ACCRA METROPOLITAN ASSEMBLY

(Odododiodio, Ablekuma South, Okaikwei South Constituencies)

CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

DATA FOR ACCOUNTABILITY

A PUBLICATION OF THE DATA FOR ACCOUNTABILITY PROJECT

ACCRA METROPOLITAN ASSEMBLY
(Odododiodio, Ablekuma South, Okaikwei South Constituencies)

CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

OCTOBER, 2024

African Centre for Parliamentary Affairs
No. AGR/2B, Farmland, Beach Road
P.O. Box BC 215, Accra Ghana
Tel: +233 30 295 6811

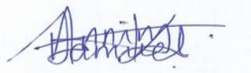
Design and layout: JOLES CONSULT

FOREWORD

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

This report provides valuable information on the size, structure, and distribution of the population, as well as the socio-economic characteristics of the constituency providing key insights into the development of the social sector in particular. The constituency profile, an initiative under the Hewlett Foundation-funded Data for Accountability Project (DAP), is a unique attempt to provide data to Members of Ghana's Parliament to enable them monitor the progress of implementation of the SDGs and to advocate for better alignment of resources for their constituencies.

The Constituency Profile Report mostly relied on administrative data generated by departments of the MMDAs over the period 2015 to 2022. The challenges of administrative data in Ghana notwithstanding, the report is a demonstration of the value these data offer for development planning, monitoring and evaluation. It underscores the urgent need to harness administrative and other non-traditional data sources as the foundational data systems, especially for local government to ensure no one is left behind. The Ghana Statistical Service, African Centre for Parliamentary Affairs (ACEPA), On Think Tanks (OTT) and the other implementing partners are therefore, delighted to provide this useful report to data users, especially Parliamentarians, the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies, Civil Society Organisations and the people of the selected constituencies.



Prof. Samuel Kobina Annim
Government Statistician

Dr. Rasheed Draman
Executive Director, ACEPA

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

We offer special thanks to the District Statistical Officers of AMA who collected the data for preparation of the report and Victor Boateng Owusu and Dieudonnee Ankamah (GSS) for writing this report. We also acknowledge Gershon Tekpli and Ernest Nyarku for reviewing the report.

We express our profound gratitude to the Flora and Hewlett Foundation for funding the DAP initiative in Ghana. We are also grateful to the ACEPA team, namely, Agnes Titriku, Issifu Lampo, and Emmanuel Benchie for the support provided during the data collection and report preparation. We are equally grateful to Omar Seidu of GSS for providing the leadership and general guidance in the preparation of this report and coordination of the DAP from the GSS.

CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACEPA	African Centre for Parliamentary Affairs
AMA	Accra Metropolitan Assembly
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
DAP	Data Accountability Project
DDF	District Development Facility
EIPM	Evidence Informed Policy Making
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
ICC	Implementation Coordinating Committee
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MP	Member of Parliament
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
NSS	National Statistical Systems
OTT	On Think Tank
PHC	Population and Housing Census
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UDG	Urban Development Grant
VNR	Voluntary National Review

DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

1. Population Pyramid

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

2. Difficulty in Performing an Activity

2.1 Difficulty in Seeing

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

2.2. Difficulty in Hearing

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

2.3. Difficulty in Walking or Climbing Stairs

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

2.4. Difficulty in Remembering or Concentrating

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

2.5. Difficulty with Self-care

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

2.6. Difficulty in Communicating

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

2.7. Severity of Difficulty

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

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

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

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

3. School Attendance

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

4. Literacy

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

5. ICT: Ownership and Usage of Functional Smartphone and Non-Smartphone

5.1 ICT Device

ICT device refers to an electronic equipment and other systems that combine to allow people to interact in the digital world; e.g., mobile phone, tablet, laptop, desktop computer, TV and radio sets.

5.2 Smart Mobile Phone

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

5.3 Non-Smart Mobile Phone

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

6. Health Insurance Coverage

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

7. Unemployment rate

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

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND

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

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

The Data for Accountability Project (DAP) Phase II is being jointly implemented by the African Centre for Parliamentary Affairs (ACEPA), Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) and On Think Tanks (OTT), with funding from the Hewlett Foundation. DAP II is a three-year project that seeks to enhance the use of evidence in parliament, specifically, towards improving the capacity of Ghana's Parliament for monitoring the country's progress on the SDGs. In furtherance of this objective, DAP seeks to achieve the following goals: (i) Strengthening Parliament's access to and use of data to monitor the progress of Ghana's implementation of the SDGs, African Union Agenda 2063, and the national Medium-Term Development Policy Framework; and (ii) Increased experience sharing and learning to engender effective engagement between data producers and legislatures. The key expected outcomes the project include the following:

1. Strengthened oversight capacity and representation capacity of MPs,
2. Strengthened capacity of Parliamentary Staff to support evidence use by MPs,
3. Improved capacity of GSS & parliamentary staff in the compilation of local level data for better representation by MPs
4. Improved collaboration between data producers and parliament,

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

Traditionally, the main functions of the Ghanaian Parliament are executive oversight, legislation, and constituent representation. Parliament is the supreme forum for the ventilation of grievances aimed at seeking redress. Members of Parliament (MP) serve as the communication link between their constituents and the government. Through parliamentary mechanisms/tools such as question time, statements, motions, and debate on policy/bills, among others, MPs have the opportunity to draw attention to developments in their constituencies and explore avenues for socio-economic development. For effective representation, MPs need to better understand their constituencies and the people they represent.

1.2. PURPOSE OF THE CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

Parliament is expected to play a unique role in the achievement of the SDGs as part of their representation and oversight roles. In view of that the Data for Accountability Project is the first focused effort to introduce data for SDGs monitoring to any sub-committee in the Parliament of Ghana. This is expected to help Parliament oversee the implementation of the SDGs in Ghana, by providing the evidence needed to monitor progress and better advocate for their constituencies.

The project's goal is to help Parliament improve the quality of life in Ghana by using data to oversee progress towards the SDGs and other national and international development frameworks. In recent years, the role of parliament and the MPs in particular has come into 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 initiative is therefore, an attempt to document evidence through time series data analysis to provide background or context to the development needs of constituencies. This is the second attempt to compile time series data from selected sectors for some selected constituencies to help shed light on the development of those sectors.

1.3. PROFILE OF ACCRA METROPOLITAN ASSEMBLY

The AMA population in 2021 was 284,124 with more females (150,079) representing 52.8 percent compared to males (134,045), constituting 47.2 percent. The Metropolis occupies a land size of 23.29 km2 with a population density of 12,179 persons per square kilometre. It shares boundaries with the Gulf of Guinea to the South, Korley Klottey Municipal to the North, Ablekuma West to the West, and La-Dadekotopon to the East. The Ga-Dangme ethnic group (40.3%) is the largest in the metropolis, followed by Akan (31.8%), Mole-

Dagbani (11.3%), Ewe (9.2%), with the remaining ethnic groups (Guan, Gruma, Grusi, Mande and others) constituting 7.4 percent.

About eight in ten (79.9%) of the Metropolis' population are affiliated to the Christian Religion, followed by 15.5 percent who are Muslims, while almost four percent (3.8%) have no religious affiliation. About 1.0 percent of the population are either Traditionalists (0.2%) or belong to other religions (0.6%). The Metropolis has a literacy rate of 81.7 percent of the population 6 years and older, which is higher among males (86.7%) than females (77.3%). The economy of the Metropolis is dominated by the services sector, which accounts for 84.1 percent of the employed population 15 years and older, while industry and agriculture represent 13.2 percent, and 2.8 percent, respectively.

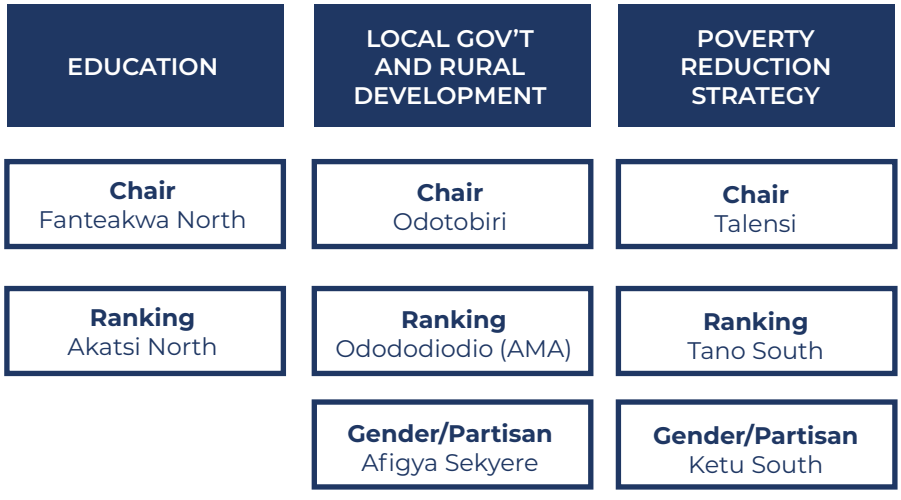
CHAPTER TWO
METHODOLOGY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

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

2.2 CRITERIA FOR SELECTION

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



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

2. 3 METHOD OF DATA COMPILATION

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

2.4 DATA AVAILABILITY

Generally, data for the constituencies were available and well- disaggregated based on the standard template developed for the MMDAs. All the departments had some data but not for all the variables needed and period of interest. The requested data covered the period 2015 to 2022. However, not all the departments were able to provide data for the entire period. Therefore, for the purpose of this report, only departments with at least 50 percent of the data available were included in the analysis. This made trend analysis possible. Again, data collection for most departments was delayed, because most of the decentralized departments in the district were sited outside the district capital and in some cases, they depended on the regional office for data. In fact, in a few cases, some departments were reluctant to provide information, and this contributed to the overall delay in data collection. In all, 16 departments were consulted for data.

CHAPTER THREE
SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

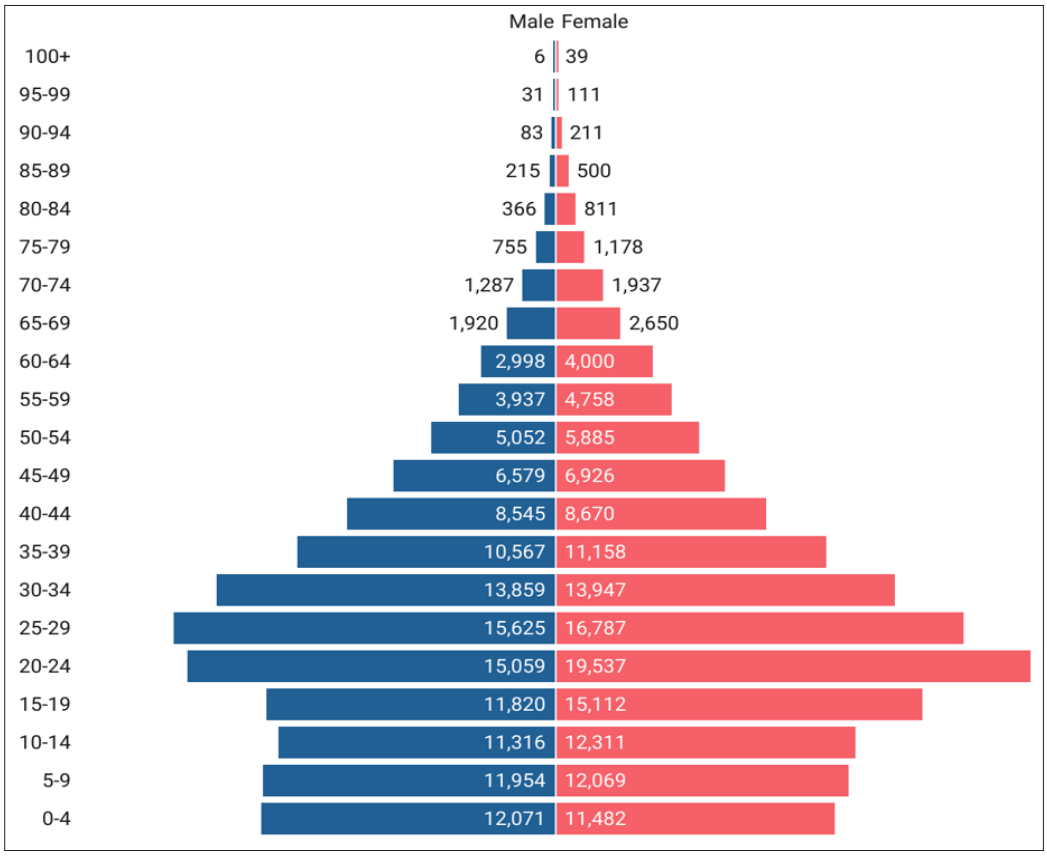
Demographics are the various characteristics of a population and include the statistical information of the population's socioeconomic conditions. They provide useful information to local authorities for making policy decisions and targeting, and to businesses for making strategic business decisions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

This chapter presents key demographic characteristics of the population of the Accra Metropolitan Assembly (AMA). These include sex and age distribution as well as the age-sex structure. This information is vital to the development planning and the provision of services in the constituency, as well as the mobilization of the support of the population to contribute to the local development agenda.

3.2 POPULATION SIZE, AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

Accra Metropolitan Assembly (AMA), according to the 2021 Population and Housing Census (2021 PHC) results, the population of AMA stood at 284,124 comprising 134,045 males and 150,079 females. About 68 percent of the population is below 35 years and about 43 percent in the youth category of 15-34 years.

FIGURE 3.1: POPULATION PYRAMID



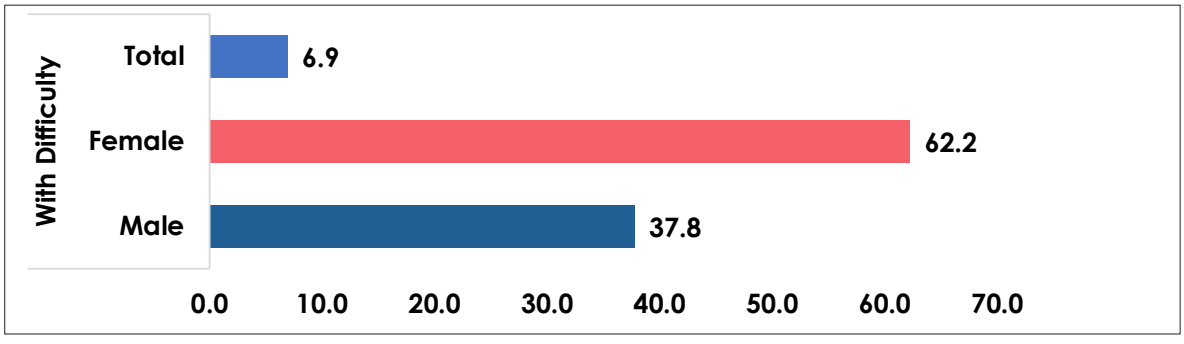
Source: 2021PHC, GSS

3.3. DIFFICULTY IN PERFORMING AN ACTIVITY

Individuals with difficulty in performing an activity are also referred to as persons with disability.

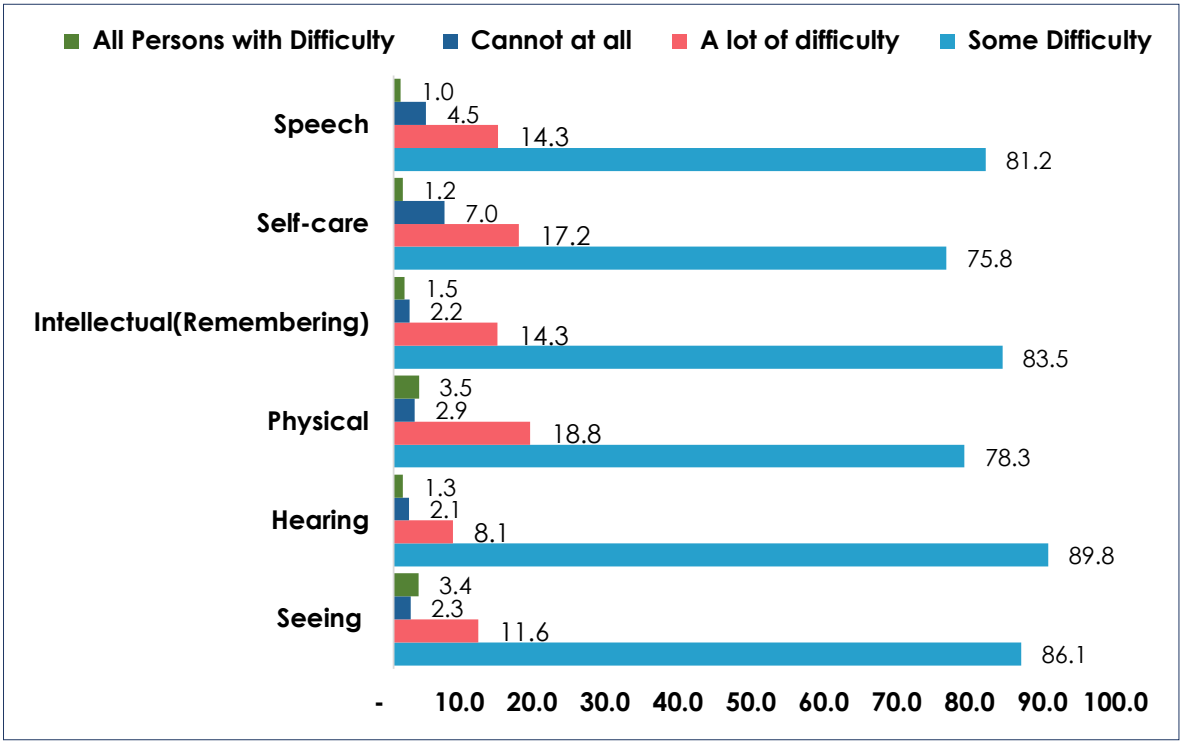
Figure 3.2 shows the population aged 5 years and older with difficulty in performing an activity, Six (62.2%) out of 10 females have difficulty in performing an activity.

FIGURE. 3.2: POPULATION (5 YEARS AND OLDER) BY DIFFICULTY IN PERFORMING AN ACTIVITY AND SEX



Among the 3.4% of the constituency's population with vision difficulties, 11.6% experience severe sight issues. Of those with speech difficulties, 4.5% are unable to communicate, while 14.3% have significant challenges in communication.

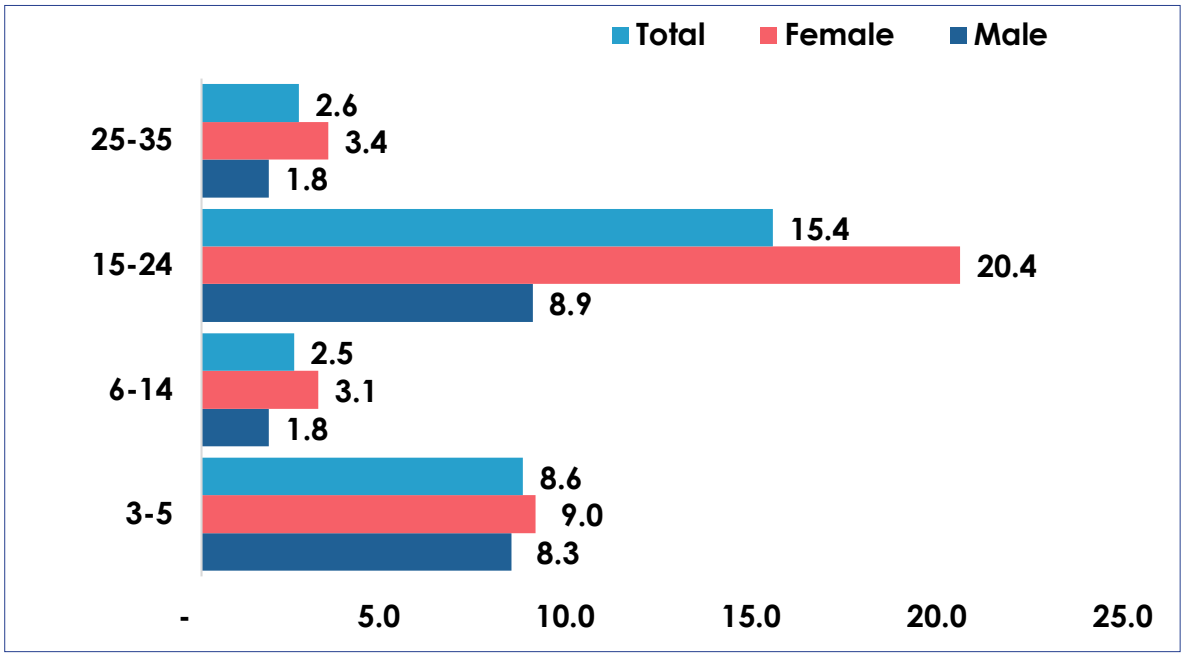
FIGURE 3.2.2: POPULATION (5 YEARS AND OLDER) BY SEVERITY IN DIFFICULTY PERFORMING ACTIVITY



3.4 EDUCATION

Over 20.4% of females aged 15-24 have never attended school, compared to 8.9% of males in the same age group. Additionally, 2.5% of children aged 6-14 in the metropolis have never been to school.

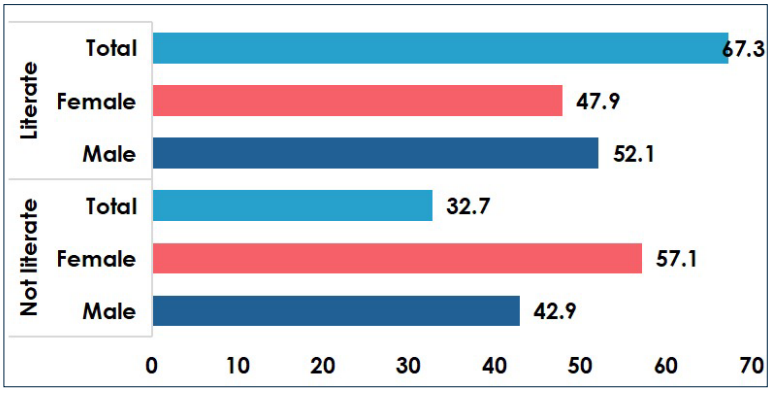
FIGURE 3.3: PROPORTION OF POPULATION 3 to 35 YEARS NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL BY SEX



3.5 LITERACY

More than 32% of the population in the Accra Metropolitan area are illiterate, with females having the highest rate at 57.1%.

FIGURE 3.4: PROPORTION OF PERSONS 6 YEARS AND OLDER BY LITERACY STATUS AND SEX

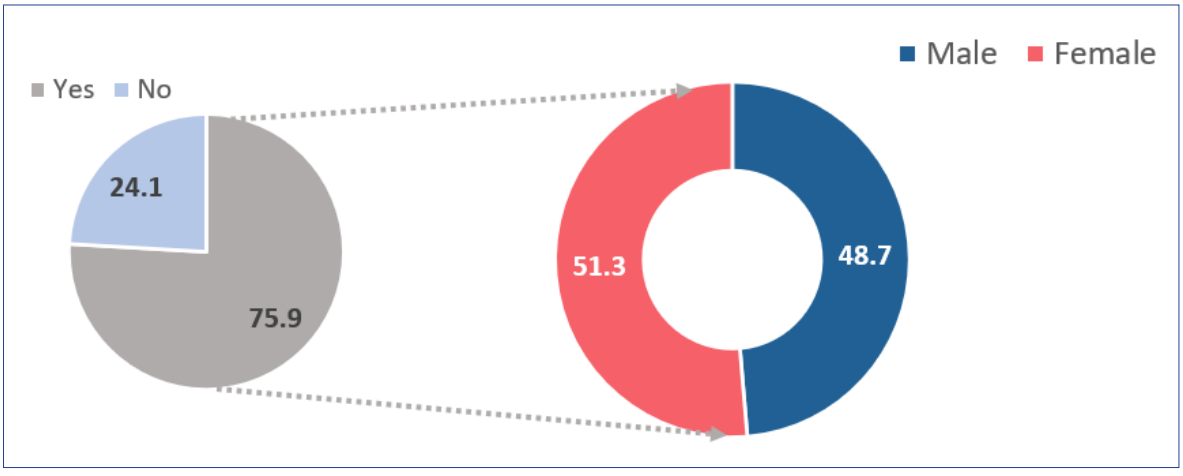


3.6 ICT: OWNERSHIP AND USAGE OF FUNCTIONAL SMARTPHONE

3.6.1 Ownership of Functional Smart and Non-Smart Phones

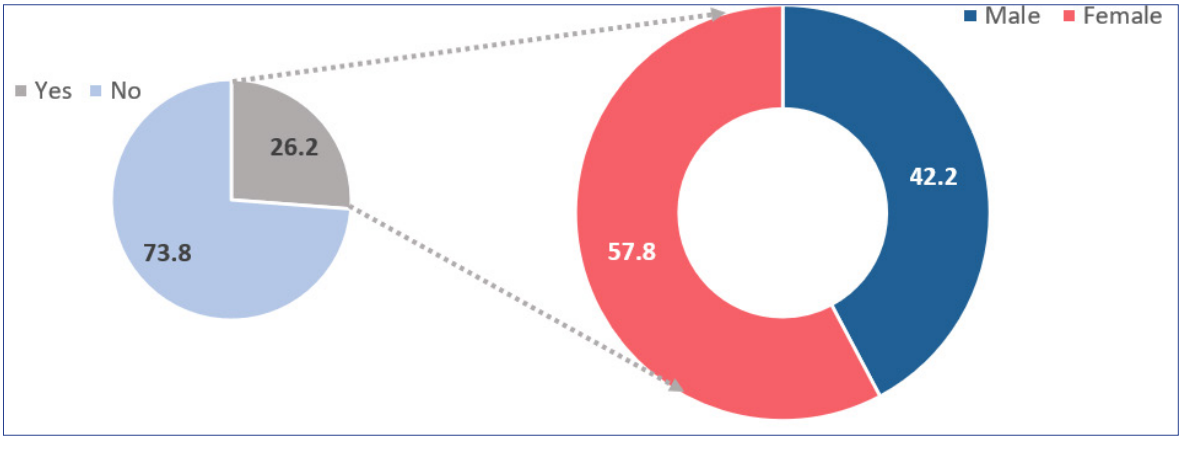
Among persons 6 years and older who own a functional smartphone (75.9%) in the Accra Metropolitan area, the proportion of female is 51.3 percent.

FIGURE 3.5.1: OWNERSHIP OF FUNCTIONAL SMARTPHONE AMONG PERSONS 6 YEARS AND OLDER BY SEX



Of the 26.2% of individuals aged six and older who own non-smartphones, approximately six in ten (57.8%) are female.

FIGURE 3.5.2: OWNERSHIP OF FUNCTIONAL NON-SMARTPHONE AMONG PERSONS 6 YEARS AND OLDER BY SEX



3.6.2 USAGE OF FUNCTIONAL SMART AND NON-SMART PHONES

Among the population aged six and older who use smartphones (about 84%), 51.3 percent are female (Figure 3.6.1). In contrast, for non-smartphone users in the Accra Metropolitan area, more than six in ten females (57.9%) use non-smartphones (Figure 3.6.2).

FIGURE 3.6.1: USAGE OF SMARTPHONE AMONG PERSONS 6 YEARS AND OLDER BY SEX

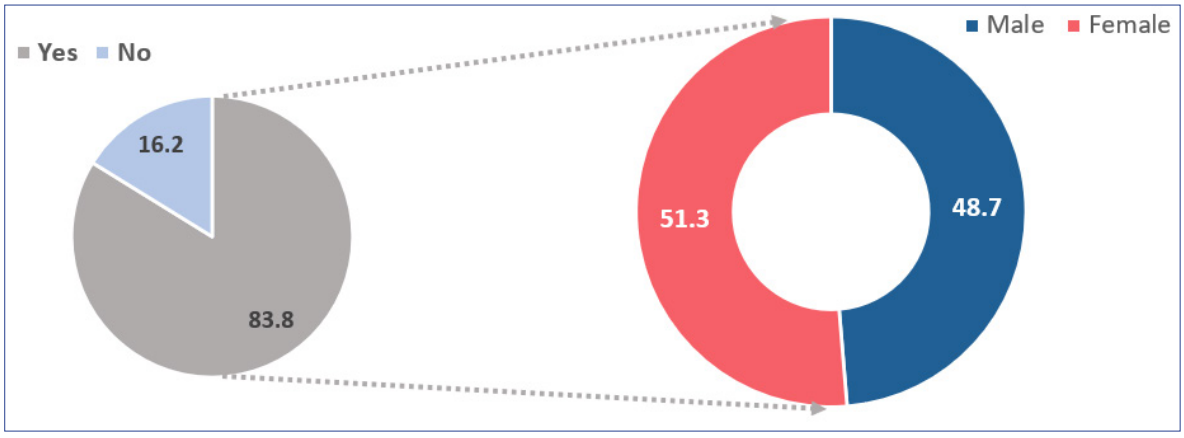
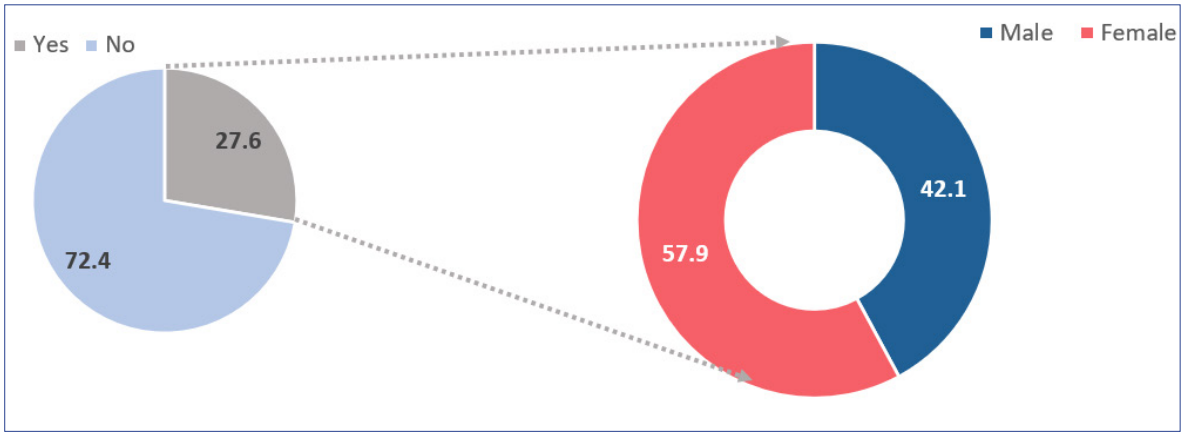


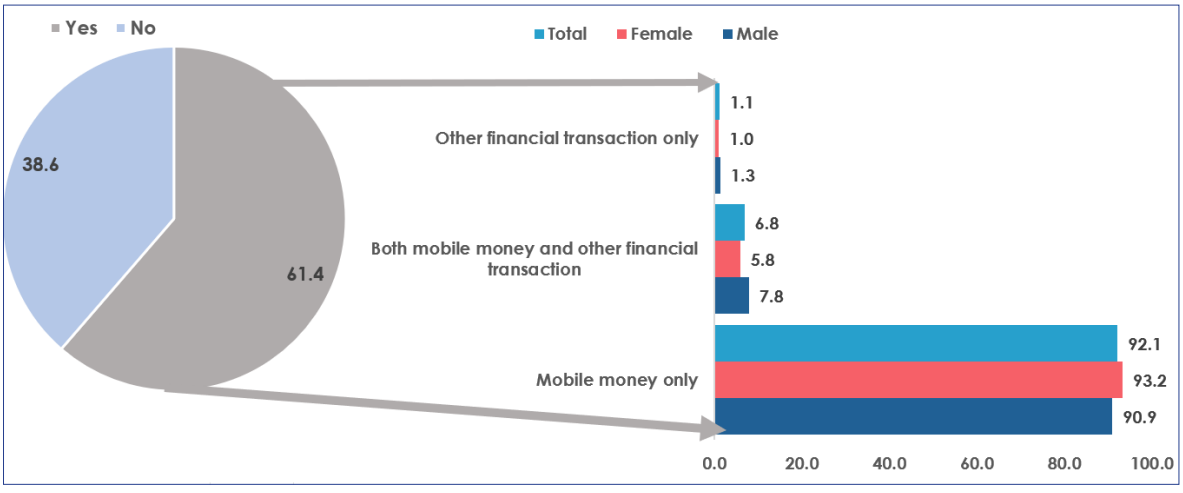
FIGURE 3.6.2: USAGE OF NON-SMARTPHONE AMONG PERSONS 6 YEARS AND OLDER BY SEX



3.6.3 POPULATION 6 YEARS AND OLDER WHO USE MOBILE PHONE FOR FINANCIAL SERVICES BY SEX.

About 40 percent of the population 6 years and older in the Accra Metropolitan Area who own a mobile phone did not use their mobile phones for any financial transaction during the reference period (three months prior to the census night). However, among those who used phones for financial transactions, over 90% of both males (90.9%) and females (93.2%) used them exclusively for mobile money.

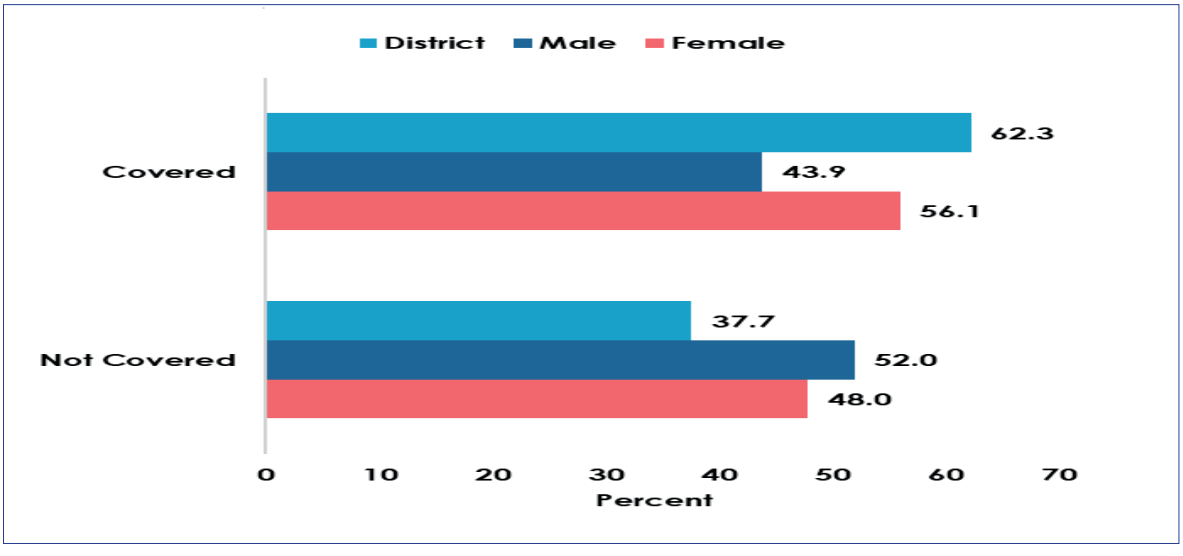
FIGURE 3.7: POPULATION 6 YEARS AND OLDER USING PHONES FOR FINANCIAL SERVICES BY SEX



3.7 HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

A significant proportion (37.7%) of the district's population is not covered by health insurance. Among those without coverage, a higher percentage are males (52.0%) compared to females (48.0%).

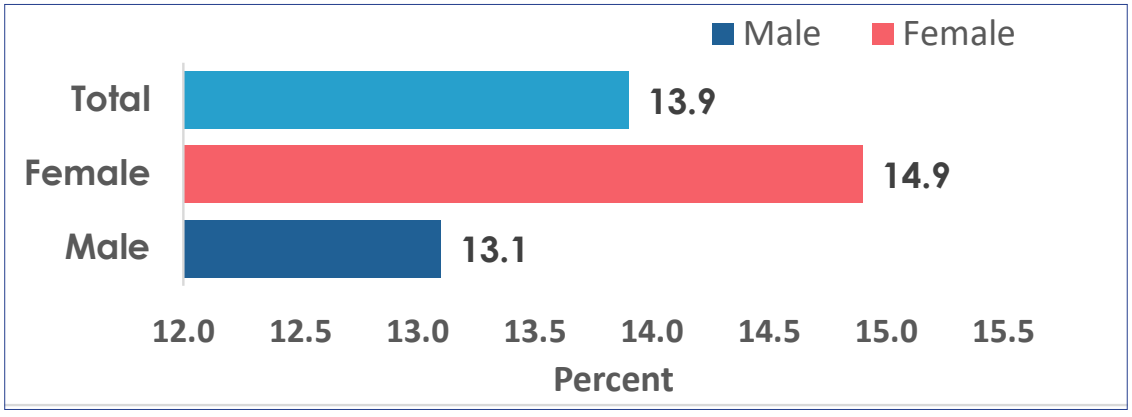
FIGURE 3.8: HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE BY SEX



3.8 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF THE POPULATION

The proportion of unemployed females aged 15 and older (14.9%) is higher than the overall unemployment rate in the Metropolis (13.9%).

FIGURE 3.9: PROPORTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OLDER BY SEX



CHAPTER FOUR
HIGHLIGHTS ON KEY THEMATIC AREAS

INTRODUCTION

This chapter analyses key indicators across selected thematic areas to assess the progress made between 2015 and 2020 and in some cases 2021. These thematic areas are road forestry, electricity, education, and agriculture. The data were largely collected from administrative entities within the Metropolitan area. The analysis focuses on trends in the data but does not ascribe attributions for the observed trends.

4.1 EDUCATION

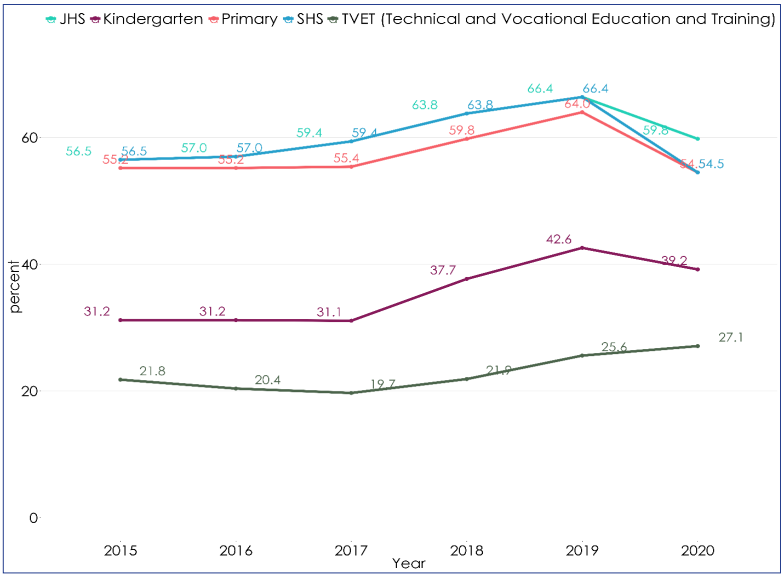
GROSS ENROLLMENT

Kindergarten (KG) gross enrollment rate started at 55.0 percent in 2015 and increased slightly to 57.0 percent by 2017, but saw a decline to 54.5 percent by 2020.

Primary school gross enrollment rate had minor fluctuations starting at 56.5 percent in 2015, peaking at 59.8 percent in 2018, and declining to 54.5 percent in 2020.

Senior High School (SHS) gross enrollment rate remained stable at around 31.2 percent from 2015 to 2017, increased significantly to 42.6 percent in 2019, then decreased to 39.2 percent in 2020.

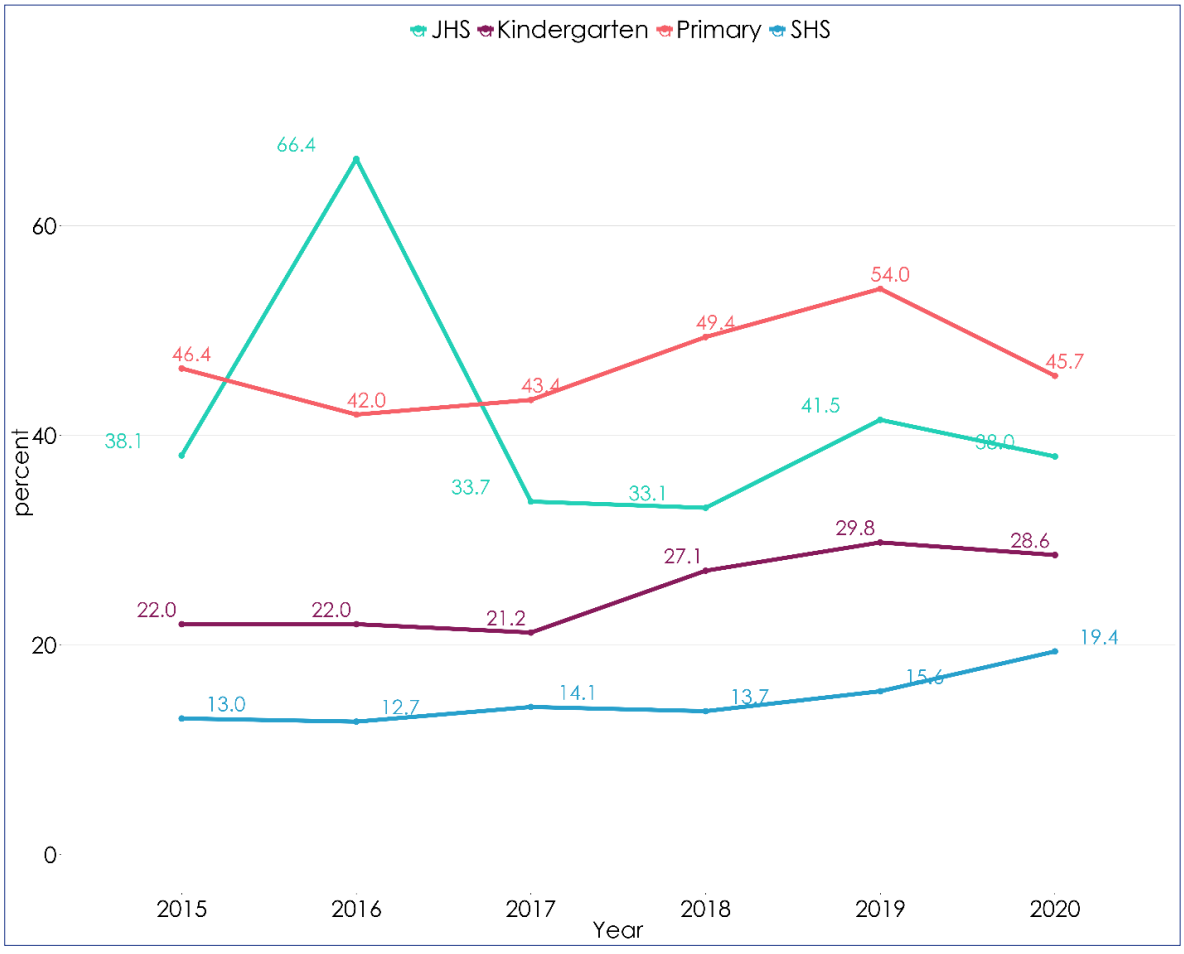
FIGURE 4.1 GROSS ENROLLMENT RATE



NET ENROLLMENT

The net enrollment rate at the JHS level was 38.1% in 2015, surged to a peak of 66.4% in 2016, then sharply declined to 33.1% in 2017. It saw a modest rise to 41.5% in 2018, before dropping again to 38.0% by 2020.

FIGURE 4.2 NET ENROLLMENT RATE

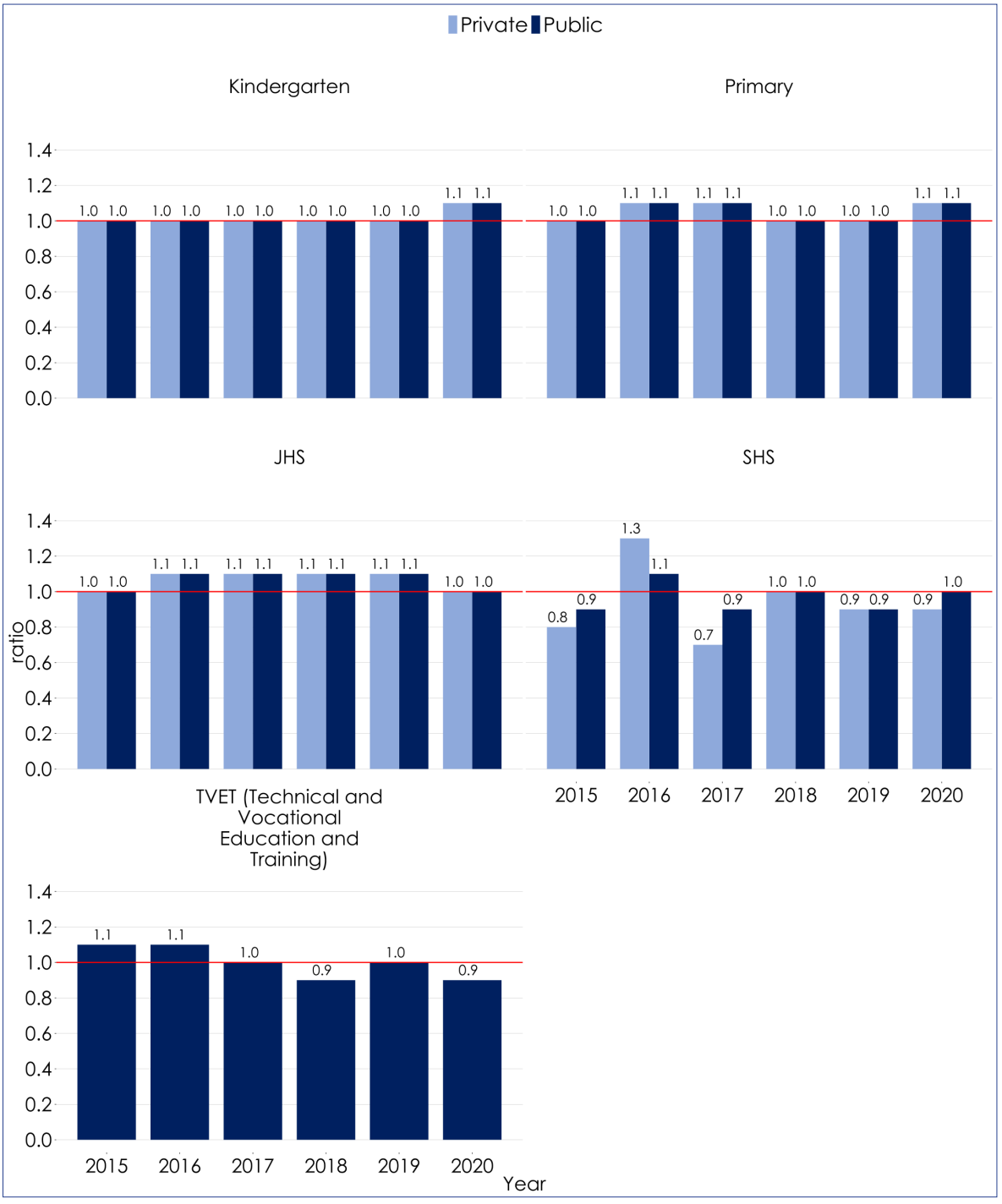


GENDER PARITY

Gender parity of private to public KG remained constant at 1.0 percent from 2015 to 2020, except for 2017 and 2018, where it slightly increased to 1.1 percent.

Private to public JHS Gender parity remained at 1.1 percent throughout the period (2015-2020), with slight fluctuations. There was a noticeable drop to 1.0 in 2018.

FIGURE 4.3 GENDER PARITY

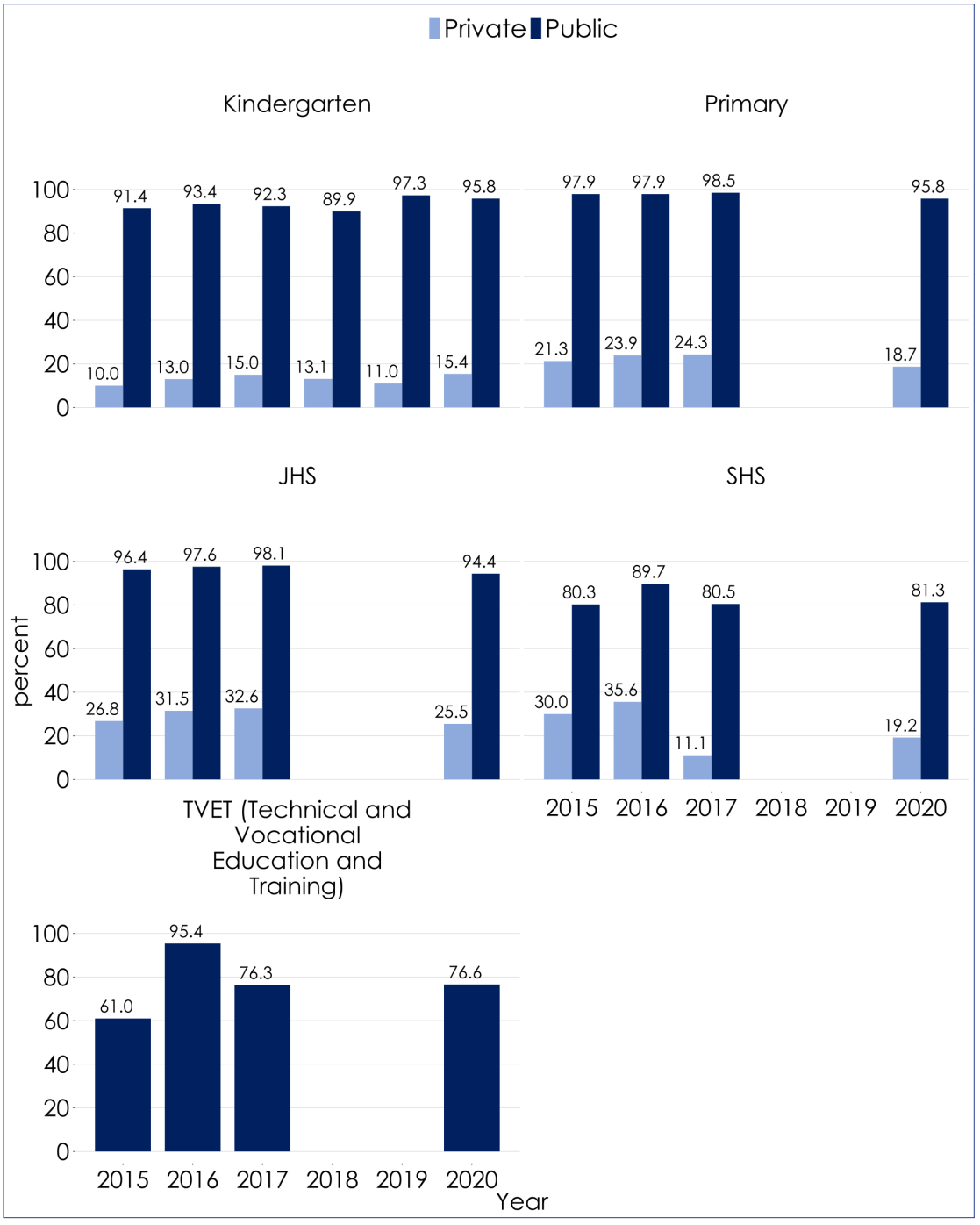


PUPIL-TO-TRAINED-TEACHER RATIO

At the JHS level, private school PTTR started at 26.8 percent in 2015, increased to 32.6 percent in 2017, and then decreased to 25.5 percent in 2018. Public school PTTR was very high, consistently above 94 percent, peaking at 98.1 percent in 2017.

Private school PTTR varied significantly, starting at 30.0 percent in 2015, peaking at 35.6 percent in 2016, and dropping to 11.1 percent in 2017, with a slight recovery to 19.2 percent in 2020. Public school PTTR shows high values, peaking at 89.7 percent in 2016 and staying above 80 percent for most years.

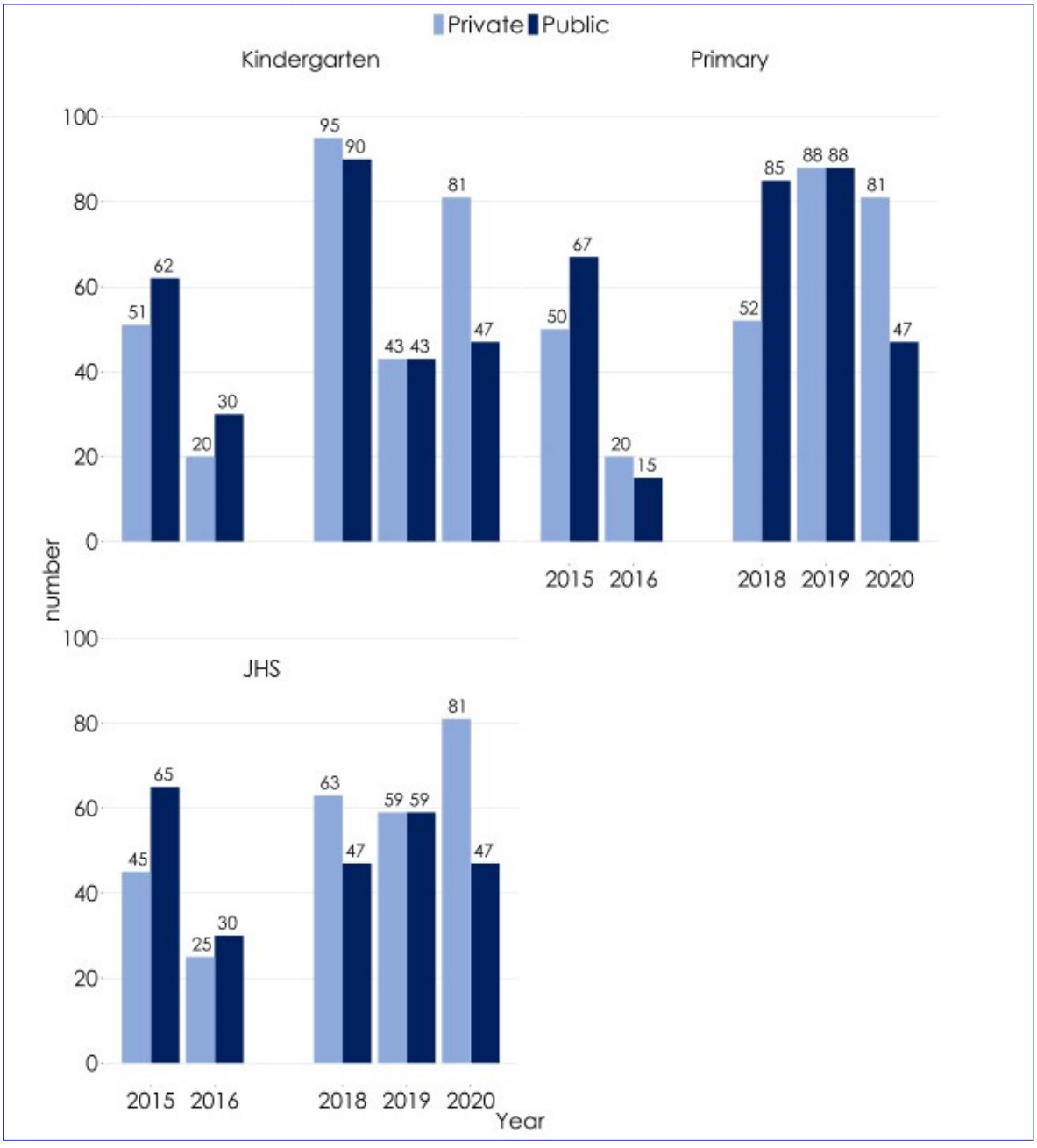
FIGURE 4.4 PUPIL-TO-TRAINED-TEACHER RATIO

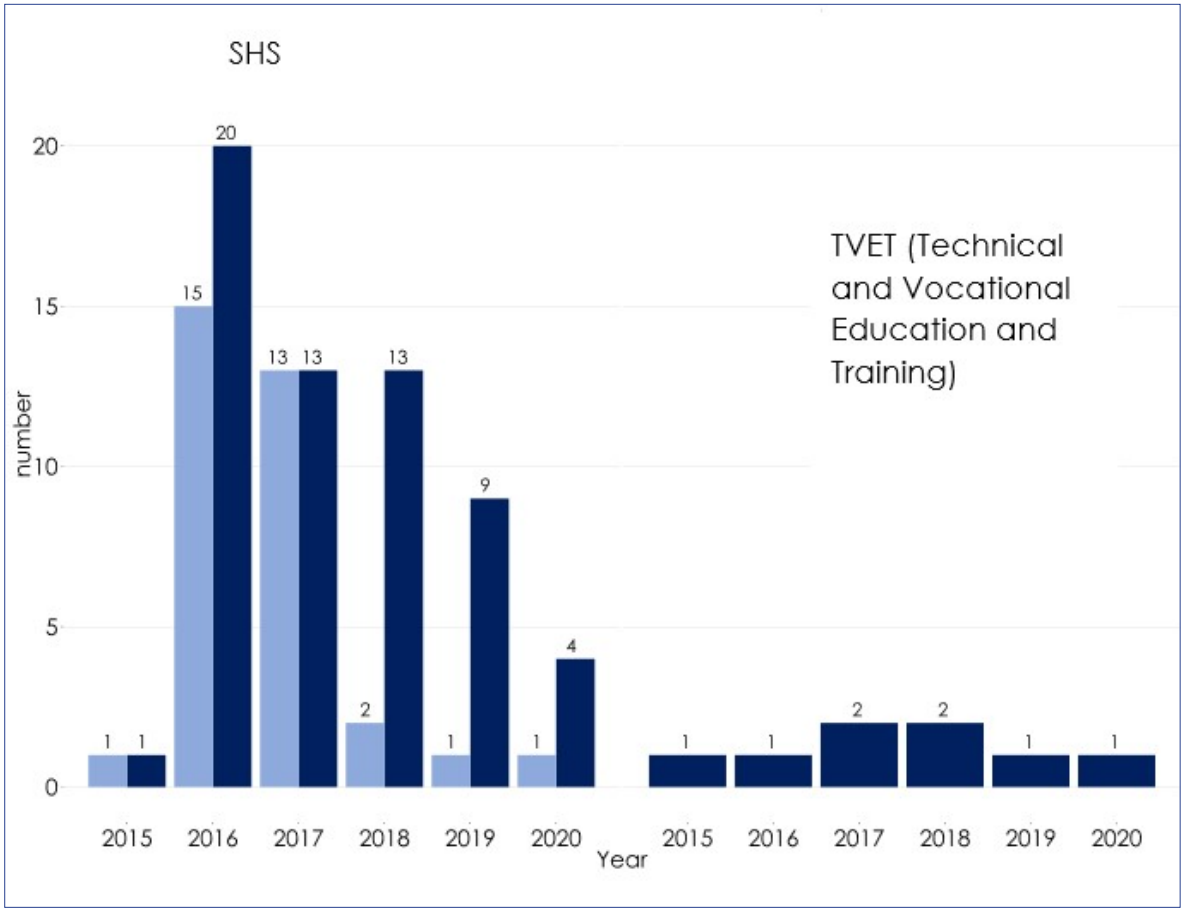


ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER

At the JHS level, Private schools had consistently higher access to drinking water compared to public schools in 2018 and 2020 academic year although the percentage decreased slightly over the years.

FIGURE 4.5: NUMBER OF SCHOOLS WITH ACCESS TO POTABLE DRINKING WATER



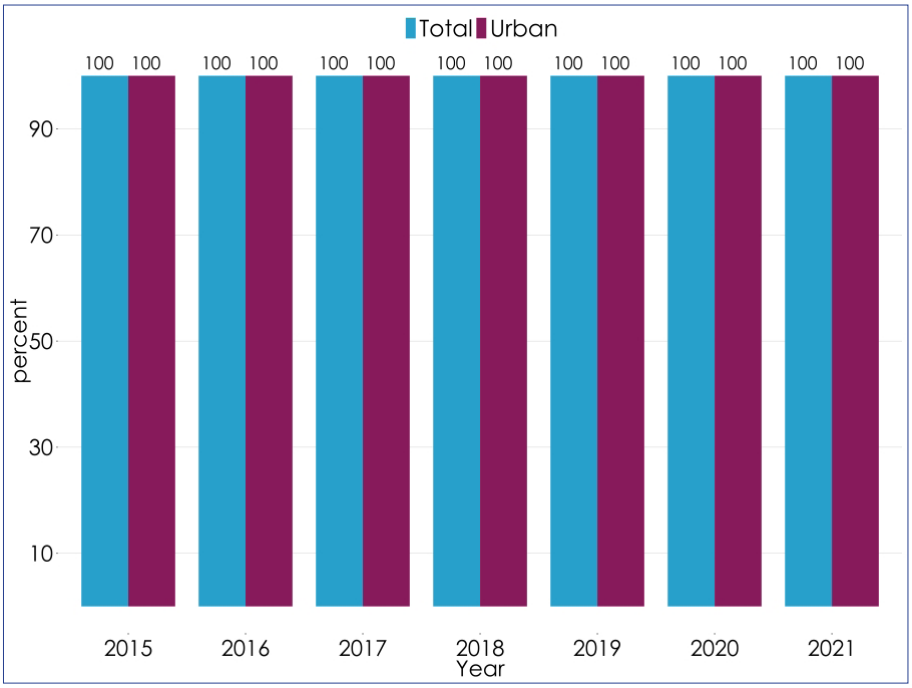


4.2 ELECTRICITY

ACCESS TO NATIONAL GRID (ELECTRICITY)

The district is purely urban hence all communities are connected to the national grid.

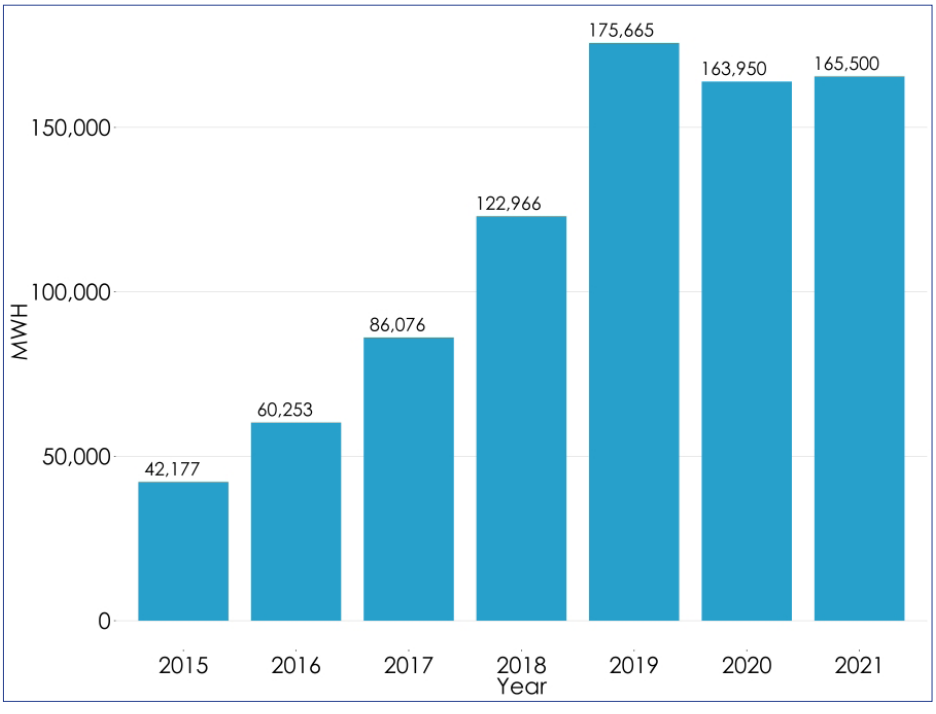
FIGURE 4.6: PERCENTAGE OF COMMUNITIES WITH ACCESS TO NATIONAL GRID (ELECTRICITY)



CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY

There was a consistent increase in electricity consumption from 2015 (42,117) to 2019 (175,665), followed by a slight drop in 2021 (165,500).

FIGURE 4.7: CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY

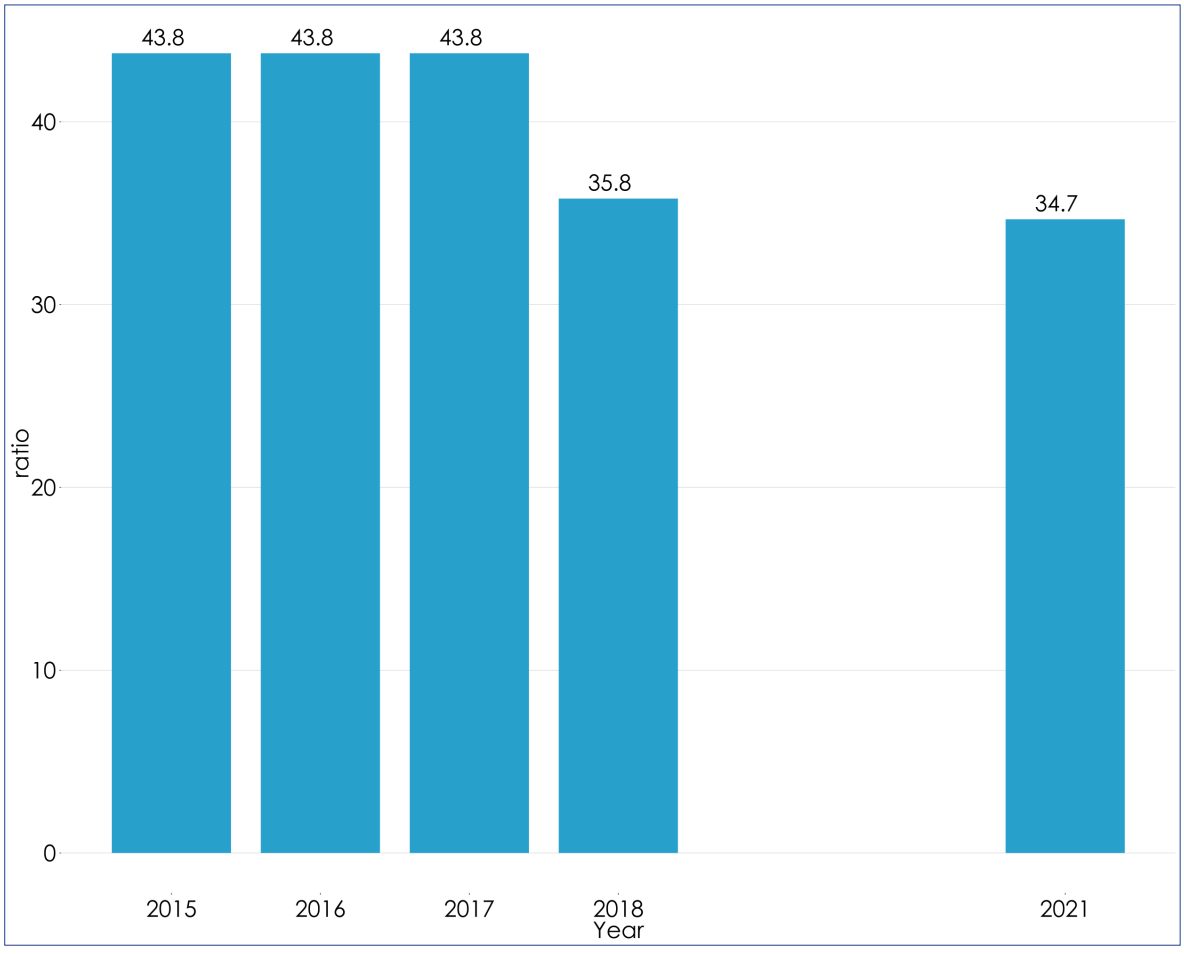


4.3 AGRICULTURE

VETERINARY OFFICERS

Veterinary Officer-Farmer ratio experienced a decrease from 43.8 percent in 2015 to 34.7 percent in 2021.

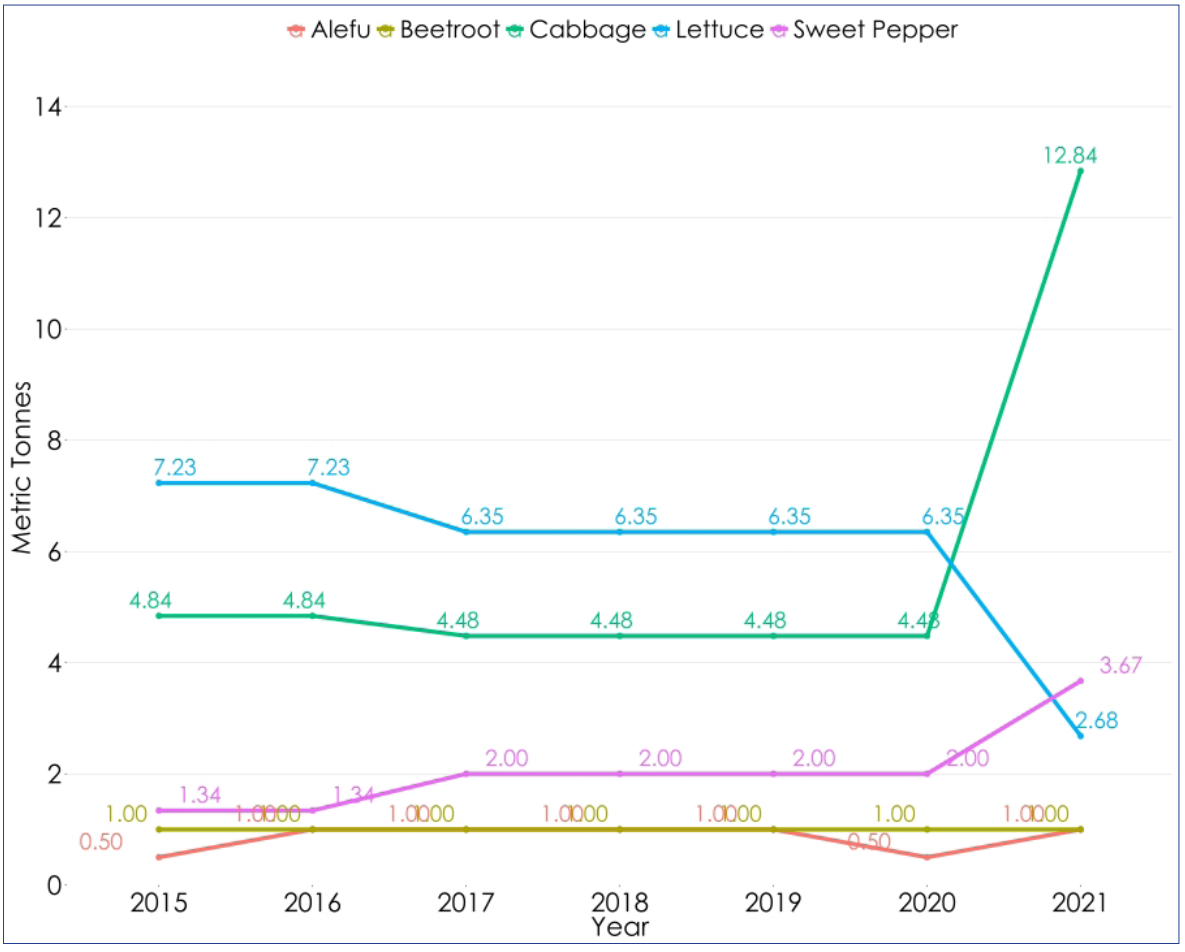
FIGURE 4.8 VETERINARY OFFICER-FARMER RATIO



ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF MAJOR CROPS

The annual production of sweet pepper and cabbage saw significant growth from 2015 to 2021, with sweet pepper increasing from 1.34% to 3.67% and cabbage from 4.84% to 12.84%, relative to other major crops.

FIGURE 4.9 ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF MAJOR CROPS



4.4 ROAD ACCIDENTS

TOTAL VEHICULAR ACCIDENTS

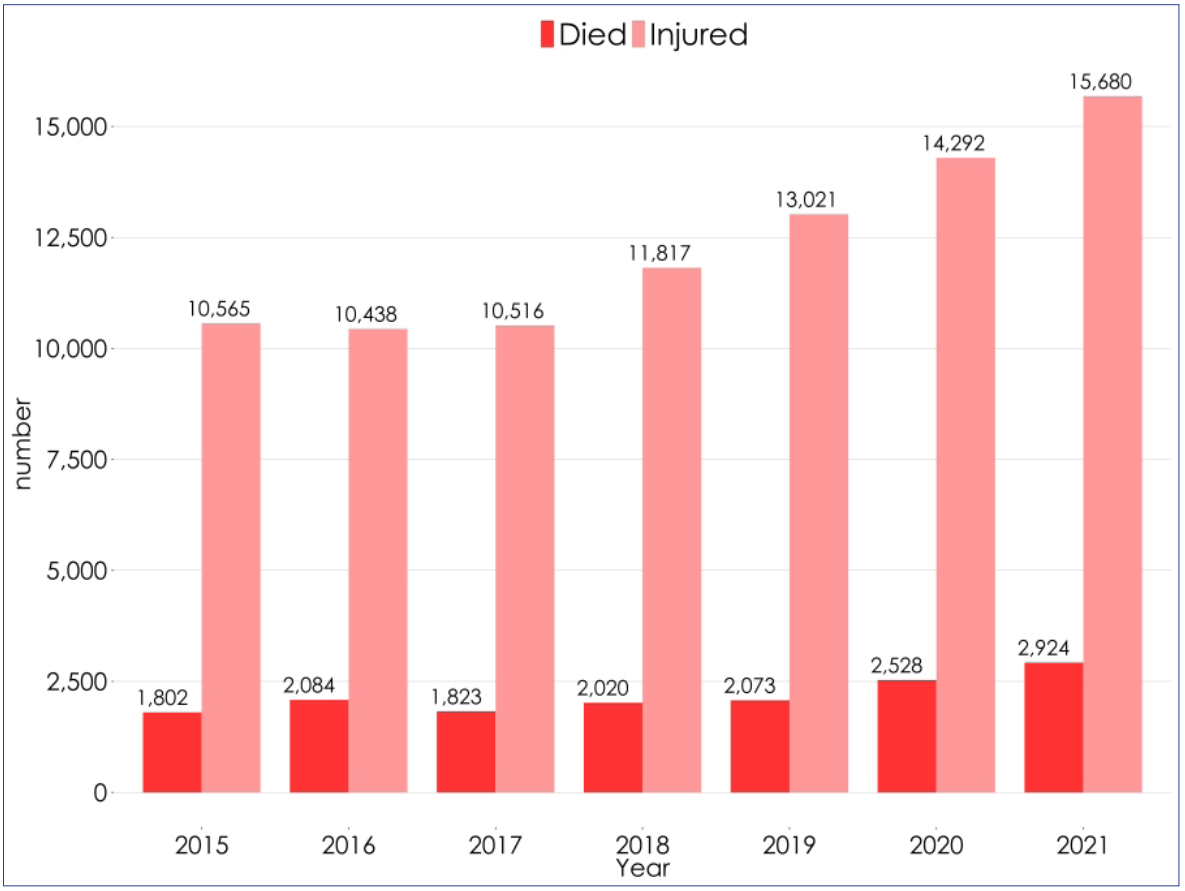
Fatal vehicular accidents increased by about 53 percent from 2015 to 2021. Serious vehicular accidents rose significantly from 6,700 in 2020 to 13,543 in 2021.

FIGURE 4.13: TOTAL VEHICULAR ACCIDENTS

MOTORCYCLE ACCIDENT CASUALTIES

There was a consistent increase in the number of motorcycle accidents from 2015 to 2021. A similar pattern is observed in the number of fatalities resulting from these accidents during the same period.

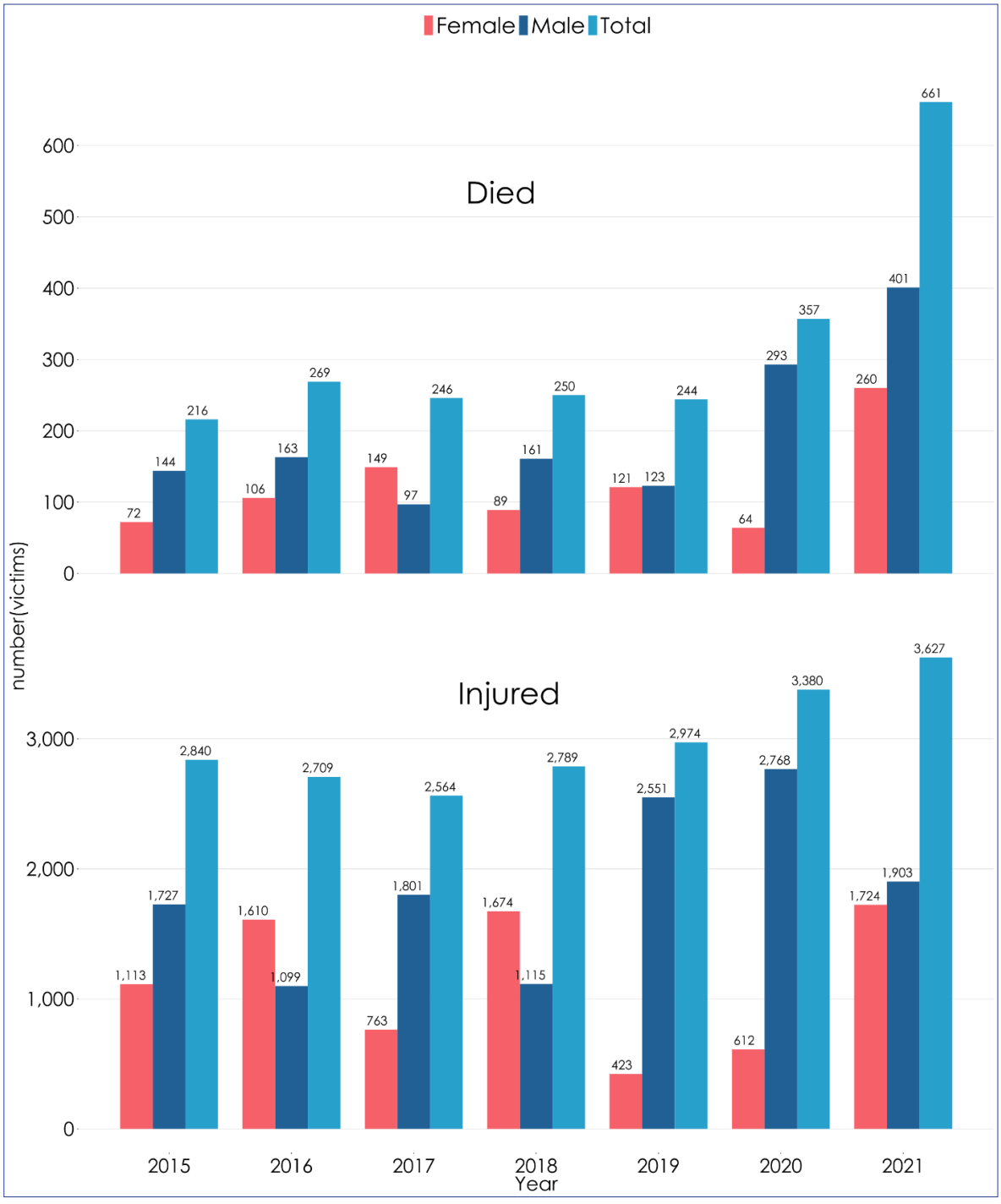
FIGURE 4.10: NUMBER OF MOTORCYCLE ACCIDENT CASUALTIES



NUMBER OF ROAD ACCIDENTS

There was a consistent increase in the total number of deaths caused by road accidents by 206 percent from 2015 to 2021 while the total number of persons injured increased by about 28 percent.

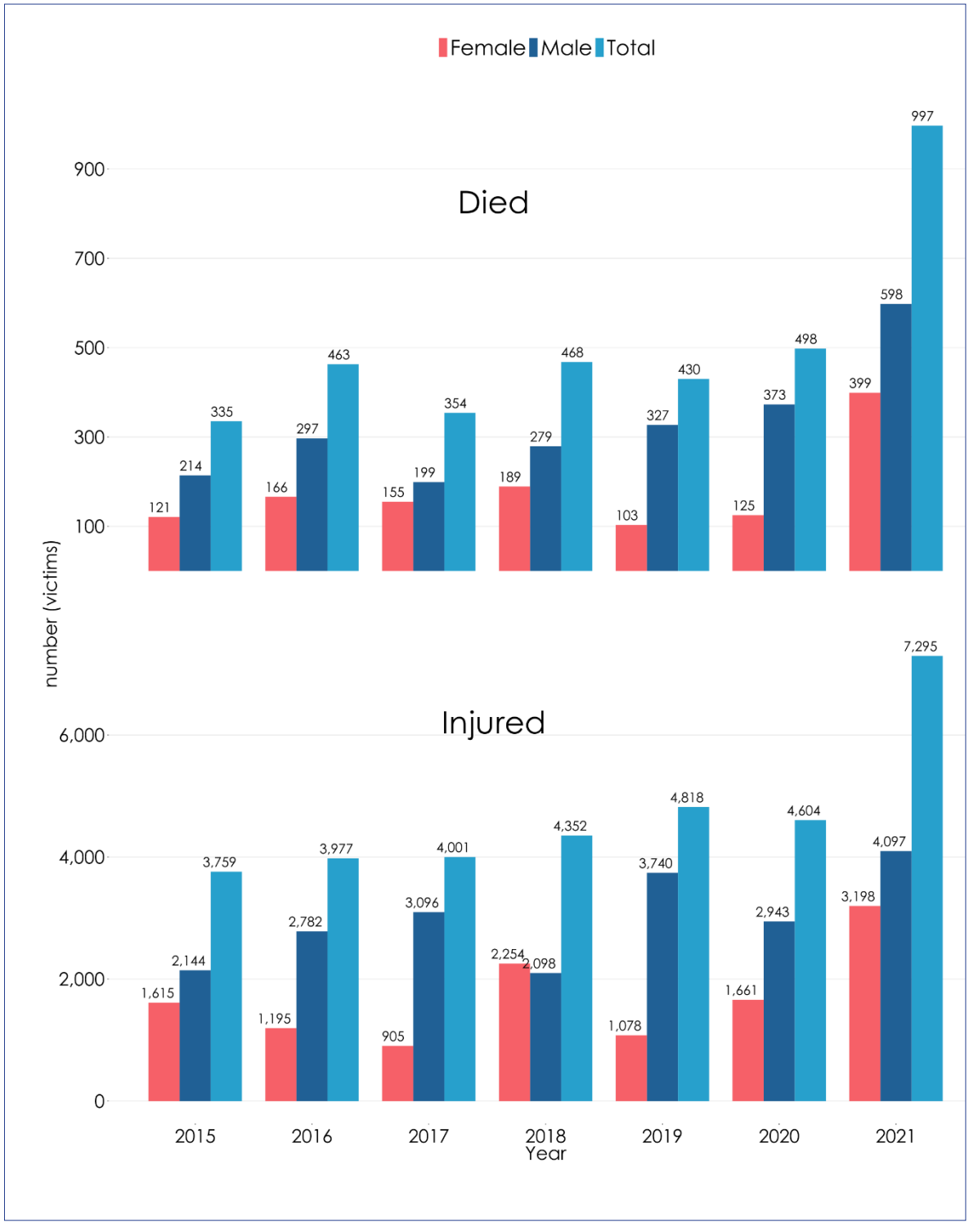
FIGURE 4.11: NUMBER OF DEATHS/INJURY IN ROAD ACCIDENTS BY PRIVATE PURPOSE VEHICLE



NUMBER OF DEATHS/INJURIES

The number of fatalities caused by commercial vehicles increased by approximately 198% between 2015 and 2021, while injuries surged by around 94% over the same period.

FIGURE 4.12: NUMBER OF DEATHS/INJURY ACCIDENTS BY TOTAL COMMERCIAL PURPOSE VEHICLE

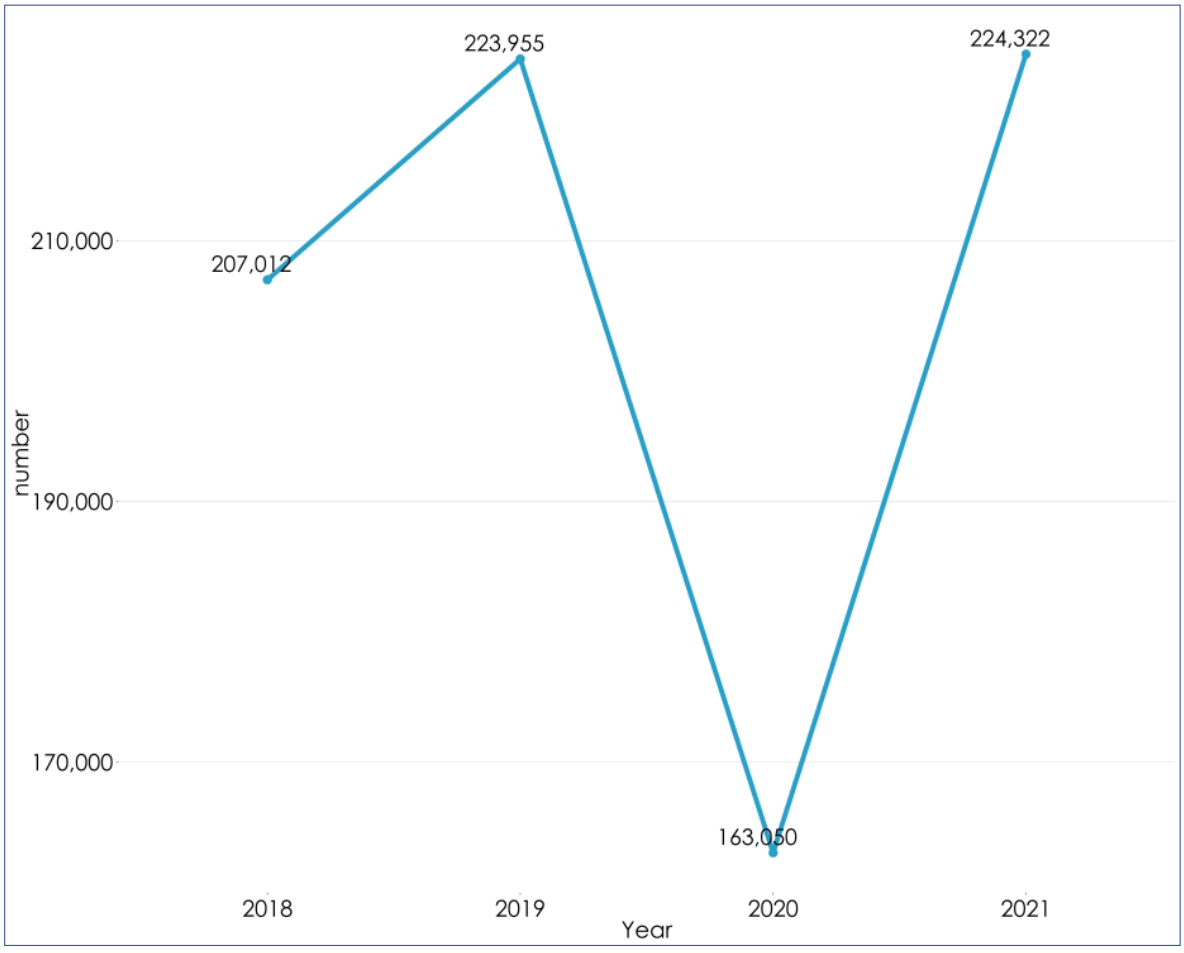


4.5 FORESTRY

SEEDLINGS PLANTED

There was an increase in the number of seedlings from 2015 to 2021, with a significant drop in 2020 to 163,050, followed by an increase the following year (2021) to 224,332.

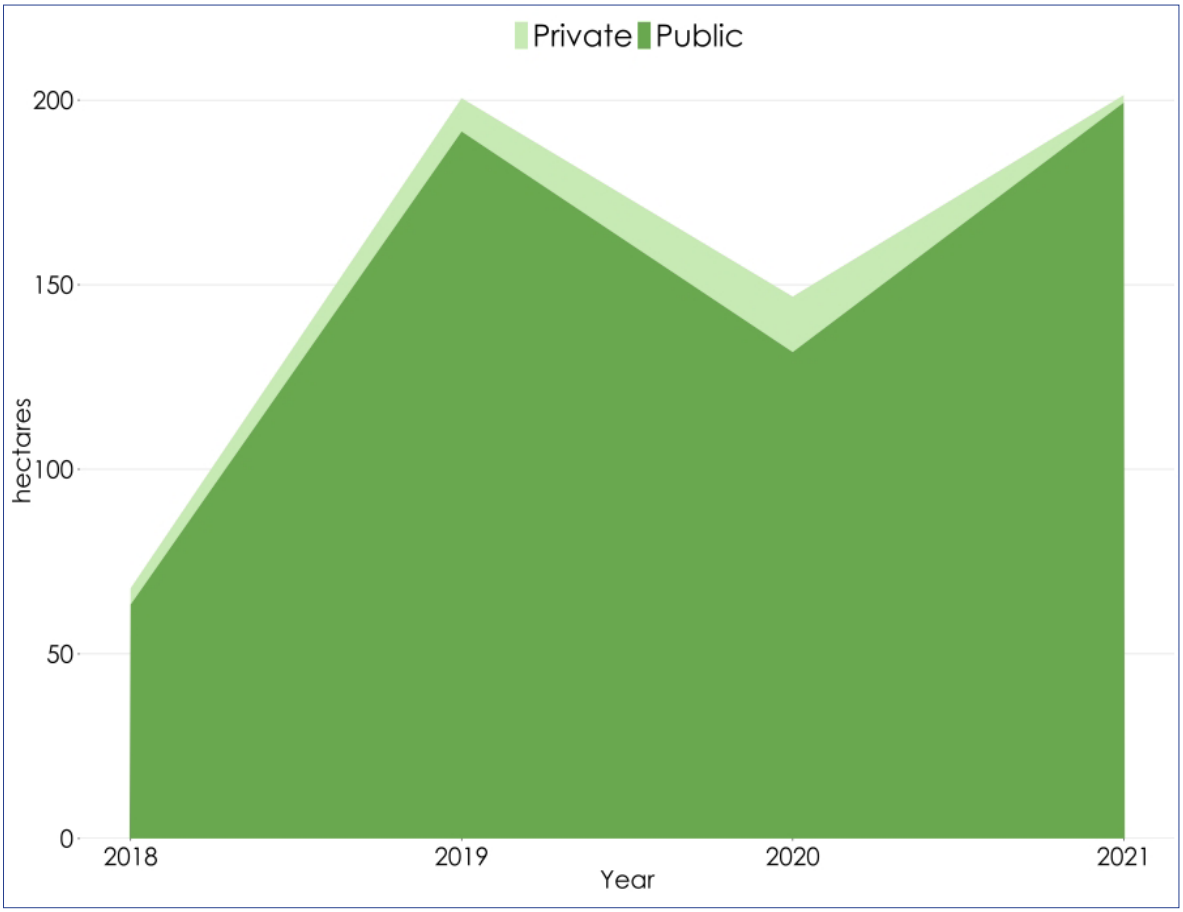
FIGURE 4.14: NUMBER OF SEEDLINGS PLANTED



HECTARES OF FOREST PLANTATION

Public forest plantation has more hectares as compared to the private. Over the period 2018 to 2021, hectares of forest plantation in the district for both public and private dropped in the year 2020.

FIGURE 4.15: HECTARES OF FOREST PLANTATION



CHAPTER FIVE
ASSEMBLY REVENUE

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on budgetary performance of the Accra Metropolitan Assembly (AMA). It covers revenue and expenditure targets against actuals. The major sources of revenue for the Metropolitan Assemblies are the Common Fund (DACF), the District Development Facility (DDF), the Urban Development Grant (UDG) and Internally Generated Funds (IGF). Expenditure, on the other hand, is categorized into recurrent and capital expenditures.

5.2 INTERNALLY GENERATED FUND (IGF)

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

INTERNALLY GENERATED FUND

There was a decrease in the total IGF from 40,072,209.54 in 2015 to 36,101,609.18 in 2016. While there was a sharp percentage increase of 46.1 in the total IGF of 2016 and 2017.

There was a major drop in the total IGF mobilisation by 78.8 percent from 2018 to 2020.

TABLE 1: INTERNALLY GENERATED FUND (IGF) IN GHANA CEDIS

Year	Property rate	Rates	Rent	Fees and fines	Business operating permit	Building permit	Others
2015	11,598,330.23	145,620.91	134,422.15	8,294,028.19	9,489,646.34	7,514,799.26	2,895,362.46
2016	11,645,834.41	74,039.41	422,084.91	7,024,346.00	4,173,362.00	11,902,531.20	859,411.25
2017	15,180,594.15	167,562.20	558,163.76	10,752,329.91	9,890,242.32	15,476,628.25	733,516.52
2018	17,893,325.86	96,559.60	387,518.82	10,840,293.23	12,933,987.62	10,180,058.38	3,357,358.97
2019	4,624,536.31	52,912.39	198,649.08	6,452,643.27	4,629,835.27	4,246,790.35	187,798.14
2020	2,432,197.86	126,740.76	398,448.36	4,363,233.44	2,794,715.84	1,493,144.54	220,317.09
2021	3,943,908.03	147,172.16	58,229.60	5,059,522.46	3,793,517.26	1,095,151.09	75,021.83
2022	3,439,520.44	71,647.00	161,856.12	5,345,155.13	5,163,907.01	1,337,378.35	16,430.00
2023	1,595,886.05	34,978.10	1,748,832.90	8,395,482.99	4,384,412.56	1,977,073.02	-

5.3 DISTRICT ASSEMBLY COMMON FUND (DACF) – ASSEMBLY, AND DISTRICT ASSEMBLY COMMON FUND (DACF) (MP)

There are consistent differences in the amount of money approved and actual money the Assembly receives.

For the District Assembly Common Fund, there is 32.5 percentage increase in the approved amount recorded against the actual amount in 2020 while there were 76.9 percentage decrease in the amount approved as compared to the actual for the same period for the Member of Parliament Common Fund.

TABLE 2: DISTRICT ASSEMBLY AND MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT COMMON FUND IN GHANA CEDIS

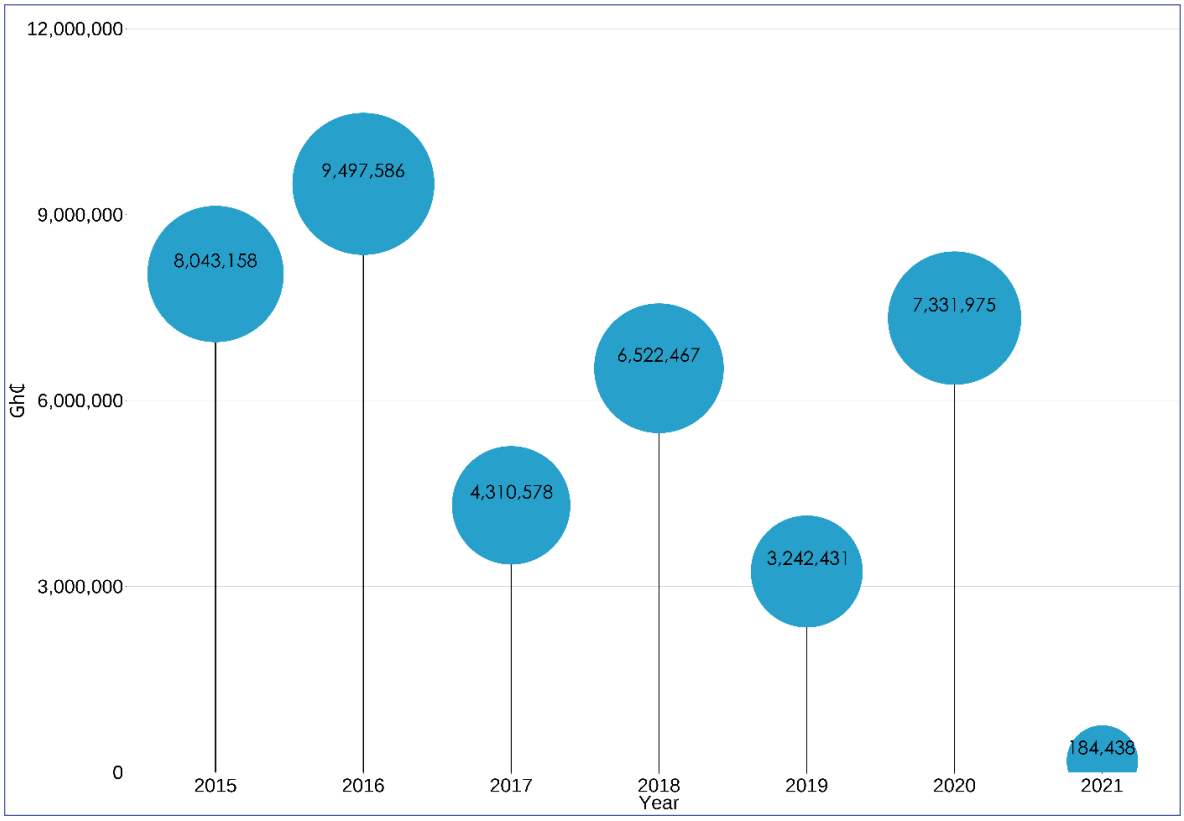
	Assembly		MP	
Year	Actuals	Approved	Actuals	Approved
2015	5,772,550.24	1,900,000.00	2,270,608.14	1,900,000.00
2016	8,536,387.96	18,499,967.04	961,198.03	2,899,999.76
2017	2,029,047.34	1,200,000.00	2,281,530.20	2,200,000.00
2018	740,643.95	8,900,000.00	5,781,823.47	6,000,000.00
2019	2,016,476.14	4,500,900.00	1,225,954.97	511,550.00
2020	5,724,913.89	7,585,451.00	1,607,061.35	373,162.00
2021	2,244,147.65	-	1,301,389.96	-
2022	4,040,048.97	-	952,305.81	-
2023	3,563,625.84	-	1,198,973.16	-

PROJECT FUNDS

The year 2021 recorded the lowest amount (Gh₵184,438.00) of project funds as compared to 2016 (Gh₵ 9,497,586.00) which recorded the highest.

However, there was an increase of 126.1 percent of project fund from Gh₵ 3,242,431.00 (2019) to Gh₵ 7,331,975.00 (2020).

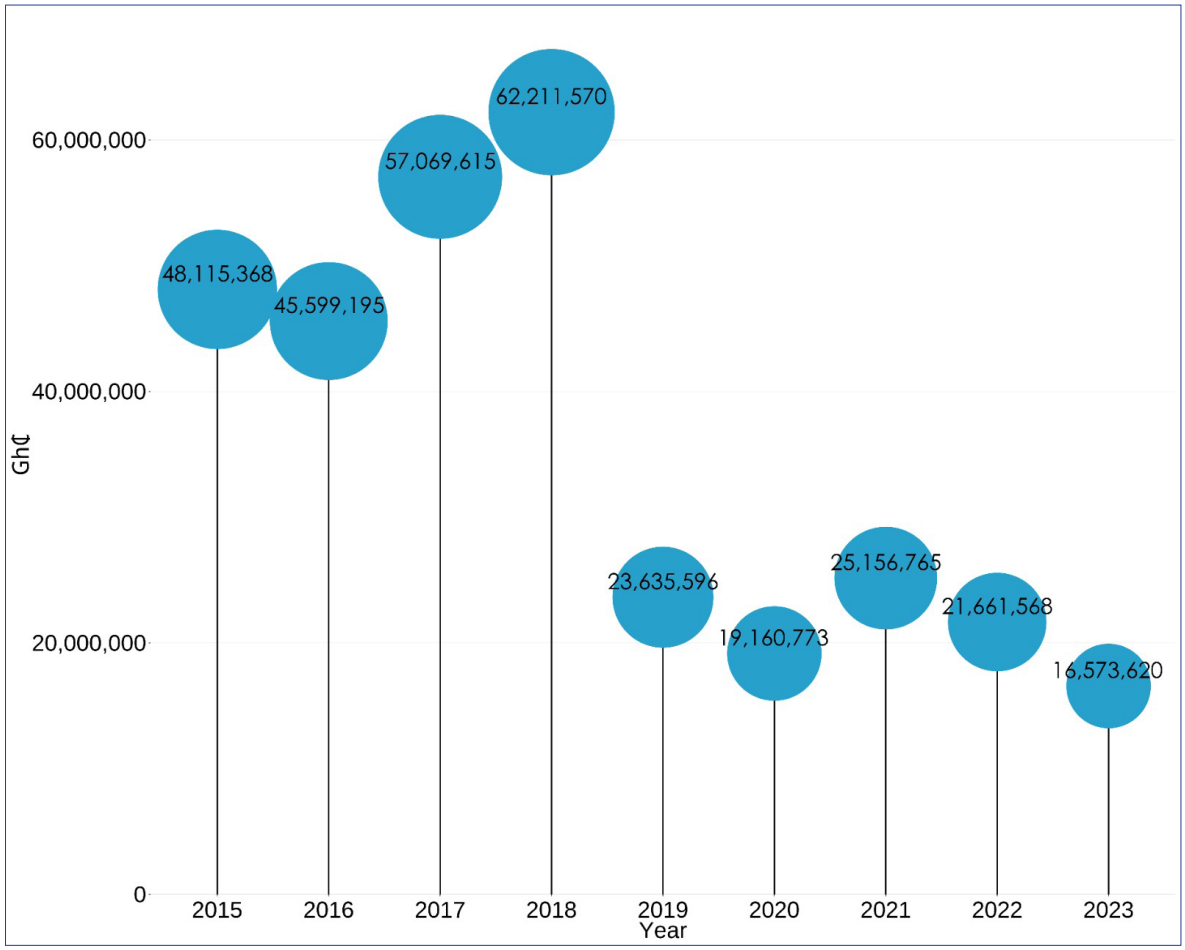
FIGURE 5.1: PROJECT FUNDS (DISTRICT PERFORMANCE ASSESMENT TOOL=DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT FACILITY)



OTHER FUNDS (DONOR & GOG)

There was a drastic decrease in the amount of other funds (Donor and GoG) received by the District Assembly from Gh₵62,211,570.00 in 2018 to Gh₵16,573,620.00 in 2023 representing 73.4 percent.

FIGURE 5.2 OTHER FUNDS (DONOR & GOG)



CHAPTER SIX
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The Data for Accountability Project (DAP) aims to enhance the use of data and evidence in Parliament by providing relevant data products to Members of Parliament. To this end, this report aims to provide insights into the performance of several social sectors using administrative data collected from the constituency products.

6.2 SUMMARY

Accra Metropolitan Assembly (AMA), according to the 2021 Population and Housing Census (2021 PHC) results, the population stood at 284,124 comprising 134,045 males and 150,079 females. Eight percent of the population, totaling 284,124 people, have difficulty in performing an activity. Among those with difficulty in performing an activity, one percent have difficulty in speech. As far as education is concerned in AMA, about two percent of male children aged 6 to 14 have never been to school as compared to their female counterparts (3.1%). Primary school GER rate had minor fluctuations starting at 56.5 percent in 2015, peaking at 59.8 percent in 2018, and declining to 54.5 percent in 2020. The percentage of net enrolled rate is 38.1 percent at JHS level in 2015, which peaked dramatically at 66.4 percent in 2016, then dropped to 33.1 percent in 2017. It slightly increased to 41.5 percent in 2018 and decreased again to 38.0 percent by 2020. Private to public JHS Gender parity remains at 1.1 percent throughout the period (2015-2020), with slight fluctuations. There is a noticeable drop to 1.0 percent in 2018. There was a consistent increase in electricity consumption from 2015 (42,117) to 2019 (175,665), followed by a slight drop in 2021 (165,500).

More than 18 percent (18.3%) of the population are not literate. Almost three out of four of the population (73.8%) in the metropolis do not own a non-smartphone, while more than two out of five (23.9%) persons in the Accra Metropolitan area do not use mobile phones for financial transaction. The proportion of males without health insurance coverage is higher (24%) compared to females (17%).

6.3 CONCLUSION

Administrative data is very key in monitoring and evaluating the development in the constituency. To sustain the constituency's development and align with the digitalization drive, more individuals should be encouraged to adopt smartphones. This will enhance mobile phone usage for financial transactions, including mobile money, and support the country's financial inclusion agenda.

Children aged 6-14 who have never attended school can be enrolled in alternative forms of education or encouraged to re-enter the school system, while those aged 15-24 can receive vocational training to enhance their employability and contribute to the country's development.

REFERENCES

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

Ghana Statistical Service (2024), District Multidimensional Poverty Reports

ISBN: 978-9988-9452-3-7

Design & Print:
Joles Consult 0245751074