

# UPPER DENKYIRA EAST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

## MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

### ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT 2011



Prepared by  
MPCU

**UPPER DENKYIRA EAST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY**  
**2011 DISTRICT ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT (APR)**

**1. TABLE OF CONTENTS**

	Page
Title	2
<input type="checkbox"/> District Profile	
<b>M &amp; E Activities Report</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Update on Indications & Targets	21
<input type="checkbox"/> Update on disbursements from funding sources	25
<input type="checkbox"/> Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues	25
<input type="checkbox"/> Programme/Projects status for the Year	28

# **DISTRICT PROFILE**

## **2.1 Physical and Natural Environment**

### **2.1.1 Location and Size**

The Upper Denkyira East Municipal Assembly is one of the seventeen Administrative Districts of the Central Region. It lies within latitudes 5° 30' and 6° ' north of the equator and longitudes 1° W and 2° W of the Greenwich Meridian. It shares common boundaries with Adansi South in the north, Assin District in the East and Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira in the West and Upper Denkyira West District in the North-West. The Upper Denkyira East Municipality covers a total land area of 1020 square kilometers, which is about 10% of total land area of the Central Region.

### **2.1.2 Climate**

The Municipality falls within the semi equatorial zone with its characteristics. The mean annual temperatures are 29 ° C on the hottest months and about 24°C in the coolest months. There are two rainfall regimes, but the total annual mean rainfall is between 120cm and 200cm. The first rainy season is from May to June with the heaviest in June, while the second rainy season is from September to Mid-November. The main dry season is from late-November to February.

### **2.1.3 Vegetation**

The Upper Denkyira East Municipal falls within the semi-deciduous forest zone. It consists of three layers which do not differ much from the rain forest. The trees in this forest zone do not shed all their leaves at the same time nor are they of the same species. Trees of the lower layer and some of the topmost layers stay evergreen throughout the year. This is due to the generally moist condition of the area. Due to increasing cocoa and mining activities in the area, especially in the northern part of the Municipality, very little of the original forest remains, and most of what is left are secondary forests. The forest contains various valuable timber species such as Mahogany and Wawa.

### **2.1.4 Conditions of the Natural environment**

Forestry is one of the important sectors of the district. The district has three major forest reserves which are all rich in wildlife and lumber. They include the Benso-Benn, Oppong Manse and Minta Forest Reserves. They consist of different species of tropical hardwood of high economic-value trees like Odum, Mahogany, Edinam and Wawa. Lumbering has therefore been an important economic activity in the district.

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	Page
Title	2
<input type="checkbox"/> District Profile	
<b>M &amp; E Activities Report</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Update on Indications & Targets	21
<input type="checkbox"/> Update on disbursements from funding sources	25
<input type="checkbox"/> Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues	25
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However, this has been creating environmental problems, as there is no proper management of the forest reserves. The reserves have been encroached upon by illegal chainsaw operators whose activities, if not checked, will deprive the district of the needed forest resources for development.

Frequent outbreak of bushfires has also contributed to the depletion of forests and other forms of environmental degradation in the district. Most of the known wildlife such as the deer and monkeys, which were mostly found in the forests, now face extinction.

It is, however, important that the Forestry Service Commission and the District Assembly initiate a more intensive afforestation programme to preserve some of the important economic tree species to ensure ecological balance in the district. Sustainable harnessing of existing forest resources is also to be encouraged.

#### **2.1.5 Conditions of the built environment**

Human activities do not only impact on the natural environment as have been portrayed vividly under natural environment discussed above; the impact manifests itself perhaps more prominently in areas where humanity lives. Most activities of man in settlements he creates as permanent abode more often impacts negatively on the environment. This aspect of the report highlights on the way of life of the people in terms of their shelter, and living conditions and practices that have direct bearing on the environment.

#### **2.1.6 Relief and Drainage**

The area falls under a forest-dissected plateau, rising to about 250m above sea level. There are pockets of steep sided hills alternating with flat-bottomed valleys. Dunkwa, the Municipal Capital, has a series of high lands circling it. The major river in the area is the River Offin. A number of streams which are tributaries of either the rivers Offin or Pra flow through the district. Prominent among them are the Subin Ninta, Aponapon and Tuatian in the south, Afiefi and Subin in the north.

#### **2.1.7 Soil**

The principal soil found in the area is forest ochrosols. The colour of these soils range between brown and orange. The soil is not highly leached as oxysol. Due to the reduction in the amount of rainfall, the soils contain greater quantities of soil nutrients and are generally alkaline. From the view point of crop production, they are the best soils in the country. Tree crops such as cocoa and oil palm thrive in the area. Cocoa covers about 50% of the districts entire arable land. Other crops like cassava, plantain and maize also do well.

#### **2.1.8 Impact of Human Activities**

Many of the areas hit by the illegal mining activities have been degraded. There are abandoned mined-out pits, heaps of gravel dotted all over and in some instances streams have been silted. Conflicts resulting from payment of compensation are also common in most of the areas. In addition to reclamation blues. The use of mercury in the gold extraction process also negatively affects the environment and the community.

if not properly handled. Juvenile delinquency is also raising its ugly head in the mining communities in addition to overstretched social amenities

### 2.1.9 Land Management

Ownership of land in the Municipality like all other customary areas lies with the stool. However, families, clans and individual ownership can also be found. The Municipality does not have a well structured land management system even with the presence of few institutions such as Town and Country planning and the Office of the administrator of stool lands as a result, land management activities have to be taken to the regional level before the process is completed. The customary land management has assumed the major system of managing lands in the municipality. The head of the stool is regarded as the custodian of the lands while Territorial chiefs are also empowered to manage lands in their territories. These chiefs are responsible for the allocation of lands for development. There is established the customary land secretariat in charge of the management of stool lands.

### 2.1.10 Geology and Minerals

The rocks in the district are predominantly of Birimian and Tarkwaian formation. The Birimian formation consists of metamorphosed sediments as phyllites, schist and lava. This accounts for the district's rich mineral deposits particularly alluvial gold deposit along the valleys of river Offin and its tributaries and gold deposits inland

## 2.2.0 Demographic Characteristics

### 2.2.1 Population Size and Growth Rate

The total population of the Municipality is currently projected at 84,808 (projected, 2010). The inter-censal population growth rate increased slightly from 2.8% between 1960 -70 to 3.1% between 1970-84 and to 3.2% between 1984 – 2000. That is, the population of the district has been growing averagely at a moderate rate of 3.1% per annum for the past four decades (1970-2000). The current growth rate of 3.1% is higher than the national growth rate of 2.7% per annum. In order to combat poverty and provide meaningful living for the people of the municipality, programmatic measures should be embarked to reduce the growth rate.

**Table 1.1: Population size and Growth Rate**

YEAR	POPULATION SIZE	GROWTH RATE
1960	34,011(before split of the district)	2.8
1970	44,468(before split of the district)	2.8
1984	68,329(before split of the district)	3.1
2000	62,496(after split of the district)	3.2
2010	84,808(after split of the district )	3.1

2011	70,762 (after split of the district)	3.1
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Source: Population census reports for 1960, 1970, 1984, 2000, 2010 and 2011

### 2.2.2

#### Rural Urban Split/Spatial Distribution of Population

The Upper Denkyira East Municipal is mainly rural. Results of the 2000 Population and Housing Census indicate that the District has only one urban settlement, i.e. Dunkwa-On-Offin, with a population of 26,215. The population of Dunkwa now stands at 35,346 (projected). This means that the proportion of the urban population is only 41.68%. This shows that as much as 58.32% of the populations live in rural areas (settlements with less than 5000 inhabitants). Table 1.3 shows that the populations of 20 largest settlements in the Municipality. The rural nature of the Municipality implies that poverty reduction interventions in the Municipality have to focus on rural development strategies, especially the promotion of agriculture, agro-processing, marketing, feeder road improvements, the provision of basic social and economic infrastructure as well as group and community empowerment.

Table 1.3 Populations [projections] of Major Settlements

EA Base Name	Males	Female	Total
	548	546	1094
Agyimpoma	459	478	937
Twifo Kyebi	881	726	1607
Nyame Bekyere	204	194	398
Kwaku Dum	509	495	1004
Ntontom	124	103	227
Zion Congo 1	156	130	286
Zion Congo 2	875	870	1745
Zion Camp	291	213	504
Nzimawono	464	447	911
Asma Camp Mosque	203	188	391
Asma Camp Pentecost church	612	524	1136
Foso	521	550	1071
Badoa No.1&2			

Amofo	419	382	801
Praprababida No. 1&2	303	302	605
Buabin Camp	308	275	583
Buabin Chief's Palace	237	247	484
Buabin	219	215	434
Kontokrom	501	440	941
Imbraim	362	361	723
Obengkrom	412	360	772
Oponso	232	260	492
Tagyamoso	279	279	558
Fawomanyo	259	255	514
Atobias	131	140	271
Denyase	371	327	698
Esaase	380	379	759
Sobroso	272	307	579
Kyekyewere Biribiara Wone mmre	268	309	577
Kyekyewere H/No. KY/D29	275	303	578
Kyekyewere Health Centre	665	631	1296
Kyekyewere Market	363	422	785
Kyekyewere Methodist Church	292	318	610
Akropong Wowua Yebisa Wodan	171	202	373
Akropong Methodist	295	297	592
Adwumam	503	457	960
Subriso	354	295	649
Nkurakan	343	260	603
Asikuma Roman Catholic Church	128	166	294

Asikuma Careersters CHPS Compond	278	318	596
Asikuma Chief's House	497	492	989
Meretweso	358	368	726
Akyease	362	387	749
Babianeha	504	501	1005
Mepeasem	204	160	364
Public Toilet	320	401	721
House No. EKA/14/5	352	418	770
Kadadwen Corn Mill	134	159	293
FAWE Ghana Chapter	292	312	604
Wangara Mosque	341	397	738
GWSC Pumping Station	300	320	620
H/No. FZB/8/36	265	265	530
Ansaru-L-Deen Prim. Sch.	306	295	601
Brotherhood Church. Int.	266	297	563
GPRTU Kyekyewere Station	213	235	448
H/No. FZB/8/8	179	204	383
Zongo Market	201	230	431
Anglican JHS	208	266	474
MDCC	1124	1186	2310
R/C Girls Primary SCh.	65	75	140
Labour Office	396	416	812
Apostolic Church	131	146	277
Budu (UDWB) House	215	322	537
Goe Enterprise Pub.	217	232	449
St. Anthony Anglican CH.	134	183	317

<b>Railway Quarters</b>	297	365	662
<b>Justice Printing Press</b>	372	418	790
<b>Dunkwa ECG</b>	204	223	427
<b>National Investment Bank</b>	139	198	337
<b>Dunkwa Post Office</b>	109	132	241
<b>Internal Revenue Ser</b>	180	230	410
<b>Roman Cath. Church</b>	155	197	352
<b>Dunkwa Market</b>	191	244	435
<b>Presby Church</b>	265	321	586
<b>Boa-Amponsem</b>	178	196	374
<b>Amponsem Ahenfie</b>	486	551	1037
<b>Dunkwa District Hosp.</b>	432	624	1056
<b>Railway Station</b>	126	131	257
<b>Presentiase</b>	211	219	430
<b>Twelve Apostles Church</b>	324	364	688
<b>District Magistrate Court</b>	208	154	362
<b>SDA Primary</b>	436	510	946
<b>Atechem</b>	1001	1079	2080
<b>St. Mark's Hospital</b>	254	274	528
<b>Nevsun Resources</b>	392	437	829
<b>Highway Quarters</b>	596	569	1165
<b>Starke Lumber and CO. Ltd</b>	186	178	364
<b>Abesco Prim. /JHS</b>	268	248	516
<b>Abesewa</b>	629	682	1311
<b>Ebenezer Methodist Church</b>	595	527	1122
<b>Mfuom Market</b>	432	478	910

<b>Mfuom Methodist Church</b>	1141	1163	2304
<b>Mfuom African Faith Tab. Church</b>	365	432	797
<b>Mfuom M/A JHS (A)</b>	525	585	1110
<b>Mmradan</b>	390	383	773
<b>Abuakwa Nkwanta</b>	151	169	320
<b>Akyempim</b>	375	342	717
<b>Abuakwa Breman</b>	339	301	640
<b>Buabinso Methodist Church</b>	223	221	444
<b>Buabinso Roman Cath. Church</b>	255	274	529
<b>Buabinso Church of Pentecost</b>	315	309	624
	<b>34796</b>	<b>35966</b>	<b>70762</b>

#### 2.2.4 Household Sizes/Characteristics

The size of each household on the average is between the ranges of 10-14 mainly in the rural areas and between 6-8 in the urban area. The households characteristics are predominantly mixture of the nuclear and extended family systems. Some households could be classified as a purely nuclear while majority of the households comprise the extended family system.

#### 2.2.5 Religious Composition of the population

The people in the district are highly religious. There is a dominance of Christians. Other groups include Islam and traditional religion. A survey conducted in 1996 revealed that the Christian group constitutes about 93% of the entire district population followed by Islam 4%, traditional 1.7% and others 1.6%. Christianity as the major religion makes the church a possible forum for social interaction, information disseminations and community mobilization for development.

#### 2.2.6 Age and Sex Composition

Table 1.2 shows the age and sex distribution of the Upper Denkyira District. Females represent the dominant sex in the District, Constituting 50.4% percent of the population whilst males make up 49.6 percent. This gives a sex ratio of 98.3 males to 100 females.

Tables 1.2 Population Distribution by Age and Sex (2006)

AGE	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL POPULATION	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
0-4	6191	7.3	6276.79	7.4	12,467	14.7
5-9	6276	7.4	6360.60	7.5	12,637	14.9
10-14	5088	6	5088.48	6	10,346	12.2
15-19	4325	5.1	4325.21	5.1	8650	10.2
20-24	4240	5	4240.40	5	6784	8.0
25-29	3053	3.6	3137.90	3.7	6191	7.3
30-34	2629	3.1	2629.05	3.1	5258	6.1
35-39	2120	2.5	2205.01	2.6	4325	3.1
40-44	1951	2.3	2035.39	2.4	3986	4.7
45-49	1611	1.9	1696.16	2	3307	3.9
50-54	1187	1.4	1187.31	1.4	2374	2.8
55-59	763	0.9	763.27	0.9	1526	1.8
60-64	763	0.9	763.27	0.9	1526	1.8
65-69	509	0.6	508.85	0.6	1018	1.2
70-74	339	0.4	339.23	0.4	848	1.0
75-79	339	0.4	339.23	0.4	678	.8
80-84	254	0.3	254.42	0.3	508	.6
85+	509	0.6	508.85	0.6	1018	1.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>42,150</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>42,658</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>84,808</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: - 2000 Population and Housing Census

The age distribution shows that the population of the District is considerably youthful, with a medium age of 19.1 years, which is above the national average of 19.4. More than half of the population (ie. 52%) is below 20 years of age while children below 15 years constitute as much as 42%. Those aged 15-64 years, who form the potential labour force, constitute about 54% giving an age dependency ratio of 1.0.9. The youthful nature of the population is a potential for the development of the district so far as labour supply is concerned. However, it also calls for increasing investments in education, skills development and interventions that are secured towards human resource development. It also calls for conscious efforts to expand arenas for gainful employment.

Female of childbearing age (15-45 years) constitute 44% of the total female population, which poses potential for high fertility in the District. Therefore to ensure effective population management, there is the need to encourage female education, employment, family planning and other fertility control measures.

### **2.2.7 Labour Force (including Child Labour)**

It has been estimated that, the illegal mining operations within the district engage about ten thousand (10,000) workers. The percentage of women is estimated to be about 50%. It is significant to mention that in some areas child labour has been observed, more especially school children who sometimes drop out to engage in this illegal activity. The consequences of such actions are anybody's guess. The operations have also triggered off other economic activities, including food sales at the sites, fuel sales and trading in mining implements. These trading activities have also created some employment opportunities especially for women, which is significant. It is worthy to note that these large armies of energetic men have been fruitfully engaged thereby reducing robbery or thievery in the area.

### **2.2.8 Occupation distribution**

The main forms of occupations in the municipality are farming, mining and trading. Trading is mainly carried out in the urban town which is Dunkwa. Small scale mining is an activity engaged in almost all the towns within the municipality. Most of the miners move from Dunkwa to other towns to carry out such activities. Other migrants are also involved in the mining activities. Farming is carried out in almost all communities with the majority carried out in the smaller towns.

### **2.2.9 Migration Trends**

The migration trends in the municipality are basically movement from Dunkwa to the smaller communities for small scale mining. During weekly market days, traders and farmers migrate from their various communities to Dunkwa to trade. Also, traders travel from neighbouring towns to trade in Dunkwa.

### 2.2.9.1 District Economy

The Economy of the municipality can be classified as mainly agrarian. The good nature of the vegetation found in the Municipality encourages and promotes agricultural activities thus helping to generate income from farm proceeds. About 60%-65% of the working population engages in vibrant farming while 15% engage in small scale mining and 10% could be found in trading and other varied economic activities. Crops such as Cocoa, oil palm, pineapple, plantain, cassava and corn are cultivated in the municipality with cocoa being the major cash crop grown in the Municipality. The municipality is also endowed with valuable timber species such as mahogany and wawa. Although the timber industry provides venture for income generation, the logging activities occur in both in and off reserves thus having a negative impact on the rainfall pattern of the Municipality. There are light industries such as mineral water production and sawn mills. Small scale mining also contributes to the socio-economic development of the Municipality. Most of the male youth derive their livelihood from mining of mineral deposits in the municipality. These include gold, gravel, sand, clay, kaolin and silica. Over the past four years, the Municipality has generated an amount of GH¢678,648.39 internally. Internally, the municipality has generated an average amount of GH¢169,662.10 annually over the last four years. The river Offin and the Forest reserve belt are the major tourist attraction areas in the municipality. However these sites have not been developed to attract tourist and as result, not much revenue is generated from these due to the low patronage. There is therefore the need to invest in these especially the forest reserve so as to attract tourist into the Municipality. The Municipality can boast of a total length of 190km of laterite and bitumen roads however, most of the trunk roads are in poor conditions thus making transportation difficult especially during rainy season. This has invariably affected the conveyance of foodstuffs from the growing centers to the markets. The municipality has a railway line which runs through the northern direction to the southern part. Thus linking Kumasi-Dunkwa-Awaso-Takoradi and providing a means of transporting foodstuffs from production areas to marketing areas.

### 2.2.9.2 The District Assembly

The current local government system has a three (3) tier structure at the district level, which is made up of the District Assembly, the urban Town/Area Councils and Unit Committees. The Upper Denkyira District Assembly, which exercises deliberative, legislative and executive functions, is highest political and administrative body in the District. It is made up of a District Chief Executive, twenty-two (22) elected members from the electoral areas, ten (10) members appointed by the President in consultation with chiefs and interest groups in the district, and one Member of Parliament who has no voting right. The Presiding Member, who is elected from among the Assembly members, convenes and presides over the meetings of the Assembly.

The Assembly performs its functions through the Executive Committee and a network of Sub-Committees. The Executive Committee exercises executive and administrative functions of the Assembly while the Sub-Committees collate and deliberate on issues relevant to their functional areas. It has eleven (11) members. The Executive Committee has the following Sub-Committee:

- i. Development Planning sub-Committee
- ii. Social Services Sub-Committee on Education
- iii. Social Services Sub-Committee

- iv. Works Sub-Committee
- v. Justice and Security Sub-committee
- vi. Finance and Administration Sub-Committee
- vii. Environmental Management sub-Committee
- viii. Agric Sub-Committee

There is also the Public Relations and Complaints Committee chaired by the Presiding Member. The Committee is mandated to receive complaints against the conduct of members and staff of the Assembly from the public and make recommendations to the Assembly. The District Assembly is the highest governing body in the District and exercises its executive and administrative functions through the Executive Committee, which is chaired by the District Chief Executive. For administrative effectiveness, the Municipal Chief Executive (DCE) is supported by a secretariat or the Central Administration referred to as the office of the District Assembly, which is headed by a District Co-ordinating Director (DCD) who reports to the District Chief Executive and is in charge of the day-to-day administration of the Assembly. The District Co-ordinating Director is also in charge of all Heads of Decentralized Departments in the District.

### 2.2.9.3 Constituents of the Departments

According to the Local Government Act 1993, Act 462, the District Assembly is supposed to establish 11 Departments as specified in the first schedule of this Act. These Departments and their constituents are shown in Table 1.39. At the moment most of these department and their constituents are in place.

The Central Administration is supposed to be constituted with specialized departments namely – Birth and Deaths, Information Services and Statistical Service. However, working relationship is yet to be integrated as these departments still operate as centralized departments. All departments are being housed outside the premises of the District Assembly.

**Table 1.37: Departments of the Assembly and their constituents**

NO	DEPARTMENT	CONSTITUENTS	
		REQUIRED	NOT IN PLACE
1.	Education, Youth and Sports	1. Education 2. Youth 3. Sports 4. Ghana Library Board	Ghana Library Board

2.	Social Welfare and Community Development	1. Social Welfare 2. Community Development	
3.	Works	1. Public Work Department 2. Department of Feeder Road 3. Rural Housing	Rural Housing
4.	Physical Planning	1. Department of Town Planning 2. Department of Parks and Gardens	
5.	Finance	1. controller and Accountant General	
6.	Natural Resource Conservation	1. Forestry 2. Games and Wildlife	
7.	Central Administration	1. General Administration 2. District Planning Co-ordinating Unit 3. Births and Death Registry 4. Information Service Department 5. Statistical Service	
8.	Trade and Industry	1. Trade 2. Cottage Industry 3. Co-operatives	Trade Cottage Industry
9.	Disaster Prevention	1. Fire Services Department	
10.	Health	1. Office of district Medical Officer of Health 2. Environmental Division of MLG	
11.	Department of Agriculture	1. Department of Animal Health & Production 2. Department of fisheries 3. Department of Agricultural Service 4. Department of Crops Services 5. Department of Agricultural Engineering	

Source: Act 462 the Local Government Act.

### 2.3.3 Integration of the Departments

The integration of Departments remained problematic, as most of them own their allegiance to their Regional and National headquarters rather than to the District Assembly. The integration has not gone beyond Heads of Departments attendance at the Assembly, sub-committee meetings to which some of them are secretaries. Copies of their reports are made available to the Central Administration.

**2.3.4 Other Public agencies in the District include:-**

The National Commission for Civic Education, National Service Secretariat, The Electoral Commission, Commission on Human Right and Administration Justice, The Ghana Police Service, The Judicial Service, Produce Buying Company of COCOBOD, Administration of Stool Lands, Ghana Post, Ghana Telecom, The Ghana Water Company, Financial Institutions.

**Table 1.38 Personnel Inventory**

Professional staff Category	No. at Post	Professional staff Category	No. at Post
		<b>Agriculture</b>	
<b>Information Services</b>	-	Director of agriculture	1
Information Officer	-	Agriculture Officers	25
		Development Officer	4
<b>Statistical Services</b>	-	Mgt. Info. System Off.	1
Statisticians	-	Production Officer	2
Statistical Officer	-		
		<b>Transport</b>	
<b>Trade</b>	-	Transport Officer	-
Commercial Officers	-	Traffic superintendent	-
Industrial Planning Officer	-		
		<b>Urban Roads</b>	
<b>Cottage Industry</b>	-	Engineer	-
Directors	-	Technician Engineer	-
Trainer Motivators	-	Works Superintendent	-
Invest. & Credit Off.	-		
Project Officers	-	<b>Budget &amp; Rating</b>	
		Budget Officer	1
<b>Co-operatives</b>	2		
Co-operative Officers			
		<b>Professional staff Category</b>	<b>No. at Post</b>
<b>Professional staff Category</b>	<b>No. at Post</b>	<b>Legal Department</b>	
Inspector of Coops	1	Legal Officer	-
<b>Fire Services</b>	-	<b>Waste Management</b>	-
Divisional Officers	-		

Operations Officers	-	Engineer	-
Rural fire Officers	-	Sanitary Engineer	-
Fire Preventions Officer	-	Maintenance Engineer	-
		Solid Waste Engineer	-
		Solid Waste Manage	-
<b><u>NADMO</u></b>		Human Waste Manager	-
Co-ordinators	1	Technician Engineer	-
Disaster control Off.	-		
		<b><u>Feeder Road</u></b>	
<b><u>Health</u></b>		Engineer	-
Medical Officers	2	Technician Engineer	-
Technical Off. (Epid)	5	Wks. Superintendents	-
Tech. Off. (Bio Statistic)	1		
		Technical Officers	-
Tech. Off. (Disease Ctl)	-		
Tech. Off. (Leprosy)	1		
Tech. Officer (CDC)	-	<b><u>Env'tal. Health</u></b>	
Tech. Off. (Nutrition)	1	Env'tal Health Officer	10
Public Health Nurse	1	Env'tal Health Tech'gst	1
Nutrition Officer	-		
Administrator	-	<b><u>Education Service</u></b>	
		Director	1
		Assistant Directors	19
<b><u>Rural Housing</u></b>		Superintendents	6
Works Superintendents		Auditors	1
Technical Officer		Accountants	2
<b><u>Town &amp; Count. Plan</u></b>			
Directors	-	<b><u>National Youth Council</u></b>	
Town Planning Officers	-	Organizer	1
Technical Officer	-		
		<b><u>Sports</u></b>	
<b><u>Parts &amp; Gardens</u></b>		Organizer	-
Landscape Designers	-	Sport Dev't Officers	-
Technical officers	-	Coach	-
		Office clerk	
<b><u>Controller &amp; Acc. Gen.</u></b>			
Accountants	2	<b><u>Library Board</u></b>	
Accounts Officers	10	Librarians	-
Finance Officers	1	Library Officer	-
<b><u>Forestry Department</u></b>		<b><u>Non-Formal Education</u></b>	
District Manager	1	Directors	
Assist. Manager	1		

Service Officers	1	Superintendents	2
Range Supervisors	10		
Assist. "	4		
Forest Guards	35	<b>Social Welfare</b>	
Acct. officer	1	Directors	
Acct. Asst.	1	Social Welfare Officer	
Typist	2	Social Dev't. Officers	
Store Asst.	1		
Field Assts.	5	<b>Community Dev't</b>	
		Directors	
<b>Professional staff Category</b>	<b>No. at Post</b>	<b>Professional staff Category</b>	<b>No. at Post</b>
Driver	1	Comm. Dev't. Officer	
Labourer	1	Mass Education Officer	
Security Guard	1	Women Extern. Sup.	
		Works superintendents	
		Works Foreman	
<b>General Administration</b>			
Co-ordinating Director			
Deputy Co-ord. Director			
Assistant Director		<b>Public Works</b>	
Local Gov't Inspectors		Engineer	
Executive Officer		Technician Engineer	
Budget Analysis		Works Superintendents	
Accountants		Estate Manager	
Rev. Superintendent		Technical Officer	
Revenue Inspector			
		<b>Birth &amp; Death Registry</b>	
		Assistant Register	
		Registration Officers	
<b>Dist. Plg. Co-ord. Unit</b>			
Dev't Planning Officer			
<b>Total</b>		<b>Total</b>	

### 2.3.5 Relationship between Municipal Assembly and the Departments

There is a cordial relationship between the Assembly and the decentralized departments existing in the district. Currently, the Assembly accommodates the entire Department, though outside its premises. Heads of Department are always invited to the Assembly and Sub-Committee meetings. Their technical advice is always sought in all matters affecting the development of the district. The Assembly supports them financially when the need arises. These departments submit copies of monthly and quarterly reports on their operations to the Assembly.

### **2.3.6 The Sub-District Structures**

The Assembly has one (1) Urban Council and seven (4) Area Councils. The urban is Dunkwa. The Area Councils are Opponso, Kyekyewere, Buabin, and Asikuma. There are 17 Unit Committees in the District. These Sub-Structures of the District Assembly are supposed to perform functions assigned to them by the instrument setting up the structures or delegated to them by the Assembly. These functions include:-

- To take over, as appropriate, all the functions formerly performed by the Town and Village committees concerned.
- To enumerate and keep records of all ratable persons and properties in the Urban Area, Zone or Town.
- To assist any person authorized by the Assembly to collect revenue due to the Assembly.
- To recommend to the District Assembly the naming of all streets in its area of authority and ensures that all buildings along the streets are numbered.
- To plant trees along streets and to erect tree-guards to protect them. They also make sure the streets are not unduly obstructed.
- To prevent and control fire outbreaks including bush fires.
- Organize with any other relevant organization annual congresses of the people of the Area for the purpose of discussing the development of the Area including the raising of voluntary or other contributions to fund the development of the area.
- Perform such other functions as may be delegated by the Assembly.
- Additional function to be performed by the Sub-Structures is:
  - (a) To be responsible for the day-to-day administration of the council
  - (b) To arrange revenue collection contracts with the District Assembly and collect revenue due for the Assembly.
  - (c) To prepare annual budgets of revenue and recurrent and development budget of the council for approval by the District Assembly.
  - (d) To open and maintain Bank Accounts.
  - (e) To provide, operate and maintain community services in the council area.
  - (f) To take such step as may be necessary to prevent disasters including floods and bush fires in the Area.
  - (g) To prepare short, medium and long-term development plans for the council for approval of the Assembly.
  - (h) To make proposals to the Assembly for the levying and collection of special rates for projects and programmes within the Urban Area or Town.
  - (i) Subject to the approval and direction of the Assembly to implement scheme for economic development and social justice may be entrusted to them.

The Sub-District Structures are currently not performing their functions as stipulated in the L.I. 1589, because of staffing and accommodation problems. Officials expected to be employed to these councils (Clerks of Council, Treasurer and Typist) have not yet been appointed. This is due to the inability of the Assembly to generate enough funds to pay their salaries and the reluctance of the Central Government to pay their salaries. Apart from Oponso, all the remaining Town/Area Council do not have permanent office accommodation. Budgetary allocation would be made in the Assembly's Supplementary Estimates to either construct permanent accommodation or rent places to facilitate their functioning.

Plans are also far advanced to organize training programmes for the councilors and the Unit Committee to equip them with the requisite skills to perform their functions as required by law.

### **2.3.7 Distribution of Resources**

All decentralized departments are supported financially when the need arises. At the beginning of every financial year inputs are received from the departments concerning projects to be undertaken in the following year, which indicates the level of assistance required from the Assembly.

In the same way, communities through their Assembly members make requests to the Assembly. These requests are referred to the appropriate Sub-Committee for approval or otherwise before funds are released to support such request depending on availability of funds.

### **2.3.8 Traditional Authority**

The Municipal Assembly has one traditional Council headed by the Denkyirahene, Odeefour Boa Amponsem III. The traditional Authority maintains law and order in the municipality and settles disputes among the people.

The traditional Council plays a meaningful role in the development of the traditional area within the municipality. The Assembly liaises with the traditional rulers as custodians and owners of the land, for release of land for development. In this direction, there is always constant and fruitful dialogue between the Assembly and the Traditional Council in its effort to develop the municipality.

### **2.3.9 Accountability**

The Assembly is accountable to its stakeholders who are as follows:

1. The Citizens within its jurisdiction.
2. The State, Ministry of Local Government, Civil Society Organizations, Assembly Members etc.

In order to ensure that the Assembly is accountable to the public that is why at regular intervals ie. every four years, the Assembly members are required by law to renew their mandate by through elections.

Further, there are institutions of accountability which at regular intervals audits the accounts of the Assembly. These institutions are the internal audit unit of the Assembly and the Audit service. The management of the Assembly at sessional meetings of the Assembly also brief the honourable members about the state of the Assembly's finances as well as publishing the statement of accounts of the Assembly.

### **2.3.10 Participation of citizenry**

Participation is the process through which people get involve in decision making process, implementation monitoring and evaluation of the Assembly programmes and projects.

The avenues through which citizens of the municipality are given opportunity to get together and discuss public issues and decide on how they can make a difference are as follows:

- Assembly meetings
- Sub-committee meetings
- Public seminars/workshops
- Public/budget hearing
- Open forum
- Town hall meetings
- Durbar
- Radio and T.V discussion
- Question and answer meeting.

### **2.3.11 Public Private Partnership**

It is been realized that if the Assembly should experience progress and development, then there should be partnership among all development partners – NGO's, CBO's and Traditional Authorities. There is therefore a cordial relationship between the Assembly and all these stakeholders.

Traditional Authorities act as a link between the Assembly and their communities. They are always consulted on major issues concerning the welfare of their people. Periodic forums are held with Traditional Authorities to create avenue for Nanannom, assembly members, Heads of Departments and the District Assembly to come together to deliberate on issues pertaining to the development of the district to enhance its progress.

### **2.3.12 Bye-laws of the Assembly**

As required by law, the Assembly has its own bye-law on many issues including: stray animals, noise making and others. Copies of these bye-laws have been deposited at the office of the Assembly and other relevant institutions (courts, police) for enforcement and are opened to the public.

### **2.3.13 Justice and Security**

Good Governance entails ensuring justice and security for all inhabitants of the district and their properties. These, the Municipality endeavours to achieve albeit all the limitations.

#### **The Police Service**

The police service in the district lacks both men and logistic of all kinds to be effective as they would have wished to be.

There are 6 stations in the district manned by 65 Officers and men. This is made up of 59 males and 6 females. The stations are at Dunkwa – 29, Railways – 7, Atechem – 18, Kyekyewere – 5.

At Dunkwa, the district capital, the district police command has office accommodation. Generally, most of the other stations are in rented accommodation. This is not good for efficiency and needs to be discouraging and rectified.

Communication, vital tool in police work is lacking in the district. This couples with the fact that the vehicle available is very old and breaks down frequently partly due to the bad roads in the districts; makes police work very difficult.

In spite of these constraints it is worth noting that the efficiency of the police cannot be faulted.

#### **The Judiciary**

The judicial system in the district is not any better than the police service. The District has one magistrate court and one circuit court. The judiciary suffers from almost all the deficiencies of accommodation and logistics that the police suffer from. At the moment the court operate under very appalling conditions. Not only are the courtrooms highly dilapidated the system lacks both human and material resources for efficient operation.

## **2.4.0. Social Services**

### **2.4.1 Education**

#### **Enrollment in kindergarten (kg) schools**

TYPE OF EDUCATION	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	%CHANGE		TARGET
				2006/07-2007/08	2007/08-2008/09	-2008/09
Public	9009	9049	9857	0.4	8.9	9348
Private	1858	1453	1097	21.8	2.5	1427
Total	10867	10502	10954	3.4	4.3	10775

Source; statistic office GES Dunkwa

### Enrollment in primary schools

Source; Statistic office GES

Pupil/teacher ratio for kg

TYPE OF EDUCATION	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	%CHANGE		TARGET
				2006/07-2007/08	2007/08-2008/09	-2008/09
Public	21467	21717	22699	1.2	4.5	22505
Private	3778	3508	3508	(6.5)	(0.67)	3628
Total	25245	25249	26025	0.02	3.1	25031
Public	31	45	38	45.1	4.5	45
Private	34	33	37	(2.9)	2.1	35
Total	31	43	38	(38.7)	(2.1)	43

Dunkwa

schools

Source; Statistic office GES Dunkwa

### Pupil /teacher ratio for primary schools

TYPE OF EDUCATION	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	%CHANGE	TARGET
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				2006/07- 2007/08	2007/08- 2008/09	-2008/09
Public	32	34	36	6.3	5.9	35
Private	30	27	33	(10.0)	22.2	28
Total	32	33	35	3.0	6.1	37

Source: Statistic office GES Dunkwa

### 2.4.3 Health Care

#### 2.4.3.1 Incidence of diseases

DISEASE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
AFP	2	2	2	4	3	1
Measles	6	0	2	5		
Yellow Fever	2	1	2	3		
Guinea worm	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaria	15275	18735	21657	22233	16327	20450
Tuberculosis (new cases)	72	68	97	52	70	60
Yaws	112	107	15	58	0	0
Leprosy (New Cases)	11	2	6	3	-	-
CSM	0	0	0	0	0	0

<b>Buruli Ulcer</b>	172	166	213	56		
<b>Cholera</b>	31	0	0	0		
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	186	257	447	128	545	312
<b>Schistosomiasis</b>	23	8	34	26		
<b>Onchocerciasis</b>	45	0	7	9		

Source: Municipal Health Directorate, Dunkwa.

#### 2.4.3.2 Availability of health professionals and infrastructure

	staff	2007	2008	2009
<b>Doctors</b>		1	2	1
<b>Dental surgeon</b>		1	1	1
<b>Cuban doctors</b>		2	1	2
<b>Prof. nurses</b>		38	39	35
<b>Aux. nurses</b>		8	7	7
<b>pharmacist</b>		1	2	2
<b>X'ray</b>		1	1	1
<b>Disease control officers</b>		2	3	3
<b>PHN</b>		2	2	2
<b>others</b>		120	138	135

## **2.4.4 Water and Sanitation**

### **2.4.4.1 Solid Waste Management**

The communal method of collection of solid waste is used in the municipality due to the absence of facilities that could promote the adoption of improved methods like the block and house to house collection. The disposal of solid waste in the municipality is the crude type of dumping at a designated site and controlled by the use of bulldozer to push and level piled up refuse.

### **2.4.4.2 Liquid Waste Management**

Apart from the few drains constructed, there is no systematic approach as to the treatment of liquid waste in the municipality. There is an open trench at the final disposal site used for storage of liquid waste mainly effluents from public and domestic toilets.

### **2.4.4.3 Drainage**

There are primary drains which carry liquid waste from homes and communities to other secondary drains and tertiary drains. However due to population growth, the drainage facilities available are inadequate. The absence of drainage system in some areas has resulted in the identification of five major flood prone areas in the municipality. About 64% of the total population of the municipality has access to safe water as a result of the provision of Pipe borne water and the construction of boreholes in most of the communities in the municipality.

### **2.4.4.4 Housing Characteristics**

The predominant type of housing in the communities within the district can be described as compound houses. However, there are a few self-contained houses mostly in the big settlements built mostly by citizens living abroad.

Various types of materials are used in housing construction. However, most of the housing stocks are of the "Atakpame" type with no foundation and roofed with corrugated metal sheets. Houses in the big settlements are often plastered and painted. Other materials used especially in the small and remote communities are Bamboo, raffia mats, mud and sticks.

## **2.5.0. Vulnerability Analysis**

### **2.5.1 Children in difficulty circumstances**



6-15	15	7	54	17	8	6	5	3	82	33
16-55	108	69	206	88	14	6	8	4	336	167
Over 55	6	4	4	5	3	1	3	1	16	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>212</b>		<b>382</b>		<b>38</b>		<b>28</b>		<b>660</b>	

Needs assessment of the disabled reveals low educational levels. About 55% of them need resettlement in gainful employment whilst 30% need support for their education/ training. 15% who are either children or age and are incapable of doing any meaningful job require social grants to improve their living standards or as a means of social protection.

### 2.6.0 Information and Communication Technology

The Assembly has one major public internet cafe with 11 computers and all the core administration offices having at least one computer. In order to ensure that human resource base in the municipality is enriched in ICT, the Assembly has purchased 60 computers and distributed them among the second and tertiary institutions in the municipality. This cannot however be said of the other decentralized departments. In as much as the other decentralized departments do not have computers at their disposal very little is done in ICT investments. This means that the Assembly and other stake holders will have to collaborate to invest in the human resource base.

### 2.7.0 HIV/AIDS

The municipality has been grappling with the AIDS pandemic through the activities of the Municipal AIDS committee which was formed to spearhead HIV AIDS programmes. The MAC coordinates, manages, monitors and evaluates all HIV and AIDS related activities of all implementers in the Municipality. It also assists in the mobilization of resources and funding arrangements and reports to the municipal Assembly. There is a centre for counseling and testing with trained counselors and a CD4 machine. The intervention area covers mainly prevention and behavioral change, communication, treatment, care and support, mitigation of the impact, monitoring and evaluation and resource mobilization and funding arrangements.

#### 2.7.1 Incidence of HIV/AIDS

Year	Total Cases Recorded	Males'	Females
2005	105	73	32
2006	165	62	103
2007	249	58	191
2008	410	177	233
2009	201	83	11
2010	545	245	300
2011	312	150	162

### **Infections /STI**

Other STI's recorded for 2009 are

<b>STI</b>	<b>MALES</b>	<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Gonorrhea	7	21	28
Genital Warts	-	2	2

#### **2.7.2 Characteristics of vulnerable**

Generally, they are within the ages of 20-39, they are young and given to adventure. It includes the youth in schools, out of school, apprentices, orphans, drivers, mine workers and the unemployed.

There are four PLHIV support groups with a total membership of 285, 84 males and 201 females. New clients from the government hospital in most cases are referred to those groups for further assistance in the ways of socializing, psychological counseling, nutritional support and access to antiretroviral drugs.

### **2.8.0 GENDER**

#### **Enrollment in schools by gender (public and private)**

<b>TYPE OF EDUCATION</b>	<b>2006/07</b>	<b>2007/08</b>	<b>2008/09</b>	<b>%CHANGE</b>		<b>TARGET</b>
				<b>2006/07-2007/08</b>	<b>2007/08-2008/09</b>	
Boys	32	34		6.3	5.9	35
Girls	30	27		(10.0)	22.2	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>		<b>3.0</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>37</b>

### **2.9.0 CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER**

As a result of intensive dredging on the two main rivers dissecting the municipality (Offin and Pra) and other smaller streams by illegal small scale miners (Galamsey) it has led to drought and other pollution on these water bodies. Diverting the course of the rivers has led to serious flooding in the municipality. Excessive logging of timber species by illegal chain saw operators and slash and burn method adopted by traditional peasant farmers have also led to deforestation

## 2. REPORT ON THE CORE DISTRICT INDICATORS

NO.	ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE MODERNIZATION & AGRO- BASED INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	2011 Indicator Level	2009 Indicator Level	2010 Indicator Level	2011 Target
1.	Per capital production of key staple Foods (Crops, Livestock and fish) in Kg/annum of animal/annum	20,625.13	23,037.43	30,300	16,347.54
	Maize	102,425.31	45,784.99	310	83,056.05
	Cassava	26,894.34	60,929.93		8,437.44
	Plantain	26,515.80	12,355.24		1,320.70
	Cocoyam		16,725.00		
	Yam		6,510.00		
	Rice		327.00		
	<b><u>ANIMAL</u></b>				
	Sheep	15,455			15,968
	Goat	5,542			5,708
	Cattle	377			334
2.	Proportion/length of roads maintained/Rehabilitated			222km	
	- Truck Roads (in km) Ghana				
	- Urban Roads (in km) Highway			94.8km	
	- Feeder Roads (in km) Authority	212.4km			
3.	Hectares of degraded forest/ mining /dry and wet lands rehabilitated/restored				
	a. Forest				
	b. Mining				
	c. Dry and wetland				
4.	Teledensity/Penetration rate:	Fixed line 3%		30%	
		Mobile			

**DEVELOPING THE HUMAN RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT**

5.	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population 15-19 yrs HIV Positive)	3.88	2.8	7.6	
6.	Maternal Mortality ratio (Number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births)	1.4		0.0	0.3/1000 LB
7.	Under five mortality rate (Number of Deaths occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)	18		2.6	1.6
8.	Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	CFR 0.6		12.1	6.0
9.	Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe water sources	75%		68	
10.	Gross Enrolment Rate (Indicates the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling-regardless of age as proportion of the number of children in the relevant age group)				
	= Primary	115.6%(M)		7,950(M)	
	=	112.4%(F)		7,889(F)	
	= IIS	97.8%(M)		3,339(M)	
	=	86.0%(F)		2,891(F)	
	= IIS	73.4%(M)		2,151(M)	
	=	61.3%(F)		1,418(F)	
	Net Admission Rate in Primary Schools (Indicates Primary One enrolment of pupils aged 6 years)	98.2%(M)			
		99.1%(F)			

11.	Gender Parity Index (Ratio between girls and boys enrolment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00)	0.99 0.97 0.90 0.86 2.70	KG 1:1 Primary 1:1 JHS 2:3 SHS 2:3	
			Vocational/Technical 1:20	
12.	Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training			
13.	Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women and men)	Children 171 Women 120 Men 92		
14.	Training programme for Assembly Staff			
15.	<b>TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE</b> Total amount of internally generated revenue	368,381.16	292,908.10	464,444.99
16.	Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to DMTDP implementation	481,588.18		
17.	% of DA expenditure within the DMTDP budget (How much of DA's expenditure not in the annual budget?)			
18.	<b>REDUCING POVERTY AND INCOME INEQUALITIES</b> % increase in tourist arrivals <b>SUSTAINABLE PARTNERSHIP</b>			

	<b>BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SECTOR</b>		
19.	Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills/apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training		
	<b>EXPANDED DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTION INFRASTRUCTURE</b>		
20.	% of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, household latrine)	43%	
21.	% of households covered by Electricity supply	85%	17.24%

### 3. REPORT ON FUNDING BY SOURCES (GH¢)

DISTRICT: UPPER DENKYIRA EAST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

	2009	2010	2011	TOTAL
DACF	923,820.65	876,259.87	1,525,877.63	3,325,958.15
IGF	180,848.17	299,021.68	368,381.16	848,251.01
HIPC FUNDS	26,250.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	76,250.00
GOG GRANTS	219,326.01	333,346.32	762,704.58	1,315,376.91
DONOR GRANTS	347,707.41	149,627.66	456,947.93	954,283.00
NGOS			24,640.25	24,640.25

## **(A) ADEQUACY OF FUNDS**

- **DISTRICT ASSEMBLY COMMON FUND**: More projects would have been undertaken by the municipality for lack funds and most projects are left out. If we take the DACF for example, It is clear that what is release to the Municipality fall far short of what has been budgeted for in view of the series of deductions made by the Common Fund Administrator.

- **INTERNALLY GENERATED FUND**

The Internally Generated Fund raised by the Municipality is not sufficient to support the activities of the Assembly. However treasures have been put in place to increase the Internally Generated Fund of the Assembly.

- **GOVERNMENT OF GHANA GRANT**

Government of Ghana Grants: From all indications, Government of Ghana grants played a major role in the development of the Municipality. In 2011 alone, an amount of GH¢1,315,376.91 was received as a Government Ghana Grant

- **DONOR GRANTS**

Government of Ghana donor grant has also contributed to the development of the Municipality. From 2009 to 2011 an amount of GH¢899,886.83 was received as Donor Grants.

In all these it is believed that more is needed to the development agenda of the Municipality.

## **(B) EFFORT TO GENERATE FUNDS**

In order to generate more funds for the municipality the under listed measures have been put in place.

- (1) Formation of Revenue Task Force

- (2) Setting target for revenue collections
- (3) Establishment of Municipal City Guard
- (4) Revaluation of properties in the Municipal Capital and other big towns
- (5) Appointment of more commission collectors
- (6) Appointment of a revenue co-ordinator
- (7) Engagement of Private Company (Revsol) in revenue collection

**(C) OTHER CHALLENGES WITH REGARDS TO GENERATING FUNDS**

- (1) Uncooperative attitude of tax payers

**4. REPORT ON DISBURSEMENTS**

**DISTRICT: UPPER DENKYIRA EAST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY**

	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
ADMINISTRATION-IGF	391,370.54	292,908.10	1,116,065.00	<b>1,800,343.64</b>
SERVICE	910,957.45	83,632.28	353,643.63	<b>1,348,233.36</b>
INVESTMENT	26,316.00	827,584.37	51,800.01	<b>905,700.38</b>
SPECIAL PROJECTS	306,901.13	231,877.17	24,084.00	<b>562,862.3</b>
MISCELLANEOUS(DDF/IGF)	8,586.30	333,346.32	794,801.46	<b>1,136,734.08</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>1,644,131.42</b>	<b>1,769,348.24</b>	<b>2,340,394.1</b>	<b>5,753,873.76</b>

**Comment on:**

- a) Adequacy of funds
- b) Utilization of funds in accordance with the budget

Funds are actually utilized in accordance with the budget. Where funds are utilized outside the budget the budget is reviewed.

- c) Other challenges with regards to disbursements

The internally generated fund is too low to support disbursement especially the running of the office and other administrative expenses.

**5. REPORT ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES**

**NATIONAL YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME**

**(A) YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME**

The National Youth Employment was created to offer employment and employable skills to the youth. This programme has helped a lot of youth in the Upper Denkyira East Municipality. In the year under review, 2011 the following activities were embarked on;

**Health Extension Workers**

There were 62 people engaged in this programme, but some had left for school and due to the division of Upper Denkyira into two, some went to the Upper Denkyira West District. As at March there were fifty-eight (58) at the Upper Denkyira East Municipal Assembly. Nineteen [19] people was recruited for the year 2011.

Those who left for school had their names deleted from the payroll.

**Community Protection Unit (Community Policing/Fire service Assistant)**

In 2010 about twenty (20) people were sent to the Dunkwa Police station to be screened out of which five {5} have been recruited and sent to the Police Training School. Four (4) people were recruited in 2011 and to fire service training.

**Community Education Teaching Assistant**

The Assembly had 250 Community Education Teaching Assistant but due to the division of Upper Denkyira into East and West, the number has dwindled to 100. In 2011 only 50 people were recruited.

### **Youth In Trades and Vocation**

About 40 people applied for this module but 25 people were sent to Cape Coast to start training in 2010. In the year under review, 81 applicants were recruited in dressmaking and 35 were recruited in hairdressing.

### **INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)**

The Assembly was able to engage 154 students, mostly SHS leavers in ICT education in the year 2011.

### **ZOOMLION**

The Programme was able to absorb about 133 unemployed youth in Zoom lion activities

### **TEACHER COMMUNITY ASSISTANT**

About 14 youth were recruited under this module in 2011

**TREND ANALYSIS OF NYEP BETWEEN 2010 AND 2011**

*A summary of categories of work is specified underneath.(2011)*

<b>CATEGORY OF WORK</b>	<b>PERSONS ENROLLED (2011)</b>
Community Education Training Assistant	50
Trade and Vocation Module	116
Community protection Assistant	4
Youth in fire service	1
Health Extension workers	19
ICT	154
Teacher Community Assistant (TCAI)	14
<b>Total No. enrolled</b>	<b>358</b>

*A summary of categories of work is specified underneath. (2010)*

CATEGORY OF WORK	PERSONS ENROLLED
	2010
Community Education Training Assistant	50
Trade and Vocation Module	25
Hairdressing	45
Community protection Assistant	5
Youth in prison service	2
Health Extension workers	22
<b>Total No. enrolled</b>	<b>149</b>

## **(B) CAPITATION GRANT**

Capitation Grant Scheme has been in operation in the Municipal since 2004/2005 Academic year. Pupils in kindergarten, Primary and JHS are supported with Three Ghana Cedis (GH¢3.00) every year from the Government of Ghana to take care of school levies and other administrative expenses; such as:

- ❖ Enrolment Drive
- ❖ Support for needy pupils
- ❖ Teaching and Learning materials (TLM), stationery.
- ❖ Minor repairs of classrooms and furniture.

The money is paid in three trenches to cover the three terms in the year. Schools prepare School Performance Improvement Plan (SPIP) on which budget of activities (as listed above) which the school considers priority is made for the year. All teachers in the school are supposed to make input into the preparation of the SPIP and have to be endorsed by the School's Management Committee Chairman. The SPIP is brought to the Education Office for vetting and approval after which copies are made, one for the office and one to be pasted at the school's office

### **RELEASE OF THE GRANT:**

Every school has a bank account into which the money is paid. The Head teacher and the Assistant are the signatories of the account. When the money is lodged into the account the head has to seek approval from the Director by indicating on a Capitation Grant Form (Requisition Form) what activity to be performed and how much is required as indicated on the SPIP before withdrawal can be made at the bank

### **MONITORING THE USAGE**

From time to time, a team of officers go to the schools to audit/monitor the use of the grant. Heads are supposed to back all purchases made with school invoices and payment vouchers which are verified.

### **MAIN CHALLENGES**

- Late release of the Grant. The first and second Tranches of 2008/2009 academic year have not been released.
- Disbursement which solely based on school's enrolment does not help schools with low enrolment.

### **(C) SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME**

The Upper Denkyira East Municipal had benefited a lot from the school feeding programme since its operation. The table below shows the list of schools benefited from the programme since its operation up to 2011.

### **LIST OF SCHOOLS BENEFITTING FROM THE SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME WITHIN THE UPPER DENKYIRA EAST**

#### **MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>NAME OF SCHOOL</b>	<b>NO. ON ROLL</b>
1	ZION CAMP M / A PRIMARY	317
2	ASMA CAMP M / A PRIMARY	212
3	BADOA M / A PRIMARY	316
4	MERETWESO M / A PRIMARY	198
5	SOBROSO M / A PRIMARY	201
6	KONTOKROM M / A PRIMARY	354
7	ANSARU-L-DEEN M / A PRIMARY	365
8	KRAMOKROM M / A PRIMARY	162

9	NKWANTA M / A PRIMARY	151
10	MFANTSIMAN M / A PRIMARY	310
11	OPPONSO M / A PRIMARY	259
12	AGYEMPOMA M / A PRIMARY	349
13	FAWOMANYO M / A PRIMARY	192
14	GYAMPOKROM M / A PRIMARY	192
15	OTENKROM M / A PRIMARY	45
16	AMISSA M / A PRIMARY	55
17	KONA NO.1 M / A PRIMARY	191
18	POKUKROM NO. 2	272
19	NTOMTOM M / A PRIMARY	267
20	AKYENEKROM M / A PRIMARY	242
21	ADJOOM R / C PRIMARY	102
22	ASUOGYA M / A PRIMARY	274
23	TEGYAMOSO M / A PRIMARY	317

## **MAIN CHALLENGES**

- ❖ Most of the schools lack proper kitchen and dining hall
- ❖ Non availability of toilet facilities in most of the schools
- ❖ Non availability of good drinking water in most schools

**PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS STATUS FOR THE YEAR 2011**

**EDUCATION**

NO.	LOCATION	PROJECT TITLE	CONTRACT SUM (GH¢)	FUNDING SOURCE	DATE OF COMM.	STATUS	REMARKS
1	Meretweso	Construction of 3unit classroom block	37,000.00	CBRDP	Jan. 14-11	Completed	Good
2	Kyekyewere	Construction of 3unit classroom block	42,156.00	CBRDP	Jan. 14-11	Completed	Good
3	Boa Amponsen JHS	Construction of 6unit classroom block	99,320.00	CBRDP	Jan. 31-08	Completed	Good
4	Dunkwa	Rehabilitation of hostel and demonstration room for Health Assistant Training School	-	DACF	2011	Completed	Good
5	Dunkwa	Rehabilitation of Nursing Training Lecture Hall	-	DACF	2011	Completed	Good

6	Kyeremfem-Dunkwa	Construction of 6unit classroom block	120,569.00	DDF	Jan. 31-08	Completed	Good
7	Akyenekrom	Construction of KG block	40,803.00	DDF	Jan. 14-11	Completed	Good
8	Ntontom	Construction of KG block	39,975.00	DDF	Jan. 14-11	Completed	Good
9	Babianeha	Construction of KG block	38,979.00	DDF	Jan. 14-11	Completed	Good
10	Tegyamoso	Construction of Teachers Quarters	60,392.00	DDF	Jan. 14-11	Completed	Good
11	Municipal Wide	Supply of 1000 pieces of dual desk	50,000.00	DDF	Jan. 14-11	Completed	Good
12	Zion No. 2	Construction of 6unit classroom block	142,341.00	GETFUN D	Sep. 20-09	Completed	Good
13	Kramokrom	Construction of 6unit classroom block	148,508.00	GETFUN D	March. 28-11	Completed	Good
14	Mfantseman	Construction of 6unit	142,193.00	GETFUN D	Sep. 20-09	On-going	Good

		classroom block with ancillary facility					
15.	Yirepe	Construction of 6unit classroom block with ancillary facility	144,465.00	GETFUN D	Sep. 20-09	On-going	Good
16	Mpeasem	Construction of 6unit classroom block with ancillary facility	195,621.80	GETFUN D/School under trees	Oct. 2011	On-going	Good
17	Achiase	Construction of Teachers Quarters	175,759.65	GETFUN D/School under trees	Oct. 2011	On-going	Good
18	Otengkrom	Construction of 6unit classroom block with ancillary facility	195,621.80	GETFUN D/Schools under trees	Oct. 2011	On-going	Good

**SANITATION:**

NO.	LOCATION	PROJECT TITLE	CONTRACT SUM(€)	FUNDING SOURCE	DATE OF COMM	STATUS	REMARKS
1	Dunkwa	Construction of Slaughter house	41,146.00	DDF	Jan. 14-11	Completed	Good
2	Dunkwa	Desilting of selected storm drains	-	DACF	Jan. 11	Completed	Good

**HEALTH:**

NO.	LOCATION	PROJECT TITLE	CONTRACT SUM(€)	FUNDING SOURCE	DATE OF COMM	STATUS	REMARKS
1	Preprababida	Construction of CHPS compound	-	-	2011	On-going	Good
2	Zion Camp	Construction of CHPS compound	-	-	2011	On-going	Good

**WATER:**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>PROJECT TITLE</b>	<b>CONTRACT SUM(€)</b>	<b>FUNDING SOURCE</b>	<b>DATE OF COMM</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>REMARKS</b>
1	Rubbermu	Construction of Borehole	-	-	2011	Completed	Good
2	Anwunahene	Construction of Borehole	-	-	2011	Completed	Good
3	Zion No. 2	Construction of Borehole	-	-	2011	Completed	Good
4	Mfantseman (Powerline)	Construction of Borehole	-	-	2011	Completed	Good
5	Adjoun	Construction of Borehole	-	-	2011	Completed	Good
6	Mfuom	Construction of Borehole	-	-	2011	Completed	Good
7	Fawomanyo	Construction of Borehole	-	-	2011	Completed	Good

8	Buabin (Health center)	Construction of Borehole	-	-	2011	Completed	Good
9.	Atobiase	Construction of Borehole	-	-	2011	Completed	Good
10.	Abankesease	Construction of Borehole	-	-	2011	Completed	Good
11	Dunkwa-Town	Construction of New pipe lay out	-	-	2011	On-going	Good
12	Selected Communities	Rehabilitation of 14 Borehole	63,348.00	DANIDA-Counterpart Funding	2011	On-going	Good

## ENERGY

NO.	LOCATION	PROJECT TITLE	CONTRACT SUM(€)	FUNDING SOURCE	DATE OF COMM	STATUS	REMARKS
1	Meretweso	Provision of Electricity	-	GOG	2011	Completed	Good
2	Achiase	Provision of Electricity	-	GOG	2011	Completed	Good
3	Buabin	Provision of Electricity	-	GOG	2011	On-Going	Good
4	Sobroso	Provision of Electricity	-	GOG	2011	On-Going	Good
5	Kontokrom	Provision of Electricity	-	GOG	2011	On-Going	Good
6	Asma-Camp-Badoa No. 1 & 2	Provision of Electricity	-	GOG	2011	On-Going	Good
7.	Amofo	Provision of Electricity	-	GOG	2011	On-Going	Good
8	Mbraim	Provision of Electricity	-	GOG	2011	On-Going	Good
9	Akyenekrom	Provision of Electricity	-	GOG	2011	On-Going	Good

10	Denyase	Provision of Electricity	-	GOG	2011	On-Going	Good
11	Atobiase	Provision of Electricity	-	GOG	2011	On-Going	Good
12.	Twifu-Kyebe	Provision of Electricity	-	GOG	2011	On-Going	Good

## ROADS

No.	LOCATIO N	PROJEC T TITLE	Project Length (km)	CONTRACT SUM(€)	FUNDING SOURCE	DATE OF COMM	STATUS	REMARKS
1	Dunkwa - Buabin- Mbraim	Surfacing	20.0	4,989,270.16	GOG	9/8/2011	On-going	Good
2	Ntonton - Kona	Spot Imp.	5.0	-	GOG	2011	On-going. awarded in 2011	Good
3	Asikuma - Ayanfuri & others	Reshaping	15.0	37,645.80	GOG	25/10/2011	On-going	Good
4	Asikuma - Akwaboa PH I	Reshaping	9.0	20,606.00	GOG	25/10/2011	On-going	Good
5	Awisem - Asaman	Reshaping	6.0	15,368.00	GOG	25/10/2011	On-going	Good

6	Zion Camp Jn. - Boninsuma	Reshaping	10.6	25,361.60	GOG	25/10/2011	On-going	Good
7	Tegyamoso Jn. - Tegyamoso & Others	Reshaping	7.9	20,427.00	GOG	25/10/2011	On-going	Good
8	Asma Camp - Nyarduarm	Reshaping	9.8	23,760.80	GOG	25/10/2011	On-going	Good
9	Gyampoh Jn. - Gyampohkr om & Others	Reshaping	17.3	43,053.00	GOG	25/10/2011	On-going	Good
10	Dunkwa- Nkotumso PH I	Reshaping	13.0	32,500.00	Cocoa Fund	25/10/2011	Completed	Good
11	Dunkwa- Twifo Praso (Highway)	Surfacing	25.0	-	GOG	-	On-going	Good

12	Dunkwa-Nkotumso PH II	Reshaping	12 0	30 510 00	Cocoa Fund	25/10/2011	On-going	Good
13	Kyekyewer e-Twifu Praso	Surfacing	-	-	GOG	2011	On-going	Good
14	Oponso-Pokukrom No. 2	Const. of road	-	-	GOG	2011	On-going	Good
15	Dunkwa-Town Roads	Spot Improvement	-	-	GOG	2011	Completed	Good

## HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

On Human Resource Development, the Assembly benefited from four (4) Training Programme for both junior and senior staff In Management Information System (MIS) and Revenue Collection and Mobilization Processes.

Two (2) programmes were done last year for all staff and two (2) programmes done this year for both senior and junior staff.