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EDUCATION NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR THE CITY OF KUMASI, GHANA

Prepared by:

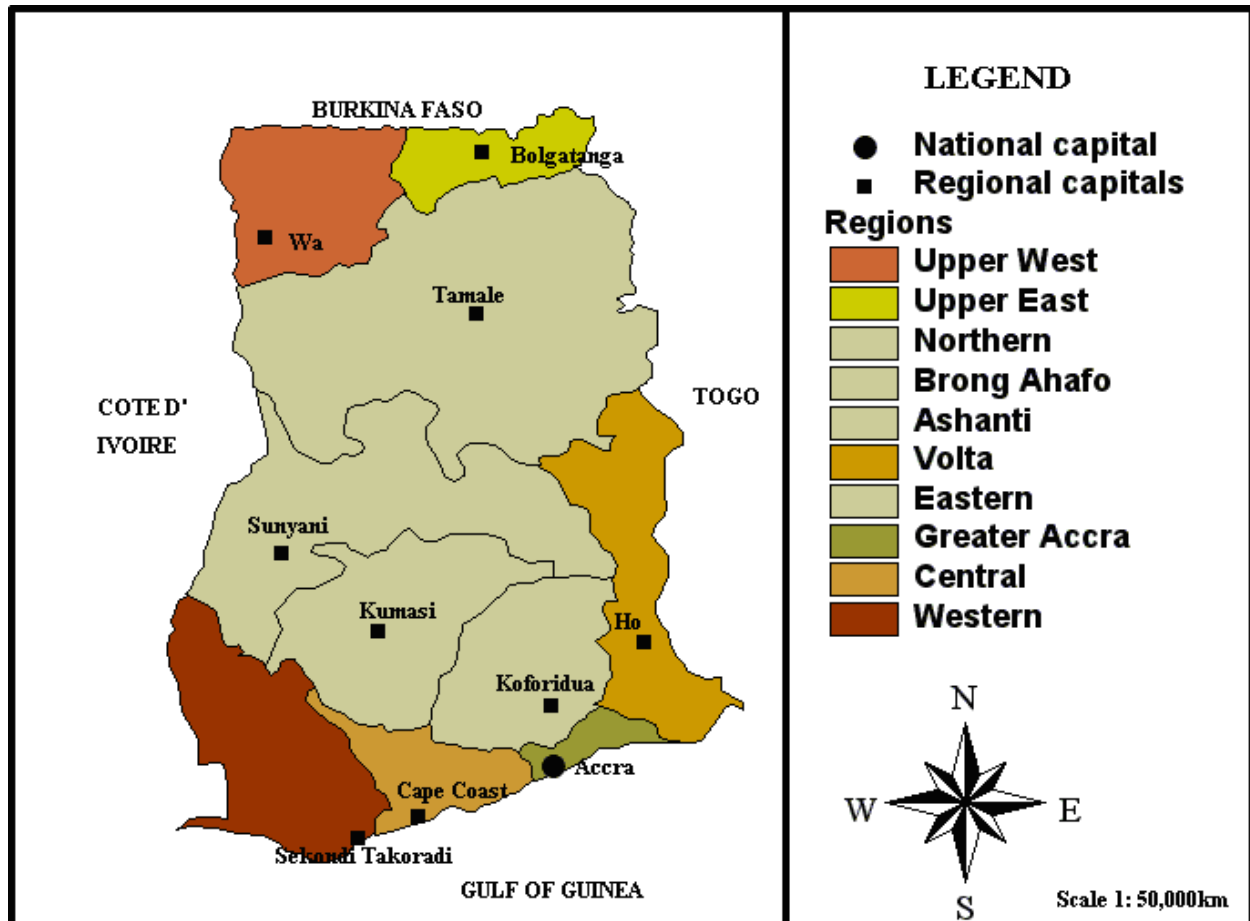
Moumié Maoulidi, PhD and Haruna Ibrahim

June 2010

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NB: This needs assessment was researched and written by MCI Social Sector Research Manager Dr. Moumié Maoulidi and Mr. Haruna Ibrahim of the Kumasi Metro Education Directorate . It was edited by MCI Co-Director Dr. Susan M. Blaustein. MCI intern Shulie Eisen assisted with the editing.

Figure 1. Map of Ghana Showing Kumasi Metropolitan Area



Source: UN-HABITAT (2009)

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Mr. Haruna Ibrahim

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Mrs. Grace Abankroh

Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST)

Ibrahim Kubau, Director, Academic Affairs

MCI, Kumasi

Ms. Abenaa Akuamoa-Boateng, MCI Project Manager for Ghana

MCI, New York

Dr. Susan M. Blaustein, Co-Director, Millennium Cities Initiative

Ms. Shulie Eisen, MCI Intern

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ABBREVIATIONS

BECE	Basic Education Certificate Examination
DEO	District Education Office
DFID	Department for International Development
DP	Development Partners
ECDE	Early Childhood Development and Education
EFA	Education For All
EMIS	Education Management Information System
ESP	Education Strategic Plan
FTI	Fast Track Initiative
GER	Gross Enrollment Ratio
GES	Ghana Education Service
GETFund	Ghana Education Trust Fund
GH¢	Ghana Cedi
GoG	Government of Ghana
GPRS	Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IGF	Internally Generated Funds
JHS	Junior High School
JSS	Junior Secondary School
KMA	Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly
KNUST	Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NFED	Non-Formal Education Division
NFS	Non-Formal Schools
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PETS	Public Expenditure Tracking Survey
PTA	Parent Teacher Association
PTR	Pupil-Teacher Ratio
SEN	Special Education Needs
SHS	Senior High School
SSS	Senior Secondary School
TOT	Trainers of Trainers/Tutors
TTC	Teacher Training College
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UPE	Universal Primary Education
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFP	World Food Programme

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Education is fundamental to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and national development because it is necessary both for the improvement of living standards and for economic and technological advancement. The MDGs relating to education are MDG 2, the purpose of which is to achieve universal primary education (UPE), and MDG 3, which aims to eliminate gender disparity at all education levels by 2015.

This needs assessment presents the financial, human resources and infrastructure requirements needed to provide universal primary education to all children in the city of Kumasi, Ghana. It also addresses some of the challenges facing pre-primary, primary, secondary and tertiary institutions, as well as the informal education sector. The latest available data show that, in terms of primary school enrollment and completion, Kumasi is doing relatively well. Gross enrollment rates (GER) improved from 71 to 85 percent between 2001 and 2008. Primary school completion rates (PCR) are also improving. In 2008/09, 84 percent of students completed primary school, as compared to a national average of 78 percent. Yet, while gender parity has almost been attained in terms of enrollment, there is still a gap in terms of completion, with 87 percent of boys completing the primary school cycle in 2008 as against 81 percent for girls.

Moreover, while enrollment and completion rates have increased, education quality, particularly teacher quality, remains a key concern. In 2008, the pupil-teacher ratio in public schools (39:1) was below the continental average (45:1); therefore, there are enough primary school teachers, as long as current numbers are maintained. However, almost a quarter of male public school teachers were untrained, and four-fifths of the private school teachers were untrained. At the pre-primary school level, the number of untrained teachers is much higher. Teacher training workshops for pre-primary school teachers need to be scaled-up. To improve education quality in pre-primary and primary institutions, school desks, learning and instructional materials, library tables and chairs are also needed.

At the junior high school level, the quality of education does not appear to be a major issue. For example in 2008, 78 percent of pupils passed the Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE), which students take at the end of the junior high school cycle. However, the pupil teacher ratio is extremely low, indicating a teacher surplus. At the senior high school level, the gender gap is substantial, and there is a need to provide subsidies to disadvantaged pupils, especially girls, so that they, too, can attend high school.

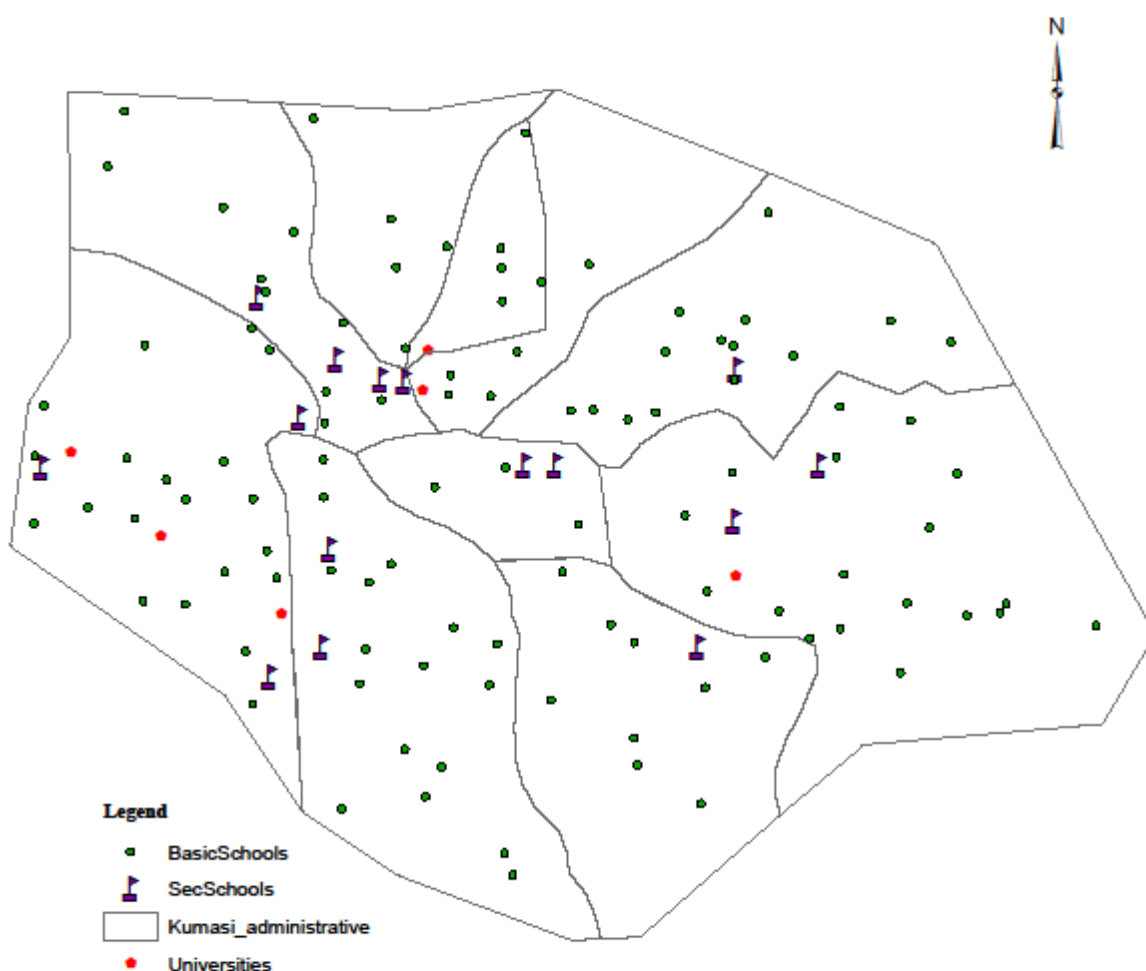
Given these strengths and vulnerabilities, MCI estimates that with an annual per capita investment of \$19 between 2010 and 2015, Kumasi can achieve the MDGs in education.

This report is divided into four sections. The first section introduces the city and presents an overview of education in Kumasi. The second section identifies some of the priority problems facing different educational institutions in the city and discusses issues that may interfere with the attainment of MDGs 2 and 3. The third section focuses on the financing of education and presents findings from a spreadsheet-based simulation model that projects budgetary as well as

human resources and infrastructure needs. The final section offers MCI's conclusions and recommendations.

Figure 2. Distribution of Education Institutions in Kumasi

Education Institutions in Kumasi



(c) Moumié Maoulidi, MCI, Earth Institute, Columbia University

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

A cosmopolitan city, Kumasi is Ghana's second largest city and the capital of its central Ashanti region. Kumasi is also the center of the country's Asante¹ culture and a major commercial hub that attracts people from all over Ghana and such neighboring African countries as Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Mali, Nigeria and Togo. The city's Kumasi Central Market is one of the largest open-air markets in West Africa. The city is an important educational center, boasting 649 public pre-primary, primary and junior high schools, two top public universities, one of the nation's premiere medical schools and a polytechnic. There are also about 1,500 private educational institutions.

1.2. Objectives

This needs assessment addresses the educational challenges facing the city of Kumasi in its efforts to achieve universal primary education and eliminate gender disparities in education by 2015. In addition, it identifies interventions that can improve access to primary education and reduce gender disparities and the costs to attain the education MDGs.

1.3. Methodology

The research methodology consisted of collecting and analyzing administrative education data. The data collected covers all education levels in Kumasi: pre- primary (crèche/nursery, kindergarten), primary, junior secondary, senior high, non-formal schools and higher educational institutions. Most data were obtained from the Education Management Information System (EMIS) Office in the Ministry of Education (MoE).² Additional data were provided by the Kumasi Metropolitan Education Directorate (KMED). Preliminary research was conducted by KMED staff; secondary sources were also consulted.

1.4. Limitations

The data from the EMIS Office in the MoE did not always reconcile with data from the Kumasi Metropolitan Education Directorate.³ MoE recognizes this problem in its 2008 Education Sector Performance report, observing there that problems with education data reporting in Ghana include "unreliable population projections (and) lack of a complete list of schools (public and private)" (MoESS, 2009). To maintain consistency, this needs assessment mostly uses data provided by the Kumasi Metro Education Directorate.

¹ The Asante people are the major ethnic group in Ashanti region. The city of Kumasi was founded in the 1680s by King Osei Tutu I to serve as the capital of the Asante State. The term "Asante" refers to the people and their culture, while the term Ashanti refers to the land they occupy.

² Before 2009, the Ministry of Education (MoE) was called the Ministry of Education, Science and Sports (MoESS).

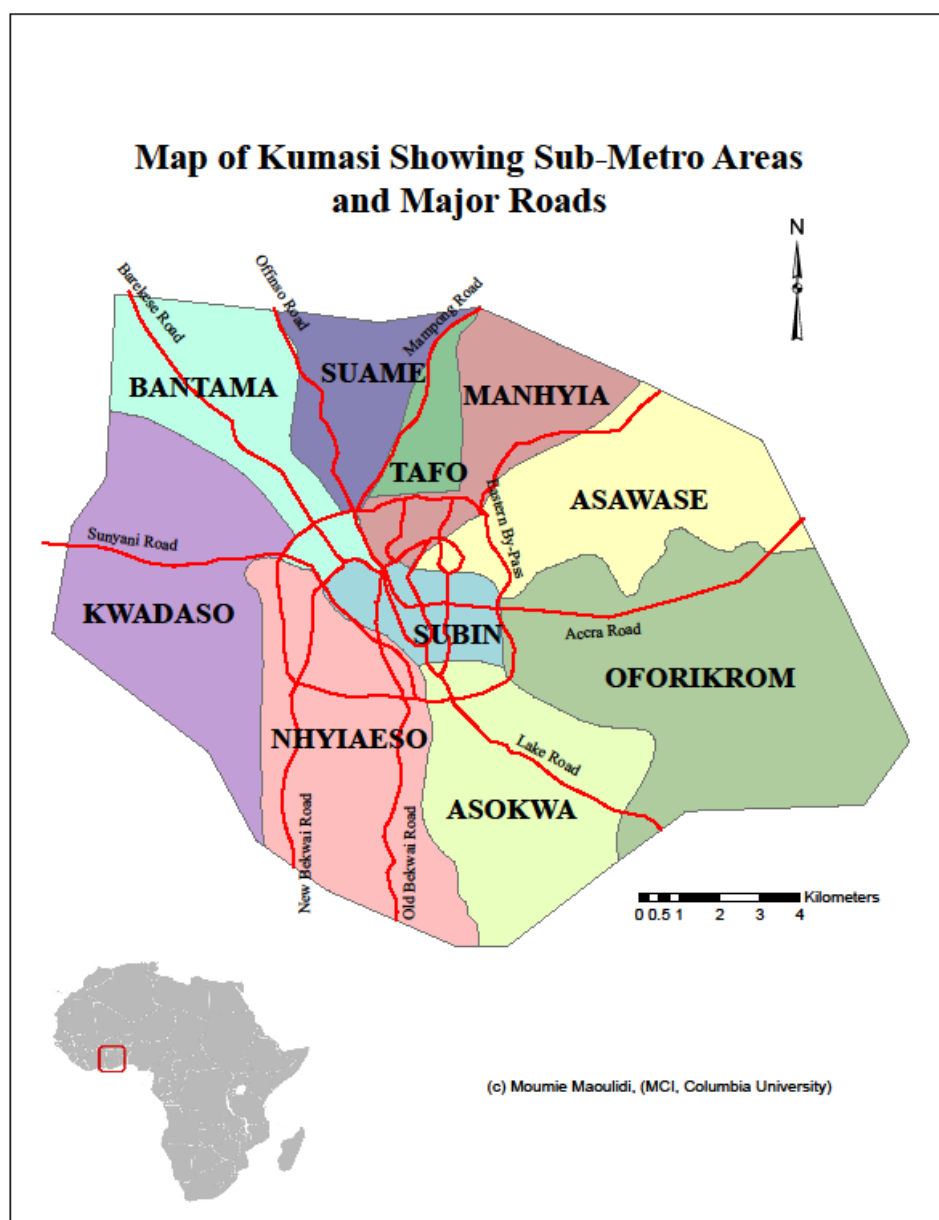
³ For instance, EMIS shows that the number of public primary schools in 2008 was 247 but KMED records show that the number of schools was 226, a discrepancy of 21 schools. Population and enrollment figures and data on teachers provided by the KMED also did not match EMIS data.

1.5. Spatial Distribution and Demographics

The metropolitan area of Kumasi covers 254 square kilometers and is made up of 10 sub-metropolitan areas: Asawasi, Asokwa, Bantama, Kwadaso, Manhyia, Nhyiaeso, Oforikrom, Suame, Subin, and Tafo.⁴ The city's unique location—it borders Kwabre East District to the north, Atwima District to the west, Ejisu-Juaben Municipal to the east and Bosomtwe to the south—makes it easily accessible to many migrants and sojourners. All major roads converge at the city center.

Figure 3. Map of Kumasi showing Sub-Metropolitan Areas

⁴ See Figure 2.



Kumasi metropolis is the most populous district in the Ashanti region. As of the 2000 census, Kumasi had a population of 1,170,270. MCI projects that the 2010 population is 1,634,899.⁵ However, the city's daytime population rises to more than two million, given the many hundreds who travel to the city each day for work and then return to their homes often far away, at night.

Table 1. Kumasi Population by Gender and Age Group, 2000, 2008, 2015

⁵ MCI's population projections are based on the 2000 census and rely on an exponential growth function and a growth rate of 3.34 percent. Using this growth rate, the MCI population projection for 2007 (1,478,869) is the same as that in Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly's Health Directorate Annual Report. However, other Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly documents, such as the "Development Plan for Kumasi Metropolitan Area (2006-2009)," use a different population growth rate (5.4 percent) and show divergent population figures.

Kumasi Metropolis Population, by Sex and Age Group									
	2000			2008			2015		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	77,542	76,858	154,400	101,321	100,428	201,749	128,040	126,910	254,950
5-9	71,659	73,296	144,955	93,634	95,773	189,408	118,325	121,029	239,354
10-14	62,207	71,321	133,528	81,284	93,193	174,476	102,718	117,767	220,485
15-19	61,664	70,681	132,345	80,574	92,356	172,930	101,821	116,711	218,532
20-24	63,285	63,851	127,136	82,692	83,432	166,124	104,498	105,433	209,931
25-29	53,445	55,087	108,532	69,835	71,980	141,815	88,250	90,961	179,211
30-34	40,815	41,815	82,630	53,332	54,638	107,970	67,395	69,046	136,441
35-39	31,351	33,265	64,616	40,965	43,466	84,431	51,768	54,928	106,696
40-44	26,681	25,538	52,219	34,863	33,370	68,233	44,056	42,169	86,226
45-49	22,262	17,756	40,018	29,089	23,201	52,290	36,760	29,319	66,079
50-54	15,426	13,942	29,368	20,157	18,218	38,374	25,472	23,021	48,493
55-59	12,016	8,716	20,732	15,701	11,389	27,090	19,841	14,392	34,233
60-64	10,232	8,236	18,468	13,370	10,762	24,131	16,895	13,600	30,495
65+	38,427	22,896	61,323	50,211	29,917	80,129	63,452	37,807	101,258
Total	587,012	583,258	1,170,270	767,028	762,122	1,529,150	969,292	963,093	1,932,385

Source: Ghana Statistical Service and MCI

Based on these population projections, MCI estimates that of the total school-age population (ages 3-18), 19 percent is pre-primary school age (under 6), 39 percent is primary school age (6-11), and 42 percent is secondary school age (12-17).

Data on poverty in Kumasi is not readily available. Devas and Korboe (2000) observe that this is partly because living standards surveys divide Ghana into three groups—Accra, other urban areas and rural—and although the poverty figure for “other urban areas” provides an indication of poverty in Kumasi, it does not identify poverty levels in Kumasi. The authors propose that it is more convenient to define poverty in Kumasi by occupation—the poor tend to be unemployed, unskilled laborers and petty traders, hawkers, porters, single mothers, the elderly, street children and refugees from outside Ghana. Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly (KMA) documents also do not provide poverty prevalence data, noting merely that poverty levels are high in the metropolis, particularly in peri-urban and slum communities (GoG and KMA, 2005).

Child labor is also endemic. Due to poverty, the “opportunity cost” of children’s time is high, which helps to explain the relatively low primary school enrollment rates in the poor communities.⁶ The 2000 census showed that between 5.5 and 16.4 percent of children aged 7-14 worked at least one day within the seven days prior to the census. In 2007, the International Labour Organization’s (ILO) International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) identified Kumasi as a major transit point in the trafficking of child labor.⁷ This threatens the attainment of MDG 2 because child labor reduces school participation and adversely affects school outcomes by limiting time spent by children on homework.

1.6. The Provision of Education in Ghana and Kumasi

Basic education is compulsory in Ghana and consists of two years of pre-primary school, six years of primary school and three years of junior high school (JHS). This system prepares

⁶ “Opportunity costs” refers to the income that a student forgoes by going to school as opposed to earning income.

⁷ <http://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/NewsArchive/artikel.php?ID=130307>.

students to sit for the Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) at the end of the third year in JHS. After completing the basic education cycle, students may attend a senior high school (SHS) or enroll in a technical and vocational training (TVET) institution.

During the late 1980s and early 1990s, Ghana introduced decentralization. The local government law PNDCL 207 of 1988 established district assemblies (called metropolitan or municipal assemblies in the main urban centers), and lower levels of local government. Although Kumasi is generally referred to as a district, its boundaries relate to the urban area, and the elected assembly is known as the Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly (KMA).

As a result of the decentralization, education in cities like Kumasi is the responsibility of the district education directorates. The relationship between the MoE and the Kumasi Metropolitan Education Directorate is straightforward. The MoE is in charge of policy and direction and provide logistical support, learning materials, school infrastructure and teacher salaries. Actual implementation is carried out by the Ghana Education Service (GES),⁸ which is represented at the local level by the District Education Directorates such as the Kumasi Metropolitan Education Directorate. The responsibility for school infrastructure and the supervision of “basic” (primary and junior high) schools lies with local governments such as the KMA. Each school in the district has a school management committee.

The MoE has several divisions and units. For instance, the Basic Education Division (BED) is responsible for primary schooling and junior high schools. The ministry has also established a Girls’ Education Unit (GEU) within BED, with a mandate to address issues related to ensuring that girls go to school, remain in school and continue schooling at higher levels. Non-formal education is the responsibility of the Non-Formal Education Division (NFED), which was established in 1991 with the task of eradicating illiteracy by 2015.

Basic education (kindergarten, primary and junior high school) is tuition-free. The MoE provides a capitation grant of 4.50⁹ GH¢ (\$3.10) per child per year, to schools in Kumasi. This grant is aimed at enhancing school enrollment, and the total amount disbursed to schools depends on the number of enrolled students. The capitation grants have resulted in increases in enrollment and the availability of teaching and learning materials. However, according to a study by the Brookings Institution, the grants tend to favor schools with the ability to enroll more pupils (Brookings Institution, 2007). The MoE is considering improvements to the capitation grant scheme that would take into account disadvantaged schools and districts (Ankomah et al., 2005)

Students begin their six-year primary education at age six and are expected to complete junior high school by age 14. In April 2007, the Government of Ghana launched a New Education Reform to ensure that students become functionally literate and are able to understand and use numbers by the time they complete basic education. An Education Strategic Plan (ESP) 2010-2015 with ambitious education targets has also been adopted. For instance, ESP targets propose a primary school pupil-teacher ratio target of 35:1, instead of the 40:1 EFA target (see Table 6 for targets).

⁸ GES administers pre-university education in Ghana.

⁹ http://www.mofep.gov.gh/documents/2009_supplementary_budget.pdf

Education in Kumasi

According to EMIS, in 2008, there were 218 public pre-primary schools, 247 primary schools, 184 junior high schools and 49 senior high schools serving a population of 578,424 school age children in Kumasi. In addition, the city had several tertiary education institutions. Table 2 shows the distribution of schools in the city by education level.

Table 2. Distribution of Education Institutions in Kumasi by Education Level, 2008

Level	Public	Private	Total
First Cycle			
Pre-Primary School	218	789	1007
Primary School	247	404	651
Junior High School (JHS)	184	251	435
Special Education	2		
Second Cycle			
Senior High School (SHS)	18	31	49
Technical/Vocational	1	21	22

Source: EMIS and Kumasi Metro Health Directorate (2009) for SHS

The following section presents the needs and priorities in different education sub-sectors in Kumasi.

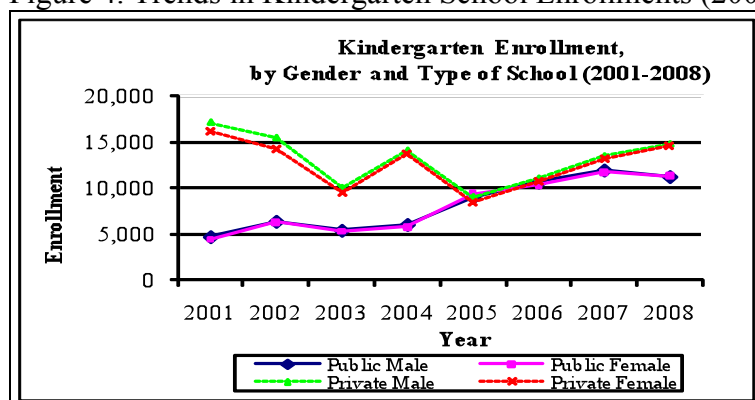
II. PERSPECTIVES ON EDUCATION SUB-SECTORS

2.1. Pre-Primary Education

Prior to 2003, early childhood education and care (ECEE) was overseen by the Department of Social Welfare (DSW) and was mostly privately operated. Currently, DSW is responsible for all crèches/nurseries catering to children aged 0-2, but the Ghana Education Service (GES) is responsible for kindergarten education, which targets children aged 3-5. Since 2007, the two-year kindergarten education program has been considered part of the basic education sector.

Enrollment in public kindergarten (KG) schools was recorded at 22,587 in 2008/09, 50 percent of which was female. Figure 4 shows enrollment levels in public and private kindergarten schools between 2000 and 2008. As the figure shows, enrollment in public schools was low prior to 2003, but since then it has more than doubled. Enrollment in private pre-primary schools has also been increasing since 2005, after a drastic decline in 2003. The increases in enrollment are attributable to the government's decision to include the two-year kindergarten program in the basic education sector and the fact that, since 2003, some crèches/nurseries have registered as kindergartens to take advantage of the capitation grant provided for KG students. However, the Government's policy that each primary school should have a kindergarten attached to it has not resulted in significant increases in enrollment because many public primary schools still do not have KGs attached to them.

Figure 4. Trends in Kindergarten School Enrollments (2001-2008)

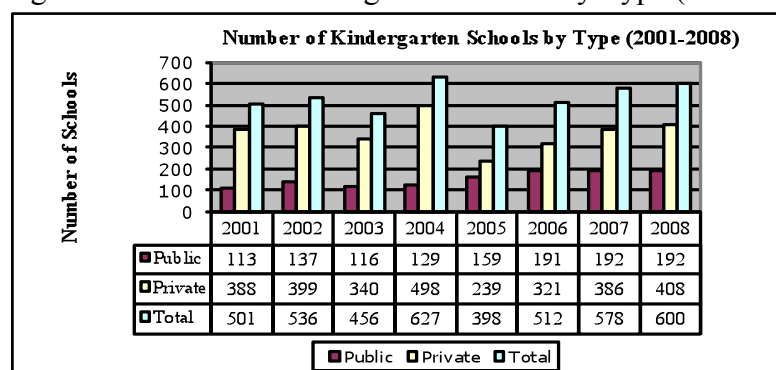


Source: EMIS (2001-2008), Kumasi District Profile

Figure 4 also reveals that gender parity at public and private kindergarten schools fluctuated slightly during the past five years, but in 2008 it was 1.01.

To keep pace with the growing enrollments, the number of kindergarten schools has also been increasing. As Figure 5 shows, since 2003, the number of public schools has steadily increased while the number of private institutions has vacillated. The steep decline in the number of private kindergarten schools might be due either to non-reporting or to a data entry error.

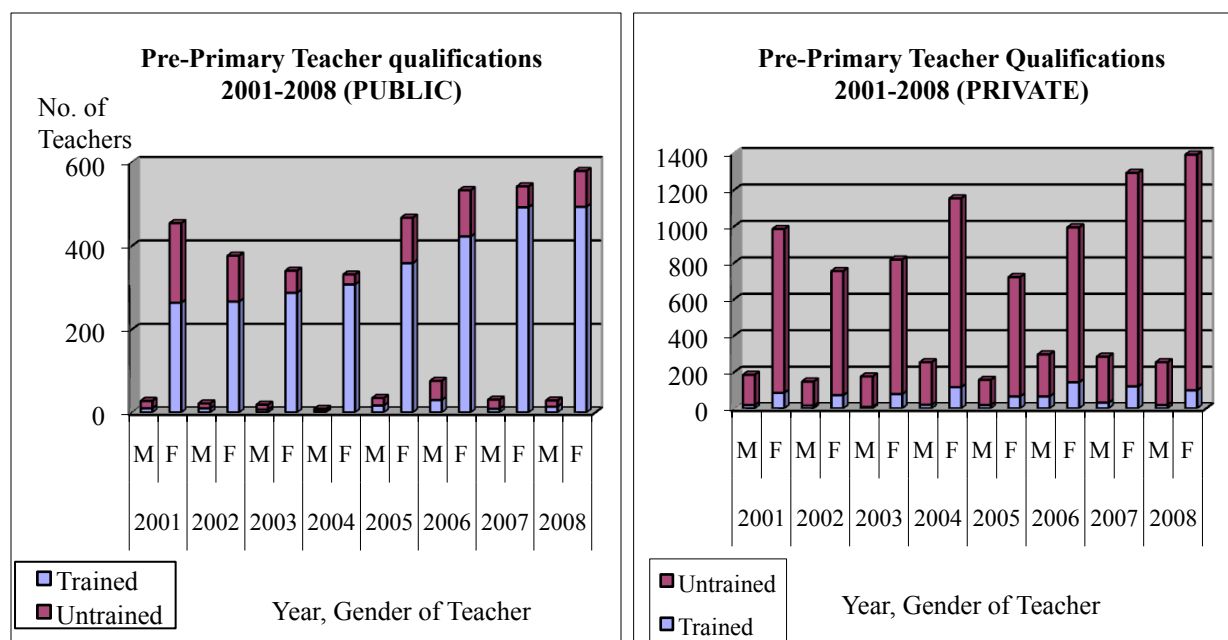
Figure 5. Number of Kindergarten Schools by Type (2001-2008)



Source: EMIS (2001-2008), Kumasi District Profile

Female teachers outnumber male teachers in Kumasi pre-primary schools, but high student-teacher ratios show that there is a shortage of pre-primary school teachers. Between 2005 and 2008, the student-teacher ratio vacillated between 32:1 and 39:1. The national target is a student-teacher ratio of 25:1 by 2015. The large class sizes make it difficult for teachers and attendants to provide the best quality education. What is even more problematic, however, is that most teachers are not qualified. Figure 6 shows the number of teachers in public and private pre-primary schools between 2000 and 2008 and their qualification levels. It is clear that most female teachers at public schools are trained, whereas the majority of male teachers are untrained. The situation is worse in private schools, where the majority of teachers are untrained.

Figure 6. Number of Pre-Primary Teachers and their Qualifications, by Gender (2001-2008)



Source: EMIS (2001-2008), Kumasi District Profile

Another pressing issue is that most public pre-primary school teachers are not on the government payroll. Instead, they are paid nominal salaries by the Parent Teacher Associations and often seek other income-earning activities to supplement their income. As a result, some parents remain reluctant to enroll their children in pre-primary schools, fearing that their wards will not receive good care.

A significant proportion of Kumasi pre-primary school staff does not have access to appropriate training for working effectively with pre-primary schools. In recognition of this fact, the Millennium City Initiative (MCI) has facilitated a series of trainings for Kumasi teachers and attendants, in early childhood education, conducted by seasoned educators from the Mount Carmel Training Center of Haifa and sponsored by Israel's Office of International Cooperation (MASHAV) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.¹⁰

Many parents in Kumasi are also unaware of the importance of pre-primary education in the psychological and cognitive development of children. They believe that pre-primary school children mainly engage in play and, therefore, do not see the value in enrolling their children in pre-primary schools. In fact, research in child development has revealed that a considerable amount of learning occurs in the pre-primary school years (Myers, 1995; Myers, 2004). At one of many workshops organized by the MCI and the Kumasi Metropolitan Education Directorate, in partnership with the Israeli government, Kumasi Metropolitan Director of Education Gladys Amaning underscored that pre-primary school education is a foundation for basic education and urged parents and educators to give increased attention to teaching and learning in this

¹⁰ At the invitation of the Ghana Education Service and Kumasi Metropolitan Education Directorate, MCI has introduced an ECE training program, as well as five model pre-primary school classes in Kumasi, led by experts in ECD from the Mount Carmel Training Center in Haifa, Israel and funded by MASHAV, the Office of International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Israel.

underserved age group.¹¹ A public awareness campaign underscoring that pre-primary education contributes to achieving universal primary education by preparing children for primary school could promote enrollment levels.

Pre-primary schools in Kumasi also lack learning materials such as textbooks and other pedagogical tools such as didactic toys and playgrounds. According to the KMED, the Ghana Education Service (GES) is still working on the production of needed textbooks to supply to the KGs.

2.2. Primary Education

The KMED and the MoE are committed to increasing access to education. The gross enrollment rate (GER) has been increasing steadily. In 2006/07, the primary school GER was 80.1 percent for boys and 78.2 percent for girls; by 2008/09 it had reached 86.1 and 84.1 percent for boys and girls. However, the pace of increase must accelerate, if Kumasi is to reach the MoE target of 100 percent GER by 2015. Analysis of the GER by grade shows that the GER decreases at higher grades, suggesting a high dropout rate.

Table 3 shows additional indicators that are considered as important for measuring progress toward attaining the education-related MDGs. As can be seen, gender parity declines at higher levels of education: in 2008, the gender parity index was 0.98 for primary schools and 0.92 for junior high schools, suggesting that more needs to be done to promote girls' participation in higher grade levels. The primary and JHS completion rate for girls is consistently lower than for boys, although this gap is also decreasing. In 2007, the primary completion rate was 86.1 percent for boys and 79.3 percent for girls, a year later, it was 87.3 and 80.8 percent, for boys and girls respectively. If universal primary completion is to be achieved by 2015, the completion rate for girls will now have to grow at a rate of four percentage points per year. Educating girls is critical because it can help unlock progress towards other MDGs, such as reductions in child mortality, HIV rates and poverty rates. According to Psacharopolus and Patrinos (2002), educated girls are 40 percent more likely to have children who live beyond age five, are better informed about health risks and have better opportunities to earn higher wages.

Table 3. Select Indicators for Measuring Progress Towards Attaining MDG 2 and MDG 3

Indicator	KG	Primary		JSS	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
GAR (2008/09)		80.3	81.6	87.5	80.8
NAR (2008/09)		61.3	62.5	64.8	57.9
Completion Rate (2008/09)		87.3	80.8	79	69.9
Gender Parity Index (2008/09)	1.01	0.98		0.92	

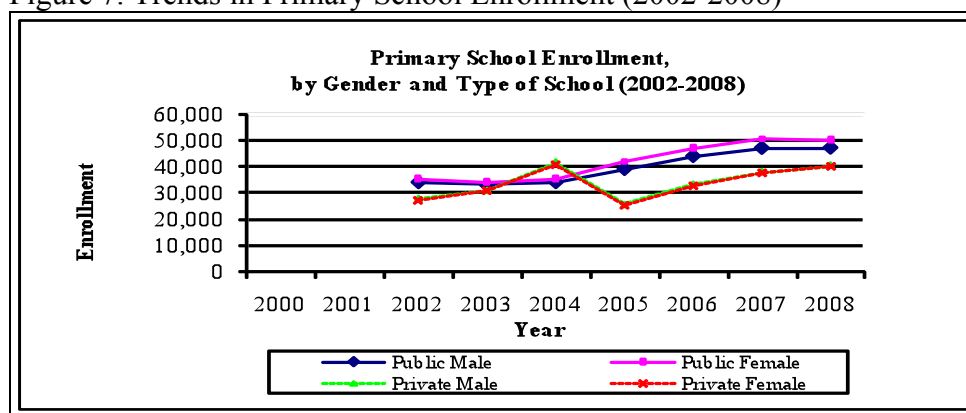
Source: EMIS (2008/09), Kumasi District Profile

¹¹ Again, as stated in footnote 9, a motivating factor for MCI and the Kumasi Metropolitan Department of Education in inviting experts from Mount Carmel Training Center to carry out teacher trainings for pre-primary school and to create model pre-primary school classrooms attached to five basic schools has been to illustrate that early childhood development, and successful preparation for primary school, necessitate a range of appropriate didactic approaches, methods and materials generally not utilized in traditional primary classrooms.

Since 2004 and 2007 the net admission rate¹² (NAR) has also been persistently lower than the gross admission rate (GAR). It is important to improve the NAR because the likelihood of staying in school is much higher when a student is enrolled at the correct age.

Figure 7 shows trends in primary school enrollment in recent years, which appear to have stagnated.

Figure 7. Trends in Primary School Enrollment (2002-2008)

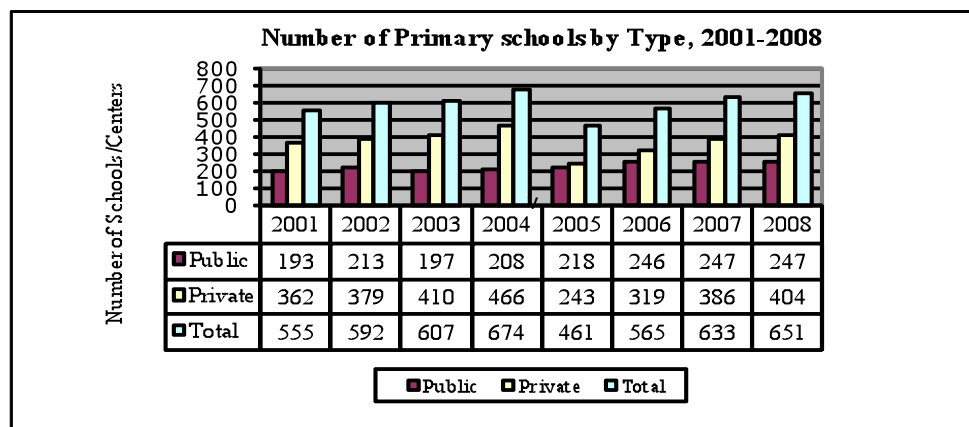


Source: EMIS (2002-2008), Kumasi District Profile

The major problems facing primary schools in Kumasi metropolis include low educational quality, an insufficient number of schools, inadequate classroom and toilet facilities, an uneven distribution of facilities, and lack of classroom furniture. Given that large class sizes negatively impact the quality of education, there is a need to rehabilitate classrooms and build more schools. EMIS records show that in 2008/09, 13 percent of classrooms in Kumasi needed major repairs. Figure 8 confirms, the number of public schools has not significantly increased since 2006.

Figure 8. Number of Primary Schools by Type (2001-2008)

¹² The NAR is the “number of pupils in the official age group for a given level of education who attend school in that level, expressed as a percentage of the population in that age group.”



Source: EMIS (2001-2008), Kumasi District Profile

EMIS reports also show that in 2008/09, only 71 percent of public primary schools had at least one boy's and one girl's toilet. This is clearly not adequate. Indeed, KMED records show that 70 percent of schools needed toilets.¹³ The assumption that communities will build toilets in local schools is one of the reasons Kumasi schools lack such facilities.

It is important to focus on infrastructure such as toilets and fences because girls' enrollment and retention in school are often hindered by school environments that are not gender-friendly. For instance, research by Fawe (2001) shows that, in the absence of private toilet facilities at schools, young women cannot ensure personal hygiene during their menstruation period and tend not to attend school during this time. Moreover, many schools lack adequate security fencing, elevating the risk of girls being kidnapped and smuggled into forced marriages. The MoE and KMED therefore have a responsibility to create learning environments conducive to both girls and boys. Some education directorates have proposed that capitation grants should be used to provide fencing.

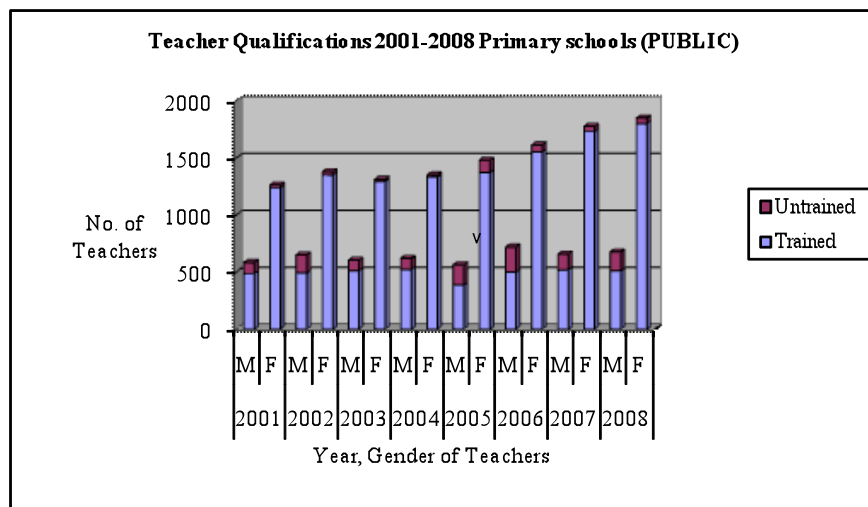
The dearth of desks and learning materials is also affecting the quality of primary education. According to the KMED, when furniture is lacking in schools, pupils use kitchen stools or sit on blocks and put their books on their laps to write, positions neither sustainable nor conducive to learning. At the primary school level, each student is supposed to have three core textbooks,¹⁴ but EMIS records show that in 2008 the core textbooks per pupil ratio in primary schools, including all subjects, was only 1.7:1.

The pupil-teacher ratio in 2008 was 39:1, which is above the MoE target of 35:1 by 2015. Most primary school teachers are trained, as Figure 9 shows, but there is a need to train more male teachers. Since teachers are key to improving learning in schools, indeed it is important to implement a rigorous system of pre and in-service teacher development for male teachers, in order to strengthen the quality of both teaching and learning.

Figure 9. Number of Teachers and their Qualifications by Gender (2001-2008)

¹³ Toilets are usually 10 seaters and partitioned by gender.

¹⁴ In English, math and science.



Source: EMIS (2001-2008), Kumasi District Profile

This year MCI, together with the city of Kumasi, the global communications firms Ericsson and Zain, Columbia University Teachers College and the New York Public Schools, has launched a school-to-school program to strengthen the teaching of science, math, literacy, geography and global issues in junior high schools, through the uses of Instructional Technology and the Internet. The program uses the Internet as a bridge to link students and teachers. The premise is that connectivity can enhance the quality of learning and the capacity of students and teachers alike in the two countries to gain a broader understanding of issues such as poverty, human development and environmental protection, by promoting cross-cultural exchanges of knowledge between students in Kumasi and the United States.¹⁵

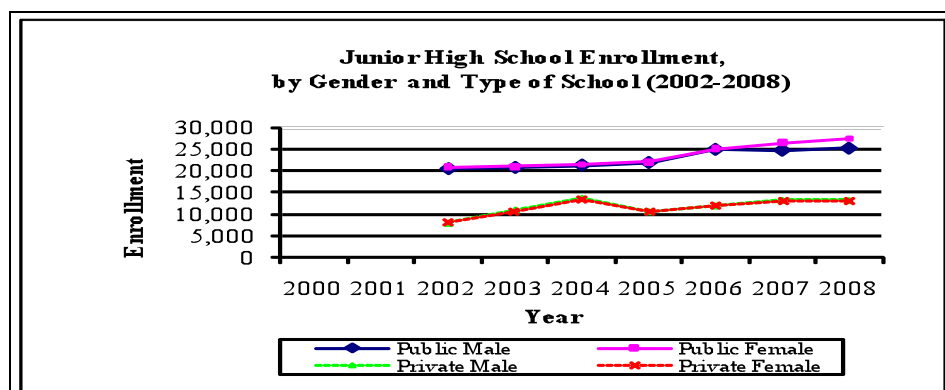
2.3. Junior High School Education

Junior high schools (JHS) are usually located on the same compounds as primary schools. These middle schools are important as parents are more likely to send their children to primary school if an opportunity exists to continue on to JHS since the private rate of return of an investment in secondary education far outweighs the return to an investment in primary education. Bennell (1996) confirms that private rates of return to secondary education are higher than the rates of return to primary education.¹⁶ At the end of JHS, students take the Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE).

Figure 10. Trends in Junior High School Enrollment (2002-2008)

¹⁵ The city of Kumasi has provided the computers for this pilot project. MCI and Teachers College are furnishing the leadership, organization and the monitoring and evaluation component. They are also designing a curriculum based closely on the Ministry of Education's standard 7th-grade science and math program. Students and teachers will also pursue dyadic relationships, through which they can pursue joint scientific and creative writing projects, listen via Skype to each other's guest speakers, and/or discuss issues of common interest. The project involves 15 junior high or middle school science, math or technology classes both in New York and in Kumasi, where fixed wireless terminal devices and 3G broadband have been donated by Ericsson and Zain, respectively.

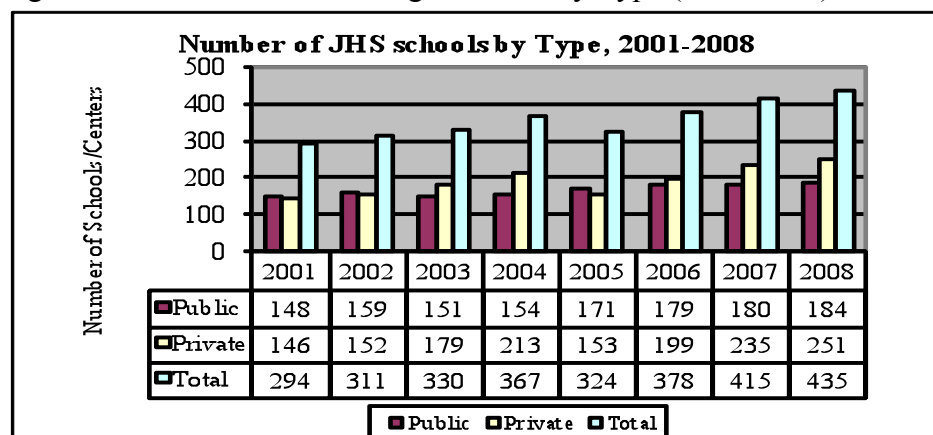
¹⁶ This contradicts findings in earlier studies such as Psacharopoulos and Woodhall (1985) and Psacharopoulos (1994), showing that rates of return to primary education in developing countries are higher than returns to secondary education.



Source: EMIS (2002-2008), Kumasi District Profile

Figure 11 shows that there are slightly more private than public junior high schools, although the difference is not that great, suggesting that parents consider the quality of education at public JHS to be satisfactory.

Figure 11. Number of Junior High Schools by Type (2001-2008)

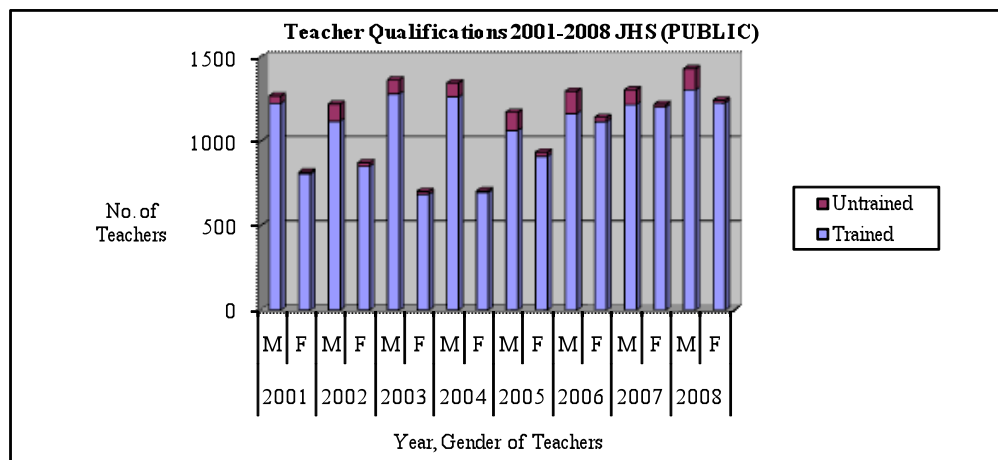


Source: EMIS (2001-2008), Kumasi District Profile

The core textbook-pupil ratio at the JHS level is 2.3:1, better than the textbook-pupil ratio at the primary school level. A possible explanation for this is that the increase in enrollment in junior high schools has been less than in primary schools.

Most of the JHS teachers in Kumasi are trained. However, the fact that the pupil-teacher ratio in 2008 was 20:1, which is well below the MoE target for JHS of 25:1, indicates that there are more teachers than are needed at this level. According to a recent report prepared for the Ghana Education Service, a large number of JHS teachers are teaching fewer than the maximum number of periods, and there are significant inefficiencies in JHS teacher utilization (Perry, 2007). One reason is the practice of employing subject specialists as teachers. It may be more efficient to have JHS teachers teach more than one subject and to assign surplus JHS teachers to primary or senior high schools.

Figure 12. Number of Teachers and their Qualifications by Gender (2001-2008)



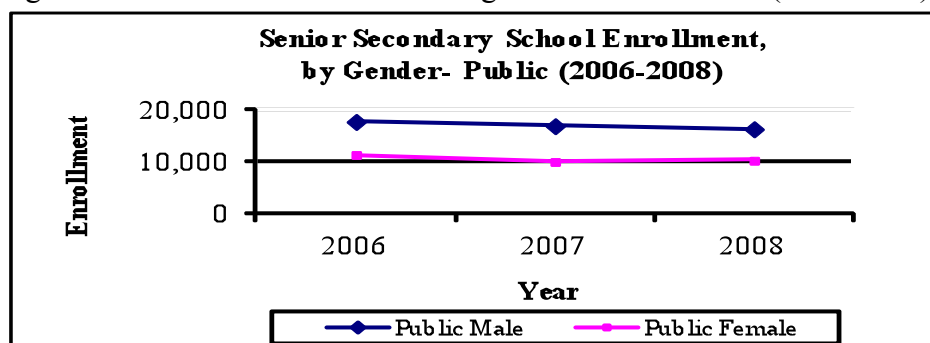
Source: EMIS (2001-2008), Kumasi District Profile

2.4. Senior High School Education

After completing junior high school, a student can either enroll in academically oriented senior high schools¹⁷ (SHS) or opt for entrance to vocational and technical institutions. Admission to the senior high school is based exclusively on Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) results. For those students who do not pass the BECE, graduating from JHS marks the end of the formal education process.

There are relatively few senior high schools in the Kumasi metropolis. The MoE did not provide data on SHS, but KMED records shows that there were 49 schools (18 public and 31 private schools) in 2008. Public senior high schools enrolled 27,113 students, while private schools enrolled 16,394 students. Figure 13 shows enrollment trends in recent years. It can be seen that enrollments declined between 2006 and 2008 and that girls have lower enrollments than boys. Increasing girls' enrollment in high schools is critical, because secondary schooling tends to raise the age of marriage and can thereby have a strong impact on reducing fertility rates and achieving health-related MDGs (Subbarao and Rainey 1995).

Figure 13. Trends in Public Senior High School Enrollment (2006-2008)



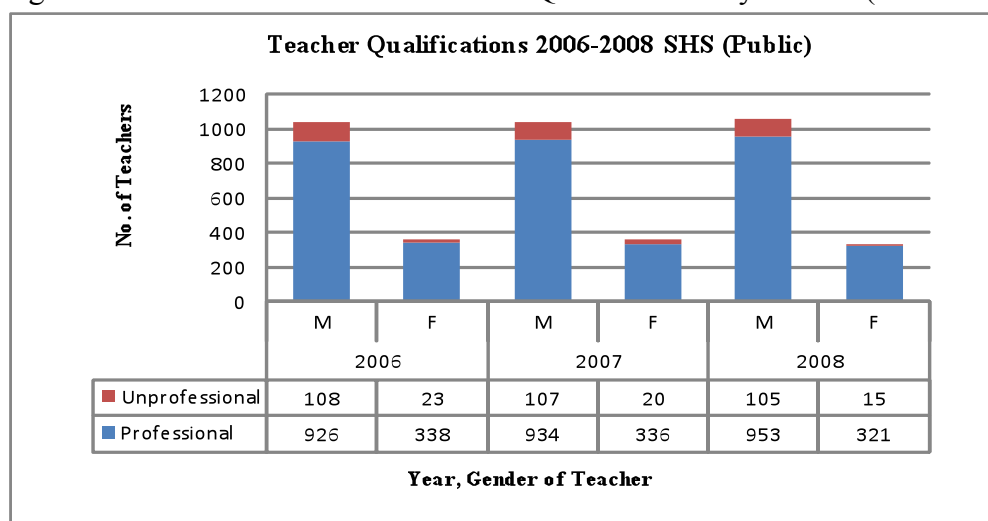
Source: Kumasi Metropolitan Authority Education Directorate

¹⁷ SHS are also called senior secondary schools.

A key challenge affecting enrollment and retention in senior high schools is the high cost of a secondary education. Some students do not transition to senior high schools because they do not perform well in JHS and on the BECE exam. However, even though secondary education is subsidized, costs for transportation, examination fees, PTA levies and textbooks are prohibitive, particularly for poor students. Given that successful completion of senior high school leads to admission eligibility at training colleges, polytechnics and universities, efforts need to be made to ensure that disadvantaged youth also have access to senior high school education.

Figure 14 shows that, in Kumasi's public senior high schools, male teachers clearly outnumber female teachers, and there are more professional than non-professional teachers.¹⁸

Figure 14. Number of Teachers and their Qualifications by Gender (2006-2008)



Source: Kumasi Metropolitan Education Directorate.

2.5. Tertiary Education

Entrance to university is by examination following completion of senior high school. The Kumasi metropolis has two public universities and one private one, as well as a medical school and a polytechnic: Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST); the University of Education in Wineba, Kumasi campus (UEW-K); Christian University College (private); and Kumasi Polytechnic.

KNUST¹⁹ is located in the eastern section of the metropolis, with six colleges and a total 2009 enrollment of 24,695 students, 10 percent of whom were graduate students. KNUST's College of Health Sciences uses Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital, or KATH, as a site for the students' practicum. KATH has an expert medical faculty, a new accident and trauma hospital, reliably safe blood-banking and numerous international alliances. Still, faculty are overworked and many

¹⁸ According to the Kumasi Metropolitan Education Directorate, the basic minimum qualification for a senior high school teacher is a first degree (BA or BS). Professional teachers are those with certificates in education, in addition to their first degree.

¹⁹ KNUST has two campuses, one in Kumasi and one in Sunyani.

of the facilities are severely overcrowded, leading to less than perfect teaching conditions and some otherwise preventable medical outcomes.

The University of Education in Winneba (UEW) is the main teacher training institution in Ghana, and one of its campuses is in Kumasi metropolis.²⁰ The Kumasi campus hosts the College of Technology Education and has about 3,492 students. However, the number of graduating teachers still does not match vacancies in pre-primary and primary schools. The GoG has started a program of upgrading teacher training colleges, including the construction of facilities like laboratories and computer rooms, in order to better prepare teachers specializing in the teaching of science, mathematics and technology.

Kumasi Polytechnic is located in a Kumasi area known as Asem in the Subin submetro. The Polytechnic has 18 departments, 199 instructional staff members and about 8,000 students. It offers certificate courses as well as diplomas in business studies. However, there is a need to revise the curriculum of institutions such as Kumasi Polytechnic, to help them be more relevant to the needs of industry and national development.

2.6. Non-Formal Education and Special Education

Non-formal education (NFE) in Kumasi targets youth who are above 15 years of age. According to the Kumasi Education Directorate, in 2008/09, 80 percent of the students were females, with only two percent under 20 years old. The main challenges facing non-formal schools (NFS) are the low quality of education and the lack of linkage with the formal education system. The NFE sector also has inadequate teaching and learning materials and receives little budgetary support from the government or the Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly (KMA).

The KMA has a NFE department with 13 staff members—including the District Coordinator, two project officers, 10 supervisors (one for each sub-metropolitan area) and one secretary. The facilitators (instructors) are mostly public school employees and are not paid salaries by the MoE or any other group. They receive in-kind incentives such as sewing machines, bicycles, roofing sheets or sound systems, after a 21-month cycle of teaching. A facilitator only receives one out of the four items listed, depending on the evaluation by the supervisors.

Non-formal classes are held in public schools or churches between 5 and 7 pm. Each class typically has between 25 and 30 students. However, whereas formal education classifies its students according to academic years, non-formal education categorizes students into groups. Participatory discussions, rather than lectures, are the main teaching methodology used in NFE institutions.

Special education is an area that deserves increased attention as it prepares young people with disabilities to be self-reliant. There are four agencies dealing with special education in Ghana: the Ministry of Education, Science and Sports; the Special Education Division within the Ghana Education Service; the Department of Social Welfare (DSW); and Hearing Impaired Assessment Centers. However, according to a 2009 UNESCO report, less than one percent of Ghanaian

²⁰ Established in 2004, UEW has four campuses: Kumasi, Winneba, Mampong-Ashanti campus and Ajumako.

students who need special education services were enrolled in schools for the developmentally disabled (UNESCO, 2009).

In Ashanti region, there are five special education schools (MoESS, 2009).²¹ In Kumasi, the Garden City Special School in Asawasi provides services to disabled students. However, there is very limited information on the number of children with learning disabilities in the city, and therefore even less information as to the numbers served.

One key is that only 0.3 percent of the national education budget is allocated to special needs (MoESS, 2008). In addition, many teachers need additional training as to how to effectively educate children with special needs.

2.6. Adult Literacy

Adult literacy is vital. In addition to enriching their own learning and augmenting their earning potential, when parents are literate, they tend to place higher value on educating their children. A literate adult population is more likely to be supportive of the establishment and strengthening of parents/teachers' associations and to actively participate in school committees. Consequently, adult literacy supports and enhances the success of MDGs.

Recent adult literacy rates for Kumasi District were not available. However, the "Development Plan for Kumasi Metropolitan Area" notes that the city has high illiteracy rates, and adult basic education (ABE) in Kumasi is characterized by low participation, and, predictably, given the 0.3 percent budgetary allocation, shortages of both resources and qualified teachers (GoG and KMA, 2005).

III. FINANCING EDUCATION IN KUMASI

Ghana receives a significant portion of its education budget from international aid. That said, major donors include the World Bank, the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID), the US Agency for International Development (USAID) and Japan. DFID recently agreed to a 10-year education support plan of £105 million (\$153.3 million or 221.5 million GH¢)²² which includes funds for capitation grants and for the administration of Ghanaian education, in addition to £4 million (\$5.8 million or 8.4 million GH¢) of technical assistance for strategic planning and £1.5 million (\$2.2 million or 3.2 million GH¢) for a program focused specifically on out-of-school children. The World Bank provides \$92.2 million (133.6 million GH¢)²³ to fund the "Ghana Education for All Fast Track Initiative" and the Education Sector Project, focusing on primary, secondary and tertiary education, decentralization and government accountability in education administration. The 2011 budget for USAID allocates \$28.9 million

²¹ One school for the deaf, one vocational center for the deaf, one Teacher Training College and two units for the mentally challenged. These units serve small groups of children with disabilities within basic schools or special schools.

²² The exchange rate used is £1 = 2.11 Ghana cedi (GH¢). <http://www.oanda.com> (Jan-June 2009)

²³ \$1 = 1.45 Ghana cedi (GH¢), Source: www.oanda.com.

(41.9 million GH¢) to basic education initiatives in Ghana, focused on improving quality and access to primary education in particular.²⁴

According to a 2010 Transparency International report, however, the allocation of these donor funds to districts has been slow and unreliable. Funds are received by the Ministry of Finance, then disbursed to the MoE/GES, and finally to districts and schools. The same report notes that a third of the Ghanaian schools surveyed, including those in the Ashanti region, report that they received funds in an untimely fashion or amounts that were less than anticipated. “The unpredictability of when and how much funding or resources reach schools undermines both planning and any meaningful financial oversight,” states the report. Some schools manage these delays by asking parents to absorb the costs that were supposed to be covered by the capitation grants (Transparency International, 2010).

Table 4 lists some of the major donors financing education in Ghana and the projects they fund.

Table 4. Major Donors Financing Education in Ghana

Development Partner	Project(s)	Focus	Amount (Millions of USD)	Year(s)
Africa Development Bank	Development of Senior Secondary Education Project (Education III Project)	Secondary Education	38	Ongoing since 2003
United Kingdom- DFID	10 Education Support Programme	Basic Education, Education Administration	210	2006-2015
	Support to Strategic Planning	Strategic Planning- Technical assistance or improving the quality of education, increasing gender parity, and strengthening links between schools, skills and development	8	2006-2013
	School for Life	Out-of-school children in Northern Ghana	2	2008-2011
United States- USAID	Basic Education Project	Basic Education, Primary Education	28.9	2011
World Bank	Ghana Education For All Fast Track Initiative	Primary Education, Secondary Education	14.2	2009
	Education Sector Project, focus on decentralization and government accountability	Primary Education, Tertiary Education, Education Administration	78	2009
World Food Program	School feeding and Health Education Programme	Supplementary Feeding	16.2	2006-2010

Source: DFID, USAID, AFD

Local development financing is critical for the sustainability of education initiatives. Increasing reliance on local funds is in line with the International Monetary Fund’s (IMF) *Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper* (PRSP), which advocates increased internally-generated funds (IGFs) as a priority. The PRSP recommends reforms such as increasing accountability and transparency in tax revenue collection and reducing the inefficient allocation and misuse of tax revenue (IMF, 2009). Even the Asantehene (King of the Asante) has called for better tax collection in Ashanti to aid in the region’s development (Ghana News Agency, 2010). Ghana’s development partners

²⁴ In 2005, for example, it was estimated that 35 percent of funding for Ghanaian education came from sources outside of the government (Addae-Boahene, 2007). The reliance on external funding is problematic because if international aid is suspended, the government will be left with a substantial gap in education financing.

can also push for more local ownership and the involvement of community-based organizations to improve efficiency for the projects they will continue to fund through 2015.

The major sources of funding for the Kumasi Metropolitan District, then, are internally generated funds (IGF); transfers from the Government of Ghana; and transfers from international sources (donors). IGF are mainly generated from rates (property rate, basic rate), fees and fines (market fees), licenses and royalties from lands. Since 2001 there has been a special fund for education, the Ghana Education Trust Fund (GETF), which takes 2.5 percent of the Value Added Tax (VAT) to finance education. However, most of the funds are allocated to higher education.

Table 5 shows the amount the GoG allocated to education in 2007 and 2008, the amount distributed to KMED, and the expenditures for different education levels in Kumasi.

Table 5. Expenditures on Education in Kumasi Metropolis 2007 and 2008

	2007		2008	
	GH¢	USD	GH¢	USD
Total GoG Expenditure on Education	943,673,300	650,809,172	1,062,034,970	732,437,910
KMED expenditure on education	28,508,406	19,660,970	133,713,634	92,216,299
ECCE	645,952	445,484	6,567,638	4,529,406
Primary School	12,362,917	8,526,150	63,713,099	43,940,068
Junior High School	7,486,350	5,163,000	33,667,285	23,218,817
Senior High School	5,256,256	3,625,004	14,190,178	9,786,330
Technical Education	498,364	343,699	791,789	546,061
Tertiary (Teacher Training Colleges)	1,786,096	1,231,790	6,160,276	4,248,466

Sources: MoESS Medium Term Expenditure Framework for 2007; Vol. 23B

MoESS Medium Term Expenditure Framework for 2008; Vol. 23

KMED Budget and Expenditure Report for years 2007 and 2008

3.1. The Model

Teacher shortages and lack of classrooms are major challenges to the effort to achieve universal primary education in Kumasi. At the primary level Kumasi has a pupil-teacher ratio (39:1) that is higher than the national ESP target (35:1). This suggests that more teachers need to be hired. The pupil-classroom ratio (53:1) is also quite high. This indicates that more classrooms need to be built as enrollment increases over the next five years.

To identify the number of teachers to be hired and the number of classrooms to be built between 2010 and 2015 so that all Kumasi children complete basic education, various policy assumptions can be introduced into EPSSim, a simulation model developed by UNESCO.²⁵ EPSSim uses baseline population and enrollment data as well as information on staffing levels, student-teacher ratios, infrastructure and instructional materials to project financial, infrastructure and human resources requirements.

²⁵ EPSSim stands for Education Policy and Strategy Simulation model.

The baseline year for the Kumasi EPSSim is 2008. The unit costs are based on local or regional data and were obtained from MoE documents. The financial, human resource and infrastructure estimates presented in this needs assessment are those resources needed to provide free basic education (kindergarten, primary and junior high education) to the eligible population. Household contributions to education are not considered, due to lack of data. Moreover, since there are only five years left until 2015, the costs for physical facilities are incurred in 2010 and 2011.

The main underlying assumptions are as follows: first, the local and central government are committed to attaining MDGs 1 and 2. Second, the central government support to recurrent and development expenditures at Kumasi schools will be sustained through 2015. Specifically, the central government will continue providing the capitation grants and school furniture. Third, primary and JHS students will be provided with three textbooks per student.

While the determination of priorities needed to achieve the MDGs is a matter for local authorities, this report suggests possible frameworks of priorities and their costs. In this section two scenarios, based on different policy options (targets) are presented for consideration, a Baseline and an Alternative scenario. The scenarios are designed to promote policy dialogue and to guide decision-making. Table 6 shows some key targets for the education sector for indicators related to education MDGs, followed by a description of each scenario.

Table 6. List of Key Targets for the Education Sector

Indicator	ESP Target	Achievement 2008/09
KG Gross Enrollment Rate (GER)	100% by 2015	69.40%
Primary Gross Enrollment Rate (GER)	107% by 2012	84.10%
Primary Gross Admission Rate (GAR)	100% by 2015	81.60%
Primary Completion Rate	100% by 2012	80.8%
JHS Gross Enrollment Rate (GER)	100% by 2015	77.2%
JHS Gross Enrollment Rate (GAR)	100% by 2015	80.8%
JHS Completion Rate	100% by 2015	69.9%
% Female Enrollment in Universities/Polytechnics	50% by 2015	34.0%
Adult Literacy	81.2% by 2015	
% KG Teachers Trained	95% by 2015	68.8%
% Primary Teachers Trained	95% by 2015	86.5%
% JHS Teachers Trained	95% by 2015	94.9%
KG Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	25:1 by 2015	39:1
Primary Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	35:1 by 2015	39:1
JHS Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	25:1 by 2015	20:1

Source: MoESS (2008)

Baseline scenario

In the Baseline scenario, the cost of reaching the MDG target of universal primary education (MDG 2) by 2015 is estimated. Given that the government is committed to reducing pupil-teacher ratios, the pupil-teacher ratio is changed from 39:1 to the ESP target of 35:1 without changing the relative value of teacher salaries (the salaries increase in monetary value only in

accordance with growth in GDP per capita). Trained teachers receive an average salary worth four times the per-capita GDP, meaning that a teacher earns on average four times the income of the average Ghanaian. Untrained teachers and pre-primary school teachers receive two GDP units per person. Since there are only five years left to the attainment of MDGs, most classrooms need to be built between 2010 and 2012.

Alternative scenario

In the Alternative scenario, the primary school pupil-teacher ratio is changed from 39:1 to the 40:1, the EFA target used by other African countries. The pre-primary and junior high school pupil-teacher ratio is set at 30:1. It is also important to ensure that teachers are used efficiently because unnecessarily low teaching loads increase the costs per student (World Bank, 2007). EMIS records show that JHS teachers are under-utilized. As a result, to ensure efficient use of teachers at the secondary school level, the average teaching load is set at 25 lessons per week. Moreover, given that the government is contemplating reducing teacher salaries to 3.5 times GDP per capita by 2015, there is no annual percentage increase in average teacher salary (in GDP per capita).²⁶

3.2. Results of the EPSSim Model

Table 7 summarizes the financial, human resources and infrastructure needs under the two scenarios.

Table 7. Results from the EPSSim model

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Average
Baseline scenario per capita costs (\$)						
Pre-primary school	2	3	4	5	5	4
Primary school (public)	9	10	13	16	19	14
JSS (public)	4	3	3	4	4	4
Total per capita cost (\$)	15	17	20	24	28	21
Primary Recurrent costs	5.90	6.96	8.53	10.72	13.34	9.09
Primary -Capital Costs	2.94	3.51	4.82	5.60	5.37	4.45
JHS Recurrent costs	3.46	3.44	3.41	3.32	3.67	3.46
JHS -Capital Costs	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.24	0.67	0.21
Alternative scenario per capita costs (\$)						
Pre-primary school	2	2	3	4	4	3
Primary school (public)	9	10	11	13	15	12
JSS (public)	3	3	3	3	4	3
Total per capita cost (\$)	14	15	17	20	23	18
Primary Recurrent costs	5.27	5.99	7.06	8.54	10.22	7.42
Primary -Capital Costs	3.46	3.56	3.64	4.58	5.26	4.10
JHS Recurrent costs	3.28	3.20	3.11	2.97	3.23	3.16
JHS -Capital Costs	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.22	0.58	0.19

²⁶ See Government of Ghana Education Sector Plan (2004)

Under the Baseline scenario, fewer classrooms and toilets need to be built than under the Alternative scenario. However, 115 more teachers should be hired, because of the lower pupil-teacher ratio in the Baseline scenario.

Simulation results show that between 2011 and 2015, primary school recurrent costs are on average 67 percent of total costs. Moreover, teacher salaries consume 90 percent of the total recurrent expenditure at the primary and secondary levels, which implies that there are few resources left for operations and maintenance.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Kumasi is making steady progress toward meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for the education sector by 2015. The Ministry of Education, Science and Sports and the Kumasi Metropolitan Education Directorate (KMED) recognize that while MDG 2 is focused on primary education, an education strategy for meeting the MDG 2 requires addressing needs not only in primary education, but also in early childhood and junior high education. The disbursement of per capita grants to kindergarten, primary and junior high schools by the national government has unquestionably increased school participation; however the quality of education also needs to improve.

At the pre-primary school level, the GER remains under 75 percent. This can be attributed to the following (i) lack of teachers and attendants with adequate training; (ii) an insufficient number of classrooms and kindergarten facilities tied to primary schools; and (iii) lack of textbooks and other learning materials. Interventions to increase school participation at this level therefore need to focus on addressing these three constraints to ensure that families with young children have both the incentives and the ability to send them to school.

At the primary school level, the KMED has focused on promoting access to education, but again, the quality of that education needs to improve. Interventions that can improve the quality of primary education include: increasing the availability of learning and instructional materials; training more male teachers (only three out of four are trained); and providing desks. According to the KMED, furniture is lacking in primary schools. Moreover, although each student is supposed to have three core textbooks, EMIS records show that in 2008/09, each student in Kumasi had fewer than two. Increasing the number of trained teachers is critical to improving the chance that enrolled children will both attend and complete primary school. Finally, involving and informing parents and local communities in and about the monitoring of school performance has also been shown to contribute significantly to the quality of education.

Fewer girls than boys participate at the junior high school level, which only 70 percent of girls complete. Studies by such organizations as the International Labor Organization suggest that this is because the opportunity cost of teenage girls' time is high, given that parents rely on them to fulfill household domestic duties/chores and care for siblings. Strategies to improve girl's participation in JHS include subsidies or in-kind grants that can serve as compensation for that opportunity cost (Herz et al., 1995). Girls also do not perform as well as boys on the BECE, and, as a result, relatively few girls transition to secondary school. Moreover, the 20:1 pupil-teacher ratio indicates that there is an over-supply and under-utilization of teachers at the JHS level. Teacher under-utilization can be addressed by re-training and re-assigning some teachers to senior high schools.

At the senior high school level, there is a need to ensure that disadvantaged youth and girls have the opportunity to attend high school. One possibility is to provide subsidies. In 2008, the GoG

allocated 11.4 GH¢ million (\$7.9 million) for this purpose.²⁷ Given the relatively few public senior high schools, another strategy that could be pursued is to encourage communities and individuals to establish their own independent schools.

MCI believes that with an annual per capita investment of \$19 between 2010 and 2015, Approximately 64 percent of this amount will be for primary schooling, 19 percent will be for junior high school education and 17 percent will be for kindergarten. Moreover, 76 percent of the per capita investment will be allocated to recurrent expenditure in pre-primary, primary and junior high schools while 24 percent will be for capital expenditures (i.e. construction of classrooms, toilets and staff rooms).

Kumasi can achieve the MDGs in education. However, the Government of Ghana and the KMED also need to reduce their reliance on external funds. Currently, the GoG is mainly financing basic education in Kumasi by paying teacher salaries, while districts are financing some infrastructure improvements and school furniture. Capitation grants and funds to upgrade school infrastructure and reduce the cost burden borne by parents are provided by development partners. Efforts need to be made to increase the proportion of internally generated funds which are key to the sustainability of education initiatives. The less Kumasi has to rely on donors, the more control Kumasi and Ghanaian residents as a whole will have, over how they manage their education system, their own development and their future.

²⁷ http://www.mofep.gov.gh/documents/Budget_Appendix_Tables%202008_9.pdf

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