunity of their education about their future carriers after delivery.

Durbars were organised in some communities to educate people on teenage pregnancy, unsafe abortion and its consequences and Family Planning. Some of the communities were Essienimpong, Achina, Edwenase and Manhyia. These programs were sponsored by UNFPA through the municipal Assembly. One Queen Mother was sponsored by CEDEP to organise same

education with organised groups like JHS students, taxi drivers, beauticians and auto mechanics. It is hoped that the education will change their attitude to prevent unsafe abortion. Emphasis was also given on the availability of Comprehensive Abortion Care services in Ejisu and Juaben Hospitals.

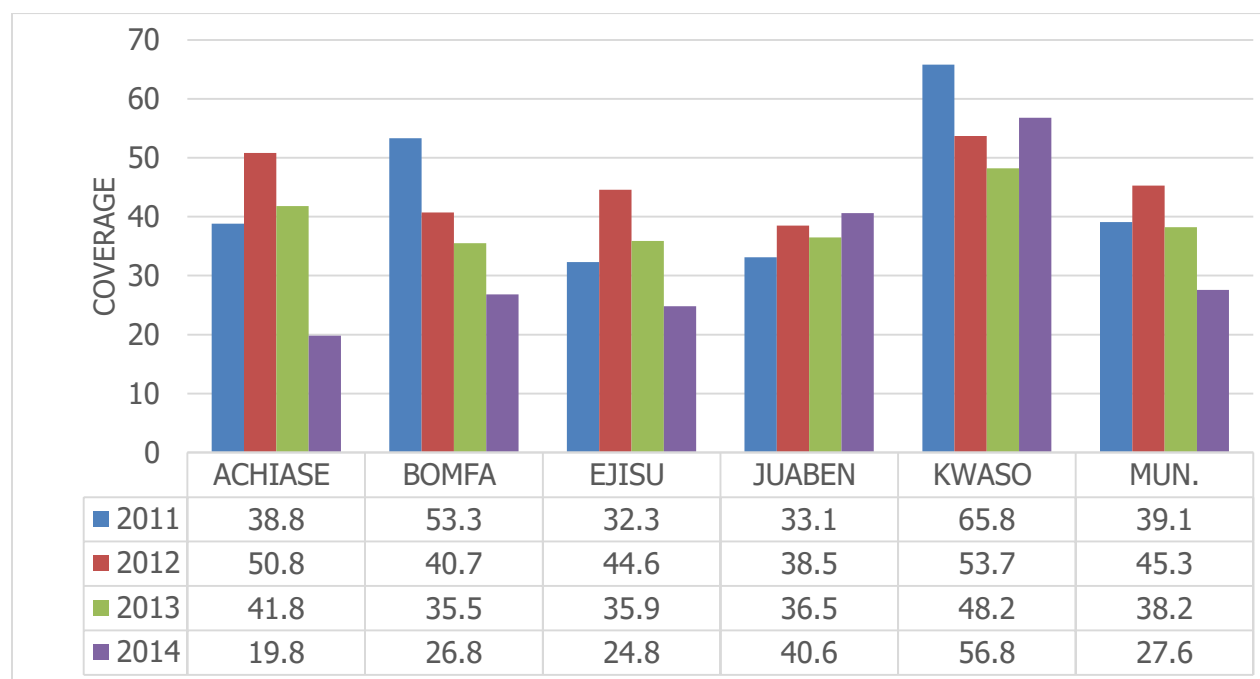
Total ANC registrants was 7163 with a coverage of 111.9%. Women making 4th visits were 4858 representing 67%

Pregnant women who had TT2 + was 5332 with a coverage of 83%. Teen pregnancy was 884 which was representing 12.3% of total registrants seen in the municipal. IPT 3 was 2052 and a coverage of 27.6%. For IPT 4 & 5, the figures were very minimal i.e 181 and 42 respectively, this is because the 4th and 5th IPT was introduced later in the year. It is hoped that coverage for 2015 would be high.

Intermittent preventive Treatment (IPT) of malaria in pregnancy

The number of clients receiving IPT for the past four years showed an increase for IPT1, IPT2 and IPT3 for the previous years but declined in 2014. This could be attributed to poor data documentation by midwives. However education for women to report early at the health facility when pregnant needs to be pursued in order to ensure that the expected number of IPT doses is received before delivery. See figure 5.0 for the five year trend.

FIGURE 5.0 IPT 3+ COVERAGE



Kwaso/Onwe sub Municipal has consistently (2011-2014) recorded high coverage for IPT3. The rest of the sub municipalities would have to learn from their best practices.

2.2.2 Deliveries

Skilled deliveries were conducted in almost all the facilities in the Municipal. Total Deliveries was 5631, coverage was 117%

TABLE 3.4: SKILLED DELIVERY

INDICATOR	2011	2012	2013	2014
% Skilled Delivery	81	88	112	117
# Still Births (Fresh)	12	33	24	27
# Still Births (Macerated)	85	70	74	63
Total No. Of Still Births	97	103	98	90

TABLE 3.5 CAESAREAN SECTION RATE

INDICATOR	2011		2012		2013		2014	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Caesarean Rate	445	9.3	533	11.3	616	12	805	14.3

The Caesarean section rate is within the acceptable rates

2.2.3 Maternal Death

Three (3) maternal deaths were recorded during the period under review. All the deaths were audited. Eclampsia, Sepsis and haemorrhage were the causes of death. It is hoped that the commitment of staff to ensure that pregnant women deliver safely and remain alive after delivery would be sustained through regular training of staff and community involvement in maternal health programmes. Table 3.6 below shows the trend for the past four years.

TABLE 3.6: MATERNAL DEATH

INDICATOR	2012	2013	2014
Maternal Mortality Ratio /100,000	39	57	49

2.2.4 Postnatal

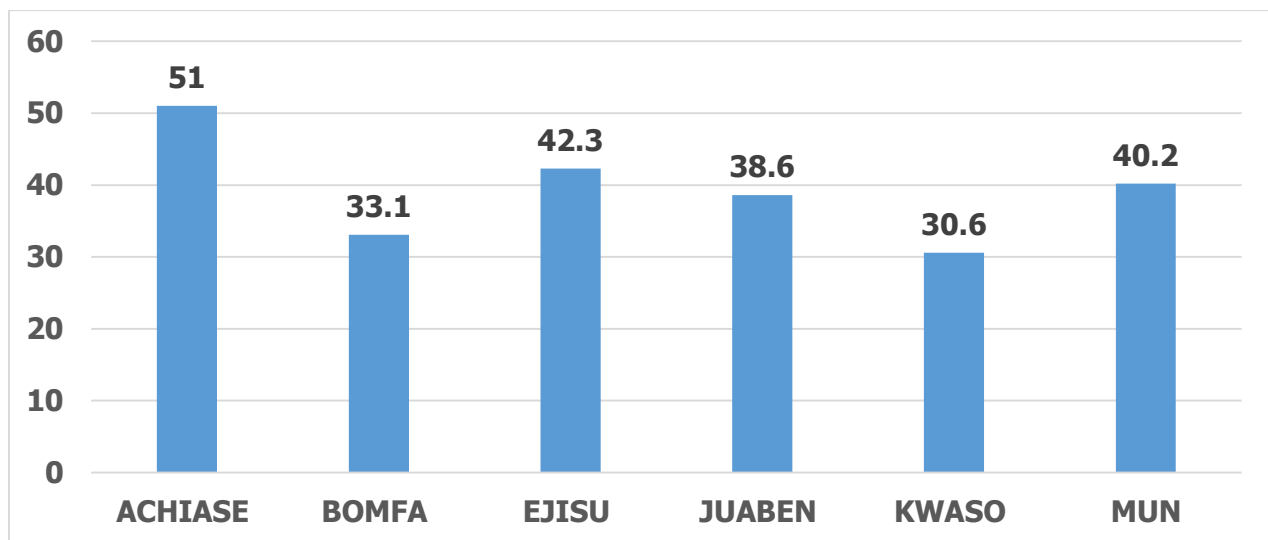
Postnatal services are rendered to mothers and babies from the 24 hours of delivery up to six weeks. Mothers and babies were examined from head to toe and any abnormality detected were treated or referred. Health education on nutrition, breast feeding, personal hygiene and family planning is given to promote maternal and infant health.

The postnatal coverage sharply increased from 68.3% in 2013 to 90.1% in 2014. The increase was attributed to proper PNC documentation and the policy adherence of starting PNC as soon as mothers are discharged. Table 3.7 gives the details.

2.2.5 Family Planning (FP)

Routine Family Planning education is on-going in churches, child welfare clinics and Antenatal clinics. There was support from Marie Stopes and Engender Health in organizing special FP campaign in the Municipality. The Municipality recorded 40% which is higher than the previous year. It is hoped that the donors will support the Municipality to continue with the campaign programme in the ensuing year too so as to maintain and improve the coverage

FIGURE 6.0 FAMILY PLANNING COVERAGE BY SUB-MUNICIPALS 2014



Capacity Building In Maternal & Child Health

The goal of safe motherhood programme is to improve women's health in general so as to reduce maternal and infant morbidity and mortality. A series of in-service training sessions were therefore held for midwives in order to improve the quality of maternal health care. A workshop on Hypertension in Pregnancy and management was organised for midwives during the period and Family planning counselling, IUD and Jadelle/Implanon insertion and removal.

2.2.6 Nutrition

Nutrition is the science of nourishing the body with food. Food contains all nutrients needed for growth and development. Inadequate intake of nutritious food can lead to nutritional disorders. Activities carried out during the half year to promote good nutrition for optimal health include the following;

- Growth Monitoring
- Diet Related Clinics
- Maternal Vitamin A Supplementation
- Iodated Salt Survey
- Day Care Nutrition Surveillance
- Adolescent Health And Nutrition Survey
- Nutrition Rehabilitation

Growth Monitoring

Growth Monitoring was conducted on a monthly basis for children aged 0-23 months and 24-59 months during which their weights and heights were taken. The purpose is to assess the growth trend of the children. It gives a general picture of the nutrition status of children in the Municipality. Children moderately malnourished and severely malnourished are given the needed attention and treatment. The ones with no weight gain were also counselled accordingly.

2.2.7 Nutrition Rehabilitation

Treatment of moderately malnourished children has been introduced in both Ejisu and Juaben hospitals in September 2014 hence all children referred were given fortified blended food rations as well as focus counselling for mothers. However severely malnourished children were referred to the Children's hospital in Kumasi since the staff are yet to be trained in the community-based management of severe acute malnutrition. Home visits were also conducted by the nutrition officers.

Table 3.10 NUTRITION REHABILITATION 2014 (EJISU & JUABEN HOSPITAL)

Age grouping	Admitted	Discharged/ Cured	referred	died	Received FBF
MARA-KWASH	2	2	0	0	0
MARASMUS	76	55	21	0	60
KWASHIORKOR	0	0	0	0	0
ANEAMIA	323	323	0	0	0
Total	401	380	21	0	60

2.2.8 DIET RELATED CLINIC

These clinics were initiated this year in three facilities within the municipality. Juaben, Ejisu and Onwe Hospitals, this is aimed at managing both diabetes and hypertension with the help of a nutritionist by helping clients make informed decisions with regards to their diet and lifestyle.

Table 3.11 DIET CLINIC (CLIENTS COUNSELED)

CONDITION	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	%
HYPERTENSION	47	178	225	45.3
DIABETES	33	75	108	21.7
DIAB/HYP	32	100	132	26.5
OBESITY	8	24	32	6.4
TOTAL	120	377	497	100.0

2.3.9 Nutrition Surveillance for Day Care Centres

Nutrition surveillance for day care centres are conducted on quarterly basis. Day care centres throughout the five sub municipals were visited. For each quarter, at least five hundred (500) children under five (5) years of age were weighed and their heights taken. The data was used to

calculate the prevalence of underweight, stunting and thinning. Feedback was given to parents and guardians during PTA meetings. The key challenge is the unavailability of the birth dates of the children in the register. A discussion with school authorities to ensure that this is done is on-going.

From the results, the prevalence of underweight and wasting increased from 5.7% and 2.7% in 2013 to 11.1% and 5.1% in 2014 respectively. However there was a drastic decrease in Stunting from 8.4% in 2013 to 3.7% in 2014. It was our hope that the positive decline observed in stunting would be sustained through continuous nutrition education to caregivers at PTA meetings and at Child Welfare Clinics and all strategies put in place to reduce underweight and wasting will be implemented. See table below for detailed results showing the distribution by sex.

Annex Table 1: The Trends of Performance of Sector Critical Indicators in the Past Three Years

			Actual			
			2012	2013	2014	2015
Objective 1: Bridge the equity gaps in geographical access to health services						
1.	Number of functional CHPS zones		1	1	47	47
2.	Proportion functional CHPS zones	No. of functional CHPS zones/ total no. of demarcated CHPS zones	2.1	2.1	100	100
3.	Per capita OPD attendance	Total OPD attendants / population	2.4	1.7	1.4	1.7
4.	Equity geography: (Services) Supervised deliveries	Region with highest coverage / region with lowest coverage	69.7	86.4	112	114
5.	Equity geography:(Resources) Nurse to population	Region with highest ratio / region with lowest ratio	1:1,538	1:1,243	1:837	1:1052
Objective 2 Improve governance , management and efficiency in health service management and delivery						
	Doctor : Population rate	Number of doctors / population	1:13422	1:12636	1:11978	1:7616
	Nurse : Population rate including CHNs	Number of Nurses incl. Community Health Nurses / Population	1:1136	1:798	1:711	1:542
	Midwife : WIFA Population Rate	Number of Midwives / Population of Women in Fertile Age	1:1611	1:1348	1:1188	1:2908
	Institutional Mortality Rate (all cause)	All Institutional Deaths / All Discharges and Deaths	0.018	0.025	0.014	0.017

			Actual			
			2012	2013	2014	2015
	Proportion of public hospitals offering mental health services	Health	1	1	2	3
	Institutional Malaria Under 5 Case Fatality Rate	No. of children U5 who die as a result of malaria per year / no. children admitted and diagnosed with malaria	0.002	0.22	0.07	0.19
	CYP (short term)		1651.61	3335.6	5428.6	4220.1
	Family Planning Acceptor rate		33.9	30.1	31	40.2
	Infant Mortality Rate	No. of deaths of infants below 1 year / 1,000 live births	1.07	0.19	0.19	0.98
	Under-5 Mortality Rate	No. of deaths of children below 5 years / 1,000 live births	1.50	0.78	1.14	2.95
	Neonatal Mortality Rate	No. of deaths within the first 28 days of life / 1,000 live births	0.64	0.59	1.89	0.98
	Maternal Mortality Ratio	No. of maternal deaths / 100,000 live births	64	39	57	49
	Proportion of pregnant women tested for HIV	No. Pregnant women tested for HIV/ Expected Pregnancies	1.02	0.68	0.36	0.53
	Proportion of HIV+ pregnant women who received ARVs for PMTCT	No. of HIV+ pregnant women who received ARVs for PMTCT/ No. Tested +ve for HIV	-	0.04	0.62	0.46

			Actual			
			2012	2013	2014	2015
Proportion of children U5 who are stunted	Total no. of children too short for their age / total no. of children		0.07	0.08	0.08	0.04
Proportion of children fully immunized (proxy Penta 3 coverage)	Number received Penta 3 / projected population of children under 1 years		1.02	0.98	0.96	0.97
ANC coverage			102.4	114.8	115	111.9
Antenatal Care Coverage 4+	No. of women undergoing ANC service by a skilled health provider at least four times during pregnancy / total number of expected pregnancies		1.28	0.86	0.83	0.76
Proportion of deliveries attended by a trained health worker	No. of deliveries attended by a trained health worker / expected number of deliveries		0.81	0.88	1.12	1.17
Still birth rate	fresh and macerated/ expected deliveries (per 1000)		16	17	16	14
% of facilities offering Comprehensive Emergency obstetric neonatal care			23	20.7	21.4	21.4
TB case notification rate			72	63.1	66	50.8
TB treatment success rate	No. of patients who are proven cured using smeared microscopy at the end of treatment / total number of patients who initiated treatment		98.1	98	90%	-

			Actual			
			2012	2013	2014	2015
	Non-AFP polio rate	No. of non-polio AFP cases reported / 100,000 children 0 - 15 years	10	2	6	6
	Guinea worm surveillance system (contained)	No. of suspected guinea worm cases investigated / no. of suspected guinea worm cases reported	0	0	0	0
	Proportion OPD attendant <5 yrs. due to malaria	No. of OPD attendants diagnosed as malaria in <5yrs / total OPD attendants < 5yrs	0.57	0.59	0.56	0.33
	Proportion OPD attendant 5+ yrs. due to malaria	No. of OPD attendants diagnosed as malaria in 5+ yrs. / total OPD attendants 5+ yrs.	0.41	0.37	0.35	0.21

2.4 Urban Transport

After almost six years of implementation, the Urban Transport as a Project ceased to exist on the 15th of December, 2014. Government, in fulfillment of a term of the contract agreed with the funding agencies and development partners successfully integrated the urban Passenger Transport Unit (UPTU) into the Local Government set-up making it a full fledged department of transportation.

The scope of this new department per L.I. 1961 has been broaden which requires effective planning and implementation of such plans to yield the desired results. That notwithstanding, the prospects for an improved transportation delivery system that focuses on the needs of the public (consumer) without ignoring that of the operator (producer) remains the broad goal of the Department.

2.4.1 Table 1. Monthly Daily Tolls Collection.

No.	Month	Amount Realized
1	January	6,320.00
2	February	6,813.00
3	March	6,382.50
4	April	5,816.50
5	May	6,278.00
6	June	6,175.50
7	July	5,806.00
8	August	6,654.50
9	September	6,057.50
10	October	5,596.00
11	November	5,823.00
12	December	5,235.50
Total		72,958.00

It is fair to say that collections from distant settings such as Bomfa Junction, Boamadumase as well as smaller stations such as Kwaso remain a challenge. This is partly because comparing the extent of distance and the expected revenue; it has not been prudent to keep an attendant there daily to do the collection. Existing arrangement that relied on executives to do collection on behalf of the Assembly has not been rewarding as envisaged with due to lack of genuine commitment on the part of some of these executive to ensure payments are made and paid as agreed

2.4.2 ENFORCEMENT

In its bid to ensure compliance of the permit documentation, the department collaborated with the Motor Traffic and Transport Department of the District Police Command in undertaking series of enforcement drives aimed at bringing recalcitrant drivers to order.

Those undertakings were also to ensure floating drivers- who fail to join unions as the regulation stipulates get punished by payment of hefty penalties prescribed by the approved fee fixing.

2.4.3 ROUTE MONITORING

The department continued to monitor operations on all routes operated within the Municipality. This ensured that passenger complains relating to exploitation of fares and overloading is curtailed. Bad nature of roads such as Kokobra, Abankro just to mention a few was also noticed and brought to the attention of the Roads Department for the necessary intervention to be made.

2.4.4 FARE ADJUSTMENT

The department facilitated smooth implementation of fare reviews as was announced by the appropriated bodies during 2014. This ensured that the usual agitations and scuffles that would otherwise ensue between passengers and drivers were very minimal if not absent.

2.5 SOCIAL WELFARE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Social Welfare and Community Development as a Department under the Ejisu Juaben Municipal Assembly, ensures gender equality and promotion of the welfare and protection of children, empowering the vulnerable in the society and facilitating development activities to enhance the living standards of the people.

2.5.2 PERFORMANCE OF 2014

CHILD RIGHTS AND PROTECTION

During the year under review, Ninety – Six (96) cases were reported at the Department for redress and necessary action.

Below are the summary of cases recorded;

No	Type of Case	Total No. Recorded	Successful ones	Not Successful	Pending	Withdrawal	Parties absent	Referred to Family Tribunal
1.	Child Maintenance	81	41	2	14	14	2	8
2.	Family Welfare	49	36	-	8	1	-	4
3.	Child Welfare	11	7	1	-	3	-	-
4.	Child Custody	14	11	1	-	-		2
5.	Paternity Dispute	17	10		5	1		1
6.	Intestate Succession	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Citizens Advisory Bureau – Rent related issues; Referred to the appropriate quarters	7						
8.	Hospital Welfare	3	3					
	Total Number of cases recorded in 2014	182	108	4	27	19		15

With the thirteen (13) pending cases as indicated above, twenty five (25) cases were from the previous First, Second and Third Quarters of 2014 which has been effectively dealt with. Currently, only one case is pending at the Department which is a family welfare case and we hope to settle it by the end of the year in retrospect.

In all, a total of One Hundred and Eighty Two (182) cases were recorded in the entire year. This makes up a difference of eighty five (84) since the last year's report (2013) recorded a total of 96 cases.

2.5.3 INSPECTION OF DAY CARE CENTRES

Five (5) Early Childhood Development Centres were visited during the year in retrospect. All the centres were located or established within the Ejisu Juaben Municipality. The total number of children in these centres was Two Hundred and Fifty Six (256) children with One Hundred and Eight (108) Boys and One Hundred and Forty Eight (148) Girls. Some of these schools attended the training schools for caregivers which were organized at two separate periods within the year.

2.5.4 ASSISTANCE TO PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (PWDs)

No amount of money has been disbursed yet since the beginning of the year. However, the 3rd and 4th quarters of the year 2013 fund has been released. Plans have been put in place to disburse a total amount of Fourteen Thousand, Three Hundred and Ninety One Ghana Cedis, and Fifty Pesewas (GH¢ 14,391.50)

2.5.5 SOCIAL ENQUIRY REPORTS (S.E.Rs)

A total of Twenty Six Social enquiries were submitted in all. Five were sent during the first quarter of the year under review, it was to both the Juvenile court and the Family Tribunal.

During the Second quarter, 20 were again submitted to the Juvenile Court. Amongst this figure, 18 centered on Juvenile Offenders who were rounded up by the gambling spots within the Ejisu Juaben Municipal Assembly. The other two (2) were also boys 15 and 16 years respectively, charged with dishonestly receiving.

The fourth quarter of 2014, saw only one Social Enquiry report sent from the outfit to the family tribunal. This also centered on abduction which involved a 17 year old boy, who is the culprit and a sixteen (16) year old girl, who is also the victim.

MASS MEETINGS: It was planned that the staff would organize Sixteen (16) community meetings for an estimated number of 1000 people to educate them on developmental issues like environmental sanitation communal labour and self-help projects. However the staff organized 24 meetings with a total of Thousand One Hundred Fifty (1,150). There was an achievement due to the support we had from the communities and the various church groups

STUDY GROUP: The staff is expected to organize Eighteen (18) study group meeting for about One Hundred and Fifty (150) participants on development issues. However the staff organized Twenty Four (24) meetings with a total of One Hundred and Seventy One (171). There was an achievement due to the support we had from the communities and the various church groups. For Statistical data see Appendix “B”

WOMEN’S WORK: At the end of the period the female staff were able to organize and work with Thirteen (12) Women groups with a total membership of Three Hundred and Seventy Two (372). Some activities undertaken were income generations activities, home managements and health education. The target set was met and this was as a result of the active participation of the staff in field work activities and good organizational skills. See appendix “C” for statistical data.

2.6 BIRTHS AND DEATH REGISTRATION

Total births registered during the period under review were Five Thousand Two Hundred and Thirty Eight (5238). Out of this figure Three Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty Five (3955) were children below one (1) year and One Thousand Two Hundred and Eighty Three (1283) were children above one year. Tables attached for reference.

2.6.1 DEATHS recorded were Four Hundred and Seventy One (471). Tables indicating the breakdown are attached for reference

TOTAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN THE EJISU-JUABEN MUNICIPALITY

MONTHS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
JANUARY	278	239	517
FEBRUARY	280	245	525
MARCH	193	177	370
APRIL	217	205	422
MAY	338	298	636
JUNE	247	242	489
JULY	189	202	391
AUGUST	211	216	427
SEPTEMBER	233	153	386
OCTOBER	187	186	373
NOVEMBER	175	162	337
DECEMBER	190	175	365
TOTAL	2738	2500	5238

TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS IN THE MUNICIPALITY

MONTHS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
JANUARY	28	3	31
FEBRUARY	12	11	23
MARCH	19	16	35
APRIL	9	8	17
MAY	27	20	47
JUNE	23	30	53
JULY	20	15	35
AUGUST	17	19	36
SEPTEMBER	31	20	51
OCTOBER	38	30	68
NOVEMBER	30	13	43
DECEMBER	18	14	32
TOTAL	272	199	471

4 CHAPTER FOUR; THE WAY FORWARD

4.1 Key Issues Addressed

Among the development and poverty issues in the Ejisu-Juaben Municipal area are:

- ***Vehicular congestion at Ejisu Business Area***

The absence of basic transport infrastructure such as terminal and parking lot for both private and commercial vehicles at Ejisu has led to inappropriate parking and stopping by public and private vehicles causing vehicular congestion at Ejisu Market Area on the market days (Thursdays and Sundays).

Both commercial and private vehicles park indiscriminately along roads to the market area and on the lay bys though, these lay-bys are made specifically to disembark and embark passengers. The commercial activities which extend out into the road space at the main road from the roundabout to the chief's palace and from round-about to the Multi Credit Office towards Kumasi create significant challenges to smooth operations on the roads. Vehicular and pedestrian movements therefore become very difficult. Trader goods are often seen spilled into the walkways at Ejisu Market Area.

The Assembly in collaboration with the UPTU are initiating steps to construct terminals. Also, the UPTU has put pragmatic measures in place to identify the type of vehicles that park for shopping on market days and to monitor the hour's vehicles park for shopping.

- ***Poor Potable Water Coverage***

The Assembly through Government of Ghana and the World Bank has provided ten (10) boreholes in some selected communities. The completion of the borehole project has made it possible for people within the Municipality to enjoy potable water supply. Again, the Assembly has conducted performance assessment of the three (3) Water and Sanitation Management Board in Onwe, Juaben and Kwaso. This exercise has helped the Assembly to identify water and sanitation issues and address them accordingly. Also, the Assembly in collaboration with the Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) has formed and strengthened the capacity of WATSAN committees in ten (10) communities which has benefited from the GoG borehole projects. This is to ensure proper management of the boreholes.

- ***Poor Sanitation***

The Assembly in collaboration with the ZOOMLION Company conducts clean-up exercised to ensure a clean environment in the municipality. There has been evacuation of refuse in selected communities in the municipality. Final disposal sites have be allocated at Ejisu-krapa and development of sanitary sites at (Ejisu-Methodist, Kokobra and Krapa) all with the aim of improving sanitation in the Municipality. Also, the Assembly in collaboration with the Urban Road Department has desilted and gutters to control flooding in the municipality.

- ***Combating HIV/AIDS***

In addition, X-CHANGE DELTA, an NGO operating in the Municipality in collaboration with the Ghana Health Service have educated 5149 people (2983 males and 2166 females) on HIV/AIDS and 350 people (170 males and 180 females) on stigmatization. A total of 5616 condoms have been distributed to people in the Municipality. The Ghana Health Service of the Municipality has

also embarked on HIV/AIDS activities to educate females on condom usage at Adako-Jachie. All these intervention aimed to reduce if possible combat HIV/AIDS infection in the Municipality. UNFPA also supported the Municipality in reaching out to the public on issues of stigmatization, spread issues, causes and effects if HIV/AIDS

- ***Illegal Mining Activities in the Municipality***

Ejisu-Juaben Municipal Assembly has formed a seven (7) member team to monitor the activities of illegal miners. The Team in collaboration with the Ghana Police Service, with the Municipal Chief Executive embarked on an exercise this year to grab hold of equipments and machines used by the illegal miners. This intervention has helped to reduce illegal mining activities in the municipality.

4.2 Keys issues yet to be addressed

- ***Sprawling Urbanization***

There is increasing urbanization along the transport corridor stretching from Manhyia through Besease and Ejisu to Fumesua because the Ejisu – Juaben Municipality is an attractive part of the Kumasi Metropolitan Area. This will result in high population growth in the Municipality since the regional capital’s population is predicted to double during the next 15 years within its limited metropolitan space. As a result, part of the surplus population would move to the neighbouring districts including Ejisu – Juaben Municipality. Kwamo, Krapa, Fumesua, Tikrom Bebre, Donyina Donaso and their immediate environs are already experiencing spiral urbanization from Kumasi. In addition, there is urban pressure on Ejisu and its environs from the northeast of the Municipal area.

One major effect of the unbridled urbanization is the increasing sanitation burden the Assembly has to contend with not to talk of the pressure on existing infrastructure and services. Scramble for otherwise fertile agricultural land for residential use is an emerging issue in the parts of the Municipal area close to Kumasi.

To address the problem the KMA and its adjoining districts namely; Kwabre East District Assembly, Atwima-kwanwoma District Assembly, Bosomtwe District Assembly, Afigya-Kwabre District Assembly and Ejisu Juaben Municipal Assembly are beneficiaries of the Greater Kumasi Project.

The Greater Kumasi Project is a project funded by the Japanese government through the Japanese International Co-operation Agency (JICA) to assist the Assembly develops and prepare a comprehensive spatial development framework. The Project focuses on urbanization and aimed at providing development oriented programmes and projects that will reduce poverty and protect the vulnerable; ensure access to adequate social services, clean environment within a decentralized setting.

- ***Inadequate Municipal Assembly Resources***

The Municipal Assembly, which is the frontline development agency, has a perennial problem of inadequate funding. It is neither able to generate adequate resources to meet its development

activities nor does it receive adequate grant from the central government. The unpredictable nature of grant inflows makes project planning difficult and lead to budget overruns.

- ***Children and Vulnerability***

The Assembly has to endeavor to implement the proposed development and implement a policy to tackle all the issues enumerated under ‘Gender’ above. In the interim, the Assembly hopes to empower the Municipal Directorate of Social Welfare and the Child Panels to tackle the problems in the communities the children come from.

4.3 Street Naming and House Numbering in the Municipality

The Ejisu-Juaben Municipality in 2014 inaugurated the Ejisu Township street naming. This was in conformity with the presidential directive to at least name 10 streets. The second phase of the project has been completed with the Assembly awaiting final documentation from the Consultant.

Phase one (1) comprise of Formation of Street Addressing Team, Design of a Public Sensitization Programme, Preliminary Assessment of available resources, Logistic for Street Naming and Numbering, Equip PPD and other relevant offices for the Project, Collection and Updating of data, Selected field workers and supervisors and Codification of Street Naming and Property Numbering.

The second stage of the exercise was the implementation stage which involves; Installation of Street name sign, Prepare the Street name signage map, Install street name infrastructure, Setting up an address directory and Monitoring of enumerators and supervisors

The third stage of the exercise was the implementation stage which involves; Maintenance, Undertake development control as relates to street addressing, Maintain street name signage, Update the address directory and continued publication of street address and enforcement of application.

It is therefore anticipated that the development of a street and property addressing system in the Municipality will help provide location addresses which will contribute to easy identification of places; improve the formulation of realistic property rate budget and improved revenue collection for effective management of urban services and thus improve the Ejisu Juaben Municipal Assembly’s performance in the Budgeting and Revenue Management PFM thematic areas.

4.4 Recommendations

Key Recommendations under Education

To ensure continuous progress and better performance towards quality, equitable and accessible education in the municipality next year, the following recommendations are proposed:

- Extension of electricity to 48% of basic schools is critical to laying the foundation for ICT in contemporary education.

- To address the increasing trend in Gross Enrolment Rates (GER) at the basic school level, parents should be encouraged through public symposia to enroll their wards into KG at age four.
- The increase in Net Enrolment Rates at the basic school level calls for an expansion in school infrastructure.
- The need to launch pupil retention initiatives at the basic level is paramount if low transition to JHS and SHS is to be overcome.
- More incentives for girl child education should be introduced by stakeholders to reverse the declining Gender Parity Indices at JHS and SHS levels.
- Funding for TVET should be increased to offer quality and more female friendly programmes that deliver employable skills capable of meeting the technological demands of the 21st century.

- ***Sustainable development***

The Assembly in conjunction with other Non-governmental Organizations (NGO's) should intensify training programmes for the youth in skills development and non-farm activities such as beekeeping, mushroom, snail and grass cutter farming. Furthermore, this should be supported financially and inputs provided by the Assembly and other stakeholders to trained groups and individuals who want to be self-employed to establish their own businesses.

- ***Mobilization of local revenue for development***

The Assembly should channel resources for the re-valuation of all immovable properties in the Municipality. Steps should be initiated by the Assembly to up-date the Revenue Register to check leakages in revenue mobilization.

- ***Staff development***

The Assembly should expand its policy of developing the capacity of staff to enhance efficiency. Furthermore, the capacity of Assembly members should be developed to enable them appreciate the decentralization policy, their roles and responsibilities.

- ***Provision of logistics***

The Assembly should do well to provide enough logistics especially to the MPCU to facilitate their activities.

4.5 Conclusion

The development theme of MMDA's is to improve upon the conditions of its people by implementing programme and projects aimed at addressing their basic needs. The Ejisu-Juaben Municipal Assembly intends therefore to increase its effort in mobilizing local revenue, seek funding from the Central Government and donor agencies to implement programmes and projects aimed at improving standard of living in the Ejisu-Juaben Municipality.