



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

COMPOSITE BUDGET

FOR 2021-2024

PROGRAMME BASED BUDGET ESTIMATES

FOR 2021

OBUASI EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

Table of Contents

PART A: STRATEGIC OVERVIEW	3
1. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DISTRICT	3
2. VISION OF THE ASSEMBLY	4
3. MISSION OF THE ASSEMBLY	4
4. GOAL OF THE ASSEMBLY	4
5. CORE VALUES OF OBUASI EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY	4
6. CORE FUNCTIONS	5
7. DISTRICT ECONOMY	5
8. KEY ISSUES	10
9. SUMMARY OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2020	11
10. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PERFORMANCE	18
11. REVENUE MOBILIZATION STRATEGIES FOR KEY REVENUE SOURCES	24
12. POLICY OUTCOME INDICATORS AND TARGETS	30
PART B: BUDGET PROGRAMME/SUB-PROGRAMME SUMMARY	37
PROGRAMME 1: MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION	37
PROGRAMME 3: SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY	55
PROGRAMME 4: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	65
PROGRAMME 5: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	70
PART C: FINANCIAL INFORMATION	75

PART A: STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

1. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DISTRICT

The Obuasi East District Assembly was created in pursuance of deepening decentralization and good governance in Ghana. The District forms part of the newly created districts in Ghana. It was established by Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 2332 of November 2017 and was inaugurated on 15th March 2018. The district was carved out of the Obuasi Municipal Assembly as one of the thirty-eight (38) and thirteen (13) newly created and upgraded District Assemblies in Ghana and Ashanti region respectively and has **Tutuka** as its capital. There are about thirty-two (32) communities or settlements in the district which have been delineated into three (3) Town Councils and subdivided into 19 Electoral Areas for the purpose of District Assembly elections and controlled under one (1) Parliamentary Constituency.

Location and Size

Obuasi East District Assembly is located between latitudes 6° 75N and 6° 90N, and longitudes 1° 20'W and 1° 60'W. It covers a total land area of 283.686 square km constituting 1.16% of the total land area of Ashanti Region (24,389sq.km.). It is located in the Southern part of the Ashanti Region of Ghana, about 66km from Kumasi, the Regional capital. The district is bounded to the North by Adansi North District, South by Akrofuom District, East by Adansi Asokwa District and West by Obuasi Municipal.

Population Structure of the Assembly

From the 2010 Population and Housing Census by the Ghana Statistical Service, the district had a population of 56,882 representing 1.18% of the total population of 4,780,380 for the region. Out of this 29,556 are males representing 52% while the remaining 27,326 representing 48% are females.

With a current population of 74,247, it is projected that the population of the district would increase to 76,252 in 2021 at a growth rate of 2.7%.

With a total land area of 283.686 square km, the population density of the district is therefore estimated to increase from the current 261.72 persons per square kilometer to 268.79 persons per square kilometer in 2021.

2. VISION OF THE ASSEMBLY

"To become an excellent socio-economic development service provider which promotes environmentally friendly society in the '**Gold City**'.

3. MISSION OF THE ASSEMBLY

Obuasi East District Assembly exists "To facilitate improvement in the quality of life of the people in the district by providing transformational and accountable leadership that affords equal opportunity for all in the local economy through the provision of basic social amenities and services for socio-economic development within the context of good governance".

4. GOAL OF THE ASSEMBLY

The Overall Development Goal of Obuasi East District Assembly is to implement and sustain poverty reduction programmes and projects in a manner that ensures growth, equity and equality in access to development resources, infrastructure, facilities and opportunities in order to improve the well-being of the people.

5. CORE VALUES OF OBUASI EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

Core values are fundamental to the performance of the District Assembly. They influence the thinking and performance of staff towards the stated vision. Obuasi East District Assembly operates on the following core values for effective development:

- Accountability
- Client-Oriented
- Creativity
- Diligence
- Discipline
- Equity

- Integrity
- Innovativeness
- Timeliness
- Transparency

6. CORE FUNCTIONS

The core functions of the Obuasi East District Assembly as drawn from the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) have been outlined below:

- be responsible for the overall development of the district;
- formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district;
- promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development;
- sponsor the education of students from the district to fill particular manpower needs of the district especially in the social sectors of education and health, making sure that the sponsorship is fairly and equitably balanced between male and female students
- initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district
- be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district in co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district
- ensure ready access to courts in the district for the promotion of justice;
- act to preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the district

7. DISTRICT ECONOMY

With respect to the economy of the district, the service sector which includes transport, telecommunication, banking, insurance, finance and trading activities among others engages about 40% of the working population. This is followed by the mining/industry

sector which employs about 35% of the working population while the remaining 25% of the active workforce are employed by the Agriculture sector.

Agriculture

Agriculture and its related activities, ranks third in the order of economic activities in the Obuasi East District employing about 25% of the working population. Agriculture is predominantly on small basis in the district. About 90% of farm holdings are less than 2 hectares in size, although there are some large farms and plantations, particularly for citrus, oil palm, teak and cocoa.

Major food crops grown are cassava, maize, yam, rice and cocoyam. Vegetables like pepper, tomatoes, okra, cabbage and legumes are also cultivated in the district.

Livestock production, especially pig farming, is fast gaining acceptance in the district. Other animals reared are sheep, goats and cattle.

Currently, the District has ten (10) Agricultural Extension Agents at post. The present Agricultural Extension Agent-Farmer ratio is approximately 1:1200. Most of the farmers do not receive extension services because the extension officer-farmer ratio is low and this prevents the extension officer from reaching all the farmers in the district. Technological transfer is mainly done through home/farm visits, contact farmers, groups, demonstrations, field days and fora.

Market Center

The district has no major marketing center. However, there are several satellite markets in various communities which operate on daily basis to serve the people in the respective communities. Prominent among these satellite markets are the Tutuka market, Brahabehome market, Boete market, Wawase market and Kwabrafoso market just to mention a few. It is worth noting that the District Assembly is putting in measures to construct an ultra-modern market in the district as well as upgrade existing markets in the communities.

Road Network

The main means of transport and other transactions in the district is through the use of road network. About 70 percent of the road network in the district is classified as feeder

roads. There are two major roads from Kumasi linking the district capital; namely the 80km Kumasi-Bekwai-Adansi Asokwa road and the main 66km Kumasi-Obuasi road.

Education

Obuasi East District has its levels of educational ladder to the Senior High School level. There are a total number of 187 schools evenly distributed across the district which are both privately and publicly owned. There are 70 Pre-schools, 76 primary schools, 37 Junior High Schools and 4 Senior High Schools in the district.

In terms of ownership, there are twenty-seven (27), seventeen (17) and One (1) Primary, Junior High and Senior High Schools respectively within the district manned by the government. On the other hand, 43 Primary Schools, 20 Junior High Schools and 3 Senior High Schools are operated by the private sector.

With respect to accessibility to education, Basic Education in the district could be seen and described as evenly distributed and accessible in the district whilst that of Senior High School is skewed towards Akaporiso-Pomposo. This is woefully inadequate considering the growing population of the district.

The Teacher-Pupil ratio is 1:14, 1:29, 1:15 and 1:21 for Pre School, Primary School, Junior High School and Senior high School respectively and this is a good indication that there is little pressure on teachers since the ratios at the various levels of education are better compared with that of the region and national figures..

Health

Accessibility to health facility implies either the ability to reach a health facility within a specific travel time or a location within kilometers of a facility.

There are a number of health facilities both private and public that caters for the health of the people through the provision of preventive and curative services. The district can boast of eleven (11) number health facilities located across the length and breadth. Out of these, only three (3) of the health facilities belongs to Government and the rest belongs to private entities. Below are the health facilities identified in the district showing their respective locations and ownership.

Table 1: Health Facilities in the District showing their respective locations and ownership.

Health Facility	Type of Ownership (Public or Private)	Location
Bryant Mission Hospital	Public	Boete
Manpamhwe CHPS	Public	Manpamhwe
Diawosu Clinic	Public	Diawosu
AGA Hospital	Private	Wawasi
Twumasi Maternity Home	Private	Sampsonkrom
All Souls Clinic	Private	Akaporiso
Avril Keoughan	Private	Akaporiso
Amansan Hospital	Private	Abogyekrom
Seventh Day Adventist Hospital	Private	Brahabebome
Watt 250	Private	Anyimadukrom
Mary Akoto Maternity	Private	Asonkore

Malaria top the list of Ten (10) diseases despite preventive measures put in place to address the situation. Other top diseases include Hypertension, ARI, URTI and Rheumatism

The district is also fortunate with respect to availability of health personnel especially doctors. The current population require Eight (8) doctors, thus with respect to the standard population:doctor ratio of 1:20,000. There are 25 doctors both public and private whose efforts are supplemented by 20 Medical Assistants, 101 Nurses and Midwives, 268 Paramedics and 68 CBSV. The doctor to patient ratio is 1: 41,606 and nurse to patient ratio is 1: 7,866

Water Supply

Water is a very essential resource in every community's development and therefore very important for every member of the community to have access to portable water for consumption. The main sources of water supply in the district include pipe borne, boreholes and wells. The district is widely served by pipe borne water but the wholesomeness of this has sternly been questioned by the populace. Boreholes have been provided in the selected communities to complement the pipe borne water with

regards to water supply. However, the water quality is commonly high in iron content and the water may also be murky especially if the borehole construction is not properly done. Notwithstanding this, the water is generally good for potable use when treated.

Sanitation

• Solid waste management

Solid waste in the district is mostly generated in places where about 90% of the population is concentrated. These areas include residential facilities, markets, educational and health institutions and other commercial and financial institutions.

Currently, the district generates about sixty (60) metric tonnes of solid waste daily which is beyond the available solid waste management facilities at hand. The district has a final refuse disposal site which takes care of the refuse generated within the district as well as that of the neighbouring districts like Obuasi Municipal Assembly and Akrofuom District Assembly. It is worth noting that crude dumping is generally practiced in all communities of the district while dumping sites are scattered all over.

The district has a total of fifteen (15) collection points, ten (10) 12m³ skip containers and 5 8m³ skip containers.

• Liquid Waste

Sanitation activities are vigorously being pursued in the district. Liquid waste management in the district continues to be an arduous task. A higher proportion of households and institutions are without household and institutional toilets respectively

Currently there are 5,435 household toilets. These include water closets (WCs) and Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP).

As a strategy to improve private coverage of toilet facilities, efforts are being made to ensure all new housing units have toilet facilities and that all old housing units in the urban communities are urged to construct private toilets going forward. With respect to the management of sewage the major drains and streams in the district are frequently desilted to ensure smooth flow of sewage.

Energy

Almost all the larger communities in the district are connected to the national grid. There are however some rural communities that are not connected to the national grid which needs the attention of the Assembly urgently.

8. KEY ISSUES

The Assembly is challenged with numerous issues some of which have been listed below.

- Inadequate and deplorable state of educational facilities
- Inadequate health infrastructure
- Inadequate water supply
- Deplorable state of roads, foot bridges and drains
- Inadequate street bulbs and light poles
- Absence of major marketing centers
- Unemployment among the youth
- Lack of logistics for revenue mobilization and development control

9. SUMMARY OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2020

The Assembly chalked a number of achievements in the year under review which include the following just to mention a few.

3No. 2unit classroom block with office, store, and 2 seater W/C Toilet and 1No. mechanized borehole at Ahansoyewodea, Jimiso and Odumasi.



250 Mono Desks, 250 Set of Round Table, 160 Teachers Chair and 50 Teachers Table supplied



CHP Compound constructed and furnished at Mampamhwe

