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Localizing Sustainable Development Goals in Ghana Using a CBMS

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Localizing Sustainable Development Goals in Ghana Using a CBMS

Abstract

The important role of regional and local governments in the successful implementation of the sustainable development goals (SDGs) has been widely recognized. Having recognized the important role of local governance in the implementation of the SDGs, the pressing issue now is, how to foster a local geographic approach to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda? In order to successfully achieve the SDGs, the need to generate quality information/data at the local level to help monitor progress of the SDGs for bottom-up planning is very important. This study therefore sought to analyze the socioeconomic conditions of the communities in the Atebubu-Amantin Municipality in the context of monitoring the progress of the SDGs at the local level. Information on the SDGs were collected from a household census conducted in January and February 2018 covering 2,176 households drawn from 20 communities using CBMS methodology. The results from the study revealed that about 75% of the population lived below the US \$1.90 a day poverty line, and about 50% of the households in the communities in Atebubu-Amantin Municipality lived below the median daily household income threshold. The results also found that the percentage of the population who were multidimensionally poor was 6%. With regards to some basic services, the results revealed that only 18.24% of the population that lived in households had access to sanitary toilet facilities and about 50% of the total population in the Atebubu-Amantin Municipality had access to safely managed drinking water. Findings from the study also indicated that, there was a wide gap in school attendance between children who were 6-11 years old and those who were 12-15 years old, a proportion of 3:1. The main policy implications of our findings are that monitoring the progress of the SDGs at the local level using the CBMS methodology can provide policymakers with a good information base for tracking the progress of the SDGs at the local level for development planning and support rational allocation of scarce resources.

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Contents

- 1 Introduction 1
 - 1.1 Context of the study 1
 - 1.2 Research questions and objectives..... 2
- 2 Literature review 3
- 3 Methodology and data..... 5
 - 3.1 Study Area..... 5
 - 3.2 Data Collection and Analysis..... 5
 - 3.3 Limitations of the Study..... 7
- 4 Application and results 8
 - 4.1 Indicator System..... 8
 - 4.2 Descriptive Analysis of SDG Indicators 12
- 5 Programs, Projects and Activities..... 48
- 6 Conclusions and policy implications..... 50
- References 54
- Annex 59

List of tables

Table 1: Households Interviewed within the Atebubu-Amantin Communities7

Table 2: Selected Local Indicators of SDG8

Table 3: Summary of SDG Indicators Using CBMS Data..... 10

Table 4: Proportion of Population That Lived Below the International Poverty Line, by Age, Locality, and Sex 13

Table 5: Proportion of Population That Lived in Households with Access to Basic Services 14

Table 6: Proportion of Population That Lived in Poverty in All Its Dimensions: MPI Disaggregation, by Community 18

Table 7: Percentage of Children <5 Who Died During the Preceding Twelve Months, by Community and Sex.....22

Table 8: Proportion of the Population Covered by Health Insurance or a Public Health System, by Community and Sex23

Table 9: School-Attendance Rates for Boy and Girl Children between 6 and 1525

Table 10: Number and Proportion of Children in Child Development Centers/Day Care Centers26

Table 11: Number of Children in Child Development Centers/Day Care Centers, by Community and Gender.....27

Table 12: Population 12 Years and Older who Used the Internet, by Gender.....28

Table 13: Population 12 and Older who Used the Internet, by Community and Gender28

Table 14: Population That Owned a Mobile Phone, by Community and Gender (12 and older)30

Table 15: Proportion without Access to Safely Managed Drinking Water Services, by Community and Gender.....33

Table 16: Proportion with Access to Sanitary Toilet Facilities34

Table 17: Percentage of Households That Used Flush or KVIP Toilets, by Gender, Locality, and Income Level.....37

Table 18: Proportion with Access to Electricity, by Community and Gender38

Table 19: Percentage of Persons Aged >15 Who Were Not Engaged in Any Work (Combined Rate of Unemployment and Potential Labor Force), by Age Group and Sex40

Table 20: People That Lived below 50% of Median Income, by Age and Gender41

Table 21: Proportion of the Household That Lived below 50% of Median Income, by Community and Gender.....42

Table 22: Proportion of the Disabled individuals living below 50 percent of median income, age, gender and disability43

Table 23: Distribution of Persons Who Were Victims of Crime in the Preceding Twelve Months, by Community and Gender45

Table 24: Proportion of Children under 5 Whose Births Were Registered with a Civil Authority, by Community and Gender45

Table 25: Population 12 years and older by Internet facility use, age and gender46

List of figures

Figure 1: Percentage of the Population That Was MPI-Poor and Deprived in Each Indicator.....	20
Figure 2: Prevalence of Undernourishment	21
Figure 3: Percentage of the Population (Aged 12 and Older) That Owned Mobile Phones.....	29
Figure 4: Proportion with and without Access to Safely Managed Drinking Water Services	33
Figure 5: Proportion with Access to Safely Managed Drinking Water Services	34
Figure 6: Proportion with and without Access to Electricity	37

List of Maps

Map 1: Map of Study Area (Atebubu-Amantin Municipality of Ghana)	5
Map 2: Proportion of Children under 5 Who Were Malnourished	21
Map 3: Proportion of the Population Covered by Health Insurance.....	24
Map 4: Proportion of Children Aged 6-15 Who Were Enrolled in School.....	25
Map 5: Proportion of Population (aged ≥ 12 years) That Owned a Mobile Phone.....	31
Map 6: Proportion That Used Safely Managed Drinking Water	35
Map 7: Proportion Who Used Sanitary Toilet Facilities.....	36
Map 8: Proportion with Access to Electricity.....	39
Map 9: Persons in the Labor Force	40
Map 10: Proportion of Individuals Who Used Internet	47

List of abbreviations

CBMS	Community Based Monitoring System
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GES	Ghana Education Service
GH	Ghana
GHS	Ghana Cedis
GSFP	Ghana School Feeding Programme
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
MMR	Maternal mortality ratio
MPCU	Municipality Planning and Coordinating Unit

MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
NYEP	National Youth Employment Programme
PEP	Partnership for Economic Policy
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SPISC	Social Pension Indigent Senior Citizens
STEPRI	Science and Technology Policy Research Institute
UN	United Nations
US	United States
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollars

1 Introduction

1.1 Context of the study

Ghana had a population of approximately twenty-nine million as of 2017 with an estimated annual growth rate of 2.2% (Ghana Population, 2020). In 2016, the GDP in Ghana was worth \$42.69 billion USD (Institute of Statistical Social and Economic Research, 2017). Although Ghana is a lower-middle-income country, it continues to struggle with issues of poverty, unemployment, housing deficit, equity, and inclusive growth, among others. About 57% of the Ghanaian population is under the age of 25, and the unemployment rate has been estimated at 5.2% with more than a third of the working-age population underemployed (Ghana Statistical Service, 2014). Cooke, Hague, and McKay (2016) reported that inequality worsened in Ghana as evidenced by the rise in the Gini coefficient: from 42.3 in 2013 to 37 in 1992.

According to the Sixth Ghana Living Standards Survey Report (Ghana Statistical Service, 2014), about 56.3% of the adult population in Ghana was literate in English at the time of that survey, but 20% of the adult population had never attended school. About 60.6% of households in Ghana were compound houses. In order to address the structural causes of inequality and marginalization in the society, Ghana signed onto the Sustainable Development Goals (hereafter, SDG) in 2016.

The Sustainable Development Goals, also known as the Global Goals and Agenda 2030, are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030 (United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, 2015). The SDG comprises five overarching themes, known as the five Ps: people, planet, prosperity, peace, and partnerships. They tackle the root causes of poverty and cover such areas as hunger, health, education, gender equality, water and sanitation, energy, economic growth, industry, innovation and infrastructure, inequalities, cities and communities, consumption and production, climate change, natural resources, and peace and justice. Achieving the SDG requires building up a statistical baseline as well as monitoring and reporting capabilities United Nations Country Team-Ghana (2017). This includes employing administrative data to greater advantage, making data more accessible, and integrating SDG indicators into national plans.

Since the adoption of the SDG, the National Development Planning Commission in Ghana has made efforts to incorporate the goals and targets into the country's national development plans. Because of the general character of the SDG and the vast number of development issues they cover, there is a crucial need for countries to prioritize which areas are important in the national context. In addition, Government Agencies, in collaboration with civil society organizations and the private sector, have begun aligning their developmental priorities in line with the SDG. Ghana, however, like all other countries around the world, faces the significant challenge of achieving these goals by 2030 and keeping abreast of its global commitment to "leave no one behind."

One of the major challenges facing government agencies and NGOs is localization of SDG (Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, UN Habitat, and United Nations Development Programme, 2016). Localization means tailoring SDG and targets to make them relevant to national, local, community, household, and individual agendas, and particularly to those who are at risk of falling behind (Dhlamini, 2016). Stakeholders, government officials, and United Nations representatives must therefore prioritize SDG localization to promote successful implementation (Avevor, 2017). A direct link-up with local communities, which inform national-level policy decisions, is necessary to achieve the localization task in Ghana. Local authorities and communities will therefore be responsible for realizing goals at local scales and provide development pathways from the national level to local citizens and community groups (United Cities and Local Governments, 2016).

In Ghana, a number of pilot programs are ongoing in such communities as Ga Dangme in the coastal area and Atebubu-Amantin in the Forest Savannah Transition zone. The goal of these programs is to monitor and evaluate progress on SDG implementation at the local level, and they have adopted a bottom-up approach (i.e., from the community to the national level). Monitoring the implementation of SDG focuses on inclusion, participation, and the use of disaggregated information (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, 2016). Currently, out of the 232 global indicators, the Ghana Statistical Service has successfully collected and reported data on sixty-two indicators to track Ghana's progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (Ghana Statistical Service, 2017). These indicators cover such areas as health, education, income, access to safe water, sanitation and electricity, shelter, and peace and order. The Ghanaian implementation of the CBMS provided information for thirty-nine out of the 232 SDG indicators.

1.2 Research questions and objectives

In this paper, we analyze the socioeconomic conditions of the communities in the Atebubu-Amantin Municipality in the context of monitoring the progress of SDG at the local level using CBMS methodology. Specifically:

1. We provide an overall poverty profile of selected communities in the Atebubu-Amantin Municipality;
2. We examine selected SDG indicators at the local level by gender, age group, community, locality, ethnic origin, disability status, income, and other household characteristics, whenever applicable;
3. We make community- and locality-level comparisons for targeting development programs to vulnerable groups (e.g., women, youth) and poorer areas; and
4. We offer policy recommendations based on our findings.

On the basis of the stated objectives, the study will address the following core questions:

1. How can the CBMS methodology be adopted for monitoring the progress of the sustainable development goals in local communities?
2. What governance structures are in place for localization of the SDGs?
3. Is there a relationship between poverty and living standards? ; poverty and health; poverty and education?
4. What are the policy implications for localizing the SDGs?

2 Literature review

In 2015, member states of the United Nations unanimously adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a framework to boost the socio-economic development of all nations. The SDGs, also known as the Global Goals, are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030 (Sustainable Development Goals, UNDP) They tackle the root causes of poverty covering areas such as hunger, health, education, gender equality, water and sanitation among others. With a commitment to 'leave no one behind' and to "endeavour to reach the furthest behind first" the Agenda 2030 seeks to reach out to all people in need and deprived, wherever they are, and in a manner which targets their specific challenges and vulnerabilities. Ghana like all other countries around the world is, however confronted with the significant challenge of achieving these goals by 2030 and be abreast with the global commitment of "leaving no one behind". Government officials, development experts, and many other groups affirm that "Localization" is an important element for the successful implementation and achievement of the SDGs (United States and Local Governments, 2018). The question however, is how to foster a local geographic approach to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda?

According to a 2014 report by the United Nations Development Group, 'Localizing' the SDGs refers to "the process of defining, implementing and monitoring strategies at the local level for achieving global, national and subnational sustainable development goals" (UN Development Group, 2014, p.6). The Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments also described 'Localization of the SDGs' as "the process taking into account subnational contexts in the achievement of 2030 Agenda, from the setting of goals and targets, to determining the means of implementation and using indicators that measure and monitor progress" (UNDP, UN-Habitat. 2016, p.6).

To ensure the integration of the SDGs into its national development framework, Ghana adopted a 3A localization approach as part of efforts aimed at implementing and achieving the SDGs by 2030. The 3A approach involves aligning, adapting and adopting the SDGs into its existing and future national development plans (Ghana Voluntary National Review Report, 2019). Ghana aligned its then national development policy framework - Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda 2014-2017 (GSGDA II) with the SDGs and all planning units

(Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), and Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs)) by assessing the extent of convergence between local, regional and global frameworks. Subsequently, Ghana's National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) made the necessary adjustments to the indicators and targets of the SDGs to suit its development context. In addition, "where the goals and targets were consistent with Ghana's development context and aspirations, they were adopted fully without making any changes. The SDGs targets and indicators that did not require modification, together with those that were adapted, were then incorporated in the successor national development blueprint, the Agenda for Jobs, 2018-2021, and the associated medium-term development policy framework as well as sector and district development plans and the monitoring and reporting frameworks" (Ghana Voluntary National Review Report, 2019).

A number of tools have been developed to monitor the progress of the SDGs. The Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) developed by Alba & Reyes (1994) is one of the tools designed to collect household and individual level information at the local level to provide policymakers and program implementers with a good information base for monitoring the progress of the SDGs at the local level, more specifically, communities. In particular, because of its cost-effectiveness and ability to fill in information gaps, the CBMS is increasingly recognized as an important tool for collecting information at the local level for the use of local and national government agencies, nongovernment organizations, and civil society organizations. Its main objectives are to provide a mechanism for improving transparency and accountability in local governance and to equip policymakers and program implementers with a good information base for tracking the effects of macroeconomic reforms and policy shocks, monitoring local progress, providing inputs for local level planning, supporting rational allocation of resources, and empowering multi-actor and multi-stakeholder partnerships.

The CBMS Methodology has been tested and proven in about 29 countries in Africa, Asia and South America. For example, there is ample evidence to show its local and national relevance particularly in the Philippines (Reyes and Alba 1994, Reyes and Larde 1998) and elsewhere. In Africa, CBMS Methodology has been used in Ghana by Asante (2005) and also applied in other areas including Uganda, Kenya and Togo among others. Asante (2005) used the CBMS Methodology in the Ga Dangme West District of the Greater Accra Region of Ghana to generate relevant data at the community level for designing and prioritizing programs and policies that best address local needs and for evidence-based policy making in general. Data were collected on households' characteristics, education, political participation, employment, health, child mortality, housing, lighting, water and sanitation, income and livelihood, peace and order, access to social community services, and access to social programs.

Another important objective of the CBMS tool is to collect relevant data and process it to monitor progress in poverty reduction. CBMS monitors a core set of multidimensional poverty indicators covering health and nutrition, education, income, employment access to safe water and sanitation, shelter and peace and order. Reyes and Mandap (2019) used the CBMS methodology to measure multidimensional child poverty in the Philippines. Their primary

objective was to provide information on child poverty that can be used by local development planners for identification and subsequent prioritization of specific needs and program/policy interventions. While the global multidimensional poverty index (MPI) examines 3 dimensions of poverty namely, health, education and living standards, the CBMS-MPI methodology takes into consideration the analysis of additional dimensions and indicators of poverty that are equally important for a more comprehensive poverty analysis. Reyes and Mandap used the CBMS methodology to examine nine (9) dimensions of poverty covering both non-monetary and monetary measures of poverty to reveal the nature and extent of deprivations of children. The results revealed that the intensity of poverty experienced by children in the Philippines had slightly reduced by about 0.8 percentage points since 2010-2012.

3 Methodology and data

3.1 Study Area

Map 1: Map of Study Area (Atebubu-Amantin Municipality of Ghana)



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2014.

3.2 Data Collection and Analysis

We implemented the CBMS developed by Alba & Reyes (1994) under the Micro Effects of Macroeconomic Adjustment Policies Program. We conducted a household census in selected communities in the Atebubu-Amantin Municipality of Ghana between January and February 2018 to generate data and information on core SDG indicators in order to facilitate the monitoring and achievement of SDG at the local level. Data collection involved enumerators

from the local community, including individuals in national service¹ residing in the municipality, local stakeholders (such as the district planning officer, who was part of the Ghana CBMS team), and assemblymen. Our objectives in implementing a CBMS in the Atebubu-Amantin Municipality were:

- (i) To offer the district planning unit the opportunity to be involved in collecting data on poverty indicators at the community level using CBMS data-collection instruments; and
- (ii) To use core welfare indicators and SDG to assess the poverty status of the communities in the selected planning unit.

Five enumeration teams, each with a supervisor, were assigned to twenty communities. Each team was assigned to four communities for a total of twenty enumerators. A five-day training, including hands-on-demonstration, was organized for enumerators in the use of the CBMS) Accelerated Poverty Profiling system.² This was the first time a data-collection system installed in Android tablets had been used to collect household, individual, and community-level data in Ghana. The research employed three sets of questionnaires:

- i.a CBMS Household Questionnaire that collected data on socioeconomic and poverty dimensions at the household level;
- ii.a CBMS Community-Level Questionnaire that collected data on dimensions of poverty at the community level;
- iii.an Addendum Questionnaire on women’s empowerment and assessment of the “Cassava: Adding Value for Africa” Project.

The Ghana CBMS Household questionnaire included sections on (i) Housing and Household Characteristics; (ii) Demographics; (iii) Education and Literacy; (iv) Economic Activity and Sources of Income; (v) Health and Nutrition; (vi) Water and Sanitation; (vii) Waste Management; (viii) Energy; (ix) Calamity, Hunger, Disaster Preparedness, and Death; and (x) Interventions and Programs. The questionnaire was aligned to a data-requirement matrix under the supervision of the CBMS Network Team and was pre-tested in Atebubu-Amantin Municipality (the CBMS project site). The CBMS scan form version of the pre-tested questionnaire was prepared by the CBMS Network Team and downloaded onto Android tablets for the data-collection exercise with technical backstopping from the CBMS Network Team. The CBMS scan form also collected the GPS coordinates of all the households in the survey communities. In all, members of 2,716 households in twenty communities in the Konkrompe Area Council, Nyomoase Area Council, Atebubu Urban Council, Kumfia-Fakwaasi Town Council, and Akokoa Area Council in the Atebubu-Amantin Municipality were

¹ Ghanaian students who graduate from accredited tertiary institutions are required by law to perform one year of national service.

² Developed by the CBMS Network Office based at De La Salle University, Manila, the Philippines.

interviewed. The CBMS data collected from the field were processed using STATAIC v15 Software. Poverty Maps were generated using QGIS.

Table 1: Households Interviewed within the Atebubu-Amantin Communities

No.	Planning Unit	Community	Population	Number of Households
1	Atebubu Urban Council	Kokofu	1,034	248
2	Konkrompe Area Council	New Konkrompe	2,173	589
3	Konkrompe Area Council	Afrefreso	676	145
4	Konkrompe Area Council	Sawakye	371	77
5	Konkrompe Area Council	Old Konkrompe	321	99
6	Konkrompe Area Council	Mem	385	103
7	Konkrompe Area Council	Watro	458	139
8	Nyomoase Area Council	Praprabon	761	174
9	Kumfia-Fakwasi Town Council	Fakwasi	1,241	348
10	Kumfia-Fakwasi Town Council	Bompa	303	70
11	Kumfia-Fakwasi Town Council	Kumfia	1,714	479
12	Akoko Area Council	Famfour	289	55
13	Konkrompe Area Council	Seanti	182	28
14	Konkrompe Area Council	Seneso	211	52
15	Konkrompe Area Council	Kunkumso	26	11
16	Konkrompe Area Council	Boniafo	292	56
17	Konkrompe Area Council	Abrewanko	39	11
18	Konkrompe Area Council	Dagatiline	17	5
19	Konkrompe Area Council	Ali Kuraa	117	16
20	Konkrompe Area Council	Kwabena Gyan	47	11
All			10,657	2,716

Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

3.3 Limitations of the Study

1. Only one pilot area (the Atebubu-Amantin Municipality) was used to generate this report. In view of the fact that only one municipality was used, implementation of the CBMS should be extended into other areas to survey local conditions.
2. Similarly, among the twenty communities, only one of them was periurban. Data analyses disaggregated by urban/rural classification, therefore, might not be able to depict a true poverty/SDG indicator profile by locality. We used mostly community-based analysis to bring out the true differences within the Atebubu-Amantin Municipality.

4 Application and results

4.1 Indicator System

Table 2 shows the list of indicators identified and collected using CBMS methodology. The table also includes the operational definition used to compute indicators as well as the available levels of disaggregation of the data.

Table 2: Selected Local Indicators of SDG

SDG Goal	No.	Indicator	Operational Definition	Disaggregation
1. No Poverty	1	1.2.1 Proportion of population that lived below the national poverty line, by sex and age	Proportion of households living below the \$1.90 (Cedis equivalent) per-day poverty line	Sex, Urban/Rural
	2	1.2.2. Proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions (MPI)	Proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	
	3	1.4.1. Proportion of population that lived in households with access to basic services		Urban/Rural
2. Zero Hunger	4	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	Total number of children 0-5 who were moderately or severely underweight over total number of children 0-5 years old	Member; By sex and related household characteristics
	5	2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale		
3. Good Health	6	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate, per 1000 Proxy: Total number of children aged 0 to younger than 5 years old who died	Proxy: Total number of children aged 0 to younger than 5 years old who died divided by the sum of total number of children aged 0 to younger than 5 years old plus the total number of child deaths 0 to younger than 5 years old (multiplied by 100)	By sex and related household characteristics
		7	Proportion of women who died from pregnancy-related	Number of women who died from pregnancy-related causes over

		causes	total number of women	
	8	Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population	Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population	Sex, Urban/Rural
4. Quality Education	9	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	Supplemental indicator: The ratio of the participation of the age group corresponding to the official school age at the elementary level to the population of the same age group in a given year (Ghana Education Service and Ghana Statistical Service)	By sex, ethnicity and related household characteristics e.g. income
	10	Number of children in child development centers/ day care centers (preschool)	Number of children in preschool over total number of children under 5 years	Income, Urban/Rural
	11	Proportion of population that used the internet	Proportion of population that used the internet	Sex, Urban/Rural
5. Gender Equality	12	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex		
	13	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age, and location Proxy: Proportion of time spent on paid work by sex, age, and location	Proxy: Proportion of time spent on paid work by sex, age, and location	Sex, Urban/Rural
6. Clean Water and Sanitation	14	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	Total number of households without access to at least one of the following 1) indoor plumbing; 2) inside standpipe; 3) tanker service; 4) pipe in neighboring household; 5) private outside standpipe/tap; 6) public standpipe; 7) borehole; 8) protected well over total number of households	Urban/Rural, and related household characteristics e.g. income
7. Affordable and Clean Energy	15	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	Proportion of population with access to electricity over total population of households	Urban/Rural

8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	16	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and disability status Proxy: Proportion of persons in the labor force who were unemployed	The total number of persons aged 15 and above who were without work but were available for and seeking employment over the total number of persons in the labor force	Sex, Urban/Rural
10. Reduced Inequalities	17	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50% of median income, by age, sex and disability status	Proportion of people living below 50% of median income, by age, sex and disability status	Urban/Rural
13. Climate Action	18	13.1.1 Number of Households with access to local disaster risk reduction strategies	Number of households with access to local disaster risk-reduction strategies	Urban/Rural
16. Peace and Justice	19	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological, or sexual violence in the preceding 12 months	Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological, or sexual violence in the preceding 12 months	Sex, Urban/Rural
	20	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	Proportion of children under 5 whose births were registered with a civil authority, by age	Age, Urban/Rural
17. Partnerships for Goals	21	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals who use the internet	Proportion of individuals who use the internet	Sex, Age, Urban/Rural

Source: CBMS Indicator System

Table 3: Summary of SDG Indicators Using CBMS Data

SDG Goal	No.	Indicator	Proportion
1. No Poverty	1	1.2.1 Proportion of population that lived below the national poverty line, by sex and age	75.33
	2	1.4.1. Proportion of population that lived in households with access to basic services (e.g., toilet)	18.24
	3	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)	0.06
2. Zero Hunger	4	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment	5.2
3. Good Health	5	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate, per 1000 Proxy: Total number of children aged 0 to younger than 5 years old who died	0.27

	6	Proportion of women who died from pregnancy-related causes	0.00
	7	Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population	7920, (74.35%)
4. Quality Education	8	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people who attend school: (a) aged 6-11, primary school; (b) aged 12-15, junior secondary school; and (c) aged 6-15, primary and junior secondary school	(a) 70.95 (b) 24.43 (c) 76.90
	9	Number of children(<5 years) in child development centers/day care centers (preschool)	224, (29.55%)
	10	Proportion of individuals 12 years and older who use the internet	3.16
5. Gender Equality	11	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals >=12 yrs. old who owned mobile telephones	65.25
6. Clean Water and Sanitation	12	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	47.03
	13	Proportion of population with access to sanitary toilet facilities	18.24
7. Affordable and Clean Energy	14	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity	40.57
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	15	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age, and disability status Proxy: Proportion of persons in the labor force who were unemployed	4.02
10. Reduced Inequalities	16	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50% of median income	50.00
16. Peace and Justice	17	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological, or sexual violence in the preceding 12 months	0.15
	18	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 whose births were registered with a civil authority, by age	24.06
17. Partnerships for Goals	19	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals 12 years and older who use the internet	3.16

Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

The results revealed that:

- About 75% of households in the twenty communities in the Atebubu-Amantin Municipality lived in poverty according to the \$1.90 per day international poverty threshold during the census period.
- The percentage of the population who were multidimensionally poor was 6%.
- The proportion of the population that lived in households with access to basic services (e.g., flush toilet, etc.) was 18.24%.
- Approximately 5% percent of children 5 years of age or below were malnourished.
- The proportion of children younger than 5 years old who died was 0.27% from January-February 2018.
- About 3/4 of the population had registered with the health insurance system.
- About 30% of children aged <5 years were in preschools in communities in the Atebubu-Amantin Municipality.
- The proportion of children aged 6-11 who attended elementary school was 70.95%
- The proportion of children aged 12-15 who attended junior secondary school was very low at 24.43%.
- The proportion of children aged 6-15 who attended school was 76.90%.
- The proportion of the population that used the internet was about 3%.
- About 65% of individuals who were 12 years or older owned mobile phones.
- Slightly below 50% of the total population in the Atebubu-Amantin Municipality had access to safely managed drinking water.
- About 40% of the population in Atebubu-Amantin Municipality had access to electricity.
- The proportion of persons in the labor force who were unemployed within the Atebubu-Amantin communities was 4%.
- 50% of the population in Atebubu-Amantin could not meet their basic needs based on the median daily household income threshold.
- The proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births had been registered with a civil authority was 24.06%.
- Less than 1% of the population aged twenty and over in the Atebubu-Amantin Municipality were victims of at least one crime in the preceding twelve months.

4.2 Descriptive Analysis of SDG Indicators

Our analysis covered twelve SDG: SDG 1-8, 10, 13, and 16-17. We focused on the socioeconomic conditions of the Atebubu-Amantin Municipality of the Brong-Ahafo Region of Ghana, which was selected for monitoring the implementation of the SDG at the local community level. A detailed assessment of the local-level indicators in the twelve SDG is presented below.

4.2.1 Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

We analyzed three key poverty indicators: proportion of the population that lived below the national poverty line (GHS 10.00); proportion of men, women, and children of all ages who lived in poverty in all its dimensions; and proportion of the population that lived in households with basic services.

4.2.1.1. Proportion of the population that lived below the national poverty line (GHS 10.00)

Table 4 shows that, overall, the proportion of the population in the selected communities in the Atebubu-Amantin Municipality that lived below the international poverty line (GHS 10.00 or the equivalent of USD \$1.90) per day was about 75%. This percentage was, however, significantly higher than that of the entire Brong-Ahafo Region (26.8%) (Ghana Statistical Service, 2018), perhaps because agriculture was the most prevalent economic activity in the municipality and employed approximately 75% of the economically active labor force.

For the total population from the selected communities (all ages combined), the proportion of men and women who lived below the poverty line was 49.81% and 50.19%, respectively. The proportion of the population that was poor and lived in rural areas was about four times higher than in the periurban area (Table 4, Table A5). Generally, the proportion of people below the poverty line reduced with age, except in the 60-65 age group where poverty appeared to be relatively high (4.35%). Children (below 19 years) who lived below the poverty line constituted about 39.05% of the total number of poor persons (Table 4). Specifically, about 16% of boys between the ages of 5 and 9 were found to be living below the international poverty line. An estimated 1.93% of the 60-64-year-old population in the Atebubu-Amantin Municipality was considered extremely poor.

Table 4: Proportion of Population That Lived Below the International Poverty Line, by Age, Locality, and Sex

Characteristic	Periurban	Rural	All							
Age group	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Men	Percent	Women	Percent	Total	Percent
0-4	193	12.44	675	10.44	443	11.09	425	10.56	868	10.82
5-9	249	16.04	997	15.41	635	15.89	611	15.18	1,246	15.54
10-14	192	12.37	819	12.66	550	13.77	461	11.45	1,011	12.61
15-19	167	10.76	707	10.93	488	12.22	386	9.59	874	10.9
20-24	133	8.57	527	8.15	291	7.28	369	9.17	660	8.23
25-29	98	6.31	455	7.03	221	5.53	332	8.25	553	6.9
30-34	91	5.86	446	6.9	232	5.81	305	7.58	537	6.7
35-39	113	7.28	450	6.96	259	6.48	304	7.55	563	7.02
40-44	103	6.64	353	5.46	244	6.11	212	5.27	456	5.69
45-49	64	4.12	270	4.17	172	4.31	162	4.02	334	4.16
50-54	39	2.51	206	3.18	134	3.35	111	2.76	245	3.05
55-59	28	1.8	141	2.18	81	2.03	88	2.19	169	2.11
60-64	20	1.29	135	2.09	73	1.83	82	2.04	155	1.93

65+	62	3.99	287	4.44	172	4.31	177	4.4	349	4.35
All	1,552	19.35	6,468	80.65	3,995	49.81	4,025	50.19	8,020	75.33

Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

4.2.1.2. Proportion of population that lived in households with basic services

Table 5 shows that the proportion of households with access to safe drinking water in New Konkrompe, the only periurban community in this study, was 25.58%, about twice that of Afrefreso, one of the rural communities (Table 5). This indicates inequalities in access to basic services (e.g., water, toilets) between rural and periurban households, with periurban communities having greater access to basic services. Only 18.24% of the population of the selected communities in Atebubu-Amantin Municipality had access to decent toilet facilities. The results were comparable to significant disparities for all basic services between urban and rural households and across regions in Ghana (Ghana Statistical Service, 2018). This is inadequate, and the situation calls for appropriate policy and program interventions.

A sizable proportion (60.7%) of respondents did not have access to basic shelter in the form of appropriate type of wall or roof for their housing (Table 5). The results further showed that most rural households used mud brick/earth as their major construction material for the outer walls of dwellings. According to statistics from the Ghana Labour Force Report (Ghana Statistical Service, 2016), about half (49.8%) of rural dwellings are constructed with mud bricks or earth as the main material for their outer walls. In urban areas, cement blocks or concrete constitute more than four-fifths (85.8%) of the main construction materials used for constructing the outer wall of dwellings while mud bricks/earth account for 9.5% (Ghana Statistical Service, 2016). In rural areas, however, mud brick/earth is the major construction material for outer wall of dwellings, accounting for 49.8% (Ghana Statistical Service, 2016).

Basic education in Ghana includes primary school and junior high (ages 12 to 15). The large proportion of the population that has taken advantage of this free, compulsory basic education (71.98%) indicated that the government's policy has had a positive impact on citizens' educational status (Table 5). Similar results were also observed nationally in 2017, when more than 84% of children participated in elementary education (Kamran, Liang & Trines, 2019).

Table 5: Proportion of Population That Lived in Households with Access to Basic Services

Characteristic	Toilet		Water		Shelter		Basic Education	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Kokofu	0	0.00	42	0.84	111	2.65	234	8.38
New Konkrompe	961	49.43	1,281	25.58	1,745	41.7	570	20.41
Afrefreso	431	22.17	591	11.80	244	5.83	123	4.40
Sawakye	346	17.80	325	6.49	175	4.18	84	3.01
Old Konkrompe	0	0.00	314	6.27	0	0.00	123	4.41
Mem	0	0.00	385	7.69	120	2.87	118	4.22
Watro	24	1.23	69	1.38	74	1.77	149	5.33

Praprabon	0	0.00	553	11.04	303	7.23	262	9.38
Fakwasi	45	2.31	0	0.00	571	13.63	262	9.38
Bompa	5	0.26	0	0.00	3	0.07	63	2.26
Kumfia	120	6.17	586	11.7	656	15.66	411	14.72
Famfour	2	0.10	289	5.77	12	0.29	103	3.69
Seanti	0	0.00	178	3.56	0	0.00	74	2.65
Seneso	6	0.31	6	0.12	14	0.33	66	2.36
Kunkumso	0	0.00	26	0.52	0	0.00	6	0.21
Boniafo	0	0.00	292	5.83	160	3.82	78	2.79
Abrewanko	0	0.00	39	0.78	0	0.00	2	0.07
Dagatiline	4	0.21	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	0.18
Ali Kuraa	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	48	1.72
Kwabena Gyan	0	0.00	31	0.62	0	0.00	12	0.43
All	1,944	18.24	5,007	47.03	4,188	39.30	2,793	71.98

Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

4.2.1.3. Proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions

Table 6 shows the proportion of the population that lived in poverty in all its dimensions by community. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) reflects both the incidence (H) of poverty (the proportion of the population that was multidimensionally poor) and the average intensity (A) of their deprivation (the average proportion of indicators in which they were deprived). The dimensions, indicators, deprivation cutoffs, and weights of the MPI are presented in Table B1. The overall MPI incidence across the twenty communities was estimated at 15.88% (Table B2). This was slightly lower than the national MPI of 15.6%, which was estimated from the 2014 demographic health survey (Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, 2017). On average, the poor were deprived in 37.68% of the weighted indicators giving rise to an MPI of about 6% (Table B2).

More than 45% of the respondents from three of the selected communities in Atebubu-Amantin Municipality (Bompa, Dagatiline, Ali Kuraa and Kwabena Gyan) lived in poverty in all its dimensions (Table 6). More specifically, as the table reveals, about 76.47% of the respondents from Dagatiline, a rural community, lived in poverty in all its dimensions, followed closely by Kwabena Gyan (68.09%). The study also revealed that virtually every household in the Dagatiline community was multidimensional poor (Table B3). Surprisingly, the results shown in Table 6 also reveal that men were poorer than women in eleven of the communities. The proportion of women (14.66%) who lived in poverty in all its dimensions was slightly lower than that of the men (15.54%; see Table 6). This may be because women engaged in non-farm activities such as petty trading to supplement household income.

Figure 1 shows the deprivation status of households in terms of the three non-income poverty dimensions; education (2 indicators), health (2 indicators), and living standards (5 indicators). The figure reveals that, across the selected communities in Atebubu-Amantin Municipality, the largest contributor to overall poverty was the standard of living dimension,

followed by education.

The figure further reveals that about 5.01% of the total population in the selected communities were deprived in school attendance, i.e., they had not completed primary education, suggesting that more household members did take part in the educational system in Atebubu-Amantin. Similarly, about 0.15% of the total population was deprived in years of schooling (that is, they had not completed six years of schooling). The indicators associated with the health dimension were child mortality and malnourishment. The total contribution of the health dimension to overall poverty was less than 2%.

We represented the living-standards dimension through five indicators: electricity, water, sanitation, housing, and assets. The proportion of individuals who were deprived in the five indicators ranges from 28.87% (assets indicator) to 82.44% (sanitation indicator); see Figure 1. This high incidence indicates that a significant proportion of the poor were deprived in access to improved sanitation facilities or shared facilities with others. About 59% of the respondents who were MPI-poor were also deprived in adequate housing facilities, while 61.56% and 54.20% were deprived in access to electricity and improved water services, respectively.

Children aged between 0-17 years accounted for an average of 44% of the population in the selected communities from the Konkrompe Area Council and were more likely than adults to be poor (Table 4). We defined poor children as those who lived in families with incomes below the poverty line, and Table B4 reveals that, out of a total population of 10,657, 4,632 were children and about 17% (nearly two in ten) were MPI-poor. Children in poverty were likely to experience abuse, violent crime, poor nutrition, or poor health; to drink from unsafe water sources; to lack access to basic shelter or to decent toilet facilities; and to have no education.

Within the planning units, about 22.05% of the population in the Atebubu Urban Council were MPI-poor, followed closely by the Kumfia-Fakwasi Town Council (21.62%); see Table B5. The highest percentage of MPI-poor were in Dagatiline community (76.47%), followed closely by Kwabena Gyan (68.09%), Bompa (47.19%), and Ali Kuraa (46.15%); see Table B6. Similarly, child poverty was more acute in the Dagatiline community with an MPI score of 71.43% (Table B7).

Table B8 reveals that 25.99% of the households in the first decile were MPI-poor, and the least MPI-poor households were found in the tenth decile with a proportion of 5.95%. A similar trend was observed for children who were MPI-poor (Table B9). As usual, the proportion of rural households that were MPI-poor was higher than urban households (79.61% and 20.39%, respectively); see Table B10. Table B11 depicts a similar trend for children who were MPI-poor. Table B12 indicates that 4.01% of the unemployed were MPI-poor.

About 0.75% of physically challenged people in the twenty communities were MPI-poor (Table B13). As Table B14 shows, the proportion of disabled children between 0-17 who were MPI-poor was greater than among those who were not poor (0.64% and 0.16%, respectively). Within ethnic groups, the Walis were more MPI deprived than the other ethnic groups (31.53%); see Table B15. Similarly, the proportion of multidimensional child poverty was more severe among the Wali (33.56%), followed closely by the Ga Dangme and the Kokomba (33.33% and 24.84%, respectively); see Table B16. Although the proportion of MPI-poor men

was higher than among women (50.04% to 49.96%, respectively), the difference was very small (Table B17). A similar trend was observed for boy and girl children who were MPI-poor (54.12% and 45.88%, respectively); see Table B18.

The contribution of each indicator to overall MPI score was computed as the indicator partial index divided by the overall MPI. The contribution of the sanitation indicator to the overall MPI was 17.36% followed closely by the housing indicator with a contribution of 16.54% (Table B19).

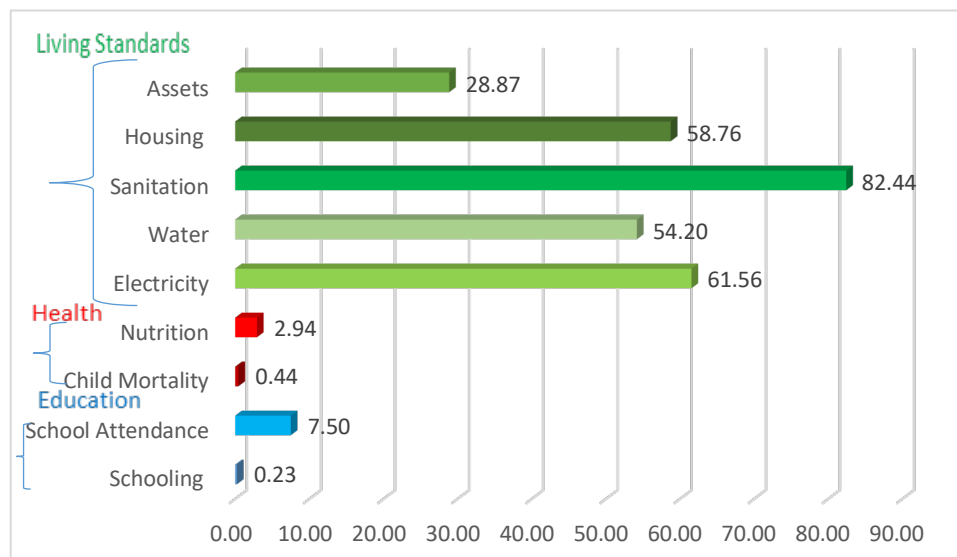
Table 6: Proportion of Population That Lived in Poverty in All Its Dimensions: MPI Disaggregation, by Community

Community	All					Men					Women				
	ci-poor					ci-poor					ci-poor				
	Non-poor	Poor	Total	Non-poor	Poor	Non-poor	Poor	Total	Non-poor	Poor	Non-poor	Poor	Total	Non-poor	Poor
Number	Number	Number	Percent	Percent	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Percent	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Percent	
Kokofu	788	246	1,034	76.21	23.79	402	131	533	75.42	24.58	386	115	501	77.05	22.95
New Konkrompe	2,070	103	2,173	95.26	4.74	1,027	56	1,083	94.83	5.17	1,043	47	1,090	95.69	4.31
Afrefreso	676	0	676	100	0	332	0	332	100	0	344	0	344	100	0
Sawakye	360	11	371	97.04	2.96	179	7	186	96.24	3.76	181	4	185	97.84	2.16
Old Konkrompe	308	13	321	95.95	4.05	140	7	147	95.24	4.76	168	6	174	96.55	3.45
Mem	378	7	385	98.18	1.82	193	4	197	97.97	2.03	185	3	188	98.4	1.6
Watro	255	203	458	55.68	44.32	119	109	228	52.19	47.81	134	94	228	58.77	41.23
Praprabon	693	68	761	91.06	8.94	330	34	364	90.66	9.34	363	34	397	91.44	8.56
Fakwasi	988	253	1,241	79.61	20.39	485	123	608	79.77	20.23	503	130	633	79.46	20.54
Bompa	160	143	303	52.81	47.19	89	74	163	54.6	45.4	71	69	140	50.71	49.29
Kumfia	1,403	311	1,714	81.86	18.14	707	155	862	82.02	17.98	696	156	852	81.69	18.31
Famfour	270	19	289	93.43	6.57	145	9	154	94.16	5.84	125	10	135	92.59	7.41
Seanti	168	14	182	92.31	7.69	85	8	93	91.4	8.6	83	6	89	93.26	6.74

Seneso	140	71	211	66.35	33.6 5	68	35	103	66.02	33.9 8	72	36	108	66.67	33.3 3
Kunkumso	21	5	26	80.77	19.2 3	11	2	13	84.62	15.3 8	10	3	13	76.92	23.0 8
Boniafo	266	26	292	91.1	8.9	145	15	160	90.63	9.38	121	11	132	91.67	8.33
Abrewank o	22	17	39	56.41	43.5 9	14	10	24	58.33	41.6 7	8	7	15	53.33	46.6 7
Dagatiline	4	13	17	23.53	76.4 7	2	6	8	25	75	2	7	9	22.22	77.7 8
Ali Kuraa	63	54	117	53.85	46.1 5	43	27	70	61.43	38.5 7	20	27	47	42.55	57.4 5
Kwabena Gyan	15	32	47	31.91	68.0 9	7	20	27	25.93	74.0 7	8	12	20	40	60
All	9,048	1,60 9	10,6 57	84.9	15.1	4,523	832	5,35 5	84.46	15.5 4	4,523	777	5,30 0	85.34	14.6 6

Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

Figure 1: Percentage of the Population That Was MPI-Poor and Deprived in Each Indicator



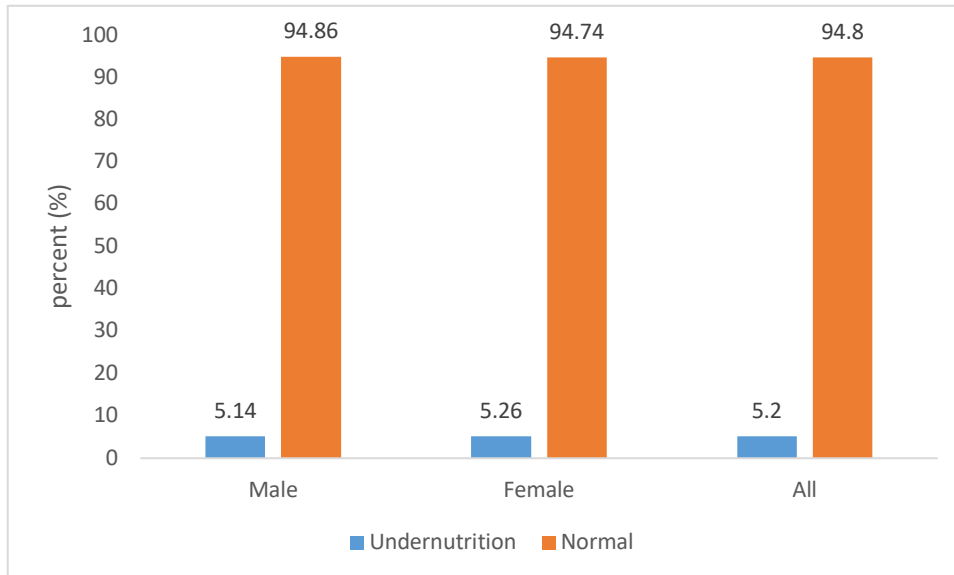
Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

4.2.2 Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

4.2.2.1 Prevalence of Undernourishment

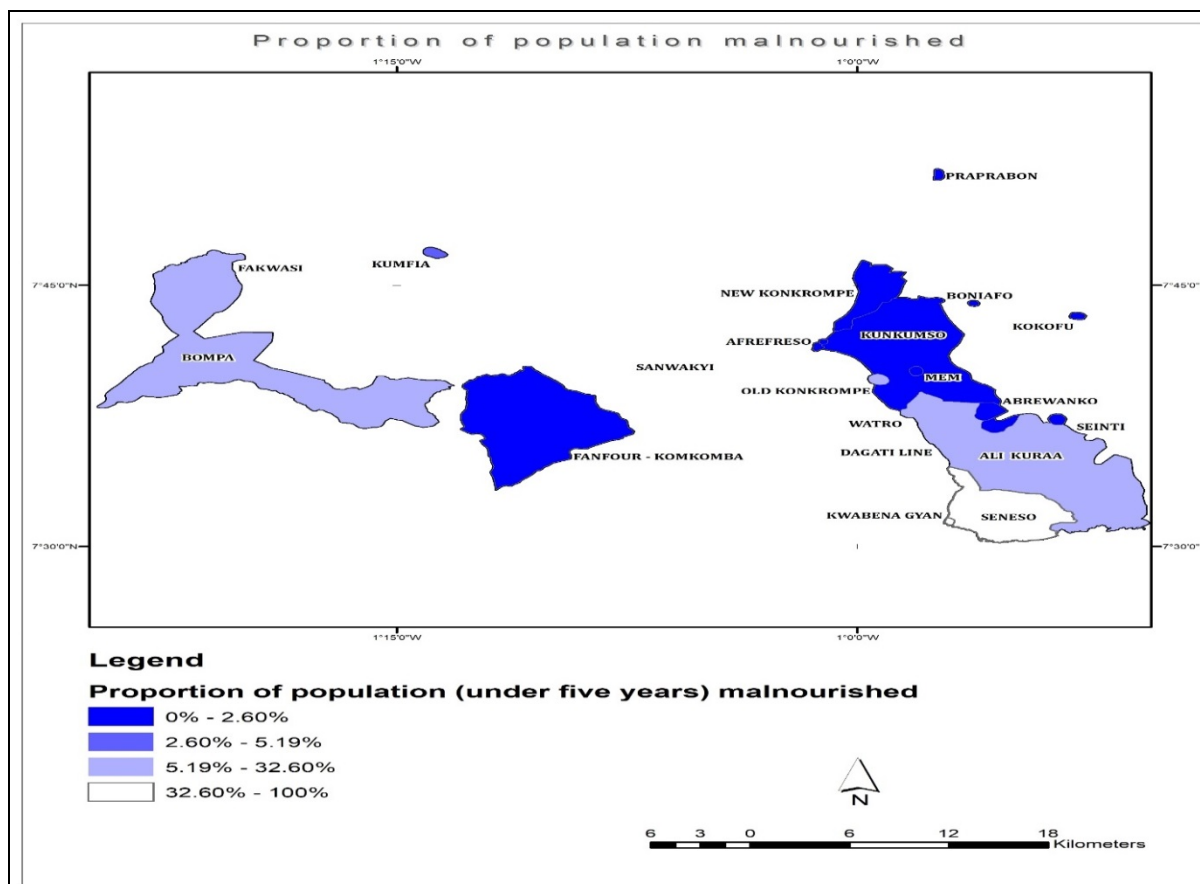
Approximately 5% of poor boy and girl children under 6 suffered from malnourishment, which is one key SDG indicator (Figure 2). The prevalence of undernourishment in the communities in Atebubu-Amantin was low, which could be attributed to satisfactory local community-based interventions by government, such as training of mothers on child nutrition and free child health screening under the National Health insurance Scheme. According to USAID (2011), malnourishment occurs when an individual's dietary intake is not balanced with nutritional needs, and malnourishment, in this study, included both undernourishment and overnourishment. The total population, whose dietary energy consumption was below the nationally acceptable level (also referred to as the prevalence of undernourishment) was the percentage of the population whose food intake was insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements continuously. However, Map 2 shows significant variations in the prevalence of undernourishment within the Atebubu-Amantin communities, with Bompa, Fakwasi, Seneso, Ali Kuraa, Kwabena Gyan, and Watro registering greater than 5% prevalence levels.

Figure 2: Prevalence of Undernourishment



Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

Map 2: Proportion of Children under 5 Who Were Malnourished



Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

4.2.3 Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages.

We analyzed the SDG indicators of maternal mortality ratio (proxy: proportion of women’s deaths from pregnancy-related causes), under-five mortality rate (proxy: proportion of deaths of children under 5), and proportion of people covered by health insurance.

4.2.3.1 Proportion of women's deaths from pregnancy-related causes

CBMS data from the selected sites showed no women’s deaths from pregnancy-related causes during the census period. In Ghana, the maternal mortality ratio (MMR) was 310 deaths per 100,000 live births (Ghana Statistical Service, 2018).

4.2.3.2 Proportion of deaths of children under 5

The study noted that the three children under 5 who died during the preceding twelve months were all girls. However, the communities could provide no explanation for why only girl children died. Child mortality in the community was approximately 0.3% (Table 7).

Table 7: Percentage of Children <5 Who Died During the Preceding Twelve Months, by Community and Sex

Characteristic	Women		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Community				

Kokofu	1	33.33	1	33.33
Praprabon	2	66.67	2	66.67
All	3	100	3	100

Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

4.2.3.3 Proportion of people covered by health insurance

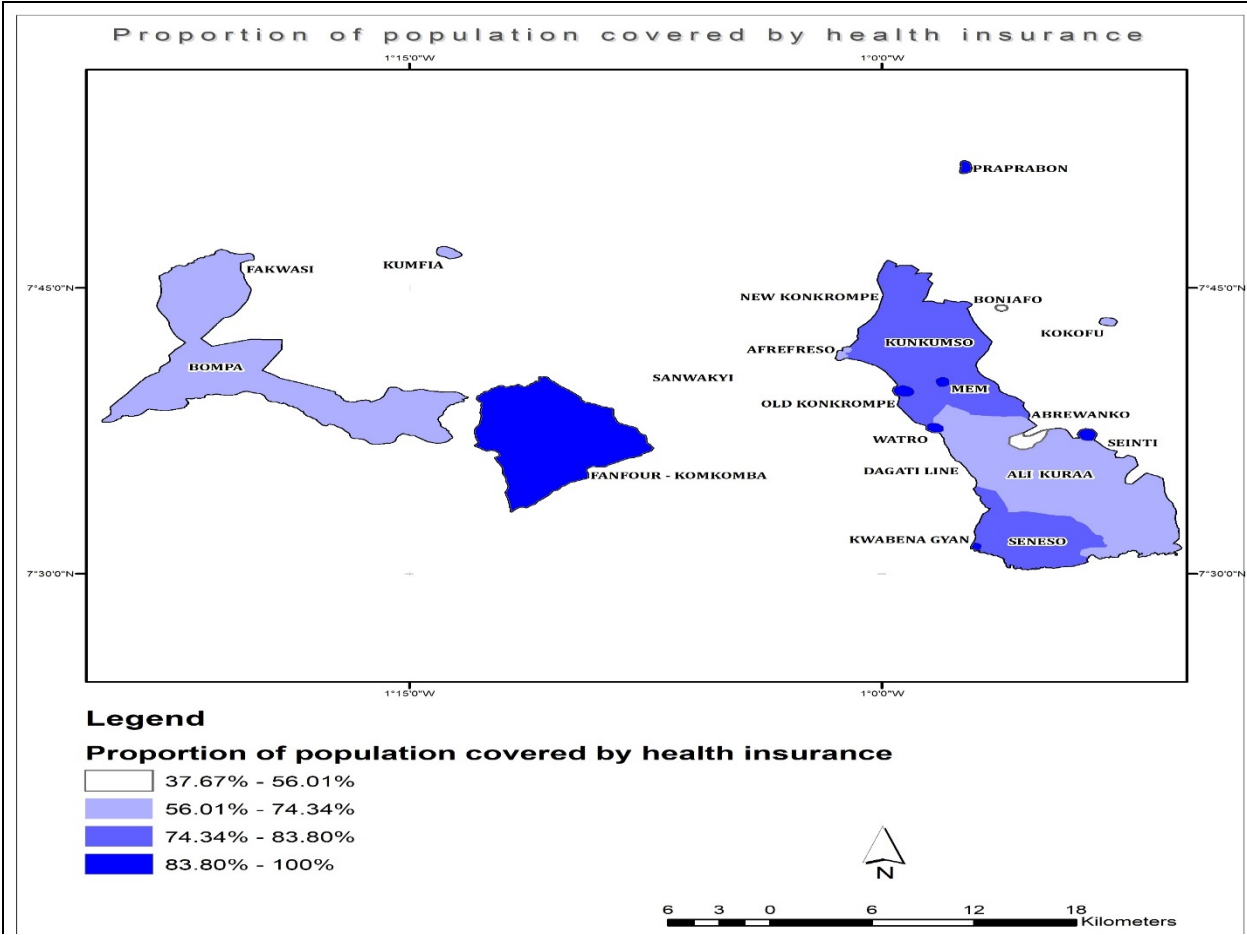
About 74% of the population in the Atebubu-Amantin communities was covered by health insurance (Table 8). Women who were covered by health insurance outnumbered men. Health-insurance coverage for men and women was similar in both rural and periurban areas, though disparities were observed in health insurance coverage between urban and rural communities. For instance, younger than 50% of the respondents at Boniafo, a rural community, were covered by health insurance compared to more than 80% of respondents in communities like Mem, Old Konkrompe, and Seanti (Map 3).

Table 8: Proportion of the Population Covered by Health Insurance or a Public Health System, by Community and Sex

Characteristic	Population covered by health insurance					
	Men		Women		Total	
Community	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Kokofu	351	9.26	378	9.15	729	9.20
New Konkrompe	855	22.57	917	22.2	1772	22.37
Afrefreso	171	4.51	212	5.13	383	4.84
Sawakye	131	3.46	135	3.27	266	3.36
Old Konkrompe	133	3.51	160	3.87	293	3.7
Mem	178	4.7	181	4.38	359	4.53
Watro	201	5.30	209	5.06	410	5.18
Praprabon	293	7.73	351	8.5	644	8.13
Fakwasi	369	9.74	426	10.31	795	10.04
Bompa	101	2.67	101	2.44	202	2.55
Kumfia	566	14.94	638	15.44	1204	15.20
Famfour	125	3.30	120	2.91	245	3.09
Seanti	84	2.22	80	1.94	164	2.07
Seneso	79	2.08	89	2.15	168	2.12
Kunkumso	9	0.24	11	0.27	20	0.25
Boniafo	56	1.48	54	1.31	110	1.39
Abrewanko	13	0.34	13	0.31	26	0.33
Dagatiline	4	0.11	4	0.10	8	0.10
Ali Kuraa	47	1.24	33	0.8	80	1.01
Kwabena Gyan	23	0.61	19	0.46	42	0.53
All	3789	47.84	4131	52.16	7920	74.35

Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

Map 3: Proportion of the Population Covered by Health Insurance



Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

4.2.4 Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

The key poverty indicators analyzed under this section were number of children in child development centers/day care centers, proportion of children and young people who attended primary school, and proportion of the population with access to internet.

4.2.4.1 Proportion of children and young people who do not attend school: (a) aged 6-11, primary school; (b) aged 12-15, junior secondary school; and (c) aged 6-15, primary and junior secondary school

Generally, more than 76% of children between the ages of 6 and 15 attended school in the municipality (Table 9, Map 4). This percentage was quite encouraging and was probably the result of government interventions such as the school food programmed and the free school uniforms initiative, which encourage poor parents to send their children to school. The number of children 6-11 years old who attended school was significantly higher than that of children

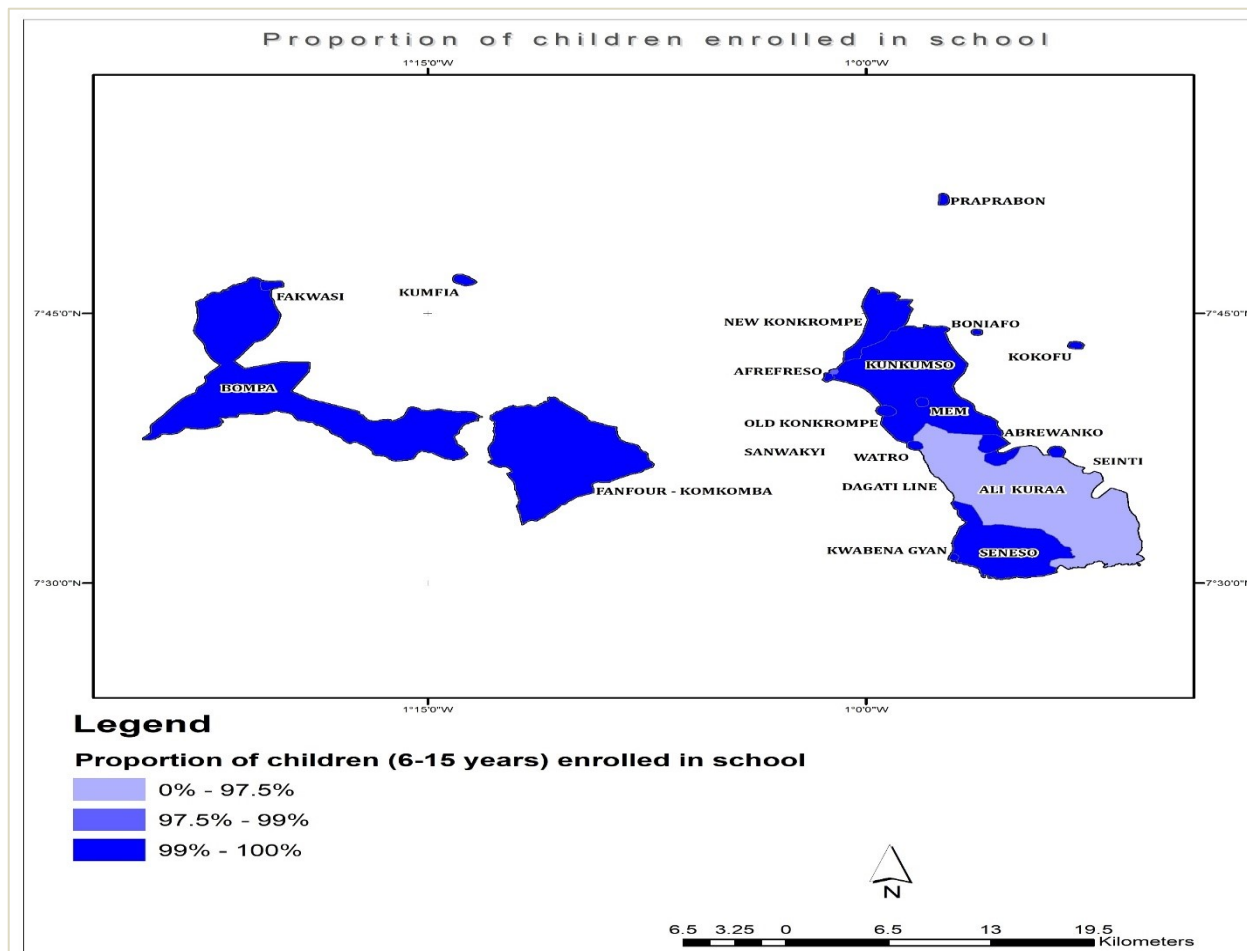
who were 12-15, however, a proportion of 3:1. This was an indication that a number of children drop out of school at the end of primary school and do not make it to further schooling. As expected, the percentage of boys between the ages of 6 and 15 who attended school (52.5%) was higher than girls (47.5%) in most rural communities in the municipality. More than 70% of boys and girls between 6 and 15 attended school. The Akan people within the selected communities in the Konkrompe Area Council had the highest proportion of children aged between 6 and 15 who attended school (more than 50%; see Tables A1, A2, and A3). This was because the Akans are indigenous to the area and therefore constitute a large proportion of the population.

Table 9: School-Attendance Rates for Boy and Girl Children between 6 and 15

Characteristic		Children 6-11 years old	Children 6-11 years old who attended elementary school	Children 12-15 years old	Children 12-15 years old who attended high school	Children 6-15 years old	Children 6-15 years old who attended school
Gender		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Boys	Magnitude	985	695	532	124	1,517	1,166
	Proportion	51.28	50.99	55.07	52.54	52.55	52.52
Girls	Magnitude	936	668	434	112	1,370	1,054
	Proportion	48.72	49.01	44.93	47.46	47.45	47.48
All	Magnitude	1921	1363	966	236	2887	2220
	Proportion		70.95		24.43		76.90

Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

Map 4: Proportion of Children Aged 6-15 Who Were Enrolled in School



Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

4.2.4.2 Proportion of children, under 5 years old, in child development centers/day care centers

Out of a population of 758 children who were in preschool, only 224 were younger than 5 in the selected Atebubu-Amantin communities (Table 10). The total number of boys and girls in preschool was similar with a ratio of 1:1 (Table 10).

Table 10: Number and Proportion of Children in Child Development Centers/Day Care Centers

Characteristic	Children 5 years old or less		Children in Preschool		Children in Preschool who were younger than 5	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Boys	553	49.46	384	50.66	114	50.89
Girls	565	50.54	374	49.34	110	49.11

Total	1,118	100.0	758	100.0	224	29.55
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Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

No children younger than 5 attended daycare centers in six of the rural communities (Seanti, Kunkumso, Abrewanko, Dagatline, Ali Kuraa, and Kwabena Gyan). In the periurban New Konkrompe community, conversely, about 25.5% of children younger than 5 were in preschool (Table 11).

Table 11: Number of Children in Child Development Centers/Day Care Centers, by Community and Gender

Characteristic	Population in Preschool			Population of children younger than 5			Population in Preschool over children younger than 5		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Kokofu	13.02	16.04	14.51	10.85	11.15	11.00	7.02	6.36	6.70
New Konkrompe	23.44	24.33	23.88	21.88	21.59	21.74	23.68	27.27	25.45
Afrefreso	7.81	5.88	6.86	6.69	6.19	6.44	14.04	10.91	12.50
Sawakye	3.13	2.67	2.90	2.89	2.12	2.50	4.39	3.64	4.02
Old Konkrompe	0.52	1.07	0.79	0.72	2.12	1.43	0.88	0.91	0.89
Mem	2.08	2.41	2.24	2.17	2.48	2.33	2.63	0.00	1.34
Watro	2.60	1.60	2.11	2.17	2.83	2.50	2.63	2.73	2.68
Praprabon	6.25	6.15	6.20	6.69	6.19	6.44	6.14	6.36	6.25
Fakwasi	13.80	17.38	15.57	14.47	15.40	14.94	13.16	20.00	16.52
Bompa	3.13	1.34	2.24	4.52	3.72	4.11	2.63	1.82	2.23
Kumfia	18.23	16.84	17.55	17.00	17.88	17.44	14.91	15.45	15.18
Famfour	1.56	1.07	1.32	3.07	2.30	2.68	0.88	0.91	0.89
Seanti	0.00	0.27	0.13	1.45	1.95	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
Seneso	0.78	0.27	0.53	1.45	1.42	1.43	1.75	0.00	0.89
Kunkumso	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
Boniafo	3.65	2.41	3.03	2.53	1.24	1.88	5.26	3.64	4.46
Abrewanko	0.00	0.27	0.13	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dagatiline	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ali Kuraa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.71	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kwabena Gyan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.35	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00
All	50.66	49.34	100	49.46	50.54	100	50.89	49.11	67.79

Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

Community	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	n	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Kokofu	675	9.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
New Konkrompe	1,484	20.03	23	19.01	27	23.89	50	21.37	21.37
Afrefreso	528	7.13	14	11.57	10	8.85	24	10.26	10.26
Sawakye	281	3.79	6	4.96	0	0.00	6	2.56	2.56
Old Konkrompe	247	3.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
Mem	291	3.93	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
Watro	344	4.64	1	0.83	0	0.00	1	0.43	0.43
Praprabon	514	6.94	24	19.83	25	22.12	49	20.94	20.94
Fakwasi	819	11.06	19	15.70	26	23.01	45	19.23	19.23
Bompa	190	2.56	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
Kumfia	1,175	15.86	28	23.14	21	18.58	49	20.94	20.94
Famfour	201	2.71	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
Seanti	104	1.40	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
Seneso	159	2.15	5	4.13	4	3.54	9	3.85	3.85
Kunkumso	19	0.26	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
Boniafo	225	3.04	1	0.83	0	0.00	1	0.43	0.43
Abrewanko	27	0.36	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
Dagatiline	13	0.18	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
Ali Kuraa	77	1.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
Kwabena Gyan	35	0.47	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
All	7,408	100.00	121	51.71	113	48.29	234	3.19	3.19

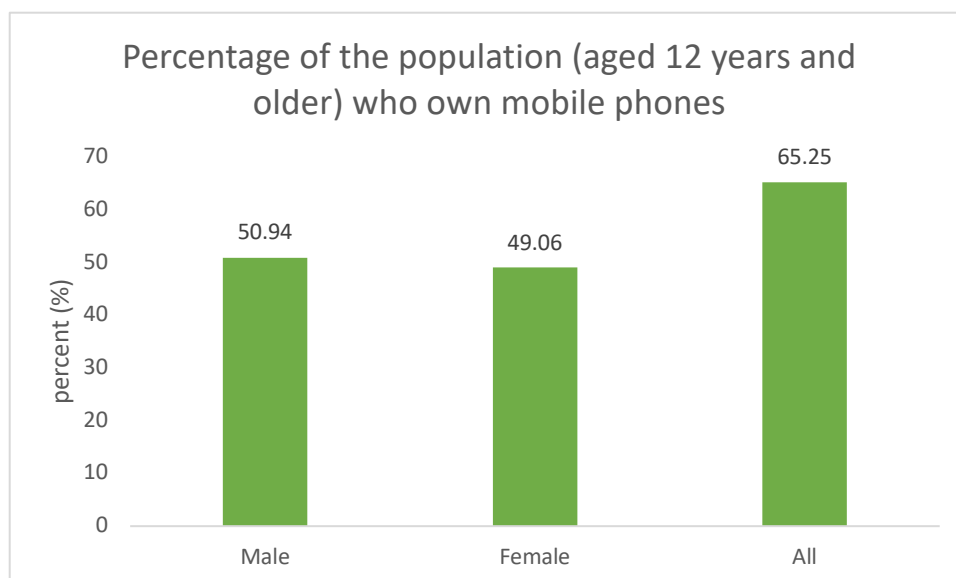
Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

4.2.5 Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

4.2.5.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone

About 49% of women in the Atebubu-Amantin communities owned mobile phones (Figure 3), slightly lower than the percentage of men who did (51%).

Figure 3: Percentage of the Population (Aged 12 and Older) That Owned Mobile Phones



Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

Overall, there were 4,829 mobile phone owners in the municipality (Table 14)—that is, 65.25% of the population that was 12 and older. More men (50.94%) owned mobile phones than did women (49.06%), and the proportion mobile-phone owners in the periurban community was higher than in the rural community. Specifically, the highest percentage of total mobile phone owners was within New Konkrompe, a periurban community (24.7%; see Table 14). This may be because the community was a periurban locality and had easy access to wireless signals. None of the respondents in Dagatiline, a rural community, owned a mobile phone, however, perhaps because the inhabitants were relatively poor and the community was not reached by telecommunications signals. Mobile-phone ownership exceeded 10% in only four communities—Kokofu, New Konkrompe, Fakwasi, and Bompa—though Kwabena Gyan also had very low mobile-phone ownership. This might probably be due to the fact that, the communities were located in the rural areas with limited access to electricity and other basic services such as communication masts. However, Map 5 also shows that more than 50% of the respondents from the Praprabon community own mobile phones.

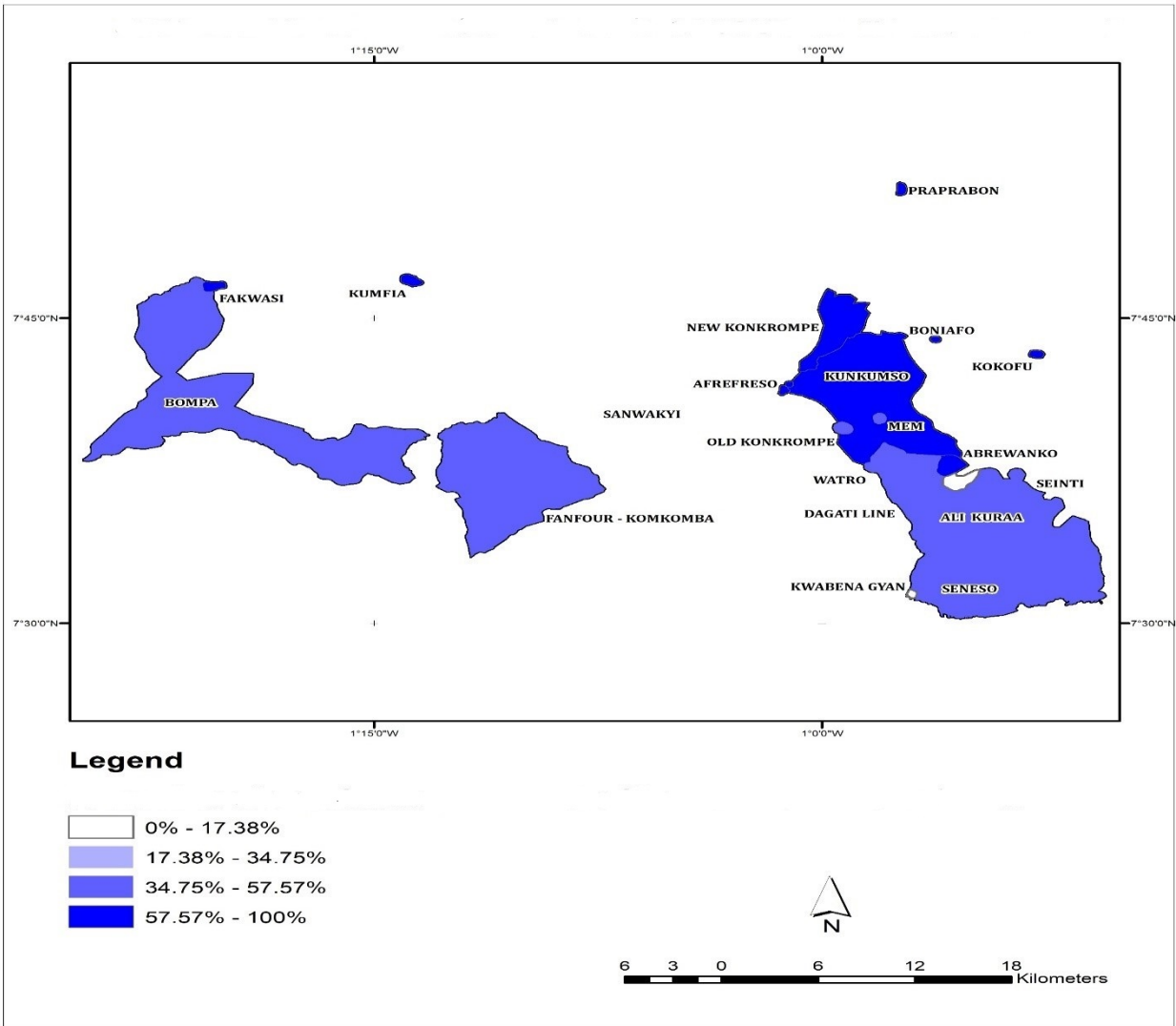
Table 14: Population That Owned a Mobile Phone, by Community and Gender (12 and older)

Characteristic	Population 12 and older		Ownership of mobile phones					
			Men		Women		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Kokofu	675	9.11	257	10.45	234	9.88	491	10.17
New	1484	20.03	588	23.9	605	25.54	1193	24.7

Konkrompe								
Afrefreso	528	7.13	167	6.79	167	7.05	334	6.92
Sawakye	281	3.79	97	3.94	86	3.63	183	3.79
Old Konkrompe	247	3.33	53	2.15	53	2.24	106	2.20
Mem	291	3.93	79	3.21	75	3.17	154	3.19
Watro	344	4.64	66	2.68	72	3.04	138	2.86
Praprabon	514	6.94	160	6.5	182	7.68	342	7.08
Fakwasi	819	11.06	257	10.45	255	10.76	512	10.60
Kumfia	1175	15.86	416	16.91	379	16	795	16.46
Bompa	190	2.56	55	2.24	50	2.11	105	2.17
Famfour	201	2.71	57	2.32	47	1.98	104	2.15
Seanti	104	1.40	22	0.89	18	0.76	40	0.83
Seneso	159	2.15	46	1.87	44	1.86	90	1.86
Kunkumso	19	0.26	8	0.33	6	0.25	14	0.29
Boniafo	225	3.04	99	4.02	79	3.33	178	3.69
Abrewanko	27	0.36	11	0.45	5	0.21	16	0.33
Dagatiline	13	0.18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ali Kuraa	77	1.04	19	0.77	11	0.46	30	0.62
Kwabena Gyan	35	0.47	3	0.12	1	0.04	4	0.08
All	7408	100.00	2460	50.94	2369	49.06	4829	65.25

Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

Map 5: Proportion of Population (aged ≥ 12 years) That Owned a Mobile Phone



Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

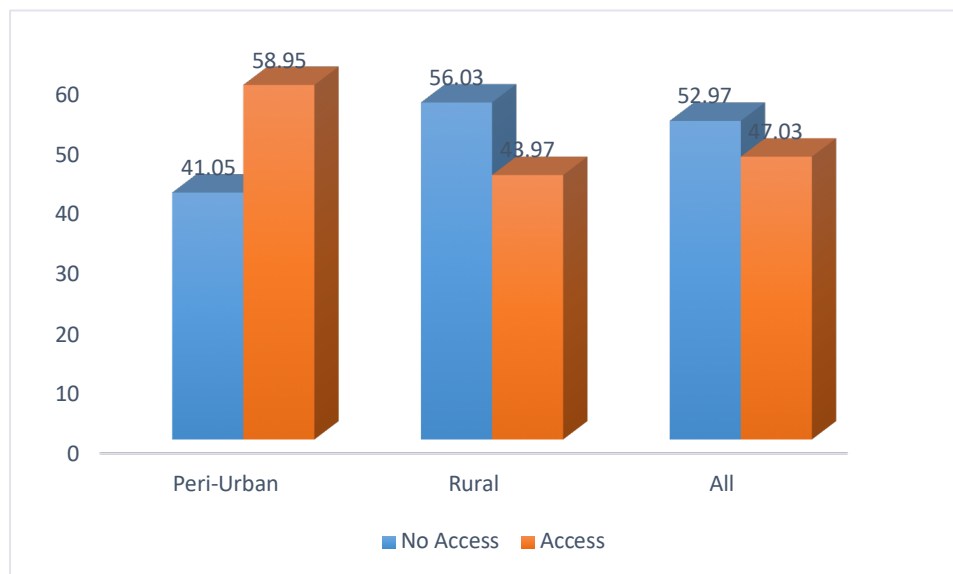
4.2.6 Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

We surveyed the proportion of the population that used safely managed drinking water services and the proportion of the population that had access to sanitary toilet facilities.

4.2.6.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

The results in Figure 4 show that 47.03% of the total respondents in the Atebubu-Amantin Municipality use safely managed drinking water services. More than half of the periurban locality inhabitants used safely managed drinking water services (Figure 4). The percentage of respondents who used safely managed drinking water in the rural locality was about 44%. The proportion of dwellers without access to safely managed drinking water in rural communities was higher than in the periurban setting (56% and 41%, respectively).

Figure 4: Proportion with and without Access to Safely Managed Drinking Water Services



Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

Moreover, five rural communities (Mem, Famfour, Kunkumso, Abrewanko, and Kumfia) did not have access to potable water (Table 15). This indicates that the common source of drinking water for some rural households might be nearby rivers or streams. These sources of drinking water could have a huge impact on the population's disease burden.

Table 15: Proportion without Access to Safely Managed Drinking Water Services, by Community and Gender

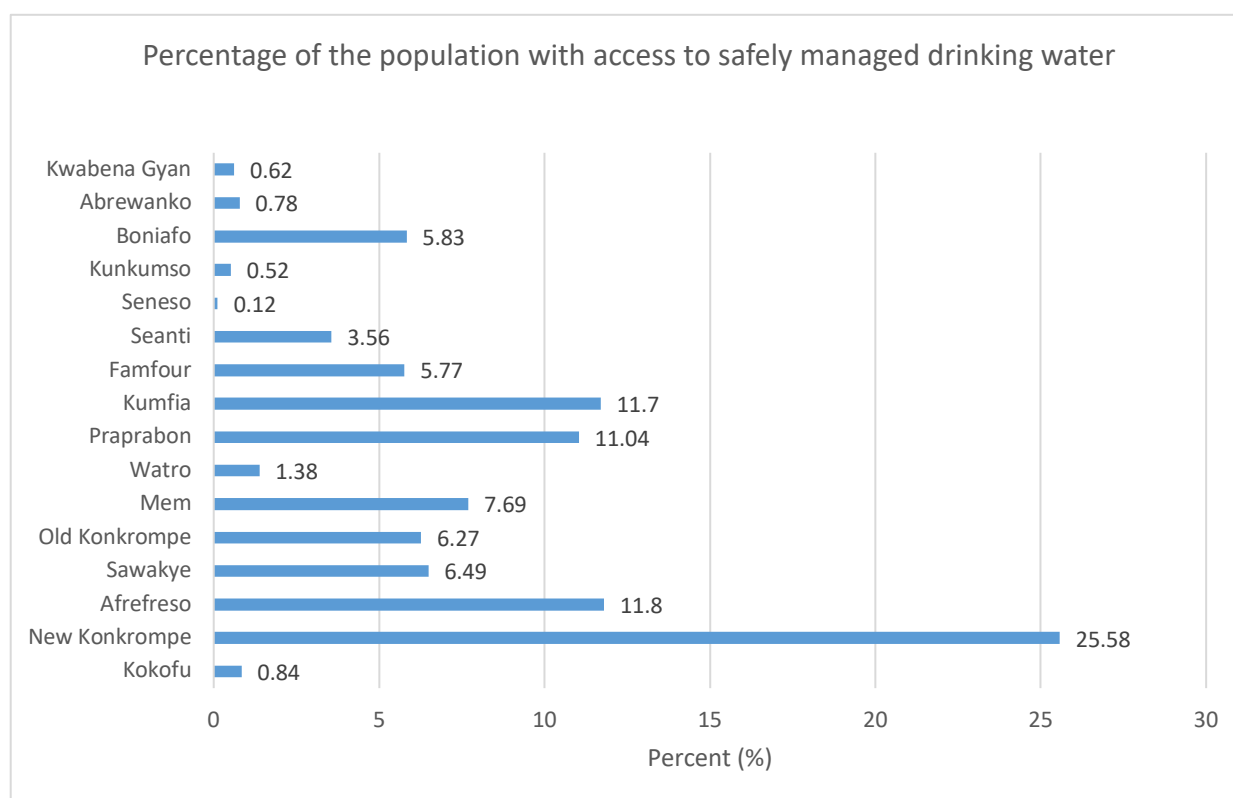
Community	Men	Women	All
Kokofu	17.93	17.24	17.59
New Konkrompe	15.83	15.8	15.82
Afrefreso	1.68	1.33	1.51
Sawakye	0.77	0.86	0.82
Old Konkrompe	0.14	0.11	0.12
Watro	6.83	6.86	6.84
Praprabon	3.78	3.59	3.69
Fakwasi	21.23	22.69	21.95
Bompa	5.71	5.03	5.37
Kumfia	19.51	20.5	20.00
Seanti	0.07	0.07	0.07
Seneso	3.5	3.77	3.63
Dagatiline	0.21	0.25	0.23
Ali Kuraa	2.45	1.69	2.07

Kwabena Gyan	0.35	0.22	0.28
Mem	0.00	0.00	0.00
Famfour	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kunkumso	0.00	0.00	0.00
Abrewanko	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kumfia	0.00	0.00	0.00
All	50.62	49.38	52.97

Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

The percentage of respondents who used safely managed drinking water in New Konkrompe was estimated to be 25.58% (Figure 5)—about twenty times higher than in Kwabena Gyan, Abrewanko, Kunkumso, Seneso, and Kokofu (0.62%, 0.78%, 0.52%, 0.12% and 0.84%, respectively). The number of red spots on the map at Seneso clearly indicates that the community had low access to safely managed drinking water (Map 6).

Figure 5: Proportion with Access to Safely Managed Drinking Water Services



Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

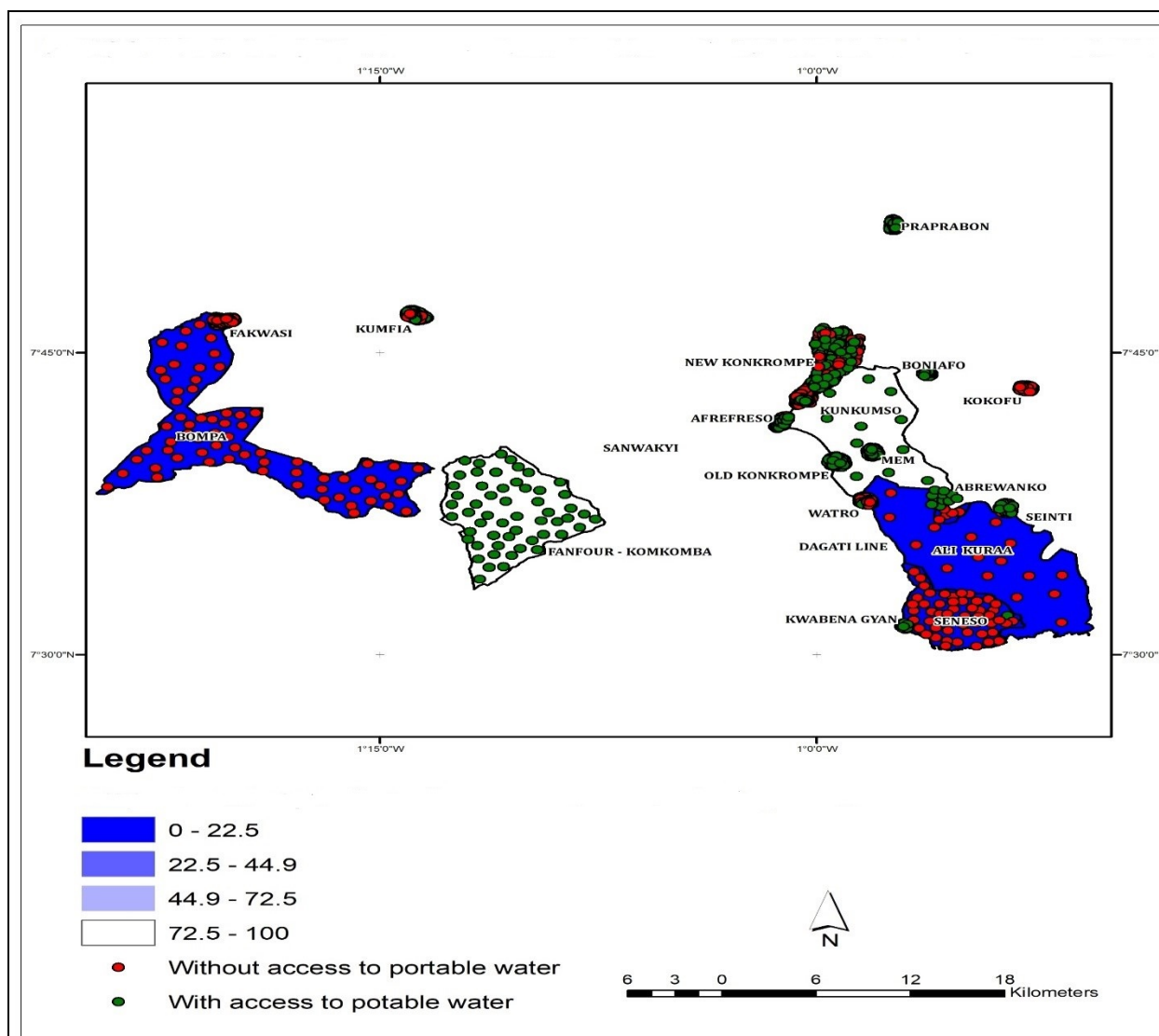
Table 16: Proportion with Access to Sanitary Toilet Facilities

Locality	Population		No Access		Access	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent

Periurban	2,173	20.39	1,212	55.78	961	44.22
Rural	8,484	79.61	7,501	88.41	973	11.59
Total	10,657	100.00	8,713	81.76	1,944	18.24

Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

Map 6: Proportion That Used Safely Managed Drinking Water



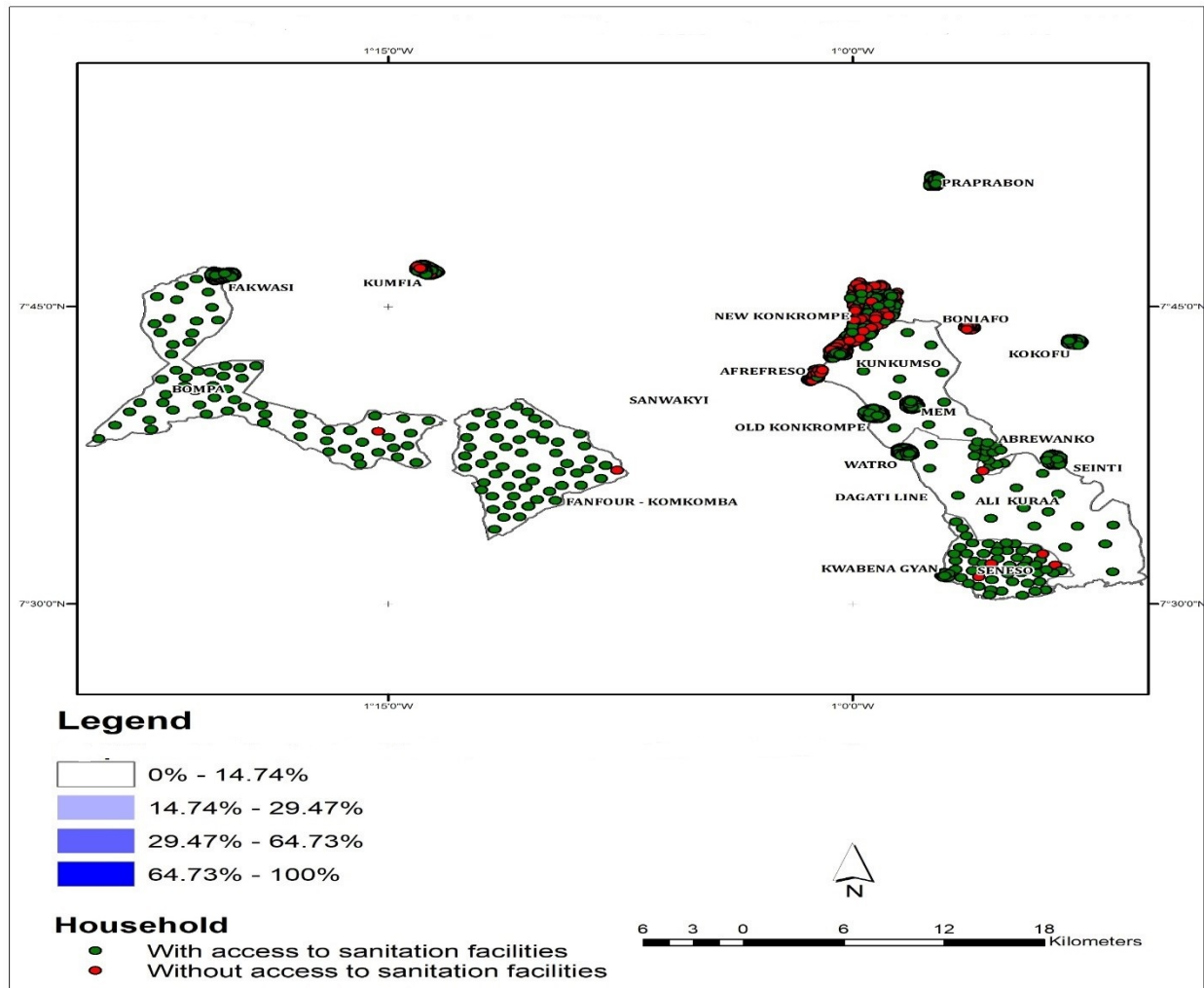
Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

4.2.6.2 Proportion of population with access to sanitary toilet facilities

The proportion of households with access to sanitary toilet facilities was about 18.24% (Table 16) or only about 18 in every 100 respondents in the selected communities. This was similar to the national sanitation coverage rate which was estimated at about 21% (Ghana Statistical Service, 2018). Map 7 shows that overall access to sanitation facilities was quite low. Periurban households were about four times better off than rural households in terms of access to sanitary

toilet facilities (44.22% vs. 11.59%, respectively; see Table 16). Quite clearly, it will require enormous effort to achieve the SDG target of 100% sanitation coverage by 2030.

Map 7: Proportion Who Used Sanitary Toilet Facilities



Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

The proportion of households that used flush or KVIP toilets and that lived below the poverty threshold (GHS 10.00 a day) was approximately 2:3 for the periurban and rural localities, respectively (Table 17). This trend, however, changed to about 3:1 for those whose incomes were above the poverty threshold, indicating a large gap between rural and periurban access to adequate toilet facilities. This seems to suggest that access to services was determined both by availability and by affordability. Availability of services was largely determined by location because infrastructure was available in close proximity. Affordability

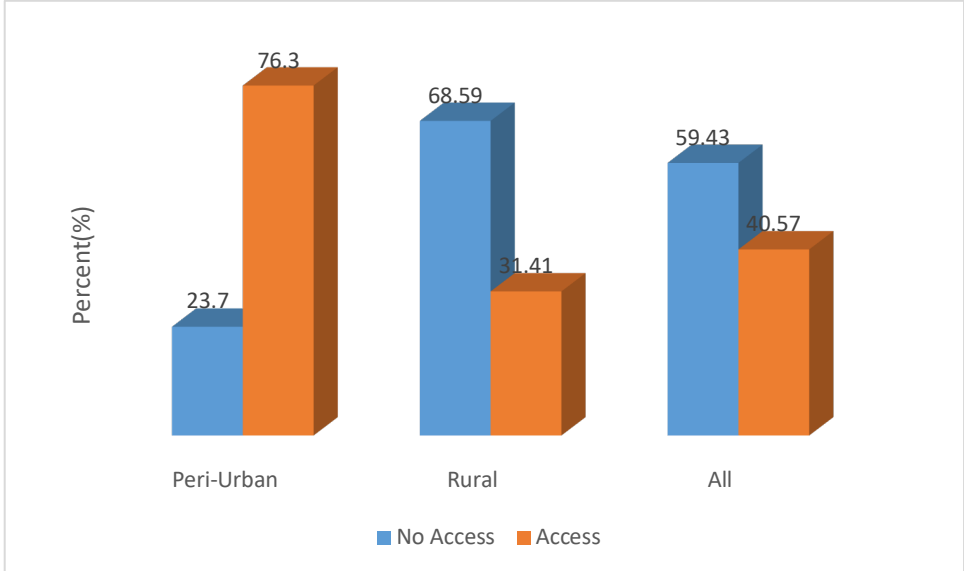
was largely determined by the households’ ability to pay for services, and ability to pay was itself determined by cost and by income. Most periurban communities had relatively higher incomes and were therefore better able to afford services. When the data was disaggregated between men and women, the ratio was however, approximately 1:1 indicating that both men and women had equal access to decent toilet facilities.

Table 17: Percentage of Households That Used Flush or KVIP Toilets, by Gender, Locality, and Income Level

Characteristic	Poor			Not Poor			All		
	Periurban	Rural	Total	Periurban	Rural	Total	Periurban	Rural	Total
Men	49.23	48.38	48.70	50.11	51.46	51.49	49.64	49.43	49.53
Women	50.77	51.62	51.30	49.89	44.37	48.54	50.36	50.57	50.47
All	38.49	61.51	16.85	75.64	24.36	22.19	49.69	50.31	18.16

Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

Figure 6: Proportion with and without Access to Electricity



Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

4.2.7 Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

4.2.7.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity

One key SDG indicator was analyzed under this section: Proportion of population with access to electricity. The results in Table 18 show that about 41% of the residents in the selected sites in Atebubu-Amantin Municipality had access to electricity. Within the communities, the periurban locality had the highest share of access (38.38%). Seven of the communities (Mem, Seanti, Kunkumso, Abrewonka, Ali Kuraa, Dagatline, and Kwabena Gyan) in the rural locality, however, lacked access to electricity. In the periurban community of New Konkrompe, electricity was the most commonly used source of lighting (76.3%), but the proportion of respondents that used electricity in the rural communities was low (31.4%); see Figure 6. There was therefore a large gap between periurban and rural areas in access to electricity.

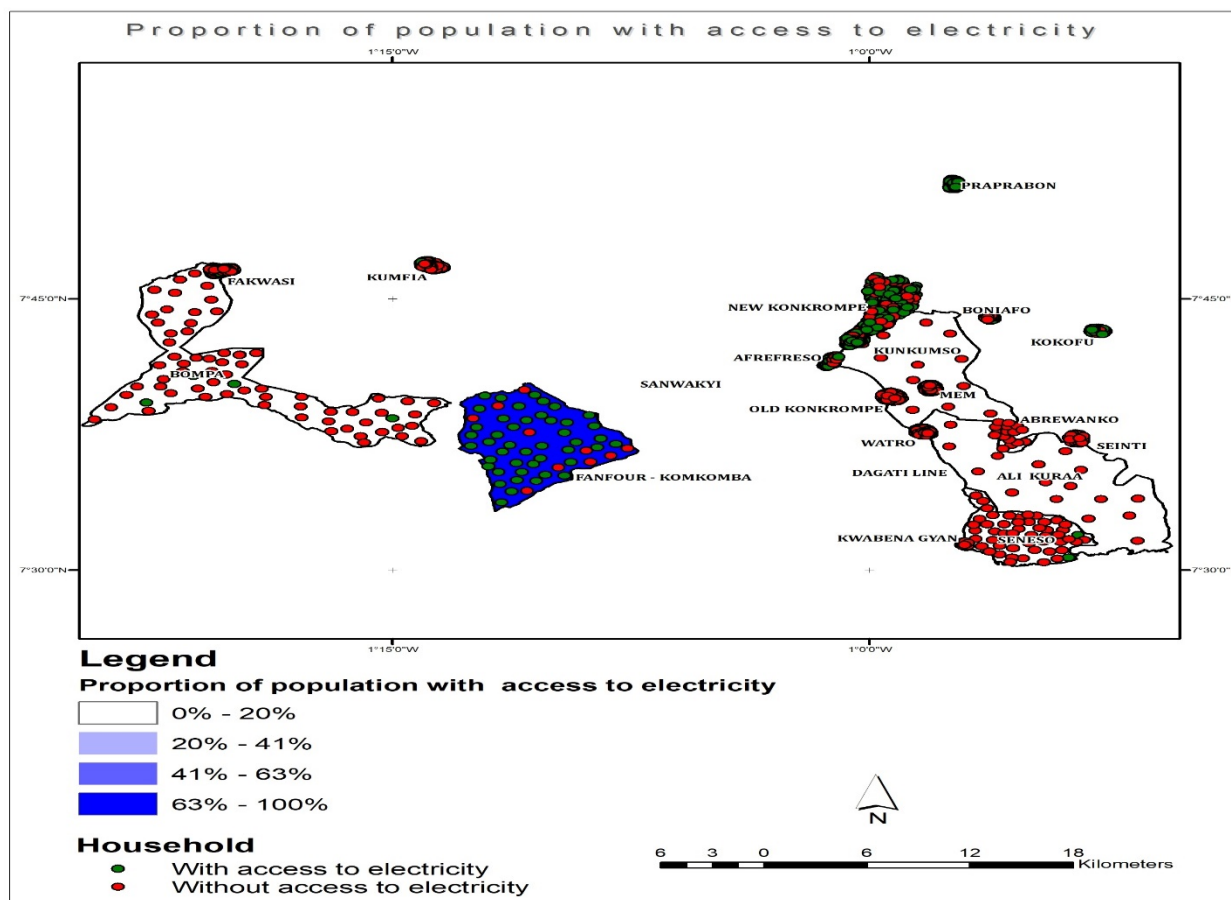
Table 18: Proportion with Access to Electricity, by Community and Gender

Characteristic	Population		Access to electricity					
	Community	Number	Percent	Men		Women		Total
Number				Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Kokofu	1034	9.70	282	13.05	261	12.09	543	12.57
New Konkrompe	2173	20.39	821	37.99	837	38.77	1658	38.38
Afrefreso	676	6.34	212	9.81	223	10.33	435	10.07
Sawakye	371	3.48	118	5.46	120	5.56	238	5.51
Old Konkrompe	321	3.01	2	0.09	6	0.28	8	0.19
Mem	385	3.61	0	0	0	0	0	0
Watro	458	4.30	3	0.14	5	0.23	8	0.19
Praprabon	761	7.14	309	14.3	337	15.61	646	14.95
Fakwasi	1241	11.64	91	4.21	92	4.26	183	4.24
Bompa	303	2.85	11	0.51	9	0.42	20	0.46
Kumfia	1714	16.08	88	4.07	75	3.47	163	3.77
Famfour	289	2.71	123	5.69	107	4.96	230	5.32
Seanti	182	1.71	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seneso	211	1.98	7	0.32	5	0.23	12	0.28
Kunkumso	26	0.24	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boniafo	292	2.74	94	4.35	82	3.8	176	4.07
Abrewanko	39	0.37	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dagatiline	17	0.16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ali Kuraa	117	1.10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kwabena Gyan	47	0.44	0	0	0	0	0	0

All	10657	100	2161	50.02	2159	49.98	4320	40.57
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Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

Map 8: Proportion with Access to Electricity



Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

Map 8 also shows that the Famfour community had the highest proportion of respondents with access to electricity. Communities like Dagatiline and Ali Kuraa had low access to electricity.

4.2.8 Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

4.2.8.1 Proportion of persons in the labor force who were unemployed

We analyzed one SDG indicator in this section: Proportion of persons in the labor force who were unemployed. Unemployment in Ghana was defined as persons of working age who, during the reference period (seven days before the interview), were without work but were available for work and had looked for work. Also included were persons without a job and

currently available for work who had made arrangements to start a new job on a date subsequent to the interview.

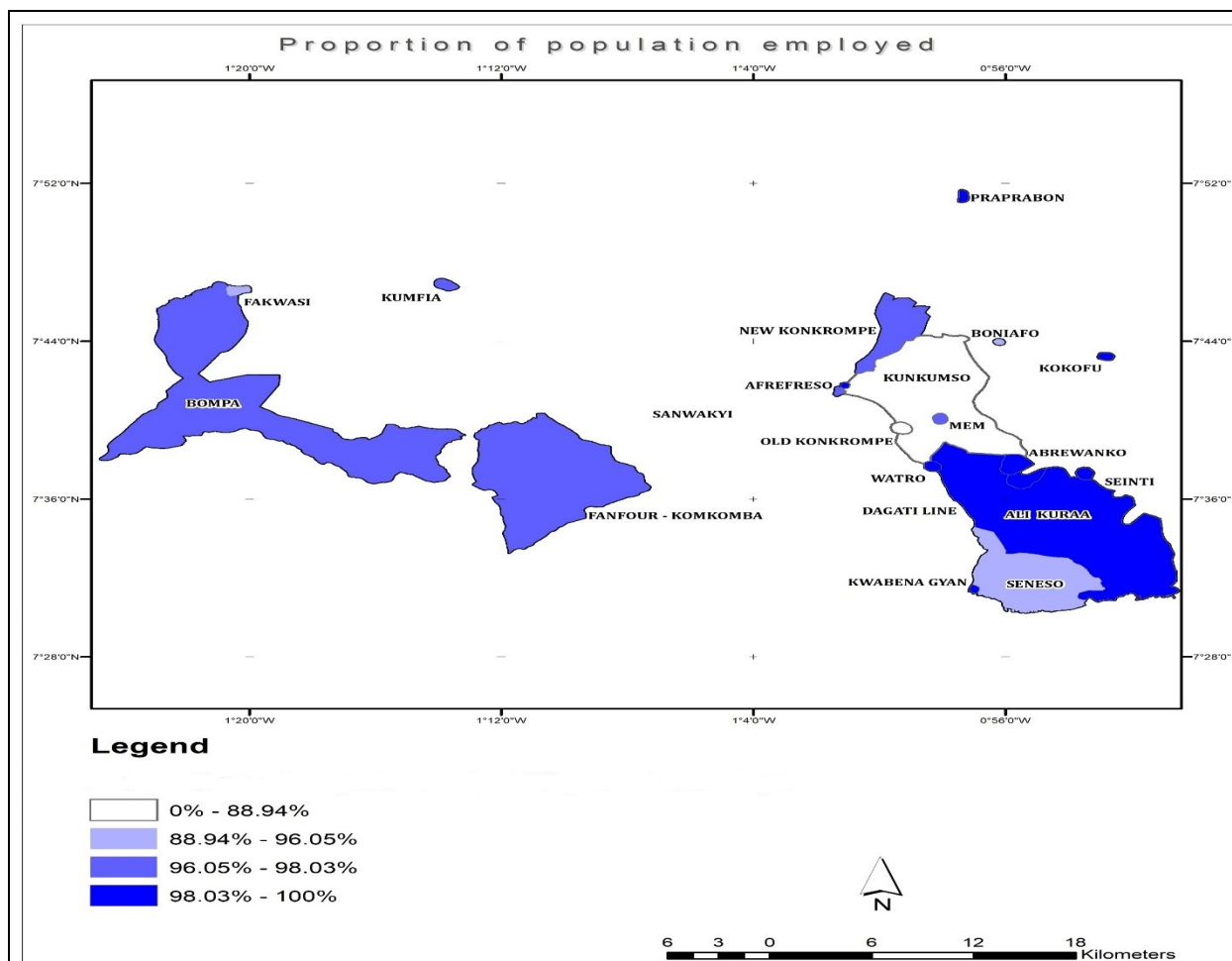
In the selected sites, the unemployment rate was 4.02% (Table 19). Out of this percentage, the rate was higher for men (54.34%) than for women (44.66%). Unemployment rates among younger individuals (25-34) were quite high with 14.56% for 25-29 group and 13.59% for the 30-34 age group. Map 9 shows that more than 50% of the respondents from Old Konkrompe and Kunkumso are unemployed.

Table 19: Percentage of Persons Aged >15 Who Were Not Engaged in Any Work (Combined Rate of Unemployment and Potential Labor Force), by Age Group and Sex

Characteristic	Population > 15 that was unemployed					
	Men		Women		All	
Age group	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
20-24	3	37.50	5	62.50	8	7.77
25-29	10	66.67	5	33.33	15	14.56
30-34	9	64.29	5	35.71	14	13.59
35-39	5	55.56	4	44.44	9	8.74
40-44	5	50.00	5	50.00	10	9.71
45-49	7	41.18	10	58.82	17	16.50
50-54	7	77.78	2	22.22	9	8.74
55-59	6	50.00	6	50.00	12	11.65
60-64	2	100.00	0	0	2	1.94
65+	3	42.86	4	57.14	7	6.80
All	57	54.34	46	44.66	103	4.02

Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

Map 9: Persons in the Labor Force



Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

4.2.9 Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

4.2.9.1. Proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income

Only one indicator was analyzed in this section: Proportion of people living below 50% of median income. Table 20 shows that about 50% of the households in the communities in Atebubu-Amantin Municipality lived below the median daily household income threshold. The results also revealed that the proportion of children (0-14 years) and youth (15-35) who lived below the median poverty line was higher than the proportion of adults (>35) (Table 20). This proportion was quite high, suggesting that youth in this group may have been unemployed or underemployed.

Table 20: People That Lived below 50% of Median Income, by Age and Gender

Age group	Population	Population living Below the median poverty	Men Population that lived Below median	Women Population that lived the Below median	Proportion that lived below the median poverty	Men Proportion that lived below the median	Women Proportion that lived below the median poverty

		line	poverty line	poverty line	line	poverty line	line
0-4	1,118	578	285	293	10.86	49.31	50.69
5-9	1,574	837	431	406	15.72	51.49	48.51
10-14	1,280	655	348	307	12.31	53.13	46.87
15-19	1,082	568	329	239	10.67	57.92	42.08
20-24	903	449	191	258	8.44	42.54	57.46
25-29	826	353	138	215	6.63	39.09	60.91
30-34	758	368	157	211	6.91	42.66	57.34
35-39	791	360	160	200	6.76	44.44	55.56
40-44	594	306	169	137	5.75	55.23	44.77
45-49	452	216	112	104	4.06	51.85	48.15
50-54	343	170	87	83	3.19	51.18	48.82
55-59	255	109	52	57	2.05	47.71	52.29
60-64	215	108	49	59	2.03	45.37	54.63
65+	456	246	124	122	4.62	50.41	49.59
All Ages	10,647	5323	2632	2691	50.00	49.45	50.55

Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

More than half of households lived below 50% of median income in thirteen out of our twenty communities (Table 21). In particular, all the households in the Old Konkrompe and Kwabena Gyan communities (100%) lived below the median daily household income line. This was an indication that households in these two communities were barely able to meet their basic needs at the median income threshold level. Additionally, the highest proportion of persons with disability living below the median poverty line was found in New Konkrompe and Afrefreso (Table A4).

Table 21: Proportion of the Household That Lived below 50% of Median Income, by Community and Gender

Community	Population that lived below the median poverty line					
	Total		Magnitude		Proportion	
	Magnitude	Proportion	Men	Women	Men	Women

Kokofu	607	58.70	307	300	50.58	49.42
New Konkrompe	951	43.76	478	473	50.26	49.74
Afrefreso	571	84.47	278	293	48.69	51.31
Sawakye	333	89.76	161	172	48.35	51.65
Old Konkrompe	321	100.00	147	174	45.79	54.21
Mem	201	52.21	98	103	48.76	51.24
Watro	373	81.98	187	186	50.13	49.87
Praprabon	346	45.47	165	181	47.69	52.31
Fakwaasi	347	28.03	156	191	44.96	55.04
Bompa	53	17.49	30	23	56.60	43.40
Kumfia	527	30.75	264	263	50.09	49.91
Famfour	108	37.37	55	53	50.93	49.07
Seanti	97	53.30	48	49	49.48	50.52
Seneso	140	66.35	67	73	47.86	52.14
Kunkumso	11	42.31	4	7	36.36	63.64
Boniafo	157	53.77	82	75	52.23	47.77
Abrewanko	26	66.67	16	10	61.54	38.46
Dagatiline	11	84.62	5	6	45.45	54.55
Ali Kuraa	96	82.05	57	39	59.38	40.63
Kwabena Gyan	47	100.00	27	20	57.45	42.55
Total	5,323	50.00	2,632	2,691	49.45	50.55

Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

Table 22 shows that there were eighty-nine persons with some form of disability, which constituted 0.84% of the population in the selected Atebubu-Amantin communities. However, the proportion living below the median poverty line varied significantly between men and women with men recording a higher proportion with respect to women (66% and 34%, respectively). It further shows a higher proportion of disabled persons who lived below the median poverty line within the "65+" age group than the "10-14" age group (32.1% vs. 0.00%, respectively). Within the "65+" age group, the men had a higher rate of disability (58.82%) than women (41.18%).

Table 22: Proportion of the Disabled individuals living below 50 percent of median income, age, gender and disability

Age group	Disabled persons	Below median poverty line	Men Below median poverty line	Women Below median poverty line	Proportion that lived below the median poverty line	Men Proportion that lived below the median poverty line	Women Proportion that lived below the median poverty line
0-4	3	1	1	0	1.89	100.0	0.00
5-9	2	1	1	0	1.89	100.0	0.00
10-14	3	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
15-19	4	2	1	1	3.77	50.00	50.00
20-24	6	2	2	0	3.77	100.0	0.00
25-29	5	4	2	2	7.55	50.00	50.00
30-34	7	5	5	0	9.43	100.0	0.00
35-39	5	5	2	3	9.43	40.00	60.00
40-44	7	5	3	2	9.43	60.00	40.00
45-49	10	5	2	3	9.43	40.00	60.00
50-54	3	2	2	0	3.77	100.0	0.00
55-59	6	2	2	0	3.77	100.00	0.00
60-64	6	2	2	0	3.77	100.00	0.00
65+	22	17	10	7	32.08	58.82	41.18
All Ages	89	53	35	18	0.84	66.04	33.96

Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

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

4.2.10.1 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological, or sexual violence in the preceding twelve months

The results in Table 23 show that overall about 0.15% of the population in the communities in the Atebubu-Amantin Municipality were victims of crime in twelve months prior to the survey. The highest proportion of the population subjected to crime was in Kumfia, a rural community.

Table 23: Distribution of Persons Who Were Victims of Crime in the Preceding Twelve Months, by Community and Gender

Community	Population subjected to crime	Percent	Men	Percent	Women	Percent
New Konkrompe	2	12.5	1	50.0	1	50.0
Sawakye	1	6.25	0	0.0	1	100.0
Fakwasi	1	6.25	1	100.0	0	0.0
Kumfia	11	68.75	6	54.55	5	45.45
Famfour	1	6.25	1	100.0	0	0.0
All	16	0.15	9	56.25	7	43.75

Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

4.2.10.1 Proportion of children under 5 years whose birth had been registered with a civil authority

One of the indicators under Goal 16 was the registration of all children under 5 years old with a civil authority. Data from the CBMS census in the selected sites of Konkrompe Area Council shows that only about 34% were registered (Table 24). The trend was similar for both men and women with 49.4%, 50.6% respectively. This was one area that the local government can include in their programs. When all the children were registered, it will be easier for the local government to monitor their wellbeing as well.

Table 24: Proportion of Children under 5 Whose Births Were Registered with a Civil Authority, by Community and Gender

Characteristic	Population aged younger than 5		Children <5 years registered with a civil authority					
	Number	Percent	Men		Women		Total	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Kokofu	123	10.98	9	64.29	5	35.71	14	5.20
New Konkrompe	243	21.70	39	44.32	49	55.58	88	32.71

Afrefreso	72	6.43	5	45.45	6	54.55	11	4.09
Sawakye	28	2.50	4	57.14	3	42.86	7	2.60
Old Konkrompe	16	1.43	3	37.50	5	62.50	8	2.97
Mem	26	2.32	7	41.18	10	58.82	17	6.32
Watro	30	2.68	4	40.00	6	60.00	10	3.72
Praprabon	72	6.43	4	44.44	5	55.56	9	3.35
Fakwasi	167	14.91	3	50.00	3	50.00	6	2.23
Bompa	46	4.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Kumfia	195	17.41	22	62.86	13	37.14	35	13.01
Famfour	30	2.68	12	60.00	8	40.00	20	7.43
Seanti	19	1.70	8	42.11	11	57.89	19	7.06
Seneso	16	1.43	3	30.00	7	70.00	10	3.72
Kunkumso	1	0.09	1	100.0	0	0.00	1	0.37
Boniafo	21	1.88	3	100.0	0	0.00	3	1.12
Abrewanko	2	0.18	1	50.00	1	50.00	2	0.74
Dagatiline	1	0.09	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Ali Kuraa	7	0.63	2	50.00	2	50.00	4	1.49
Kwabena Gyan	5	0.45	3	60.00	2	40.00	5	1.86
All	1120	100.00	133	49.44	136	50.56	269	24.06

Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

4.2.11 Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

4.1.11.1 Proportion of individuals who use the internet

Results showed that the 20-24 age group of was the largest group of internet users (15.38%). Less than 1% of the people within the 60-64 age group used the internet (Table 25). Men's and women's use of the internet was similar. Judging by the number of red spots in Map 10, which indicates the number of people without access to the internet, quite a large proportion of the respondents did not use the internet.

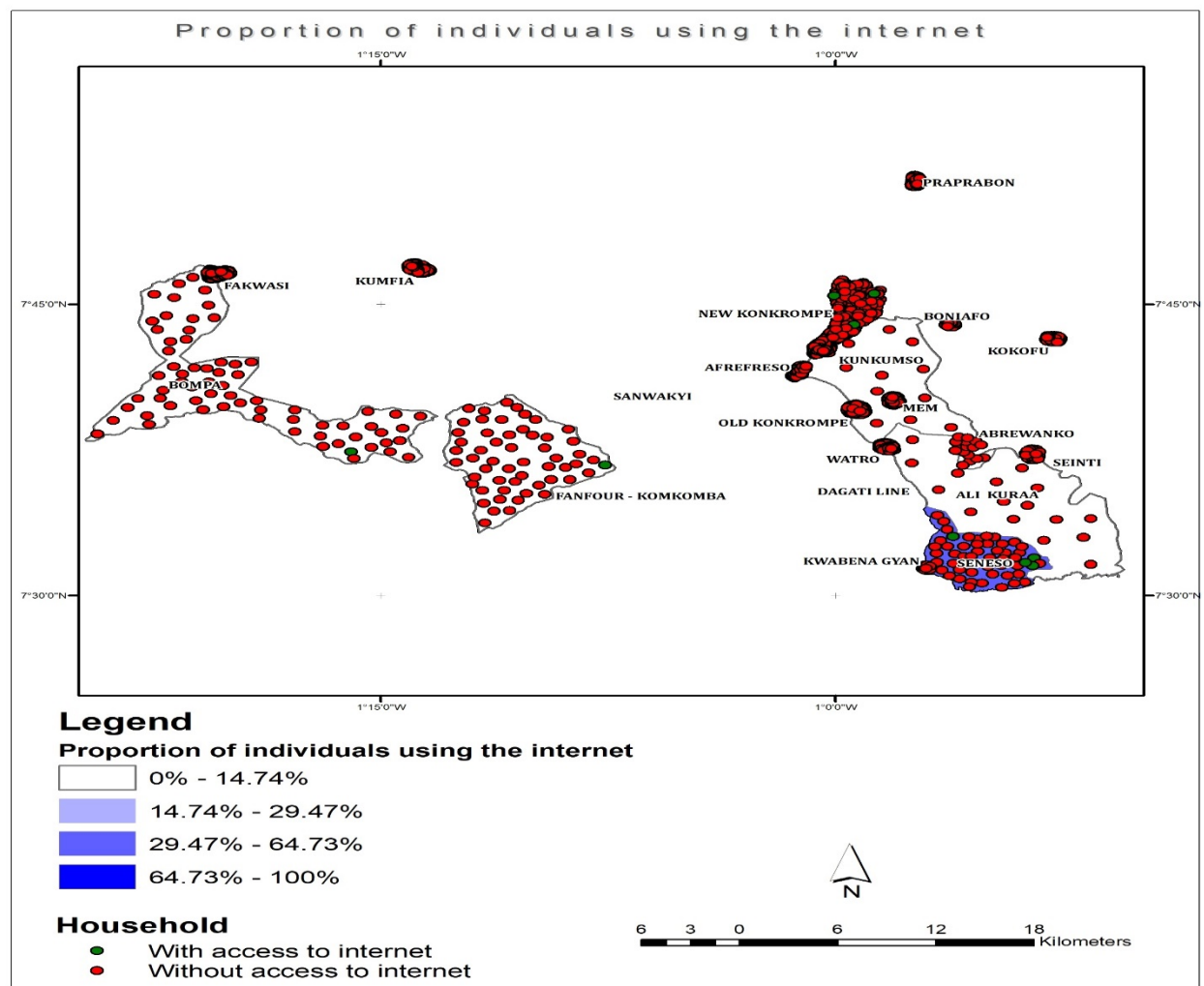
Table 25: Population 12 years and older by Internet facility use, age and gender

Characteristic	Population 12 years and older		Population 12 years older that used an internet facility					
	Number	Percentage	Men		Women		Total	
Age group	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage

10-14	727	9.81	8	44.44	10	55.56	18	7.69
15-19	1,084	14.62	15	50.00	15	50.00	30	12.82
20-24	904	12.20	17	47.22	19	52.78	36	15.38
25-29	826	11.16	17	50.00	17	50.00	34	14.53
30-34	759	10.24	14	48.28	15	51.72	29	12.39
35-39	791	10.69	12	50.00	12	50.00	24	10.26
40-44	594	8.03	12	57.14	9	42.86	21	8.97
45-49	452	6.11	8	50.00	8	50.00	16	6.84
50-54	343	4.63	5	62.50	3	37.50	8	3.42
55-59	256	3.45	4	57.14	3	42.86	7	2.99
60-64	215	2.91	2	100.0	0	0.00	2	0.85
65+	457	6.16	7	77.78	2	22.22	9	3.85
All Ages	7,408	100.00	121	51.71	113	48.29	234	3.16

Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

Map 10: Proportion of Individuals Who Used Internet



Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

5 Programs, Projects and Activities

The following programs implemented in Ghana are aligned with Sustainable Development Goals.

Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) is a social cash transfer programmed that provides cash and health insurance to extremely poor households across the country. Its main aim is to alleviate short-term poverty and encourage long-term human capital development. In 2008, LEAP was launched as Ghana's flagship programmed of the National Social Protection Strategy. The program is ongoing, and 867 households in the Atebubu-Amantin Municipality had benefited from this intervention.

Some of the best practices were:

- Home visits to monitor beneficiaries' conditions and offer advice on how to cope with life challenges;
- Establishment of community LEAP implementation committees that serve as links between beneficiaries and the programmed office.

The core objective of **the National Youth Employment Programme (NYEP)**, which started in 2006, was to engage youth in productive sectors of the economy to reduce poverty in the municipality. Since its inception in the Atebubu-Amantin Municipality, 396 people have benefited under various components of the programmed.

The Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP), since its inception in the Atebubu-Amantin Municipality in 2006, was piloted in seventy-four primary schools and benefited over 26,780 pupils. Its main objective is to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger and achieve universal primary education. Over the period of implementation, the basic idea of the program has been to provide children in public primary schools and kindergartens with one hot nutritious meal, prepared from locally grown foodstuffs, on every school day. The broad and specific policy objectives of the programmed are to improve school enrolment, attendance, and retention among pupils in the most deprived communities in Ghana. A second objective is to promote an increase in domestic food production and consumption, increase the incomes of poor rural households and also improve the health and nutritional status of the pupils in Ghana.

Some of the best practices are:

- Promoting the program among governmental officials to collect additional funds to support the program even after exceeding initial budget projections.

- Creating regional food menus that cater to local tastes and make local purchasing of food stocks more likely.
- Food management committee with members who audit school meals on a daily basis.
- Daily monitoring of student enrollment and feeding metrics by school staff with monthly reporting to CRS office.
- Variance analysis of school reports to identify discrepancies and possible misappropriation of food stock.
- Invoices for individuals suspected of food mismanagement; in the case of violation, teachers are reported to the GES, and local community members are reported to the police.

The government of Ghana implemented the **Planting for Food and Jobs Programme** in 2017 to help address the declining growth of Ghana's agricultural sector. It is a five-year policy which has been geared toward increasing food productivity, ensuring food security for the country, and reducing food-import bills to the barest minimum. It is also an avenue for modernizing agriculture and making it a source of employment for youth.

Some of the best practices are:

- Promotion of E-Agriculture (a technological platform to monitor and track activities and progress of farmers through a database system)

The Social Pension (Indigent Senior Citizens) Program (SPISC) is an additional government assistance monthly stipend to augment the daily subsistence and other medical needs of indigent senior citizens. The target beneficiaries of the program are the frail, sickly, or disabled who have no regular income or support from family or a pension from private or government institutions. The objectives of the program are to improve the living condition of eligible indigent senior citizens, augment their capacity to meet their daily subsistence and medical requirements, reduce hunger among indigent senior citizens, and protect them from neglect, abuse, or deprivation. Since its implementation in 2010, more than twenty people have benefited from the program in the Atebubu-Amantin Municipality. Best practices include engagement in home visits on special cases (health).

Training by Business Advisory Centres helps strengthen small and medium-sized enterprises through advice, financial support and training. The programmed helps improve the skills of participants, as improve their incomes to better their and their dependents' living standards, and reduce poverty. Since the implementation of the centers in 2014, sixty people in three of the Atebubu-Amantin communities have been trained in new technologies in soap making, and 130 people benefited from training in beekeeping in two communities. Some of the best practices are:

- Training in proper bookkeeping;
- Evaluation of beneficiaries' enterprise-related outcomes.

- Explicit recording and monitoring of beneficiaries' progress in developing enterprise-related skills, with systematic and detailed recording of employment and self-employment destination data.
- Building strong linkages and industry-standard learning environments to expand beneficiaries' businesses.

The Ghana Social Opportunities Project was implemented in 2011 in Atebubu-Amantin to provide targeted poor rural households with access to employment and income-earning opportunities, particularly during seasonal labor demand shortfalls. It is a public works intervention (i.e., the Labour-Intensive Public Works Programme). A grant of GH¢ 45,000.00 was given to three Area Councils in Atebubu-Amantin Municipality to undertake various projects of their choice. These projects include cultivation of twenty hectares of teak; cultivation of thirty hectares of mangos, rehabilitation and maintenance of rural feeder and access roads, and maintenance of thirty hectares of mango/teak. Best practices include the monitoring of activities of the various projects and organizing sensitization workshops.

6 Conclusions and policy implications

The main objective of the analysis was to monitor SDG progress at the local level using the CBMS tool, which involved the geographic and sociodemographic disaggregation of data on a range of SDG indicators. A detailed assessment of a relevant number of the SDG indicators (proportion of population that lived below the national poverty line, by sex and age; proportion of population that lived in households with access to basic services; prevalence of undernourishment; under-five mortality rate; number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system; proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary school; and (c) at the end of lower secondary school; number of children in child development centers/ day care centers (preschool); proportion of population that used the internet; proportion of individuals who owned a mobile telephone, by sex; proportion of population that used safely managed drinking water services; proportion of population with access to electricity; persons in the labor force who were unemployed; proportion of people living below 50% of the median income; number of households with access to local disaster risk reduction strategies; proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological, or sexual violence in the preceding twelve months, and proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births had been registered with a civil authority).

The results showed that poverty was prevalent in the selected communities, with about a 75% of the surveyed population classified as poor according to the international poverty threshold. The results further revealed that poverty was a rural phenomenon, and about 80% of the poor were in rural communities. Children (under 19) represented a quarter of the poor. Because they were raised with limited resources, they were, as a result, deprived in other aspects of the lives such as health, education, nutrition, or access to basic services.

The results from the analysis of the household census in selected communities also

showed that people lacked access to basic services (e.g., toilets, clean water, etc.). For instance, the proportion of households with access to basic services such as adequate toilet facilities, potable water, and electricity was below 50%. Most specifically, access to decent toilet facilities was very low (18.24%).

The results also revealed that a high proportion (72%) of people in the selected communities had basic education, though a need existed to ensure that primary education was provided and that access to opportunities in secondary and tertiary education were possible. Furthermore, the results also showed that access to the internet was very low. The government, NGOs, and private investors should seek to develop and improve access to information and communications technologies and build capacities for effective use of these technologies, especially within rural communities.

The results also indicate that about 4% of the respondents of the household census in the Atebubu-Amantin communities were unemployed. Interventions should seek to increase employment opportunities through labor-intensive approaches, including green jobs and development of rural infrastructure, taking into account the decent work agenda of the International Labour Organization as an important instrument for achieving full and productive employment and decent work for all.

The results indicated that the number of households with access to local disaster risk-reduction strategies was only four. This calls for immediate intervention. The success of sustainable local-level development depends upon access to such strategies. Interventions should seek to develop and implement comprehensive strategies for dealing with climate change, drought, floods, fire, desertification, and natural disasters in the selected communities in Atebubu-Amantin Municipality.

Explanations of Observed Trends Based on Data Validation

A one-day, community-based data-validation workshop was held in Atebubu-Amantin with key stakeholders. Preliminary findings were presented so that local representatives could confirm whether our results reflected the actual situation in their localities. The reasoning behind the results as well as problems and priority areas were discussed at the workshop. As part of future plan, stakeholders will be sensitized regarding the use of CBMS data to support planning activities and to analyze poverty at the community level.

Based on the data from the CBMS census of the selected sites, the Ghana CBMS Team makes the following recommendations:

Poverty

About 75% of the population lived below the US \$1.90 a day poverty line, and about 50% of the households in the communities in Atebubu-Amantin Municipality lived below the median daily household income threshold. Poverty reduction strategies should address this issue. Atebubu-Amantin is a purely farming community where, for example, crop diversification should be encouraged as a strategy for reducing rural poverty. Crop diversification can ensure improvements in productivity and yields, and greater availability of food and nutrition to the rural poor. Furthermore, the agricultural sector should be modernized, enhanced, or engaged

in agribusiness. Moreover, developing an adequate rural transport infrastructure would create access to farms and expand access to markets in order to promote prosperity and narrow rural-urban disparities. Effective public policies that make work pay for low-income parents and provide high-quality early care and learning experiences for their children can reduce child poverty. More specifically, program and policy interventions should create employment opportunities in rural communities such as Old Konkrompe and Dagatline.

Undernourishment

Approximately 5% percent of children younger than 6 were malnourished, and the prevalence of malnourishment was higher among men who lived below the poverty line. These findings highlight the need for more targeted health and nutrition interventions, particularly malnutrition prevention, on the national public health agenda. The focus should be on strengthening primary healthcare, including Community Health Planning Services, through financial investment, resources, and capacity-building for staff, to adequately and regularly detect, monitor, and treat malnutrition, especially for children younger than five.

Access to Basic Services

Six of 10 in our census did not have access to electricity, 5 out of 10 did not have access to safely managed drinking water, and 8 out of 10 did not have access to improved toilet facilities. The need is urgent to increase public and private investments in sanitation services, housing, and water supply to improve access to safe drinking water, adequate sanitation and improved housing construction materials among the rural population. For instance, interventions that seek to improve access to safe drinking should prioritize rural communities like Afrefreso, Mem, Famfour, Kunkumso, Abrewanko, and Kumfia. Interventions intended to improve access to reliable and affordable energy services, including renewable and alternative sources of energy for sustainable rural development, should target rural communities like Mem, Seanti, Kunkumso, Abrewonka, Ali Kuraa, Dagatline, and Kwabena Gyan. In general, interventions should target rural communities to improve access to adequate sanitation facilities and services (e.g., construction of decent public toilet facilities).

Child Mortality

CBMS data showed that the incidence of child mortality was about 0.27%. This seems low, but it can be improved through incentive packages for health workers to enhance service delivery. Child mortality was found to be higher in women living in rural areas and among poorer communities. Measures are needed to mitigate the rate of child deaths in the communities. For instance, maternal and child health services should be strengthened, especially in rural communities, as should health facilities like Community Health Planning Services in rural areas. In particular, the inhabitants of Dagatline must be targeted for interventions designed to register every individual for the health insurance plan.

Quality Education

Investments in education are critical to sustainable development and can enhance well-being. Although findings from the study regarding the attendance of school-aged children were

encouraging, there was a wide gap in school attendance between children who were 6-11 years old and those who were 12-15 years old, a proportion of 3:1. Public policies that encourage junior secondary school attendance, ensure quality education, junior secondary educational opportunities, and vocational and entrepreneurship training should be created to build capacities within the communities, in particular for young girls and the children of migrants.

Exposure to the Internet

Exposure to internet facilities was low. Having access to the internet can improve the quality of education by opening doorways to a wealth of information, knowledge, and educational resources and increasing opportunities for learning in and beyond the classroom. For instance, establishing Community Learning Centers in communities can enable young people and community members to use computers and connect to the internet, as well as take courses in information and communication technologies, literacy, business, and library services. Internet access also has the potential to help small-scale farmers modernize their operations and protect their livelihoods by staying competitive with large-scale industrial farms and to allow small businesses to reach customers. The findings also showed periurban and rural disparities for individuals who used the internet, highlighting the need to develop and improve access to information and communications technologies and build capacities for an effective use of these technologies. Public and private investments in infrastructure that will widen and enhance the information and communications networks in the communities should be encouraged.

Unemployment

The rate of unemployment within the communities in the Atebubu-Amantin Municipality was about 4.02%. About a third of these were youth (25-34), and the rate was higher for men than for women. An investment-policy approach is required to encourage the creation of new jobs and income opportunities in the selected communities, including facilitating access to credit at lower rates and providing insurance for farmers and small businesses. More specifically, emphasis should be on promotion of non-agricultural industries such as mining, service industries, construction, and commerce as a source of employment and income. They have the capacity to drive stronger economic growth and development by generating higher marginal GDP growth which, in turn, supports higher incomes and marginal tax revenue. Adding value to local agricultural products and providing entrepreneurial training, credit, and other support to off-farm and other non-primary production activities should increase incomes and help reduce unemployment within Atebubu-Amantin communities.

Climate Action: Disaster Risk-Reduction Strategies

Communities in the Atebubu-Amantin Municipality were vulnerable to natural and man-made disasters, and changes in climate will only exacerbate the situation. The vulnerabilities of the people to climate change must be addressed by supporting training and capacity-building to implement programs to address climate change at the local level and invest resources in research aimed at adapting to the challenges of climate change (e.g., crop losses to drought,

floods, fire, pests, etc.).

The following are the policy recommendations by the Municipality Planning and Coordinating Unit, represented by Ms. Thomas Atibilla (Municipality Planning Officer)

1. Because the rate of unemployment was about 4.02%, according to the CBMS results, the Atebubu-Amantin Municipality Planning and Coordinating Unit (hereafter, MPCU) recommended that the Municipality Assembly, in collaboration with Central Government, should create a business-enabling environment to increase employment opportunities in the municipality and especially in deprived areas.
2. About 75% of the municipality lived in poverty. In order to achieve SDG 1 (ending poverty in all forms), the MPCU recommended a program such as training and sensitization on economic empowerment for women and youth in selected communities to enable them improve their opportunity to earn an income.
3. Less than 50% of the population had access to basic services such as adequate toilet facilities, potable water, and electricity. In order to achieve Goals 6, 7, and 11 of the SDG, the MPCU and members of selected communities recommended a program to provide and sustain potable water (borehole) and household latrines for selected deprived communities in the municipality.
4. Support should be sought from international organizations to subsidize the cost of construction of household latrines in deprived communities within the municipality.
5. About 3% of the population used the internet, and less than 50% of the 12-or-older population did not own mobile phones. In order to have access to information and communication technology in deprived areas, the MPCU recommended that communication-network providers should improve access to information and communication technology and, if possible, communication masts should be constructed in deprived areas to improve their access.
6. The research further indicated that about 20% of children aged ≤ 5 years were in preschools. The MPCU recommended that development partners should facilitate a program to increase the number of children in preschool in all deprived communities.

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Assembly. 25 September 2015. Available at
<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>.

Annex

Table A1: School Attendance Rates For Children Between 6 and 11, By Ethnicity And Gender

	Children 6-11 years who attended School		Boys age_yr>=6 & age_yr<=11 & gradel>=11 & gradel<=16		Girls age_yr>=6 & age_yr<=11 & gradel>=11 & gradel<=16		Total age_yr>=6 & age_yr<=11 & gradel>=11 & gradel<=16	
Ethnic group	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Akan	966	54.73	374	51.73	349	48.27	723	53.04
Ewe	3	0.17	1	50.00	1	50.00	2	0.15
Ga.Dangme	1	0.06	0	0.00	1	100.0	1	0.07
Wali	51	2.89	16	47.06	18	52.94	34	2.49
Nzema	1	0.06	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Gonja	12	0.68	6	60.00	4	40.00	10	0.73
Mamprisi	62	3.51	22	45.83	26	54.17	48	3.52
Guan	12	0.68	7	63.64	4	36.36	11	0.81
Kassena/Nankani	11	0.62	6	66.67	3	33.33	9	0.66
Kokomba	433	24.53	171	48.17	184	51.83	355	26.05
Nanumbe	1	0.06	0	0.00	1	100.0	1	0.07
Other (specify)	212	12.01	92	54.44	77	45.56	169	12.40
All	1,765	100	695	50.99	668	49.01	1,363	77.22

Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

Table A2: School Attendance Rates For Children Between 12 and 15, By Ethnicity And Gender

Characteristic	Children 12-15 years who attended School		Boys age_yr>=12 & age_yr<=15 & gradel>=17 & gradel<=22		Girls age_yr>=12 & age_yr<=15 & gradel>=17 & gradel<=22		Total age_yr>=12 & age_yr<=15 & gradel>=17 & gradel<=22	
Ethnic group	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Akan	488	57.14	87	55.06	71	44.94	158	66.95
Ewe	1	0.12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
Ga.Dangme	4	0.47	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
Wali	21	2.46	2	50.00	2	50.00	4	1.69
Nzema	1	0.12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
Gonja	9	1.05	2	66.67	1	33.33	3	1.27
Mamprisi	32	3.75	4	80.00	1	20.00	5	2.12
Guan	3	0.35	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
Kassena/Nankani	3	0.35	0	0.00	1	100.0	1	0.42
Kokomba	192	22.48	14	42.42	19	57.58	33	13.98
Nanumbe	2	0.23	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
Other (specify)	98	11.48	15	46.88	17	53.13	32	13.56
All	854	100	124	52.54	117	47.46	236	27.63

Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

Table A3: School Attendance Rates for Children Between 6 and 15, by Ethnicity and Gender

Characteristic	Children 6-15 years who attended School		Men age_yr>=6 & age_yr<=15 & gradel>=11 & gradel<=22		Women age_yr>=6 & age_yr<=15 & gradel>=11 & gradel<=22		Total age_yr>=6 & age_yr<=15 & gradel>=11 & gradel<=22	
Ethnic group	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Akan	1,454	55.52	653	53.97	557	46.03	1,210	54.50
Ewe	4	0.15	3	75.00	1	25.00	4	0.18
Ga.Dangme	5	0.19	4	80.00	1	20.00	5	0.23
Wali	72	2.75	26	46.43	30	53.57	56	2.52
Nzema	2	0.08	0	0.00	1	100.0	1	0.05
Gonja	21	0.80	10	52.63	9	47.37	19	0.86
Mamprisi	94	3.59	43	53.75	37	46.25	80	3.60
Guan	15	0.57	9	64.29	5	35.71	14	0.63
Kassena/Nankani	14	0.53	6	50.00	6	50.00	12	0.54
Kokomba	625	23.86	269	49.18	278	50.82	547	24.64
Nanumbe	3	0.11	1	33.33	2	66.67	3	0.14
Other (specify)	310	11.84	142	52.79	127	47.21	269	12.12
Total	2,619	100	1,166	52.52	1,054	47.48	2,220	84.77

Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

Table A4: Proportion of Persons With Disability Living Below 50% Of Median Income, By Community And Gender

Community	Population	Below median poverty line	Men Below median poverty line	Women Below median poverty line	Proportion that lived below the median poverty line	Men Proportion that lived below the median poverty line	Women Proportion that lived below the median poverty line
Kokofu	7	6	3	3	11.32	50.00	50.00
New Konkrompe	16	8	4	4	15.09	50.00	50.00
Afrefreso	8	8	5	3	15.09	62.50	37.50
Sawakye	4	4	1	3	7.55	25.00	75.00
Mem	2	1	0	1	1.89	0.00	100.00
Watro	1	1	1	0	1.89	100.00	0.00
Praprabon	10	7	6	1	13.21	85.71	14.29
Fakwasi	18	7	5	2	13.21	71.43	28.57
Bompa	2	1	1	0	1.89	100.00	0.00
Kumfia	13	6	5	1	11.32	83.33	16.67
Seneso	2	2	2	0	3.77	100.0	0.00
Boniafo	6	2	2	0	3.77	100.0	0.00
All	89	53	35	18	0.84	66.04	33.96

Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

Table A5: Proportion of Population That Lived below the Poverty Line, by Age and Sex

	Periurban						Rural						All					
Age group	Men	Percent	Women	Percent	Total	Percent	Men	Percent	Women	Percent	Total	Percent	Men	Percent	Women	Percent	Total	Percent
0-4	100	51.81	93	48.19	193	12.44	343	50.81	332	49.19	675	10.44	443	51.04	425	48.96	868	10.82
5-9	134	53.82	115	46.18	249	16.04	501	50.25	496	49.75	997	15.41	635	50.96	611	49.04	1246	15.54
10-14	108	56.25	84	43.75	192	12.37	442	53.97	377	46.03	819	12.66	550	54.40	461	45.60	1011	12.61
15-19	91	54.49	76	45.51	167	10.76	397	56.15	310	43.85	707	10.93	488	55.84	386	44.16	874	10.90
20-24	61	45.86	72	54.14	133	8.57	230	43.64	297	56.36	527	8.15	291	44.09	369	55.91	660	8.23
25-29	33	33.67	65	66.33	98	6.31	188	41.32	267	58.68	455	7.03	221	39.96	332	60.04	553	6.90
30-34	40	43.96	51	56.04	91	5.86	192	43.05	254	56.95	446	6.90	232	43.20	305	56.80	537	6.70
35-39	44	38.94	69	61.06	113	7.28	215	47.78	235	52.22	450	6.96	259	46.00	304	54.00	563	7.02
40-44	56	54.37	47	45.63	103	6.64	188	53.28	165	46.74	353	5.46	244	53.51	212	46.49	456	5.69
45-49	39	60.94	25	39.06	64	4.12	133	49.26	137	50.74	270	4.17	172	51.50	162	48.50	334	4.16
50-54	19	48.72	20	51.28	39	2.51	115	55.83	91	44.17	206	3.18	134	54.69	111	45.31	245	3.05
55-59	12	42.8	16	57.1	28	1.80	69	48.9	72	51.0	141	2.18	81	47.9	88	52.0	169	2.11

		6		4				4		6	1			3		7	9	
60-64	10	50.0 0	10	50.0 0	20	1.29	63	46.6 7	72	53.3 3	13 5	2.09	73	47.1 0	82	52.9 0	15 5	1.93
65+	28	45.1 6	34	54.8 4	62	3.99	14 4	50.1 7	143	49.8 3	28 7	4.44	17 2	49.2 8	177	50.7 2	34 9	4.35
All	775	49.9 4	777	50.0 6	15 52	19.3 5	32 20	49.7 8	3248	50.2 2	64 68	80.6 5	39 95	49.8 1	4025	50.1 9	80 20	75.3 3

Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

Table B1: The Dimensions, Indicators, Deprivation Cutoffs, and Weights of the MPI

Dimensions of poverty	Indicator	Deprived if...	Weight
Education	Years of Schooling	No one has completed 6 years of schooling. School-aged child (7-14) did not attend school.	1/6
	Child School Attendance	Any school-aged child did not attend school up to class 8 (i.e. from kindergarten to Primary 6).	1/6
Health	Child Mortality	Any child died in the household during preceding twelve months preceding census.	1/6
	Nutrition	At least one child 5 years or below was malnourished.	1/6
Living Standards	Electricity	The household did not have access to electricity.	1/15
	Improved Drinking Water	The household did not have access to safe drinking water.	1/15
	Improved Sanitation	The household's sanitation facility was not improved	1/15
	Improved housing	Household living in makeshift housing	1/15
	Assets ownership	The household does not own more than one radio, TV, telephone, bicycle, motorbike or refrigerator and does not own a car or truck.	1/15

Table B2: Multidimensional Poverty Index of Selected Communities in Atebubu-Amantin Municipality

Survey	Year	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI = H×A)	Incidence of Poverty (H)	Average Intensity Across the Poor
CBMS	2018	0.06	15.10%	37.68%

Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

Table B3: Multidimensional and Income Poverty Rates in Selected Communities in Atebubu-Amantin Municipality

Community	Below \$1.90 poverty line	Below Median poverty line	Multidimensional poverty
Kokofu	11.25	11.40	23.79
New Konkrompe	19.35	17.87	4.74
Afrefreso	7.91	10.73	0.00
Sawakye	4.45	6.26	2.96
Old Konkrompe	4.00	6.03	4.05
Mem	3.47	3.78	1.82
Watro	5.10	7.01	44.62
Praprabon	6.80	6.50	8.95
Fakwasi	9.21	6.52	20.44
Bompa	1.91	1.00	47.19
Kumfia	14.10	9.90	18.14
Famfour	2.42	2.03	6.57
Seanti	1.70	1.82	7.69
Seneso	2.23	2.63	33.65
Kunkumso	0.26	0.21	19.23
Boniafo	3.22	2.95	8.90
Abrewanko	0.42	0.49	43.59
Dagatiline	0.16	0.21	100.00
Ali Kuraa	1.46	1.80	46.15
Kwabena Gyan	0.59	0.88	68.09
All	75.33	50.00	15.11

Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

Table B4: MPI Disaggregation for Children of All Ages (0-17), by Age Group

	All					Men					Women				
	ci-poor					ci-poor					ci-poor				
	Non-poor	Poor	Total	Non-poor	Poor	Non-poor	Poor	Total	Non-poor	Poor	Non-poor	Poor	Total	Non-poor	Poor
Children Agegroup-cipoor	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Percent	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Percent	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Percent
0-4	940	180	1,120	83.93	16.07	460	93	553	83.18	16.82	478	87	565	84.60	15.40
5-9	1,308	266	1,574	83.10	16.90	660	149	809	81.58	18.42	648	117	765	84.71	15.29
10-14	1,053	229	1,282	82.14	17.86	561	126	687	81.66	18.34	492	103	595	82.69	17.31
15-17	555	101	656	84.60	15.40	310	52	362	85.64	14.36	245	49	294	83.33	16.67
All	3,856	776	4,632	83.25	16.75	1,991	420	2,411	82.58	17.42	1,863	356	2,219	83.96	16.04

Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

Table B5: MPI Disaggregation by Planning Unit

	All					Men					Women				
	ci-poor					ci-poor					ci-poor				
	Non-poor	Poor	Total	Non-poor	Poor	Non-poor	Poor	Total	Non-poor	Poor	Non-poor	Poor	Total	Non-poor	Poor
Planning unit	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Percent	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Percent	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Percent
Atebubu Urban Council	1,110	314	1,424	77.95	22.05	579	167	746	77.61	22.39	531	147	678	78.32	21.68

Konkrompe Area Council	4,079	440	4,519	90.26	9.74	2,016	237	2,253	89.48	10.52	2,061	203	2,264	91.03	8.97
Nyomoase Area Council	695	68	763	91.09	8.91	330	34	364	90.66	9.34	365	34	399	91.48	8.52
Kumfia-Fakwasi Town Council	2,552	704	3,256	78.38	21.62	1,282	350	1,632	78.55	21.45	1,270	354	1,624	78.2	21.8
Akoko Area Council	268	27	295	90.85	9.15	144	13	157	91.72	8.28	124	14	138	89.86	10.14
Other	344	56	400	86.00	14.00	172	31	203	84.73	15.27	172	25	197	87.31	12.69
Total	9,048	1,609	10,657	84.90	15.10	4,523	832	5,355	84.46	15.54	4,523	777	5,300	85.34	14.66

Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

Table B6: MPI Disaggregation by Community

Community	All					Men					Women				
	Non-poor	Poor	Total	Non-poor	Poor	Non-poor	Poor	Total	Non-poor	Poor	Non-poor	Poor	Total	Non-poor	Poor
	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Percent	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Percent	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Percent
Kokofu	788	246	1,034	76.21	23.79	402	131	533	75.42	24.58	386	115	501	77.05	22.95
New Konkrompe	2,070	103	2,173	95.26	4.74	1,027	56	1,083	94.83	5.17	1,043	47	1,090	95.69	4.31
Afrefreso	676	0	676	100.0	0.00	332	0	332	100.0	0.00	344	0	344	100.0	0.00

				0					0					0	
Sawakye	360	11	371	97.04	2.96	179	7	186	96.24	3.76	181	4	185	97.84	2.16
Old Konkrompe	308	13	321	95.95	4.05	140	7	147	95.24	4.76	168	6	174	96.55	3.45
Mem	378	7	385	98.18	1.82	193	4	197	97.97	2.03	185	3	188	98.4	1.60
Watro	255	203	458	55.68	44.3	119	109	228	52.19	47.8	134	94	228	58.77	41.2
Praprabon	693	68	761	91.06	8.94	330	34	364	90.66	9.34	363	34	397	91.44	8.56
Fakwasi	988	253	1,241	79.61	20.3	485	123	608	79.77	20.2	503	130	633	79.46	20.5
Bompa	160	143	303	52.81	47.1	89	74	163	54.60	45.4	71	69	140	50.71	49.2
Kumfia	1,403	311	1,714	81.86	18.1	707	155	862	82.02	17.9	696	156	852	81.69	18.3
Famfour	270	19	289	93.43	6.57	145	9	154	94.16	5.84	125	10	135	92.59	7.41
Seanti	168	14	182	92.31	7.69	85	8	93	91.40	8.60	83	6	89	93.26	6.74
Seneso	140	71	211	66.35	33.6	68	35	103	66.02	33.9	72	36	108	66.67	33.3
Kunkumso	21	5	26	80.77	19.2	11	2	13	84.62	15.3	10	3	13	76.92	23.0
Boniafo	266	26	292	91.10	8.90	145	15	160	90.63	9.38	121	11	132	91.67	8.33
Abrewanko	22	17	39	56.41	43.5	14	10	24	58.33	41.6	8	7	15	53.33	46.6
Dagatiline	4	13	17	23.53	76.4	7	2	6	25.00	75.0	0	2	7	22.22	77.7
Ali Kuraa	63	54	117	53.85	46.1	43	27	70	61.43	38.5	20	27	47	42.55	57.4
Kwabena Gyan	15	32	47	31.91	68.0	7	20	27	25.93	74.0	7	8	12	40.00	60.0

All	9,048	1,609	10,657	84.90	15.10	4,523	832	5,355	84.46	15.54	4,523	777	5,300	85.34	14.66
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Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

Table B7: MPI Disaggregation for Children of All Ages (0-17), by Community

Community	All					Men					Women				
	Non-poor	Poor	Total	Non-poor	Poor	Non-poor	Poor	Total	Non-poor	Poor	Non-poor	Poor	Total	Non-poor	Poor
	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Percent	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Percent	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Percent
Kokofu	382	124	506	75.49	24.51	196	64	260	75.38	24.62	186	60	246	75.61	24.39
New Konkrompe	944	56	1,000	94.4	5.6	489	39	528	92.61	7.39	455	17	472	96.4	3.6
Afrefreso	236	0	236	100.0	0.00	121	0	121	100.0	0.00	115	0	115	100	0
Sawakye	136	5	141	96.45	3.55	69	3	72	95.83	4.17	67	2	69	97.1	2.9
Old Konkrompe	114	7	121	94.21	5.79	49	3	52	94.23	5.77	65	4	69	94.2	5.8
Mem	154	4	158	97.47	2.53	83	3	86	96.51	3.49	71	1	72	98.61	1.39
Watro	94	71	165	56.97	43.03	44	35	79	55.70	44.30	48	36	84	57.14	42.86
Praprabon	325	38	363	89.53	10.47	154	20	174	88.51	11.49	171	18	189	90.48	9.52
Fakwasi	402	124	526	76.43	23.57	212	70	282	75.18	24.82	190	54	244	77.87	22.13

Bompa	62	74	136	45.59	54.4 1	38	43	81	46.91	53.0 9	24	31	55	43.64	56.3 6
Kumfia	573	154	727	78.82	21.1 8	296	79	375	78.93	21.0 7	277	75	352	78.69	21.3 1
Famfour	127	10	137	92.7	7.3	70	3	73	95.89	4.11	57	7	64	89.06	10.9 4
Seanti	93	9	102	91.18	8.82	48	6	54	88.89	11.1 1	45	3	48	93.75	6.25
Seneso	59	29	88	67.05	32.9 5	27	14	41	65.85	34.1 5	32	15	47	68.09	31.9 1
Kunkumso	4	3	7	57.14	42.8 6	3	1	4	75.00	25.0 0	1	2	3	33.33	66.6 7
Boniafo	101	15	116	87.07	12.9 3	59	8	67	88.06	11.9 4	42	7	49	85.71	14.2 9
Abrewanko	6	9	15	40	60	4	5	9	44.44	55.5 6	2	4	6	33.33	66.6 7
Dagatiline	2	5	7	28.57	71.4 3	1	2	3	33.33	66.6 7	1	3	4	25	75
Ali Kuraa	36	26	62	58.06	41.9 4	26	12	38	68.42	31.5 8	10	14	24	41.67	58.3 3
Kwabena Gyan	6	13	19	31.58	68.4 2	2	10	12	16.67	83.3 3	4	3	7	57.14	42.8 6
All	3,856	776	4,632	83.25	16.7 5	1,991	420	2,411	82.58	17.4 2	1,863	356	2,219	83.96	16.0 4

Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

Table B8: MPI Disaggregation by Deciles

	All					Men						Wome			
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	ci-poor					ci-poor					n				
	Non-poor	Poor	Total	Non-poor	Poor	Non-poor	Poor	Total	Non-poor	Poor	Non-poor	Poor	Total	Non-poor	Poor
Deciles of pci	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Percent	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Percent	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Percent
1	800	281	1,081	74.01	25.99	387	146	533	72.61	27.39	413	135	548	75.36	24.64
2	903	145	1,048	86.16	13.84	414	77	491	84.32	15.68	489	68	557	87.79	12.21
3	887	183	1,070	82.9	17.1	426	98	524	81.3	18.7	461	85	546	84.43	15.57
4	865	198	1,063	81.37	18.63	424	98	522	81.23	18.77	441	100	541	81.52	18.48
5	887	175	1,062	83.52	16.48	467	93	560	83.39	16.61	420	82	502	83.67	16.33
6	877	189	1,066	82.27	17.73	440	95	535	82.24	17.76	437	94	531	82.3	17.7
7	910	149	1,059	85.93	14.07	470	78	548	85.77	14.23	440	71	511	86.11	13.89
8	973	88	1,061	91.71	8.29	482	44	526	91.63	8.37	491	44	535	91.78	8.22
9	928	136	1,064	87.22	12.78	474	68	542	87.45	12.55	454	68	522	86.97	13.03
10	996	63	1,059	94.05	5.95	523	34	557	93.9	6.1	473	29	502	94.22	5.78
All	9,026	1,607	10,633	84.89	15.11	4,507	831	5,338	84.43	15.57	4,519	776	5,295	85.34	14.66

Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

Table B9: MPI Disaggregation for Children of All Ages (0-17), by Deciles

	All					Men					Wome n				
	ci- poor					ci- poor									
	Non- poor	Poor	Total	Non- poor	Poor	Non- poor	Poor	Total	Non- poor	Poor	Non- poor	Poor	Total	Non- poor	Poor
Deciles of pci	Numb er	Num ber	Num ber	Perce nt	Perce nt	Numb er	Num ber	Num ber	Perce nt	Perce nt	Numb er	Num ber	Num ber	Perce nt	Perce nt
1	352	103	455	77.36	22.64	176	50	226	77.88	22.12	176	53	229	76.86	23.14
2	383	81	464	82.54	17.46	185	48	233	79.4	20.6	198	33	231	85.71	14.29
3	398	93	491	81.06	18.94	207	54	261	79.31	20.69	191	39	230	83.04	16.96
4	403	112	515	78.25	21.75	208	61	269	77.32	22.68	195	51	246	79.27	20.73
5	394	93	487	80.9	19.1	220	51	271	81.18	18.82	174	42	216	80.56	19.44
6	410	96	506	81.03	18.97	221	52	273	80.95	19.05	189	44	233	81.12	18.88
7	400	81	481	83.16	16.84	220	45	265	83.02	16.98	180	36	216	83.33	16.67
8	444	38	482	92.12	7.88	224	22	246	91.06	8.94	220	16	236	93.22	6.78
9	366	58	424	86.32	13.68	181	28	209	86.6	13.4	185	30	215	86.05	13.95
10	301	21	322	93.48	6.52	147	9	156	94.23	5.77	154	12	166	92.77	7.23
All	3,851	776	4,627	83.23	16.77	1,989	420	2,409	82.57	17.43	1,862	356	2,218	83.95	16.05

Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

Table B10: MPI Disaggregation by Locality

	All					
	ci-poor					
	Per-Urban	Rural	Total	Per-Urban	Rural	Total
ci-poor	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Non-poor	2,070	6,978	9,048	22.88	77.12	84.90
Poor	103	1,506	1,609	6.40	93.60	15.10
All	2,173	8,484	10,657	20.39	79.61	100.00

Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

Table B11: MPI Disaggregation for Children of All Ages (0-17), by Locality

	All					
	ci-poor					
	Per-Urban	Rural	Total	Per-Urban	Rural	Total
ci-poor	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Non-poor	944	2,912	3,856	24.48	75.52	83.25
Poor	56	720	776	7.22	92.78	16.75
All	1,000	3,632	4,632	21.59	78.41	100.00

Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

Table B12: MPI Disaggregation by Employment Status

	All					
	ci-poor					
	Employed	Unemployed	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total
ci-poor	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Non-poor	2,116	92	2,208	95.83	4.17	86.05
Poor	347	11	358	96.93	3.07	13.95
All	2,463	103	2,566	95.99	4.01	100.00

Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

Table B13: MPI Disaggregation by Persons with Disability

	All					
	ci-poor					
	Disability	No Disability	Total	Disability	No Disability	Total
ci-poor	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Non-	77	8,967	9,044	0.85	99.15	84.90

poor						
Poor	12	1,597	1,609	0.75	99.25	15.10
All	89	10,564	10,653	0.84	99.16	100.00

Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

Table B14: MPI Disaggregation for Children Of All Ages (0-17), by Persons with Disability

	All					
	ci-poor					
	Disability	No Disability+	Total	Disability	No Disability+	Total
ci-poor	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Non-poor	6	3,848	3,854	0.16	99.84	83.24
Poor	5	771	776	0.64	99.36	16.76
All	11	4,619	4,630	0.24	99.76	100.00

Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

Table B15: MPI Disaggregation by Ethnic Group

	All					Men					Women				
	ci-poor					ci-poor					ci-poor				
	Non-poor	Poor	Total	Non-poor	Poor	Non-poor	Poor	Total	Non-poor	Poor	Non-poor	Poor	Total	Non-poor	Poor
Ethnicity	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Percent	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Percent	Number	Number	Number	Percent	Percent
Akan	5,547	689	6,236	88.95	11.05	2,740	340	3,080	88.96	11.04	2,807	349	3,156	88.94	11.06
Ewe	15	2	17	88.24	11.76	6	2	8	75.00	25.00	9	0	9	100.00	0.00
Ga.Dangme	13	2	15	86.67	13.33	9	2	11	81.82	18.18	4	0	4	100.00	0.00
Wali	215	99	314	68.47	31.53	119	57	176	67.61	32.39	96	42	138	69.57	30.43
Nzema	8	2	10	80.00	20.00	5	1	6	83.33	16.67	3	1	4	75.00	25.00
Gonja	72	19	91	79.12	20.88	39	11	50	78.00	22.00	33	8	41	80.49	19.51
Mamprisi	337	48	385	87.53	12.47	176	26	202	87.13	12.87	161	22	183	87.98	12.02
Guan	41	8	49	83.67	16.33	20	5	25	80.00	20.00	21	3	24	87.50	12.50
Kassena/Nankani	45	1	46	97.83	2.17	26	0	26	100.00	0.00	19	1	20	95.00	5.00
Kokomba	1,723	529	2,252	76.51	23.49	839	277	1,116	75.18	24.82	884	252	1,136	77.82	22.18

Nanumbe	8	3	11	72.73	27.27	5	1	6	83.33	16.67	3	2	5	60.00	40.00
Other (specify)	1,022	207	1,229	83.16	16.84	539	110	649	83.05	16.95	483	97	580	83.28	16.72
All	9,046	1,609	10,655	84.90	15.10	4,523	832	5,355	84.46	15.54	4,523	777	5,300	85.34	14.66

Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

Table B16: MPI Disaggregation for Children of All Ages (0-17), by Ethnic Group

Ethnicity	All					Men					Women				
	Non-poor		Poor		Total	Non-poor		Poor		Total	Non-poor		Poor		Total
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number
Akan	2,228	87.85	308	12.15	2,536	1,176	87.43	169	12.57	1,345	1,052	88.33	139	11.67	1,191
Ewe	4	80.00	1	20.00	5	3	75.00	1	25.00	4	1	100.00	0	0.00	1
Ga.Dangme	4	66.67	2	33.33	6	3	60.00	2	40.00	5	1	100.00	0	0.00	1
Wali	97	66.44	49	33.56	146	53	67.95	25	32.05	78	44	64.71	24	35.29	68
Nzema	4	80.00	1	20.00	5	3	75.00	1	25.00	4	1	100.00	0	0.00	1
Gonja	30	78.95	8	21.05	38	15	78.95	4	21.05	19	15	78.95	4	21.05	19
Mamprisi	150	88.24	20	11.76	170	79	87.78	11	12.22	90	71	88.75	9	11.25	80

					6					2					5		
Guan	18	3	21	85.71	14.2	9	9	2	11	81.82	8	9	1	10	90.00	10.0	
Kassena/Nankani	20	0	20	100.0	0.00	11	0	11	100.0	0	0.00	9	0	9	100.0	0.00	
Kokomba	817	270	1,087	75.16	24.8	4	386	145	531	72.69	1	431	125	556	77.52	22.4	
Nanumbe	4	1	5	80.00	20.0	0	2	0	2	100.0	0	0.00	2	1	3	66.67	33.3
Other (specify)	478	113	591	80.88	19.1	2	251	60	311	80.71	9	227	53	280	81.07	18.9	
All	3,854	776	4,630	83.24	16.7	6	1,991	420	2,411	82.58	2	1,863	356	2,219	83.96	16.0	

Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

Table B17: MPI Disaggregation, by Sex

	All		Sex			
	ci-poor					
			Men	Women	Men	Women
ci-poor	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Percent	Percent
Non-poor	9,048	84.90	4,523	4,523	50.00	50.00
Poor	1,609	15.10	832	777	51.71	48.29
All	10,657	100	5,355	5,300	50.26	49.74

Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

Table B18: MPI Disaggregation for Children of all Ages (0-17), by Sex

	All		Sex			
	ci-poor					
	All		Men	Women	Men	Women
Children	Number	Percent	Number	Number	Percent	Percent
Non-poor	3,856	83.25	1,991	1,863	51.66	48.34
Poor	776	16.75	420	356	54.12	45.88
All	4,632	100	2,411	2,219	52.07	47.93

Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

Table B19: Partial Index

Characteristics	Count	Weight	Total Population	Partial Index	MPI	Indicator Contribution
edyschooling	21	0.166667	10657	0.000328423	0.063864	0.005143
edschattend	592	0.166667	10657	0.00925839	0.063864	0.14497
lselect	1,651	0.066667	10657	0.01032811	0.063864	0.16172
lswat	1,548	0.066667	10657	0.009683776	0.063864	0.151631
lstoil	1,740	0.066667	10657	0.010884864	0.063864	0.170438
lshousing	1,628	0.066667	10657	0.010184229	0.063864	0.159467
lssaset	1,217	0.066667	10657	0.007613149	0.063864	0.119209
w_malnutrition	301	0.166667	10657	0.004707391	0.063864	0.07371
w_mortality	21	0.166667	10657	0.000328423	0.063864	0.005143
Total				0.063316756		

Source: CBMS Census, selected communities, Konkrompe Area Council, 2018.

