

**MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT,
DECENTRALIZATION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**



EJISU MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR 2023

PREPARED BY THE MPCU
SEPTEMBER 2022

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 and 2020 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 2021 Population and Housing Census, 180,723 representing 3.0 percent of the total population in the region. There are more females 92,887 (51.4%) than males 87,836 (48.6%), giving a sex ratio of 84.8. The municipality comprises urban, peri-urban and rural settlement. There are more people in the rural area 101,731 (56.3%) than urban area 78,992 (43.7%).

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 (4) selected Zonal Councils (Ejisu, Kwabre Mponua, Besease-Bonwire 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 (79.7%). Tribes of northern extraction account for about 10.6% while Ewes (5.4%) and Gas (0.9%). People from other ethnic groups make up about 2.5% (2021 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 and AirtelTigo. 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- Akyakrom 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 youth 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 (Government) | 2 |
| Hospital (Private) | 3 |
| Hospital (CHAG) | 4 |
| 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 | 1) Global Evangelical Mission Hospital 2) Madonna Clinic 3) Saviour Mission Church Clinic |

| | | | |
|--------|---|---|--|
| | | 5) Ama Nyame Memorial Medical Centre 6) Yaa Asantewaa Maternity Home 7) Stanford Clinic 8) All Souls Clinic 9) Amponsah Konadu Maternity Home | |
| 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 |

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 engaged 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.

COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION 2023 FISCAL YEAR

| No | Activities | Location | Output Indicators | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agencies | |
|--|--|----------------|--|-------------------------|----|----|-----|-------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| | | | | Q 1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q 4 | DACF | IGF | Donor/Others | Lead | Collab. |
| DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION 1: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DEVELOPMENT ADOPTED GOAL(S): BUILD A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Organize 1 Trade show for MSMEs (Kente and other products) | Ejisu | Trade shows Organized for MSMEs | | * | * | * | 30,000.00 | | | GEA | CA |
| 2. | Facilitate MSMEs access to credit from financial institutions | Municipal wide | No. of MSMEs Associations with access credits | | * | * | * | 20,000.00 | | | GEA | CA |
| 3. | Organize Skills and vocational training for the youth | Municipal wide | Youth acquire employable skills | | * | * | * | | | 20,000.00 | GEA | CA |
| 4. | Organize 3 forum for MSMEs and follow-up | Municipal wide | 3No. of Consultative meeting for MSMEs organised | | * | * | * | | 30,000.00 | | GEA | CA |
| 5. | Provision of 25KW power plant to support rice processing factory | Donaso | Number of jobs created | | * | * | * | | | 100,000.00 | GEA | CA |
| 6. | Provide start-up kits for trained graduates | Municipal wide | Kits supplied | | * | * | * | | | 200,000 | GEA | PCMU of REP |
| 7. | Procurement of 20 Skip Containers | Municipal wide | Improve on Sanitation | | * | * | * | | | 360,000.00 | EHU | C/A |

| No | Activities | Location | Output Indicators | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agencies | | |
|-----|--|----------------|--|-------------------------|----|----|-----|-------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------------------|---------|--|
| | | | | Q 1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q 4 | DACF | IGF | Donor/Others | Lead | Collab. | |
| 8. | Completion of Boankra Inland Port | Boankra | Inland Port Completed | | * | * | * | | 50,000.00 | | | | |
| 9. | Construction of a modern market and a transport terminal | Ejisu | Terminal and market functional | | * | * | * | | | 4 Million | Works | CA | |
| 10. | Construction of the Bonwire Market stores into storey building for offices (PPP) | Bonwire | Improve Access to Trading | | * | * | * | | 50,000.00 | - | GEA | CA | |
| 11. | Establish 3 demonstration farms to enhance adoption of modern technologies | Municipal-wide | Technologies introduced to farmers | | * | * | * | | 30,000.00 | | DoA | CA | |
| 12. | Conduct Farmer Field Days in 5 demonstration sites | Municipal wide | Farmer field demonstration sites conducted | | * | * | * | | 10,000.00 | | DoA | | |
| 13. | Conduct radio programs on agric activities/programmes periodically | Municipal-wide | Modern Technologies Adopted by farmers | | * | * | * | 10,000.00 | | | DoA | CA | |

| No | Activities | Location | Output Indicators | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agencies | |
|--|---|------------------|---|-------------------------|----|----|-----|-------------------|-----|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | Q 1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q 4 | DACF | IGF | Donor/Others | Lead | Collab. |
| 14. | Supply of farm inputs | Municipal wide | Increased Agric production | | * | * | * | 20,000.00 | | | 50,000 | CA |
| GOAL 2: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ADOPTED GOAL(S): CREATE EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15. | Train 50 nursing mothers on the importance of iron and vitamin A in babies' and young children's meals. | Municipal-wide | Nutritional status of children enhanced | | * | * | * | 10,000.00 | | 15,000.00 | GHS | Global Alliance |
| 16. | Construction of a Midwifery Training College | Asotwe | Midwifery Training College Constructed | | * | * | * | | | | GHS | Donor |
| 17. | Organize STMIE clinics annually for 400 finalists (pupils) | Ejisu and Kumasi | Interest in STEM enhanced | | * | * | * | 30,000.00 | | | GES | CA |
| 18. | Complete 1No 6- Unit Teachers' Bungalow | Krapa | Teaching and learning enhanced. | | * | * | * | | | 650,000.00 | GES | WD |

| No | Activities | Location | Output Indicators | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agencies | |
|-----|--|----------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|----|----|-----|-------------------|-----|--------------|-----------------------|------------|
| | | | | Q 1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q 4 | DACF | IGF | Donor/Others | Lead | Collab. |
| 19. | Construction of 1 No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary facilities | Ejisu Presby | Teaching and learning enhanced. | | * | * | * | 120,000.00 | | | GES | Works Dept |
| 20. | Construction of 1 No. KG Block | Akywakrom | Teaching and learning improved | | * | * | * | | | 480,000 | GES | CA |
| 21. | Support schools/ Health centers to embark on tree planting exercise | Municipal Wide | Trees planted | | * | * | * | 10,000.00 | | | GES | DoA |
| 22. | Construction of 1 No. 3-Unit Classroom Block for SDA Primary School | Bonwire | Teaching and learning enhanced. | | * | * | * | | | 650,000.00 | GES | Works Dept |
| 23. | Construction of 1 No. 3-Unit Classroom Block | Baworo | Teaching and learning enhanced. | | * | * | * | 650,000.00 | | | GES | Works Dept |
| 24. | Construction of 1 No. 6-Unit classroom | Akrofosso | Teaching and learning enhanced. | | | | | | | 120,000.00 | GES | Works Dept |

| No | Activities | Location | Output Indicators | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agencies | |
|-----|--|-------------------|--|-------------------------|----|----|-----|-------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| | | | | Q 1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q 4 | DACF | IGF | Donor/Others | Lead | Collab. |
| 25. | Support for Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme | Municipal – wide | LEAP programme supported | | * | * | * | | | 200,000.00 | SWC D | |
| 26. | Support for Persons with Disability (PwD) | Municipal – wide | PwDs supported | | * | * | * | 120,000.00 | | | SWC D | |
| 27. | Support SOS Family Strengthening Programme (Caregivers and Youth) | Project Locations | SOS Family Strengthening Programme supported | | * | * | * | | | 50,000.00 | SWC D | SOS Children's Village |
| 28. | Provide skills and Vocational Training programmes for PWDs | Municipal – wide | Orphans supported | | * | * | * | | 50,000.00 | | SWC D | GEA |
| 29. | Protection against victims of domestic violence | Municipal – wide | Domestic violence victims protected | | * | * | * | | 20,000.00 | | SWC D | DOVVS U |
| 30. | Training of Women to acquire employable skills in soap making and other products | Municipal – wide | Women trained to acquire employable skills | | * | * | * | | 20,000.00 | | SWC D | SOS Children's Village |

| No | Activities | Location | Output Indicators | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agencies | |
|--|---|--|---|-------------------------|----|----|-----|-------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| | | | | Q 1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q 4 | DACF | IGF | Donor/Others | Lead | Collab. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31. | Reconstruction of the Stool Lands offices into a multi-Purpose 4 -storey building for offices under (PPP) | Ejisu | Increase to access to offices for staff | | * | * | * | | 50,000.00 | | Works | C/A |
| GOAL 2: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ADOPTED GOAL(S): SAFEGUARD THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND ENSURE A RESILIENT ECONOMY | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 32. | Form disaster prevention clubs in 2nd cycle institutions | Municipal-wide | disaster prevention clubs formed | | * | * | * | | 20,000.00 | | NAD MO | EMA/GFS/ GES |
| 33. | Sensitization on Disaster Risk Reduction activities | Municipal-Wide | Disasters reduced | | * | * | * | 2,000.00 | | | NAD MO | CA |
| 34. | Preparation of planning schemes for 4 communities | Asensuaso, Boankra, Ohenediem/ Daduako | Plan prepared, approved | | * | * | * | | 60,000.00 | 60,000.00 | TCP D | EMA |

| No | Activities | Location | Output Indicators | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agencies | |
|-----|---|----------------|---|-------------------------|----|----|-----|-------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| | | | | Q 1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q 4 | DACF | IGF | Donor/Others | Lead | Collab. |
| 35. | Construction and Mechanization of 1 No. Borehole near Kent City Hotel | Onwe | 1 No. mechanized borehole constructed | | * | * | * | | | 85,000.00 | EHU | WD |
| 36. | Sensitize communities on environmental sanitation/Household Toilets/Screening of food vendors | Municipal Wide | Durbars organized on environmental sanitation | | * | * | * | | 20,000.00 | | MEH D | GA/CA |
| 37. | Construction and Mechanization of 12 Boreholes | Municipal Wide | Improve Access to Potable Water | | * | * | * | 1,000,000.00 | | | WD | CA |
| 38. | Construction of 1,500 household latrines/15 No. Institutional latrines | Municipal-wide | 1,500 household latrines constructed | | * | * | * | | | 400,000.00 | GKMA | Works Dept |
| 39. | Street naming and property addressing project | M. wide | Street signage's mounted | | * | * | * | 60,000.00 | | | SAT | EMA |
| 40. | Conduct route and Terminal survey | M. wide | Report of survey conducted | | * | * | * | | 20,000.00 | | DoT | Road Safety |

| No | Activities | Location | Output Indicators | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agencies | |
|-----|---|----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|----|----|-----|-------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| | | | | Q 1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q 4 | DACF | IGF | Donor/Others | Lead | Collab. |
| 41. | Undertake Road Safety sensitization and education | M. wide | Road safety crushes reduced | | * | * | * | | 20,000.00 | | | |
| 42. | Construction of Odaho culvert | Donyina | Improve Access to communities | | * | * | * | | | 120,000.00 | DoR | Works |
| 43. | Construction of Adako Jachie/Abankro Town Roads | Adako Jachie-Abankro | Reduced vehicular traffic | | * | * | * | | | 300,000.00 | DUR | Works Dept. |
| 44. | Construction of selected roads | M. wide | Roads constructed | | * | * | * | | | 2,000,000.00 | DUR | GoG/CA |
| 45. | Extension of Electricity to new sites | M. wide | Access to electricity enhanced | | * | * | * | | | 100,000.00 | Works. | ECG |
| 46. | Construction of Maternity ward | Apromase | Reduce in maternal deaths | | * | * | * | 50,000.00 | | | GHS | C/A |
| 47. | Provision of LED street Lights | M .Wide | Safety and security improved | | * | * | * | | | 560,000.00 | WD | ECG |

| No | Activities | Location | Output Indicators | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agencies | |
|---|--|--------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|----|----|-----|-------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| | | | | Q 1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q 4 | DACF | IGF | Donor/Others | Lead | Collab. |
| 48. | Construction of a 1 No. 2-Unit KG Block at Ejisu Experimental | Ejisu | Improve teaching and learning | | * | * | * | 650,000 | | | GES | C/A |
| 49. | Construction of a two storey 12-Unit Classroom Block | Ejisu Model School | Overcrowding reduced | | * | * | * | | | 240,000.00 GETFUND | GES | C/A |
| 50. | Establishment of a Mid-wifery Training School | Asotwe | Improve access to Maternal Health | | * | * | * | | | 3,000,000.00 | GHS | C/A |
| 51. | Expansion of the Fumesua Clinic into Health Center | Fumesua | Improve access to quality health care | | * | * | * | | | 2,500,000.00 | GHS | C/A |
| 52. | Construction of a 6 Unit Classroom Block with ancillary facilities | Edwinase | Improve Teaching and Learning | | * | * | * | 1,200,000 | | | GES | C/A |
| 53. | Procurement of a Grader | Ejisu | Grader Procured and roads reshaped | | * | * | * | 1,500,000 | | | DoT | C/A |
| GOAL 3: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| No | Activities | Location | Output Indicators | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agencies | |
|-----|--|----------------|---|-------------------------|----|----|-----|-------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------------------|---------|
| | | | | Q 1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q 4 | DACF | IGF | Donor/Others | Lead | Collab. |
| 54. | Organize Training workshop for the Entity Tender members on the Public Procurement Amendment Act 914 | Ejisu | Entity Tender Committee Members trained | | * | * | * | 20,000.00 | | | HR MU | CA |
| 55. | Procure Office equipment | Ejisu | No. of Office equipment procured | | * | * | * | 20,000.00 | | | PU | CA |
| 56. | Organize Training workshop for the Audit implementation committee on PFM Act 921 | Ejisu | Efficiency in Procurement | | * | * | * | 20,000.00 | | | I.A | CA |
| 57. | Construction of a Police Post | Manhyia | Security enhanced | | * | * | * | 80,000.00 | | | GP | CA |
| 58. | Organize Training for Staff and Hon. Assembly members and Zonal Councils | Municipal-wide | Staff and Hon. Assembly members trained | | * | * | * | 30,000.00 | 20,000.00 | | HR MU | CA |
| 59. | Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects and Programmes | Municipal-wide | Project management activities enhanced | | * | * | * | 60,000.00 | | | MPC U | CA |
| 60. | Procurement of office stationery and printed materials | Ejisu | stationery and printed materials | | * | * | * | 40,000.00 | 20,000 | | PU | C/A |

| No | Activities | Location | Output Indicators | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agencies | |
|-----|--|----------|---------------------|-------------------------|----|----|-----|-------------------|--------|--------------|-----------------------|---------|
| | | | | Q 1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q 4 | DACF | IGF | Donor/Others | Lead | Collab. |
| 61. | Repairs and servicing of official vehicles | Ejisu | Vehicles maintained | | * | * | * | 50,000.00 | 20,000 | | DoT | C/A |