

EJURA SEKYEDUMASE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

2017

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 Introduction

This Progress Report is based on the Monitoring and Evaluation exercise conducted to track progress in the implementation of the 2017 Annual Action Plan. This report covers the programmes and projects implemented by the Assembly from January to December, 2017. The report presents the achievements, problems, constraints and challenges identified during the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of programmes and projects in the Municipality. The report also presents the revenue and expenditure performance of the Assembly, critical development, poverty issues and recommendation for improvement to enhance the Assembly's performance

1.2 Key Monitoring and Evaluation Objectives

The Monitoring and Evaluation of programmes and projects in the Assembly's MTDP for 2017 is geared towards achieving the following;

- Assessing the progress of the implementation of programmes and projects.
- Promoting community participation and awareness in the implementation of projects.
- Providing information for effective co-ordination of activities in the Municipality
- Identifying achievements, constraints and failures in the implementation process, so that improvement can be recommended to enhance the implementation of projects and programmes.
- Improving service delivery, influence resource allocation, and demonstrate results as part of accountability and transparency.

1.3 Source of Data for the Preparation of the Report

The monitoring was done by the Municipal Monitoring Team and other Heads of Department who are the direct beneficiaries of programmes and projects.

The report relied on data from both primary and secondary sources to determine the impact of programmes and projects delivery within the Municipality in this year 2017. While the primary data is obtained from the Monitoring and Evaluation Report, the secondary data is obtained from quarterly reports of departments and agencies.

1.4 Problems encountered

Monitoring and evaluation activities and preparation of the reports are often delayed due to the following:

- Inadequate logistics and funds.
- Delay in the submission of quarterly reports by the department heads and NGOs operating in the Municipality among others.

1.5 Overview of the MTDP (2014-2017)

The goals, objectives and strategies of the Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP, 2014-2017) of Ejura Sekyedumase Municipal Assembly under the Seven Thematic Areas of the Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda 11 (GSGDA, 2014-2017) is presented in Table 1.1 in the next section. This is to give a general overview of the Assembly's effort of achieving the goals and objectives stipulated in the MTDP with support from the Central Government and other donor agencies.

Table 1.1: Goals, Objectives and strategies of the MTDP (2014-2017)

NO.	THEMATIC AREAS	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
1.	Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability	Improving financial resources mobilization and public expenditure management	-Improve fiscal revenue mobilization, management and improve public expenditure management -Improve public expenditure management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Eliminate revenue collection leakages ○ Strengthen revenue institutions and administration ○ Strengthen mobilization and management of non-tax revenue ○ Review the administrative framework for earmarked funds to ensure efficiency in the management of public funds
		Ensure effective and efficient public expenditure administration	-Ensure that at least 95% of MA expenditure is within the MTDP budget. -Ensure prudent expenditure management and reporting by December 2017 -Enhance adequate access to financial information to the public within the Municipality by December 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ensure effective compliance to procurement law. ○ Equip the MPCU with all necessary logistics ○ Ensure efficient knowledge of development aspirations of the Assembly to its management ○ Build a comprehensive database for development assessment and planning.
2.	Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana's Private Sector	Improving the performance of private firms	-Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provide opportunities for MSMEs to participate in all Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and local arrangements
		Improving infrastructure in the area of tourism	-Promote sustainable tourism to preserve historical, cultural and natural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ensure tourism planning in Municipal Development plans to promote tourism development
3.	Accelerated Agriculture	Promoting marketing in	Develop an effective domestic market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Strengthen partnership between private sector and Municipal

	Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	the Municipality		Assemblies to develop trade in local markets ○ Improve market infrastructure and sanitary conditions
		Improving the level of agricultural productivity	Improve Agriculture Financing	○ Provide appropriate framework to ensure adequate flow of financial resources to the agriculture and aquaculture industries with particular attention to smallholder farmers ○ Provide selective subsidies for the procurement of improved technologies for peasant farmers, particularly women
4.	Oil and Gas	Improve the operation of Gas and Oil Stations	Regulate the activities of fuel and Gas stations.	○ Collaborate with EPA to monitor the operations of fuel and Gas stations.
5.	Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement Development	Improving infrastructure in the area of transport	Create and sustain an efficient and effective transport system that meets user needs	○ Prioritize the maintenance of existing road infrastructure to reduce vehicle operating costs (VOC) and future rehabilitation costs ○ Improve accessibility to key centres of population, production and tourism ○ Develop, rehabilitate and modernize road access routes to ferry stations
		Improving infrastructure in the area of ICT	Promote rapid development and deployment of the national ICT infrastructure	○ Create the enabling environment to promote the mass use of ICT ○ Facilitate the development of Community Information Centres (CICs) nationwide
		Improving infrastructure in the area of social, community and recreational facilities	Develop social, community and recreational facilities	○ Develop and maintain community and social centres countrywide
		Improving accessibility to utility services	Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the national needs and for export	○ Expand power generation capacity ○ Increase access to energy by the poor and vulnerable ○ Ensure the availability of energy meters for households and industry

		Improving the use of renewable energy for household fuel	Increase the proportion of renewable energy (solar, bio-mass, wind, small and mini-hydro and waste-to-energy) in the national energy supply mix	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promote the use of alternative fuels (such as LPG, ethanol liquid & gel, biogas etc.) and energy efficient end use devices (such as improved wood fuel stoves, etc)
		Improving housing conditions	Improve and accelerate housing delivery in the rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promote orderly growth of settlements through effective land use planning and management ○ Promote the transformation of the rural economy to encourage the growth of quality settlements ○ Promote improvements in housing standards, design, financing and construction ○ Support self-help building schemes organized along communal themes, co-operative societies, and crop and trade associations
		Improving supply of potable water facilities	Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Implement measures for effective operations, maintenance and systematic upgrading of water facilities
		Improving infrastructure in the area of sanitation	Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promote the construction and use of modern household and institutional toilet facilities ○ Expand disability-friendly sanitation facilities ○ Promote the construction of sewage systems in new housing communities ○ Scale up the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) for the promotion of household sanitation ○ Review, gazette and enforce MMDAs bye-laws on sanitation ○ Provide modern toilet and sanitary facilities in all basic schools
6.	Human Development,	Improving access to	Increase inclusive and equitable access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Remove the physical, financial and social barriers and constraints to

	Productivity and Employment	quality education	to, and participation in education at all levels	<p>access to education at all levels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bridge the gender gap and access to education at all levels
		Improving academic performance	Improve quality of teaching and learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Deploy adequately qualified teachers and improve teachers' time-on-task ○ Institutionalize the In-Service Education and Training (INSET) programme at the basic level ○ Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials
		Promoting sporting activities	Provide adequate and disability friendly infrastructure for sports in communities and schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Rehabilitate existing and construct new sports infrastructure and provide sports equipment at all levels ○ Encourage private sector participation in sports development and provision of infrastructure ○ Expand opportunities for the participation of PWDs in sports
		Improving quality healthcare services	Bridge the equity gaps in access to health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Review and accelerate the implementation of CHPS strategy especially in under-served areas ○ Expand the coverage of the NHIS to include the poor and marginalized ○ Review and implement the capital investment and sector-wide infrastructure development plans targeting under-served areas ○ Use ICT to leverage access to quality healthcare in under-served areas
		Improving the health status of maternal and infants	Enhance national capacity for the attainment of lagging health MDGs, as well as non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hasten the implementation of the Millennium Acceleration Framework (MAF) ○ Improve community and facility-based management of childhood illnesses ○ Intensify and sustain Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) ○ Scale up quality adolescent sexual and reproductive health services

Improving quality health care to all people	Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programmes ○ Intensify education to reduce stigmatization ○ Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV/ AIDS and TB ○ Promote the adoption of safer sexual practices in the general population; ○ Promote healthy behaviour and the adoption of safer sexual practices among PLHIV, MARPs and vulnerable groups ○ Develop and implement prevention programmes targeted at the high risk groups and communities ○ Scale-up and improve the quality of elimination of mother-to-child transmission (eMTCT) of HIV services ○ Intensify advocacy with key stakeholders to reduce infection and impact of malaria, HIV & AIDS and TB ○ Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDS, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes
Reducing unemployment among youth	Create opportunities for accelerated job creation across all sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Develop schemes to support self-employment, especially among the youth ○ Promote demand-driven skills development programmes
Improving child development in the Municipality	Protect children against violence, abuse and exploitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promote alternative forms of education, including transitional programmes to mainstream out-of-school children, particularly in the most deprived areas for children withdrawn from the WFCL ○ Establish clear institutional arrangements for identification,

				<p>withdrawal, rehabilitation and social integration of children engaged in unconditional WFCL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provide adequate education facilities, health care, nutrition and recreation to enhance children's physical, social, emotional and psychological development
		Improving vulnerable and marginalized people in the Municipality	Develop targeted economic and social interventions for vulnerable and marginalized groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Coordinate and redistribute development projects and programmes in a manner that ensures fair and balanced allocation of national resources across ecological zones, gender, income and socio-economic groups, including PWDs ○ Expand social and economic infrastructure and services in rural and poor urban areas (including education and training, health, roads, good housing, water and sanitation) ○ Improve business development services including investment plans to facilitate local economic development and expand opportunities for private sector participation ○ Promote the economic empowerment of women through access to land, credit, information technology and business services and networks
7.	Transparent and Accountable Governance	Strengthening the institutional capacity of the Municipality	Ensure effective implementation of the decentralisation policy and programmes and promote and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of performance in the public and civil services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Enforce compliance of LI. 1967 ○ Develop a systematic training framework in public policy formulation and implementation for public and civil servants ○ Design and implement a human resource development policy for the public sector ○ Provide favourable working conditions and environment for public and civil servants

Improving support for community infrastructure development	Reduce spatial development disparities among different ecological zones across the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Accelerate development at the Municipal level aimed at improving rural infrastructure, environment and access to social services ○ Support self-help building schemes organized along communal themes, co-operative societies, and crop and trade associations
Improving the livelihood of youth more especially the girl child	Safeguard the security, safety and protection of the rights of the vulnerable in society, especially women and the girl child	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Adopt legal, legislative and operational measures to reinforce the principle of gender equality and equity in personal status and civil rights ○ Ensure the integration of a gender perspective in the development of all government policies, processes and programmes, systems and structures
Improving security facilities and safety assurance	Improve internal security for protection of life and property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Enhance institutional capacity of the security agencies ○ Improve border management technology, infrastructure and institutional inspection ○ Review existing laws to streamline and effectively regulate and monitor private sector involvement in the provision of internal security ○ Enhance the preparedness of disaster management agencies to effectively respond to emergencies ○ Enforce fire auditing and inspection of public facilities ○ Build operational, human resource and logistics capacity of the security agencies

CHAPTER TWO

PROGRAMME AND PROJECT STATUS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 2017

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents updates of funds received and disbursed for the quarter. It also presents updates on indicators, targets, critical development and poverty issues.

2.2 Update of Funds Received within the year, 2017

The Municipal 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 include; rate; land; fees and fines; licenses; rent; investment and miscellaneous. The external sources of funds are the Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) and the District Development Fund (DDF).

2.3 Update on Disbursement from Funding Sources for the year, 2017

2.3.1 Revenue

The total budgeted revenue estimated for the year 2017 was Eight Million, Two Hundred and Ninety Two Thousand , Two Hundred and Twenty Eight Ghana Cedis, Fifty four Pesewas (GH¢8,292,228.54), and actual revenue collected as at the end of the year, 2017 stood at GH¢ 3,025, 239.51 representing 36.48% of the estimated total revenue. In terms of the Internally Generated Fund (IGF), the annual estimate stood at GH¢832,953.99. As at the end of the year, a total amount of 804,855.00 was generated internally representing 97.00 % of the estimate.

2.3.2 Expenditure

The total budgeted expenditure estimate for 2017 was Eight Million Two Hundred and Nine Thousand, Two Hundred and Twenty Eight Ghana Cedis Fifty Four Pesewas (GH¢829,228.54), and the cumulative actual expenditure as at December, 2017, stood at Two Million, Nine Hundred and Sixty Nine thousand, Nine Hundred and Twelve Ghana Cedis, Ten Pesewas (GH¢2,969,912.10) representing **35.82% of the total expenditure estimate**.

In terms of IGF expenditure performance, the Assembly spent (GH¢ 757,959.27) Seven Hundred and Fifty Seven Thousand Nine Hundred Fifty Nine Ghana Cedis. Twenty Seven Pesewas out of the budgeted estimate of (GH¢ 832,953.99) Eight Hundred and Thirty Two Thousand, Nine Hundred and Fifty Three Ghana Cedis Ninety Nine Pesewas representing **91.00%**.

It must be noted that the main source of revenue for financial development programmes in the Municipality is from Central Government Transfers, Development Partners' Grants and Internally Generated Funds. However, the capital transfer for the Central Government (DACF & DDF) is the largest contributor of funds to the Assembly for development for the year, 2017 even though releases have been erratic.

Comments:

Release of Funds

Funds from the Central Government and Donor Sources to meet Capital Expenditure have been very erratic over the years, and 2017 is no exception. This situation impacts negatively on the Assembly's programme for activities slated for execution in a particular period.

Strategies to Improve IGF

The Assembly has put a lot of measures in place to facilitate the generation of funds, which are as follows:

- The municipality boasts of one of the biggest markets in the country, but unfortunately, this is not well developed to attract daily business as in the market and other areas.
- The Assembly is putting measures in place to get the market in shape; however it is a huge capital investment project. However, when completed it would enhance business activities which would improve revenue generation immensely.
- Revenue collectors have received some training on how to effectively collect revenue and targets have been set for collectors to meet. This is a measure to enhance their performance; those who perform below the target are sanctioned, while those who meet their target are rewarded. As a result there has been encouraging results.
- The Assembly has engaged the Valuation Board to re-value all properties in the municipality to help in the efficient calculation of rates to be charged. This will go a long way to improve the revenue base of the Assembly.

Table 2.2: Major achievement of the Assembly (January-December, 2017)

SECTOR	PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS	IMPACT
EDUCATION	<p>- Ghana school feeding programme: 15,361 pupils; 49.0% (3,159) females and 51.0% (3,284) were covered under the programme</p> <p>Capitation grant: Currently, most pupils are covered under the grant and the amount given is the same given across board no matter the enrolment.</p> <p>- Gender friendly facilities are provided.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve nutritional and health status of children. • Teaching and learning improved
SANITATION	<p>Premises inspection- 1,244 out of targeted figure of 3,550 premises were inspected, School health inspection-104 schools comprised of 6 Nurseries, 50 Primary, 46 Junior and 2 Senior High Schools were inspected, Hospitality industry inspection-858 eating establishments, 564 drinking bars and 5 hotels were inspected (50 nuisances detected and were abated immediately) Market sanitations: regular market inspections Meat inspection-cattle 78, sheep 179, goat 159 and pig 26 Bakery inspection-42 out of 56 inspected and 32 were found in incorrect bread making processes and were corrected Public health,/hygiene education among others.</p>	<p>Sanitation situations improved in schools.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved sanitation situation in the municipality
EMPLOYMENT GENERATION	<p>- Two hundred and sixty-eight (268) people were recruited under the Youth Employment Agency (YEA).</p> <p>-the beneficiaries were fully paid with arrears</p> <p>-There was provision of business information in the following areas of enquiry: business registration, business counseling, information on marketing, financial assistance, training, general business management, needs assessment, equipment and NVTI Proficiency Test.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job opportunities created • Skills development improved
AGRICULTURE	<p>-Farmers have been educated on improved technologies during this quarter -Farmers have been educated on HIV/AIDS and malaria. -Farmers were loaned improved maize seeds to farm and pay after harvesting -The commencement of Planting for Food and Jobs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity of farmers enhanced • Increase in production

ROADS	<p>-the following roads were reshaped Brigade, Broadcasting, Sekyedumase Zongo and Parts of Ejura Town, Miminaso, Katankani 1 &2, Ajamasu Fameshe Baabi and some selected Ejura roads.</p> <p>- Desilting of drains in the Municipality.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve Accessibility • Improved sanitation condition
HEALTH	<p>- Completion of Beml CHPS compounds would increase the number from 9 to 10</p> <p>-CHPs compounds functional at Sarichikura and Babaso</p> <p>- Embarked on sensitization exercise on family planning</p> <p>-Increase in postnatal care registrants</p> <p>-No maternal death</p> <p>-Significant decline in the number of children malnourished in the municipal</p> <p>-CHPs compounds becoming financial independent</p> <p>-Facility structural developments at Sekyedumase health Centre, St Luke Hospital and Ejura Government Hospital</p> <p>-Aframso Health Center building project was commenced by the Assembly</p> <p>-Budget allocation has been made for upgrading of Sekyedumase health center.</p> <p>-Increase in EPI antigens.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve access to health facilities • Family Planning coverage increased
WATER	<p>-Training of WATSAN committees in the municipality</p> <p>-Conduct a survey to assess the financial performance of the Water and Sanitation Management in the five zonal councils</p> <p>-Rehabilitation of Boreholes in the Municipality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of water systems improved • Performance of the Boards strengthened • Human Resource Capacity enhanced • Sustainability of water facilities

Source: MPCU, ESMA, 2017

.2 Status of Implementation of the MTDP for 2017

The status of implementation of programs/projects for the year 2017 is indicated in Table 1.1. Projects that are on-going and those that were not initiated at all are rolled over to 2018.

1	EDUCATION	28	2	26	
2	HEALTH	6	1	5	
3	WATER AND SANITATION	99	1	98	
4	ROADS	6	2	4	
5	ADMINISTRATION	12	1	11	

EDUCATION

NO	REGION	MMDA	AREA	NAME OF PROJETS/LOCATION	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
	ASHANTI	EJURA/SEKYEDUMAS E MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY	Anyinasu	Construction of 1 No. KG Block	Lintel Level 45%
1			Sekye Dumase	Construction of 1 No. 3 – Unit Classroom Block	Roofing Level 60%
2			Fameshe Baabi	Construction of 1 No. 3 – Unit Classroom Block with	60% complete Gable Level

3		Ejura Sabonline T.I		Construction of 1 No. 6 – Unit Classroom Block	Gable Level 60%
---	--	---------------------	--	--	--------------------

4		Bouyaase M/A JHS	Construction of 1 No. 3 – Unit Classroom Block with Office, Store and Staff Common Room at Bouyaase.	Finishing 90%
5		Mempeasem JHS	Construction of 1 No. 3 – Unit Classroom Block with Office, Store and Staff Common Room at Mempeasem.	65% Complete
6		Sabonline T.I Ahmadiyya Prim.	Construction of 1 No. 6 – Unit Classroom Block with Office, Store, Staff Common Room and 4 – Seater KVIP Toilet at Sabonline T.I Ahmadiyya.	Sub - Structure
7		Amenamu M/A JHS	Construction of 1 No. 3 – Unit Classroom Block with Office, Store, Staff Common Room and 4 – Seater KVIP Toilet at Amenamu.	Sub - Structure
8		Sekyedumase Presby JHS	Construction of 1 No. 3 – Unit Classroom Block with Office, Store, Staff Common Room and 4 – Seater KVIP Toilet at Sekyedumase.	Sub - Structure
9		Anyinasu D/A Kindergarten	Construction of 1 No. 2 – Unit Kindergarten Classroom Block with Office and Store at Anyinasu D/A Primary School.	Sub - Structure
10		Fameshe Baabi	Construction of 1 No. 3 – Unit Classroom Block with Office, Store and Staff Common Room	60% complete Gable Level
11				

HEALTH

NO	REGION	MMDA	LOCATION	NAME OF PROJETS	STATUS
	ASHANTI	EJURA/SEKYEDUMASE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY	Aframso	Construction of 1 No. Health Center	50% complete roofing Level
1			Bemi	Construction of 1 No. CHPS Compound	80% Finishing
6					

WATER AND SANITATION

NO	REGION	MMDA	LOCATION	NAME OF PROJETS	STATUS
	ASHANTI	EJURA/SEKYEDUMASE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY			
1			Badukrom	Construction of 1.2m Culvert	90% Complete
2			Sekyedumase	Completion of Community Resource Center	70% complet
4			Kasei	Construction of 1 No. 10 Seater Aqua – Privy Toilet	20% Sub - Structure
5					
6			Municipal wide	Construction of 25 No. boreholes	On - Going
7			Anyinasu Market		
8					

ROADS

NO	REGION	MMDA	LOCATION	NAME OF PROJETS	STATUS
	ASHANTI	EJURA/SEKYEDUMASE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY			
1			Ejura Township	10KM road (GoG)	On - Going
2			Ejura Brigade	Construction of Bridge and road (GoG)	On - Going
3					

AMINISTRATION

NO	REGION	MMDA	AREA	NAME OF PROJETS/LOCATION	STATUS
----	--------	------	------	--------------------------	--------

	ASHANTI	EJURA/SEKYEDUMASE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY			
1					
2			Ejura Market	Construction of 1 No. 20 – Unit Double Facing Lockable Store(New)	On - Going
3					

The Assembly planned to implement Seventy Four (74) projects and programs comprising of forty-two (42) projects and thirty-two (32) programs this year per the MTDP (2014-2017). Out of this, 73.42% is completed, 10.13 % is on-going and 16.5 % could not be initiated. In all, adding the percentages of completed and on-going projects/programmes earmarked for the year 2016, the status of implementation is 83.55%. This means that, Assembly has performed according to the Annual Action Plan (AAP) for the year 2016 as per the Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP).

2.4 Update on indicator and targets

The update on indicator is grouped under the thematic areas of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA, 2014-2017). It also shows the baseline indicator for the national and district. The critical indicators include the percentage increase in Internally Generated Fund (IGF), percentage of IGF expenditure contribution to investment budget, number of youth trained in employable skills. It also looks at the percentage increase in agricultural production (maize, yam, rice and cassava).

2.4.1 Selected Municipal Indicators and Projections

🚧 Municipality Total Population (2015*)	87,691
🚧 Annual Growth Rate	0.52%
🚧 Land Area	1780.55sq.Km
🚧 Population Density	49.25sq.Km
🚧 Number of Communities	125
🚧 Number of Health Sub-Municipalities	7
🚧 Number of outreach Centres	111
🚧 Number of Health Facilities	10 (Mission – 2)
🚧 Number of TBAs	32
🚧 CBSVs (Community Health volunteers)	83
🚧 Functional CHPS Compound	6

Indicator	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS						
Annual growth rate	0.52%	0.52%	0.52%	0.52%	0.52%	0.52%
Population	85,446	85,891*	86,339*	86,789*	86,789*	86,789*
Urban population	42,944	50.3%*	50.3%*	50.3%*	50.3%*	50.3%*
Sex ratio	100:100.8	100:100.8	100:100.8	100:100.8	100:100.8	100:100.8
EDUCATION SECTOR						
Literacy						
Literacy rate	60.64%					
Literacy in English and Ghanaian Language	64.5%					
Educational Facilities, No. of Classrooms						
Pre-schools	172	174	145	161	161	
Primary Schools	426	524	547	568	568	
JSS	122	158	165	174	174	
Enrolment(Pre-school, Primary, JSS)						
Total enrolment public and private	33902	36193	37694	38276	42758	42758
Pre-school	9565	10221	10834	10475	12045	12045

Primary	18892	19938	20486	20895	23404	23404
JSS	5445	6034	6374	6906	7309	7309
No. of Teachers						
Primary	620	636	743	591	591	591
JSS	431	322	395	403	403	403
Nursery	277	281	290	263	263	263
Teacher/ Pupil Ratio						
Pre-school	1:32	1:46	1:48	1:46	1:46	1:46
Primary	1:31	1:32	1:28	1:29	1:29	1:29
JSS	1:13	1:19	1:15	1:18	1:18	1:18
School Participation						
Pre-school	87.6%	92.6%	85.9%	96.6%	96.6%	96.6%
Primary	61.5%	71.3%	70.5%	95.0%	95.0%	95.0%
JSS	22.7%	22.5%	48.9%	65.0%	65.0%	65.0%
HEALTH SECTOR						
No. of Health Sub-Districts	7	7	7	7	7	10
No. of Outreach Points	117	117	111	111	111	
No. of CHPS Compounds	3	4	5	5	5	6
No. of Hospitals	2	2	2	2	2	2
No. of Health Centres	1	1	1	1	1	1
No. of Clinics	1	1	1	1	1	1
No. of Traditional Birth Attendants	32	32		32	32	32
No. of CBSVS	125	125	100	84	84	83
Doctor /Population Ratio	1:3733 0	1:29370	1:30,141	1:13,22 1	1:11,88 2	1:13,946
Nurse /population Ratio			1:1590	1:492	1:244	1:533
No. of Medical Doctors	4	4	4	7	8	7
No. of Medical Assistants	3	3	3	6	6	5
No. of Community Health Nurses	19	26	40	61	61	64
No. of Professional Nurses	22	42	71	105	105	152
No. of Midwives	8	9	14	22	22	36
No. of Pharmacists	1	1	1	1	1	1
Immunization Ratio	86%	94%	95%	88%	88%	88%
Nurse/Patient Ratio	1:5227	1:2493	1:1723	1:1338	1:1338	
WATER AND SANITATION						
Water						
No. of boreholes	2 21	233	233	248	248	248
No. of standpoints	51	53	53	59	59	59
No. of houses connected with pipe system	380	471	477	482	482	482
No. of com with pipe water systems	10	10	10	10	10	10
SANITATION FACILITIES						
No. of Public KVIP Toilets.	51	52	52	52	52	52
No. of Institutional KVIP Toilets.	60	64	66	66	66	66
No. of Household KVIP Toilets.	15	20	36	38	38	38
No. of WCs in houses	80	83	85	88	88	88

No. of Public WCs	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. of Public Septic Latrines	16	16	16	14	14	14
No. of Household Septic Latrines	1	1	0	0	0	0
No. of Household Aqua-Privy Toilets	70	72	72	72	72	72
No. of Public Aqua-Privy Toilets	17	17	20	20	20	20
No. of Household VIP Toilets.	546	550	580	586	586	586
No. of Household Pit Latrines	745	740	690	626	626	626
No. of Public VIP Toilets	22	20	20	20	20	20
No. of Public Pit Latrines	99	90	86	81	81	81
No. of Refuse Bins	80	85	100	86	86	86
No. of Dumpsters	20	72	70	70	70	70
No. of Crude Dumping	72	15	15	18	18	18
No. of Open Incineration	12	15	15	18	18	18
No. of Household Dustbins	30	30	50	48	48	48
No. of Final Waste Disposal Sites	2	3	3	3	3	3
ECONOMY OF AGRICULTURE						
Yield crop kg/Ha						
Maize	35,575	23,788	30,540	31,659	31,659	
Yam	160,000	159,630	164,000	167,184	167,184	
Rice	7,840	7,710	8,008	8,352	8,352	
Cassava	39,600	41,065	47,180	47,804	47,804	
Number of Households engaged in Agriculture	7,025	9,386	10,450	12,280	12,280	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010: Population and Housing Reports, Municipal Health

OTHER SOURCES: Directorate Action Plan, Municipal Environmental Sanitation Action Plan (MESAP), 2016, Ministry of Food and Agriculture and Office of the Municipal Directorate-Ejura Sekyedumase

CHAPTER THREE

UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES

3.1 Improvement in Potable Water Coverage

Increasing access to potable water and sanitation is key to achieving quality health and sustained poverty reduction. This section looks at water and sanitation with regards to water sources; means for the disposal of waste and other variables. This is because water is very important in our daily activities and good sanitation is a necessary condition for promoting good health, economic growth and development.

The Municipal Water and Sanitation Team (MWST) conducted monitoring visits to inspect water and sanitation facilities in the various communities funded by the Assembly and other development organizations. Communities were also sensitized to take full responsibility of the boreholes constructed by maintaining the system and ensuring good hygienic practices.

3.1.1 Water Infrastructure

The water supply coverage in the Municipality currently stands at 77.0 percent. Five communities have pipe borne water and 89 households are served under the Small Town Project. The boreholes are 204, the functional ones are 120 and non-functional 84 out of which 55 have so far been repaired and 95 public stand pipes in the Municipality but 16.6 percent of the population depends on unimproved water sources including ponds, rivers and streams as sources of drinking water.

3.1.2 Waste Management

▪ Liquid waste

During the year under review 1062 public and 1,034 household latrines were inspected out of 359 public and 2,540 household toilets targeted for the year. Proceeds from the toilet were either not or properly accounted for and for that matter it is usually difficult to afford dislodging fees when full.

The only cesspit emptier is always busy within and outside the Municipality. Houses without toilets have been advised to acquire one at least by the end of the year or face prosecution. Public toilet operators and managers have been warned to keep the surroundings clean, provide hand washing facilities and construct walls around the facilities.

- **Solid waste**

Refuse collection and disposal was successfully carried out during the period. Five Hundred and Sixty (560) refuse containers at the transfer stations were disposed of immediately they were full by the refuse trucks to the final disposal site. The constant break down of the trucks is a nuisance to refuse collection and disposal in the Municipality. Heaped refuse dumps were cleared at Ejura, Bonyon and Hiawoanwu respectively to improve refuse collection and disposal in these communities.

- **Public health and hygiene education**

The staff conducted health and hygiene inspection in 142 Churches and Mosques, 104 Schools and organized groups each in 2 communities in the Municipality. The public was educated on health issues among which are Personal hygiene, environmental cleanliness and prevention, control of malaria, cholera and typhoid.

Prosecution

Thirty four (34) offenders were sent to court for prosecution and eighteen (18) were convicted after committing various sanitary offenses ranging from overgrowth of weeds , indiscriminate defecation and dumping of refuse and bench warrant cases which are still pending among others.

Clean-up Exercise

The municipality adheres to the National Sanitation Days clean-up instituted by the Government of Ghana on the first Saturday of every month.

Clean-up exercises were carried out in all the electoral areas in the municipality to desilt choked drains, sweep and clear weedy surroundings, leveling and removal of heaped refuse at various transfer stations , washing and cleaning the slaughterhouse and meat shops in collaboration with the fire service.

Communal labour was also conducted in most of the communities to ensure sanity at all times and to prevent any possible outbreak of communicable diseases such as Cholera and Malaria.

Those who do not participate in the communal labour activities in some of the communities were sent to court for prosecution. But it has been halted till a new directive is given.

Meat Inspection

Animals to be slaughtered are inspected before and after, daily to ensure that the meat for sale is hygienically inspected and passed fit for human consumption, thereby preventing the spread of Zoonotic diseases like; TB, Pneumonia among others to be passed on to humans.

Animals examined, during the quarter are as follows;

<u>Animal</u>		<u>2017</u>
1) Cattle	-	75
2) Sheep	-	215
3) Goat	-	190
4) Pig	-	7
5) Others	-	7

The Biogas is still not completed and the road to the slaughterhouse is not accessible. This poses danger in the transportation of meat from the slaughterhouse to the meat shops. The whole slaughterhouse needs complete rehabilitation to ensure the enhancement of its activities for the production of wholesome meat to the public. The slaughterhouse and the meat shop are constantly washed on every first Saturday of the month.

Sanitation Guards

The sanitation guards for the period under review conducted house-to-house inspection, market sanitation, slaughterhouse/meat inspection, school health inspection and any other duty that may be assigned from time to time.

Burial of Pauper

During the period under review, no case was recorded in the municipality.

3.2 Increasing access to Quality Education and Training

Currently, there are one hundred and fifty-nine (159) basic schools with an increased enrolment of twelve thousand and forty-five (12,045) pupils and twenty three thousand, four hundred and four (23,404) pupils respectively. The number of Junior High Schools are seventy-one (71) with a population of seven thousand, three hundred and nine (7,309) pupils. The Municipality can also boast of two (2) public Senior High Schools (SHS), a public Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) institute and a private SHS.

3.2.1 Enrolment Rate

- *Net Enrolment Rate (NER)*

Kindergarten

At the KG level, NER is 12,138 boys are 6,118 and girls are 6,020; this figure is mainly driven by the School Feeding Programme and the Capitation Grant, which is a significant achievement. It is also an indication that more parents now enrol their wards into KG at the right age which is four years. This particularly points to a boost in educational interest and demand more classrooms to admit the required number for a class of 45 pupils.

Primary

The NER at the primary school level is 144.0% higher than the national target (92%). Factors such as the School Feeding Programme and the capitation grant largely account for these results in the NER.

Junior High School

At the JHS level, total enrolment stood at 7,871 out of which 4,013 representing 50.98 percent were males whiles the remaining 3,858 representing 48.9 percent were females as compared to the national target of 32.8%. This fall suggests that an enormous 11.0% of youngsters should be in JHS1 at the beginning of the academic year.

This fall could partly be due to a high drop-out rate at the JHS level and a low transition rate from primary to JHS. The need to launch pupil retention initiatives and improve upon the transition of pupils to the JHS level for the target to be achieved is therefore paramount.

Senior High School Enrolment

Currently, there are 2 public and 1 private senior high schools in the Municipality.

The pass rate in Mathematics, English, Integrated Science and Social Studies are 90%, 92%, 96% and 92% respectively. The pass rate in Mathematics and Integrated Science were higher than the national target of 75% and 90% in that order. This is attributed to the effort the teachers have put in place against indiscipline.

Enrolments in public Senior High schools are 3,179 students which is very encouraging. Out of this, 1,457 are females representing 45.8%. There are no special educational institutions in the Municipality during the period under review, the following key activities were undertaken by the directorate.

Received 189 Newly Trained Teachers but one hundred and seventy three (173) reported to their various schools. Their documents have been processed to Headquarters to be put on the payroll Monitoring of 999 G-PASS beneficiaries who received some items under G-PASS

Distribution of G-PASS items to 578 beneficiaries from 60 Public JHS. Items received were Exercise and Graph Books, Pens, Pencils, Maths Set, Ruler, Supplementary Readers, School Bags, Sandals, and Sanitary Pads.

3.2.2 Bridging the Gap in Access to Education

This objective was designed to assess the opportunities of formal education for both genders. The indicator is the Gender Parity Index (GPI).

▪ 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 year, 2017 saw Gender Parity Ratio at the KG level on GER is 1.02, in reflection of the 11.0% rise in girl-child enrolment recorded during the 2016/17 academic year. This is not only due to increasing female demographics but also indicative of the significant impacts being made by girl-child enrolment boosting drives in the Municipality.

At the primary school level, the GPI on GER is 0.96.

The JHS and SHS levels recorded a GPI on GER of 0.9 and 0.8 respectively

3.2.3 Social Intervention Programmes

3.2.3.1 Capitation Grant

Currently, the programme is on-going. Some impact of the grant has been on improved teaching and learning environment, a more efficient school administration and increased enrolment in basic schools among others. Gross Enrolment Rate for KG and primary which currently stands at 260.7% and 174.5% respectively. However, there are delays in the disbursement of funds for the implementation of the Capitation Grant. Another challenge is the infrequent monitoring of the performance of the programme due to limited logistics and poor record keeping practices by school heads.

3.2.3.2 Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP)

The Ghana School Feeding Programme is an initiative of the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) pillar three, of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) which seeks to enhance food security and reduce hunger.

It is one of Ghana's efforts towards attaining the United Nation (UN) Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) on hunger, poverty and primary education. Thus, its immediate objectives include:

- To increase school enrolment, attendance and retention
- To reduce hunger and malnutrition in school children, and
- To boost domestic food production.

This report therefore covers activities carried out by management of Ejura-Sekyedumase Municipal Assembly in fulfillment of the above government policy initiative in view of the attainment of these Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The current enrolment figures now stands at **15,220** of which 49.86% (7,588) represent females and 50.14% (7,632) for males.

Since the inception of the programme, enrolment in the thirteen (33) beneficiary schools has increased, 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 trained teachers.

An outstanding payment of eight Hundred and Eighty-four Thousand, five hundred and seventy two Ghana Cedis (**GH¢884,572.00**) covering seventy-three (**73**) days.

Outstanding Payments

NO.	NO. OF DAYS FED	ENROLMENT	AMOUNT	TERM
-----	--------------------	-----------	--------	------

1.	5	14651	56,604	3 rd Term 2015/2016 Academic Year
2.	65	15,220	791,440	1 st Term 2016/2017 Academic Year
3	3	15,220	36,528	2 nd Term 2016/2017 Academic Year
GRAND TOTALS	73		884,572	

Achievements

The following are some of the benefits:

- The enrolment figures increased at some of the beneficiary schools.
- There is a drastic reduction of pupil absenteeism because of the assurance of hot nutritious meal every school day.
- Drop-out rate as a result of some parents' inability to support their wards during schooling days has been reduced considerably.
- The pupils no more run away from school during break period to look for food at non existing food at home.
- The pupils are de-wormed twice every year in school by G E S.
- Good eating habits and hygienic conditions are practiced.
- No incidence of serious malnutrition cases had been reported at any of the feeding schools.
- The programme promotes and enhances sustainable agricultural development and small scale businesses, at least 85% of the food items are sourced locally.

It also creates employment for seventeen (17) caterers and fifty-seven (57) kitchen assistants.

Challenges

- Funding has been a very big challenge for the monitoring of programmes such as LEAP, the progress of usage of fund disbursed to PWDs, Compliance of activities of Daycare centers to required standards among others.
- Moreover, funding of activities spelt out in the unit Annual Action Plan remains a challenge.

- A conducive office space to carry out the dual purpose of handling cases and other numerous activities of the unit continues to be a challenge.

The Way Forward

The unit looks forward to:

- A future where at least 90% of activities spelt out in its Annual Action Plan (AAP) will be funded.
- The caterers should be informed if they are continuing or their contracts will be terminated.
- The status of the rice should be discussed with them

A future where the necessary recognition and support will be given to the unit as the agent responsible for contributing immensely in attaining a high level of human development in the Municipality

3.2.3.3 Pupil/Core Textbook Ratio (Primary and JHS)

This indicator is seen as another important landmark of quality education delivery, showing the level of accessibility pupils have to the three government-prescribed core textbooks at primary and JHS levels – English, Mathematics and Science. A textbook ratio of 1:1 is an indication that each pupil has access to more than one book. The 2017 Pupil/Core Textbook Ratios for KG, primary and JHS were 1:0.5, 1:3 and 1:3 respectively, a situation that gives pupils ample access to textbooks both in school and at home.

Key Recommendations

Based on the performance of indicators during the, the following recommendations are proposed for ensuring the delivery of quality and more accessible education service in the municipality.

- Concerted effort should be made by teachers and all other stakeholders to address pupils' performance issues emanating from mock examinations. Education should be made more competitive and attractive by introducing competitions and awards to encourage pupils who demonstrate signs of significant improvement.
- 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 KG and primary school levels calls for an expansion in school infrastructure.
- KG infrastructure should be expanded and made more child-friendly (with first aid materials, sanitation facilities and child care personnel). This would encourage parents to enroll their wards into schools at the required age.
- About 11.0% of youngsters who should have been in JHS are out of school, the need to launch pupil retention initiatives at the JHS level is paramount.
- More incentives for girl child education such as scholarships should be introduced by stakeholders to reverse the declining Gender Parity Indices at the JHS level.
- 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.
- Extension of electricity to basic schools without power is critical to laying the foundation for ICT in contemporary education.

3.3 Employment Generation and Skill Development

As part of the Assembly's effort to create jobs in order to reduce the poverty rate, a number of people has been employed to enable them earn a living. These Programmes include the Business Advisory Centre and Youth Employment Agency (YEA).

3.3.1 Business Advisory Centre

The Centre assists in training the youth in employable skills. The center has instituted a number of programmes like technical training in vocational activities, management seminars and many more. Some of the beneficiary communities of these programmes are at Ejura, Samari Nkwanta and Sekyedumase. Some of the roles of the Centre include the provision of CBT in Shito making, business counseling, Improvement in Leather Works, Facilitate access matching grants funds and monitoring visits, extension services, small business management training, technology improvement and packaging training in cassava processing, group development and facilitating clients' access to financial service.

The targeted groups include the unemployed youth in agriculture, peasant farmers, hairdressers, dressmakers, flour users, apprentices of various artisans and many more. The source of funding and support for BAC is from the National Board for Small-Scale Industries (NBSSI), World

Vision and DA. Some of the achievements of the BAC include; establishment of the graduate apprentices support fund and giving refresher courses to small and medium scale enterprises (SMEs). However, BAC does not have the needed support from the Municipal Assembly to enable it perform its core functions more effectively. The total number of activities undertaken with the quarter was eight (8) which brought together two hundred and seventy six (276) participants. That is 94 males and 182 females.

3.4 Training for Small and Medium Scale Enterprises and Groups

3.4.1 Business Advisory Centre

Eight (8) training programmes were organized for the MSEs Groups and unemployed youth in the Municipality during the quarter under the Rural Enterprises Programme.

Activities Undertaken

No	Activity	Type of training	Beneficiaries	No. of Participants			Remarks
				M	F	T	
1	Stakeholders forum	Management	Key Stakeholders	26	13	39	
2	Business Counseling	Management	Selected MSEs	25	50	75	

Provision of Business Information

Area of enquiry	Male	Female	Total
Business Registration	2	1	3
Business Counseling	25	50	75
Information on Marketing	0	6	6
Financial Assistance	0	5	5

Training	0	0	
General Business Management	0	0	0
Needs Assessment	14	16	0
Equipment	0	0	0
NVTI Proficiency Test	0	0	0
Total	41	78	119

Impact of Activities

Indicator	Male	Female	Total
Number of new businesses established	2	4	6
Number of jobs created and types	2	5	7
Number of businesses with improved business management practices.	24	38	62
Records keeping including financial records for decision making.	13	36	49
Registration of business	1	1	2
Recruitment of permanent/stilled staff	0	0	0
Operating active bank accounts	50	74	124
Number of business accessing new markets	3	5	8
Number of business that have increased sales turnover	25	54	74
Number of businesses using improved technology and type	3	11	14
Number of businesses that have accessed institutional credit and the institution	5	4	9
Number of women owned businesses that have accessed institutional credit		42	42
Number of business that have collapsed	0	0	0

SUCCESS STORIES

The center supported 117 of its clients to benefit for Matching Grant Fund facility. Out of this number, 107 were females and 10 males

3.4.2 Activities of the Youth Employment Agency (YEA)

In all, the office had nine (9) of its modules operating in the Municipality.

There are 268 beneficiaries in the YEA. The breakdowns are as follows:

Modules

Beneficiaries

- Community Health Workers (CHWs)

100

• Electronic Health Assistant (E-Health)	4
• Community Police Assistants (CPAs)	16
• Prison Service Assistants (PSAs)	3
• Community Teaching Assistant	70
• Fire Service Assistants (FSAs)	6
• Environmental Protection Officers (EPOs)	11
• Marine Engineering Technician	3
• Youth in Arabic Education	55
	<u>268</u>

Most of the beneficiaries have been paid by E-Zwich cards. Only few had challenges with their cards.

Municipal Health Directorate.

The Municipal Health Directorate during the year under review performed and achieved the following results;

The Major concerns at the beginning of the year among others, were as follows:

- Child Health Services with the focus to reduce Under 5 mortality through: IMCI, EPI, Growth Promotion
- Malaria control with focus on improvement of case management, IPT, bed net promotion, I E & C
- Improve on Tuberculosis Control
- Staff development through in-service training
- Reproductive Health/ Family Planning
- School Health Services
- Make a CHPS compound at Bembe functional and build a CHPS compound at Attakura no. 2

Within the past three years, in an attempt to improve physical accessibility so that no one needs to travel more than 10 km to access health care. The municipal hasn't witness any significant

change as compared to the year 2016 but has improved from 8 in 2012 to 13 in 2017. Functional CHPS zones has improved from 28 in 2013 to 43 in 2017, medical doctors has decreased from 7 in 2015 to 6 in 2017, number of nurses (all categories) has increased from 130 in 2015 to 141 in 2017, number of midwives did not witness any change as compared to 2016 and number of community resident nurses increased from 53 in 2015 to 66 in 2017.

For 2017, out of the approved budget submitted, the Municipal Health Directorate has not received any allocation. The directorate has however received support from the World Vision International, though at a reduced rate as compared to 2016, this is because they were phasing out of the Municipality.

The Mental Health Unit of the directorate performed creditably during the year and was adjudged the best in the Ashanti Region in the year 2017..

The following challenges were encountered.

- Limited residential accommodation for health staff
- Security challenges at health facilities
- Non-functional facility data validation team
- Poor school health coverage
- Inadequate number of Professional and skilled staff
- Inadequate essential logistics and equipment
- limited CHPS compounds
- Poor Municipal Assembly support to facilitate routine outreach program

The following Achievements were recorded

- High EPI coverage
- Getting 3 doctors to man Ejura Government Hospital
- CHPs compounds functional at Sarichikura and Babaso
- CHPS compound built at Hiawoanwu and yet to operational
- CHPs compounds becoming financial independent
- Facility structural developments at Sekyedumase health Centre, St Luke Hospital and Ejura Government Hospital
- Aframso Health Center building project was commenced by the Assembly

- Budget allocation has been made for upgrading of Sekyedumase health center.

3.5.4 Municipal Health Insurance Scheme (MHIS)

This is an alternative health care payment system, which has risk pooling effect. It is the system that spreads the health care cost over group of subscribers. It is noted that in health insurance, the larger the subscribers, the lower the risk to the individual subscriber. Thus, an insured patient does not have to pay directly

Registration for the year 2016

The target for the year is 47,587. The office has registered a total of 14,205 at the end of the last quarter, representing 29.85% of the 2016 Target. The breakdown is as follows:

January	3,992
February	4,108
March	3,406
April	3,812
May	3,323
June	4,371
July	3,002
August	2,974
September	3,762
October-December	14,205
Total	46,955

Biometric Membership System (BMS)

The District Office, on a daily basis, issue fresh biometric cards to new subscribers who are joining the NHIS for the first time and renew the cards for those whose cards have expired.

As a measure to reach out to subscribers and also to ease the congestion at the office, the office usually station some the biometric machines in some of the communities to register the clients in these communities.

Due to improvement in the performance of the BMS application/system, subscribers no longer spend nights at the office as was the case some time ago.

Claims Payment

Claims have been paid up to some months awaiting funds to pay the unpaid claims.

Office Accommodation

Construction of a permanent office building for the District Office was expected to start in February, 2015. The Regional and Head Offices are being consulted and hope to see the project start in 2017. Ejura is one of the five (5) beneficiary districts in the region.

Challenges

1. Inadequate office accommodation.
2. Delays in the release of funds for the payment of claims.
3. BMS application (system) breakdown i.e. low or no connectivity.
4. Clients unwillingness to renew their ID cards until they are sick resulting in low rate of renewal.
5. Unapproved Top-up Charges by Service Providers.

Way Forward

1. District Office to collaborate with the Municipal Assembly/NHIA Head Office to construct a new office building for the NHIS District Office.
2. To impress upon the NHIA for the timely release of claims funds.
3. Extended hours of work as a measure to render service to many more people who need our service.
4. Setting BMS machines at Sekyedumase and Kasei.
5. Intensification of sensitisation, education, community durbars, among others in the various communities.
6. To achieve our end of year target through special registration exercises, school, church door-to-door and institutional registrations

3.6 Department of Food and Agriculture

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture in the Ejura-Sekyedumase Municipal Assembly have performed numerous activities during this quarter of 2017 as elaborated below.

3.6.1 Extension Service Delivery

Currently the Extension Farmer Ratio is 1:1,813 (compared to the standard 1:500) which makes it difficult to offer efficient and effective services. This translates into 15 extension officers and two veterinary officers. The Department of Food and Agriculture have identified this human

resource gap which is affecting the agricultural productivity in the Municipality. The few officers are also faced with inadequate logistics such as motor bikes for regular field inspection and visits.

In order to deliver effective and efficient services to clients, the Department of Agriculture under MOFA has administratively divided the Municipality into 23 operational areas manned by the 15 Extension Agents. The services normally rendered to farmers are geared towards sustainable agricultural production and modern farming technologies.

3.6.2 Food Security and Emergency Preparedness

Six Hundred and ninety (690) acres of rice farms were established with 207 rice farmers under AGRA Rice Programme comprising of 143 males and 64 females. These farmers were supplied with seed rice and fertilizers on credit from MOFA for planting. Six hundred and fifty (650) farmers went into grain production whereas forty (40) farmers produced seed. As a result beneficiary farmers had good yields.

Vaccination and Treatment of Livestock

The unit is having difficulty in vaccinating, castrating and treating Cattle against CBPP, sheep and goats against PPR, poultry against Newcastle and fowl pox as well as dogs and cats against rabies in the office because they do not have office accommodation

Yam Improvement for Income and Food Security in West Africa (YIIFSWA) Activity

MOFA collaborated with the Catholic Relief Services to organize field days for 900 beneficiary farmers on the established six yam demonstrations plot at Fakowa, Kyenkyenkura, Bonyon, Samarikrom, Appiadwaa and Akyena communities in the municipality.

The objective of this demonstration fields is to train farmers in the cultivation of seed yams by minisett technology to encourage selected 900 farmers to go into seed yam production.

Beneficiaries were taken through weed control techniques and proper harvesting of matured **yam.**

Agra Rice Farming

Some farmers were supplied with seed rice from MOFA for planting, Six hundred and ninety (690) acres of rice farms were established with 207 farmers. The males being one hundred and forty three (143) and the females were sixty four (64). Six hundred and fifty (650) farmers went into grain production whereas forty (40) farmers were producing seed.

Beneficiary farmers are expecting good yields. They hope to sell their produce and make good returns from their investment to improve their income status.

Nerica Rice Mill

The facility is functional and serving the municipality as expected. Beneficiary rice farmers who milled their produce commented that it milled nicely by separating the unwanted materials from the rice. The farmers Association have finished paying for the mill and awaiting the handing over of the facility to them by MOFA.

West African Agricultural Productivity Programme (WAAPP)

Some cassava farmers were supplied improved planting materials from multiplication fields for planting in their farms as a way of multiplying the improved planting materials.

Beneficiary farmers were selected from Kropo, Nyinase, Hiawoanwu, Aframsso and Brigade.

They have all planted up to the 70 acres targeted and their fields look promising.

It is hoped that other farmers in these communities would access planting materials from their colleagues when required in the next cropping season.

Livestock Pests and Diseases Surveillance

Active surveillance for livestock and poultry diseases was carried out by the Vet unit. This intervention ensured that there were no major outbreaks of livestock pests and diseases in the municipality

There was adequate meat for consumption at all times especially during the Christmas period. Livestock farmers also increased their income status from their sales.

Northern Rural Growth Programme (NRGP) at Aframsa

The farmers on the Ntomam site have harvested their previous cropping and immediately re-utilized their fields for the next cropping period. Beneficiaries' fields looked promising due to their adoption of improved technologies from the Technical Staff of Department of Agriculture

Market Survey

Weekly market surveys organized at the Ejura market indicate that prices of food stuffs stabilised due to major season's crop harvest. The market is a major avenue for livelihood to the inhabitants as many traders and consumers buy and sell on every market day.

The market continues to be a major avenue for livelihood to the inhabitants as many traders and consumers visit to buy and sell every Monday market day.

Conservation Agriculture

Minor season trial was planted on tillage and no-tillage plots at Ejura but the maize crop tillage plots performed better than the no-tillage fields.

Beneficiaries were encouraged that tillage fields if properly managed could yield better than no-tilled fields due to better germination percentage.

Purchase for Progress (P4p)

The department collaborated with World Food Programme to monitor the activities of farmers on the P4P programme, especially their maize sales to ensure they achieved favourable price for their well-dried and quality produce.

This helped beneficiary farmers to obtain favourable price due to their properly dried maize produce by the tarpaulin supplied by the WFP. Thus their income status improved.

Technical Staff for Home and Farm Visits

The technical staff (MDA, 5DAOs, and 15 AEAs) embarked on weekly home and farm visits to supervise their activities: demonstrated improved technologies, vaccinated and treated their

livestock. The improved technologies has improved farm yields and productivity, farmers' incomes and food situation was adequate and affordable due to these improved technologies

3.6.3 HIV AIDS response –MSHAP Activities

The Municipal Response Initiative Team headed by the Municipal M&E Focal Person monitored the activities of all CBOs and later report to the Regional M&E Focal Person and onward submission to Ghana Aids Commission (GAC) in Accra. The team within the period under review received an amount of Four Thousand, Three Hundred and Sixty Ghana Cedis (GH¢ 4,360.00) from its share of the District Assemblies Common Fund. However, there was no receipt from the Ghana AIDS Commission. The amount was used to undertake the following programmes: distributed 150 IE&C materials to PMTCT centres, conducted one monitoring and evaluation of all PMTCTs and ART centre, payment of second quarter frontline staff allowance, awareness stigma reduction campaign and Health and pleasure talk meeting with heads of department of the Assembly, Stigma and discrimination reduction campaign meeting with the people of Anyinasu and Sekyedumase

Some Drivers of HIV and AIDS are

- Poverty
- Commercial Sex Work
- Stigmatization
- Polygamous marriage, especially in the Zongo Communities
- Spiritual Beliefs
- Behavioural Change
- Ejura Market as a stopover

The way forward

The National Health Insurance Scheme would ensure that PLWHA are provided with health care at the accredited health facilities that pay the stipulated premium. The Focal person should be given a motor bike to facilitate the exercise. The health directorate should extend PMTCT centres to all CHPs Compounds and supply ART centre with the CD4 counts regents. Condoms and test kits should be adequately supplied.

Intensify education on correct use of condoms, voluntary testing and counselling especially at the zongo communities.

3.7 Social Welfare and Community Development Social Welfare

3.1 Department of Social Welfare and Community Development.

The department undertook several programmes as part of its mandatory functions. Organizations such as UNICEF also supported the department to implement child rights protection activities.

The department also undertook activities that led to the promotion of Juvenile Justice, paternal and child maintenance

The department uncovered nine (9) unregistered Day Care Centers with untrained attendants and took steps to register the centers as well as train the attendants.

Registration of People with Disability (PWD) was undertaken by the department during the year, though no disability fund was released during the period. The department registered 492 people with disability with the following breakdown. 247 males and 245 females.

Data was collected to create album for Four Hundred and Ninety two (492) Persons with Disability within the Municipality. This important activity was undertaken during the last quarter of the year.

During the year under review capacity of some staff was built in Family Based Care, Child Online Safety, Birth Registration, Gender and Adolescent Girl Protection. The training was organized by UNICEF in collaboration with Department of Community Development.

During the year under review, the unit organized mass meetings and training for a total audience of one thousand three hundred and twenty-five (1,325) of which, six hundred and thirty-one (631) were males while six

hundred and ninety-four (694) were females. Topics treated included among others, Child protection activities, Environmental Cleanliness and Water and Sanitation Issues.

ACTIVITIES OF THE GNAD

		allocated	(GHIPSS)	credited	out	cashed out	credited	not cashed out
44th	316	24292.00	300	23232.00	279	21450.00	18	2842
45th	316	24292.00	302	23360.00	192	14243.00	17	7148

From the table above, the number of household credited by GHIPSS increased by two (2). However, the number of beneficiaries who cashed out from the pay point decreased substantially from 279 during the previous payment to 192. This indicates a reduction of 87 households who cashed out from the pay point. As a result a decrease in the amount cashed out at the pay point by GH¢7207.00. However 39% of the entire programme beneficiaries did not cash out from the pay point.

National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)

Three (3) males and Six (6) females were declared as indigent onto the NHIS.

The EBAN Card

Four hundred and fifty-one (451) EBAN Cards were distributed to eleven (11) communities within the Municipality during the quarter

Child Rights, Protection and Promotion

A total number of six (6) cases were registered and handled during the second quarter of 2016. The cases include Child: Maintenance, custody, welfare, family welfare, pregnancy responsibility and child marriage. One (1) of the cases solved, 3 pending and 1 of them was referred. Child maintenance recorded the highest among the cases whilst Family welfare; Paternity and Child Custody were the same.

This is largely attributed to the lack of cooperation on the part of respondents.

Justice Administration

No case was filed at the Family Tribunal during this quarter. However, eleven (11) were pending at the end of the quarter.

The main challenge of the unit is the flow of information at the district level especially with regards to the disbursement of LEAP cash payment and also financial and logistics constraints.

Registration of Indigent onto the NHIS

Thirty six (36) indigents were registered and five (5) had their cards renewed freely by the NHIS. The table below indicates the sex segregation of persons registered and had their cards renewed.

Sex segregation of Indigent registered onto the NHIS

MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
25	16	41

From the table above nine (9) more males than female indigents benefited from the National Health Insurance. The male indigents constitute about 61% of the entire indigents who benefited from the scheme during the quarter. This is in contrast with the previous quarter which saw 15 more females than males benefiting from the scheme.

3.8 Training, Sensitization and Skills Development

3.8.1 Gender Responsive Skills and Community Development Project (GRSCDP)

The following activities were conducted to support Gender Mainstreaming as indicated in the table below

Table 3.3: Support for Gender Mainstreaming

No	Activity	Location	Time Frame	Target Beneficiaries
1.	DEOC embark on school monitoring and enrolment	Municipal wide		
2.	Provide funds for needy but brilliant students	Junior and Senior High Schools		
3.	Organize workshop on women empowerment	Municipal wide		
4.	Organize girls education week	Municipal wide		

▪ **Adult Education (Mass Meetings)**

During the quarter under review, the unit organized ten (10) mass meetings in ten (10) communities in the municipality. One hundred and seventy-four (174) males and one hundred and eighty-five (185) females participated in the meetings, bringing about a total audience of three hundred and fifty-nine (359).

Topics discussed as follows:

- Child protection in communities
- Peaceful Elections
- Water and sanitation

▪ **Adult Education (Study Group Meetings)**

During the quarter under review, the staff worked with seven (7) study groups in seven (7) communities with seven (7) meetings for eighty-two (82) participants which comprised of 53 males and 29 females.

The following topics were covered:

- Child protection in communities
- Peaceful Election
- The importance of environmental clinics
- Water and sanitation

The aim of the groups was to ensure effective implementation of internal developmental activities incorporated in the entire development plan

- **National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO)**

Disasters / Potential Hazards

The unit intensified their education programmes on flood alert and rain/windstorms.

During the quarter under review, the secretariat recorded domestic fire disaster at Sabon line and Appiaso in Ejura and Sekyedumase respectively.

Collaboration/Support from the Municipal Assembly and other Organizations:

The Municipal Assembly supported the organization with roofing sheets which were distributed to Teacherkrom and Denkyemuoso rainstorm victims.

The unit in collaboration with Veterinary services in the municipality has started assessing and educating poultry farmers on threat of Avian Influenza (Bird Flu). The assessment of facilities (schools, hotels, fuel stations among others) on the safety measures is also ongoing.

Relief items

The following items were received from the Regional Office: 3 bales of used clothing, 4 bales of mosquito nets and 9ctns mosquitoes coils, 4 bales poly mat, 29 pieces rubber bucket, 20ctns of soap, 28 pieces rubber basins . The items are distributed to the disaster victims at various communities in the municipality Ejura.

Disaster Volunteer Group (DVGs)

Fifteen (15) Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGs) have been formed and are yet to be inaugurated. Income generating activities including tree planting, crop farming, clean up exercise, communal labour, among others were undertaken.

- **Forestry Commission**

The unit was able to patrol several parts of the reserve because many are registered. Many animals were observed, the Buffalo, Baboon, pata monkeys, duikers and bush bucks were sited during this quarter. The Conservation Education and Public Awareness unit (CEPA) embarked on wildlife education in schools and communities. An average of 17.57 patrols/officer/month and access routes of 5.6km was cleaned to enhance smooth movement during patrols

The effort to control poaching yielded result. Two (2) poachers were observed for unlawful entry and two (2) locally made shotguns were arrested. Also five (5) schools and seven (7) communities were educated on hazards of wildlife and its conservation.

Major activities carried out in the Kogyae Strict Nature Reserve in the third quarter, 2016 include Law Enforcement, Community outreach programmes, maintenance of the Park's boundary line and trails, maintenance of Dams and participation in some major meetings/workshops held in both Sekyere central District and Ejura-Sekyedumase Municipal Assemblies.

There was progressive increase in tourists attendants to the Sanctuary in the period. Within the quarter, Boabeng-Fiema Monkey Sanctuary registered 4,438 visits. The Wildlife Division dividend from the sanctuary will be realized in October, 2016 as the problem of sharing the revenue has been addressed.

Law Enforcement

Anti-poaching duties were carried out during day, night and long patrols to cover the breadth and length of the reserve in order to combat encroachers.

Intelligent information was critical to direct patrols to various areas of the reserve. There was a decline in the EPMD from July to September 2016 as compared to April to June 2016. An average of 17.57patrols/officer/month was registered in the third quarter as compared to an average of 19.97 patrols/officer/month in the second quarter.

Buffalo, Baboons, Patas monkeys, Duikers and Bushbucks were common on sight during the period. Low animal observations were recorded due to poor visibility as a result of thick undergrowth. The effort to control poaching yielded marked results. Two (2) poachers were observed in the reserve and after a hot chase they threw their two (2) locally made shotguns and escaped arrest. Most of the cases are pending in Ejura and Nsuta police stations.

Twelve (12) snares were found and an Animal was found dead

The three staff of the Rapid Response Unit went for various assignments outside the Station.

Conclusion/ Recommendation

There is a strong determination to pursue good protection duties to secure the ecological integrity of Kogyae Strict Nature Reserve in spite of challenges. However support in terms of funds and means of transport would sustain the high spirit of the field staff who managed to escort poachers with motor bikes to police station.

▪ **National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE)**

The Unit worked intensively during the last quarter: education on the peaceful election towards December 7th General Election, held parliamentary debate, educated the electorate on how to cast their votes correctly.

The department visited some schools and educated students on environmental cleanliness, discipline, patriotism among others.

▪ **Non-Formal Education Division**

Number of Classes

There are thirteen (13) classes and is made of batch eleven (11), English class Batch Twenty (20) two twi classes.

Number of Learners

During the quarter under review, a total number of 253 Learners were on the ground. Among the 253 learners, one hundred and sixty seven (167) female learners for English Batch 6, twenty(20) English and ninety eight(98) male learners for Batch 6 and English and twi.

3.9 Evaluation and participatory M&E

The Municipal Assembly's M&E enhances the quest for transparency and accountability and as a result uses sets of indicators to monitor and evaluate the achievement of objectives and impact of projects/interventions, programmes and policies being undertaken. In the quest to deepen participation in the Assembly's M&E, various stakeholders who are concerned with welfare enhancement performed specific assigned roles that related to collection of data and dissemination of information.

The stakeholders and the roles they performed are below.

- **Communities:** They collected data and participated in all activities that include demand and discussion of project design, monitoring and evaluation, discussion of reports among others.
- **Civil Society Organizations:** They performed the same roles as the communities and were engaged in information dissemination and advocacy.
- **Municipal Assembly:** The Assembly focused on policy formulation, development, project planning, implementation, information dissemination, demand accountability and M&E.
- **Non-Governmental Organizations:** Their activities focused on development and project planning and implementation, monitoring and evaluation, information dissemination and demand for transparency and participation.

3.10 Recommended Solutions to Participatory M&E Issues

The implementation of the under listed recommendations is expected to greatly improve the capacity for evidence based decision making:

- Deepen capacity for monitoring and evaluation skills at all levels of the Assembly structure, especially the MPCU and Municipal leadership.
- Release of funds for M&E activities and logistics.

- Build consensus among key District players for M&E information gathering and dissemination.
- Develop and implement a District-wide M&E information reporting system.
- Reward monitoring and evaluation actors for performance.
- Establish a documentation center and improve office accommodation for MPCU.
- Computer training in data collection, analysis and display.
- The Assembly should construct more office accommodation for the staff in the Municipality.

CHAPTER FOUR

THE WAY FORWARD

4.1 Key Issues Addressed

Among the development and poverty issues in the Municipal area are:

- *Overcrowding in schools*

The Assembly has constructed and rehabilitated more schools which have reduced classroom deficit and overcrowding in basic schools.

- ***Low school enrolment***

The Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) and the Capitation Grant have increased school enrolment. Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) of KG level is 217.9% while that of primary level GER is 150.5%. Though encouraging but can still add more beneficiary schools

- ***Vehicular congestion at the Business Area***

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

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 onto the road space at the main road from Kumasi create significant challenges to smooth operations on the road. Vehicular and pedestrian movements therefore become very difficult. Goods are often seen spilled onto the walkways at the Market Area. The Community Police Assistants are assigned to direct traffic and address lay-bys issues.

- ***Poor Potable Water Coverage***

The Assembly in collaboration with the Water and Sanitation Team has helped to strengthen the capacity of some selected communities which has benefited from the GoG borehole projects. The Assembly has also rehabilitated most boreholes in the Municipality. This is to ensure proper management of the boreholes.

- ***Poor Sanitation***

The Assembly in collaboration with the ZOOMLION Company conducts monthly clean-up exercise to ensure a clean environment in the Municipality. There has been evacuation of refuse in selected communities in the Municipality. Also, the Assembly has desilted gutters to control flooding and cholera in the Municipality.

4.2 Key issues yet to be addressed

- ***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 enough grant from the central government. The unpredictable nature of grant inflow makes project planning difficult which leads 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 hope 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 Recommendations

- **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 soap making, beekeeping 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 completion of 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 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 Municipality.

Compiled by

Naana-Aisha Habib

Senior Development Planning Officer