

ATIWA WEST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT, 2019

**ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DISTRICT 'S MEDIUM TERM
DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2018-2021 OF THE AGENDA FOR JOBS:
CREATING PROSPERITY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL,
2018-2021**

**IN LINE WITH THE COORDINATED PROGRAMME OF ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES 2017 -2024,AFRICAN
AGENDA 2063 AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
(SDGs)**

JANUARY, 2020

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ACRONYMS

%	Percentage
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
ANC	Antenatal Care
APR	Annual Progress Report
AWDA	Atiwa West District Assembly
AU	African Union
BAC	Business Advisory Center
BECE	Basic Education Certificate Examination
BTMS	Budget Transfer and Monitoring System
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CEDEC	Center for Development Communication
CENSODEV	Center for Social Mobilization and Sustainable Development
CHRAJ	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CIC	Community Information Centers
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CWSA	Community Water & Sanitation Agency
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
DDF	District Development Facility
DoA	Department of Agriculture
DFLP	Defect Liability Period
DSIP	Development of Skills for Industry Project
DCES	District Chief Executives

DMTDP	District Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021)
EC	Electoral Commission
EHU	Environmental Health Unit
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FBOs	Faith Based Organizations
FC	Forestry Commission
FCUBE	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
FFR	Fee Fixing Resolution
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GES	Ghana Education Service
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GIDA	Ghana Irrigation Development Authority
GIFEC	Ghana Investment Fund for Electronic Communications
GMA	Ghana Metrological Agency
GNAT	Ghana National Association of Teachers
GNFS	Ghana National Fire Service
GOIL	Ghana Oil Company
GPEG	Global Partnership for Education Grants
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GPSNP	Ghana Productive Safety Net Project
GSFP	Ghana School Feeding Programme
GSGDA II	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II

GTA	Ghana Tourism Authority
GWCL	Ghana Water Company Limited
Ha	Hectares
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDA	International Development Agency
IGF	Internally Generated Funds
IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
ITN	Insecticide Treated Net
JHS	Junior High School
Km	Kilometer
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LGS	Local Government Service
LGWU	Local Government Workers Union
LLIN	Long Lasting Insecticide Net
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
M ²	Meter square
M ³	Meter cube
MDCES	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Chief Executives
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
mm	Milimeter

MMDA	Metropolitan, Municipal, District Assemblies
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MoGCSP	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection.
MPCU	Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
Mt	Metric tonnes
NABCO	National Builders Corps
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organization
NALAG	National Association of Local Authorities of Ghana
NCCE	National Commission for Civic Education
NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
NHIA	National Health Insurance Authority
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NMTDPF	National Medium Term Development Policy Framework
No.	Number
NRGP	Northern Rural Growth
OLAMS	Our Lady of Mercy Community Services
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PCD	Partnership for Child Development
PCR	Police Citizen Ratio
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission

PTPDM	Pre-Tertiary Teacher Professional Development & Policy Framework	Management
PTR	Pupil Teacher Ratio	
PTTR	Pupil Trained Teacher Ratio	
PWDS	Persons with Disabilities	
RCC	Regional Coordinating Council	
REDF	Rural Enterprise Development Fund	
REP	Rural Electrification Programme	
REP	Rural Enterprise Project	
RESULT	Resilient and Sustainable Livelihoods Transformation	
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals	
SHEP	Self Help Electrification Project	
SHS	Senior High School	
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises	
SRWSP	Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project	
SSNIT	Social Security and National Insurance Trust	
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections	
SWOT	Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats	
TB	Tuberculosis	
TVET	Technical Vocational Education and Training	
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit	
VRA	Volta River Authority	
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene	
WC	Water Closet	

WST	Water and Sanitation Team
YEA	Youth Employment Agency

GLOSSARY

Measure	Definition
BECE	: It is taken at the end of Junior High School (JHS) 3 to determine whether or not a candidate progresses to Senior High School (SHS).
Capitation Grant	: The Capitation Grant Scheme, introduced in 2005, provides funding for non-salary expenditure in schools on the basis of enrolment so that schools do not charge tuition and other fees.
Completion Rate	: It measures the proportion of pupils/students who remain and complete school after enrolment. It provides an indication of the internal efficiency of the education.
Fuel stations	: These are facilities that sell fuel and engine lubricants for motor and vehicles.
Gross Enrolment Ratio	: Total enrolment in primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of official primary school age. The GER can exceed 100 percent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged pupils because of early or late school entry and grade repetition.
Gender Parity Index	:The ratio of female gross enrolment to male gross enrolment for each level of education.
Infant Mortality	: The number of babies dying before their first birthday per 1000 live births.
Internally generated funds	: These are funds basically the own-sourced revenues of District Assemblies. It consists of funds collected exclusively by or for District Assemblies.

Net Enrolment Ratio	: The number of children of official primary school age enrolled in primary education as a percentage of the total number of children of official primary school age.
Percentage of trained teacher	: The proportion of classroom teachers that have had proper professional training is an essential input to quality education.
Per capita income	: It measures the average income earned per person in a given area in a specified year. It is calculated by dividing the area's total income by its population.
Pupil-teacher ratio	: Average number of pupils per teacher at a specific level of education in a given school year.
Sanitation	: Improved sanitation facilities are more likely to prevent human contact with human excreta than unimproved facilities. A household is considered to have access to improved sanitation if it uses flush or pour-flush to piped sewer system, septic tank or pit latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine; pit latrine with slab; and composting toilet. : Unimproved sanitation facilities include: flush or pour-flush to elsewhere ; pit latrine without slab or open pit; bucket; hanging toilet or hanging latrine; no facilities or bush or field.
Teledensity	: It denotes the number of telephones per 100 population, is an indicator of telecom penetration in the country.
Underweight children	: Underweight prevalence is a useful indicator to assess the overall nutritional status of the population. A child is considered underweight if the child's weight-for-age measurement is less than two standard deviations from the globally accepted reference cut-off point, or three standard deviations in the case of severe underweight.
Water sources	: An improved drinking water source is one that, by the nature of its construction and when properly used, adequately protects the source from contamination, particularly by faecal matter. Improved

drinking water sources include: piped water into dwelling, plot or yard; public tap/standpipe; tube well/borehole; protected dug well; protected spring; and rainwater collection.

: Unimproved drinking water sources include: unprotected dug well; unprotected spring; cart with small tank/drum; bottled water; tanker/truck; and surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels)

FOREWORD

The 2019 Annual Progress Report on the implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021 for Atiwa West District Assembly presents achievements made during the second year of implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP). As a Planning Authority and its implementation, the Atiwa West District Assembly is hungry and testy for development in order to improve the living standard of the people. This aspiration is built on the framework of her priorities.

The preparation of the 2019 Annual Progress Report presents a platform to critically review policies, programmes, strategies, indicators and targets that have been set, since it provides an overview of the following year's policy intentions particularly as reflected in the Annual Action Plan and the Budget.

The District Medium Term Development Plan focused on improving the Assembly's social, political and economic development. Implementation of the Plan is in progress. The activities, projects and programmes contained in the Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021 have either been implemented in this fiscal year or are in the process of being implemented in the subsequent years, some results have been achieved. While actual performance in some areas were below the targets, some areas exceed the second year targets. The below targets has been explained by policy, legal and institutional challenges. The challenges have mostly been in regard to projects and programme execution, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of progress.

It is my greatest and sincere hope that all departments of the Assembly and other stakeholders in the District will use the findings in this report to both gauge their performance in implementation of the District's Development Plan and also make the necessary adjustments in developmental activities, projects and programmes. Through these collective efforts, we will be able to achieve better results and improve the lives of our people in the ensuing years in our development agenda.

I appeal to all to anxiously safeguard our achievements as a wealth and continue to work tirelessly and look into the future with much confidence and great enthusiasm.

May the Good Lord bless us all.

.....
HON. ISAAC AKOMANING ASAMOAH
(DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The 2019 Annual Progress Report on the implementation status of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) 2018-2021 has been prepared with great efforts from all Heads of department and other stakeholders. The District Planning Coordinating Unit is grateful to the following Officers: Mr. Adam Habib the District Coordinating Director with technical support from Mr. Alhassan Hamza, the District Planning Officer and, Mr. Godfred Allotey, the District Budget Officer. Our profound gratitude and much recognition is extended to the Development Planning Unit of the Central Administration for Co-Ordinating the whole process of compiling and writing up the Annual Progress Report (APR) for 2019. A lot of inputs has been made into the report by huge contributions from the technical officers of the departments of the Assembly, who provided data and information that went into the report. The tedious task of detailed verifying and analyzing the information was done by Assistant Human Resource Officer- Mr. Isaac Yeboh to whom we are much grateful to.

A very special appreciation is extended to Hon. Isaac Akomaning Asamoah- District Chief Executive and Mr. Adam Habib- District Co-ordinating Director for their support and great leadership provided during the compilation of this Annual Progress Report.

It would be difficult to mention every individual or department that contributed to the success of this exercise.

For all individuals, departments and other stakeholders who contributed in diverse ways and made the production of this 2019 Annual Progress Report successful but could not be mentioned by names, we appreciate much.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Atiwa West District objective is to improve the living standard of the people by expanding opportunities in order to enable the people live a quality life within a clean and secure environment as envisaged in the District's Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021. In pursuit of this objective, the Assembly places great emphasis on achieving the African Union Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a requisite for attaining balanced socio-economic growth and development in the District.

The 2019 Annual Progress Report was prepared as a prerequisite to the National Development Planning System Act, 1994 (Act480) which enjoins MMDAs to prepare Medium Term Development Plans and submit annual monitoring and evaluation report. It is in this vein that the District Assembly prepared its 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Plan. The 2019 Annual Progress Report is the second report on the Assembly's 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Plan. The progress report gives a vivid picture on the overall development progress of the Atiwa West District assembly be it social, economic, environmental, governance and all spheres of development. This progress report is a quarterly report covering the period 1st January to 31st December, 2019. It presents the highlights on the programmes, projects, activities and strategies implemented and also key indicators under the District Assembly's Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021 in the context of the African Union Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals. This report provides a summary of the progress made, elaborates on key achievements, highlights challenges that threaten the achievement of targets set and enumerates on-going interventions that had been undertaken but was not part of the plan.

The Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All, 2018-2021 is organized into five (5) broad goals namely:

- Build an inclusive industrialized and resilient economy;
- Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society;
- Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment;
- Build effective, efficient and dynamic institutions; and
- Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs.

The 2019 Annual Progress Report presents the results of the assessment of the status of indicators and targets adopted for monitoring the progress of key activities projects, programme, strategies and

interventions undertaken in 2019. It also gives detailed documentation on key policy measures and strategies implemented during the year to bring about the expected changes in these indicators.

The report is structured into nine (9) chapters. The first chapter presents the background of the report, Monitoring and Evaluation (Key Objectives and Processes) for 2019, Dissemination of the 2018 Annual Progress Report, Preparing the 2019 Quarterly Progress Reports and Annual Progress Report, Summary of progress made/ Assessing the District's Performance and Challenges encountered in the implementation of the District's Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021 and Monitoring and Evaluation Challenges. The second chapter deals with the progress of indicators under Goal One (1): Build An Inclusive Industrialized And Resilient Economy. The third chapter deals with the progress of indicators under Goal Two (2): Create An Equitable, Healthy And Disciplined Society. The fourth chapter deals with the progress of indicators under Goal Three (3): Build Safe And Well Planned Communities While Protecting The Natural Environment. The fifth chapter deals with the progress of indicators under Goal Four (4): Build Effective, Efficient And Dynamic Institutions. The sixth chapter deals with the progress of indicators under Goal Five (5): Strengthen Ghana's Role in International Affairs. The seventh chapter deals with how the report links with Agenda For Jobs: Creating Prosperity And Equal Opportunity For All 2018-2021, Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies 2017-2024, African Union Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals. The eighth chapter deals with the implementation of the Agenda For Jobs: Creating Prosperity And Equal Opportunity For All, 2018-2021. The last chapter deals with the summary, conclusion, lesson learnt and way forward.

Available data shows that, 50.0% of planned programmes/projects/activities in the District's Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021 have been implemented. Also, 97.7% of planned programmes/projects/activities in the District's 2019 Composite Annual Action Plan have been implemented.

The total revenue as at the end of 2019 amounted to Six Million, Nine Hundred and Ninety-Two Thousand Six Hundred And Two Ghana Cedis Seventy-Four Pesewas (Gh¢ 6,992,602.74) as against a total budgeted amount of Six Million, Five Hundred and Eighty-Four Thousand Six Hundred And Forty-Seven Ghana Cedis, Forty-Nine Pesewas (Gh¢6,584,647.49). Also, total expenditure, both recurrent and capital in 2019 amounted to Five Million, One Hundred and Eighty One Thousand, Seven Hundred and Thirty One Ghana Cedis, Seven Pesewas (Gh¢5,181,731.07) as against a total budgeted amount of Six Million, Nine Hundred and Twenty Four Thousand, One Hundred And Seventy-Two Ghana Cedis, Forty Nine Pesewas (Gh¢6,924,172.49).

Out of a total of 260 indicators were assessed in 2019, 103 (39.6%) exceeded or achieved their targets, 103 (39.6%) made significant progress, 19 (7.3%) made steady progress and 35 (13.5%) did not achieve their targets or recorded slow progress.

A total of four (4) progress reports (2019 First Quarter Progress report, 2019 Second Quarter Progress report, 2019 Third Quarter Progress and 2019 Fourth Quarter Progress report) have been submitted to National Development Planning Commission for review and approval in line with the requirement of the national planning guidelines issued. Also, a monitoring and evaluation plan is being prepared to help the District Assembly track progress of implementation of development programmes and projects. As at the end of 2019, the District Assembly continued to implement a number of poverty reduction interventions namely the National Health Insurance Scheme, Youth Employment Programme, the Capitation Grant, the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) programme, Nations Builders Corps, the School Feeding Programme among others. These interventions continued to increase access to basic services, impact on the health of the beneficiaries, gross enrolment rates and more importantly on gender parity at the primary school and JHS levels.

The main sources of financing the District's Medium Term Development Plan in 2019 are: transfers from the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF); District Development Fund (DDF); direct transfers from Government of Ghana (GOG); Internally Generated Funds (IGF); HIPC/SIP funds and funds from Development Partners (DP).

Challenges that hindered the performance of the 2019 Composite Annual Action Plan during the period under review were population pressure; illegal mining, social, cultural and economic factors; absence of robust M&E systems at departmental and institutions; low statistical capacity of departments and institutions; poor record keeping by some departments, poor attitude to works by some Government workers among others which made it extremely difficult to quickly produce and access available information; inconsistencies in data collected from the departments for the same variables within the same period and inadequate financial and human resources to undertake planned projects, programmes and activities.

Recommendation to accelerate implementation of future programmes and projects include developing a strong administrative information management and statistics systems; building an effective evaluation

culture; proper financial and Human Resource Management; strong Public Private Partnership (PPP); use of advanced technology; public participation as enshrined in the Constitution; proper linkages between Planning and Budgeting; tackling gender-based inequalities in terms of access to assets, employment opportunities, political processes and representation; strong partnerships and collaborations; enhanced government communication and increase communities/beneficiaries participation in development.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Annual Progress Report (APR) is a platform that allows for the reporting on the overall development progress of the Atiwa West District – that is social, economic, environmental and governance and all spheres of development. It is imperative for reviewing the status of actions taken on the implementation of the programmes, projects and activities set out in the District Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021 under the Agenda For Jobs: Creating Prosperity And Equal Opportunity For All, 2018-2021 in the context of the African Union Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Annual Progress Report is prepared with the intention of reporting on the implementation progress of the Assembly's Composite Annual Plans as well as providing an update on the medium term priorities outlined in the District's 2018-2021 Medium Development Plan. This report has been compiled from the assessment of the indicators adopted for monitoring and evaluating the achievements of the programmes, projects and activities implemented during 2019.

The Agenda For Jobs: Creating Prosperity And Equal Opportunity For All, 2018-2021 is organized into five (5) broad goals namely:

- Build an inclusive industrialized and resilient economy;
- Create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society;
- Build safe and well planned communities while protecting the natural environment;
- Build effective, efficient and dynamic institutions; and
- Strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs.

The Agenda For Jobs: Creating Prosperity And Equal Opportunity For All, 2018-2021 is organized into five (5) development dimensions namely:

- Economic Development
- Social Development
- Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability
- Environment, Infrastructure and human settlements; and
- International affairs.

This Annual Progress Report uses a set of performance indicators and targets that have been agreed upon by stakeholders to assess the progress of implementation of the key activities and programmes undertaken in 2019 to achieve the development goals and objectives outlined in the DMTDP 2018-2021 under the Agenda For Jobs: Creating Prosperity And Equal Opportunity For All, 2018-2021 in the context of the African Union Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals. This APR will be used by the Atiwa West District Assembly as a means of assessing progress made as a preliminary step towards setting the agenda for the following year (2020).

The Annual Progress Report, which is the output of a consultative process involving key stakeholders, also provides an update on the status of actions taken on the programmes, projects and activities under the DMTDP 2018-2021 and Agenda For Jobs: Creating Prosperity And Equal Opportunity For All, 2018-2021 in 2019. The consultative processes were conducted to ensure ownership of the report. The process has been highly participatory by stakeholders. The report is structured into nine (9) chapters.

1.2 Monitoring and Evaluation (Key Objectives and Processes) for 2019

1.2.1 Key Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Objectives for 2019

The monitoring and evaluation objectives for 2019 were:

- To have internal and external accountability of the resources used and the results obtained;

- To ensure that projects and programmes are implemented as planned and in line with the terms of contracts signed with the various contractors or service providers;
- To provide information on the progress made by the District in achieving the goals and objectives under the Agenda For Jobs: Creating Prosperity And Equal Opportunity For All, 2018-2021 in the context of the African Union Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals as well as their implications;
- To identify challenges which are likely to affect the achievement of the District 's goals and objectives under the Agenda For Jobs: Creating Prosperity And Equal Opportunity For All, 2018-2021 in the context of the African Union Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals for redress;
- To improve program design, implementation and increase programme's productivity and effectiveness;
- To better understand target audiences' needs and how to meet these needs;
- To demonstrate program impact and design objectives that are more achievable and measurable; and
- To take informed decisions on the future of projects and provide opportunities for stakeholder feedback.

1.2.2 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Processes for 2019

1.2.2.1 Monitoring Processes for 2019

Monitoring is the systematic process of collecting, analyzing and using information to track a programme's progress toward reaching its objectives and to guide management decisions. Monitoring usually focuses on processes, such as when and where activities occur, who delivers them and how many people or entities they reach.

The monitoring processes in 2019 were:

- Routine visit on weekly basis were made to the projects, programme and activity sites by the monitoring team to ensure that the right things were done and that projects, programme and activity were within schedule; and
- Regular site meetings were also convened once a month to deliberate with contractors to discuss progress of work, challenges, sharing of experiences and ideas and updates of work.

Also, the following forms of monitoring was done:

- Process Activity Monitoring was done to track the use of inputs and resources, the progress of activities and the delivery of outputs;
- Compliance Monitoring was done to ensure compliance with regulations and expected results;
- Results Monitoring was done to determine if the project, programmes and activities are on target towards its intended results;
- Financial Monitoring was done to account for cost by inputs and activities within predefined categories of expenditure; and
- Beneficiary Monitoring was done to track beneficiary perceptions of the projects/ programmes that is beneficiary satisfaction, compliance with the project/programme and their participation.

1.2.2.2 Evaluation Processes for 2019

Evaluation is a process of critically examining a programme. It involves collecting and analyzing information about a programme's activities, characteristics, and outcomes. Its purpose is to make judgments about a programme, to improve its effectiveness, and/or to inform programming decisions. The evaluation processes in 2019 were:

- Formative evaluation
 - Needs Assessment was done to determine who needs the program, how great the need is, and what can be done to best meet the need; and

- Process or Implementation Evaluation was done to examine the process of implementing the program and also to determine whether the program is operating as planned.
- Summative evaluation
 - Impact Evaluation was done to determine any broader, longer-term changes that have occurred as a result of the program; and
 - Outcome Evaluation was done to investigate to what extent programmes are achieving their outcomes.

1.3 Dissemination of the 2018 Annual Progress Report

The 2018 Annual Process Report was disseminated to all key stakeholders. The objectives for disseminating the 2018 Annual Process Report were to:

- Maintain stakeholder ownership of the end products;
- Promote awareness on the content of the 2018 Annual Progress Report;
- Obtain feedback and assess the impact of the progress made in the implementation of activities undertaken in the five (5) broad goals of the Agenda For Jobs: Creating Prosperity And Equal Opportunity For All, 2018-2021; and
- Collect data for the preparation of 2019 Annual Progress Report.

1.4 Preparing the 2019 Quarterly Progress Reports and Annual Progress Report

The progress reports have been prepared by the Development Planning Unit of the Central Administration Department in consultation with the departments of the District Assembly, decentralized Departments, NGOs and key stakeholders in the District. In keeping with the requirements for participatory planning process, preparation of the APR ensured consultation with the other departments of the Assembly and involving as many stakeholders as possible. This was done to ensure ownership of the report, as well as ensuring that the report reflects the actual progress of implementation of the Agenda For Jobs: Creating Prosperity And Equal Opportunity For All, 2018-2021 at the departmental and institutional levels.

The methodology adopted in these reports preparation included a desk review of previous progress reports. Before data collection commenced, templates were developed to ensure that data collected covered all relevant areas under the Agenda For Jobs: Creating Prosperity And Equal Opportunity For All, 2018-2021. Data was collected from Departments of the Assembly, sub-vented agencies and other development agencies in the District by the District Planning Coordinating Unit. Departments of the Assembly also provided baseline reports containing initial review of the process and milestones achieved in the implementation of projects and programmes in their respective departments. DPCU and M&E meetings were held to discuss various sectoral progress report from departments with technical back stopping from the Development Planning Unit of the Central Administration Department. Finally, a meeting was held with all relevant stakeholders to validate the information collected.

1.5 Summary of progress made/ Assessing the District’s Performance

1.5.1 Proportion of the 2018 -2021 District’s Medium Term Development Plan and 2019 Composite Annual Action Plan implemented

Table 1: Proportion of The District’s Annual Action Plans and District Medium term Development Plan (DMTDP) Implemented

Indicators		Baseline 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Proportion of the Annual Action Plans implemented by the end of the year		90.4%	95.0%	97.7%
Status of Implementation of Annual Action Plans	Percentage completed	60%	65%	70%
	Percentage of on-going interventions	30.4%	30%	27.7%
	Percentage of Interventions abandoned	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Percentage of intervention yet to start	2.0%	2.0%	0.0%
Proportion of the overall Medium Term Development Plan implemented by the end of the year		25%	26.0%	25%

Source: Central Administration Department, 2019

Available data shows that, 50% of planned programmes projects and activities in the District’s Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021 have been implemented for 2018 and 2019. Also, 97.7% of planned p programmes, projects and activities in the District’s 2019 Composite Annual Action Plan have been implemented and on-going. The high level of success chalked in the implementation of these plans was due to active participation of key stakeholders and available funds for targeted programmes, projects and activities. The District Assembly intends to continue this in all its future planning and execution of programmes, projects and activities.

1.5.2 Details on the Annual Action Plan Implemented under the Agenda for Jobs Policy Framework

Available data shows that, 128 programmes were executed as against 131 planned activities.

Table 2: Details on the Annual Action Plan Implemented under the Agenda for Jobs Policy Framework

No.	Development Dimension	2019 Composite Annual Action Plan		
		Plan	Executed	Not Executed
1	Economic Development	30	29	1
2	Social Development	60	59	1
3	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	21	21	0
4	Safeguard the natural environment and Ensure a resilient built environment	20	19	1
5	International affairs	0	0	0
Total		131	128	3

Source: DPCU, 2019

1.5.3 Status of indicators, programmes and projects in 2019

1.5.3.1 Status of indicators in 2019

Assessment of progress of implementation of the Agenda For Jobs: Creating Prosperity And Equal Opportunity For All, 2018-2021 is based on the analysis of indicator achievement, as well

as progress made in implementing key programmes, projects and activities outlined in the District 's Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021 under the Agenda For Jobs: Creating Prosperity And Equal Opportunity For All, 2018-2021 in the context of the African Union Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Six typologies of indicator achievements are used namely “Target Exceeded/achieved”, “lack of data”, “Significant progress”, “Target not achieved”, “Slow progress” and “Steady progress”. Typology means classifying things according to specific types.

From the table below, a total of 260 indicators were assessed in 2019, of which 98 exceeded or achieved their targets, 108 made significant progress, 20 made steady progress and 34 did not achieve their targets or recorded slow progress.

The number of indicators whose targets were achieved or exceeded increased significantly from 75 in 2018 to 103 in 2019. The number of indicators whose targets recorded significant progress increased significantly from 93 in 2018 to 103 in 2019. The number of indicators whose targets recorded slow progress or were not achieved increased significantly from 17 in 2018 to 35 in 2019. The number of indicators whose targets recorded steady progress increased marginally from 18 in 2018 to 19 in 2019.

A total of 260 indicators were assessed in 2019, of which 39.6% exceeded or achieved their targets, 39.6% made significant progress, 7.3% made steady progress and 13.5% did not achieve their targets or recorded slow progress.

Figure 2: Summary of Indicator Achievement (%), 2017-2018

Source: Computed, 2019

The number of indicators whose targets were achieved or exceeded increased marginally from 36.9% in 2018 to 39.6% in 2019. The number of indicators whose targets recorded significant progress declined marginally from 45.8% in 2018 to 39.6% in 2019. The number of indicators whose targets recorded slow progress or were not achieved increased significantly from 8.4% in

2018 to 13.5% in 2019. The number of indicators whose targets recorded steady progress declined marginally from 8.9% in 2018 to 7.3% in 2019.

From the table below, 206 indicators have their targets exceeded, achieved or recorded significant progress as against 260 indicators tracked in 2019.

1.6 Challenges encountered in the implementation of the District's Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021 and Monitoring and Evaluation Challenges

In the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Annual Action Plans and the District's Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021, the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) encountered the following challenges:

- Absence of robust M&E systems at departmental and institutions;
- Low statistical capacity of departments and institutions;
- Poor record keeping by departments, which made it extremely difficult to quickly produce and access information;
- Non-adherence to planning guidelines attributable to poor knowledge of the planning system and its processes;
- Untimely submission of reports from some Departments;
- Inadequate reporting of the progress of programme implementation which is a major hindrance towards availability of information in a standardized format;
- Inconsistencies in data collected from the departments for the same variables for the same period; and
- Inadequate financial resources to undertake regular and systematic studies.

CHAPTER TWO

GOAL ONE (1): BUILD AN INCLUSIVE INDUSTRIALIZED AND RESILIENT ECONOMY

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a multifaceted trend with multi proportions that exceed low income levels. Experience showed that industrialization is an efficient and effective poverty reduction strategy. Economic growth is driven by entrepreneurship, continuous economic diversification, growing trade relations, industrial upgrading and technological innovation. Any progress on poverty eradication will be short-lived if we fail in achieving the necessary economic growth within an environmentally sustainable framework. Multi-stakeholder partnerships are crucial for effectively managing the transformation towards inclusive and sustainable industrial development.

For a country to be resilient, its economic performance needs to be predicated upon an approach to composition and social strategy, which considers both economic and social growth. Resilience is about the extent to which an area can both bounce back from adversity and respond to opportunity. The focus area of this chapter is as follows:

- NMTDPF 2018-2021 SUB-GOAL: INCREASE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE CONSUMER CREDIT
 - Revenue Mobilization.
- NMTDPF 2018-2021 SUB-GOAL: PROMOTE AND SUSTAIN MICROECONOMIC EFFICIENCY
 - Developing Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMES)
 - Productivity and Employment
- NMTDPF 2018-2021 SUB-GOAL: INCREASE SHARE OF HIGH-VALUE SERVICES IN OVERALL EXPORTS
 - Energy

- **NMTDPF 2018-2021 SUB-GOAL: PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION**

- Accelerated Agricultural Transformation;
- Promotion of Livestock and Poultry Development; and
- Irrigation.

2.1 NMTDPF 2018-2021 SUB-GOAL: INCREASE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE CONSUMER CREDIT

2.1.1 REVENUE MOBILIZATION

Financial strength is one of the most critical requirements in sustaining the developmental activities of the District Assembly. A crucial component to ensuring sustainable financing of development is the mobilization of domestic revenue resources. High revenues would bring in much-needed funds hence more investment on development programmes, projects and activities on social and economic infrastructure and other things that drive potential growth in the country.

- **SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals**

Sustainable Development Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 20: Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development.

- **Targets**

SDG Goal 17; Target 17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection;

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 20; Target 1: Tax and non-tax revenue of all levels of government should cover at least 75% of current and development expenditure; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 20; Target 2: Additional financial resources mobilised from multiple sources.

- Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicators

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

- Internally generated funds mobilized
- Financial Performance: IGF for 2019
- 2019 IGF performance against external sources
- IGF Per Capita

2.1.1.1 Internally Generated Funds

Internally generated funds are basically the own-sourced revenues of District Assemblies. It consists of funds collected exclusively by or for District Assemblies. Available data indicates that IGF increased significantly from Gh¢431,515.99 in 2018 to Gh¢802,581.20 in 2019. The District's 2019 target of mobilizing internally generated fund an amount of Gh¢ 316,645.00 has been achieved in excess. The attainment of 2019 IGF budget estimate has positive effects on the development efforts of the Assembly.

Table 3: Internally Generated Funds

Indicator	Baseline 2018 (Gh¢)	Target 2019 (Gh¢)	Actual 2019 (Gh¢)
Internally Generated Funds	431,515.99	316,645.00	802,581.20

Source: Budget Unit/Finance Unit, 2019

2.1.1.2 Financial Performance: IGF for 2019

As at the end of 2019, an amount of Eight Hundred and Two Thousand, Five Hundred and Eighty-one Ghana Cedis, Twenty Pesewas (Gh¢802,581.20) was mobilized as internally generated funds as against a budgeted amount of Three Hundred and Sixteen Thousand and Six Hundred and Forty-five Ghana Cedis (Gh¢316,645.00). This represents 253% of the budgeted IGF for the year. The main sources of revenue for the Assembly in 2019 are income on property,

lands and royalties, Rent Income, licenses, fees, fines, penalties & forfeits, and miscellaneous. Property rates is a major source of revenue for many District Assemblies in Ghana, as such the District Assembly has to as a matter of urgency revalue all taxable properties and fully implement the Street Naming and Property Addressing System.

Table 4: Financial Performance: Revenue for 2019

	Item	2018 Baseline (Gh¢)	2019 Budget (Gh¢)	2019 Actual (Gh¢)	% Performance
1	Income on Properties	68,667.27	31,009.00	54,996.27	177.36
2	Lands & Royalties	40,335.43	77,000.00	395,485.01	513.62
3	Rent Income	6,051.00	15,200.00	4,379.00	28.81
4	Licenses	159,518.00	129,295.00	224,042.00	173.28
5	Fees	90,341.15	36,000.00	87,706.00	243.63
6	Fines Penalties	11,279.00	1,800.00	13,420.00	745.56
7	Miscellaneous	55,324.14	26,341.00	22,552.92	85.62
	Total	431,515.99	316,645.00	802,581.20	253.50

Source: Budget Unit/Finance Department, 2019

Available data indicates that, Income on Properties decreased significantly from Gh¢ 68,667.27 in 2018 to Gh¢54,996.27 in 2019. Lands & Royalties declined significantly from Gh¢ 40,335.43 in 2018 to Gh¢ 395,485.01 in 2019. Rent Income decreased significantly from Gh¢ 6,051.00 in 2018 to Gh¢ 4,379.00 in 2019. Licenses increases significantly from Gh¢ 159,518.00 in 2018 to Gh¢ 224,042.00 in 2019. Fees decreased significantly from Gh¢ 90,341.15 in 2018 to Gh¢ 87,706.00 in 2019. Fines and penalties increased significantly from Gh¢ 11,279.00 in 2018 to Gh¢ 13,420.00 in 2019. Miscellaneous Revenue declined significantly from Gh¢ 55,324.14 in 2018 to Gh¢ 22,552.92 in 2019. The decreases are due to the division of the district to Atiwa East and Atiwa West respectively during 2018.

2.1.1.3 2019 IGF performance against external sources

Out of a total amount of Gh¢ 316,645.00 budgeted for, an amount of Gh¢ 802,581.20 was received as IGF which is 11.50% of total funds received in 2019.

2.1.1.4 IGF Per Capita

Per capita income measures the average income earned per person in a given area in a specified year. It is calculated by dividing the area's total income by its population. The IGF per capita income in the District significantly increased from Gh¢ 3.46 in 2018 to Gh¢ 11.06 in 2019.

Table 5: Table IGF collection 2017-2019

Year	Budget IGF	Actual IGF Collection	Projected Population	Per Capita Income (Gh¢)	% Growth
2017	107,195.00	137,834.68	122,365	Gh¢ 1.23	28.60 %
2018	300,515.99	431,515.99	124,568	Gh¢ 3.46	213%
2019	316,645.00	802,581.20	72,546	Gh¢ 11.06	86%

Source: Computed, 2019

2.1.1.5 Key strategies, programmes and activities implemented in 2019

The District Assembly carried out the following activities to generate or mobilize revenue in the District over the planned period and they are as follows:

- Organized 4No. quarterly meetings with revenue collectors;
- Organize training for all revenue collectors
- Updated and prepared demand notices for the collection of property rates;
- Updated data on economic activities in the District;
- Organized 1No. stakeholder discussions on the Fee Fixing Resolution;

- Annual reshuffling of revenue collectors;
- Annual institution of a revenue taskforce to assist in revenue mobilization.

2.1.1.6 Key challenges encountered in 2019

The key challenges faced in terms of internally revenue mobilization during the year were:

- Unwillingness of rate payers to pay taxes;
- Inadequate data on revenue sources or ratable items;
- Inadequate public education on rates payment;
- Poor monitoring and supervision of revenue collectors; and
- Inadequate in-service training of revenue collectors.

2.1.1.7 Way Forward

For the Assembly to be able to mobilize internally generated funds, there is the need for:

- Accountability for revenue generated;
- Automation and information sharing;
- Capacity building;
- Complete the street naming and property addressing system in the District; and
- Taxpayer education and creating friendly service oriented environment.

2.2 NMTDPF 2018-2021 SUB-GOAL: PROMOTE AND SUSTAIN MICROECONOMIC EFFICIENCY

2.2.1 DEVELOPING MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSMEs)

Micro and Small Enterprises (MMSEs) are the bone of a country economic development.

The government of Ghana in an effort to ensure the growth of these enterprises established the National Board for Small Scale Industries by Act 434 of 1981 and is mandated to promote the growth of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs).

They represent a large number of businesses in a country, generate much wealth and employment and are widely considered to be vital to a country's competitiveness. MSMEs are

hailed for their pivotal role in promoting grassroots economic growth and equitable sustainable development.

The District's economy is mostly made up of MSMEs which are dominated mainly by women. Their efficiency and competitiveness are crucial to the District's economic growth, employment generation and poverty reduction. Training and developing entrepreneurs at the MSMEs level will therefore be vital to improving their performance.

- **SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals**

Sustainable Development Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 4: Transformed Economies and Job Creation.

- **Targets**

SDG Goal 8; Target 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 4; Target 4: 20% of informal sector ventures graduate into Small Formal Enterprise category a year.

- **Status and Trends of Indicators**

Indicators

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

- Advisory and Extension Services
- Provision of general information
- Number of training and business development services
- Number of MSEs facilitated to access credit

2.3 NMTDPF 2018-2021 SUB-GOAL: PROMOTE AND SUSTAIN MICROECONOMIC EFFICIENCY

2.3.1 PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

The District Assembly focuses attention on productivity in order to reduce poverty, create job opportunity for the teaming unemployed youth in the and increase competitiveness of industries in the District. The District Assembly supports the establishment of participatory and cooperative mechanism to enhance income and job security as well as adopting measures to integrate the formal and informal economies.

- SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 4: Transformed Economies and Job Creation.

- Targets

SDG Goal 8; Target 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 4; Target 5: At least 50% of informal sector ventures that grow into small formal enterprise category a year will be owned by Women.

- Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicator

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicator was adopted:

- Number of Cooperative Associations in the Informal Sector

2.3.1.1 Number of Cooperative Associations in the Informal Sector

Cooperative association is the name given to a group of people who have come together to achieve a common goal. It also signifies a business organization formed by a group of individuals for their mutual benefit.

The number of registered cooperative associations increased significantly from 9 in 2018 to 13 in 2019. Also, the membership of cooperative associations increased significantly from 195 people in 2018 to 333 people in 2019. There is a correlation between the number of registered cooperatives and the membership of registered cooperatives. The District exceeded its 2019 target of registering 10 cooperatives. The District exceeded its 2019 target of having a cooperatives membership of 250.

Table 6: Number of Cooperative Associations in the Informal Sector

Indicator	Category	Baseline (2018)	2019 Target	2019 Actual
Number of registered cooperatives		9	10	13
Membership of cooperatives	Total	195	250	333
	Male	79	90	152
	Female	116	160	181

Source: Cooperative Unit, 2019

2.3.1.2 Key strategies, programmes and activities implemented in 2019

As at the end of 2019, the Cooperatives Unit carried out the following activities to develop the local economy of the Assembly:

- Sensitized and facilitate the formation of cooperative societies;
- Submitted four feasibility studies reports and applications for registration under the cooperatives society law;
- Audited and submitted returns on three (3) registered cooperative societies;
- Monitored and supervised thirteen (13) cooperatives societies;

- Organized Annual General Meetings for audited cooperative societies;

2.3.1.3 Key challenges encountered in 2019

As at the end of 2019, the key challenges encountered by the Cooperative Unit were:

- Inadequate human resource; and
- Inadequate logistics and funds to carry out planned activities.

2.3.1.4 Way forward

For the Assembly to be able to improve its cooperative sector, there is the need to:

- Focus on the true cooperative identity such that it's a distinct mutualist association with a democratic practice in its management. It should embrace self-reliance, equality among members and equity in distribution of and access to the benefits;
- Enhance the administration and management through democratically elected members, appropriate internal monitoring mechanisms, and use external auditing services to ensure administrative accountability and to maintain high standards of probity and transparency by management; and
- Investing in cooperative education and training will help to maintain the highest standards of cooperative professionalism and skills. This should be through education, information, dissemination and training of cooperative members and Training and capacity development of professional staff to enhance their technical and operational skills.

2.4 NMTDPF 2018-2021 SUB-GOAL: INCREASE SHARE OF HIGH-VALUE SERVICES IN OVERALL EXPORTS

2.4.1 ENERGY

Energy allows us to heat homes and power factories and transportation systems. Access to cheap energy is a linchpin of modern industry and civilization. As a District, management believes that increasing efficiency in energy production could yield massive savings and high productivity.

- SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 1: A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All.

- **Targets**

SDG Goal 7; Target 7.1: By 2030 ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services;

SDG Goal 7; Target 7b: By 2030 expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, particularly LDCs and SIDS.

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 1; Target 6: Access and use of electricity and internet is increased by at least 50% of 2013 levels.

- **Status and Trends of Indicators**

Indicators

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

- Number of permits approved to open fuel stations in the District
- Number of fuel stations operating in the District

2.4.1.1 Number of permits approved to open fuel stations in the District

A building permit is an official approval issued by the local governmental agency that allows you or your contractor to proceed with a construction or remodeling project on your property. It is intended to ensure that the project plans to comply with local standards for land use, zoning, and construction. The number of permits granted to private developers to open fuel stations in the District declined from 1 in 2018 to 0 in 2019. During the period (2019) under review, five (5) private developers applied to the District Assembly for permit to open filling stations. Out of the five (5) applications, none was granted permit to open filling stations in the District. The District

did not achieve its 2019 target of granting permit to 5 private operators to open fuel stations in the District.

Table 7: Number of permits approved to open fuel stations in the District

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	2019 Target	2019 Actual
Number of permits approved to open fuel stations in the District	1	5	0

Source: Physical Planning Department, 2019

2.4.1.2 Number of fuel stations operating in the District

Fuel stations are facilities that sell fuel and engine lubricants for motor vehicles. The most common fuels sold in the District are gasoline (petrol) and diesel. Other fuels sold are liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and kerosene. The number of fuel stations operating in the District remained at 10 between 2018 and 2019. The District did not achieve its 2019 target of 15 fuel stations operating in the District.

Table 8: Number of fuel stations operating in the District

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	2019 Target	2019 Actual
Number of fuel stations operating in the Municipality	10	15	10

Source: Physical Planning Department, 2019

2.4.1.3 Key strategies, programmes and activities implemented in 2019

As at the end of 2019, the following activities were carried out in the District:

- Assessment of all fuel stations in the District; and
- Strict enforcement of the procedure for acquiring fuel station permit.

2.4.1.4 Key challenges encountered in 2019

As at the end of 2019, the following challenges were encountered in the District:

- Fuel shortages;
- Indiscriminate upsurge and location of petrol/gasoline filling stations;
- Uneven and overcrowding of filling stations in some areas;

2.3.1.5 Way forward

For the Assembly to be able to improve its energy sector, there is the need to:

- Stop siting gas and fuel filling stations among human dwellings; and
- Ensure that once filling stations have been sited on the outskirts of human habitation, no settlements should be encouraged within a certain range.

2.5 NMTDPF 2018-2021 SUB-GOAL: PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION

2.5.1 ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION

2.5.1.1 SELECTED CROPS DEVELOPMENT

The District inhabitants largely depend on agriculture for survival especially the crops sub-sector. From income and employment generation to combating hunger and malnutrition, the crop sub-sector is important. The sub-sector is the backbone of the District's economy.

As a District, we recognize that with the increasing population, there has to be an increased focus on this sector. To improve this sub-sector, there is the need to develop research-based technologies to help farmers increase productivity and production efficiency while practicing sustainable agriculture. There is also the need to promote the production of different crops and facilitate producers' access to improved and appropriate crop production and agro processing technologies for increased productivity.

- SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 5: Modern Agriculture for increased productivity and production.

- Targets

SDG Goal 2; Target 2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 5; Target 2: Double agricultural total factor productivity.

- Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicators

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

- Agricultural total production and productivity doubled.
 - Total domestic production of selected crops (‘000Mt)
 - Area under cultivation of selected crops and vegetables (000’ Ha)
 - Number of registered input dealers
 - Percentage change in number of outlets and sales points of agro-inputs.
 - Tractor-Farmer ratio
 - Extension Officer-Farmer ratio

2.5.1.1.1 Total output in agricultural production of selected crops (‘000Mt)

Table 9: Total output in agricultural production of selected crops (‘000Mt)

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019

Total output in agricultural production of selected crops (Metric tonnes)	Maize	42,952.08	19,100	19,278.60
	Rice	2,797.86	1,100	1,152.32
	Cassava	326,422.24	200,000	252,364.32
	plantain	277,167.20	120,000	160,201.20
	Cocoyam	43,590.40	19,000	18,403.56
	Pepper	1,431.08	800	920.16
	Okro	1,934.53	1,000	1,104.09
	Garden eggs	4,943.40	2,500	3,722.80
	Taro	0	450	536.00
Total		701,238.79	363,950	457,683.05

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2019

NB: The baseline figures were that of the then Atiwa District which has since been divided into Atiwa East and West and this accounts for the apparent decline in production figures for the year under review that is 2019. Total output in agricultural production of selected crops exceeded the target significantly by 93,733.05 metric tonnes in 2019.

2.5.1.1.2 Area under cultivation of selected crops (000' Ha)

Area under cultivation of selected crops declined significantly from 42,416 hectares in 2018 to 22,455 hectares in 2019 due to the division of the District from then Atiwa District to Atiwa East and West. It is anticipated that the dwindling area under cultivation is likely to place a strain on agricultural production in the District.

Table 10: Area under cultivation of selected crops

Indicator		Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Area under	Maize	11,244	6000	5,842

cultivation of selected crops	Rice (milled)	442	205	208
	Cassava	11,992	6,400	6,084
	Cocoyam	3,892	2,000	1,962
	Plantain	13,928	7,400	7,853
	Pepper	269	120	162
	Okro	299	120	149
	Garden eggs	308	160	164
	Taro	42	50	60
Total		42,416	22,455	22,484

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2019

NB: The baseline figures were that of the then Atiwa District which has since been divided into Atiwa East and West and this accounts for the apparent decline in production figures for the year under review that is 2019.

2.5.1.1.3 Percentage of Arable land under cultivation of selected crops

Percentage of arable land under cultivation of selected crops increased from 44% in 2018 to 46% in 2019.

Table 11: Area under cultivation of selected crops

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Percentage of area under cultivation of selected crops	44%	50%	46%

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2019

2.5.1.1.4 Number of New industries established

The number of new industries established remained at 0 between 2018 and 2019.

Table 12: Number of New industries established

Indicator		Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Number of New industries established	Agriculture	1	1	1
	Industry	0	1	0
	Service	0	1	0
Total		1	3	1

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2019

2.5.1.1.5 Number of New jobs created

The number of new jobs created is 262 for 2018 and 619 for 2019.

Table 13: Number of New jobs created

Indicator		Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Number of New jobs created	Agriculture	262	400	619
	Industry	0	0	0
	Service	0	0	0
Total		262	400	619

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2019

8.7.9 Planting for Food and Jobs Programme

As at December 2019, 619 farmers (409 males & 210 females) benefited under the Planting for Food and Jobs Programme.

Table 14: Planting for Food and Jobs Programme

Critical development and poverty issues	Allocation (Gh¢)	Actual receipts (Gh¢)	Number of beneficiaries	
			Targets	Actuals
Planting for Food and Jobs Programme	0.00	0.00	600	619

Rearing for Food and Jobs	0.00	0.00	100	89
Special Rice Initiative	0.00	0.00	50	17

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2018

As at the end of 2019, 300 bags of NPK were received and all were distributed to farmers under the Planting for Food and Jobs programme. The details are presented in the table below.

Table 15: Planting for Food and Jobs

Type of Input Received	Quantity Received (Bag/sachets)	Quantity Distributed (Bag/sachets)
NPK	300	300
UREA	0	0
Organic G.	0	0
Organic L.	0	0
Organic C.	0	0
Total	300	300

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2019

8.7.10 Fall armyworm incidence in maize & control

As at December 2019, 1,028 farmers (676 males and 352 females) were affected covering 167 hectares in the District. An area of 160 hectares was sprayed.

Table 16: Fall armyworm incidence in maize & control

Type of enterprise affected (crop, etc)	No of House Hold (HH) affected	Total farm area cropped (Ha)	Area Affected	Period of infestation / damage (Month)	Area destroyed completely	Estimated value of crop destroyed	Actions taken
Maize	257	6,078	167	April/June August/ november	0 ha		Chemical distribution, mass spraying
Sorghum							
Millet							
	0						
	0						

							training, monitoring/supervision
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Source: Department of Agriculture, 2019

As at December, 2019 136kg of Agoo, 168 litres of Adepa and 48 litres of Eradicoat chemicals were received and distributed to farmers in the District.

Table 17: Chemical received and distributed

Type of Input Received	Quantity Received (Bag/sachets)	Quantity Distributed (Bag/sachets)
Agoo	2,720 sachets	2,480
Adepa	168 liters	156
Eradicoat	48 liters	48

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2019

2.5.1.1.6 Reduce production and distribution risks/bottlenecks in Agriculture and Industry

2.5.1.1.6.1 Access to production inputs

To make agricultural more attractive to the citizens especially the youth and to increase production by farmers, increase employment and boost farmers income and increase their living standard is to make modern agriculture inputs accessible, available and affordable to farmers. These agricultural inputs range from improved seeds, subsidized fertilizers and crop protection chemicals to machinery, irrigation and knowledge. Agricultural production inputs have a huge potential to scale up and unlock agricultural productivity in the District, most especially as the government is placing much emphasis on agriculture. Percentage change in number of outlets and sales points of agro-inputs rose significantly from 22.0% in 2018 to 25.0% in 2019.

Table 18: Access to production inputs

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Percentage change in number of outlets	22.0%	25.0%	25.0%

and sales points of agro-inputs			
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Source: Department of Agriculture, 2019

2.5.1.1.7 Agricultural Mechanization

Mechanization is a crucial input for agricultural crop production. Sustainable mechanization can increase land productivity by facilitating timeliness and quality of cultivation; support opportunities that relieve the burden of labour shortages and enable households to withstand shocks better; decrease the environmental footprint of agriculture when combined with adequate conservation agriculture practices and reduce poverty and achieve food security while improving people's livelihoods. The tractor-farmer ratio in the District improved significantly from 1:1,400 in 2018 to 1:1,000 in 2019.

Table 19: Agricultural Mechanization

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Tractor-farmer ratio	1:1,400	1:1,300	1:1,000

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2019

2.5.1.1.8 Access to Agricultural Research Technology and Extension Services

Agricultural extension plays a crucial role in promoting agricultural productivity, increasing food security, improving rural livelihoods, and promoting agriculture as an engine of pro-poor economic growth. Agricultural research has an important role to play in meeting these targets, since many of the new technologies, inputs, and techniques of production that increase agricultural productivity are developed through agricultural research. The extension-farmer ratio in the District improved significantly from 1:2,692 in 2018 to 1:841 in 2019.

Table 20: Access to Agricultural Research Technology and Extension Services

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Extension-farmer ratio	1:2,692	1:500	1:841

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2019

Key strategies, programmes and activities implemented in 2019

- Post-harvest management of cereals and legumes
- Use of improved planting materials
- Nursery management
- Good agronomic practices in cassava production
- Sustainable land and water management
- Fruit fly control in citrus
- Weed management
- Correct use of agro-chemicals
- Improved processing techniques
- Row planting for optimum yield
- Minimum tillage
- Plantain sucker multiplication
- Fertilizer placement
- System of rice intensification
- Conservation agriculture
- Knapsack calibration
- Lining and pegging
- Taro agronomic practices

- Key challenges encountered in 2019

- Late arrival of input for implementing flagship programmes like the Planting for Food and Jobs, Special Rice Initiative
- Flooding during the month of October 2019
- Dry spell in November 2019 leading to crop wilt
- Late release of funds for field activities to be carried out

- Way forward

- The department will intensify the conduct of home and farm visit to provide extension service to more farmers in the district
- A number of 10,000 farmers would be trained in various technologies like climate smart agriculture, conservation agriculture, system of rice intensification, sage and effective use

of agro-chemicals, post-harvest handling of farm produces as a means of reducing post-harvest losses

- A total of 20 demonstration fields shall be laid to transfer technologies to farmers
- More technical support services shall be given to beneficiaries of the Planting for Export and Rural Development initiative
- The department will engage stakeholders for a successful implementation of the 2020 Planting for Food and Jobs Programme

2.5.1.2 PROMOTION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DEVELOPMENT

The livestock and poultry sector is a major component of agriculture in Ghana. The sector plays multiple roles in providing livelihood support especially the rural population. Their main contribution to the District's economy is food and nutrition security as it provides animal protein to enhance the nutritional status of households in the District. It provides employment and income generation opportunities to a large segment of the population, particularly in the rural areas in the District. It offers prospects for wealth creation, income enhancement, coping mechanism against crop failure, financial security and improvement in rural livelihoods.

- SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 5: Modern Agriculture for increased productivity and production.

- Targets

SDG Goal 2; Target 2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 5; Target 2: Double agricultural total factor productivity

- Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicators

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

- Agricultural total production and productivity doubled.
- Percentage (%) increase in production of livestock and local birds
- Livestock and poultry population (‘000 Heads)

2.5.1.2.1 Livestock and poultry population (‘000 Heads)

Total production of cattle rose from 116 in 2018 to 142 in 2019. Total production of sheep rose from 2,904 in 2018 to 3,199 in 2019. Total production of goats rose from 6,604 in 2018 to 7,209 in 2019. Total production of pigs rose from 202 in 2018 to 282 in 2019. Total production of poultry rose from 18,004 in 2018 to 19,500 in 2019.

Table 21: Livestock and poultry population (‘000 Heads)

Indicator		Baseline 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Total output in agricultural production (Livestock and Poultry) (‘000)	Cattle	116	130	142
	Sheep	2,904	3,160	3,199
	Goats	6,604	7,000	7,209
	Pigs	202	300	282
	Poultry	18,004	19,500	19,629
Total		27,830	30,090	30,461

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2019

Key strategies, programmes and activities implemented in 2019

- Livestock Feed formulation
- Breed improvement
- Farm animal diseases control and prevention
- Pasture management

- Key Challenges encountered

- High mortality rate recorded in the Rearing for Food and Jobs programme (about 70%)
- Persistence of chronic livestock diseases like Pests des Petites Ruminant (PPR) and Newcastle due to farmer's reluctance to vaccinate their animals

-Way forward

- Rigorous veterinary services shall be provided to livestock farmers in the district
- Farmer training sessions on improved animal husbandry practices shall be provided to farmers

2.6 NMTDPF 2018-2021 SUB-GOAL: PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION

2.6.1 IRRIGATION

The District management is with the view that increases in agricultural production and productivity depends to a large extent on the availability of water. Irrigation agriculture is the surest way of complementing rain-fed agriculture especially during the dry season. Irrigation is seen as a means to eradicate poverty and provide employment. Irrigation is a basic determinant of agriculture production as a result its unavailability constraints on the agricultural production.

- SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 7: Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities

- Targets

SDG Goal 6; Target 6.4: By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity, and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 7; Target 3: At least 10% of rain water is harvested for productive use

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 7; Target 4: Increase 2013 levels of water productivity from rain-fed agriculture and irrigation by 60%

- Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicators

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

- Cultivated areas under irrigation
- Farmers participation under irrigation
- Total Production of crops under irrigation
- Total Rainfall

2.6.1.1 Farmers Participation Under Irrigation

The number of farmers participating in dry season irrigation increased from 52 in 2018 to 84 (65 males and 19 females) in 2019. The number of farmers participating in wet season irrigation increased from 60 in 2018 to 66 (48 males and 18 females) in 2019. The table below pints out the participation of women in the irrigation scheme have increased over the period.

Table 22: Farmers Participation

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019

Wet Season	Total number of farmers	60	70	66
	Male	55	50	48
	Female	5	20	18
Dry Season	Total number of farmers	52	86	84
	Male	38	62	65
	Female	14	24	19

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2019

2.6.1.2 Cultivated areas under irrigation

Total cultivated area under irrigation in the wet season increased from 20.56 hectares in 2018 to 39.60 hectares in 2019. Also, total cultivated area under irrigation in the dry season increased significantly from 35.05 hectares in 2018 to 50.40 hectares in 2019.

Table 23: Cultivated areas under irrigation

Indicator		Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Cultivated areas under irrigation/ha	Wet	20.56	40	39.60
	Dry	35.05	50	50.40

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2019

NB: Average farm size for vegetable farmers involved in irrigation = 0.6 hectares Total Production (Tonnes) of crops.

2.6.1.3 Total Production of crops under irrigation

Total production of garden eggs increased significantly from 220 tonnes in 2018 to 472.5 tonnes in 2019. Total production of Okro increased from 150 tonnes in 2018 to 171.08 tonnes in 2019.

Total production of pepper increased significantly from 150 tonnes in 2018 to 216.92 tonnes in 2019.

Table 24: Total Production (Tonnes) of crops

Indicator		Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Total Production (tonnes) of crops	Garden eggs	220	450	472.50
	Okro	150	180	171.08
	Pepper	150	200	216.92

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2019

2.6.1.4 Total Rainfall

Total rainfall increased marginally from 1,033mm in 2018 to 1,035mm in 2019. Also, total rain days increased from 639days in 2018 to 62 days in 2019. The distribution of rainfall in 2019 was normal.

Table 25: Rainfall Pattern in the District

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Total rainfall (mm)	1,545mm	1,650mm	2,588mm
Number of rain days	39 days	45 days	62 days

Source: Department of Agriculture/Ghana Metrological Agency, 2019

2.6.1.5 Key strategies, programmes and activities implemented in 2019

As at the end of 2019, the following activities were carried out in the District:

- Extension education to farmers on good farming practices for rice cultivation;
- Irrigation water delivery and monitoring;

2.6.1.6 Key challenges encountered

As at the end of 2019, the following challenges were encountered in the Municipality:

- Low revenue mobilization as a result of the limited cropping and poor farmer attitudes towards debt payments;
- High water distribution losses as a result of poor state of secondary and tertiary canal systems.

2.6.1.7 Way forward

For the District to be able to realize its potential from the irrigation sector there is the need for:

- Ensuring the quality of works done on the irrigation scheme i.e. regularly monitor the contractor on site;
- Continuous knowledge-exchange is necessary so that all relevant stakeholders can share greater responsibility across the entire water-supply chain; and
- More water-efficient management could combine wider environmental benefits with economic advantage for farmers.

2.3 NMTDPF 2018-2021 SUB-GOAL: PROMOTE AND SUSTAIN MICROECONOMIC EFFICIENCY

2.3.1 PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

The Assembly places emphasis on improvement in productivity because it can reduce poverty, create employment and increase competitiveness of industries in the District. The District Assembly supports the establishment of participatory and cooperative mechanism to enhance income and job security as well as adopting measures to integrate the formal and informal economies.

- SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 4: Transformed Economies and Job Creation.

- Targets

SDG Goal 8; Target 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 4; Target 5: At least 50% of informal sector ventures that grow into small formal enterprise category a year will be owned by Women.

- Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicator

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicator was adopted:

- Number of Cooperative Associations in the Informal Sector

2.3.1.1 Number of Cooperative Associations in the Informal Sector

Cooperative association is the name given to a group of people who have come together to achieve a common goal. It also signifies a business organization formed by a group of individuals for their mutual benefit.

The number of registered cooperative associations increased significantly from 8 in 2018 to 12 in 2019. Also, the membership of cooperative associations increased significantly from 200 people in 2018 to 350 people in 2019. There is a correlation between the number of registered cooperatives and the membership of registered cooperatives. The District exceeded its 2018 target of registering 10 cooperatives. The District exceeded its 2019 target of having a cooperatives membership of 250.

Table 26: Number of Cooperative Associations in the Informal Sector

Indicator	Category	Baseline (2018)	2019 Target	2019 Actual
Number of registered cooperatives		8	10	12
Membership of cooperatives	Total	200	250	320
	Male	75	100	150
	Female	125	150	170

Source: Cooperative Unit, 2019

2.3.1.2 Key strategies, programmes and activities implemented in 2019

As at the end of 2019, the Department of Cooperatives carried out the following activities to develop the local economy of the District:

- Sensitized and facilitated the formation of cooperative societies;
- Submitted four feasibility studies reports and applications for registration under the cooperatives society law;
- Audited and submitted returns on three (3) registered cooperative societies;
- Monitored and supervised thirteen (13) cooperatives societies;
- Organized Annual General Meetings for audited cooperative societies;

2.3.1.3 Key challenges encountered in 2019

As at the end of 2019, the key challenges encountered by the Department of Cooperatives were:

- Inadequate human resource; and
- Inadequate logistics and funds to carry out planned activities.

2.3.1.4 Way forward

For the Assembly to be able to improve its cooperative sector, there is the need to:

- Focus on the true cooperative identity such that it's a distinct mutualist association with a democratic practice in its management. It should embrace self-reliance, equality among members and equity in distribution of and access to the benefits;
- Enhance the administration and management through democratically elected members, appropriate internal monitoring mechanisms, and use external auditing services to ensure administrative accountability and to maintain high standards of probity and transparency by management; and
- Investing in cooperative education and training will help to maintain the highest standards of cooperative professionalism and skills. This should be through education, information, dissemination and training of cooperative members and Training and capacity development of professional staff to enhance their technical and operational skills.

2.4 NMTDPF 2018-2021 SUB-GOAL: INCREASE SHARE OF HIGH-VALUE SERVICES IN OVERALL EXPORTS

2.4.1 ENERGY

Energy allows us to heat homes and power factories and transportation systems. Access to cheap energy is a linchpin of modern industry and civilization. As a District, we believe that increasing efficiency in energy production could yield massive savings.

- SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 1: A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All.

- Targets

SDG Goal 7; Target 7.1: By 2030 ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services;

SDG Goal 7; Target 7b: By 2030 expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, particularly LDCs and SIDS.

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 1; Target 6: Access and use of electricity and internet is increased by at least 50% of 2013 levels.

- Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicators

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

- Number of permits approved to open fuel stations in the District
- Number of fuel stations operating in the District

2.4.1.1 Number of permits approved to open fuel stations in the District

A building permit is an official approval issued by the local governmental agency that allows you or your contractor to proceed with a construction or remodeling project on your property. It is intended to ensure that the project plans to comply with local standards for land use, zoning, and construction. The number of permits granted to private developers to open fuel stations in the District declined from 1 in 2018 to 0 in 2019. During the period (2019) under review, five (5) private developers applied to the District Assembly for permit to open filling stations. Out of the five (5) applications, none were granted permit to open filling stations in the District. The District did not achieve its 2019 target of granting permit to 5 private operators to open fuel stations in the District.

Table 27: Number of permits approved to open fuel stations in the District

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	2019 Target	2019 Actual
Number of permits approved to open fuel stations in the District	1	5	0

Source: Physical Planning Department, 2019

2.4.1.2 Number of fuel stations operating in the District

Fuel stations are facilities that sell fuel and engine lubricants for motor vehicles. The most common fuels sold in the Municipality are gasoline (petrol) and diesel. Other fuels sold are liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and kerosene. The availability of fuel stations in the Municipality means easier access for vehicles to fill in and move on. The number of fuel stations operating in the Municipality remained at 10 between 2018 and 2019. During the period (2019) under review, ten (10) fuel stations were operating in the District.

Table 28: Number of fuel stations operating in the District

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	2019 Target	2019 Actual
Number of fuel stations operating in the District	10	15	10

Source: Physical Planning Department, 2019

2.4.1.3 Key strategies, programmes and activities implemented in 2019

As at the end of 2019, the following activities were carried out in the District:

- Assessment of all fuel stations in the District; and
- Strict enforcement of the procedure for acquiring fuel station permit.

2.4.1.4 Key challenges encountered in 2019

As at the end of 2019, the following challenges were encountered in the District:

- Fuel shortages;
- Indiscriminate upsurge and location of petrol/gasoline filling stations;
- Uneven and overcrowding of filling stations in some areas;
- Inoperable, abandoned or partially closed filling stations; and
- Tightly sandwiched petrol or gasoline filling stations between residences and businesses.

2.3.1.5 Way forward

For the Assembly to be able to improve its energy sector, there is the need to:

- Stop siting gas and fuel filling stations among human dwellings; and
- Ensure that once filling stations have been sited on the outskirts of human habitation, no settlements should be encouraged within a certain range.

2.5 NMTDPF 2018-2021 SUB-GOAL: PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION

2.5.1 ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION

2.5.1.1 SELECTED CROPS DEVELOPMENT

Majority of the District inhabitants depend largely on agriculture especially the crops sub-sector for survival. The crop sub-sector is key from income and employment generation to combating hunger and malnutrition. The District recognizes that with the increasing population, there has to be an increased focus on this sector. To improve this sub-sector, there is the need to develop research-based technologies to help farmers increase productivity and production efficiency while practicing sustainable agriculture. There is also the need to promote the production of different crops and facilitate producers' access to improved and appropriate crop production and agro processing technologies for increased productivity.

- SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 5: Modern Agriculture for increased productivity and production.

- Targets

SDG Goal 2; Target 2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 5; Target 2: Double agricultural total factor productivity

- Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicators

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

- Agricultural total production and productivity doubled.
 - Total domestic production of selected crops ('000Mt)
 - Area under cultivation of selected crops and vegetables (000' Ha)
 - Number of registered input dealers
 - Percentage change in number of outlets and sales points of agro-inputs.
 - Tractor-Farmer ratio
 - Extension Officer-Farmer ratio

2.5.1.1.1 Total output in agricultural production of selected crops ('000Mt)

Total output in agricultural production of selected crops declined significantly from 701,238.79 metric tones in 2018 to 457,683.0 metric tones in 2019. This swift decline in crop production in

the Atiwa West District was as a result of the splitting of the then Atiwa District into East and West Districts in 2018.

Table 29: Total output in agricultural production of selected crops ('000Mt)

Indicator		Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Total output in agricultural production of selected crops (Metric tonnes)	Maize	42,952.08	19,100	19,278.60
	Rice	2,797.86	1,100	1,152.32
	Sorghum			
	Millet			
	Groundnut			
	Cowpea			
	Sweet Potato			
	Tomato			
	Onion			
	Pepper	1,431.08	800	920.16
	Palm Carnal			
	Cocoanut			
	Carrot			
	Cabbage			
Okro	1,934.53	1,000	1,104.09	
Garden Eggs	4,943.40	2,500	3,722.80	

	Cassava	326,422.24	200,000	252,364.32
	Cocoyam	43,590.40	19,000	18,403.56
	Plantain	277,167.20	120,000	160,201.20
	Taro	0	450	536.00
Total		701,238.79	363,950	457,683.05

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2019

2.5.1.1.2 Area under cultivation of selected crops (000' Ha)

Area under cultivation of selected crops declined significantly from 42,416 hectares in 2018 to 22,484 hectares in 2019. It is anticipated that the dwindling area under cultivation is likely to place a strain agricultural production in the District.

Table 30: Area under cultivation of selected crops

Indicator		Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Area under cultivation of selected crops	Maize	11,244	6000	5,842
	Rice(milled)	442	205	208
	Cassava	11,992	6,400	6,084
	Cocoa Yam	3,892	2000	1,962
	Plantain	13,928	7,400	7,853
	Pepper	269	120	162
	Okro	299	120	149
	Garden Eggs	308	160	164
	Taro	42	50	60
Total		42,416	22,455	22,484

NB: the baseline figures were that of the then Atiwa district which has since been divided into Atiwa east and west and this account for the apparent decline in production figures for the year under review that is 2019.

2.5.1.1.3 Percentage of Arable land under cultivation of selected crops

Percentage of arable land under cultivation of selected crops declined significantly from 44% in 2018 to 24% in 2019.

Table 31: Area under cultivation of selected crops

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Percentage of area under cultivation of selected crops	44%	50%	24%

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2019

NB: the baseline figures were that of the then Atiwa district which has since been divided into Atiwa east and west and this account for the apparent decline for area under cultivation of selected crops figures for the year under review that is 2019.

2.5.1.1.4 Number of New industries established

The number of new industries established remained at 0 between 2018 and 2019.

Table 32: Number of New industries established

Indicator		Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Number of New industries established	Agriculture	1	1	1
	Industry	0	1	0
	Service	0	1	0
Total		1	3	1

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2019

2.5.1.1.5 Number of New jobs created

The number of new jobs created increased from 262 in 2018 to 619 in 2018.

Table 33: Number of New jobs created

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
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Number of New jobs created	Agriculture	262	400	619
	Industry	0	10	0
	Service	0	10	0
Total		262	420	619

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2019

2.5.1.1.6 Reduce production and distribution risks/bottlenecks in Agriculture and Industry

2.5.1.1.6.1 Access to production inputs

The backbone of any agricultural revolution is access of farmers to modern agricultural inputs. These agricultural inputs range from improved seeds, subsidized fertilizers and crop protection chemicals to machinery, irrigation and knowledge. Agricultural production inputs have a huge potential to scale up and unlock agricultural productivity in the District, most especially as the government is placing much emphasis on agriculture. Percentage change in number of outlets and sales points of agro-inputs rose significantly from 22.0% in 2018 to 25.0% in 2019.

2.5.1.1.7 Agricultural Mechanization

Mechanization is a crucial input for agricultural crop production. Sustainable mechanization can increase land productivity by facilitating timeliness and quality of cultivation; support opportunities that relieve the burden of labour shortages and enable households to withstand shocks better; decrease the environmental footprint of agriculture when combined with adequate conservation agriculture practices and reduce poverty and achieve food security while improving people's livelihoods. The tractor-farmer ratio in the District remained same 1:1,000 in 2018 and 2019. There is the need to implement interventions aimed at improving farmers' access to agricultural machinery/equipment and enhance tractor-farmer ratio.

Table 34: Agricultural Mechanization

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Tractor-farmer ratio	1:1,000	1:900	1:1,000

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2019

2.5.1.1.8 Access to Agricultural Research Technology and Extension Services

Agricultural extension plays an important role in promoting agricultural productivity, increasing food security, improving rural livelihoods, and promoting agriculture as an engine of pro-poor economic growth. Agricultural research has an important role to play in meeting these targets, since many of the new technologies, inputs, and techniques of production that increase agricultural productivity are developed through agricultural research. The extension-farmer ratio in the District improved from 1:2,692 in 2018 and 1: 841 in 2019.

Table 35: Access to Agricultural Research Technology and Extension Services

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Extension-farmer ratio	1:2,692	1:500	1:841

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2019

NB: the baseline figure was that of the then Atiwa district which has since been divided into Atiwa east and west and this account for the improvement in the extension-farmer ratio figures for the year under review that is 2019.

-Key strategies, programmes and activities implemented in 2019

- Post-harvest management of cereals and legumes
- use of improved planting materials
- Nursery management.
- Good Agronomic practices in cassava.
- Sustainable land and water resources
- Fruit fly control in citrus
- Weed management
- Correct use of Agro-chemicals.
- Improved processing techniques.
- Row planting for optimum yield
- Minimum tillage
- 12.Plantain sucker multiplication
- Fertilizer placement
- System of rice intensification
- Conservation Agriculture
- Knapsack calibration
- Lining and Pegging
- Taro agronomic practices

- Key challenges encountered in 2019

- Late arrival of input for implementing flagship programmes like the Planting for food and jobs.
- 2. Flooding during the month of October 2019.
- Dry spell in November 2019 leading to crop wilt
- Late release of funds for field activities to be carries out.

- Way forward

- The Department will intensify the conduct of home and farm visits to provide extension service to more farmers in the district.
- A number of 10,000 farmers would be trained in various technologies like climate smart agriculture, conservation agriculture, system of rice intensification, safe and effective use

of agro-chemicals, Post-harvest handling of farm produce as a means of reducing post-harvest losses.

- A total of 20 demonstration fields shall be laid to transfer technologies to farmers.
- More technical support services shall be given to beneficiaries of Planting for Export and Rural Development Initiative.
- The department will engage stakeholders for a successful implementation of the 2020 Planting for Food and Jobs Programme.
-

2.5.1.2 PROMOTION OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY DEVELOPMENT

The livestock and poultry sector is an important component of agriculture in Ghana and plays a multifaceted role in providing livelihood support especially the rural population. Their main contribution to the Municipality's economy is food and nutrition security as it provides animal protein to enhance the nutritional status of the human population. It provides employment generation opportunities to a large part of the population, particularly in the rural areas. It offers prospects for wealth creation, income enhancement, coping mechanism against crop failure, financial security and improvement in rural livelihoods.

- SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 5: Modern Agriculture for increased productivity and production.

- Targets

SDG Goal 2; Target 2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 5; Target 2: Double agricultural total factor productivity

- Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicators

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

- Agricultural total production and productivity doubled.
 - Percentage (%) increase in production of livestock and local birds
 - Livestock and poultry population ('000 Heads)

2.5.1.2.1 Livestock and poultry population ('000 Heads)

Total production of cattle rose from 116 in 2018 to 142 in 2019. Total production of sheep rose from 2,904 in 2018 to 3,199 in 2019. Total production of goat rose from 6,604 in 2018 to 7,209 in 2019. Total production of pigs rose from 202 in 2018 to 282 in 2019. Total production of poultry rose from 18,004 in 2018 to 19,629 in 2019.

Table 36: Livestock and poultry population ('000 Heads)

Indicator		Baseline 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Total output in agricultural production (Livestock and Poultry) ('000)	Cattle	116	130	142
	Sheep	2,904	3,160	3,199
	Goats	6,604	7,000	7,209
	Pigs	202	300	282
	Poultry	18,004	19,500	19,629
Total		27,830	30,090	30,461

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2019

- Key strategies, programmes and activities implemented in 2019

- Livestock feed formulation
- Breed improvement
- Farm animal diseases control and prevention

- Pasture management.

- Key Challenges encountered

- High mortality rate recorded in the rearing for food and jobs programme (about 70%)
- Persistence of chronic livestock diseases like Pests des Petits Ruminant (PPR) and Newcastle due to farmers reluctant to vaccinate their animals.

- Way forward

- Rigorous veterinary services shall be provided to livestock farmers in the district.
- Farmer training sessions on improved animal husbandry practices shall be provided to farmers.

2.6 NMTDPF 2018-2021 SUB-GOAL: PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION

2.6.1 IRRIGATION

The Municipality believes that increase in agricultural production and productivity depends, to a large extent on the availability of water. Irrigation agriculture is one-way conjunction with rain-fed agriculture. Irrigation is seen as a means to eradicate poverty and provide employment. Irrigation is a basic determinant of agriculture because its inadequacies are the most powerful constraints on the increase of agricultural production.

- SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 7: Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities

- Targets

SDG Goal 6; Target 6.4: By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity, and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 7; Target 3: At least 10% of rain water is harvested for productive use

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 7; Target 4: Increase 2013 levels of water productivity from rain-fed agriculture and irrigation by 60%

- Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicators

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

- Cultivated areas under irrigation
- Farmers participation under irrigation
- Total Production of crops under irrigation
- Total Rainfall

2.6.1.1 Farmers participation under irrigation

The number of farmers participating in wet season irrigation increased to 66 (48 males and 18 females) in 2019. The number of farmers participating in dry season irrigation increased to 84 (65 males and 19 females) in 2019. The table below pints out the participation of women in the irrigation scheme have increased over the period.

Table 37: Farmers Participation

Indicator		Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Wet Season	Total number of farmers	50	70	66
	Male	32	50	48
	Female	18	20	18
Dry Season	Total number of	65	86	84

	farmers			
	Male	50	62	65
	Female	15	24	19

Source: Department of Agricultural, 2019

2.6.1.2 Cultivated areas under irrigation

The total cultivated area under irrigation in the wet season increased to 39.60 hectares in 2019. Also, total cultivated area under irrigation in the dry season increased to 50.40 hectares in 2019.

Table 38: Cultivated areas under irrigation

Indicator		Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Cultivated areas under irrigation/ha	Wet	-	40	39.60
	Dry	-	50	50.40

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2019

NB: average farm size for vegetable farmers involved in irrigation is equal to 0.6 hectares.

2.6.1.3 Total Production of crops under irrigation

Total production of rice grain declined significantly from 11,638 tonnes in 2018 to 9,020 tonnes in 2019. Total production of rice seed declined from 82.8 tonnes in 2018 to 76.7 tonnes in 2019. Total production of maize declined significantly from 17.4 tonnes in 2018 to 13.5 tonnes in 2019. Total production of pepper increased significantly from 3.3 tonnes in 2018 to 4.5 tonnes in 2019.

Table 39: Total Production (Tonnes) of crops

Indicator		Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Total	Garden eggs	-	450	472.50
	Okro	-	180	171.08

Production (tonnes) of crops	Pepper	-	200	216.92
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Source: Department of Agricultural, 2019

2.6.1.4 Total Rainfall

Total rainfall increased marginally from 1,033mm in 2018 to 1,035mm in 2019. Also, total rain days increased from 69 days in 2018 to 72 days in 2019. The distribution of rainfall in 2019 was normal.

Table 40: Rainfall Pattern in the District

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Total rainfall (mm)	1,545mm	1,650mm	2,588mm
Number of rain days	69 days	70 days	72 days

Source: Department of Agriculture/Ghana Metrological Agency, 2019

2.6.1.5 Key strategies, programmes and activities implemented in 2019

As at the end of 2019, the following activities were carried out in the District:

- Extension education to farmers on good farming practices for rice cultivation;
- Irrigation water delivery and monitoring;

2.6.1.6 Key challenges encountered

As at the end of 2019, the following challenges were encountered in the Municipality:

- Low revenue mobilization as a result of the limited cropping and poor farmer attitudes towards debt payments;
- High water distribution losses as a result of poor state of secondary and tertiary canal systems; and

2.6.1.7 Way forward

For the District to able realize its potential from the irrigation sector, there is the need for:

- Ensuring the quality of works done on the irrigation scheme i.e. regularly monitor the contractor on site;
- Continuous knowledge-exchange is necessary so that all relevant stakeholders can share greater responsibility across the entire water-supply chain; and
- More water-efficient management could combine wider environmental benefits with economic advantage for farmers.

CHAPTER THREE

GOAL TWO (2): CREATE AN EQUITABLE, HEALTHY AND DISCIPLINED SOCIETY

3.0 INTRODUCTION

The District Assembly's management is working hard in creating an equitable, healthy and disciplined society in order to produce well educated and skilled population capable of transforming the key sectors of the Assembly's economy for wealth creation and poverty reduction. The focus area of this chapter is as follows:

- NMTDPF 2018-2021 SUB-GOAL: ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFE LONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL
 - Education
 - Births and Deaths
- NMTDPF 2018-2021 SUB-GOAL: ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES
 - Health
- NMTDPF 2018-2021 SUB-GOAL: CREATE AMPLE OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK
 - Protecting the Vulnerable, Marginalized and Socially Excluded in Society
- NMTDPF 2018-2021 SUB-GOAL: ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS
 - Women and Governance
- NMTDPF 2018-2021 SUB-GOAL: ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL
 - Safe Water and Sanitation

- NMTDPF 2018-2021 SUB-GOAL: ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL
 - Energy Supply to Support Industry and Households

3.1 NMTDPF 2018-2021 SUB-GOAL: ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

3.1.1 EDUCATION

Education is the fulcrum for the social, economic and political development and sustainable progression of any defined society. The Constitution of Ghana guarantees all children the right to education that is Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE). The achievement of Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education is expected to have positive spillover effects on the Sustainable Development Goals and Africa Union Agenda 2063 targets and indicators. Hence, the Atiwa West District Assembly has planned and implemented a wide range of projects, programmes, activities and strategies aimed at achieving the Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education. Over the years, the Assembly has ensured that all school going aged children attend school regularly, learn basic literacy and numeracy skills and complete primary school on time. The Assembly's Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021 underscores the importance of education in ensuring relevant human and social capital for sustainable development in the District.

3.1.1.1 INCREASE ACCESS TO EDUCATION AND TRAINING AT ALL LEVELS, WITH EMPHASIS ON GENDER EQUALITY

- SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 2: Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation.

- Targets

SDG Goal 4; Target 4.2: By 2030 ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education;

SDG Goal 4; Target 4a: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 2; Target 1: Enrolment rate for early childhood education is at least 300% of the 2013 rate.

- Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicators

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

- Number of schools at Basic and SHS Level
- Enrolment at Basic and SHS Level
- Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) at Basic and SHS Level
- Net Admission Rate (NAR)
- Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at Basic and SHS Level
- Completion Rate at Basic and SHS Level

3.1.1.1.1 Number of Schools at Basic and SHS Level

During 2019, the District has made a remarkable stride in increasing access to basic schooling. The total number of kindergarten established in the District remained at 59 between 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 academic years. This comprises 42 public schools and 17 private schools. The total number of primary schools established in the remained at 54 between 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 academic years. This comprises 39 public schools and 15 private schools.

The total number of JHS established in the District remained at 44 during the 2018/19 and 2019/2020 academic year. This comprises 36 public schools and 8 private schools. The total

number of SHS established in the remained at 1 between 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 academic years. The 1 is a public SHS.

Table 41: Number of schools

Indicator		Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
KG	Total	59	60	59
	Public	42	43	42
	Private	17	17	17
Primary	Total	54	55	54
	Public	39	39	39
	Private	15	16	15
JHS	Total	44	45	44
	Public	36	37	36
	Private	8	8	8
SHS	Total	1	1	1
	Public	1	2	1
	Private	0	0	0

Source: Department of Education, 2019

3.1.1.1.2 Enrolment at Basic and SHS Level

At the KG school level, enrolment declined from 3,917(1,917 Males & 2,000 Females) during the 2018/19 academic year to 3,784 (1,833 Males & 1,901 Females) during the 2019/20 academic year. At the primary school level, enrolment declined from 7,551(3,913 Males & 3,638 Females) during the 2018/19 academic year to 7,422 (3,875 Males & 3,547 Females) during the 2019/20 academic year. On the other hand, enrolment at the Junior High School level, enrolment increased from 2,911 (1,540 Males & 1,371 Females) during the 2018/19 academic year to 3,091 (1,611 Males & 1,480 Females) during the 2019/22 academic year. At the SHS level, enrolment increased from 1,164 (589 Males & 565 Females) during the 2018/19 academic year to 1,622(882 Males & 740 Females) during the 2019/20 academic year.

Table 42: Enrolment at Basic and SHS Level

Indicator		Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
KG	Total	3,917	3,940	3,784
	Boys	1,917	1,930	1,833
	Girls	2,000	2,010	1,901
Primary Enrolment	Total	7,551	7,570	7,422
	Boys	3,913	3,925	3,875
	Girls	3,638	3,645	3,547
JHS Enrolment	Total	2,911	2,925	3,091
	Boys	1,540	1,550	1,611
	Girls	1,371	1,375	1,480
SHS Enrolment	Total	1,164	1,170	1,622
	Boys	589	595	882
	Girls	565	575	740

Source: Department of Education, 2019

3.1.1.1.3 Enrolment at the Special Needs Schools

To ensure access to education for all children, the educational system in Ghana is designed to cater for children with special education needs. Under current arrangements, education for children with disabilities is provided in Special Needs Schools. Enrolment in Special Needs Schools is zero (0) during the 2018/2019 academic year and 2019/2020 academic year.

Table 43: Trend in Enrolment in Specialist schools

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Number Enrolled	0	0	0

Source: Department of Education, 2019

3.1.1.1.4 Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) at Basic and SHS Level

The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) indicates the number of appropriately aged pupils/students enrolled in school as a proportion of children in the relevant age group. The importance of the NER lies in the fact that children enrolled in school at the right age are more likely to stay in school. At the KG level, NER increased from 85.3% during the 2018/2019 academic year to 85.6% during the 2019/2020 academic year. At the primary level, NER declined from 67.3% during the 2018/2019 academic year to 63.5% during the 2019/2020 academic year. At the JHS level, NER remained at 62.1% for the 2018/2019 academic year and the 2019/2020 academic year. At the SHS level, NER increased from 67.2% during the 2018/2019 academic year to 68.1% during the 2019/2020 academic year.

Table 44: Net Enrolment Ratio at Basic and SHS Level

Indicator	Category	Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Net Enrolment Ratio	Kindergarten	85.3	86.1	85.6
	Primary	67.3	68	63.5
	JHS	62.1	63	62.1
	SHS	67.2	68	68.1

Source: Department of Education, 2019

3.1.1.1.5 Net Admission Rate (NAR)

At the primary level, NAR declined significantly from 71.2% during the 2018/2019 academic year to 70.9% during the 2019/2020 academic year. At the JHS level, NAR increased significantly from 65.3% during the 2018/2019 academic year to 68.2% during the 2019/2020 academic year.

Table 45: Net Admission Rate (NAR) at Basic Level

Indicator		Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Primary	Average	71.2%	72%	70.9%

	Boys	73.1%	73.9%	74%
	Girls	72.7%	73%	73.7%
JHS	Average	65.3%	66.1%	68.2%
	Boys	68%	68.9%	69.1%
	Girls	64%	65.1%	63%

Source: Department of Education, 2019

3.1.1.1.6 Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)

The Primary School Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) has been oscillating above 100%, an indication of over-age and under-age children in primary level as indicated in the table below. At the KG level, GER dropped from 45.1% during the 2018/2019 academic year to 44.8% during the 2019/2020 academic year. At the primary level, GER increased from 43.1% during the 2018/2019 academic year to 44.1% during the 2019/2020 academic year. At the JHS level, GER dropped from 48.1% during the 2018/2019 academic year to 45.3% during the 2019/2020 academic year. Over-age children in primary schools is mainly due to late entry into school and grade repetition. The foregoing reveals that a significant number of Junior and Senior High School going-age children are still attending primary level education.

At the SHS level, GER increased from 40.2% during the 2018/2019 academic year to 41.1% during the 2019/2020 academic year.

Table 46: Gross Enrolment Ratio in Kindergarten

Indicator	Category	Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Gross Enrolment Ratio	Kindergarten	45.1%	43.1%	44.8%
	Primary	43.7%	42.2%	44.1%
	JHS	48.1%	46.2%	45.3%
	SHS	40.2%	39.2%	41.1%

Source: Department of Education, 2019

3.1.1.1.7 Completion Rate (CR)

The Completion Rate measures the proportion of pupils/students who remain and complete school after enrolment. It provides an indication of the internal efficiency of the education system. There have been huge strides made to ensure that children remain in school and complete at least, their primary cycle of education. KG school completion rate increased slightly from 85.3% in 2018/19 academic year to 85.4% in 2019/2020 academic year. Primary school completion rate increased significantly from 68.5% in 2018/19 academic year to 81.2% in 2019/2020 academic year. The completion rate for girls at the primary school level is higher than that for boys, however tremendous improvements is being recorded. Despite the completion rates having improved consistently, 20% of the children who join class one are likely to leave before reaching the last grade of primary education. Dropping out of school may be attributed to late entry to school, poverty, and poor quality of education and a lack of awareness of the importance of schooling.

On the other hand, the completion rate at the Junior High School (JHS) level has increased from 75.1% during the 2018/19 academic year to 80.1% during the 2019/2020 academic year. The completion rate for girls at the junior high school level is higher than that for boys. On the other hand, the completion rate at the Senior High School level increased from 75.1% between 2018/19 and 75.7% during the 2019/2020 academic years. The completion rate for girls at the SHS school level remains lower than that for boys.

Table 47: Completion Rate in Basic Schools and SHS

Indicators	Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
KG			
Boys	85.3%	86.1%	85.4%
Girls	83.2%	84.1%	82.6%
Primary 6			
Boys	68.5%	69%	81.2%

Girls JHS	65.1%	66.1%	83.1%
Boys	75.1%	76%	76.2%
Girls SHS	76.1%	76.9	80.1%
Boys	75.1%	76.1%	75.7%
Girls	74.2%	73.3%	73.9%

Source: Department of Education, 2019

3.1.1.1.8 Type of Tertiary Institutions

As at the end of 2019, there were no tertiary institutions in the District.

3.1.1.2 BRIDGING THE GENDER GAP IN ACCESS TO EDUCATION

- SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 2: Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation.

- Targets

SDG Goal 4; Target 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 2; Target 2: Enrolment rate for basic education is 100%.

- Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicator

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicator was adopted:

- Gender Parity Index (GPI)

3.1.1.2.1 Gender Parity Index (GPI) at Basic and SHS Level

Gender parity index measures the ratio between female and male enrolment, the balance of parity is 1.00. The context in which education and training currently takes place has become gender responsive due to the massive campaigns on gender mainstreaming within the sector. The Gender Parity Index (GPI) in education has progressively improved over time. The ratio of girls to boys in kindergarten remained at 1.0 for the 2018/2019 academic year and the 2019/2020 academic year. This implies that, gender parity was achieved at the kindergarten level. The ratio of girls to boys in primary schools declined from 0.92 during the 2018/2019 academic year to 0.91 during the 2019/2020 academic year. During the year under review, there were more male pupils than female pupils at the primary levels.

The ratio of girls to boys in Junior High School declined from 0.90 during the 2018/2019 academic year to 0.92 during the 2019/2020 academic year. During the year under review, more female pupils are able to proceed to JHS from primary levels of education than male pupils in the District. The ratio of girls to boys in Senior High School declined from 0.96 during the 2018/2019 academic year to 0.84 during the 2019/2020 academic year. This implies that, there were more male pupils than female pupils at the SHS level.

Table 48: Gender Parity Index in Basic and SHS Level

Indicator		Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Gender Parity Index	KG	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Primary	0.92	0.95	0.91
	JHS	0.90	0.93	0.92
	SHS	0.96	1.0	0.84

Source: Department of Education, 2019

3.1.1.3 IMPROVE QUALITY OF EDUCATION AND ENHANCE DELIVERY OF EDUCATION SERVICES

- SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 2: Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation.

- Targets

SDG Goal 4; Target 4.2: By 2030 ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 2; Target 1: Enrolment rate for early childhood education is at least 300% of the 2013 rate.

- Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicators

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

- BECE Pass Rates
- Pupil: Core Text Book ratio
- Percent and number of trained teachers
- Pupil/Student per Teacher Ratio (PTR) and Pupil/Student per Trained Teacher Ratio (PTTR)

3.1.1.3.1 BECE Pass Rates

The Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) is taken at the end of Junior High School (JHS) 3 to determine whether or not a candidate progresses to Senior High School (SHS). The

proportion of pupils who passed in the BECE Examinations increased from 76.6% during the 2018/19 academic year to 100% during the 2019/2020 academic year.

The District’s performance at the BECE over the past three years has been encouraging as it had consistently recorded. This is against the background that the District has teachers above the national requirements. As can be seen from the table below, boys are outperforming girls at the BECE notwithstanding interventions to bring girls to the level of the boys.

Table 49: BECE Pass Rates

Indicators	Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Boys	43.2%	45.2%	56.9%
Girls	33.4%	34.5%	43.1%
Total	76.6%	79.7%	100%

Source: Department of Education, 2019

As can be seen from the table below, the proportion of pupils who passed in English increased from 39.0% during the 2018/19 academic year to 42% during the 2019/2020 academic year. Also, the proportion of pupils who passed in Social Studies declined marginally from 44% during the 2018/19 academic year to 41% during the 2019/2020 academic year. Furthermore, the proportion of pupils who passed in Mathematics increased marginally from 52% during the 2018/19 academic year to 57.9% during the 2019/2020 academic year. Finally, the proportion of pupils who passed in Science increased marginally from 57% during the 2018/19 academic year to 60.6% during the 2019/2020 academic year.

Table 50: BECE Core Subjects Pass Rate by Subjects

Indicators	Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
English	39%	41%	42%
Social Studies	44%	45%	41%
Mathematics	52%	53%	57.9%
Science	57%	59%	60.6%

Source: Department of Education, 2019

3.1.1.3.2 Pupil: Core Text Book ratio

Access to learning materials is critical to improving quality of education. At the basic level of education, each pupil is supposed to have 3 core textbooks, namely English, Mathematics and Science, which implies a ratio of 3 core textbooks per pupil. Available data show that, pupil core text book ratio at KG worsened at 0:1 for 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 academic year. Available data show that, pupil core text book ratio at primary school stood at 0:1 for 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 academic year (meaning there is no core text books for the pupil). Also, at Junior High School level, pupil core text book ratio improved from 0.75:1 in 2018/2019 academic year to 0.71:1 in 2019/2020 academic year.

Table 51: Public basic schools core textbook per pupils

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
KG	0	0	0
Primary	0	0	0
JHS	0.75:1	0.8:1	0.71:1

Source: Department of Education, 2019

3.1.1.3.3 Percentage of trained teachers

The proportion of classroom teachers that have had proper professional training is an essential input to quality education. At the kindergarten level, the percentage of trained teachers increased significantly from 91% in 2018/2019 academic year to 94% in 2019/2020 academic year, while at the primary level, the percentage of trained teachers remained at 93% for 2018/2019 academic year and 2019/2020 academic year. At the Junior High School level, which recorded a marginal increase from 96.7% in 2018/2019 academic year to 97% in 2019/2020 academic year.

Table 52: Percentage number of trained teachers

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019

KG	% Trained teachers	91%	93%	94%
	Number of Trained teachers	200	215	201
Primary	% Trained teachers	93%	95%	93%
	Number of Trained teachers	117	125	118
JHS	% Trained teachers	96.7%	97%	97%
	Number of Trained teachers	168	170	175

Source: Department of Education, 2019

The number of trained teachers at the KG level increased slightly from 200 in 2018/2019 academic year to 201 in 2019/2020 academic year. The number of trained teachers at the primary level increased from 117 in 2018/2019 to 118 in 2019/2020 academic year. The number of trained teachers at the JHS level increased significantly from 168 in 2018/2019 academic year to 175 in 2019/2020 academic year.

3.1.1.3.4 Pupil/Student per Teacher Ratio (PTR) and Pupil/Student per Trained Teacher Ratio (PTTR)

3.1.1.3.4.1 Pupil/Student per Teacher Ratio (PTR)

The number of pupils/students per teacher ratio (PTR), and pupil/student per trained teacher ratio (PTR) are key indicators of quality education and efficiency in schools. The number of pupils/students per trained teacher ratio (PTR) is a key indicator of quality education and efficiency in schools. The PTR for KG has improved from 31:1 in 2018/2019 to 18:1 in 2019/2020 academic years, while at the primary level, PTR improved from 34:1 in 2018/2019 academic year to 32:1 in 2019/2020 academic year. The PTR at the Junior High School level remained at 16:1 between 2018/2019 academic year and 2019/2020 academic year.

Table 53: Pupil/Student per Teacher Ratio (PTR)

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
KG	31:1	29:1	18:1
Primary	34:1	31:1	32:1

JHS	16:1	17:1	16:1
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Source: Department of Education, 2019

3.1.1.3.4.2 Pupil/Student per Trained Teacher Ratio (PTTR)

The number of pupils/students per trained teacher ratio (PTTR) is a key indicator of quality education and efficiency in schools. The PTTR for KG improved significantly from 20:1 in 2018/2019 academic year to 18:1 in 2019/2020 academic year, while at the primary level, PTTR improved from 64:1 in 2018/2019 academic year to 62:1 in 2019/2020 academic year. The PTTR at the Junior High School level degraded from 17:1 in 2018/2019 academic year to 18:1 in 2019/2020 academic year.

Table 54: Pupil/Student per Trained Teacher Ratio (PTTR)

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
KG	20:1	22:1	18:1
Primary	64:1	62:1	62:1
JHS	17:1	20:1	18:1

Source: Department of Education, 2019

3.1.1.4 EMPLOYABLE SKILLS TRAINING/ DEVELOPMENT: TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION TRAINING (TVET)

The provision of Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) is critical for the production of middle-level human resource required for the socio-economic development of the country. Technical and vocational skills training and education are provided by various public and private vocational training institutes, as well as through informal apprenticeship training.

- SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 2: Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation.

- Targets

SDG Goal 4; Target 4b: By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 2; Target 6: At least 70% of secondary school students not entering the tertiary sector are provided with a range of options for further skills development.

- Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicators

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

- Number of Public TVET Institutions
- Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills, apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training

3.1.1.4.1 Number of Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) Institutions

As at the end of 2018, there were two (2) TVET institutions in the Municipality. They are the Rural Technology Facility and the Community Development School.

Figure 7: Number of Public TVET Institutions

Source: Central Administration Department, 2018

3.1.1.4.2 Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills, apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training

Apprenticeship Training is the combination of on-the-job training and the classroom training, wherein the workers learn the skills required for performing the specialized job. Since the inauguration of Alternative Livelihood Project in 2017, it has trained over 25 apprentices who enrolled into programmes offered by the facility. This has provided more skilled qualified labour not only for the District but society as a whole. The proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills, apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training increased significantly from 15 in 2018 to 25 in 2019.

Table 55: Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills, apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	2019 Target	2019 Actual
Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from skills, apprenticeship and entrepreneurial training (ALP Project)	15	35	25

Source: Community Development Unit, Alternative Livelihood Project, 2019

3.1.1.5 Key strategies, programmes and activities implemented in 2019

As at the end of 2019, the following activities were carried out to improve the human resource capacity of the District:

- Celebrated my First Day at school;
- Monitored and supervised the USAID partnership for education (learning) programme which sought to improve reading skills of children in lower primaries;
- Education and sensitization of 99 heads of basic schools on SPAMs, INSET for JHS teachers, leave and attitude of teachers;
- Sensitization of supervisors and examination officers for the 2019 BECE examinations;

- Entered and processed census data for 97 basic schools;
- Drew of action plan;
- Intensified supervision;
- Organization of mock exams for JHS; and
- Monitored Secondary Education Improvement Project.

3.1.1.6 Key challenges encountered in 2019

The challenges to the achievement of the universal primary education in the Municipality were:

- Inadequate logistics to carry out planned activities;
- Inequitable distribution of teachers, which results in high pupils'/teacher ratio in some schools affecting pupil teacher contact;
- Inadequate physical facilities have severely overstretched learning facilities thereby posing serious risks on the active participation of pupils in school activities;
- Gender, socio-economic and community disparities negatively impacts on access, retention and participation of pupils;
- The extra burden of domestic chores for girls in the home compared to boys who have a lighter burden;
- Late release of funds; and
- Inadequate classrooms infrastructure for some school.

3.1.1.7 Way forward

To achieve a better future by promoting and enhancing integral human development, there is the need to:

- Improve service delivery mechanisms within and between the sectors;
- Strengthen and formalize partnerships and coordination with stakeholders at all levels;
- Effectively distribute school materials and supplies;
- Build capacity and developing skills at all levels;
- Mobilize resources for effective service delivery at all levels; and
- Expand and enhance opportunities and incentives to rural areas.

3.2 NMTDPF 2018-2021 SUB-GOAL: ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

3.2.1 HEALTH

Health is the level of functional and metabolic efficiency of a living organism. In humans it is the ability of individuals or communities to adapt and self-manage when facing physical, mental, psychological and social changes with environment. Good service delivery is a vital element of any health system. Service delivery is a fundamental input to population health status, along with other factors, including social determinants of health.

3.2.1.1 BRIDGE EQUITY GAP IN ACCESS TO QUALITY HEALTH CARE AND NUTRITIONAL SERVICES

Services are directly and permanently accessible with no undue barriers of cost, language, culture, or geography. Health services are close to the people, with a routine point of entry to the service network at primary care level (not at the specialist or hospital level). Services may be provided in the home, the community, the workplace, or health facilities as appropriate. Service delivery is designed so that all people in a defined target population are covered, that is the sick, the healthy, all income groups and all social groups. Service delivery is organized to provide an individual with continuity of care across the network of services, health conditions, levels of

care, and over the life-cycle. Health services are of high quality, they are effective, safe, centred on the patient's needs and given in a timely fashion. Services are organized around the person, not the disease or the financing. Users perceive health services to be responsive and acceptable to them. There is participation from the target population in service delivery design and assessment. People are partners in their own health care.

- SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 3: Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens.

- Targets

SDG Goal 3; Target 3.1: By 2030 reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births;

SDG Goal 3; Target 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 3; Target 3: Reduce 2013 maternal, neo-natal and child mortality rates by at least 50%.

- Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicators

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

- Number of operational health facilities
- Immunization coverage (Penta 3)
- Antenatal Care coverage (At least 1 visit)
- Antenatal Care coverage (At least 4 visits)
- Maternal mortality ratio

- Institutional maternal mortality ratio
- Under five mortality rate per 1000 live births
- Infant mortality per 1000 live births
- % of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel.

3.2.1.1.1 Operational Health Facilities

The number of operational health facilities remained at 2 between 2018 and 2019.

Table 56: Summary of achievements of selected access to Health Care Indicators

Indicator		Baseline (2018)	2019 Target	2019 Actual
Number of operational health facilities	Total	19	20	19
	CHP Compound	16	18	16
	Clinic	0	1	0
	Health Center	3	4	3
	Hospital	0	1	0

Source: Department of Health Services, 2019

3.2.1.1.2 Summary of achievements of selected access to Health Care Indicators

The immunization coverage (Penta 3) increased from 75.8 % in 2018 to 80.2 % in 2019. The Antenatal Care coverage (At least 1 visit) decreased from 51.5% in 2018 to 50.9% in 2019. The Antenatal Care coverage (At least 4 visits) decreased from 33.8% in 2018 to 31.9% in 2019. The supervised deliveries decreased from 26.9% in 2018 to 22.3% in 2019. The Under-five mortality per 1000 live births performed well from 0/1000 in 2018 to 0/1000 in 2019. The Infant mortality per 1000 live births performed well from 0/1000 in 2018 to 0/1000 in 2019. The Institutional

maternal mortality ratio was 0 in 2018 and 0 in 2019. The TB success rate worsened from 78.1% in 2018 to 80.8% in 2019.

Table 57: Summary of achievements of selected access to Health Care Indicators

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	2019 Target	2019 Actual
Immunization coverage (Penta 3)	75.8%	97%	80.2%
Antenatal Care coverage (At least 1 visit)	51.5%	70%	50.9%
Antenatal Care coverage (At -least 4 visits)	33.8%	75%	31.9%
Supervised deliveries	26.9%	60%	22.3%
Infant mortality per 1000 live births	0	10	0
Under-five mortality per 1000 live births	0	0	0
Institutional maternal mortality ratio	0	125	0
TB success rate	78.1%	70%	80.8%

Source: Department of Health Services, 2019

3.2.1.2 STRENGTHENING EFFICIENCY IN HEALTH SERVICE DELIVERY

There is growing evidence of the need for a paradigm shift from efficiency-directed reforms to gender and equity-oriented health reforms. The objective is to increase the efficiency and effectiveness with which health systems reach the poor and disadvantaged. There is a growing recognition that the global health agenda needs to shift from an emphasis on disease-specific approaches to strengthening of health systems, including dealing with social, environmental, and economic determinants through multi sectoral responses.

- SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 3: Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens.

- **Targets**

SDG Goal 3; Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 3; Target 1: Increase 2013 levels of access to quality basic health care and services by at least 40%.

- **Status and Trends of Indicators**

Indicators

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

- Nurse-Population ratio
- Doctor-Population ratio

3.2.1.2.1 Nurse-Population ratio

The Nurse-Population ratio was (1) nurse to 1,235 persons in 2018 to one (1) nurse to 911 persons in 2019, thus improvement over the WHO threshold of one nurse to 1,000 persons for developing countries. The District exceeded its 2019 target of having a Nurse-Population ratio of 1:450.

Table 58: Nurse-Population ratio

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	2019 Target	2019 Actual
Nurse-Population ratio	1: 1,235	1:450	1:911

Source: Department of Health Services, 2019

3.2.1.2.2 Doctor-Population/Patient ratio

There is no data on doctor to population ratio in the District as at 2018 and 2019.

Table 59: Doctor-Population ratio

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	2019 Target	2019 Actual
Doctor-Population ratio	0	1:700	0

Source: Department of Health Services, 2019

3.2.1.3 HIV/AIDS/STI/TB TRANSMISSION

A nation's human resources constitute the source of its human capital. There is a positive correlation between the rate of a country's socio-economic development and the rate of its human capital formation. HIV/AIDS/STI and TB transmission poses a serious challenge to the District's development because it is capable of reversing the modest human capital gains made since independence. HIV/AIDS has profound social and economic effects which impact severely on enterprises, workers and their families. In addition to the immediate impact of illness and death of employees at the workplace, enterprises may be affected indirectly by HIV/AIDS through diverse impacts on the overall business environment.

- SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 3: Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens.

- Targets

SDG Goal 3; Target 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 3; Target 6: Reduce the 2013 incidence of HIV and AIDS, Malaria and TB by at least 80%.

- Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicator

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

- District HIV prevalence rate
- Number of HIV testing and counseling centers
- Number of people counseled and tested
- Total number of pregnant women tested
- Percent on treatment
- Under-five malaria case fatality (% of children under 5 dying of malaria)
- LLIN coverage (children under 5 years)
- ITN coverage (pregnant women)
- TB success rate
- Malaria incidence per 1000 per year

3.2.1.3.1 HIV & AIDS/STI/TB transmission

There is no reliable data on HIV/AIDS prevalent rate in 2018 but for 2019 data is 548 people living with HIV/AIDS in the Atiwa West District.

Table 60: Adult District HIV and AIDS prevalence rate and Median Antenatal HIV prevalence

Indicators	2018	2019
District HIV prevalence rate	0	548

Source: Department of Health Services, 2019

3.2.1.3.2 HIV testing and counseling

The number of HIV testing and counseling centers remained the same 19 in 2018 and 19 in 2019. The number of people counseled and tested increased significantly to 689 in 2019.

Table 61: Number of people taking up HIV testing and counseling

Indicators	Baseline (2018)	2019 Target	2019 Actual
Number of HIV testing and counseling centers	19	19	19
Number of people counseled and tested	250	400	689

Source: Department of Health Services, 2019

3.2.1.3.3 Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT)

The total number of pregnant women tested positive increased significantly from 10 in 2018 to 27 in 2019. The number of positive pregnant women on treatment increased marginally from 10 in 2018 to 27 in 2019.

Table 62: District PMTCT uptake

Indicators	Baseline (2018)	2019 Target	2019 Actual
Total number of pregnant women tested positive	10	20	27
Number of pregnant women on treatment	10	20	27

Source: Department of Health Services, 2019

3.2.1.3.4 Malaria control

The under-five malaria case fatality stood at 0% in 2018 and 0% in 2019. The malaria case fatality performed also stood at 0% in 2018 and 0% in 2019. Also, the LLIN coverage (children under 5 years) declined significantly from 68.9% in 2018 to 66.6% in 2019. Finally, the ITN coverage (pregnant women) declined significantly from 51.5% in 2018 to 50% in 2019.

Table 63: ITN use by high risk category

Indicators		Baseline (2018)	2019 Target	2019 Actual
Under-five malaria case fatality		0	0.15	0
LLIN coverage (children under 5 years)		68.9%	85%	66.6%
ITN coverage (pregnant women)		51.5%	85%	50%
Malaria case fatality (Sex)	Total	0	1.5	0
	Male	0	1.5	0
	Female	0	1.5	0
Malaria case fatality (Age group)	0-19 years	0	1.5	0
	20-59 years	0	1.5	0
	60+ years	0	1.5	0

Source: Department of Health Services, 2019

Number of births and deaths

Indicators		Baseline (2018)	2019 Target	2019 Actual
Number of births registered (Sex)	Total	710	N/A	638
	Male	334	N/A	325
	Female	376	N/A	313
Number of deaths registered (Sex)	Total	35	N/A	44
	Male	15	N/A	21
	Female	20	N/A	23
Number of deaths registered (Age group)	0-19 years	10	N/A	15
	20-59 years	15	N/A	14
	60+ years	10	N/A	15

Source: Department of Health Services, 2019

- Key strategies, programmes and activities implemented in 2019

- Continuous Distribution of LLINs
- Expanded Programme on Immunisation
- Disease Surveillance
- Child Welfare Clinics
- Focused Antenatal Care
- Supervised Delivery
- Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS
- HIV Testing and Counselling
- Health Durbars
- DHMT meetings
- Roll out of Girls Iron Folate Supplementation

- Key challenges encountered in 2019

- Low coverage for Supervised delivery for some sub-districts
- Low coverage for certain antigens such as Measles second dose
- Non functional CHIP Zones

- Way forward

- Outreach programmes to improve maternal and child health services
- Home visit initiative to ensure children are covered for all the antigens
- Continue with HIV testing and counselling at the OPD and other social gatherings
- Girls Iron Folate Tablets Supplementation is on going
- Ongoing preschool screening for schools in the district
- Supportive supervision exercise
- Retraining of health workers and midwives on Emergency Care

3.3 NMTDPF 2018-2021 SUB-GOAL: CREATE AMPLE OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK

3.3.1 PROTECTING THE VULNERABLE, MARGINALIZED AND SOCIALLY EXCLUDED IN SOCIETY

Vulnerable, marginalized and socially excluded are the worst and unduly affected by the problems afflicting society. However, when their needs are timely met and their families are able to provide care, support and protection, children can grow into confident and self-reliant adults who can break the cycle of poverty and inequity, avoiding its social and financial burden. Thus, social protection mechanisms that protect and support these groups of people ultimately benefit society as a whole.

- SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 1: End poverty in all forms everywhere, and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 1: Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All.

- Targets

SDG Goal 1; Target 1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 1; Target 1: At least 30% of vulnerable populations including persons with disabilities, older persons and children provided with social protection.

- Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicators

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

- Number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse
- Justice Administration
- Child Rights Promotion and Protection
- Hospital Welfare Services

- Day Care Centers
- Community Care
- Prisons Aftercare Services (Assistance to Prisoners)

3.3.1.1 Number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse

Child trafficking is the action or practice of illegally procuring and relocating children, typically for the purposes of forced labour or sexual exploitation. The Number of recorded cases of child trafficking remained at 0 between 2018 and 2019. The District is doing well as it did not record any case of child trafficking in both 2018 and 2019. The District achieved its 2019 target for child trafficking.

Child abuse is the physical maltreatment or sexual molestation of a child. There was no case of abuse recorded for 2018 and 2019.

Table 64: Number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse

Indicator		Baseline (2018)	2019 Target	2019 Actual
Number of recorded cases of child trafficking	Total	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0
Number of recorded cases of abuse	Total	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, 2019

3.3.1.2 Justice Administration

3.3.1.2.1 Family Tribunal

According to the Children's Act, 1998; a Family Tribunal shall have jurisdiction in matters concerning parentage, custody, access and maintenance of children and shall exercise such other powers as are conferred on it by this Act or under any other enactment. The number of cases referred to the court declined from 5 in 2018 to 2 in 2019. Below are the details.

Table 65: Number of cases referred to the court

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	2019 Target	2019 Actual
Number of cases referred to the court	5	5	2

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, 2019

3.3.1.2.2 Juvenile Court

A juvenile court is a tribunal having special authority to pass judgements for crimes that are committed by children or adolescents who have not attained the age of majority. The juvenile court fulfills the government's role as substitute parent. The number of juvenile's cases that were referred to the Department for various Social Enquiry/Investigations reports decreased from 10 in 2018 to 5 in 2019. These social enquiry/investigations reports were to enable the court give appropriate sentences for the benefit of the children/juveniles involved and the society as a whole.

Table 66: Number of juvenile cases

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	2019 Target	2019 Actual
Number of juvenile cases	10	10	5

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, 2019

3.3.1.3 Child Rights Promotion and Protection

3.3.1.3.1 Child Maintenance Cases

Child maintenance is regular, reliable financial support that helps towards a child's everyday living costs. The parent who doesn't have main day-to-day care of the child pays child maintenance to the parent who does. The number of child maintenance cases decreased from 58 in 2018 to 46 in 2019.

Table 67: Child Maintenance Cases

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	2019 Target	2019 Actual
Child Maintenance Cases	58	60	46

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, 2019

3.3.1.3.2 Child Custody Cases

Child Custody is the term applied to the support and control of a child that is determined by the court when the parents of the child are divorced or separated. The number of child custody cases decreased from 11 in 2018 to 5 in 2019.

Table 68: Child Custody Cases

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	2019 Target	2019 Actual
Child Custody Cases	11	10	5

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, 2019

3.3.1.3.3 Paternity Cases

Paternity case is a legal proceeding brought to establish a legal father. The number of paternity cases increased from 2 in 2018 to 5 in 2019.

Table 69: Paternity Cases

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	2019 Target	2019 Actual
Paternity Cases	2	10	5

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, 2019

3.3.1.3.4 Family Reconciliation Cases

Family reconciliation is the act of getting family members to be compatible with one another. Reconciliation is very foundational in a family or even in a nation. The number of family reconciliation cases increased significantly from 10 in 2018 to 19 in 2019.

Table 70: Family Reconciliation Cases

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	2019 Target	2019 Actual
Family Reconciliation Cases	10	20	19

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, 2019

3.3.1.3.5 Child Delinquency Cases

Child delinquency is a conduct by a juvenile characterized by antisocial behavior that is beyond parental control and therefore subject to legal action. The number of child delinquency cases declined significantly from 10 in 2018 to 6 in 2019.

Table 71: Child Delinquency Cases

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	2019 Target	2019 Actual
Child Delinquency Cases	10	10	6

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, 2019

3.3.1.4 Hospital Welfare Services

There was no Service rendered at Enyirsi Hospital for the year 2018 and 2019. Again there was no attempted suicide cases at the Kwabeng Clinic for both 2018 and 2019

Table 72: Hospital Welfare Services

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	2019 Target	2019 Actual
Services rendered at Enyirsi Hospital	0	0	0
Attempted suicide cases at Kwabeng Clinic	0	00	0

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, 2019

3.3.1.3.4 Child Neglect Cases

Child neglect is a form of child abuse, and is a deficit in meeting a child's basic needs, including the failure to provide adequate health care, supervision, clothing, nutrition, housing as well as their physical, emotional, social, educational and safety needs. The number of child neglect cases decreased significantly from 5 in 2018 to 1 in 2019.

Table 73: Child Neglect Cases

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	2019 Target	2019 Actual
Child Neglect Cases	5	5	1

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, 2019

3.3.1.5 Day Care Centers

For the year 2019, there were six (6) Day Care Centers in the District with a pupil population of five hundred and Fifty-two (552) that is Two hundred and Sixty-one (261) males and Two hundred and Ninety-one (291) females and Nineteen (19) staffs (2 males and 17 females).

3.3.1.6 Community Care

3.3.1.6.1 Registration of PWDs

Persons with disabilities (PWDs), according the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective

participation in society on an equal basis with others. The number of PWDs registered by the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development increased from 538 in 2018 to 554 in 2019.

Table 74: Registration of PWDs

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	2018 Target	2018 Actual
Registration of PWDs	538	560	554

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, 2019

3.3.1.6.2 Prisons Aftercare Services (Assistance to Prisoners)

Assistance to Prisoners are services to all prisoners both during and after their sentences. There is no prisoners assisted in 2018 and 2019.

Table 75: Prisons Aftercare Services (Assistance to Prisoners)

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	2019 Target	2019 Actual
Prisons Aftercare Services (Assistance to Prisoners)	0	0	0

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, 2019

5.1 STRATEGIES FOR OVERCOMING CONSTRAINTS AND THE WAY FORWARD

5.1.1 Major Constraints

The Major constraints the Department faced were:

- Inadequate funds for proposed programmes/activities
- Inadequate office equipment and logistics
- Lack of staff training
- Inadequate skilled staff

5.1.2 Challenges

- Lack of funds to enable the Department carry out its activities effectively.
- The potential for our success lies in strong commitment on the part of all stakeholders.

- Our biggest challenge has been working with illiterate groups and getting them to form associations and groups to enable them acquire loans to expand their businesses

5.1.3 The Way forward

- Training of Staff (capacity building)
- Allocate adequate funds to the Department.
- Provision of adequate office equipment and logistics

3.3.1.7 Proportion of population with valid NHIS card

The National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) is a social intervention program introduced by government to provide financial access to quality health care for residents in Ghana. The implementation of the National Health Insurance Scheme covers the Atiwa East and Atiwa West Districts Assemblies with the Scheme office located in the Atiwa East District capital, Akyem Anyinam. The total beneficiaries increased from 53,106 in 2018 to 59,339 in 2019. The number of indigents increased from 6 in 2018 to 829 in 2019. The number of informal beneficiaries increased from 18,966 in 2018 to 22,353 in 2019. The number of aged beneficiaries increased from 3,238 in 2018 to 3,252 in 2019. The number of under 18 years' beneficiaries increased from 26,219 in 2018 to 28,311 in 2019. The number of pregnant women beneficiaries increased from 2,287 in 2018 to 2,298 in 2019.

Table 76: Proportion of population with valid NHIS card

Indicator			Baseline (2018)	2019 Target	2019 Actual
Proportion of population with valid NHIS card	Total beneficiaries	Total	53,106	70,010	59,339
		Male	21971	29511	25,013
		Female	31135	40498	34,326
	Indigents		6	978	829
	Informal		18,966	26156	22,353

Aged	3,238	3570	3,252
Under 18 years	26,219	33371	28,311
Pregnant Women	2,287	2849	2,298
Mentally Challenged	0	37	32
SSNIT Contributors	2,255	2670	1,959
SSNIT Pension	135	379	305

Source: National Health Insurance Scheme-Atiwa, 2019

KEY STRATEGIES 2019 (Fiscal year)

- Sensitization on Mobile Renewal in about 20 Communities
- Re-opening of Kwabeng Sub-Office
- Durbar /special registration @Awosoase,Abomosu, AkyemAsamama,NewJejeti, Sekyereetc
- Special registration exercise at AkyemTumfa and its surroundings.
- Indigent Registration for LEAP and Schools under school feeding project ,disables

Operational Constraints / Actions Taken

Constraints	Action Taken

Poor attendance of Clients at the Office	Community Sensitization and Registration to help reduce transportation cost of clients.
Lack of Education on Mobile Renewal	Intend liaising with District Director of Education help sensitize school children on Mobile Renewal.
Overcharge of Mobile Renewal	We are educating clients to do renewal with the Mobile Phones
Extra charges at Provider sites	Letters have been written to all providers to desist from that act and encouraging clients to report such acts to the office.

3.4 NMTDPF 2018-2021 SUB-GOAL: ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

3.4.1 WOMEN AND GOVERNANCE

The participation of women and men in formal and informal decision-making structures varies greatly between sectors of the District. It is however male dominated. Institutional as well as cultural, economic and societal factors limit women’s opportunities and abilities to participate in decision-making. Women are underrepresented not only in the political landscape but also in decision-making within the private sector. At the village level and in civil society. At the local level, men usually dominate positions of power, including as religious and traditional leaders, local politicians and village elders. Women’s representation and leadership tend to be confined to areas that are traditionally ‘feminine’ such as social welfare.

- SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls;
Sustainable Development Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 17: Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life.

- **Targets**

SDG Goal 5; Target 5.5: Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life;

SDG Goal 16; Target 16.6: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels;

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 17; Target 1: Equal economic rights for women, including the rights to own and inherit property, sign a contract, save, register and manage a business and own and operate a bank account by 2026; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 17; Target 5: Increase gender parity in decision making positions at all levels to at least 50-50 between Women and Men.

- **Status and Trends of Indicators**

Indicators

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

- Proportion of women who are Assembly Members
- Percentage of women in public life

3.4.1.1 Proportion of women who are Assembly Members

Women have been under-represented in the General Assembly in the District which does not promote gender equity in the Assembly’s legislature. Women constitutes 6.0% (3 women representatives - 1 elected and 2 appointed Assembly Members) in the General Assembly. However, one woman was elected to the position of Member of Parliament in the District.

There are challenges confronting the effective participation of women in decision making and there is the need to strategize to address them to ensure more inclusive and equitable participation of men and women for optimum benefit of the citizenry as to promote socio-

economic growth and development of the District. This in the long run will support the development of society by ensuring social and economic equilibrium and provide life's certainties to the citizens and the satisfaction of their needs. With all the challenges and constraints, effective political participation of women has increased in the District.

Table 77: Members of the General Assembly

Indicator	Category	Women	Men	Total	% Female
Members of the General Assembly	Assembly Members	2	22	24	8.33%
	Member of Parliament	0	1	1	0.0%
	District Chief Executive	0	1	1	0.0%
Total		2	24	26	7.69%

Source: Central Administration Department, 2019

Comparing the current and past General Assemblies, the figure above indicates that a decline of women Assembly Members from 6 to 2. There is the need to consciously bridge the ever widening gap between the men and women Assembly Members.

3.4.1.2 Women who are Head of Departments/Units

Gender equality and empowerment of women has been in the District's decision-making mainstream for a long time. The District has implemented programmes and activities for the socio-economic empowerment of women. Gender equality issues have also been prioritized in the Assembly's Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021. However, the Assembly is still faced with a wide gap between the genders which emanates from a strong paternal system among most communities as well as traditions and societal norms of the past. The number of women who were Heads of Departments/Units remained at one (1) in 2019. Although efforts have been made towards the representation of women in decision making, it is still a challenge in the District as one woman leads a Department of the District Assembly.

Table 78: Heads of Departments/Units

Indicator	Category	Baseline (2018)	2019 Target	2019 Actual
District Chief Executive	Male	1	1	1
	Female	0	0	0
	Total	1	1	1
District Coordinating Director	Male	0	1	1
	Female	1	0	0
	Total	1	1	1
Heads of Departments	Male	10	5	10
	Female	1	6	1
	Total	11	11	11
Heads of Units	Male	11	7	11
	Female	2	6	2
	Total	13	13	13

Source: Central Administration Department, 2019

3.4.1.3 Key strategies, programmes and activities implemented in 2019

As at the end of 2019, the following strategies were implemented towards empowering women to be actively involved in the decision making processes, local governance and socio-economic development. There are as follows:

- Mainstreamed gender issues into the Assembly's Annual Action Plan;
- Monitored activities of Village Savings and Loans;
- Conducted sensitization and establishment of Village Savings and Loans Associations;
- Conducted community mobilization, participation and empowerment; and
- Monitored income generating groups.

3.4.1.4 Key challenges encountered in 2019

The challenges to women involvement in decision making in the Municipality are:

- Gender-based discrimination still exists against those seeking certain professions;
- Cultural and social views of women's traditional roles in society, that still exist today;
- Leadership roles are still seen as being more masculine and that societies should be led by men, which relegates women into the background of community life;
- Women's multiple responsibilities, especially in the home overburden women and leave little time for active participation in politics and decision making; and
- Women's economic situations can limit their participation in decision making.

3.4.1.5 Way forward

To improve women participation of women and men in formal and informal decision-making in the Municipality, there is the need to:

- Achieve equal access to education for all males and females;
- Increase the rate of functional literacy among girls and women;
- Increase women's access to economic opportunities and awareness of their economic rights;
- Enhance sustainable access of women to capital, market, information, technology and technical assistance;
- Mainstream gender in planning and budgeting at all levels;
- Ensure equal access to and full participation in power structure and decision-making; and
- Prevent and eliminate violence against women and children by strengthening legislation on family welfare, child and women protection.

3.5 NMTDPF 2018-2021 SUB-GOAL: ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

3.5.1 SAFE WATER AND SANITATION

Access to water and sanitation refers not only to its quantity but also to its quality. Access to water and sanitation are essential in improving the living standards of any one on this planet. Clean and accessible water and sanitation for all is an essential part of the District we want to live in. according to UNDP 2010, today's water and sanitation crisis is rather an issue of access than of scarcity. It is mainly rooted in poverty, power and inequality not in physical availability. Naturally inadequate water supply and sanitation negatively impact food security, livelihood choices and educational opportunities for families across the District. This supports Water Aid 2011, which indicates that, every day, lack of access to clean water and sanitation kills thousands leaving others with reduced quality of life.

3.5.1.1 SAFE WATER

- SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 1: A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All.

- Targets

SDG Goal 6; Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 1; Target 3: Reduce 2013 level of proportion of the population without access to safe drinking water b

- Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicators

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

- Percentage (%) of population with access to safe drinking water
- Percentage (%) of population served with other safe sources
- Percentage (%) of budget allocated to water and sanitation programme

3.5.1.1.1 Safe Water

Water is a basic necessity and an important resource for sustaining life. Without safe drinking water, humans, animals and plants cannot survive. The decline in water quality endangers the health of humans as well as the ecosystem. Clean drinking water, hygiene, and sanitation play an important part in maintaining health. Adequate water resources are essential for food production and thus for proper nutrition. Access to safe, resilient and sustainable water in the District will accelerate sustainable development on multiple dimensions such as health, development, and the environment. This will increase water quality hence impacting health positively, reduced the time and personal risks involved in water collection. Available data indicates that marginal progress have been made in access to improved water sources between 2018 and 2019 in the District.

The percentage population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources (coverage) all year round rose from 75.0% in 2018 to 78.0% in 2019. The total population served with safe drinking water rose from 35,678 in 2018 to 60,957 in 2019. The District's 2019 target of ensuring 78.0% of its population have access to safe drinking water has been achieved. Progress has however been uneven across different communities, between urban and rural areas, and between rich and poor.

The percentage of population served with other source declined from 24.0% in 2018 to 22.0% in 2019. The total population served with other water sources declined from 31,142 in 2018 to 27,898 in 2019. These people had to use unprotected wells, streams, fountains and rivers for their water needs. The District's 2019 target of ensuring 22.05% of its population have access to other water sources has been achieved.

Table 79: Percentage of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources

Indicator		Baseline (2018)	2019 Target	2019 Actual
% of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources (coverage) all year round	District	76.0%	78.0%	78.0%
	Urban	90%	95%	96%
	Rural	50%	75%	70.0%
% of population served with other sources	District	24.0%	22.0%	22.0%
	Urban	0	0	0
	Rural	28.0%	25.5%	23.0%

Source: Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit, 2019

3.5.1.1.2 Improved and unimproved water sources in the District

An improved water source is a type of water source that by nature of its construction or through active intervention is likely to be protected from outside contamination in particular from fecal matter. On the other hand, unimproved water source is one that does not adequately protect the source from outside contamination particularly fecal matter. The water sources in the District are as follows:

Table 80: Classification of improved and unimproved water sources

Improved water source	Unimproved water source
Household connection	Rivers
Borehole	Unprotected well
Protected dug well	

Source: Water and Sanitation Team/Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit, 2019

3.5.1.1.3 Key strategies, programmes and activities implemented in 2019

A number of strategies, programmes and activities were implemented in 2019 to improve access to safe drinking water in the District. Specific interventions include:

- Monitored 78 boreholes; and
- Repaired 22 No. faulty hand pumps.

3.5.1.1.4 Key challenges encountered in 2019

The key challenges encountered in the water sector were:

- Inadequate logistics for monitoring purpose;
- Inadequate water supply and facilities;
- Pollution of water bodies;
- Ineffective collaboration and coordination in the water and sanitation sector;
- Poor maintenance of water facilities; and
- Farming activities on boundaries of water bodies.

3.5.1.1.5 Way forward

To increase access to safe drinking water in the District, there is the need to:

- Increase in access to proper and safe water supply;
- Increase the proportion of education institutions having access to safe water supply;
- Provide clean water services throughout major communities and in densely populated rural areas;
- Develop water strategic plan to guide sector development and implement; and
- Ensure all institutions have access to safe water, with priority given to those in communities with the greatest need.

3.5.1.2 SANITATION

According to UNDP 2010, sanitation is seen to be one of the most important development drivers. Sanitation means promoting of hygiene through the prevention of human contact with hazards of wastes especially feces, by proper treatment and disposal of the waste, often mixed into wastewater. These hazards may be physical, microbiological, biological or chemical agents of disease. Access to sanitation refers not only to its quantity but also to its quality.

- SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 1: A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All.

- Targets

SDG Goal 6; Target 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 1; Target 4: Reduce 2013 level of proportion of the population poor sanitation facilities by 95%.

- Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicator

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators was adopted:

- Percentage (%) of population with access to improved sanitation facilities
- Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services
- No of final dumping sites (specify)
- No. of refuse containers (10m³ and 240Lt)
- No. of public cemeteries

- Number and management of public toilet facilities

3.5.1.2.1 Sanitation

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Most households are without basic sanitation in both urban and rural areas of the District. Available data indicates that marginal progress have been made in access to improved sanitation between 2017 and 2018. With regard to basic sanitation, current rates of progress are too slow. The proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation in the District increased from 50% in 2018 to 80% in 2019.

Available data indicate that, 10,500 people gained access to improved sanitation in 2018 and 16,143 in 2019. The number of people with access to improved sanitation increased significantly from 10,500 in 2017 to 16,143 in 2018. Poor sanitation gives arise to a number of health problems, but now research shows that it is linked to stunted growth as well. The lack of sanitation could be a potential contributor to stunting in the District. In view of this the District Assembly is embarking on vigorous campaign to reduce open defecation and promoting latrine use along with ensuring that landlords and house owners provide sanitation facilities in their houses. Much collaboration is needed from all stakeholders to change the ugly sanitation situation in the District.

The number of final dumping sites in the District increased from 1 in 2018 to 3 in 2019. The number of 10m³ refuse containers is 10 in 2018 and 9 in 2019. The number of 240L refuse containers increased from 4 in 2018 to 10 in 2019. The number of public cemeteries in the District remained at 0 between 2018 and 2019.

Table 81: Percentage of population with sustainable access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, household latrine)

Indicators		Baseline (2018)	2019 Target	2019 Actual
% of population with access to improved sanitation (flush)	District	50%	90%	80%
	Urban	0	0	0

toilets, KVIP, household latrine)	Rural	15%	30%	50%
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services	District	10,500	17,500	16,143
	Urban	0	0	0
	Rural	2,000	2,500	3,431
No of final dumping sites (specify)		1	2	3
No. of refuse containers (specify)	10m ³	10	10	9
	240Lt	4	12	10
No. of public cemeteries		0	0	0

Source: Water and Sanitation Team/Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit, 2019

3.5.1.2.2 Improved and unimproved sanitation facilities in the District

An improved sanitation facility is one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. The sanitation facilities in the District are as follows:

Table 82: Classification of sanitation facilities

Improved	Unimproved
Kumasi ventilated improved pit latrine (KVIP)	
Ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP)	
Water Closet	

Source: Water and Sanitation Team/Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit, 2019

3.5.1.2.3 Public Toilet Facilities in the District

A public toilet is a room or small building containing one or more toilets which is available for use by the general public. Available data available indicates that, the number of public toilets in the District increased from 13 in 2018 and 17 in 2019. Also, the number of toilets in good condition increased from 11 in 2018 to 16 in 2019. On the other hand, the number of toilets in bad condition declined from 2 in 2018 to 1 in 2019.

Table 83: Public toilets in the District

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	2019 Target	2019 Actual
Total number	13	15	17
Number in good condition	11	14	16
Number in bad condtion	2	2	1

Source: Water and Sanitation Team/Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit, 2019

The number of public toilets under the management of the Assembly increased from 13 in 2018 to 17 in 2019. On the other hand, the number of toilets under private management remained at 0 between 2018 and 2019.

Table 84: Management system of toilets in the District

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	2019 Target	2019 Actual
Total number of toilets	13	13	17
Number of toilets under Assembly management	13	13	17
Number of toilets under private management	0	1	0

Source: Water and Sanitation Team/Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit, 2019

3.5.1.2.4 Key strategies, programmes and activities implemented in 2019

The following activities were undertaken:

- Maintenance of final waste disposal site;

- 30No. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) education programmes at basic and junior high schools;
- 8,450 meat/carcass inspections carried out;
- Screening of food vendors;
- Disinfection and disinfestation carried out in public places;
- 52No. refuse dump inspected, 2,530m³ refuse collected and 594m³ refuse dumps evacuated;
- 20No. public toilets inspected;
- 3No. radio discussions and 6No. community durbars on hygiene education conducted;
- House to house, chop bar, drinking spot and hotels inspections conducted; and
- 65No. larviciding conducted.

3.5.1.2.5 Key challenges encountered in 2019

The key challenges affecting sanitation delivery in the District are as follows:

- Unplanned expansion of settlements;
- Low investment in sanitation delivery;
- Ineffective collaboration among stakeholders responsible for environmental management;
- Inadequate and poor maintenance of sanitation facilities and equipment;
- Poor environmental Sanitation and high open defecation rate;
- Non-willingness of natives to burry in public cemetery;
- Weak environmental sanitation monitoring and enforcement systems; and
- Unavailability of accurate and timely data on sanitation.

3.5.1.2.6 Way forward

To increase access to improved sanitation in the District, there is the need to:

- Increase in access to proper sanitation system;
- Increase the proportion of education institutions having access to improved sanitation;
- Provide sanitation services in major towns and rural areas;
- Effective implementation of sanitation strategic plan; and
- Ensure all institutions have access to improved sanitation, with priority given to those in communities with the greatest need.

3.6 NMTDPF 2018-2021 SUB-GOAL: ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

3.6.1 ENERGY SUPPLY TO SUPPORT INDUSTRY AND HOUSEHOLDS

Access to power expands the number and variety of business and job opportunities available. The unreliable nature of electricity in the District affected businesses and the economy as a whole.

- SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 1: A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All.

- Targets

SDG Goal 7; Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services;

SDG Goal 7; Target 7b: By 2030 expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, particularly LDCs and SIDS; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 1; Target 6: Access and use of electricity and internet is increased by at least 50% of 2013 levels.

- Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicator

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicator was adopted:

- Percentage (%) of population with access and using electricity
- Percentage of communities covered by electricity
- Main source of lighting in the Municipality

3.6.1.1 Electricity

3.6.1.1.1 Percentage change in number of households with access to electricity

The importance of energy to the socio-economic development of a nation cannot be over emphasized. The availability of electricity in the District will attract investments into small-scale agro-based industries. The percentage change in number of households with access to electricity increased from 50.0% in 2018 to 75% in 2019.

Table 85: Percentage change in number of households with access to electricity

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	2019 Target	2019 Actual
% Change in number of households with access to electricity	50.0%	80.0%	75.0%

Source: Central Administration Department/Volta River Authority, 2019

3.6.1.1.2 Percentage of communities covered by electricity

The percentage of communities covered by electricity increased from 60% in 2018 to 90% in 2019. Rural percentage of communities covered by electricity increased from 40% in 2018 to 50% in 2019. This rate of progress is slow and unevenly distributed between and within different communities.

Table 86: Percentage of communities covered by electricity

Indicators		Baseline (2018)	2019 Target	2019 Actual
Percentage of communities covered by electricity	District	60%	95%	90%
	Urban	90%	95%	98%
	Rural	40%	45%	50%

Source: Central Administration Department/Volta River Authority, 2019

The low levels of electricity coverage in the rural area are attributed to high cost of connection including the installation of transformers. There is the need to lower the cost in order to enhance rural electrification and at the same time encourage use of renewable energy like the use of biogas and solar energy which are cheap and environment friendly.

3.6.1.3 Main Source of Lighting in the District

Access to affordable energy services is an important prerequisite to achieving economic growth and poverty reduction. The main sources of energy to households in the District are: kerosene and gas lamps (5%); electricity (90%); flashlight and torch light (4%) and solar energy (1.0%). There is also need to embrace renewable energy strategies in the District as this will improve energy access to most households within the District.

3.6.1.4 Key strategies, programmes and activities implemented in 2019

The following activities were carried out:

- Regular replacement of street lights in the District;
- Sensitization of communities on the need to THENGASHEP Networks from theft and damage

3.6.1.5 Key challenges encountered in 2019

The challenges encountered by the energy sector of the Municipality were:

- Intermittent supply of electricity which impacted adversely on the local economy;

- Continuous use fire wood as major source of energy for cooking; and
- Some communities not hooked onto the national grid.

3.6.1.6 Way forward

To improve the energy sector of the District, there is the need to:

- Ensure that most households have access to a reliable and affordable energy supply;
- Ensure that sufficient power is generated and distributed to meet future energy requirements and demands; and
- Develop and implement an energy strategic plan.

3.7 NMTDPF 2018-2021 SUB-GOAL: ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

3.7.1 REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS

The registration of births and deaths are essential for the District's development.

- SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 18: Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children.

- Targets

SDG Goal 8; Target 8.9: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 4; Target 3: End all forms of violence, child labor exploitation, child marriage and human trafficking

- Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicators

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

- Number of births and deaths

3.7.1.1 Number of births and deaths

Table 87 Number of births and deaths

Indicators		Baseline (2018)	2019 Target	2019 Actual
Number of births registered (Sex)	Total	710	N/A	638
	Male	334	N/A	325
	Female	376	N/A	313
Number of deaths registered (Sex)	Total	35	N/A	44
	Male	15	N/A	21
	Female	20	N/A	23
Number of deaths registered (Age group)	0-19 years	10	N/A	15
	20-59 years	15	N/A	14
	60+ years	10	N/A	15

Source: Department of Health Services, 2019

CHAPTER FOUR

GOAL THREE (3): BUILD SAFE AND WELL PLANNED COMMUNITIES WHILE PROTECTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

4.0 INTRODUCTION

The District is preparing to develop a well-planned towns and communities according to national and international town planning standards in order to cater for fast growing towns and communities for socioeconomic progress and deliver quality of life for all the District dwellers. This will also provide a secure, well administered land market that serves the needs of landowners and contributes to the nation's strategic development; establish a transportation network that links all settlements in the District to each other; rehabilitate and upgrade priority national roads to good condition; develop road safety initiatives; develop a modern and affordable information and communications technology that reaches all parts of the District and promote a sustainable environment. This chapter deals with the following sub-goals namely:

- **NMTDPF 2018-2021 SUB-GOAL: TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE: ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR**
 - Transport Infrastructure
- **NMTDPF 2018-2021 SUB-GOAL: INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (ICT)**
 - Developing Information Communication Technology (ICT)
- **NMTDPF 2018-2021 SUB-GOAL: DEFORESTATION, DESERTIFICATION AND SOIL EROSION**
 - Sustainable Natural Resource Management
- **Nmtdpf 2018-2021 Sub-Goal: Climate Variability And Change**
 - Natural Disasters, Risks and Vulnerability
- **NMTDPF 2018-2021 SUB-GOAL: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND DEVELOPMENT**
 - Human Settlement Development

4.1 NMTDPF 2018-2021 SUB-GOAL: TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE: ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR

4.1.1 TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

Transportation needs are growing strongly in the District. Continuing urbanization coupled with high growth rates in some parts in the District, means that the flow of goods and people will continue to increase over time. The District Assembly is aware of the need to build a strong infrastructure foundation but is facing enormous challenges in devoting sufficient capital resources to such projects.

- SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 1: A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All.

- Targets

SDG Goal 11; Target 11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 1; Target 8: At least detail technical and financial feasibility report for rapid transit system for all cities above 2 million people is completed.

- Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicator

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicator was adopted:

- Percentage of road network in good condition

- Proportion/length of roads/drains maintained/ rehabilitated

4.1.1.1 Roads

A road is a thoroughfare, route, or way on land between two places that has been paved or otherwise improved to allow travel by foot or some form of conveyance, including a motor vehicle, cart, bicycle, or horse. Roads make a crucial contribution to economic development and growth and bring important social benefits. They are of vital importance in order to make an area grow and develop. In addition, providing access to employment, social, health and education services makes a road network crucial in fighting against poverty.

4.1.1.1.1 Percentage of road network in good condition

Reducing the distance between people, markets, services and knowledge – or simply ‘getting people connected’ – is a great part of what economic growth is all about. Although virtual connectivity has become increasingly important today with the emergence of new communication avenues, a good and reliable transport network remains vital.

There is a very strong positive correlation between a District's economic development and the quality of its road network.. The percentage of road network in good condition rose from 58% in 2018 to 62% in 2019. Percentage of feeder road network in good condition rose from 35% in 2018 to 52% in 2019.

Not only is the road coverage in the District insufficient, but where they do exist they are either in poor condition or are totally impassable especially during the rainy season. As a result, households, especially those in remote areas, experience difficulties transporting their goods, travelling from one point to another within the District.

Table 87: Percentage of road network in good condition

Indicators		Baseline (2018)	2019 Target	2019 Actual
% of road network in good condition	Total	0%	0%	0%
	Urban	0%	0%	0%
	Feeder	35%	55%	52%

Source: Works Department, 2019

4.1.1.1.2 Proportion/length of roads/drains maintained/rehabilitated

The table below shows the proportion/length of roads/drains maintained/rehabilitated in the District for 2019 .

Table 88: Proportion/length of roads/drains maintained/rehabilitated

Indicator	Category	Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Proportion/ length of roads/ drains maintained/ rehabilitated	Trunk Roads (km)	75	85	80
	Urban Roads (km)	0km	0km	0
	Sealing	60	75	70
	Gravelling	65km	80km	75
	Road Line Marking	0	0	0
	Pot Hole Patching	0	0	0
	Grading and Patching	0km	0km	0
	Traffic Signal Maintenance (Road signs)	0	0	0
	Desilting/ Drain cleaning	0m ³	0m ³	0m ³
	Feeder Roads	66km	90km	80km
Drainage works	75m	85m	80	

Source: Department of Urban Roads/Ghana Highways/Department of Works, 2019

In 2019, 80km of feeder roads were reshaped. The above were done to establish a transportation network that links all parts of the District. Investment in the road infrastructure have to some extent created a strong and thriving local economy. It is therefore important to ensure that the existing roads are well maintained and more roads are turned to bitumen standards.

4.1.1.2 Key strategies, programmes and activities implemented in 2019

As at the end of 2019, the following activities were carried out to establish a transportation network that links all parts of the District:

- Reshaping of 80.0km feeder roads.

4.1.1.3 Key challenges encountered in 2019

The following challenges were encountered in the transportation sector of the District namely:

- Inadequate and poor road infrastructure i.e. roads, bridges and culverts etc.
- Inadequate and undeveloped car parks
- Inadequate public mass transport system
- Inaccessibility of roads during the raining season

4.1.1.4 Way forward

To improve the transportation sector of the District, there is the need to:

- Build an efficient and reliable transport system which is vital to attract investment necessary for the growth of the local economy;
- Develop road safety initiatives; and

Upgrade town roads, reshape and open up more feeder roads as to improve accessibility and connectivity across the District.

4.2 NMTDPF 2018-2021 SUB-GOAL: INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

4.2.1 DEVELOPING INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

The speed with which Information Communication Technology (ICT) is developing and its impact on socio-economic activities cannot be overemphasized. It is imperative that the Atiwa West District and Ghana as a whole is not excluded from the technological revolution. As a District, management is in the known that ICT can help bridge the digital divide between the rural and urban populace. ICT can transform how the District is governed, how business operate, how people interact with departments of the District Assembly and how they experience

learning, culture, leisure, social networking and entertainment. Any investment in ICT will result in productivity, lower costs, new economic opportunities, job creation, innovation and increased trade in the District.

- SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 4: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls;

Sustainable Development Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 10: World Class Infrastructure crisscrosses Africa.

- Targets

SDG Goal 5; Target 5b: Enhance the use of enabling technologies, in particular ICT, to promote women's empowerment;

SDG Goal 9; Target 9c: Significantly increase access to ICT and strive to provide universal and affordable access to internet in LDCs by 2020;

and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 10; Target 5: Double ICT penetration and contribution to GDP.

- Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicator

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicator was adopted:

- Tele Density Penetration Rate
- Percentage of population 12 years and above who owns a mobile phone
- Percentage of population 12 years using internet facility

4.2.1.1 Tele Density Penetration Rate

ICT is increasingly being recognized as an enabler of socio-economic development. One of the most widely used ICT is the mobile telephone. It is virtually used by all people and it is almost a basic voice communication system. The tele-density/Penetration rate rose from 45 % in 2018 to 50% in 2019. This increase is as a result of the mobile phone penetration, despite the gains, disparities still exist in access to mobile phones and telecommunication coverage. Overall, strong progress made but target not met.

The District is served by the 3 mobile telephone service providers (Vodafone, Airtel -Tigo, and MTN) with the coverage being dependent on the location of the subscriber. In some parts of the towns, the network signals are strong meanwhile in rural areas the network signal is relatively weak. The competitive nature of the service providers has enhanced coverage to many communities in the District. The District recognizes the potential of the telecommunications sector in delivery of services such as education, healthcare, governance, financial management and agriculture and research development.

Table 89: Tele-density Penetration rate

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Tele-density Penetration rate	45%	55%	50%

Source: AWDA, 2019

4.2.1.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

The percentage of population 12 years and above who owns a mobile phone rose from 30.5% in 2018 to 35.5% in 2019. Overall, the target has been exceeded.

Table 90: Ownership of Mobile Phones

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Percentage of population 12 years and above who owns a mobile phone	30.5%	32.5%	35.5%

Source: AWDA, 2019

4.2.1.3 Internet Usage

The general consensus is that universal access to ICTs can extricate communities from the grip of poverty and boost their economic and social development. Usage of the Internet can further enhance the living conditions of poor people. The percentage of population 12 years using internet facility rose from 10% in 2018 to 15% in 2019. Overall, the target has been exceeded.

Table 91: Internet Usage

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Percentage of population 12 years using internet facility	10%	13%	15%

Source: AWDA, 2019

4.2.1.4 Key challenges encountered in 2019

The following challenges were encountered in the telecommunication sector of the Municipality namely:

- Poor communications infrastructure; and
- Unreliable Internet Connectivity.

4.2.1.5 Way forward

To reap the benefits associated with the telecommunication sector of the District, there is the need to:

- Operationalize the ultra-modern ICT Center in the District; and
- Invest in ICT infrastructure as it will result in productivity, lower costs, new economic opportunities, job creation, innovation and increased trade.

4.3 NMTDPF 2018-2021 SUB-GOAL: DEFORESTATION, DESERTIFICATION AND SOIL EROSION

4.3.1 SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Natural resource management deals with managing the way in which people and natural landscapes interact. It brings together land use planning, water management, biodiversity conservation and the future sustainability of industries like agriculture, mining, tourism, fisheries and forestry. The objectives of sustainable natural resource management is to improve the sustainable and efficient management of forest resources, conserve biodiversity in protected areas and forest landscapes and integrate small producers into forestry development and conservation.

- SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 7: Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities.

- Targets

SDG Goal 15; Target 15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands, in line with obligations under international agreements; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 7; Target 2: At least 17% of terrestrial and inland water and 10% of coastal and marine areas are preserved.

- Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicator

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicator was adopted:

- Hectares of degraded forest lands rehabilitated/restored

4.3.1.1 Restoration of degraded lands

There is a continuous effort by the Forestry Commission, Fire Service, EPA and other relevant organizations to restore degraded lands in the District, which is largely the result of bush burning, overgrazing and the indiscriminate felling of trees for firewood and mining. The hectares of degraded forests and lands rehabilitated or restored increased significantly from 0.0 hectares in 2018 to 1.0817 hectares in 2019. The 1.0817 hectares of degraded forests lands were prepared under the National Forest Plantation Development Programme.

Table 92: Hectares of degraded forest lands rehabilitated/ restored

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Hectares of degraded forest lands rehabilitated/restored	0.0ha	1.5000ha	1.08176ha

Source: Department of Natural Resource Conservation (Forestry), 2019

Table 93: Hectares of degraded areas outside forest reserve restored

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Hectares of degraded areas outside forest reserve restored	0.0ha	7.0000ha	6.1521ha

Source: Department of Natural Resource Conservation (Forestry), 2019

Table 81: Amenity Planting in Schools (Plantation)

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Hectares of Amenity Planting in Schools (Plantation)	0.000ha	2.5000ha	1.4493ha

Source: Department of Natural Resource Conservation (Forestry), 2019

Table 94: Amenity Planting at Roadside

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Kilometers of Amenity Planting at Roadside	0.000km	66.000km	47.63km

Source: Department of Natural Resource Conservation (Forestry), 2019

4.3.1.2 Key strategies, programmes and activities implemented in 2019

As at the end of 2019, the Forestry Commission carried out the following activities to protect the various forest reserves in the District:

- To restore degraded on and off reserve areas in the District, the commission recruited 118 individuals to help in the tree planting through YEA.

4.3.1.3 Key challenges encountered in 2019

The key challenges encountered in 2019 were:

- Delays in wages
- Areas planted along roadsides were destroyed by road contractors
- Cost of transporting workers to field is high and funds are not forthcoming
- Inadequate staff affecting the department's ability to carry out most of its planned activities.
- Miners do not reclaim land for the exercise

4.3.1.4 Way forward

To build a forestry sector that is sustainable and highly profitable, there is the need to:

- Maintain and patrol 43.20 Kilometers of Atiwa Forest Reserve twice within the year.

- To raise fifty thousand (50,000) seedlings for out planting.
- To establish forty (40) hectares of plantation within Atiwa Forest Reserve.
- To establish twenty (20) hectares of amenity planting in public areas.
- Organizing meeting for illegal farmers – target communities, Pameng, Dompem, Ampapatia and Kwabeng
- Trees on farms- educate farmers on the need to incorporate tree planting alongside with their cash crops.
- Fire education campaign.

4.4 NMTDPF 2018-2021 SUB-GOAL: CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE

4.4.1 NATURAL DISASTERS, RISKS AND VULNERABILITY

Disaster is the destruction or damages to life and property to the extent that the community affected cannot cope and would need external assistance for them to come back to sustenance. Increasing disaster threats not only reflect the onset of events such as floods etc. but also the changing demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population. While the intensity is important, of equal importance is the presence of a population whose demographic or socio-economic characteristics may place its members at greater risk of harm before, during and after a disaster.

Vulnerability is one of the defining components of disaster risk because it is complex and a human dimension of disaster. Vulnerability is the characteristics of a person or group and their situation that influences their capacity to anticipate, cope with, resist and recover from the impact of a natural hazard. As a District, we recognize the importance of disaster prevention and management to the development of the District economy.

- SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 7: Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities.

- Targets

SDG Goal 11; Target 11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 7; Target 3: Reduce deaths and property loss from natural and man-made disasters and climate extreme events by at least 30%.

- Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicators

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

- Number of communities affected by disaster
- Number of incidences of bush fires
- Number of fires
- Total number of persons displaced
- Number of deaths recorded
- Number of floods

4.4.1.1 Number of communities affected by disaster

A disaster is a sudden, calamitous event that seriously disrupts the functioning of a community or society and causes human, material, and economic or environmental losses that exceed the community's or society's ability to cope using its own resources. Though often caused by nature,

disasters can have human origins. The number of communities affected by bushfires remained at 2 between 2018 and 2019. The number of communities affected by floods declined significantly from 12 in 2018 to 4 in 2019. These disasters lead to the destruction of property, loss of financial resources, loss of security and access to shelter and personal injury or illness. To mitigate the impact of fire disasters, the Disaster Prevention and Management Department is continuing sensitization and education programmes on disaster prevention and management.

Table 95: Number of communities affected by disaster

Indicator		Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Number of communities affected by disaster	Bushfires	2	4	2
	Floods	12	10	4

Source: Disaster Prevention and Management Department, 2019

4.4.1.2 Recorded incidences of bush fires

The recorded incidences of bush fires in the District remained at 2 between 2018 and 2019. The major causes of these fires were deliberately lit. These fires have damaged trees within and outside forest reserves, destroyed wildlife and destroyed soil nutrients, macro and micro organisms. To mitigate the impact of fire disasters, Disaster Prevention and Management Department is continuing sensitization and education programmes on the detection, prevention and extinguishment of fires.

Table 96: Recorded incidences of bush fires

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Recorded incidences of bush fires	2	1	2

Source: Disaster Prevention and Management Department, 2019

4.4.1.3 Number of victims of flood disasters

The table below shows the number of victims of flood disasters in the District.

Table 97: Number of victims of flood disasters

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Number of floods	18	15	5
Total number of persons displaced	1,976	1,500	610
Number of collapsed rooms	0	10	1
Number of deaths recorded	0	0	0

Source: Disaster Prevention and Management Department, 2019

The number of floods in the District declined significantly from 18 in 2018 to 5 in 2019. The total number of people displaced as a result of floods declined significantly from 1,976 in 2018 to 610 in 2019. The number of collapsed rooms increased significantly from 0 in 2018 to 1 in 2019. The number of deaths recorded stood at 0 between 2018 and 2019. The displaced people have lost their valuable infrastructure and properties thus making them homeless.

4.4.1.4 Number of victims of domestic fire and windstorms

The number of windstorms in the District declined from 5 in 2018 to 0 in 2019. The number of domestic fire increased from 3 in 2018 to 4 in 2019. The number of deaths as a result of domestic fire remained at 0 between 2018 and 2019. Although windstorms and domestic fires have been minimal, they have destroyed infrastructure and properties, made people homeless and caused death of one person.

Table 98: Number of victims of flood disasters

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Number of windstorms	5	6	0
Number of domestic fire	3	5	4
Number of deaths as a result of domestic fire	0	0	0

Source: Disaster Prevention and Management Department, 2019

4.4.1.5 Key strategies, programmes and activities implemented in 2019

As at the end of 2019, the following activities were carried out to manage disasters in the District:

- Mapping hazard on disaster prone area and monitoring of fire assessment on disaster issues in the district were done.
- Desilting of major drains and gutters in the district were organized
- Embark on tree planting exercise both in schools and on reclaimed mining lands
- New disaster volunteer group (DVG's) were formed
- Registration of disaster victims and distributing relief items.
- Inauguration of disaster management committee and various meetings were organized

4.4.1.6 Key challenges encountered

As at the end of 2019, the following challenges were encountered in the District:

- Mobility in responding to disaster issues in the district
- Funds to organize education programmes relating to disaster
- Computers and accessories for administrative work

4.4.1.7 Way forward

To manage the risk of natural disasters in the District, there is the need to:

- Manage water catchment areas, use appropriate soil conservation measures, reduce deforestation and general land degradation;

- Enhance early warning systems and disaster response capacities at all levels;
- Enhance disaster preparedness at all levels through disaster risk management education, awareness and training; and
- Reduce socio-economic vulnerabilities to disaster as well as dealing with the environmental and other hazards that trigger them.

4.5 NMTDPF 2018-2021 SUB-GOAL: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND DEVELOPMENT

4.5.1 HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

The District seeks to promote sustainable, spatially integrated and orderly development of human settlements with adequate shelter and services, efficient institutions, sound living and working environment for all people. Additionally, we seek to provide a secure, well administered land market that serves the needs of landowners and contributes to the nation’s strategic development. The Physical Planning Department is responsible to facilitate, promote, co-ordinate and manage integrated human settlements, emergency housing, and upgrading of informal settlements within the District.

- SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 1: A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All.

- Targets

SDG Goal 11; Target 11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums;

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 1; Target 1: Reduce the 2013 national housing deficit by at least 10%; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 1; Target 2: Reduce urban slums by at least 20%.

- Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicators

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

- Building permits approved
- Total Land Coverage of Planned Area
- Coverage of Street Addressing

4.5.1.1 Building permits approved

A building permit is an official approval issued by the local governmental agency that allows you or your contractor to proceed with a construction or remodeling project on your property. It is intended to ensure that the project plans to comply with local standards for land use, zoning, and construction. These standards are intended to ensure the safety of current and future owners and occupants and to provide enforcement of zoning and land use policies. Residential building permits approved decreased significantly from 22 in 2018 to 14 in 2019. Civic and culture building permits approved reduced from 3 in 2018 to 0 in 2019. Commercial building permits approved increased significantly from 2 in 2018 to 7 in 2019. Fuel stations building permits approved declined from 1 in 2018 to 0 in 2019.

Table 99: Building permits approved

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Residential building permits approved	22	25	14
Civic and culture building permits approved	3	5	0
Commercial building permits approved	2	20	7
Fuel stations building permits approved	1	5	0
Total building permits approved	28	55	21

Source: Physical Planning Department, 2019

4.5.1.2 Total Land Coverage of Planned Area

The total land coverage of planned area remained at 16.24 square kilometers in both 2018 and 2019. This represents 2.1% of the total land area of the District.

Table 100: Total Land Coverage of Planned Area

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Square Kilometers	16.24	17.00	16.24
Acres	4,012	4,500	4,012
Hectares	1,624	1,800	1,624

Source: Physical Planning Department, 2019

4.5.1.4 Key strategies, programmes and activities implemented in 2019

The following activities were implemented:

- Held two (2) Technical Sub-Committee meetings;
- Held one (1) Spatial Planning Committee meeting;
- Stencilled sector 2,3 and 4 for the Street Naming and Property Addressing System;
- Communities sensitization on development control and acquiring building development
- Held statutory planning committee meetings

4.5.1.5 Key challenges encountered in 2019

The challenges encountered in the human settlements development sector of the Assembly in 2019 were:

- Weak collaboration with Land lords;
- Dispersed and unplanned form of settlements; and

- Prevalence of unauthorized physical development.
- Lack vehicle.

4.5.1.6 Way forward

To provide a secure, well administered land market that serves the needs of landowners and contributes to the strategic development of the District, there is the need to:

- Develop the District according to national and international town planning standards in order to cater for socioeconomic progress and deliver quality of life for all people in the District;
- Embark on routine inspection in the District
- Sensitize developers to acquire permit before developing in the District

CHAPTER FIVE

GOAL FOUR (4): BUILD EFFECTIVE, EFFICIENT AND DYNAMIC INSTITUTIONS

5.0 INTRODUCTION

Government institutions play an important role in socializing, regulating and correcting citizens in any a well defined society by setting laws, rules, and order to regulate human behavior. These rules guide socio-economic and political interactions determine how goods and services are delivered, structure how plans and budgets implemented or spent, and regulate the justice system.

Good governance is a foundation to the economic and social development process. Promoting good governance is a cross-cutting priority through all programmes and projects. Corruption undermines human development. It diverts public resources away from the provision of essential services. It increases inequality and hinders national and local economic development by distorting markets for goods and services. It corrodes rule of law and destroys public trust in governments and leaders. There is the need to put all shoulders on the wheel in fighting the canker that is corruption and economic crimes which stagnate and bleed the economies of countries. Basically, deepening democracy means making democracy relevant for the lives that people live. Deepening democracy is a continuous quest for justice and freedom. Worldwide, public safety and security is the priority of every nation. The District aims to provide a safe, secure, and stable environment for all residents, visitors, communities, and businesses to conduct their affairs freely. The District management is with the view that strong institutions are considered to be the essential foundation for the SDGs. This chapter looks at the following areas namely:

- **NMTDPF 2018-2021 SUB-GOAL: PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE**
 - Local Governance and Decentralization;
 - Ensuring Public Safety and Security;
 - Enhancing Rule of Law and Access to Justice; and

- Fighting Corruption and Economic Crimes.

5.1 NMTDPF 2018-2021 SUB-GOAL: PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE

5.1.1 LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND DECENTRALIZATION

Basically, deepening democracy means making democracy relevant to reflect on the lives of the people in that country. Deepening democracy is a continuous quest for justice and freedom.

- SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 11: Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched.

- Targets

SDG Goal 16; Target 16.6: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels;

SDG Goal 16; Target 16.7: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 11; Target 1: At least 70% of the people believe that they are empowered and are holding their leaders accountable.

- Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicators

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

- Number of development partners (CSOs) meeting organized
- Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) operating in the District

- Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to the DMTDP implementation

5.1.1.1 Level of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) engagement in policy formulation process

The role of CSOs as key stakeholders in the development process is key to achieving transparency and accountability. Years past, CSOs were not actively involved in the decision making process of the District Assembly. The Assembly created NGOs Desk for the monitoring, coordination and evaluation of NGOs in its jurisdiction. The number of development partners meeting remained at 0 between 2018 and 2019.

Table 101: Level of CSOs engagement in policy formulation process

Indicator	Baseline 2018	2019 Target	2019 Actual
Number of development partners (CSOs) meeting organized	0	1	0

Source: Central Administration Department, 2019

5.1.1.2 Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) operating in the District

As at the end of 2019, there were no NGOs operating in the District.

5.1.1.3 Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to the DMTDP implementation

The District did not receive any money since there was no NGOs operating in the District.

Table 102: Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to the MTDP implementation

Indicator	Baseline 2018 (Gh¢)	2019 Target (Gh¢)	2019 Actual (Gh¢)
Amount of Development Partner and NGO funds contribution to the MTDP implementation	0.00	0.00	0.00

Source: Central Administration Department, 2019

5.2 NMTDPF 2018-2021 SUB-GOAL: PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE

5.2.1 ENSURING PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY

Worldwide, public safety and security is the priority of every nation. The District aims to provide a safe, secure, and stable environment for all citizens, visitors, communities, and businesses to conduct their affairs freely.

- SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 11: Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched.

- Targets

SDG Goal 16; Target 16.6: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels;

SDG Goal 16; Target 16.7: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 11; Target 1: At least 70% of the people believe that they are empowered and are holding their leaders accountable.

- Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicators

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

- Strength of the Police Service
- Share of women in the Police Service
- Police-citizen ratio

- Change in crime
- Support for victims of Domestic Violence
- Strength of the Ghana National Fire Service
- Share of women in the Ghana National Fire Service
- Strength of the Ghana Prison Service
- Share of women in the Ghana Prison Service
- Category of Inmates

5.2.1.1 Ghana Police Service

5.2.1.1.1 Strength of the Police Service

In a democratic environment where there is rule of law and where citizens are well aware of their basic rights and freedoms, public expectations of the police in terms of security and policing are quiet high. Article 200 of the 1992 Constitution clearly spells out the mandate of the Ghana Police Service. It states inter alia that the Police Service shall be equipped and maintained to perform its traditional role of maintaining law and order. To perform this mandatory function, the service should be adequately equipped to cope with challenges of the times to be able to provide appropriate response any time sections of the public express a sense of insecurity and forestall any unpleasant situation.

The government in the last couple of years has intensified its efforts at positioning the Ghana Police Service (GPS) to effectively and adequately respond to contemporary security challenges, putting together various initiatives and interventions to improve the status of the service. The numerical strength of the Police Service improved slightly from 20 in 2018 to 24 in 2019. The District's 2018 target of having 30 police personnel has not been achieved.

Table 103: Strength of the Ghana Police Service

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Number of Police Personnel	20	30	24

Source: Ghana Police Service, 2019

5.2.1.2.2 Share of women in the Ghana Police Service

The share of women in the Ghana Police Service in the Municipality increased over the period, explaining that out of the total number of 20 personnel, 10% were women in 2018 compared with a total number of 24 personnel of which 16.67% were women in 2019. This translates to women to men ratio of 1:9 in 2018 as against 1:5.5 in 2019.

Table 104: Share of women in the Ghana Police Service

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Number of males	18	28	20
Number of females	2	10	4
Total	20	38	24

Source: Ghana Police Service, 2019

5.2.1.1.2 Police Citizen Ratio

The police-citizen ratio remained the same between one (1) police to 2,500 people in 2018 to one (1) police to 2,500 people in 2019. Even though the District could not meet the United Nations' (UN) policing standard of one police personnel to 500 people by the end of 2019, there has been significant improvement in its PCR which has led to an increase in police visibility and accessibility, which are key prerequisites in crime prevention, detection and control. The District did not achieve its 2019 target of having 1 police personnel to 500 people.

Table 105: Police-citizen ratio

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Police-citizen ratio	1:2,500	1:500	1:2,500

Source: Ghana Police Service, 2019

5.2.1.1.3 Cases of Crime

5.2.1.1.3.1 Reported cases of Crime

The number of reported cases of crime decreased significantly from 275 in 2018 to 160 in 2019.

The District exceeded its 2019 target of reducing crime reported cases to 102 to 160.

Table 106: Reported Cases of Crime

Number	Crime Category	Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
1.	Stealing	54	20	45
2.	Assault	102	25	62
3.	Treat of Dead	48	20	23
4.	Treat of Harm	50	22	18
5.	Defilement	5	0	2
6.	Rape	1	0	1
7.	Abduction	2	0	1
8.	Robbery	2	0	3
9.	Causing Damage	11	15	5
	Total	275	102	160

Source: Ghana Police Service, 2019

5.2.1.1.3.2 Change in Crime

5.2.1.1.3.2.1 Status of general crime management

The number of general cases reduced significantly from 275 in 2018 to 159 in 2019. The number of refused cases increased significantly from 15 in 2018 to 27 in 2019. The number of general true cases decreased significantly from 260 in 2018 to 231 in 2019.

Table 107: Status of general crime management

Category of Cases	Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Total number of cases reported	275	102	159
Total number of refused	15	30	27
Total number of true cases	260	200	231

Source: Ghana Police Service, 2019

5.2.1.1.3.2.2 Status of true cases

The number of cases sent to court decreased from 39 in 2018 to 35 in 2019. The number of cases convicted increased from 15 in 2018 to 26 in 2019. The number of cases acquitted decreased from 5 in 2018 to 1 in 2019. The number of cases awaiting trial decreased from 19 in 2018 to 8 in 2019. The number of cases closed decreased from 168 in 2018 to 143 in 2019. The number of cases under investigation increased from 2 in 2018 to 52 in 2019. The number of cases transferred decreased from 2 in 2018 to 1 in 2019.

Table 108: Status of true cases

Category of Cases	Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019	Percentage (%)
Total number of cases sent to court	39	50	35	70.0
Total number of cases convicted	15	32	26	81.25
Total number of cases acquitted	5	2	1	50
Total number of cases awaiting trial	19	50	8	16.0
Total number of cases closed	168	180	143	79.44

Total number of cases under investigation	2	55	52	94.55
Total number of cases transferred	2	2	1	50
Total number of true cases	260	200	231	115.5

Source: Ghana Police Service, 2019

Available data in 2019 indicates that, 70% of cases were sent to court, 81.25% of cases were convicted, 50% of cases were acquitted, 16% of cases were awaiting trial, 79.44% of cases were closed, 94.55% of cases were under investigation and 50% of cases were transferred.

5.2.1.1.3.1 Reported cases of Crime

The number of reported cases of crime decreased significantly from 260 in 2018 to 231 in 2019. The District exceeded its 2019 target of receiving 200 reported cases of crime.

Table 109: Reported Cases of Crime

Category of Cases		Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Reported cases of crime	Men	116	100	98
	Women	130	90	124
	Children	14	10	9
	Total	260	200	231

Source: Ghana Police Service, 2019

5.2.1.1.3.2.3 Commonly reported offences

The number of commonly reported offences reduced from 324 in 2018 to 285 in 2019.

Table 110: commonly reported offences

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Assault	102	100	83
Stealing	54	50	45
Threat of death	48	25	42
Threat of harm	50	30	39
Fraud	31	18	40
Causing Damage	10	8	15
Causing Harm	3	2	2
Unlawful Entry	16	10	13
Rape	1	1	2
Defilement	5	2	2
Possession, use and distribution of narcotic drugs	4	2	2
Total cases	324	248	285

Source: Ghana Police Service, 2019

As at the end of 2019, 285 commonly and major offences were recorded in the District. Assault, Stealing, and threat of death continued to top the commonly reported offences constituting 29%, 15.8%, and 14.7% respectively. On the other hand, possession, use and distribution of narcotic drugs, defilement, rape, causing harm, unlawful entry, causing damage, threat of harm, and fraud continued to record low percentages the in 2019 constituting.

Table 111: Commonly and Major reported offences

Commonly reported offences	Number	Percentage (%)
Assault	83	29%
Stealing	45	15.8%
Threat of Death	42	14.7%
Threat of Harm	39	14%
Fraud	40	14%
Causing Damage	15	5%
Causing Harm	2	0.7%
Unlawful entry	13	4.6%
Rape	2	0.7%
Defilement	2	0.7%
Possession, use and distribution of narcotic drugs	2	0.7%
Total	285	100.0%

Source: Ghana Police Service, 2019

5.2.1.1.4 Key strategies, programmes and activities implemented by the Ghana Police Service in 2019

As part of efforts to protect life and property in the District, the following activities were carried out:

- Intensified Police patrols both day and night;
- Placement of Police personnel at vantage points to promote visibility policing aimed at deterring the committing of crime;
- Police –community engagements were carried out in communities based on the model of citizen-friendly policing;
- Guard duties were performed at banks;
- High way duties were performed to ensure safety of commuters;
- Reported criminal cases were investigated and some prosecutions carried out;

5.2.1.1.5 Key challenges encountered by the Ghana Police Service in 2019

The key challenges encountered in ensuring public safety in the Municipality were:

- Unwillingness of citizens to give information to police;
- Inadequate logistics e.g. Fuel, Car, Motorbikes etc. to intensify frequent day and night patrols;
- Inadequate accommodation for personnel;
- Inadequate personnel; and

5.2.1.1.6 Way forward

The way forward in improving policing in the District are:

- Providing leadership training to all personnel throughout their careers;
- Adopting policies and strategies that reinforce the importance of community engagement in managing public safety;
- Communities should support a culture and practice of policing that reflects the values of protection and promotion of the dignity of all, especially the most vulnerable;
- Provide civilian oversight to meet the needs of that community;
- Enhanced professionalization;
- Setting standards for police career; and
- Speed up emergency response times and reduce the level of human error in locating the site of an accident.

5.2.1.2 Ghana National Fire Service

5.2.1.2.1 Strength of the Ghana National Fire Service

The Ghana National Fire Service is an agency under the ministry of the interior. It was established as the Ghana National Fire Service under act 537 of 1997 with a broad objective of preventing and management of undesired fires and other related matters.

The role of the fire services is very crucial in any emergency. Fire services are not only employed for fire fighting but also for rescue operations as emergency services.

The Ghana National Fire Service continued to organize public fire education programmes, create and sustain awareness of the hazards of fire, offer rescue and evacuation services to those trapped by fire, or in other emergencies; and provide technical advice for building plans with regard to machinery and structural layouts to facilitate escape from fire, rescue operations and fire management. The government in the last couple of years has intensified its efforts at positioning the Ghana National Fire Service to adequately carry out their mandate. The numerical strength of the Ghana National Fire Service in the District increased from 23 in 2018 to 31 in 2019. The District’s 2019 target of having 35 Fire Personnel has not been achieved.

Table 112: Strength of the Ghana National Fire Service

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Number of Personnel	23	35	31

Source: Ghana National Fire Service, 2019

As at the end of 2019, the total personnel for the service in the District was thirty-one (31) comprising of twenty-two (22) males and Nine (9) females. The breakdown of the personnel is as follows: Divisional Officer Grade III (0 female and 0 male), Divisional Officer Grade II (0 female and 2 males), 0 Assistant Divisional Officer Grade I, 3 Assistant Divisional Officer Grade II (3 Males and 0 Females), 1 Station Officer I (1 female and 0 males), 1 Station Officer II (0 female and 2 males), 1 Assistant Station Officer/Deputy (0 female and 1 male), 0 Subordinates Officer (0 female and 0 males), 8 Leading Firemen/Firewomen (1 females and 7 males), 14 Firemen/Firewomen (7 female and 7 male), 0 Labourer (0 female and 0 males) and 0 Watchman (0 female and 0 male). The table below shows the strength of the Ghana National Fire Service in the District for 2019.

Table 113: Strength of the Ghana National Fire Service in 2019

Rank	Total Number	Male	Female
Divisional Officer Grade II	-	-	-
Divisional Officer Grade III	2	2	-
Assistant Divisional Officer Grade I	-	-	-
Assistant Divisional Officer Grade II	3	3	-
Station Officer I/Group Officer I	1	-	1
Station Officer II	2	2	-
Assistant Station Officer/Deputy	1	1	-
Subordinates Officer	-	-	-
Leading Firemen/Firewomen	8	7	1
Firemen/Firewomen	14	7	7
Labourer	-	-	-
Watchman	-	-	-
Total	31	22	9

Source: Ghana National Fire Service, 2019

5.2.1.2.2 Share of women in the Ghana National Fire Service

The share of women in the Ghana National Fire Service in the District remained the same over the period, explaining that out of the total number of 32 personnel, 28% were women in 2018 compared with a total number of 31 personnel of which 29% were women in 2019. This translates to women to men ratio of 1:2.56 in 2018 as against 1:2.55 in 2019.

Table 114: Share of women in the Ghana National FireService

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Number of males	23	25	23
Number of females	9	10	9
Total	32	35	32

Source: Ghana National Fire Service, 2019

5.2.1.2.3 Key strategies, programmes and activities implemented by the Ghana National Fire Service in 2019

As part of efforts to protect life and property in the District, the following activities were carried out:

- House to house and market fire safety education.
- Fuel and Gas service stations orientate on safety of their premises.
- Regular inspection of hospitality industry.
- Regular inspection at the various institutions.

5.2.1.2.4 Key challenges encountered by the Ghana National Fire Service in 2019

The key challenges encountered in protecting life and property in the District were:

- Fuel for simulation exercises
- Means of Transport
- Uncooperative nature of some opinion leaders.

5.2.1.2.5 Way forward

- The programs and strategies for last year will be revisited for the year 2020
- Fire safety Cadet Coup will be established at the Kwabeng Senior High Secondary School and Akrofufu Vocational Institute.

- Full support from the District Assembly to enforce the implementation of the fire safety Regulations, LI 2249 of 2016.
- Full involvement of the Fire Service in inspections of buildings and sites prior to approval.

5.3 NMTDPF 2018-2021 SUB-GOAL: PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE

5.3.1 FIGHTING CORRUPTION AND ECONOMIC CRIMES

Good governance is fundamental to the economic and social development process and promoting good governance is a cross-cutting priority through all programmes and projects. Corruption undermines human development. It diverts public resources away from the provision of essential services. It increases inequality and hinders national and local economic development by distorting markets for goods and services. It corrodes rule of law and destroys public trust in governments and leaders. There is the need to join forces in fighting the menace that is corruption and economic crimes which has always bleed the economies of countries.

- SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 11: Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched.

- Targets

SDG Goal 16; Target 16.6: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels;

SDG Goal 16; Target 16.7: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 11; Target 1: At least 70% of the people believe that they are empowered and are holding their leaders accountable.

- Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicators

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

- Number of human rights cases received and investigated
- Number of administrative injustices cases received and investigated

5.3.1.1 Fighting corruption and economic crimes

There is no CHRAJ office in the District, so data on the fight against corruption and economic crimes are not available for 2019.

Table 115: Fighting corruption and economic crimes

Indicator	Baseline (2018)	Target 2019	Actual 2019
Number of human rights cases received and investigated	0	0	0
Number of administrative injustices cases received and investigated	0	0	0

Source: CHRAJ, 2019

CHAPTER SIX

NMTDPF GOAL FIVE (5): STRENGTHEN GHANA'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

6.0 INTRODUCTION

Ghana's role in international affairs is a vital ingredient for sustainable development. This will help in achieving neighbourliness and pursue economic diplomacy, accelerate economic and social integration, promote development and leverage the economic and technological opportunities for sustainable development. This chapter looks at the following NMTDPF Sub-goals namely:

- **CONTRIBUTE TO GLOBAL EFFORTS TOWARDS A JUST AND PEACEFUL WORLD**
 - Developing the Tourism Industry for Jobs and Revenue Generation
 - Promote the Creative Arts Industry for Economic Development

6.1 NMTDPF 2018-2021 SUB-GOAL: CONTRIBUTE TO GLOBAL EFFORTS TOWARDS A JUST AND PEACEFUL WORLD

6.1.1 DEVELOPING THE TOURISM INDUSTRY FOR JOBS AND REVENUE GENERATION

As a Municipality, we believe that developing the tourism industry can increase revenue generation foster cohesion as well as redistribute income and preserve historical, cultural and heritage. The tourism industry is aimed at increasing the contribution of the tourism industry to the Municipality's economy, as well as high value employment and incomes.

- **SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals**

Sustainable Development Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 4: Transformed Economies and Job Creation.

- **Targets**

SDG Goal 8; Target 8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and product; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 4; Target 3: Contribution of the creative arts to GDP in real terms is increased by at least 100%.

- Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicators

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicators were adopted:

- Percentage (%) increase in tourist arrivals
- Percentage (%) Change of accommodation (Hotels, Guest Houses & Lodges)

6.1.1.1 Tourism

The District management is with the view that poverty, hunger, gender inequality and environmental degradation can be alleviated through the sustainable development of the tourism sector to maximize its positive impacts District wide. Overall, the percentage increase in tourist arrivals rose marginally from 10.0% in 2018 to 11.0% in 2019. The percentage change of accommodation (hotels, guest houses & lodges) remained at 15.0% between 2018 and 2019. Overall, the District's 10.0% increase in tourist arrivals target has been exceeded while the 15.0% change of accommodation target have also been met or achieved.

It is hoped that the setting up of the Ghana Tourism Zonal Office in the District would boost tourism in the District. The District Assembly is also devising programmes and strategies to promote sustainable tourism thus creating jobs and promoting local culture and products.

Table 116: Percentage increase in tourist arrivals

Indicator	Baseline 2018	2019 Target	2019 Actual
% increase in tourist arrivals	3.0%	5.0%	4.0%

Source: Ghana Tourist Authority, 2019

Table 117: Percentage change of accommodation (Hotels, Guest Houses & Lodges)

Indicator	Baseline 2018	2019 Target	2019 Actual
Percentage change of accommodation (Hotels, Guest Houses & Lodges)	10.0%	15.0%	12.0%

Source: Ghana Tourist Authority, 2019

6.1.1.2 Key strategies, programmes and activities implemented in 2019

As at the end of 2019, the District Assembly and Ghana Tourism Authority carried out the following activities to promote tourism in the District:

- Inspection of 14 hotels/Accommodation and 69 Chop bars and 183 drinking spots establishments;
- Involvement and participation of cultural troopes in all key events undertaken by the District Assembly; and
- Sensitization of key stakeholders on tourism development in the District.

6.1.1.3 Key challenges encountered in 2019

The key challenges encountered by the tourism and hospitality sector of the District were:

- Less developed hospitality industry;
- Inadequate information on tourist sites and facilities
- Undeveloped nature of tourist sites and facilities; and
- Poor management of tourist sites.

6.1.1.4 Way forward

To build a strong, vibrant, world class tourism sector in the District, there is the need to:

- Encourage investment in new and existing tourism products, that meet market needs, by increasing sector competitiveness and industry standards and profitability;

- Improve competitiveness and standards of transport and infrastructure, to increase market demand and improve visitor satisfaction levels;
- Facilitate training and quality education programs to meet industry needs, improve skill levels and create awareness of the benefits of tourism; and
- Develop institutional structures and capacity within the public and private sector to facilitate tourism development at a national and provincial level.

6.2 NMTDPF 2018-2021 SUB-GOAL: CONTRIBUTE TO GLOBAL EFFORTS TOWARDS A JUST AND PEACEFUL WORLD

6.2.1 PROMOTE THE CREATIVE ARTS INDUSTRY FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

All around the world, the creative and cultural economy is believed to be an important and growing part of the global economy. The sector has the potential to generate income, jobs and export earnings while at the same time contributing to social inclusion, cultural diversity and human development in the District. It is in this regard that, the District Assembly places much emphasis on this sector because it holds high prospects for job creation, social inclusion, human-centred development, cultural diversity and environmental sustainability leading to sustainable growth and development.

- SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe resilient and sustainable, and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 11: Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched.

- Targets

SDG Goal 11; Target 11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 4; Target 4: Culture, values and norms of local communities are respected and protected

- Status and Trends of Indicator

Indicator

In order to track progress towards the attainment of the objectives outlined in this focus area the following indicator was adopted:

- Number of cultural activities and performances

6.2.1.1 Cultural performances

The number of cultural activities and performances rose significantly from 15 in 2018 to 32 in 2019. These performances were held at the 62nd Independence Day Celebration; District Farmers Day Celebration and funeral rites at Awenare, Kwabeng, Tumfa and Abomosu. The District target of performing 30 cultural activities and performances has been exceeded.

Table 118: Percentage change of accommodation (Hotels, Guest Houses & Lodges)

Indicator	Baseline 2018	2019 Target	2019 Actual
Number of cultural activities and performances	15	30	32

Source: Center for National Culture, 2019

6.2.1.2 Key strategies, programmes and activities implemented by the Center for National Culture in 2019

The key strategies, programmes and activities implemented by the Center for National Culture in 2019 were:

- Involvement and participation of cultural troupes in all key events undertaken by the District Assembly;
- Organized two cultural troupes from Tumfa and Pameng;
- Mentored ten (10) drama groups

6.2.1.3 Key Challenges encountered by the Center for National Culture in 2019

The key challenges encountered by the Center for National Culture in 2019 were:

- Unconducive office space;

- No means of transport to carry out planned activities; and
- Inadequate logistics to carry out planned activities.

6.1.1.4 Way forward

To improve the culture sector in the District, there is the need to:

- Recruit more staff;
- Build the capacity of staff to be able implement planned programmes and activities; and
- Provide logistics and incentives to staff.

CHAPTER SEVEN

LINKING THE 2019 BUDGET TO THE AGENDA FOR JOBS: CREATING PROSPERITY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL, 2018-2021

7.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter reviews the preparation of the 2019 Annual Budget of the Assembly and the extent to which its priorities and allocation of resources were aligned to the priorities of the Agenda For Jobs: Creating Prosperity And Equal Opportunity For All, 2018-2021. The 2018 Budget was linked to the Agenda For Jobs: Creating Prosperity And Equal Opportunity For All, 2018-2021 to avoid a wish list of programs and activities which cannot be realistically achieved given the finances of the District Assembly and Government as a whole. This was also done to prevent the Agenda For Jobs: Creating Prosperity And Equal Opportunity For All, 2018-2021 from becoming a de facto more of an academic exercise rather than an effective instrument for promoting socio-economic development. Specifically, this section briefly outlines the annual budget preparation process, budgeted and actual funds received, budget attainments and expenditure during 2019.

7.1 THE 2019 ANNUAL BUDGET PREPARATION PROCESS OF THE ASSEMBLY

A budget is an annual statement of a local government's income from taxes, government grants and all other revenue sources and how such total revenue will be spent in accordance with objectives, needs and priorities. Composite budget is an aggregation of projected revenue and expenditure of the departments and institutions of the Assembly.

The budget preparation process began with the issuance of budget guidelines and circular from the Ministry of Finance to decentralized departments and key stakeholders. The Assembly reviewed its 2018 Annual Budget and Composite Annual Action Plan. Departments prepared their draft budgets with the help of guidelines provided in the circular, available data and resources.

The draft departmental budgets were consolidated into the Draft Annual Budget and submitted to the Budget Committee for discussions. Thereafter, it was submitted to Management of the Assembly as the 2019 Draft Annual Budget of the Assembly. The Management of the Assembly

later presented the draft budget to the Finance and Administration Sub-Committee together with the 2019 Draft Annual Action Plan to realize the objectives of the budget for 2019.

In the preparation of the Draft Fee Fixing Resolution, eligible rate-payers were identified and engaged for the fixing of rates and levies. The Chairman of the Finance and Administration Sub-Committee presented the Draft Annual Budget and Fee Fixing Resolution to the Executive Committee for discussions. Budget hearing was conducted and the Draft Annual Budget defended. Adjustments were made to the draft budget based on the discussions and deliberations at the hearing. The Draft Annual Budget and Fee Fixing Resolution were presented to the General Assembly on 29th October, 2019 and they were approved by the House as the 2019 Annual Budget and Fee Fixing Resolution of the Assembly.

7.2 BUDGETED AND ACTUAL FUNDS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR (2019)

The phrase "budget vs. actual" is shorthand for budget to actual variance analysis. It refers to the process of comparing estimated results to actual results. Organizations study budget to actual to evaluate their performance, forecast future income and identify any operational centers that are performing differently than expected. The total funds received by the District Assembly increased significantly from Gh¢4,925,831.29 in 2018 to Gh¢6,992,602.74 in 2019. The breakdown of the funds received are presented below. Transfers from central government in the form of salaries/wages decreased from Gh¢ 2,105,807.56 in 2018 to Gh¢ 1,959,716.56 in 2019. Transfers from central government in the form of goods and services to decentralized departments increased from Gh¢ 42,656.71 in 2018 to Gh¢ 128,565.60 in 2019.

Internally Generated Funds increased from Gh¢394,194.52 in 2018 to Gh¢420,650 in 2019. District Assemblies Common Fund increased from Gh¢1,503,759.50 in 2018 to Gh¢ 2,325,678.14 in 2019. MP's share of the District Assemblies Common Fund increased from Gh¢ 200,000.00 in 2018 to Gh¢ 1,002,022.68 in 2019. PWDs share of the District Assemblies Common Fund increased from Gh¢ 100,000.00 in 2018 to Gh¢ 132,923.51 in 2019. MSHAP increased from Gh¢ 10,000.00 in 2018 to Gh¢ 12,113.84 in 2019. DDF increased marginally from Gh¢ 528,000 in 2018 to Gh¢ 576,836.87 in 2019. CIDA/MAG increased from Gh¢ 0.00 in 2018 to Gh¢ 52,164.34 in 2019. DDF Related Recurrent declined significantly from Gh¢ 51,413.00 in 2018 to Gh¢ 0.00 in 2019.

Table 119: Update on Revenue Sources

Source	2018 Baseline (Gh¢)	2019 Target (Gh¢)	2019 Actual (Gh¢)
GOG – salaries/wages	2,105,807.56	2,067,643.30	1,959,716.56
GOG-(goods and services for decentralized departments)	42,656.71	65,000.00	128,565.60
IGF	394,194.52	450,000.00	420,650.00
DACF	1,503,759.50	3,219,187.19	2,325,678.14
MP’s CF	200,000.00	250,000.00	1,002,022.68
PWDs CF	100,000.00	150,000.00	132,923.51
MSHAP	10,000.00	12,000.00	12,113.84
STWSSP	0.00	0.00	0.00
DDF	528,000	710,000.00	576,836.87
HIPC/SIF-Atiwa West MP	0.00	11,000.00	0.00
DISCAP/CIC	0.00	0.00	0.00
CIDA/MAG	0.00	109,817.00	52,164.34
DDF Related Recurrent	51,413.00	55,000.00	0.00
LEAP	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	4,925,831.29	6,584,647.49	6,992,602.74

Source: Budget Unit/Finance Department, 2019

As at the end of 2019, an amount of Six Million, Nine Hundred and Ninety-Two Thousand, Six hundred and Two Ghana Cedis, Seventy-Foyr Pesewas (Gh¢6,992,602.74) was received as against a budgeted amount of Six Million, Five Hundred and Eighty-Four Thousand, Six Hundred and Forty-Seven Ghana Cedis, Forty-Nine Pesewas (Gh¢6,584,647.49). The budgeted and actual funds for 2019 in the above table (i.e. Update on revenue sources) is more than the budget and actual funds for 2019 in the table below (i.e. Budget attainments). This is because LEAP funds does not pass through the Assembly’s accounts but are transferred directly to the beneficiaries.

7.3 BUDGET ATTAINMENTS

The annual budget estimates of the District Assembly are the financial expressions of the Assembly's plans to effect a qualitative and quantitative change in the living conditions of the populace. The measurement of revenue performance is necessary for the determination of the economic efficiency and effectiveness of the collection efforts and determining the revenue collection index. From the table below, the budget variance declined significantly from Gh¢1,946,986.98 in 2018 to Gh¢ 327,701.90 in 2019.

Table 120: Budget Attainments

Year	Approved (Gh¢)	Actuals (Gh¢)	Variance (Gh¢)
2019	6,889,292.49	6,561,590.58	327,701.90
2018	7,262,590.79	5,315,603.81	1,946,986.98
2017	3,678,325.64	3,587,625.16	90,700.48

Source: Finance Department/Budget Unit, 2019

It can be seen from table above that, the Assembly was not able to achieve its budget targets. The unattainment of budget estimates retards the development efforts of the District. It is therefore not surprising, as stated above that, the Assembly was able to execute about 91% of the programmes and activities set out in the District's Medium Term Development Plan 2018-2021. There is therefore the need to make frantic efforts to widen the tax net in the District.

7.4 EXPENDITURE OF THE ASSEMBLY

7.4.1 Expenditure of the Assembly by Broad Categories

Prudent management of the District's scarce financial resources is the key to the attainment of its development objectives. This means that the Assembly has to achieve positive results (i.e. effectiveness) at the least practical cost (i.e economy) and by making the best use of resources (i.e. efficiency). The table below seek to give a picture of the Assembly's spending patterns.

From the table below, the total expenditure of the Assembly increased significantly from Gh¢ 2,119,693.24 in 2018 to Gh¢ 5,376,871.85 in 2019.

Table 121: Expenditure update during 2019

Expenditure Item	Baseline 2018 (Gh¢)	Target 2019 (Gh¢)	Actual 2019 (Gh¢)
Compensation	2,119,693.24	2,067,643.30	1,959,716.56
Goods and Services	268,987	326,525	566,860.20
Investment	2,535,200.16	4,505,004.19	2,635,654.31
Assets	5,500.00	6,300.00	214,640.78
Total	4,929,380.16	6,578,947.49	5,376,871.85

Source: Budget Unit/Finance Department, 2019

- **Compensation**

The Assembly during 2019 budgeted an amount of Gh¢ 2,067,643.30 as compensation payments for workers. The amount paid as compensation in 2019 was Gh¢ 1,959,716.56. This amount was based on the number of workers and salaries approved for the year by the central government. This represents 95% of the budgeted amount for the year.

- **Goods and Services**

The Assembly targeted expenditure for goods and services for 2019 was Gh¢326,525.00. However, as at the end of 2019, a total amount of Gh¢566,860.20 was expended on goods and services. This represents 174% of the budgeted amount for the year.

- **Investment**

The planned investment expenditure for the Assembly for 2019 was Gh¢4,505,004.19. However, a total investment expenditure amount realised by the end of 2019 stood at Gh¢ 2,635,654.31. This represents 58.51% of the budgeted amount for the year.

- **Assets**

The planned expenditure for assets for the Assembly for 2019 was Gh¢ 6,300. However, a total expenditure on assets as at the end of the year stood at Gh¢ 214,640.78. This represents 3,407% of the budgeted amount for the year.

7.4.2 Expenditure of the Assembly by Expenditure Heads

Total expenditure increased significantly from Gh¢ 4,008,708.85 in 2018 to Gh¢ 5,162,230.69 in 2019. As at the end of 2019, an amount of Five Million, One Hundred and Sixty-Two Thousand, Two Hundred and Thirty Ghana Cedis, Sixty-Nine Pesewas (Gh¢ 5,162,230.69) was spent (expenditure) as against a budgeted amount of Six Million, Eight Hundred And Ninety-Nine Thousand, One Hundred and Seventy-Two Ghana Cedis, Forty-Nine Pesewas (Gh¢ 6,899,172.49).

Table 122: Expenditure of the Assembly by Expenditure Heads during 2019

Expenditure Heads	Baseline 2018 (Gh¢)	Target 2019 (Gh¢)	Actual 2019 (Gh¢)
Compensation	110,528.68	129,958.00	297,566.27
Office supplies	35,230.00	50,700.00	41,511.38
Utilities	0.00	14,500.00	17,103.00
General cleaning	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rentals	3,000.00	4,000.00	8,572.00
T&T expenditure	15,700.00	25,000.00	102,781.00
Repairs-Maintenance	10,500.00	16,500.00	6,065.87
Training, seminars & conferences	15,000.00	25,000.00	19,500.00
Special services	20,500.00	64,700.00	24,998.00
Other charges- Fees	2,650.00	5,000.00	3,096.18
Emergency services	10,000.00	16,167.00	65,166.50

Dwellings	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grants	3,785,600.17	6,572,647.49	4,595,370.87
General expenses	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-residential buildings	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transport - Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other structures	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other machinery- equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00
Infrastructure assets	0.00	0.00	0.00
Materials- supplies	0.00	0.00	0.00
Work in progress	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	4,008,708.85	6,924,172.49	5,181,731.07

Source: Budget Unit/Finance Department, 2019

7.4.3 Expenditure of the Assembly by Funding Source

7.4.3.1 IGF Expenditure of the Assembly

IGF expenditure increased significantly from Gh¢394,194.52 0.00 in 2018 to Gh¢ 566,860.20 in 2019. As at the end of 2019, an amount of Five Hundred and Sixty-Six Thousand, Eight Hundred and Sixty Ghana Cedis, Twenty Pesewas (Gh¢ 566,860.20) was spent (expenditure) as against a budgeted amount of Three Hundred and Twenty-Six Thousand, Five Hundred and Twenty-five Ghana Cedis (Gh¢ 326,525.00).

Table 123: IGF Expenditure update during 2019

Expenditure Item	2018 Baseline (Gh¢)	2019 Target (Gh¢)	2019 Actual (Gh¢)
Compensation	35,000.00	40,458.00	90,433.97
Other Allowances	45,000.00	59,500.00	207,132.30
National Insurance contribution	0.00	0.00	0.00
Office supplies	35,500.00	50,700.00	41,511.38

Utilities	10,500.00	14,500	17,103.00
General cleaning	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rentals	3,000.00	4,000.00	8,572.00
T&T expenditure	20,500.00	25,000.00	102,781.00
Repairs-Maintenance	7,500.00	16,500.00	6,065.87
Training, seminars & conferences	0.00	0.00	0.00
Special services	35,500.00	64,700.00	24,998.00
Other charges- Fees	2,500.00	5,000.00	3,096.18
General expenses	14,500.00	16,167.00	65,166.50
Non-residential buildings	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	209,500.00	296,525.00	566,860.20

Source: Budget Unit/Finance Department, 2019,

7.4.3.2 DACF Expenditure of the Assembly

DACF expenditure increased significantly from Gh¢ **743,986.67** in 2018 to Gh¢ **1,506,620.77** in 2019. As at the end of 2019, an amount of One Million, Five Hundred and Six Thousand, Six Hundred and Twenty-One Ghana Cedis, Seventy-seven Pesewas (Gh¢ 1,506,621.77) was spent (expenditure) as against a budgeted amount of One Million, One Hundred and Forty-Seven Thousand and Five hundred Ghana Cedis (Gh¢**1,147,500.00**).

Table 124: DACF Expenditure update during 2019

Expenditure Item	2018 Baseline (Gh¢)	2019 Target (Gh¢)	2019 Actual (Gh¢)
Office supplies	11,650.67	15,500.00	15,321.12
Utilities	00.00	0.00	0.00
T&T expenditure	20,500.00	30,000.00	35,768.00
Repairs-Maintenance	15,750.00	30,500.00	35,305.23
Training, seminars & conferences	25,000.00	40,500.00	176,367.06
Special services	200,586.00	350,500.00	431,928.36
Other charges- Fees	00.00	0.00	0.00
Emergency services	00.00	0.00	0.00

Dwellings	10,000.00	15,500.00	25,282.00
Capital Expenditure	450,000.00	650,000.00	773,559.00
General expenses	00.00	0.00	0.00
Non-residential buildings	00.00	0.00	0.00
Other structures	00.00	0.00	0.00
Transport- equipment	00.00	0.00	0.00
Infrastructure assets	10,500.00	15,000.00	13,090.00
Other machinery- Equipment	00.00	0.00	0.00
Materials- supplies	00.00	0.00	0.00
Work in progress	00.00	0.00	0.00
Total	743,986.67	1,147,500.00	1,506,620.77

Source: Budget Unit/Finance Department, 2019

7.4.3.3 MP Common Fund Expenditure of the Assembly by heads

MP Common Fund expenditure decreased marginally from Gh¢369,871.11 in 2018 to Gh¢ 365,762.20 in 2019. As at the end of 2019, an amount of Three Hundred and Sixty-Five Thousand, Seven Hundred and Sixty-Two Ghana Cedis, Twenty Pesewas (Gh¢ 365,762.20) was spent (expenditure) as against a budgeted amount of Three Hundred and Sixty-Nine Thousand, Eight hundred and Seventy-One Ghana Cedis and Eleven Pesewas (Gh¢ 369,871.11).

Table 125: MP Common Fund Expenditure update during 2019

Expenditure Item	2018 Baseline (Gh¢)	2019 Target (Gh¢)	2019 Actual (Gh¢)
MP Capital Development Projects	369,871.11	250,000.00	365,762.20
HIPC/MP SIF	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	369,871.11	250,000.00	365,762.20

Source: Budget Unit/Finance Department, 2019

7.4.3.4 DDF Expenditure of the Assembly

DDF expenditure decreased significantly from Gh¢ 705,664.45 in 2018 to Gh¢ 522,218.05 in 2019. As at the end of 2019, an amount of Five Hundred and Twenty-Two Thousand, Two Hundred and Eighteen Ghana Cedis, Five Pesewas (Gh¢ 522,218.05) was spent (expenditure) as against a budgeted amount of Seven Hundred and Five Thousand, Six Hundred and Sixty-Four Ghana Cedis, Forty-Five Pesewas (Gh¢ 705,664.45).

Table 126: DDF Expenditure update during 2019

Expenditure Item	2018 Baseline (Gh¢)	2019 Target (Gh¢)	2019 Actual (Gh¢)
Re-Current	32,000.00	55,000.00	11,500.00
Capital Transfers	673,664.45	710,000.00	510,718.05
Total	705,664.45	765,000.00	522,218.05

Source: Budget Unit/Finance Department, 2019

7.4.2.5 GOG Expenditure of the Assembly

GOG expenditure increased marginally from Gh1,707,256.72 in 2018 to Gh¢ 1,931,060.00 in 2019. As at the end of 2019, an amount of One Million, Nine Hundred and Thirty-One Thousand, and Sixty Ghana Cedis (Gh¢ 1,931,060.00) was spent (expenditure) as against a budgeted amount of Two Million, Five Hundred and Seventy Thousand, Two Hundred and Eighty-five Ghana Cedis (Gh¢ 2,570,285.00).

Table 127: GOG Expenditure update during 2019

Expenditure Item	2018 Baseline (Gh¢)	2019 Target (Gh¢)	2019 Actual (Gh¢)
Established position	56,906.72	70,000.00	65,560.00
Capital Transfers	1,650,350.00	2,500,285.00	1,865,500.00
Total	1,707,256.72	2,570,285.00	1,931,060.00

Source: Budget Unit/Finance Department, 2019

7.4.2.6 Other Expenditure of the Assembly

Other expenditure increased significantly from Gh¢ 59,514.20 in 2018 to Gh¢ 87,373.00 in 2019. As at the end of 2019, an amount of Eighty-Seven Thousand, Three Hundred and Seventy-Three Ghana Cedis (Gh¢87,373.00) was spent (expenditure) as against a budgeted amount of One Hundred and Nine Thousand, Eight Hundred and Seventeen Ghana Cedis (Gh¢ 109,817.00).

Table 128: Other Expenditure update during 2019

Expenditure Item	2018 Baseline (Gh¢)	2019 Target (Gh¢)	2019 Actual (Gh¢)
MAC- Agric	48,803.20	109,817.00	76,815.00
MSHAP	10,711.00	12,000.00	10,558.00
Total	59,514.20	121,817.00	87,373.00

Source: Budget Unit/Finance Department, 2019

CHAPTER EIGHT
IMPLEMENTING THE AGENDA FOR JOBS: CREATING PROSPERITY AND
EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL, 2018-2021

8.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter reviews the progress made by the Atiwa West District Assembly in the implementation of the Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All, 2018-2021 at the District level; assesses the level of implementation of the various social programmes at the District level; and the main sources as well as, levels and trends in financing District level development activities. Getting policy implementation right is critically important. Failure can cause financial waste, political frustration and disruption for ordinary citizens.

8.1 MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE DISTRICT'S 2018-2021 MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

As part of the mechanism instituted for monitoring progress of implementation of the Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All, 2018-2021 at the District level. The Atiwa West District Assembly prepared its Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports to serve as inputs into the National Annual Progress Report. The purpose of monitoring and evaluation activities at the District level is to:

- Provide information for effective coordination of development;
- Improve service delivery and influence allocation of resources;
- Reinforce ownership of the MTDP and build M&E capacity of the District's staff.
- To have internal and external accountability of the resources used and the results obtained;
- To ensure that projects and programmes are implemented as planned and in line with the terms of contracts signed with the various contractors or service providers;

- To provide information on the progress made by the District in achieving the goals and objectives under the Agenda For Jobs: Creating Prosperity And Equal Opportunity For All, 2018-2021 in the context of the African Union Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals as well as their implications;
- To identify challenges which are likely to affect the achievement of the Municipality's goals and objectives under the Agenda For Jobs: Creating Prosperity And Equal Opportunity For All, 2018-2021 in the context of the African Union Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals for redress;
- To improve program design, implementation and increase programme's productivity and effectiveness;
- To better understand target audiences' needs and how to meet these needs;
- To demonstrate program impact and design objectives that are more achievable and measurable; and
- To take informed decisions on the future of projects and provide opportunities for stakeholder feedback.

8.2 MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE 2019 COMPOSITE ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

The 2019 Composite Annual Action Plan of the Assembly was subjected to the following monitoring and evaluation processes. They are as follows:

8.2.1 Processes used to monitor the 2019 Composite Annual Action Plan

Monitoring is the systematic process of collecting, analyzing and using information to track a programme's progress toward reaching its objectives and to guide management decisions. Monitoring usually focuses on processes, such as when and where activities occur, who delivers them and how many people or entities they reach. The processes used to monitor the 2019 Composite Annual Action Plan were as follows:

- Routine visit on weekly basis were made to the projects, programme and activity sites by the monitoring team to ensure that the right things were done and that projects, programme and activity were within schedule; and
- Regular site meetings were also convened once a month to deliberate with contractors to discuss progress of work, challenges, sharing of experiences and ideas and updates of work.

Also, the following forms of monitoring was done:

- Process Activity Monitoring was done to track the use of inputs and resources, the progress of activities and the delivery of outputs;
- Compliance Monitoring was done to ensure compliance with regulations and expected results;
- Results Monitoring was done to determine if the project, programmes and activities are on target towards its intended results;
- Financial Monitoring was done to account for cost by inputs and activities within predefined categories of expenditure; and
- Beneficiary Monitoring was done to track beneficiary perceptions of the projects/ programmes that is beneficiary satisfaction, compliance with the project/programme and their participation.

8.2.2 Processes used to evaluate the 2019 Composite Annual Action Plan

Evaluation is a process of critically examining a programme. It involves collecting and analyzing information about a programme's activities, characteristics, and outcomes. Its purpose is to make judgments about a programme, to improve its effectiveness, and/or to inform programming decisions. The processes used to evaluate the 2019 Composite Annual Action Plan were as follows:

- Formative evaluation
 - Needs Assessment was done to determine who needs the program, how great the need is, and what can be done to best meet the need; and
 - Process or Implementation Evaluation was done to examine the process of implementing the program and also to determine whether the program is operating as planned.
- Summative evaluation
 - Impact Evaluation was done to determine any broader, longer-term changes that have occurred as a result of the program; and
 - Outcome Evaluation was done to investigate to what extent programmes are achieving their outcomes.

8.3 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE M&E PLAN

The District Assembly has prepared a Monitoring and Evaluation plan to track the implementation of its 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Plan under the Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All, 2018-2021, African Union Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The M&E Plan has helped the Municipal Assembly to identify:

- Data collection tools for measuring variables;
- Processes for data collection and data management;
- How resulting data and information will be used;
- Staffing and other resources needed to implement M&E activities; and
- How evaluation questions directly link to programme or activity goals.

Additionally, in the preparation and implementation of the M&E plan, deliberate effort was put in place to involve all key stakeholders (District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU);

Departments of the District Assembly; Traditional Authorities; Community Groups; Civil Society Organizations and Development Partners) as to ensure ownership and sustainability of programmes and projects contained in the District's 2018-2021 Medium Term Development Plan.

8.4 UPDATE ON EVALUATIONS CONDUCTED FOR 2019

Evaluation is assessing as systematically and objectively as possible a completed project or programme (or a phase of an ongoing project or programme that has been completed). Evaluations appraise data and information that inform strategic decisions, thus improving the project or programme in the future. The evaluations conducted in 2019 were based on the five main aspects of the intervention namely: relevance; effectiveness; efficiency; impact and sustainability. Below are the evaluations conducted in 2019.

Table 129: Update on Evaluations Conducted in 2019

Name of the Evaluation	Policy/programme/project involved	Consultant or resource persons involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
Summative evaluation	Performance review of the 2019 Composite Annual Action Plan	District Planning Coordinating Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory approach addressing the objectives of the 2019 AAP • Power point presentation, discussions, questions and answers, drawing on experiences and good practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inaccessible properties in the Municipality • Infrastructural gaps • Low skilled human resource • Weak intersectoral collaboration and cooperation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of more active community participation interventions • The Assembly should continue to continue to conduct performance reviews meetings • The Assembly should embark on more vigorous tax campaigns
Summative evaluation	Mid-year performance review of the 2019 Composite Annual	District Planning Coordinating Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory approach addressing the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate accommodation for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good governance • Effective and efficient monitoring and evaluation systems

	Action Plan		<p>objectives of the 2019 AAP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power point presentation, discussions, questions and answers, drawing on experiences and good practices 	<p>workers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Springing up of unauthorized structures • Encroachment on the Assembly lands • Uneven distribution of teachers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition and demarcation of Assembly lands • Human resource development • Institutional strengthening
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Source: Computed, 2019

8.5 UPDATE ON PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION (PM&E) CONDUCTED IN 2019

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) refers to the practice where all key stakeholders are directly involved in the M&E design and implementation process. It is a valuable tool used to capture perceptions and assess whether interventions have met these expectations, especially of the poor and the vulnerable in society. The following PM&E methods was used by the Atiwa West District Assembly in the year 2019 namely: Organizational strengthening and learning; Participatory programme and Project planning and management; Participatory Rural Appraisal -Matrix scoring and ranking and Participatory Project monitoring and evaluation. Below are the PM&E conducted in 2019.

Table 130: Update on Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) conducted in 2019

No.	Name of the PM&E tool	Policy/programme/project involved	Consultant or resource persons involved	Methodology used	Findings	Recommendations
1	Community Score Card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound at Bansu. • Construction of 2No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary facilities at Akropong and Nkurakan ; • Construction 	District Planning Coordinating Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group discussions, • Interface meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced effective community participation in project planning and implantation. • Great sense of ownership is assured. • Capacity of beneficiary communities members built on sharing of M&E information. • Adequate use of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities should be deeply involved in project planning and implantation. • Information should be quickly and effectively disseminated. • Contractors should employ local artisans citizens for the work.

		<p>of 2No. 6-Seater Toilet and Mechanised Boreholes With Poly tanks for AkyemKwab en and AkyemMonso u Primary Schools</p>			<p>community labour in execution of projects</p>	
2	Beneficiary Impact Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound at Bansu. • Construction of 2No. 3-Unit Classroom 	District Planning Coordinating Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus Group discussions, • Community Forum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All participants agreed that the project will benefit them and their neighboring communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities should be deeply involved in project planning and implementation. • Information should be quickly and effectively disseminated. • Contractors should employ local artisans.

		<p>Block with Ancillary facilities at Akropong and Nkurakan ;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of 2No. 6-Seater Toilet and Mechanised Boreholes With Poly tanks for AkyemKwab en and AkyemMonso u Primary Schools 				
3	Organizational Capacity Strengthening and	Projects and programmes in the 2019 Composite	District Planning Coordinating Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All key staff involved in project execution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objectives of projects were specific, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is the need to continuously build the capacities of key

	Learning	Annual Action Plan And Budget		<p>monitoring and evaluation were asked to evaluate the objectives of projects and assess their own organizational capacity</p>	<p>measurable, attainable, reliable and time bound</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key stakeholders have the capacity to implement planned projects and programmes • Key stakeholders understood and appreciated their roles 	<p>stakeholders in project planning and management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is also the need to facilitate learning from key staff through training, peer and group learning
4	Participatory Programme, Project Activity Planning And Management	Proposed Programmes, Projects and Activities in the 2020	District Planning Coordinating Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All key stakeholders (participating communities and project functionaries) were asked to jointly design programmes ,projects and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed programmes, projects and activities addressed the felt needs of communities • Key decisions regarding the projects were 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is the need to continuously build the capacities of key stakeholders in project planning and management.

				activities for 2020.	jointly taken by the community participants and the project staff.	
5	Participatory Rural Appraisal -Matrix Scoring and Ranking	Citizen Budget Fora on Agriculture And Sanitation	District Planning Coordinating Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A presentation on the budget guidelines was done and participants put into groups. Each group was asked to identify, justify and agree on issues in agriculture and sanitation they would like to see in the District's budget 	<p>The identified issues were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate extension officers and resource for extension services • Low adoption of agricultural technology • Inadequate access to credit facilities • Inadequate access to farm machinery • Inadequate access to mechanization services • Activities of “galamsay” taking 	<p>The prioritized and recommended issues for integration into the DCAAP were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate extension officers and resource for extension services/Low adoption of agricultural technology • Inadequate access to credit facilities/farm machinery/mechanization services • Lack of ready market/poor market linkages/local industries

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • over farm lands • Activities of “galamsay” • polluting water bodies • Lack of ready market • Poor market linkages • No local industries to process agricultural produce • Poor road network and leading to farming communities • Climate change • Inadequate environmental health staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate storage facilities/ High post-harvest losses • Incidence of diseases • Climate change/Unreliable rainfall pattern • Poor road network and transportation systems leading to farming communities • Guarantee prices for Agric produce and products. • Regulate “galamsay” activities
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DA Byelaws not gazetted to prosecute those who flout sanitation laws • Poor handling of meat and food product • Chop bars and food vendors to be screened thoroughly. • High post-harvest losses • Indiscriminate dumping of refuse 		
6	Participatory Project monitoring and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound at Bansu. • Construction 	District Planning Coordinating Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key stakeholders visited project sites and assessed the implementation status 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental concerns yet to be addressed in projects. • Projects are concentrated on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractors were advised to put in extra efforts to complete the projects on schedule • Management should release funds to

	<p>of 2No. 3- Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary facilities at Akropong and Nkurakan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of 2No. 6- Seater Toilet and Mechanised Boreholes With Poly tanks for AkyemKwab en and AkyemMonso u Primary Schools 			<p>physical structures with less attention to logistics that will operationalize them properly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irregular flow of funds make projects to go beyond planned period. 	<p>contractors when fund are available and request for payment made.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project sign boards should be mounted at the project sites to show the projects, funding source and year of allocation.
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Source: Computed, 2019

8.6 PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION OF QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORTS

A total of four (4) Quarterly and one (1) Annual Progress Reports have been prepared in line with the requirements of the National Planning Guidelines issued by NDPC and submitted to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) for review.

Table 131: Number of Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports submitted to NDPC

Indicator	Baseline 2018	2019 Target	2019 Actual
Number of Quarterly Progress Reports submitted to NDPC	4	4	4
Number of Annual Progress Reports submitted to NDPC	1	1	1

Source: AWDA, 2019

8.7 UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT, POVERTY ISSUES AND OTHER INTERVENTIONS

8.7.1 The Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)

The total amount disbursed to beneficiaries remain at Gh¢ 27,406.00 in 2018 and 2019. As at the end of 2019, there were 18 communities; with 689 beneficiaries and 361 households.

As at the end of 2019, the communities that benefitted from the programme were Abresu, Sankubenase Mampong, Sankubenase Nkrakan, Amonum, Akakom-Akoduuso, Pameng, Larbikrom, Akropong, Tumfa, Jamase, Bomaa, Akukuso, Awenare, Apampatia, AbisimBanso, Yawbroni, Sarforokrom and KwekuAddea.

Table 132: Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) payments

Critical development and poverty issues	Allocation (Gh¢)	Actual receipts (Gh¢)	Number of beneficiaries	
			Targets	Actual
LEAP	27,406.00	27,406.00	1,000	689

Source: Department of Social welfare and Community Development, 2019

Table 133: Amount disbursed to beneficiaries

Indicator	Baseline 2018	2019 Target	2019 Annual
Amount disbursed to beneficiaries	27,406.00	27,406.00	27,406.00

Source: Department of Social welfare and Community Development, 2019

8.7.2 Disbursement of the 2% of the Disability Fund for PWDs

Out of a budgeted amount of Ninety Thousand Ghana Cedis (Gh¢ 180,000.00) for 2019, an amount of One Hundred and Seventy-Three Thousand, Six Hundred and Fifty-Three Ghana Cedis, Ninety-Two Pesewas (Gh¢ 173,653.92) was received.

The amount disbursed to beneficiaries increased from Gh¢ 127,606.00 in 2018 to Gh¢ 173,653.92 in 2019. The number of beneficiaries declined significantly from 134 in 2018 to 85 in 2019. Available data indicates that, an amount of Gh¢ 173,653.92 has been disbursed to 85 beneficiaries in 2019.

Table 134: Update on Disability Fund

Critical development and poverty issues	Allocation (Gh¢)	Actual receipts (Gh¢)	Number of beneficiaries	
			Targets	Actual
Disability Fund	127,606.00	173,653.92	80	85

Source: Department of Social welfare and Community Development, 2019

Table 135: Amount disbursed to beneficiaries

Indicator	Baseline 2018	2019 Target	2019 Annual
Amount disbursed to beneficiaries	Gh¢ 0.00	180,000.00	173,653.92
Number of beneficiaries	0	80	85

Source: Department of Social welfare and Community Development, 2019

8.7.3 Ghana School Feeding Programme

The Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) was initiated in 2005 within the context of the Comprehensive African Development Programme (CAADP) Pillar III, and in response to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The objectives of the programme are to increase school enrolment, attendance and retention; and to provide children in public primary schools and kindergartens with one hot nutritious meal on every school going day in order to reduce malnutrition. The number of pupils under the Ghana School Feeding Programme increased from 4,526 in 2018 to 9,896 in 2019.

Out of a budgeted amount of Seven Hundred Thousand, Six hundred and Ninety-Two Ghana Cedis (Gh¢ 700,692.00) for 2018, an amount of Four Hundred and Twenty-Seven Thousand, Five Hundred and Thirty-Four Ghana Cedis (Gh¢ 427,534) was received.

Table 136: Update on Ghana School Feeding Programme

Critical development and poverty issues	Allocation (Gh¢)	Actual receipts (Gh¢)	Number of beneficiaries	
			Targets	Actuals
Ghana School Feeding Programme	700,692.00	427,534.00	14,000	9,896

Source: Department of Education, 2019

Table 137: Ghana School Feeding Programme

Indicator		Baseline 2018	2019 Target	2019 Annual
Number of beneficiaries	Total	4,526	8,743	9,896

(pupils)	Male	2,763	4,543	5,245
	Female	1,763	4,200	4,651
Number of schools		18	30	31

Source: Department of Education, 2019

8.7.4 The Capitation Grant

As at the end of 2018, an amount of GHs192,470.40 was received.

Table 138: Capitation Grant

Critical development and poverty issues Capitation Grant	Allocation (Gh¢)	Actual receipts (Gh¢)	Number of beneficiaries	
			Target	Actual
	195,000.00	192,470.40	16,852	14,379

Source: Department of Education, 2019

8.7.5 Youth Employment Programme

The Youth Employment Agency (YEA) is implementing three (3) modules in the District namely: Community Policing Assistants, 42, Youth in Sports 3 and Youth in Sanitation 50. This programme has provided jobs to 95 youth who were previously unemployed. Those who are engaged in the programme are now economically empowered and contributing their quota to the socio-economic development of the District. The breakdown under the various modules is as follows:

Table 139: Youth Employment Programme

Critical development and poverty issues	Allocation (Gh¢)	Actual receipts (Gh¢)	Number of beneficiaries	
			Targets	Actuals
Youth Employment Programme	0.00	0.00	240	220

Source: Youth Employment Agency, 2019

Table 140: Youth Employment Programme

No.	Name of Module	Male	Female	Total
1	Youth in Sports	4	0	4
2	Youth in Forestry	160	40	200
3	Community Health Workers (CHW)	-	-	-
4	e-Health Assistants	-	-	-
5	Community Education Teaching Assistants (CETA)	-	-	-
6	Community Policing Assistants (CPA)	27	9	36
Total		191	49	240

Source: Youth Employment Agency, 2019

8.7.6 My First Day at School

During, My First Day at school was celebrated in the District. Fifteen (15) schools were visited and 2,200 pupils catered for. Pupils were provided with 1 bottle of soft drinks and a biscuit.

8.7.7 National Health Insurance Scheme

The implementation of the National Health Insurance Scheme covers the Atiwa East and Atiwa West Districts Assemblies with the Scheme office located in the Atiwa East District capital Anyinam. The total beneficiaries increased from 53,106 in 2018 to 59,339 in 2019.

Table 141: National Health Insurance Scheme

Critical development and poverty issues	Allocation (Gh¢)	Actual receipts (Gh¢)	Number of beneficiaries	
			Targets	Actuals
National Health Insurance Scheme	0.00	0.00	70,010	59,339

Source: National Health Insurance Scheme, 2019

The number of indigents increased from 6 in 2018 to 829 in 2019. The number of informal beneficiaries increased from 18,966 in 2018 to 22,153 in 2019. The number of aged beneficiaries increased from 3,238 in 2018 to 3,512 in 2019. The number of under 18 years beneficiaries increased from 26,219 in 2018 to 28,251 in 2019. The number of pregnant women beneficiaries increased from 2,285 in 2018 to 2,298 in 2019.

Table 142: Proportion of population with valid NHIS card

Indicator			Baseline (2018)	2019 Target	2019 Actual
Proportion of population with valid NHIS card	Total beneficiaries	Total	53,106	70,010	59,339
		Male	21,971	33,800	25,013
		Female	31,135	50,700	34,326
	Indigents		6	850	829
	Informal		18,966	21,000	22,153
	Aged		3,238	3,500	3,512
	Under 18 years		26,219	32,000	28,251
	Pregnant Women		2,285	2,400	2,298
	Mentally challenge		0	10	32

	SSNIT Contributors	2,255	2,500	1,959
	SSNIT pensionians	137	200	305

Source: National Health Insurance Scheme, 2019

8.7.8 Gender Interventions

During the year 2019, a number of activities were carried out to enhance the livelihood of women and men in the District. These activities were as follows:

Table 143: Gender Interventions undertaken in the District

No	Activity	Male	Female	Total
1	Training in technology improvement and packaging in soap making	0	50	50
2	Training of tailors and dress makers	0	10	10
3	Sensitization and establishment of Village Savings and Loans Associations	15	45	60
4	Sensitization of school children on teenage pregnancy in the District (Kwabeng, Bomaa, Akrofufu and Asamam)	450	700	1,150
5	Training programme on record keeping and increasing sales	30	45	75
6	Focus group discussions on child labour, protection and promotion of the rights of the vulnerable	52	96	148
7	Training in business management	6	44	50
Total		553	990	1,543

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, 2019

8.7.9 Planting for Food and Jobs Programme

As at December 2019, 619 farmers (409 males & 210 females) benefited under the Planting for Food and Jobs Programme.

Table 144: Planting for Food and Jobs Programme

Critical development and poverty issues	Allocation (Gh¢)	Actual receipts (Gh¢)	Number of beneficiaries	
			Targets	Actuals
Planting for Food and Jobs Programme	0.00	0.00	600	619
Rearing for Food and Jobs	0.00	0.00	100	89
Special Rice Initiative	0.00	0.00	50	17

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2019

As at the end of 2019, 300 bags of NPK were received and all were distributed to farmers under the Planting for Food and Jobs programme. The details are presented in the table below.

Table 145: Planting for Food and Jobs

Type of Input Received	Quantity Received (Bag/sachets)	Quantity Distributed (Bag/sachets)
NPK	300	300
UREA	0	0
Organic G.	0	0
Organic L.	0	0
Organic C.	0	0
Total	300	300

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2019

8.7.10 Fall Armyworm Incidence In Maize & Control

As at December 2019, 1,028 farmers (676 males and 352 females) were affected covering 167 hectares in the District. An area of 160 hectares was sprayed.

Table 146: Fall armyworm incidence in maize & control

Type of enterprise affected (crop, etc)	No of House Hold (HH) affected	Total farm area cropped (Ha)	Area Affected	Period of infestation / damage (Month)	Area destroyed completely	Estimated value of crop destroyed	Actions taken
Maize	257	6,078	167	April/June August/ November	0 ha		Chemical distribution, mass spraying, training, monitoring/supervision
Sorghum	0						
Millet	0						

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2019

As at December 136kg of Agoo, 168 litres of Adepa and 48 litres of Eradicoat chemicals were received and distributed to farmers in the District.

Table 147: Chemical received and distributed

Type of Input Received	Quantity Received (Bag/sachets)	Quantity Distributed (Bag/sachets)
Agoo	2,720 sachets	2,480
Adepa	168 liters	156
Eradicoat	48 liters	48

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2019

8.7.11 Farmers Day celebrations

As at the end of 2019, 18 awarding categories comprising 15 farmers (11 males & 4 females) 2 schools and 1 farmer based organization (FBO) were awarded during the Assembly's Farmers Day Celebration in the District. The details are presented below.

Table 148: Farmers day celebrations

Year	Theme	Awardees				Location
		Male	Female	Sch/fbo	Total	
2013	Reducing post-harvest losses for sustainable food security and nutrition	15	4	3	22	Osoroase
2014	"Eat what you grow"	15	4	3	22	New jejeti
2015	Transform Ghana Invest in Agriculture	9	3	2	14	Akropong
2016	"Agriculture: A Business Response to Economic Growth"	9	3	3	15	Adasawase
2017	"Farming for Food and Jobs"	17	3	1	21	Asamama
2018	"Agriculture - moving Ghana beyond aid"	10	4	1	15	Bomaa
2019	"Enhancing small scale Agriculture towards Agribusiness development"	11	4	3	18	Pameng

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2019

8.3.12 Free Senior High School

Education has been inextricably seen to cure the ills of poverty and ignorance. Free SHS will reduce poverty level since education has been known to be the primary cure for the ills of poverty and ignorance. It will afford the less privilege the opportunity to continue their education beyond Junior High School. As at the end of 2019, 1,618 students (850 males & 768 females) were placed under the Free School High Policy in the District.

Table 149: Free Senior High School

Critical development and poverty issues	Allocation (Gh¢)	Actual receipts (Gh¢)	Number of beneficiaries	
			Targets	Actuals
Free Senior High School	-	-	2,000	1,618

Source: Department of Education, 20189

8.7.13 One Village One Dam

The one village one Dam initiative is not in the District.

Table 150: One Village One Dam

Critical development and poverty issues	Allocation (Gh¢)	Actual receipts (Gh¢)	Number of beneficiaries	
			Targets	Actuals
One Village One Dam	-	-	0	0

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2019

8.7.14 One District One Factory

As at the end of 2019, one company had expressed interest in establishing a Bamboo factory in the District.

Table 151: One District One Factory

Critical development and poverty issues	Allocation (Gh¢)	Actual receipts (Gh¢)	Number of beneficiaries	
			Targets	Actuals
One District One Factory	-	-	300	300

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2019

8.7.15 Nation Builders Corps

The Nation Builders Corps is implementing seven (7) modules in the District namely: Educate Ghana, Revenue Ghana, Feed Ghana, Civic Ghana, Digitize Ghana, Heal Ghana and Enterprise Ghana. This programme has provided jobs to 84 youth (51 males & 33 females) who were previously unemployed. Those who are engaged in the programme are now economically empowered and contributing their quota to the socio-economic development of the District. The breakdown under the various modules is as follows:

Table 152: Nation Builders Corps

Critical development and poverty issues	Allocation (Gh¢)	Actual receipts (Gh¢)	Number of beneficiaries	
			Targets	Actuals
Nation Builders Corps	700.00	58,800	84	84

Source: Nation Builders Corps, 2019

Table 153: Nation Builders Corps

No.	Name of Module	Male	Female	Total
1	Educate Ghana	15	10	25
2	Revenue Ghana	15	3	18
3	Feed Ghana	5	1	6
4	Civic Ghana	7	9	16
5	Digitize Ghana	7	1	8
6	Heal Ghana	1	8	9
7	Enterprise Ghana	1	1	2
Total		51	33	84

Source: Nation Builders Corps, 2019

Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP)

The Ghana Productive Safety Net Project (GPSNP) which replaced Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP) is a four -year World Bank/GOG Project, which started in 2019 and will end in 2022 with the objectives of augmenting income levels of the extreme poor and vulnerable households, reducing rural-urban migration during the off farming season as well as ensuring sustainable development. Beneficiaries are to be engaged in rehabilitation of feeder roads and climate change resilient projects (afforestation, establishment of fruit trees among others) during the dry season under the Labour Intensive Public Work (LIPW) module for which daily wages will be paid for various tasks executed. The current wage rate is Twelve Ghana Cedis (GH¢12.00) per day. A bout eighty poor Districts are to benefit from the project and Atiwa West District is no exception.

A total of Four Hundred and Fifty –Seven (457) people from poor and vulnerable households are to benefit from the Project with more female beneficiaries than male. A total amount of One Million Three Hunderd And Thirty Two Thousand Five Hundred And Thirty Eight Ghana Cedis Forty Pessewas (Gh1,332,538.40) is ear marked for the Atiwa West District as its share of the project to be disbursed within the period of four (4) years.

8.8 FINANCING THE DISTRICT’S MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN 20118-2021

For the year 2018, the following constituted the main sources of financing the implementation of the Draft District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP) 2018-2021 under the Agenda For Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity For All, 2018-2021, African Union Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the District:

- Central Government transfers (GOG);
- District Assembly Common Fund (DACF);
- District Development Fund;
- Internally Generated Funds (IGF);
- HIPC/SIF Fund;
- Development Partners; and
- Other Grants.

By far the DACF transfers has remained to be among the major source of funding, and constituted about 33.3% of the overall resources to finance the activities of the District in 2019.

The main sources of funding the District’s activities in 2019 were GOG transfers (28%), DACF (33.3%), DDF (8.25%), IGF (6.4%), and CIDA/MAG (0.75%).

8.8.1 District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF)

The District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) continued to be the major source of revenue for the Assembly. District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) funds received increased significantly from Gh¢ 1,703,759.50 in 2018 to Gh¢ 3,327,700.82 in 2019. Clearly therefore, there is an over dependence on the DACF (which in itself is inadequate and sometimes not forthcoming) for the development needs of the District.

Table 154: Actual DACF funds received

Indicator	Baseline 2018 (Gh¢)	Target 2019(Gh¢)	Actual 2019(Gh¢)
District Assemblies Common Fund –MAIN	1,503,759.50	3,219,187.19	2,325,678.14
District Assemblies Common Fund -MP	200,000.00	250,000.00	1,002,022.68
Total	1,703,759.50	3,469,187.19	3,327,700.82

Source: Budget Unit /Department of Finance, 2019

8.8.2 District Development Fund

District Development Fund (DDF) funds received increased significantly from Gh¢ 528,000 in 2018 to Gh¢576,836.87 in 2019.

Table 155: Actual DDF funds received

Indicator	Baseline 2018	Target 2019	Actual 2019

	(Gh¢)	(Gh¢)	(Gh¢)
District Development Fund	528,000	710,000.00	576,836.87
Total	528,000	710,000.00	576,836.87

Source: Budget Unit/Department of Finance, 2019

8.8.3 Internally Generated Fund

Internally Generated Funds (IGF) funds received increased significantly from Gh¢ 394,194.52 in 2018 to Gh¢ 500,565.00 in 2019.

Table 156: Actual IGF funds received

Indicator	Baseline 2018 (Gh¢)	Target 2019 (Gh¢)	Actual 2019 (Gh¢)
Internally Generated Funds	394,194.52	450,000.00	500,565.00

Source: Budget Unit/ Department of Finance, 2019

8.9 REVENUE GENERATION AND MOBILIZATION IN THE DISTRICT

Releases of Funds

- Delay in the releases from donors or central government.

Efforts to Generate Funds

- Build a reliable database;
- Engage additional revenue collectors;
- Train revenue collectors;
- Provide incentives for hard working and faithful revenue collectors;
- Effective and efficient supervision of revenue collectors;

- Public education on tax payment;
- Decentralize revenue collection;
- Prosecute tax evaders; and
- Widen tax net to cover more areas.

Challenges in mobilizing funds

- Unwillingness of rate payers to pay taxes;
- Inadequate data on revenue sources or ratable items;
- Inadequate public education on rates payment;
- Poor monitoring of revenue collectors; and
- Inadequate in-service training of revenue collectors.

8.10 STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (PHYSICAL)

As at the end of 2019, twenty (20) physical development projects were being implemented and ongoing in the District. They were in the areas of health, education, governance and administration. The table below presents the development projects that were being executed in the District.

Table 157: Projects and Programme Register (Physical)

Item	Project Description	Development Dimension of Policy Framework	Location	Contractor/Consultant	Contract Sum GhGhc	Source of Funding	Date of Award	Date Started	Expected Date of Completion	Expenditure to Date	Outstanding Balance	Implementation Status (%)	Remarks
•	Contraction of 3-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facility For Presby Primary	Social Development	Akropong	M/S Kafsab Enterprise	263,482.28	DACF	16/11/2017	19/12/2017	19/06/2018	236,889.45	26,321.05	100	Completed Project is in DLP
•	Construction 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities at AkyemNkurakan	Social Development	Nkurakan	M/S Emmaks Construction Limited	255,935.00	DACF	15/05/2019	04/06/2019	04/12/2019	230,301.90	25,589.10	100	Completed Project is in DLP
•	Construction of Theatre for Kwabeng Health Center at AkyemKwabeng	Social Development	Kwabeng	M/S Yekoben Enterprise	272,396.00	DACF	15/05/2019	04/06/2019	04/12/2019	198,914.94	73,481.06	81	External Works on-going
•	Construction of Chip-Compound	Social Development	Banso	M/S SOPAK O LTD	190,324.50	DDF	5/11/2018	07/11/2018	07/05/2019	125,115.95	65,208.55	64	Finishing Stage

•	Construction and completion of Three(3) Bedroom staff Bungalow for Director of Education	Social Development	Kwabeng	M/S Conel Construction Enterprise	181,068.00	DDF	5/11/2018	19/11/2018	19/05/2019	162,912.15	18,101.35	100	Completed and In-Use.
•	Construction of 13No.Mechanised Borehole and Poly tanks with a Stand within Atiwa West District	Social Development	District Wide	M/S Trictech Enterprise	402,576.00	DDF	07/11/2019	15/11/2019	15/03/2020	389,384.00	13,192.00	100	Completed but ECG is yet to Connect it to Power
•	Construction of 1No.6-Unit Classroom block with Ancillary Facility at AkyemApampetia	Social Development	Apampetia	M/S HAYST ONE L2000 LTD	479,975.28	MPCF	2/08/2018	01/08/2018	01/04/2019	311,126.49	168,848.79	60	Roofing Works Completed
•	Const. of 2-Story 6-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facility at AkyemAwenare(Phase I)	Social Development	Awenare	M/S AKAKRADE Enterprise	565,966.47	MPCF	30/10/2018	12/11/2018	12/07/2019	337,487.59	208,508.88	64	Plastering Work
•	Reroofing of Palace House at AkyemAkropong	Social Development	AkyemAkropong	M/S HAYST ONE L2000 LTD	65,564.00	MPCF	13/09/2019	19/09/2019	19/11/2019	57,257.00	6,361.90	100	Completed Project is in DLP
•	Construction of Mechanised	Social Development	Banso&	M/S Trictech	60,000.0	IGF	29/03/2019	07/04/2019	07/07/2019	60,000.0	60,000.00	100	Completed

	Borehole and Polytank with stand at Bansa and Tumfa		Tumfa	Enterprise	0		019	9	9	0			
•	Renovation of 1 No. 3-Unit Classroom Block at AME Zion	Social Development	AkyemKwabeng	M/S Yekoben Enterprise	90,000.00	IGF	7/08/2019	27/09/2019	27/12/2019	90,000.00	90,000.00	100	Completed
•	Completion of 11-Unit Classroom Block at Wakpeti	Social Development	AkyemWakpeti	M/S Trictech Enterprise	90,000.00	IGF	28/10/2019	31/10/2019	31/1/2020	90,000.00	90,000.00	100	Completed
•	Construction of 6-Unit Classroom Block With Ancillary Facilities For D/A Primary School at AkyemGyamase	Social Development	AkyemGyamase	M/S Emmaks Construction Limited	449,980.02	GETFund	08/11/2019	15/11/2019	15/07/2020	300,000.00	149,980.02	40	Project is at the Gable Stage
•	Construction of 6-Unit Classroom Block With Ancillary Facilities For Methodist Primary School at AkyemAkwaboso	Social Development	AkyemAkwaboso	M/S Yekoben Enterprise	449,980.50	GETFund	05/11/2019	15/11/2019	5/07/2020	349,980.00	100,000.05	30	Project is in Block Work Stage
•	Construction of 6-Unit Classroom Block With Ancillary Facilities	Social Development	AkyemKwabeng	M/S MBP Limited	450,000.00	GETFund	15/11/2019	22/11/2019	22/07/2020	250,000.00	200,000.00	40	Roofing Stage

	For Islamic Primary School at AkyemKwabeng												
•	Construction of 6-Unit Classroom Block With Ancillary Facilities For Roman Catholic Primary School at AkyemMuoso	Social Development	AkyemMuoso	M/S Asvas Limited	450,000.00	GET Fund	15/11/2019	22/11/2019	22/07/2020	200,000.00	250,000.00	40	Roofing Stage
•	Construction of 6-Seater Toilet and Mechanised Borehole With Polytank for D/A Primary School At AkyemGyamase	Social Development	AkyemGyamase	M/S Emmaks Construction Limited	177,000.00	GET Fund	18/12/2019	23/12/2019	23/6/2020	77,000.00	100,000.00	30	Project is at the Gable Stage
	Construction of 6-Seater Toilet and Mechanised Borehole With Polytank for Methodist Primary School At AkyemAkwaboso	Social Development	AkyemAkwaboso	M/S Yekoben Enterprise	176,246.70	GET Fund	18/12/2019	23/12/2019	23/6/2020	0.00	176,246.70	10	Substructure Stage
•	Construction of 6-Seater Toilet and Mechanised Borehole	Social Development	AkyemKwabeng	M/S MBP Limited	177,000.00	GET Fund	18/12/2019	23/12/2019	23/6/2020	77,000.00	100,000.00	40	Roofing Stage

	WithPolytank for Islamic Primary School AtAkyemKwabeng												
•	Construction of 6-Seater Toilet and Mechanised Borehole WithPolytank for Roman Catholic Primary School AkyemMuoso	Social Development	AkyemMuoso	M/S Asvas Limited	177,000.00	DDF	18/12/2019	23/12/2019	23/6/2020	77,000.00	100,000.00	40	Roofing stage

Source: Works Department/ Finance Department, 2019

8.11 STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES (NONE PHYSICAL)

As at the end of 2019, One Hundred and Eight (108) development programmes and activities (non-physical) were carried out in the District. The details are presented below:

Table 158: Projects and Programme Register (None Physical)

Item.	Programme description	Development Dimension of policy framework	Location	Amount involved (Gh¢)	Source of funding	Date started	Expected date of completion	Expenditure to date (Gh¢)	Outstanding balance (Gh¢)	Implementation status (%)	Total Beneficiaries (Male/Female)	Remarks
Central Administration Department												
•	Hold 12 weekly management meetings	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Kwabeng	1,000.00	IGF/DAC F	01/1/19	31/12/19	1,000.00	0.00	100%	Male =25 Female =2 Total =27	Carried out successfully
•	Hold Quarterly DPCU Meetings	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Kwabeng	9,000.00	DACF	20/03/19	31/12/19	9,000.00	0.00	100%	Male =24 Female =2 Total =26	Carried out successfully
•	Organize Mid And End of Year Reviews of DA programmes, projects and activities	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Kwabeng	39,000.00	DACF	20/03/19	31/12/19	39,000.00	0.00	100%	Male =124 Female =10 Total =134	Carried out successfully
•	Prepare and implement annual procurement plans	Governance, Corruption and Public	Kwabeng	12,000.00	DACF	01/1/19	31/12/19	12,000.00	0.00	100%		Carried out successfully

	based on the guidelines in the Procurement Act.	Accountability											lly
•	Organize quarterly Budget Committee meetings	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Kwabeng	11,000.00	DACF/IGF	20/03/19	31/12/19	11,000.00	0.00	100%			Carried out successfully
•	Prepare 2020 Annual Action Plan, Composite Budget and Procurement Plan	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Kwabeng	35,000.00	DACF/IGF	01/1/19	31/12/19	35,000.00	0.00	100%			Carried out successfully
•	Organize two Town Hall meetings to discuss Plan and Budget Implementation	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Kwabeng	40,000.00	DACF/IGF	01/1/19	31/12/19	40,000.00	0.00	100%	Male =244 Female =326 Total =570		Carried out successfully
•	Organize Quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation of Development Projects	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	District Wide	45,000.00	DACF	20/03/19	31/12/19	45,000.00	0.00	100%			Value for money and quality of work enhanced
•	Operation and maintenance of official buildings & bungalows	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Kwabeng	45,000.00	DACF/IGF	01/1/19	31/12/19	22,000.00	23,000.00	50%			On-going
•	Operation and maintenance of official vehicles and equipment	Governance, Corruption and Public	Kwabeng	35,000.00	DACF/IGF	01/1/19	31/12/19	35,000.00	0.00	100%			Carried out successfully

		Accountability										lly
•	Support the activities of DWST	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	District Wide	9,000.00	IGF	20/03/19	31/12/19	9,000.00	0.00	100%		Successful Carried out
•	Hold District Assembly's Sub-Committee Meetings	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Kwabeng	20,000.00	DACF	01/1/19	31/12/19	20,000.00	0	100%	Male =12 Female =0 Total =12	Successful carried out
•	Organize 4No.Executive Committee and General Assembly meetings	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Kwabeng	50,000.00	DACF/IGF	01/1/19	31/1/19	45,000.00	5,000.00	100%	Male =130 Female =15 Total =145	Successful Carried out
•	Organize 4No.District Aids Committee meeting	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Kwabeng	3,0000.00	DACF	01/1/19	31/12/19	3,000.00	3,000.00	100%	Male =7 Female =2 Total =9	Successful carried out
•	Hold 4No.Management meeting with Heads of Departments And Units	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Kwabeng	4,000.00	DACF	01/1/19	31/1/19	2,000.00	4,000.00	100%	Male =20 Female =5 Total =25	Successful carried out
•	Support to sub-structures	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Kwabeng	68,060.00	DACF/IGF	20/03/19	31/12/19	68,060.00	0.00	100%		Substructures supported
•	Support Police	Governance,	District	18,750.00	DACF	01/1/19	31/12/1	15,000.0	3,750.00	100%		Carried

	Patrols and other security activities	Corruption and Public Accountability	Wide				9	0				out successfully
•	Carry out protocol activities	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	District Wide	12,500.00	DACF	01/1/19	31/12/19	12,500.00	0.00	100%		Carried out successfully
District Finance Department												
•	Carry out Revenue Mobilization Exercise	Economic Development	District Wide	4,500.00	IGF/DAC F	01/1/19	31/12/19	4,500.00	0.00	100%		Successful carried out
•	Procure value books and stationery for District Finance Office	Economic Development	Kwabwng	6,000.00	IGF/DAC F	01/1/19	31/12/19	6,000.00	0.00	100%		Carried out successfully
•	Submission of 12No monthly Financial Returns	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Kwabeng	1,200.00	IGF/DAC F	01/1/19	31/12/19	1,200.00	0.00	100%		Successfully carried out
•	Provide material support for community initiated projects	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	District Wide	170,1500.00	DACF	01/1/19	31/12/19	170,1500.00	00.00	100%		Self help imitated project supported
•	Payment of Utility Services	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Kwabeng	28,600.00	DACF/IG F	01/1/19	31/12/19	68,060.00	0.00	100%		Electricity and water bill paid
Department of Health												

	Support the organization of public Education and awareness campaign on Health related issues	Social Development	District Wide	12,000.00	DACF/IGF	01/1/19		12,000.00	00.00	100%		Carried out successfully
•	Intensify disease surveillance and response on HIV/AIDS control programmes TB control programmes	Social Development	District Wide	25,000.00	DACF/IGF	01/1/19	31/12/19	25,000.00	00.00	100%		Successfully carried out
•	Support DHMT to embark on quarterly public education on malaria prevention and the use of Insecticide Treated Nets (ITN)	Social Development	District Wide	5,000.00	DACF/IGF	01/1/19	01/12/19	5,000.00	00.00	100%	Male=1,275 Male=3,418 Total=4,693	Successfully carried out
•	Support the Adherence of 3T malaria treatment by health professionals	Social Development	District Wide	8,000.00	DACF/IGF	01/1/19	01/12/19	8,000.00	00.00	100%		Successfully carried out
•	Support DHMT to educate new mothers on the constituents of balanced and nutritious meals	Social Development	District Wide	5,000.00	DACF/IGF	01/1/19	01/12/19	5,000.00	00.00	100%	Male=14 Male=115 Total=129	Successfully carried out

•	Identify and register 100 aged, disables and poor persons into NHIS	Social Development	District Wide	10,000.00	DACF/IGF	01/1/19	31/12/19	10,000.00	00.00	100%	Male=67 Female=89 Total =156	PWDs, aged and poor persons registered on NHIS
•	Collaborate with DHMT and GES to campaign against teenage pregnancy in schools	Social Development	District Wide	5,000.00	DACF/IGF	01/1/19	31/12/19	5,000.00	00.00	87%	Male=3,250 Female=5,106 Total=8,356	Carried out successfully
•	Support the DHMT to embark on regular education campaign on family planning, its methods, benefits as well as side effects.	Social Development	District Wide	2,500.00	DACF/IGF	01/1/19	31/12/19	2,500.00	00.00	100%	Male=1,146 Female=3,500 Total=4,646	Family planning acceptance and usage enhanced
•	Investigate all rumors and disease outbreaks reported in the district.	Social Development	District Wide	1,000.00	GHS	01/1/19	31/12/19	1,000.00	00.00	100%		Availability of transport fuel and commitment on the part of disease control officers
•	Carried out quarterly supportive supervisory visits to	Social Development	District Wide	2,000.00	GHS	01/1/19	31/12/19	2,000.00	00.00	100%		Availability of transport fuel and

	sub districts												commitment on the part of DHMT members
•	Disease surveillance on meningitis, tuberculosis and neonatal tetanus	Social Development	District Wide	300.00	GHS	01/1/19	31/12/19	300.00	00.00	100%			Availability of transport fuel and commitment on the part of disease control officers
•	Joint Monitoring of girl iron foliate tablets supplementation (GIFTS)	Social Development	District Wide	3,000.00	GHS	01/1/19	31/12/19	3,000.00	00.00	100%			Carried out successfully
•	Monthly validation of data in DHMS 2	Social Development	Kwabeng	900.00	GHS	01/1/19	31/12/19	900.00	00.00	100%			Commitment on the part of staff doing entries
•	Initial training of CHV in CHPS operation	Social Development	CHPs Zones	3,000.00	GHS	01/1/19	31/12/19	3,000.00	00.00	100%			Availability of funds
•	Plan meetings with stakeholders on	Social	CHPs	1,983.05	GHS	01/1/19	31/12/19	1,983.05	00.00	100%			Availability of

	CHPS implementation	Development	Zones				9					funds
•	Department of Education											
•	Monitor the implementation of school feeding programe	Social Development	District Wide	6,000.00	DACF	01/9/19	31/9/19	6,000.00	00.00	100%	Male=1,119 Female=1,470 Total=2,579	
•	Support my First Day at School	Social Development	District Wide	10,000.00	DACF/IG F	01/9/19	15/9/19	10,000.00	0.00	100%	Male=130 Female=145 Total=375	
•	Provide sponsorship for STME	Social Development	District Wide	6,000.00	DACF/IG F	01/1/19	01/9/19	6,000.00	0.00	100%	Male=10 Female=30 Total=40	
•	Organize Mock Exams for BECE Candidates	Social Development	District Wide	10,000.00	DACF/IG F	01/4/19	01/6/19	10,000.00	00.00	100%	Male=655 Female=750 Total=1,405	Successfully carried out
•	Provide support for 20 needy but brilliant students	Social Development	District Wide	5,000.00	DACF/IG F	01/1/19	01/12/19	5,000.00	00.00	100%	Male=7 Female=13 Total=20	Brilliant but needy students supported
•	Monitor 20 Basic Schools quarterly in the District	Social Development	District Wide	15,000.00	DACF/IG F	01/1/19	31/12/19	15,000.00	0.00	100%		Carried out successfully

•	Environmental Health And Sanitation Unit											
•	Evacuate refuse dumps	Environment	Selected Communities	320,000.00	DACF/IGF	01/1/19	01/12/19	320,000.00	00.00	100%		Successfully carried out
•	Organize Medical screening of food and drink vendors	Environment	District Wide	2,000.00	DACF/IGF	01/1/19	31/12/19	2,000.00	00.00	75%	Male=7 Female=68 Total=75	Food Hygiene Monitored
•	Inspect all public toilets and latrines	Environment	District Wide	3,000.00	DACF/IGF	01/1/19	31/12/19	3,000.00	00.00	100%		
•	Conduct Quarterly hygiene inspections in schools, guest houses, chop bars and drinking spots	Environment	District Wide	8,000.00	DACF/IGF	01/1/19	01/02/19	8,000.00	00.00	100%		Successfully carried out
•	Organize Quarterly Zonal Public Education on Hygiene	Environment	District Wide	10,000.00	DACF/IGF	01/1/19	01/7/19	10,000.00	00.00	100%	Male= 2,629 Female=3,800 Total=6,229	Successfully carried out
•	Procure sanitary tools	Environment	Kwabeng	5,000.00	DACF/IGF	01/1/19	01/12/19	5,000.00	00.00	100%		Carried out successfully
•	Acquire land for public cemetery and bury all corpses of unknown paupers &	Environment	Kwabeng	4,500.00	DACF/IGF	01/1/19	01/12/19	25,000.00	00.00	55%		On-going

•	lunatics Acquire land for final disposal site and repair waste containers	Environment	Kwabeng	35,000.00	DACF/IGF	01/1/19	01/12/19	15,000.00	20,000.00	50%		On-going
•	Facilitate the gazetting of assmbly's bye-law and prosecute sanitary, revenue and communal laboure defaulters	Environment	Kwabeng	13,000.00	DACF/IGF	01/1/19	31/12/19	10,000.00	3,000.00	70%		Submitted to RCC for gazetting
•	Promote construction of household latrines to reduce open air defecation	Environment	District Wide	15,000.00	DACF/IGF	01/1/19	31/12/19	15,000.00	0.00	100%		Carried out successfully
•	Promote good hygiene practice in 320 homes	Environment	District Wide	1,450	DA	01/1/19	31/12/19	1,450.00	1,450.00	100%	Male =2,500 Female =3,600 Total =6,100	417 houses visited
•	Organize Hygiene/ health promotion in 10 schools	Environment	District Wide	1,600.00	DA	01/1/19	31/1/19	1,600.00	1,600.00	100%	Male =3,500 Female =4,000 Total =7,500	13 schools visited target exceeded
•	Organize 10 community clean-up exercises.	Environment	District Wide	15,00.000	DA	01/1/19	31/12/19	90,000.00	10,000.00	35%	Male =2,300 Female	3 organized

•	To inspect 25 Water point source/WATSAN meetings	Environment	District Wide	2,500.00	DA	01/1/19	31/12/19	2,500.00	1,500.00	80%	=3,500 Total =5,800 Male =335 Female =600 Total =935	20 inspected
•	Department of Community Development And Social Welfare											
•	Identify and register (update data) persons living with disability	Social Development	District Wide	2,000.00	DACF/IGF	01/1/19	01/12/19	2,000.00	0.00	100%	Male= 29 Female=60 Total= 89	PWDs register updated
•	Organize training on employable skills for people with disability and equip them financially	Social Development	District Wide	15,000.00	DACF/IGF	01/1/19	01/12/19	15,000.00	0.00	100%	Male= 26 Female=38 Total=63	PWDs acquire employable skills
•	Identify and register all orphans and vulnerable groups	Social Development	District Wide	8,000.00	DACF/IGF	01/1/19	01/12/19	8,000.00	0.00	100%	Male= 22 Female=28 Total=50	Data on orphans and vulnerable group compiled
•	Mobilize, sensitize and Monitor the implementation of the LEAP programme	Social Development	District Wide	2,500.00	DACF/IGF	01/1/19	31/12/19	2,500.00	0.00	100%	Male= 280 Female=409 Total=689	Carried out successfully
•	Organize 4 Public campaign against child labour	Social Development	District Wide	32,000.00	DACF/IGF	01/1/19	01/12/19	32,000.00	0.00	100%	Male= 118	Carried out successfully

•	Moderation of maintenance, family welfare, paternity, custody and child welfare	Social Development	District Wide	1,000.00	DACF/IGF	01/1/19	01/12/19	1,000.00	0.00	100%	Female=180 Total=298	lly
•	Investigate and produce social enquiring report on juvenile offenders	Social Development	District Wide	2,000.00	DACF/IGF	01/1/19	01/12/19	2,000.00	0.00	100%	Male= 15 Female=13 Total=28	Carried out successfully
•	Encourage and assist in communal labour in selected communities	Social Development	District Wide	2,500.00	DACF/IGF	01/1/19	31/12/19	2,500.00	0.00	100%		Carried out successfully
•	Organize Technical and Vocational Skills Training for women and youth (soap making etc)	Social Development	District Wide	40,000.00	DACF/IGF	01/1/19	31/12/19	40,000.00	0.00	100%	Male= 2 Female=38 Total=40	Source Income generated for women
Local Economic Development												
•	Organize training in group dynamics and entrepreneurial skills	Local Economic Development	District Wide	2,000.00	DACF	01/1/19	30/6/19	2,000.00	0.00	100%	Male=22 Female=29 Total=51	Carried out successfully

•	Train women groups in credit management and record keeping	Local Economic Development	District Wide	5,000.00	DACF/IGF	01/1/19	30/6/19	5,000.00	0.00	100%	Male=0 Female=25 Total=25	Carried out successfully
•	Physical Planning											
•	Conduct Site inspections to control development	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	District Wide	5,000.00	DACF	01/3/19	31/12/19	5,000.00	0.00	100%		Carried out successfully
•	prepare layouts and planning schemes of Selected Communities	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Selected Communities	35,000.00	DACF	01/1/19	31/12/19	35,000.00	0.00	100%		Carried out successfully
•	Continue Street Naming and Property Addressing Exercise	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement Infrastructure	Selected Communities	30,000.00	DACF/IGF	01/1/19	31/12/19	10,000.00	0.00	30%		On-going
National Disaster Management Organization												
•	Rehabilitate / reshape 10km feeder roads for selected communities	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement Infrastructure	District wide	30,000.00	IGF	01/7/19	31/7/19	30,000.00	00.00	100%		Carried out successfully
•	Rehabilitate and maintain of Street lights in Communities	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	District wide	30,000.00	DACF/IGF	01/1/19	31/12/19	30,000.00	00.00	100%		Carried out successfully

•	Dredge/Desilt drains to prevent flooding during rainy season.	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement Infrastructure	District wide	60,000.00	DACF/IGF	01/1/19	31/12/19	60,000.00	0.00	100%		Carried out successfully
•	Organize 3 Sensitization campaigns to popularize and promote climate change responses as well as climate resilience practices	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	District wide	10,000.00	IGF	01/5/19	31/5/19	10,000.00	0.00	100%		Carried out successfully
•	Provide relief items to disaster victims	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement Infrastructure	District Wide	30,000.00	DACF/IGF	01/1/19	31/12/19	30,000.00	0.00	100%		Carried out successfully
•	Organize zonal tours to monitor disaster prone areas in the district annually	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	District Wide	4,000.00	DACF/IGF	01/1/19	31/12/19	4,000.00	0.00	100%		Carried out successfully
•	Organize 3 public education on early warning signs for floods, Epidemics, Rains, windstorm, domestic fire and bushfires	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement Infrastructure	District wide	3200.00	DACF/IGF	01/1/19	31/12/19	3200.00	0.00	100%		Carried out successfully
•	Form and train 10 disaster volunteer groups(DVGs)	Environment Infrastructure and	District wide	80,000.00	DACF/IGF	01/1/19	31/12/19	80,000.00	0.00	100%		Carried out successfully

•	Desilt choked gutters	Human Settlement Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement Infrastructure	District wide	1200.00	DACF/IGF	01/1/19	31/12/19	1200.00	0.00	100%		lly Carried out successfully
•	Organize quarterly meetings for Disaster platform committee members meeting	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement Infrastructure	District wide	25,000.00	DACF/IGF	01/1/19	31/12/19	25,000.00	0.00	100%		Carried out successfully
•	Organize quarterly monitoring on small scale mining and sand winning site in the District	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	District Wide	4,500.00	DACF/IGF	01/1/19	31/12/19	4,500.00	0.00	100%		Carried out successfully
•	Form and train 10 disaster volunteer groups(DVGs)	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement Infrastructure	District wide	2,500.00	IGF/UNICEF	01/1/19	31/12/19	2,500.00	00.00	100%	Male=2,000 Female=3,000 Total=5,000	Carried out successfully
•	Desilt choked gutters	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement Infrastructure	District wide	3,500.00	IGF/UNICEF	01/1/19	31/12/19	3,500.00	00.00	100%	Male=200 Female=250 Total=450	
•	Organize quarterly meetings for Disaster platform committee members meeting	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	District wide	2,400.00	IGF/UNICEF	01/1/19	31/12/19	1,500.00	00.00	70%	Male=14 Female=7 Total=21	Not encouraging

•	Organize quarterly monitoring on small scale mining and sand winning site in the District	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement Infrastructure	District wide	500.00	UNICE	01/1/19	31/3/19	500.00	00.00	100%		
•	Training of community volunteers	Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement Infrastructure	District wide	4,500.00	UNICEF	01/1/19	31/12/19	2,500.00	1,000.00	60%	Male=45 Female=14 Total=54	
Agriculture Department												
•	Establish and support DCACT, DAAS and LED to improve productivity and local Economic Development	Economic Development	District wide	35,000.00	DACF	01/1/19	31/3/19	35,000.00	00.00	100%		Carried out successfully
•	Produce and distribute 40,000 (palm seedlings) to selected farmers through the planting for export and Rural Development	Economic Development	District Wide	50,000.00	DACF	01/1/19	31/12/19	50,000.00	00.00	100%		Carried out successfully
•	Support the implementation of the Planting for Food and Jobs	Economic Development	District wide	20,000.00	GOG	01/6/19	31/8/19	20,000.00	0.00	100%	Male=1,467 Female=883 Total =2,350	Food production increased significantly

•	Maintain Assembly's cocoa farm	Economic Development	District wide	25,000.00	GOG	01/6/19	31/8/19	25,000.00	0.00	100%		Activities carried out successfully
•	Organize monthly Technical and Activity review meeting	Economic Development	District wide	2,000.00	GOG	01/1/19	1/3/19	2,000.00	0.00	100%	Total=455	successfully carried out
•	Organize RELC meeting for 100 stakeholders	Economic Development	District wide	4,000.00	GOG	01/1/19	31/3/19	4,000.00	0.00	100%	Male=75 Female=25 Total=100	Carried out successfully
•	Provide direct extension services to 9,000 farmers/FBOs through regular visits to disseminate agric information	Economic Development	District wide	5,000.00	GOG	01/6/19	31/8/19	5,000.00	0.00	50%	Male=1,000 Female=500 Total=1,500	
•	Train 24 staff in farm demonstration protocols and extension teaching methods	Economic Development	District wide	5,000.00	GOG	01/6/19	31/8/19	5,000.00	0.00	100%	Male=24 Female=0 Total=24	
•	Train 20 Extension officers and 50 livestock farmers in improved animal feed preparation practices	Economic Development	District Wide	5,000.00	GOG	01/6/19	31/8/19	5,000.00	0.00	56%	Male=60 Female=10 Total= 70	17 demonstration fields established

•	Hold monthly agric performance and activity review meeting with district developing officers and AEAs	Economic Development	District wide	5,000.00	GOG	01/1/19	31/3/19	5,000.00	0.00	100%	Male=60 Female=10 Total=70	d Training successfully carried out
•	Organize sensitization programs on HIV/AIDS, Child Labour, Occupational safety, Health & Environmental Issues	Economic Development	District wide	1125.00	GOG	01/6/19	31/8/19	1125.00	0.00	100%	Male=134 Female=225 Total=559	Training On going
•	Train selected vulnerable households to diversify their income through non-traditional farming and value chain promotion	Economic Development	District wide	2500.00	GOG	01/2/19	31/4/19	2500.00	0.00	100%	Male=117 Female=65 Total=177	Training carried out successfully
•	Establish 5 demonstration fields on crop farming (maize, rice, vegetables) to demonstrate to farmers	Economic Development	District wide	1500.00	GOG	01/1/19	31/12/19	1500.00	0.00	100%		Demonstration carried out successfully
•	Provide technical support for the PERD activities	Economic Development	District wide	12,000.00	GOG	01/6/19	31/11/19	12,000.00	0.00	100%		Carried out successfully

												lly
•	Conduct disease surveillance and collect data on animals in the district	Economic Development	District wide	9,000.00	GOG	01/6/19	31/8/19	9,000.00	0.00	100%		Carry out successfully.
•	Provision of veterinary and livestock services to farmers	Economic Development	District Wide	15,000.00	GOG	01/1/19	31/12/19	15,000.00		100%		Carried out successfully
•	Collect, collate and analyse agricultural data	Economic Development	District wide	45,000.00	GOG	01/1/19	31/12/19	45,000.00	0.00	100%		Carried out successfully
•	Promote direct extension services to farmers/FBOs through regular home and farm visit disseminate improved agricultural deliveries	Economic Development	District wide	15,000.00	GOG	01/1/19	31/12/19	15,000.00	0.00	100%		Carried out successfully.
•	Undertake monitoring and supervisory visits of	Economic Development	District wide	30,000.00	GOG	01/6/19	31/8/19	30,000.00	0.00	100%		Carried out successfu

•	selected plan activities in the District by DDO&DDA Organize Annual Farmers Day Celebration to acknowledge farmers' contribution to districts economy	Economic Development	District wide	30,000.00	DACF	01/12/19	20/12/19	30,000.00	0.00	100%	lly Farmers motivated to produce more for food sufficiency
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Source: Development Planning Unit/Department of Finance, 2019