

**MINISTRY OF GOVERNMENT AND RURAL
DEVELOPMENT**



EJISU MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2020

PREPARED BY THE MPCU

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	1
CHAPTER ONE.....	3
BACKGROUND	3
Introduction.....	3
Physical Features	3
Population size, structure and composition	3
Location and size	3
Climate.....	4
Geology.....	4
Political and Administrative Structure.....	4
District Economy	5
Economic Potentials.....	5
Social and Cultural Structure	5
Social Infrastructure/Amenities	6
Telecommunication Systems	6
Market Centre	7
Financial Institutions.....	7
Electricity	7
Water.....	7
Education	8
Sports	8
Health Facilities	8

Agriculture	10
Agriculture Potentials	10
CHAPTER TWO	12
KEY DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS.....	12
Commerce.....	12
Agriculture	12
Education	12
Health.....	13
Governance	13
Problems identification	13
CHAPTER THREE	Error! Bookmark not defined.
ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2020	14

CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND

Introduction

The Ejisu Municipal Assembly was established by Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 2297 in 2017. The municipal capital is Ejisu. This chapter presents information on the district, based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC). The topics discussed in this chapter include physical features, political administration, socio-cultural structures, the economy, concepts and definitions and organization of the report.

Physical Features

Population size, structure and composition

The population of Ejisu-Juaben municipality, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 143,762, representing 3.0 percent of the total population in the region. The projected population of the Ejisu municipality for 2019 is **118,048**. There are more females (52.2%) than males (47.8%), giving a sex ratio of 84.8. The municipality comprises urban, peri-urban and rural settlement. The population of the municipality is youthful (50.7%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (5.1%). The total age dependency ratio for the municipality is 81.4 (male dependency ratio is 86.2 and female dependency ratio is 77.2).

Location and size

The location of the Municipality at the heart of the region and its span in terms of land area puts accounts for the numerous neighboring districts. The Ejisu Municipality is one of the Administrative districts in the Ashanti region and covers an area of approximately 238km square.

This puts the Municipality in a good position when it decides to go into joint district development initiatives. It lies within latitude 1.37 degrees north to 1.54 degrees north and longitude 6.6⁰W to 6.79⁰W. It shares boundaries with 4 districts in the region namely: Kwabre district to the north-west, Juaben to the north-east , Bosomtwe district to the south-west and

Oforikrom to the west. The distance between the capital, Ejisu, and the regional capital Kumasi is approximately 17km.

Climate

Like most areas that lie in the wet semi-equatorial forest zone in Ghana, the Municipal Assembly has bi-modal rainfall pattern. The major rainfall period begins from March to July peaking in July. The average annual rainfall for the major season is about 1200mm – 1500mm per year. The minor rainfall period begins in September and tapers off in November with an average minor annual rainfall of 900mm- 1120mm per year. December to February is usually dry, hot and dusty. Mean annual temperatures in the Municipal area are lowest around 25°C in August and highest around 32° C in March. Relative humidity is moderate but quite high in during the rainy season.

Geology

The Municipality lies in the semi – deciduous forest zone of Ghana. The flora and fauna is diverse and composed of different species of both economic and ornamental tree species with varying heights and game and wildlife. The trees shed their leaves during the dry season. The Bobiri Forest Reserve for example is renowned for its butterfly species, greenery and varied flora and fauna. The rich forest within the Municipality has undergone extensive changes as a result of “galamsey”, urbanization and illegal lumbering. These human induced activities have resulted in the destruction of large forest areas and pose serious threat to the ecosystem. This has led to the extinction of some tree and animal species.

Political and Administrative Structure

The Ejisu Municipal Assembly was established by the Legislative Instrument 2297 (2017) having been established as a Municipal Assembly through the Local Government Law (PNDC Law 2007). It derives its authority as the highest administrative and political body exercising deliberative, legislative and executive functions in the Municipal Assembly from the Local Government Act 2016, Act 936 (specifically Section 3 of Act 936). The Assembly operates an eight-tier structure with vertical linkages between the various hierarchies and a consultative relationship between units on the same level. There is the Municipal Assembly at the apex; the Executive Committee is at the second level. Following is the Municipal Chief Executive who is a

nominee of the President subject to the confirmation of the Assembly. The Municipal Chief Executive is the chairperson of the Executive Committee and also the political and administrative head of the Municipal Assembly.

District Economy

Economic Potentials

Most people in the Municipality engage in agriculture, commerce, services, and industry. Analysis of the 2010 Population and Housing Census show that while agriculture employs about 62.5 percent of the working population, commerce and services employs about 31.7 percent. The remaining 6.8 percent of the populace are engaged in industry. The structure confirms results obtained from a survey carried out on 300 people sampled in four (3) selected Zonal Councils (Ejisu, , and Onwe) to determine the occupational distribution of the population.

There are two main types of agricultural practice namely; crop farming (food and cash crops farming) and animal husbandry. Most households practice a mixture of the two. Majority of farmers (more than 90%) are food crop farmers (2010 Population and Housing Census). The service sector includes banking, hospitality, tourism, car repairs and washing, communication, ICT, etc.

Social and Cultural Structure

The Municipality is ethnically homogenous with Akans as the overwhelming majority (82%). Tribes of northern extraction account for about nine percent while Ewes (5.4%) and Gas (1%) make up the remaining 6.4 percent (2010 Population and Housing Census). The Municipality has one paramount area namely, the Ejisu Traditional Area. All the people in the Municipality area owe allegiance to the golden stool of the Asante kingdom, of which the Asantehene is the 'overlord'.

The people observe the Akwasidae, Awukudae and Fofie as sacred days. Yaa Asantewaa Festival marks the heroic deeds of the Warrior Queen of Ejisu during the Asante-British War of 1900. It was first marked in August, 2006 and is marked every two years. There is also the Kente Festival to reminiscence the popular traditional cloth. Bonwire, located in the Municipality area has globally become synonymous with the Kente cloth and Kente Festival.

Tourism and Investment

Tourism and Social Investment abounds in the Municipality with historical sites like Yaa Asantewaa Museum, the famous Bonwire Kente Weaving which attracts international market and recognition. The Bonwire town is less than 5 kilometres from the Municipal capital Ejisu and is the gem of Asante's artistic culture with its rich kente weaving industry. The beautiful Bobiri Forest Reserve with its butterfly sanctuary contains wide varieties of different species of butterfly. The lack of attention and clear development path of these traditional areas has led to the deterioration their vibrancy and prominence in modern day Ejisu. There are other potential tourist sites like at Onwe Bonkuman, Aboafia Kofi tourist site at Boankra and Abenase shrine that all have rich cultural and mysterious history surrounding them.

Social Infrastructure/Amenities

Telecommunication Systems

The municipality capital is blessed with all the Telecommunication networks. These are cell phone and fixed line from many communication networks including MTN, VODAFONE, Airtel and TIGO. Ghana Post has Post office as well as courier services.

Urban Growth and Primacy Situation

An understanding of the rate and status of urban growth is important in spatial planning and development of any geographical area. In Ghana, settlements with population of 5000 plus that have secondary order facilities are classified as urban. Though the 2010 population census puts 6 towns in this category, it is worth mentioning that development trend over the past six (6) years has created three (3) additional urban towns. These eight (8) towns include Ejisu, Fumesua, Krapa, Kwamo, Onwe, Akyawkrom, Besease and Kwaso. Again, several other towns also have the peri-urban characteristics and they include Okyerekrom, Kokoobra, Domeabra, Apromase, Donyina, Tikrom, Baworo, Donaso and Asaman. The closeness of these communities to the Kumasi Metropolis has led to the development of modern residential architecture that befits urban settlements. The good road network linking these towns and major towns in Kumasi offers dwellers access to high order services. There is increasing urbanization along the transport corridor stretching from Manhyia through Besease and Ejisu to Fumesua because of the Kumasi-Accra road. The rapid urbanization of Kumasi is having a spiral effect on the above adjoining towns. With the population of Kumasi expected to double in a decade, the entire zones of Ejisu, Kwabre Mponua, Besease-Bonwire, Mponua and Onwe councils are expected to be urbanized.

The settlement pattern reveals a concentration of relatively larger communities in three (3) areas:

- The western, north-western and south-western part of the municipal area enclosing the area west of Kwaso – Essieninpong – Onwe/Abenase- Ejisu corridor, west of Ejisu-Akyiakrom and the Asotwe road corridor.
- The Ejisu-Besease-Boankra-Kubease corridor on the Kumasi Highway.
- The Fumesua, Krapa, Kwamo Okyerekrom road corridor along the eastern border of the Municipal Assembly.

Market Centre

Commercial activities are enhanced by periodic markets that are scattered all over the Municipality. The Municipality has three main market centres, notably, the Ejisu market, Onwe market and Abenase market. These market centres constitute one of the major sources of revenue to the District Assembly. However the market infrastructure is poorly developed; limited space for market women to trade, absence of sweeper to keep the market clean; potholes which makes trade difficult when it rain, especially in Ejisu market. Only few of the markets have stalls or stores and activities are largely conducted under trees and in temporally structures. Due to the importance of the markets in the District's economy steps need to be taken to facilitate their development through the provision of adequate support infrastructure. Also trustworthy and qualified market revenue collectors need to be employed to ensure effective and efficient revenue mobilization

Financial Institutions

There are twelve financial institutions in the Ejisu municipality namely Ghana Commercial Bank, Juaben Rural Bank, Best Point, Agricultural Development Bank, Yaa Asantewaa Rural Bank, Consolidated Bank of Ghana, Multi credit, Quick credit, Abenaase Cooperative Union, kumawuman Rural Bank, Ramsey credit union, Assemblies of God credit union.

Electricity

The Electricity Company of Ghana, Municipal Office is located in Ejisu.

Water

Bore-hole is the main source of drinking water for 60.9 percent of the households in the Municipality, followed by pipe-borne water (24.2%). Sachet water is also used by 2.3 percent of

households in the Municipality. A higher proportion of urban households (30.1%) than rural households (54.5%) use bore-hole water for drinking in the Municipality.

Education

The education sector has a number of both private and public sector schools from kindergarten through to tertiary level. Below is a table representing schools in the municipality.

Number of public and private schools by district, 2019

School Levels	Number Of Educational Institutions	
	Public	Private
KG	56	81
Primary	56	80
JHS	52	41
SHS	5	1
TVET	2	0
Tertiary	0	1
TOTAL	171	204

Sports

The youths are engaged in in-door and out-door games. Sports are also organized in schools.

Health Facilities

Ejisu Municipal has 28 health facilities with 28 functional CHPS zones in the Municipal. There are three (3) CHPS compound namely Amoamachiase, Adako-Jachie and Korase.

TYPE OF FACILITIES	NUMBER-28
Hospital	9 (Gov't -2 , CHAG – 4, Private - 3
Health Centers	2 (all Gov't)

Government Maternity Home & Clinic	2
Private Maternity Homes	11
Mission Clinics	1
Community-based Health Planning & Services (CHPS) Compound	3

Sub-Municipal	Government	Private	CHAG
EJISU SUB	1) Ejisu Government Hospital 2) Apromase Clinic	1) Living Waters Hospital 2) Paradyse Hospital 3) SABS Hospital 4) Ernest Medical Centre 5) Ama Nyame Memorial Medical Centre 6) Yaa Asantewaa Maternity Home 7) Stanford Clinic 8) All Souls Clinic 9) Amponsah Konadu Maternity Home	1) Global Evangelical Mission Hospital 2) Madonna Clinic 3) Saviour Mission Church Clinic
ONWE	1) Onwe Government Hospital 2) Kwaso Health Centre 3) Kurotia Korase CHPS compound		1) Church Of God Mission Hospital 2) St Anthony Anns Hospital

TIKROM	1) Fumesua Government Maternity Home & Clinic 2) Tikrom Health Centre 3) Adako-Jachie CHPS 4) Amoam Achiase CHPS	1) Jesus Is Lord Maternity Home & Clinic 2) Humble Maternity Home & Clinic 3) Mama Tina Maternity Home 4) Dakopon Hospital	1) Rev. Walker Hospital
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Agriculture

Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy of the Municipality as it provides raw materials for industry, employment for people and food for subsistence. The data provided herein will assist decision-makers and stakeholders in formulating the best agricultural development policy option for the local economy of Ejisu Municipality. The census data analyzed in this chapter on agricultural activities include households who are engaged in agricultural activities by locality (rural/urban), types of crops cultivated, and tree planting, rearing of livestock and breeding of fish.

As high as 47.0 percent of households in the Municipality are engage in agriculture. In the rural localities, a little more than five out of ten households (56.5%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities, 23.9 percent of households are into agriculture. Most households in the Municipality (96.2%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the Municipality.

Agriculture Potentials

Cassava Production

Other potentials include the following:

- Vegetable Production
- Maize Production

- Chili Pepper Production
- Commercial Mango Production
- Aqua-Culture
- Irrigation Farmland (Small-Scale)
- Exploitation of Clay Deposits
- Establishment and Upgrade machine shops

The Assembly therefore is mandated to liaise with Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA), and to play facilitation function to any development partner who would like to assist in the development of the agric potentials of the District.

Industry

Industry refers to the type of product produced or services rendered at the respondent's workplace. Two-thirds (66.9%) of the workforce aged 15 years and older are engaged by three industrial activities: Agriculture, forestry and fishing (36.7%); Wholesale and retail (20.0%); and Manufacturing (10.2%). Other major industries include Accommodation and food service activities (6.5%) and Construction (5.2%). The proportions of males are higher than that of females in all industrial activities, with the exception of Wholesale and retail trade and Accommodation and food service activities where the reverse is the case.

CHAPTER TWO

KEY DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS

The key development problems that emanate from the situation analysis through consultations and public fora include the following under listed:

Commerce

- Poor conditions of roads: some of the roads in the municipality are untarred.
- Inadequate professional, managerial and technical skills
- Inadequate resources and technical capabilities of entrepreneurs
- Ineffective private sector organizations and associations
- Lack of capital
- Low exploitation of raw materials e.g. clay deposit

Agriculture

- High incidence of crop pests and diseases
- Low deteriorating soil fertility
- Live-weight of indigenous livestock
- Inadequate livestock health services
- High post – harvest losses
- Low price for agricultural products

Education

- Inadequate infrastructure: classroom building, furniture, toilet and water
- Inadequate teacher accommodation
- Low enrolment in deprived communities
- Ineffective school level supervision
- High level of illiteracy
- Inadequate teaching and learning materials (TLMs) and recreational facilities in all KGs in the Municipality.
- Mal-functioning of Schools Management Committees (SMC) and Parent-Teachers Association(PTA)
- High rate of gender disparity in the District's educational activities
- Inadequate school health sanitation and safety systems

- High incidence of drug abuse among pupils
- There is lack of co-ordination among SMC/PTA, DOC and DEPT.
- Inadequate school library facilities in the Municipality.

Health

- Poor environmental sanitation within the municipality
- High prevalence of malaria
- Low immunization coverage
- Inadequate supply of potable water

Governance

The problems affecting the Ejisu Municipal Assembly are not different from what pertains nation-wide - These problems include:

- Logistics problems – Office and residential accommodation for workers in the district is inadequate
- No residential accommodation for staffs

Problems identification

The problems that hinder the development of the municipality have been identified as follows:

- Abject poverty of the rural population
- Low agricultural output due to infertile land, inappropriate technology and over reliance on rainfall
- Low level of education and absence of practical application of education to realities of life
- Poor physical health resulting from:
 - Poor environmental sanitation practices
 - Poor drinking water
 - Improper handling of excreta and excreta management
- Limited medical health infrastructure
- Limited access to remote parts of the districts.

EJISU MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2020

S/N	Description of project	Location	Quarters				Indicators	Indicative budget	Source of Funding			Implementing agencies	
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			DACF	DDF/ G.FUND	IGF	Lead	Collab
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT													
1	Support to ginger production in the municipality	Ejisu		√			Ginger production enhanced	100,000.00	√			Agric Dept	
2	Supply of Agric inputs to farmers	Ejisu		√			Agric inputs supplied	100,000.00	√			Agric Dept	
3	Skills and vocational training for the youth	Ejisu		√			Youth trained on vocational skills	12,000.00	√			BAC	
4	Valuation of all landed properties	M. wide		√			Municipal properties valuated	100,000.00	√			Physical Plg. Dept.	
5	Compilation of revenue database	EMA		√			Revenue database compiled	40,000.00			√	Revenue dept.	
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT													
6	Scholarship & Bursaries	M. wide		√			Scholarships provided	73,509.09	√			EMA	GES

7	Support to other Educational Programmes (My first day/STMIE/Mock Exams)	M. wide		√		Educational Programmes conducted	34,319.09	√			EMA	GES
8	Completion of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with office, store and store at Amoam Achiase	Amoam Achiase		√		Classroom Block with office, store and store at Amoam Achiase completed	150,000.00	√			Works Dept	GES
10	Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with office, store, 4-seater WC toilet and mechanized borehole at Donaso	Donaso		√		Classroom Block with office, store, 4-seater WC toilet and mechanized borehole constructed	250,000.00	√			Works Dept	GES, EHU
11	Training of School Management Committee (SMC) / Parents Teachers Association (PTA)	M. wide		√		SMC/PTA trained	5,000.00	√			GES	
12	Organize inter circuit quiz competition	M. wide		√		Quiz competition organized	10,000.00	√			GES	
13	Evacuation of refuse dump site	EMA		√		Refuse dump site evacuated	95,000.00	√			EHU	
14	Fumigation/Spraying	M. wide		√			184,000.00	√			EHU	
15	Liquid Waste Management	M. wide		√		Liquid Waste managed	100,000.00	√			EHU	
16	Sanitation Improvement Package	M. wide		√		Sanitation improved municipal-wide	232,000.00	√			EHU	
17	Management of final disposal site	Ejisu		√		Disposal site managed	300,000.00	√			EHU	

18	Sensitization on voluntary Counselling and Testing of Malaria	M. wide		√			Malaria reduced	18,377.27	√			GHS	
19	Sensitization on voluntary Counselling and Testing of HIV/AIDS	M. wide		√			HIV/AIDS in the municipality reduced	18,377.26	√			GHS	
20	Screening of food vendors	M. wide		√			Municipal food vendors screened	10,000.00		√		GHS	
21	Financial and technical support to Persons with Disability (PwD's)	M. wide		√			Persons with Disability supported	200,000.00	√			EMA	SW/CD
22	Support to child welfare programmes	M. wide		√			Child welfare programmes supported	100,000.00	√			EMA	SW/CD
23	Support to LEAP beneficiaries through cash transfers	M. wide		√			Support provided to LEAP beneficiaries	30,000.00	GoG			EMA	SW/CD
24	Facilitate the implementation of SOS family strengthening project	M. wide		√			Families strengthened through SOS	1,000.00		√		EMA	SOS
25	Organize sensitization on domestic violence and child abuse/ neglect	M. wide		√			Municipality sensitized on domestic violence and child abuse	10,000.00			√		
26	Construction of Police Post at Donaso	Donaso		√			Police Post constructed	80,000.00	√			Works Dept	
27	Training of women entrepreneurs in financial literacy	M. wide		√			Women trained in financial literacy	10,000.00	√				
28	Identification of potential tourist sites	M. wide		√			Potential tourist sites identified	6,000.00	√			EMA	

	Public education on Tourism potentials in the Municipality	M. wide		√			Public trained on Municipal tourism potentials	10,000.00	√			EMA	
	Rehabilitation of Yaa Asantewaa tourism site	Ejisu		√			Yaa Asantewaa tourism site rehabilitated	20,000.00	√			EMA	
	Training of youth in Kente weaving to attract more tourists.	Bonwire		√			Youth trained in Kente weaving	10,000.00	√			EMA	
ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS													
29	Routine maintenance of drainage system	M. wide		√			Drainages maintained	20,000.00	√			Urban Roads Dept	EHU
30	Routine maintenance of roads	M. wide		√			Roads maintained	40,000.00	√			Urban Roads Dept	
31	Repairs of Official/Residential Buildings	EMA		√			Residential Building repaired	367,518.40	√			Works Dept	
32	Street Electrification	M. wide		√			Municipal streets electrocoated	70,000.00	√			EMA	
33	Street Naming and Property Addressing	M. wide		√			Municipal streets named	50,000.00	√			Physical Plg. Dept.	
34	Purchase 1no. ZL 50 G Wheel loader and ZD 220-3 Dozer (J.A Plant Pool)	EMA		√			ZL 50 G Wheel loader and ZD 220-3 Dozer purchased	100,000.00	√			Transport Dept.	
35	Municipal Disaster Prevention & Management	M. wide		√			Disaster Prevention and Management activities	30,000.00	√			NADMO	

36	Organize tree planting in 4 selected communities	Ejisu, Kwaso, Abenase, Tikrom		√			Trees planted in 4 selected communities	25,000.00	√			NADMO	
37	Undertake sensitization on the effects of climate change	M. wide		√			Sensitization activities undertaken	10,000.00			√	EMA	
GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY													
38	Composite Budget Preparation & Implementation	M. wide		√			Composite Budget prepared and implemented	15,000.00	√			Central Admin.	
39	Annual Action Plan Preparation and Implementation	EMA		√			Annual Action Plan prepared and implemented	15,000.00	√			Central Admin.	
40	Monitoring and evaluation of Projects (Project Management)	EMA		√			Projects monitored and evaluated	40,000.00	√			Central Admin.	
41	Running and Maintenance Cost of Official Vehicles	EMA		√			Cost of fuel paid for	105,000.00	√			Central Admin.	
42	Training of Assembly Staff and Assembly Members	EMA		√			Staff development activities organized	40,000.00	√			Central Admin.	
43	Support and training of zonal councils	EMA		√			Trainings of zonal councils conducted	73,509.09	√			Central Admin.	
44	Community Initiative Projects (5%)	EMA		√			Support provided to Community Initiative Projects	183,772.72	√			Central Admin.	
45	Support for Security services	EMA		√			Municipal law maintained	20,000.00	√			Central Admin.	
46	Compilation of revenue database	EMA		√			Data collected and managed	30,000.00	√			Central Admin.	

47	Procurement of office equipment and accessories	EMA		√		Office equipment and accessories provided	40,000.00	√			Central Admin.	
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