

CONSTITUENCY PROFILE



NEW JUABEN SOUTH CONSTITUENCY

A PUBLICATION OF THE DATA FOR ACCOUNTABILITY PROJECT



**NEW JUABEN SOUTH
CONSTITUENCY**
PROFILE

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African Centre for Parliamentary Affairs

No. AGR/2B, Farmland, Beach Road

P.O. Box BC 215, Accra Ghana

Tel: +233 30 295 6811

Cell: +233 26 583 7007

Design and layout: Joseph Leslie Quainoo

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FOREWORD

The Constituency Profile Report is the first of its kind coming in the wake of an increased need for evidence-informed decision-making following the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Constituencies are well-defined geographical areas from which Members of Parliament are elected. Besides the legislation and oversight roles, Members of Parliament represent their constituents and are expected to lead and advocate the development of these constituencies. This development must be anchored on evidence that is often not readily available in the form and shape that incentivize its use. All Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) have medium-term plans and annual work programs that drive their development agenda. The implementation and monitoring of these must be of interest to the Parliament of Ghana for effective representation of the people.

This report provides valuable information on the size, structure, and distribution of the population and socio-economic characteristics of the constituency which provide some insights into the development of the social sector in particular. Indeed, the constituency profile is a singular attempt to provide data to Members of Ghana's Parliament to enable them to monitor the progress of implementation of the SDGs and to advocate more and better alignment of resources for their constituencies.

The Constituency Profile Report mostly relied on administrative data generated by departments of the MMDAs over the period 2009 to 2019. The challenges of administrative data in Ghana notwithstanding, the report is a demonstration of the value these data bring to development planning, monitoring and evaluation. This brings to the fore the urgent need to harness administrative and other non-traditional data sources as the foundational data systems, especially for local government to ensure no one is left behind.

The Ghana Statistical Service, African Center for Parliamentary Affairs, INASP and the other implementing partners are, therefore, delighted to provide data-users, especially Parliamentarians, the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies, Civil Society Groups and the people of the selected constituencies with this useful report.

Government Statistician

Prof. Samuel Kobina Annim

Executive Director, ACEPA

Dr. Rasheed Draman

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This maiden profile for the New Juaben South Constituency would not have been possible without the full collaboration of the Data for Accountability Project Partners and the Leadership of the Parliament of Ghana. The role and time of staff of the various decentralized departments of the New Juaben South District Assembly who helped us compile the data are acknowledged and appreciated.

We offer special thanks to Bright Neku and Emmanuel Opoku Addo (GSS) and to Dr. Felix Addo-Yobo (NDPC) who collected the data and prepared this report. We also acknowledge Sylvester Gyamfi for reviewing the data collection templates and the report. We are grateful to Nana Yaw Minta of Ministry of Finance for preparing the budget data, Selaseh Akaho of GSS for the geospatial work, Edward Boamah of Digital Earth Africa for the Earth Observation data analysis and Anthony Amuzu-Pharin of GSS for working on the Census of Agriculture data.

We express our profound gratitude to the Flora and Hewlett Foundation for funding the DAP initiative in Ghana. We are also grateful to the ACEPA team, namely, Agnes Titriku, Issifu Lampo, Fayed Alidu and Emmanuel Benchie for the support provided during the data collection and report preparation.

We are equally grateful to Omar Seidu of GSS for providing the leadership and general guidance in the preparation of this report and coordination of the DAP from the GSS.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION

ACEPA	African Centre for Parliamentary Affairs
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CBD	Central Business District
CHPS	Community-based Health Planning Services
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
DAP	Data for Accountability Project
DDF	District Development Fund
EIPM	Evidence Informed Policy Making
ENDISI	Enhanced Normalized Difference impervious Surface Index
GAR	Gross Attendance Ratio
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GPRTU	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICC	Implementing Coordinating Committee
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
INASP	International Network for Advancing Science and Policy
JHS	Junior High School
KG	Kindergarten
L.I	Legislative Instrument
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MTTD	Motor Transport and Traffic Directorate
MMDAs	Metropolitan and Municipal District Assemblies
MoFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MUSEC	Municipal Security Committee
NRTTFC	National Road Transport and Transit
NSS	National Statistics System
OPD	Out-patient Department
PHC	Population and Housing Census
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals

SHS	Senior High School
TB	Tuberculosis
UDG	Urban Development Grant
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
VNR	Voluntary National Review
WASSCE	West Africa Senior School Certificate Examination
WHO	World Health Organization

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Following the progress made under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which shaped development efforts in most developing countries from 2000 to 2015, Ghana joined the rest of the world to adopt the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in September 2015. The SDGs are continuing the fight against extreme poverty whilst addressing the challenges of ensuring equitable development and environmental sustainability. The ability of nations to achieve the SDGs is underpinned by the availability and use of their data systems to understand and inform decisions.

After the adoption of the global indicator framework by the United Nations Statistical Commission in March 2016, the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS), as the coordinating body for the National Statistics System (NSS) in Ghana, in collaboration with the SDGs Implementation Coordinating Committee (ICC) developed a framework to provide the required data and statistics to inform programming and to monitor progress. Consequently, a national SDGs Baseline Report, SDGs Budget Report and a national SDGs reporting platform were launched in 2018. These were followed by a Voluntary National Review (VNR) on SDGs and SDGs Budget Reports in 2019.

The Data for Accountability Project (DAP) is being jointly implemented by the African Centre for Parliamentary Affairs (ACEPA), Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) and INASP, with funding from the Hewlett Foundation. DAP is a two-year project that seeks to enhance the use of evidence in parliament, specifically, towards improving the capacity of Ghana's Parliament for monitoring the country's progress on the SDGs. In furtherance of this objective, DAP seeks to achieve the following goals: (i) Strengthened systems: Contribute to improvements in policy processes, systems, capacities and incentives that enable ongoing use of evidence in policymaking, and (ii) Contribute to the field; Fortify the emerging field of evidence-informed policymaking in Africa. The key expected outcomes the project aims to work towards include the following:

1. Strengthened oversight capacity in two parliamentary committees
2. Improved representation capacity in two committees.
3. Improved collaboration between data producers and parliament.
4. Shared learning on Evidence Informed Policy Making (EIPM) cultures in Africa.

Traditionally, the main functions of the Ghanaian Parliament are executive oversight, legislation, and constituent representation. Parliament is the supreme forum for the ventilation of grievances aimed at seeking redress. The Member of Parliament (MP) is the communication link between his constituents and Government. Through parliamentary mechanisms/tools such as question time, statements, motions, debate on policy/bills, among others, an MP has the opportunity to draw attention to developments in his/her constituency and explore avenues for their socio-

economic development. For effective representation, an MP needs to better understand their constituencies and the people they represent.

Purpose of the Constituency Profile

Parliament is expected to play a unique role in the achievement of the SDGs as part of their representation and oversight roles. In view of that the Data for Accountability Project is the first focused effort to introduce data for SDGs monitoring to any sub-committee in the Parliament of Ghana. This is expected to help Parliament oversee the implementation of the SDGs in Ghana, by providing the evidence needed to monitor progress and advocate better for their constituencies. The project's goal is to help Parliament improve the quality of life in Ghana by using data to oversee progress towards the SDGs and other national and international development frameworks.

In recent years, the role of parliament and the MPs in particular has come into sharper focus, with varying degree of perspectives from citizens, especially in the area of representation. Often, MPs are overwhelmed with demands from constituents to provide resources for the welfare of individuals and services that ought to be provided through local government. How much of this support is based on evidence on the development trajectory of the constituency? The DAP is therefore an attempt to document evidence through time series data analysis to provide background or context to the development needs of constituencies. This is the first attempt to compile time series data from selected sectors for five constituencies to help shed light on the development on those sectors.

Overview of the Constituency

1.1.1 Creation

The New Juaben South Municipal Assembly was established 2017 by Legislative Instrument (L.I.) 2301. Originally, it was called New Juaben Municipal Assembly but it became New Juaben South Municipal Assembly after the New Juaben North municipality was carved out of its northern portion.

New Juaben South Municipality lies between longitudes 1030° West and 0030° East, and latitudes 60° and 70° North, with Koforidua as its capital. Koforidua is also the capital city of the Eastern Region. The New Juaben South Municipality covers a land area of approximately 60 square kilometers. It shares boundaries on the north-east with East Akim Municipality, to the south-east with Akwapim North Municipality, to the west Yilo Krobo Municipality, and to the east with Suhum Municipality. It is one of the twenty-six districts of the Eastern Region.

1.1.2 Climate

New Juaben South Municipality has a bi-modal rainfall season with rain peaking in May/June and September/October. Annual average rainfall ranges between 1200mm and 1700mm. The dry season is relatively short and occurs from November to February. Temperatures are generally high, ranging from 20°C to 32°C.

1.1.3 Vegetation

The New Juaben South Municipality falls within a semi-deciduous rainforest. The vegetation is mainly characterized by tall trees with evergreen undergrowth and used to abound with economic trees. The flora and fauna are diverse and are composed of different species of economic and ornamental trees with varying heights, game and wildlife. Scattered patches of secondary or broken forest are present under most of the larger trees among which are *Triplochitonscleroxylon* (Wawa), *Antaris Africana* (Kyenkyen), *Chlorophora excels* (Odum), and *Ceibapentandra* (Onyina). Farming, lumbering and building activities have led to the cutting down of much of the original vegetation.

1.3.4 Society and culture

The People

The New Juaben South Municipality is heterogeneous in terms of ethnicity with a high dominance of Akans and Ga-Dangbes. Ewes and people belonging to other ethnic groups of the north also form significant proportions of the population in the Municipality. With the Akan population, there is a fair mix of Asantes, Kwahus and Akims with a sizeable number of Akwapims.

Traditions and culture

As in all other Akan political hierarchies, Chiefs and Queen-mothers are found in all towns and villages in the New Juaben South Municipality. The Omanhene, traditionally called “Dasebere” is the epitome of the New Juaben culture. He presides over all the other chiefs within the New Juaben Traditional Council area. New Juaben South municipality has a Queen-mother who is regarded as the mother of the traditional area. The chiefs and queens play significant roles in the total governance of the traditional area, especially in settling chieftaincy and land disputes. The traditional leadership has played a significant role in championing development programmes and projects in the Municipality.

The rich cultural heritage of the municipality is visible in cultural events such as the Akwasidae festival, funerals, and child-naming ceremonies. Key traditional practices including libations, marriage rites and rites of passage are still practiced. The Akwasidae festival attracts people from all walks of life, especially those in the diaspora. This brings in some foreign exchange to the nation. These rich cultural events have been a good source of income for artisans and craftsmen.

Governance structure

The New Juaben South Municipality is made of 34 Electoral Areas, which are further divided into 8 Zonal Councils and 70 Unit Committees (see figure 1.1). The Municipal Chief Executive (MCE) is the political and administrative head of the municipality. The MCE is supported in the discharge of his/her duties by the Municipal Coordinating Director and the heads of the 11 decentralized departments.

The General Assembly is the highest decision-making body charged with deliberative, executive, and legislative functions. The functions of the General Assembly include passing by-laws,

approving development plans and projects, preparing budgets and ensuring security. The General Assembly of New Juaben South Municipal Assembly has Fifty-One members. Thirty-four of the Assembly members are elected while fifteen are appointed by the central government. As of 2019, the General Assembly members included only seven females (2 elected and 5 appointed by the President). The General Assembly is headed by the Presiding Member, who is elected from among the Assembly members. The Member of Parliament, the Municipal Chief Executive, the Municipal Co-ordinating Director, and the Heads of Decentralised Departments and Zonal Councils are ex-officio members of the General Assembly.

Decentralized Departments of the Assembly:

- Ghana Education service
- Social welfare and community development
- Works department
- Physical planning
- Finance
- Central administration
- Disaster Prevention
- Health
- Agriculture
- Trade and industry
- Natural resources and conservation

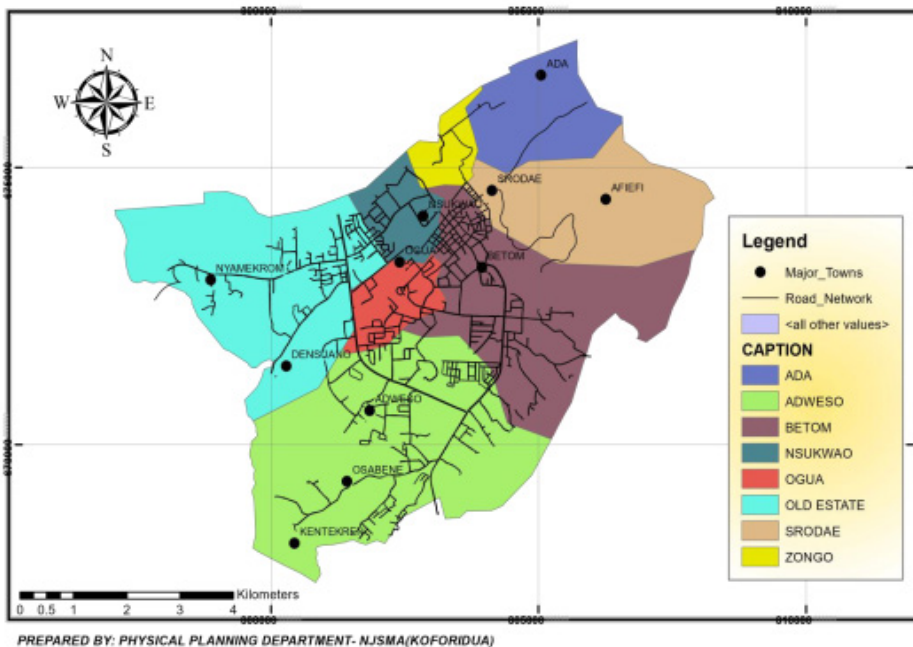


Figure 1.1: Map of New Juaben South Zonal Councils

Local economy

The structure of the economy of New Juaben South Municipality is similar to that at the national level. While the majority of industrial establishments are found in the central business area of the Municipality, agricultural production is carried out in the small settlements and in the peri-urban localities. Industrial, manufacturing and processing activities are mostly medium and small-scale, involving the production of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, textiles and crafts. Other industrial activities include soap-making, carpentry and joinery, traditional medicine, palm and kernel oil production, and bead-making.

Markets play a significant role in the local economy of New Juaben South Municipal Assembly. There are two markets located within the Central Business District (CBD), namely Juaben Serwaa and Central Market. There also are satellite markets across the municipality, namely Adweso, Zongo Market and Agarta Market. The markets are organized on either a daily or a weekly basis. Major market days in the municipality are Mondays and Thursdays.

The full potential of the tourism industry in the municipality is yet to be tapped. Some tourist attractions which have been identified by the Assembly but are yet to be developed include: Kentenkeren Waterfall, Akyekyeso Crocodile Sanctuary, Obuotabiri Bird View and Green Belts. The Akyekyeso Alligator Cave provides tourists with the opportunity to view and study alligators in their natural setting. These alligators are unique in that they have gold nuggets stuck above their snouts. The Akuodum-Mpaem forest has immeasurable significance for development into an eco-tourism destination. The scenic landscape, exotic cultures resulting from the multi-ethnic character of the municipality and the many historic sites make New Juaben an exciting destination for adventure-seeking and exploratory tourists.

Organization of report

The report is organized into six chapters. Chapter One deals with the introduction of the report. This chapter looks at the background of the constituency and its characteristics. The methodology is presented in Chapter Two and highlights the selection of the constituencies, data collection and analysis. Chapter Three focuses on demographic characteristics of the constituency, specifically the estimated population, its structure and distribution as well as dependency ratio. Chapter Four is devoted to thematic areas such as health, education, agriculture, water and sanitation, electricity, road network and security. Geospatial information is also included for selected indicators. Revenue performance and expenditure are discussed in Chapter Five. The chapter deals with revenues from Common Fund, Internal Generated Fund (IGF) and other sources as well as annual budgetary allocation and releases. The chapter further highlights the constituency's budget allocation and expenditure on the SDGs while Chapter Six presents the summary and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

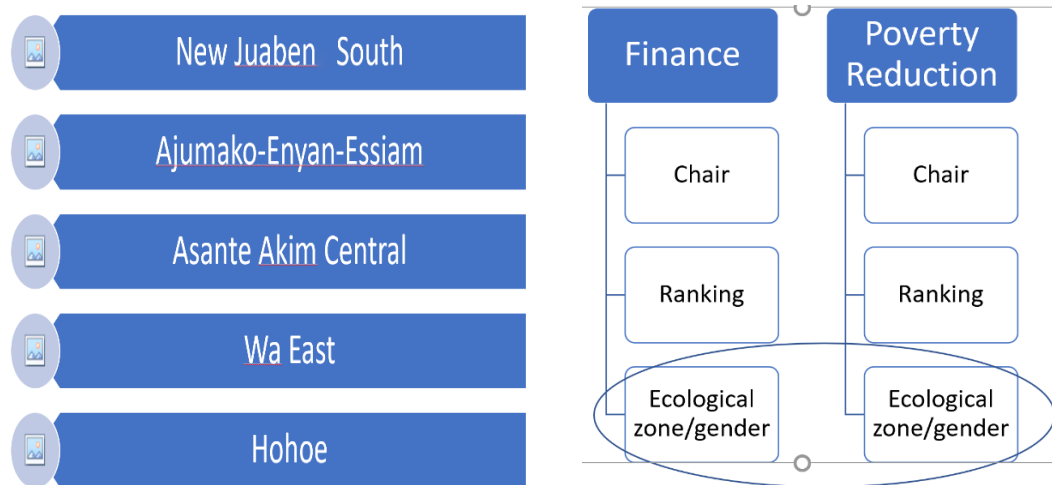
METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

Ghana has a unicameral Legislature composed of 275 Members of Parliament from single-member constituencies with an Executive President. Out of the 275 constituencies, five were selected for the Data for Accountability Project's constituency profiles. This chapter provides an overview of the selection of constituencies and how data were compiled for the publication.

2.2 Criteria for selection

The Data for Accountability Project targeted the constituencies of members of two sub-committees of the 7th Parliament of Ghana. These were the Finance Committee and the Committee on Poverty Reduction. To ensure fairness in the selection process, the project team used a criterion of proportional representation of the parties in parliament.



For the Finance Committee, including the chair and ranking members were selected and a third member in the forest ecological zone was included. Regarding the Committee on Poverty Reduction, both the chair and the ranking members were from the Savannah ecological zone (Upper West and East respectively.). The team therefore dropped the constituency of the ranking member and selected another from within the political party of the ranking member whose MP was a female. The constituencies selected for the project were: New Juaben South in the Eastern Region, Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam in the Central Region and Asante Akim Central in the Ashanti Region. The rest were Wa East in the Upper West Region and Hohoe in the Volta Region. All five selected constituencies were in alignment with their districts which are the planning authorities, therefore making it easy for data compilation.

Method of data compilation

The project focused on compiling data on key selected sectors of the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) based on data availability. To ensure consistency across all five districts/constituencies data templates were developed for the selected sectors to guide data collection. A series of review sessions and an orientation were provided for a team from GSS staff that led the data collection. Data for the preparation of the report were basically secondary/administrative data covering a ten-year period from 2009 to 2019. Where 2020 data was available it was also included. This offered an opportunity to analyze trends on key issues of interest.

2.3 Data availability

Generally, data was available for the New Juaben South Constituency but was not well disaggregated in the format needed. All the departments had some data but not for all the variables needed and time period of interest. The data requested was for the period 2009 to 2020. However, not all the departments were able to provide data for all the years required, while others could only provide aggregated data for the period. This made it difficult to have a trend analysis of the indicators involved. Again, data collection for most departments was delayed, because most of the decentralized departments in the district were sited outside the district capital and in some cases, they depended on the regional office for data. In fact, in a few cases, some departments were reluctant to provide information, and this contributed to the overall delay in data collection. In all, 13 departments were consulted for data.

CHAPTER THREE

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

Demographics are the various characteristics of a population and include the statistical information of the population's socioeconomic conditions. They provide useful information to local authorities for making policy decisions and targeting, and to businesses for making strategic business decisions and marketing plans.

This chapter presents key demographic characteristics of the population of the New Juaben South Constituency. These include sex and age distribution as well as the age-sex structure. This information is vital to the development planning and the provision of services in the constituency, as well as the mobilization of the support of the population to contribute to the local development agenda.

3.2 Population size, age and sex distribution

New Juaben South and New Juaben North constituted the New Juaben Municipal Assembly until 2018. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census (2010 PHC) results, the population of New Juaben Municipality stood at 124,992 comprising 60,534 males and 64,458 females. The projected 2020 population figure for New Juaben South is 157,534 and comprises 76,597 males (49%) and 80,937 females (51%).

The population pyramid for the municipality (Figure 3.1) was funnel-shaped with a bulge for ages 16 to 24. About 79 percent of the population was below 35 years and about 41 percent fell within the youth category (16-34 years). The high proportion of the population between 20 and 24 years could be due to the relatively high number of tertiary institutions in the municipality.

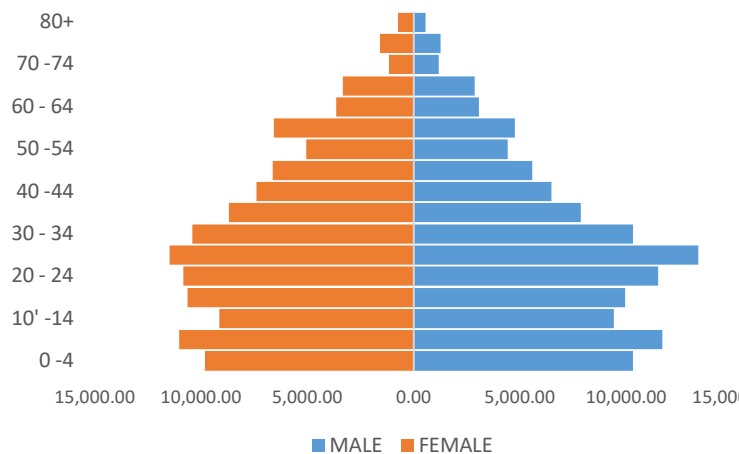


Figure 3.1: Population Pyramid, 2020
Source: Ghana Statistical Service

CHAPTER FOUR

KEY THEMATIC AREAS

4.1 Introduction

This section analyses key indicators across selected thematic areas to assess the progress made between 2009 and 2019. These thematic areas are: Health, Education, Food and Agriculture, Water and Sanitation, Electricity, Road Network, Security and Earth Observation. These were largely collected from administrative entities within the municipality. The analysis focuses on trends in the data but does not ascribe attributions for the observed trends.

4.2 Health and Health Services

4.2.1 Health facilities

During the period under review, the municipality had three hospitals, one polyclinic, 6 health sectors, and 52 CHPS compounds. The number of hospital beds increased from 379 in 2018 to 443 in 2019, which gives a ratio of about 2.7 beds per 1000 population. This ratio is far lower than the WHO recommended minimum of 18 beds per 1000 population.

The attendance of out-patient departments (OPDs) at public health facilities increased by about three percent to 294,348 in 2019 (see figure 4.1), with most patients seeking medical treatment in three public hospitals. From 2018 to 2019, the attendance of health centers experienced the highest increase of about 16 percent. Attendance of private clinics experienced an annual decline of about 25 percent to 43,920 patients. A breakdown of OPD attendance in the municipality for 2018 and 2019 is shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: OPD attendance by facility type and ownership, 2018 & 2019

Facility type	Public		Private	
	2018	2019	2018	2019
Hospitals	282,400	290,894	-	-
Clinics	-	-	58,276	43,920
Health Centers	277	522	-	-
CHPS	2,537	2,932	-	-
Total	285,214	294,348	58,276	43,920

Source: DHIMS

Out Patients Department

Attendance of OPD with valid health insurance in 2020 was almost the same as in 2019, which shows that about 90 percent of patients of the health facilities were insured, as shown below (Figure 4.1)

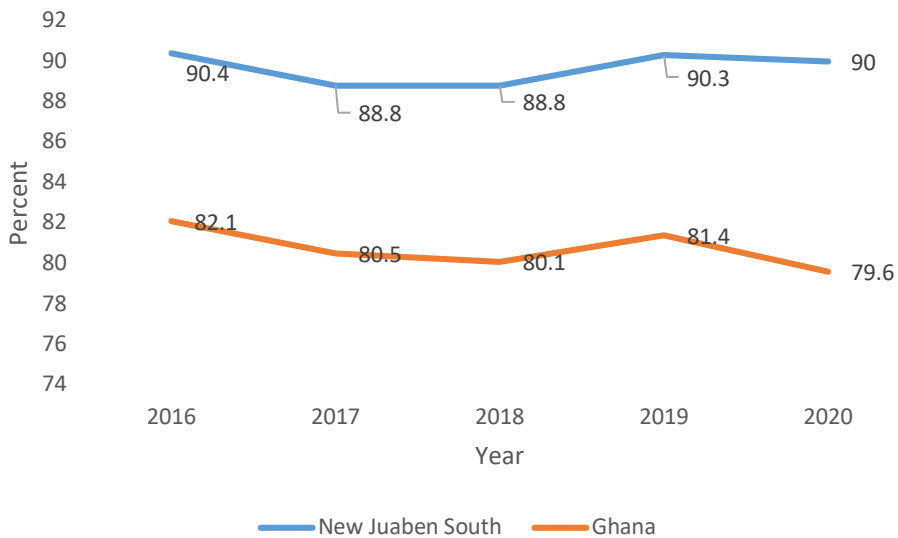


Figure 4.1: OPD attendees with valid health Insurance

Patient Visitations

The average visits per individual in a year to a health facility declined from 2018 to about two visits per individual in a year, which is much higher than the national average value of 0.12 as shown in Figure 4.2.

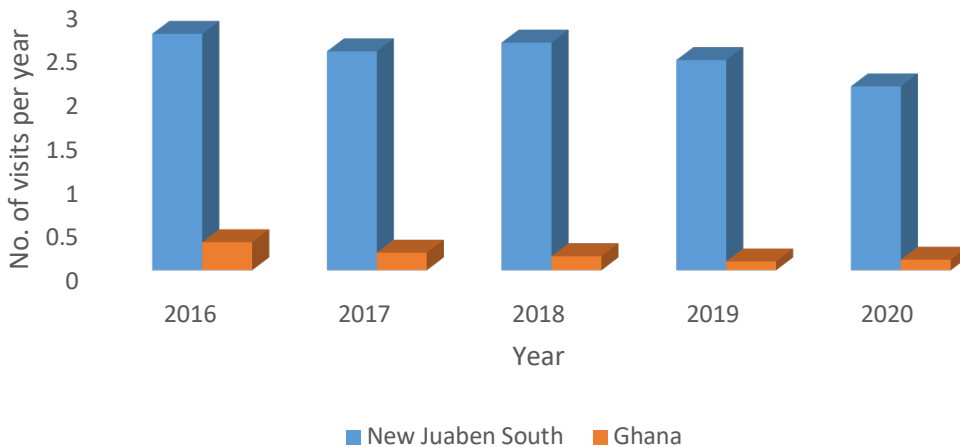


Figure 4.2 OPD visits per Capita

4.2.2 Critical health staff

The nurse–patient ratio in the municipality improved from 2018 to 2019. It improved from 1:863 in 2018 to 1:475 in 2019 (Figure 4.3). The ratio for 2019 was better than the national average of 1:539.

The doctor–patient ratio also improved from 1:14387 in 2018 to 1:11,535 in 2019. This ratio was worse than the 2019 national average of 1: 6,897.

The number of midwives in the municipality increased from 115 in 2018 to 121 in 2019. The number of pharmacists based in hospitals increased from one to eight in 2019.

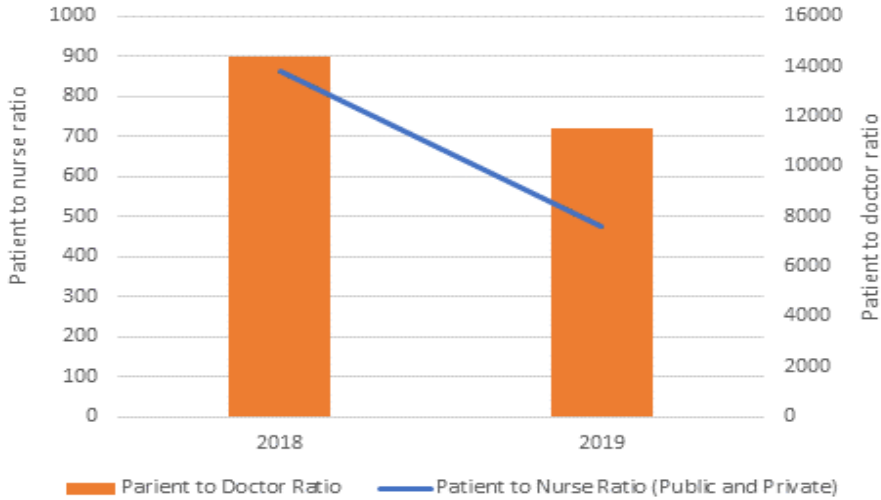


Figure 4.3: Doctor-patient ratio and nurse-patient ratio, 2018-2019

Source: DHIMS

4.2.3 ANTENATAL CARE

Antenatal care services are provided for pregnant women to detect and prevent early complications in health delivery. Though antenatal care coverage in the constituency was higher than that of the national coverage, it declined from 85 percent in 2018 to 82 percent in 2020 as shown in Figure 4.4.

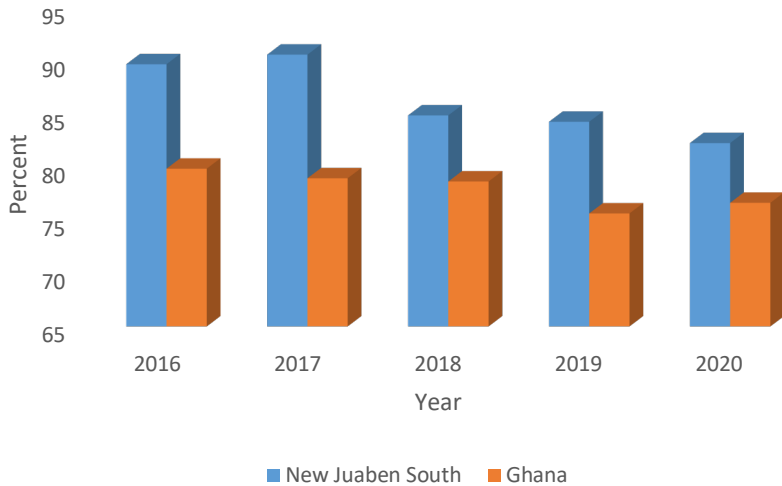


Figure 4.4: Antenatal Coverage in the Constituency

Teenage pregnancies

Teenagers were among the antenatal care registrants at the health facilities in the municipality. The percentage of teenage pregnancies declined from 7 percent to 6 percent in the three years from 2018 to 2020 (inclusive) as shown in figure 4.5.

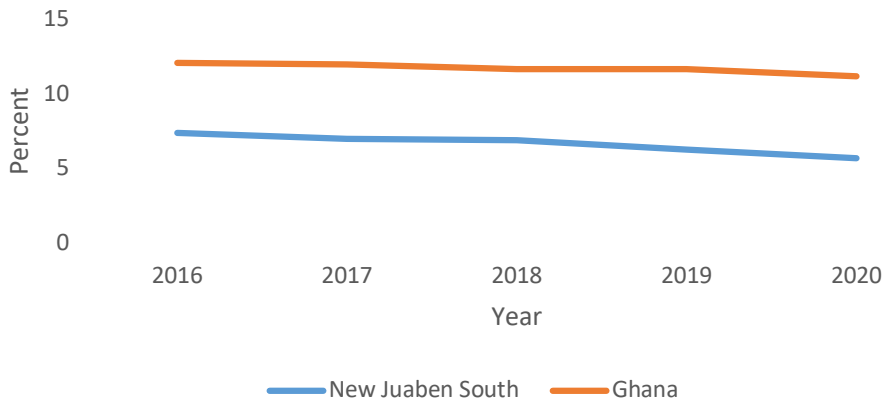


Figure. 4.5: Teenage Pregnancy among Antenatal care Registrants

Source: DHIMS

Deliveries

Birth attendance by skilled health personnel is an effective intervention to reduce maternal and early neonatal morbidity and mortality. The municipal over the years has maintained over 100 percent skilled deliveries as indicated in figure 4.6. This could be due to the fact that pregnant women from adjoining districts use the same facilities during child birth.

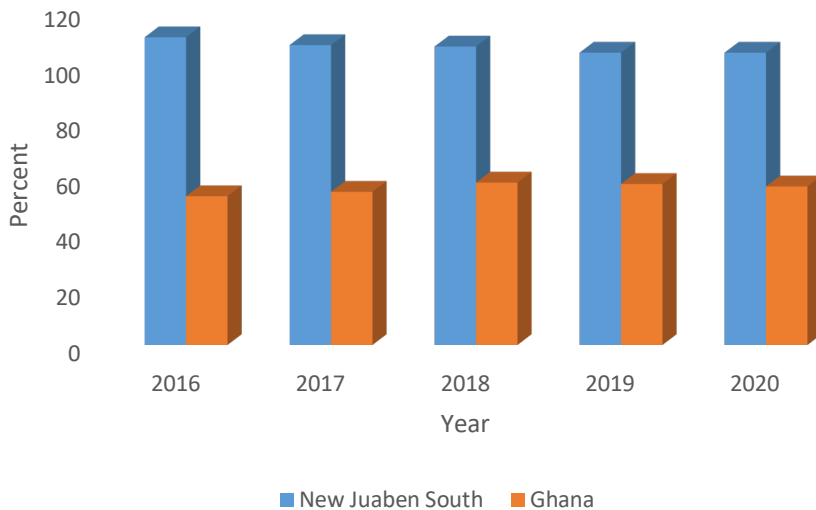


Figure 4.6: Skilled Deliveries in the Municipality

Source: DHIMS

4.2.4 Vaccination

Vaccination not only protects the child from deadly diseases but also prevents the spreading of diseases from child to child. Penta3 coverage for under 1 in the municipality is quite impressive as it maintained over a hundred percent vaccination from 2016.

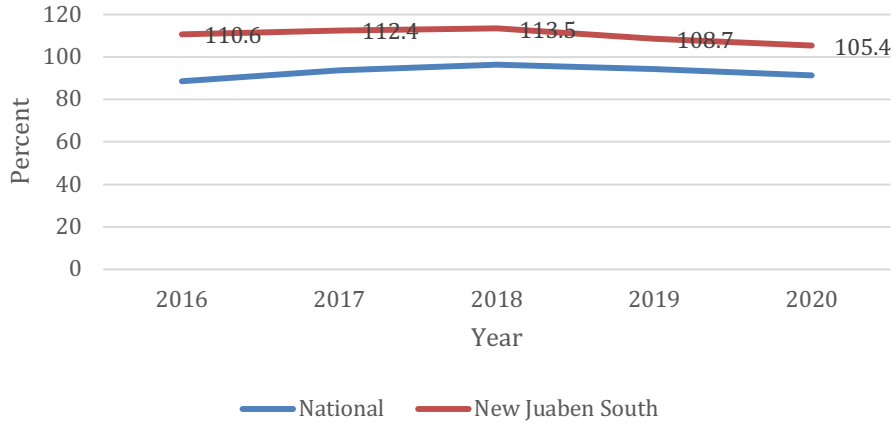


Figure 4.7: Penta3 vaccination for infant under 1 year of age

4.2.5 Mortality

Figure 4.8 presents information on institutional under 5 mortality rate in the district. Under-five mortality also increased from 38 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2018 to 49 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2020 (figure 4.9) while the national values remained almost the same for the same period.

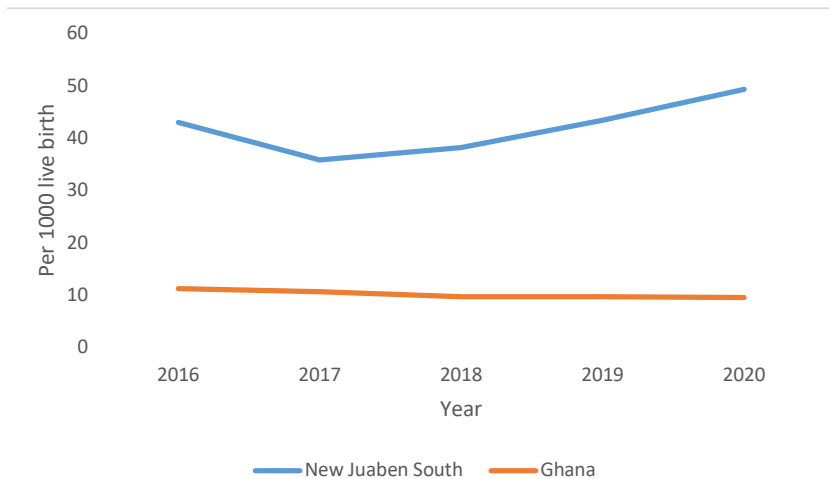


Figure 4.8: Institutional under-5 mortality rate

Infant Mortality

Infant mortality continues to rise at the health facilities from 31 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2017 to 44 in 2020 (figure 4.9).

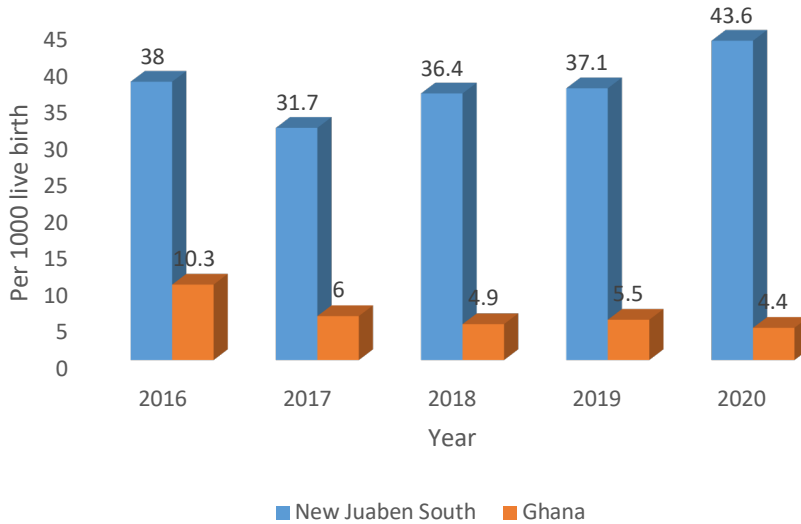


Figure 4.9: Institutional Infant Mortality Rate.

Source: DHIMS

Maternal Mortality

Institutional maternal mortality in the municipality worsened from 2018 to 2020, increasing from 565 to 893 deaths per 100,000 live births. This rate was about five times higher than the national average of 106.5 deaths per 100,000 live births as shown below in Figure 4.9.

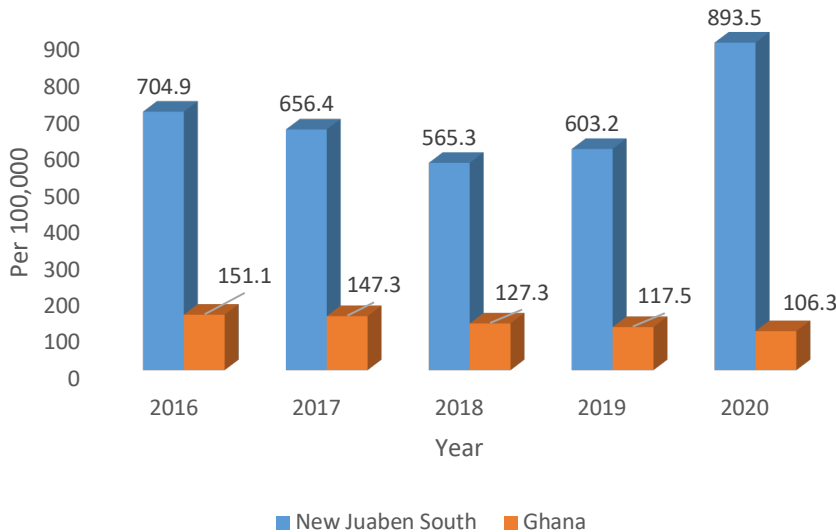


Figure 4.9: Institutional Maternal Mortality Rate

Still birth

Quality antenatal care improves deliveries, and the education of pregnant women can help reduce complications in pregnancy. The annual stillbirth rate continued to be high although it declined from 30 per 1000 live in 2018 to 24 per 1000 live-births (Figure 4.10).

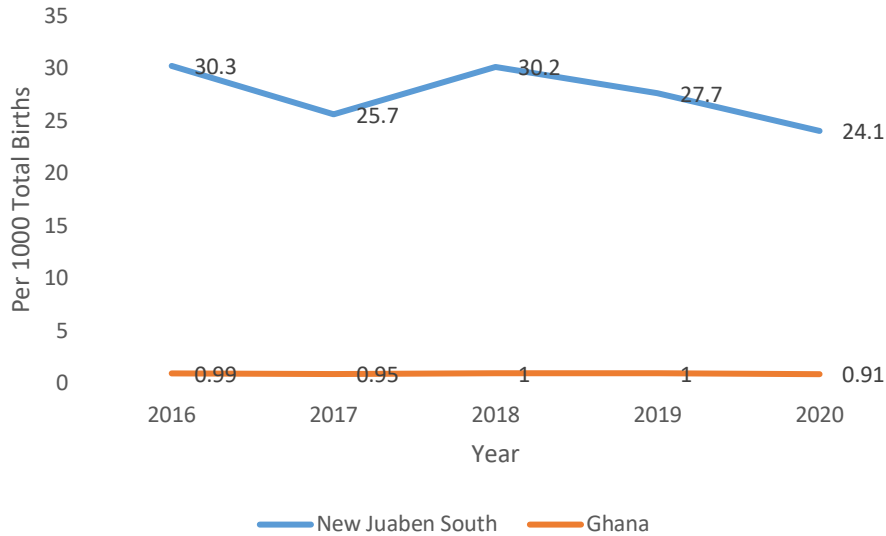


Figure 4.10: Stillbirth Rate

4.2.5 HIV Prevalence

The HIV prevalence rate among persons 15 to 49 dropped from a high of 4.0 percent in 2018 to 3.4 percent in 2019. The prevalence rate for New Juaben South Municipality was twice the national average of 1.7 percent (see Table 4.2).

Table 4.2

Year	HIV Prevalence (% for ages 15-49)
2018	4.0
2019	3.4

Positive HIV Patients.

The number of clients who tested positive on voluntary HIV tests decreased in the New Juaben South constituency from 782 in 2018 to 51 in 2020 as shown in Figure 4.11.

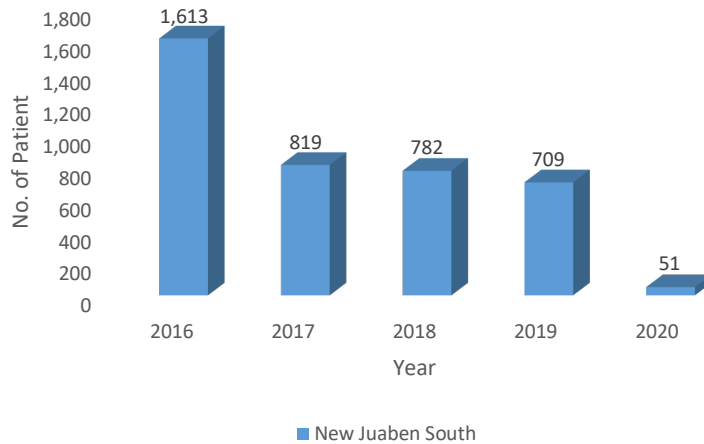


Figure 4.11: Clients who tested HIV-positive

HIV patients screened for tuberculosis

The proportion of HIV patients screened for tuberculosis was not more than one percent for the last three years under review as shown below (Figure 4.12).

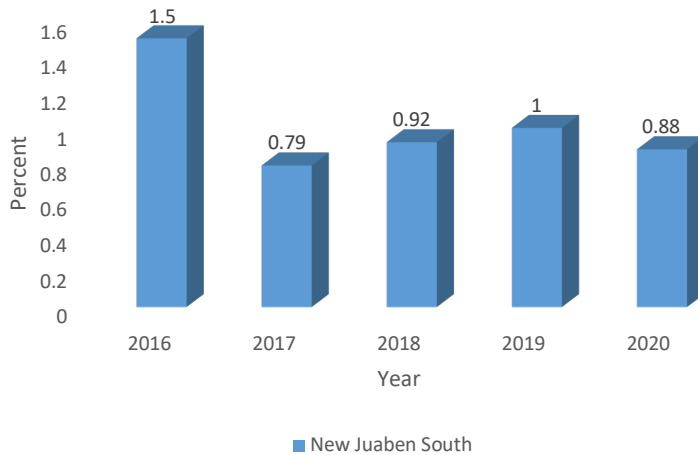


Figure 4.12: Proportion of HIV patients screened for TB

Hypertension

Reported cases of hypertension and Diabetes were very low as shown in Figure 4.13 and Figure 4.14.

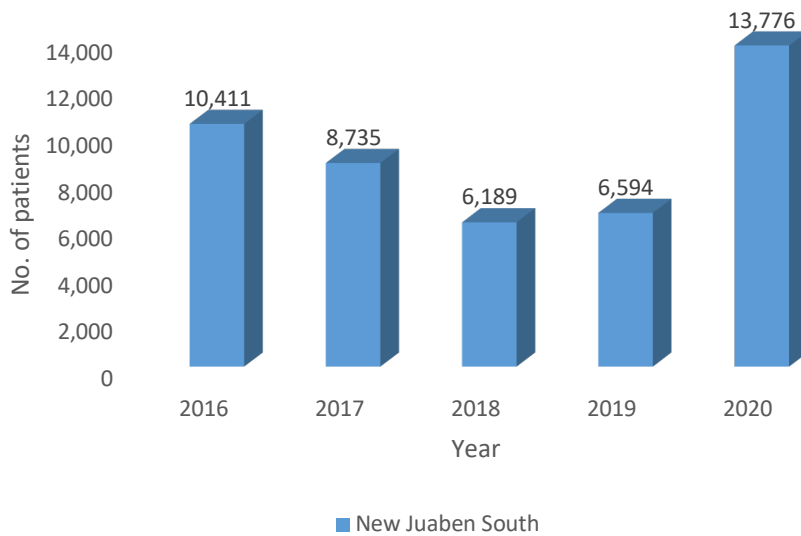


Figure 4.13: Hypertension cases

Diabetes cases

Generally, reported cases of diabetics has been on the increase from 2016 to 2020 except for year 2019 where there was a drop.

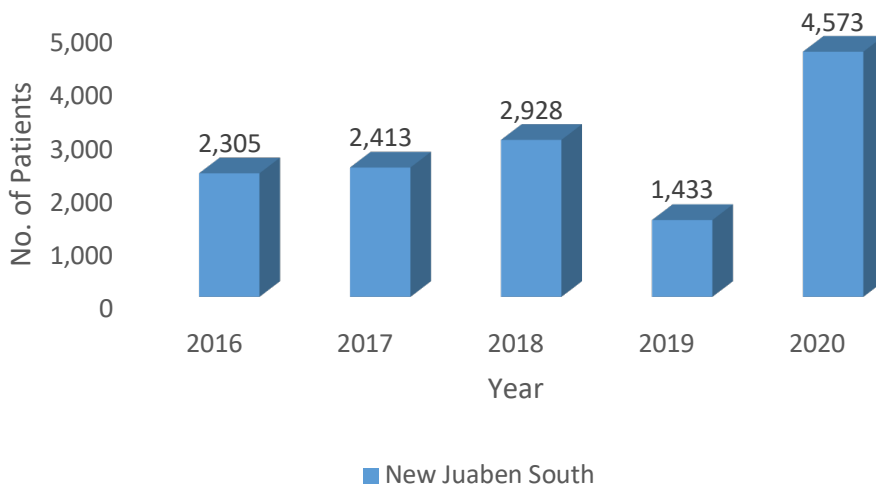


Figure 4.14: Diabetes cases

4.3 Education

4.3.1 Number of schools

The number of basic schools in the municipality increased from 392 in 2018 to 422 in 2019. Most of the increase occurred in the private sector where 11 KGs, 9 primary schools, and 3 junior high schools were added. There were no publicly-run crèches, while there were more private kindergartens than public ones. The number of private primary schools exceeded the public ones

in both 2018 and 2019. At the JHS and SHS levels, public schools dominated. A breakdown of the number of schools is shown in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3 Number of public and private schools by level, 2018 & 2019

Year	PUBLIC				PRIVATE				
	KG	PRIMARY	JHS	SHS	CRECHE	KG	PRIMARY	JHS	SHS
2018	57	67	61	8	88	87	73	47	4
2019	61	68	65	8	98	96	82	50	4

Source: EMIS

4.3.3 Gross and Net enrolment ratios

The gross enrollment ratio was very low at less than 40.0 percent for both 2018 and 2019. This means that a majority of children from crèche-going age in the municipality is not in formal education. From the kindergarten and SHS levels, however, the gross enrolment ratio remained above 100 percent from 2018. This means that there were children enrolled at ages older than the standard school-going age for these levels of education. This is mainly due to some children starting school late, as well as repeaters. The high ratios recorded at the SHS level may be due to the free SHS policy which enabled children who would have otherwise stayed out of school to enroll in SHS. Details of gross enrolment ratios from 2009 to 2019 are shown in Table 4.4.

The net enrolment ratio at all levels was less than 100 percent except for 2019 when the ratio for SHS was 113 percent. The net enrolment ratio for crèche was the lowest across all levels in 2018 and 2019 but increased significantly in 2020 to 69.0 percent. Details of net enrolment rates are shown in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Gross and Net enrolment ratio by educational level, (%), 2018 to 2020.

	Gross Enrolment		Net Enrolment		
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2020
CRE	34.5	39.8	34.5	39.8	69.0
KG	107.5	113.4	69.0	74.1	95.1
PRIM	117.8	118.3	95.3	95.5	83
JHS	102.4	106.4	60.6	58.3	43
SHS	163.3	184.8	94.3	113.0	49

Source: EMIS

The net enrolment rate is actual enrolment in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population in the official age group corresponding to this level of education.

Figure 4.15 shows that net enrolment rate at the primary level was higher among females from 2014/2015 to 2018/2019 academic year, except for 2019/2020 academic year when males outnumber females. This trend continues at the JHS level, where net enrolment rate for females is higher than males across the academic years.

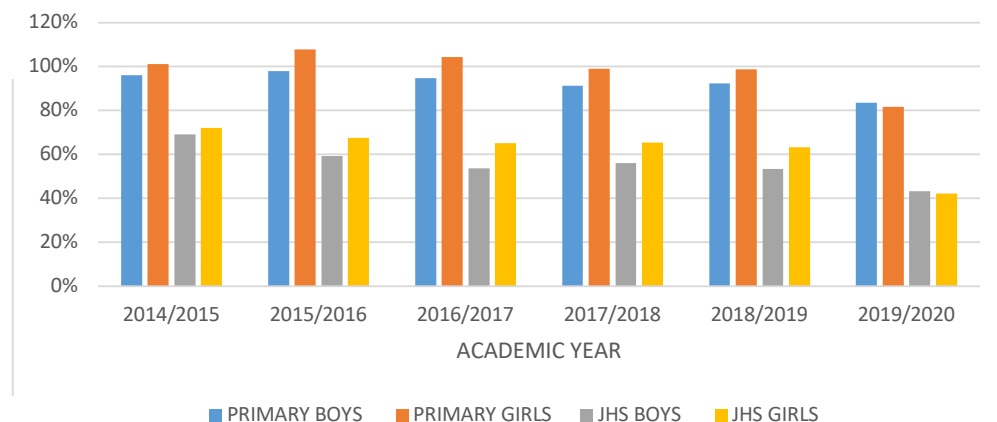


Figure 4.15: Net enrolment rate by sex

4.3.4 Completion rate

Completion rate at the primary level increased by 3.3 percentage points from 90.9 percent in 2018 to 93.6 percent in 2019 but declined to 86.6 percent in 2020. At the JHS level, completion rate remained almost the same for 2018 and 2019 and increased significantly to 153.3 percent in 2020 as shown in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Completion rate by educational level, (%), 2018 to 2020

	2018	2019	2020
PRIM	90.9	93.6	86.6
JHS	86.6	86.7	153.3

Source: EMIS

Gender parity was achieved at the primary level, reaching 8 percent more girls than boys in the 2019/2020 academic year. At the JHS level there were more boys than girls except in the 2019/2020 academic year when 16 percent more girls than boys were enrolled.

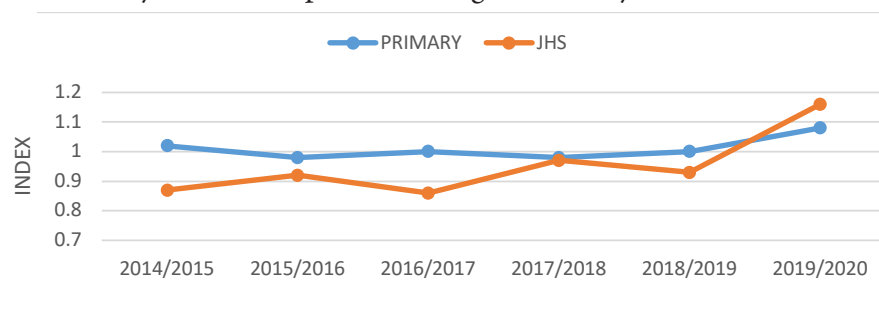


Figure 4.16: Gender parity for primary and JHS

BECE core subjects

Mathematics, English, Science and Social Studies are core subjects that are required to be passed by every candidate in the basic education certificate examination. Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) results for science was high (94.0%) for the year 2019/2020 compared to Social Studies which recorded 85.0 percent.

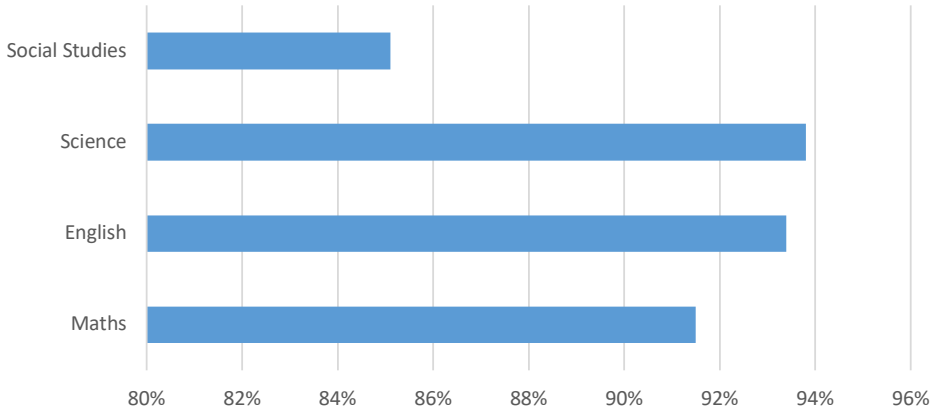


Figure 4.17: BECE core subjects passed, 2019/20

BECE core subjects passed by sex

A comparison of subjects passed by sex as indicated in Figure 4.18 shows females did better in mathematics in 2019/2020 BECE compared to males. On the other hand, males did better in English, Science and Social Studies as compared to females.

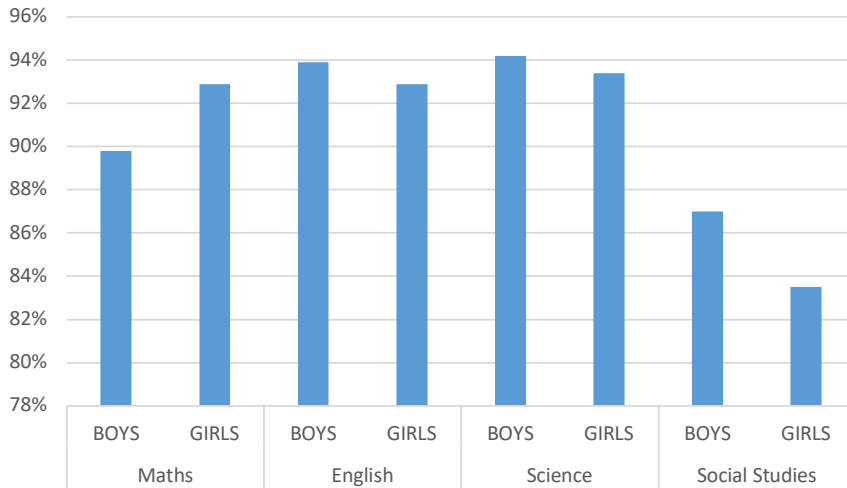


Figure 4.18: BECE core subjects passed by sex, 2019/20

WASSCE core subjects

Figure 4.19 depicts core subject passed in 2019/20 by WASSCE candidates in the municipality. Mathematics recorded the highest pass of 94 percent, with English being the least 76 percent.

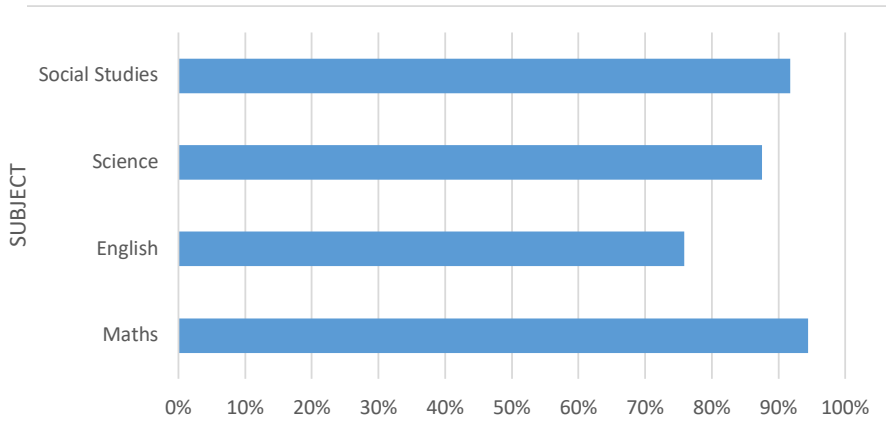


Figure 4.19: WASSCE core subjects passed, 2019/20

WASSCE core subjects passed by sex

In terms of sex, it is evident that males recorded a higher percentage in passes in all four core subjects compared to females in the 2019/20 WASSCE.

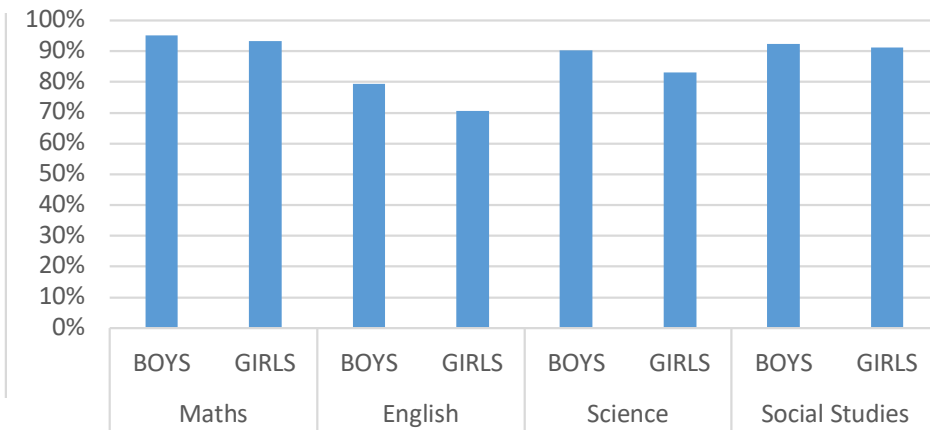


Figure 4.20: WASSCE core subjects passed by sex, 2019/20

4.3.5 Pupil-to-teacher ratio

There was no marked change in the number of pupils per teacher across all levels from 2018 to 2019. Apart from the KG level, there were more pupils per teacher in public schools compared to private schools at all levels. The pupil-to-teacher ratio remained unchanged at 15 at the public KG level but went up marginally at the public primary level (i.e. the situation worsened). At the public JHS and SHS levels, there was an improvement in the pupil-to-teacher situation as shown in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7: Pupil-to-teacher ratio for public and private schools by educational level, 2018 to 2019

	PUBLIC SCHOOLS		PRIVATE SCHOOLS	
	2018	2019	2018	2019
KG	15	15	22	23
PRIM	26	27	21	22
JHS	13	12	9	9
SHS	23	21	8	7

Source: EMIS

4.3.6 Basic facilities in schools

Schools with access to water

As of 2020, 86.4 percent of public KGs had access to safe drinking water compared to 63.0 percent in 2018. A similar trend was recorded in public primary and junior high schools. However, there was a decline in public senior high schools from 100 percent in 2018 to 75 percent in 2020 as shown in Table 4.8.

Among private schools, the proportion of schools with access to safe drinking water declined for crèches and KGs but increased for primary and JHS, reaching 100 percent in 2020. However, among private senior high schools, access declined from 100 percent in 2018 to 67 percent in 2020.

Table 4.8 Proportion of schools with access to safe drinking water sources by level (%), 2018-2020

	PUBLIC				PRIVATE				
	KG	PRIM	JHS	SHS	CRECHE	KG	PRIMARY	JHS	SHS
2018	63	62	60	100	81	85	76	78	100
2019	59	61	60	88	76	80	71	74	75
2020	86.4	72.2	74.4	75	79.2	82.2	100	100	67

Source: EMIS

Schools with toilets

Among public schools, there was an increase in the proportion with toilet facilities at all levels. While full coverage has been achieved for public SHSs, coverage at primary and JHS levels was 72.2 percent and 74.4 percent respectively. Progress among private schools has been impressive with all schools at all levels having toilet facilities (see Table 4.9).

Table 4.9 Proportion of schools with toilet facilities by level (%), 2018-2020

	PUBLIC				PRIVATE				
	KG	PRIM	JHS	SHS	CRECHE	KG	PRIM	JHS	SHS
2018	64	61	73	75	90	86	82	80	75
2019	68	61	75	100	90	88	82	86	100
2020	86.4	72.2	74.4	100	100	100	100	100	100

4.4 Agriculture

Agriculture is an important sector of the Municipality, employing about 26.1 percent of the economically active population. The sector is also an important source of food and contributes significantly to food and nutrition security. Food and nutrition security exists when people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. Nutrition provides the foundations for economic growth and development, enabling the population, especially the most vulnerable, to reach their fullest developmental potential and economic achievement.

4.4.1 Households engaged in agriculture

In 2017, there were 4,654 households in New Juaben South Municipality engaged in agricultural activities. Field-crop farming was the predominant agricultural activity among all agricultural households, practised by 68.8 percent of agricultural households. The second most predominant activity was tree-crop farming (19.0%). About 12 percent of households in the municipality were engaged in livestock rearing. Across all the agricultural activities, male headed households dominated (Table 4.10).

Table 4.10: Households engaged in Agriculture

Type of Agricultural Activity	Households engaged in agriculture		
	Male	Female	Total
Field-crop farming	2,300	884	3,184
Tree-crop farming	721	163	884
Livestock crop farming	443	133	576
Aquaculture crop farming	7	0	7
Forest tree farming	1	1	2
Bee-keeping crop farming	0	0	0
Capture fisheries	1	0	1
None	2,813	1,054	3,867
Total	2,813	1,054	3,867

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2017 Agriculture Census

4.4.2 Household members engaged in agriculture

Data from the 2017 Ghana Census of Agriculture data (Table 4.11) shows that 5,980 people were engaged in agriculture, with the majority (70%) being male. Most of the household members engaged in agriculture (65%) were engaged in field-crop farming, followed by tree-crop farming (26%) and livestock farming (10%).

Table 4.11: Household members engaged in agriculture by type and sex, 2017

Type of Agricultural Activity	Household members engaged in agriculture		
	Male	Female	Total
Arable crop farming	3,336	1,449	4,785
Tree crop farming	1,424	467	1,891
Livestock crop farming	566	157	723
Aquaculture crop farming	9	0	9
Forest tree farming	5	1	6
Beekeeping crop farming	0	0	0
Capture fisheries	1	0	1
Total	4,215	1,765	5,980

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2017 Agriculture Census

4.4.4 Land tenure

A majority of land-holders in New Juaben South Municipality own their farmland (2,755), with 754 holders inheriting the land (Table 4.12). The third highest type of land ownership among holders was for share-cropping (662) followed by renting (396). Within the various types of land ownership, there were more males than females.

Table 4.12: Type of land tenure by sex of holder, 2017

Land tenure type of parcel on holding	Sex of holders of parcels		
	Male	Female	Total
Own/Freehold	2,026	729	2,755
Leasehold	135	34	169
Renting	317	79	396
Share cropping	527	135	662
Squatting	81	27	108
Inheritance	549	205	754
Trusteeship	170	44	214
Other	5	2	7

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2017 Agriculture Census

4.4.5 Field-Crop Production

New Juaben South Municipal Assembly is predominantly urbanized with the production of field-crops taking place in urban areas, as opposed to rural areas. In 2017 a majority of the farm holders (6,706) produced starchy staples (maize, cassava, rice, plantain, cocoyam and yams), followed by vegetables (okro, tomato and garden eggs) cultivated by 341 holders, and herbs, spices and condiments as shown in Table 4.13.

Table 4.13: Type of arable crops by holders by location, 2017

Type of Arable crop	Holders		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Starchy staples	5,446	1,260	6,706
Pulses and legumes	40	3	43
Herbs, spices and condiments	75	27	102
Horticulture	10	0	10
Leafy vegetables	13	4	17
Vegetables	262	79	341
Industrial crops	21	0	21
Ornamentals	3	0	3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2017 Agriculture Census

4.5 Water supply service

The number of households connected to the Ghana Water Company Limited increased from 12,492 in 2009 to 13,241 in 2019 (Figure 4.21).

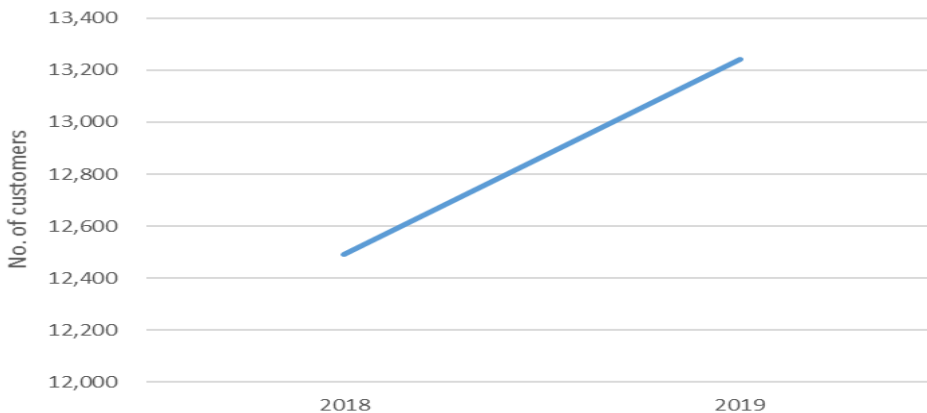


Figure 4.21: Number of households with piped water connection, 2018-2019.

4.6 Electricity

The number of households with electricity connection within the municipality declined from 3,768 in 2016 to 3,109 in 2018 and increased to 3,594 in 2019 (Figure 4.22).

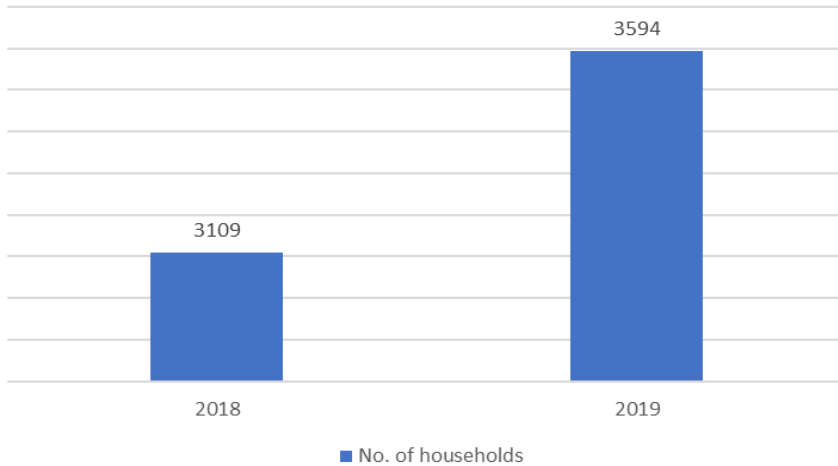


Figure 4. 22: Number of households with electricity connection, 2016-2019

4.7 Road Network

4.7.1 Feeder Roads

The total length of feeder roads in the municipality remained constant at 4,247km from 2018 to 2019. As of 2019, only 11 percent of the feeder roads had a bitumen surface, with about 78 percent having a gravel surface, and 11 percent with a bare-earth surface. The road condition mix for feeder roads did not change from 2018 to 2019. About 48 percent of feeder roads were classified as good, 30 percent as fair and 22 percent as poor (figure 4.23).

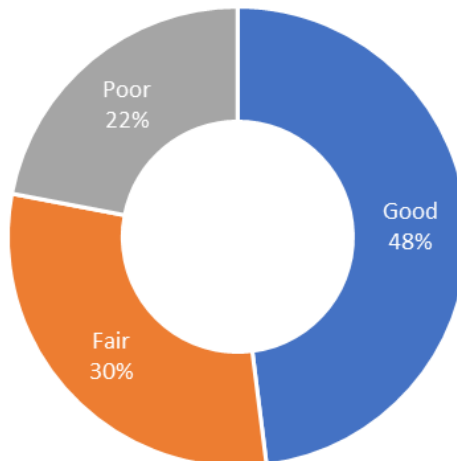


Figure 4.23: Condition of feeder roads in New Juaben South Municipal Assembly, 2019

4.7.2 Urban trunk roads

The road network classified as urban trunk roads increased from 410km in 2018 to 450km in 2019. The proportion of urban trunk roads with a bitumen surface dropped from 34 percent in 2018 to 33 percent in 2019 (Table 4.15). The proportion of trunk roads with gravel surface increased from 39 percent to 40 percent over the same period, while roads with earth surface dropped by 10 percentage points to 27 percent. As of 2019, 40 percent of urban roads were classified as being in good condition, with 27 percent classified as fair and 33 percent as poor.

Table 4. 15 Road surface type and condition, 2009 & 2019

	Road surface type			Road condition		
	Gravel	Earth	Bitumen	Good	Fair	Poor
2018	39%	37%	34%	38%	30%	32%
2019	40%	27%	33%	40%	27%	33%

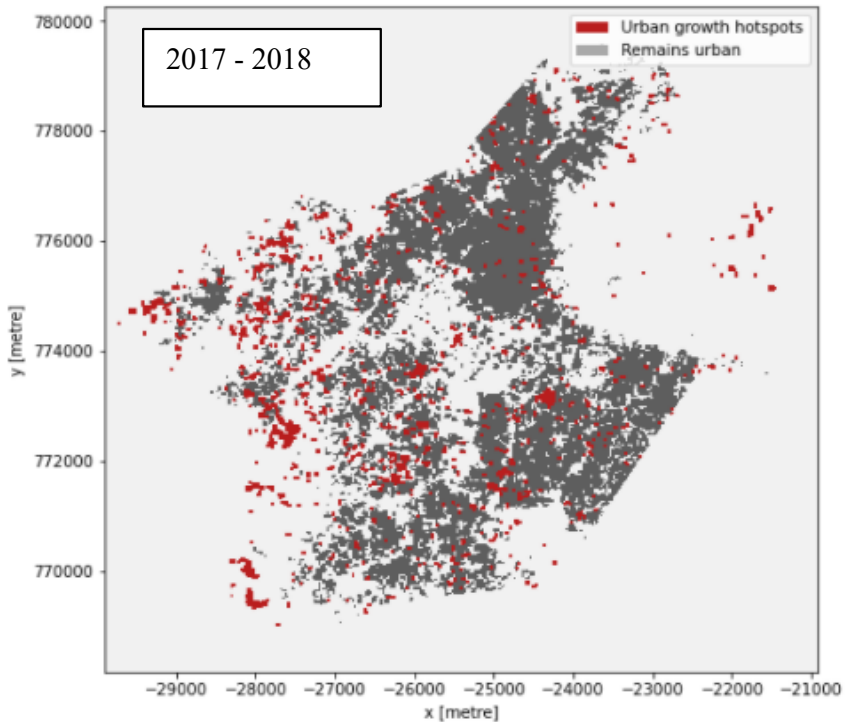
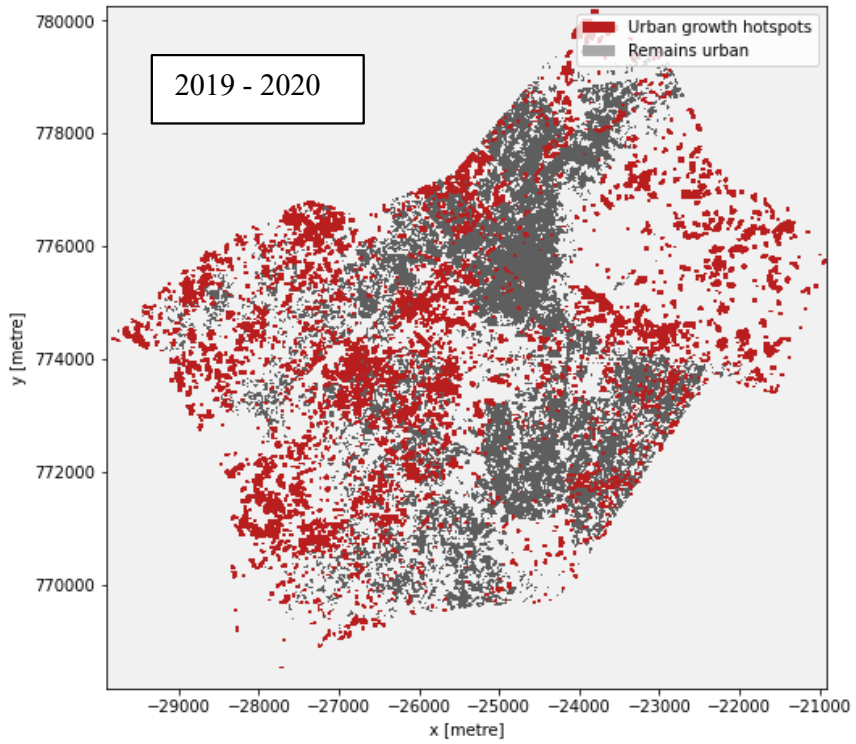
4.8 Urbanisation

The rate at which cities and towns grow (i.e. the urbanisation rate) is an important indicator of the sustainability of towns and cities. Rapid, unplanned urbanization can result in poor social, economic, and environmental outcomes due to insufficient and overburdened infrastructure and services, thus leading to congestion and inadequate housing. To address the effects of rapid urbanisation, it is important to monitor urban expansion accurately, while regularly tracking urban development over time. Traditionally, urbanization has been measured in Ghana using census data, with the urban threshold being communities with a population of 5,000 or more.

Earth Observation from satellites provides a useful tool for regular measurement of the urbanization extent of towns and cities, as well as an understanding of how communities are evolving. Digital Earth Africa provides openly accessible and freely available analysis-ready data (Earth observation satellite imagery) for the AfriGEO communities, as well as other geospatial scientists to produce decision-ready products.

To understand the urban extent from Earth Observation, the Enhanced Normalized Difference Impervious Surfaces Index (ENDISI)¹ which was developed for urbanisation proxy has been shown to work well in a variety of environment. A machine-learning algorithm (Ostu method) is applied on the computed image to determine the threshold (-0.22) for New Juaben South. The threshold aids in identifying the urban and non-urban areas.

Figures 4.24 and 4.25 show the change in urban extent for New Juaben South from 2013 to 2020. It indicates a high intensity and expanse in built-up areas in 2017-2017 and 2019-2020. With the increasing urbanization comes an increase in demand for basic services such as water supply, sanitation, housing, health-care and education.



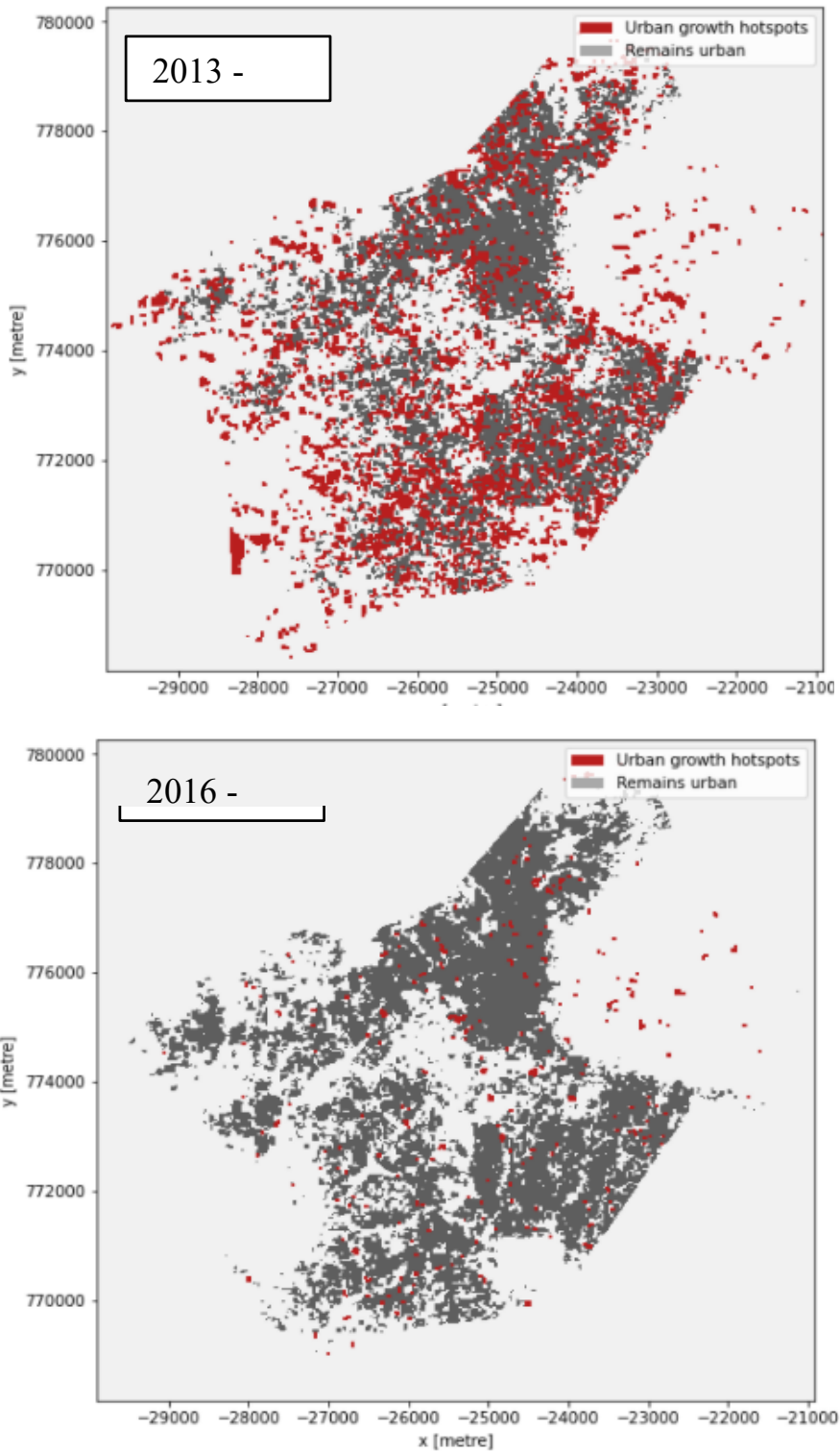


Figure 4.24: Urban extent, 2013-2020

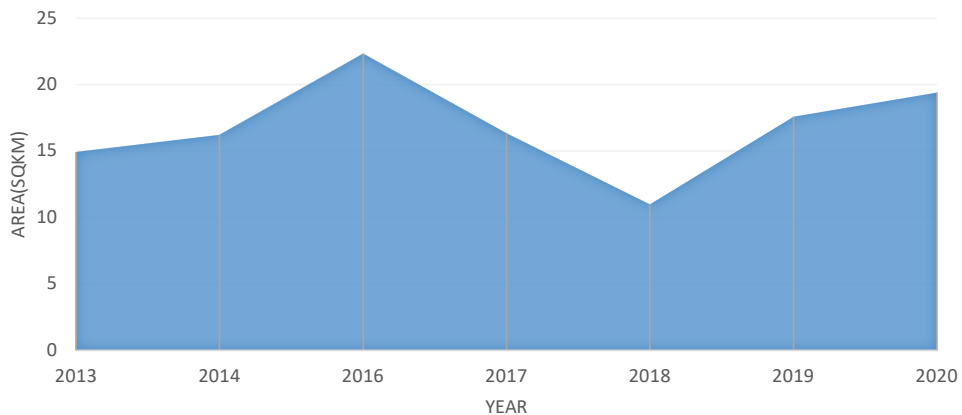


Figure 4.25: Urban extent in square kilometre

4.9 Security

In both 2018 and 2019, the highest recorded crime cases were assaults, followed by defrauding by false pretenses. The total number of recorded crime cases in the Municipality decreased by about 42 percent from 664 cases in 2018 to 385 cases in 2019. The biggest decrease was in the number of assaults, which recorded a decline of about 60 percent. Recorded cases of defrauding by false pretenses went up by about 13 percent to 179 cases in 2019 (see Table 4.16).

Table 4.16 Common recorded crimes, 2018 & 2019

	Acts tending	Assault	Causing unlawful damage	Causing harm	Defrauding by false pretenses	Total
2018	13	406	70	17	158	664
2019	9	160	33	4	179	385

The number of recorded cases of the most common offensive conduct declined by about 63 percent from 648 cases in 2018 to 240 cases in 2019. There was a general decline in the number of cases across all the categories between 2018 and 2019, with the largest decline recorded for stealing (about 60%). In both years, the most common offence was ‘stealing’, followed by ‘threat of death’, with the “unlawful entry” recording the lowest number.

Table 4.17: Record cases of offensive conduct, 2018 & 2019

	Offensive conduct	Robbery	Stealing	Threat of death	Threat of harm	Unlawful entry	Total
2018	75	11	428	144	58	7	648
2019	36	5	169	39	24	3	240

CHAPTER FIVE

BUDGET PERFORMANCE

5.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on budgetary performance of the New Juaben South Municipal Assembly. It covers revenue and expenditure targets against actuals.

The major sources of revenue for the municipality are the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), the District Development Facility (DDF), the Urban Development Grant (UDG) and Internally Generated Funds (IGF). Expenditure, on the other hand, is categorized into recurrent and capital expenditure.

5.2 Revenues

5.2.1 Internally Generated Funds

Internally Generated Funds are revenues generated from the activities of a government entity from its operations or provision of services, other than taxes collected by the Ghana Revenue Authority. IGF constitutes an important source of revenue for MMDAs. Sources of IGF include fees and charges for granting of permits, market tolls and property rates.

The Municipality has, since its creation, not been able to achieve its IGF targets. The difference between the IGF target and the actual increased annually between 2018 and 2020 reaching 29.3 percent in 2020 (see Table 5.1). The total IGF mobilized dropped by 3.8 percent in 2019 but increased by 1.1 percent in 2020.

Table 5.1 Internally generated funds, 2014-2019

Year	IGF Projection (GH¢)	IGF Actual (GH¢)	Variance
2018	5,797,729.93	4,850,162.36	-16.3%
2019	5,989,426.87	4,665,239.50	-22.1%
2020	6,677,433.00	4,718,340.22	-29.3%

Source: Annual Progress Reports, 2018-2020

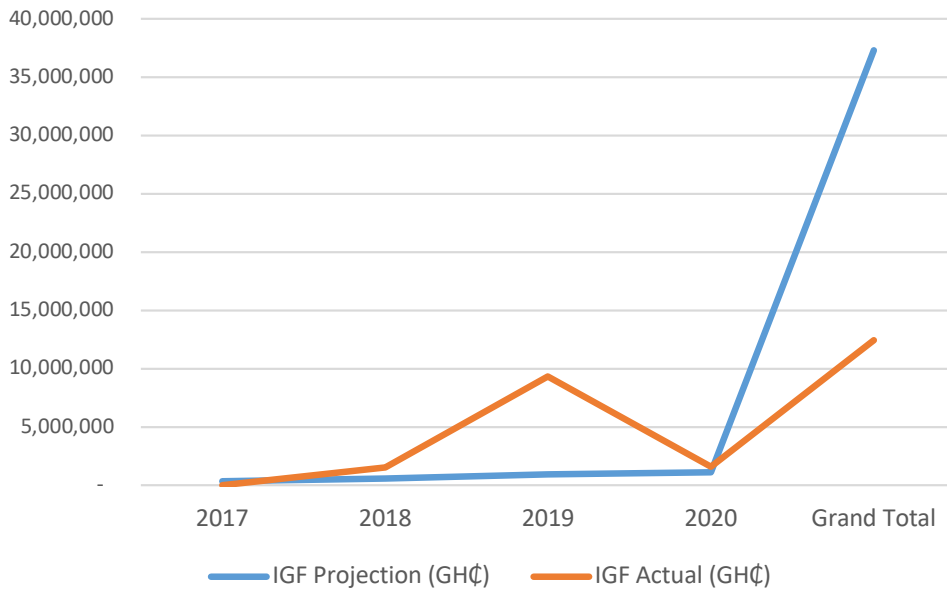


Figure 5.1: Internally generated funds

5.2.1 District Assembly Common Fund

The District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) is an earmarked fund mandated in the 1992 Constitution. According to Article 252 (2), Parliament shall annually make provision for the allocation of not less than 5 percent of the total revenues of Ghana to the District Assemblies for development; and the amount shall be paid into the District Assemblies Common Fund in quarterly instalments. In compliance with the aforementioned Act, the Minister of Finance shall, in accordance with clause (2) of article 252 of the Constitution, make a monetary allocation of not less than 5 percent of total revenue to the District Assemblies Common Fund. By convention, rather than law, part of the DACF is set aside for Members of Parliament to enable them undertake development activities in their constituencies.

In 2018, only 41 percent of the approved DACF allocation to New Juaben Municipal Assembly was released. This improved to 45 percent in 2019 and then to 52 percent in 2020 as shown in Table 5.2. On average, only 46 percent of DACF allocation was released to the Municipal Assembly. Apart 2019, when almost the entire amount released was used, utilization of the DACF was low in the period under review: e.g. 54 percent and 13 percent in 2018 and 2020 respectively.

With regard to the MPs' share of the DACF, 54 percent of the approved amount was released in 2018. This improved to 99 percent in 2019 but dropped to 13 percent in 2020. The very low release in 2020 may be due to the COVID-19 pandemic, during which government had to release large amounts of funds to help manage the pandemic and revitalize businesses (Table 5.3). Figure 5.2 also shows the allocations, approvals and releases of the DACF.

Table 5.2: DACF approved, released funds and expenditure, 2018-2020

Year	Approved (GH¢)	Released (GH¢)	% Released	Actual Exp (GH¢)	% Utilized
2018	4,097,689	1,671,605	41%	900,244	54%
2019	3,398,164	1,524,197	45%	1,515,466	99%
2020	5,260,585	2,730,940	52%	357,718	3%

Table 5.3: MP's allocation of the DACF, released funds and expenditure, 2018-2020

Year	Approved (GH¢)	Released (GH¢)	% Released	Actual Exp (GH¢)	% Utilized
2018	500,000	112,965	54%	257,173	227%
2019	500,000	474,769	99%	847,039	178%
2020	800,000	442,688	13%	205,090	46%

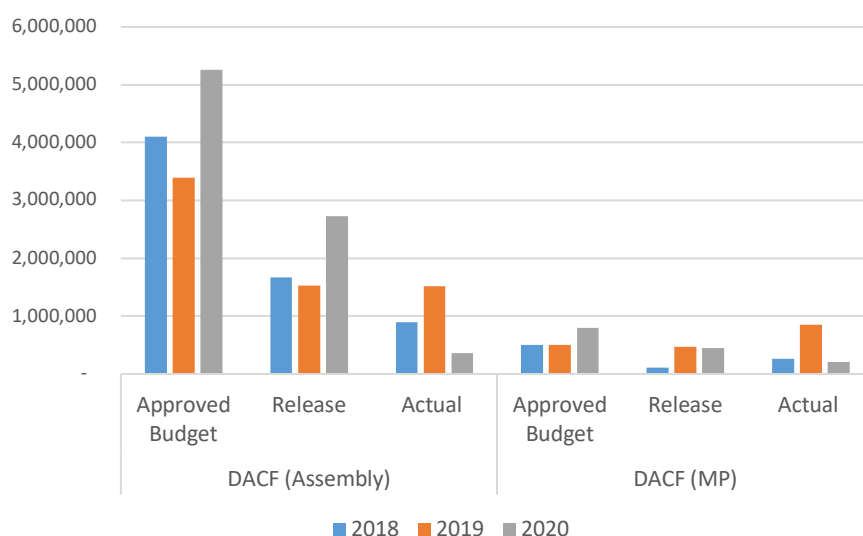


Figure 5.2: Approvals and released of DACF for New Juaben South

5.2.2 District Development Facility

The District Assembly Facility is a pool of funds from the donor community with a component contribution from the Government of Ghana to support the development of MMDAS. It is a performance-based financial incentive aimed at enhancing the performance of the District Assemblies. The Municipal Assembly received GH¢492,957.00 from the DDF in 2018 and GH¢602,769.28 in 2019.

5.3 Budget Allocation, Releases and Expenditure on SDGs

In accordance with the budget guidelines issued by the Ministry of Finance, MMDAs are required to align their budget lines to one or more SDG targets wherever possible. Per the analysis of the

budget lines for New Juaben South Municipal Assembly, only about 22 percent of the approved budget was allocated to SDG-related activities in 2019. Similarly, about 22 percent of the released budget was for SDG-related activities, although all the expenditure was on non-SDG-related activities. This was reversed in 2020, when 70 percent of the approved budget, and about 50 percent of the releases were respectively allocated to SDG-related activities.

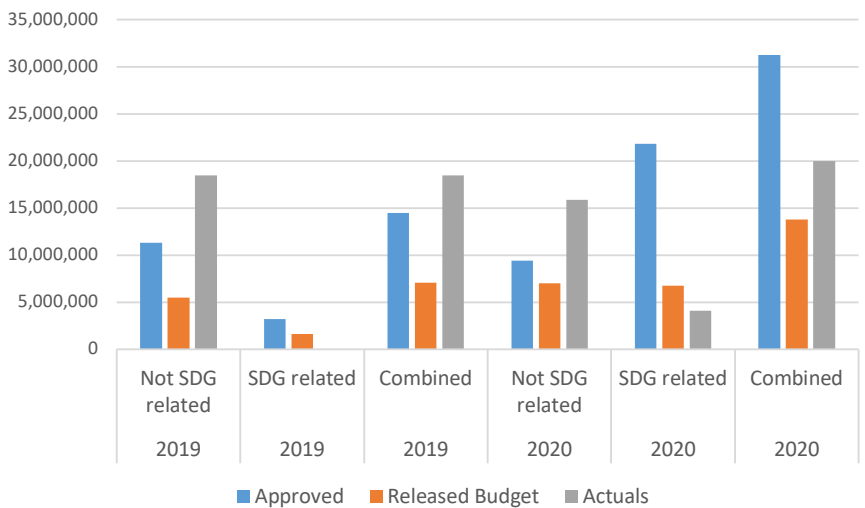


Figure 5.3: SDGs and non-SDG-related budget and expenditure

5.4 Performance of Selected SDGs versus Budgetary Allocations

A large portion of the approved budget for 2019 was allocated to SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation) and for SDG 4 (Quality education) as depicted in Figure 5.4. Climate change (SDG 13) was allocated one percent, while SDGs 1 (No poverty), SDG 3 (Good health and well-being), and SDG11 (Sustainable cities and communities), were allocated three percent each. No allocations were made for SDGs 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15,16 and 17. (See Figure 5.5)

For 2020, the share of the allocated budget for SDG1 (No poverty) increased from 3 percent in 2019 to 68 percent (see figure 5.4).

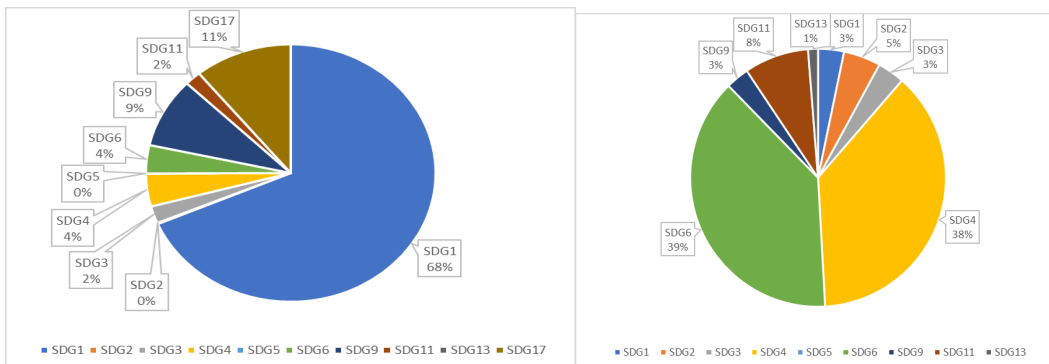


Figure 5.4 Composition of allocated SDGs budget (%), 2019-2020

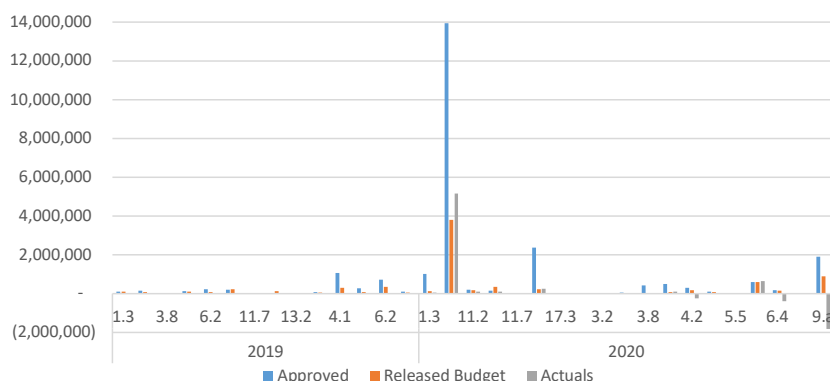


Figure 5.5: Allocation to SDGs targets

Table 5.4: Allocation to SDGs targets

Year	SDG Target	Approved	Released Budget	Actuals
2019	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.	104,829	103,981	0
2019	2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.	150,142	90,254	0
2019	3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.	19,378	11,600	0
2019	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.	132,513	97,763	0
2019	6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.	234,800	79,141	0

2019	11.3	By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.	200,000	224,919	0
2019	11.7	By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.	40,000	10,882	0
2019	11.3	By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.	20,896	119,495	0
2019	13.2	Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.	40,000	41,459	0
2019	3.8	Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.	90,000	63,290	0
2019	4.1	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.	1,072,350	289,290	0
2019	6.1	By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.	276,000	90,000	0
2019	6.2	By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.	720,000	354,195	0

2019	9.a	Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.	94,000	50,000	0
2020	1.3	Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.	1,023,413	129,895	57500
2020	1.5	By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.	13,933,830	3,802,361	5158814
2020	11.2	By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.	210,000	172,427	108151
2020	11.3	By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.	165,000	343,067	106336
2020	11.7	By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.	20,000	18,064	23445
2020	17.1	Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.	2,384,258	226,258	259386

2020	17.3	Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.	0	-	0
2020	2.a	Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.	30,111	35,911	0
2020	3.2	By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.	4,000	4,000	0
2020	3.7	By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programs.	52,626	32,950	1920
2020	3.8	Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.	414,848	4,986	9972
2020	4.1	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.	499,391	69,104	108802
2020	4.2	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.	300,000	172,461	-249582

2020	4.7	By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.	100,000	71,165	32322
2020	5.5	Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.	1,500	-	0
2020	6.2	By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.	590,000	597,285	652504
2020	6.4	By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.	166,281	160,000	-380345
2020	6.b	Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.	20,000	12,160	7640
2020	9.a	Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.	1,914,954	894,325	-1825764
Grand Total			25,025,118	8,372,689	4071101

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Introduction

The data for Accountability Project (DAP) aims to enhance the use of data and evidence in Parliament by providing relevant data products to Members of Parliament. To this end this report attempts to provide insights into the performance of several social sectors using administrative and other non-traditional data collected from the constituencies or using Earth Observation products. This chapter summarises the findings and provides some recommendations.

6.2 Summary

The report is particularly important to the Member of Parliament representing the constituency which this report covers as it provides data-based evidence of the state of development of key sectors in the municipality. Through this report the developmental challenges of the constituency are brought to the fore to the effect that the MPs could advocate the allocation of more resources for its development in fulfilment of the aspirations of the residents.

The projected 2020 population for the municipality (157,534) was made up of 51.0 percent females and 49.0 percent males. The municipality has a youthful population with about 79 percent of the population below 35 years.

The municipality has three hospitals, one polyclinic, six health centres, and 52 CHPS compounds with a bed-to-population ratio of 2.7: 1,000 population. About 90 percent of patients who seek OPD services at the health facilities have health insurance. The number of critical health staff - mainly doctors, nurses and pharmacists - has improved but is still inadequate to serve their clients. In general, antenatal attendance has been decreasing since 2017. Teenage pregnancy shows a downward trend from 2016-2020. The Municipality, has over the years recorded 100 percent skilled deliveries. Institutional maternal mortality in the municipality worsened from 2018 to 2020, increasing from 565 to 893 deaths per 100,000 live births. This rate is about five times higher than the national average of 106.5 deaths per 100,000 live births. Both institutional infant and under-5 mortality increased from 31 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2017 to 44 in 2020 and from 38 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2018 to 49 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2020. The HIV-prevalence rate among persons aged 15 to 49 decreased from 4.0 percent in 2018 to 3.4 percent in 2019, but was still twice as high as the national average of 1.7 percent. Two lifestyle diseases - hypertension and diabetes - were on the increase from 2018 for hypertension and from 2019 for diabetes.

The number of private crèches, kindergartens and primary schools was more than the public ones, while public JHSs and SHSs more than private ones. Net enrolment ratio for crèches was the lowest across all levels in 2018 and 2019. About 75.0 percent of schools, both private and public, had access to safe drinking water with about 70.0 percent of public schools having access to toilet facilities.

Agriculture is an important sector of the Municipality, employing about 26.1 percent of the economically active population. In 2017, 4,654 households in the Municipality engaged in agricultural activities with field-crop farming being the predominant agricultural activity. Of these households, 5,980 people were engaged in agriculture, with the majority (70%) being males. A majority of the farm holders (6,706) produced starchy staples (maize, cassava, rice, plantain, cocoyam and yams) with 341 holders producing vegetables (okro, tomato and garden eggs). 2,755 holders owned their farmland while 754 holders inherited their farmland.

The number of households with Ghana Water Company and electricity connection increased from 12,492 in 2009 to 13,241 in 2019 and from 3,109 in 2018 to 3,594 in 2019 respectively. As of 2019, only 11 percent of feeder roads had a bitumen surface, with about 78 percent being a gravel surface, and 11 percent had earth surface. About 48 percent of feeder roads were classified as good, 30 percent as fair and 22 percent as poor. The proportion of urban trunk roads with a bitumen surface dropped from 34 percent in 2018 to 33 percent in 2019. As of 2019, 40 percent of urban roads were classified as being in good condition, with 27 percent classified as fair and 33 percent as poor.

Earth Observation data was used to track changes in urbanization in the municipality from 2013 to 2020. The results show a high intensity and expanse in built-up areas in 2017-2018 and 2019-2020. With increasing urbanization an increase in demand for basic services such as water supply, sanitation, housing, health care and education is anticipated.

The total number of recorded crime cases in the Municipality dropped by about 42 percent from 664 cases in 2018 to 385 cases in 2019. However, recorded cases of defrauding by false pretenses were rising.

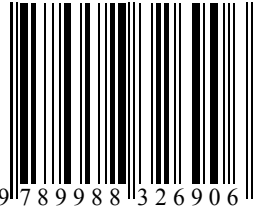
The Municipality never achieved its IGF targets during the period under review, and even the variance between projected IGF and the actual receipts increased annually to reach a record high of 29.3 percent in 2020. The main source of revenue for the Municipality is the DACF. However, on average, only 46 percent of the DACF allocation was released to the Municipal Assembly for the period 2018-2020. In 2018, 54.0 percent of the released DACF was utilized while in 2020 only 13.0 percent was utilized. Only about 22.0 percent of the approved budget for the Municipality in 2019 was allocated to SDG-related activities but all the budget released (about 22 percent) was spent on non-SDG-related activities. In 2020, 70 percent of the approved budget was for SDG activities and about 50 percent of the releases were used for SDG-related activities.

6.3 Recommendations

The following recommendations are made for consideration to help resolve the developmental challenges in the Municipality:

- More resources should be provided to the Municipal Health Directorate to roll out more effective health interventions to stem the rise in maternal, infant and under-5 mortality as well as lifestyle diseases in the Municipality;
- The municipality should improve on its revenue mobilization if it is to meet its annual IGF targets. Innovative revenue mobilization approaches must be adopted and implemented.

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