TANO SOUTH
CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

DATA FOR ACCOUNTABILITY

A PUBLICATION OF THE DATA FOR ACCOUNTABILITY PROJECT

TANO SOUTH CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

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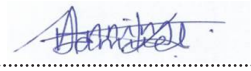
FOREWORD

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.



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

We offer special thanks to Vitus Bobrnuo and Basil Tungbani (GSS) who collected the data and prepared this report. We also acknowledge Victor Owusu Boateng and Cyrus Kwesi Darpoh for reviewing the data collection templates and the report.

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, 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 leadership and general guidance in the preparation of this report and coordination of the DAP from the GSS.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACEPA	African Centre for Parliamentary Affairs
CBWS	Community-Based Water Services
DAP	Data Accountability Project
EIPM	Evidence-Informed Policy Making
GoG	Government of Ghana
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
GWCL	Ghana Water Company Limited
ICC	Implementation Coordinating Committee
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IGF	Internally Generated Funds
JHS	Junior High School
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MP	Member of Parliament
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NSS	National Statistical Systems
PHC	Population and Housing Census
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SHS	Senior High School
TVET	Technical Vocational Education & Training
VNR	Voluntary National Review

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, or 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 related 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 phone, tablet, laptop, desktop computer, 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 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 DISTRICT

Tano South Municipality, situated in the Ahafo Region of Ghana, in 2021, had a population of 86,989 with more females (44,080), representing 50.7 percent, than males (42,909) constituting 49.3 percent.

The municipality occupies a land size of 488 km^2 with a population density of 178.6 persons per square kilometre. The municipality shares boundaries with Tano North Municipality to the West and the Ahafo Ano North District to the South.

Other adjoining districts are the Offinso North District in the Ashanti North Region to the North, and Ahafo Ano Southeast District in the Ashanti Region to the East.

Administratively, the municipality has 7 zonal councils made up of 39 elected assembly members and 19 government appointees. The Akan ethnic group (62.1%) is the largest in the municipality, followed by Mole-Dagbani (20.3%), Gurma (6.9%), with the remaining ethnic groups (Ewe, Ga-Dangme, and others) constituting 10.7 percent.

Seven in ten (75.2%) of the municipality's population are affiliated with the Christian religion, followed by 16.6 percent who are Muslims and less than one percent (0.5%) traditionalists. About 8.0 percent of the population belong to other religions and 4.9 percent have no religious affiliation.

The municipality has a literacy rate of 67.3 percent of the population 6 years and older, which is higher among males (71.4%) than females (63.3%). The municipality's economy is dominated by the agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors which account for 56.6 percent of the employed population 15 years and older, while services and industry represent 37.4 percent, and 6.0 percent, respectively.

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, eight 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 SELECTING THE CONSTITUENCY.

The Data for Accountability Project targeted the constituencies of members of three subcommittees of the eighth 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.

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 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 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 ten years from 2009 to 2019. Where 2020 data were available, they were also included. This extensive data set offered an opportunity to analyse trends on key issues of interest.

2.4 DATA AVAILABILITY

Generally, data for the 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 periods 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. Consequently, for 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 districts 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

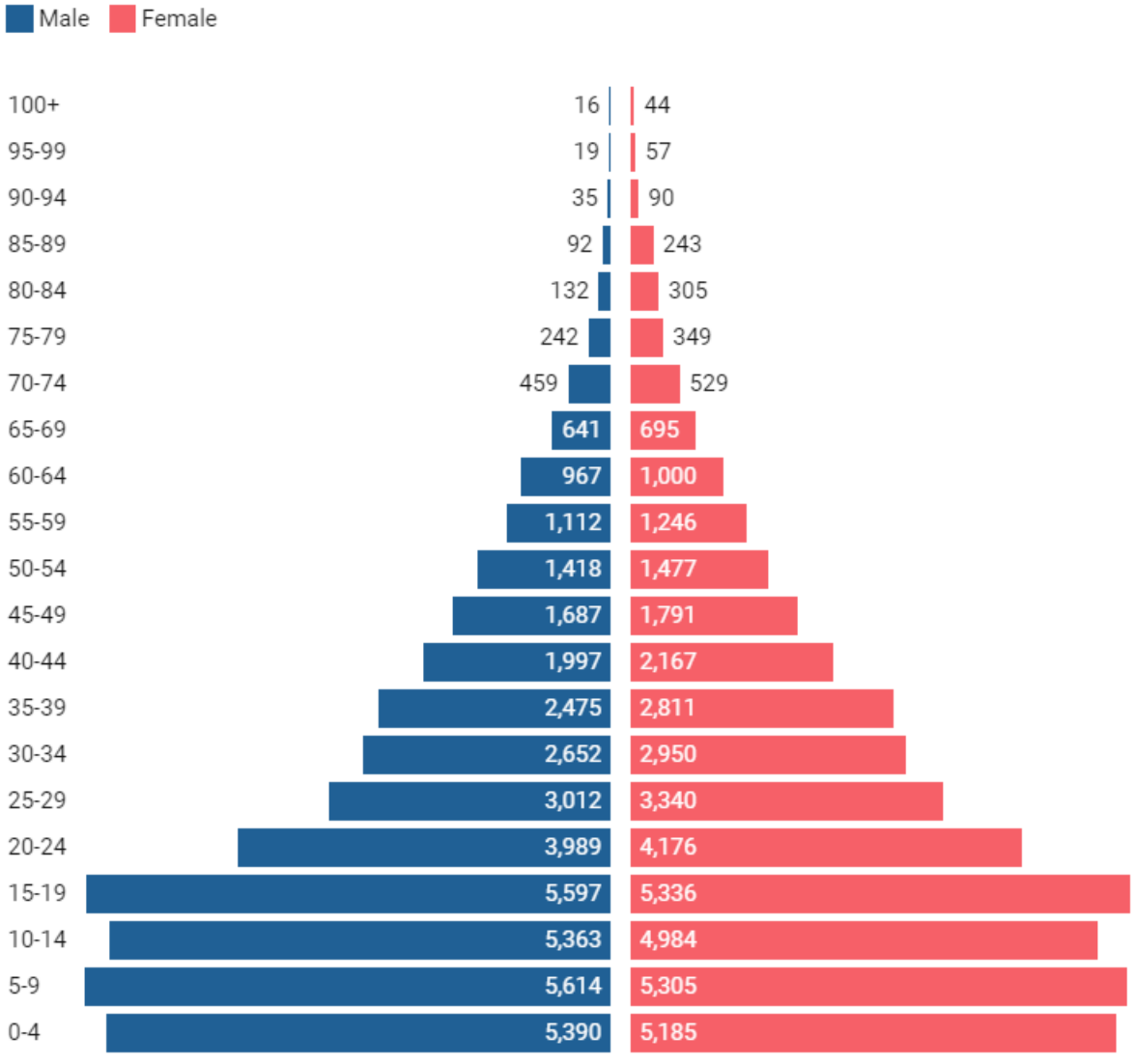
3.1 INTRODUCTION

Demographics 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 Tano 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 STRUCTURE AND COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION

In the 2021 Population and Housing Census (2021 PHC), Tano South's population totalled 86,989 individuals, with females numbering 44,080 (50.7 percent) and males 42,909 (49.3 percent). Approximately 73 percent of the population is below 35 years old, with 36 percent falling within the youth category (15-34 years).

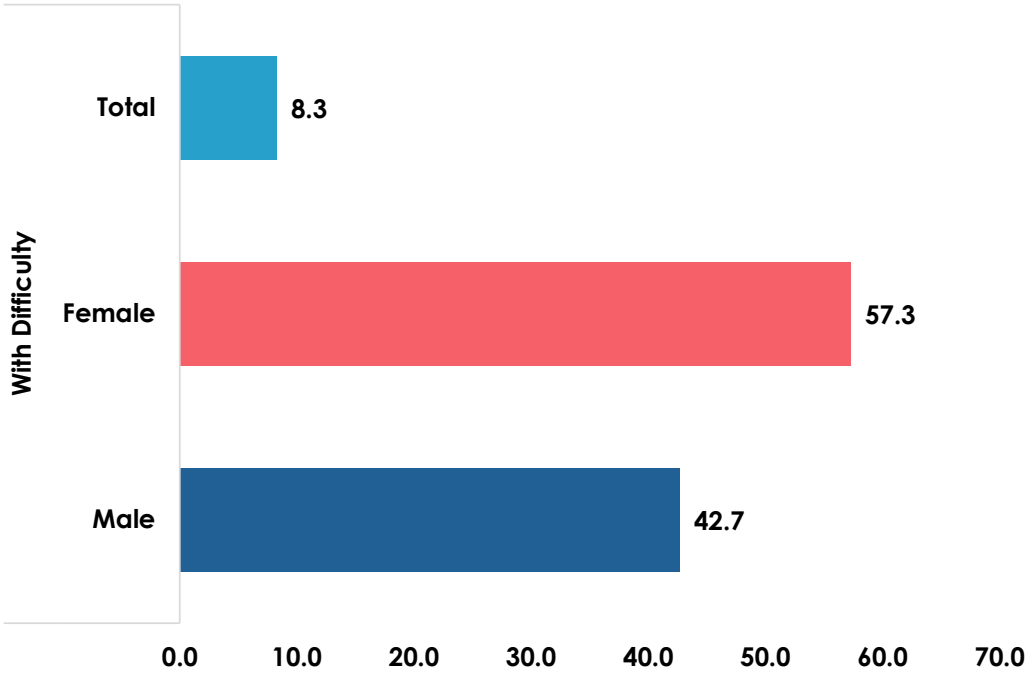
FIGURE 3.1: POPULATION PYRAMID OF TANO SOUTH



3.3 DIFFICULTY IN PERFORMING ACTIVITY

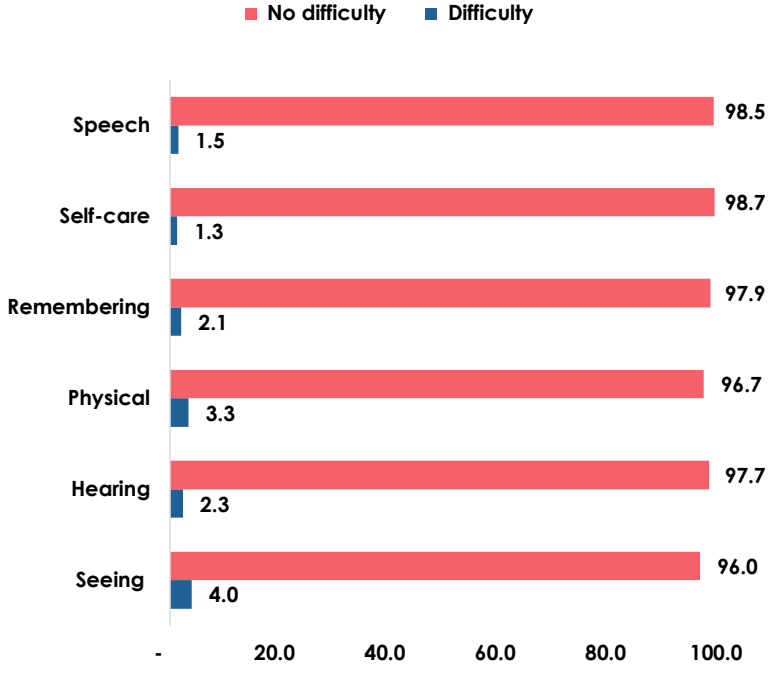
In the Tano South constituency, 8.3 percent of respondents were experiencing difficulties in performing activities. Among those facing these challenges, the majority were females, accounting for more than half of this group.

FIGURE 3.2: POPULATION 5 YEARS OR OLDER WITH DISABILITY BY SEX



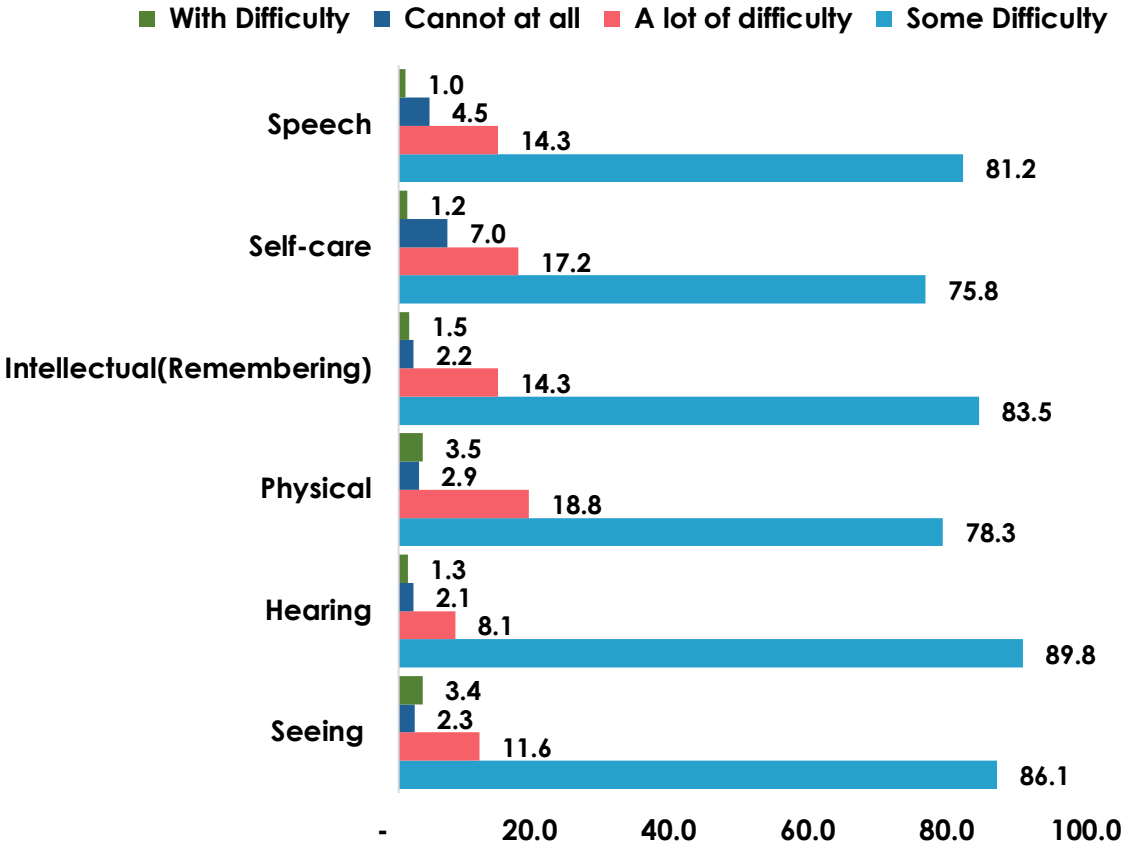
Information on persons with disabilities in the constituency is provided through data on difficulties in performing activities. Among the various types of difficulties, visual impairments were the most common.

FIGURE 3.3 POPULATION 5 YEARS OR OLDER BY THE SEVERITY OF DIFFICULTY IN PERFORMING ACTIVITY



Among individuals aged 5 and older, most respondents were experiencing some level of difficulty. Within this group, most individuals who struggle significantly with performing activities are reported to have physical disabilities.

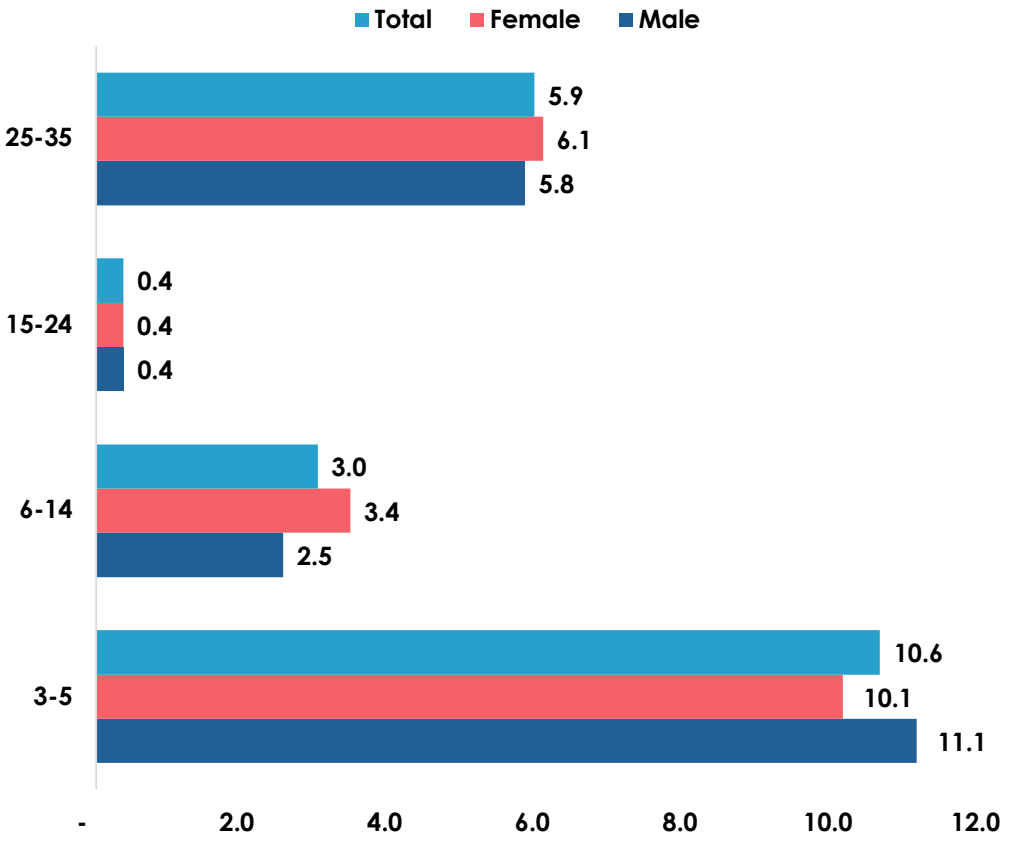
FIGURE 3.3.1 POPULATION (5 YEARS AND OLDER) BY SEVERITY IN DIFFICULTY PERFORMING ACTIVITY



3.4 FORMAL SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Children aged 6 to 14, typically of school-going age, made up three percent of the population not attending school. Within this group, females slightly outnumbered males.

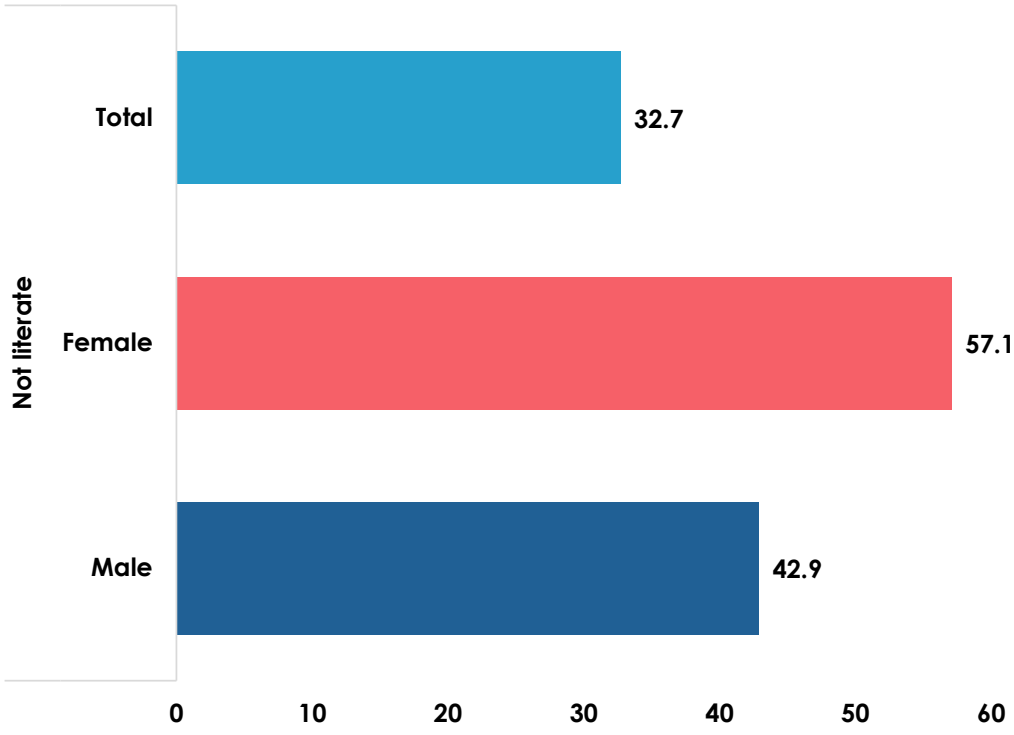
FIGURE 3.4 POPULATION 3 – 35 YEARS WHO HAVE NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL BY SEX



3.5 LITERACY

In the constituency, 32.7 percent of the population is not literate, with females accounting for more than half of this group.

FIGURE 3.5 POPULATION 6 YEARS AND OLDER BY LITERACY STATUS AND SEX

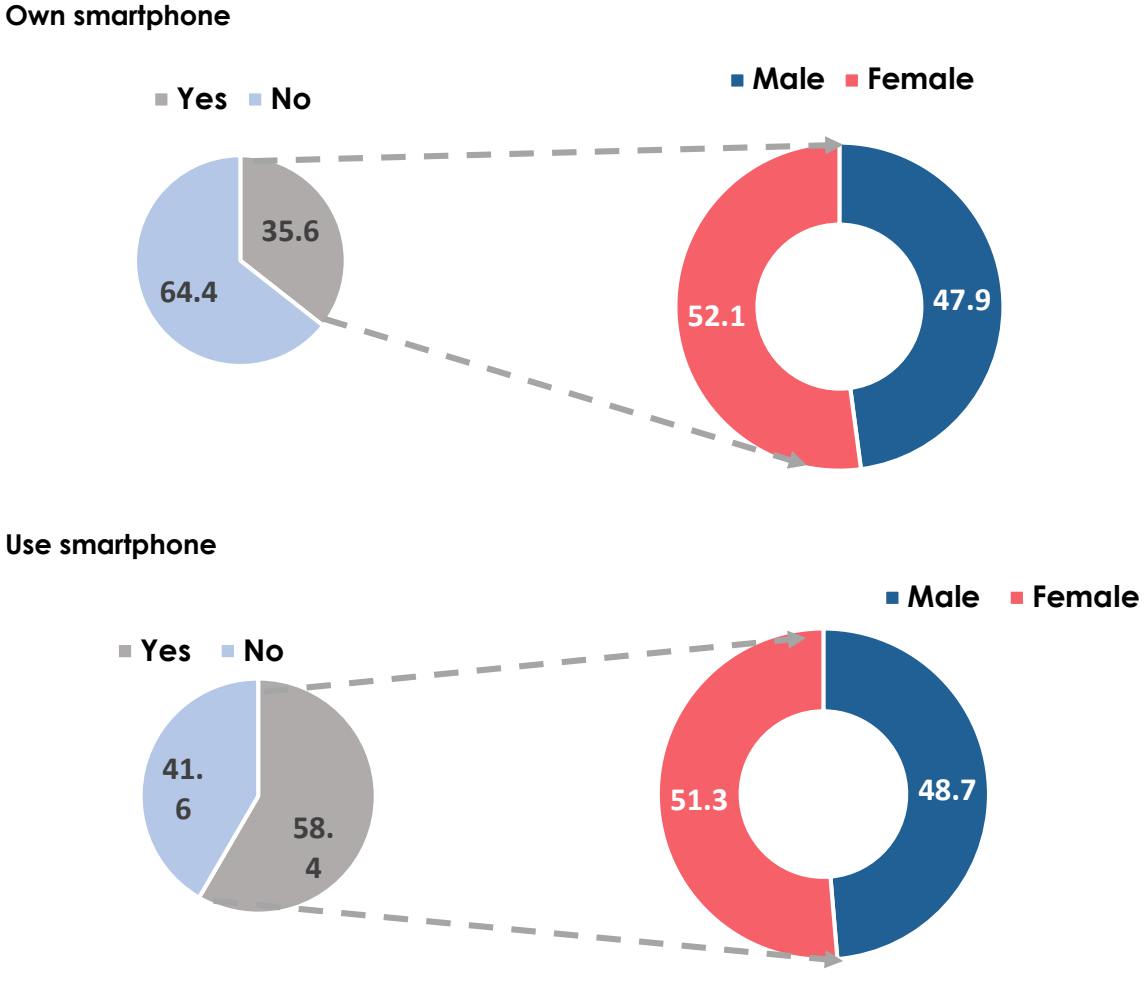


3.6 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

This section provides information on the state of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) three months prior to the 2021 Population and Housing Census.

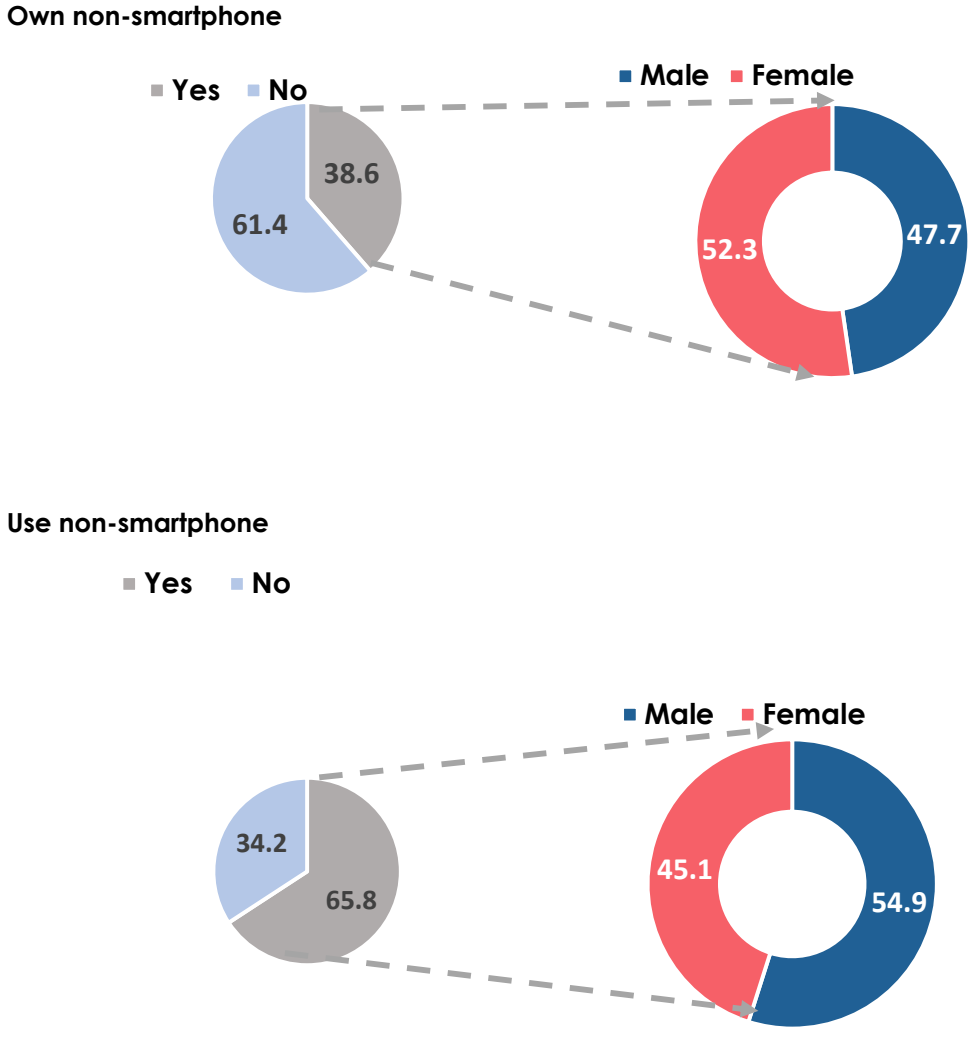
Smartphone ownership and usage were high among the population in the constituency. Among those who own or use a smartphone, females accounted for slightly more than half compared to males.

FIGURE 3.6: OWNERSHIP OF FUNCTIONAL MOBILE PHONES AMONG PERSONS 6 YEARS OR OLDER BY SEX



At least six out of ten persons (61.4%) of the population aged 6 and older did not own a non-smartphone. However, among the 38.6 percent of the population who owned a non-smartphone, females accounted for more than half of the population.

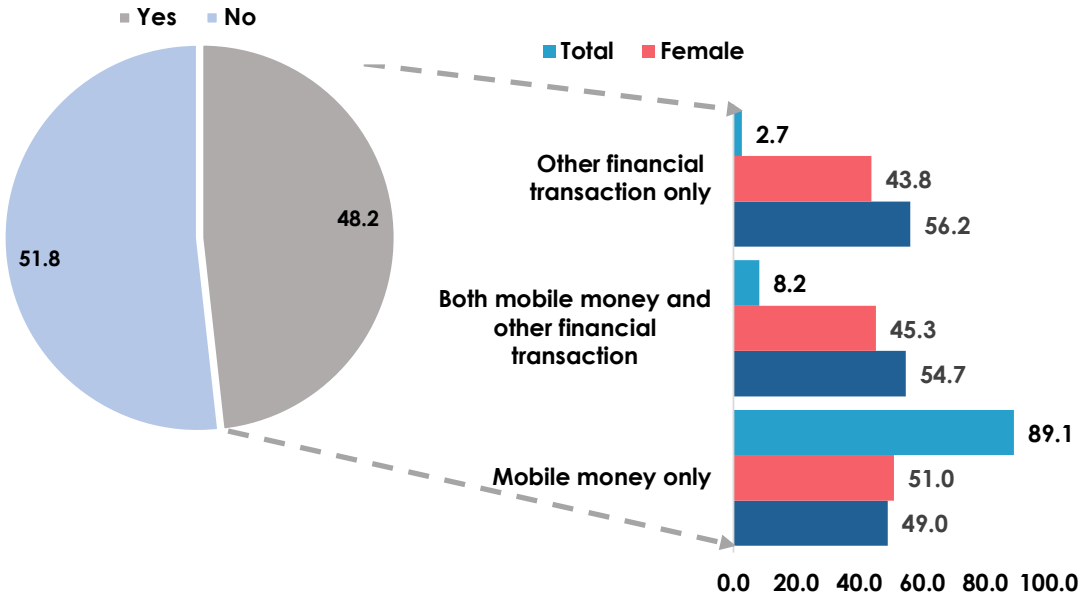
FIGURE 3.7 USE OF MOBILE PHONES AMONG PERSONS 6 YEARS AND OLDER BY SEX



3.7 USE OF MOBILE PHONES FOR FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS

Four out of ten individuals from the Tano South constituency used their mobile phones for financial transactions. Mobile phones are used exclusively for mobile money transactions by 89.1 percent of the population, while only 2.7 percent use them solely for other financial transactions.

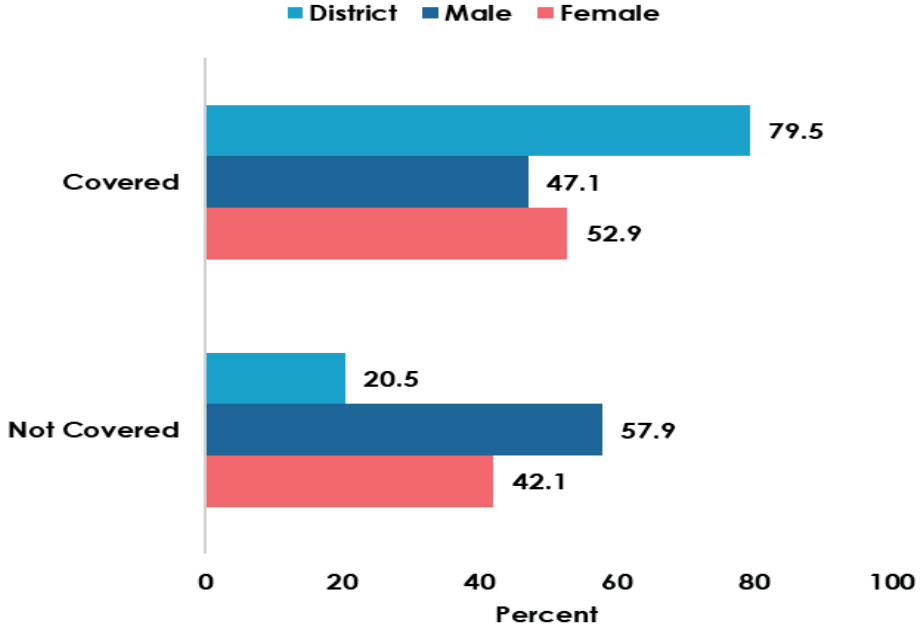
FIGURE 3.8 USE OF MOBILE PHONES FOR FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS AMONG PERSONS 6 YEARS OR OLDER BY SEX



3.8 HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

A significant proportion (20.5%) of the district's population is not covered by health insurance. Among those without coverage, a higher percentage are males (57.9%) compared to females (42.1%).

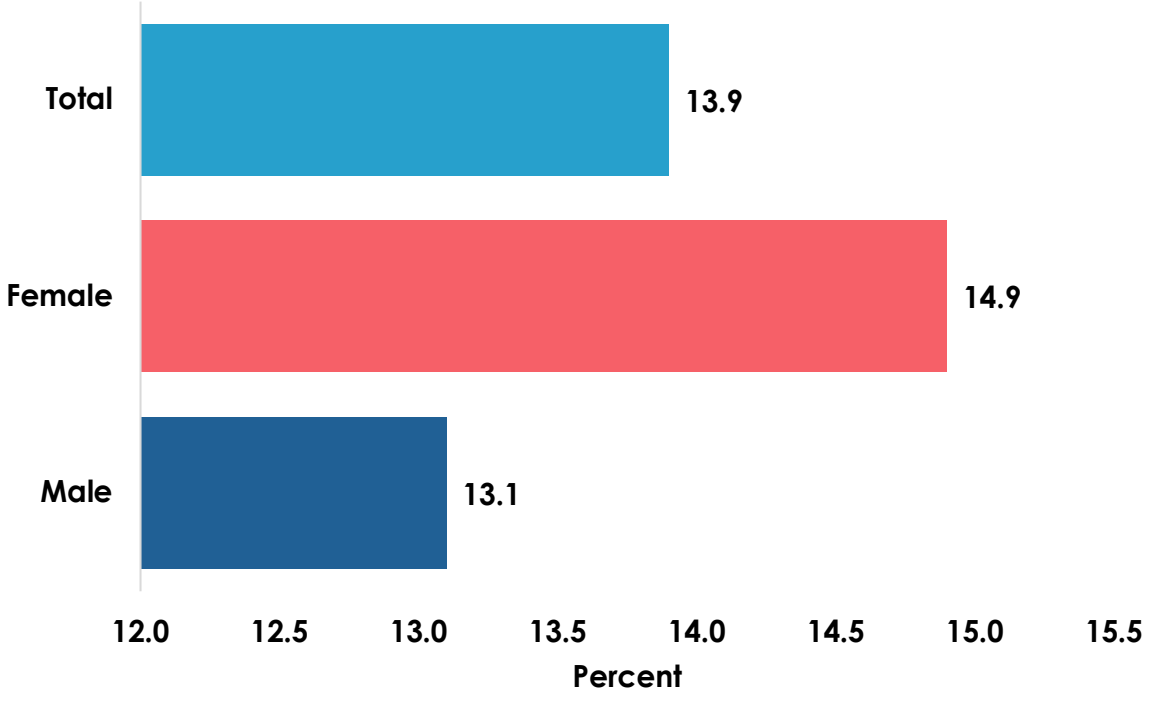
FIGURE 3.9 HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE BY SEX



3.9 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF THE POPULATION BY SEX

Among individuals aged 15 and older, 13.9 percent were unemployed. Within this unemployed group, females slightly outnumbered males.

FIGURE 3.10 PROPORTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS 15 YEARS OR OLDER BY SEX



CHAPTER FOUR
HIGHLIGHTS ON KEY THEMATIC AREAS

4. 1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an overview of key indicators across various thematic areas such as agriculture, health, education, roads, forestry, and sanitation. It offers a trend analysis of the constituency's performance in these critical areas, which are aligned with national development priorities, highlighting progress and trends over time.

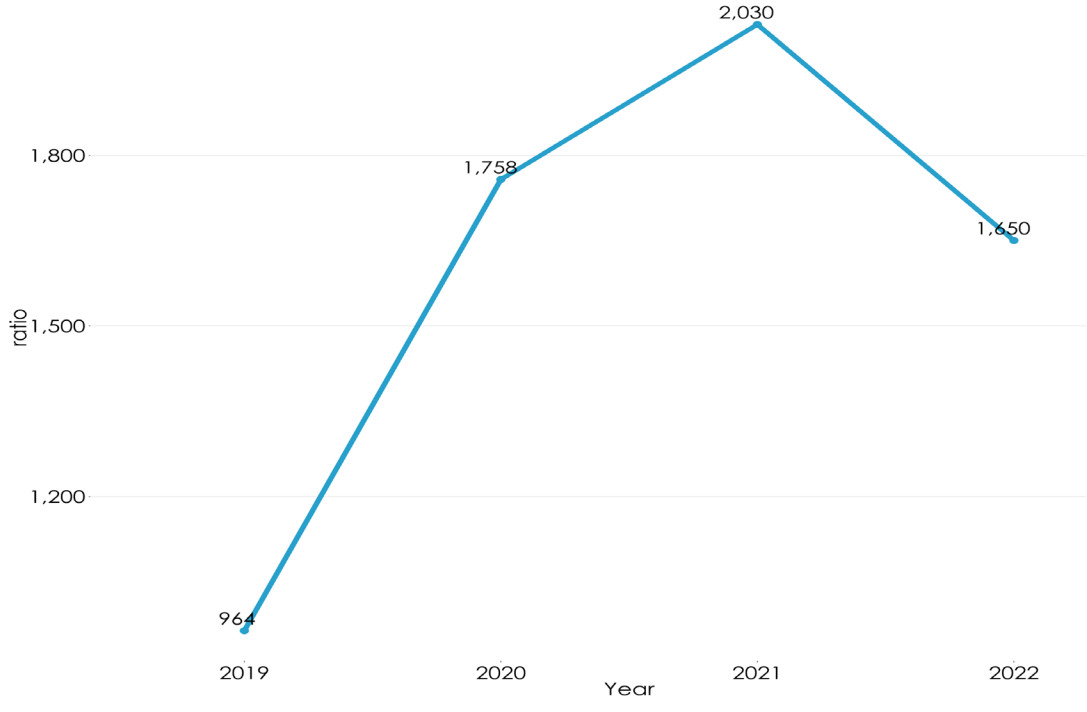
4.2 AGRICULTURE

EXTENSION OFFICER-FARMER RATIO

The number of extension officers to farmers increased over the years from 964 in 2019 to 2023 in 2021.

However, the period after 2021 recorded a significant decrease in the number of extension officers to farmers within the constituency.

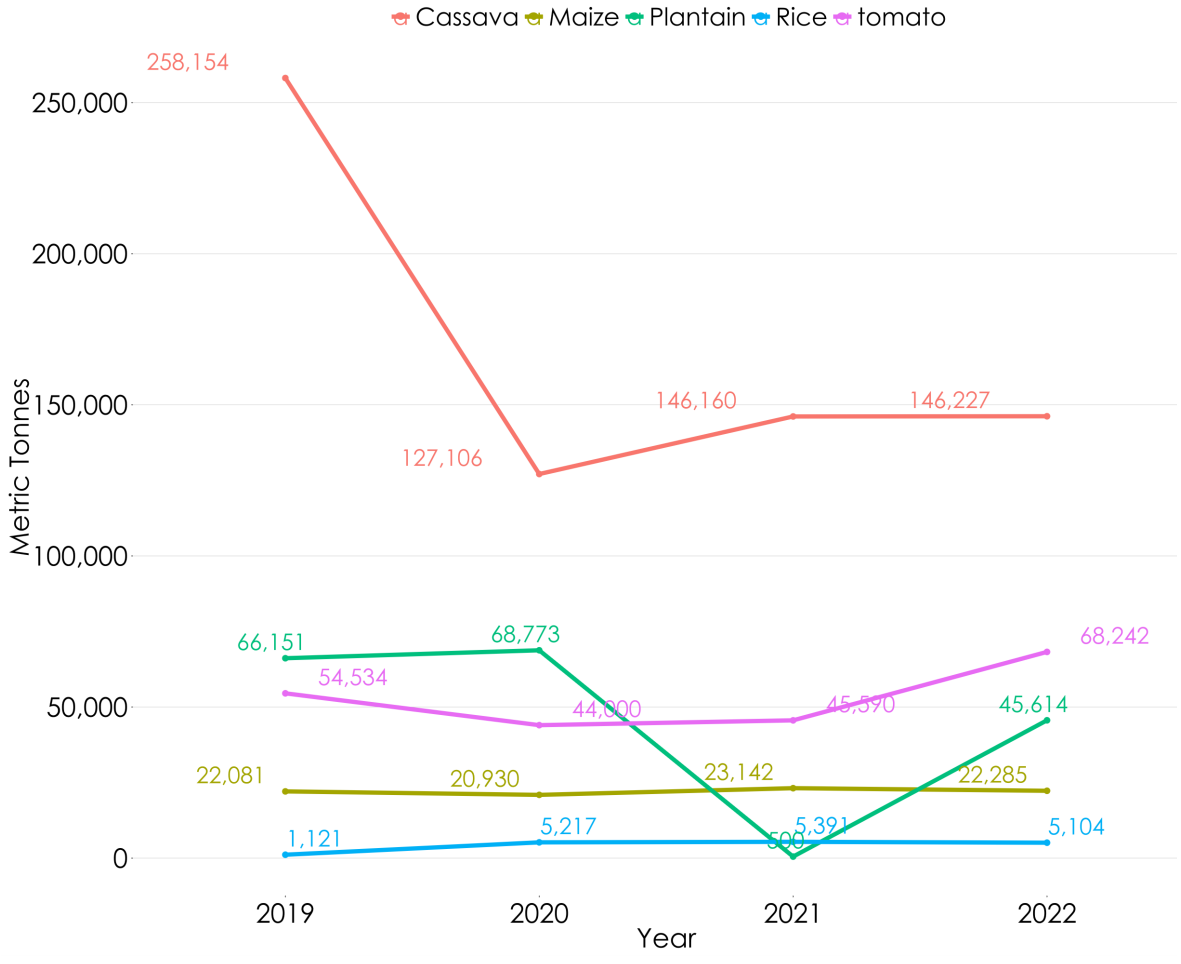
Figure: 4.2.1 Extension Officer-Farmer ratio



ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF MAJOR CROPS

Cassava is the dominant major crop produced among the four major crops in the constituency. The year 2021 accounted for the lowest in plantain production while tomato production increased from 54,534 in 2019 to 68,242 in 2022.

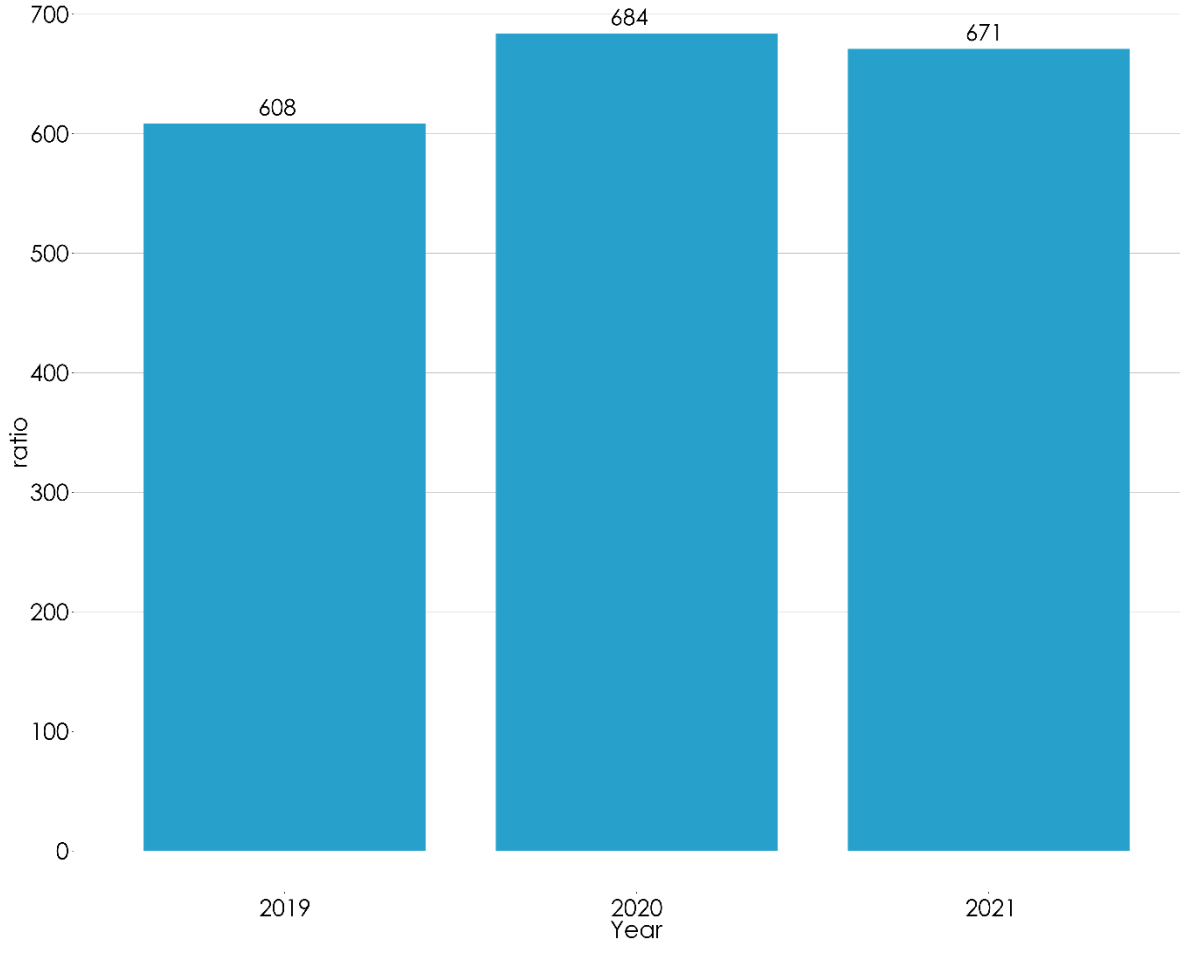
Figure: 4.2.2 Annual production of major crops



VETERINARY OFFICER-FARMER RATIO

The ratio of Veterinary Officers to farmers has gradually decreased since 2020. In 2020, there were 684 farmers per Veterinary Officer, and this number dropped to 671 in 2021.

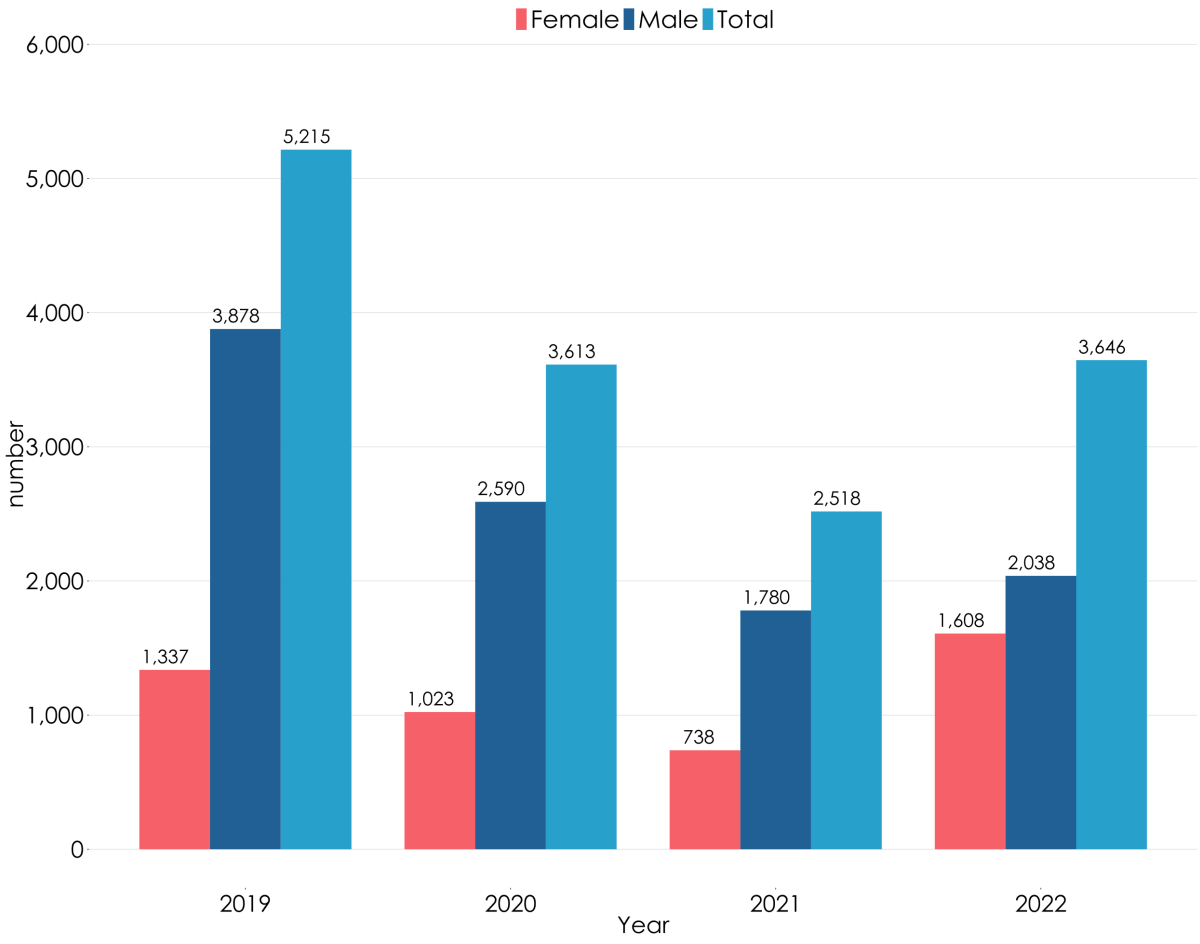
Figure: 4.2.3 Veterinary Officer-Farmer ratio



FARMERS TRAINED IN CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE (CSA) PRACTICES

The total number of farmers trained in climate-smart agriculture practice has not been consistent over the years. Overall, more male farmers have been trained in climate-smart agriculture compared to females. In 2019, the largest number of farmers trained were male, with 3,878 male participants, contributing to a total of 5,215 farmers trained that year.

Figure: 4.2.4 Farmers trained in Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices



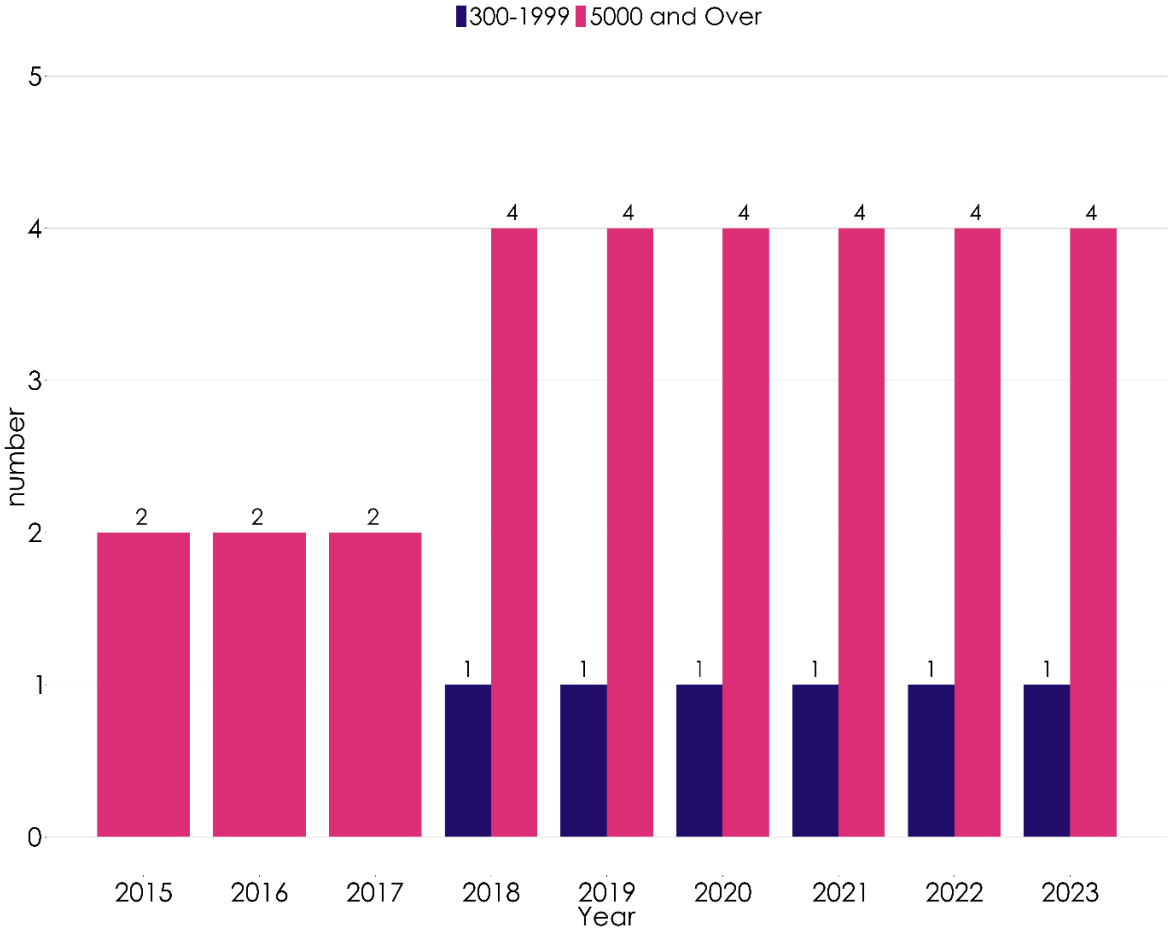
4.3 WATER

SMALL COMMUNITY PIPE SYSTEM

The number of small community pipe systems for communities with populations of 5,000 and over increased from 2 in 2017 to 4 in 2018 and has remained consistent since then.

While communities with populations between 300 and 1,999 have consistently had just 1 small community pipe system each year.

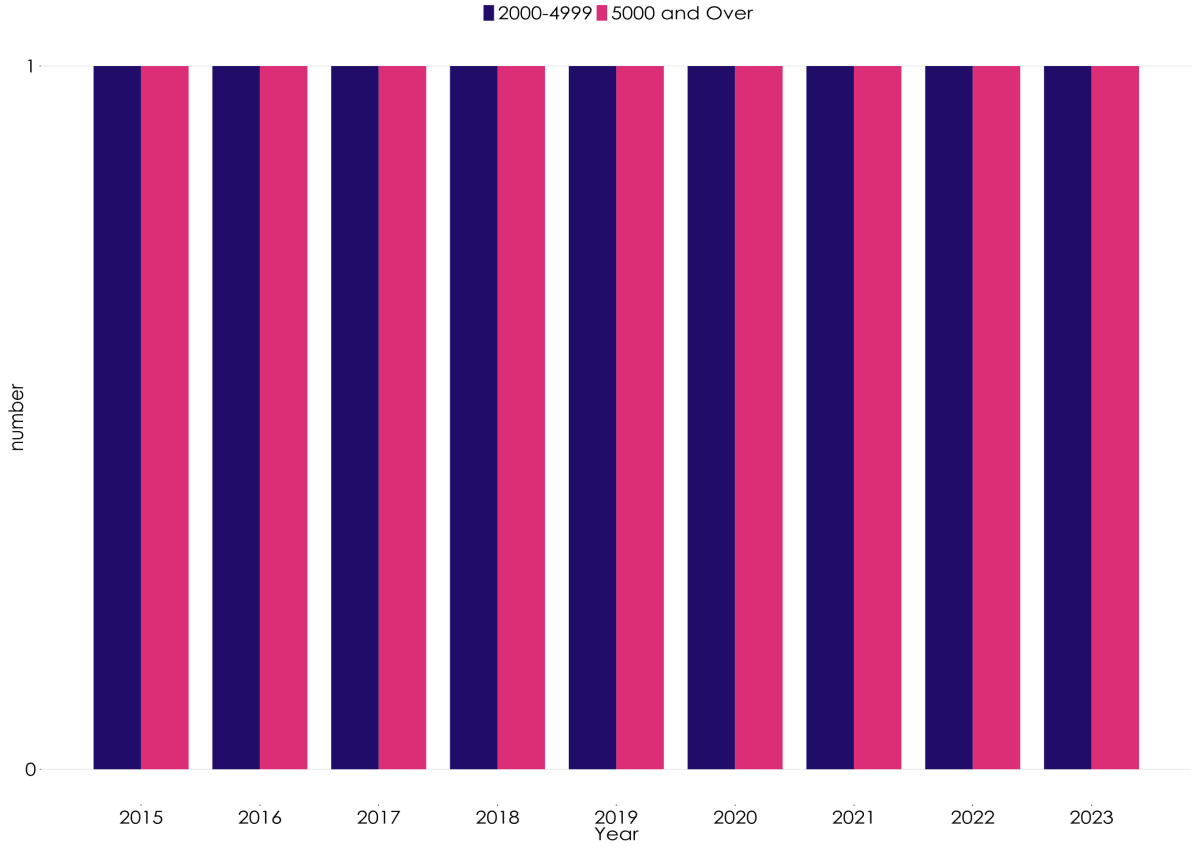
Figure: 4.3.1 Small Community Pipe System



GHANA WATER COMPANY LTD (GWCL)

Between 2015 and 2023, the Ghana Water Company Ltd (GWCL) connected an equal number of communities to water service systems across different population groups.

Figure: 4.3.2 Ghana Water Company Ltd (GWCL)



POPULATION COVERED WITH CBWS

The customer population connected to GWCL steadily increased from 20,809 in 2017 to 23,681 in 2023. Likewise, the volume consumption of water showed a constant increment from 117,130 in 2015 to 264,500 in 2023.

Figure: 4.3.3 Percentage of Population covered with CBWS

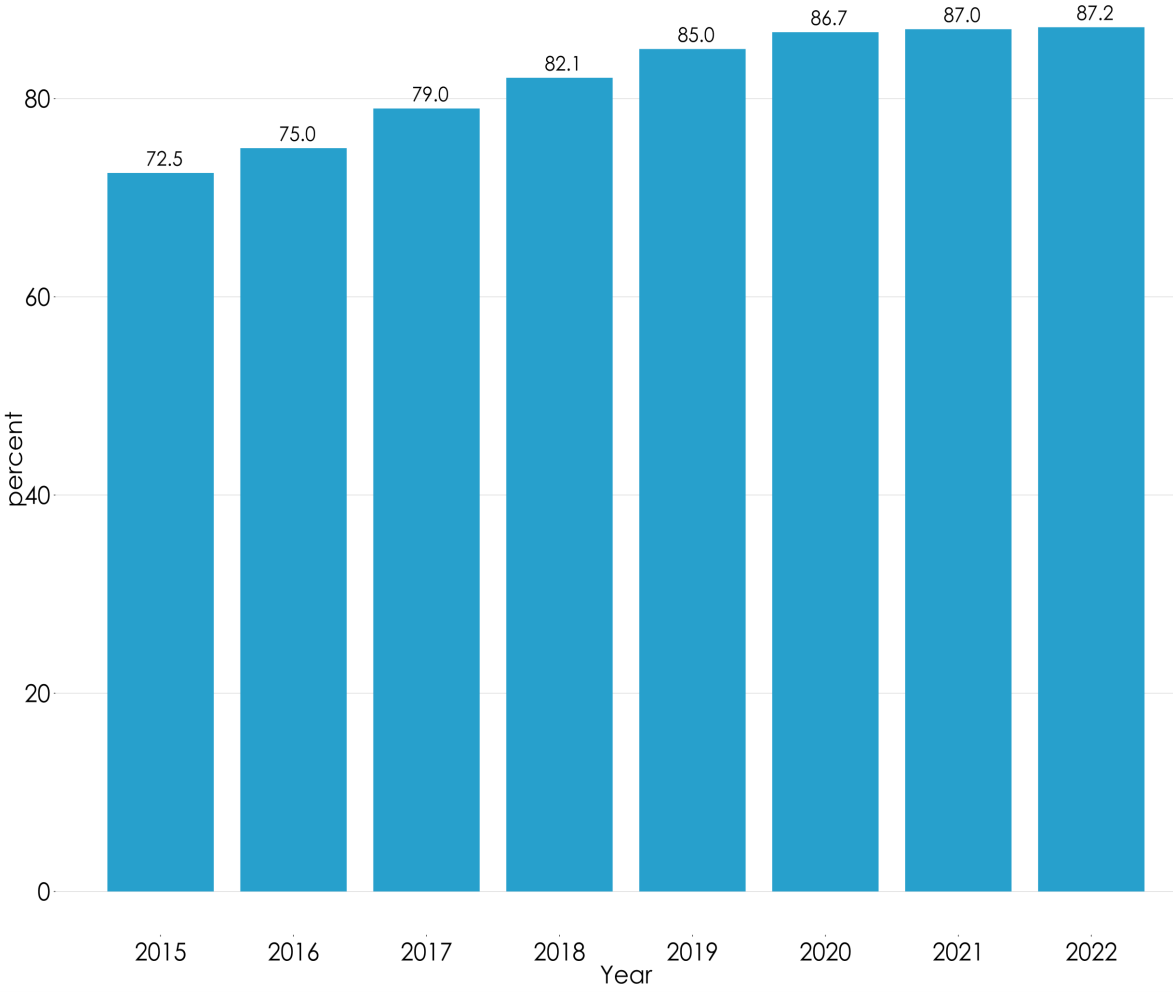
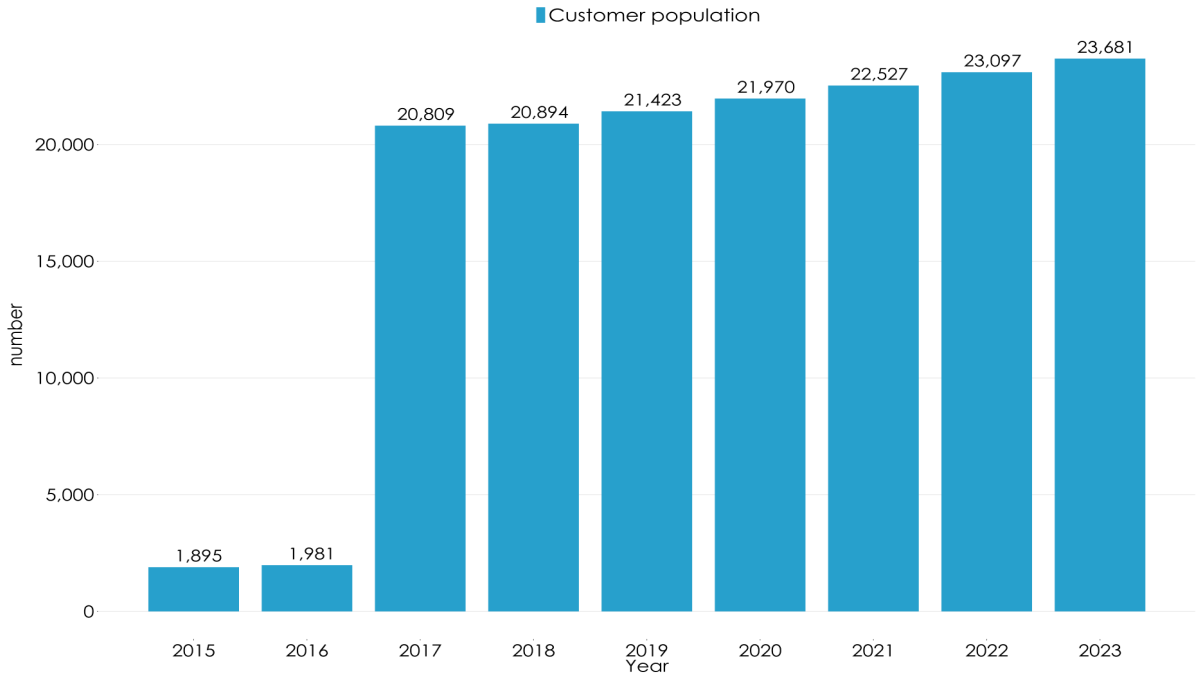
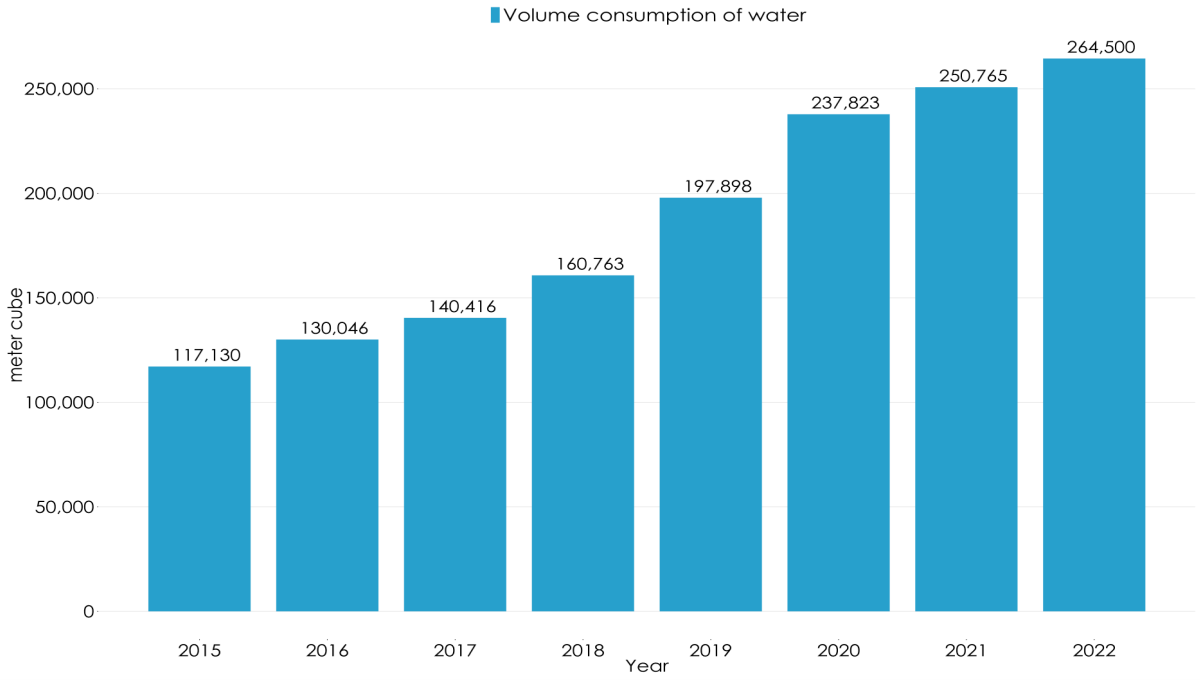


Figure: 4.3.4 Number of households/customers connected to GWCL

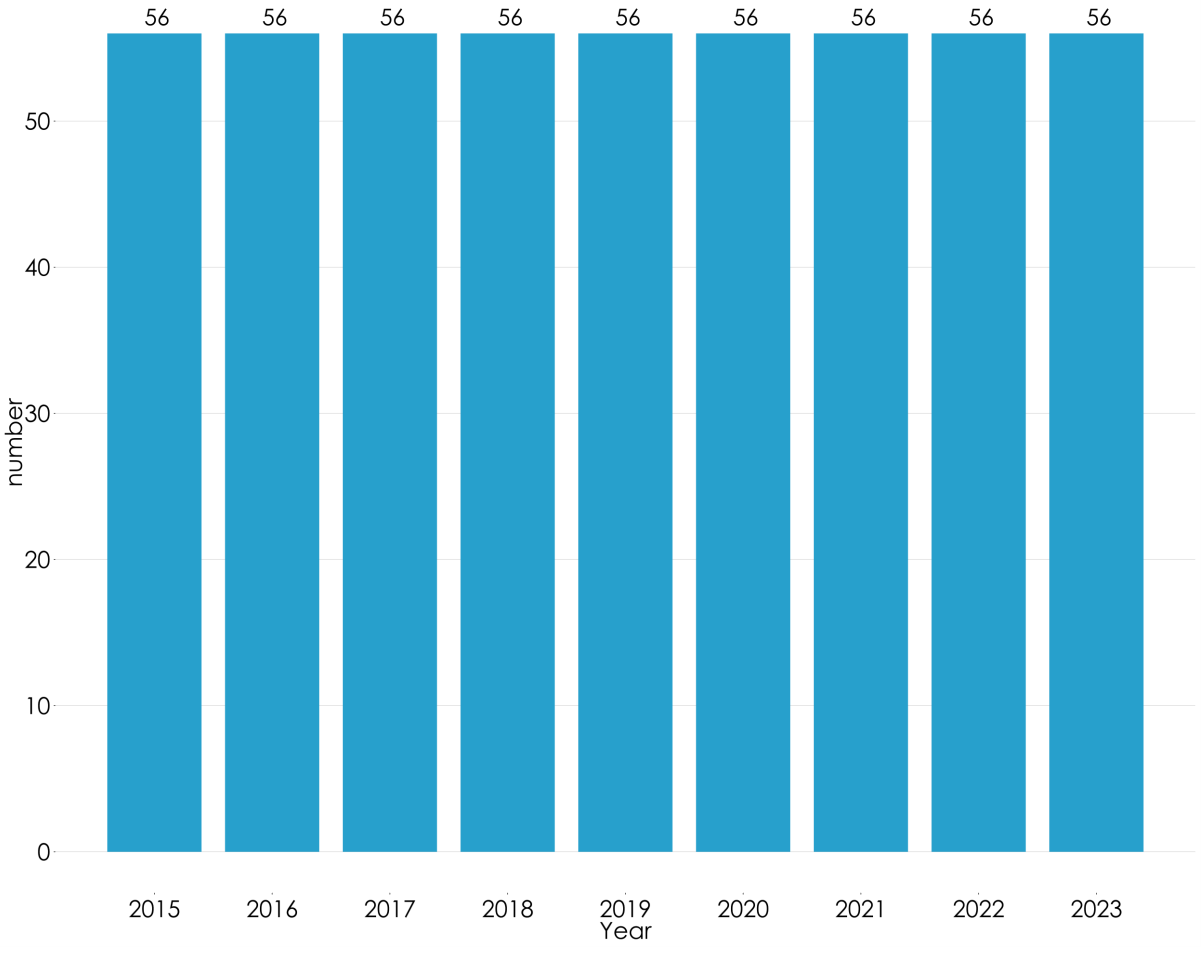




COMMUNITIES WITH OPERATIONAL WATSAN POLICIES

From 2015 to 2023, the number of communities with operational WATSAN policies consistently remained at 56.

Figure: 4.3.5 Communities with Operational WATSAN Policies



4.4 ROADS

Surface treated urban road network consistently increased from 32.0km in 2015 to 45.0km in 2023. Specifically, gravel road has shown a continuous increase over asphalt road over the years.

Figure: 4.4.1 Feeder Road Network

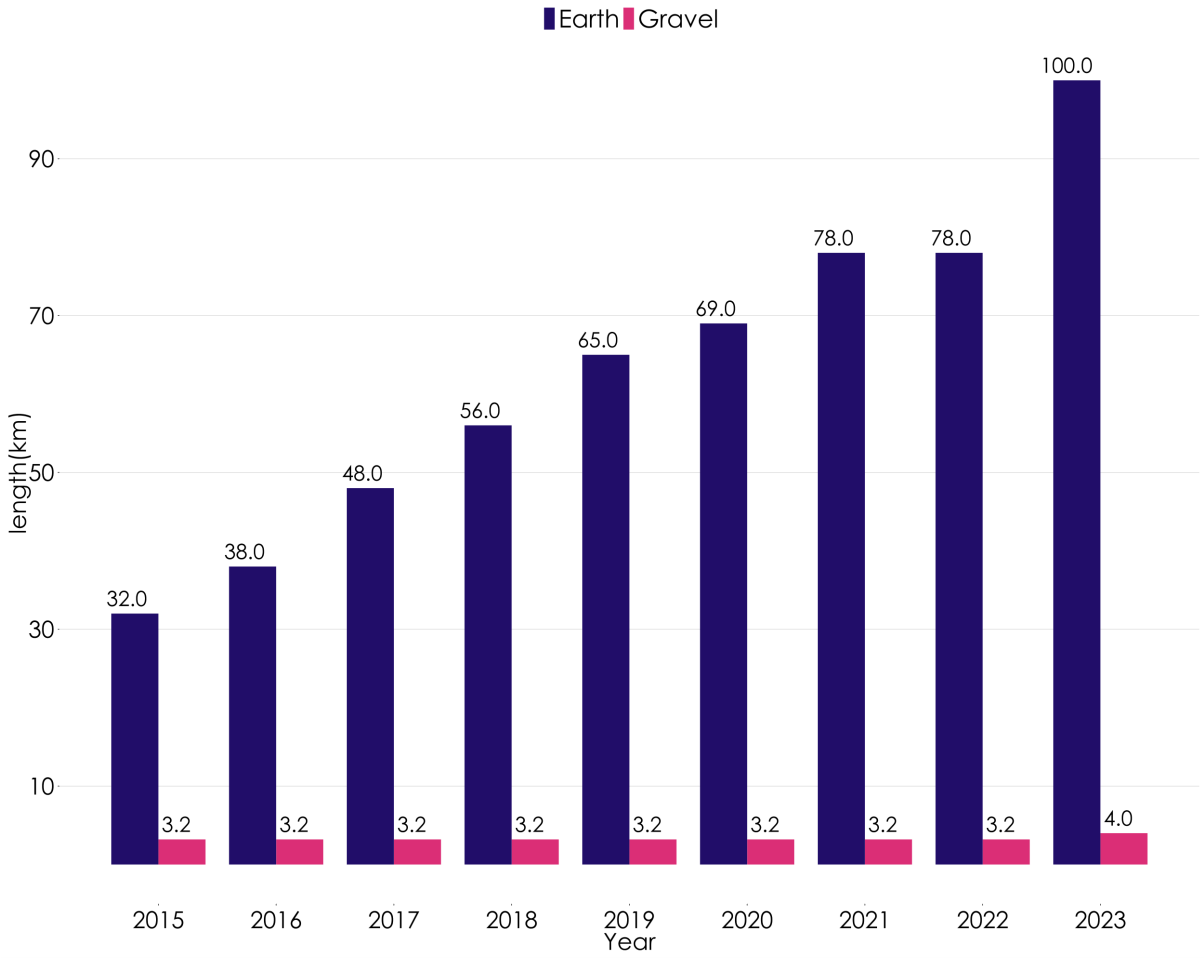
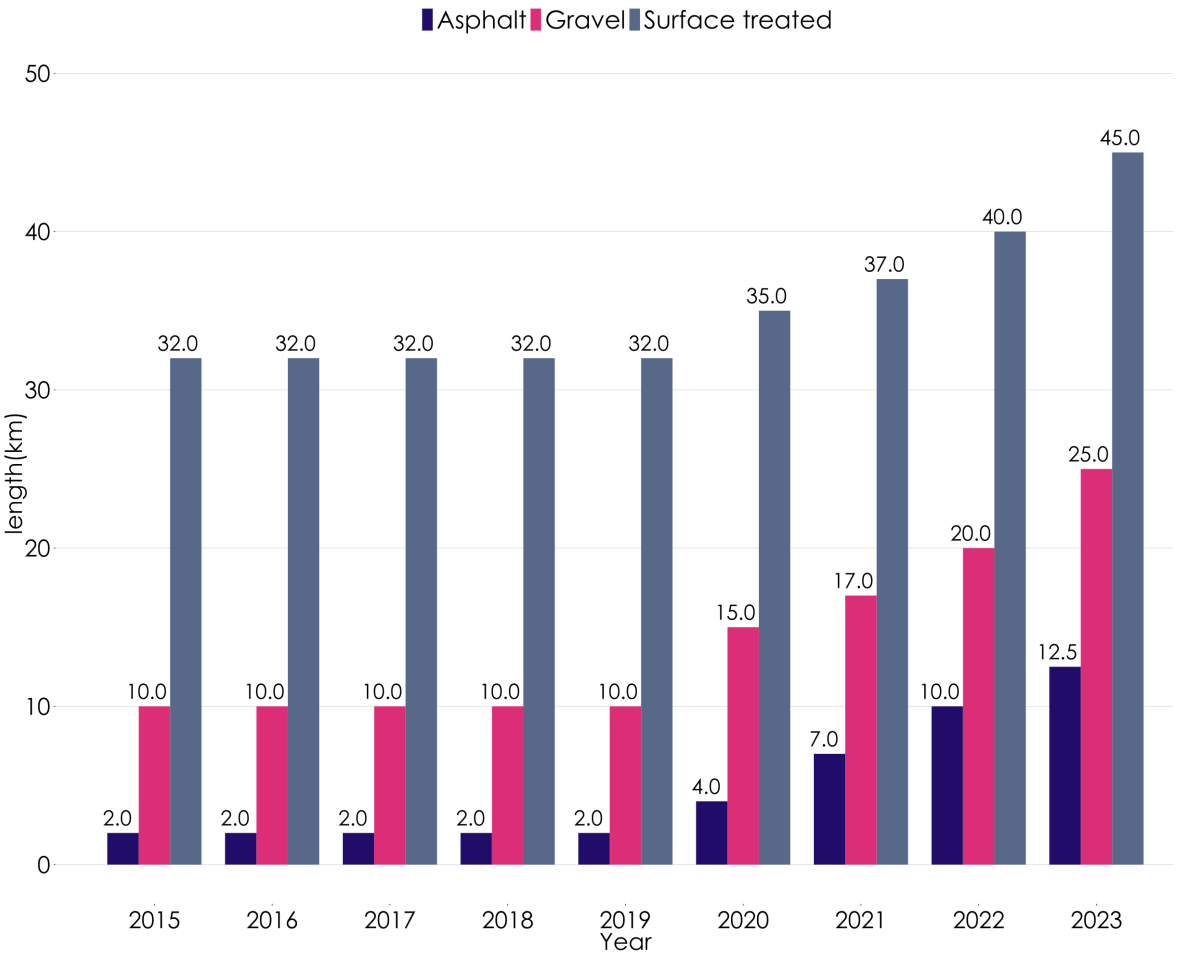


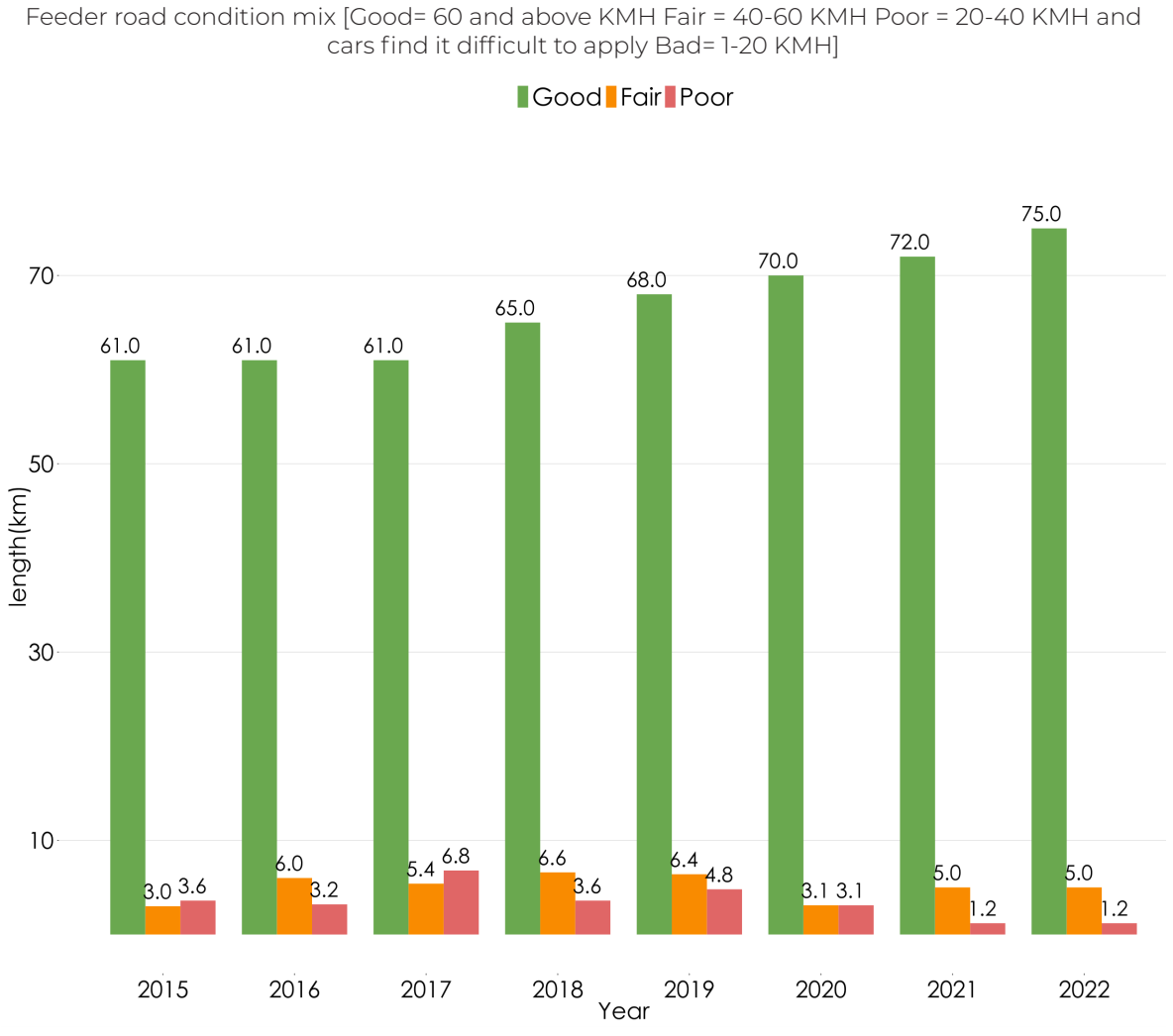
Figure: 4.4.2 Urban Road network



URBAN FEEDER ROAD CONDITIONS

Between 2015 and 2022, the percentage of feeder roads in good condition steadily increased from 61.0 percent to 75.0 percent.

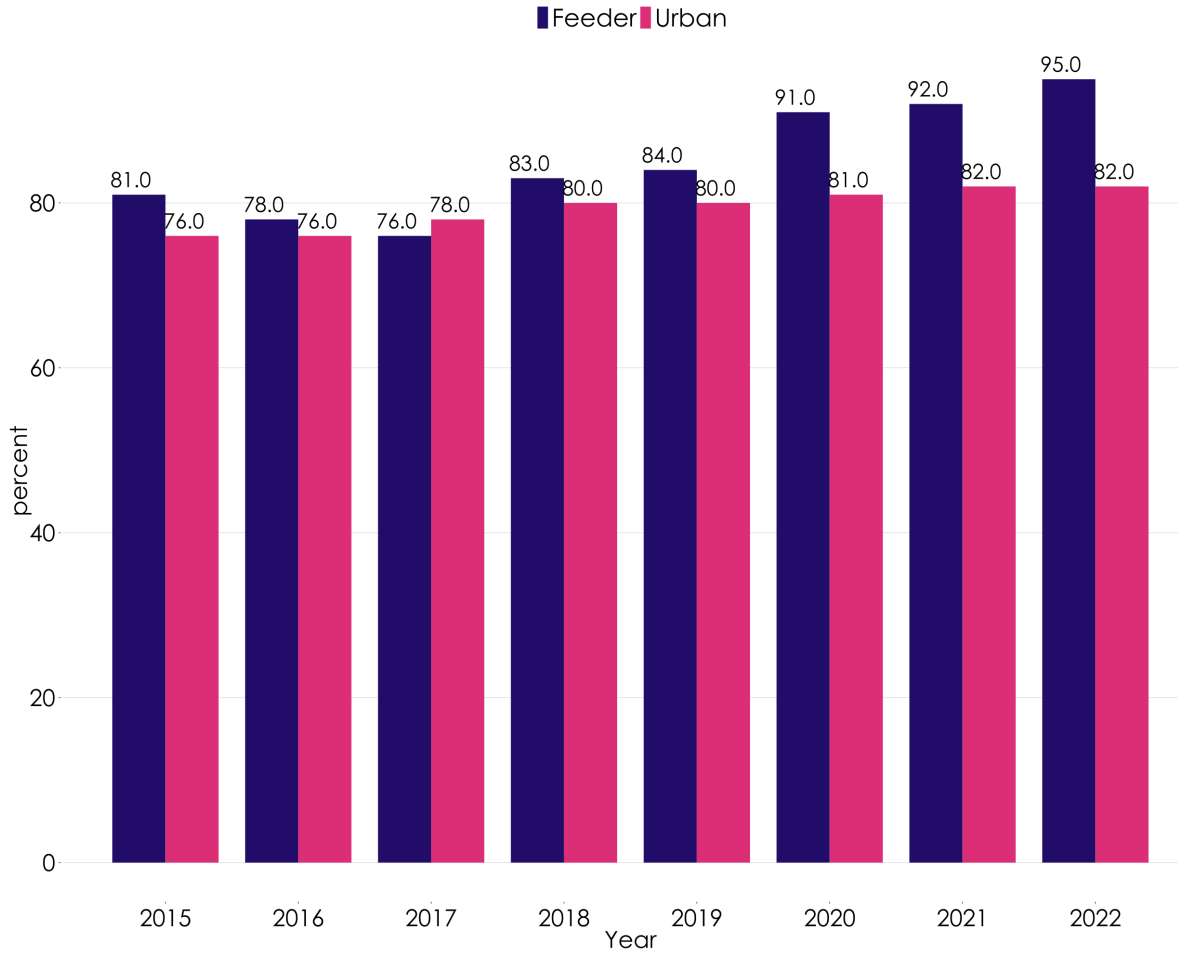
Figure: 4.4.3 Urban Feeder Road Conditions



COMMUNITIES HAVING ACCESS TO MOTORABLE ROADS

There are more communities with access to feeder roads than urban roads.

Figure: 4.4.4 Percentage of communities having access to motorable roads

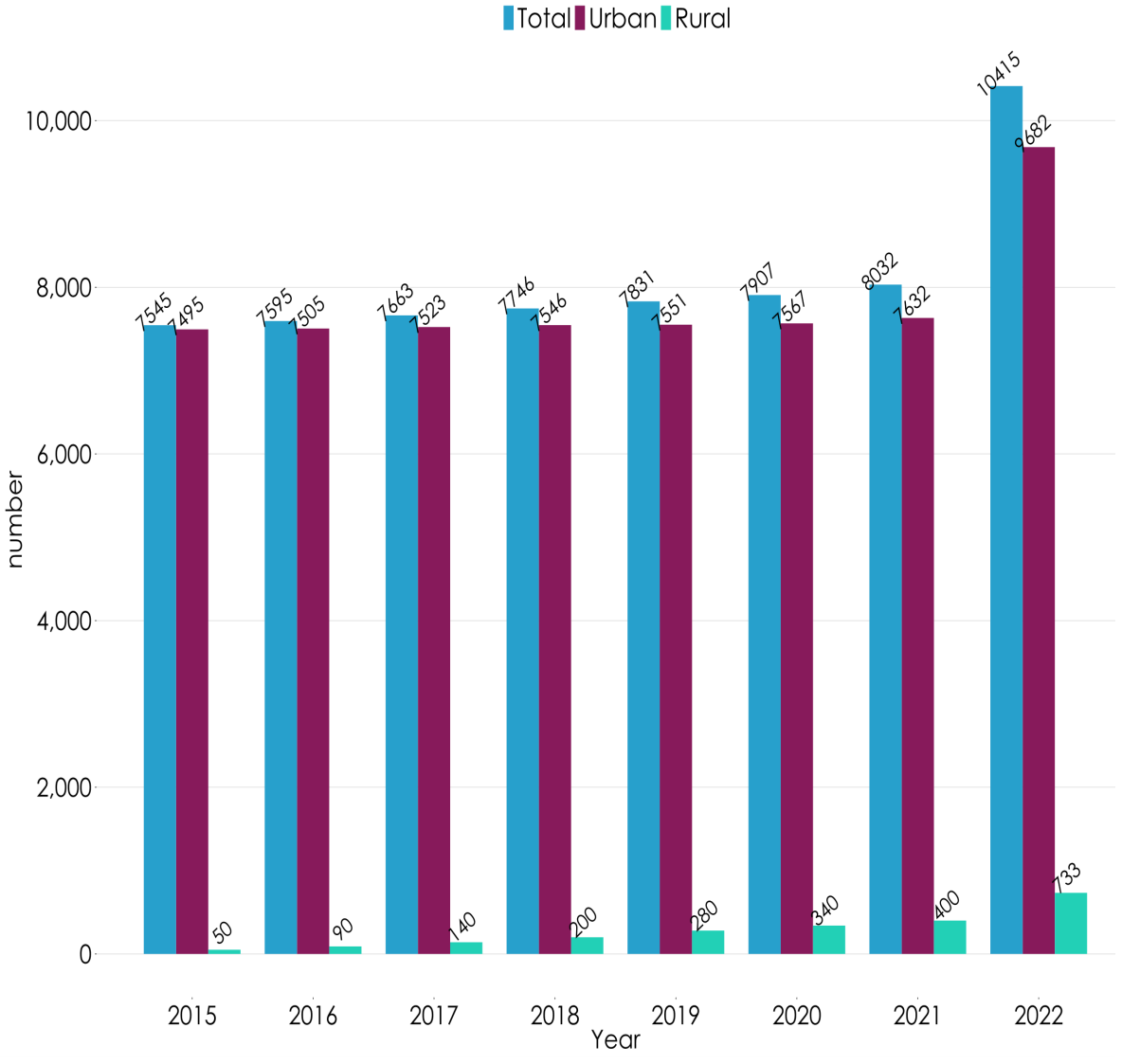


4.5 IMPROVED SANITATION

LATRINE FACILITIES

Generally, the number of households with improved latrine facilities is higher in urban areas compared to rural areas. In 2022, this disparity was most pronounced, with 9,682 urban households and 733 rural households having improved latrine facilities.

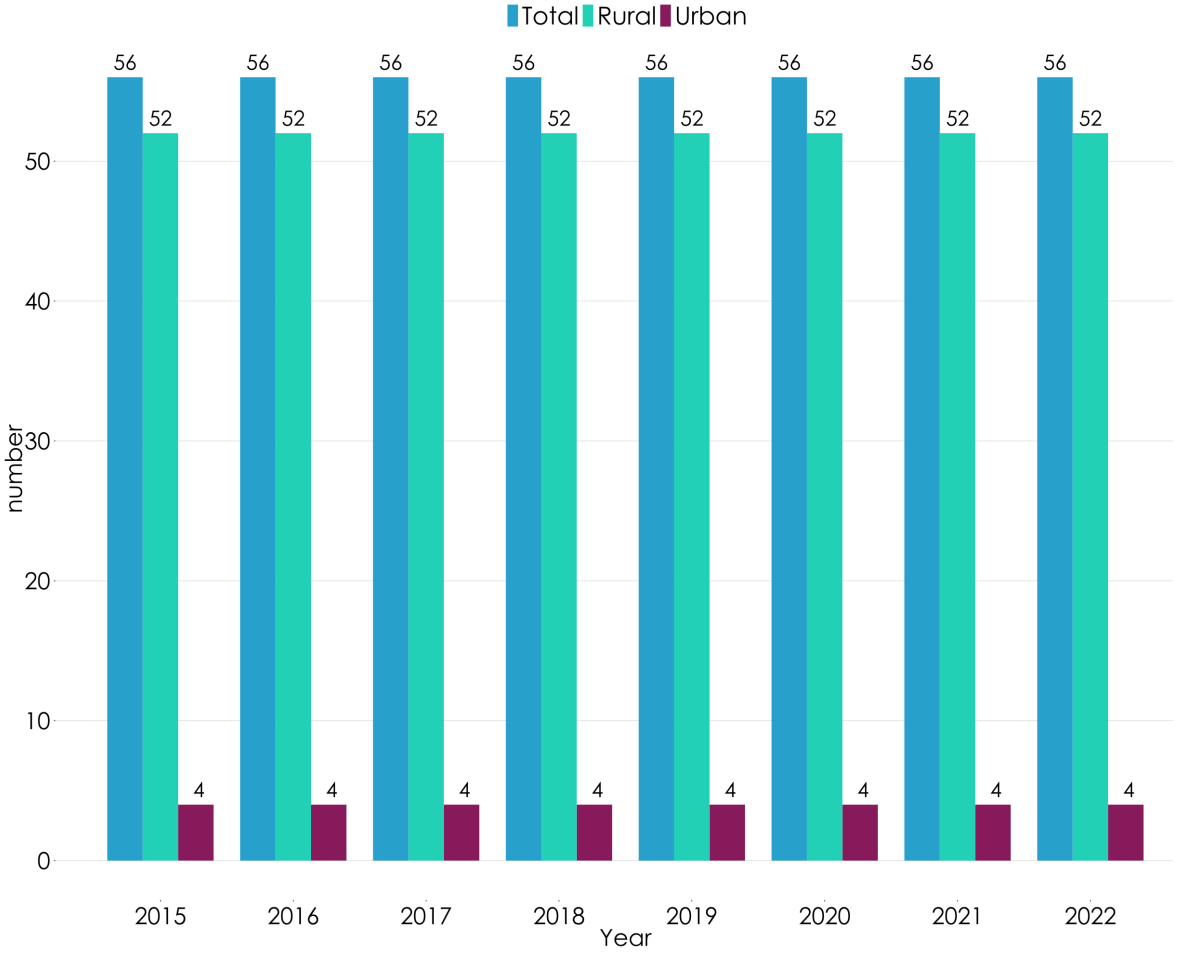
Figure: 4.5.2 Number of households with latrine toilet facility



COMMUNITIES SENSITIZED ON IMPROVED SANITATION PRACTICES

There remains a consistent marginal difference of 48 percentage points between the total number of urban and rural communities sensitized on improved sanitation practices.

Figure: 4.5.4 Number of communities sensitized on improved sanitation practices



AMOUNT OF WASTE GENERATED

The total amount of waste generated increased from 14,333 in 2015 to 17,718 in 2022. Generally, urban areas produced more waste compared to rural areas.

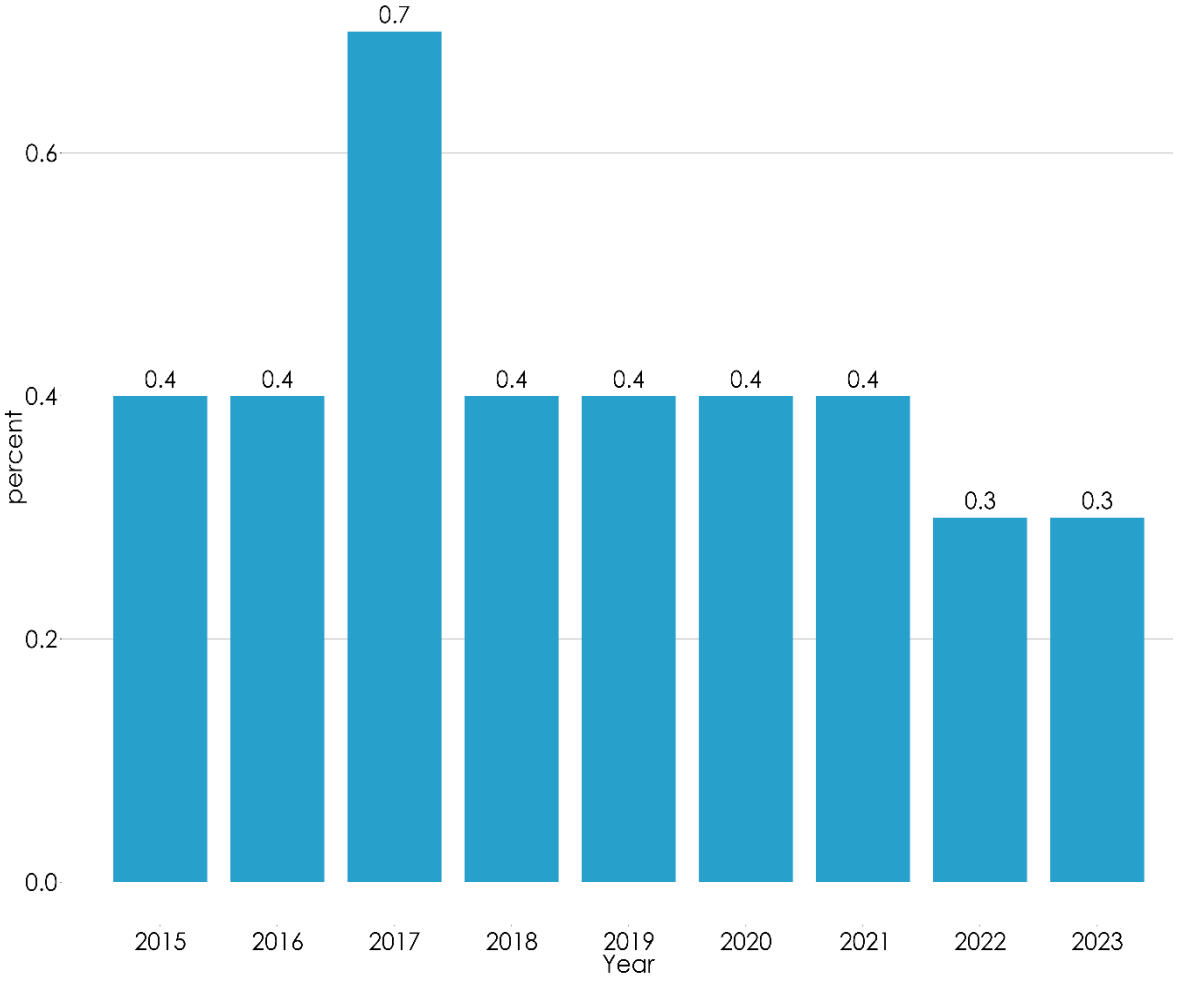
Figure: 4.5.5 Total amount of waste generated

4.6 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

WOMEN WITH REGISTERED LAND

The proportion of women with registered land recorded the highest (0.7%) in 2017, while in the subsequent years, it remained below 0.5 percent.

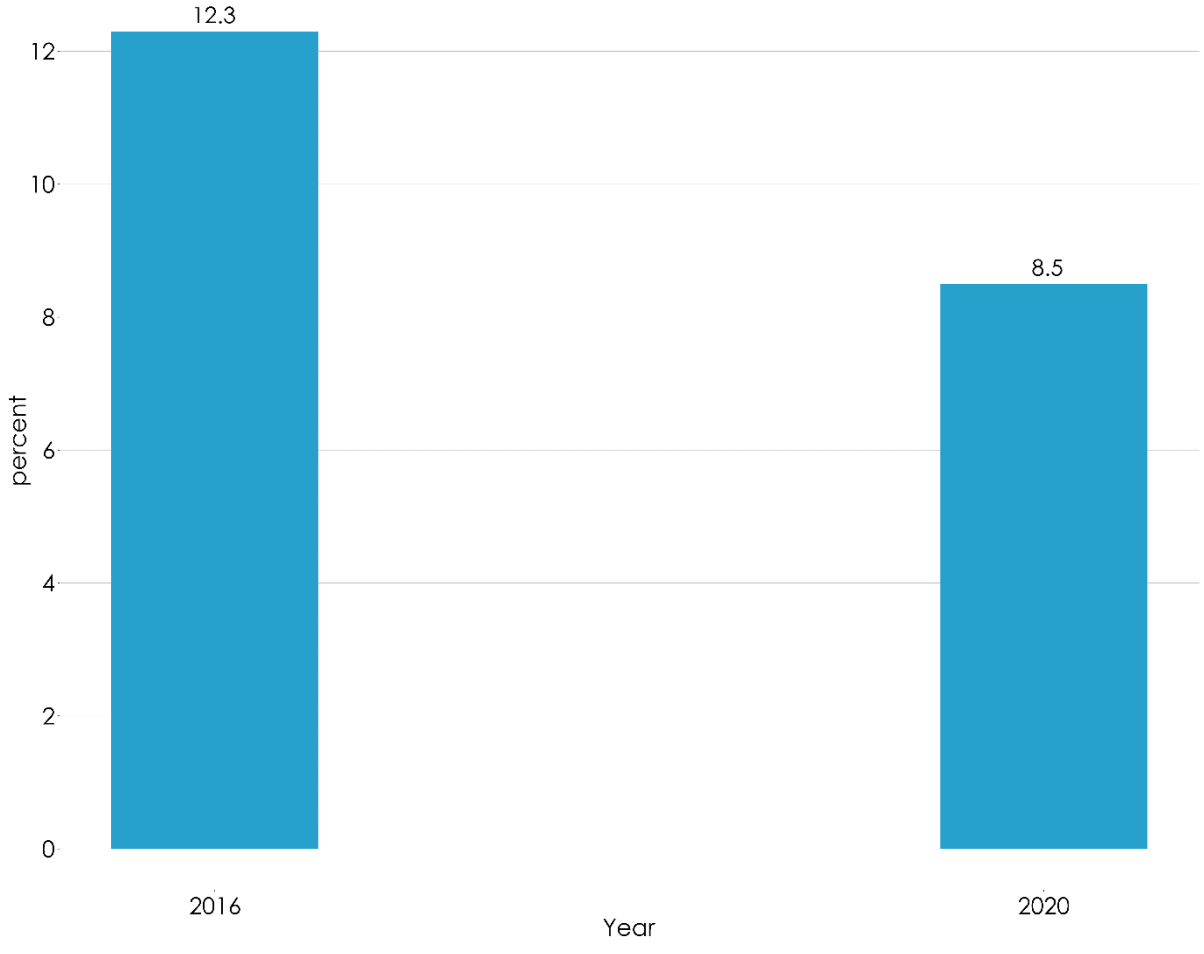
Figure: 4.6.1 Percentage of women with registered lands



FEMALE CANDIDATES IN LOCAL ELECTIONS

The representation of female candidates in local elections decreased by 3.8 percentage points, from 12.3 percent in 2016 to 8.5 percent in 2020.

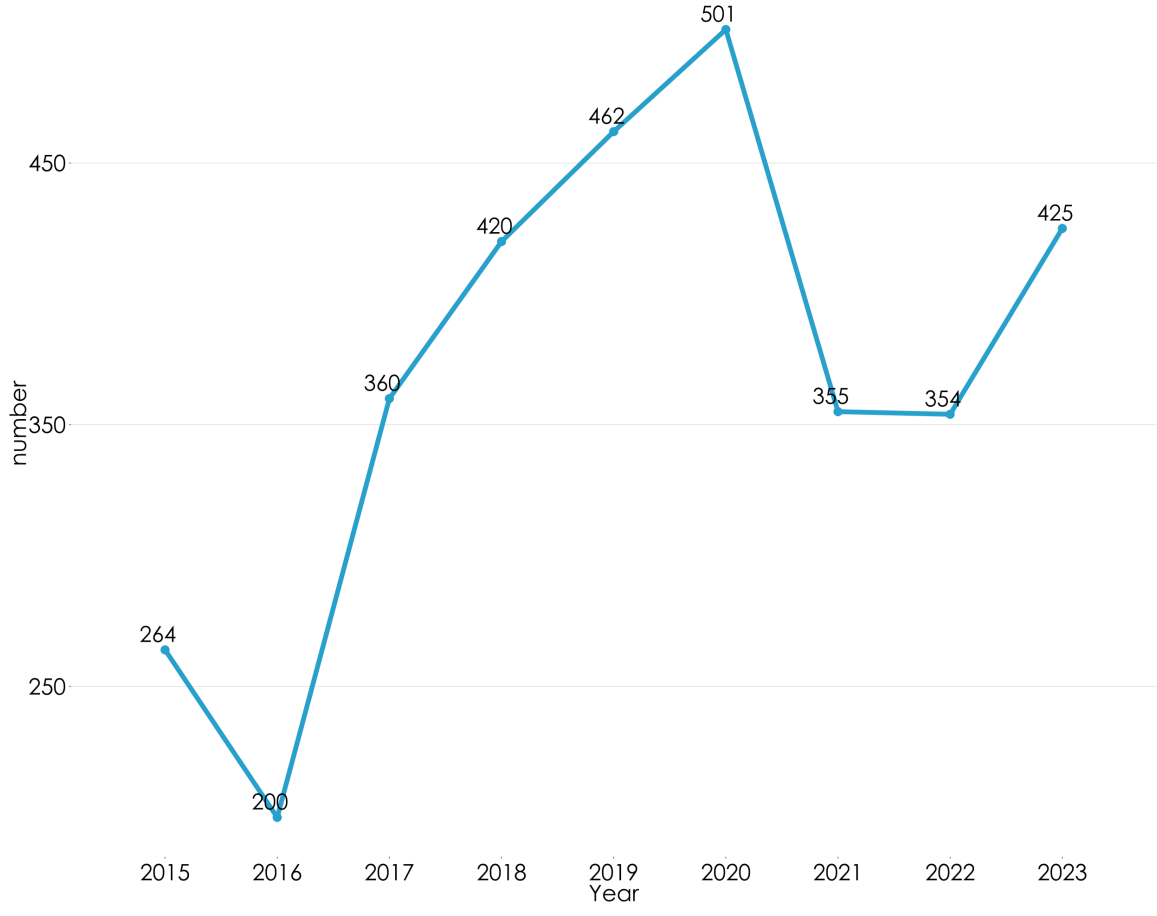
Figure: 4.6.2 Percentage of female candidates in local elections



NUMBER OF WOMEN IN BUSINESS

In 2016, the number of women in the business department was 200, rising to a peak of 501 in 2020. From 2017 to 2019, there was a steady increase in this number

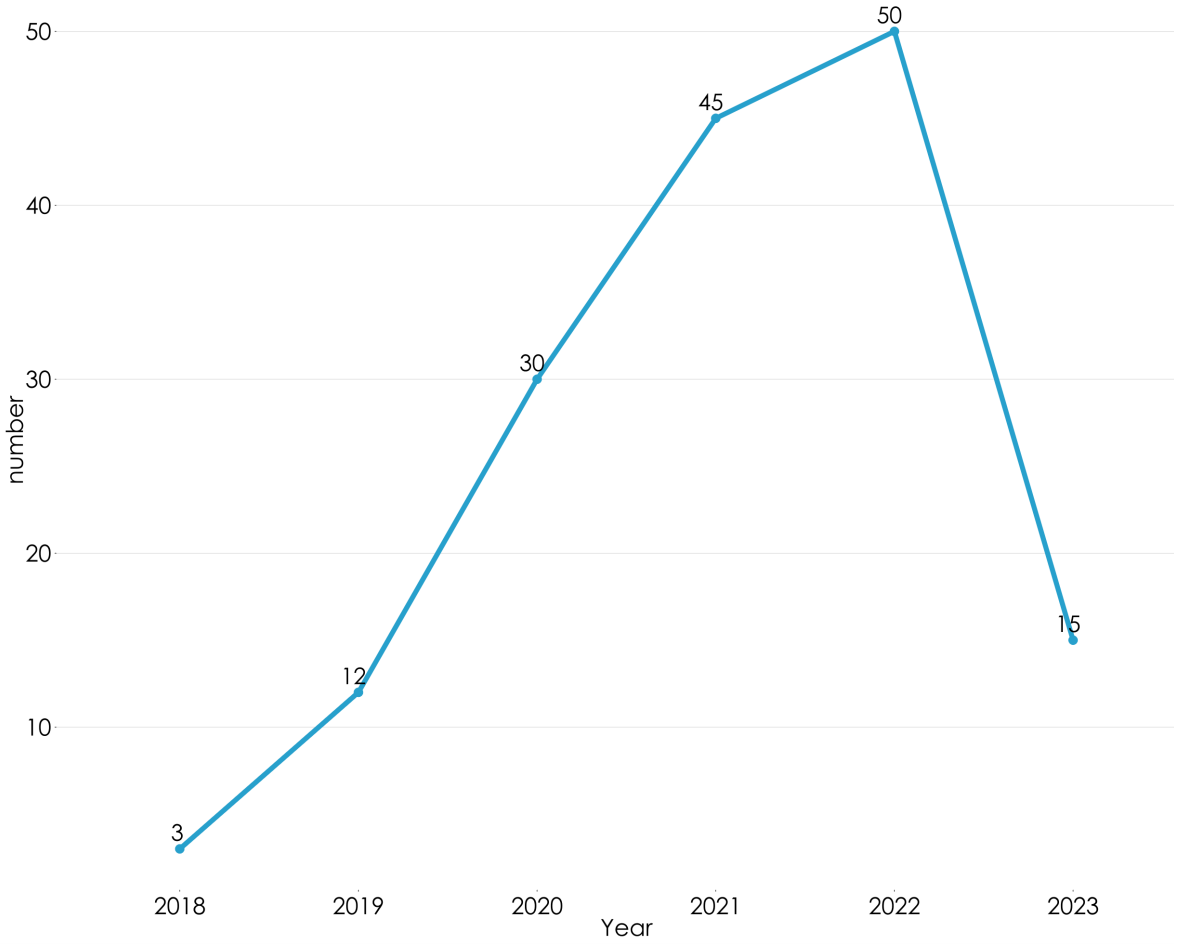
Figure: 4.6.3 Number of women in business



NUMBER OF NEW JOBS CREATED

The number of new jobs created witnessed a sharp increase from 2018 to 2021, rising from 3 to 45, peaking at 50 new jobs in 2022 , and thereafter declined sharply.

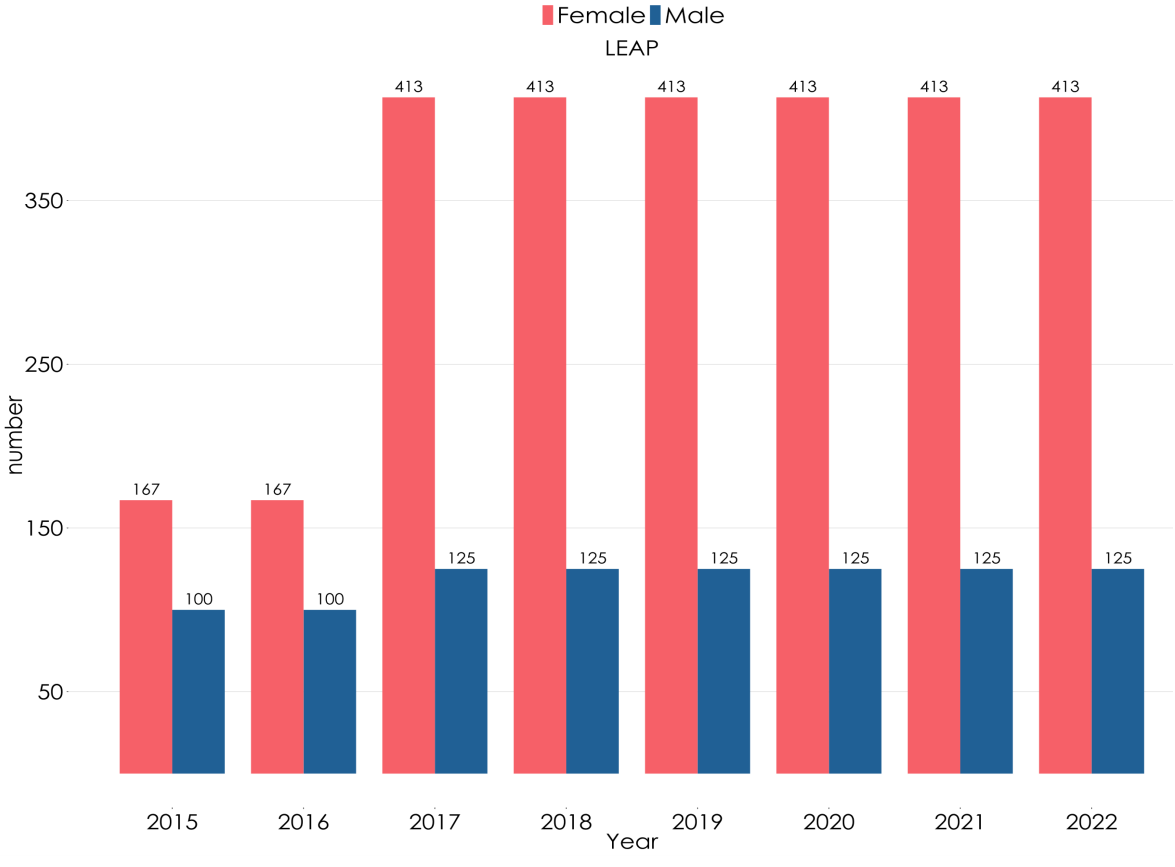
Figure: 4.6.4 Number of new jobs created



PEOPLE BENEFITING FROM LEAP INTERVENTIONS

More females than males benefited under the LEAP between 2015 to 2022.

Figure: 4.6.5 Number of people benefiting from LEAP interventions

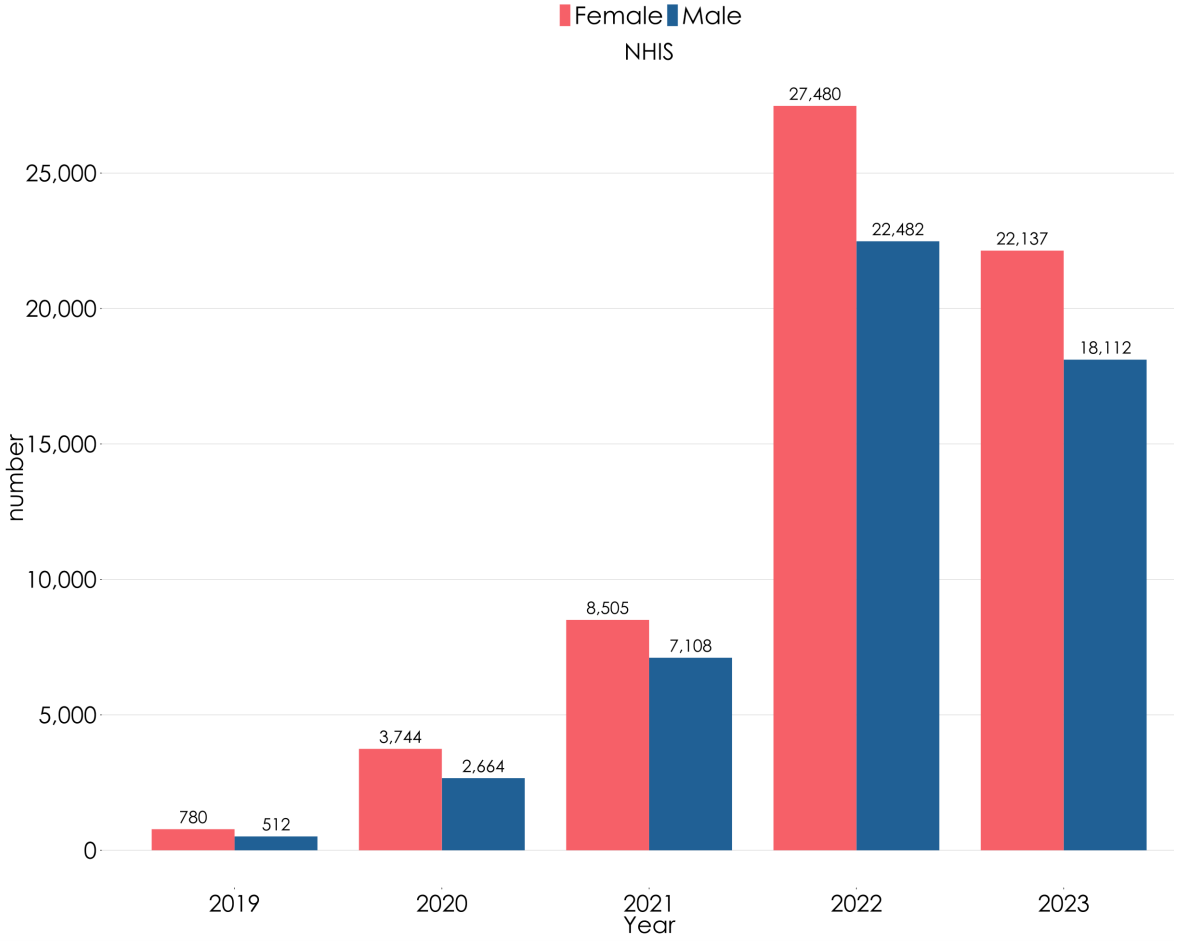


4.7 HEALTH

NHIS COVERAGE

More females than males benefited under the NHIS between 2019 to 2023, with 2022 accounting for the highest (27,480) number of beneficiaries .

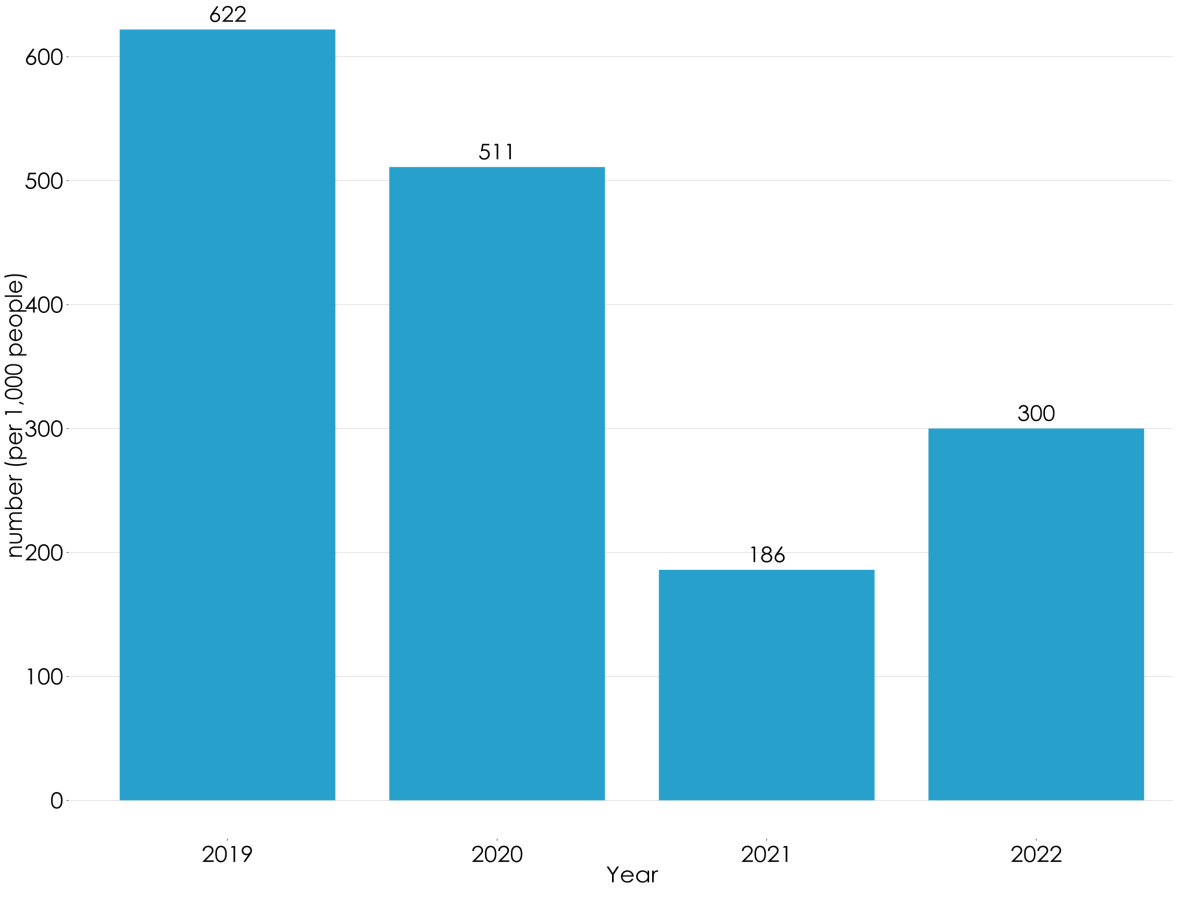
Figure: 4.7.1 Number of people benefiting from NHIS



NUMBER OF NURSES

In 2019, the municipality recorded the highest number of nurses at 622 per 1,000 population , while the greatest decline was in 2021, with a rate of 186 per 1000.

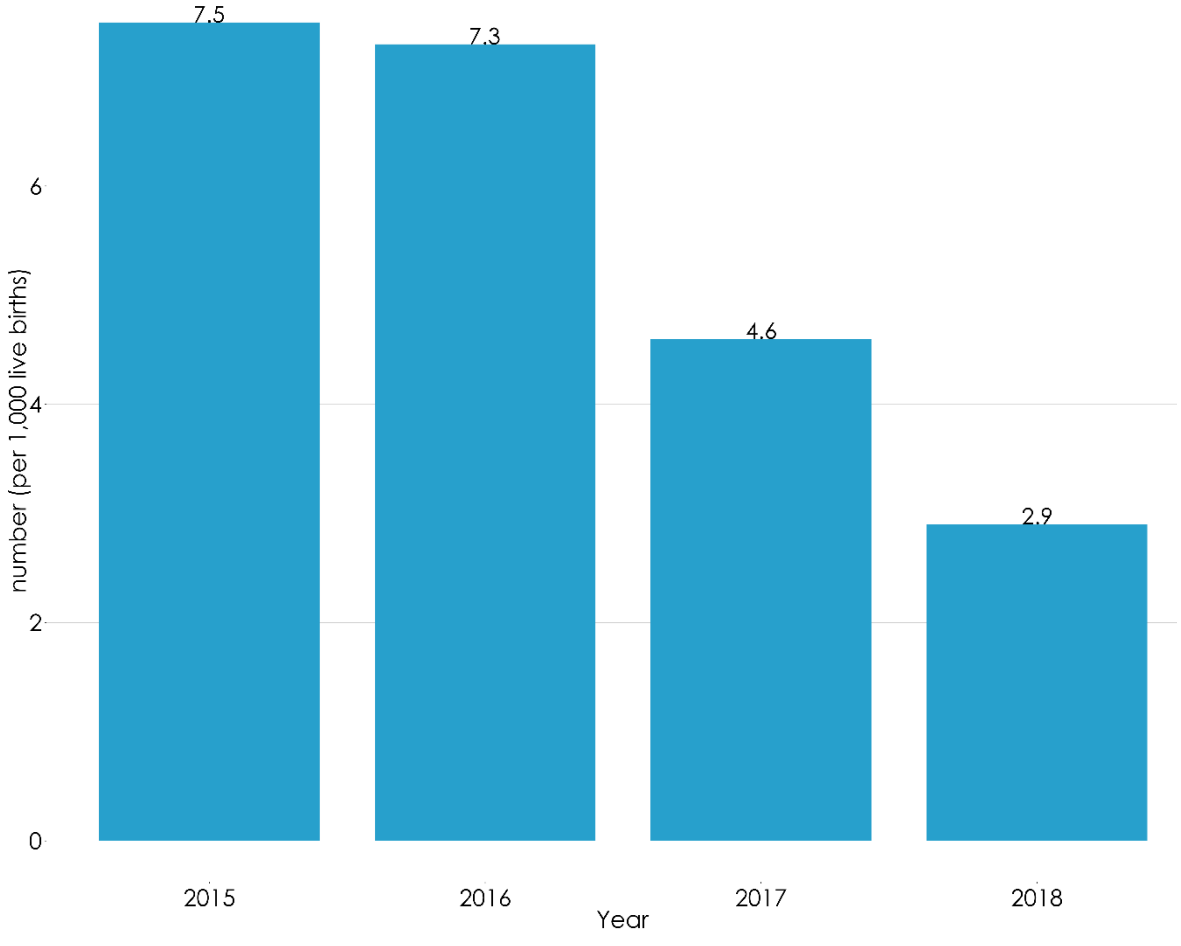
Figure: 4.7.2 Number of nurses per 1,000 population



INFANT MORTALITY RATE

Infant mortality rates were 7.5 and 7.3 per 1,000 births in 2015 and 2016 respectively. In the subsequent years, infant mortality remained below 5 deaths per 1,000 births.

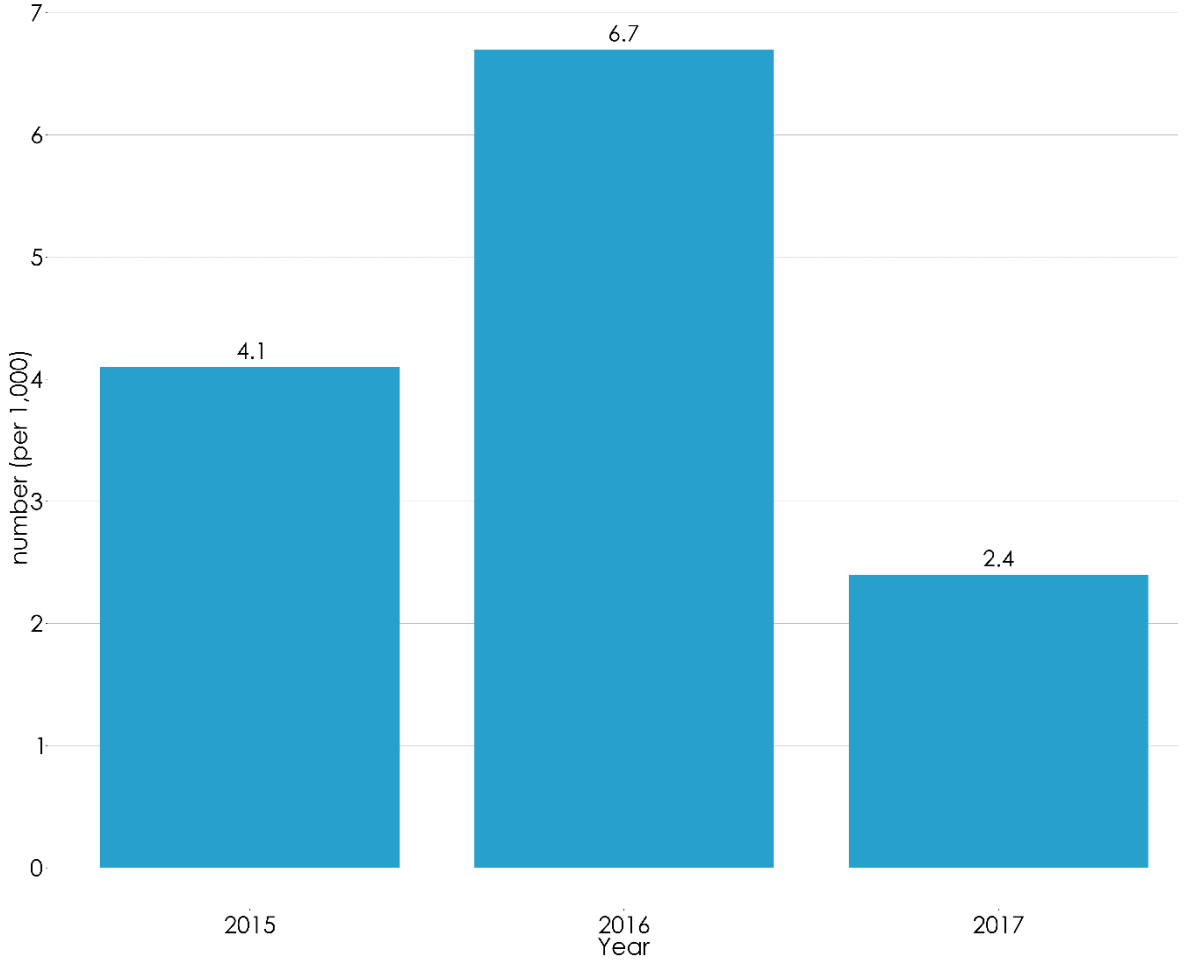
Figure: 4.7.3 Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)



UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY RATE

The highest under-five mortality per 1,000 live births was recorded in 2016 at 6.7, followed by 2015 at 4.1.

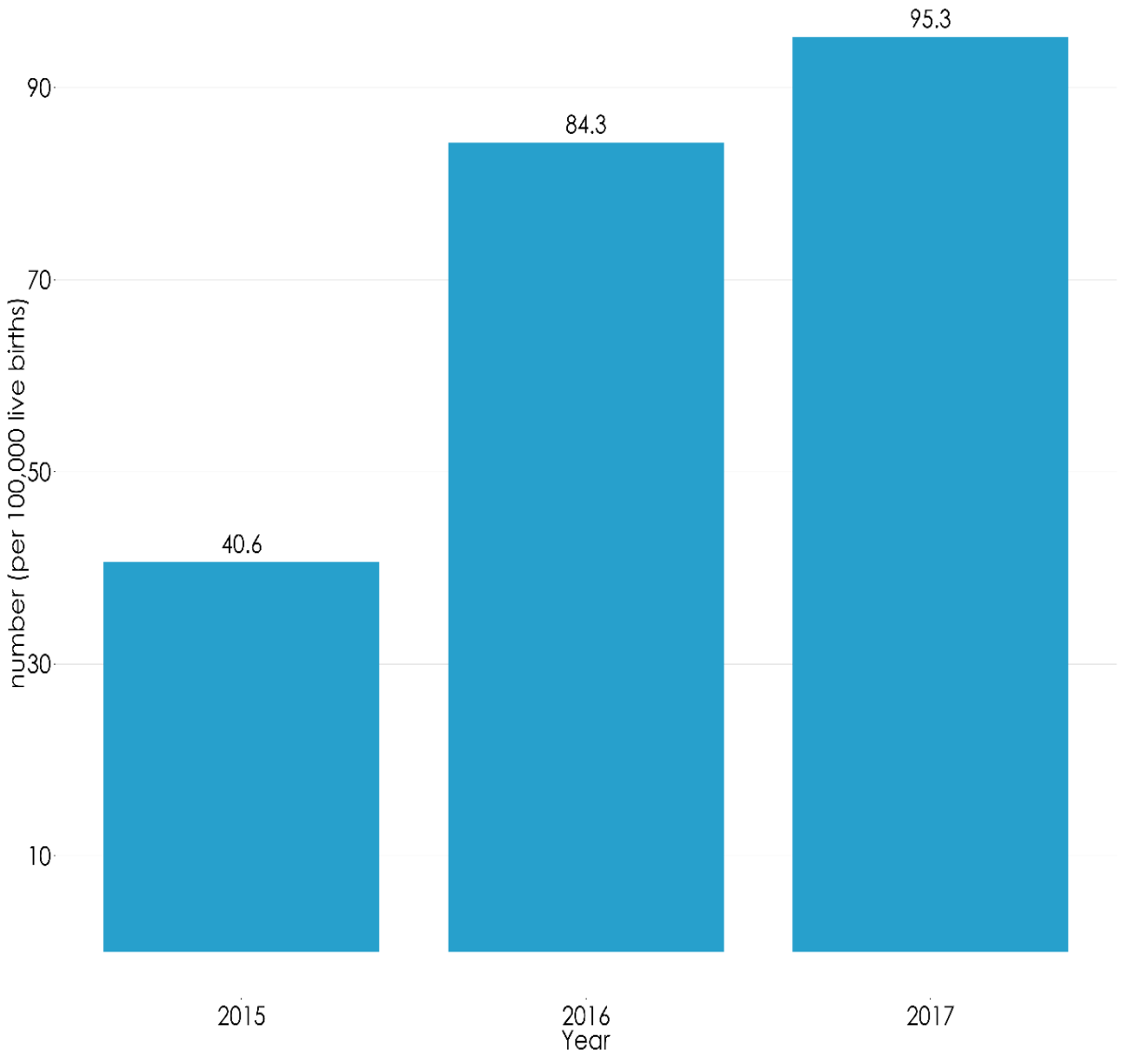
Figure: 4.7.4 Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000)



MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO

Maternal mortality ranged from 40.6 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2017 to 95.3 deaths per 100,000 live births 2017.

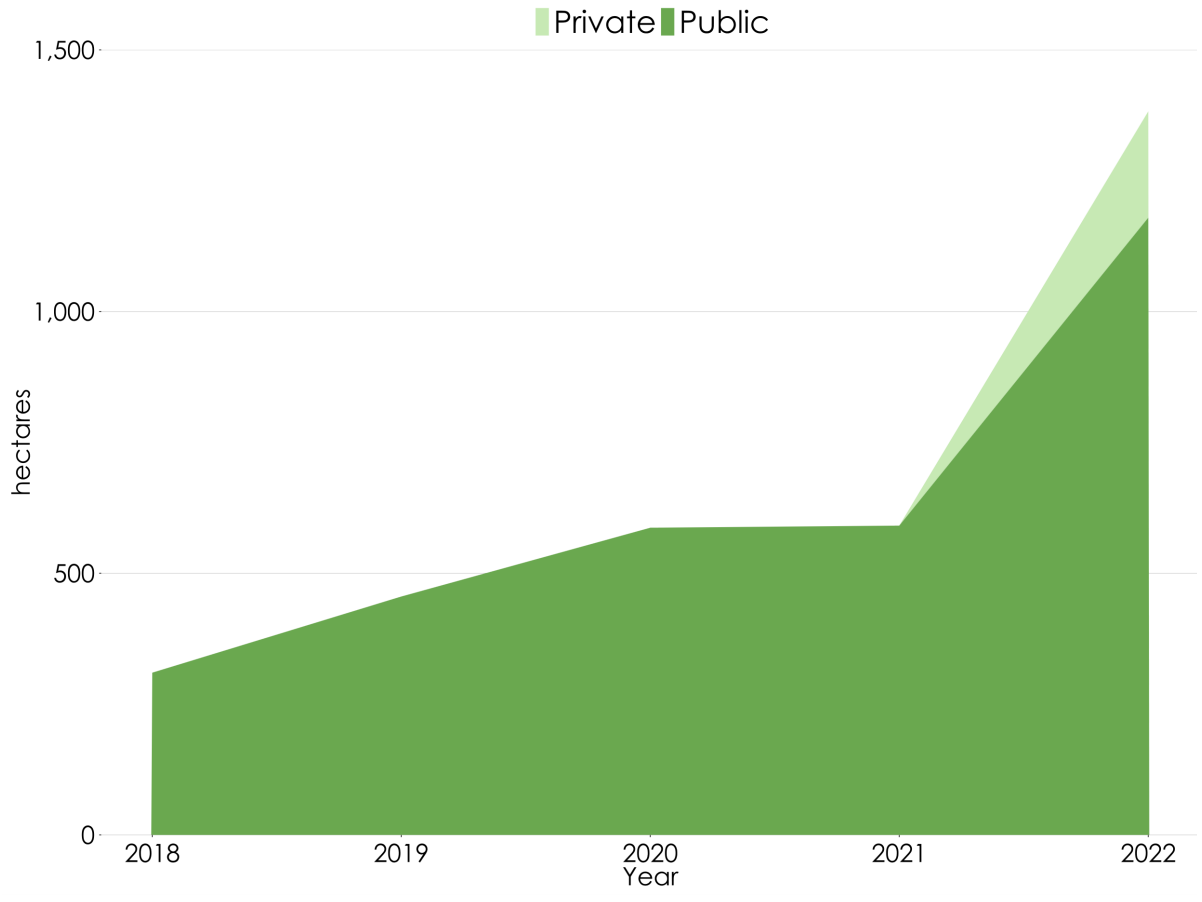
Figure: 4.7.5 Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)



4.8 FORESTRY

The number of hectares of public forest plantation from 2018 to 2019 recorded a steady increment, but peaked slightly in 2020. However, it sharply increased from 2021 to 2022 for both private and public forest plantations.

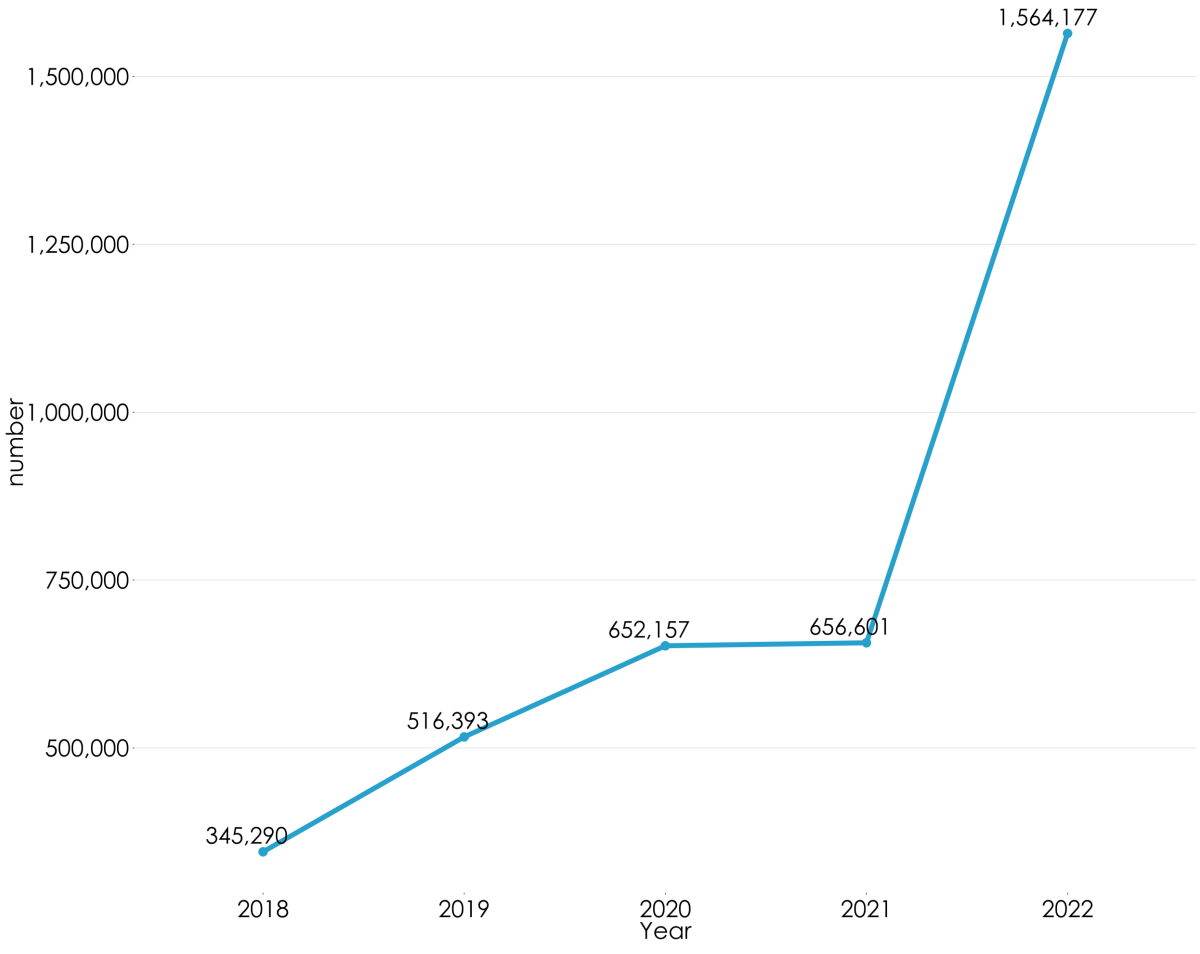
Figure: 4.8.1 Hectares of forest plantation



NUMBER OF SEEDLINGS PLANTED

The number of seedlings planted increased steadily from 345,290 in 2018 to 652,157 in 2020. This increment experienced a slight dip in 2021, with figures of 656 and 601, before rising sharply to 1,564,177 in 2022.

Figure: 4.8.2 Number of seedlings planted



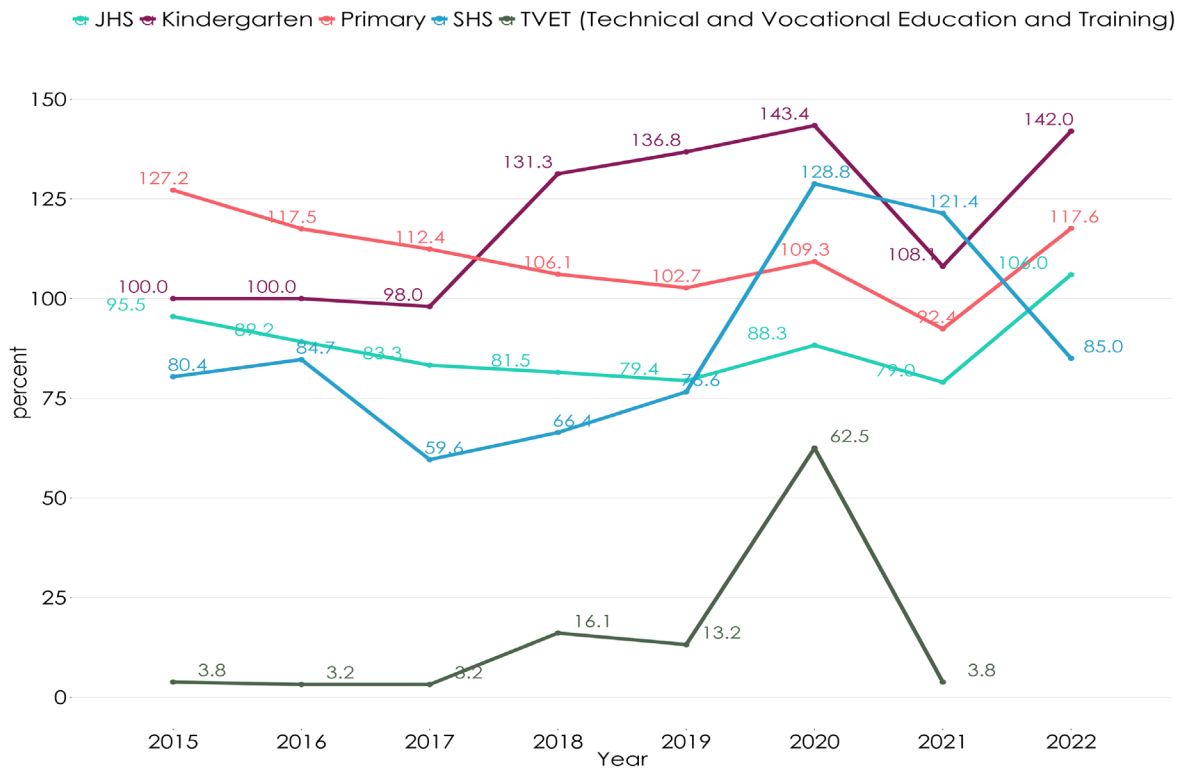
4.9 EDUCATION

GROSS ENROLMENT RATE

Primary enrolment from 2015 to 2017 was high but showed a declining trend, with rates of 127.2 and 112.4, respectively.

From 2018 to 2020, kindergarten enrolment surpassed primary enrolment, ranging from 131.3 to 143.4 respectively. There was a dip in 2021, with a rate of 108.7, followed by a rise in 2022 to 142.0. TVET had the lowest performance among the categories.

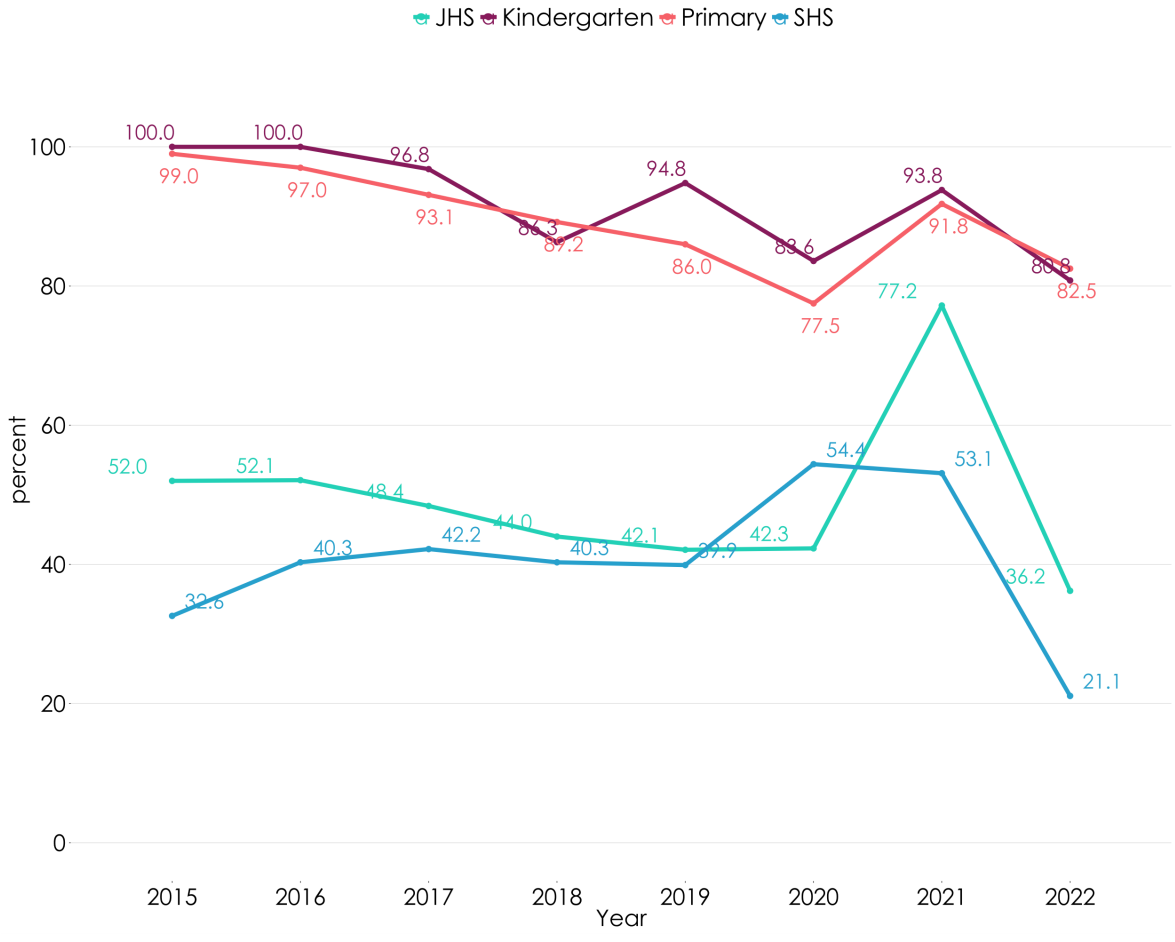
Figure: 4.9.1 Gross enrolment rate



NET ENROLMENT RATE

Kindergarten enrolment peaked at 96.8 percent in 2017, followed by 94.8 percent in 2019. In contrast, senior high school (SHS) enrolment had the lowest performance in the category.

Figure: 4.9.2 Net enrolment rate



PUPIL/TRAINED TEACHER RATIO

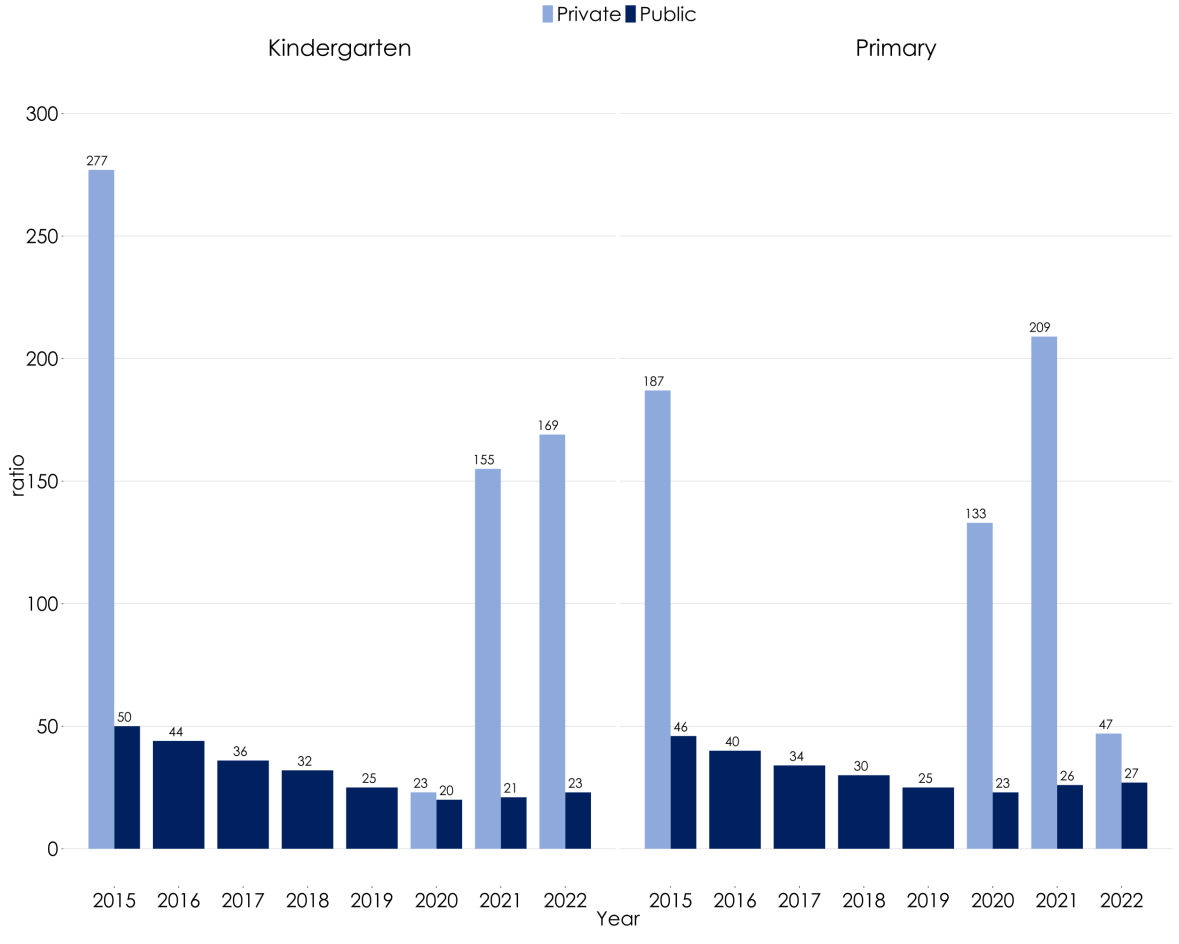
Private kindergarten schools were constantly higher than public schools, with the highest in 2015 at 227.

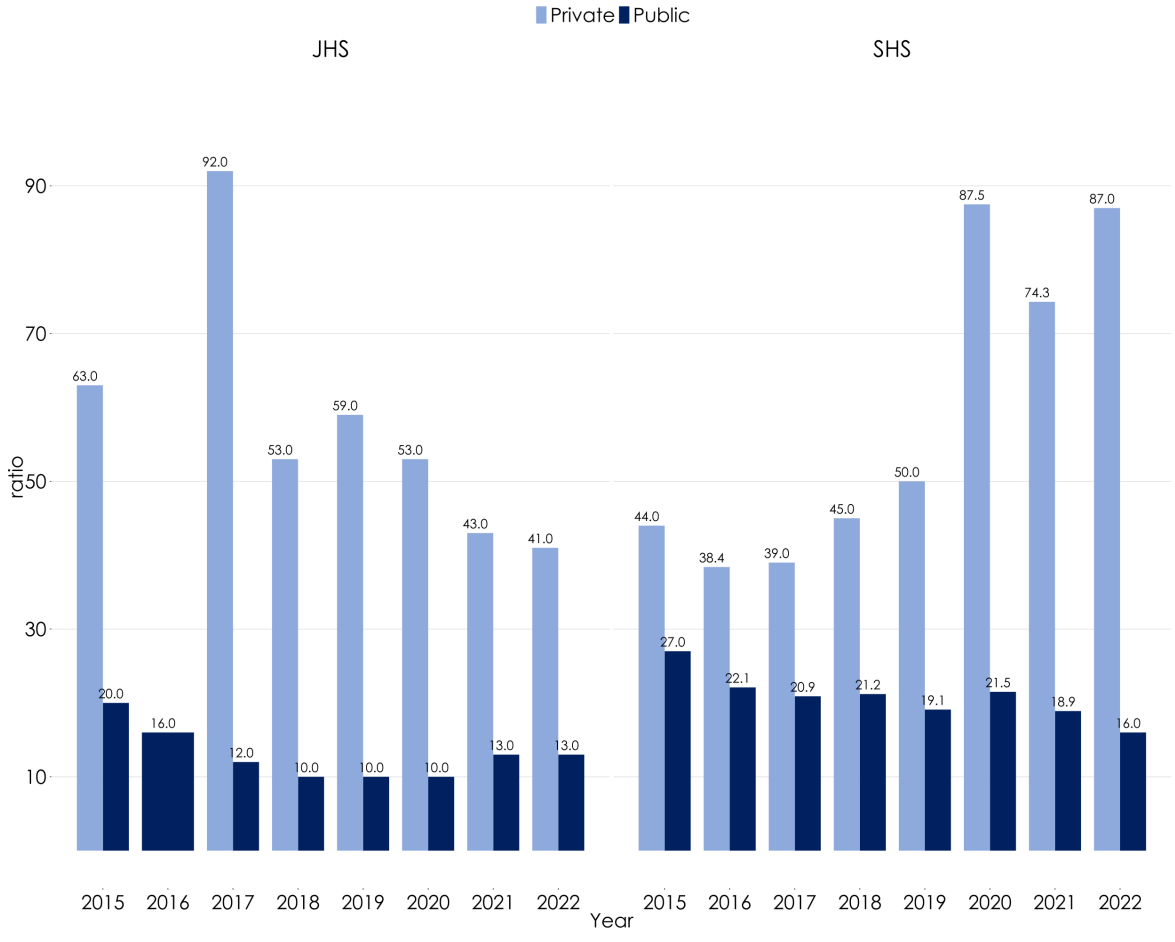
Similarly, private primary schools also showed higher ratios as compared to public schools with the highest in 2021 at 209.

Private JHS also stood out as compared to public JHS peaking in 2017 at 92.0.

Private SHS had higher ratios compared to public SHS, peaking in 2020 at 87.5, followed by 2022 at 87.0.

Figure: 4.9.3 Pupil/trained teacher ratio




Private
Public
JHS
SHS
ratio
90
70
50
30
10
63.0
20.0
16.0
92.0
12.0
53.0
10.0
59.0
10.0
53.0
10.0
43.0
13.0
41.0
13.0
44.0
27.0
38.4
22.1
39.0
20.9
45.0
21.2
50.0
19.1
87.5
21.5
74.3
18.9
87.0
16.0
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
Year

CHAPTER FIVE
ASSEMBLY REVENUE

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter examines the financial environment of the Tano South constituency, with an emphasis on the revenue sources for local administration. It sheds light on the district's financial health and identifies the key factors driving revenue generation.

5.2 INTERNALLY GENERATED FUND

In 2022, there was a significant increase in internally generated funds with the highest amount coming from fees and fines, totalling 345,484.8, more than four times the amount from building permits, which stood at 94,099.8.

Table 5.2.1 Assembly Revenue Internally Generated Fund (IGF) in Ghana Cedis

Year	Property rate	Rent	Fees and fines	Business operating permit	Building permit	Others
2018	71,024.7	32,374.0	173,159.7	93,995.2	75,833.8	20,315.7
2019	125,935.3	27,426.0	163,970.7	128,562.0	62,325.0	19,547.4
2020	86,268.3	38,025.0	203,942.2	136,017.6	59,890.0	31,244.0
2021	73,792.2	48,894.0	177,667.3	157,542.0	126,630.0	500.0
2022	130,407.2	104,604.8	345,484.8	262,997.8	94,099.8	100,000.0
2023	24,672.6	92,789.0	361,571.2	111,267.6	209,904.5	188,538.5

5.3 DISTRICT ASSEMBLY COMMON FUND

Overall, the released and actual budgets fell short of the approved budgets, except for the MP common fund in 2022, where both the released and actual budget e of 471,319.2exceeded the approved budget of 379, 749.1.

Table 5.3.1 Assembly revenue_2 District Assembly Common Fund in Ghana Cedis

	Assembly			MP		
Year	Approved	Released Budget	Actuals	Approved	Released Budget	Actuals
2018	3,501,918.0	1,552,770.3	1,552,770.3	250,000.0	537,182.2	537,182.2
2019	3,236,662.7	1,726,425.1	1,726,425.1	420,000.0	381,602.9	381,602.9
2020	3,675,175.0	1,904,300.5	1,904,300.5	386,000.0	361,665.8	361,665.8
2021	3,648,007.7	607,150.1	607,150.1	386,000.0	294,652.1	294,652.1
2022	4,062,044.0	1,656,583.2	1,656,583.2	379,749.1	471,319.2	471,319.2
2023	4,632,527.7	1,131,391.9	1,131,391.9	700,375.4	381,877.7	381,877.7

5.4 Project Funds

The largest project fund was in 2021 at GH₵ 1,403,619, and the least in 2018 at GH₵ 479, 296.

Table 5.4.1 Assembly revenue_3 Project funds

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2023
Total	479296	1024292	554723	1403619	1338110

5.5 OTHER FUNDS

Other funds (Donor &GoG) increased steadily from 2018 to 2020 at GH₵3,554,792 and GH₵ 5,165,010 respectively and thereafter dipped in 2021 to GH₵ 4,780,766, reaching a peak in 2022 at GH₵ 7,338,681.

Table 5.5.1 Assembly revenue_4 Other funds (Donor & GoG)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total	3104908	3554792	5165010	4780766	7338681	7566801

5.6 CONSOLIDATED FUND

SDG target 2 accounts for the largest allocations for both Approved and Actual budgets, representing GH₵1,358, 648 and GH₵ 1,110,648 respectively.

Table 5.6.1 SDG Budget 1 Consolidated Fund

	Approved (GH₵)	Actuals (GH₵)
SDG target 2	1,358,648.0	1,110,648.0
SDG target 3	155,515.5	145,260.0
SDG target 4	713,892.0	513,387.0
SDG target 6	626,462.4	412,357.0
SDG target 8	26,500.0	27,795.0
SDG target 9	228,908.4	181,234.0
SDG target 10	13,500.0	18,100.0
SDG target 11	134,171.0	124,267.0
SDG target 13	40,000.0	41,933.3
SDG target 16	310,954.4	301,064.0
SDG target 17	151,774.0	137,457.5

CHAPTER SIX
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

6.1 SUMMARY

The Tano South constituency profile provides a comprehensive analysis across various sectors. In education, the data reveal significant differences in pupil/teacher ratios between private and public institutions, with private schools generally displaying higher ratios. Over the years, gross enrolment rates have shown a positive trend, particularly in kindergarten and secondary education, highlighting an improvement in access to education.

Infrastructural developments are evident with consistent growth in both earth feeder roads and urban road networks. Additionally, there has been a positive trend in the percentage of households with improved sanitation and regular refuse collection services, which indicates progress in public health and hygiene.

Women's participation in various domains, such as land ownership, business ventures, and social protection interventions, has shown fluctuating but generally positive trends, reflecting ongoing efforts towards gender equality. However, healthcare indicators present a varied picture, with fluctuations in the number of nurses and doctors per population and mortality rates, including infant and maternal mortality, indicating areas that require further attention and improvement.

6.2 CONCLUSION

The comprehensive data from the Tano South constituency profile highlight a blend of progress and persistent challenges across different sectors. While notable improvements are evident in education, infrastructure, sanitation, and women's socio-economic participation, there are critical areas, particularly in healthcare, that demand continued focus. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) related to improving sanitation practices and reducing mortality rates should remain central to policy and intervention strategies.

Moving forward, it is imperative to prioritize efforts aimed at enhancing education access and quality, infrastructure development, and women's empowerment. Such initiatives are crucial to fostering inclusive growth and development within the Tano South constituency. The insights provided by this profile serve as a valuable tool for policymakers and stakeholders enabling them to address the identified challenges and leverage the progress made towards achieving sustainable development.

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