



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

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# ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT 2017

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FEBRUARY 1, 2018  
CENTRAL REGIONAL COORDINATING COUNCIL

## **1.1 INTRODUCTION**

The 2017 Annual Progress Report of the Central Region covers the period from January to December, 2017. This report covers the implementation of planned projects, programmes and activities of the Central Regional Co-ordinating Council (CRCC), Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies as well as Departments and Agencies during the year under review as follows;

- Regional Profile
- Administrative issues
- Developmental activities of sector institutions
- Financial performance
- Composite budget issues
- Challenges and recommendations

Some of the key achievements in 2017 were as follows:

- Sod cutting for the Ekumfi Pineapple Processing under the One District One Factory Flagship Programme
- Regional Ministers tour of the Region
- No cholera outbreak in the year 2017.
- Setting up of an Education and Sanitation Committee by the Central Regional Minister
- Slight improvement in IGF collection at MMDAs
- Breakfast meeting with key stakeholders on development agenda for the region

## **1.2 REGIONAL PROFILE**

The Region was the first area in the country to make contact with the Europeans. Its capital, Cape Coast, was also the capital of the Gold Coast until 1877, when the capital was moved to Accra. It was in the castle of Cape Coast that the Historic Bond of 1844 was signed between the British and the Fante Confederation. Central Region was historically part of the Western Region until 1970 when it was carved out as a separate regional entity just before the 1970 Population Census. Formal education began in Cape Coast and this is evidenced by the fact that the region is endowed with model Senior High Schools as well as ancient elementary schools in the country. In addition most of the orthodox churches such as the Roman Catholic, Methodist and Anglican all started in Cape Coast.

### **1.2.1 Location**

The Central Region of Ghana is located within longitudes 2° 15' W latitudes 5° 0'N and longitudes 0° 15'W latitudes 5° 0'N. It occupies an area of 9,826 square kilometers or 4.19 per cent of Ghana's land area, making it the third smallest in area after Greater Accra and Upper East Regions. It shares common boundaries with Western Region on the west, Ashanti and Eastern Regions on the north, and Greater Accra Region on the east. On the south is the 168-kilometre length Atlantic Ocean (Gulf of Guinea) coastline.

### **1.2.2 Population**

The region's population is estimated at 2,201,863, with sex ratio of 90 males per 100 females and an annual growth rate of 2.7%. The population density is about 214 persons per square kilometer. This makes the region the second densely populated after Greater Accra Region.

*(Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census).*

### **1.2.3 Regional Departments and Agencies**

**TABLE 1 SUBVENTED DEPARTMENTS/AGENCIES**

<b>SR</b>	<b>DEPARTMENTS</b>
1.	National Board for Small Scale Industries (NBSSI)
2.	Ghana Forestry Commission
3.	National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO)
4.	Electoral Commission
5.	Centre for National Culture
6.	National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE)
7.	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ)
8.	Central Regional Development Commission (CEDECOM)
9.	Bureau of National Investigations (BNI)
10.	Non-Formal Education Division (NFED)
11.	National Population Council
12.	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
13.	Lands Commission
14.	National Commission on Children
15.	Food and Drugs Authority
16.	Survey Department
17.	Narcotic Control Board

18.	Department of Gender
19.	National Health Insurance Authority

#### GHANA TOURISM AUTHORITY

The new Tourism Act 817, 2011 establishes the Ghana tourism authority to regulate the tourism industry and to provide for related matters. Under the year under review, the Authority inspected and licensed 324 formal tourism establishments in Cape Coast, Mankessim, Elmina and environs. It also conducted inspection for the informal sector units comprising of drinking bars and traditional catering services (chop bars) amongst others. To improve and maintain quality standards in the industry, the Regional Office conducted a exercise to clamp down on illegal establishments in which about 44 units including units which had not picked up their 2017 operational licenses were affected.

#### NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE AUTHORITY

The Region registered and renewed a total of 690, 829 members representing 82% of an annual target of 842, 626. All the thirteen districts have been hooked unto a uniform accounting (SAGE) software. There is on – going piloting of E – receipting at the Oguamann and Awutu Senya District Offices awaiting a full roll out in the region. In absolute terms of premium mobilization, Oguaamansin collected GH 824, 476.00 and Awutu Senya also collected GH 668, 842.00 to place 5<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> positions Nation wide

#### DEPARTMENT OF GENDER

High rate adolescent pregnancy is still persistent at 21.3% placing the Region second after the Volta Region. The Department therefore undertook a lot of activities like capacity building and mentorship programmes for girls, education officers and teachers to help address some of the challenges being faced by the women.

**TABLE 2: BELOW SHOWS THE SERVICES IN THE CENTRAL REGION**

SR	DEPARTMENTS
1.	Ghana Police Service
2.	Bureau of National Investigations (BNI)
3.	Ghana National Fire Service
4.	Ghana Immigration Service
5.	Judicial Service
6.	Ghana Education Service
7.	Ghana Health Service

8	Ghana Audit Service
9.	Ghana Statistical Service

#### **1.2.4 Metropolitan Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs)**

The Region has twenty (20) Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) comprising of one (1) Metropolitan, seven (7) Municipalities and twelve (12) District Assemblies. However the Ministry of Local Government laid a legislative for the creation of new districts. The Region is therefore going to have the Gomoa Central District Assembly and the Assin Central District Assembly Table 3 shows the various MMDAs and their capitals in the Central Region.

**TABLE 3: LIST OF MMDAs AND THEIR CAPITALS**

S/R	METRO/MUNICIPAL/DISTRICT	CAPITAL
1	Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly	Cape Coast
2	Komenda-Edina-Eguafo-Abrem Municipal Assembly	Elmina
3	Mfantsiman Municipal Assembly	Saltpond
4	Effutu Municipal Assembly	Winneba
5	Upper-Denkyira East Municipal Assembly	Dunkwa-On-Offin
6	Agona West Municipal Assembly	Agona Swedru
7	Assin North Municipal Assembly	Assin Fosu
8	Awutu Senya East Municipal Assembly	Kasoa
9	Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese District Assembly	Abura Dunkwa
10	Agona East District Assembly	Agona Nsaba
11	Ajumako-Enyan Essiam District Assembly	Ajumako
12	Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District Assembly	Breman Asikuma
13	Assin South District Assembly	Assin Nsuaem- Kyekyewere
14	Awutu-Senya District Assembly	Awutu Breku
15	Gomoa East District Assembly	Gomoa Afransi
16	Gomoa West District Assembly	Apam
17	Ekumfi District Assembly	Essakyir
18	Hemang Lower Denkyira District Assembly	Hemang
19	Twifo Atti-Morkwa District Assembly	Twifo Praso
20	Upper-Denkyira West District Assembly	Diaso

### **1.2.5 Regional Potential**

- The first potential of the Central Region is peace. The region is well known for its peace which goes beyond Africa.
- The region is endowed with the best second cycle schools in the country which includes the Mfantsipim School, Wesley Girls High School, Adisadel College, Apam Senior High School and Ghana National College.
- The region has three (3) public universities namely, University of Cape Coast, University of Education, Winneba and Cape Coast Technical University.
- The Region also has Sports College at Winneba.
- There are two football academies. They are Glow Lamp Academy at Abresia in KEEA and Unity Stars Academy at Kasoa.
- The region again has two seminaries thus, St Peter's Seminary and St Nicolas Seminary all in Cape Coast.
- There are five (5) Nursing Training Colleges. They are Cape Coast Nursing Training, Winneba Nursing Training, Ankaful Psychiatric Nursing Training, Dunkwa-On-Offin Nursing Training and Twifo Praso Nursing Training.
- It has three (3) Colleges of Education. These are OLA, Komenda and Assin Foso Colleges of Education.
- There are three private universities. They are Perez University formerly Pan African Christian University at Pamfokrom, KAAF University at Fetteh Kakraba and Nduom Business University at Ayensudo in KEEA Municipality.
- Quality labour force is another important potential of the Region
- Cocoa and timber are produced in the region
- Oil and gas deposits are available in the region.
- The region has the longest coastline in the country.
- It has gold and other mineral deposits.
- It is the heartbeat of tourism in Ghana with the Cape Coast and Elmina Castles as well as Kakum National Park being the most attractive sites.
- The Region is endowed with best hotels. Notable among them are the Ridge Royal Hotel in Cape Coast, Elmina Beach Resort, White Sand at Fetteh, Tills Beach Resort at Fetteh, Coconut Grove at Elmina and Elmina Bay Hotel among others.
- Apostle Kwadwo Safo Automobile Plant at Gomoa Mpota

- There are numerous cultural festivals. Among these are Fetu Afahye, Aboakyer, Bakatue and Ahoboakese celebrated by traditional rulers and their subjects.
- Panafest and Emancipation Day are two international cultural festivals celebrated in the region.
- FIFA Astro turf in Cape Coast

## 2.1 ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

### 2.2 Political Leadership of RCC

- Regional Minister - Hon Kwamena Duncan (20<sup>th</sup> February, 2017 to date)
- Deputy Minister – Hon. Thomas Yaw Agyei Baffoe 29<sup>th</sup> March, 2017)

### Political Leadership of MMDAs (including No of Assembly Members/male/female)

From the table below, the Region is divided into 20 Administrative Districts. It is made up of one (1) Metropolitan area, seven (7) municipalities and twelve (12) districts.

**Table 6: SHOWS POLITICAL LEADERSHIP OF MMDAs AND ASSEMBLY MEMBERS**

S/N	Name of MMDA	Name of MMDCE	Assembly Members		
			Male	Female	Total
1	Cape Coast Metropolitan	Hon. Ernest Arthur	56	7	64
2	Komenda-Edina-Eguafo-Abrem	Hon. Nana Appiah Korang	53	2	55
3	Efutu	Hon. John B. Ninson	23	3	26
4	Mfantseman	Hon. Kenneth Kelly Essuman	44	8	52
5	Agona West	Hon. Justina Marigold Assan	36	8	44
6	Awutu Senya East	Hon. Michael Yaw Essuman Mensah	18	2	20
7	Assin North	Hon. Nicholas Kofi Baako	43	4	47
8	Upper Denkyira East	Hon. Isaac Awuah	35	4	40
9	Abura Asebu Kwamankese	Hon. Aba Hagan	31	13	44
10	Gomoa East	Hon. Benjamin Kojo Otoo	37	2	39
11	Gomoa West	Hon. Bismark Nkum	46	6	52
12	Ekumfi	Hon. Bernard Bright Grant	35	3	38
13	Agona East	Hon. Dennis Armah Frimpong	29	2	31
14	Twifo Ati Morkwa	Hon. Robert Agyeman Nyantakyi	40	2	42
15	Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa	Hon. Isaac Odoom	44	2	46
16	Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	Hon. Ransford Nyarko	65	5	70
17	Assin South	Hon. Derrick Owusu-Ambrose	35	1	36
18	Awutu Senya	Hon. Stephen Kwame Quaye	28	5	35
19	Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Hon. Emmanuel Kojo Nanah	23	1	24
20	Upper Denkyira West	Hon. Daniel Appianim	22	1	23

	<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>828</b>
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During the year under review, the District Chief Executive for Upper Denkyira West District, Hon. Daniel Appianim was suspended by President Nana Akufo Addo for his comment on the murder of Captain Maxwell Adam Mahama at Denkyira Obuasi which was found to be in bad taste. He was replaced by Hon. Daniel Agyemang Asiedu in February 2018. Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly lost two of its members while Awutu Senya District Assembly also lost one of its members. From the table above, female representation at various Assemblies is still low. Only 81 female assembly members representing 9.8% of the total number participated in decision making. There is therefore a need to encourage more women to take up positions at the district level to promote gender parity in the Assemblies.

### **2.3 Report on decentralized departments of MMDAs**

The Central Region complied with the directives given by LI 1961 for the establishment of departments in Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs).

### **2.4 Human Resource Issues**

#### **Recruitment/Upgrading/Promotions/Postings/transfers of staff/etc**

##### **PROMOTION**

The Central Regional Co-ordinating Council under the auspices of the Office of the Head of Local Government Service (OHLGS) in 2017 promoted Five Hundred and Seventy Seven (577) employees to their next respective grades having satisfied all the promotion guidelines on a fair and equitable basis. There has been an increase of 249 staff which represented 75.91% over the 2016 promotion.

The Five Hundred and Seventy Seven (577) employees were promoted through;

1. Assessment Interviews
2. Prescribed Examination.

The following documents relating to promotions carried out in the Region in the year under review are added for your study.

#### **SUMMARY OF STAFF PROMOTIONS IN 2017**

<b>METHOD</b>	<b>NUMBER INVOLVED</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE</b>
<b>Interview</b>	526	<b>91.16%</b>

<b>Examination</b>	51	<b>8.84%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>100%</b>

- i. Summary of Promotion - Appendix I
- ii. Analysis base on Classes - Appendix II
- iii. List of Staff promoted through Interview - Appendix III
- iv. List of Staff Promoted Based on Prescribed Examination - Appendix IV

## **POSTINGS**

### **Intra Regional Posting**

In relation to the conditions of the Local Government Service, the Central Regional Co-ordinating Council embarked on posting exercise and posted fifty five (55). Related documents are attached as Appendix I for verification.

### **Inter-Regional Posting**

In ensuring that Regional Co-ordinating Councils (RCCs) and Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) have the requisite skills mix to meet Service Delivery Standards the Local Government Service posted officers **in** and **out** of the Region in 2016.

- **Incoming** –Fifty five were posted into the Central Region from other Regions. Please, refer to Appendix II
- **Outgoing** –Sixty two were posted out of the Central Region to the other Regions. Please refer to Appendix VII

## **STAFF DEVELOPMENT (CAPACITY BUILDING/TRAINING)**

A lot of training activities and programmes took place during the year under review to build the capacities of staff at the CRCC and the MMDAs. Among some of the activities were as follows.

**TABLE 7: SHOWS TRAINING ACTIVITIES THAT TOOK PLACE IN 2017**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Type of Training</b>	<b>Date/Duration</b>
1	Validation of salary through the electronic salary payment voucher (E-SPV) system and human resource management information system	18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> October, 2017

2	Government's Infrastructure for poverty eradication program	4 <sup>th</sup> – 6 <sup>th</sup> December, 2017
3	Anti – Corruption & transparency week and National Anti – Corruption Conference	8 <sup>th</sup> – 9 <sup>th</sup> November, 2017
4	Stakeholders engagement on beneficial ownership disclosure process in Ghana	28 <sup>th</sup> – 30 <sup>th</sup> November, 2017
5	Stakeholder sensitization workshop on the National Social Protection Policy and Implementation plan	21 <sup>st</sup> – 23 <sup>rd</sup> November, 2017
*6	Good Governance and leadership seminar for parliamentarians and MMDCEs	8 <sup>th</sup> – 10 <sup>th</sup> December, 2017
7	Coordinating Directors Conference	22 <sup>nd</sup> – 25 <sup>th</sup> November, 2017
8	Consultative workshop for the National Transport Policy (2008)	21 <sup>st</sup> November, 2017
9	Assets management	23 <sup>rd</sup> November, 2017
10	Training workshop	30 <sup>th</sup> – 31 <sup>st</sup> October, 2017

A number of workshops and training programmes were attended by the staff of the Regional Coordinating Council (CRCC) as well as personnel from Departments and Agencies.

The MMDCEs in the Region attended a leadership seminar at Koforidua. This was to orient them on enhancing leadership for good governance, participatory democracy and leadership.

A review of the 2008 National Transport Policy was organized by the Transport Ministry for stakeholders in the transport sector in the Region. They came out with a resolution that involves Transport Policy for the Region. Some suggestions made were construction of railway lines to link Central Region and other parts of the country, expansion of road networks, establishment of an airport as well as seaport to open up the region to investors.

## 2.5 Official Visits

**Table: 8 Official Visits**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
HE. President Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo	President	Ghana	Official visit

Dr. Mahamudu Bawumia	Vice President	Ghana	Courtesy Call
Hon. Kwamina Duncan	Central Regional Minister	USA	Tourism Promotion
Hon. Ernest Arthur	Mayor of Cape Coast	USA	Tourism Promotion
Hon. Ernest Arthur	Mayor of Cape Coast	Germany	‘Sister Sister’s Relation
Hon. Otiko Djaba	Min. Gender Children & Social Protection	Ghana	Courtesy Call
Hon. Atta Akyea	Min. Works & Housing	Ghana	Courtesy Call
Hon. Ato Arthur	Head of Service	Ghana	Working Visit
Hon. George Boa Oduro	Dep. Min. MOFA	Ghana	Working Visit
HE. Michael Femi Abikoye	Nigerian’s Ambassador to Ghana	Nigeria	Duty Tour

The table above displays the number of official visits to the Central Region during the year under reference.

The Central Region, the heartbeat of tourism and Centre of Excellence, received a number of dignitaries including President Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo - Addo who visited the region seven (7) times to perform different functions. He attended the New Patriotic Party (NPP) Delegates Conference in Cape Coast, “Thank you tour” to express his gratitude to the people of the region for massive for votes for the party in 2016 general election, ground breaking for the commencement of the “One District, One Factory” at Ekumfi and inspection of ongoing Twifo Praso District Hospital project.

On the other hand, the Vice President, Dr. Mahamudu Bawumia visited the region eight (8) times and key among his visit was when he donated a coaster bus to St. Augustines’ College to fulfill a promise made to the students during their speech prize giving day. He also attended the 141st Speech and Prize Giving Day of Mfantsipim School in Cape Coast.

Additionally, Head of Local Government Service, Dr. Nana Ato Arthur also visited the region and interacted with some selected staff of the Assemblies in Cape Coast. Issues of promotions, non-payment of arrears, lateness and validation of certificates were discussed at the interactive meeting.

## **2.6 Security Issues**

Central Region is one the most peaceful and calm places under the sun. However the Region experienced some few reported isolated cases of murder, rape and robbery around the Dunkwa-on-Offin - Obuasi enclave. Road accidents is also gaining notoriety as Cape Coast-Accra Highway recorded fatal accidents while pedestrian knock downs became source of worry to the Regional Coordinating Council. The region was gradually overtaking Ashanti Region on defrauding as 242 cases were recorded during the period under reference.

The staff strength of the Ghana Immigration Service was 127 which was inadequate to monitor the activities of illegal immigrants especially from the West African sub-region who engaged in various criminal activities.

One major disturbing security issue that hit the region was the unfortunate lynching of Captain Maxwell Adam Mahama at Denkyira Obuasi in the Upper Denkyira West District which attracted international attention. The town was deserted by service providers such as teachers and nurses while business activities came to a halt. The Regional Coordinating Council set up a committee that came up with situational reports on the unfortunate incident. The Regional Police Commander Rev. COP David Neezy Ampah Bennin also set up a special task force to provide security for the inhabitants in the community. President Nana Akufo Addo visited the crime scene and re-named the town as New Obuasi in a bid to take people's mind out of the dastard act.

## **3.1 REPORT ON DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES ON SECTOR INSTITUTIONS**

The Region recorded some developmental projects ranging from schools, hospitals, roads, markets, factories and water projects. Among such projects was the historic ground breaking for the construction of the Pineapple Processing Factory at Ekumfi Eyisam to usher in ruling New Patriotic Party (NPP) Government policy of One District, One Factory nationwide.

Other key projects were Twifo-Praso –Assin Foso Highway, Dunkwa-On-Offin -Twifo Praso Highway and Twifo-Praso-Cape Coast Highway. The Hon. Central Regional Minister, Kwamena Duncan during his regional tour inspected and handed over some completed projects including ICT Centre at Abakrampa and Twifo Praso as well as CHPS compound at Nfuom in the Hemang Lower Denkyira District for use. Meanwhile one of the thirteen (13) Cocoa Roads under construction was completed with the rest suspended for rationalization and valuation by the government.

### 3.2 Programmes/Project and Activities by Sectors

#### 3.2.1 Education

The performance of many public basic schools in the region has declined in recent years and this has inhibited a lot of the public basic school pupils in the region from gaining admission to the endowed Senior High Schools in the region. The Central Regional Basic Education Improvement Committee was therefore set up to monitor the BECE performance of all Public Basic Schools in the region. The Region was also allocated more educational infrastructure with some of them completed while others are ongoing with the expectation that most of the projects would be completed in 2018 and beyond

Table 3 shows the distribution of school construction projects and furniture supplied to some schools in various districts in the region in 2017. The furniture supplied to the SHS were bunk beds with mattresses. They were supplied to either one or two Senior High Schools in each of the district.

**Table 3: Supply of Furniture to Basic and Second Cycle Institutions**

DISTRICT	CLASSROOMS	SANITARY FACILITIES	FURNITURE	OTHERS	FURNITURE
	BASIC				SHS
AGONA EAST	2 № 2-unit KG				400
AGONA WEST	1 № 3-unit Pry		400 sets of Trs Tables and Chairs		
CAPE COAST	2-storey 6-unit basic, 2-storey 12-unit basic			Kitchen/Dining Hall	400
AJUMAKO ENYAN ESSIAM	1 № 6-unit Pry				200
KOMENDA EDINA EGUAFO ABREM	1 № 2-unit KG 3 № 6-unit Pry	7 № 6-unit toilet/washroom			
ABURA ASEBU KWAMANKES E	2-storey 4-unit trs2. 3 storey girls dormitory, Rehab Trs Bungalow			2-storey 4-unit trs2. 3 storey girls dormitory, Rehab Trs Bungalow	400
MFANTSEMANN			100 mono and 100 dual desks	2-storey girls dormitory	
AWUTU SENYA					100
ASIKUMA ODOBEN BRAKWA					200

GOMOA WEST			100 mono and 100 dual desks		400
ASSIN NORTH					300
GOMOA EAST					300
EFFUTU					200
TWIFO ATTI MORKWA					100

As a result of the introduction of the Free Senior High School policy in the 2016/2017 academic year for first year students, enrolment at various schools shot up which called for additional furniture by school heads in the region. From the above table most of the furniture was supplied to the Senior High Schools with a few numbers going to the basic schools. Other facilities such classrooms, dining halls, dormitories and teachers bungalows were also provided to facilitate teaching and learning.

### **FREE SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL POLICY**

The implementation of Government's policy on the Free Senior High School, the region which is known as the citadel of education attracted students from all over the country and even beyond. Government therefore absorbed all fees of the first year students. All Core textbooks have been supplied by the Government and GES through Buffer stock has supplied all schools with the required food items. The system reduced protocol admissions but parents and guardians complained about posting of their wards to less-endowed schools in other regions although they had better grades. The Regional Directorate ensured that Heads of these schools followed the government's policy on admissions. To this end all heads of schools complied with the directives per the implementation of the policy.

### **CHALLENGES WITH THE FREE SHS**

The following challenges had been identified with the implementation of Free Senior High School policy in the region;

- Most parents wanted their wards to be enrolled in the elite (options 3/2) schools but not all got admission to these schools.
- Most students in the Cape Coast Metropolis didn't get admission to these elite schools, but rather were sent to schools far away from them.

### **BECE & WASSCE**

#### **BECE**

Performance in the Basic School Certificate Examination (BECE) has become crucial to the chiefs and people of the Central Region as pupils are finding it difficult to be enrolled in the model schools. To this end, annual result of the BECE is critically scrutinised by the stakeholders in education. Therefore the Central Coordinating Council put in place several mechanisms to improve the standard of the basic schools to get more students enrolled in the well -endowed schools. In the national ranking, Central Region took the 5th position with 75.1% of candidates obtaining aggregate 6-36 an improvement over the 2016 result which was 71.9%.

BECE Results Analysis 2017 Candidates	Proficiency level (%) Grade 1-6	No that obtained aggregate 6-36
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M	F	T	English	Math	Soc Studies	Science	M	F	T	%
25,764	23,889	49,653	73.05	74.43	73.54	71.79	19,455	17,832	37,287	75.1

## WASSCE

Central Region, the citadel of education has sixty-eight (68) second cycle schools. Out of this number, Sixty- five (65) are senior high schools while the remaining three are senior high technical schools. There are also three (3) Technical Vocational Education Training (TVET) schools. Fifty-nine (59) schools participated in WASSCE in 2017 with results as follows:

As shown in Table below, the results of the WASSCE have been put in three (3) categories: A1-C6 – quality pass, D7-E8 – week pass and F9, fail. Though by WAEC standards, grades D7 and E8 are considered pass, it is important to note that it has become a common practice among tertiary institutions not to accept grades D7 and E8 for any degree programmes. In Central Region, less than 50% of the candidates had grades A1-C6 in both Mathematics and Integrated Science. Males did better in all the core subjects. Besides, fewer males had F9 than females. More needed to be done to improve performance of females at the senior high school level.

CANDIDATES PRESENTED				A1 – C6						D7 –E8					
SUBJECT	M	F	TOTAL	M	%	F	%	TOTAL	%	M	%	F	%	TOTAL	%
English	13,343	12,933	26,276	8,364	63	7,823	60	16,187	62	3,174	24	3,232	25	6,406	24
Math	13,343	12,934	26,277	6,600	49	4,947	38	11,547	44	4,942	37	5,548	43	10,490	40
Int. Science	13,344	12,933	26,277	6,534	49	5,253	41	11,787	45	3,853	29	4,010	31	7,862	30

## SOCIAL INTERVENTION

1. School uniforms distributed to needy students in public basic schools.
2. Health Education and sensitization workshop on cholera prevention for some basic schools in the region.
3. 3,000 school sandals were distributed to deprived districts.

## CHALLENGES

### SERVICE DELIVERY

1. Inadequate accommodation for teachers in the rural communities affecting teachers in diverse ways.
2. Inadequate classrooms for some schools in the rural communities.
3. School structures are not easily accessible to children with Special Educational Needs
4. Children with Special Educational Needs lack assistive devices to facilitate their learning.

5. Inadequate text books in some schools for pupils.
6. Shortage of teachers in some schools in the region.
7. Shift system in some districts adversely affects effective teaching and learning.

### **3.2.2 Roads**

Measures are still being taken to improve on the road networks in the Region. The government is still undertaking several road projects including routine maintenance, reshaping and other construction works in the road sector.

About 328.95km of feeder roads was reshaped. An additional 89.5km was surfaced with funding by COCOBOD. There was a low achievement in routine maintenance because contracts were lately awarded in the last quarter of 2017. Periodic maintenance programmes was also low mainly due to delay in payment for works executed by the contractors. Key among such roads were Ekumfi – Akoti – Gynakrom, Brofoyedur- Odoo – Powuakwa, Bisease - Anyinasu

With urban roads, there were some Emergency Asphaltic Overlay of Selected Arterial and Collector Roads Rehabilitation and Upgrade Works, resealing and resurfacing works, drainage works, traffic management & safety pothole patching, Minor drainage works, green area and horticultural works, desilting and dredging of drainage channels. The roads sector is still being confronted by poor planning, encroachment of roads and the erratic flow of funds.

### **3.2.3 Water & Sanitation**

The Region is doing well in Rural Water coverage as it recorded an increase from 64.09% in 2016 to 64.46% in 2017 which showed an expansion of water supply in the rural areas. This has helped reduced outbreak of waterborne diseases including guinea worm. This means that there is gap of 35.54% to be covered if the region is to attain the SDG target by 2030.

#### **Sanitation**

Sanitation is a major challenge confronting the Region. The issue of inadequate waste disposal sites for liquid and solid wastes, inadequate logistics, and insanitary slaughter houses amongst others are some of the challenges that stare in the face of service providers. The Central Regional Minister in promoting measures to improve sanitation formed a committee to address some of these challenges. The committee was tasked to develop strategies aimed at improving sanitation in the Region.

### **3.2.4 Health**

The health performance for the year 2017 indicated a positive progression in some key indicators as well as challenges confronting health facilities in the region.

- Family Planning coverage also increased to 30.6% as compared to 29.3% in 2016. There was an increase in infant mortality rate in children from 3.3% to 6%.
- There was no reported case of Guinea worm transmission as result of improvement of rural water supply and active surveillance of the diseases sustained in 2017.
- There was no cholera outbreak in the Region.
- The total malaria cases recorded in the year was 618,820. There was a reduction from 25.9% in 2016 to 23.0% in 2017. But it still remained the main cause of hospital attendance within the year.
- There was a decline in the teenage pregnancy rate in the Region from 13.3 % to 13.1%. Agona West District tops the Region with a total of 762 cases. Many of the teenagers were from Junior and Senior Health Schools and they were aged between ten (10) and fifteen (15) years.
- Maternal Mortality cases reduced from 78.9% in 2016 to 76.9% in 2017.
- The region's HIV prevalence was 1.8% in 2016 and awaiting 2017 report which is expected to be released in March, 2018.
- There are still no District Hospital for eight (8) Districts in the region. They are Gomoa East, Upper Denkyira East, Awutu Senya, Awutu Senya East Municipal, Ekumfi, Twifo Hemang, Agona East and Assin South. Asikuma Odoben Brakwa, Assin North and Gomoa West are being served by Catholic Hospitals.
- One of the challenges of the regional health directorate was the delayed NHIA reimbursement, inadequate human resource, especially doctors, midwives and physician assistants, encroachment of hospital facility lands continue to pose serious threat security and expansion of health facilities. Deteriorating infrastructure of many health facilities and need for the establishment of a new Regional Hospital.

### **PLANTING FOR FOOD AND JOBS**

It is a five- year long policy which is geared towards increasing food productivity and ensure food security for the country and also to reduce food import bills to the barest minimum. Under the year under review the Region registered 3,485 farmers and were supplied inputs while 8,924 hectares was cultivated with rice, maize and vegetables.

### **CENTRAL REGION (FARMER REGISTRATION, INPUTS AND BENEFICIARIES)**

REGION	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MAIZE (HA)	VEGETABLES (HA)	RICE (HA)	TOTAL HECTERAGE
CENTRAL	2,935	550	3,485	6,159.00	1,674.80	1,090.20	8,924.00

	NPK		UREA	
No. of beneficiaries	Qty. of fertilizers received	Qty. Distributed	Qty received	Qty. distributed
5,197	32,955	19,734	20,213	11,019

The table above indicated the number of quantity of fertilizers received by the Regional Food and Agriculture Directorate and distributed to the beneficiary farmers. In all 5,197 farmers benefitted from the programme. Out of the 32,955 fertilizers received, 11, 019 bags were distributed among the beneficiary farmers.

## RECOVERY

TOTAL COST (GHC)	RECOVERED (GHC)	BALANCE (GHC)	% RECOVERED
2,194,601.9	1,334,686.00	809,482.00	60.82

The above table shows that the region was allocated GHC2, 194,601.9 to be given to the beneficiaries in which GHC 1,334,686.00 was recovered representing 60.82 percent.

## CHALLENGES

- Late arrival of inputs
- Incidence of the Fall Army Worm
- Recovery of input cost
- Inadequate logistics

## ONE DISTRICT ONE FACTORY IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

- Formation of District Implementation teams (DIT) ; The team is made up of Member of Parliament ,District Chief Executive ,Municipal Chief Executive (Co-Chair), District Co-coordinating Director, District Planning Officer, Traditional Leaders, MOTI Officer, Officer from other Public Institutions as and when needed.
- Roll – out of first phase of programme which are fourteen (14) projects ready to be implemented in ten (10) Districts
- Promoters engagement with the financial institutions to facilitate the release of funds for the smooth take off of the various projects.( GCB, UMB, ADB).

## **3.3 CEDECOM**

### **3.3.1 Introduction**

The Central Region Development Commission (CEDECOM) was established in 1990 to implement a United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)-funded programme known as the Central Region Integrated Development Programme (CERIDEP), which ran from 1990-1997.

The specific objective of CERIDEP were to strengthen the capacity of MMDAs in the Central Region to implement Regional Development Strategy, support the Private Sector by putting in place a mechanism which catalyses private investments in the key sector of the regional economy, promote agriculture, fisheries and agro-forestry, and enhance the socio-economic status of the poor and particularly women through multi-sectoral interventions.

As “Leading Regional Development Partner” CEDECOM did not undertake any major projects in 2017 because there was no board in place. What the CRCC did was to organize interview to select substantive executive director while efforts were made to ensure that new board was put in place.

### **3.3.2 MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES**

- Absence of a legal identity of CEDECOM
- Preparation of a medium term strategic plan
- Regularizations of the position of Executive Director of CEDECOM
- Replacement of staff who have left the services of the Commission
- Budgetary support for CEDECOM's operational activities
- Securing funds to complete some economic and other projects such as Rest Stop, Piggery Project, and Pineapple Project for poverty reduction and job creation.
- The office needs a complete overhaul of computers, printers, and photocopier because the computers have broken down as result of long use.
- The office building needs urgent repairs to fix serious leakages as well as cracks on the base and other parts of the building.
- The office has not received funding for its administrative activities in the last three years throwing budgets to maintain the office building overboard.

**Table 12: Summary of Development Projects**

NO .	DESCRIPTION	NO. OF PROJECTS	NO. COMPLETED	ON-GOING	REMARKS
1	<b>Road</b>				
	Feeder Roads(km)			418.00	Delay in payment for work done by contractors. Delay in release of supervisory funds.
	Highways	a.35 pothole Projects, b. Grading 15 projects, c. Cocoa Roads 13 projects d. Periodic maintenance 14 projects			Four of the pothole patching exercise did not in 2017. Fifteen grading projects ended in December 2017. Only one Cocoa Roads was completed out of 13 projects in 2017 with most of them coming to a halt due to suspension and rationalization and valuation exercise embarked upon by the government. One project was terminated. Periodic maintenance also came to a halt as result of non-payment leading to contractor abandoning sites.
	Urban Roads		2	7	Two projects were completed during the year under review while seven (7) asphaltting projects were ongoing. Financial budgetary challenges affected their work.

2	<b>Water</b>				
	Small Town Water System				
	Boreholes				
3	Education (GETFUND)				Regional Coordinating Council embarked on an exercise to re-package all abandoned GETfund projects in the region for the necessary action to be taken.
4	GSOP				
6	LEAP	11,344 Households in 20 Districts			Leap expanded to all 20 Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies in the Region. Challenges of data collection, transition from Manual to Electronic Payment challenge still persisted some beneficiaries' details got missing and effort to get them on board had not yielded any results. Also beneficiaries who mishandled their E-zwhich cards are unable to cash their money during payment and irregular bank officials visits to community to pay beneficiaries.

#### **4.0 FINANCIAL REPORT**

The Financial Report of Central Regional Co-coordinating Council for the year under review included all revenue sources available to the RCC to undertake its projects, programmes, and the utilization of funds received in line with income distribution, aggregated expenditure of all funding sources to Metropolitan/Municipal/District Assemblies (MMDAs) (Composite Budget) as well as revenue performance with respect to Internally Generated Fund (IGF) and Grants of MMDAs in the Region.

Table 4.1: Source of Revenue – Central Regional Co-ordinating Council

Funding Sources	Compensation	Goods & Services	Investment
GoG	1,175,986.13	612,000.00	-
DACF	-	2,179,152.96	-
Development Partners	-	-	-
Others (specify)	-	-	-
Total	1,175,986.13	2,185,272.96	-

From the table above our major source of revenue was from the DACF.

Table 4.2 Financial Performance of the RCC as at 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017

Item	2017 Approved Budget (GH¢)	Released (GH¢)	Expenditure (GH¢)	Expenditure (%)
Compensation	1,175,986.13	881,986.60	881,986.60	100%
Goods & Services	2,185,272.96	2,027,404.93	1,955,561.69	96.46%
Investment	-	-	-	
Development Partners	-	-	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,361,259.09</b>	<b>2,909,391.53</b>	<b>2,837,548.29</b>	<b>97.53%</b>

The Central Regional Co-ordinating Council did not have any budget line for both investment and development partners. However, the CRCC spent 100% of compensation released and 96.4% goods and services releases. This ensured efficient administrative operations of the Central Regional Co-ordinating Council (CRCC). On the other hand the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) through its Country Programme Six (CP6) provided support to the Region in the area of social intervention like teenage pregnancy, maternal mortality, gender based violence etc. but all these funds were released directly to the service providers. These activities were carried out by the Ghana Health Service, National Youth Authority, Department of Gender and Domestic Violence Victims Support Unit (DOVVSU) with supervisory role from the Regional Coordinating Council. The EU Grant support also elapsed within the year.

#### **4.1 Composite Budget Issues (Tables and Narratives)**

The analysis of Composite Budgets made up of the total projected expenditure and actual of all the MMDAs in the Central Region. It covers Schedule 1 Departments and expenses on projects and programmes of MMDAs on Scheduled II Departments from the MMDAs funds.

Table 4.4 Regional aggregate: composite expenditure Performance (all funding sources)

Item Description	Budget (GH¢)	Actual (GH¢)	Variance (GH¢)	%
Compensation	1,175,986.13	881,986.60	293,999.53	25%
Goods & Services	2,185,272.96	1,955,561.69	229,711.27	10.51%
Assets				
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,361,259.09</b>	<b>2,837,548.29</b>	<b>523,710.80</b>	<b>15.58%</b>

Out of the budgeted figure, 84.2% was received. This means that RCC did not receive 15.58% of its expected budget allocations.

Table Budget Performance (Goods and Services and Assets)

Description	Districts (Names)
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For example: Districts with Goods & Services variance 50% and below budget	Awutu Senya/Ajumako
Districts with Assets variance 50% and below budget	Awutu Senya/Ajumako

Table: Revenue Budget Performance

Item	Budget (GH¢)	Actual (GH¢)	Variance (GH¢)	%
<b>IGF (All Districts)</b>	15,621,211.57	13,906,312.66	1,714,899.00	10.98%
<b>Grants</b>	156,103,319.12	71,520,597.75	84,582,721.37	54.18%
<b>Grand total</b>	171,724,530.69	85,426,910.41	86,297,620.37	50.25%

Putting the revenue budget from all MMDAs together, there were 10.98% and 54.18% variances between the budget and the actuals of IGF and grant respectively.

Table: IGF and Grant Performance

Description	Districts	
	IGF	Grant
Districts with actual IGF and Grant 80% and above budget	G.EAST/A.EAST/CCMA/A.SOUTH/A.NORTH/EFFUTU.MA/EKUMFI /KEEA/MFANTSIMAN/AJUMAKO/AOB/PRASO/A.WEST/ASEMA/HEMANG	
Districts with actual IGF and Grant between 50% and 80% of budget	UDWDA/UDEMA/GWDA/AAK/GWDA	AAK/KEEA/A.WEST/CCMA/EFUTU/HEMANG/ASIKUMA
Districts with actual IGF and Grant of 50% and below budget	Awutu Senya	UDWA/A.NORTH/A.SOUTH/PRASO/ UDEMA/G.EAST/A. EAST/BEREKU MFANTSIMAN/ASEMA/AJUMAKO/EKUFU/ GWDA

Fourteen (14) MMDAs had their IGF receipts to be above 80% of expected budget and no MMDA received grants above 80% budget allocation.

Five (5) MMDAs had their IGF and grant receipts respectively to be between 50% and 80% of expected budget.

On the other hand only Awutu Senya District received less than 50% of its IGF budget allocation. Thirteen (13) MMDAs received less than 50% of their grants.

## Composite Budget Challenges:

- With the introduction of programmes based method of preparing composite budget , some Budget analysts still faced challenges with the process
- The untimely release of the Common Fund Allocation and the subsequent new guidelines by the Administrator when the budget has been approved by the General Assembly sometimes makes the work quite challenging.
- Central Administration department is like one of the departments of MMDAs, but it continues to budget and implement over 90% of all MMDAs budget.
- Non adherence to the Warrant system in some of the MMDAs.
- Weak linkage between National Budget, Financial Reporting and MMDAs Budgeting System.
- A delay in the release of the Composite Budget Guidelines

## **5.1 Challenges**

- A major obstacle that militated against the development of Region was the erratic release and non-released of funds by the Central Government to the Assemblies, a phenomenon which greatly affected implementation of planned programmes, activities and projects. The delay and non-release of funds for the Composite Budget preparation for example made some decentralized departments lose interest in policy and were unwilling to present their budgets.
- It was also realized that female participation in District Assembly election was not encouraging as just about 10.88 % of females are Assembly members.
- Sanitation is still a major issue especially in district capitals. The MMDAs lack properly engineered final disposal sites
- Poor performance of Basic Schools in the BECE
- Teenage pregnancy , defilement, murder and defrauding are on the rise
- Bad road network linking some major towns to villages
- Delay in the completion of on going projects

## **5.2 Recommendations**

- Government should put in mechanisms in place to motivate more females to be elected or appointed to the Assemblies a way of enhancing balanced decision-making at the local level governance.
- To ensure compliance and control of all payments at the District level, MMDAs should be made to attach a copy of the specific warrant as an adjunct to the cheque to bank as it is done for the disbursement form of the DACF.
- Timely release of funds for the execution of projects by Government of Ghana and other sponsors.
- MMDAs should ensure enforcement of contract agreements for timely completion of projects.
- MMDAs should adequately consult stakeholders in the design and implementation of projects.
- RCC should regularly monitor projects of MMDAs to reduce delays and abandoned projects by contractors.

### 5.3 Conclusion

Central Region has always remained peaceful and calm. Although there were reported cases of criminal activities such as murder, defilements and others in certain communities, the Region generally experienced peace. There was also the unfortunate lynching of Major Captain Mahama at Denkyira Obuasi.

The Region is also successfully implementing the Government Flagships programme like the planting for food and jobs and one district one factory with fourteen factories expected to be set up in ten districts.

It is hoped that with the setting up of committees to handle basic education and sanitation improvement, the Region will address some of the challenges being faced in these sectors.

### APPENDIX 2 SUMMARY OF MMDAs ISSUES

NAME OF MMDA	ISSUES			
	Security	Development Projects	Initiatives and Directives	Financial I
Agona East DA	Chieftaincy issue at Agona Kwanyako	Low support from communities	N/A	N/A
Agona West MA	N/A	Difficulty in acquiring land for development projects still persists		Collected revenue

Assin South DA	Chieftaincy disputes	Absence of District Hospital, Poor Road Network, Poor settlement planning, inadequate educational facilities Stalled GETFUND projects, Inadequate access to portable water, improvised classrm blks. for pupils,	N/A	Low Revenue
Assin North DA	N/A	Poor Waste management Bad Road Network, unreliable power supply	N/A	Low Revenue
Ajumako Enyan Essiam DA	Chieftaincy disputes at Besease, during Akwambo festivals, petty cases of stealing and assault	Declining Communal Spirit Poor Road Network to hinterlands, land disputes between the Assembly and individual land owners eg. Ajumako Hospital	N/A	Low Revenue
Asikuma Odoben Brakwa	Chieftaincy disputes at Odoben and Brakwa	Collapse of school building at Jamra killing 6 children, Rural electrification Projects, undertook massive expansion of electricity in major communities	Documentation of tourist site for marketing	Low revenue
Cape Coast MA		Construction underway to build artisans village at Mpeasem		4.85% decrease to 2016 act
Komenda Edina Eguafo Abirem MA	Chieftaincy cases escalated during festivals and funerals of royal members ; Road accidents; armed robberies; child trafficking			Low mobility Generated
Mfantseman MA				Achieved 9% revenue gen
Ekumfi DA	Generally peaceful but issues of Chieftaincy disputes and some domestic violence	Acquisition of final disposal site; 99% coverage of electricity; 97% distribution of potable water ; no District Hospital	222 farmers comprising of 97 males and 125 females registered for livestock farming. 16 bags of pepper distributed out of 281 bags to farmers. SOD Cutting for one district , one factory	Improvement generation revenue bar
Gomoa East DA	Land litigation and boundary problems with other districts Chieftaincy dispute at Fetteh	Absence of District Hospital Absence of District Court	Demolition of encroachers at the buffer zone of  Buduburam	High revenue

Upper Denkyira East	Illegal Mining Activities "Galamsey"	Poor road network, Waste management problem	Construction of High Court Office Complex at Dunkwa- On-Offin	Improvement
Upper Denkyira West DA	Illegal Mining Activities "Galamsey", chieftaincy disputes	Poor Road Network Non-involvement of major stakeholders in the development process, high open defecation, food security, reduction in food production.	Inadequate funds available to complete SNPA Only 28 major streets named with signage poles erected;	Improvement
Twifo Atti Morkwa DA	Peace	Poor Road Network	N/A	Improvement
Hemang Lower Denkyira DA	Land and chieftaincy disputes, emerging illegal motor riders.	Inadequate office accommodation for staff, equipment and increasing Sanitation and waste management problem.	N/A	Improvement generation
Abura Asebu Kwamankese DA	Illegal logging, chieftaincy dispute, seizure of Chinese jackpots,	Poor road network	N/A	Improvement revenue
Awutu Senya DA	Chieftaincy disputes,	Poor sanitation Inadequate public latrines Inadequate staff in various departments	N/A	Achieved mobilizing revenue gen
Effutu Municipal Ass	Chieftaincy dispute during Aboakyer Festival has been solved by Regional Security Council, boundary disputes with Gomoa East and West Assemblies, cases of rape, road accidents	Waste management in the Municipality, haphazard infrastructure development, low communal spirit.	N/A	Reduction there percentage 2016 the A while it rec
Gomoa West DA	Disturbance over the celebration of Muzama Disco Christo Church festival	High illiteracy rate, weak district sub-structures.	GSFP increased from 29 to 32;	It achieved
Awutu Senya East MA	High prevalence of armed robbery, illegal commercial motorbikes operators , land guards, Land Disputes, Boundary disputes with GA South and Gomoa East Districts still pending.	Absence of Municipal Hospital.	N/A	Improvement

