

KWAHU WEST MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT



**FOR THE PERIOD ENDING
JANUARY-DECEMBER, 2019**

PREPARED BY: M. P. C. U

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ASSENT OF MONITORING TEAM MEMBERS

| NAME | DESIGNATION | SIGNATURE |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| Isaac Mwangu | Municipal Planning Officer | |
| Bright Bosompem | Municipal Budget Analyst | |
| Gyatto Samson | Municipal Finance Officer | |
| Richard Nii Odjidja | Municipal Head of Works Department | |
| Francis Dogbese | Municipal Agric Director | |

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In fulfilment of the requirement of the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana and the National Development Planning (System) Regulations, 2016 (L.I 2232), all Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) in Ghana are required to prepare quarterly and annual progress reports to track the development activities in the Assemblies. This annual progress report seeks to track performance of the progress of prioritized programmes, projects and activities that have been initiated and being implemented from the 2019 Annual Action Plan under the Agenda for Jobs policy framework (2018-2021). The annual progress report for the Kwahu West Municipal Assembly for the period ending 2019 assessed the implementation status of programmes and physical projects initiated and are being implemented in the Municipality. The progress report covers the activities of departments of the Assembly as established in the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) as well as update on some critical development interventions and poverty issues that were initiated and being implemented by some agencies in the Kwahu West Municipal Assembly. Some of the critical poverty intervention that are being implemented in the Municipality include; the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP), School Feeding Programme, Capitation Grant, etc.

Other priority Government flagship programmes being implemented include; the Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJs), Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD), Rearing for Food and Jobs (RFJs) and Special Rice Initiative (SRI) Under the One District One Factory (1D1F) Programme, the Municipality is benefiting from poultry production and processing of poultry products factory at Oframase. Geological Survey Authority has also conducted a recognisance survey to determine the quantity and quality of clay deposit for the manufacturing and production of tiles, cisterns and ceramics products in the Municipality.

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 Municipal Profile

The Kwahu West Municipal Assembly was carved out of Kwahu South District as Kwahu West District in August, 2004 by a Legislative Instrument 1589. It was however upgraded to a Municipal status in July, 2007 by Legislative Instrument 1870. It has Nkawkaw as its administrative capital; which is the second largest urban towns in the Eastern Region. It has 214 settlements within its jurisdiction. The Municipality's capital, Nkawkaw is located about 241 kilometres north-west of Accra. The Municipality consists of 26 electoral areas. The Kwahu West Municipal Assembly has a total membership of 40; consisting of 26 elected members, 12 Government appointed members, 1 Member of Parliament and the Municipal Chief Executive. The Member of Parliament is however an Ex-officio member. There are 5 women, representing eleven percent (12%) of the total membership of the Assembly. There is only One (1) elected female member and Four (4) female Government Appointees.

1.1.2 Vision

A highly trained and motivated Assembly for effective service delivery

1.1.3 Mission Statement

The Kwahu West Municipal Assembly exists to improve the quality of life of its people through the effective mobilization and development of human and natural resources; provision of social services and the creation of an enabling environment for accelerated and sustainable development.

1.1. Core Values

Our core values include "Accountability, Client-oriented, Innovative, Diligence, Discipline, Loyalty, professionalism, Fairness, Transparency and open to partnership"

1.1.4 Population Size and Distribution

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census the Municipality has a total population of 93,584 which accounts for about 3.6 percent of the population in the Eastern Region. In 2017, the population of the Municipality was estimated as 111,813 (2018-2021 MTDP).

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC, 2010), the sex population distribution accounts for 44,875 for the male population; representing forty-eight percent (48%) whilst the female population accounts for 48,709; representing fifty-two percent (52%). According to the MPCU projection based on 2010 population growth rate of 2.7%, the 2018 population for the Municipality was projected as 114,873.

More than half (51.7%) of the population resides in urban areas (47,968) while forty-eight percent (48.3%) reside in rural areas. This is reflected in the Municipality's population contribution of 4.2 percent to the Regional urban population, which is higher than the region's urban population (3.1%). The urban populations is concentrated within Nkawkaw, the Municipality's capital and its suburbs, with the larger majority of the population scattered in rural localities. The population of Nkawkaw Township makes it one of the most compact localities in the Eastern Region and ranks second to Koforidua in terms of population. The urban population contains a higher proportion of females (53%) as against 47 percent males.

1.2 Purpose of M&E For 2019

The underlying purpose for the M&E for the period under review is summarized as follows:

- To serve as an administrative tool for decision-making.
- Track and document the progress of programmes and projects implementation for the year under review and measure performance against targets.
- To ensure transparency, social accountability and value for money in the implementation process of programmes and projects in the Municipality.
- To Establish the extent to which the adopted development dimensions are performing under the coordinated programme for economic and social development policies in the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) framework.
- To establish the benefits of the programmes and projects interventions to the intended target population.
- To establish achievements of the broad objectives of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP)

- To deepen stakeholders' participation and collaboration in M&E process in the Municipality.
- To assess the extent to which key issues are being addressed in the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP).
- To assess the performance of 20 core indicators in the Municipality.
- To ensure that SDGs are being implemented at the local level.

The Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU) adopted an intersectoral approach in its monitoring and evaluation activities in the year under review.

1.3 Summary of Achievements for The Implementation of the DMTDP

The Agenda for Jobs policy framework 2018-2021 places emphasis on five (5) main development dimensions namely; Economic development; Social Development; Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement dimension; Governance, corruption and accountability and Ghana's role in International Affairs. The main goals for the policy framework are rural development, industrial transformation, private sector development, education, skill training and health delivery systems etc.

The Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) is in the second year of implementation for the period under review. The programmes and projects in the DMTDP are rolled over projects and some other new projects introduced for the period. Some of the programmes and projects were progressing as scheduled. Table:1.0 provides a summary of implementation of the plan for the 2019 fiscal year.

Table 1.0: Proportion of the DMTDP Implemented

| Indicators | Baseline 2017 | Target 2018 | Actual 2018 | Target 2019 | Actual 2019 |
|--|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Proportion of the annual action plan implemented by the end of the year | 81.9% | 100% | 85% | 100% | 90.8% |
| a. Percentage completed | | 100% | 47% | 100% | 82% |
| b. Percentage of ongoing interventions | | 100% | 20% | 100% | 18% |
| c. Percentage of interventions abandoned | | 100% | 5% | 100% | NIL |
| d. Percentage of interventions yet to start | | 100% | 32% | 100% | NIL |
| 2. Proportion of the overall medium-term development plan implemented | 97.3% | 25% | 20% | 50% | 46% |

Table 1.1: Annual Action Plan Implementation status

| S/N | Development Dimension | 2019 | |
|-----|--|------|------|
| | | Plan | Exec |
| 1 | Economic development | 16 | 6 |
| 2 | Social development | 34 | 20 |
| 3 | Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement | 34 | 17 |
| 4 | Governance, Corruption and Accountability | 26 | 14 |
| 5 | Ghana's role in international affairs | 10 | 2 |
| | Total | 120 | 59 |

1.4 Achievements of the Development Dimensions

The implementation of the development interventions under the Economic development dimension has contributed to the improvement of standard of living of the people of the Kwahu West Municipal Assembly. The implementation of Government flagship programme such as Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJs), Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD) and the Special Rice Initiative (SRI) have contributed to improving the livelihood of the people as well as ensuring food security in the Municipality. The nursing and distribution of 20,000 palm seedlings and 67,000 cocoa seedlings to 600 and 215 farmers free of charge respectively will contribute to increase cash crop cultivation in the Municipality. Increased cultivation of cash crops by rural farmers will improve income levels in the rural areas and contribute to reduction in rural poverty in the Municipality.

The implication for the implementation of One-District-One Factory (1D1F) programme in the Municipality will have impact on the economic development dimension in the Municipality. The establishment of Poultry Production and Processing of Poultry Products factory at Oframase under the One-District-One Factory (1D1F) programme is expected to increase Poultry production and consumption in the Municipality.

The factory when completed is expected to process about 64,000 birds per day at full production capacity and 32,000 birds per day at low capacity processing. The factory has a hatchery capacity of 28,000 chicks per cycle and the project is expected to create 5,000 employment through its value chain production. The implications of the programme on the development dimension in the Municipality is an improved Local Economy and Food Security.

1.5 Social Development

The Kwahu West Municipal Assembly during the period under review implemented programmes and activities under the Social Development Dimension. Some social interventions being implemented under the social development dimension include; the Free Senior High School programme, School Feeding Programme, Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) and Registration of the Vulnerable on National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) in the Municipality. The implications for the implementation of the programmes and activities under the social development dimension is an increased in the quality of lives of the people and increased access to education and health services in the Municipality.

1.6 Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development

Dimension.

The provision of physical infrastructure under this dimension was to improve the environment and human settlement. The construction of educational infrastructure was to ensure the quality of school infrastructure as well as improve teaching and learning in the Municipality. The construction of health infrastructure was to ensure access and quality health service delivery in the Municipality. Rehabilitation and reconstruction of roads and drains was to increase accessibility and the prevention of disasters in the Municipality.

The development implications for the provision of infrastructure under the development dimension is to increase access to social services and improved quality of lives of the people in the Municipality.

Table 1.2 Implication Status of the Development Dimensions

| DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION | PROGRAMME/PROJECT |
|-----------------------|---|
| Economic Development | 1. Provision of Agricultural education and extension services through farm and home visits. |
| | 2. Capacity building of staff |
| | 3. Capacity building of farmers |
| | 4. Facilitate Agricultural Research in consultation with stakeholders |
| | 5. Facilitate reduction in Postharvest losses |
| | 6. Facilitate the supply and distribution of agro-inputs under Planting for food and Jobs |
| | 7. Intensify education and training on Planting for Export and Rural Development |
| | 8. FBO Strengthen of Association |

| | |
|--|---|
| | 9. FBO Strengthen of Association |
| | 10. Business Counselling |
| | 11. Formation of Association FBO |
| | 12. Formation of Association FBO |
| | 13. OSHEM |
| Social Development | 1. TB Control |
| | 2. ONCHO |
| | 3. Malaria Control |
| | 4. Expanded programme on Immunization |
| | 5. Girl Iron Folic Acid Supplement |
| | 6. Mental Health |
| | 7. School Health Screening |
| | 8. Facilitate the Promotion /conversion/Upgrading of staff |
| | 9. Validation of electronic salary payment voucher (E-SPV) and submission of monthly report |
| | 10. Management of Human Resource Management Information System (HRMSIS) and submission of monthly reports and error checks for schedule 1&2 departments |
| | 11. Organization of performance contract (P.C) Awards for HoDs/ Revenue mobilization workers |
| | 12. NVTI Exams |
| | 13. School Feeding Programme |
| | 14. Free Senior High School Programme |
| | 15. Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) |
| | 16. Registration of the vulnerable on National High Insurance Scheme |
| Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement | 1. Renovation of Nkawkaw Central Police Station Officer's Bungalow |
| | 2. Completion of CHPS Compound |
| | 3. Construction of Nkawkaw Health Center |
| | 4. Construction of 6-unit Office, staff common room and store. |
| | 5. Construction of 6-unit Office, staff common room and store. |
| | 6. Construction of 6-unit Office, staff common room and store. |
| | 7. Reconstruction of 2-story 44No. lockable stores |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| | 8. Renovation of District Court, Renovation of 1No. 6-unit classroom block and Renovation of 1No. 2-unit KG block. | |
| | 9. Provision and Installation of Road Furniture | |
| | 10. Pothole patching, sectional repair works/ resealing and grading | |
| | 11. Rehabilitation of selected roads | |
| | 12. Desilting of earth channel and culvert | |
| | 13. Pothole patching, sectional repairs | |
| | 14. Desilting of earth channel and culvert | |
| | 15. Desilting of earth channel and culvert | |
| | 16. Grading of selected roads | |
| | 17. Grass cutting along selected roads | |
| | 18. Minor drain repairs | |
| | 19. Desilting of earth channel and culvert | |
| | 20. Desilting of earth channel and culvert | |
| | 21. Desilting of earth channel and culvert | |
| | 22. Desilting of earth channel and culvert | |
| | 23. Grading of selected roads | |
| | 24. Procurement of working tools | |
| | Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability | 1. Monitoring of Planned programmes and projects |
| | | 2. Monthly and annual review meetings with stakeholders |
| | | 3. Stakeholders Forum |

1.7 Processes Involved and Difficulties Encountered

The Municipal Planning Co-ordinating Unit (MPCU) adopted an intersectoral approach in its monitoring and evaluation of activities in the year under review. However, it was faced with a number of difficulties which negatively affected the effective monitoring and evaluation processes in the period. The processes involved in the monitoring and evaluation and challenges encountered are as follows;

1.7.1 Processes Involved

- ▶ Reports from departments and agencies were collated and discussed at MPCU meetings. Reports of Sub-Committees, the Executive Committee meetings and General Assembly meetings were collated into the report.
- ▶ Reports on project inspections on sites carried out by the Works Sub-Committee of the Municipal Assembly and the Municipal Monitoring Team as well as MPCU were compiled and discussed during MPCU meeting.
- ▶ Site meetings at on-going project sites
- ▶ Radio Discussions by selected Departments of the Assembly; e.g. Department of Health, Municipal Environmental Health Unit, Department of Education, Department of Agriculture and Town and Country Planning Department.
- ▶ Zonal Councils consultation meetings
- ▶ Discussions of Town Hall meetings.
- ▶ Annual review meetings and discussions.
- ▶ Discussions on the 20-core indicators.

1.7.2 Difficulties Encountered

- ▶ No full complement of the departments to constitute the departments of the Municipal Assembly as per the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936) (eg Transport Department, Trade Industry and tourism and Natural Resource Conservation, Forestry, Game and Wildlife Department)
- ▶ Inadequate logistics to support M&E activities
- ▶ Untimely and inadequate release of Common Fund and other Donor Grants
- ▶ Inadequate M&E data to support M&E system
- ▶ Inadequate M&E staff mixed with requisite knowledge and skills
- ▶ Inconsistent departmental M&E reports.
- ▶ Untimely departmental progress reports submission
- ▶ Failure of some departments of the Assembly to submit quarterly and annual progress reports.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS STATUS FOR THE YEAR

This part outlines the status of programmes and projects undertaken within the Municipality for the period under review.

The Municipal Assembly has initiated and implementing several socio-economic development programmes and projects with funding from the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF), Member of Parliament Common Fund (MP's CF), the District Development Facility (DDF), DACF-RFG, PWDs-CF, GETFUND, IGF, MAG, REP, USAID, GHS and GoG.

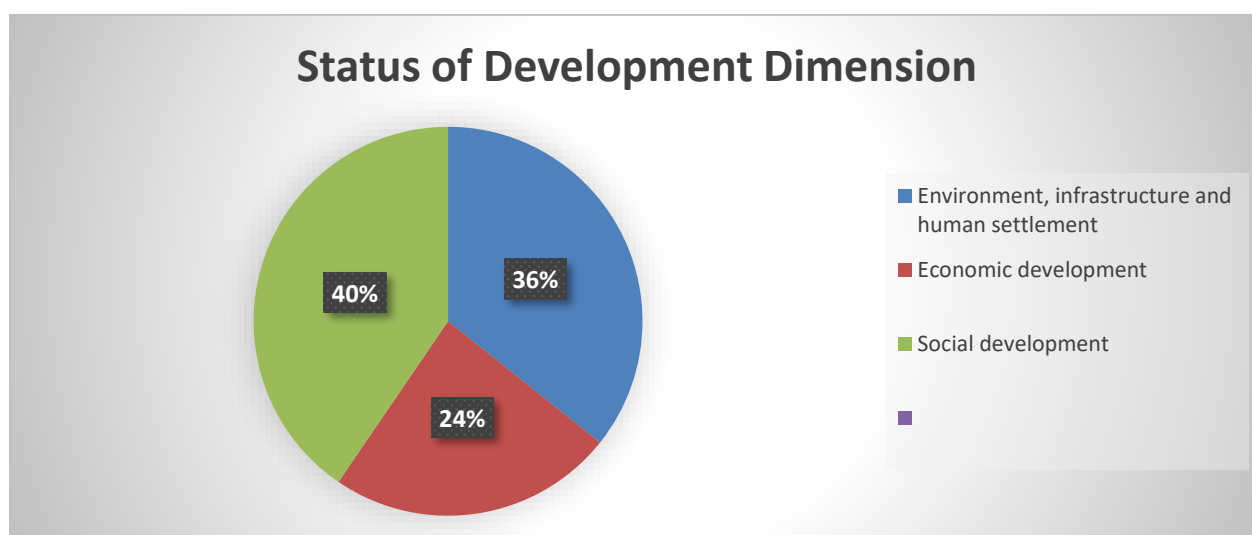
The programmes and projects initiated within the period under review were either on-going or completed. There are 83 programmes and projects initiated and being implemented within the Annual Action Plan for the period under review. A total of 15 programmes and projects; representing 18% were on-going with 82% of the programmes and projects completed within the period under review. The implementation of 2019 Annual Action Plan was highly successful largely due to the intersectoral collaboration in plan implementation, monitoring and evaluation in the Municipality.

Table 2.0 shows the performance of the development dimension in the 2019 Annual Action Plan implementation status in the programme and project register.

Table 2.0 Status of Development Dimension.

| DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION | PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS | PERCENTAGE |
|--|---------------------|------------|
| Environment, infrastructure and human settlement | 30 | 35.7 |
| Economic development | 20 | 23.8 |
| Social development | 34 | 40.5 |
| Total | 84 | 100 |

Chart 2.0 Status of Development Dimension



2.1 Project Register

Table 2.1: Project Progress Report as at 31st December, 2019.

| PROJECT DISCRPTION | DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK | LOCATION | CONTRACTOR/CONSULTANT | CONTRACT SUM GH¢ | SOURCE OF FUNDING | DATE OF AWARD | DATE STARTED | EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION | EXPENDITURE TO DATE | OUT STANDING BALANCE | IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%) | REMARKS |
|---|---|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| Renovation of Nkawkaw Central Police Station Officer's Bungalow | Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement | Nkawkaw Central | Keys Engineering & Construction | 195,333.97 | DDF | 16-07-2019 | 01-08-2019 | 09-11-2019 | 151,615.26 | 43,718.71 | 100% | Completed |
| Completion of CHPS Compound | Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement | Monsie | Hans-Off Const. & Trading | 90,422.85 | DACF | 13-03-2019 | 29-03-2019 | 29-06-2019 | 28,459.98 | 54,494.80 | 100% | Completed |
| Construction of Nkawkaw Health Center | Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement | Nkawkaw | Nafak Co. Ltd.. | 322,928.38 | DACF | 20-01-2012 | 15-04-2012 Extended to 03-01-2019 | 15-01-2013 Extended to 03-05-2019 | 216,652.15 | 106,286.23 | 75% | On-going |
| Construction of 6-unit Office, staff common room and store. | Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement | Jejeti | Ikeboa Co. Ltd. | 449,440.27 | Getfund | 15-08-2019 | 02-09-2019 | 15-12-2019 | No payment is yet made | 449,440.27 | 40% | On-going |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Construction of 6-unit Office, staff common room and store. | Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement | Kwahu-Daa | Sontim Ltd Group | 449,328.85 | Getfund | 15-08-2019 | 05-09-2019 | 17-12-2019 | No payment is yet made | 449,328.85 | 55% | On-going |
| PROJECT DISCRPTION | DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK | LOCATION | CONTRACTOR/CONSULTANT | CONTRACT SUM GH¢ | SOURCE OF FUNDING | DATE OF AWARD | DATE STARTED | EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION | EXPENDITURE TO DATE | OUTSTANDING BALANCE | IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%) | REMARKS |
| Construction of 6-unit Office, staff common room and store. | Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement | Aprahwiem | ESM Co. Ltd | 448,392.76 | Getfund | 15-08-2019 | 05-09-2019 | 17-12-2019 | No payment is yet made | 448,392.76 | 5% | On-going |
| Reconstruction of 2-story 44No. lockable stores | Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement | Nkawkaw Market Annex | Ikeboa Co. Ltd | 1,787,053.27 | DDF | 02-12-2019 | 30-12-2019 | 25-09-2020 | No payment is yet made | 1,787,053.27 | 15% | On-going |
| Renovation of District Court, Renovation of 1No. 6-unit classroom block and Renovation of 1No. 2-unit KG block. | Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement | Nkawkaw & Ahantanang | Exodus Two Co. Ltd | 193,000.67 | IGF/DACF | 20-12-2019 | 10-01-2020 | 10-05-2020 | No payment is yet made | 193,000.67 | 20% | On-going |
| Provision and Installation of Road Furniture | Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement | Kwahu West municipality | M/S FACOL LTD/KWMA-RD | 47,248.44 | IGF | 09/09/19 | N/A | | N/A | N/A | 100% | Completed |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-----|----------|-----|--|-----|-----|------|-----------|
| Pothole patching, sectional repair works/ resealing and grading | Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement | Kwahu West Municipality | M/S OPENYA CONST. LTD/KWMA-RD | 1,921,260.73 | GRF | 03/03/19 | N/A | | N/A | N/A | 100% | Completed |
| Rehabilitation of selected roads | Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement | Nkawkaw | M/S BEROCK VENTURES/ KWMA-RD | 17,800,287.21 | GRF | 26/10/17 | N/A | | N/A | N/A | 70% | On-going |
| Desilting of earth channel and culvert | Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement | Achiase | M/S ROGHON VENTURES/ KWMA-RD | 7,137.60 | GRF | 29/07/19 | N/A | | N/A | N/A | 100% | Completed |
| Pothole patching, sectional repairs | Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement | Kwahu West Municipality | M/S CIVENG SOLUTIONS/ KWMA-RD | 185,500.86 | GRF | 29/07/19 | N/A | | N/A | N/A | 100% | Completed |
| Desilting of earth channel and culvert | Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement | Atta-Ne-Atta | M/S ABUAKU F. ENT. /KWMA- RD | 6,077.20 | GRF | 29/07/19 | N/A | | N/A | N/A | 100% | Completed |
| Desilting of earth channel and culvert | Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement | Domeabra | M/S O. K. WILLIE ENT. / KWMA-RD | 6,143.00 | GRF | 29/07/19 | N/A | | N/A | N/A | 100% | Completed |
| Grading of selected roads | Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement | Kwahu West Municipality | M/S O. K. WILLIE ENT./ KWMA-RD | 92,960.00 | GRF | 29/07/19 | N/A | | N/A | N/A | 100% | Completed |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----|----------|-----|--|-----|-----|------|-----------|
| Grasscutting along selected roads | Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement | Nkawkaw | M/S ABOKINA CONST. LTD/KWMA-RD | 18,474.50 | GRF | 29/07/19 | N/A | | N/A | N/A | 100% | Completed |
| Minor drain repairs | Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement | Nkawkaw-Central Business District | M/S URBAN PROJECT INT'L LTD/ KWMA-RD | 37,051.5 | GRF | 29/07/19 | N/A | | N/A | N/A | 100% | Completed |
| Desilting of earth channel and culvert | Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement | Krofofrom | M/S ELINASH AGENCY/ KWMA-RD | 6,071.60 | GRF | 29/07/19 | N/A | | N/A | N/A | 100% | Completed |
| Desilting of earth channel and culvert | Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement | Ecowas | M/S WURIMAH ENT. / KWMA-RD | 6,133.20 | GRF | 29/07/19 | N/A | | N/A | N/A | 100% | Completed |
| Desilting of earth channel and culvert | Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement | Asuogya | M/S URBAN PROJECT INT'L./KWMA-RD | 6,105.20 | GRF | 29/07/19 | N/A | | N/A | N/A | 100% | Completed |
| Desilting of earth channel and culvert | Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement | Kwahu Dwira | M/S LUCKY SAK ENT. / KWMA-RD | 6,123.96 | GRF | 29/07/19 | N/A | | N/A | N/A | 100% | Completed |
| Grading of selected roads | Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement | Nkawkaw | M/S O. K. WILLIE ENT./ KWMA-RD | 92,960.00 | GRF | 29/07/19 | N/A | | N/A | N/A | 100% | Completed |

2.2 Programme Register

Table 2.2: Non-Physical Programs Progress Report as at 31st December, 2019

| PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION | DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK | AMOUNT INVOLVED SUM GH¢ | SOURCE OF FUNDING | DATE STARTED | EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION | EXPENDITURE TO DATE | OUTSTANDING BALANCE | IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%) | TOTAL BENEFICIARIES | REMARKS |
|--|---|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT | | | | | | | | | | |
| Management and administrative work | Economic development | 32,000.00 | MAG | January, 2019 | December, 2019 | 32,000.00 | 0 | 100% | 9 | |
| Provision of Agricultural education and extension services through farm and home visits. | Economic development | 39,400.00 | MAG | January, 2019 | December, 2019 | 39,400.00 | 0 | 100% | 24,220 | On-going |
| Capacity building of staff | Economic development | 19,163.00 | MAG | January, 2019 | December, 2019 | 19,163.00 | 0 | 100% | 56 | Completed |
| Capacity building of 1,580 farmers | Economic development | 20,600.00 | MAG | January, 2019 | December, 2019 | 20,600.00 | 0 | 100% | 1,580 | On-going |
| Facilitate Agricultural Research in consultation | Economic development | 14,000.00 | MAG | January, 2019 | December, 2019 | 14,000.00 | 0 | 100% | 119 | Completed |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|-----------|-----|---------------|----------------|-----------|---|------|------|-----------|
| with 119 stakeholders | | | | | | | | | | |
| Facilitate reduction in Postharvest losses for 405 farmers | Economic development | 9,600.00 | MAG | January, 2019 | December, 2019 | 9,600.00 | 0 | 100% | 405 | Completed |
| Facilitate the supply and distribution of agro-inputs under Planting for food and Jobs for 6,305 farmers | Economic development | 12,000.00 | MAG | January, 2019 | December, 2019 | 12,000.00 | 0 | 100% | 6305 | Completed |
| Intensify education and training on Planting for Export and Rural Development for 815 farmers | Economic development | 13,000.00 | MAG | January, 2019 | December, 2019 | 13,000.00 | 0 | 100% | 815 | Completed |
| Monitoring of Planned programmes and projects for 9 demonstration farms | Economic development | 30,000.00 | MAG | January, 2019 | December, 2019 | 30,000.00 | 0 | 100% | 9 | Completed |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|-----------|-----|---------------|----------------|-----------|---|------|----|-----------|
| Monthly and annual review meetings with 56 stakeholders | Economic development | 6,400.00 | MAG | January, 2019 | December, 2019 | 6,400.00 | 0 | 100% | 56 | Completed |
| Procurement of working tools | Economic development | 40,000.00 | MAG | January, 2019 | December, 2019 | 40,000.00 | 0 | 100% | 56 | Completed |

BUSINESS ADVISORY CENTRE (BAC)

| PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION | DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK | AMOUNT INVOLVED SUM GH¢ | SOURCE OF FUNDING | DATE STARTED | EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION | EXPENDITURE TO DATE | OUTSTANDING BALANCE | IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%) | TOTAL BENEFICIARIES | REMARKS |
|---|---|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| Organised District consultative meeting | Economic development | 1,800.00 | REP | 25/01/2019 | 25/01/2019 | 1,800.00 | - | 100% | 20 | Completed |
| Train 39 FBOs | Economic development | 1,960.00 | REP | 04/06/19 | 05/06/19 | 1,960.00 | - | 100% | 39 | Completed |
| Train 16 women FBOs | Economic development | 1,960.00 | REP | 06/06/19 | 07/06/19 | 1,960.00 | - | 100% | 16 | Completed |
| Organise Business Counselling for 50 FBOs | Economic development | 1,000.00 | REP | 01/07/19 | 31/09/19 | 1,000.00 | - | 100% | 50 | Completed |
| Formation of 32 new FBOs | Economic development | 1,960.00 | REP | 10/07/19 | 13/07/19 | 1,960.00 | - | 100% | 32 | Completed |
| Formation of | Economic | 1,960.00 | REP | 18/07/19 | 21/09/19 | 1,960.00 | - | 100% | 26 | Completed |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|----------|-----|----------|----------|----------|---|------|-----|-----------|
| 26 new FBOs | development | | | | | | | | | |
| Organise NVTI Exams | Economic development | 5,623.80 | REP | 16/08/19 | 25/09/19 | 5,623.80 | - | 100% | 100 | Completed |
| Organise 28 Stakeholders For a | Economic development | 1,800.00 | REP | 09/10/19 | 09/10/19 | 1,800.00 | - | 100% | 28 | Completed |
| OSHEM | Economic development | 2,000.00 | REP | 05/12/19 | 05/12/19 | 2,000.00 | - | 100% | 13 | Completed |

| PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION | DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK | AMOUNT INVOLVED SUM GH¢ | SOURCE OF FUNDING | DATE STARTED | EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION | EXPENDITURE TO DATE | OUTSTANDING BALANCE | IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%) | TOTAL BENEFICIARIES | REMARKS |
|--|---|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| GHANA EDUCATION SERVICE | | | | | | | | | | |
| Organise School performance appraisal meeting. | Social Development | 2,120.00 | DONATIONS | 15-02-19 | 05-03-19 | 2,120.00 | 0 | 100% | 380 Students and Teachers and Parents | Completed |
| Organise Municipal Science and Maths Quiz | Social Development | 1,270.00 | STMIE FUND | 01-04-19 | 20-06-19 | 1,270.00 | 0 | 100% | 86 Public and Private JHS | Completed |
| Training of School-Based SHEP Co-ordinators on Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation | Social Development | NOT KNOWN | USAID | 10/4/2019 | 9/5/2019 | Not Known | Not Known | 100% | Pupils from Upper Primary to SHS | Completed |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|--|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|----------|--|--|-----------|
| Distribution of Long-Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets (Llins) | Social Development | USAID/National Malaria Control Programme | 21-05-2019 | 27-05-2019 | Not Known | Not Known | 100% | All Primary 2 To 6 Pupils in Both Public and Private | USAID/National Malaria Control Programme | Completed |
| Sensitization Programme for Adolescent School Girls | Social Development | Support from Individuals | 28-05-2019 | 28-05-2019 | 5,00.00 | 0 | 100% | 285 Girls | Support from Individuals | Completed |
| Organised Kwahu West Circuit's Festival of Arts and Culture | Social Development | 1,650.00 | CAPITATION GRANT | 21-06-2019 | 30-05-2019 | 1,200.00 | | 100% | All Basic School Pupils and Teachers In The Municipality | Completed |
| Organised Municipal Festival of Arts and Culture | Social Development | 2,500.00 | CAPITATION GRANT | 21-06-2019 | 21-06-2019 | 1,800.00 | 700.00 | 100% | All Basic School Pupils and Teachers In The Municipality | Completed |
| Kwahu Zone Festival of Art and Culture | Social Development | 1,175.00 | CAPITATION GRANT AND OTHER SPONSORS | 26-06-2019 | 26-06-2019 | 1,175.00 | 0 | 100% | 70 Pupils And 13 Officials | Completed |
| Inter-Regional Milo Zone 4 Soccer Championship | Social Development | 3,200.00 | CAPITATION GRANT | 12/6/2019 | 16-06-2019 | 1,832.00 | 1,368.00 | 100% | 18 Basic School Pupils | Completed |
| Organised Workshop for Kg and Primary School Teachers on The Standard Based Curriculum | Social Development | 133,130.00 | GOG | 13/08/2019 | 17/08/2019 | 133,130.00 | 0 | 100% | 862 TEACHERS | Completed |
| Continuous Professional Development Day (CPDD) | Social Development | 200.00 | SELF | 30/10/2019 | 30/10/2019 | 200.00 | 0 | 90% | 900 Teachers and NABCO Personnel | On-going |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|-----------|----------------------|------------|------------|-----------|---|------|------------------------------------|-----------|
| Workshop on School Selection and Placement | Social Development | 1,000.00 | GOG/SELF | 24/12/2019 | 5/12/2019 | 1,000.00 | 0 | 90% | 1094 Parents/ Teachers/ Students | On-going |
| Presentation Of 2019 BECE Results Analysis | Social Development | 130.00 | SELF | 3/12/2019 | 28/2/2020 | 80.00 | | 75% | Education Stakeholders | On-going |
| Career Guidance Workshop for All JHS 3 Students | Social Development | 1,000.00 | SELF/GOG | 24/1/2019 | 5/12/2019 | 1,000.00 | 0 | 90% | 1090 Participants | On-going |
| 63 rd Independence Day Anniversary SHS Debate | Social Development | 720.00 | SHS INVOLVED | 2/12/2019 | 2/12/2019 | 720.00 | 0 | 100% | Nkawkaw SHS and FODOA Com. Day SHS | Completed |
| Sensitization Programme for School Based Girls Educ. Reps | Social Development | 200.00 | SELF | 5/7/2019 | 5/7/2019 | 200.00 | 0 | 75% | 70 Teachers | On-going |
| Mass Deworming Exercise for Basic School Pupils | Social Development | 23,230.00 | GHANA HEALTH SERVICE | 25/10/2019 | 29/11/2019 | 23,230.00 | 0 | 97% | 32,000 Students | On-going |
| Organise Community Outreach and Programmes in Local Language (On Obuoba Fm) On Awareness Creation for Promoting Inclusive Educ. | Social Development | 100.00 | SELF | 3/7/2019 | 30/8/2019 | 100.00 | 0 | 100% | General Public | Completed |
| Inter District Sports Festival for Basic Schools | Social Development | 1,700.00 | CAPITATION | 22/07/2019 | 31/07/2019 | 1,700.00 | 0 | 100% | 80 Pupils | Completed |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|----------|--------------|-------------|------------|----------|---|------|---------------------|-----------|
| Organised Toddler Sports for KG Pupils | Social Development | 100.00 | SELF | 9/7/2019 | 30/07/2019 | 100.00 | 0 | 75% | KG Pupils | On-going |
| Organised My First Day at School | Social Development | 3,500.00 | ASSEMBLY/GOG | 10/9/2019 | 17/09/2019 | 3,500.00 | 0 | 100% | Selected Schools | Completed |
| A One-Day Seminar on The Framework on Assessment | Social Development | 400.00 | SELF | 12/12/25019 | 12/11/2019 | 400.00 | 0 | 100% | 7 Persons | Completed |
| Sensitization Programme on The International Day of The Girl Child | Social Development | 65.00 | GOG | 11/10/2019 | 11/10/2019 | 65.00 | 0 | 100% | 95 Adolescent Girls | Completed |

| PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION | DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK | AMOUNT INVOLVED SUM GH¢ | SOURCE OF FUNDING | DATE STARTED | EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION | EXPENDITURE TO DATE | OUTSTANDING BALANCE | IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%) | TOTAL BENEFICIARIES | REMARKS |
|--|---|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| GHANA HEALTH SERVICE | | | | | | | | | | |
| TB Control | Social Development | 2,656.49 | GHANA HEALTH SERVICE | 14/03/19 | 30/09/19 | 2,656.49 | 0 | 100% | KWAHU WEST | Completed |
| ONCHO drugs distributed | Social Development | 10,680.00 | GHANA HEALTH SERVICE | 14/08/19 | 31/12/19 | 10,680.00 | 0 | 100% | KWAHU WEST | Completed |
| Trained staff on Malaria Control programme | Social Development | 15,900.00 | GHANA HEALTH SERVICE | 17/07/19 | 31/08/19 | 15,900.00 | 0 | 100% | KWAHU WEST | Completed |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------|----------|-----------|---|---------|-----------------------|-----------|
| Expanded programme on Immunization | Social Development | 3910.00 | GHANA HEALTH SERVICE | 19/12/19 | 31/01/20 | 3910.00 | 0 | ongoing | KWAHU WEST | Completed |
| Girl IRON FOLIC ACID SUPPLEMENT | Social Development | 18,930.00 | GHANA HEALTH SERVICE | 09/04/19 | 30/04/19 | 18,930.00 | 0 | 100% | School children | Completed |
| Registration of mentally challenged on NHIS | Social Development | 1,200.00 | GHANA HEALTH SERVICE | 10/01/19 | 31/12/19 | 1,200.00 | 0 | ongoing | Mentally challenged | Completed |
| Organised School Health Screening | Social Development | 16,250.00 | GHANA HEALTH SERVICE | 24/01/19 | 15/02/19 | 16,250.00 | 0 | 100% | SHS students screened | Completed |

| PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION | DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK | AMOUNT INVOLVED SUM GH¢ | SOURCE OF FUNDING | DATE STARTED | EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION | EXPENDITURE TO DATE | OUTSTANDING BALANCE | IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%) | TOTAL BENEFICIARIES | REMARKS |
|--|---|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT ORGANISATION (NADMO) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Organised public education campaigns on disaster risk management | Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 100% | KWAHU WEST | Completed |
| Organised Media Discussions on disaster risk management | Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 100% | KWAHU WEST | Completed |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------------------------|-----------|
| Training and capacity building on disaster prevention and management. | Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 100% | Staff and stakeholders | Completed |
| Organised Simulation exercise on disaster risk management | Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 100% | KWAHU WEST | Completed |
| Organised Stakeholder engagement on disaster prevention | Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 100% | KWAHU WEST | Completed |
| Organised Community durbar on disaster management | Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 100% | KWAHU WEST | Completed |
| Organised monthly environmental Cleaning exercise | Environment, Infrastructure, and Human Settlement | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 100% | KWAHU WEST | Completed |

| PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION | DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK | AMOUNT INVOLVED SUM GH¢ | SOURCE OF FUNDING | DATE STARTED | EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION | EXPENDITURE TO DATE | OUTSTANDING BALANCE | IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (%) | TOTAL BENEFICIARIES | REMARKS |
|--|---|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT | | | | | | | | | | |
| Facilitate the conversion/Upgrading and promotion of staff | Social Development | 7,500.00 | IGF | 02/01/19 | 31/12/19 | 7,500.00 | 0 | 100% | 59 | Completed |
| Validation of electronic salary payment voucher (E-SPV) and submission of monthly reports | Social Development | 6,000.00 | IGF | 11/02/19 | 07/01/20 | 6,000.00 | 0 | 100% | 154 | Completed |
| Manage Human Resource Management Information System (HRMSIS) and submission of monthly reports and error checks for schedule 1&2 departments | Social Development | 4,800.00 | IGF | 07/02/19 | 10/01/20 | 4,800.00 | 0 | 100% | 234 | Completed |
| Organization of performance contract (P.C) Awards for HoDs/ Revenue mobilization workers | Social Development | 7,767.00 | IGF | 24/12/19 | 24/12/19 | 7,767.00 | 0 | 100% | 30 | Completed |

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 UPDATE ON FUNDING SOURCES AND EXPENDITURE

The Kwahu West Municipal Assembly during the period under review received a total amount of **Five Million, Six Hundred and Fifty-Five Thousand, Five Hundred and Fifty-Six Ghana Cedis, Ninety-Seven Pesewas (GH¢ 5,655,556.97)** from all its traditional sources of revenue; representing **Eight-four percentage (84.5%)** of its approved estimates for the fiscal year. Within the fiscal year under review, the Municipal Assembly collected an amount of **One Million, Eight Hundred and Thirty-Three Thousand, Eight-Hundred and Eighty-Nine Ghana Cedis, Twenty Pesewas (GH¢ 1,833,889.20)**; as its Internally Generated Fund (IGF), representing **One Hundred and Seven percent (107.3%)** of its total approved Internally about Generated Fund (IGF) estimate of **One Million, Seven Hundred and Eight Thousand, Six Hundred and Sixty-Five Ghana Cedis (GH¢ 1,708,665.00)**.

The total receipts for the District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF) for the period was **Two Million, and Twenty-Three Thousand, Seven Hundred and Fifty-Two Ghana Cedis, Ninety-Eight Pesewas (GH¢ 2,023,752.98)**; representing about **Sixty-Two percent (62%)** of its estimated amount of **Three Million, Two Hundred and Seventy-Seven Thousand, Four Hundred and Eighty-Nine Ghana Cedis Thirty-Nine Pesewas (GH¢ 3,277,489.39)**. The 2019 percentage performance of the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) performed better as compared to the percentage performance in 2018 fiscal year **Fifty-Five percent (55%)**

The share of the MP's Common Fund increased by **One Hundred and Thirty-Three percent (133.4%)** from the 2017 allocation of the Fund. In 2017, the MP's share of the Common Fund was **One Hundred and Sixty-Two Thousand, Five Hundred and Five Ghana Cedis (GH¢ 162,505.00)**. The allocation was increased to **Three Hundred and Seventy-Nine Thousand, Four Hundred and Seven Ghana Cedis Sixty-Eight Pesewas (GH¢ 379,407.68)**; representing about **One Hundred and Fifty-Two percent (152%)** of its estimated allocation for the 2019 fiscal year.

The increase in the share of the MP's Common Fund contributed to the implementation of development interventions in the Municipality and by extension, the achievement of the development dimensions in the Medium-Term Development Plan and the 2019 Annual Action Plan.

The PWDs Common Fund witnessed an increased in its absolute releases. In 2017, an amount of **Eighteen Thousand, One Hundred and Seventy Ghana Cedis Ninety pesewas (GH¢18,170.90)** was released to support Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) in the Municipality. In 2019, the amount released increased to **One Hundred and Forty-Eight Thousand, Seven Hundred and Forty-Nine Ghana Cedis Seventy-Five pesewas (GH¢ 148,749.75)**; representing about **One Hundred and Fifty-Six percent (156%)** of the approved estimates for the fiscal year. The increased share of the PWDs Common Fund has implications of transforming the vulnerability in the Municipality.

In 2018, the Municipal Assembly initiated a support system from cash transfer to the procurement and distribution of Income Generating items. During the period under review, a total 46 People with Disability were supported with Income Generating items; including deep freezers, sewing machines etc. A total of Twenty-Six (26) women and Twenty (20) men PWDs benefited from the support. This is to ensure that their burden to society is alleviated and self-sustaining.

Notwithstanding the improvements made in the financial inflows to the Municipal, it was still challenged with limited funds to achieve its development dimensions in the Municipality.

The Municipal Assembly, like many of the Assemblies in the country is faced with the challenges of inadequate and untimely release of District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF). The release of the Modernizing Agriculture in Ghana (MAG) under the CIDA Funds has also missed out the agriculture/farming timelines. The implication of the late arrival of the subsidy inputs have resulted in farmers using low improved seeds and inputs for farming. The delay in the release of the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF) has negative effects on project delivery timelines which resulted in cost over runs.

Generally, there was low Internally Generated Fund (IGF) collection as most Internally Generated Fund (IGF) areas were yet to be captured adequately; for example, property rate collection recorded a downward trend in collection.

Table 3.0: Update on Revenue Sources

| Revenue Item | Baseline (2017) | Target (2019) | Actual (2019) |
|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| IGF | 1,105,241.00 | 1,708,665.00 | 1,833,889.20 |
| DACF | 1,319,535.00 | 3,277,489.39 | 2,023,752.98 |
| MP's CF | 162,505.00 | 250,000.00 | 379,407.68 |
| PWDs CF | 18,170.90 | 95,461.00 | 148,749.75 |
| MSHAP | 15,000.00 | N/A | N/A |
| GSFP | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| SRWSP | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| DDF | 249,127.00 | 676,219.45 | 337,269.35 |
| DACF-RFG | 0.00 | 696,324.00 | 696,324.00 |
| GSOP | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| UNFPA | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| UDG | 1,502,731.00 | N/A | N/A |
| LEAP | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| OTHERS (MAG) | 35,000.00 | 236,163.13 | 236,163.13 |
| TOTAL | 4,407,309.90 | 6,940,321.97 | 5,655,556.09 |

Chart 3.0: Update on Revenue Items

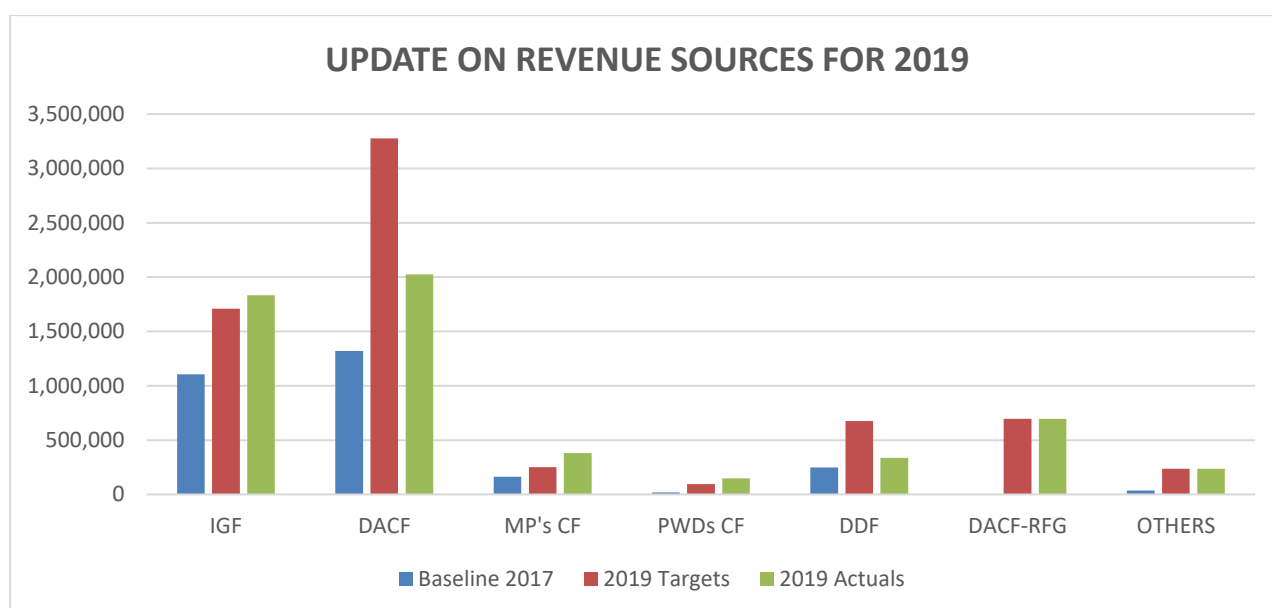
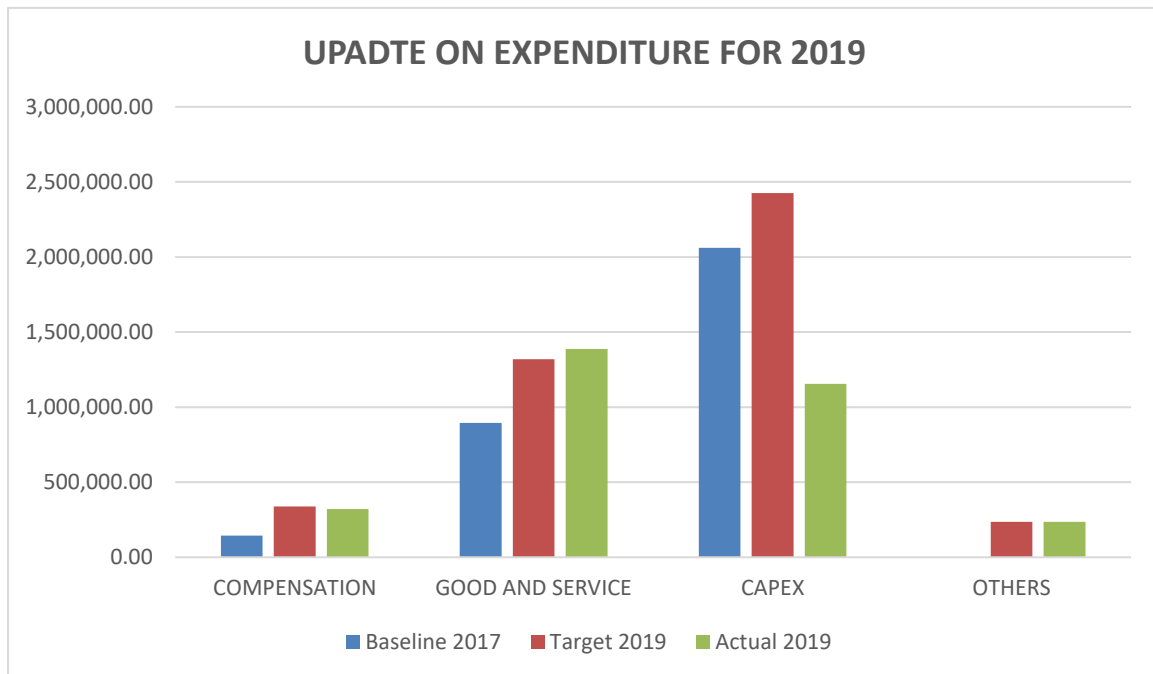


Table 3.1: Update on Expenditure

| Expenditure Item | Baseline (2017) | Target (2019) | Actual (2019) |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Compensation | 145,312.88 | 338,588.67 | 322,160.91 |
| Goods and Service | 894,873.40 | 1,319,076.33 | 1,387,087.47 |
| CAPEX | 2,062,036.30 | 2,425,703.33 | 1,154,542.58 |
| Others | 14,767.55 | 235,360.94 | 235,360.94 |
| TOTAL | 3,116,990.13 | 4,318,729.27 | 3,099,151.90 |

Chart 3.1: Update on Expenditure Items



3.1 Efforts to Generate Funds

As part of efforts to improve revenue generation, Management of the Assembly has initiated a 'Management out-day at least once in every month to monitor revenue collection as well as educate Rate Payers on the need to pay taxes. Management has also put in place a Revenue Mobilization Task Force to increase revenue collection in the Municipality. The Assembly has also erected six (6) Revenue Check Points or barriers for ticket checking and conveyor fees collection. In addition, the Assembly has introduced electronic billing system of revenue collection to reduce revenue leakages.

Some strategies the Assembly adopted to improve revenue collection include the following;

- Automation of Revenue Billing and Collection System.
- Regular revenue data update.
- Prosecution of revenue defaulters as deterrents.
- Improve revenue monitoring system.
- Establishment of revenue management team.
- Publication of revenue performance chart showing individual collectors' performance.
- Quarterly revenue performance review meetings with Revenue Collectors.
- Institute 'Best Revenue Collector's Awards' system.

3.2 Core Indicators

Table 3.3: Performance of Core Indicators

| | Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs) | Baseline (2017) | Target 2018 | Actual 2018 | Target 2019 | Actual 2019 |
|----|--|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | | | | | |
| 1. | Total output in agricultural production | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) |
| | Maize | 6.9 | 5.0 | 3.0 | 9.0 | 10.0 |
| | Rice (milled) | 9.5 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 9.0 | 9.7 |
| | Millet | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| | Sorghum | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| | Cassava | 4.3 | 5.0 | 2.0 | 10.0 | 11.2 |
| | Yam | 4.3 | 5.0 | 3.0 | 5.0 | 3.0 |
| | Cocoyam | 2.1 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 10 | 7.3 |
| | Plantain | -2.9 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 10 | 9.9 |
| | Groundnut | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| | Cowpea | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| | Soybean | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| | Cocoa | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| | Sheanut | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| | Oil palm | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| | Cashew nut | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| | Cotton | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| | Cattle | n/a | n/a | n/a | 10 | 9.2 |
| | Sheep | 49.5 | 50.0 | 48.5 | 10 | 12.5 |
| | Goat | 49.5 | 50.0 | 48.5 | 10 | 11.5 |
| | Pig | n/a | n/a | n/a | 15 | 13.5 |
| | Poultry | 5.0 | 10.0 | 8.0 | 10.0 | 10.2 |

| | Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs) | Baseline (2017) | Target 2018 | Actual 2018 | Target 2019 | Actual 2019 |
|-----|--|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 2. | Percentage of arable land under cultivation | 23.3% | | | | |
| 3. | Number of new industries established | | | | | |
| | i. Agriculture | 1 | 8 | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| | ii. Industry | 1 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| | iii. Service | 5 | 10 | 15 | 15 | 5 |
| 4. | Number of new jobs created | | | | | |
| 5. | iv. Agriculture | 5 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| | v. Industry | 7 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 2 |
| | vi. Service | 4 | 15 | 20 | 15 | 5 |
| | SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | Baseline (2017) | Target 2018 | Actual 2018 | Target 2019 | Actual 2019 |
| | Net enrolment ratio | | | | | |
| 6. | Kindergarten | 109.8 | 100% | 103.40% | 100% | 106% |
| | Primary | 111.60% | 100% | 105.40% | 100% | 115.60% |
| | JHS | 58.40% | 90% | 55.10% | 90% | 61.50% |
| | SHS | 42.50% | 50% | 43.40% | 50% | 39.70% |
| 7. | Gender Parity Index | | | | | |
| 8. | i. Kindergarten | 1.01 | 1 | 0.98 | 1 | 1 |
| | ii. Primary | 1.06 | 1 | 0.98 | 1 | 1.03 |
| | iii. JHS | 1 | 1 | 0.96 | 1 | 1.01 |
| | iv. SHS | 0.89 | 1 | 0.93 | 1 | 1.03 |
| 9. | Completion rate | | | | | |
| 10. | i. Kindergarten | 127.60 | 100% | 125.70% | 100% | 125.70% |

| | Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs) | Baseline (2017) | | | Target 2018 | | | Actual 2018 | | | Target 2019 | | | Actual 2019 | | |
|-----|--|------------------------|----------|----------|--------------------|----------|----------|--------------------|----------|----------|--------------------|----------|----------|--------------------|----------|----------|
| | ii. Primary | 121.20% | | | 100% | | | 125.20% | | | 100% | | | 125.20% | | |
| | iii. JHS | 95.30% | | | 100% | | | 93.40% | | | 100% | | | 93.40% | | |
| | iv. SHS | 12.80% | | | 50% | | | 12.50% | | | 50% | | | 12.50% | | |
| 11. | Number of operational health facilities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12. | i. CHPS Compound | 36 | | | 26 | | | 7 | | | 36 | | | 36 | | |
| | ii. Clinic | n/a | | | n/a | | | n/a | | | n/a | | | n/a | | |
| | iii. Health Centre | 8 | | | 10 | | | 7 | | | 9 | | | 9 | | |
| | iv. Hospital | 3 | | | 5 | | | 3 | | | 0 | | | 0 | | |
| 13. | Proportion of population with valid NHIS card | Baseline (2017) | | | Target 2018 | | | Actual 2018 | | | Target 2019 | | | Actual 2019 | | |
| | | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T |
| | Total (by sex) | 28,796 | 42,306 | 71,102 | n/a | n/a | n/a | 27,937 | 40,453 | 68,390 | n/a | n/a | n/a | 30,667 | 43,202 | 73,869 |
| | Indigenes | 0.02% | 0.04% | 0.06% | n/a | n/a | n/a | 0.01% | 0.02% | 0.03% | n/a | n/a | n/a | 0.5% | 0.7% | 1.2% |
| | Informal | 7% | 14% | 21% | n/a | n/a | n/a | 7% | 14% | 21% | n/a | n/a | n/a | 8% | 16% | 24% |
| | Aged | 1% | 4% | 5% | n/a | n/a | n/a | 1% | 2% | 3% | n/a | n/a | n/a | 1% | 2% | 3% |
| | Under 18years | 15% | 15% | 30% | n/a | n/a | n/a | 14% | 14% | 28% | n/a | n/a | n/a | 15% | 15% | 30% |
| | pregnant women | 2% | | | n/a | | | 2% | | | n/a | | | 2% | | |
| 14. | SNITT | 1,894 | 1,646 | 3,540 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 9,903 | 1,808 | 3,711 | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1,614 | 1,575 | 3,189 |

| | Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs) | Baseline (2017) | | | Target 2018 | | | Actual 2018 | | | Target 2019 | | | Actual 2019 | | |
|-----|---|------------------------|-----|-------|--------------------|-------|-------|--------------------|-----|-------|--------------------|-----|-------|--------------------|-----|-------|
| | | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T |
| 15. | Number of births and deaths registered | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | i. Birth (sex) | 829 | 773 | 1,602 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 1,005 | 939 | 1,944 | 900 | 800 | 1,700 | 869 | 832 | 1,701 |
| | ii. Death (sex, age group) | 201 | 147 | 348 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 215 | 178 | 393 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 236 | 188 | 424 |
| 16. | Percent of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17. | i. Urban | 53% | | | 65% | | | 61% | | | 75% | | | 72% | | |
| | ii. Rural | 28% | | | 45% | | | 40% | | | 50% | | | 42% | | |
| 18. | Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services | Baseline (2017) | | | Target 2018 | | | Actual 2018 | | | Target 2019 | | | Actual 2019 | | |
| | i. Urban | 51% | | | 68% | | | 60% | | | 71% | | | 67% | | |
| | ii. Rural | 37% | | | 45% | | | 41% | | | 50% | | | 43% | | |
| 19. | Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional) | 7:184 | | | 5:200 | | | 2:51 | | | 5:200 | | | 2:51 | | |
| 20. | Malaria case fatality (Institutional) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21. | i. Sex | n/a | | | n/a | | | n/a | | | n/a | | | n/a | | |
| | ii. Age group | 6:38 | | | 3:50 | | | 2:22 | | | 3:50 | | | 2:22 | | |
| 22. | Number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse | Baseline (2017) | | | Target 2018 | | | Actual 2018 | | | Target 2019 | | | Actual 2019 | | |
| | i. Child trafficking (sex) | M: 40 | | | M: 73 | | | M: 50 | | | M: 73 | | | M: 50 | | |
| | | F: 21 | | | F: 52 | | | F: 30 | | | F: 52 | | | F: 30 | | |
| | ii. Child abuse (sex) | M: 28 | | | M: 42 | | | M: 50 | | | M: 42 | | | M: 50 | | |

| | Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs) | Baseline (2017) | Target 2018 | Actual 2018 | Target 2019 | Actual 2019 |
|--|--|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | F:34 | F: 83 | F: 72 | F: 83 | F: 72 |
| Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient, Built Environment | | | | | | |
| 23. | Percentage of road network in good condition | | | | | |
| | Urban | 11% | n/a | 17.9% | 14.8% | 11% |
| | Feeder | n/a | n/a | 75.9% | n/a | 65.4% |
| 24. | Percentage of communities covered by electricity | | | | | |
| | Urban | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| | Rural | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| | Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability | Baseline (2017) | Target 2018 | Actual 2018 | Target 2019 | Actual 2019 |
| 25. | Reported cases of crime | | | | | |
| | i. Men | 418 | 400 | 365 | 450 | 536 |
| | ii. Women | 139 | 200 | 124 | 200 | 151 |
| | iii. Children | 81 | 100 | 74 | 100 | 101 |
| 26. | Percentage of annual action plan implemented | 81.9% | 100% | 85% | 100% | |
| 27. | Number of communities affected by disaster | | | | | |
| 28. | i. Bushfire | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| | ii. Floods | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |

3.3 Performance of Core Indicators in the Municipality

3.3.1 Agriculture Sector Performance

The performances of all the twenty (20) indicators were assessed for the period under review. The main food crops production in the Municipality include maize, rice, cassava, plantain, cocoyam and yam. These farm produce are the main staple food crops in the Municipality. The performance output production in the food crop sector was relatively high during the period under review; Maize, Rice and Cassava have achieved their indicated targets for the period.

The target for plantain production dropped marginally whilst the target for the production of yam and cocoyam were not achieved. The reason for the low production of yam in the Municipality is due to low interest of farmers in yam cultivation since it is not a comparative advantage crop in the Municipality. The production of cocoyam dropped in targeted production as a result of taro disease infestation; the bacterial which wipe out the taro root crop. As a result of the disease infestation, farmers lost interest in cocoyam cultivation because of the associated risk in the cultivation of the taro crop. There is no programme designed to support and promote the cultivation of cocoyam in the Municipality.

The production targets for the main cereal production performed above targets. The achievement could be attributed to the introduction of Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJs) and Special Rice Initiative (SRI) Programme. The Municipality adopted the two main cereal crops (maize and rice) under the Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) Programme. The provision of inputs subsidies have encouraged farmers in the production of cereals in the Municipality.

The implication for the achievement of the development dimensions and SDGs (Goal 2) is food security and nutrition in the Municipality. The cultivation of cassava achieved its target mainly due to the on-going promotion for the cultivation of root and tuber under the Roots and Tuber improvement and marketing programme; which focus on the multiplication of the cassava cutting for farmers.

3.3.2 Education Sector Performance

The net enrolment ratio at the basic level has exceeded the set targets for the period under review. The net enrolment ratio however at the Junior High school (JHS) and the Senior High School (SHS) levels recorded a dwindling trend from 2017 to 2019. Similarly, with the targets for the school completion rate the basic levels have been exceedingly achieved (more than 100%) for the 3-year period. The JHS and SHS levels have both recorded a downwards trends in achieving their set targets. The basic levels have higher achievements of targeted indicators for net enrolment ratio and completion rate in the Municipality.

The implication for the achievement of the net enrolment ratio and completion rates indicators imply that all children under school going age are currently in school and completing Kindergarten (KG) and primary schools in the Municipality. These

achievements have contributed to the achievement of social development dimension in the Municipal Medium-Term Development Plan for the period.

The low net enrolment rates at the JHS and SHS for the period could be attributed to out migration of students to schools outside Kwahu West Municipality, as well as some drop-outs, repetitions and inability for some students to pay for their BECE exams fees. It is expected that, completion rates will appreciate at the JHS and SHS levels due to the introduction of the Free SHS Programme and the absorption of the BECE fees by Central Government.

Gender Parity Index is expressed as the ratio of boys to girls. The perfect score/index is one (1). Where the score/index measures more than one (1), implies that more boys than girls at any level of schooling. If the index is less than one (1), more girls than boys are at that level of schooling.

Kwahu West Municipality continues to make progress towards the achievement of gender parity especially at the KG level. The Parity Index for 2019 recorded one (1) at the KG level whilst maintaining a marginal high level at the Primary, JHS and SHS levels.

The Kwahu West Municipal Assembly will continue to make considerable progress towards the achievements of gender parity for the attainment of its social dimension agenda as well as achieving the global SDGs Goal 4; 'Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all'.

3.4 Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues

3.4.1 Implementation of Free SHS

Table 3.4 Beneficiary Schools and Enrolment as at 31ST December, 2019

| S/N | NAME OF SCHOOL | ENROLMENT | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | SHS 1 | SHS 2 | SHS 3 |
| 1 | Nkawkaw SHS | 814 | 923 | 679 |
| 2 | Fodoa Community Day SHS | 254 | 267 | 466 |
| TOTAL | | 1068 | 1190 | 1145 |

3.4.2 Achievements

1. All the necessary Core textbooks were supplied to the two public Senior High Schools within the Municipality.
2. The introduction of the “One Hot Meal a Day” in the Fodoa Community Day SHS has enhanced student’s attendance. There is regular feeding of students.
3. Increased in enrolment in both schools.
4. High school retention rate.

3.4.3 Challenges Encountered in Free SHS Programme

1. Delay in the release of funds.
2. The enrolment in the two Senior High Schools has shot up astronomically, resulting in congestion in some classrooms.
3. Lack of Dinning Hall at Fodoa Community SHS.
4. Inadequate toilet facilities at the Fodoa Community SHS.
5. Inadequate teachers to handle English language and Christian Religious studies at the Nkawkaw SHS.
6. Inadequate classroom infrastructure to accommodate the increasing numbers of students in both schools in the Municipality.
7. Inadequate classroom desks for both schools to cater for the increased in enrolment numbers.

3.5 One District One Factory.

The Geological Survey Authority was engaged to prospect the quantity and quality of clay deposits in the Municipality. The Geological Survey Authority has completed a recognisance survey on clay deposits in the Municipality for possible use of clay for the manufacture of tiles, cisterns and ceramics products. The preliminary survey conducted has identified some properties such as soft/earth clays, high fired clays, white/light coloured clays, red/brown clays, plastic and non-plastic clays, high and low strength clays, porous and non-porous clays, high shrinkage and low shrinkage clays; there is the need for detail investigation to be carried out to ascertain if the entire clay layers/horizons are affected by these physical characteristics to give a clearer direction as to the variety of use for the clays. There is also the need to

conduct chemical analysis of the clay deposits in the Municipality to establish the viability of the clay products.

Further detailed work will establish reserve estimation of the clay deposits identified. This will provide important information for production projections and the use of admixture to enhance the potentials of the clay.

Another comparative advantage product in the Municipality is the production of ginger. Prospectus investors are exploring the possibility of large-scale production and processing of ginger products. The Root and Tuber Company has established out grower farmers to cultivate ginger in large quantities for a ginger processing factory in the Municipality under the One-District One-Factory (1D1F) programme.

The construction of Poultry Production and Processing of Poultry Products factory started on April 2019 at Oframase under the One-District One-Factory (1D1F) programme in the Municipality. The project was expected to have been completed in December, 2019. The project when completed will have a production capacity of 64, 000 birds per day at a full processing capacity and 32,000 birds processing per day at low capacity production. The factory has a hatchery processing capacity of 28,000 chicks per cycle. The value chain of the factory is expected to create 5,000 jobs in the Municipality.

3.6 Ghana School Feeding Programme

A total of thirty-six (36) schools are benefiting from the Ghana School Feeding Programme with a population of nine thousand nine hundred and five (9,905) pupils. This comprises of five thousand and sixty-four (5,064) males and four thousand eight hundred and forty-one (4,841) females for the 2018/2019 academic year. The implementation of the Programme is expected to improve enrolment and retention rates in the beneficiary schools. It is therefore further expected that expansion of the program to cover more schools will increase school participation and retention rates in the Municipality. The major challenge in the implementation of the programme is the untimely release of funds to the Caterers to facilitate the smooth implementation of the programme. Funds are released directly from the Ministry of Gender, Women and Social Protection to the Suppliers and Caterers which makes tracking of funds releases difficult at the local level.

Table 3.4: List of Schools Benefitting from the GSFP-2019

| NO. | NAME OF SCHOOL | ENROLLMENT | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|------------|--------|-------|
| | | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL |
| 1 | Atibie-Nkwanta M/A Primary | 55 | 76 | 131 |
| 2 | Kwadwo-Nkansah M/A Basic | 116 | 119 | 235 |
| 3 | Monsie M/A basic | 125 | 102 | 227 |
| 4 | Adensua M/A Primary | 63 | 61 | 124 |
| 5 | Kwahu Hwedem M/A Basic | 79 | 71 | 150 |
| 6 | Atewase M/A Basic | 102 | 131 | 233 |
| 7 | Kwahu-Daah R/C Primary | 100 | 102 | 202 |
| 8 | Nkawanda No.1 M/A Primary | 145 | 135 | 280 |
| 9 | Nkawkaw-Nsuta M/A Primary 'A' | 249 | 262 | 511 |
| 10 | Nkawkaw-Nsuta M/A 'B' Basic | 141 | 130 | 271 |
| 11 | Onokwa M/A Primary | 26 | 16 | 42 |
| 12 | Apradang Methodist Primary | 93 | 105 | 198 |
| 13 | Aweregya M/A Basic | 201 | 196 | 397 |
| 14 | Kofi Dede M/A Primary | 122 | 106 | 228 |
| 15 | Banka M/A Basic | 62 | 57 | 119 |
| 16 | Ekawso Presby. Primary | 211 | 186 | 397 |
| 17 | Asuboni-Rails Islamic Basic | 198 | 207 | 405 |
| 18 | Ataaso R/C Primary | 111 | 129 | 240 |
| 19 | Nkawkaw Islamic Basic | 233 | 197 | 430 |
| 20 | Aprahwem M/A KG&JHS | 18 | 12 | 30 |
| 21 | Nsuta Aweregya M/A Basic | 149 | 131 | 280 |
| 22 | Mpraeso –Amanfrom M/A Basic | 173 | 162 | 335 |
| 23 | Owusukrom M/A Basic | 104 | 95 | 199 |
| 24 | Kwahu Jejeti Presby. Basic | 115 | 136 | 251 |

| | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 25 | Esaase Methodist Basic | 88 | 98 | 186 |
| 26 | Akrokoh M/A Primary | 125 | 92 | 217 |
| 27 | Ampekrom M/A Basic | 95 | 70 | 165 |
| 28 | Danteng Methodist Basic | 91 | 83 | 174 |
| 29 | Jamasi No.2 Anglican Basic | 117 | 125 | 242 |
| 30 | Abepotia Presby Primary | 160 | 155 | 315 |
| 31 | Asuboni Rails Presby Basic School | 156 | 160 | 316 |
| 32 | Awenade Anglican KG and Primary | 245 | 198 | 443 |
| 33 | Aweragya M/A Primary School | 201 | 200 | 401 |
| 34 | Kwahu Nsabaa M/A Primary School | 188 | 158 | 340 |
| 35 | Kwamang M/A Primary School | 193 | 168 | 361 |
| 36 | Odumase R/C Primary School | 139 | 119 | 258 |
| GRAND TOTALS | | 5,064 | 4,841 | 9,905 |

3.7 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)

During the year under review, a total of One Thousand Four Hundred and Thirty-Seven (1,437) LEAP beneficiaries were supported to register with the National Health Insurance (NHIS) as shown in the table 3.5. This registration was to serve as a complementary service on health for the extremely poor households. This was to enable the LEAP beneficiary household to access health care facilities under the scheme.

Table 3.5 LEAP Beneficiaries supported under the NHIS

| Item | Total No. | % | Male | % | Female | % |
|--|------------------|----------|-------------|----------|---------------|----------|
| No. of LEAP and INDEGENTS Beneficiaries Supported under the NHIS | 1,437 | 100 | 562 | 39 | 875 | 61 |

3.8 Persons Living with Disability

The Kwahu West Municipality has given logistical supports to seventy-one (71) Persons with Disability under the Disability Common Fund. The support is to enable the beneficiaries to enter into viable economic ventures to earn a decent living. The items range from Deep freezers, Sewing Machines and assorted goods for sales. Forty (40) beneficiaries are males and Thirty-one (31) made up of females. Since 2018, the programme has support about ninety-one (91) PWDs

The Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme is the Government of Ghana's flagship Social Protection intervention which was initiated with the aim of reducing poverty among the poorest and vulnerable households in the Municipality.

The LEAP programme specifically seeks to improve basic household consumption and nutrition as well as increasing health care access among children below two years of age, the aged (65 years and above without productive capacity), people with severe disabilities and poor pregnant women.

For the school going age children, the programme seeks to increase basic school enrolment, attendance and retention of children from beneficiary households between five (5) and 15 years of age.

The Kwahu West Municipality has expanded the coverage for the implementation of the Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) Programme. In 2018, the programme was expanded to include twenty (20) more communities to the existing beneficiary communities in the Municipality.

A total of 1,458 persons from 61 communities in the Municipality are benefiting from the programme. A total of 1,248; representing eighty-six percent (86%) are females, whilst 210; representing fourteen percent (14.4%) are males. Table:3.6 shows the distribution of beneficiary communities.

During the period under review, a total amount of Six Hundred and Seventy-Four Thousand, Three Hundred and Seventy-Four Ghana Cedis (GHC 674,374.00) was allocated and accordingly disbursed to the beneficiaries.

Table 3.6: LEAP beneficiaries in the Municipality

| NO. | COMMUNITIES | BENEFICIARIES | | | | TOTAL |
|-----|------------------|---------------|------|--------|------|-------|
| | | MALE | % | FEMALE | % | |
| 1 | Domeabra | 4 | 11.1 | 32 | 88.8 | 36 |
| 2 | Ampekrom | 3 | 12.5 | 21 | 87.5 | 24 |
| 3 | Oframase | 11 | 25.6 | 32 | 74.4 | 43 |
| 4 | Kwahu Nsabah | 10 | 33.3 | 20 | 66.7 | 30 |
| 5 | Old Jejeti | 4 | 12.5 | 28 | 87.5 | 32 |
| 6 | Apesika | 2 | 18.2 | 9 | 81.8 | 11 |
| 7 | Monsie | 3 | 15.8 | 16 | 84.2 | 19 |
| 8 | Ekawso | 1 | 10.0 | 9 | 90.0 | 10 |
| 9 | Asuboni Rails | 4 | 9.1 | 40 | 90.9 | 44 |
| 10 | Sitey Kesse | 5 | 35.7 | 9 | 64.3 | 14 |
| 11 | Wisiwisi Besease | 2 | 16.7 | 10 | 83.3 | 12 |
| 12 | Kwahu Odumase | 6 | 26.1 | 17 | 73.9 | 23 |
| 13 | Kwahu Wawase | 4 | 26.7 | 11 | 73.3 | 15 |
| 14 | Abepotia | 2 | 8.7 | 21 | 91.3 | 23 |
| 15 | Krakor | 2 | 20.0 | 8 | 80.0 | 10 |
| 16 | Aprabonsu | 2 | 18.2 | 9 | 81.8 | 11 |
| 17 | Kwadwo Nkansah | 0 | 0 | 5 | 100 | 5 |
| 18 | Atibie Nkwanta | 2 | 25.0 | 6 | 75.0 | 8 |
| 19 | Kwamang | 1 | 2.9 | 33 | 97.1 | 34 |
| 20 | Awenade | 9 | 12.7 | 62 | 87.3 | 71 |
| 21 | Saafi | 1 | 10.0 | 9 | 90.0 | 10 |
| 22 | Esaase | 2 | 16.7 | 10 | 83.3 | 12 |
| 23 | Apradan | 2 | 7.7 | 24 | 92.3 | 26 |
| 24 | Ahantanang | 0 | 0 | 12 | 100 | 12 |
| 25 | Ataaso | 6 | 26.1 | 17 | 73.9 | 23 |
| 26 | Yawkorkor | 0 | 0 | 6 | 100 | 6 |
| 27 | Asona | 1 | 5.9 | 16 | 94.1 | 17 |
| 28 | Danteng | 2 | 5.1 | 37 | 94.9 | 39 |
| 29 | Kwahu Hwidiem | 4 | 21.1 | 15 | 78.9 | 19 |
| 30 | Banka | 3 | 15.0 | 17 | 85.0 | 20 |
| 31 | Kofi Dede | 3 | 15.7 | 16 | 84.3 | 19 |
| 32 | Fodoa | 2 | 2.4 | 11 | 84.6 | 13 |
| 33 | Aprawhiem | 2 | 2.4 | 11 | 84.6 | 13 |
| 34 | Kwahu Daa | 0 | 0 | 16 | 100 | 16 |
| 35 | Aweregya | 5 | 17.9 | 23 | 82.1 | 28 |
| 36 | Nsuta Aweregya | 5 | 25.0 | 15 | 75.0 | 20 |
| 37 | Asasefufuom | 3 | 30.0 | 7 | 70.0 | 10 |
| 38 | Jamase No1 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 100 | 12 |
| 39 | Jamase No2 | 4 | 15.4 | 22 | 84.6 | 26 |
| 40 | Boadukrom | 2 | 18.2 | 9 | 81.8 | 11 |
| 41 | Kwaku Apa | 0 | 0 | 8 | 100 | 8 |
| 42 | Ampeha | 1 | 4.2 | 23 | 95.8 | 24 |
| 43 | Ampeyo | 2 | 15.4 | 11 | 84.6 | 13 |
| 44 | Ensunyameye | 3 | 16.7 | 15 | 83.3 | 18 |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 45 | Kortiesie | 5 | 33.3 | 10 | 66.7 | 15 |
| 46 | Odumesua | 5 | 19.2 | 21 | 80.8 | 26 |
| 47 | Owusukrom | 3 | 8.6 | 32 | 91.4 | 35 |
| 48 | Subretwe | 1 | 20 | 4 | 80 | 5 |
| 49 | Asemaneye 1-6 | 28 | 22.6 | 96 | 77.4 | 124 |
| 50 | Asuboni No3 | 4 | 22.2 | 14 | 77.8 | 18 |
| 51 | Mpraeso Amanfrom | 0 | 0 | 11 | 100 | 11 |
| 52 | Nkawanda No.1 | 1 | 3.6 | 27 | 96.4 | 28 |
| 53 | Nkawanda No.2 | 3 | 21.4 | 11 | 78.6 | 14 |
| 54 | Onokwa | 8 | 12.5 | 56 | 87.5 | 64 |
| 55 | Akwaboah | 4 | 8.5 | 43 | 91.5 | 47 |
| 56 | Adampasu | 5 | 11.1 | 40 | 88.9 | 45 |
| 57 | Besease | 3 | 16.7 | 15 | 83.3 | 18 |
| 58 | Wisiwisi | 3 | 6.25 | 45 | 93.8 | 48 |
| 59 | Bredani | 0 | 0 | 7 | 100 | 7 |
| 60 | Oheneakora | 2 | 7.1 | 26 | 92.6 | 28 |
| 61 | Krofufuom | 5 | 14.3 | 30 | 85.7 | 35 |
| TOTAL | | 210 | 14.4 | 1248 | 85.6 | 1458 |

3.9 National Health Insurance

The scheme recorded a total number of 74,386 beneficiaries; representing about Sixty- four (64%) of the population who have access to NHIS card in 2019. There is an increase of 9% from the previous year's total enrolment (ie. 68,483). There are six (6) main categories of beneficiaries of the scheme in the Kwahu West Municipality, namely; SSNIT Contributors to the scheme was 2.1%, Informal Contributors, Indigenes, Aged, Under 18 years and Pregnant women. The informal category constitutes 38%.

The beneficiary of the scheme under 18 years and the Aged (i.e 70 years) was 38,566 representing 51.8% of the total beneficiaries of the scheme. A total of 31,593; representing 42% constitutes the active/contributors (formal and informal) to the scheme. A total of 42,276 representing 57% constitutes the dependants (Indigenes, Aged and Under 18 years) and the vulnerable (pregnant women) segment of the scheme.

The implication of the large dependant and vulnerable segment of the scheme threatens the sustainability of the scheme. More funding sources are required to support the scheme to ensure its sustainability and quality health service to population.

3.10 Assessment of the successes and challenges of programme interventions.

The implementation of these critical poverty development issues was largely successful. The implementation of the school feeding programme in the Municipality has reduced school drop-out rates, reduced school absenteeism and truancy in the beneficiary communities. The programme has therefore contributed to the increase in enrolment retention of pupils at all levels in the beneficiary schools.

However, the centralized payment of Caterers from the Ministry of Gender, Women and Social Protection through electronic transfer of funds to Caterers and suppliers does not encourage local participation in effective monitoring and supervision of the programme.

The implementation of Planting for Food and Jobs programme in the Municipality has increased food productivity of the rural farmers. The programme has contributed to ensuring food security in the Municipality. However, some challenges encountered in the implementation of the programme include late arrival of the input subsidies for farmers.

The nursing and distribution of 67,000 cocoa and 20,000 palm seedlings under the Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD) will contribute to increase in cash crop production towards the reduction of rural poverty in the Municipality. The implementation of Free Senior High School and absorption of BECE examination fees will increase access to higher education learning and by extension increase a larger population in the Municipality being functionally literate.

The establishment of a Poultry Production and Processing of poultry products factory under the One-District One-Factory will contribute to jobs creation as well as increased food security in the Municipality. The project has delayed in completion due to inadequate funding. As a safeguard measure, the capacity of all satellite poultry farmers around the project should be built to produce a common standard poultry products for consumption.

Table 3.7: Registered NHIS beneficiaries for 2019

| YEAR | FORMAL/SSNIT CONTRIBUTORS | | | INFORMAL | | | INDEGENES | | | AGED | | | UNDER 18 | | | PREGNANT WOMEN | GRAND TOTAL | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|-------|-------|----------|--------|--------|-----------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------|--------|----------------|-------------|-------|--------|
| | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | | M | F | T |
| Baseline 2017 | 1,894 | 1,646 | 3,540 | 8,205 | 16,379 | 24,584 | 23 | 39 | 62 | 1,364 | 4,221 | 5,585 | 17,23 | 17,23 | 34,544 | 2,787 | 28,79 | 42,30 | 71,102 |
| Target 2018 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 67,174 |
| Actual 2018 | 9,903 | 1,808 | 3,711 | 8,412 | 16,707 | 25,119 | 8 | 18 | 26 | 1,318 | 2,621 | 3,999 | 16,29 | 16,43 | 32,727 | 2,808 | 27,93 | 40,45 | 68,483 |
| Target 2019 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 70,000 |
| Actual 2019 | 1,614 | 1,575 | 3,189 | 9,651 | 18,733 | 28,404 | 599 | 863 | 1,462 | 1,400 | 2,682 | 4,082 | 17,40 | 17,08 | 34,484 | 2,248 | 30,66 | 43,20 | 74,386 |

Table 2.8: Summary of Disbursement on Critical Development and Poverty Issues in 2019

| CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES | ALLOCATION (GH¢) | ACTUAL RECEIPT (GH¢) | NO OF BENEFICIARIES | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | TARGETS | | | ACTUAL | | |
| | | | M | F | T | M | F | T |
| Ghana School Feeding Programme | 1,239,878.51 | 904,722.84 | 2,358 | 2,231 | 4,589 | 1,997 | 1,808 | 3,805 |
| Capitation Grants | 271,034.69 | 271,034.69 | 13,605 | 13,000 | 26,605 | 13,605 | 13,000 | 26,605 |
| National Health Insurance Scheme | 113,881.14 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme | 703,541.00 | 674,371.00 | 700 | 758 | 1,458 | 210 | 1,248 | 1,458 |
| National Youth Employment Program | 1,500 | 750 | N/A | N/A | 92 | N/A | N/A | 54 |
| One District-One Factory Programme | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| One Village-One Dam Programme | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Planting for Food and Jobs Programme | 489,030 | 489,030 | 4000 | 2000 | 6000 | 4665 | 1640 | 6305 |
| Free SHS Programme | 1,239,878.51 | 904,722.84 | 2,358 | 2,231 | 4,589 | 1,997 | 1,808 | 3,805 |
| National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Plan (NEIP) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Implementation of Infrastructural for Poverty | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|----------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|
| Eradication Programme (IPEP) | | | | | | | | |
| Planting for Export and Rural Development | 37,285 | 36,752.5 | 600 | 400 | 1000 | 499 | 316 | 815 |
| Rearing for Food and Jobs Programme | N/A | N/A | 50 | 50 | 100 | 26 | 5 | 31 |
| Special Rice Initiative | 77,995 | 77,995 | 200 | 100 | 300 | 201 | 28 | 229 |
| Others | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

3.8 Update on Participatory M&E Conducted

Maintaining the implementation of the (DMTDP) 2018-2021 of the Kwahu West Municipal Assembly involves a collaborative effort to develop an efficient results-based Participatory M&E system.

The essence of this Annual Progress Report (APR) is for the Assembly to facilitate the collections, processing, analysis and dissemination of information on performance and outcomes of planned activities. This will enable the RCC, NDPC and other Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) to feed the analysis into policy and decision-making processes. The MPCU in collaboration with identified relevant sectors undertook a number of monitoring activities to promote value for money in the construction of projects and implementation of non-physical programmes. The Municipal Monitoring Team also inspected projects to ensure Contractors were complying with contractual obligations and validated payment Certificates for payments.

Table 3.9: Implementation of the Municipal Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

| Name of the PM&E Tool | Policy/programme/project involved | Consultant or resource persons involved | Methodology used | Findings | Recommendations |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------|---|---|
| 1. Interview questionnaire | School feeding programme | Municipal Planning Officer | Focused grouped discussions | The programme has impact on enrolments, school retention rate, and attendance rate | Increased enrolments without corresponding school infrastructure over stretched teaching and learning materials |
| 2. Checklist interview questionnaire | Environmental and social safeguards | Municipal Planning Officer | Personal interview | Project Affected persons have agreed to relocate for the construction of Nkawkaw Market Annex | Project Affected Persons to be given the right of First Refusal options. |
| 3. Interview questionnaire | PWD-DACF beneficiary | Municipal Planning Officer | Personal interview | Assessment impact of income generating items supplied to beneficiaries | The system of providing income generating items to beneficiaries is sustainable |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| | | | | s | livelihood to beneficiaries as compared to cash transfers. |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|

Table 3.10: Update on Programs and Projects Evaluations Conducted in the Municipality

| Name of the Evaluation | Policy/programme/ project involved | Consultant or resource persons involved | Methodology used | Findings | Recommendations |
|-------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------|---|--|
| 1. Outcome Evaluation | UDG projects | MPCU | Personal interview | Project outcomes are successfully delivered | Lessons learnt should be institutionalized |
| 2. Self-evaluation | Annual review | MPCU | Focus group discussion | Performance gaps | Uniform reporting |
| 3. Participatory | Annual Action Plan | MPCU | Focus group discussion | Harmonization of Departmental Annual Action Plans | Implement activities from composite Annual Action Plan |

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

4.1 Gender Mainstreaming

In recent times, most especially in the developing countries such as Ghana, gender inequality has been a major obstacle to these societies. Study has proven that women are not valued in many such communities and they do not get equal chances as men. Also, in terms of social power, it is believed that women live in the men's world and as such have no right.

Gender mainstreaming is the process of assessing the implication for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes in any area and at all levels to make gender more sensitive.

As required by the guidelines in the preparation of the District Medium Development Plan under the Co-ordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies 2017-2024; An Agenda for Jobs; Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All. The Municipal Assembly is therefore committed to Mainstreaming Gender issues in all the development agenda of the Municipality. This is also in fulfilment of the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); goal number 5- "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls".

The 2019 Annual Action Plan was therefore focused at promoting gender equitable programming and decision making to ensure sustainable development in the Municipality.

The specific issues of gender concern in the Municipality are inadequate representation in decision making, occupational discrimination; male dominated occupation, literacy rate disparities and inequality to access of economic resources. These have affected the full participation in the economic productivity in the Municipality.

The Municipality is composed of twenty-six (26) Electoral Areas. During the 2019 District Assembly Level Elections only one was elected to represent the Electorates in the Electoral Areas in the Municipality and four women were appointed to the Assembly. Out of the Forty (40) membership of the Assembly, only five (5), representing thirteen percent (13%) are females.

Specific interventions being pursued to bridge gender inequality gap include; women awareness in the participation of public decision-making, women empowerment through Women In Agriculture Development (WIAD), promotion of women/girls in male dominated skills trainings, the implementation of Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP), Implementation of School Feeding Programme, training in skill development through business enterprise development under the Business Advisory Centre (BAC) of the National Board for Small Scale Industries (NBSSI).

4.1.1 Women Empowerment:

Women empowerment activities were undertaken to impact women with the necessary skills to enable them engage in income generating activities in their communities and provide them with home management techniques and other useful information that can raise the socio-economic standard of women. In 2019, eight (8) women's study group with membership of 220 were visited during the year to interact with them on advocacy for women on decision making in local governance; prevention of fire outbreak; family planning; environmental cleanliness; proper disposal of waste; women in economic development; causes and prevention of Malaria, diarrhoea and cholera; small farm land holders in agriculture; training on quality assurance for small scale industries; education on infectious diseases; Community Based Training in financial management for Beauticians and Community Based Training in Marketing and Customer Relations.

4.2: Vulnerability

4.2.1: Child Rights Promotion and Protection

4.2.2 Supervision of Day-care Centers:

Day-care supervisions are undertaken to check the environment of schools, food and nutrition provided as well as how teachers take care of the children to ensure that the children are not exposed to abuse and neglect by their care attendants. In 2019, Eighty (80) Day-care centres were inspected during the year with a total enrolment of two thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (2,866) children. Out of which, fifty-four percent (54%) were females and forty-six percent (46%) were males.

4.2: Justice Administration

4.3.1 Court Work:

During the year under review, the Family Tribunal recorded a total number of one hundred and forty (140) cases of which eighty-five (85) were females and fifty-five (55) were males. Table 4.0 indicates the juvenile care undertaken by the Court. A greater percentage (64%) of cases handled by the court had to do with maintenance of children. Under the child maintenance, clothes, food, money and welfare care were provided to the Care Givers of children who were neglected by their parents rendering them vulnerable. Other cases handled include paternity of children, custody of children and family welfare constituting thirty-four percent (34%). These cases were undertaken to protect the children from all form of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation.

Table 4.0: Juvenile Care

| S/N | Nature of Cases | Total No. | % | Male | % | Female | % |
|--------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | Maintenance of Children | 87 | 63 | 33 | 60 | 54 | 64 |
| 2 | Paternity Care of Children | 9 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | Custody of Children | 9 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| 4 | Family Welfare for Children | 35 | 25 | 12 | 0 | 23 | 27 |
| TOTAL | | 140 | 100 | 55 | 79 | 85 | 100 |

Source: Dept. of Social Welfare and Community Development (2019).

4.2 Casework with Families (Child Welfare Services):

Table 4.1 shows the disposition of child welfare cases that were handled during the year under review. During the year under review, a total of three hundred and seventy-two (372) cases were recorded of which one hundred and eighty-four (184) were females and one hundred and eighty-eight (188) were males. A greater percentage (49%) of cases handled were maintenance of children. Paternity of children recorded one percent (1%), custody of children recorded twenty-two percent (22%) and family welfare recorded twenty-seven percent (27%). Cases handled were to protect the children from all form of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation.

Table 4.1: Child Welfare Services

| S/N | ACTIVITIES | MALE | % | FEMALE | % | TOTAL | % |
|-----|-----------------------------|------|----|--------|----|-------|----|
| 1 | Maintenance of Children | 91 | 48 | 92 | 50 | 183 | 49 |
| 2 | Custody of Children | 41 | 22 | 40 | 21 | 81 | 22 |
| 3 | Paternity Care of Children | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| 4 | Family Welfare for Children | 53 | 28 | 47 | 26 | 100 | 27 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 5 | Abuse of Children | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| TOTAL | | 188 | 100 | 184 | 100 | 372 | 100 |

Source: Dept. of Social Welfare and Community Development (2019).

4.5 Family Reunification:

A missing child was discovered by the Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit of the Ghana Police service. The victim was reunified with the family. Table 4. shows details of the reintegration of the missing children.

Table 4.2: Reintegration of Missing Children

| S/ N | Name Of Child | Sex | Age (Years) | Person Receiving The Child | Town | Municipality/ District | Date Reunification | Of |
|------|----------------|-----|-------------|----------------------------|-------|------------------------|--------------------|----|
| | Akosua Juliana | F | | Owusu Anokwa | FODOA | KWAHU WEST | 1-02-2019 | |

Source: Dept. of Social Welfare and Community Development (2019).

4.5 Community Care

4.5.1 Identification and Registration of People with Disabilities (PWDs):

During the year, Thirty -Three (33) persons with disabilities have been identified and registered in the Municipality. Visually impaired recorded seven (7), males three (3) females Four (4), speech impaired recorded Four (4), males were two (2) and females two (2). Physically challenged also recorded Twenty-one (21), males were ten (10) and females were eleven (11). Mentally challenged recorded one (1) being male.

Table 4.3: Identification and registration of PWDs

| Age Grouping | Visually impaired | | Hearing/Speech impaired | | Physically challenged | | Others Mentally Challenged | | Total | |
|--------------|-------------------|----------|-------------------------|----------|-----------------------|-----------|----------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 0 -5 years | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 6 - 15 years | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| 16 - 59years | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 7 |
| 60 & above | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| Total | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 17 | 16 |

Source: Dept. of Social Welfare and Community Development (2019).

4.6 Disability Fund Management Committee:

During the year, a total of 46 Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) were supported with income generating items to boost their businesses and to improve their economic status as shown in Table 4.4 There were (26) Females representing fifty-seven percent (57%) and the males were twenty (20) representing forty-three percent (43%).

Table 4.4: Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) supported with cash transfers

| Item | Total No. | % | Male | % | Female | % |
|----------------------------|------------------|----------|-------------|----------|---------------|----------|
| (PWDs) supported with cash | 46 | 100 | 20 | 43 | 26 | 57 |

Source: Dept. of Social Welfare and Community Development (2019).

4.7 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP):

The Kwahu West Municipality has expanded the coverage for the implementation of the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme. In 2018, the programme was expanded to include twenty (20) more communities to the existing beneficiary communities in the Municipality.

A total of 1,458 persons from 61 communities in the Municipality are benefiting from the programme. A total of 1,248; representing eighty-six percent (86%) are females, whilst 210; representing fourteen percent (14.4%) are males.

4.8 Engagements/Public Education and Sensitization

4.8.1 Adult Education:

Three (3) mass education campaigns were organised in twelve (12) communities in the Municipality with membership of eight hundred and eighty-seven (887) to provide them with useful information on social, political, cultural and economic issues and also to educate them on National Policies and Programmes which would enhance their well-being. The female population constituted five hundred and twenty-nine (529) whilst the male population constituted three hundred and fifty-eight (358). Issues discussed included improvement of community water and sanitation – the role of the community and the individual; awareness creation and participation on 'National Sanitation day'; and technical training in basic Community Based Training in leather works.

4.9 Climate Change and Variability

Climate change has become a global concern and the nature and impact has never been hashed until recent times. Local human activities and inactions have contributed to the increasing global phenomenon and therefore requires local action to combatting the negative impact on livelihood globally. Climate change is largely known to be influenced by human activities as opposed to those occurring in the biophysical environments without human influence.

The effects of climate change at the local communities poses threat to human health, food nutrition and security. Climate change and variability therefore have direct adverse impact on agriculture productivity, the performance and lifespan of infrastructure such as human settlement and socio-economic infrastructure. In most recent times, the scientific consensus on climate change is that, human activity is the most likely cause for the rapid increase in global climate change and increasingly affecting local communities, societies, biodiversity, a rise in tropical vector-borne diseases and the disturbance of the entire eco-systems.

Climate change and variability have become extremely difficult to predict since science does not determine what the most likely future scenario for climate change will be. Data from Meteorological Station on the Kwahu West Municipality since 2010 presents temperature and rainfall variability. The graphical scenarios have presented different timing of rainfall and its intensity in relation with temperature variability. The effect of unpredicted sceriaries in rainfall has a negative impact on poor communities whose livelihoods depend directly on agriculture as the only survivalist strategy.

4.9.1 Possible Impacts of climatic change in the Municipality

Climate Change has consequences on the following sectors in the Municipality:

4. 9.2 Ecosystem and infrastructure

Some of the consequences of global climate change include; potential flooding and erosion, over flow of rivers (the Pra basin), depletion of water resources, disruption of sources of livelihood e.g. fishing and farming, invasion of insects and destruction of the ecosystem with their associated economic and social importance such as being sites for ecotourism, risk to life, structures and property, loss of habitat of several forest species including reduction of eco-tourism potential etc.

4.9.3 Biodiversity/Ecological

Biodiversity will suffer with respect to possible reduction in biological productivity, alteration of flora and fauna, loss of biodiversity etc. The ecological impacts of erratic rainfall and temperature levels. The disappearance of forest ecosystems also promotes the drying up rivers and streams, increased erosion and low fishery productivity due to drying of water bodies; which serve as the spawning grounds of the fishery.

4.9.4 Water Resources and Wetlands

It is also expected that water resources and wetlands will be greatly affected in the following forms such as pollution of fresh water resources, disruption of fishing activities, reduction in underground water levels, drying up river courses etc.

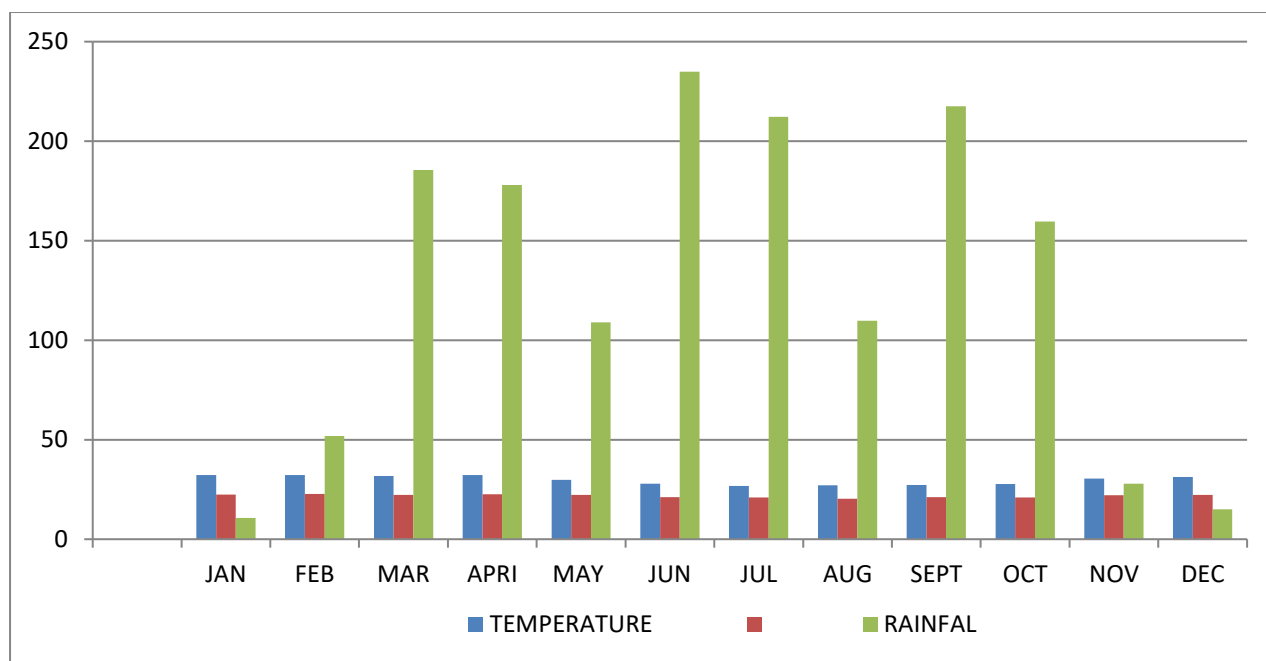
4.9.5 Socio-Economic Impact

The socio-economic resilience of local communities are impaired as income and revenue from farming, fishing and eco-tourism are woefully affected rendering the populace impoverished and creates vicious cycle of poverty. It is also likely to trigger inter and intra conflicts as resources will be few to meet the competing demands by societies. These situations tend to reduce the capacity of the communities to achieve sustainable development. Therefore, everybody must get involved in the efforts to mitigate climate change through internationally accepted mechanisms such as Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), Reducing Emissions through Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD). The Medium-Term Development Plan is designed and to implement climate adaptation strategies to mitigate the impact of climate change on the environment and local communities in the Municipality.

4.9.6 Specific Programmes/Activities for Climate Change Issues

1. Afforestation programme. i.e planting of trees and seedlings across affected locations
2. Desilting of drains and gutters
3. Embark on awareness creation
4. Training of Farmers on alternative economic livelihood
5. Protection of river banks

Chart 4.0: 2019 Temperature vs. Rainfall Trends



Source: Meteorological Service, Kwahu East (2019).

4.9.7 (Implications of climate change and variability in the Municipality)

1. Loss of bio-diversity – e.g. Kwahu Sapor
2. Rainfall variability
3. Loss of animal species e.g. Pangolin
4. Loss of water resources e.g. seasonal drying up of water falls
5. Loss of Community Economic livelihoods.
6. Disturbance of the pra-river basin.

4.9.8 Annual Rainfall Pattern (2019)

The annual rainfall volume for 2019 is 1,305.5mm. The annual average rainfall for the period is 137.6°c with annual average temperatures of 29.2°c and 21.6°c for maximum and minimum respectively. The monthly rainfall distribution was generally fair throughout the year with an average temperature range of 21.8°c to 29.7°c for minimum and maximum respectively. The month of January recorded the lowest rainfall volume (10.7mm) within the period, a maximum temperature of 32.2°c. The month of June recorded the highest rainfall volume of 234.49mm for the year with a maximum temperature of 27.9°c. The months of January, February and April

recorded the maximum temperature 32.2°C for the period under review, with increasing corresponding rainfall volumes of 10.7mm, 51.9mm and 178.00mm respectively whilst August recorded the minimum temperatures of 20.4°C for the year with a rainfall volume of 109.7mm.

4.10 Local Economic Development

The informal sector constitutes the highest economic activities in the Municipality with a majority of the people engaged in agriculture and its related business activities. Other economic activities include the service sector; mostly hairdressing and fashion designing. To promote Local Economic Development in the Municipality, the Business Advisory Center (BAC) was established to provide business development services to these informal sector players to improve their contribution to the Local Economy.

During the period under review, there were Seventeen (17) business development service activities in the areas of basic Capacity Building Training (CBT) in soap making, Quality Assurance and Standards training, Technology Improvement and packaging training in Fashion Designing and Production, Basic Technical training in Auto Mechanics, Welding and fabrication, Beekeeping, management training on Financial Management, Marketing and Customer relations, Gender sensitivity & value chain analysis, Capacity of rural MSEs – study tour for poultry Farmers ‘Strengthening of Associations’(Group Dynamics training), Stakeholder forum, and business counselling.

4.11 Disaster Management (Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction)

The Municipal NADMO embarked on a number of sensitization programmes geared towards disaster prevention and management including pre-flood awareness campaign and fire awareness campaigns as well as early warning signals information. During the year under review, several communities experienced flooding during which livelihoods were affected. The most flooded communities within the period included Nkawkaw, Asuboni Rails, Atawase etc. During the period under review five (5) domestic and industrial fires were recorded in the Municipality.

During the year the Municipal NADMO secretariat recorded about nineteen (19) main disasters and all the disasters were as a result of flooding, windstorms and domestic fires.

In the first quarter, ten (10) main disasters were recorded, five (5) rainstorm cases were reported and five (5) domestic fires were recorded during the period. In the second quarter, four (4) disasters were recorded including one (1) industrial fire that occurred in the Municipal Assembly office. At Kwahu Nsabah, a girl got drowned in a well. The third quarter recorded one (1) domestic fire. During the fourth quarter, four (4) disasters were registered; three (3) floods and one (1) rainstorm

In all, a total of One Thousand Five Hundred and Forty-Three (1,543) Persons were affected with a total of One Hundred and Forty (140) Households

There was an outbreak of Fall Army Worm (FAW) infestation which affected about twenty-seven (27) farmers of a total of 31.5 acre of land within the Kwahu West Municipality and community severely affected include; Fodoa, Kofi Dede and Esaase. The Accra-Kumasi highway traverses through the Municipality. Several accidents were recorded on the highway during the year under review. Table 4.5 shows a disaster register for the year under review.

Table 4.5 Disaster Register

| NO. | COMMUNITY | DISASTER TYPE | DATE | NO. OF AFFECTED PERSONS | NO. HOUSEHOLDS |
|------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | Nkawkaw Barrier | Domestic Fire | 9/01/2019 | 3 | 3 |
| 2 | Mpraeso Amanfrom-Nkawkaw | Domestic Fire | 22/01/2019 | 6 | 1 |
| 3 | Hotel Junction-Nkawkaw | Domestic Fire | 26/01/2019 | 2 | 2 |
| 4 | Ampeha | Rainstorm | 05/02/2019 | 6 | 2 |
| 5 | Apradang | Rainstorm | 05/02/2019 | 7 | 1 |
| 6 | Nkawkaw-Soldier line | Domestic Fire | 15/02/2019 | 21 | 1 |
| 7 | Nkawkaw-Amanfrom | Rainstorm | 18/02/2019 | 7 | 2 |
| 8 | Kwamang | Rainstorm | 18/02/2019 | 285 | 47 |
| 9 | Damisikrom | Rainstorm | 18/02/2019 | 15 | 2 |
| 10 | Nkawkaw-Domeabra | Domestic Fire | 25/02/2019 | 30 | 1 |

| | | | | | |
|----|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|---------|----|
| 11 | Municipal Office | Industrial Fire | 26/04/2019 | - | - |
| 12 | Nkawkaw | Flooding | 20/05/2019 | several | - |
| 13 | Kwahu Nsabaa | Domestic Fire | 28/05/2019 | 6 | 1 |
| 14 | Kwahu Nsabaa | Accident (Drowned) | 05/06/2019 | 1 | - |
| 15 | Nkawkaw Krofrom | Domestic Fire | 07/08/2019 | - | 1 |
| 16 | Asubone Rails | Flooding | 04/10/2019 | 817 | 59 |
| 17 | Oheneakuraa | Flooding | 04/10/2019 | 262 | 11 |
| 18 | Atta ne Atta and Abrodiem | Flooding | 04/10/2019 | 75 | 6 |
| 19 | Atawase School | Windstorm | 01/11/2019 | - | - |

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 WAY FORWARD

5.1 Key issues Addressed

The Annual Progress report (APR) seeks to track the implementation status of the Medium-Term Development Plan (2018-2021) under the Medium-Term Development Policy Framework; the Co-ordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (2017-2014), An agenda for Jobs: creating prosperity and Equal Opportunities for all. The implementation of the plan is by extension the fulfilment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the local level.

The key issues addressed during the period under review are categorized under the adopted development dimensions as follows;

5.2: Economic Dimension

Objective 1: To strengthen the Municipal Financial Capacity.

(Under the Economic Dimension, the following key issues were addressed:

- Low IGF collection
 - Poor IGF management
 - General disinterest of tax payer to pay rates
 - Revenue leakage
 - Under carboning
 - High human interference in revenue collection
- The measures adopted to address the issues were as follows;
- I. Automation of Revenue Billing System
 - II. Introduction of Point of Scale (POS) device for revenue ticketing system
 - III. Daily auditing of revenue returns
 - IV. Formation of Revenue Management Team
(Membership: MFO, MPO, MBA, MIA, PPO, RS and HoW)
 - V. Erection of six (6) revenue check points or barriers
 - VI. Introduction of Management Out-Day
 - VII. Institute and Operationalization of Revenue Mobilization Task Force
 - VIII. Regular revenue data update
 - IX. Prosecution of revenue defaulters

Objective 2: To Capacitate SMEs to become competent in the competitive business environment.

Key issues for the Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) Promotion.

- Insufficient strategies for SMEs promotion

The strategy adopted to address the issues were:

- I. Formation of LED Committee
- II. Organise basic Capacity building for SMEs

5.3 Social development dimension

The broad objective is to develop and modernize agriculture system to increase food and cash crop production and ensure food security to improve standard of living.

KEY ISSUES

- i. Low agriculture production
- ii. Low capacity of FBOs
- iii. Gender inequality

The strategies adopted to address the key issues were;

1. Increased extension services to farmers
2. Facilitate the implementation of Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJs) programme in the Municipality.
3. Facilitate the implementation Rearing for Food and Jobs (RFJs) in the Municipality.
4. Nursed and distributed Sixty-Seven Thousand (67,000) Cocoa Seedlings and Twenty Thousand (20,000) Palm Seedlings to farmers free of charge.
5. Promote Women In Agriculture Development (WIAD) programme.
6. Implementation of Modernization of Agriculture in Ghana (MAG) programme
7. Promotion the implementation of Root and Tubers Improvement and Marketing programme

5.4 Environmental, Infrastructure and Human Settlement Dimension

The broad objective under the dimension is to ensure sustainable build environment.

Key issues;

1. Disaster Management
2. Climate change and vulnerability.
3. High vehicular traffic congestion in Nkawkaw township.
4. Noise pollution.
5. Poor road condition
6. Poor waste management

Strategies adopted to address key issues;

1. identification and mapping of high disaster risk areas.
2. Sensitization on climate change and disaster risk reduction

3. Afforestation programme; planting of trees.
4. Desilting of drains and gutters.
5. Construction of roads
6. Provide information on disaster early warning signals.
7. Minor repairs on roads and drains

5.5 Governance, corruption and public accountability.

The broad objective is to increase public participation, efficiency in productivity with well developed human skills and expertise.

Key issues;

1. low participation in women and youth in decision-making.
2. Inadequate office accommodation

Strategies to address the key issues were.

1. Organised townhall meetings and public fora.
2. Initiated the process of acquisition and documentation of Assembly lands.

Key issues yet to be addressed include;

1. Construction of office accommodation
2. Construction of Market Annex at Nkawkaw
3. Noise pollution in Nkawkaw township
4. High vehicular traffic congestion in Nkawkaw township
5. Waste management
6. Climate change issues
7. Poor marketing of agriculture produce.
8. Limited support services for HIV/AIDS and vulnerable people
9. Poor access to portable water.
10. Limited employment opportunities
11. High post-harvest losses
12. High poverty, especially in the rural areas.

5.6 Recommendations

The following recommendations were made for consideration:

Monitoring and Evaluation (M &E) serves as essential management tool and has provided the necessary incentives for the pursuit of policy, programme and projects effectiveness as well as ensuring accountability, responsiveness and transparency in the allocation of resources.

Monitoring the progress of the implementation of the programmes and projects should be an integral part of the Municipal Assembly's development agenda.

Evaluation of programmes and projects to determine their overall outcomes, impacts and effectiveness of targeted beneficiaries and communities in the Municipality. It is therefore recommended that programmes and projects being implemented in the Municipality such as LEAP, PWD support programmes, School Feeding Programmes Donor supported Sub-projects, Capacity Support Fund (CSF), etc should be evaluated to assess their outcomes, Relevance, Sustainability, Effectiveness and Efficiency on beneficiary Communities and individuals in the Municipality.

5.7 Pictorial Progress of Projects

SITUATION BEFORE: NKAWKAW CENTRAL POLICE STATION BUNGALOW



SITUATION BEFORE: PAN LATRINE



SITUATION AFTER: NKAWKAW CENTRAL POLICE STATION BUNGALOW



SITUATION AFTER: WC



DISTRIBUTION OF COCOA SEEDLINGS (PERD)



SITUATION BEFORE: NKAWKAW MARKET ANNEX



SOD CUTTING FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF NKAWNKAW MARKET ANNEX



WORK IN PROGRESS: CONSTRUCTION OF NKAWKAW MARKET ANNEX



CHPS COMPOUND AT MONSIE



SPECIAL RICE INITIATIVE (SRI) FARM



PFJs FARM



DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL DUAL DESKS

