CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

AJUMAKO-ENYAN-ESSIAM CONSTITUENCY

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PROFILE

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FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACEPA	African Centre for Parliamentary Affairs
AEE	Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BECE	Basic Education Certificate Examination
CHPS	Community-based Health Planning Services
DAP	Data for Accountability Project
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
DDF	District Development Facility
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
EIPM	Evidence Informed Policy Making
ENDISI	Enhanced Normalized Difference Imperious Surface Index
GAR	Gross Attendance Ratio
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GoG	Government of Ghana
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GPRTU	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
GWC	Ghana Water Company
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICC	Implementing Coordinating Committee
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IGF	Internally Generated Funds
INASP	International Network for Advancing Science and Policy
JHS	Junior High School
Km	Kilometres
L.I	Legislative Instrument
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies

MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MoFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MP	Member of Parliament
MTTD	Motor Transport and Traffic Directorate
MUSEC	Municipal Security Committee
NMH	Natural Monopoly Holders
NRTTFC	National Road Transport and Transit
NSS	National Statistics System
OPD	Out-patient Department
PHC	Population and Housing Census
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SHS	Senior High School
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
VNR	Voluntary National Review
WASSCE	West Africa Senior School Certificate Examination
WHO	World Health Organization

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background

Following the progress made under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which shaped development efforts in most developing countries from 2000 to 2015, Ghana joined the rest of the world to adopt the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in September 2015. The SDGs are continuing the fight against extreme poverty while 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 monitor progress. Consequently, a national SDGs Baseline Report, SDGs Budget Report and a national SDGs reporting platform were launched in 2018. These were followed by a Voluntary National Review (VNR) on SDGs and SDGs Budget Reports in 2019.

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

1.   Strengthened oversight capacity in two parliamentary committees

2.   Improved representation capacity in two committees.

3.   Improved collaboration between data producers and parliament.

4.   Shared learning on Evidence Informed Policy Making (EIPM) cultures in Africa.

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

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

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 the monitoring of SDGs to any sub-committee in the Parliament of Ghana. This is expected to help Parliament oversee the implementation of the SDGs in Ghana, by providing the evidence needed to monitor progress and advocate better for their constituencies. The project's goal is to help Parliament improve 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 under sharper focus, with varying degree of perspectives from citizens, especially in the area of representation. Often, MPs are overwhelmed with demands from constituents to provide resources for the welfare of individuals and services that ought to be provided through local government. How much of this support is based on evidence on the development trajectory of the constituency? The constituency profile is therefore an attempt to document evidence through time series data analysis to provide background or context to the development needs of constituencies. This is the first attempt to compile time series data from selected sectors for five constituencies to help shed light on development in those sectors.

1.3   Creation

The Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam constituency was made coterminous with the District Assembly following the establishment of the district by the L.I. 1383 of 1988. The constituency has deliberative, legislative and executive functions exercised through the District Assembly, the highest Local Authority within the district as provided for in Section 10 of Act 462. Per the Local Governance Act, 2016, Act 936, the constituency/district has a planning unit - the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU) which executes the designated planning functions of the constituency/district.

1.4   Climate and Vegetation

The climate is the moist semi-equatorial type. The mean monthly temperature ranges from 26°C in the coolest month of August to about 30°C in hottest months, March to April. The most important single climatic element is rainfall, with double maxima. The two peaks occur in May - June, and September -October and the mean annual rainfall is between 120-150mm. December to February is the driest period.

There are a few timber resources. Most of the localities are rural with a lot of green vegetation.

The topography of the district is undulating and its elevation ranges between 50 to 150 meters above sea level. The prominent highland is a ridge located in the north-western corner of the district and rises to about 180 meters above sea level.

The district is characterized by dense drainage with the key rivers being Amissah and Narkwa, named after points where they enter the sea although both rivers are locally called Ochi. Lands bordering Narkwa towards the borders with Gomoa West District are frequently flooded.
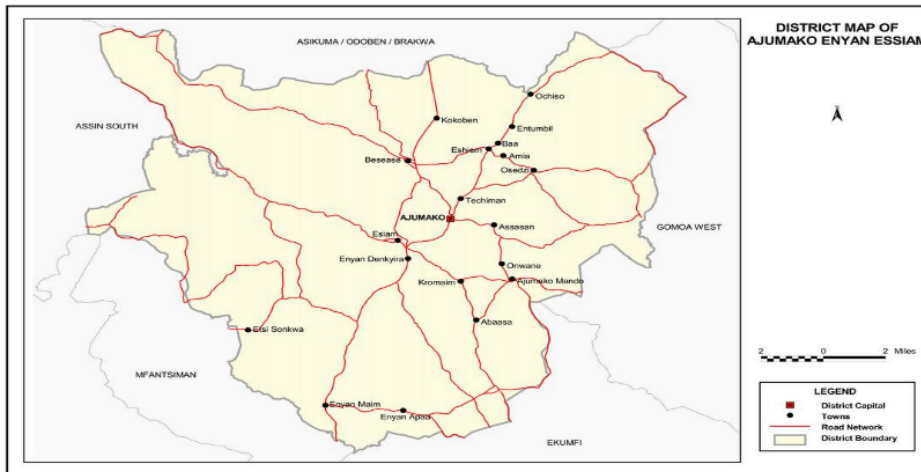

Figure 1.1: District Map of Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam

1.5   Society and culture

There are five paramountcies in Ajumako Enyan Essiam District. These are Ajumako, Denkyira, Essiam, Enyan Abaasa and Enyan Maim. The main cultural festival is the Akwambo that is celebrated yearly between the months of August and September. Durbars of chiefs and people are organized to raise funds for community-initiated development programs. This festival usually attracts the active participation of both natives and non-natives.

The Enyan speaking Fantes form the greatest proportion of the population and have three of the paramountcies at Enyan Abaasa, Enyan Denkyira and Enyan-Maim.

1.6   Governance structure

As part of decentralization and good governance, a number of structures have been created to support the effective functioning of the district assembly. These structures are Unit Committees, Electoral Areas and Zonal Councils, Assembly members, elected from each zone within the district form the legislative arm of the assembly. A District Chief Executive is appointed by the President and approved by the General Assembly to be the political head of the district. A citizen from the constituency is elected to represent them as a Member of Parliament. The Assembly has nine Town and Area Councils for easy local level administration. These are:

- Ajumako Town Council

- Bisease Town Council

- Etsii Sonkwaa Area Council

- Enyan-Abaasa Area Council

- Enyan-Maim Area Council

- Mando Area Council

- Ochiso Baa Area Council

- Breman-Essiam Area Council

- Enyan-Denkyira Area Council.

1.7   Local economy

The main economic activity of the people in the district is farming. Besides farming, agro-processing activities are spotted around the district. The most predominant of these are the processing of oil palm fruits to oil and cassava to gari either in groups or as individuals. Small and micro-scale industrial activities in woodcarving, masonry, carpentry and auto-mechanic are also carried out. The main activities in the service sector are ladies' hairdressing, barbering, tele-communication services, guest houses and "chop" bars.

Tourism

There are a few significant natural and artificial environments which if properly developed could serve as attraction to tourists. These are indicated below:

- Wood carving and Bamboo Beads at Kokoben, Onwane, Enyan-Miam and Bisease.

- Akwambo Festivities for all the 5 Paramountcies - Ajumako, Abaasa, Denkyira, Enyan-Maim and Breman Essiam.

- The Great Waterfalls, Ofabir Akotogua

- Museum at Ampiah-Ajumako

- Tilapia river at Akotogua

- The Crocodile Dam and Beautiful Sandy Flatland along Ochi River

- The three-headed Palm Tree, Enyan-Abaasa

- The Sacred Bell with unknown inscriptions at Breman Essiam

1.8   Organization of report

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

CHAPTER TWO
METHODOLOGY

2.1   Introduction

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

2.2   Criteria for selection

The Data for Accountability Project targeted the constituencies of members of two sub-committees of the 7th Parliament of Ghana. These were the Finance Committee and Committee on Poverty Reduction. To ensure fairness in the selection process, the project team used a criterion of proportional representation of the parties in parliament.
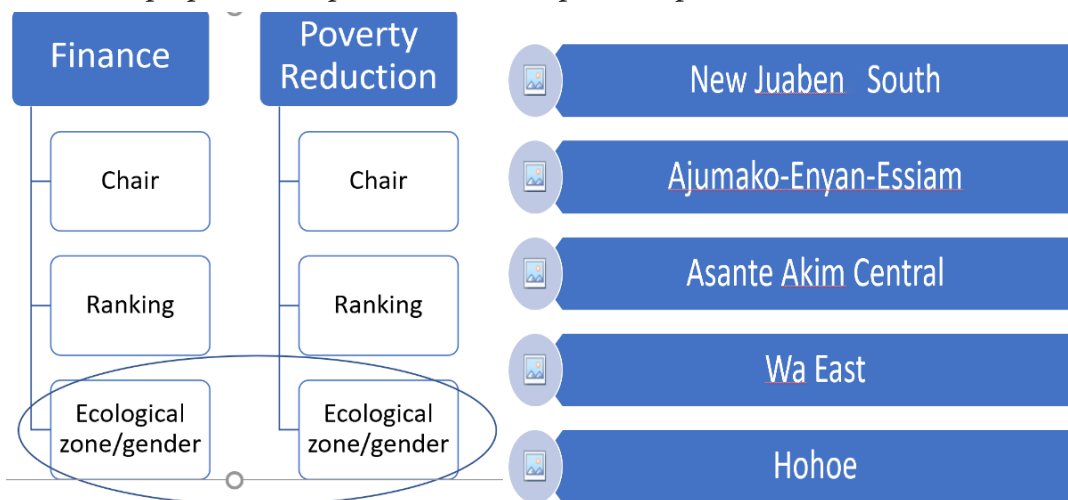
For the Finance Committee, the chair and ranking members were selected and a third member in the forest ecological zone was included. Regarding the Committee on Poverty Reduction, both chair and ranking members were from the Savannah ecological zone (Upper West and East respectively), the team therefore dropped the constituency of the ranking member and selected another from within the political party of the ranking member whose MP is a female. The constituencies selected for the project were: New Juaben South in the Eastern Region, Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam in the Central Region and Asante Akim Central in the Ashanti Region. The rest were Wa East in the Upper West Region and Hohoe in the Volta Region. All five selected constituencies align with their districts which are the planning authorities, therefore making it easy for data compilation.

Method of data compilation

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

Data Collection

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

CHAPTER THREE
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

3.1   Introduction

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

3.2   Population size and distribution

The population of Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, was 138,046 representing 6.3 percent of the Central Region's total population. The estimated population for 2020 is 163,250 consisting of 84,607 females and 78,643 males with a sex ratio of 0.93, implying that for every 100 females, there are 93 males (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Population of Age groups by Sex (2010 and 2020)

Age groups	2010 (actual)					2020 (estimated)				
	Both Sexes		Male	Female		Both Sexes		Male	Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Number		Number	Percent	Number	Number	
All Ages	135,917	100.00	63,708	72,209		154,717	100.00	74,585	80,132	
0-4	21,397	15.74	11,525	9,872		23,893	15.44	13,009	10,884	
5-9	18,715	13.77	9,481	9,234		20,745	13.41	10,640	10,105	
10-14	17,812	13.11	9,032	8,780		18,000	11.63	9,281	8,719	
15-19	14,577	10.72	7,384	7,193		15,177	9.81	8,023	7,154	
20-24	9,256	6.81	3,951	5,305		10,893	7.04	5,133	5,760	
25-29	7,801	5.74	3,320	4,481		9,749	6.30	4,564	5,185	
30-34	6,846	5.04	2,875	3,971		8,390	5.42	3,809	4,581	
35-39	6,450	4.75	2,706	3,744		7,767	5.02	3,401	4,366	
40-44	6,076	4.47	2,577	3,499		7,322	4.73	3,140	4,182	
45-49	5,561	4.09	2,335	3,226		6,919	4.47	2,954	3,965	
50-54	5,874	4.32	2,416	3,458		6,404	4.14	2,755	3,649	
55-59	3,773	2.78	1,612	2,161		5,251	3.39	2,240	3,011	
60-64	3,587	2.64	1,476	2,111		4,278	2.77	1,795	2,483	
65-69	2,413	1.78	963	1,450		3,492	2.26	1,407	2,085	
70-74	3,130	2.30	1,142	1,988		2,682	1.73	1,056	1,626	
75-79	1,710	1.26	661	1,049		1,695	1.10	693	1,002	
80+	939	0.69	252	687		2,060	1.33	685	1,375	

Source: Estimated Population Pyramid of Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District

3.3   Age – Sex Structure

Population pyramid is an important tool for analyzing age and sex composition or structure of a population. A population pyramid is a graphical illustration of the distribution of the various age groups in a population. The shape of the pyramid is influenced by the levels of fertility, mortality and migration. The broadness of the base is determined by the level of fertility, while the narrow apex is determined by the severity of mortality and to some extent, migration. This type of pyramid normally depicts the population of a developing country (GSS, 2010). Figure 3.1 depicts the population pyramid of Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District.
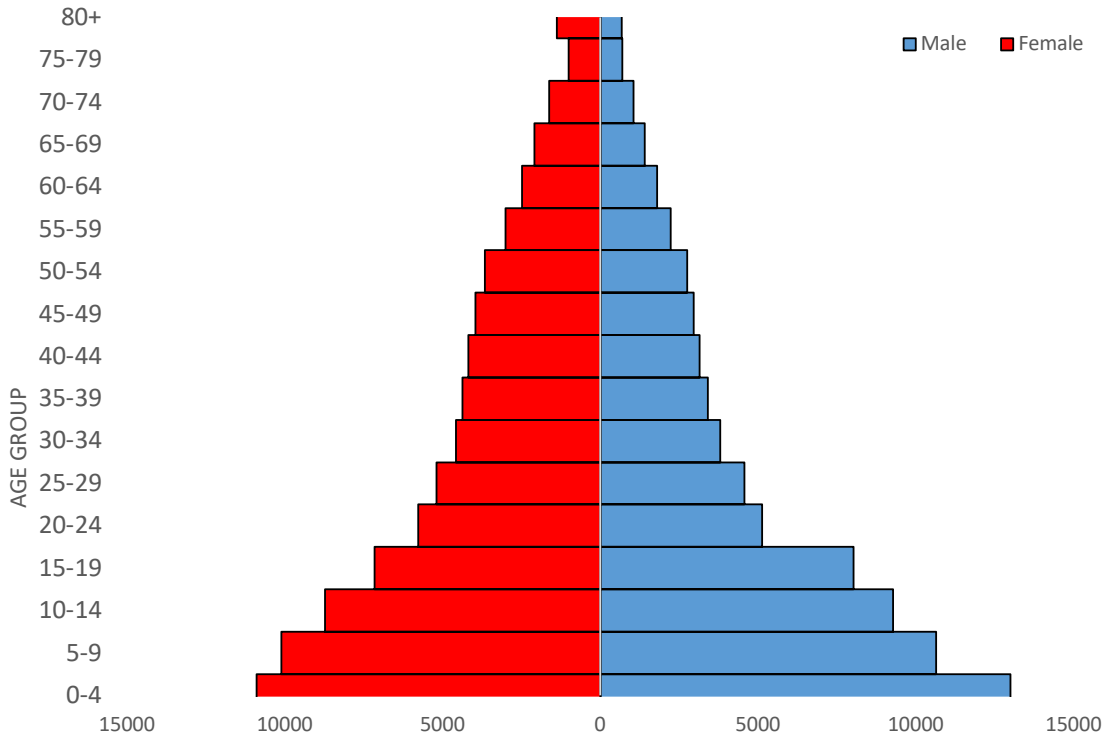

Figure 3.1: Estimated Population Pyramid of Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District

Figure 3.1 illustrates the age-sex structure of the population of Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam. The broad base of the pyramid depicts a younger population consisting of large numbers of children and a narrow apex signifying a small older population. This has implications for the economic development of the district. With increasing age, the pyramid looks slightly thinner for males than for females, indicating that at older ages, the proportion of males is lower than that of females. It is interesting to note that from age 20-24, there is a sharp decline of the male population relative to the population 10-19 years. This is likely resulting from out-migration of young adults to other parts of the district and the country as well.

3.4 Dependency ratio

The dependency ratio is a measure of the number of dependents (aged zero to 14 and above age 64), compared with the total working population (aged 15 to 64). This demographic indicator gives insight into the number of people of non-working age, being supported by the number of people in the working age. It is also used to understand the relative economic burden of the workforce and its implications for taxation.

The dependency ratio for Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam, based on the projected population for 2020, is 0.98 percent. This means that a person in the working age group supports one person in the non-working age group. The real or effective dependency ratio may be higher since some people between the ages of 15-64 are not economically active because they may be students, have sickness or conditions that preclude them from working or long-term employment. The youth dependency ratio (under 15 years) for the district is 83 percent, while the elderly dependency ratio (above 64 years) is 15 percent (Table 3.2).

Table 3.2: Age dependency ratio by Sex.

Age group/ratio	2010	2020
All ages	135,917	154,717
0-14	57,924	68,716
15-64	69,801	82,410
65+	10,321	12,124
Total dependency ratio	97.8	98.1
Child dependency ratio	83.0	83.4
Old age dependency ratio	14.8	14.7

Source: 2010PHC, GSS

3.5 Population Projections

Population projection gives a picture of what the future size and structure of the population by sex and age might look like. It is based on knowledge of the past trends and used to predict for the future, on assumptions made for three components: fertility, mortality and migration. Population projection is important to policy makers, government and researchers, because it helps in planning for the future. Population projections are useful in estimating the basic needs for human population, such as demand for food, water, power, transportations, schools etc.

Figure 3.2 shows the population projection of the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam constituency with the base year being 2010 PHC. From the graph it is seen that the population of the constituency keeps increasing steadily throughout the years. The figure shows that the population of females is consistently higher in the constituency
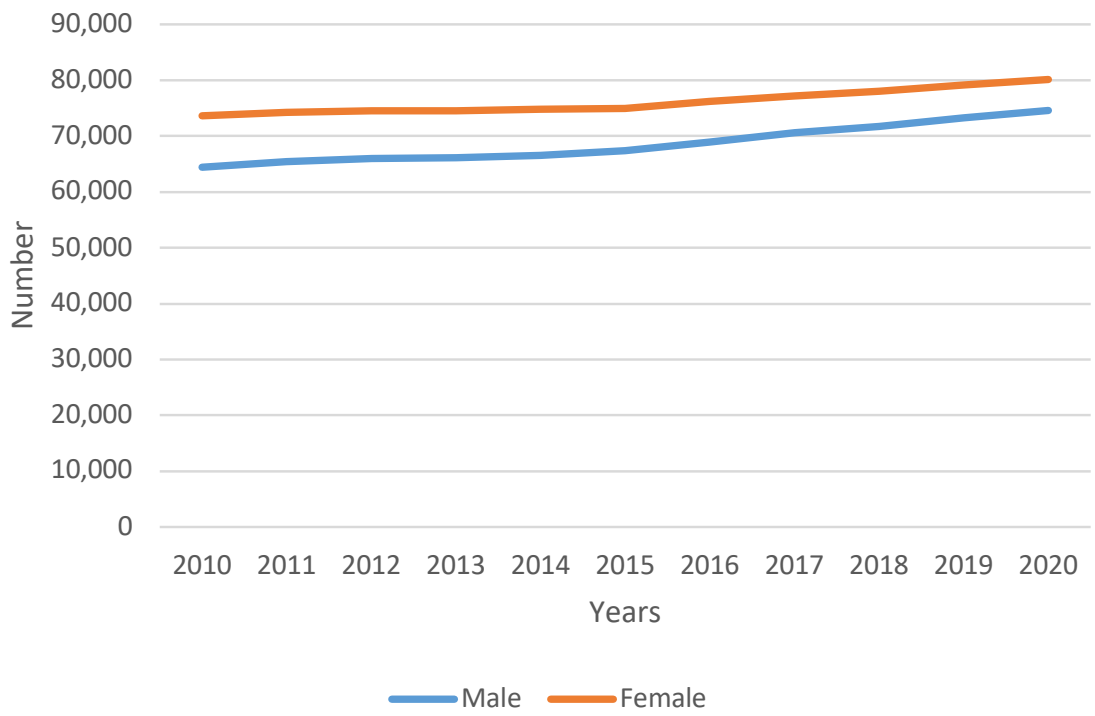
Fig. 3.2: Population Projection 2010-2020, GSS

CHAPTER FOUR
THEMATIC DATA

4.1   Introduction

This section analyses key indictors across selected thematic areas to assess the progress made between 2009 and 2019. These thematic areas are: Health, Education, Food and Agriculture, Water and Sanitation, Electricity, Road Network, Security and Earth Observation. Data on these areas were mostly collected from administrative entities within the district. The analysis focuses on trends in the data but does not make attribution to the observed trends.

4.2   Health

Health care delivery is spearheaded by the District Health Directorate. There are thirty health facilities in the district, most of them being Community Health Planning and Services (CHPS) Compound. The Ajumako District Hospital serves as basic referrals from the other health facilities. (Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District Assembly, 2019).

For the period 2009-2019, there was one hospital, three clinics (two public and one private). There were sixteen CHPS compound and two private maternity homes.
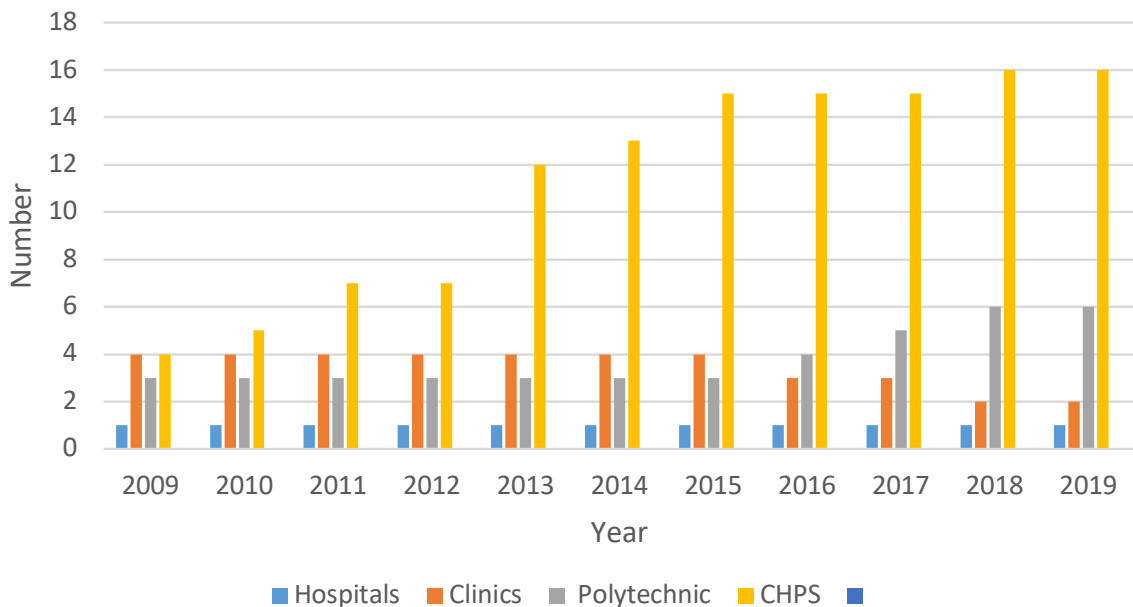

Fig. 4.1: Categories of Public Health Facilities, 2009-2019.

Source: AEE District Health Directorate, 2020

Antenatal Care Coverage (ANC)

Antenatal care coverage is very important in the health delivery system. Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam district assembly recorded 33.2 percent in ANC coverage in 2016 which increased to about 50 percentage points in 2020 (Fig. 4.2).
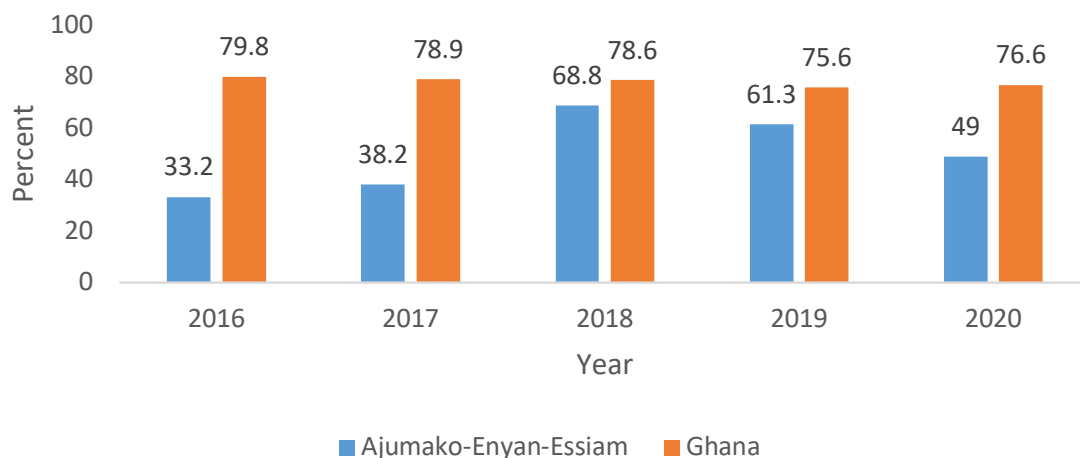

Fig. 4.2: ANC Coverage.

Source: DHIMS, 2020.

Skilled deliveries

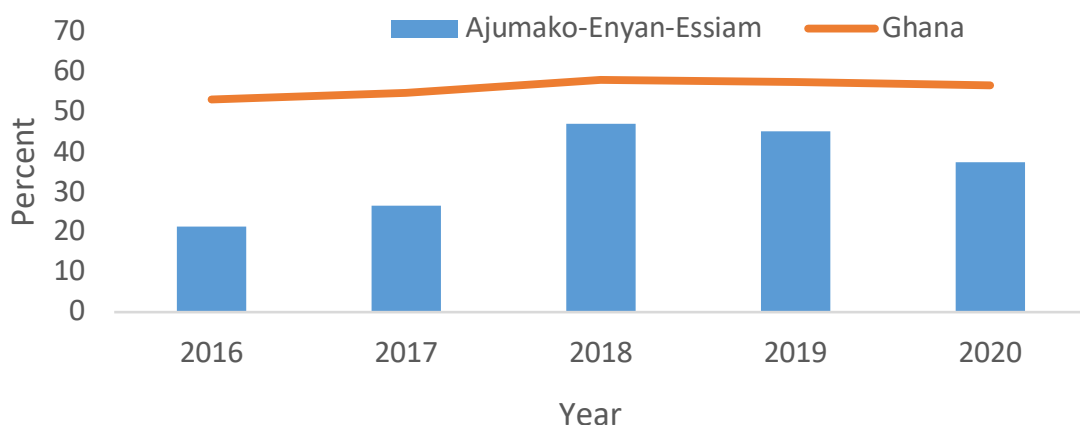Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam recorded 21.4 percent in 2016 of skilled deliveries and 37.4 percent in 2020 (Fig. 4.3)

Fig. 4.3: Skilled deliveries.

Source: DHIMS, 2020.

Number of Patients Treated in Medical Institutions

Figure 4.4 shows the number of patients treated in public Health centers by year. The number of patients who visited the district hospital recorded in 2012 was 23,914 which increased in 2016

(52,134) and decreased to 43,526 in 2019. Those who visited the CHPS compound for medical care was 13,509 in 2012, which was increased to 25,884 in 2015 and 2016, but decreased to 20,923 in 2019.
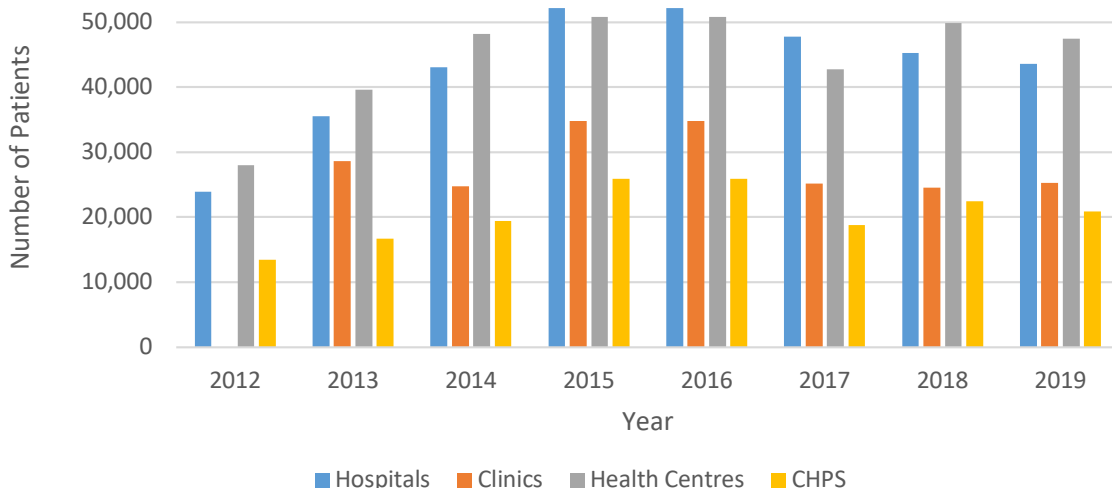

Fig 4.4: Number of Patients Treated in Medical Institutions outpatient per year (OPD attendance) (Public)

Source: AEE Health Directorate, 2020.

Out-Patient Department (OPD) attendees insured

Out-patient Department attendees insured are the number of patients who attend hospital with a valid health insurance card. The number of OPD attendees insured in 2016 was about 86 percent but decreased to almost 84% in 2020 (Fig. 4.5).
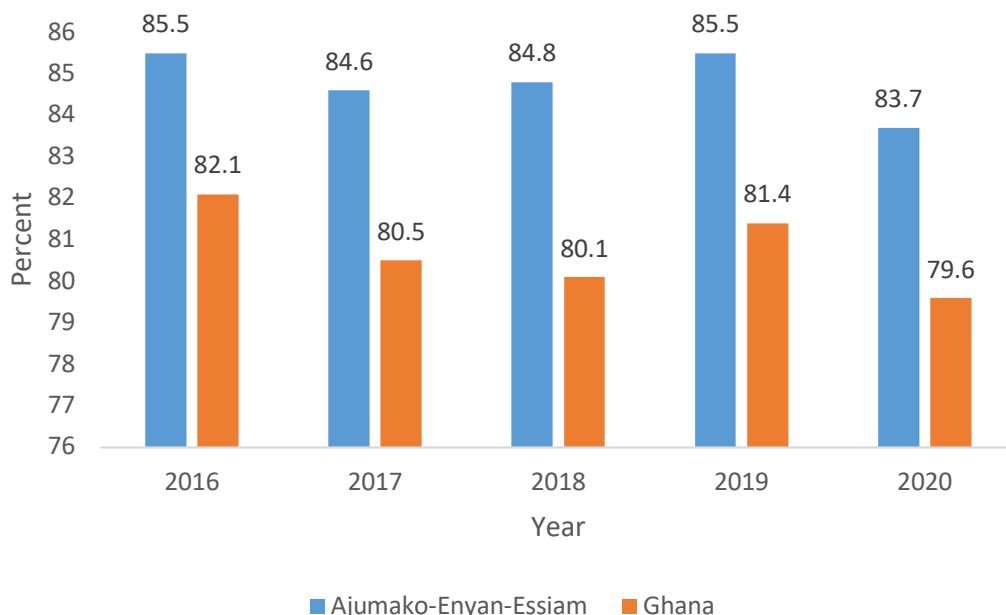

Fig. 4.5: OPD attendees insured

Teenage Pregnancy among ANC registrants

Teenage pregnancy is very high in the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam district as compared to the national average. In 2016, the district recorded about 18 percent and decreased to 14 percent in 2020. (Fig. 4.6)
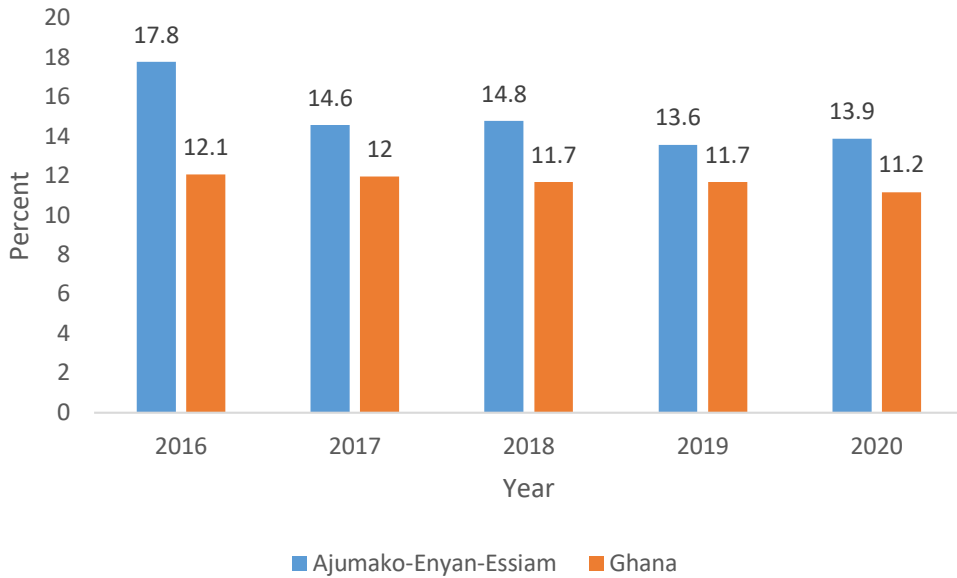
Fig. 4.6: Teenage Pregnancies among ANC registrants

Institutional Maternal Mortality

Institutional maternal mortality is the death of women in their reproductive age group (12-49 years) as a result of pregnancy related issues at health facilities per 100,000 live births. In 2016, the institutional maternal mortality ratio for 2016 was 38 per 100,000 live births which increased to about 62 per 100,000 live births (Fig.4.7).
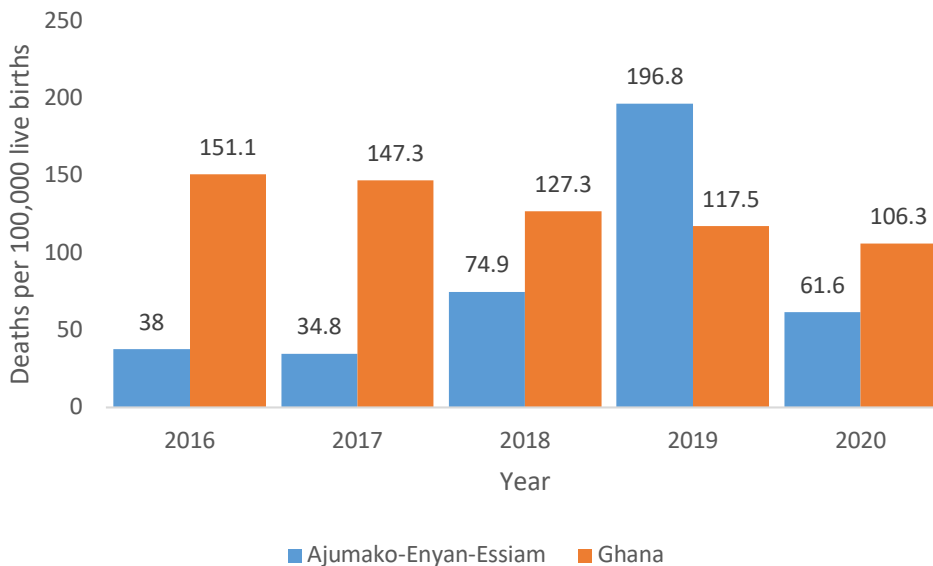
Fig. 4.7: Institutional Maternal Mortality Ratio

Institutional under 5 Mortality

Figure 4.8 shows that institutional under 5 mortality rate was 3.4 per 1000 live births in 2016, but recorded a high rate in 2017 (5.2 per live birth) and has been on the decline to the lowest of about two deaths out every 1,000 live births in 2020.
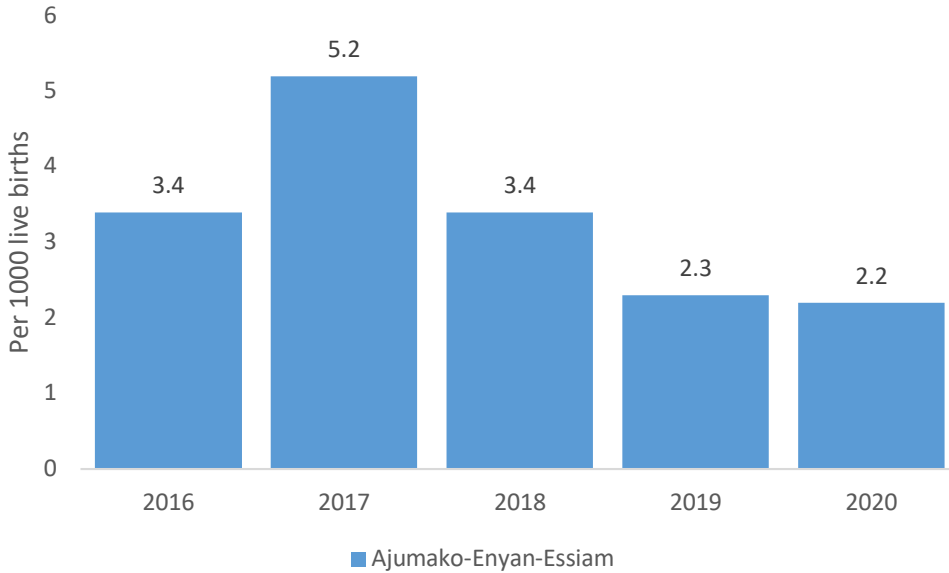

Fig. 4.8: Institutional Under 5 Mortality Rate

Institutional infant mortality

Institutional infant mortality rate in Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam district was 0.76 in 2016 and increased to about one (1.2) infant death per 1,000 live births in 2020 (Fig. 4.9).
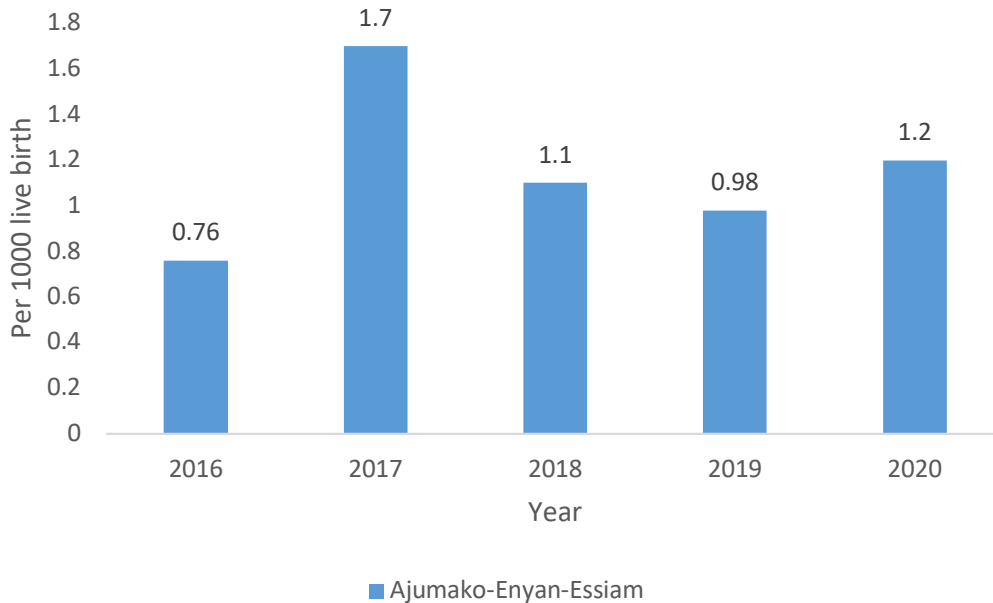
Fig. 4.9: Institutional Infant Mortality Rate

Institutional Under 5 malaria cases

Figure 4. 10 shows malaria case fatality rate from 2016 to 2020 for children below 5 years of age. In the year 2020, 13 children below age five died due to malaria out of 1,000 malaria cases of such children.
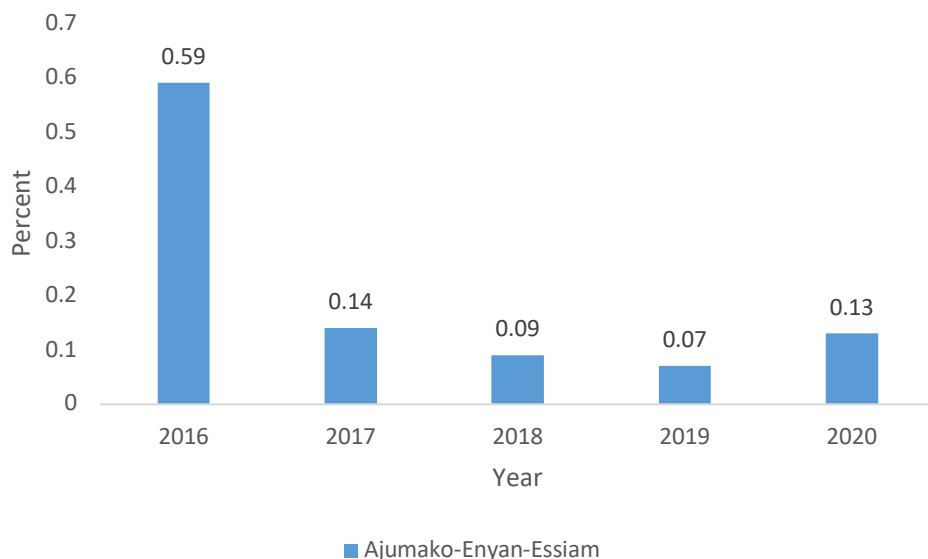
Fig. 4.10: Under 5 Malaria Case Fatality Rate

Outpatient department (OPD) attendance per person

Figure 4.11 shows that OPD per capita was high in 2018 (0.98) and decreased to 0.59 in 2020.
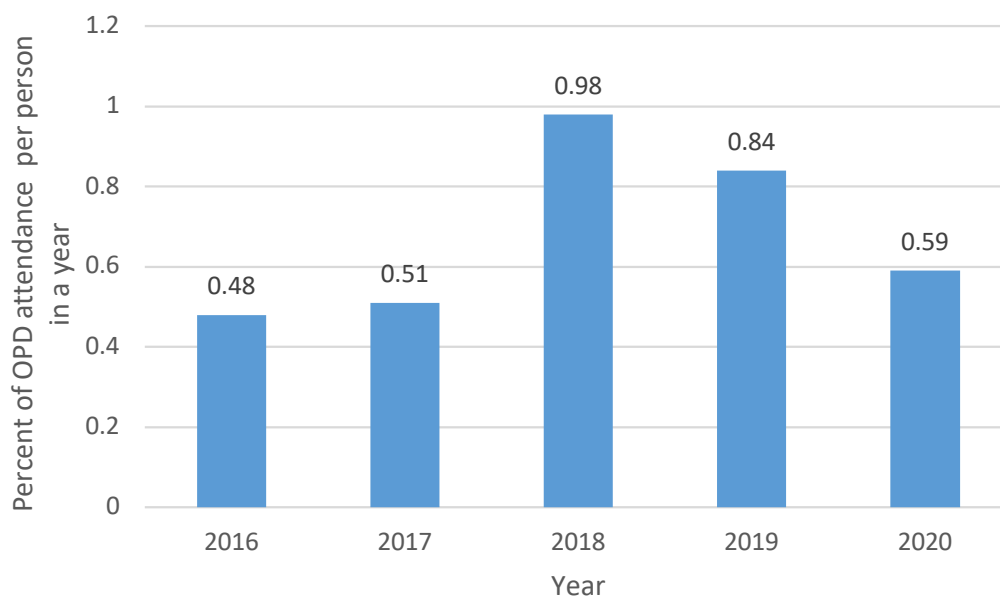
Fig. 4.11: OPD per capita

Still births

Still birth is the death or loss of a baby before or during delivery. Quality antenatal care improves deliveries, and the education of pregnant women can help reduce complications in pregnancy. Still birth rate in Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam district was almost 6 per 1000 live births in 2016 and increased to about10 per 1000 live births in 2020. (Fig.4.12).


Fig. 4.12: Still Birth Rate

Immunization.

Penta3 is one of the vaccines given to children under one year. In Figure 4.13, the Penta3 coverage for infants under one year was about 52 percent in 2016 and increased to 87 percent in 2019.
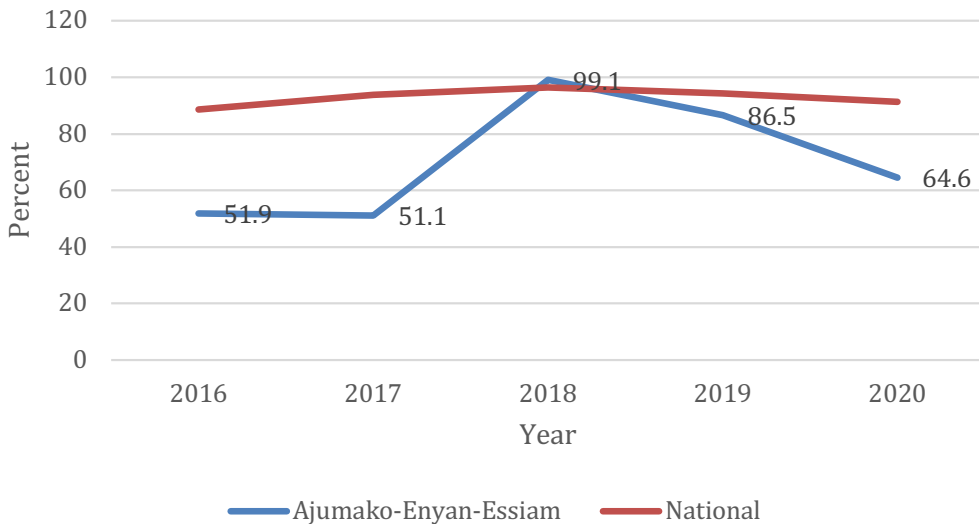
Fig. 4.13: Penta3 coverage for infants under 1 year

Hospital admissions

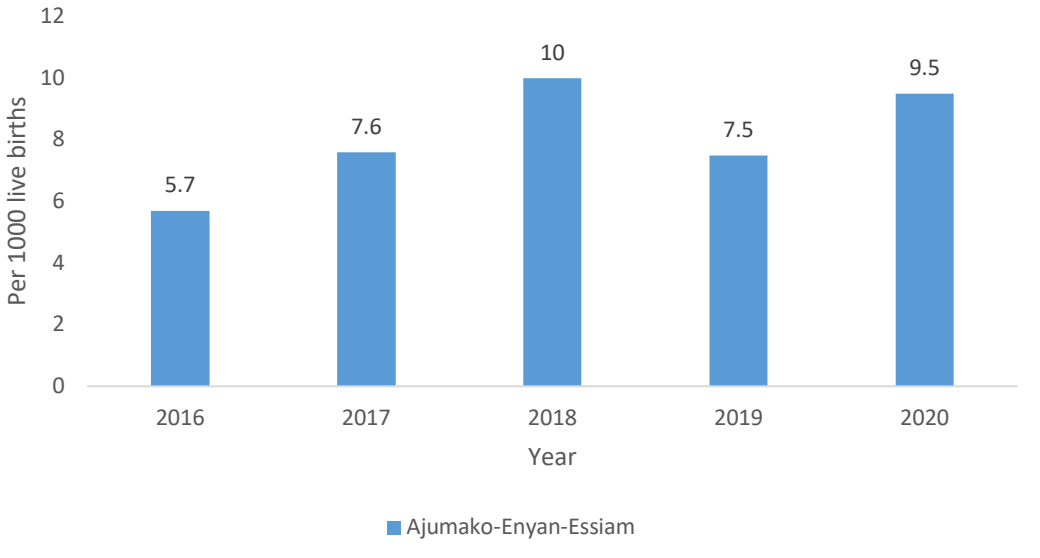Figure 4.14 shows a steady increase of hospital admission rate from 14.5% in 2016 to 37.8% in 2019, but decreased to about 25 percent in 2020.
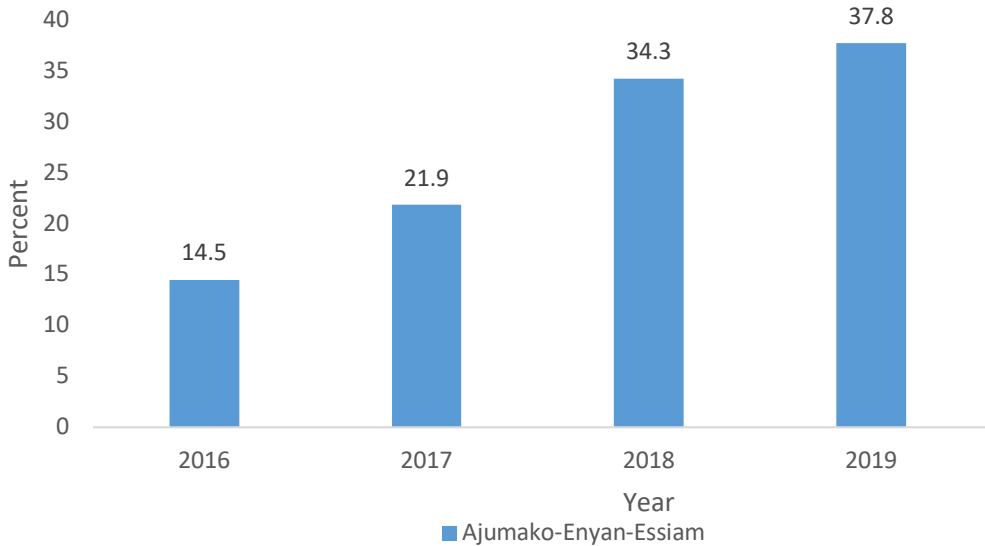
Fig. 4.14: Hospital Admission Rate

Anaemia in pregnancy

Anaemia in pregnancy occurs when a pregnant woman does not have enough red blood cells to carry oxygen to the tissues in her body. It's a condition that can lead to premature birth, low birth weight and maternal mortality. In Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam district, the number of Anaemia in pregnancy cases increased steadily from 23 persons in 2016 to 88 persons in 2019, but significantly increased to 790 in 2020 (Figure 4.15).
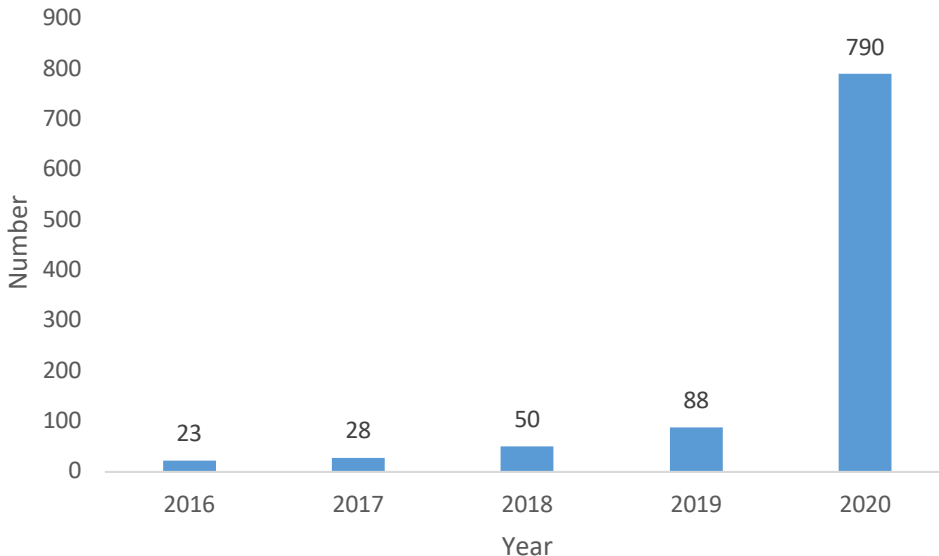
Fig. 4.15: Anaemia in Pregnancy

Hypertension cases

The number of hypertension cases in Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam district in 2020 is about half the number of cases recorded in 2018.
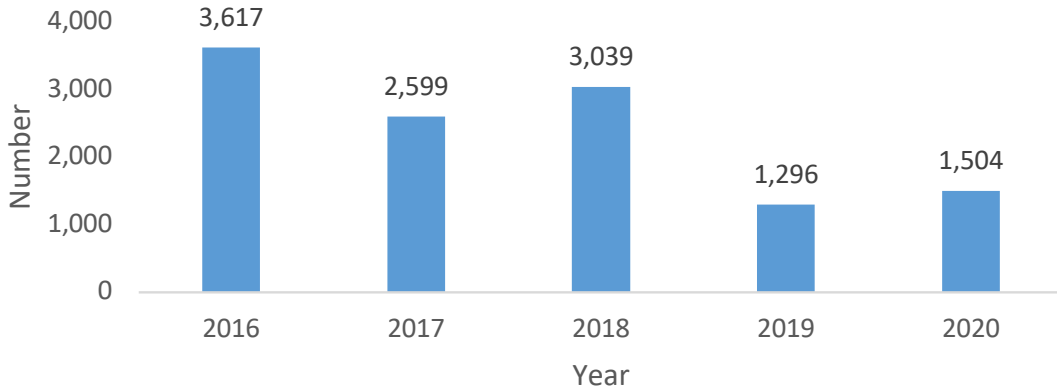
Fig. 4.16: Number of persons with Hypertension

4.3   BIRTH AND DEATH REGISTRY

Birth registration (under 12 months) in the district in the year 2013 was 2,150 with clinics recording the highest figure (906). Birth registration increased to 3089 in 2019 and then decreased slightly to 2,956 in 2020. From the period 2013 to 2020, out of 21,815 births registered, 11,160 were males while 10,655 were females. Death registered on the other hand increased from 660 in 2013 to 720 in 2020. The year 2019, however, recorded a relatively higher figure of 787. Unlike births, most death registered in the district occurred in the house which may represent a challenge in identifying the cause of death. (Tables 4.1/2).

Figure 4.17: Registered live births and deaths by place. Source: Births and Death Registry, AEE, 2020.

Table 4.1: Registered live births within 12 months of occurrence by sex and place of delivery, 2013–2020

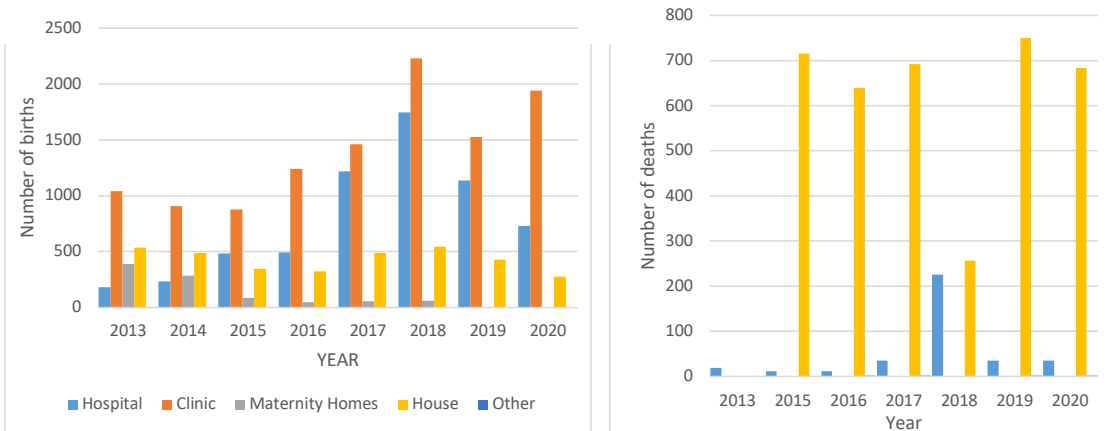| Year	All facilities			Hospital			Clinic			Maternity Homes			House			Other
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
2013	2,150	1,108	1,042	183	100	83	1,042	522	520	389	213	176	536	273	263	0
2014	1,913	957	956	235	117	118	906	478	428	284	134	146	488	224	264	0
2015	1,792	905	887	485	234	251	876	444	432	86	39	47	345	188	157	0
2016	2,105	1,120	985	493	243	250	1,241	682	559	47	28	19	323	166	157	1
2017	3,229	1,636	1,593	1,219	623	596	1,461	733	728	59	25	34	490	255	235	0
2018	4,581	2,331	2,250	1,746	885	861	2,230	1,136	1,094	61	37	24	544	273	271	0
2019	3,089	1,579	1,510	1,136	587	549	1,527	807	718	0	0	0	428	185	243	0
2020	2,956	1,524	1,432	733	369	364	1,941	1,014	927	3	2	1	279	139	140	0
Total	21,815	11,160	10,655	6,230	3,158	3,072	11,224	5,816	5,406	929	478	447	3,433	1,703	1,730	1

Source: Birth and Death Registry, AEE

Table 4.2: Registered deaths within 12 months of occurrence by sex and place of occurrence

Year	All Places			Hospital			House			Other
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
2013	660	350	310	19	8	11	0	0	0	0
2015	727	366	361	11	2	9	716	364	352	0
2016	653	311	342	11	5	6	640	304	336	2
2017	729	361	368	35	22	13	692	337	355	2
2018	484	265	219	226	121	105	257	143	114	1
2019	787	384	403	35	22	13	750	360	390	2
2020	720	351	369	35	22	13	683	327	356	2
Total	4760	2388	2372	372	202	170	3738	1835	1903	9

Source: Birth and Death Registry, AEE

4.4   Education

Number of schools

In 2009 there were 109 primary schools, 88 public schools and 21 private primary schools, 86 Junior High Schools, 75 were public and 11 were private. Three public Senior High Schools/ Technical and Vocational Education and four private Senior High Schools/ Technical and Vocational Education and one Tertiary Institution exist in the district (Figure 4.18).

The primary schools increased to 142 in 2020 with 97 public and 45 private. Out of a total of 113 Junior High Schools, 89 are public and 24 private. The number of Senior High Schools/ Technical and Vocational Education in the district for 2020 academic year were 5 public and 2 private.
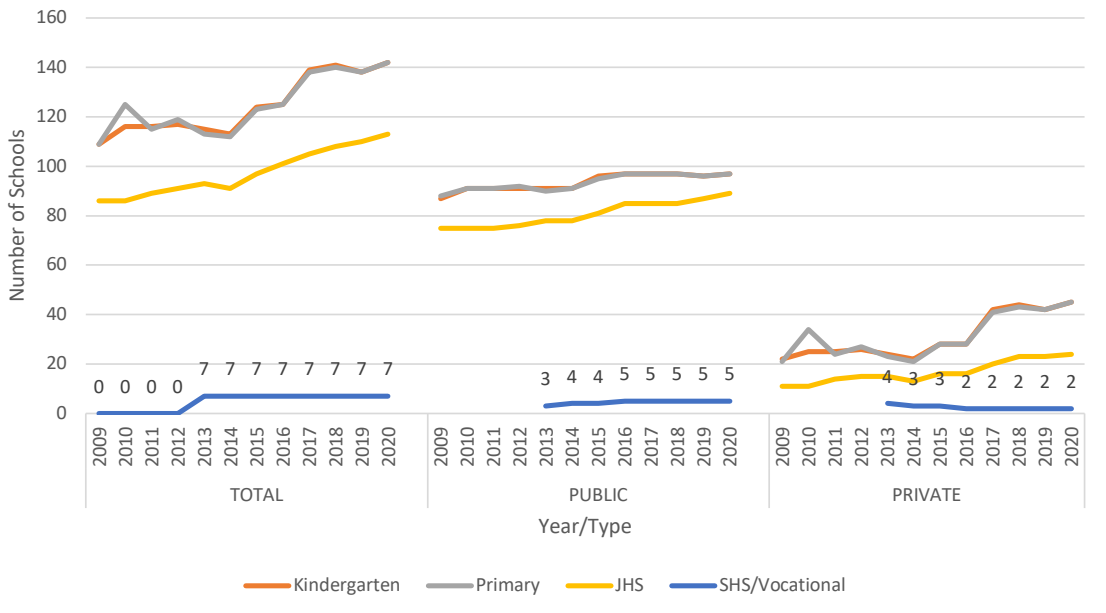

Fig. 4.18: Number of schools. Source: AEE Education Directorate, 2021 Report

Girls/boys ratio (Gender parity index)

Gender parity is a statistical measure used to describe ratios between male and female in a given population. The GPI value of 1 indicates that there is an equal opportunity for male and female access to education. When the value is below 1, there is an indication that, there are more boys having access to education than females and when the GPI value is above 1, it indicates there are more females having access to education than males.

Figure 4.19 shows that gender parity index for all levels of schooling is between 0.79-1.34, for the period 2009-2020. Private schools recorded higher parity index than public schools at most levels under review.

Private school parity index ranged between 0.87-1.32 whilst that of public schools lies between 0.83-1.34.
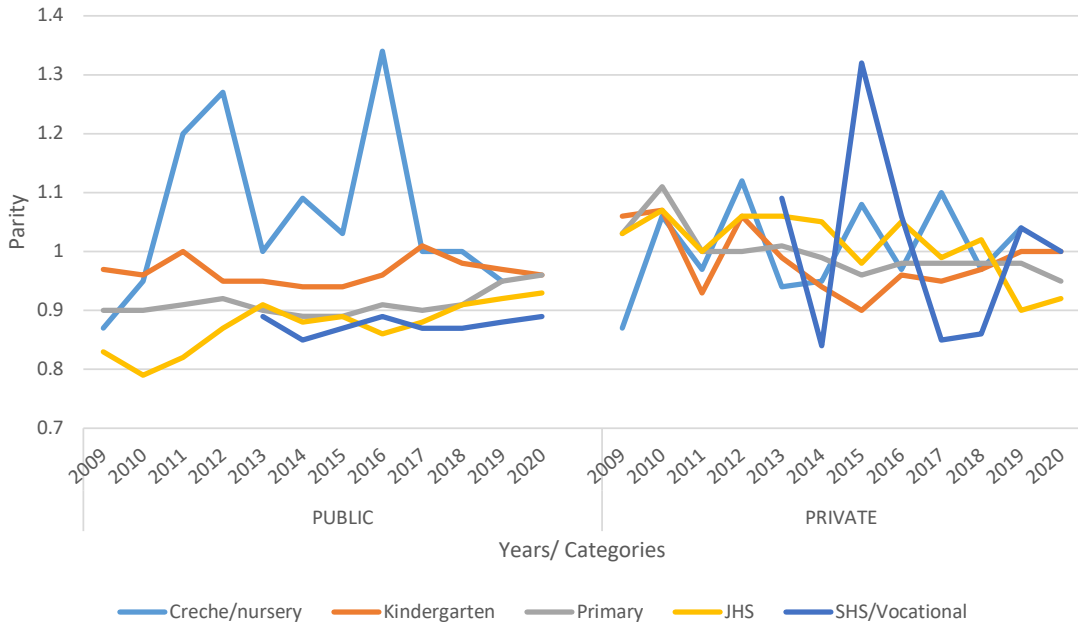
Fig. 4.19: Gender Parity index. Source: AEE Education Directorate, 2020

Trained teachers

Trained teachers is defined as teachers who have received the minimum organized teacher training (pre-service or in-service) required for teaching at the specific level of education in the given country, expressed as a percentage of the total number of teachers at the same level of education (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2009).

Figure 4.20 shows the percentage of trained teachers at various levels of education for the period. There were more trained teachers in public schools at all levels than private schools, except at the SHS/Vocational level where high percentage of trained teachers alternate between public and private schools.
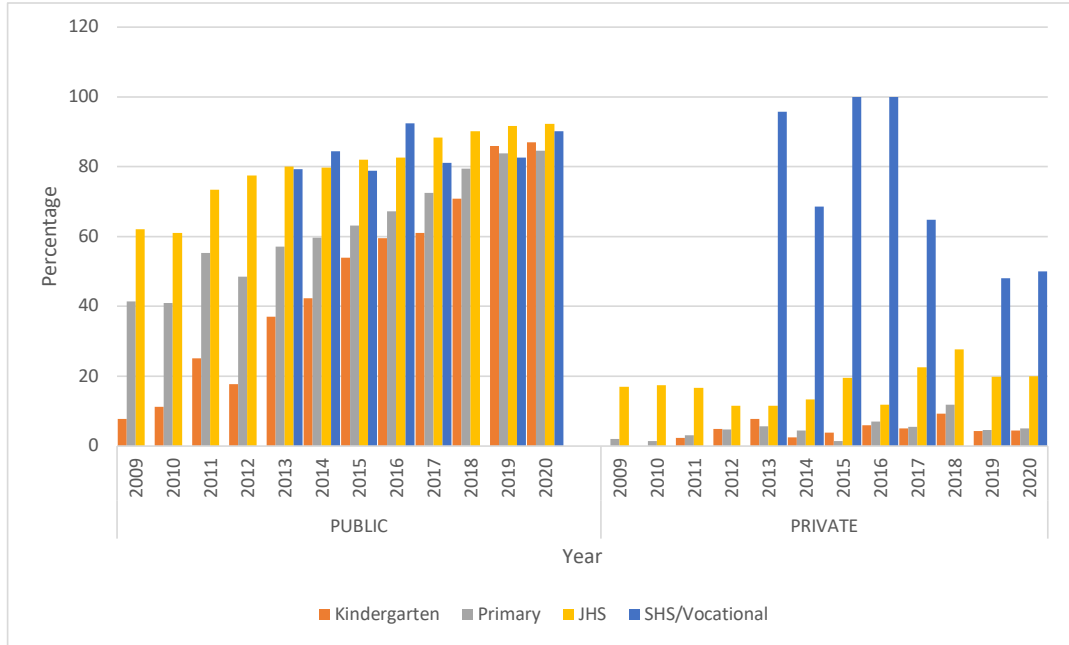
Fig. 4.20: Percentage of trained teachers. Source: AEE Education Directorate, 2020.

Pupil /student teacher ratio

Pupil/Teacher ratio is the number of students who attend a school divided by the number of teachers in the institution.

There was no secondary school in the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam district for the period 2009 to 2012. The pupil/teacher ratio for JHS was 16 pupils in public schools and 11 pupils in private schools to a teacher for year 2009.

In 2019, the pupil/teacher ratio for primary schools was 30 for public schools and 20 for private schools. The JHS recorded 14 for the public and 8 for private schools, while at the SHS/Vocational levels, the ratio was 16 for public and 17 for private schools (Fig. 4.21).
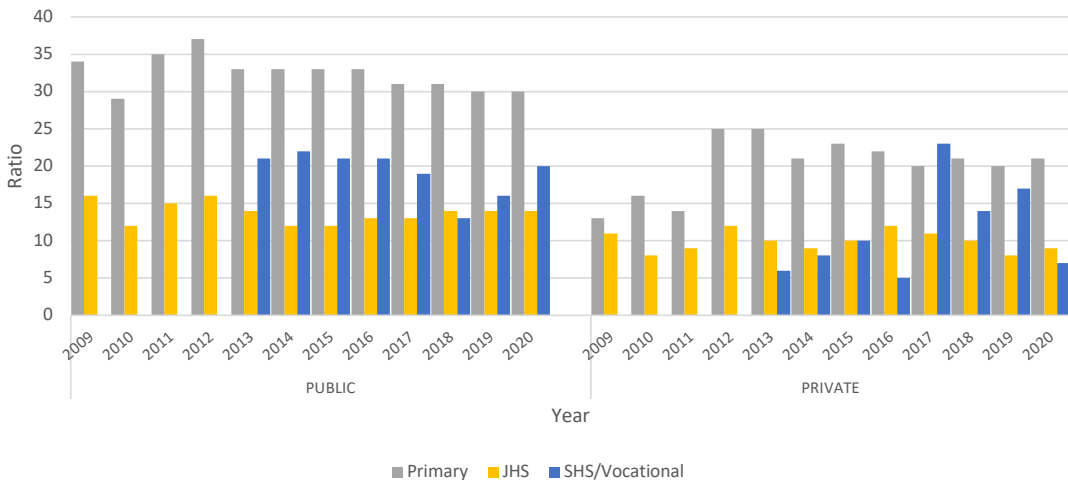

Fig. 4.21: Pupils/ Student Teacher ratio. Source: AEE Education Directorate, 2020

Gross Enrolment and Admission Rate at the Basic level

Gross enrolment rate (GER) is the total enrolment in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population in the official age group corresponding to this level of education and Gross admission rate measures the total number of school-aged children who are admitted into a specific grade.

At Primary level, gross enrolment rate is higher among males than females in all the academic years except in 2020 where gross enrolment rate was higher among females (83%) than males (82%). In the case of gross admission ratio, males were higher than females in the year 2014/2015, 2015/2016 and 2018/2019 while females were higher in the 2016/2017 and 2019/2020 than males.

At the JHS level, similar to the primary level, gross enrolment ratio is higher among males than females in all the academic years except in 2020 where gross enrolment ratio was higher among females (73%) than males (72%). In the case of gross admission rate, males were higher in all the academic years 2014/2015 to 2018/2019 than females except the year 2019/2020 where gross admission rate for females were higher (77%) than males (72%) for the 2019/2020 academic year (Fig. 4.22).
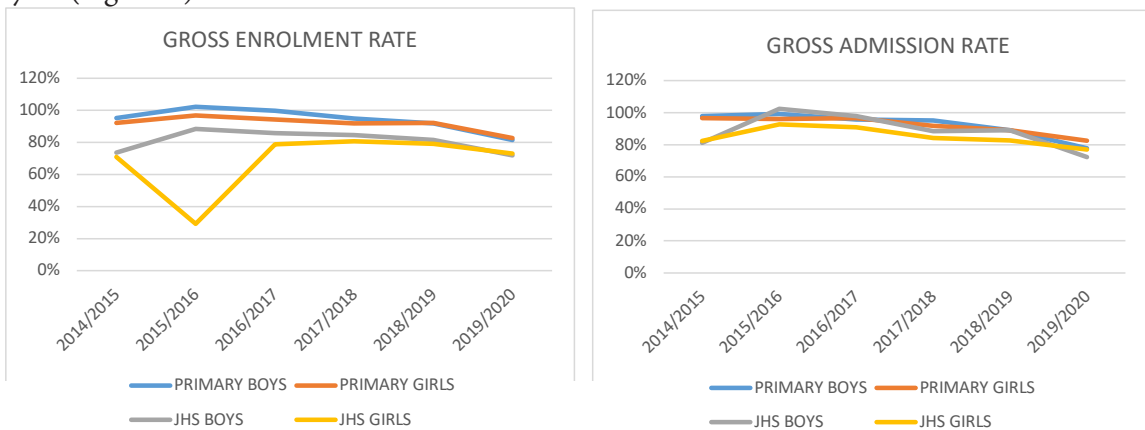

Fig. 4.22: Gross Enrolment and Admission Rate at the Basic level

Net Enrolment and Admission Ratio at the Basic level

The net admission rate measures the actual number of school-aged children who are admitted into a specific grade and net enrolment rate is actual enrolment in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population in the official age group corresponding to this level of education.

Net enrolment rate at the primary level was higher among females (102%) in the year 2015/2016 academic year, but the same rate (73% and 64%) was recorded for male and female for the year 2018/2019 and 2019/2020, while at the JHS level, net enrolment rate was higher among females in the academic years 2015/2016 and 2019/2020.

Net admission rate for males was higher (63.50%) than females (62.40%) in the year 2014/2015, while female rate was higher than male in the academic years 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 (Fig. 4.23).
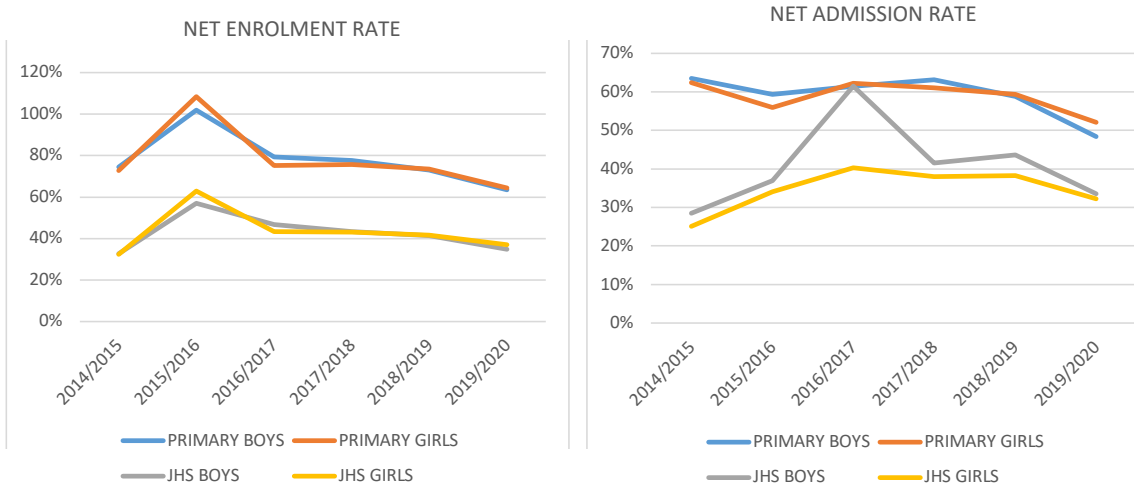
Fig. 4.23: Net Enrolment and Admission Ratio at the Basic level

BECE Core subjects

Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) results for science was high (82.5%) for the year 2014/2015 and Math recorded 72.9% as the lowest among the BECE core subjects. Generally, the performance in mathematics has been higher than all core subjects within the period except in the 2014/2015 academic year (Figure 4.24).
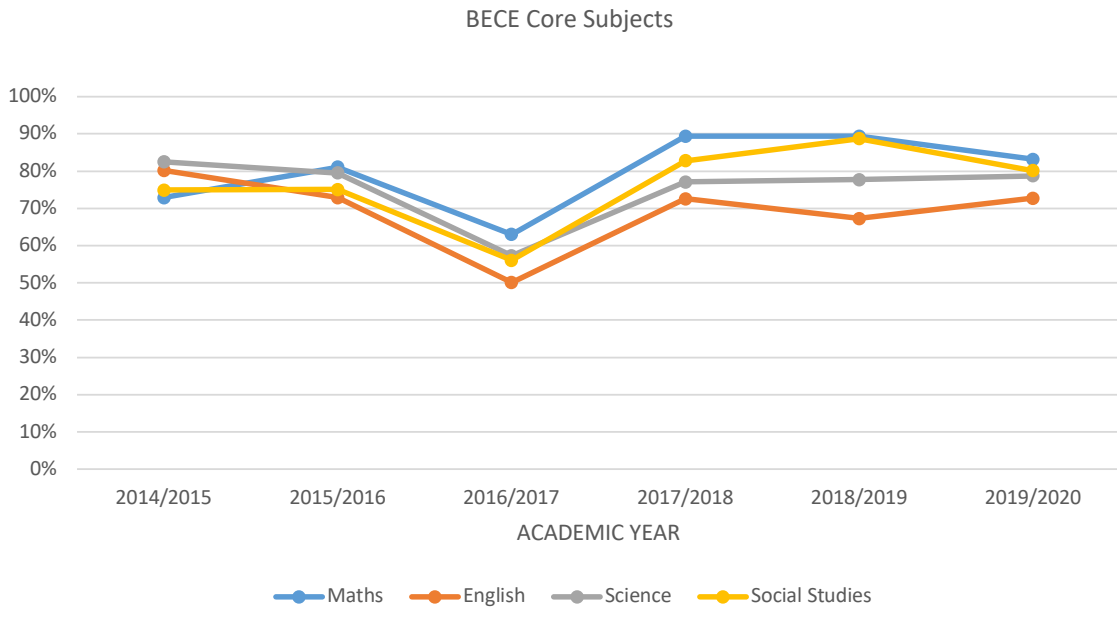

Fig. 4.24: Percentage of BECE core subjects passed.

BECE core subjects passed by sex

Fig 4.25 shows the percentage of boys and girls who passed the BECE core subject in the 2014/2015 to 2019/2020 academic years. Generally, boys performed better than girls in math for

all the years, with an almost equal performance in all other subjects. In the 2019/2020 academic year, girls (76%) performed better in English than boys (70%).

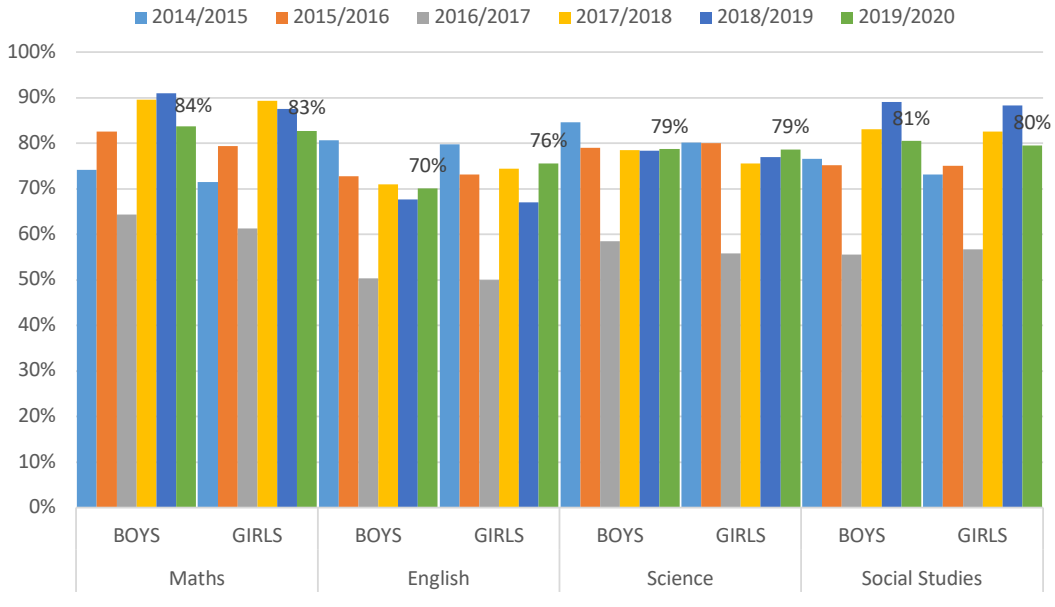Fig. 4.25. Percentage of boys and girls who passed the BECE core subject

Completion rate

Completion rate is the proportion of students who enter a school program and who complete it successfully. Generally, the completion rate for boys has been higher than girls both at the primary and JHS level. There has been some great improvement for the girls in the last two academic years (Fig. 4.27).
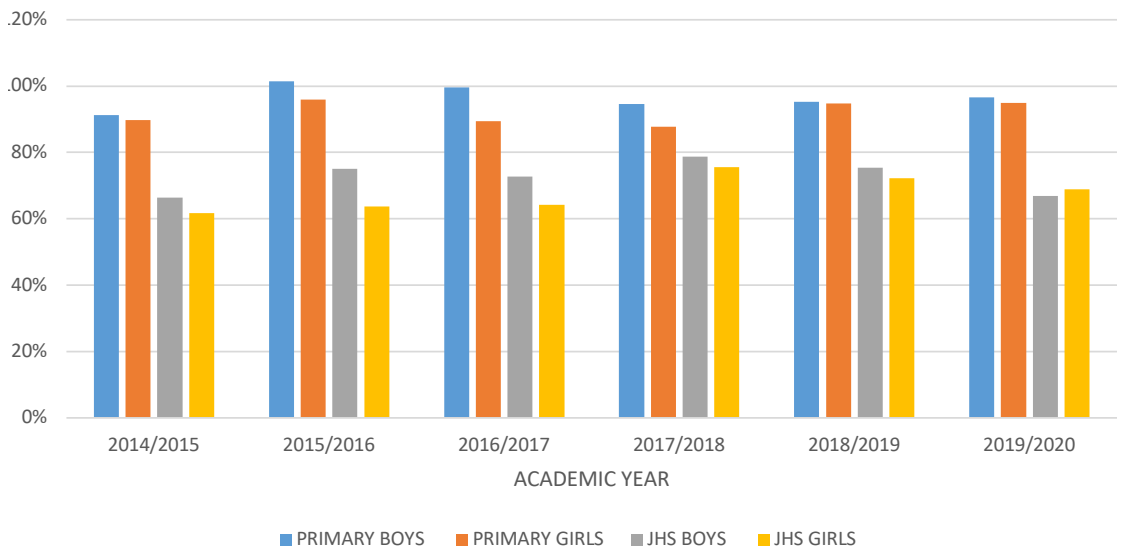

Fig. 4.27: Completion Rate

Gross Enrolment and Admission Rates for Senior High School

Figure 4.28 shows the Gross enrolment and admission rate for the academic years 2014/2015 to 2019/2020. Gross admission and enrolment rates were high in 2018/2019 academic year as compared to the other academic years, with 2014/2015 academic year recording the lowest.
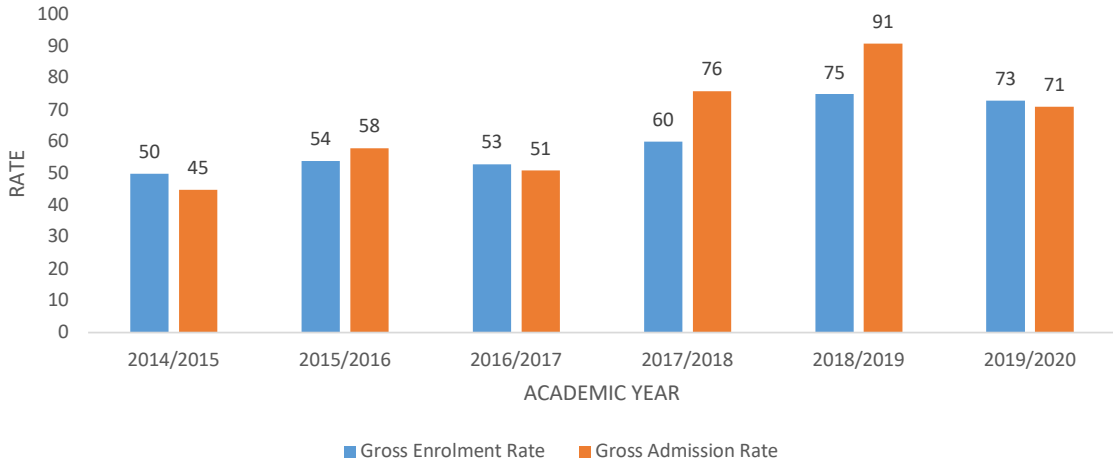
Fig 4.28: Gross Enrolment and Admission Rate

Net Enrolment and Admission Rates

There has been a consistent increase in net enrolment rates from 2014/2015 to 2018/2019 but this slightly decreased in 2019/2020 while the 2017/2018 and 2018/2019 academic years recorded high net admission rates (Figure 4.29).
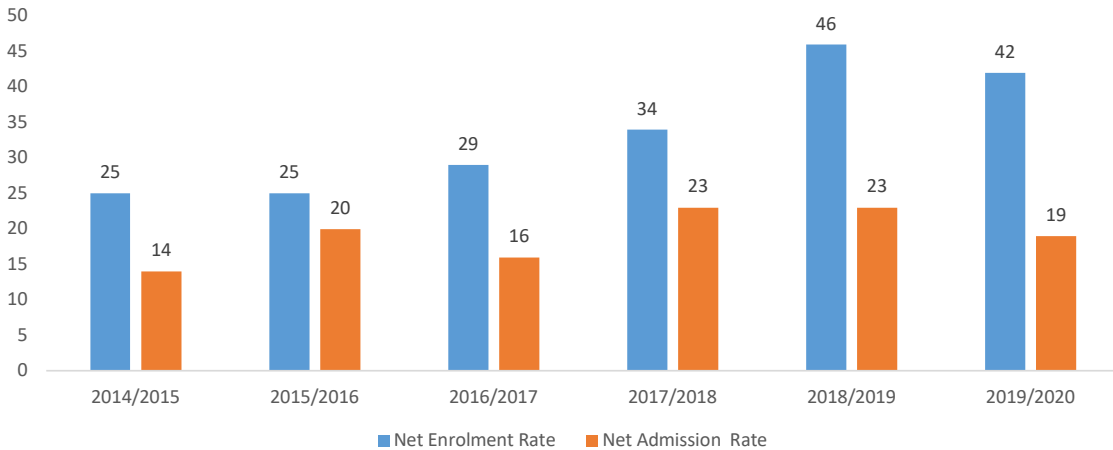
Fig 4.29: Net Admission and Enrolment Rate

Transition rate

Transition rate data was only available for the 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 academic years. The rate for 2019/2020 has seen significant increase of 10 percentage points. Gender parity for the year 2018/2019 academic was high (0.99) as compared to 2019/2020 academic year. This

indicates that there were more males in school than females for both academic years (Fig.4.30).
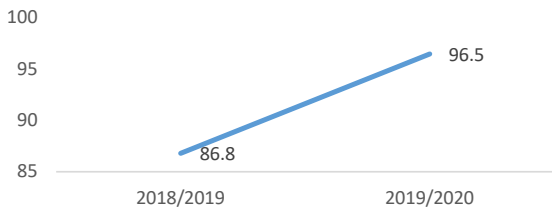
Figure 4.30a: Transition Rate
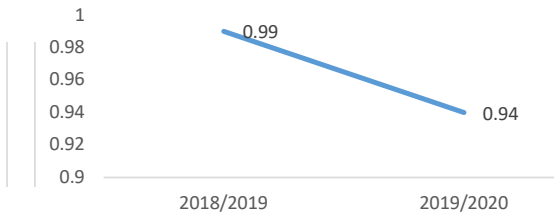
Figure 4.30b: Gender Parity

WASSCE core subjects

Figure 4. 31 shows the West Africa Secondary School Certificate Examination (WASSCE) core subject passed (Mathematics, English, Science and Social studies) across the 2014/2015 to 2019/2020 academic years. Generally, Social Studies is the best performing subject with English being the recent low performing subject.
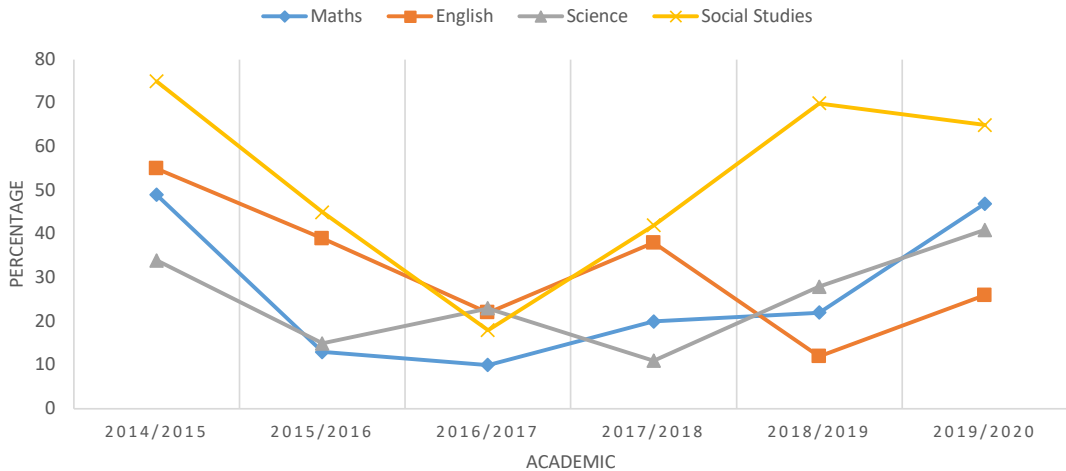
Fig. 4.31: Percentage of WASSCE Core Subjects Passed

WASSCE core subjects passed by sex

Figure 4. 32 shows that generally boys performed better than girls except in English where percentage of passes was higher for girls in 2020.
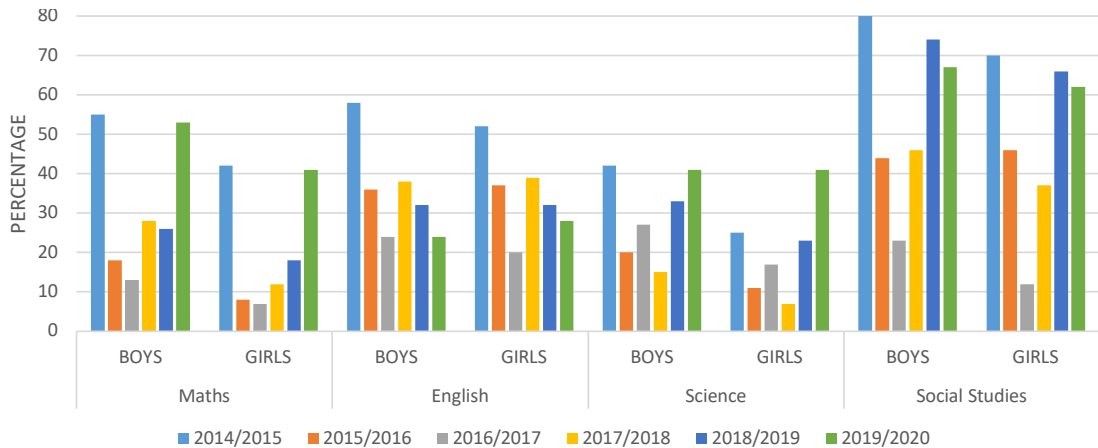
Fig, 4. 32: WASSCE core subject passes by sex

SHS completion rate

Figure 4.33 shows the completion rate for the academic years 2014/2015 to 2019/2020 for SHS in the Constituency. The completion rate has consistently been increasing in the past five years, about 50 percent in 2015 to over 70 percent in 2020.
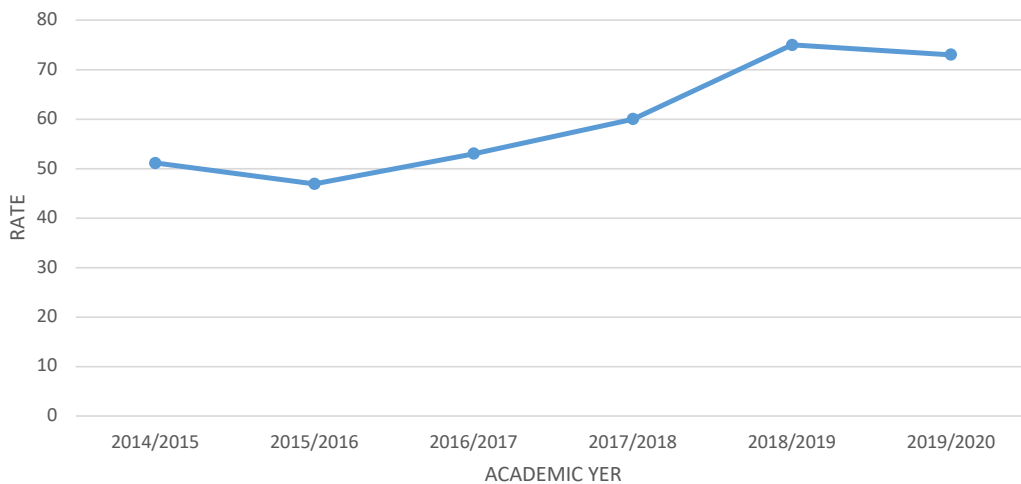
Fig. 4.33: SHS Completion Rate

Number of schools with access to science laboratory for the SHS

Science laboratories play an important role in teaching and learning. These laboratories can be accessed by only three public schools as indicated in Fig. 4.34. As at 2019, out of seven Senior High/Technical Schools, there were three public schools with access to science laboratory from two in 2013.
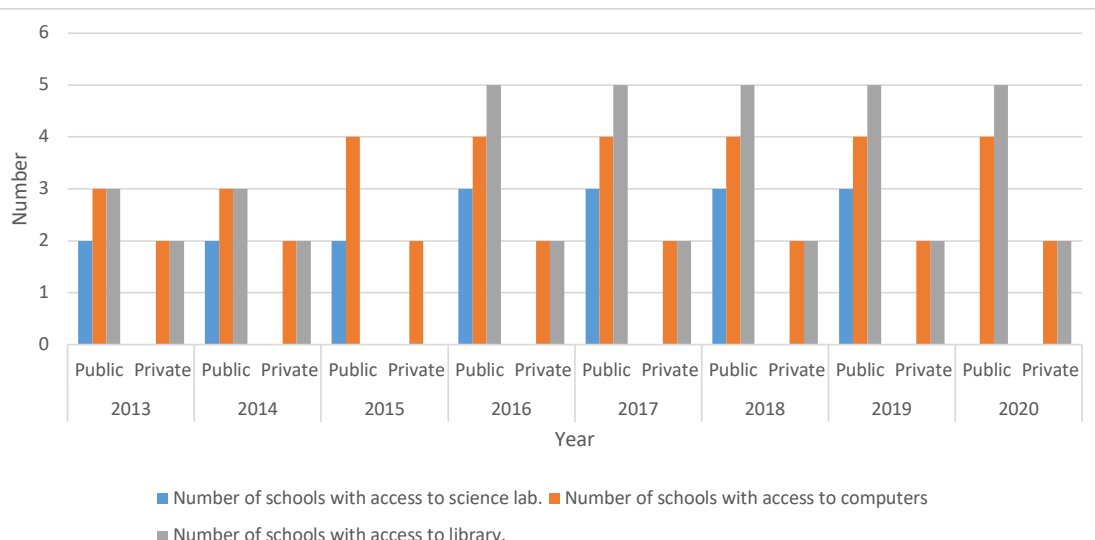
Fig. 4.34: Number of Schools with Access to science Lab, Computer and Library.

Source: AEE Education Directorate, 2020.

4.5 FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

There are 15,532 agricultural households in the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam. Arable crop farming is the predominant agriculture activity among all agricultural households practiced by 78.7 percent of agriculture households. The second most predominant activity is Tree crop farming (63.6%). About 14.4 percent of households in the municipality are engaged in livestock rearing (Fig. 4.35).
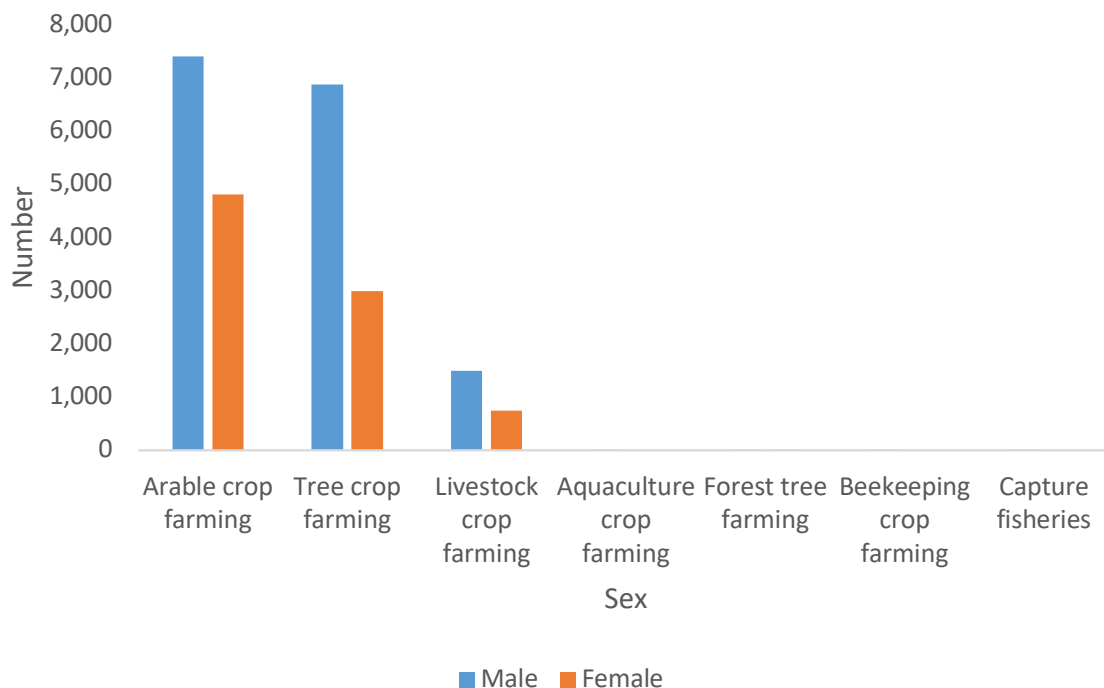
Fig. 4.35: Agricultural households by crop type.

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2017 Agriculture Census

Household members engaged in agriculture

Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam district is one of the agricultural districts in the Central region. Agricultural activity happens to be the largest employer of persons engaged in the district. The 2017 Ghana Census of Agriculture data (Table 4.3) shows that 15,532 household members are engaged in agriculture. It must however be indicated that this number could be relatively lower in terms of actual count since some of the household members are engaged in more than one agricultural activity. As a farming district, most of the household members engaged in agriculture (78.7%) are engaged in arable crop farming.

Table 4.3: Household members engaged in agriculture

Type of Agricultural Activity	Households engaged in agriculture		
	Male	Female	Total
Arable crop farming	7,417	4,812	12,229
Tree crop farming	6,890	2,993	9,883
Livestock crop farming	1,501	741	2,242
Aquaculture crop farming	4	0	4
Forest tree farming	13	3	16
Beekeeping crop farming	5	0	5
Capture fisheries	5	0	5
Total	**9,630**	**5,902**	**15,532**

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2017 Agriculture Census

Land tenure

Majority of holders (7,640) in Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam own their parcel of land with 6,324 holders inheriting the parcel of land (Fig. 4.36). The third highest type of land tenure system used in the district is share cropping (5,952).
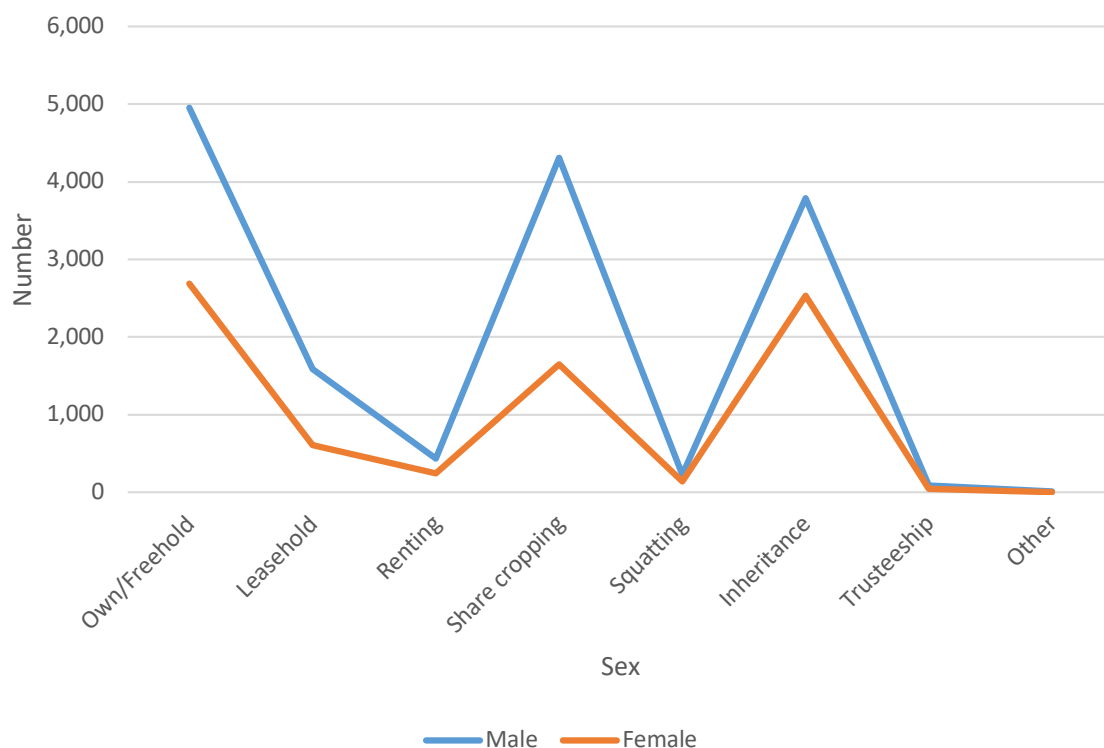
Fig. 4.36: Type of land tenure system by sex.

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2017 Agriculture Census

Arable Crops Production

Food crops are produced mainly by peasant farmers using simple hand tools. The average land holding per farmer is about 0.5 ha. In Fig 4.37, the major arable crops cultivated in the district are starchy staples (maize, cassava, rice, plantain, cocoyam and yams) cultivated by 28,311 holders and vegetables (okro, tomato and garden eggs) also cultivated by 1,524 holders.
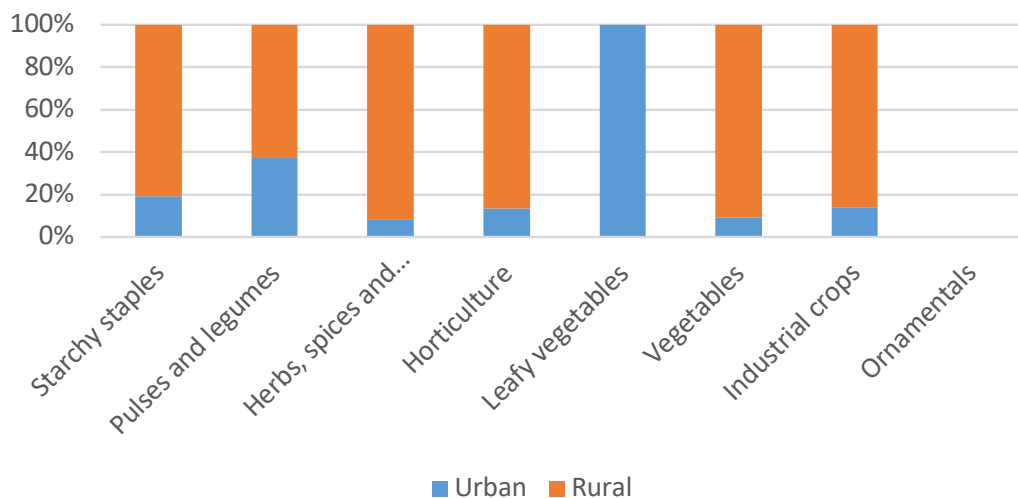
Fig.4.37: Type of arable crops by holders and residence

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2017 Agriculture Census

Data from the District Department of MoFA for the period 2009-2020 indicate that the highest number of farmers - 47,500 was recorded in 2019 and the least of 28,200 was recorded in 2011.

From Figure 4.38, generally, the percentage of male farmers is higher than female farmers except for 2009 and 2020.
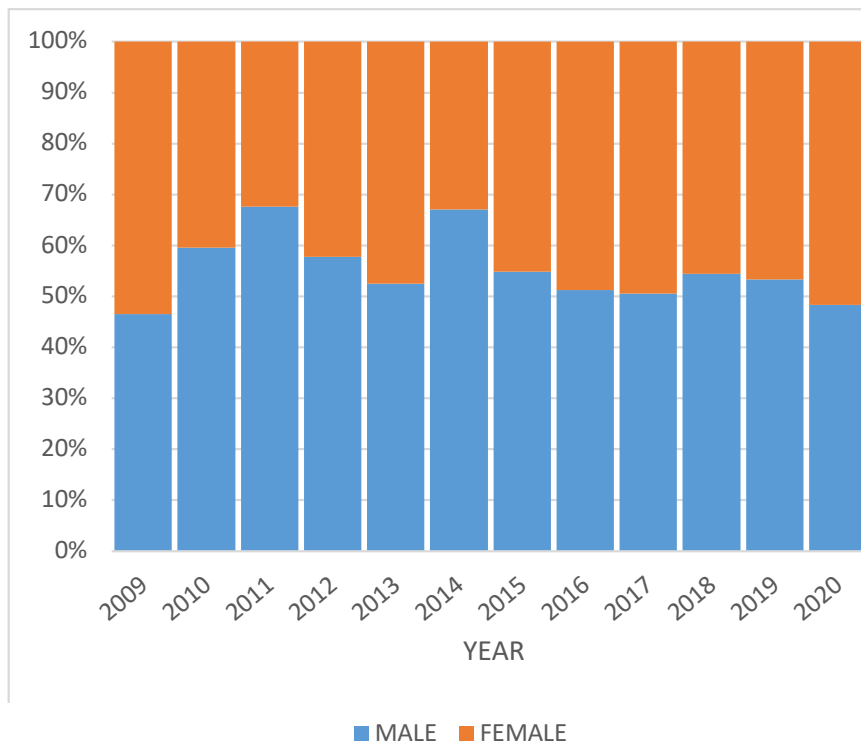
Fig. 4.38: Percentage of farmers by sex

Source: AEE MoFA District office 2020

Agriculture extension services

Agriculture extension services in agriculture dependent economies are the main conduit for disseminating information on farm technologies, supporting rural adult learning and assisting farmers in developing their technical and managerial skills in agrarian economies (G. DansoAbbeam et al 2018). With visible number of extension officers, resourced and deplored to the field, it will help increase farm productivity, farm revenue, reduce poverty and minimize food insecurity.

As shown in Table 4.4 the number of extension officers in the district of the year(s) are in tens while that of farmers are in thousands. Over the past 10 years the ratio has been 10,000 farmers to between one and four extension officer(s).

Table 4.4: Number of extension officers and farmers

Year	Total farmers	Farm Extension officers	Ratio (per 10,000)
2009	38,750	11	2.8
2010	35,600	11	3.1
2011	28,200	11	3.9
2012	30,000	11	3.7
2013	42,000	11	2.6
2014	39,625	11	2.8
2015	40,105	10	2.5
2016	45,600	6	1.3
2017	43,800	6	1.4
2018	44,000	10	2.3
2019	47,500	10	2.1
2020	47,700	10	2.1

Source: AEE MoFA District office 2020

Livestock production

Livestock rearing (production) is one integral part of the agricultural activities undertaken in Ghana as well as within the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District. The production of goats, sheep and pigs has been gradually increasing over the years (2010-2019) but the number of goats doubled in 2013 from 1097 in 2012 to 2302 in 2013. Sheep and pigs reared showed downward movement from 2014 (750) to 2017(158), doubled in 2018(340), and increased further to 840 in 2019 (Fig.4.36).

Fig. 4.36 livestock reared. Source: AEE MoFA office, 2020

Livestock keeping is an important component of the agriculture sector and a pivotal link in the Ghanaian farming and livelihood systems (MoFA, 2004). The year 2019 recorded the highest (720) number of livestock farmers in the district; the least was in 2013 (156 livestock farmers).
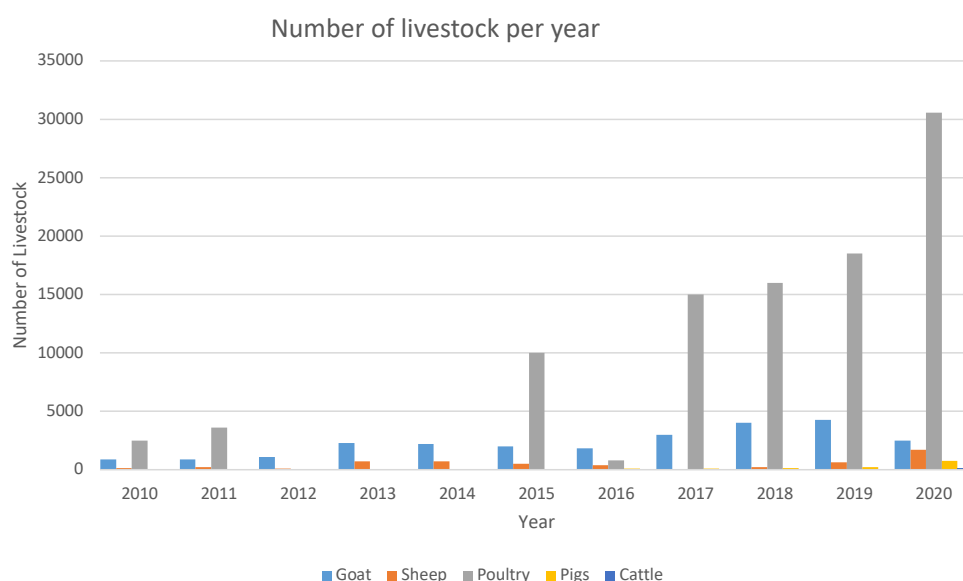
Table 4.5: Number of Veterinary officers and livestock farmers by year

Category	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of Veterinary Officers	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Number of Livestock Farmers	320	310	450	156	400	428	370	514	558	720	750

Figure 4.5: Number of livestock farmers and veterinary officers, 2010-2020

Source: AEE MoFA D, 2020.

Crop production

MoFA 2020 review in the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District reported on five crops, namely: maize, cassava, cocoyam, plantain and yam for the period 2009-2019. Data however is only available for the period 2014-2019. In 2017, there was no data on cocoyam, plantain and yam. Cassava production is in hundreds of thousands per year, while the rest of crops are less than seven thousand, but little more than nine hundred was recorded for cocoyam in 2018, as shown in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6: Crops produced/yield in metric tonnes, 2014-2020

Crop	Year						
	2014	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Maize	6,760	5,250	5,255	1,160	4,876	5,250	28,413
Cassava	104,576	100,632	108,000	171,650	106,200	-	13,043
Cocoyam	5,448	4,722	8,100	-	910	-	-
Plantain	5,235	5,112	5,075	-	5,108	-	3,200
Yam	2,113	1,705	1,863	-	1,760	-	-

Source: AEE MoFA, 2020

4.6   FORESTRY ACTIVITIES

Forestry Commission of Ghana is responsible for the regulation of forest and wildlife resources utilization, conservation and management; and the coordination of policies related to them. Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District falls under Winneba Forestry Commission office. However, there is no forest reserve in Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District.

Although there is no forest reserve, Cassia seedlings were planted in 2019, 2018, 2015 and 2009 with 12 kilometers of seedlings planted along roadsides, to green up places (Table 4.6).

Table 4.6: Trees planted

Year	Location	Plantation	Amenity	Species	No. of Seedlings Planted	Road Side Planting
2019	Bisease Senior High	2Ha		Cassia	2,222	
2018	Ajumako Hospital/ School		0.53Ha	Cassia	555	
2015	From Ajumako to Abaasa			Cassia		12kg
2009	Bedum Private Forest	10Ha		Cassia	11110	

Source: Forestry Commission Winneba office, 2020

4.7 WATER

Two agencies, thus Ghana Water Company Ltd. and Community Sanitation and Water Agency, provide improved water in the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District. According to the Community Water and Sanitation Agency, they provide communities in the district through facilities such as Borehole, Small Community Pipe System, Small Town Pipe System, Limited Mechanized System and Rain Harvested System. About 91.02 percent of homes in 2019 in the district had improved coverage, the highest for the period (CWSA, regional office Cape Coast, 2020).

The number of households/customers connected to **Ghana Water Company** (GWC) or having access to water from the GWC in 2017 was 2,440 using 10,742,459 gallons of water which increased to 2,789 households using 12,217,481 gallons of water (**Fig. 4.37**).
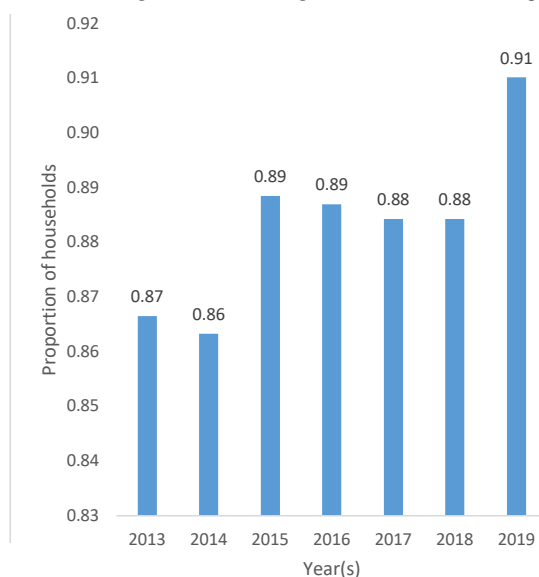

Figure 4.37: Proportion of households with water 2013-2019
Source: Community Water and Sanitation Agency, Regional office, 2020.

4.8 SANITATION

The number of households with latrine (improved latrine) in the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District in the year 2015 was 40,999 representing about 30 percent of the district population. In 2017 the number of households with latrine rose to 56,429 (41%). The number of households with latrine in the urban areas was 30,059 and the rural areas had 26,370. In 2019 the number of households with latrine in the district was 73,862 while the urban areas had 35,605 and rural areas had 38,257 (Table 4.7).

The use of latrine is said to be improved latrine when the individual using it is not exposed to open space and does not have eye contact with the content of the drop hole (faeces).

Table: 4.7: Percentage population with improved sanitation, 2015-2019

Year	Level of disaggregation	Percentage of Household Population	Number of HH with latrine (improved latrine)
2015	District	29.7	40,999
2016	District	35.1	48,445
2017	District	41.3	56,429
	Urban	22.0	30,059
	Rural	19.3	26,370
2018	District	47.6	64,987
	Urban	24.0	32,792
	Rural	23.6	32,195
2019	District	54.1	73,862
	Urban	26.1	35,605
	Rural	28.0	38,257

Source: District Environmental Health Office, 2020.

4.9 ELECTRICITY

In the energy sector, number of household / population connected to the nation grid (electricity) for customer population was 18,030 in 2015 and increased to 22,231 in 2019 (Fig. 3.38).
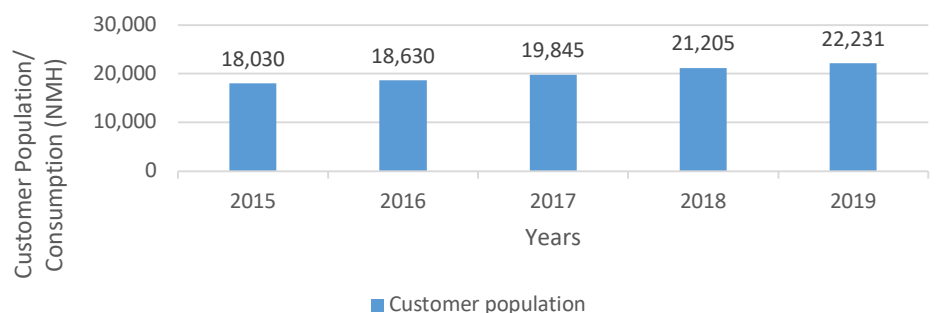

Fig. 4.38: Number of households/Population connected to National Grid (Electricity)
Source: AEE ECG District office.

4.10 ROAD NETWORK HIGHWAYS (TRUNK ROADS)

Roads in the district are under two categories, that is, Trunk roads and Network coverage.

The distance in kilometer (km) for trunk road network and network coverage for 2009 to 2017 has been 22.6 km of gravels, but there was a decrease to 18.6 km in 2018 and 2019. Distance covered by bitumen for trunk road network was 94.7 km for 2009 to 2017 and decreased to 98.7 km for 2018 and 2019.

For network coverage of roads in the district, bitumen was 40 km in 2009 and had an increase to 94.7 km in 2011 to 2013 and decreased to about 65 km in 2019 (Table 4.8).

Table 4.8: Road network coverage

Year	Trunk Road Network (Length/Km)		Network Coverage (Length/Km)	
	Gravel	Bitumen (IRI)	Gravel	Bitumen
2009	22.6	94.7	22.6	40
2010	22.6	94.7	22.6	40
2011	22.6	94.7	22.6	94.7
2012	22.6	94.7	22.6	94.7
2013	22.6	94.7	22.6	94.7
2014	22.6	94.7	22.6	81
2015	22.6	94.7	22.6	81
2016	22.6	94.7	22.6	81
2017	22.6	94.7	22.6	94.7
2018	18.6	98.7	22.6	98.7
2019	18.6	98.7	22.6	64.9

Source: Ghana Highways Authority, regional office, 2020.

4.11 SECURITY

There are several offences that create security concerns in the district, among which are assaults, causing unlawful damage, causing unlawful harm and threat of death.

Figure 4.39 shows the eight major offences for 2014 and 2019. In 2019, the total number of persons who were involved in assault offences was 36 while 2014 recorded as high as 145.
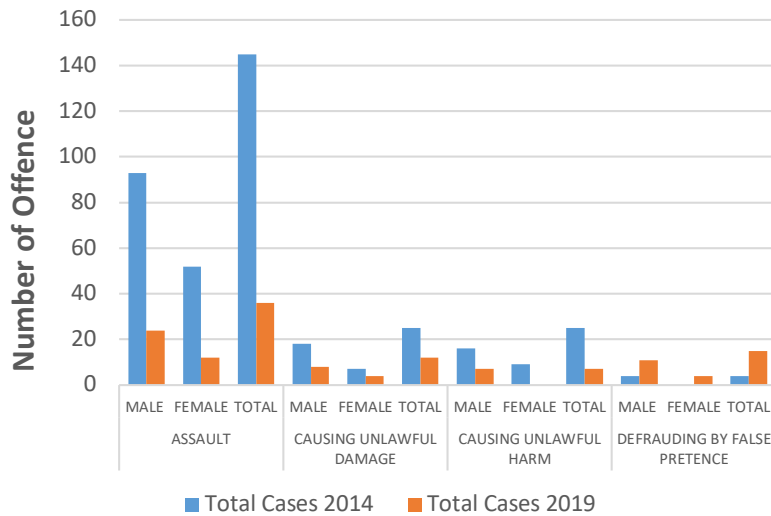
Fig.4.39: Number of Offence by type and sex

In the other categories, the total number of persons involved in threat of death was higher in 2014 (30) than in 2019 (23), while the total number of rape cases increased from one in 2014 to two in 2019.

There has been a significant decrease from 2014 to 2019 across the major offences in the district, except total number of persons involved in defrauding by false pretense.

Fig. 4.41: Number of offences by type

4.12 ACCIDENT

Figure 4.42 shows that 10 fatality cases were recorded in 2009 as the number of accidents in Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam district. This number increased to 40 in 2011, but decreased to 22 in 2019. The records also show that, serious accidents were 15 in 2009 and decreased to eight in 2019.

Fig 4.42: Total accident by level of casualty, 2009-2019.

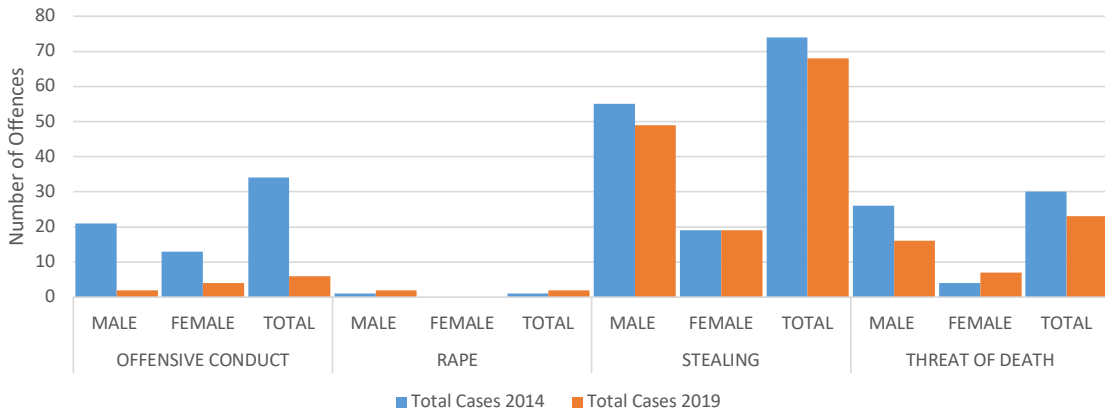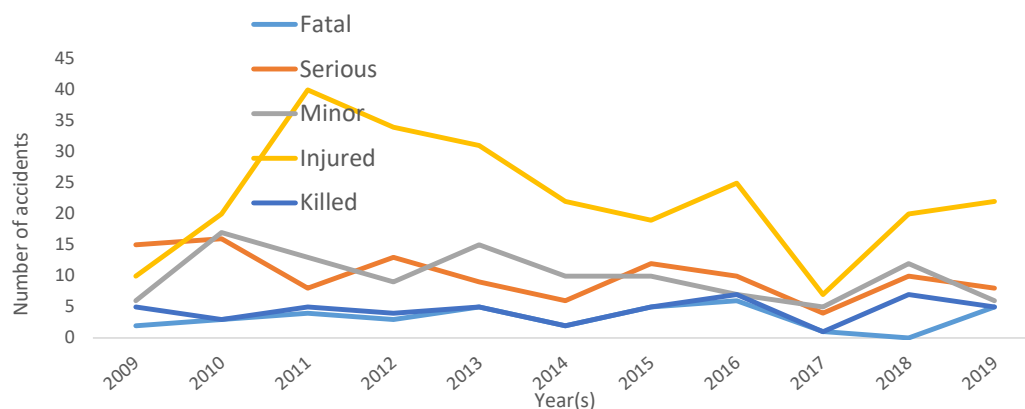Source: AEE District Police Command, 2020

The year 2010 recorded the highest (36) level of accidents by commercial vehicles, the least being the year 2017. There were three years of consecutive drop after 2010, i.e. 2011-2013. Apart from 2011 and 2013, taxis recorded the highest number of accidents for the period, followed by mini buses, trucks, and buses.

Table 4.9: Commercial vehicles involved in accidents, 2009-2019

Private vehicles involved in accident	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Bus		0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Mini Bus	6	13	12	6	9	5	6	7	2	6	4
Truck	1	5	3	2	2	1	3	4	0	7	2
Taxi	9	18	9	12	6	9	9	10	5	9	9
Total	16	36	24	20	17	16	19	22	7	22	15

Source: AEE District Police Command, 2020

The year 2012 recorded the highest (15) number of accidents by private vehicles, and the least (3) in 2017 for the period under review. The frequency of accidents is common among saloon vehicles than any other vehicles indicated in table 4.10. Private mini bus vehicles recorded zero accidents for the period, that of government vehicles indicated three accidents from 2009-2019.

Table 4.10: Number of private vehicles involved in accidents, 2009-2019

Private vehicles involved in accident	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Saloon	6	7	3	9	5	4	5	3	2	7	2
4*4	2	3	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	2	4
Truck	2	2	3	2	3	1	1	1	0	0	0
Gov't	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	11	12	7	15	10	6	9	5	3	9	6

Source: AEE District Police Command, 2020

Accidents could result in casualties or deaths. There was no accident death involving commercial vehicles in 2017. Total deaths as a result of commercial vehicle accidents range from one (1) to three (3). There is at least one male death over the period with the exception of 2017 (no death). Female death has been constant (one) in the year(s) in which they occurred (Figure 4.43).
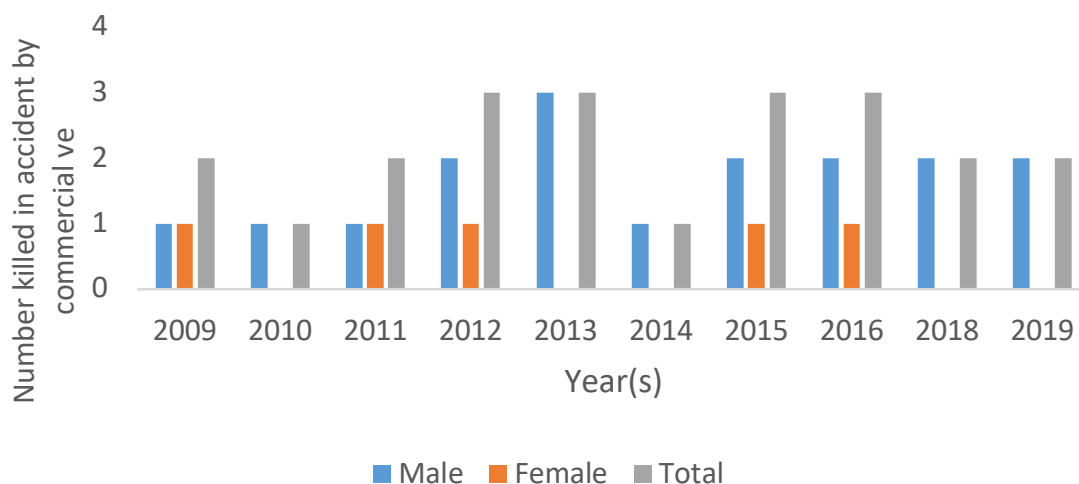
Figure 4.43: Killed in accident by commercial vehicles, 2009-2019.

Source: AEE District Police Command, 2020

Total number of injuries as a result of commercial vehicle accidents increased for the first three years, peaking in 2011 (28), then sharply declining in 2012 (19), with the subsequent years oscillating.

The year 2017 reported no injury for males, while females recorded varying number of injuries for the entire period. Male injuries were more than females, except in 2016, 2017 and 2018 where female injuries were more than males (Figure 4.44).
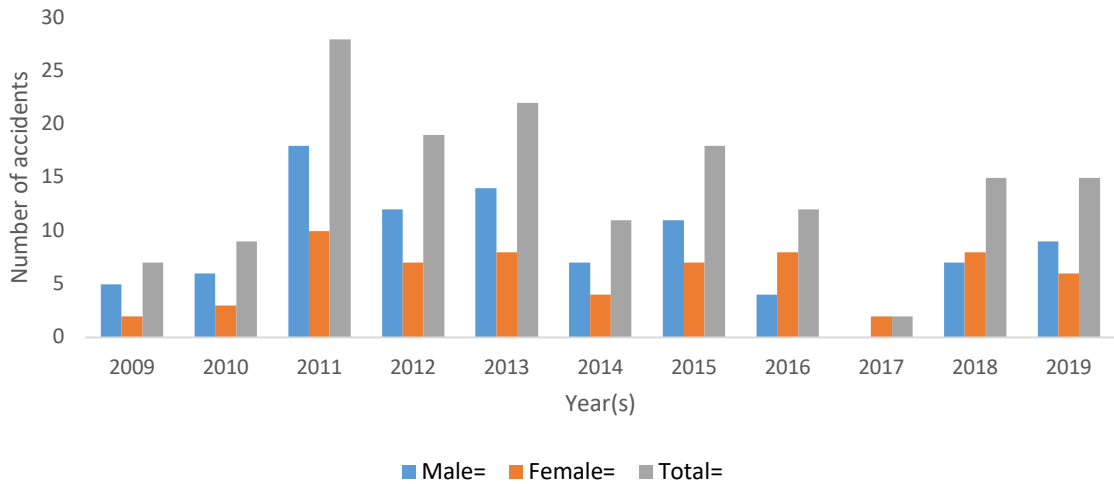
Figure 4.44: Injury by commercial vehicle accidents, 2009-2019.

Source: AEE District Police Command, 2020

Injuries caused by private vehicle accidents were high in 2014 (21), same for males (14) and females (seven) as shown in Figures 4.39 and 4.40. There was no reported injury caused by private vehicles in 2017 for both sexes as shown in Figure 4.45.

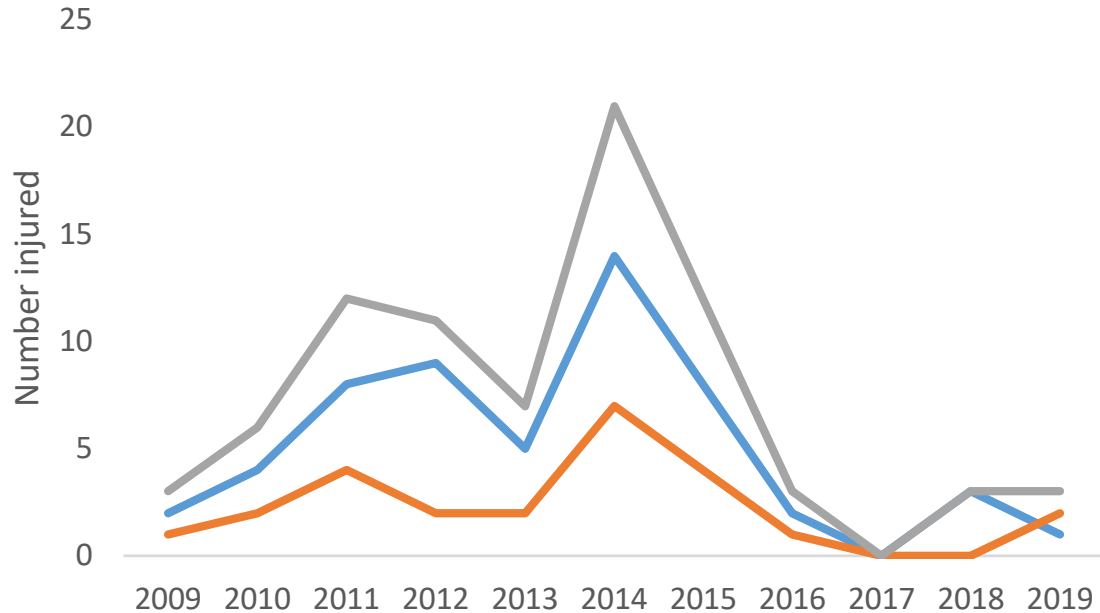Figure 4.45: Private vehicles accident injury, 2009-2019.

Source: AEE District Police Command, 2020

Figure 4.46, shows there were no accident deaths by private vehicles in 2012, 2016 and 2017. The year 2013, 2014 and 2019 recorded one death each. Total number of deaths was high in 2011 (three). There was a total of two female deaths by private vehicle accidents in 2011 and 2013, the remaining years recorded zero deaths.
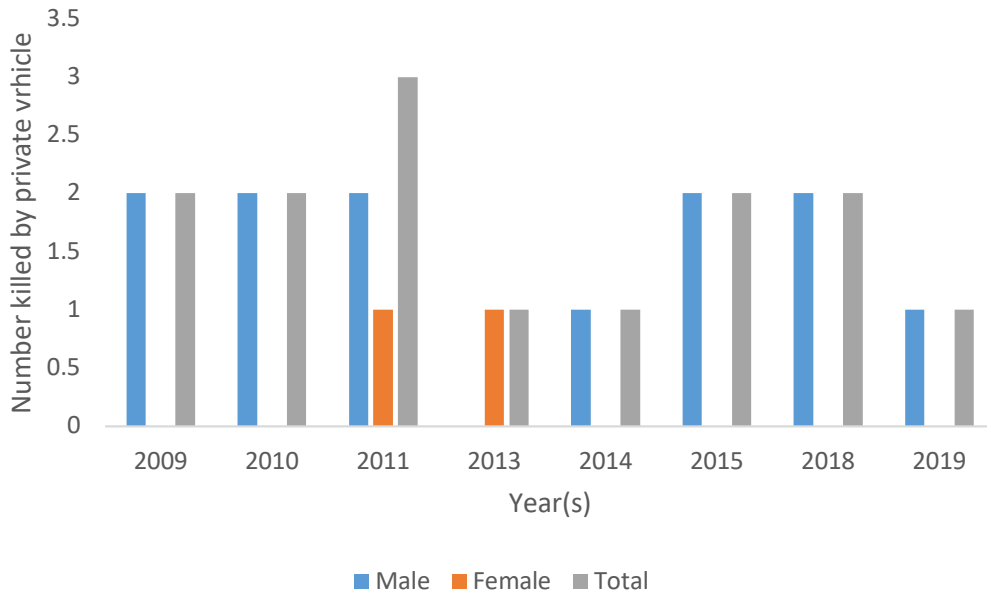
Figure 4.46: Number killed by private vehicle through accidents, 2009-2019.

Source: AEE District Police Command, 2020

Motor bikes are alternate means of transportation in some parts of Ghana. In areas not accessible by vehicles, motor bikes and other bikes are used. Bike accidents in the district alternate between Motor bike and Tricycle (Figure 4.47). Motor bike accident is the most common among the bikes. Motor bike accident was highest in 2010 (five) followed by 2014 (four) and zero for 2011 and 2015.

Figure 4.47: Number of accidents by motor bikes.

Source: AEE District Police Command, 2020

According to the district data (fig. 4.42), pedestrians knocked down may result in injury or death. The year 2019 indicates the highest (13) injury, whilst death was highest in 2011 (two).

The following years did not record either death or injury for the period, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2013 and 2014.

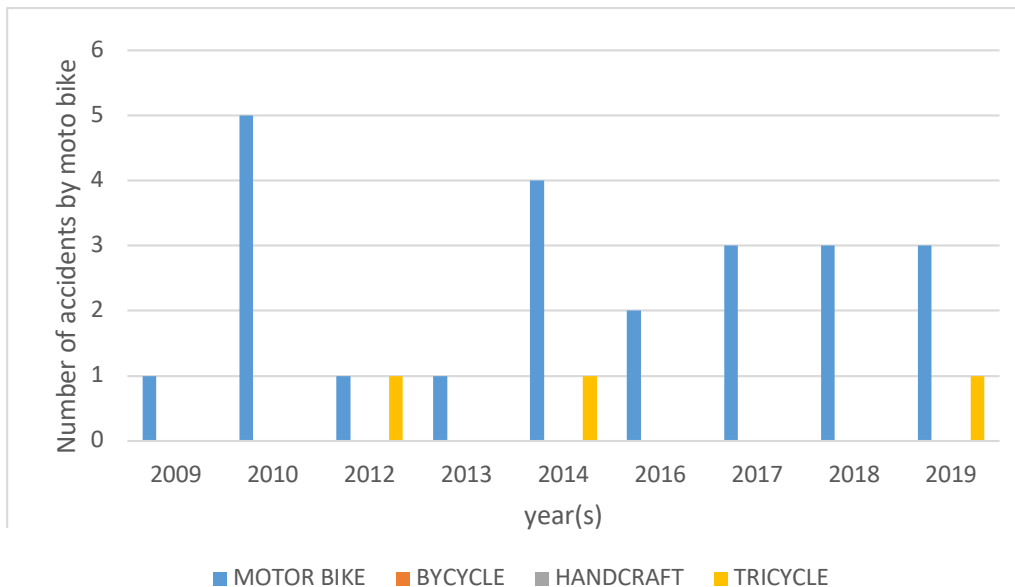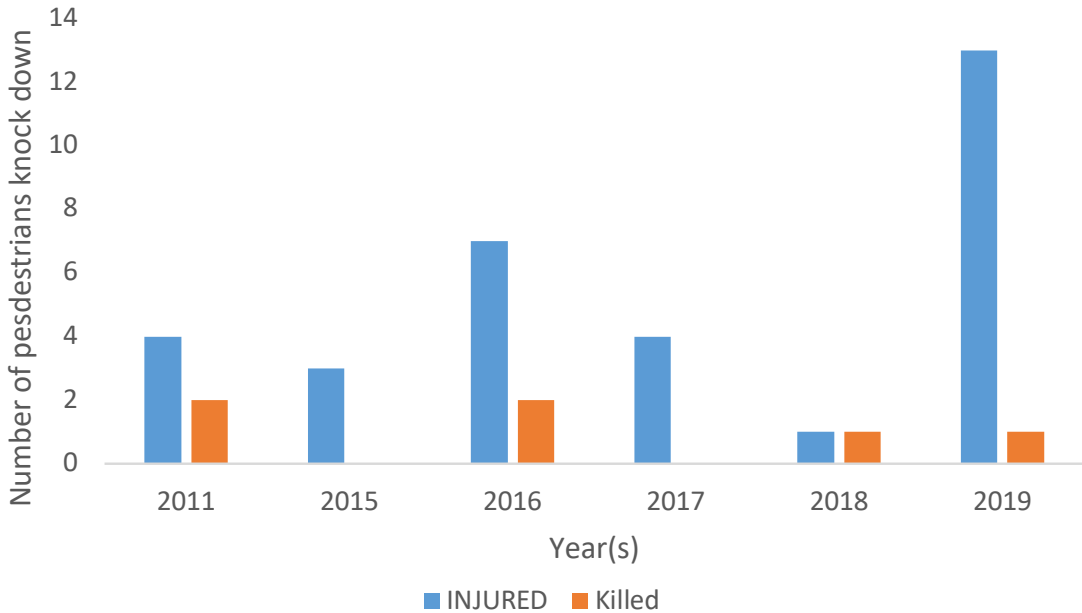Figure 4.48: Pedestrians knocked down.

Source: AEE District Police Command, 2020

4.13 Urbanization

The rate at which cities and towns grow - or the urbanization rate - is an important indicator of the sustainability of towns and cities. Rapid, unplanned urbanization can result in poor social, economic, and environmental outcomes due to insufficient and overburdened infrastructure and services creating congestion and leading to inadequate housing.

To address the impacts of rapid urbanization, we must first monitor urban expansion accurately and regularly track urban development over time. Traditionally, urbanization has been measured in Ghana using census data, with the urban threshold being communities with a population of 5,000 or more.

To obtain a more regular measure of the urbanization extent of towns and cities we must use other data sources such as Earth Observation from satellites. Digital Earth Africa provides openly accessible and freely available analysis ready data (Earth observation satellite imagery) for the AfriGEO communities as well as other geospatial scientists to produce decision-ready products. Using the products will give us a better understanding of how communities are evolving.

One of the products is the urban extent and this was applied in the case of the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam district.

To understand the urban extent from Earth Observation, the Enhanced Normalized Difference Impervious Surfaces Index (ENDISI) [1] which was developed for urbanisation proxy has been shown to work well in a variety of environments. A machine learning algorithm (Ostu method) was applied on the computed image to determine the threshold (-0.1) for Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam. The threshold aids in identifying the urban and non-urban area.

The image below shows the urban extent of Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam for 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020. The yellow colours (from the legend =1) shown in the images are the urban extent of the constituency extracted using a threshold value for the particular year.
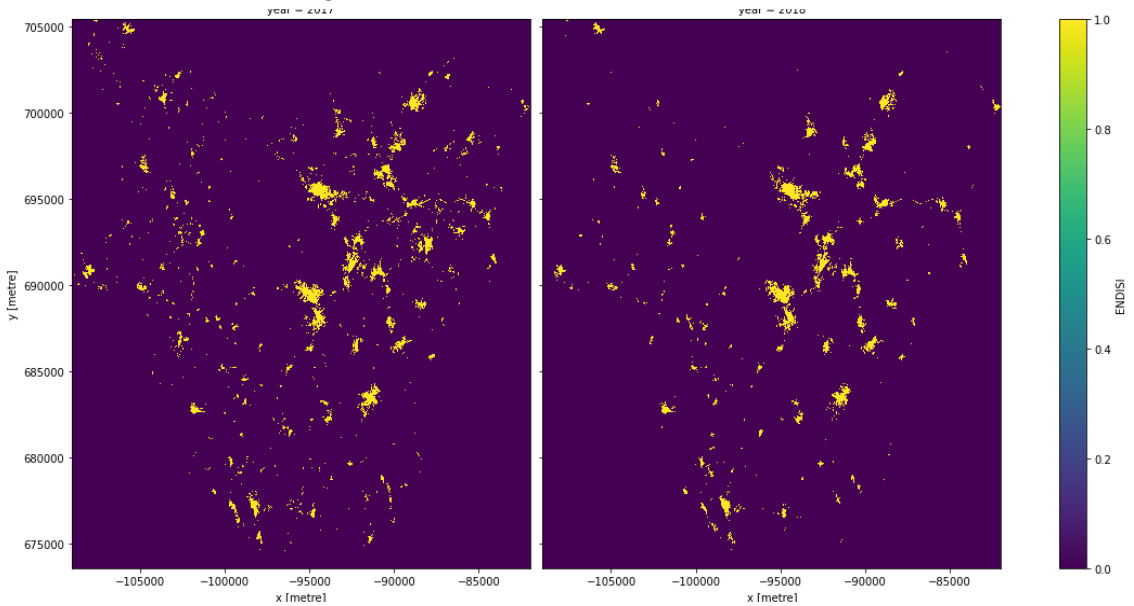
Fig. 6.2: Urbanization Sprawl
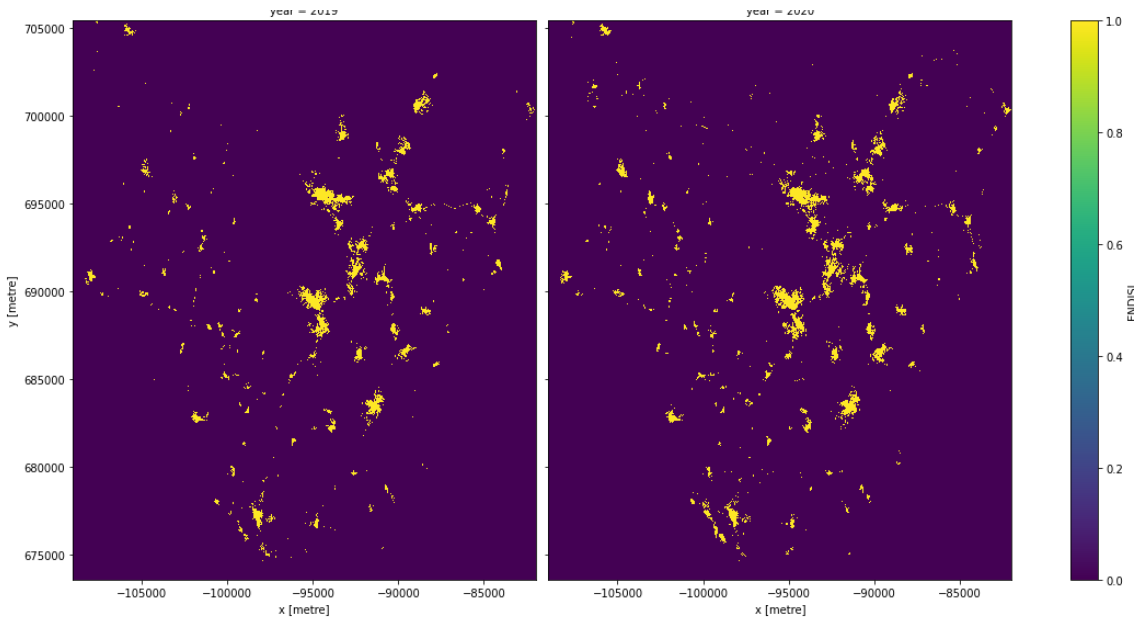
Fig. 6.3: Urban growth for 2019 and 2020

Based on the images in Figure 6.3, the extent of urban growth between 2019 and 2020 are shown in Figure 6.4.
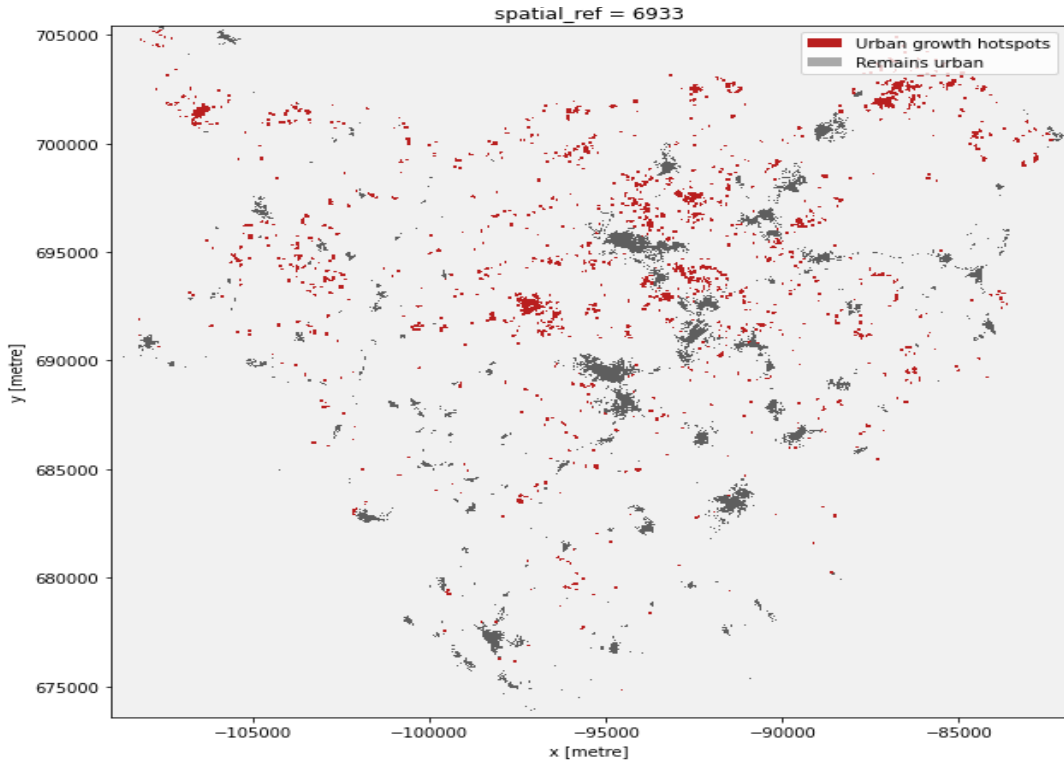
Fig. 6.4: Urban growth
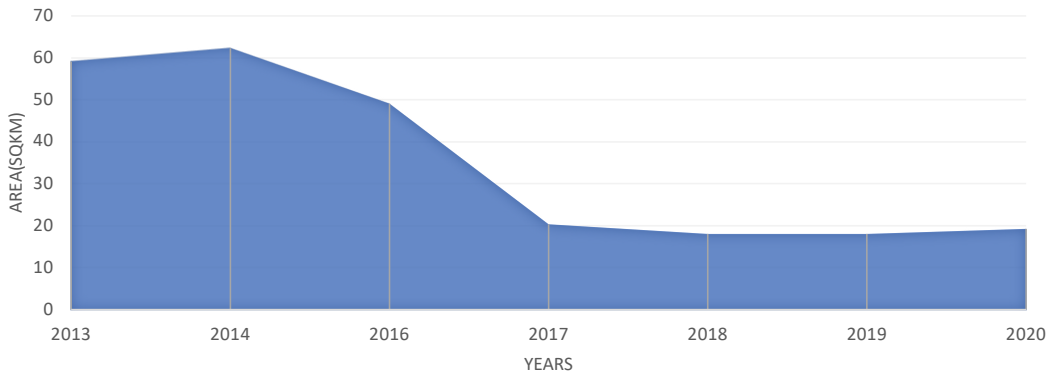
Fig. 6.5: Urban growth by square meter.

4.14 Sand Winning/Mining

Sand winning or mining is the extraction of sand, mainly through an open pit but sometimes mined from beaches and inland dunes or dredged from ocean and riverbeds. Although sand mining contributes to the source of income for a country, these operations can result in deleterious impacts on farmlands, forests, and water bodies. Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam is one of the constituencies in Ghana where sand wining or mining is a productive business venture. Earth

observation data make it possible to monitor these activities and their impact on the environment. Below is an analyzed satellite imagery showing locations mined for sand from 2017 to 2020. Also, the area that has undergone vegetation loss due to these activities is mapped out.

Possible Mining Areas

:
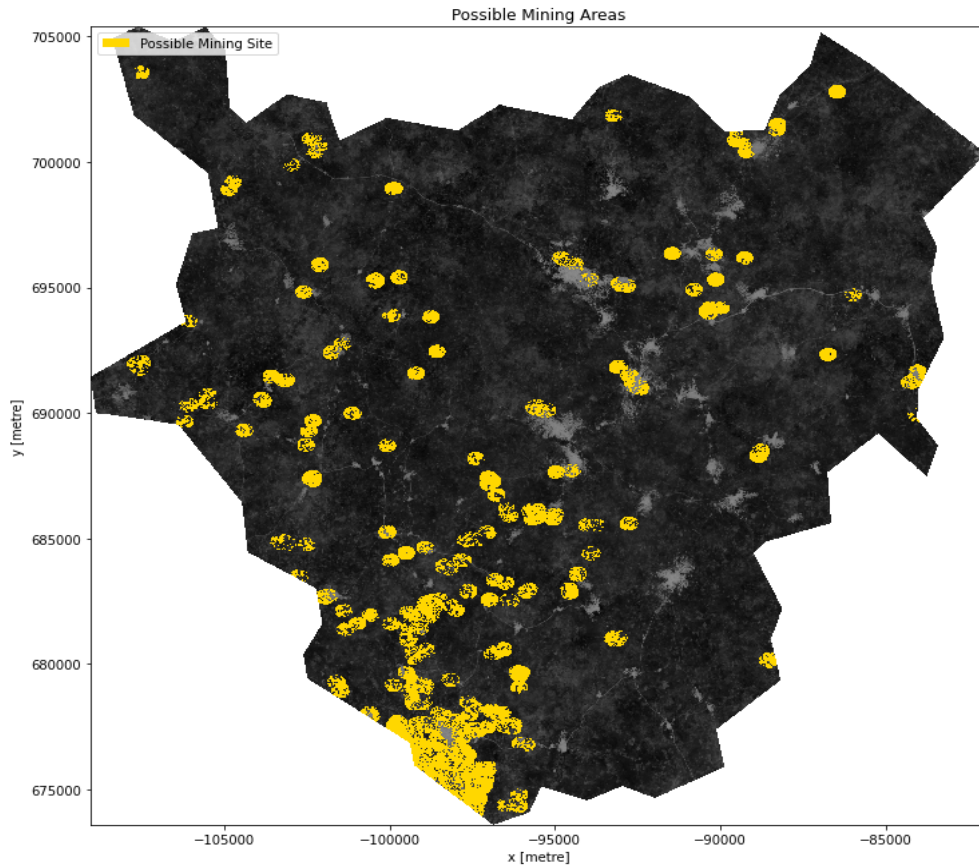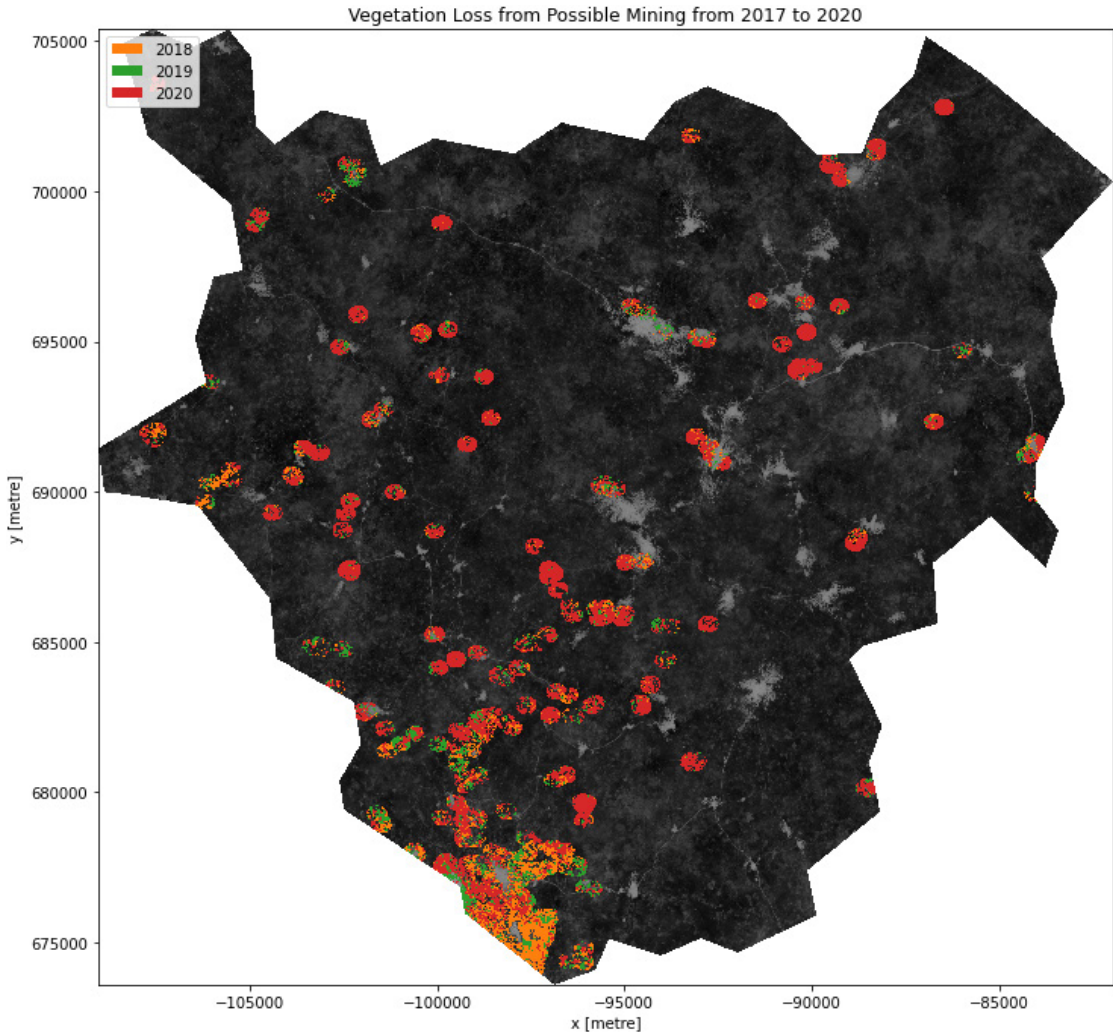
Fig. 6.6: Areas of Gold mining and Sand winning
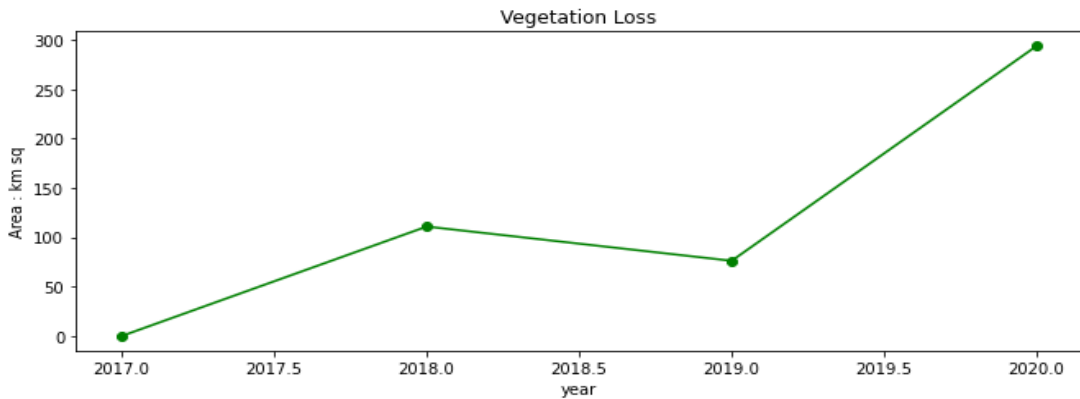
Fig. 6.7: Vegetation lost from 2017 to 2020

CHAPTER FIVE
REVENUE, EXPENDITURE AND SDGs BUDGET

5.1   Introduction

Budget performance is one that reflects both the input of resources and the output of services for each unit of an organization. Relating the inflows of revenue and expenditure activities of assemblies is important in determining the extent of services that can be carried out. Revenue sources to MMDAs are varied. The ability of MMDAs to effectively generate revenue from all the various sources will determine the quantum of revenues accrued to them and the services they could render. Revenue sources available to MMDAs include but not limited to fees and charges, market tolls, property rates, District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), and District Development Fund (DDF).

Budget performance is mostly dependent of five sources on revenues in the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam Assembly. These revenues are largely used to fund developmental projects.

5.2   Revenues and expenditures

Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam assembly has five (5) sources of revenues. These are:

- Internally Generated Fund (IGF)
- Common Fund
- District Development Facility (DDF)
- Other Funds (Donor and GoG)
- GoG (Salaries)

In 2009, Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District Assembly received an amount of One million, Four hundred and seventy-five thousand, four hundred and seventy-nine Ghana cedis and forty-two pesewas (GH¢1,475,479.42) as a total amount from all the five sources of revenue. This amount was increased to Three million, four hundred and forty thousand, three and seventy-eight Ghana cedis ninety-three pesewas (GH¢3,440,378.93) in 2014 and in 2019 a total amount of Six million and ninety-six thousand, eight hundred and one Ghana cedis and nine pesewas (GH¢ 6,096,801.09) (Fig. 5.1).
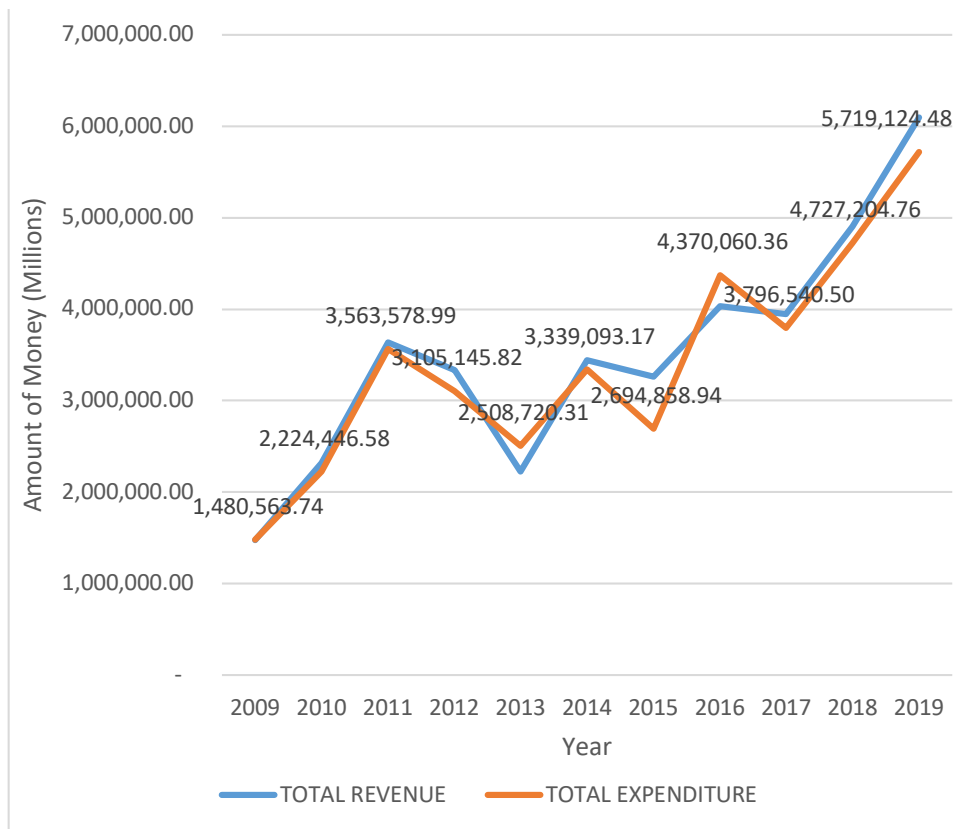
Fig. 5.1: Total Revenue generated by Total expenditure by Year

Source: District Finance Office

At the expenditure side, in 2009 the Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam District assembly recorded a total expenditure of GH¢1,480,563.74 from a revenue of GH¢1,475,479.42. This means in 2009, the assembly expenditure exceeded its revenue with GH¢5,084.32. A total expenditure for 2014 increased to GH¢3,339,093.17 from GH¢2,508,720.31 in 2013. In 2019, the district assembly saved GH¢ 377,676.61 from an expenditure of GH¢5,719,124.48 (Fig. 5.1)

5.3 District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) – Assembly, and District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) (MP)

Constituencies draw their programmes and projects relying on central government budgetary allocation for the year under reference. However, the margin of the differences between the annual budget allocated to a constituency/district and the actual amount released greatly affects development in the constituencies. Figure 5.2 shows the amount of budget approved, amount released, and the actual amount of money received by the Assembly and the MP for the year 2018 to 2020 (Fig. 5.2). District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) approved budget for 2018 was Gh¢ 2,968, 596.00, amount release was Gh¢ 1,416,564.00 and there was no actual amount received by the assembly as compared to 2020 where an amount of Gh¢4,106,360.00 was approved, but the amount received was Gh¢497,210.00
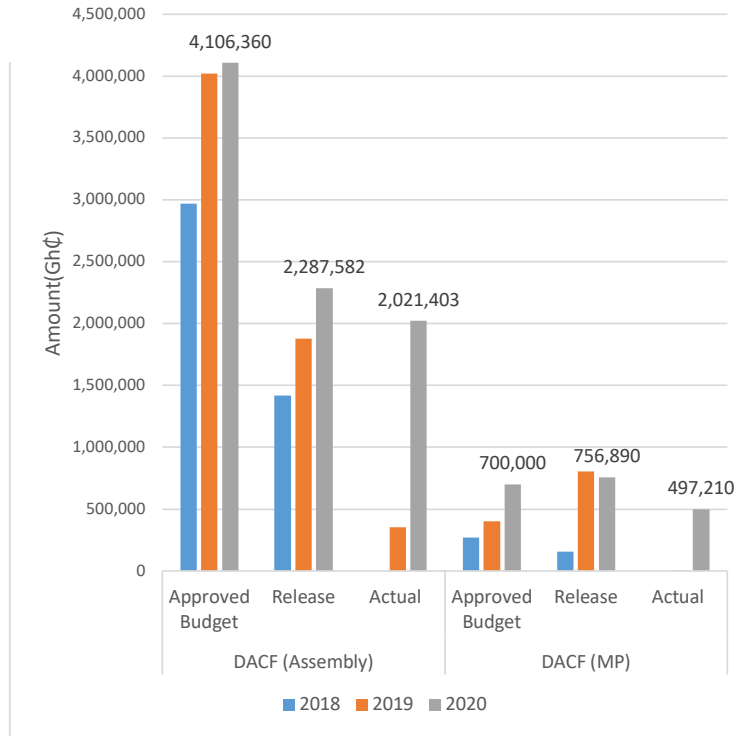
Fig. 5.2: District Assembly Common Fund (Assembly and MP)

5.4   Internally Generated Fund (IGF)

Internally generated fund (IGF) is one of the sources of revenue inflows for MMDAs. As its name implies, it is generated by the district assembly from sources within the district such as taxes from market tolls, property rates, fees, and charges for granting permits and others. The amount of revenue generated depends largely on the efficiency of revenue mobilization strategies including accountability measures implemented by the district. Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam has Internal Generated Fund projection and that of the actual for the year 2017 to 2020. The assembly projected a total of about Gh¢1,300,000.00 and the actual total IGF was Gh¢366,919.24. There was an increase in the actual IGF for the district from 2017 to 2020 for both the actual and the projection (Fig. 5.3).
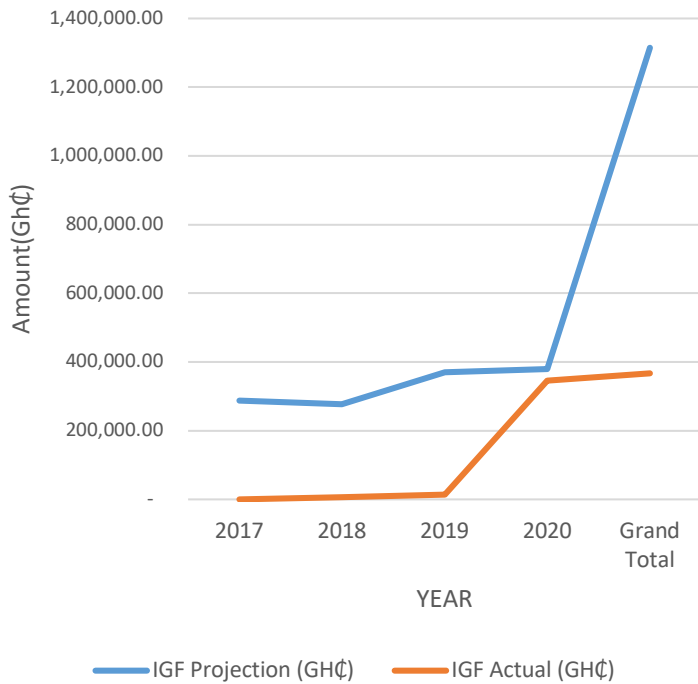
Fig. 5.3: IGF.

5.5 SDGs Budget

This section seeks to understand the performance of the Constituency's budget in the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals. The availability and allocation of resources to well-targeted programmes will determine the extent to which the district achieves the SDGs. Since 2019, the Minister for Finance has directed all MDAs and MMDAs to align their budget and withdrawals from the Consolidated Fund to specific SDG targets. This provides an opportunity for districts to implement programmes towards the achievement of specific targets relevant to the MMDAs or MDAs.

Figure 5.4 shows the amount budgeted for SDG related and non-SDG related activities. In 2019, the budget approved for SDG related activities was more (Gh¢6,136,473) than non-SDG related activities (Gh¢2,172,495) while in 2020, the amount budgeted for a combined SDG related and non-SDG related activities was higher (Gh¢9,799,643) than the combined budget in 2019 (Gh¢8,308,968) for both SDG related and non-SDG related activities.
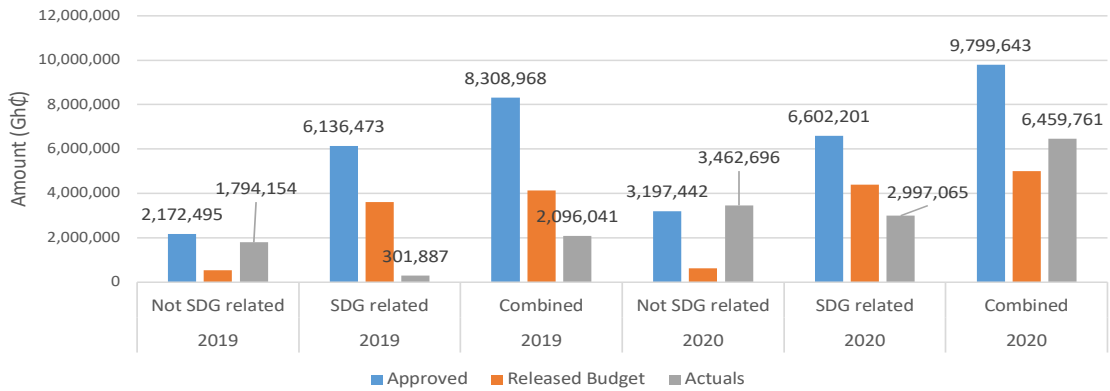
Fig. 5.4: SDG related and non-SDG related Budgets

Figure 5.5 shows the budgeted amount approved, released and actually received in 2019 and 2020 for SDG targets. Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam district for the year 2019 and 2020 received less amount of funds budgeted for SDG targets as compared to the amount approved and amount released. Most of the funds were budgeted for target 4.1 for both 2019 and 2020 which deals with complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes for boys and girls. In 2019, an amount of Gh¢1,055,424.00 was approved for SDG target 16.6 which focuses on developing effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels. An amount of Gh¢915,978.23.00 was released but the actual amount received by the assembly was Gh¢84,833.32 representing about eight percent of the amount of budget approved.
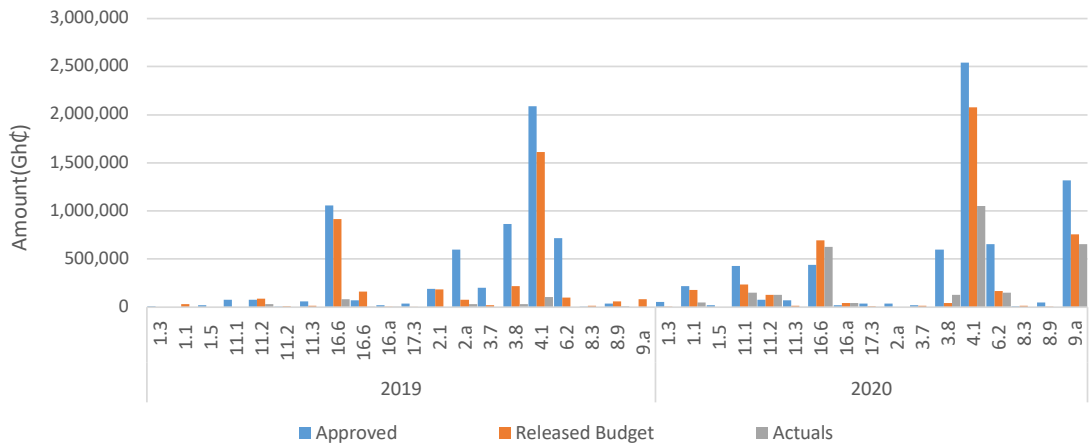
Fig. 5.5: Budget Allocation, Releases and Expenditure on SDGs

Table 5.1 shows the SDG targets and the amount budgeted. The budget has three, namely: Approved, Released and Actuals by year. In all the years, the actual budget amount spent was less than the Budget released. In 2019, there was no budget released and received for SDG target 1.3, 1.5 and 11.1. Similarly in 2020, there was also no budget released and received for SDG target 1.5 and 2.a. For SDG target 4.1 in 2019, the assembly received about five percent of the approved budget as compared to 2020 which was about 41 percent.

Table 5.1: SDGs Budget Data

Year	SDG Target		Approved	Released Budget	Actuals
2019	1.3	Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.	7,546	0	0
2019	1.1	By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day.	0	29,844	0
2019	1.5	By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.	20,000	0	0
2019	11.1	By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.	80,000	0	0
2019	11.2	By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.	75,000	89,150	29,550
2019	11.2	By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.	1,000	7,692	0

2019	11.3	By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.	60,896	13,659	0
2019	16.6	Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.	1,055,424	915,978	84,833
2019	16.6	Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.	73,000	161,044	1,510
2019	16.a	Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.	20,000	3,550	1,050
2019	17.3	Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.	39,000	5,700	0
2019	2.1	By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.	189,760	184,829	0
2019	2.a	2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.	600,000	79,027	33,540
2019	3.7	By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programs.	199,964	20,960	0

2019	3.8	Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.	864,782	220,687	33,684
2019	4.1	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.	2,090,000	1,614,390	107,719
2019	6.2	By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.	715,000	100,939	0
2019	8.3	Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.	5,100	12,594	0
2019	8.9	By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.	40,000	61,760	10,000
2019	9.a	Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.	0	82,323	0

2020	1.3	Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.	56,887	4,995	0
2020	1.1	By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day.	219,247	180,064	49,354
2020	1.5	By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.	20,000	0	0
2020	11.1	By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.	430,000	237,674	150,000
2020	11.2	By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.	75,000	126,632	126,632
2020	11.3	By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.	71,868	13,282	5,700
2020	16.6	Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.	438,061	692,437	626,175
2020	16.a	Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.	20,000	44,988	42,988

2020	17.3	Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.	39,000	10,700	5,700
2020	2.a	Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.	40,000	0	0
2020	3.7	By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programs.	22,833	14,588	0
2020	3.8	Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.	596,782	41,777	130,040
2020	4.1	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.	2,542,996	2,078,149	1,054,354
2020	6.2	By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.	656,640	167,955	150,000

2020	8.3	Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.	6,887	17,554	0
2020	8.9	By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.	50,000	5,000	0
2020	9.a	Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.	1,316,000	758,158	656,122
Grand Total			**12,738,675**	**7,998,077**	**3,298,952**

CHAPTER SIX
SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1   Introduction

The availability of timely and reliable data is a very critical requirement for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. It is therefore very important for policy-makers like parliamentarians to be provided with the requisite data on all facets of the economy to help them to perform their constitutional roles. The Data for Accountability Project therefore is opportune to the work of members of parliament and staff of the parliamentary research unit since it provides the data required to monitor progress on the attainment of the SDGs. Through this report the developmental challenges of the constituency are brought to the fore, to enable the Constituency's parliamentarian to advocate the provision of more resources for its development in fulfilment of the aspirations of the constituents.

6.2   Summary

There were eleven departments that we needed data from for this exercise. But not all the departments were able to provide data for the period we requested for. Some of the data were inadequate and there were missing data for some of the years. Also, some of the variables were not applicable to the departments. Therefore, the format of the original data template needed to be adjusted to conform to what the departments routinely work with. In some cases, the departments were asked to reorganize their data to conform to the original data template.

The 2020 estimated population for Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam district indicated that there are more females (80,132) than males (74,585) and it was observed that the dependency ratio for Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam, based on the projected population for 2020, is 0.98 indicating that all the persons in the working class have at least one person to take care of.

The health system of the district is very important. Quality health care depends on accessibility, acceptability and affordability. And this depends on the availability of health facilities. The district has one hospital, three clinics (two public and one private) with sixteen CHPS compounds and two private maternity homes.

The availability of facilities helps the operation of the health system in the district which further improved antennal care coverage because there was an increase in ANC from about 33 percent in 2016 to almost 50 percent in 2020, indicating that, more pregnant women in the district are having access to health.

It is also interesting to know that as part of the advocacy for the Girl-Child education, it was observed that, in 2020 academic year, more females had access to education than males in the district. Generally, the performance in mathematics was higher than the other core subjects within the period.

Another interesting observation was that Arable crop farming is the predominant agricultural activity among all agricultural households in the district.

Finally, the district data indicates that, there is a huge gap between amount of approved budget, budget released and the actual budget received for SDG target activity.
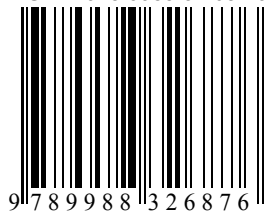
6.3   Recommendations

The following recommendations would improve the collection and use of data in the district.

- A standard template should be developed for the district assemblies for data collection activities

- District officers in charge of administrative data should be given regular refresher training and coaching to enhance their performance.

- Most of the data officers do not have computers/laptops, so there is a need to provide them with the necessary equipment to enhance their work.

- Data compilation should be in a database or soft copy since most of the data available at the district were all in hard copy.

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