AMANSIE CENTRAL
CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

DATA FOR ACCOUNTABILITY

A PUBLICATION OF THE DATA FOR ACCOUNTABILITY PROJECT

AFRICAN CENTRE FOR PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

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AMANSIE CENTRAL CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

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FOREWORD

The Constituency Profile Report is 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 legislative and oversight roles, Members of Parliament represent their constituents and are expected to lead and advocate for the development of these constituencies. This development must be anchored on evidence that is often not readily available in the form 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, as well as the socio-economic characteristics of the constituency providing key insights into the development of the social sector in particular. The constituency profile, an initiative under the Hewlett Foundation-funded Data for Accountability Project (DAP), is a unique attempt to provide data to Members of Ghana's Parliament to enable them monitor the progress of implementation of the SDGs and to advocate for 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 2015 to 2022. The challenges of administrative data in Ghana notwithstanding, the report is a demonstration of the value these data offer for development planning, monitoring and evaluation. It underscores 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 Centre for Parliamentary Affairs (ACEPA), On Think Tanks (OTT) and the other implementing partners are therefore, delighted to provide this useful report to data users, especially Parliamentarians, the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies, Civil Society Organisations and the people of the selected constituencies.

....
Prof. Samuel Kobina Annim   **Dr. Rasheed Draman**
Government Statistician   Executive Director, ACEPA

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACEPA	African Centre for Parliamentary Affairs
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
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
FCUBE	Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education
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	Implementation Coordinating Committee
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
JHS	Junior High School
LI	Legislative Instrument
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MTTD	Motor Transport and Traffic Directorate
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MoFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MP	Member of Parliament
MUSEC	Municipal Security Committee
NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NRTTFC	National Road Transport and Transit
NSS	National Statistics System
OPD	Out-patient Department
OTT	On Tink Tanks
PHC	Population and Housing Census
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SHS	Senior High School

TBA	Traditional Birth Attendance
TVET	Technical, Vocational Education Training
UDG	Urban Development Grant
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
VNR	Voluntary National Review
WHO	World Health Organization

DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

1.   Population Pyramid

It is a graphical representation of the age and sex structure of a population. It depicts at a glance the population dynamics, including the youthfulness or ageing of the population of a country.

2.   Difficulty in performing an activity

2.1   Difficulty in Seeing

This refers to challenges or problems a person faces in perceiving or observing what is happening around them, even when wearing glasses or contact lenses.

2.2.   Difficulty in Hearing

Difficulty in hearing refers to challenges or problems a person faces in distinguishing or hearing sounds from different sources in one or both ears, even when using hearing aids.

2.3.   Difficulty in Walking or Climbing Stairs

This refers to challenges or problems a person faces in using their lower limbs (i.e., legs) to move from one point to another without the assistance of any device (such as a wheelchair, crutches, or a walker) or another person.

2.4.   Difficulty in Remembering or Concentrating

It refers to challenges or problems a person faces in using their memory to recall incidents, events, knowledge or information or in using their mental ability to accomplish tasks, such as reading and calculating numbers.

2.5.   Difficulty with Self-care

Difficulty with self-care refers to challenges or problems related to a person's ability to independently manage their own hygiene, bathe, dress, and eat.

2.6.   Difficulty in Communicating

This refers to challenges or problems relating to a person's ability to effectively exchange information or ideas with other people using voice or signs (including sign language), or in writing.

2.7   Severity of Difficulty

It refers to the degree of a person's (in)ability to perform a specified function or activity and is categorised as follows:

a.   No difficulty – complete absence of any challenge or problem in performing a specified function or activity.

b. Some difficulty – presence of a partial or mild challenge or problem in performing a specified function or activity.

c. A lot of difficulty – acute challenge or problem in performing a specified function or activity

3. School Attendance

School attendance is defined as regular attendance at an educational institution or programme for organised learning at any level and classified as never attended, attending now and attended in the past.

4. Literacy

Literacy refers to the ability to read and write with understanding in any language.

5. ICT: Ownership and Usage of functional smartphone and non-smartphone

5.1 ICT Device

ICT device refers to an electronic equipment and other systems that combine to allow people to interact in the digital world; e.g., mobile phones, tablets, laptops, desktop computers, TV and radio sets.

5.2 Smart Mobile Phone

This refers to a mobile phone device that performs many of the functions of a computer, typically having a touchscreen interface, Internet access, and an operating system capable of running apps such as Facebook, WhatsApp or YouTube.

5.3 Non-Smart Mobile Phone

It refers to a phone device that performs only basic functions such as making and receiving calls and sending/receiving text messages.

6. Health Insurance Coverage

A paid-up member in a health insurance scheme. An insured person may be covered under National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) or private health insurance schemes.

7. Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons divided by the labour force which is different from the proportion of the population unemployed which is computed using entire population aged 15 years and older (within and outside the labour force).

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 in adopting 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) Phase II is being jointly implemented by the African Centre for Parliamentary Affairs (ACEPA), Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) and On Think Tanks (OTT), with funding from the Hewlett Foundation. DAP II is a three-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) Strengthening Parliament's access to and use of data to monitor the progress of Ghana's implementation of the SDGs, African Union Agenda 2063, and the national Medium-Term Development Policy Framework; and (ii) Increased experience sharing and learning to engender effective engagement between data producers and legislatures. The key expected outcomes the project include the following:

1. Strengthened oversight capacity and representation capacity of MPs,

2. Strengthened capacity of Parliamentary Staff to support evidence use by MPs,

3. Improved capacity of GSS & parliamentary staff in the compilation of local level data for better representation by MPs

4. Improved collaboration between data producers and parliament,

5.   Learning shared with Evidence Informed Policy Making (EIPM), data and parliamentary strengthening sectors.

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. Members of Parliament (MP) serve as the communication link between their constituents and the government. Through parliamentary mechanisms/tools such as question time, statements, motions, and debate on policy/bills, among others, MPs have the opportunity to draw attention to developments in their constituencies and explore avenues for socio-economic development. For effective representation, MPs need to better understand their constituencies and the people they represent.

1.2.   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 better advocate 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 sharp focus, with varying degrees 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 constituency profile initiative 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 second attempt to compile time series data from selected sectors for some selected constituencies to help shed light on the development of those sectors.

1.3.   PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT

Amansie Central District population in 2021 was 93,052 with more males (48,393) representing 52.0 percent than females (44,659) constituting 48.0 percent. The district occupies a land area of 852.6 Km2 with a population density of 109 persons per square kilometre. The district shares boundaries with Amansie South to the East, Amansie West District to the Northwest, Obuasi Municipality to the South and Bekwai Municipality to the East. Administratively, it has 7 zonal councils, one Member of Parliament, and a

Presiding member. The Akan ethnic group is the largest (85.4%) in the district followed by Mole-Dagbani (7.0%), Ewe (2.3%), and Ga-Dangme (1.5%), with the remaining ethnic groups (Mande, Grusi, Guan, and Other Tribes) constituting 3.9 percent. About 80.8 percent of the district's population is affiliated with the Christian Religion, 5.6 percent to the Islamic Religion, and 0.6 percent with Traditionalists. About 1.9 percent belong to other religions with 11.1 percent having no religious affiliation. The literacy rate among persons 6 years and older in the district is 65.6 percent, which is higher among males (71.2.0%) compared to females (59.6%). The district's economy is dominated by the agricultural sector, which accounts for 62.2 percent of the employed population 15 years and older, while services and industry represent 25.8 percent and 12.0 percent, respectively.

CHAPTER TWO
METHODOLOGY

2.1   INTRODUCTION

Ghana has a unicameral legislature comprised of 275 Members of Parliament from single-member constituencies with an Executive President. Out of the 275 constituencies, eight were selected for the Data for Accountability Project. This chapter provides an overview of the selection of constituencies and how data were compiled for this report.

2.2   CRITERIA FOR SELECTING THE CONSTITUENCY

The Data for Accountability Project targeted the constituencies of members of three subcommittees of the eight Parliament of Ghana. These were the Education Committee, Local Government Committee and the Committee on Poverty Reduction Strategy. To ensure fairness in the selection process, the project team used a criterion of proportional representation of the parties in parliament.

EDUCATION	LOCAL GOV'T AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY
Chair Fanteakwa North	**Chair** Odotobiri	**Chair** Talensi
Ranking Akatsi North	**Ranking** Odododiodio (AMA)	**Ranking** Tano South
	Gender/Partisan Afigya Sekyere	**Gender/Partisan** Ketu South

For the Local Government and Rural Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy Committees, the constituencies of both the chair and ranking members were selected and a third constituency was selected based on gender and partisan considerations. For the Education Committee, only the constituencies of the chair and ranking members were selected. Seven out of the eight selected constituencies are aligned with their respective districts which are the planning authorities, thereby facilitating easier data compilation.

2.3   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 the eight districts/constituencies, a data template was developed for the selected sectors to guide data collection. A series of review sessions and an orientation were provided for the district statisticians led by a team from GSS staff. Data for the preparation of the report were secondary/administrative data covering a ten-year period from 2009 to 2019. Where 2020 data were available they were also included. This extensive data set offered an opportunity to analyze trends on key issues of interest.

2.4   DATA AVAILABILITY

Generally, data for the selected Constituencies were available and well-disaggregated based on the standard template developed for the MMDAs. All the departments had some data but not for all the variables needed and for the years of interest. The requested data covered the period 2015 to 2022. However, not all the departments were able to provide data for the entire period. Therefore, for the purpose of this report, only departments with at least 50 percent of the data available were included in the analysis. This made trend analysis possible. 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, 16 departments were consulted for data.

CHAPTER THREE
SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Demographics, which encapsulate the multifaceted characteristics of a population, are a vital source of statistical information on the socioeconomic conditions of a community. These data are indispensable for local authorities, enabling them to make informed policy decisions and target interventions effectively. Similarly, businesses rely on demographic insights to develop strategic business plans and tailor marketing strategies to the specific needs and preferences of the local population.

This chapter provides an overview of the essential demographic attributes of the Amansie Central population, encompassing gender, age distribution, educational attainment, literacy levels, access to information communication technology, health insurance coverage, and unemployment rates. These data are instrumental in guiding development planning and service provision within the constituency, as well as in rallying community support to actively contribute to the local development agenda.

3.2 STRUCTURE AND COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION

The Amansie Central district, according to the 2021 Population and Housing Census (2021 PHC), has a population of 93,052 comprising 48,393 males and 44,659 females. About 77 percent of the population is below 35 years old, and 35 percent fall within the youthful age category (15-34 years).

The wide base of the pyramid reflects a substantial proportion of young people and a high dependency ratio. As it narrows towards the top, it signifies a declining population with increasing age, culminating in a smaller number of elderly individuals in the district.

FIGURE 3.1: POPULATION PYRAMID OF AMANSIE CENTRAL DISTRICT
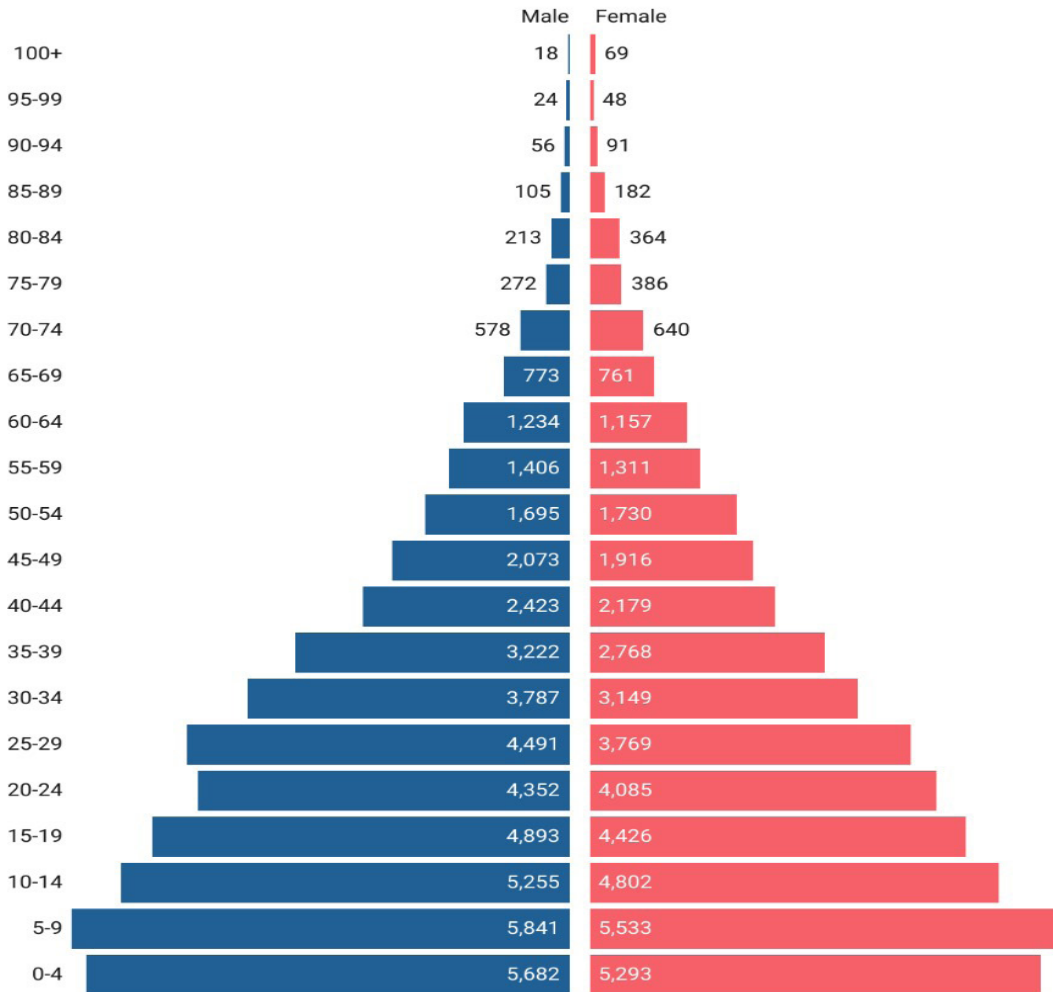
Source: 2021PHC, GSS

3.3: DIFFICULTY IN PERFORMING ACTIVITY

Difficulty in performing activities is characterized by a certain degree of disability or an inability to perform activities, particularly in domains such as sight, hearing, speech, physical abilities, self-care, and intellectual functioning. It encompasses an understanding of how impairments, limitations, or barriers associated with a disability impact an individual's capacity to complete tasks and engage in various activities.

In the Amansie Central, 10.8 percent of the population aged 5 and above report experiencing some form of difficulty in performing activities, with females constituting 54.5 percent of all affected individuals.

FIGURE 3.2: POPULATION 5 YEARS AND OLDER BY DIFFICULTY IN PERFORMING ACTIVITY AND SEX
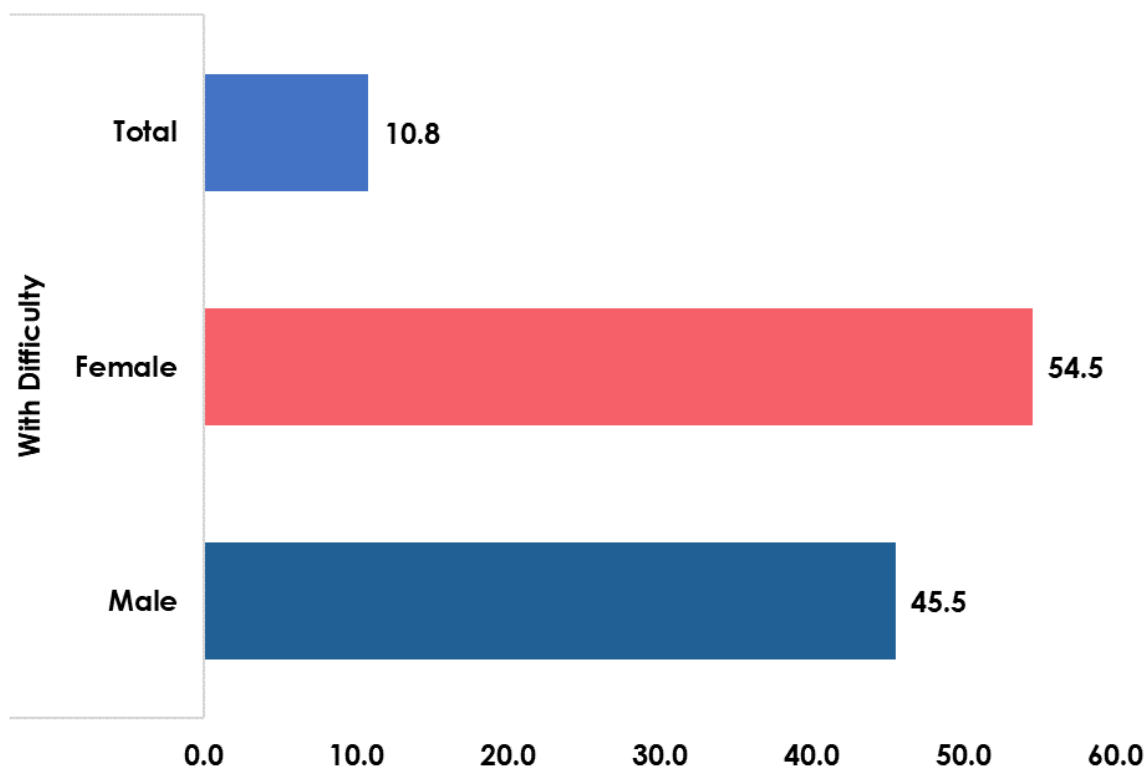
Source: 2021PHC, GSS

There are varying degrees of severity in the difficulties in performing each of the activities, ranging from individuals experiencing some difficulty to those who have a lot of difficulties, and to the most severe level where the activity cannot be performed at all. Among the population experiencing difficulties in self-care, the largest proportion (9.7%) is comprised of individuals who are completely unable to perform the activity. In terms of speech difficulties, the highest proportion (19.0%) is observed among those who encounter a lot of difficulty, surpassing the proportions for any other activity.

FIGURE 3.3: POPULATION 5 YEARS OR OLDER BY SEVERITY OF DIFFICULTY IN PERFORMING ACTIVITY.
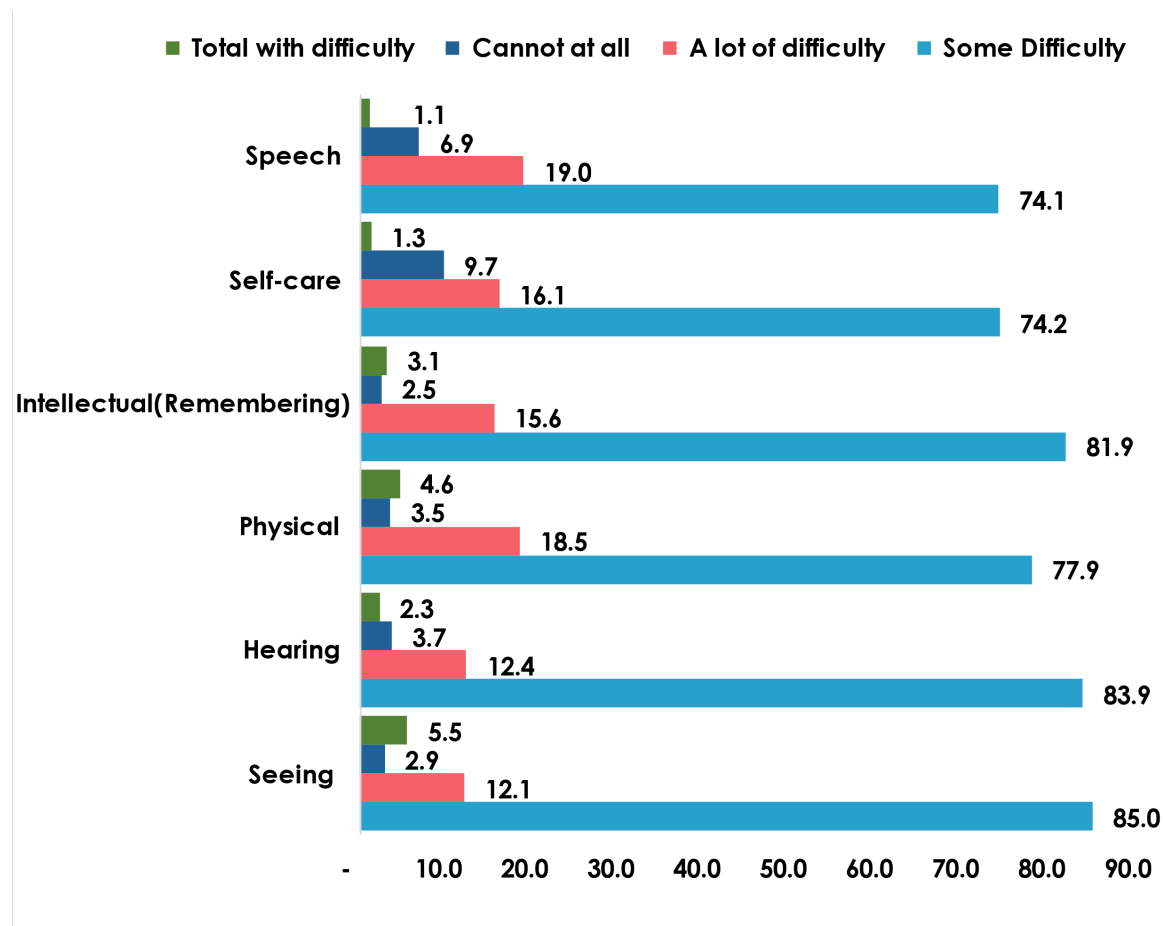
Source: 2021PHC, GSS

3.4 FORMAL SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Ghana has implemented various education policies aimed at providing knowledge and skills for individuals, societal transformation, and socio-economic development of the country. The 1992 Constitution of Ghana, under Article 25 (1), guarantees the right to education for all. Before the adoption of the SDGs, Ghana had been implementing a Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE) policy and has also recently rolled out the Free Senior High School programme. These policies align with SDG 4 which seek to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education, promote lifelong learning opportunities, and leave no one behind in terms of human development and capacity building.

The district has the highest proportion of its population (20.6%) who have never attended school within the age range of 25-35 years. For younger age groups, such as 15-24 and 6-14, the proportions decrease to 10.1 percent and 3.1 percent, respectively. This suggests that school attendance among

the district's population has improved over the years, resulting in a relatively small proportion (3.1%) of individuals between the ages of 6-14 who have never attended school. Furthermore, the second highest proportion (19.4%) of individuals who have never attended school can be observed among children aged 3-5 years.

FIGURE 3.4: POPULATION 3-35 YEARS AND OLDER WHO HAVE NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL BY SEX
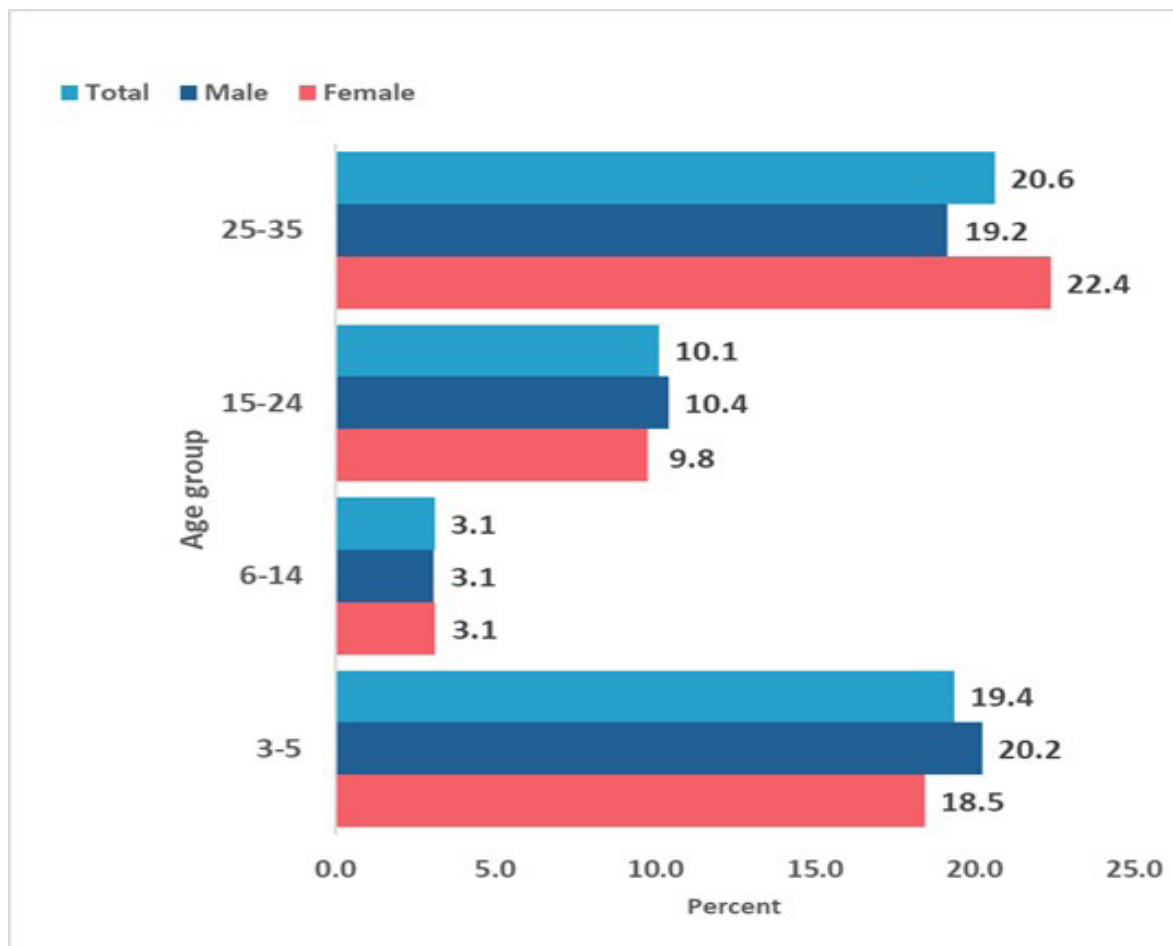
Source: 2021PHC, GSS

3.5 LITERACY

Literacy is measured among people who are 6 years and older. It refers to the ability to read and write in any language and serves as an educational tool that fosters communication, self-expression, knowledge acquisition, the ability to contribute ideas, and a sense of self-worth.

In the district, 34.4 percent of the population is not literate, with a higher proportion of males (40.4%) compared to females (28.8%).

FIGURE 3.5: POPULATION 6 YEARS OR OLDER BY LITERACY STATUS AND SEX
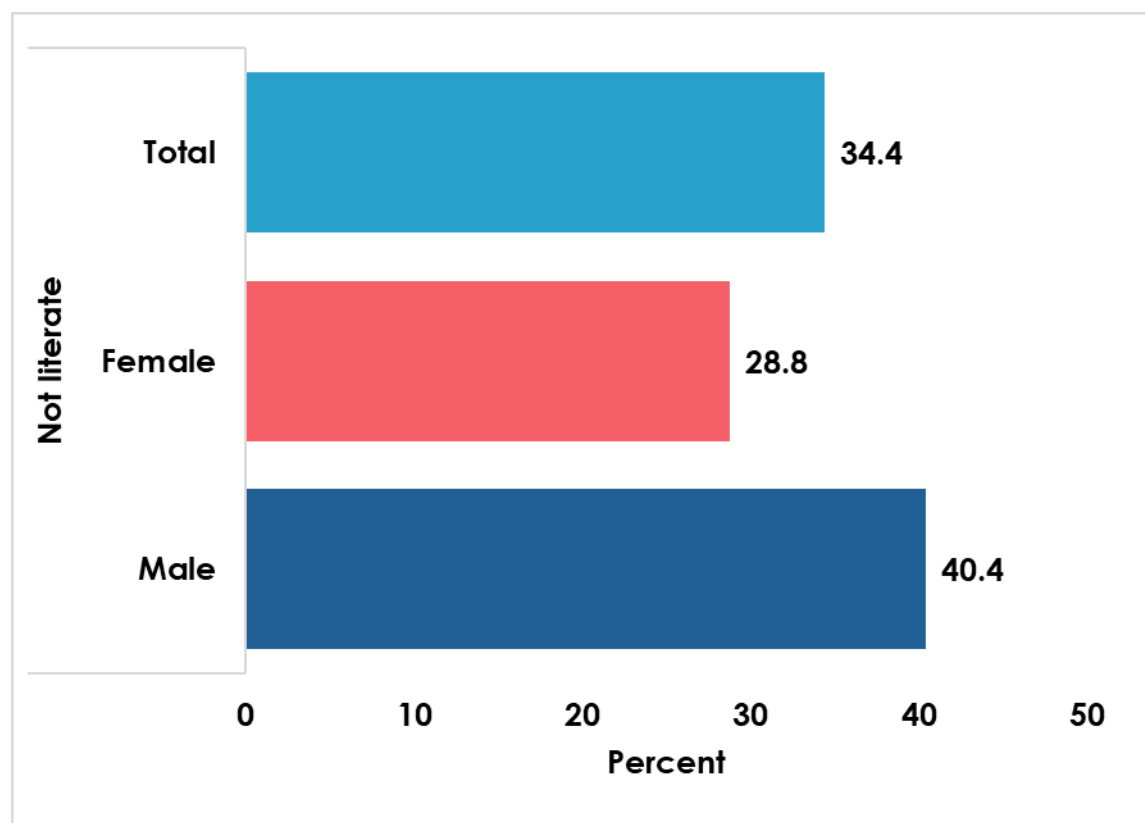
Source: 2021PHC, GSS

3.6 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

3.6.1 Ownership of functional phone

Approximately 35.6 percent of individuals aged 6 years and older in the district own functional non-smartphones, whereas more than half (58.4%) own smartphones. The percentage of the population lacking functional non-smartphones (64.5%) exceeds that of individuals without smartphones (41.6 percent). Furthermore, a greater proportion of males (56.5%) own smartphones in comparison to females (43.5%).

FIGURE 3.6: OWNERSHIP OF FUNCTIONAL MOBILE PHONE AMONG PERSONS 6 YEARS OR OLDER BY SEX
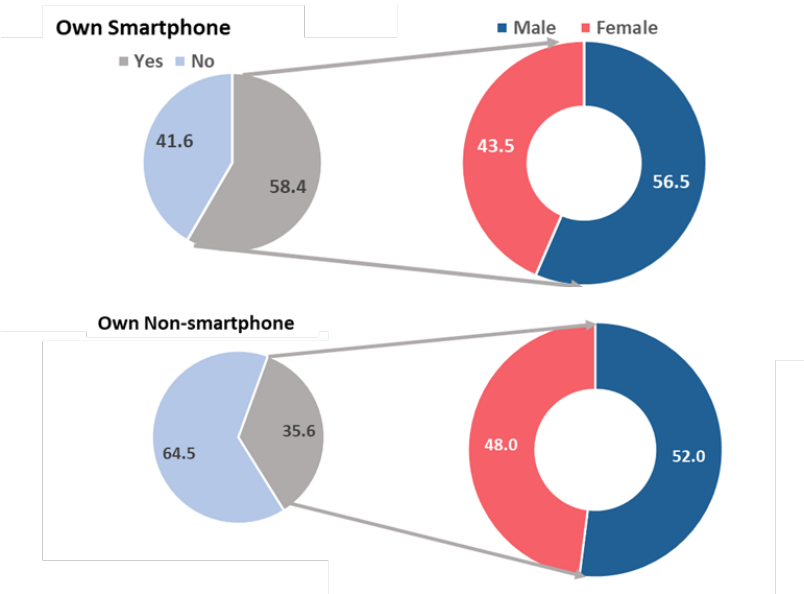
Source: 2021PHC, GSS

3.6.2 Use of Smartphones

About 3 in every 5 persons (65.8%) 6 years and older in the district use smartphones, with males constituting the majority (55.7%) of users.

FIGURE 3.7: USE OF MOBILE PHONE AMONG PERSONS 6 YEARS OR OLDER BY SEX
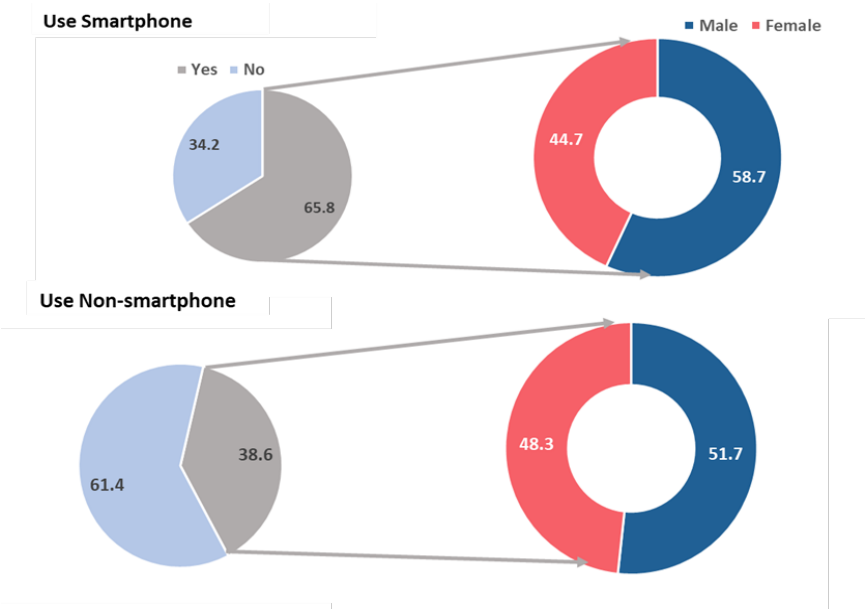
Source: 2021PHC, GSS

3.6.3 Use of phones for financial transactions

In the district, a little over a third (36.3%) of the population aged 6 and older use mobile phones for financial transactions, with the highest proportion (95.0%) using mobile phones exclusively for mobile money transactions.

FIGURE 3.8: USE OF MOBILE PHONE FOR FINANCIAL TRANSACTION AMONG PERSONS 6 YEARS OR OLDER BY SEX.
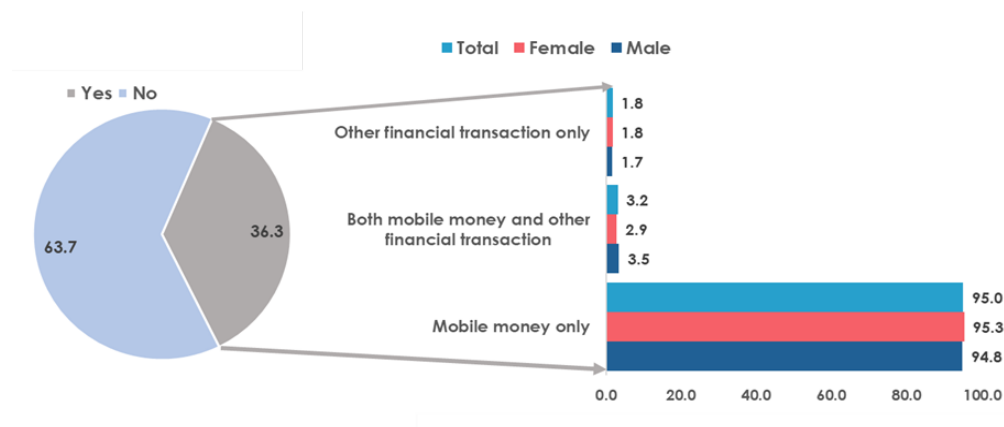
Source: 2021PHC, GSS

3.7   HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

A significant proportion (34.1%) of the district's population is not covered by health insurance. Among those without coverage, a higher percentage are males (62.3%) compared to females (37.7%).

FIGURE 3.9: HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE BY SEX
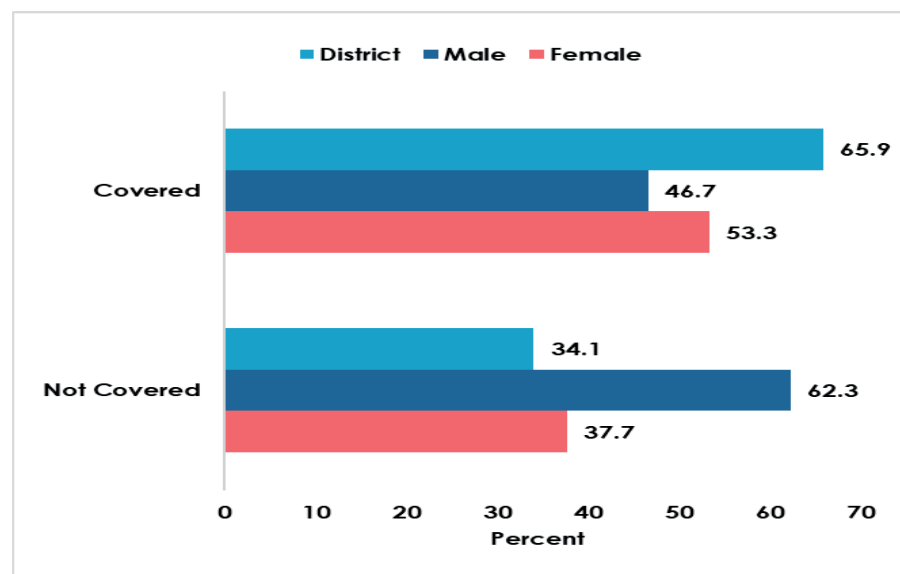
Source: 2021PHC, GSS

3.8 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons 15 years and older divided by the economically active population 15 years and older multiplied by 100. The unemployment rate for persons who are 15 years and older in the Amansie Central District is 13.9 percent which is slightly higher than the national rate of 13.4 percent. Females have a relatively higher rate of 14.9 percent, compared to that for males (13.1%).

FIGURE 3.10: PROPORTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS 15 YEARS OR OLDER BY SEX
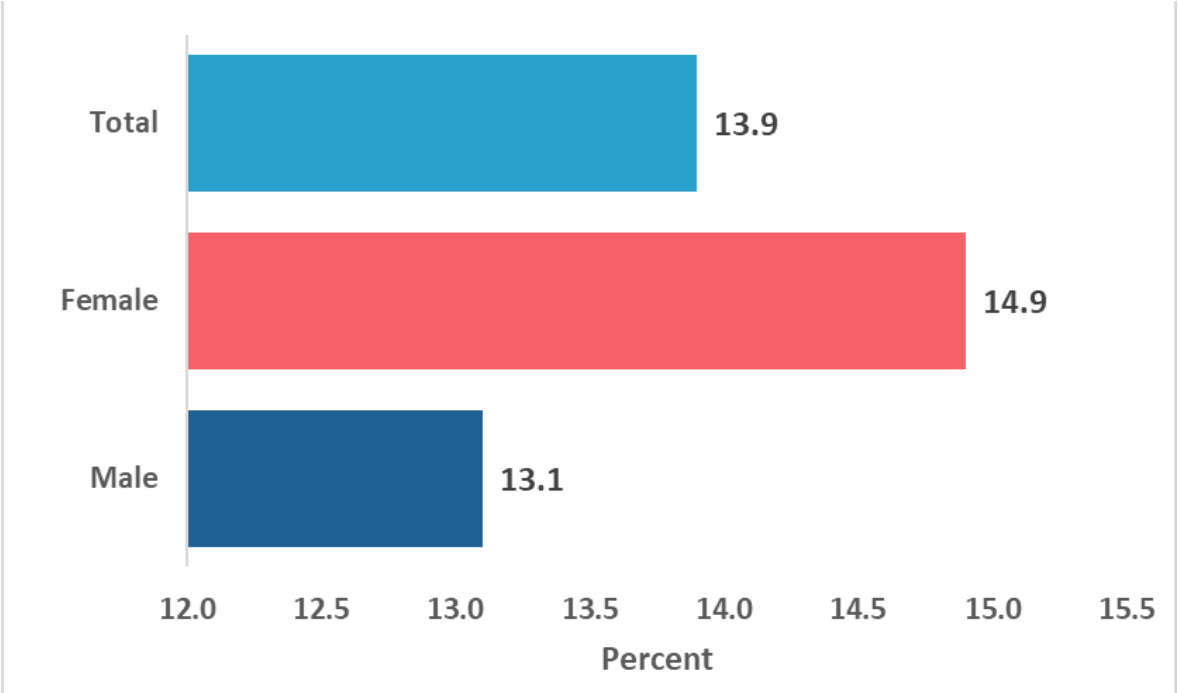
Source: 2021PHC, GSS

CHAPTER FOUR
HIGHLIGHTS ON KEY THEMATIC AREAS

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents highlights of key indicators under each thematic area to assess the progress made between 2015 to 2023. These thematic areas are Road, Forestry, Electricity, Education, and Agriculture. The data were largely collected from administrative entities within the Metropolis. The analysis focuses on trends in the data but does not ascribe attributions for the observed trends.

4.1 EDUCATION

GROSS ENROLLMENT

For the first time in eight years, primary school gross enrollment rate in the region reached 100 percent in 2022.

Gross enrollment rate at Junior High School in 2022 was below 60.0 percent.

FIGURE 4.1: GROSS ENROLLMENT RATE BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION.
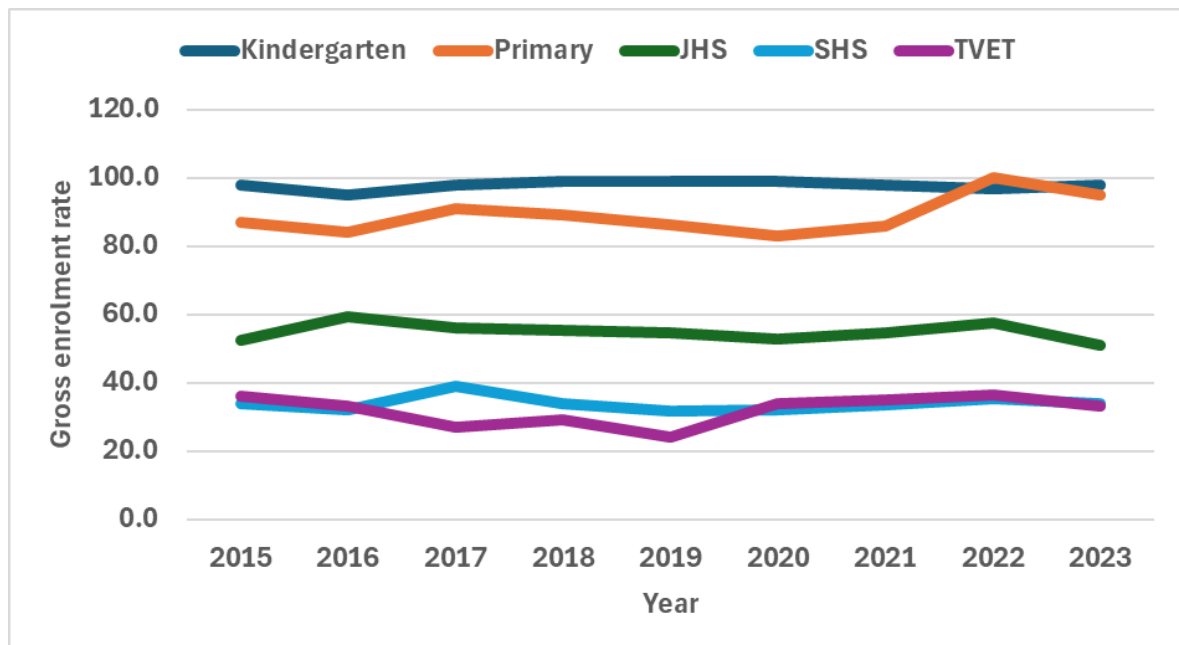
NET ENROLLMENT RATE BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Net enrollment at the kindergarten reached almost 100.0 percent in 2022 , while that at the primary was at 80 percent.

FIGURE 4.2: NET ENROLLMENT RATE BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION
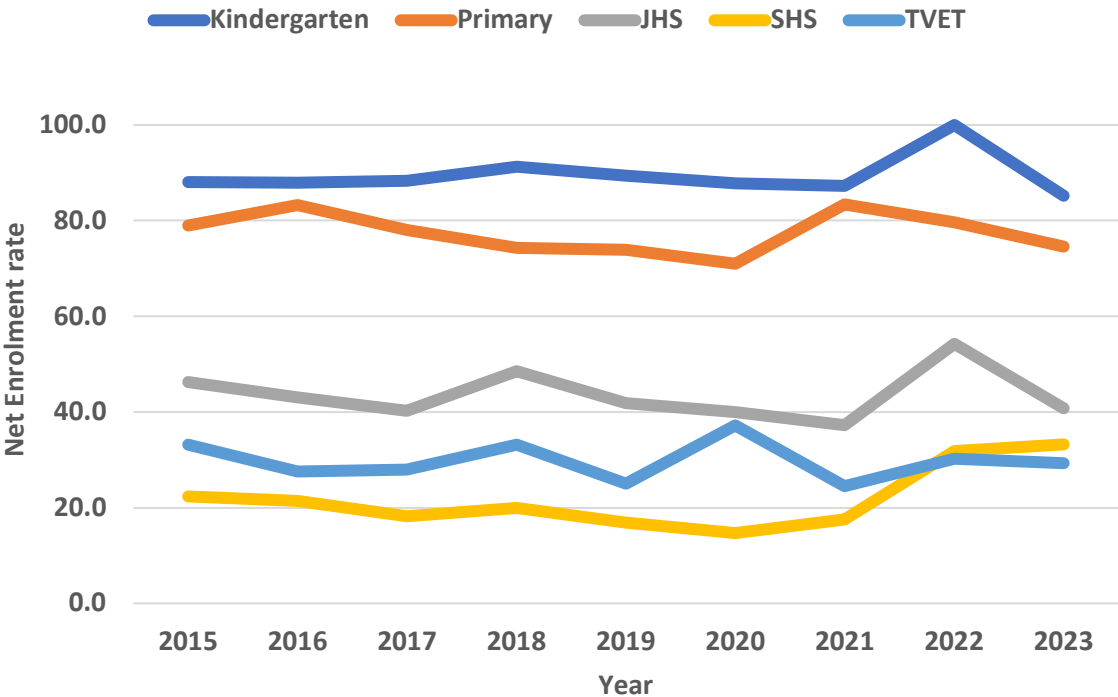
GENDER PARITY BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION

The ratio of boys to girls increased from 2015 to 2023, with occasional fluctuations.

In 2021, there was a trough of 0.63 for boys in senior high school (SHS) and 0.61 for boys in technical and vocational education and training (TVET).

By the 2023 academic year, there is a near-balanced gender distribution between boys and girls across all school levels, ranging from 0.8 to 1.0.

FIGURE 4.3: GENDER PARITY BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION
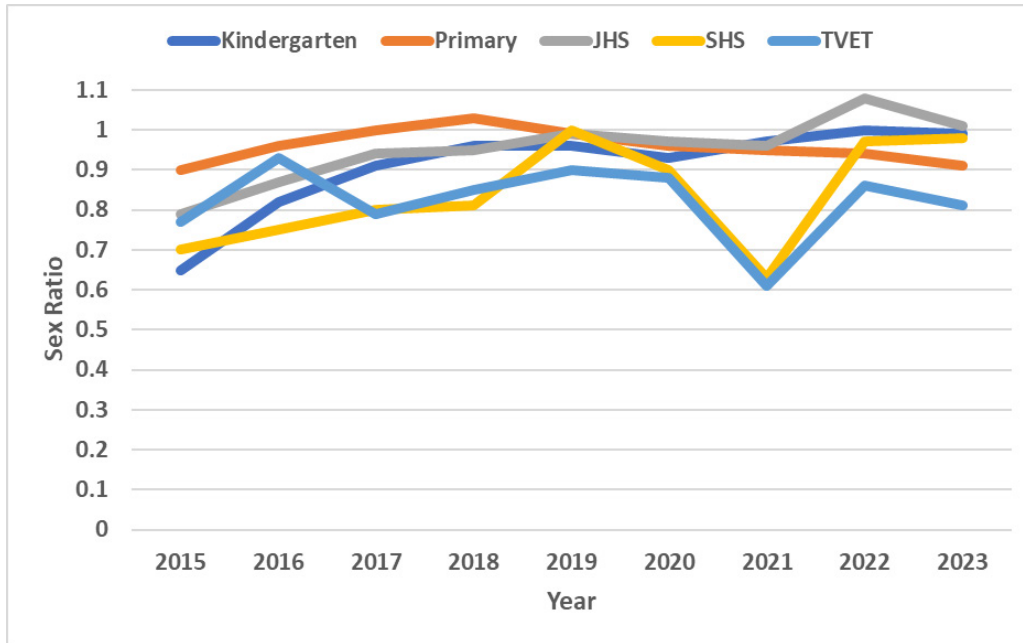
TRAINED TEACHERS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION

The percentage of trained teachers consistently ranged between 80.0 and 100.0 percent across all levels of schools, except for kindergarten teachers. The percentage of trained kindergarten teachers increased from 58.5 percent in 2015 to 96.2 percent in 2023.

FIGURE 4.4: PERCENTAGE OF TRAINED TEACHERS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION
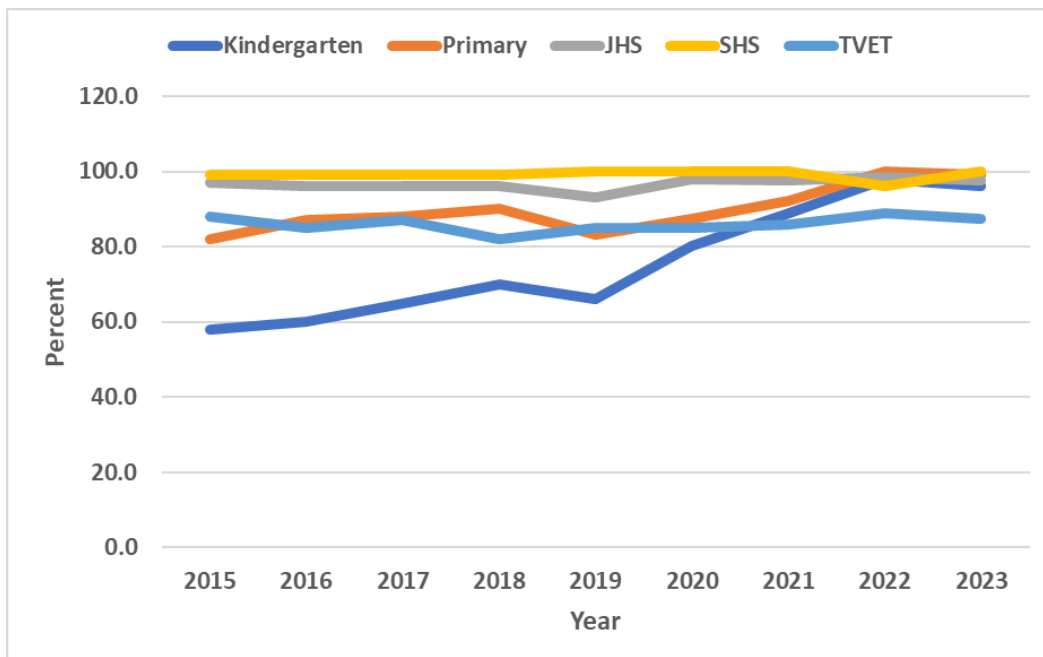
PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION

The pupil-teacher ratios at the primary and secondary levels consistently ranged from 20 to 30 from 2015 to 2023. However, the ratio for kindergarten fluctuated, reaching its highest point at 95.5 in 2020.

On the other hand, the ratio for junior high school (JHS) remained stable, ranging from 11.0 to 17.0 over the years, indicating a consistent level of quality.

FIGURE 4.5: PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION
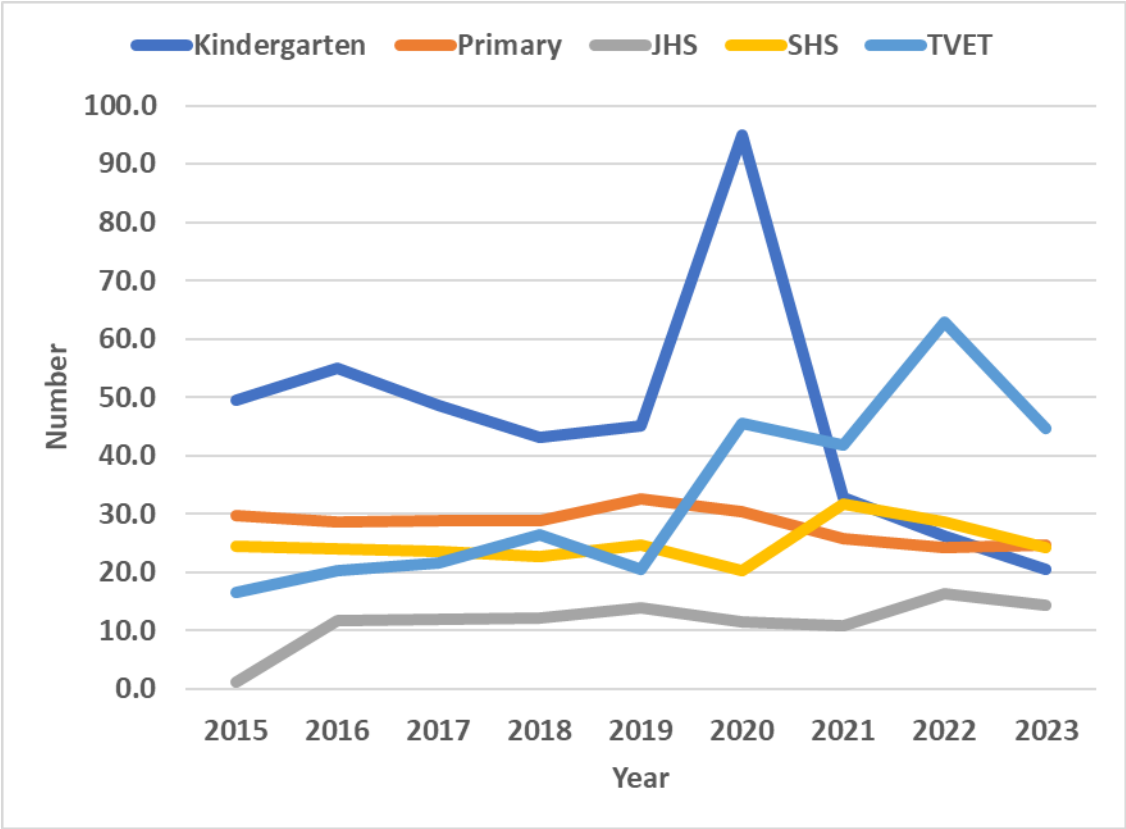
COMPLETION RATE BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Completion rate was notably higher among children at the lower levels (kindergarten and primary), ranging between 77.0 percent to 86.8 percent, in contrast to the upper levels (SHS and TVET), which range from 27.1 percent to 30.12 percent.

In 2023, completion rate at SHS level was low at 26.3 percent

FIGURE 4.6 COMPLETION RATE BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION
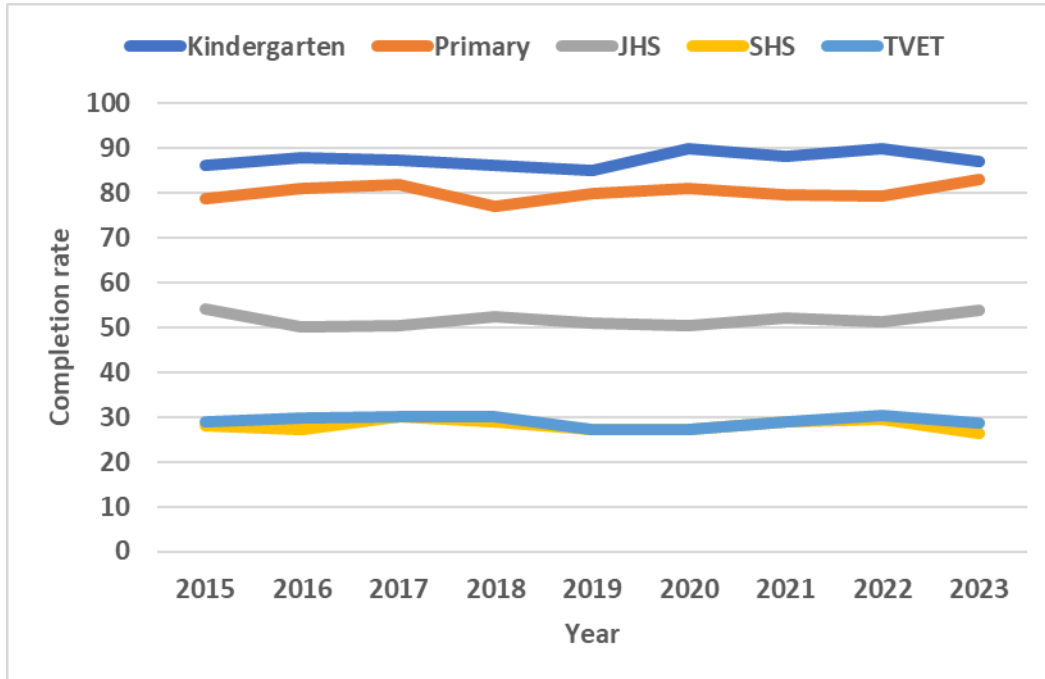
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Number of schools at all levels relatively remained the same over the years except for public primary and JHS increasing by 3 and 2 percents respectively.

FIGURE 4.7: NUMBER OF SCHOOLS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION
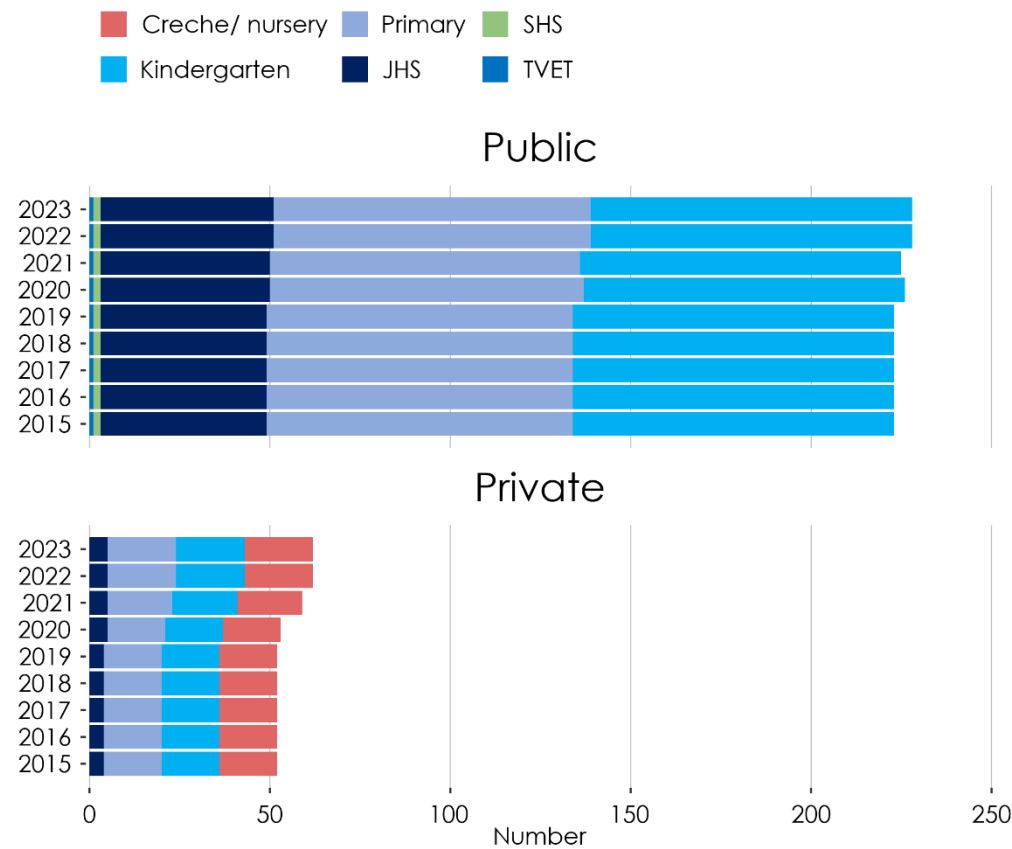
SCHOOLS WITH ACCESS TO TOILET FACILITIES

More than 80.0 percent of schools at all the levels in the district had access to toilet facilities, with Senior High schools consistently being the highest at 100.0 percent.

FIGURE 4.8: PERCENTAGE OF SCHOOLS WITH ACCESS TO TOILET FACILITIES BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION
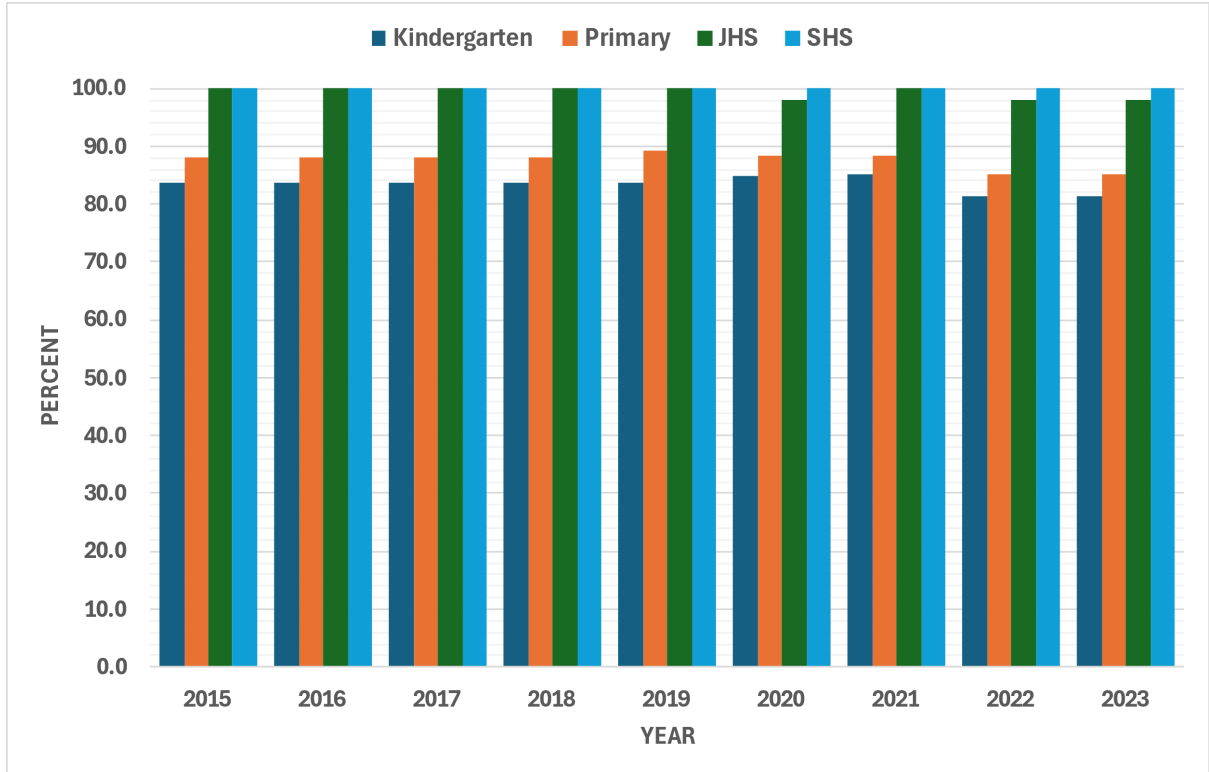
SCHOOLS WITH ACCESS TO COMPUTERS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION

The percentage of schools lacking computer access consistently remained below 50.0 percent for educational levels below senior high school (SHS) for several years.

FIGURE 4.9: PERCENTAGE OF SCHOOLS WITH ACCESS TO COMPUTERS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION
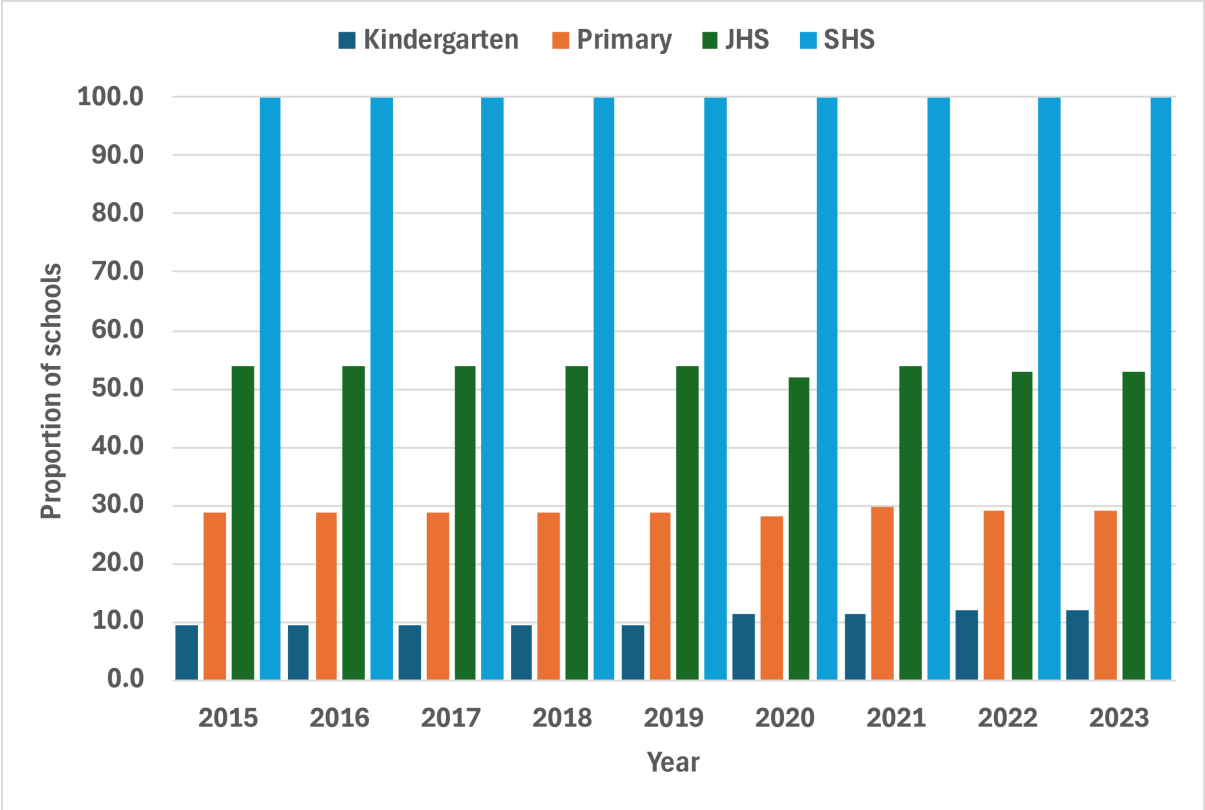
SCHOOLS WITH ACCESS TO POTABLE DRINKING WATER

Except for the SHS level, the proportion of schools with access to potable drinking water for the other levels has been increasing in the last few years.

However, for primary schools, the proportion dropped from 98.0 percent in 2020 to 95.0 percent in 2023.

FIGURE 4.10: PERCENTAGE OF SCHOOLS WITH ACCESS TO POTABLE DRINKING WATER BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION
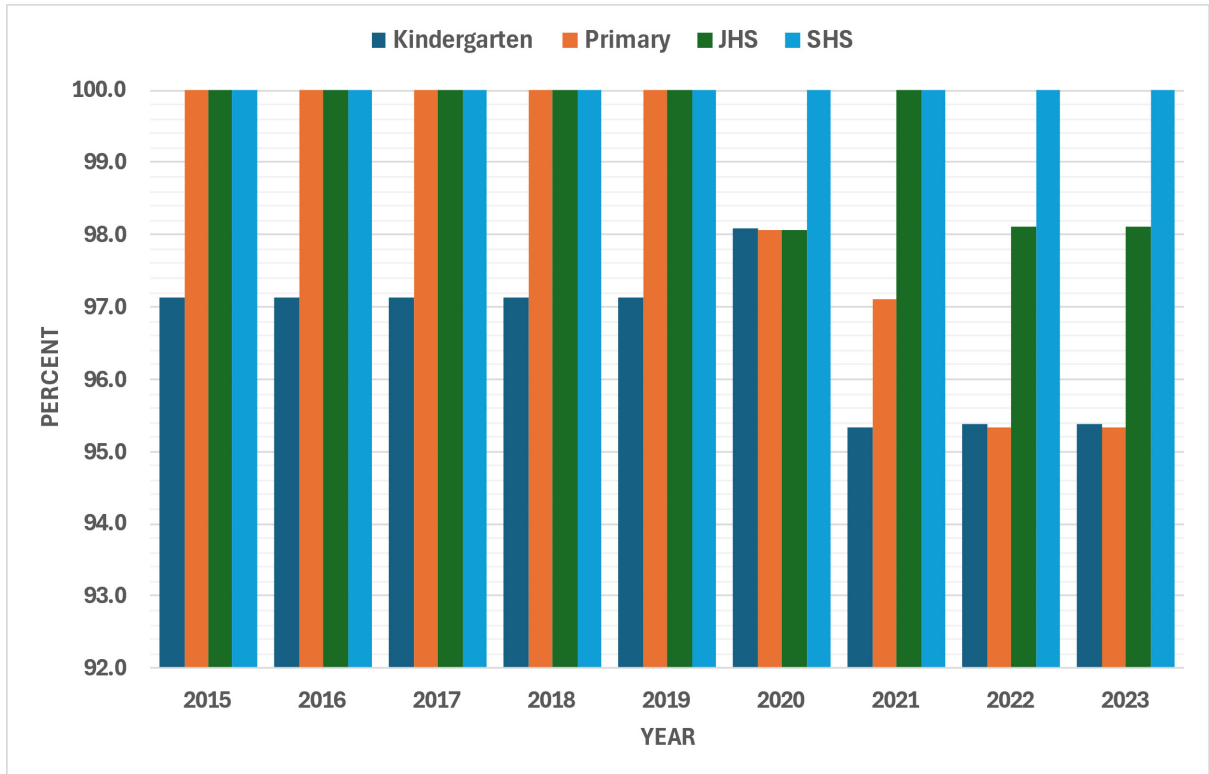
4.2. HEALTH

HEALTH FACILITIES

There are two hospitals in the district, one private and one public. The number of health centers increased from 8 in 2015 to 10 in 2023. Similarly, the number of CHPS compounds increased from 2 in 2016 to 6 in 2023.

FIGURE 4.11: NUMBER OF HEALTH FACILITIES
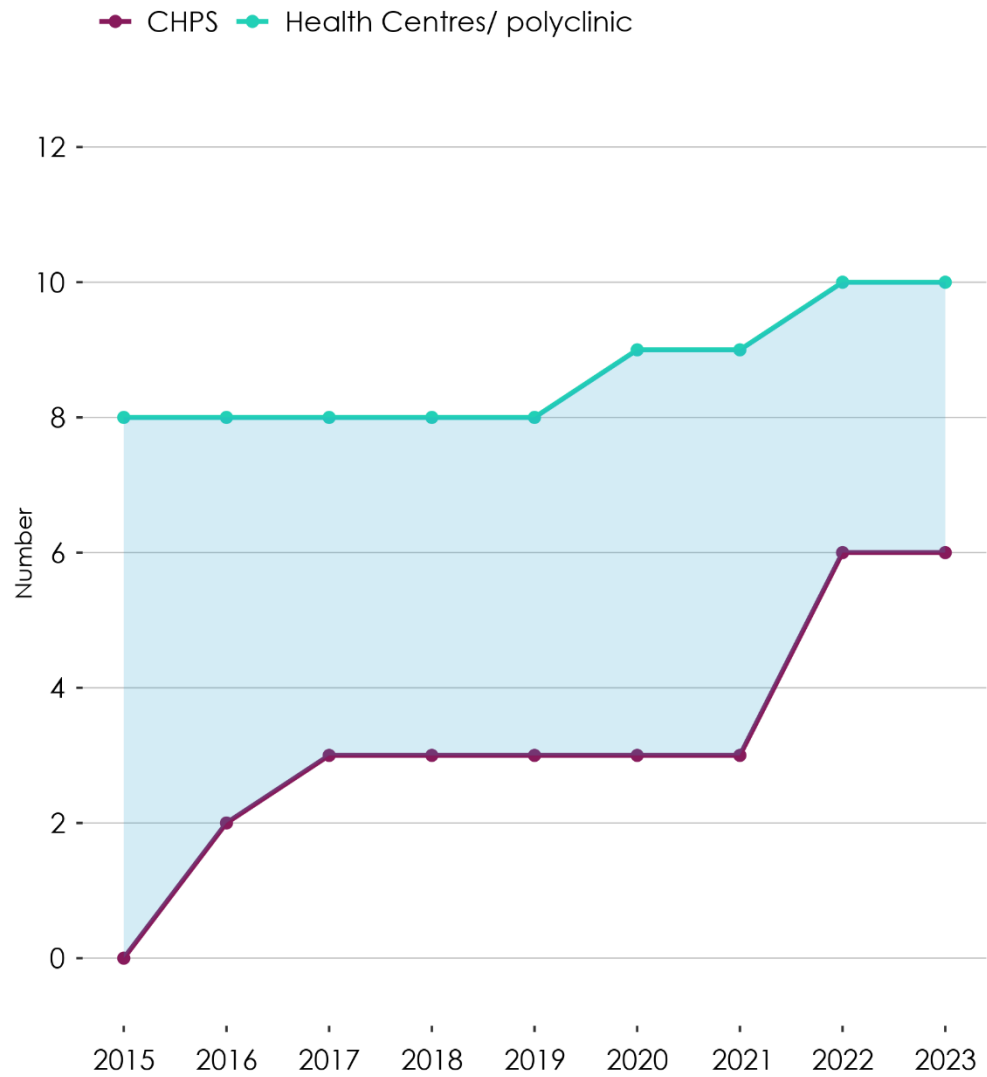
NUMBER OF NURSES AND PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTS

From 2019 to 2023, the total number of nurses remained constant, while the number of physician assistants increased from 7 in 2015 to 10 in 2023.

FIGURE 4.12 NUMBER OF NURSES AND PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTS
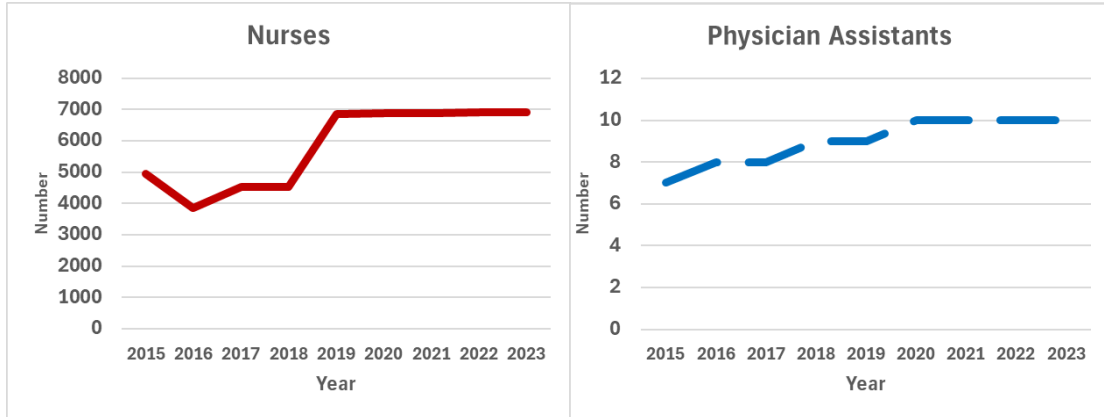
UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY RATE (PER 1,000)

The under-five mortality rate decreased from 11 deaths per 1000 live births in 2021 to 2 deaths per 1000 live births in 2022.

FIGURE 4.13: UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY RATE (PER 1,000)
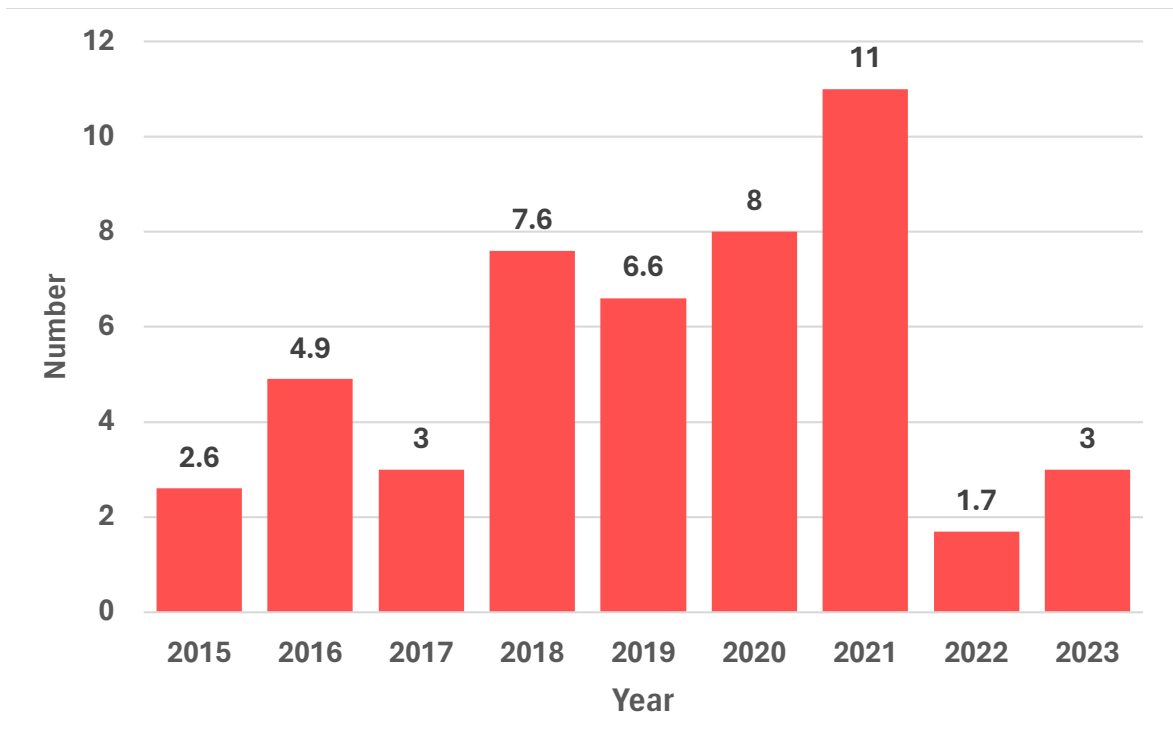
BIRTHS ATTENDED BY SKILLED HEALTH STAFF AND TBA

The proportion of child deliveries attended to by skilled health personnel gradually increased over the years, reaching nearly 50 percent in 2021.

However, the percentage of child deliveries attended to by Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) significantly decreased, reaching less than one percent in the district.

FIGURE 4.14: PERCENTAGE OF BIRTHS ATTENDED BY SKILLED HEALTH STAFF AND TBA
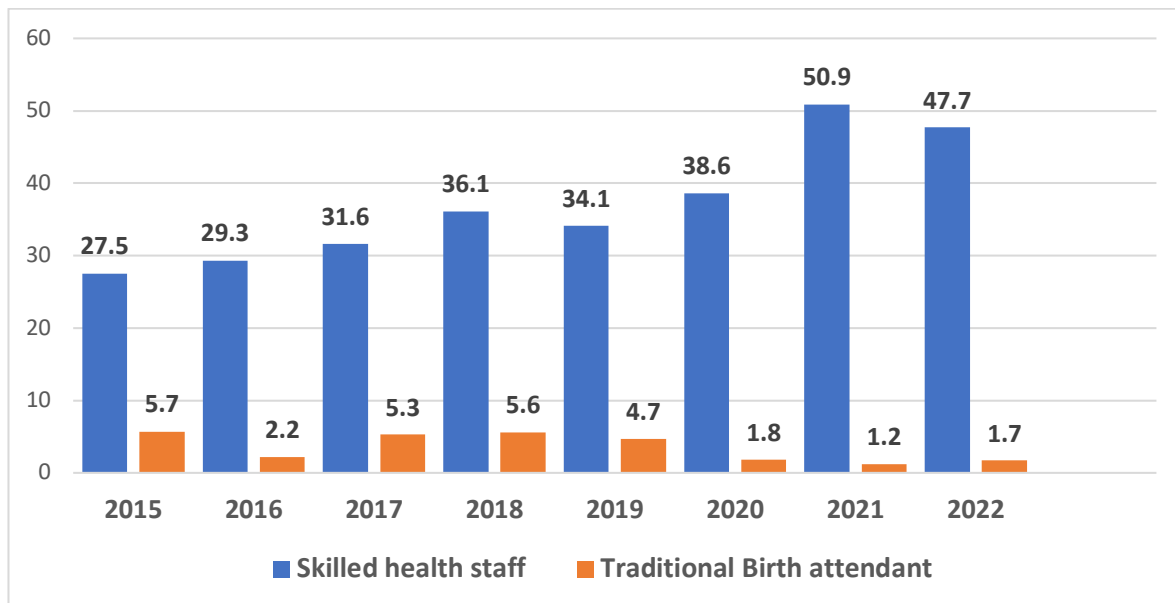
PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN (12-23 MONTHS) IMMUNIZED, AGAINST MEASLES

Among children aged 12-23 months, about 20.0 percent were not immunized against measles as of 2023. This was lower than the almost 94.0 percent achieved in 2021.

FIGURE 4.15: PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN (12-23 MONTHS) IMMUNIZED, AGAINST MEASLES
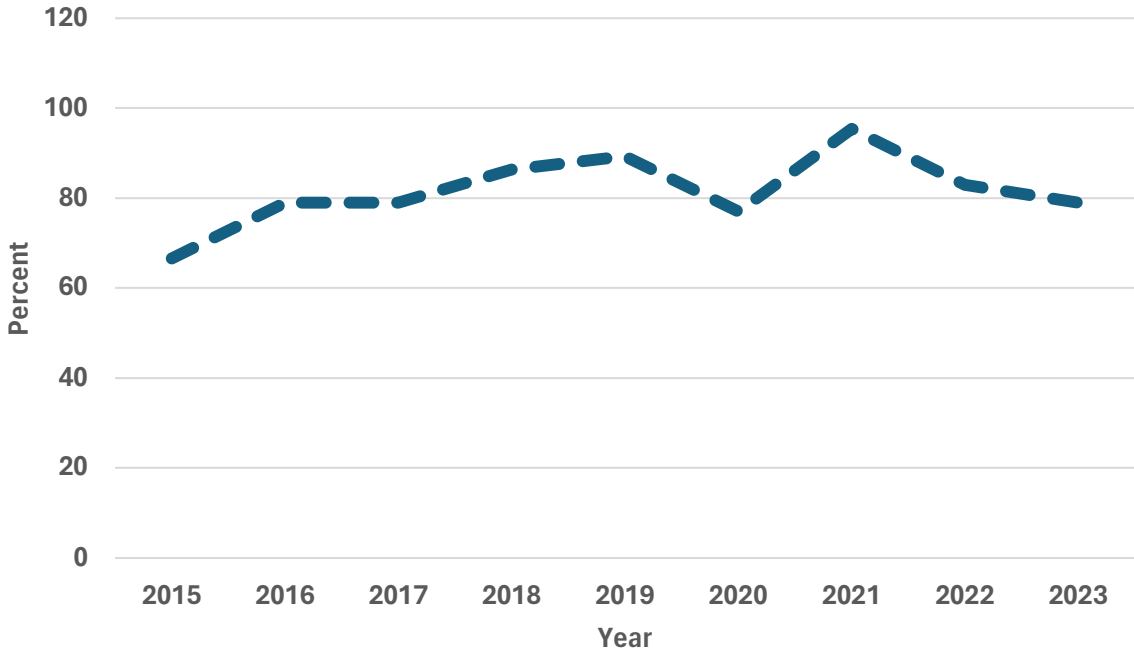
PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN (UNDER AGE 5) SLEEPING UNDER TREATED NETS

Percentage of children sleeping under treated nets increased from 46.5 percent in 2005 to 82.3 percent in 2023 representing an increase of 76.9 percent over the period.

FIGURE 4.16: PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN (UNDER AGE 5) SLEEPING UNDER TREATED NETS
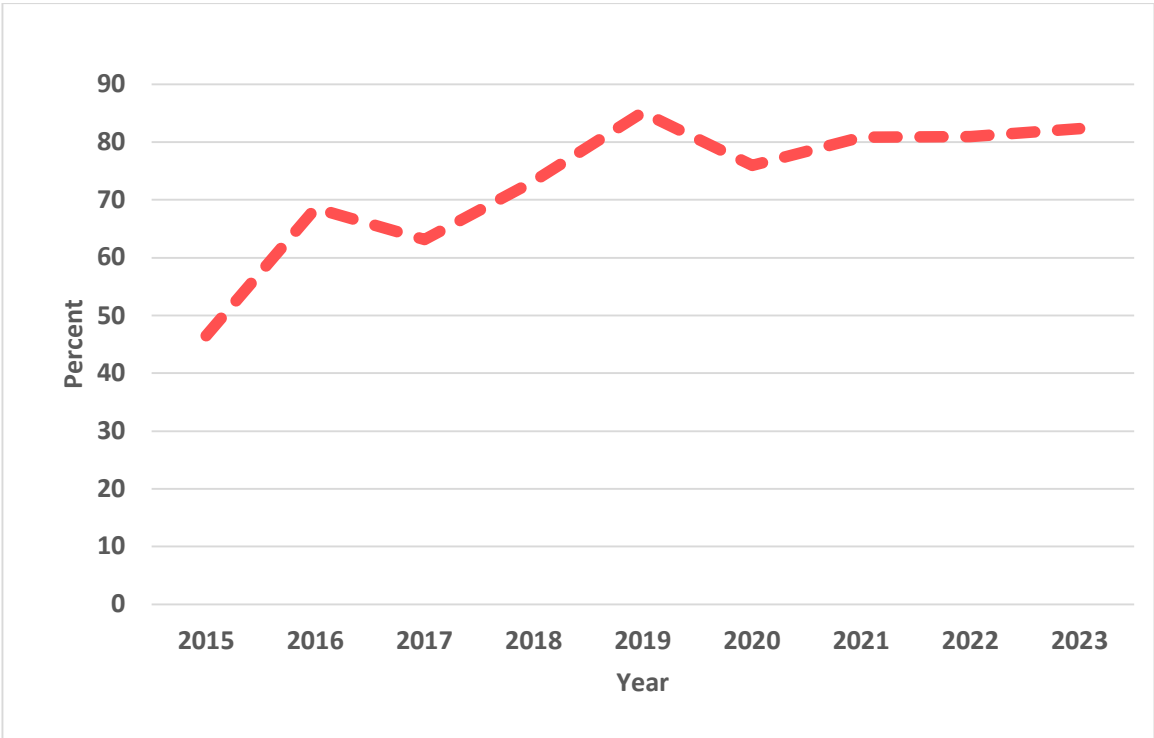
PERCENTAGE OF TEENAGE PREGNANCY AMONG ANC ATTENDEES

As high as 20.0 percent or more of antennal clinic attendees in the district have been teenage pregnancies in the past several years, except in 2020 and 2022 where the proportions were 18.2 percent and 19.6 percent, respectively.

FIGURE 4.17: PERCENTAGE OF TEENAGE PREGNANCY AMONG ANC ATTENDEES
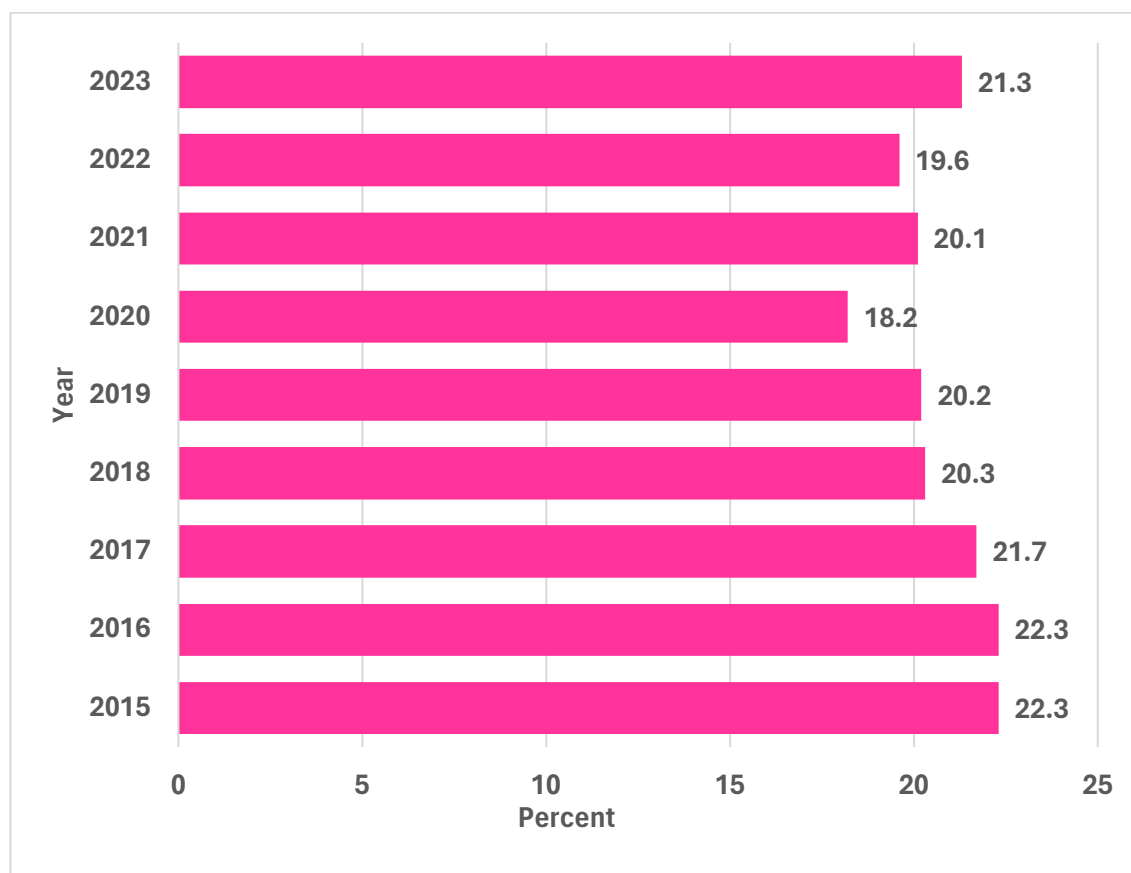
ANNUAL REPORTED DIABETES AND HYPERTENSION CASES

Number of reported hypertension cases in the district almost doubled in two years, from 521 cases in 2020 to 1015 in 2022.

Similarly, the reported diabetes cases also increased more than twice in two years, from 127 in 2020 to 264 in 2022.

FIGURE 4.18: ANNUAL REPORTED DIABETES AND HYPERTENSION CASES
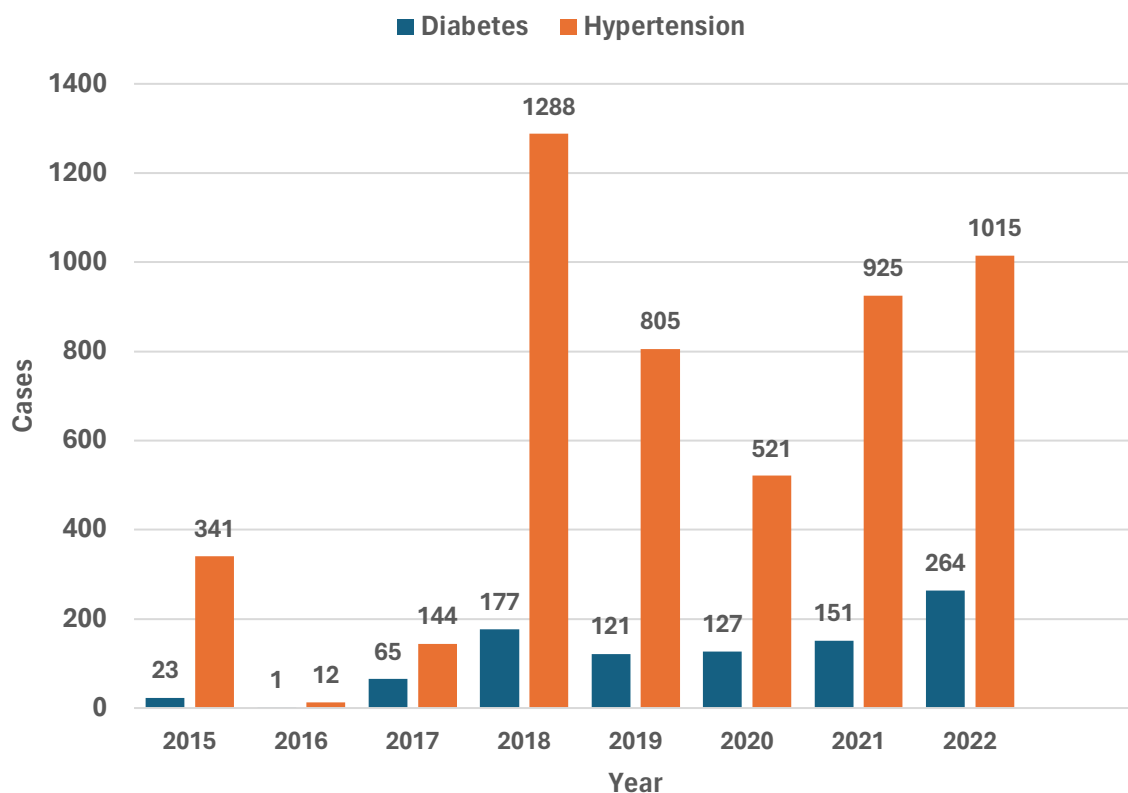
4.3. ELECTRICITY

CONNECTION TO THE NATIONL GRID

Among the customers who are connected to the national grid, commercial users have remained below 2,000 for the past nine years.

Number of domestic users (12,000) equally remained unchanged for the period.

FIGURE 4.19: NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS CONNECTED TO NATIONAL GRID (ELECTRICITY)

COMMUNITIES WITH ACCESS TO THE NATIONAL GRID (ELECTRICITY)

As much as 22.0 percent of the communities in the district do not have access to the national grid.

FIGURE 4.20: PERCENTAGE OF COMMUNITIES WITH ACCESS TO THE NATIONAL GRID (ELECTRICITY)
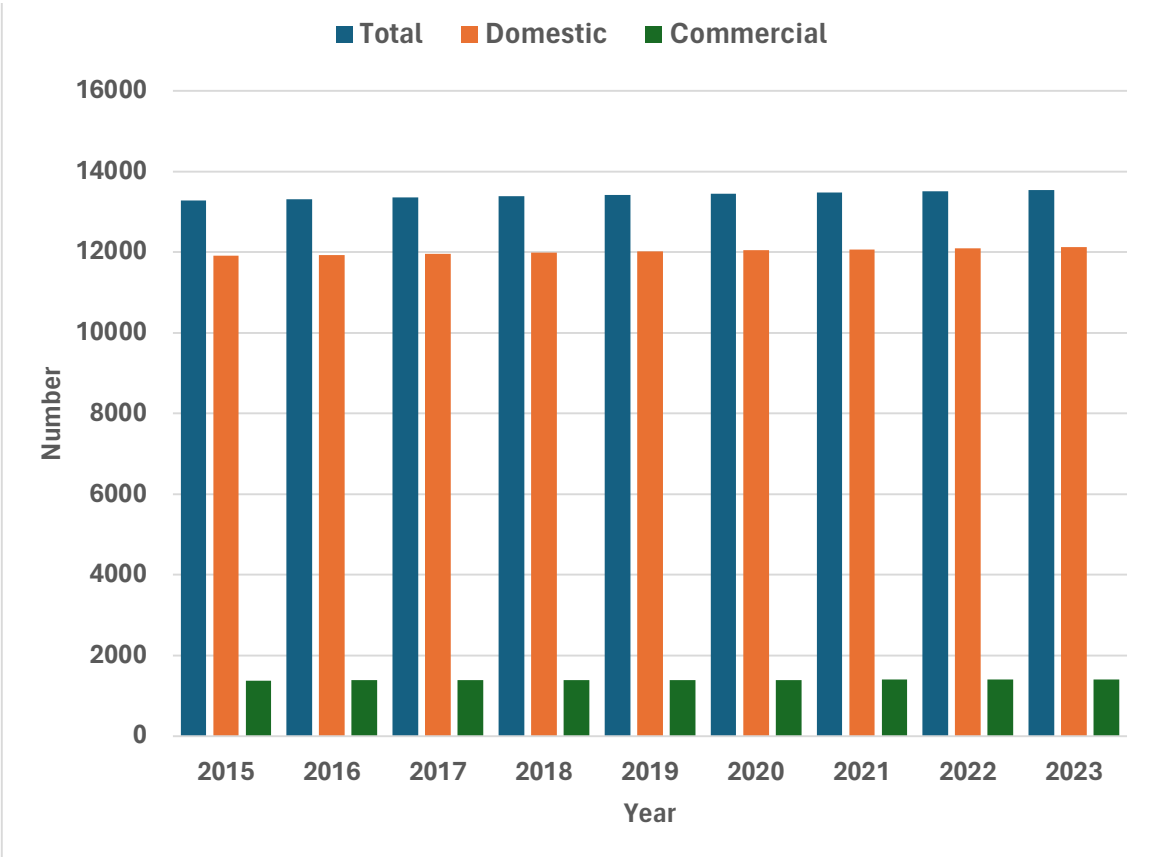
	Total	Rural	Urban
2023	78.0	75.5	100.0
2022	78.0	75.5	100.0
2021	78.0	75.5	100.0
2020	78.0	75.5	100.0
2019	78.0	75.5	100.0
2018	78.0	75.5	100.0
2017	78.0	75.5	100.0
2016	78.0	75.5	100.0
2015	78.0	75.5	100.0

4.4. IMPROVED SANITATION

Over nine out of ten (92.7%) households in the district do not have access to improved sanitation and there has not been any significant improvement in the situation since 2015.

FIGURE 4.21: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH IMPROVED SANITATION

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.8
Rural	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3
Urban	16.4	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5

HOUSEHOLDS WITH TOILET FACILITY

From 2015 to 2023, the number of households with toilet facility increased by 807, representing a seven (7) percent increase over the nine year period.

Majority (75.0%) of these households with toilet facilities are rural households.

FIGURE 4.22: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH TOILET FACILITY

Rural Urban

Year	Total	Rural	Urban
2023	11,777	75%	25%
2022	11,632	75%	25%
2021	11,544	75%	25%
2020	11,432	75%	25%
2019	11,365	75%	25%
2018	11,268	76%	24%
2017	11,164	76%	24%
2016	11,043	76%	24%
2015	10,970	77%	23%

0%   20%   40%   60%   80%   100%
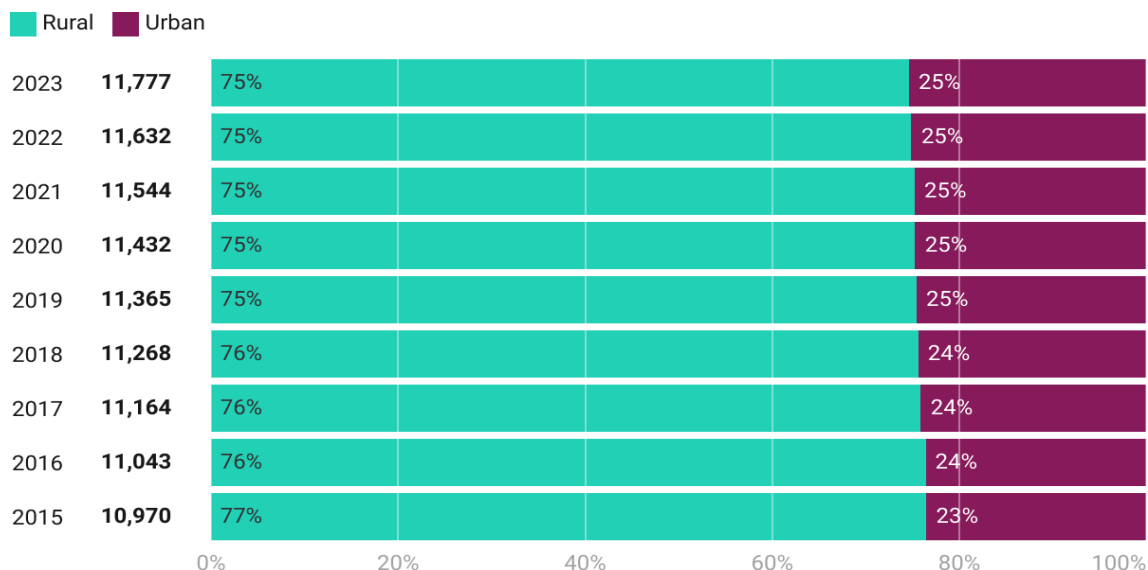
COMMUNITIES SENSITIZED ON IMPROVED SANITATION PRACTICES.

Community awareness of improved sanitation practices experienced a significant decline in 2023, with only four communities being sensitized, compared to the previous year's figure of 15.

FIGURE 4.23: NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES SENSITIZED ON IMPROVED SANITATION PRACTICES.
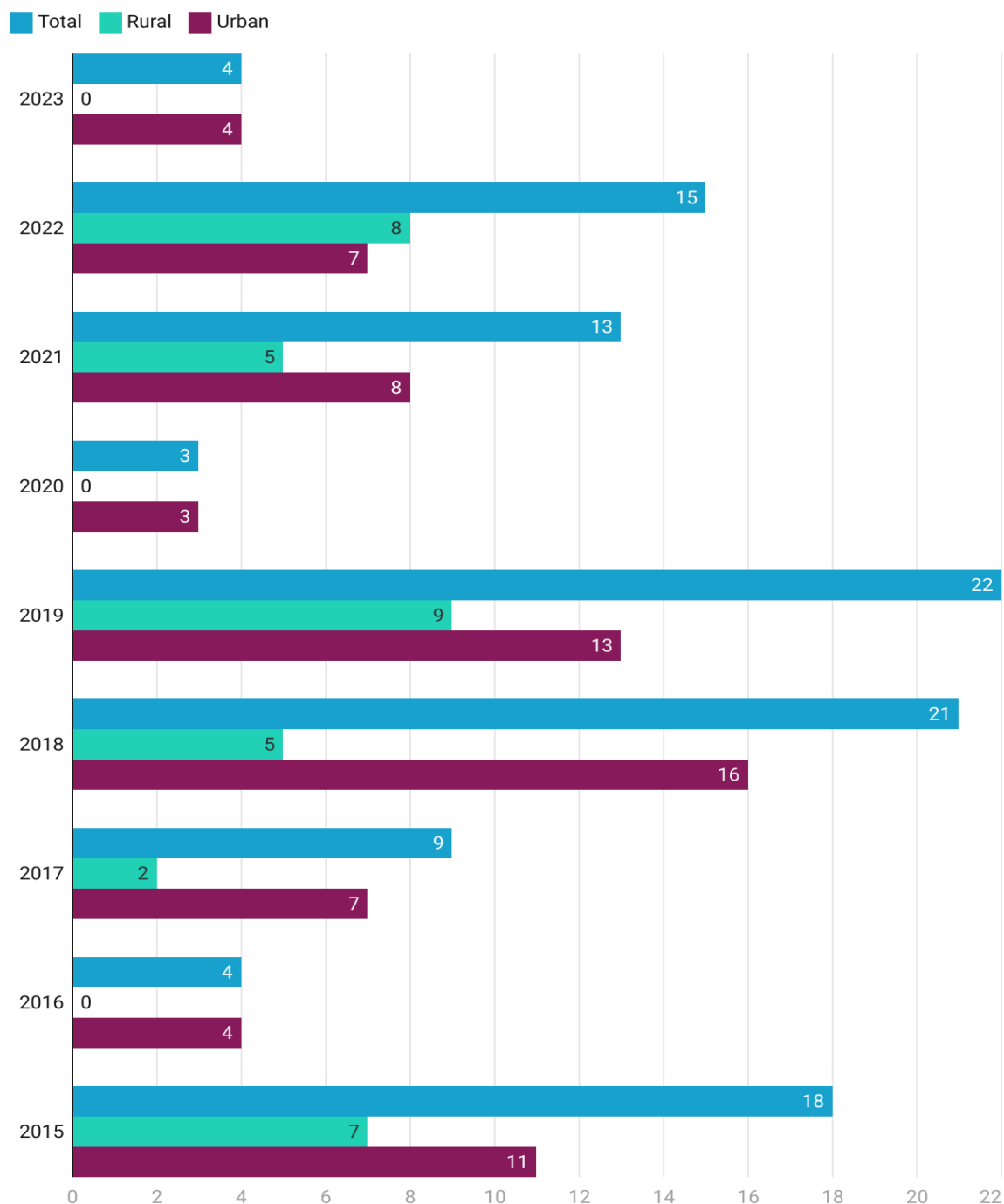
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO REGULAR REFUSE COLLECTION SERVICES

Proportion of households with access to regular refuse collection services increased by only 0.2 per cent over a nine-year period, reaching just 10.4 percent in 2023.

FIGURE 4.24: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO REGULAR REFUSE COLLECTION SERVICES

	Total	Rural	Urban

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.4
Rural	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7
Urban	47.2	47.3	47.3	47.3	47.4	47.4	47.5	47.5	47.5
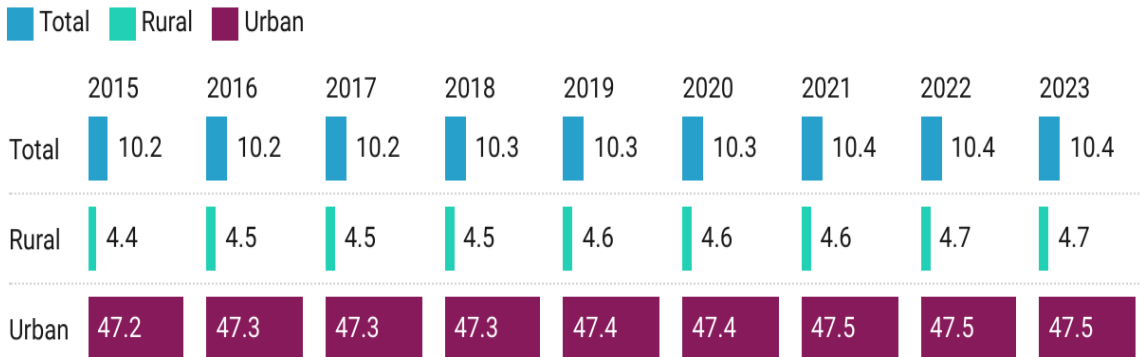
TOTAL AMOUNT OF WASTE GENERATED

Amount of waste generated in the district increased consistently over the years. The total waste generated was 22,154.7 tons in 2015 and increased by 1.9 percent to 22,566.3 tons in 2023.

FIGURE 4.25: TOTAL AMOUNT OF WASTE GENERATED
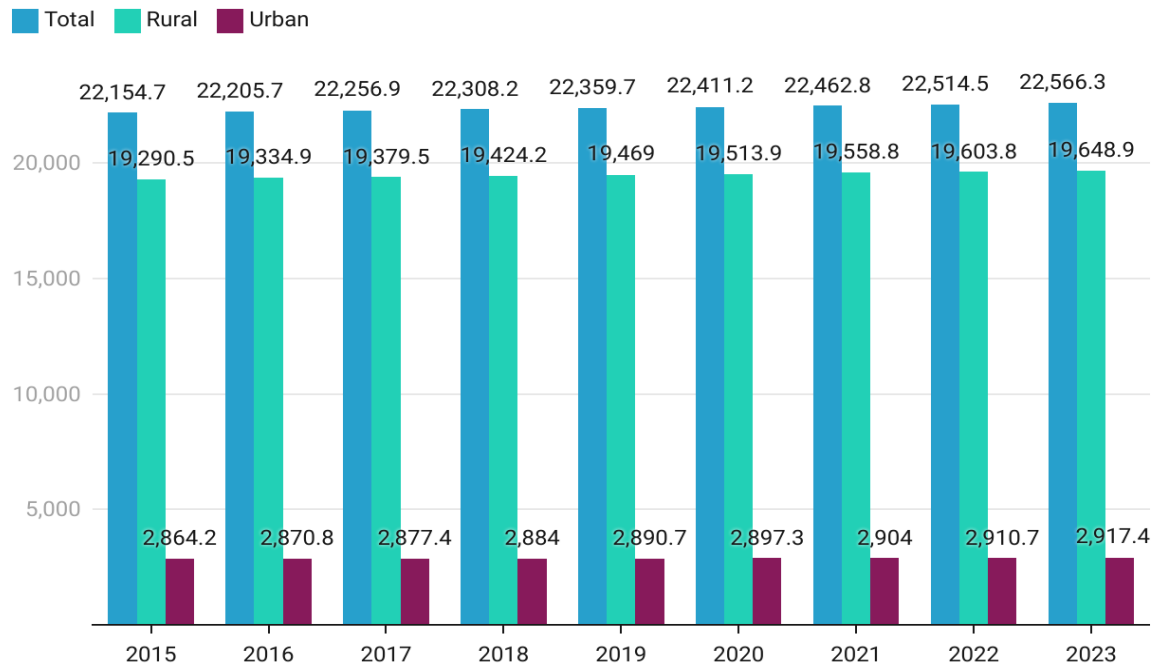
4.5. FORESTRY

The area under forest plantation increased by 5.6 hectares between 2015 (178.1) and 2023 (183.1) hectares.

FIGURE 4.26: HECTARES OF FOREST PLANTATION
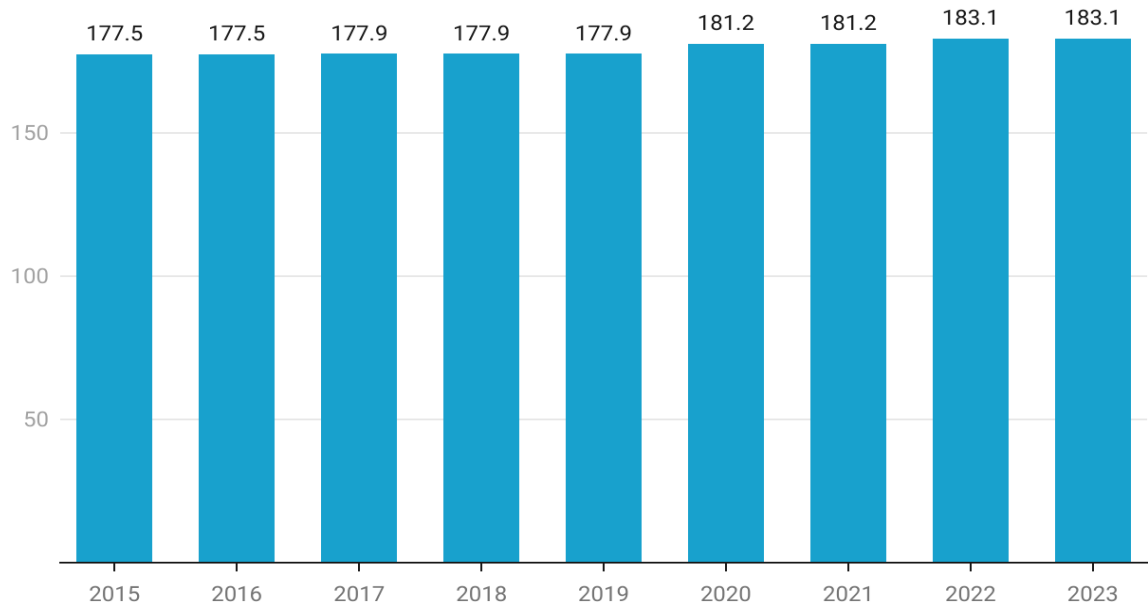
NUMBER OF SEEDLINGS PLANTED

In 2022, 189 thousand seedlings of trees were planted and it represents the highest number of seedlings ever planted in the district within a year.

Within the six years, more than 700 thousand seedlings were planted.

FIGURE 4.27: NUMBER OF SEEDLINGS PLANTED
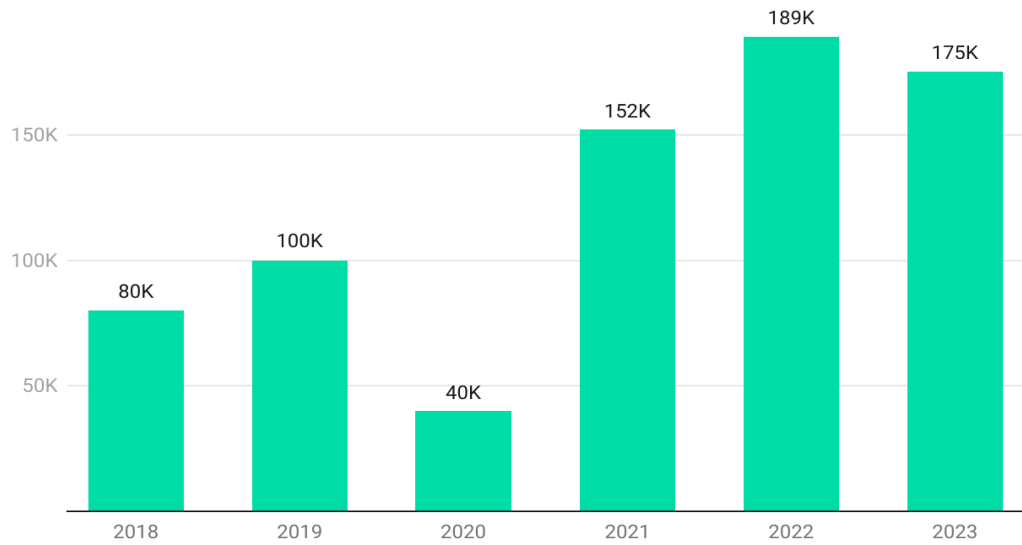
4.6. WATER

During the eight-year period (2015-2022), only ten more boreholes were added in 2021, increasing the total number of boreholes in the district to 278.

There were no new dugouts added throughout the entire period, and the number remained at 17 for the duration of eight years.

FIGURE 4.28: NUMBER OF BOREHOLES AND DUGOUT.
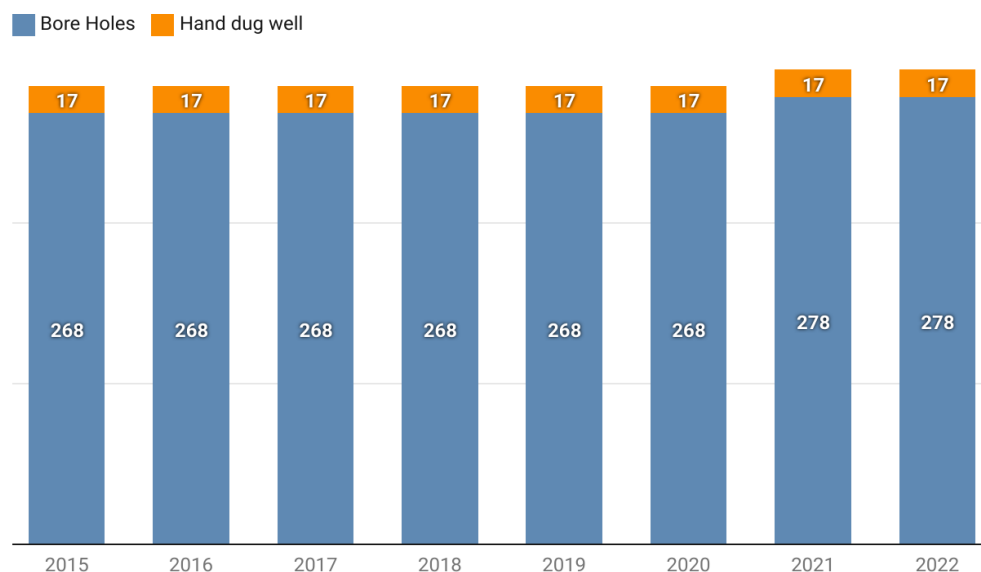
POPULATION COVERED BY COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM

Over nine years, the community water system expanded to accommodate 226 more individuals, which is an average annual increase of 11 people.

FIGURE 4.29: POPULATION COVERED BY COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM
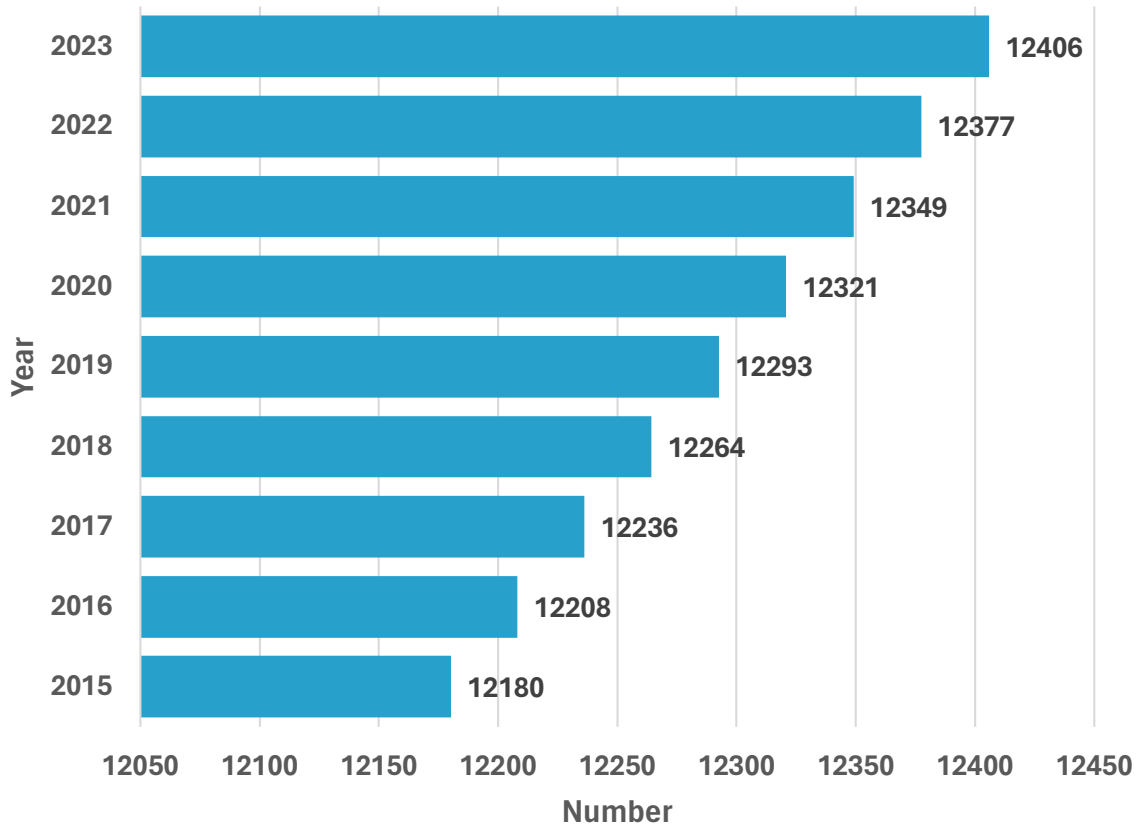
COMMUNITIES WITH PARTICIPATION IN WATER SANITATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.

The number of communities participating in the water sanitation management system remained at four (4) for several years.

FIGURE 4.30: NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES WITH PARTICIPATION IN WATER SANITATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.
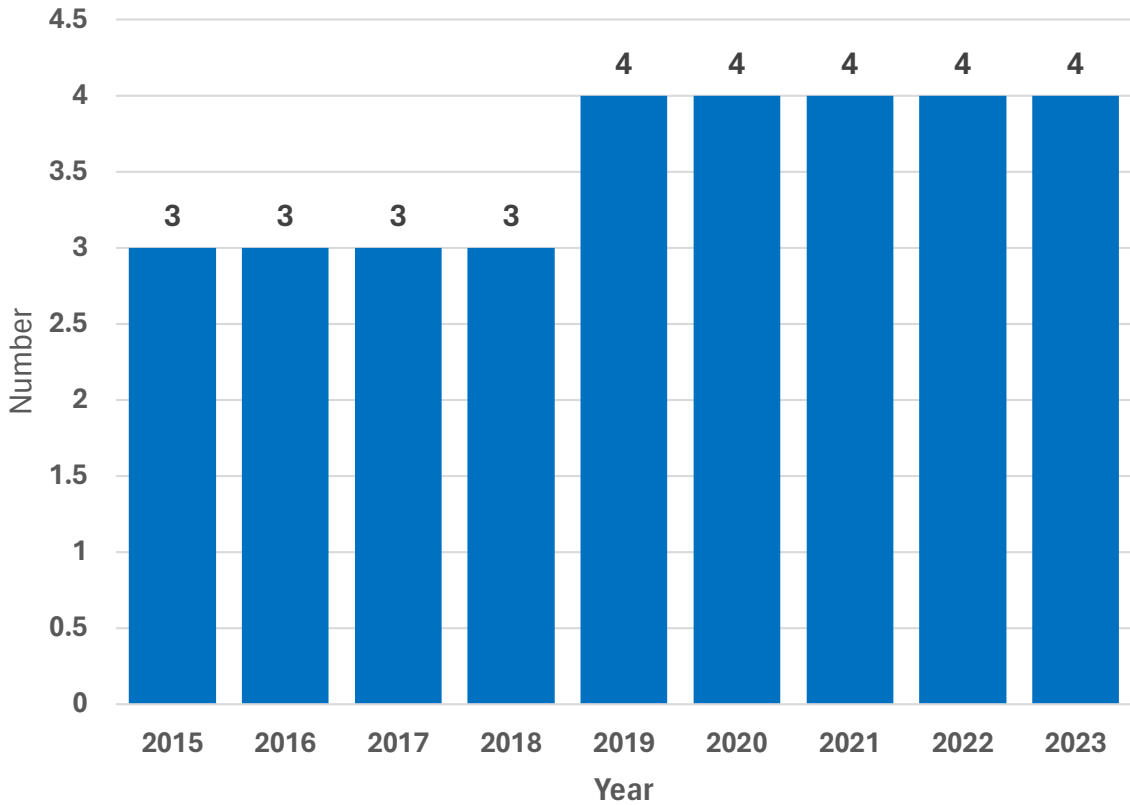
WOMEN INVOLVED IN THE MANAGEMENT OF RURAL WATER SYSTEMS (WATSAN)

The proportion of women involved in rural water management systems dropped from 27 percent in 2019 to 18 percent in 2020 and remained the same in 2023.

FIGURE 4.31: PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN INVOLVED IN THE MANAGEMENT OF RURAL WATER SYSTEMS (WATSAN)
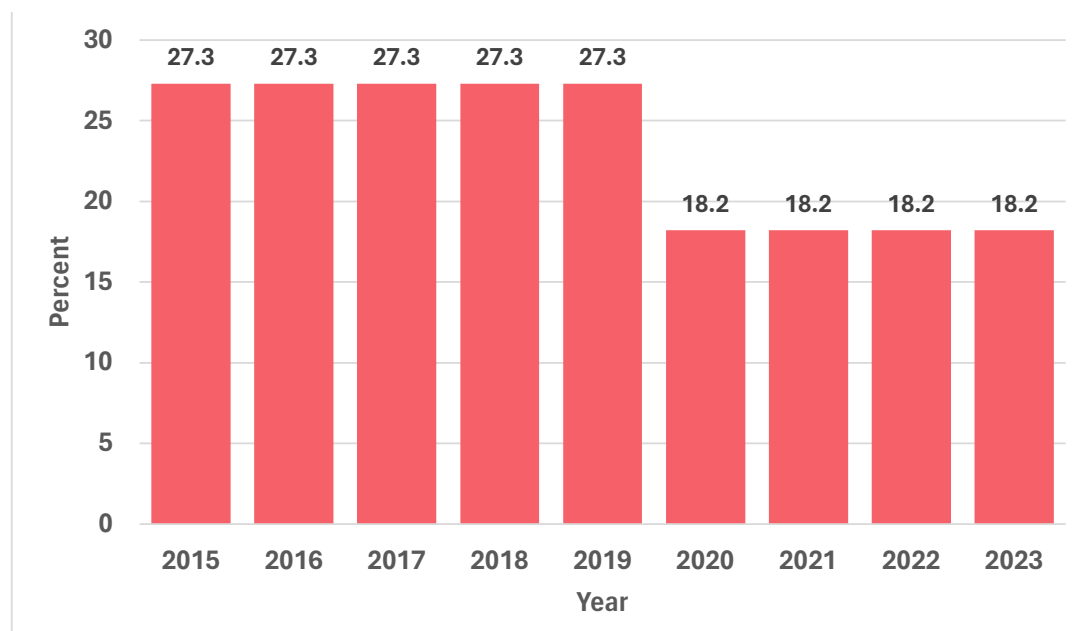
4.7. AGRICULTURE

Cocoa production forms over 50.0 percent of the crops produced in the district, followed by cassava ranging between the 10.0 and 13.0 percent over the years.

FIGURE 4.32: FIVE MAJOR CROPS CULTIVATED
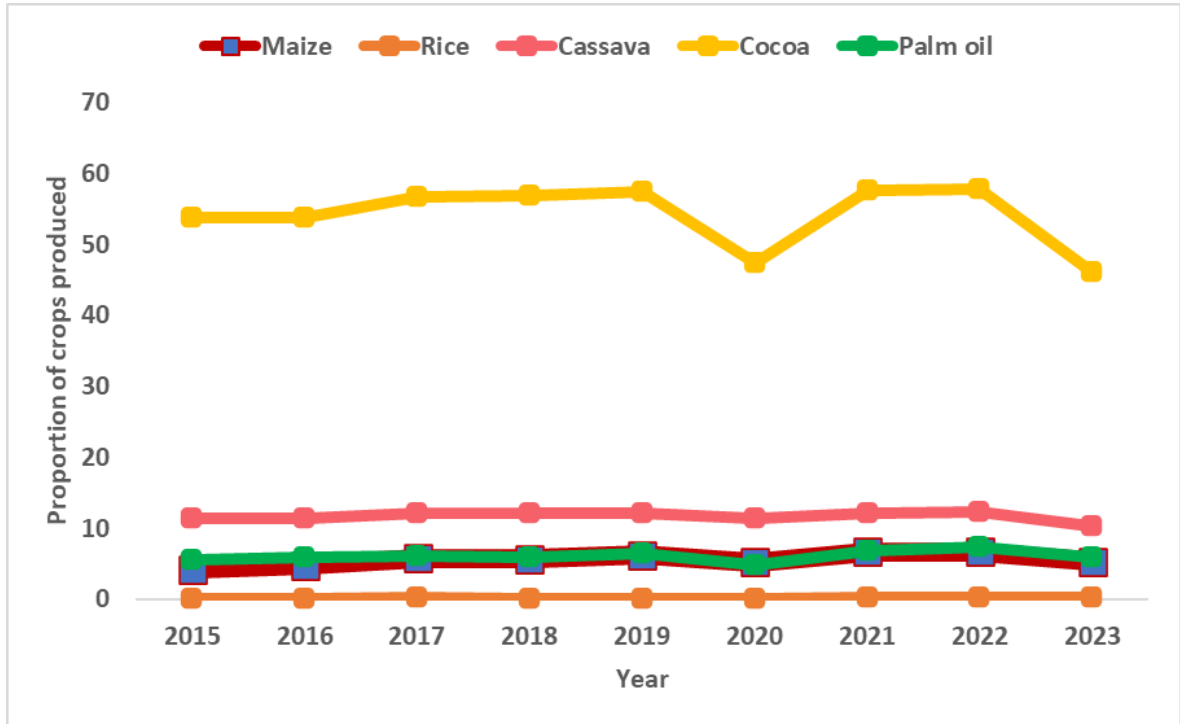
EXTENSION OFFICER-FARMER RATIO

The ratio of extension officers to farmers in 2023 was one extension officer for every 3,571 farmers, which is significantly improved compared to the ratio observed in 2018 (4,315), the highest recorded in the past nine years.

FIGURE 4.33: EXTENSION OFFICER-FARMER RATIO
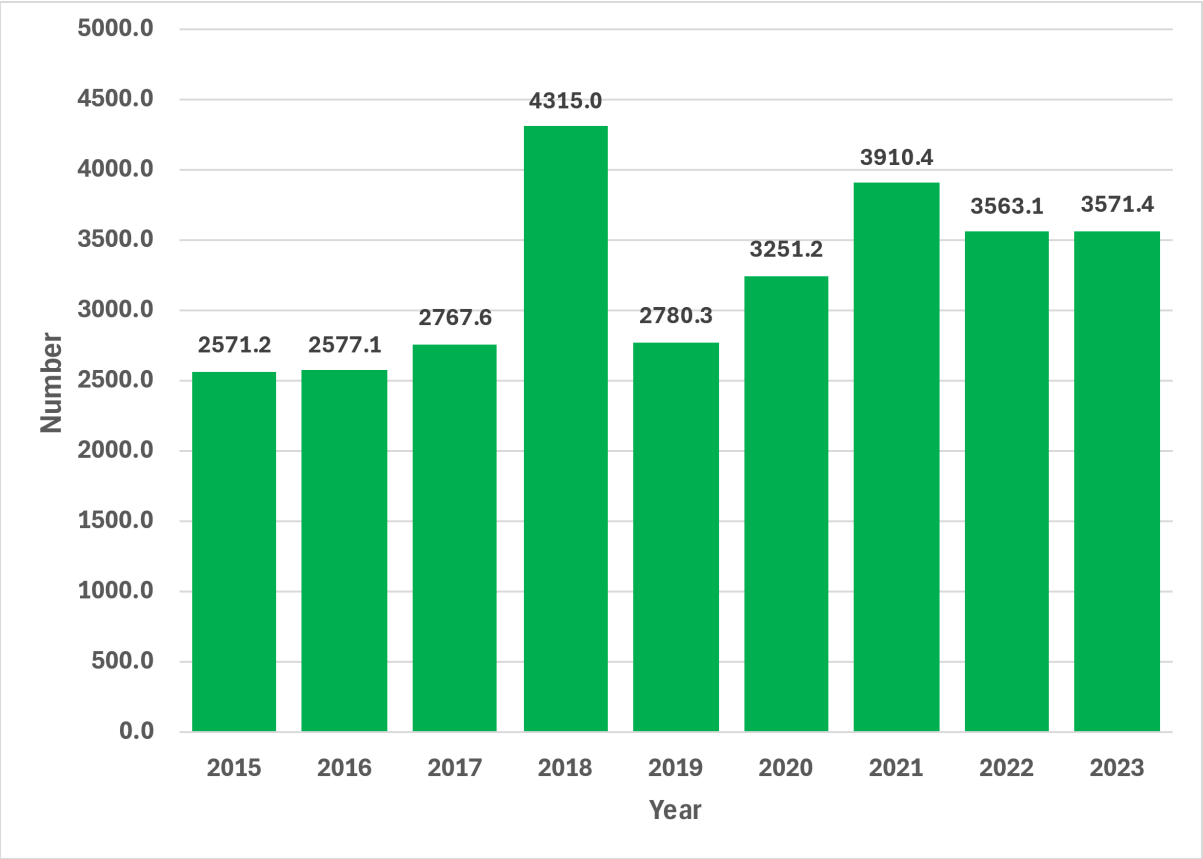
LIVESTOCK REARED BY TYPE

Poultry, currently the highest in production, increased by over six-fold from 1,875 in 2015 to a peak of 12,467 in 2022.

Sheep, the second-highest in number, experienced an 80 percent increase, rising to 4,654 in 2022 from 2,576 in 2015.

FIGURE 4.34: LIVESTOCK REARED BY TYPE
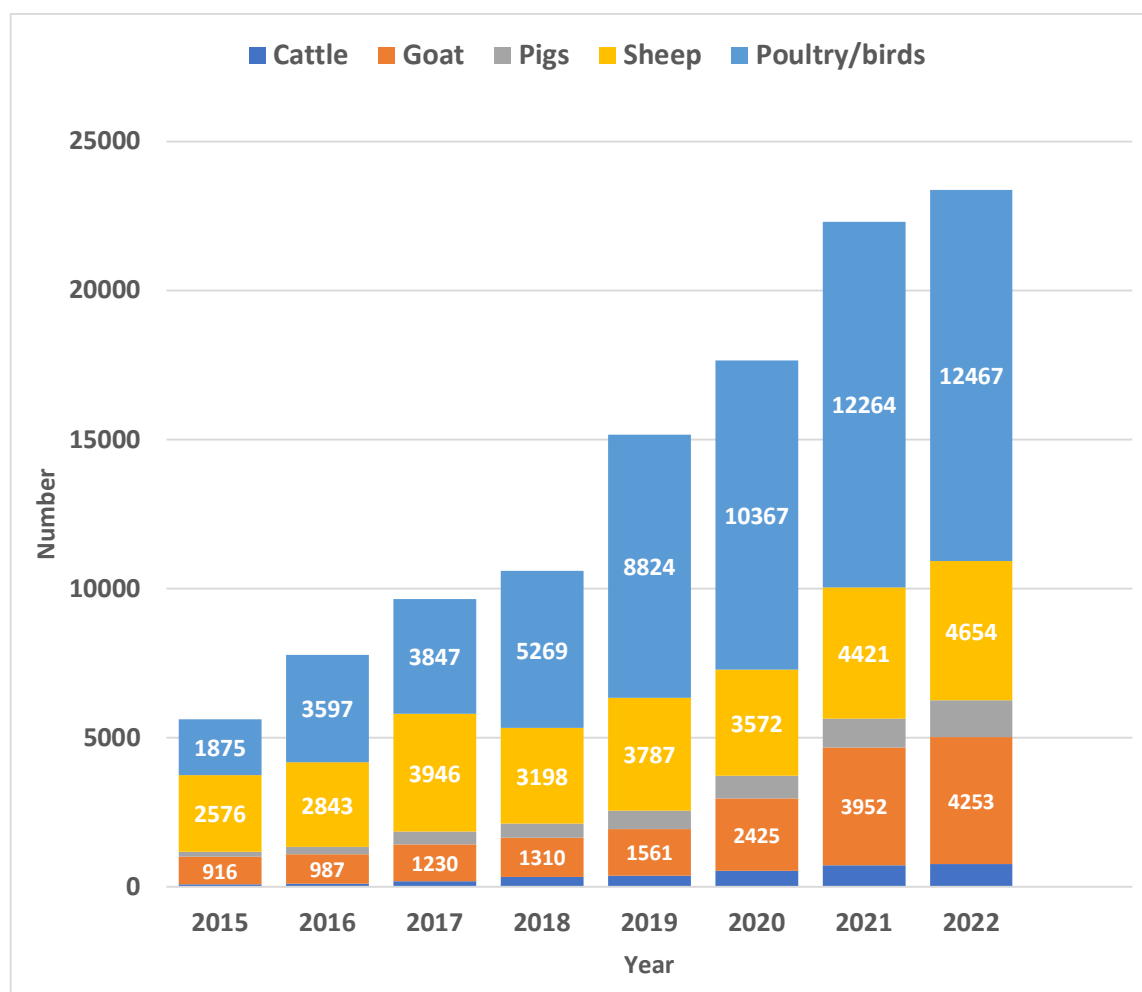
NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK FARMERS BY SEX

As of 2023, the number of females (797) who were into livestock rearing in the district was less than half of the males (1602).

The situation was different six years earlier (2018) where the number of both males and females was much smaller with a difference of 69.

FIGURE 4.35: NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK FARMERS BY SEX
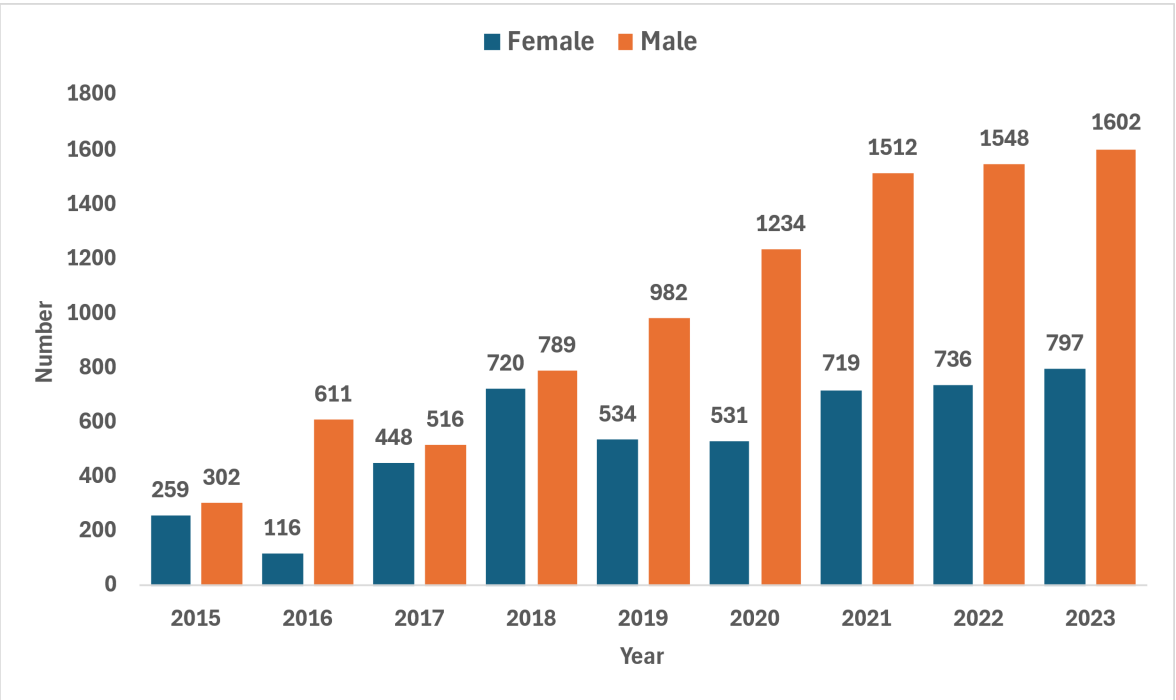
VETERINARY OFFICER-FARMER RATIO

Veterinary officer-farmer ratio improved greatly in the district reducing from 1115 in 2021 to 578 farmers per veterinary officer in 2022.

FIGURE 4.36: VETERINARY OFFICER-FARMER RATIO
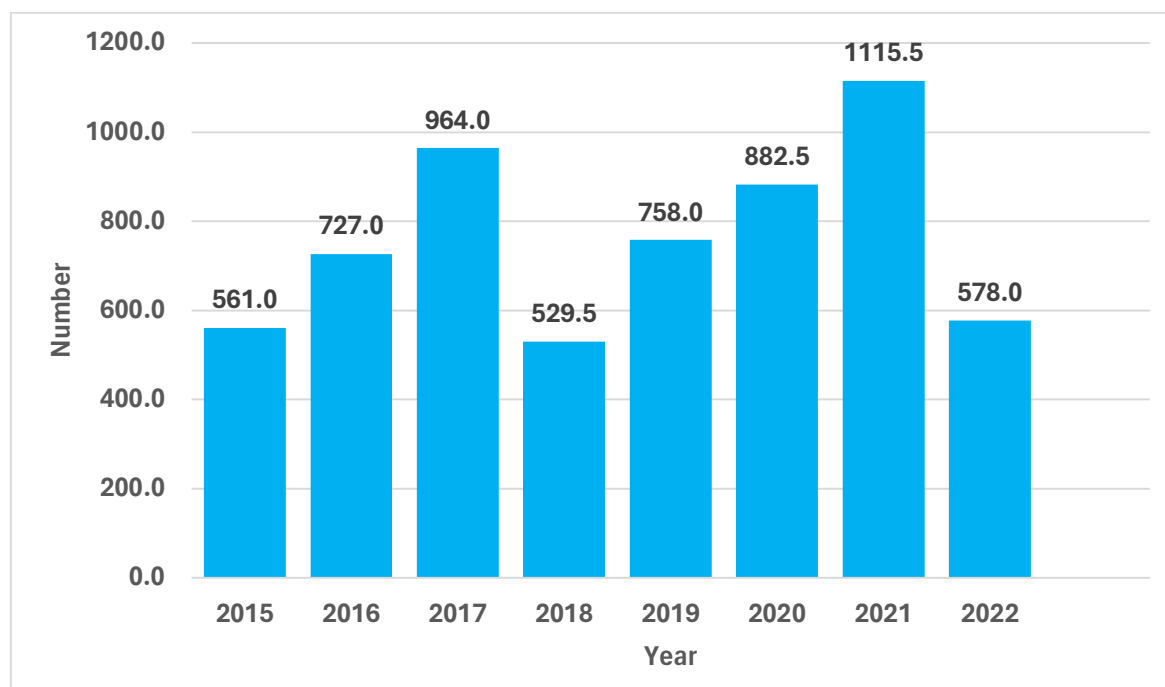
PERCENTAGE OF ARABLE LAND UNDER CULTIVATION

Since 2015, less than 70.0 percent of the district's arable land has been cultivated, despite consistent increases over the years.

FIGURE 4.37: PERCENTAGE OF ARABLE LAND UNDER CULTIVATION
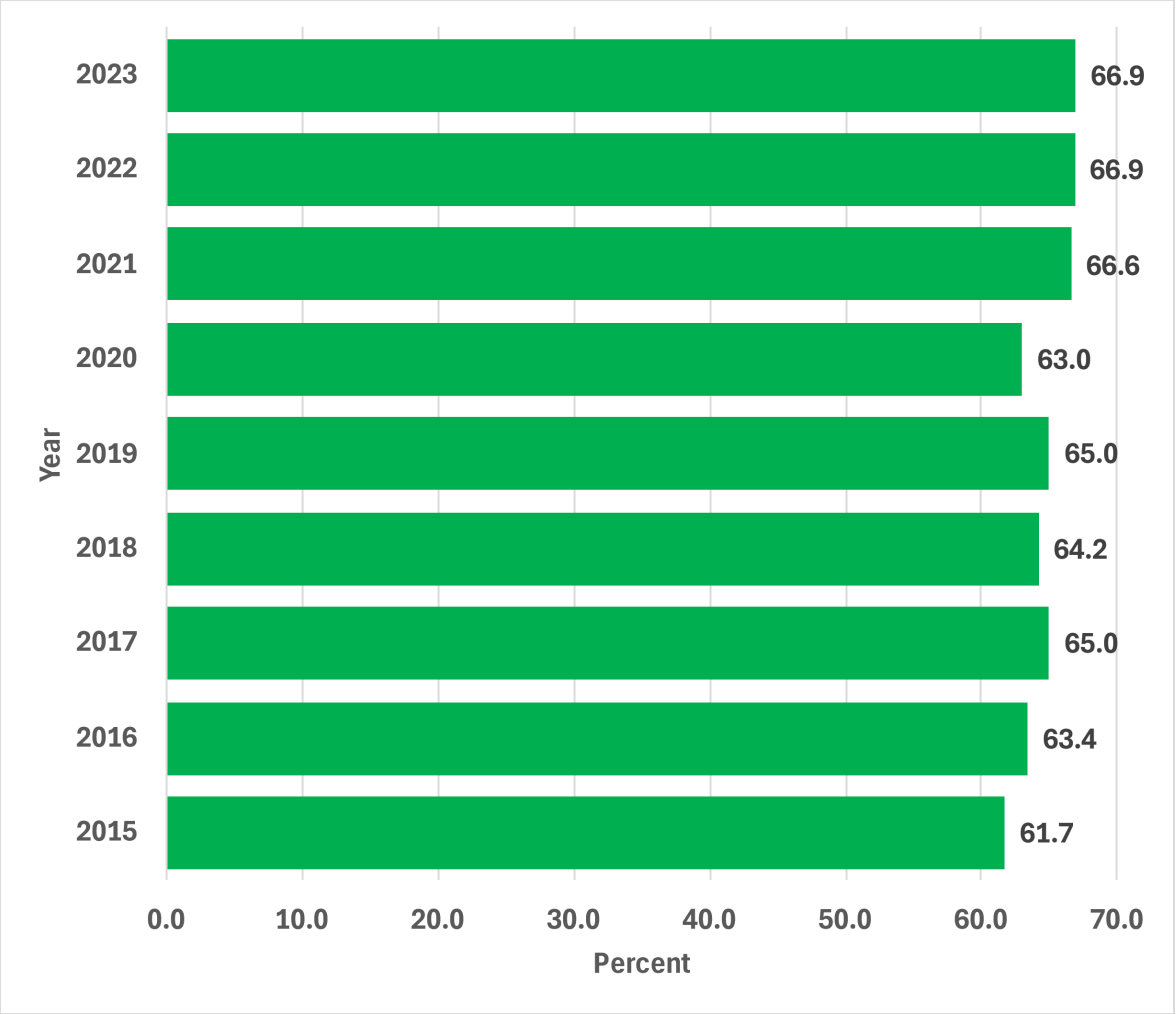
PERCENTAGE OF FARMERS USING IMPROVED SEEDS

There is a growing gap between the percentage of males and females using improved seeds. In 2023, the gap reached its highest point, with males at 16.0 percent and females at only 10.0 percent.

FIGURE 4.38: PERCENTAGE OF FARMERS USING IMPROVED SEEDS
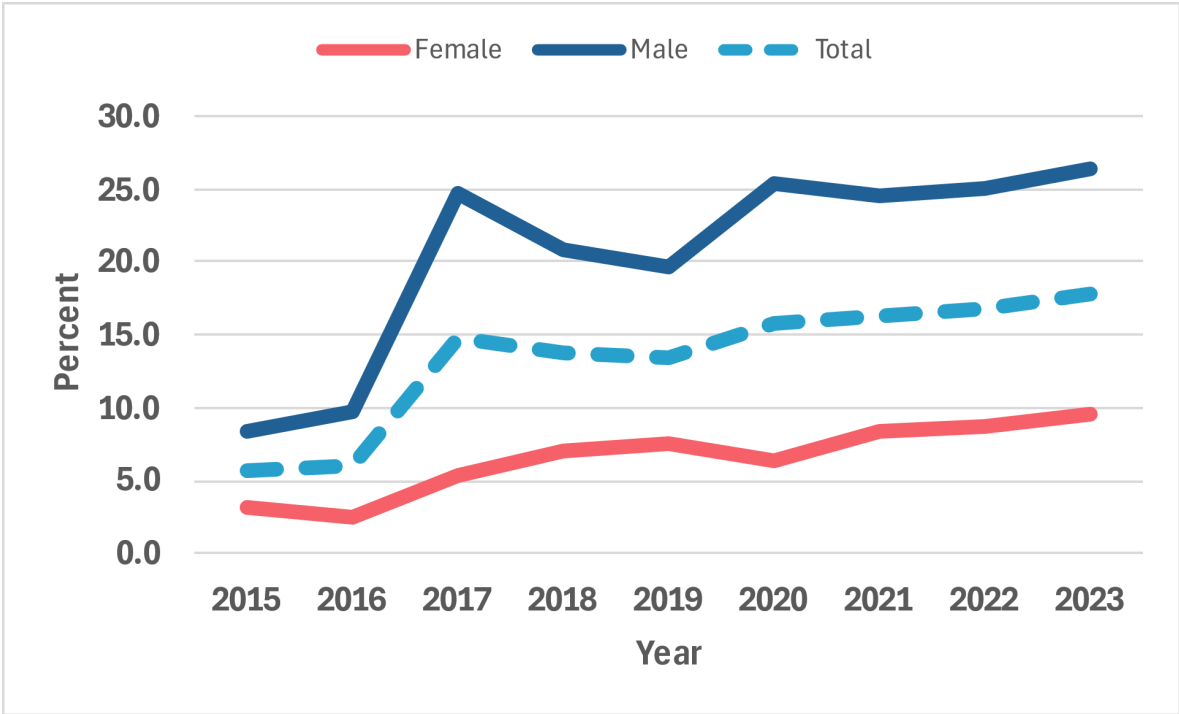
ADOPTION RATE OF CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE (PROPORTION OF TRAINED FARMERS ADOPTING CSA PRACTICES).

The proportion of females who adopted climate smart agriculture after they were trained had the greatest increase from 4.7 percent in 2020 to 6.4 percent in 2021.

FIGURE 4.39: ADOPTION RATE OF CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE (PROPORTION OF TRAINED FARMERS ADOPTING CSA PRACTICES).
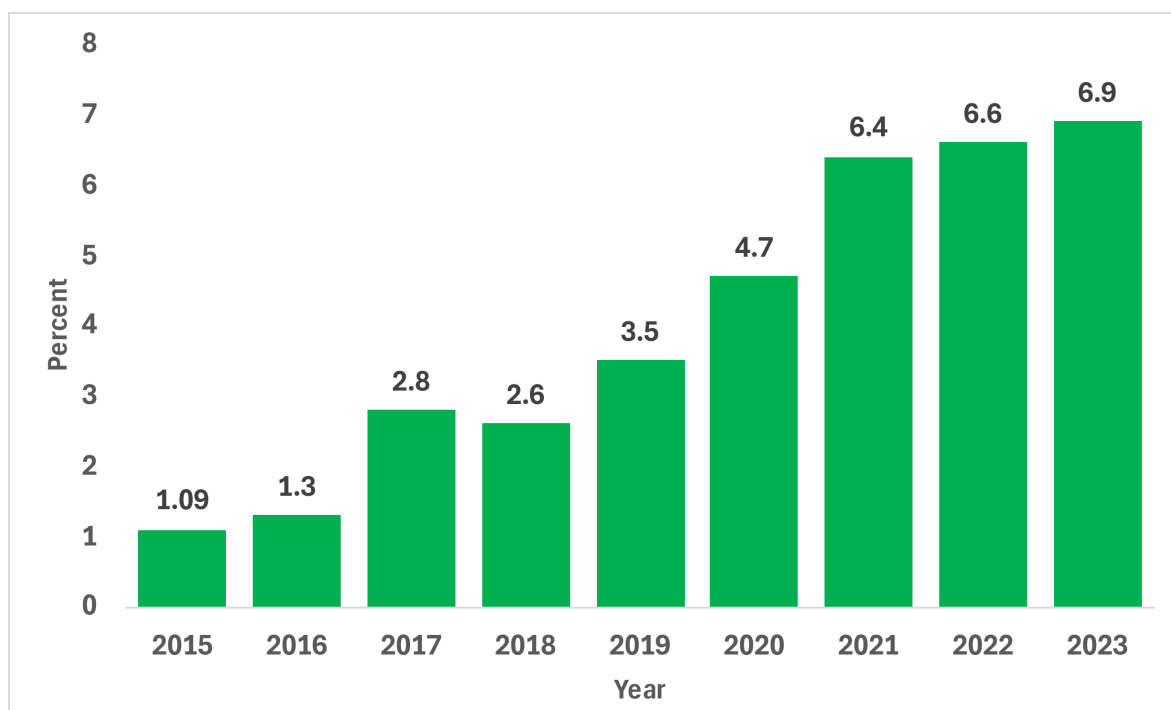
FARMERS TRAINED IN CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE (CSA) PRACTICE

The rate of adoption of climate smart agriculture among farmers who have trained was higher among males (11%), compared to females (9) as at 2023.

FIGURE 4.40: PERCENTAGE OF FARMERS TRAINED IN CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE (CSA) PRACTICE
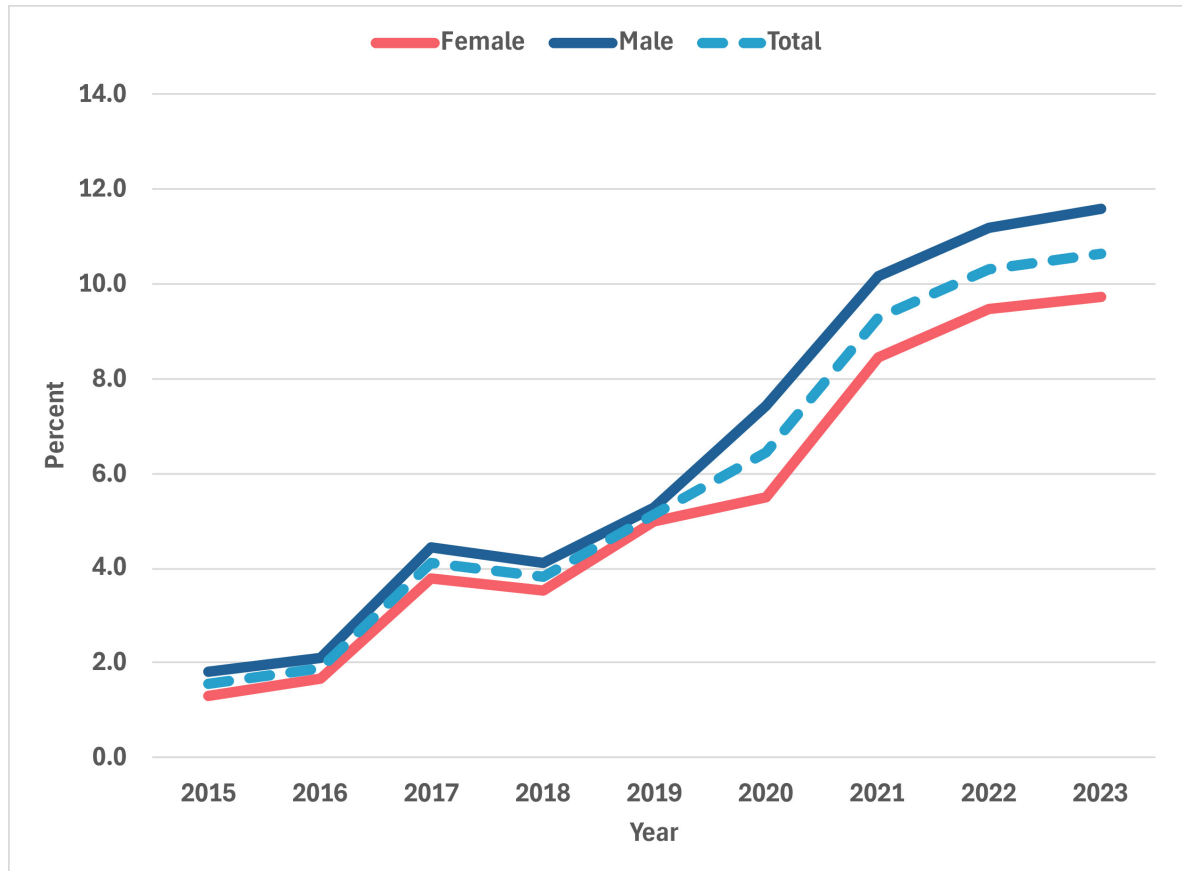
4.8. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Percentage of people with disabilities who are employed has varied between 60.0 and 50.0 percent over the years, reaching its highest point in 2020 at 59.0 percent.

FIGURE 4.41: PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE WITH A DISABILITY PROVIDED WITH EMPLOYMENT
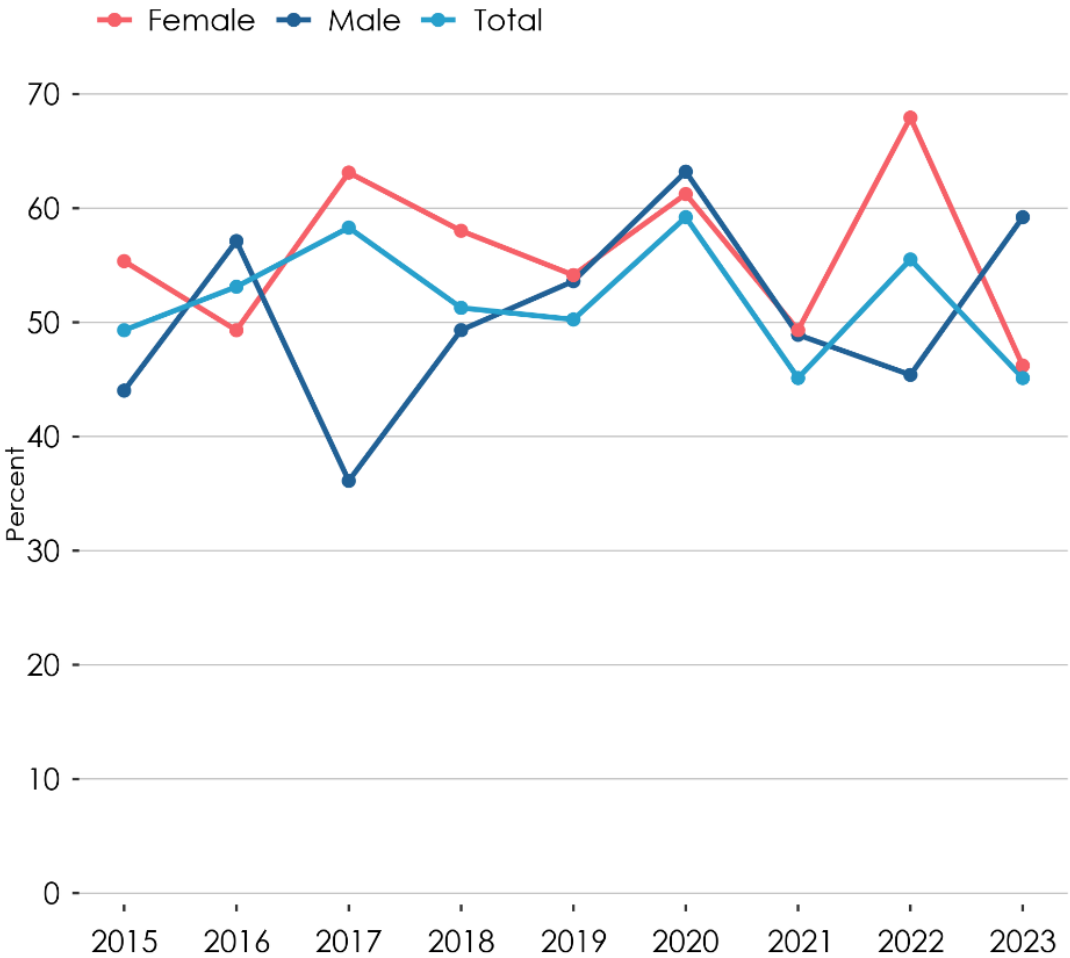
NUMBER OF NEW BUSINESSES CREATED

Over the years, there has been limited growth in new service sector businesses, with the number starting at 45 in 2015 and declining to 27 by 2023.

In contrast, the number of businesses in the agriculture sector has consistently increased with annual fluctuations, reaching its highest point at 145 in 2023.

FIGURE 4.42: NUMBER OF NEW BUSINESSES CREATED
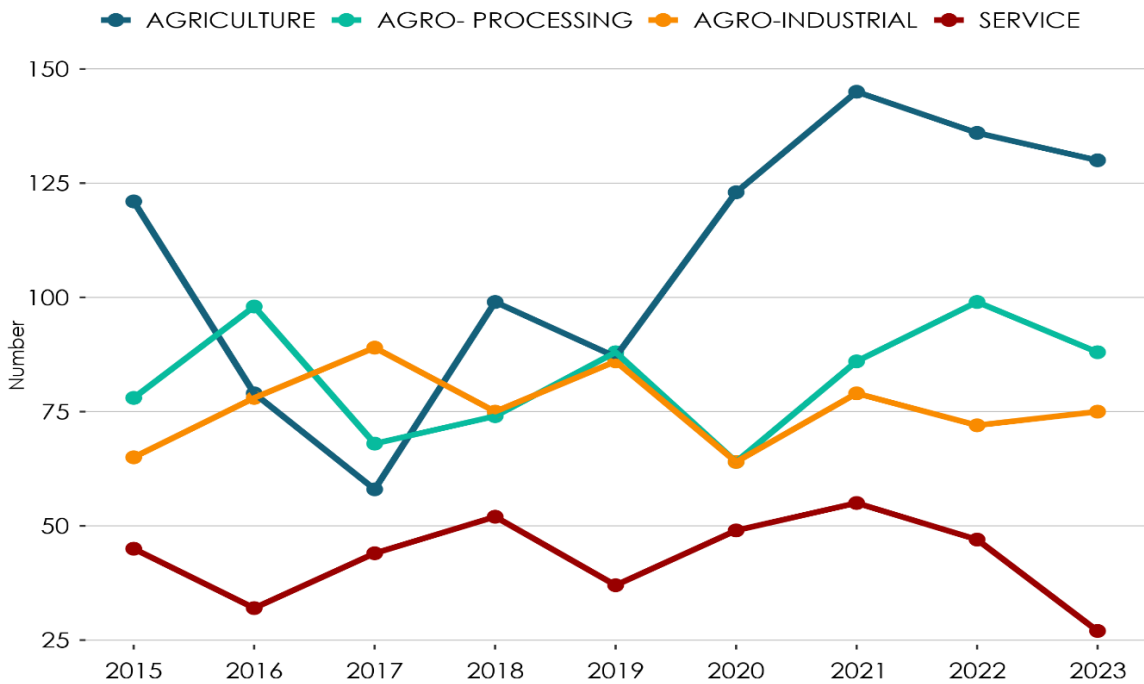
NUMBER OF WOMEN IN BUSINESS

There was a consistent rise in the participation of women in business, witnessing an increase of over 44.4 percent between 2015 and 2023

FIGURE 4.43: NUMBER OF WOMEN IN BUSINESS
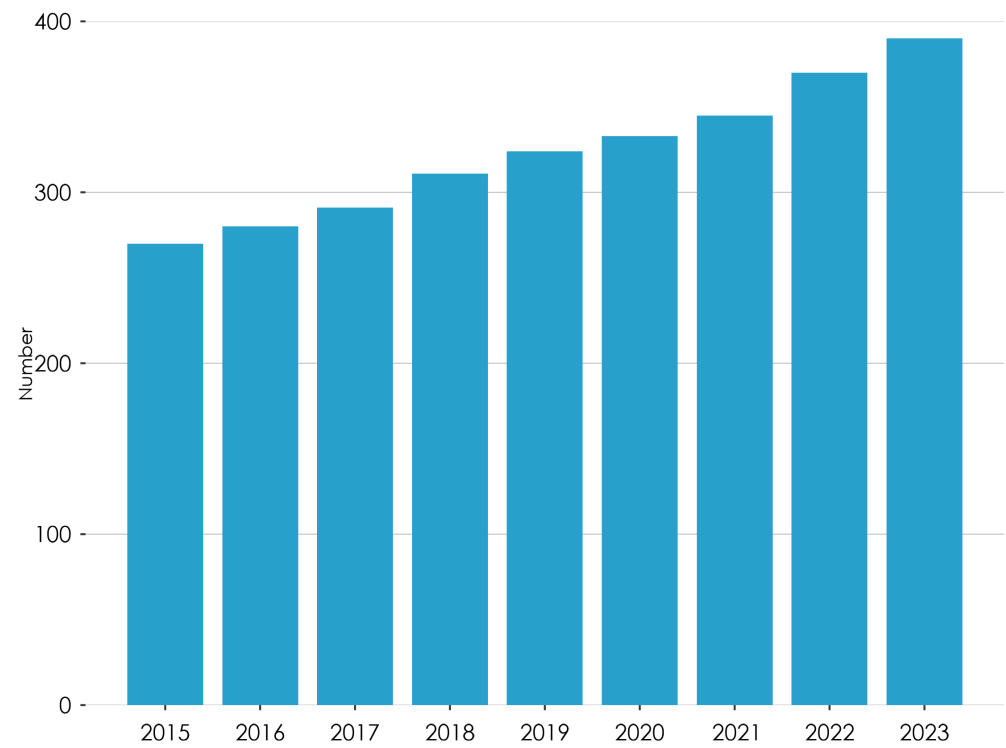
NUMBER OF NEW JOBS CREATED

From 2015 to 2023, job creation within the district varied between 389 and 491, peaking in 2021 with the creation of 491 jobs.

FIGURE 4.44: NUMBER OF NEW JOBS CREATED
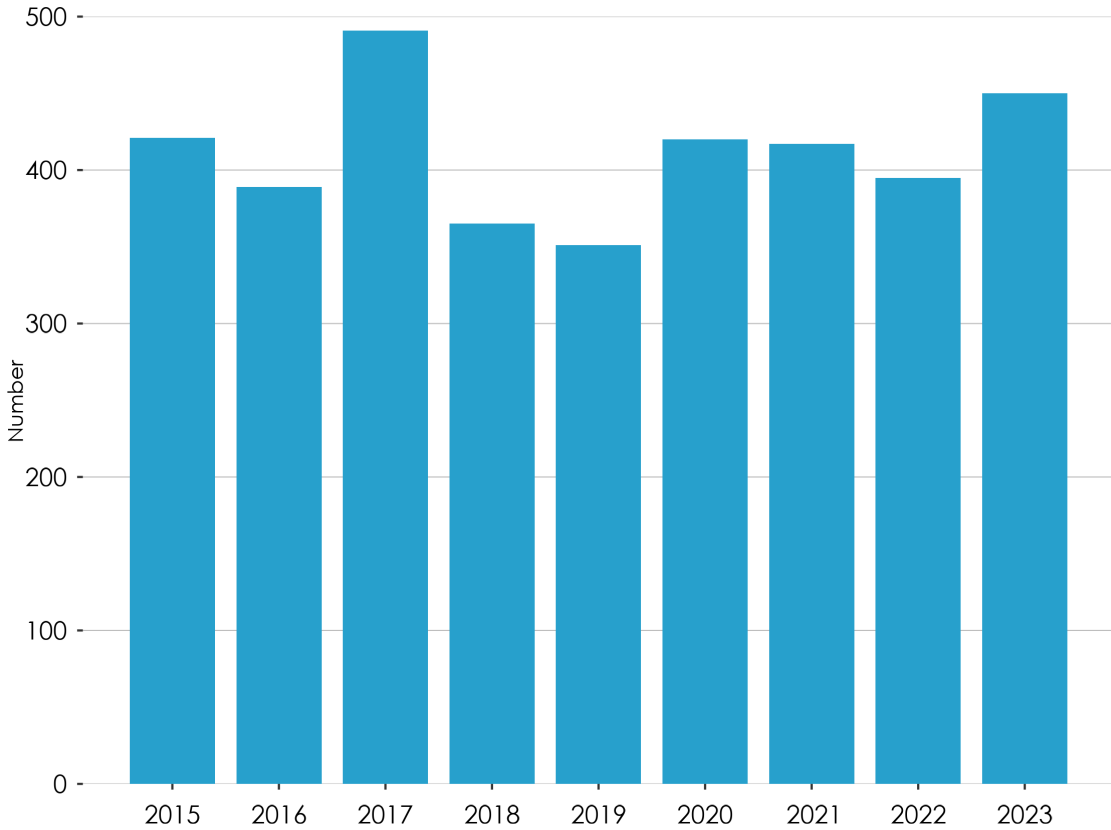
PEOPLE BENEFITING FROM NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME

Consistently, more females than males have benefitted from National Health Insurance over the years.

In 2023, there was a significant increase of 20.6 percent for females and 38.6 percent for males compared to 2015.

FIGURE 4.45: NUMBER OF PEOPLE BENEFITING FROM NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME
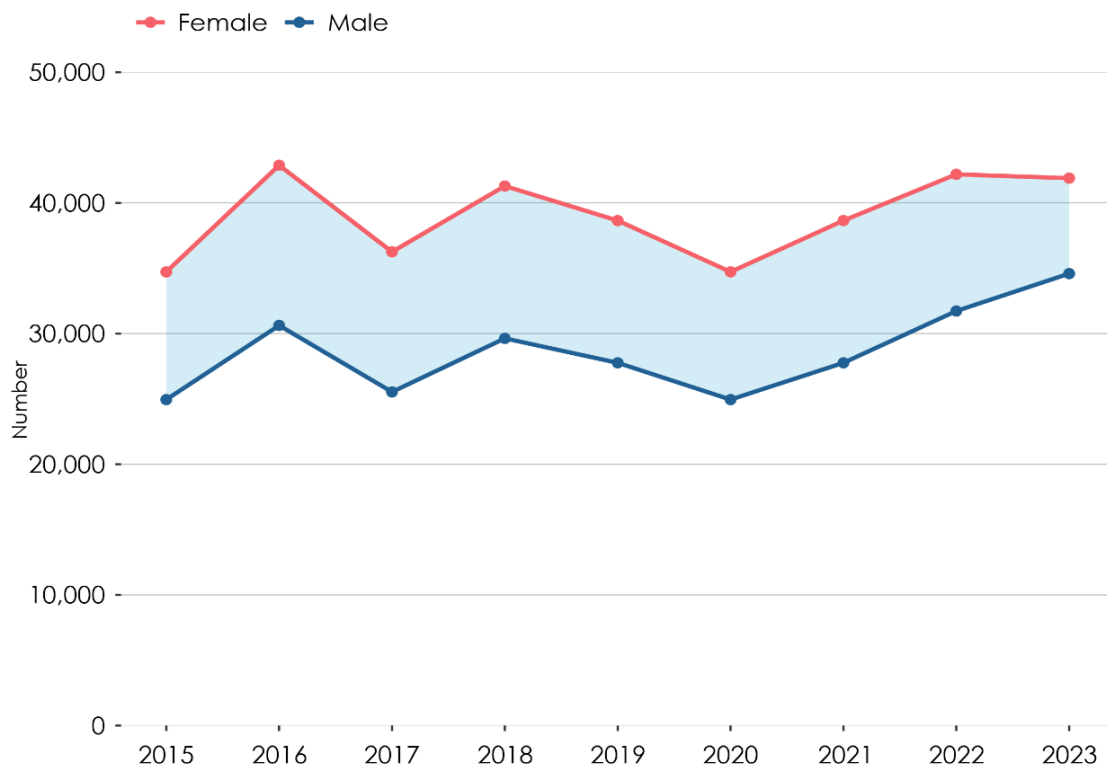
4.9. ROADS SECTOR

Between 2015 and 2023, there was only a nine per cent increase in surface-treated roads in the district.

The slow pace of road surface treatment has resulted in a small reduction of seven percent and two percent in gravel and earth roads respectively for the period.

FIGURE 4.46: FEEDER ROADS BY TYPE

	Earth	Gravel	Surface treated

Year	Value	Earth	Gravel	Surface treated
2023	**264.4**	10%	74%	16%
2022	**264.4**	10%	74%	16%
2021	**264.4**	10%	74%	16%
2020	**264.4**	10%	74%	16%
2019	**264.4**	10%	74%	16%
2018	**264.4**	10%	77%	12%
2017	**264.4**	10%	77%	12%
2016	**264.4**	12%	81%	7%
2015	**264.4**	12%	81%	7%
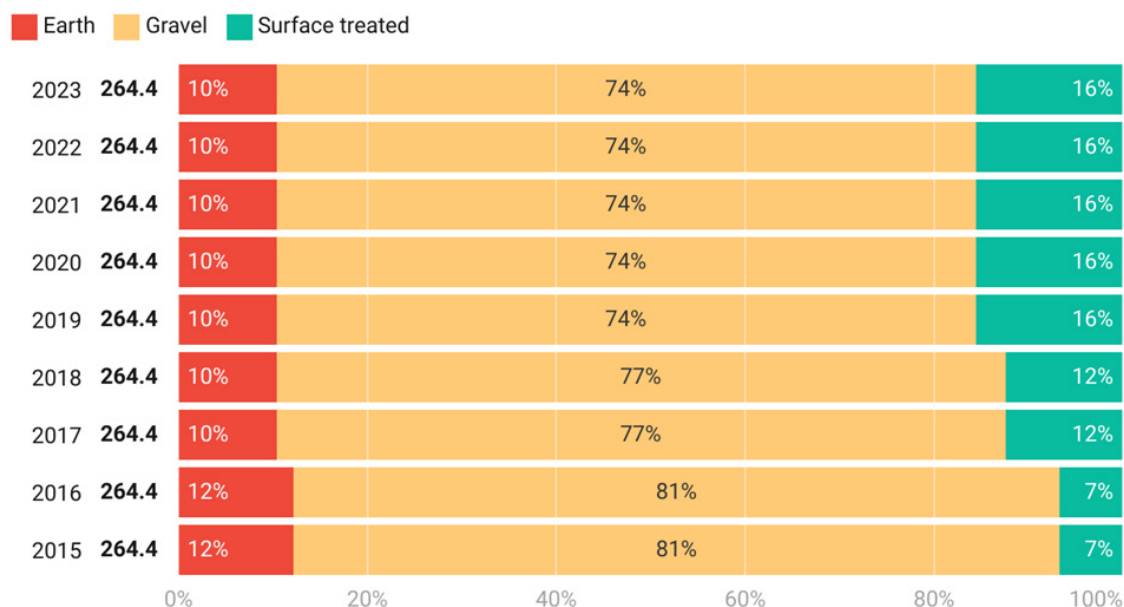
PROPORTION OF FEEDER ROAD CONDITION MIX

No improvement was observed in the district's road network from 2019 to 2023. The percentage of poor roads remained at 11 percent, and those rated as fair also remained at seven percent.

FIGURE 4.47: PROPORTION OF FEEDER ROAD CONDITION MIX

	Good	Fair	Poor

Year	Value	Good	Fair	Poor
2023	**264.4**	81%	11%	7%
2022	**264.4**	81%	11%	7%
2021	**264.4**	81%	11%	7%
2020	**264.4**	81%	11%	7%
2019	**264.4**	81%	11%	7%
2018	**265.3**	76%	18%	7%
2017	**264.4**	76%	18%	7%
2016	**264.4**	80%	12%	8%
2015	**264.4**	80%	12%	8%
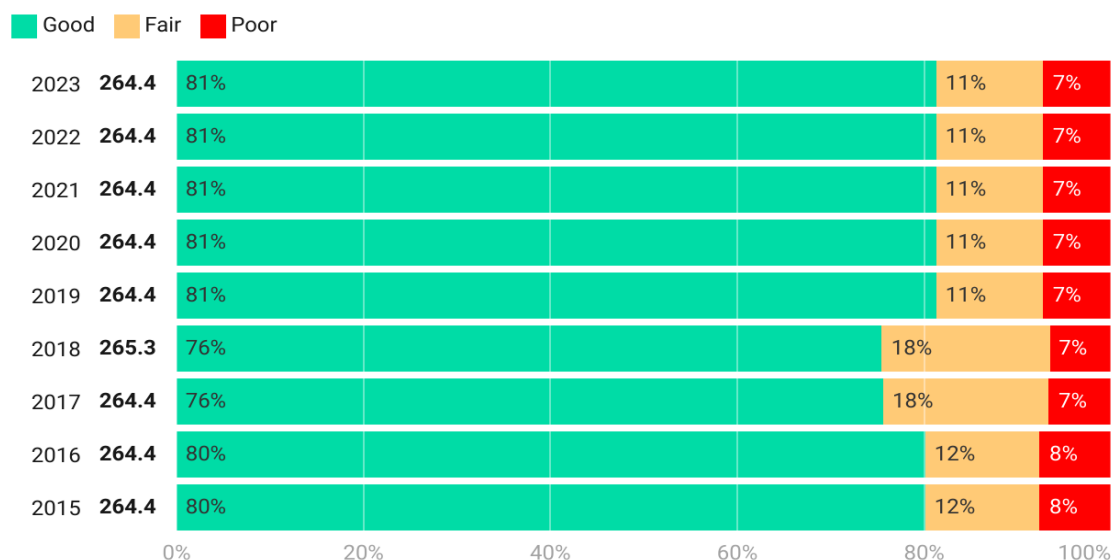
PERCENTAGE OF COMMUNITIES HAVING ACCESS TO MOTORABLE ROADS

Since 2019, one in ten (10.0%) communities in the district has remained without motorable roads

FIGURE 4.48: PERCENTAGE OF COMMUNITIES HAVING ACCESS TO MOTORABLE ROADS
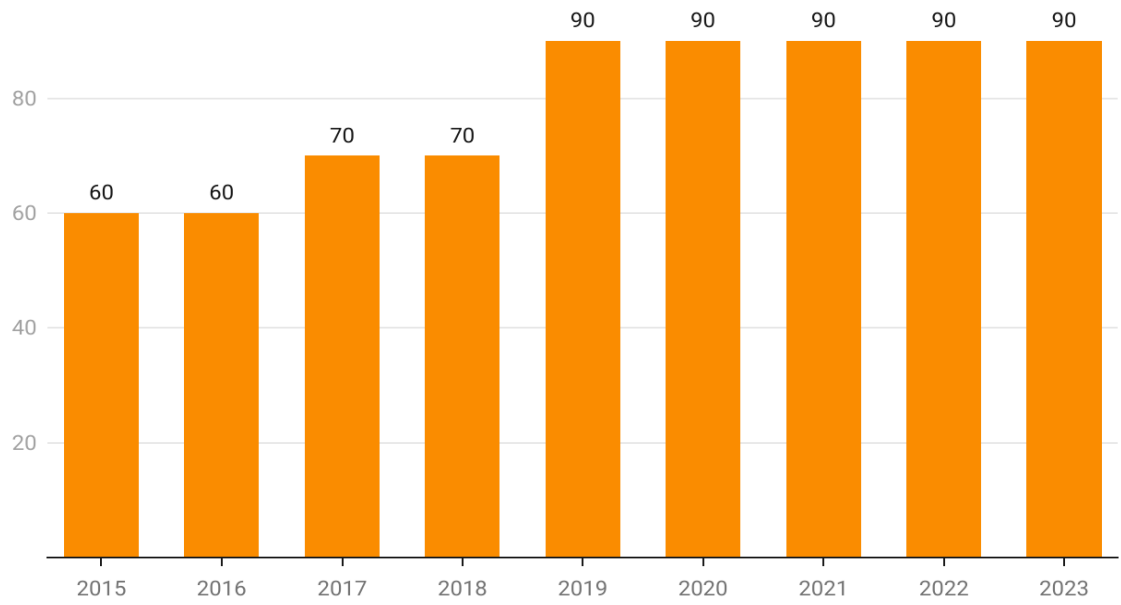
4.10 ROAD ACCIDENTS

The number of vehicular accidents in 2021 was the highest in several years, with all accidents (100.0%) classified as fatal (44.0%) or serious (56.0%).

In 2022, there was a slight improvement compared to the previous year, with the combined percentage of fatal and serious accidents amounting to approximately 83 percent.

FIGURE 4.49: NUMBER OF VEHICULAR ACCIDENTS BY LEVEL OF SEVERITY

Fatal   Serious   Minor

Year	Count	Fatal	Serious	Minor
2023	4			100%
2022	12	33%	50%	17%
2021	18	44%	56%	
2020	9	33%	22%	44%
2019	9	11%	56%	33%
2018	28		100%	
2017	43		100%	
2016	29		100%	
2015	17		100%	
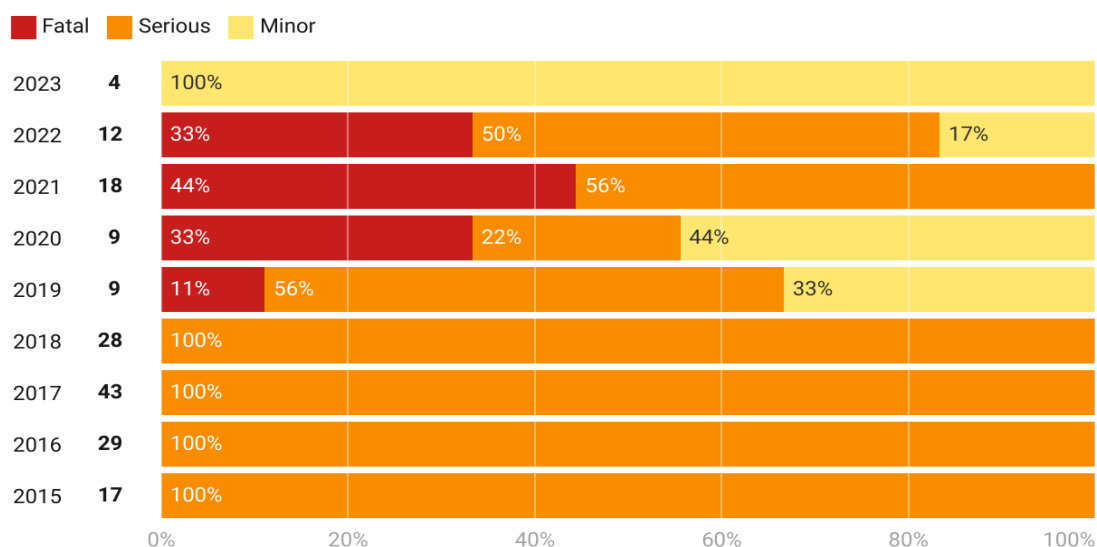
NUMBER OF DEATHS/INJURIES IN ROAD ACCIDENT BY PRIVATE VEHICLES

The year 2021 recorded the highest number of accidents (26) among private vehicle users in the district even though deaths were not involved.

FIGURE 4.50: NUMBER OF DEATHS/INJURIES IN ROAD ACCIDENT BY PRIVATE VEHICLES

Injured   Died

Year	Injured	Died	Total
2015	6	0	6
2016	10	2	12
2017	2	2	4
2018	0	6	6
2019	6	0	6
2020	6	2	8
2021	26	0	26
2022	0	0	0
2023	6	0	6
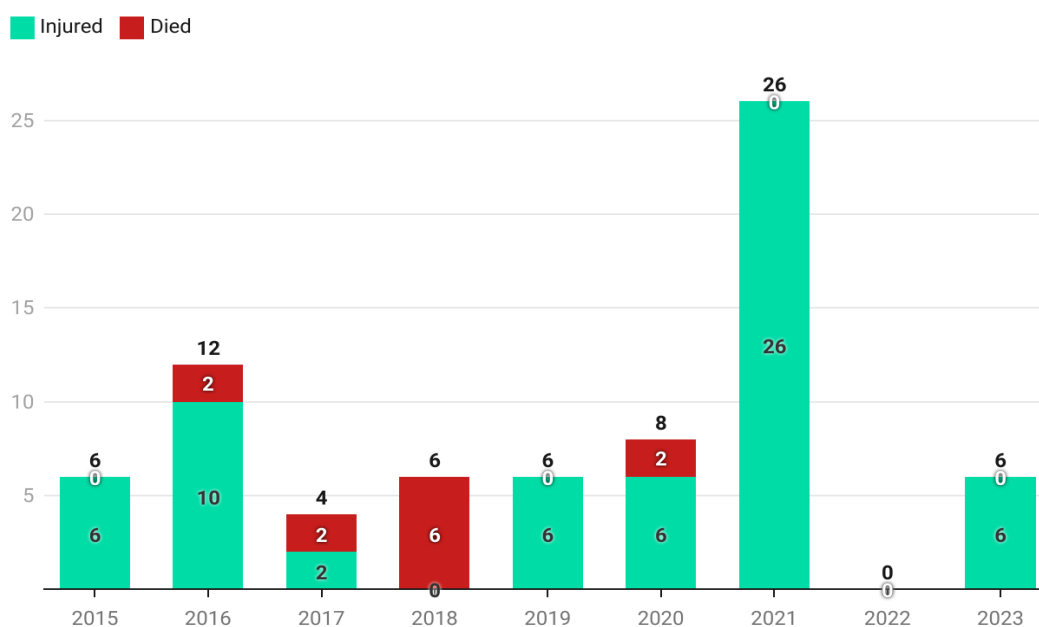
DEATHS/INJURIES IN ROAD ACCIDENT BY COMMERCIAL VEHICLES

Fatal accidents involving commercial vehicles remained consistently high for three consecutive years, starting in 2020 with the highest recorded number of 50 fatalities.

FIGURE 4.51: NUMBER OF DEATHS/INJURIES IN ROAD ACCIDENT BY COMMERCIAL VEHICLES
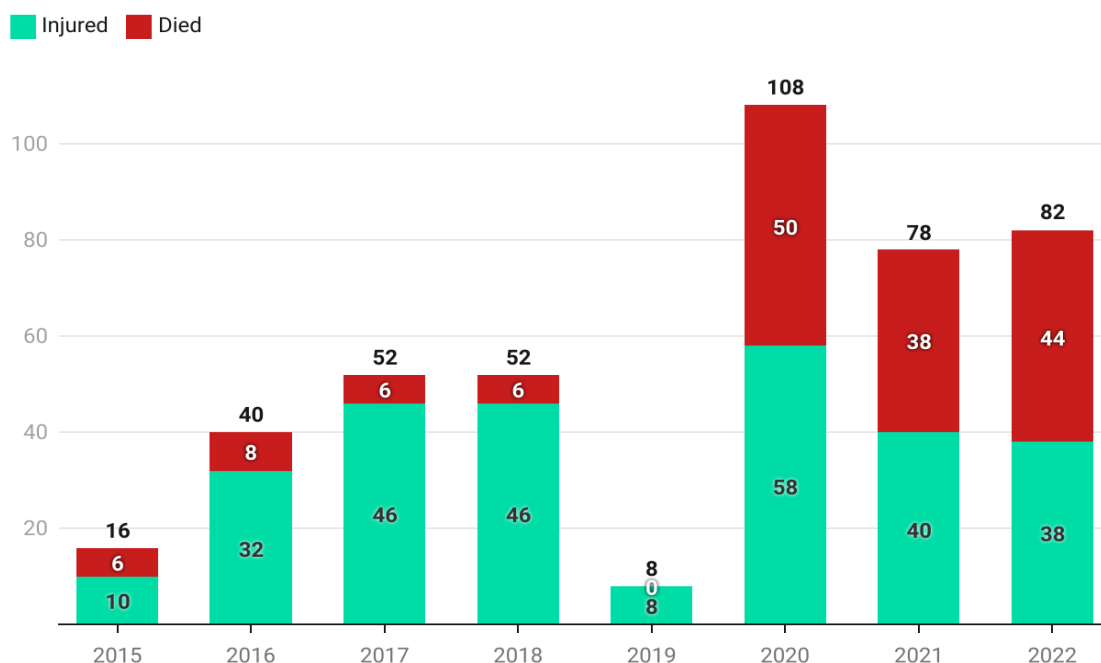
4.11. BIRTH

Out of a total of over 7,000 live births in 2020, almost 2,000 of them were births at home.

As of 2022, the situation was better as over 1000 live births were at home, out of a total of 4000 live births in the district.

FIGURE 4.52: NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS PER 1000 POPULATION
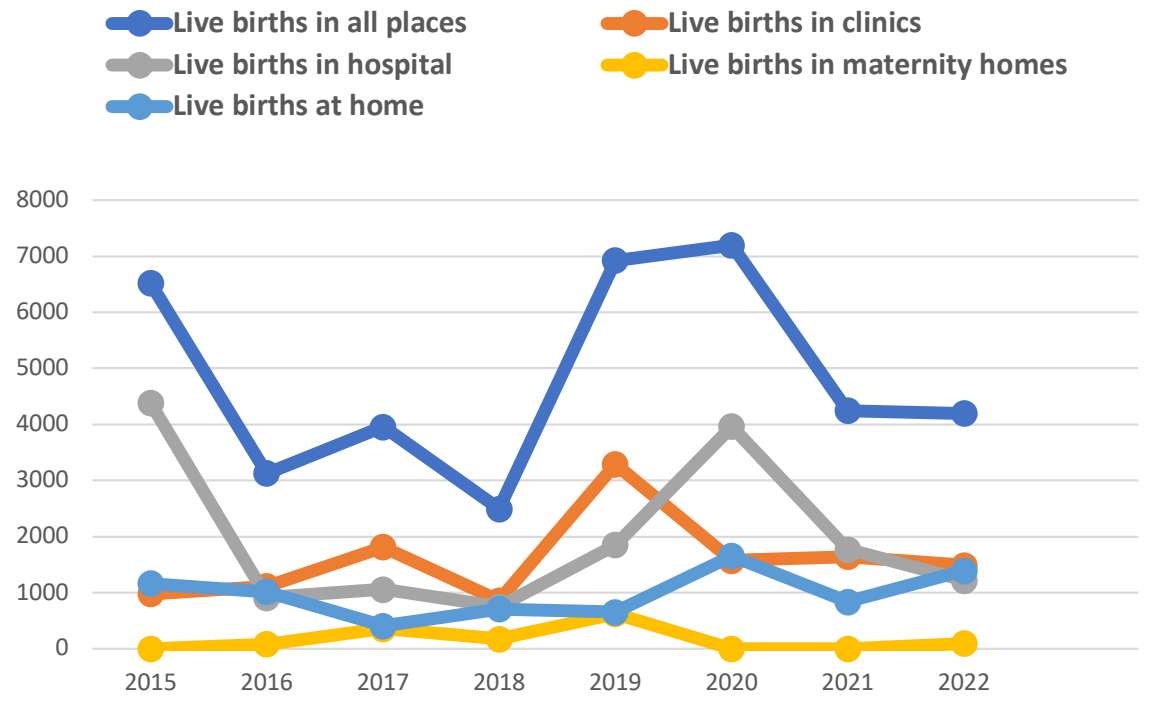
CHAPTER FIVE
ASSEMBLY REVENUE

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Budget performance reflects the allocation of resources and the delivery of services within an organization. Examining the inflow of revenue and expenditure activities is crucial for evaluating the level of services that can be provided. Municipal, Metropolitan, and District Assemblies (MMDAs) rely on various revenue sources. The effectiveness of MMDAs in generating revenue from these sources directly impacts the amount of revenue accrued and the services they can offer. Some of the revenue sources available to MMDAs include fees, market tolls, property rates, the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), and the District Development Fund (DDF).

This chapter focuses on the budgetary performance of the Amansie Central District Assembly. It examines the targets and actual results for both revenue and expenditure. The main revenue sources for the district are the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), the District Development Facility (DDF), the Urban Development Grant (UDG), and the Internally Generated Funds (IGF). Expenditure is divided into recurrent and capital expenditures.

5.2 REVENUES

Revenue reduced by 74.4 percent from the 2018(4,723,085.96) to 2022 (1,313,010.93)

The District Assembly Common Fund contributed 40.0 percent to total revenue generated in 2022

FIGURE: 5.1 TOTAL REVENUE GENERATED BY TYPE
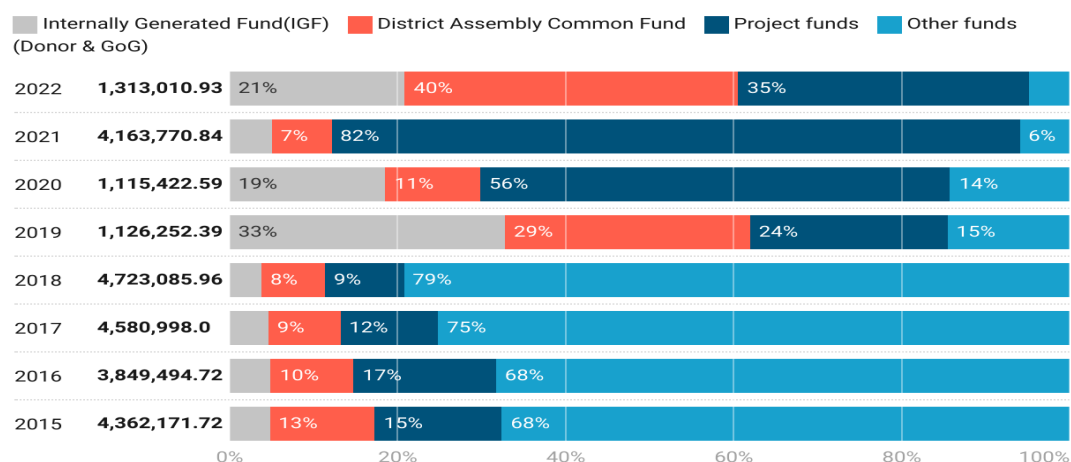
DISTRICT ASSEMBLY COMMON FUND (DACF) – ASSEMBLY AND MP

Actual assembly fund received consistently fell short of the approved amount by at least 50.9 percent over the period with a 57.1 percent difference in the year 2022.

MP fund decreased by at least 69.2 percent from 2016 to 2020, with an improvement of 8.4 percent in 2022.

FIGURE 5.2: DISTRICT ASSEMBLY COMMON FUND (DACF) – ASSEMBLY AND MP
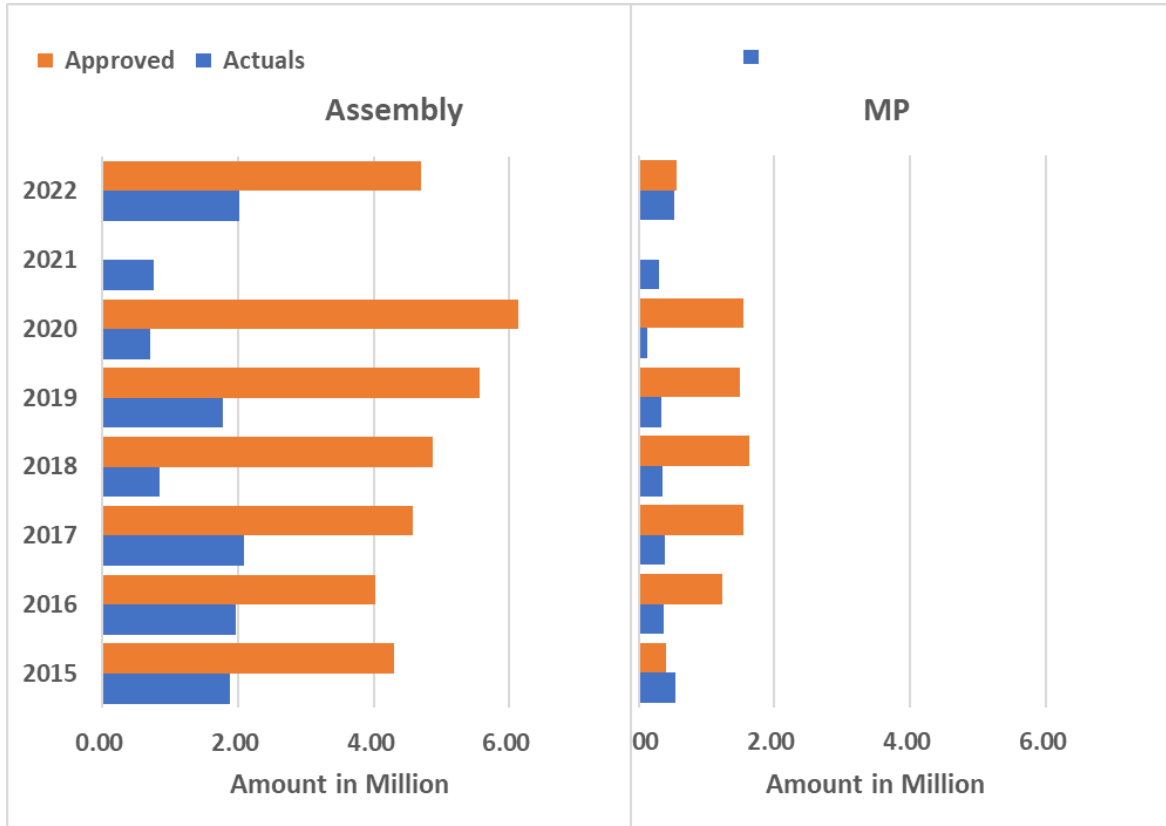
5.3 INTERNALLY GENERATED FUND (IGF)

Property rate has been the largest contributor to the assembly IGF for all the years, contributing an average annual revenue of about 70.0 percent, except in 2019 when its contribution came to the lowest (44.0%).

Revenue from other rates is the most insignificant of all the revenue sources, contributing to less than one (1) per cent.

FIGURE 5.3: AMOUNT OF INTERNALLY GENERATED FUND BY SOURCE

Year	Amount	Building permit	Business operating permit	Others	Property rate	Rates	Rent
2023	224,292.27	13%		7%	67%		9%
2022	274,292.27	11%		5%	73%		8%
2021	210,777.59	7%		7%	73%		9%
2020	207,500.0	8%		6%	73%		11%
2019	369,331.82			45%	44%		6%
2018	180,772.25	6%		7%	77%		6%
2017	212,087.14	13%		6%	70%		9%
2016	190,222.81	5%		9%	72%		10%
2015	208,699.52	9%			74%		8%
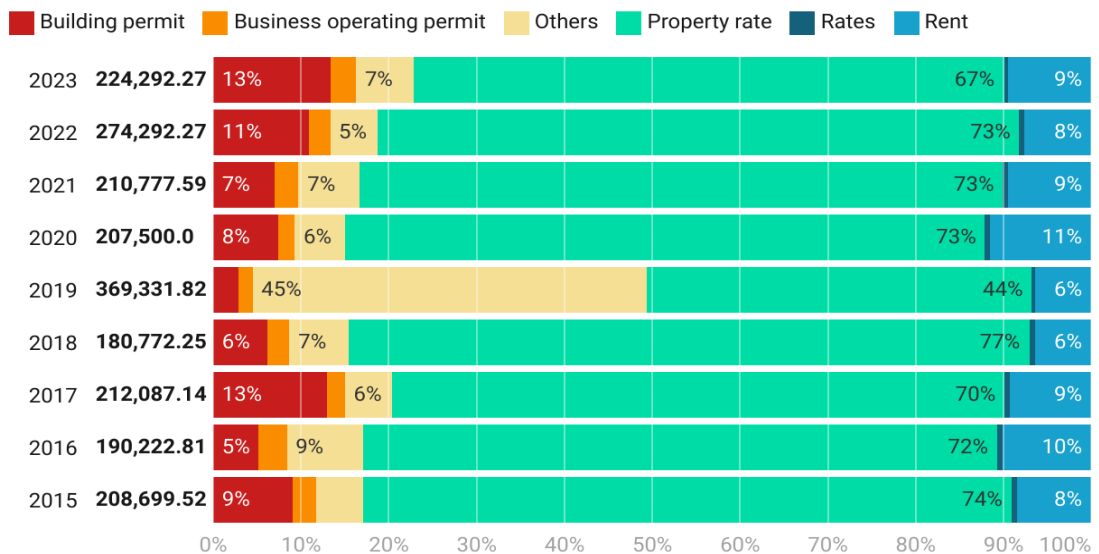
AMOUNT OF PROJECT FOUND RECEIVED

The lowest amount of project funding received was in 2019, with only 264.8 thousand Ghana cedis being realized.

FIGURE 5.4: AMOUNT OF PROJECT FOUND RECEIVED
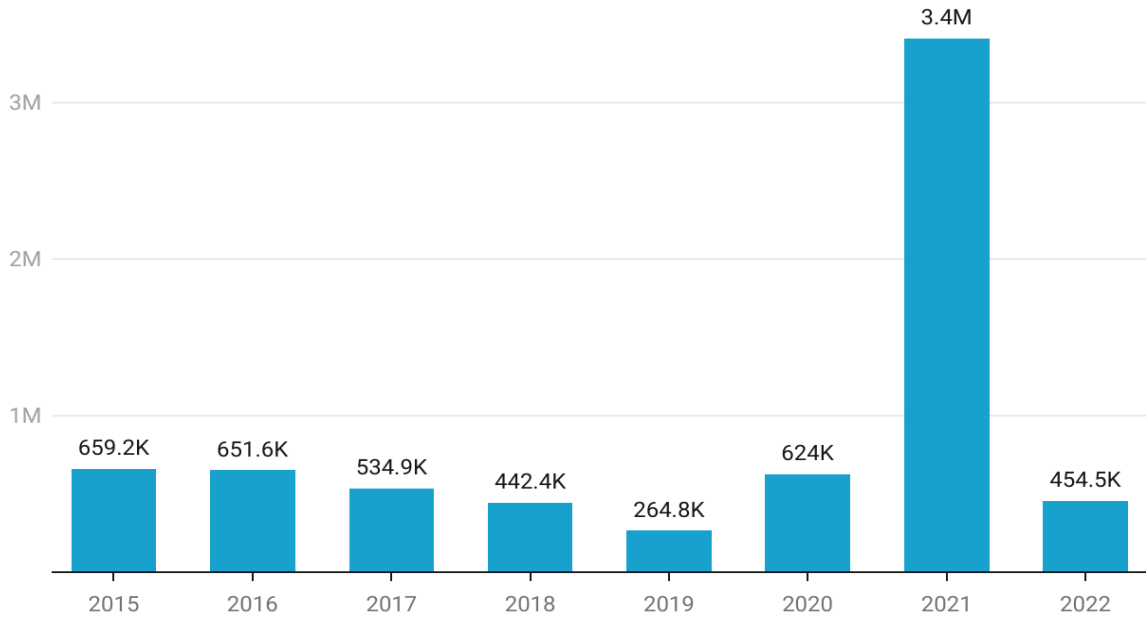
AMOUNT OF MONEY FROM OTHER SOURCES OF FUNDS

The assembly has additional sources of funding that are not classified, and these sources contributed up to 3.7 million Ghana cedis to the assembly's revenue in 2018.

FIGURE 5.5: AMOUNT OF MONEY FROM OTHER SOURCES OF FUNDS
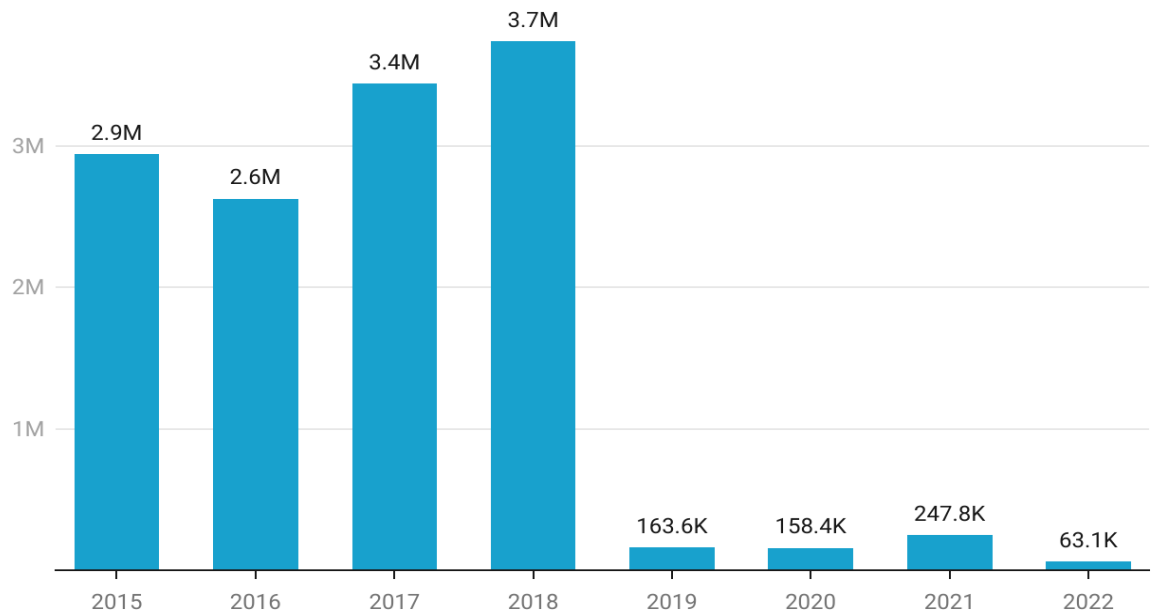
CHAPTER SIX
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The availability of timely and reliable data is crucial for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Policymakers, including parliamentarians, need access to comprehensive data on all aspects of the economy to fulfill their constitutional roles. The Data for Accountability Project is invaluable to members of parliament and the staff of the parliamentary research unit, as it provides the necessary data to monitor progress towards the SDGs. This report showcases the developmental challenges faced by the constituency, allowing the parliamentarian to advocate for additional resources to support its development, in line with the constituents' aspirations.

6.2 SUMMARY

The report provides data-driven insights into the developmental status of crucial sectors within the constituency, empowering the parliamentarian to advocate for increased resource allocation.

According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census (2021 PHC), Amansie Central has a population of 93,052, with 48,393 males and 44,659 females. Approximately 77 percent of the population is below 35 years old, and 35 percent fall within the age category of 15-34 years.

Of the total population aged 5 and older, 10.8 percent experience difficulty in performing activities, with 54.5 percent of those affected being females. The proportion of the population 3 to 5 years and 6 to 14 years who have never attended school is 19.4 percent and 3.1 percent, respectively. The district has a literacy rate of 65.6 percent, with a significantly higher illiteracy rate among males (40.4%) compared to females (28.8%).

A little over a quarter (25.8%) of the population aged 6 and older do not use mobile phones for any financial transactions. Meanwhile, 34.1 percent of the district's population lacks health insurance coverage. The unemployment rate for individuals aged 15 and older is 13.9 percent.

As of 2023, the district had a total of 278 boreholes and 17 hand-dug wells, with only 13.2 percent of the population being served by community water systems. The involvement of women in water system management declined from 27.2 percent in 2019 to 18.2 percent in 2020 and continues to decrease.

Nearly 92.7 percent of households in the district lack access to improved sanitation, with no significant improvement since 2015. From 2015 to 2023, the number of households with toilet facilities increased by only 807, representing a mere 7.0 percent increase over nine years.

Fatal accidents involving commercial vehicles remained consistently high from 2020 to 2023, with the peak occurring in 2020, resulting in 50 deaths. In 2015, 45.2 percent of individuals with disabilities, predominantly males, were employed.

The district is predominantly agricultural, with limited ventures in the services sector. By 2023, promoting female engagement in business ventures became crucial, as women's involvement in entrepreneurship had been steadily increasing.

During this period, the district expanded its forest plantation area to 183.1 hectares, representing a growth of 5.6 hectares since 2015. As of 2023, the district had two hospitals (one private and one public) and 10 health centers, alongside six CHPS compounds. Despite these facilities, there was a shortage of critical healthcare staff, including nurses and physician assistants. The district had no doctors, only 10 physician assistants.

Despite these challenges, the district saw a decline in the under-five mortality rate from 11 per 1000 in 2020 to 3 per 1000 in 2023. The percentage of child deliveries attended by Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) also dropped significantly to less than one (1) percent. However, 20.0 percent of children aged 12 to 23 months were not immunized against measles. Furthermore, more than 15 percent of children under the age of 5 did not sleep under treated nets.

In 2023, 21.3 percent of antenatal clinic attendees in the district were teenagers. The district also saw an increase in reported cases of diabetes and hypertension. Over 28.0 percent of live births occurred at home, which calls for action due to its health implications. Additionally, 22 percent of communities in the district lacked access to electricity.

As for education, in 2023, there were 108 kindergartens, 107 primary schools, 53 junior high schools, 2 senior high schools, and one TVET institution. Progress has been made in bridging the gender gap in education, with approximately 8 out of 10 teachers across all educational levels being trained professionals. The pupil-teacher ratio for junior high schools consistently ranged between 11.0 and 17.0, indicating a sustained level of educational quality. However, a disparity exists in enrollment rates across primary, junior high, and senior high levels, with primary school enrollment being notably higher. Completion rates are also higher among students in the lower levels (kindergarten and primary) compared to the upper levels (senior high school and TVET). Despite progress, there are challenges in providing basic social amenities such as clean water, adequate toilet facilities, and electricity in schools throughout the district.

Agriculture is a cornerstone of the district's economy, with over 70.0 percent of the population actively engaged in the sector. It is worth noting that a significant majority of females actively participate in agriculture. As of 2023, approximately 66.9 percent of the arable land was under cultivation, demonstrating a strong agricultural presence. The primary crops grown are cocoa, closely followed by cassava and palm oil. In terms of livestock, chickens

are the most prominent, with 12,467 birds recorded in 2023. Sheep are the second most important livestock. Despite the sector's prominence, the district faces challenges in providing essential veterinary and extension services to farmers. In 2023, there was one veterinary officer for every 578 farmers, and one agricultural extension officer for every 3,571 farmers, emphasizing the need for improved support systems.

The main source of revenue for the district is the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), accounting for 40.0 percent of the total revenue in 2023. However, there was a significant discrepancy in fund allocation, with only 42.0 percent of the DACF assembly allocation released to the district, while 91.6 percent of the DACF Member of Parliament (MP) allocation was disbursed.

Internally generated funds are primarily derived from property rates and consistently contribute approximately 70.0 percent of the annual revenue. However, in 2019, the contribution dropped to a low point of 44.0 percent.

6.3 CONCLUSION

As the district moves forward, several critical areas require focused attention to ensure continued progress and improvement. Addressing the pressing shortage of healthcare personnel through central government intervention is essential for enhancing the quality of medical services available to the local population. Additionally, increasing awareness among expectant mothers about the benefits of supervised deliveries by skilled healthcare providers will be crucial for improving maternal and child health outcomes. Allocating more resources to the Municipal Health Directorate is necessary for implementing effective health interventions, including boosting immunization coverage.

In education, improving access to clean water and sanitary facilities in primary schools, alongside targeted efforts to increase enrollment at the junior and senior high school levels, will support a healthier and more engaged student population. Furthermore, strengthening agricultural support by increasing the recruitment of veterinary and agricultural extension officers can enhance crop yields and productivity. Enhancing the district's road infrastructure will facilitate better transportation and stimulate economic growth.

Lastly, ensuring the proper management and allocation of funds, in line with legal mandates, is vital for the successful execution of development initiatives and the achievement of sustainable goals.

REFERENCES

Ghana Statistical Service (2022), 2021 Population and Housing Census

Ghana Statistical Service (2024), District Multidimensional Poverty Reports