



FANTEAKWA NORTH CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

DATA FOR ACCOUNTABILITY

A PUBLICATION OF THE DATA FOR ACCOUNTABILITY PROJECT



FANTEAKWA NORTH CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

OCTOBER, 2024

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FOREWORD

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

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

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



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This maiden profile for the Fanteakwa North Constituency 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 Sekyere East District who helped us compile the data are acknowledged and appreciated.

We offer special thanks to Chris Amewu, Cyrus Darpoh and Michael Dagadu (GSS) who prepared this report. We also acknowledge Emmanuel Opoku Addo and Sarah Woode, for reviewing the report.

We express our profound gratitude to the William and Flora 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 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

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACEPA	African Centre for Parliamentary Affairs
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
DAP	Data for 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 a wheelchair, crutches, or a walker) or another person.

2.4. Difficulty in Remembering or Concentrating

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

2.5. Difficulty with Self-care

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

2.6. Difficulty in Communicating

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

2.7. Severity of Difficulty

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

- a. No difficulty – complete absence of any challenge or problem in performing a specified function or activity.
- b. Some difficulty – presence of a partial or mild challenge or problem in performing a specified function or activity.

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

3. School Attendance

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

4. Literacy

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

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

5.1 ICT Device

ICT device refers to an electronic equipment and other systems that combine to allow people to interact in the digital world; e.g., mobile 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 degrees of perspectives from citizens, especially in the area of representation. Often, MPs are overwhelmed with demands from constituents to provide resources for the welfare of individuals and services that ought to be provided through local government. How much of this support is based on evidence on the development trajectory of the constituency? The constituency profile initiative is therefore, an attempt to document evidence through time series data analysis to provide background or context to the development needs of constituencies. This is the second attempt to compile time series data from selected sectors for some selected constituencies to help shed light on the development of those sectors.

1.3. PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT

Fanteakwa North District's population in 2021 was 56,987 with more males (28,857), representing 50.6 percent than females (28,130) constituting 49.4 percent. The district occupies a land size of 690 Km² with a population density of 82.589 persons per square kilometre. The district shares boundaries with Kwahu Afram Plains District to the North, Fanteakwa South District to the South, and Yilo and Upper Manya Krobo Districts to the East.

Administratively, it has 6 zonal councils, made up of 28 elected assembly members and 13 government appointees. The Ga-Dangme ethnic group (39.8%) is the largest in the district followed by Akan (39.6%), Ewes (9.2%), with the remaining ethnic groups (Grusi and others) constituting 11.4 percent.

Over eight in ten (86.7%) of the district's population are affiliated to the Christian Religion followed by 6.6 percent who are Muslims and less than one percent Traditionalists. About 6.7 percent of the population belong to other religions and those with no religious affiliation.

The district has a literacy rate of 66.7 percent among individuals 6 years and older, with a higher rate for males (70.5%) compared to females (62.7%). The economy is predominantly driven by the agricultural sector, which employs 57.1 percent of the population aged 15 and older. The service sector and industry account for 36.4 percent and 6.5 percent of employment, 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 members of three subcommittees of the eight Parliament of Ghana. These were the Education Committee, Local Government Committee and the Committee on Poverty Reduction Strategy. To ensure fairness in the selection process, the project team used a criterion of proportional representation of the parties in parliament.

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

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

2.3 METHOD OF DATA COMPILATION

The project focused on compiling data on key selected sectors of the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) based on data availability. To ensure consistency across all the eight districts/constituencies a data template was developed for the selected sectors to guide data collection. A series of review sessions and an orientation were provided for the district statisticians led by a team from GSS staff. Data for the preparation of the report were secondary/administrative data covering ten years 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 Constituency 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 this report, only department's 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

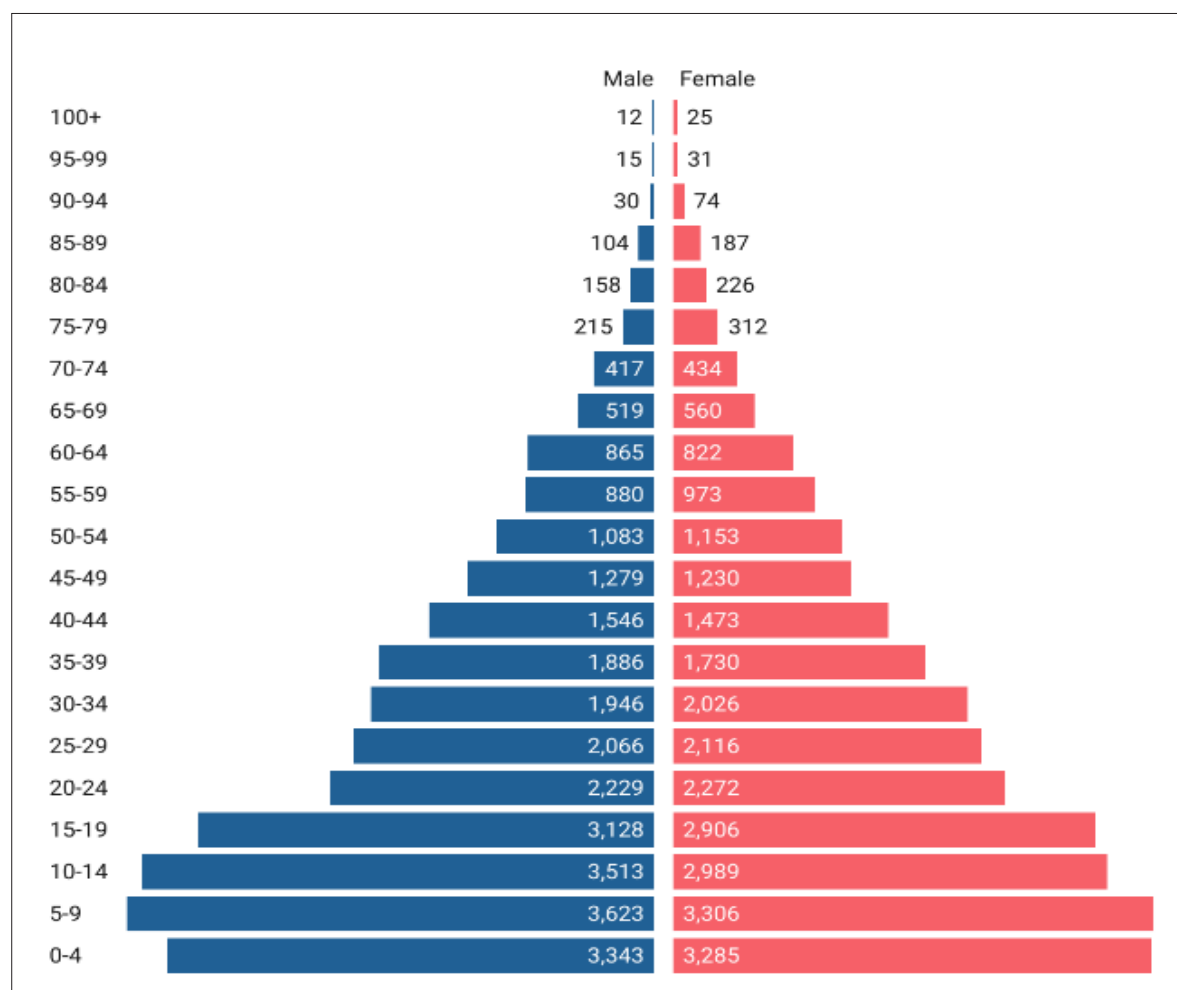
3.1 INTRODUCTION

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 Fanteakwa North District Assembly. 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

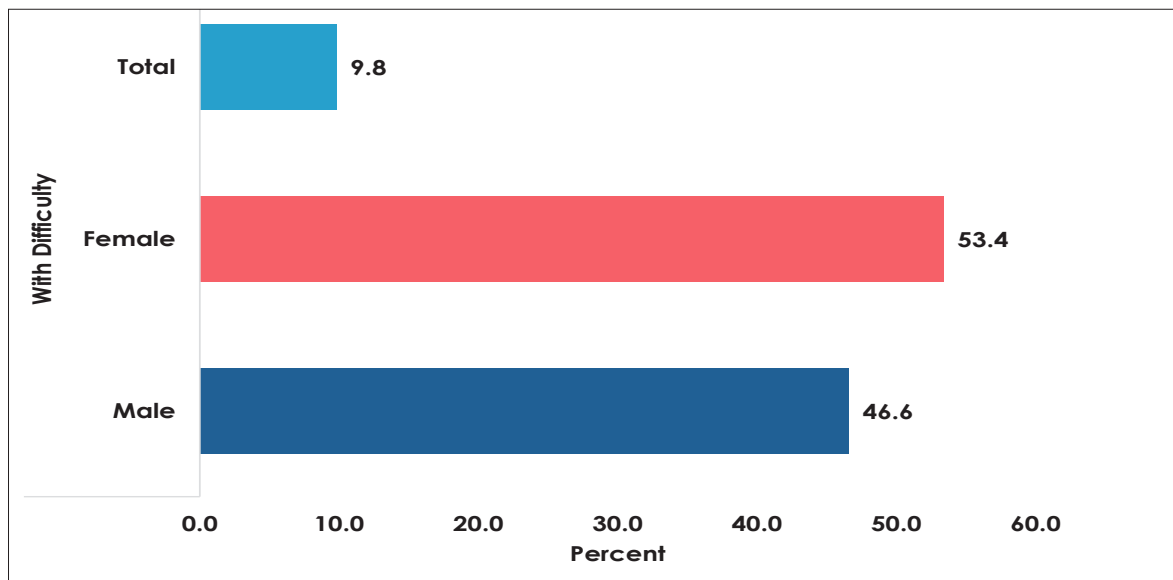
According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census (2021 PHC) results, the population of Fanteakwa North district population is 56,987 comprising 28,857 males and 28,130 females. About seven in every ten (68.0%) percent of the population are below 35 years and approximately 33.0 percent are within the youth age group (15-34 years). There is a high concentration of the population within the children age group (0 to 14 years) compared to the youth and older population (Figure 3.1).

FIGURE 3.1: POPULATION PYRAMID OF SEKYERE EAST

Source: 2021PHC, GSS

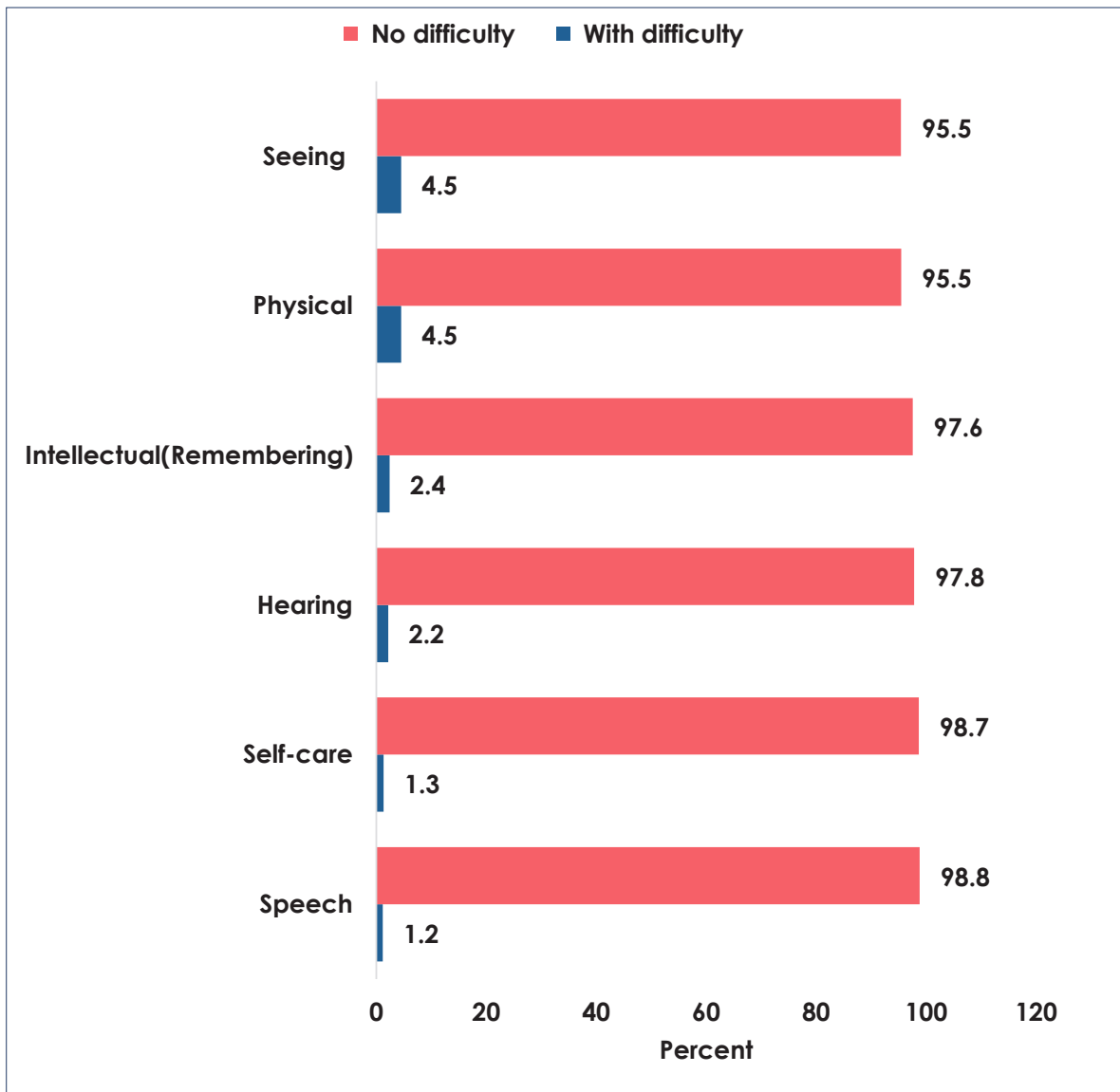
3.3. DIFFICULTY IN PERFORMING AN ACTIVITY

Figure 3.2 shows the population 5 years and older with difficulty in performing activities in Fanteakwa North District. It reveals that 9.8 percent of the population 5 years and older have difficulty in performing activities, while 90.2 percent do not have any difficulty. Among those with difficulty, females constitute more than half (53.4%) compared to males (46.6%).

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

3.4 TYPE OF DIFFICULTY IN PERFORMING ACTIVITY

The prevalence of difficulty across various functional domains within the population 5 years and older is depicted in the Figure 3.3. Persons with difficulty seeing (4.5%), walking or climbing (physical) (4.5%), and remembering (intellectual) (2.4%) constitute 11.4 percent of population 5 years and older in the Constituency.

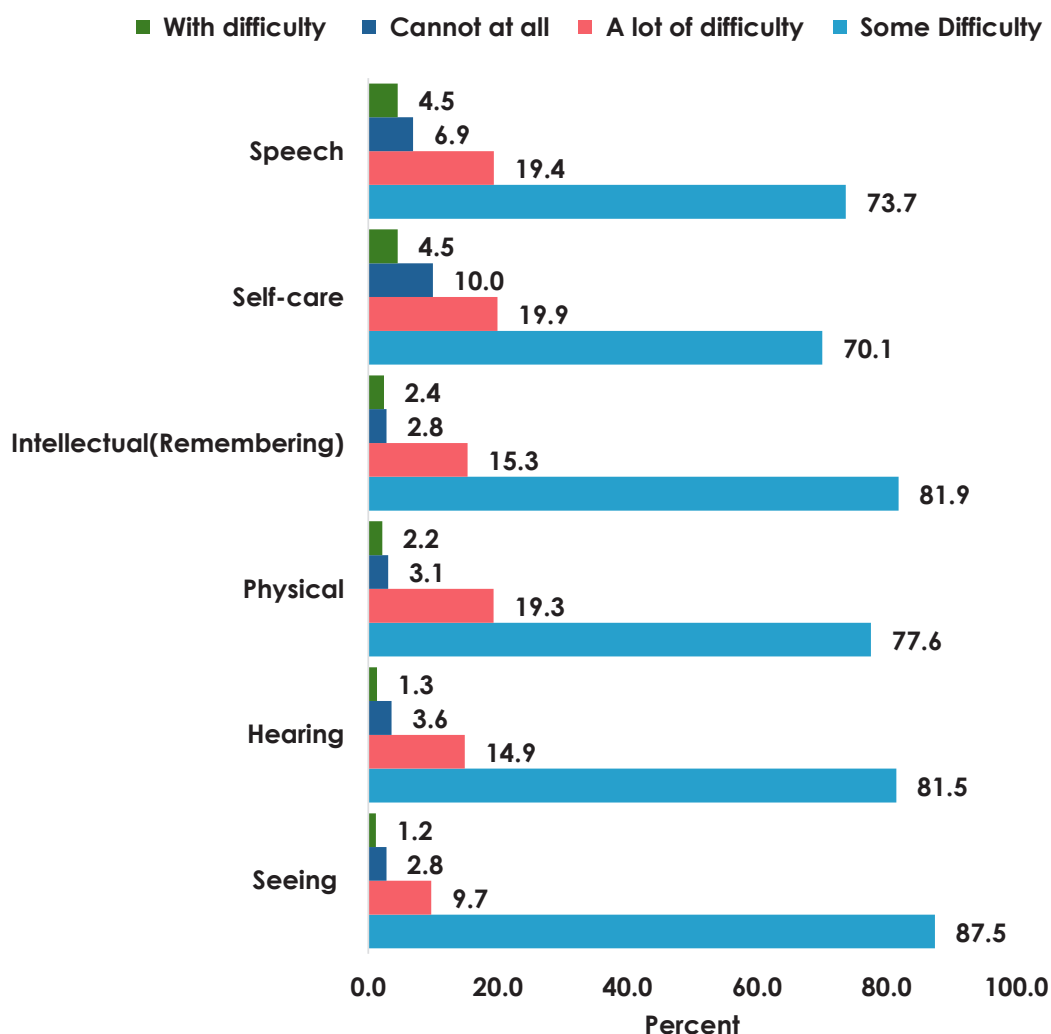
FIGURE 3.3: PY POPULATION 5 YEARS OR OLDER BY TYPE OF DIFFICULTY IN PERFORMING ACTIVITY

Source: 2021PHC, GSS

3.5 SEVERITY OF DIFFICULTY IN PERFORMING ACTIVITY

Among persons with difficulty, the severity of difficulty in performing activities varies across the different domains as indicated in Figure 3.4. Among individuals with difficulties in seeing and walking or climbing, approximately a quarter (24.6%) have some difficulty seeing, while just over a fifth (21.8%) have difficulty walking or climbing. The proportion of those unable to perform these activities at all is highest (0.9%) among persons with physical disabilities.

FIGURE 3.4: POPULATION 5 YEARS OR OLDER BY THE SEVERITY OF DIFFICULTY IN PERFORMING ACTIVITY



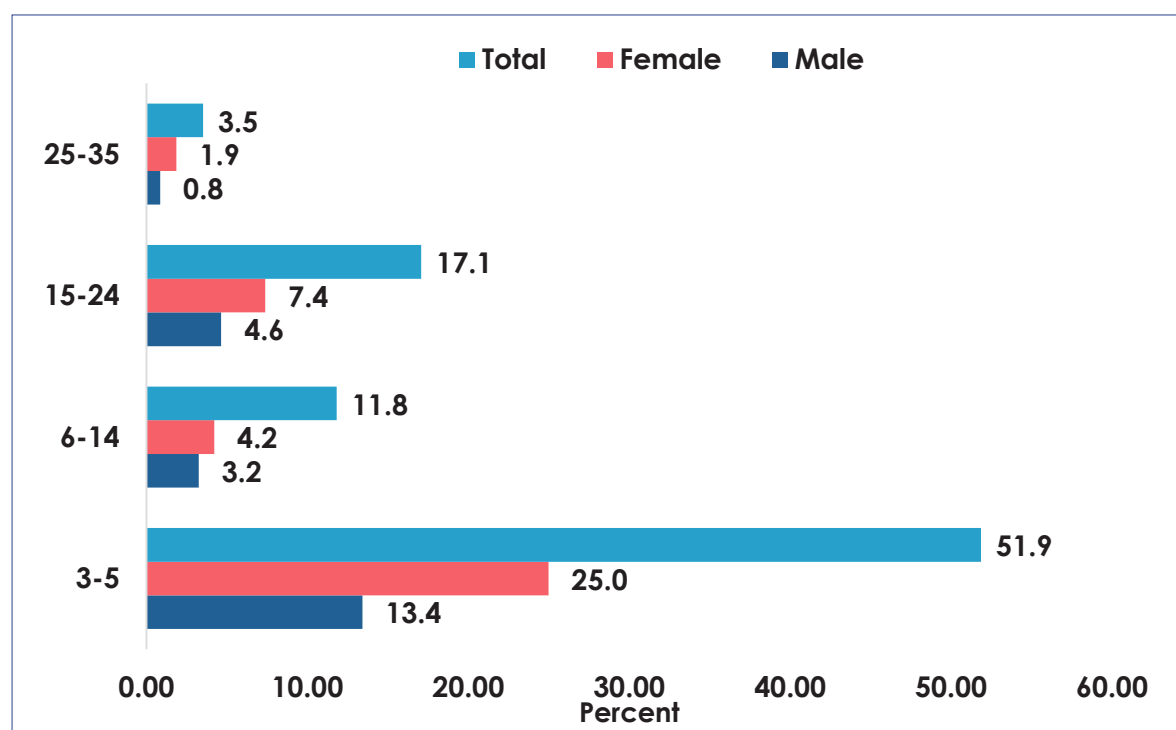
3.6 EDUCATION

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

Figure 3.5 presents the distribution of the population aged 3 and above who have never attended school, disaggregated by age group and sex. It reveals a concerning trend in early childhood, primary school and Senior High School education attainment in the Fanteakwa North constituency.

The figure shows that about 52 percent (51.9%) of the youngest age group (3-5 years old) have never attended school while those in the 6-14 age group account for 11.8 percent. A little over 17 percent of the population aged 15-24 have never attended school, though some of them are of Senior High School age. Among the youth population aged 25-35, 3.5 percent have never attended school.

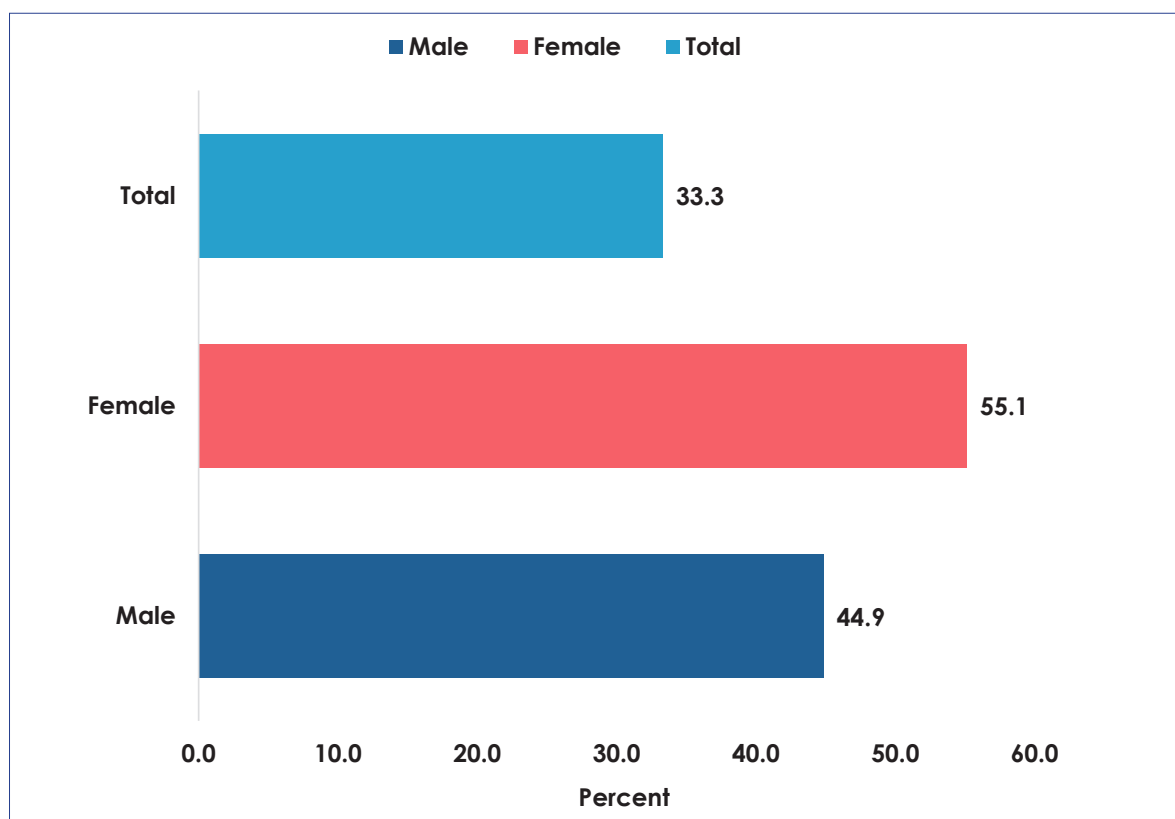
FIGURE 3.5: POPULATION 3-35 YEARS WHO HAVE NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL BY SEX



3.7 LITERACY

Literacy as defined by the 2021 PHC is the ability to read and write with understanding in any language. Literacy is measured among people who are 6 years and older. Figure 3.6 reveals a gender disparity in literacy rates in the Fanteakwa North constituency. A third (33.3%) of the population 6 years and older are not literate, suggesting the inability to read and write in any language. Females constitute more than half (55.1%) of the population who are unable to read and write, compared to males (44.9%).

FIGURE 3.6: POPULATION 6 YEARS OR OLDER BY LITERACY STATUS AND SEX



Source: 2021PHC, GSS

3.8 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

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

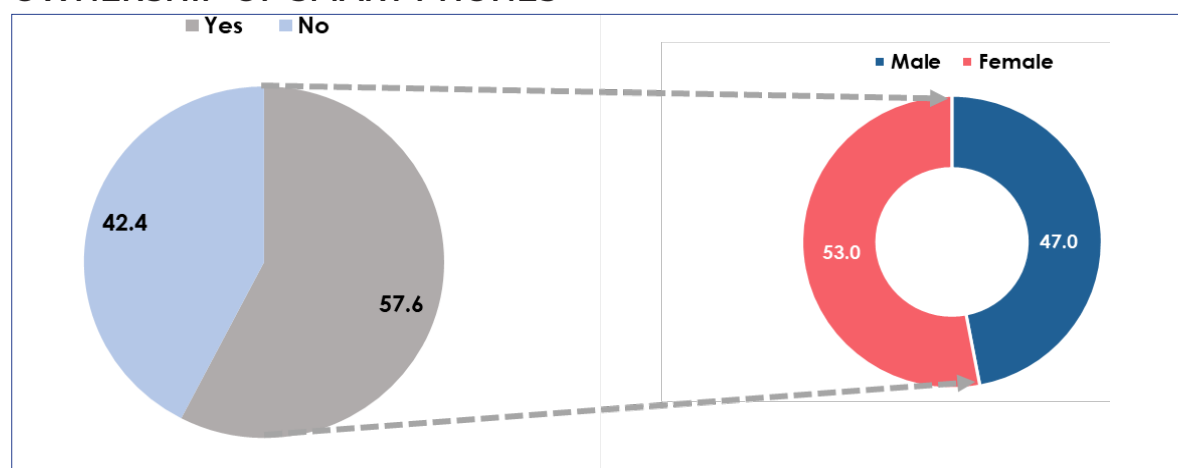
Figure 3.7 illustrates ownership of a functional mobile phone among persons 6 years and older in the district. The proportion of smartphone owners is 57.6 percent, with males accounting for a higher share (53.0%) compared to females (47.0%). Nearly 40 percent of the population aged 6 and older own non-smart mobile phones in the constituency, with a slightly higher

proportion of females (51.0%) owning these phones compared to males (49.0%).

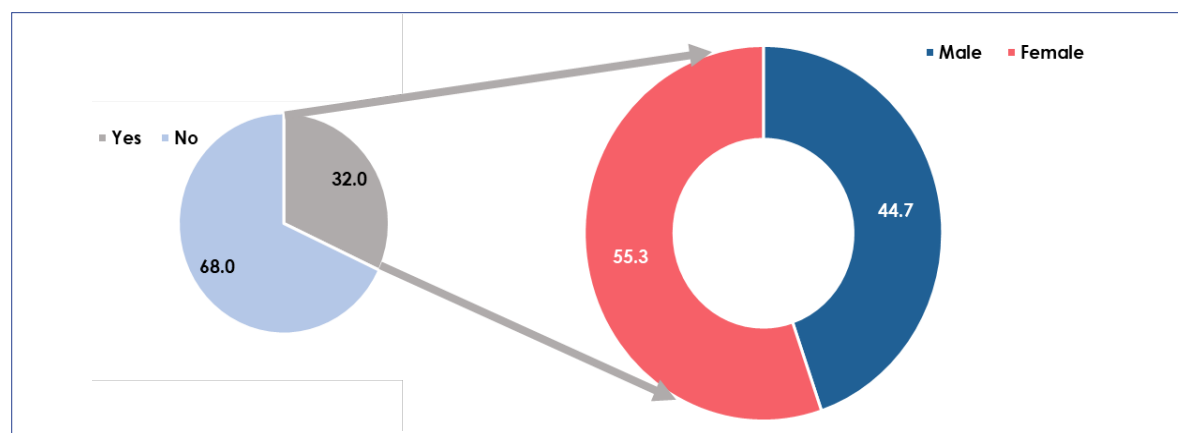
Figure 3.7 presents information on the percentage of the population six years and older who own smart and non-smart phones in the constituency. The figure shows that a higher proportion (69.7%) of the population owns smartphones compared to those who own non-smart phones (30.3%). Among smartphone owners, 52.0% are females, while Figure 3.8 indicates that 55.3% of non-smartphone owners are also females. About 77.0% (47,652) of individuals aged 6 and older in Sekyere East owned functional mobile phones.

FIGURE 3.7: OWNERSHIP OF FUNCTIONAL SMARTPHONE AMONG PERSONS 6 YEARS OR OLDER BY SEX

OWNERSHIP OF SMART PHONES



OWNERSHIP OF NON-SMART PHONE

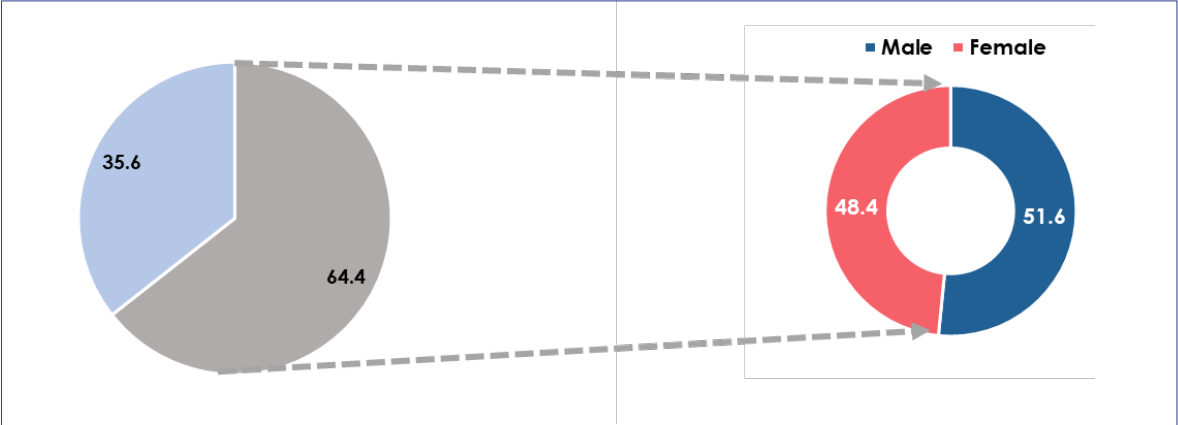


3.9 USE OF MOBILE PHONE AMONG PERSONS 6 YEARS OR OLDER BY SEX

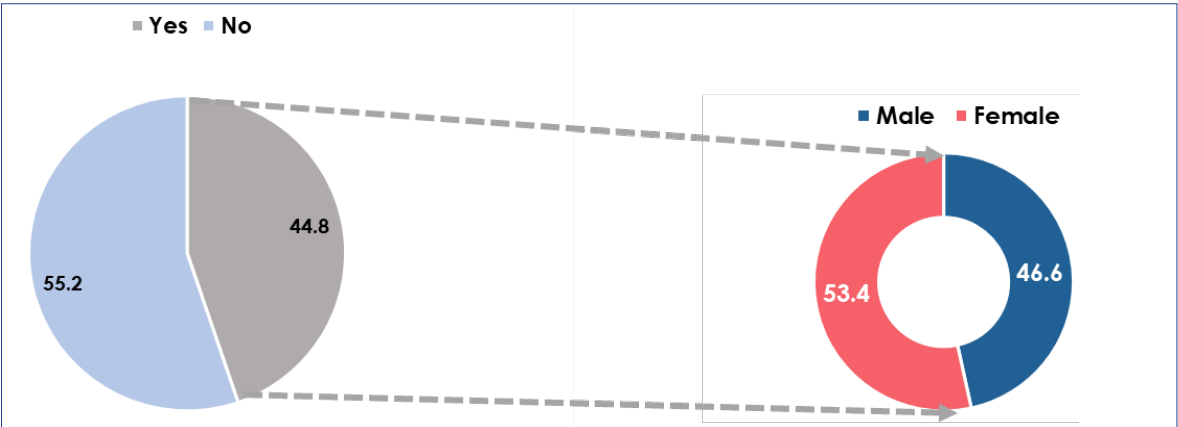
Figure 3.8 provides information on the population aged 6 and older who use mobile phones (smart and non-smart) in the Fanteakwa North constituency. Two-thirds (64.4%) of the individuals used smartphones, with more than half (51.6%) being females.

FIGURE 3.8: USE OF MOBILE PHONE AMONG PERSONS 6 YEARS OR OLDER BY SEX

USE OF SMARTPHONE

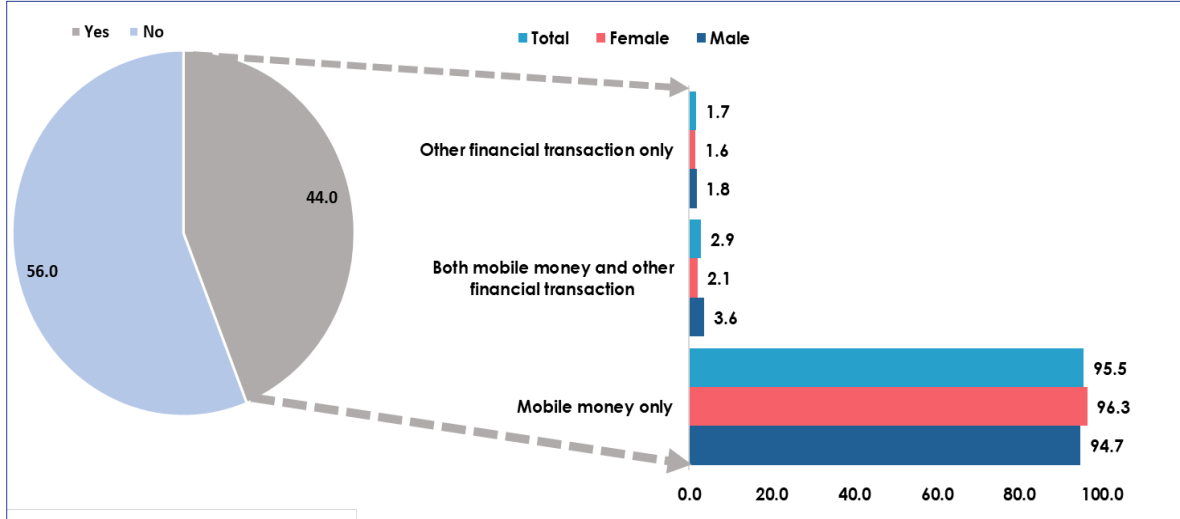


USAGE OF NON-SMARTPHONE



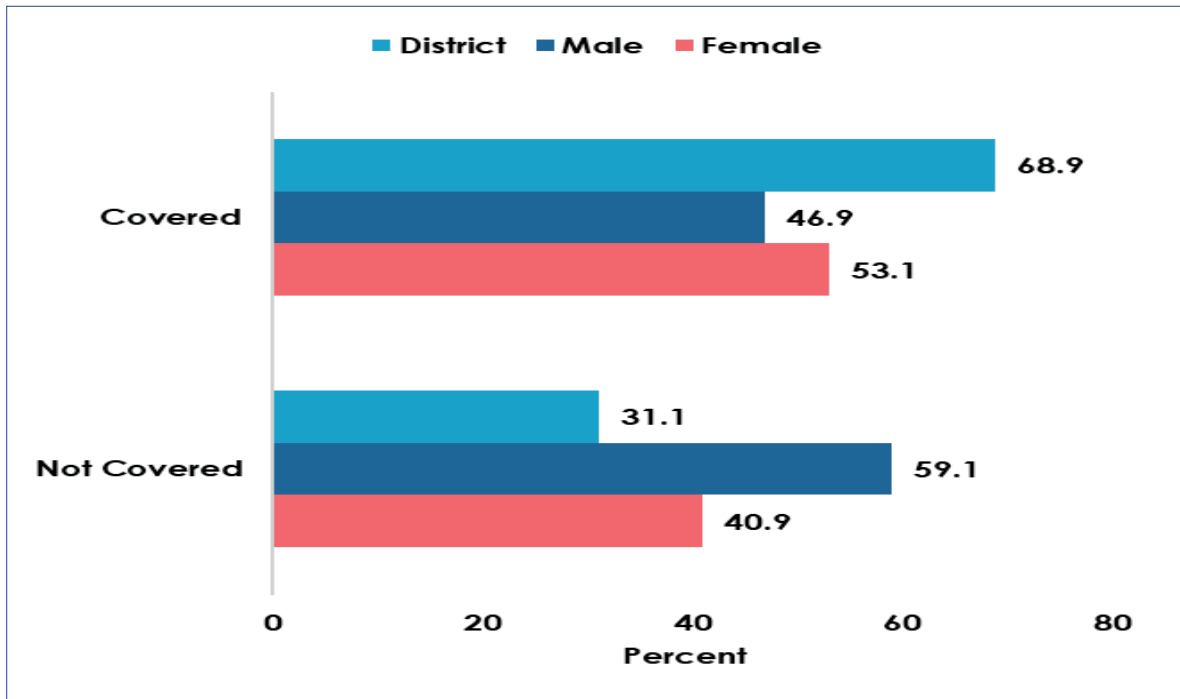
3.10 USE OF PHONES FOR FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS AMONG PERSONS 6 YEARS OR OLDER BY SEX

In the district, four in every ten (44.0%) of the population aged 6 and older use mobile phones for financial transactions, with the highest proportion (96.3%) using mobile phones for mobile money only.

FIGURE 3.9. USE OF PHONES FOR FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS AMONG PERSONS 6 YEARS OR OLDER BY SEX

3.11 HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

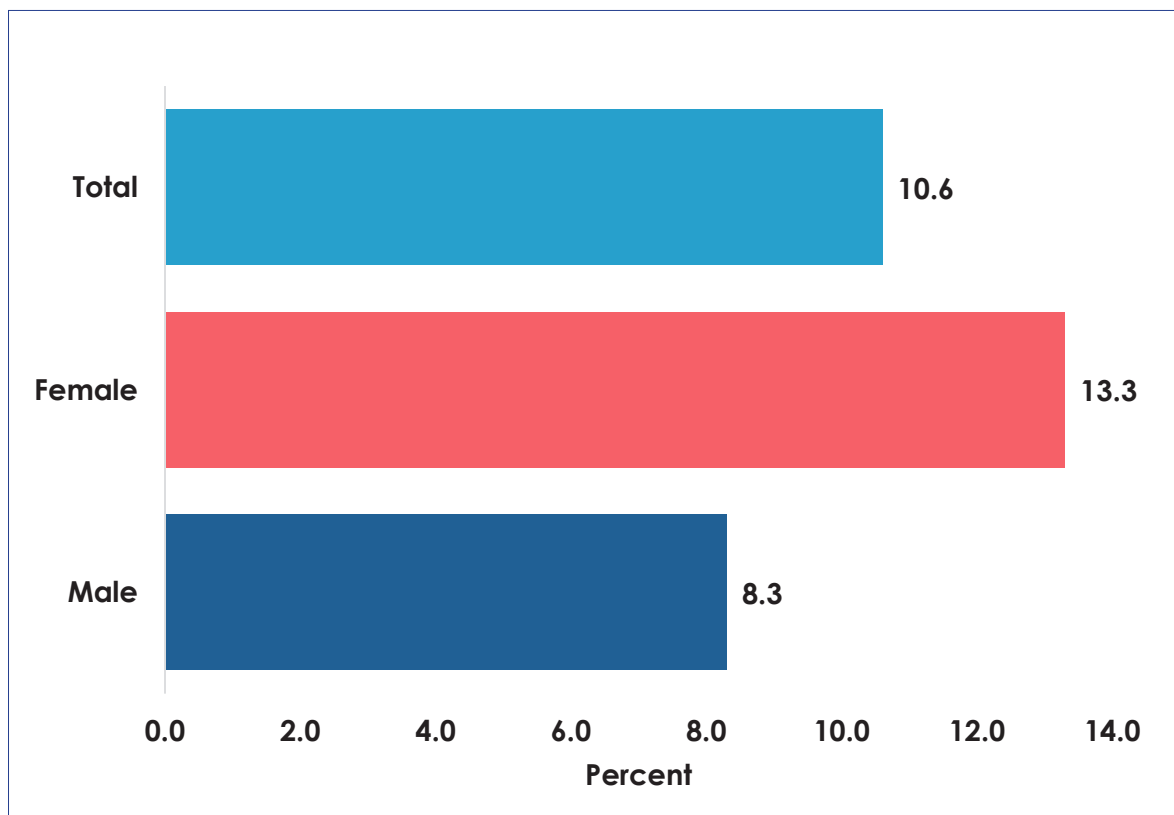
A significant proportion (31.1%) of the district's population is not covered by health insurance. Among those without coverage, a higher percentage are males (59.1%) compared to females (40.9%).

FIGURE 3.10: HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE BY SEX

3.12 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF THE POPULATION

The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons 15 years and older divided by the economically active population 15 years and older multiplied by 100. The overall unemployment rate in the constituency stands at 10.6 percent with a high proportion of females (13.3%) compared to males (8.3%) (Figure 3.11). This underscores the gender-specific variations in unemployment rates within the constituency.

FIGURE 3.11 PROPORTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS 15 YEARS OR OLDER BY SEX



CHAPTER FOUR

HIGHLIGHTS ON KEY THEMATIC AREAS

4.0 INTRODUCTION

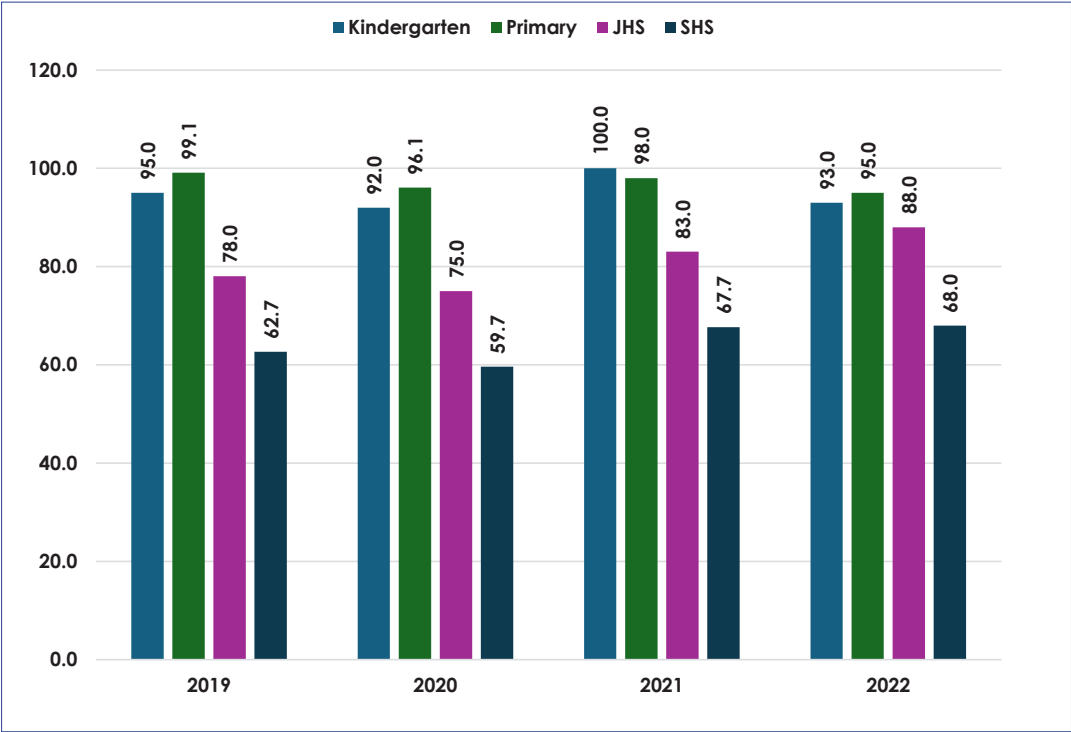
The statistics presented in this chapter are generated from administrative data collected from the Fanteakwa North District for the period from 2015 to 2022.

GROSS ENROLMENT RATE

From 2019 to 2022, GER for Kindergarten and Primary remained consistently high, ranging from 92.0 to 100.0 and 95.0 to 99.1, respectively. In contrast, Junior High School (JHS) and Senior High School (SHS) GERs showed increasing trends, with JHS rising from 78.0 to 88.0 and SHS from 62.7 to 68.0.

4.1 EDUCATION

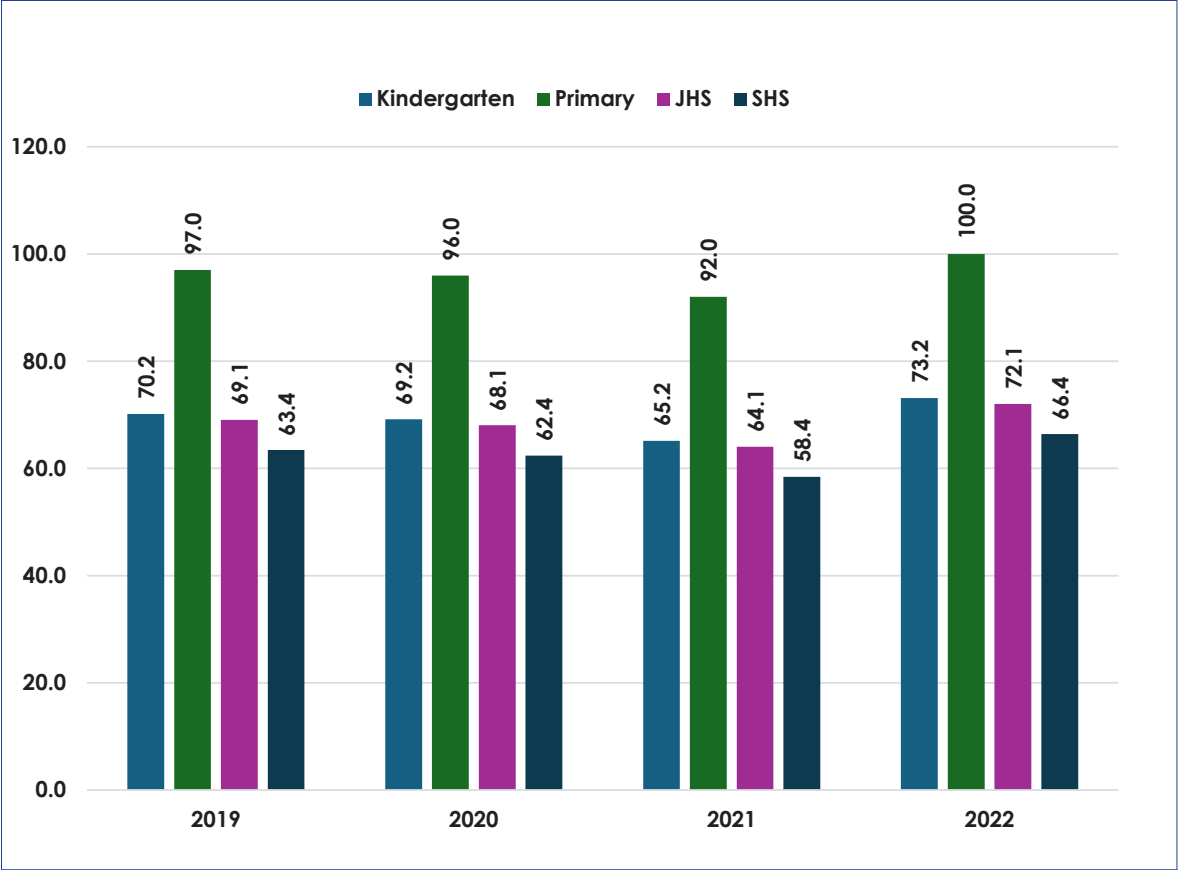
FIGURE 4.1: GROSS ENROLMENT RATE (GER)



NET ENROLMENT RATE

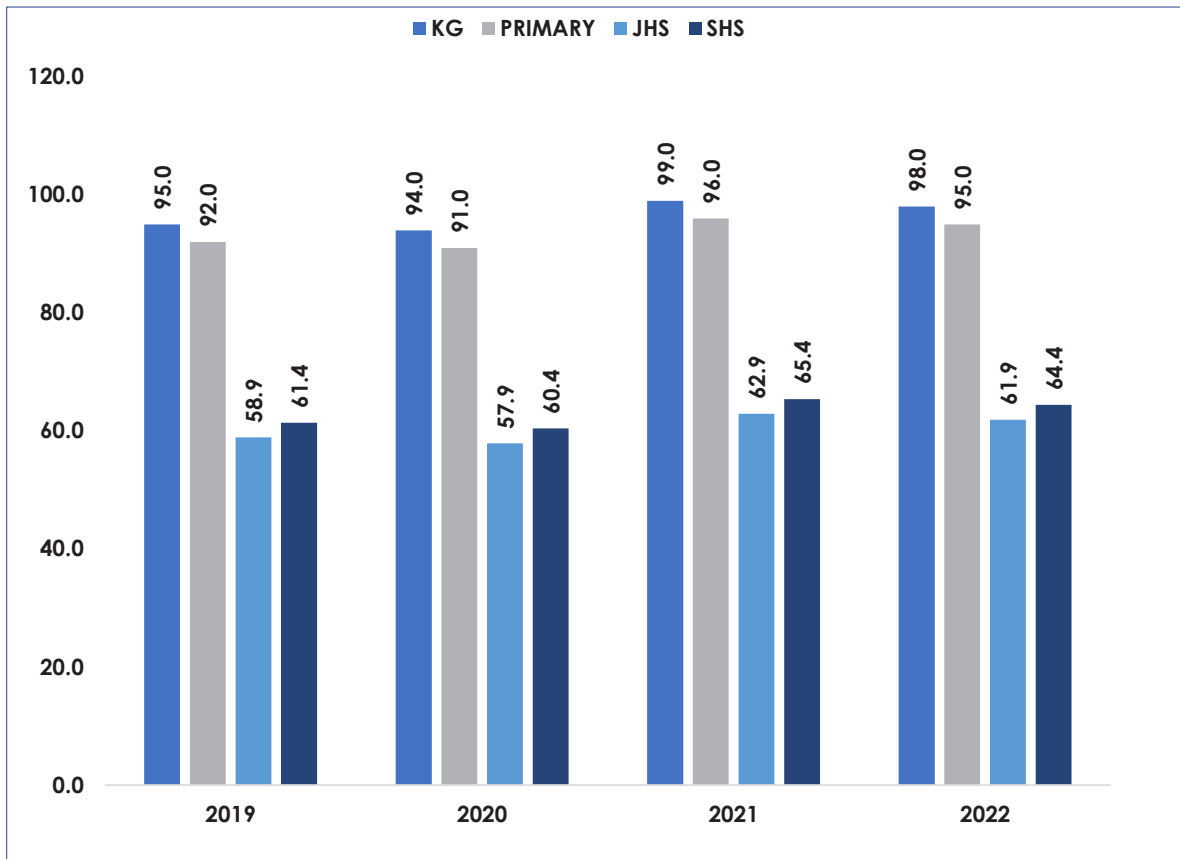
KG consistently maintained a lower NER compared to Primary across all years, with KG NER above 65 percent and Primary NER above 90 percent. Similarly, JHS NER was slightly above SHS and ranged from 64.1 percent to 72.1 percent, while SHS NER ranged from 58.4 percent to 66.4 percent.

FIGURE 4.2: NET ENROLLMENT RATE OF SCHOOLS



Completion rates remained consistent across education levels from 2019 to 2022, with KG and primary levels showing rates above 90.0 percent while JHS and SHS levels were a little above 60 percent.

FIGURE 4.3 COMPLETION RATE



GENDER PARITY INDEX

Disparities in Gender Parity Index are evident at all the levels and across all the years except in 2021 when GPI was achieved at the KG level (100%).

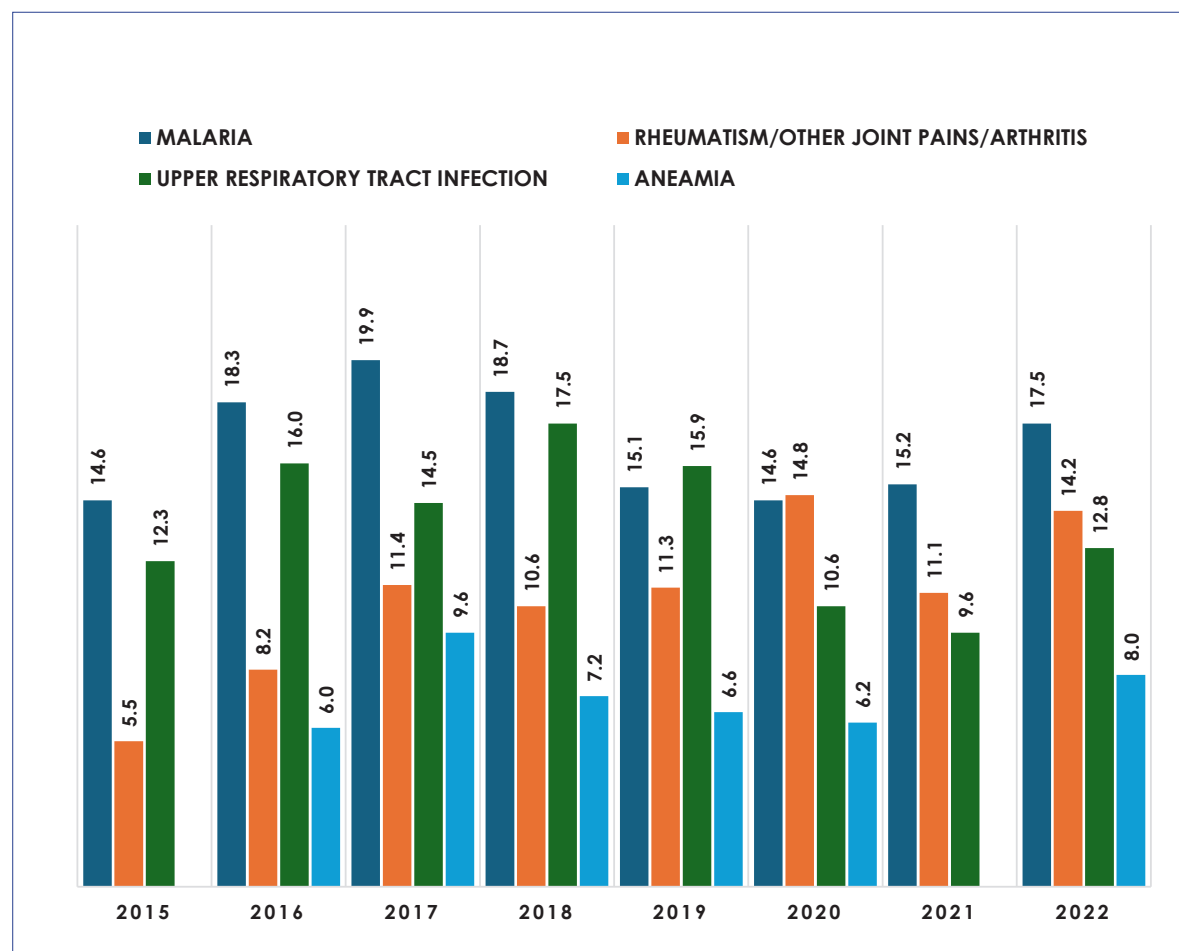
FIGURE 4.4: GENDER PARITY INDEX



4.2 HEALTH

Treated malaria outpatient cases at health facilities in the District increased from 14.6 percent in 2015 to 17.5 percent in 2022, followed by rheumatism conditions (5.5%; 2015 to 14.2%; 2022).

FIGURE 4.5: TOP 5 CONDITIONS TREATED ON OUT PATIENT BASIS BY MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

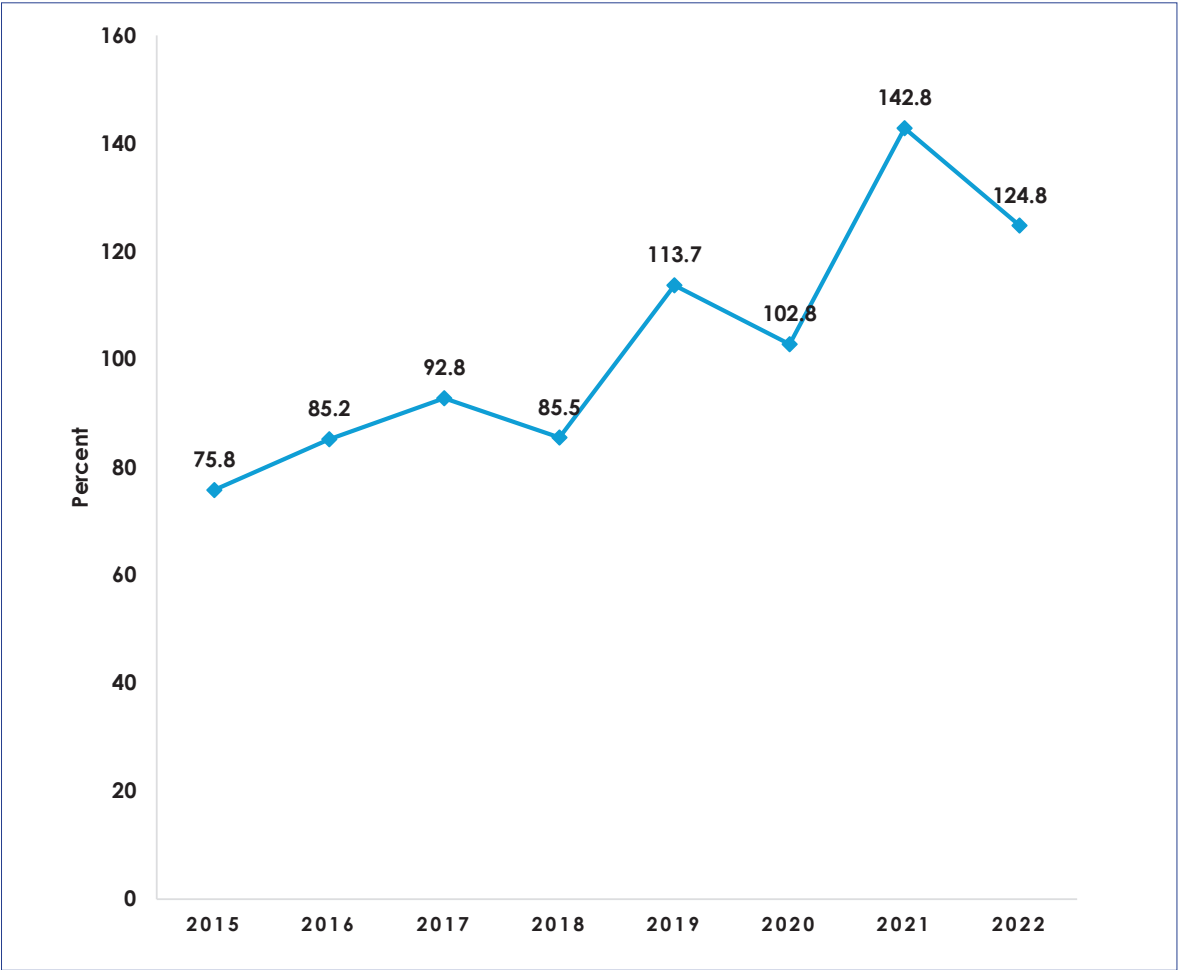


PENTA 3 COVERAGE FOR INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR

Coverage of Penta 3 vaccine for infants, providing immunization against diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), hepatitis B, and Haemophilus influenzae type B, exhibited a consistent upward trend over the observed period.

Penta 3 coverage increased steadily from 75.8 percent in 2015 to 142.8 percent in 2021.

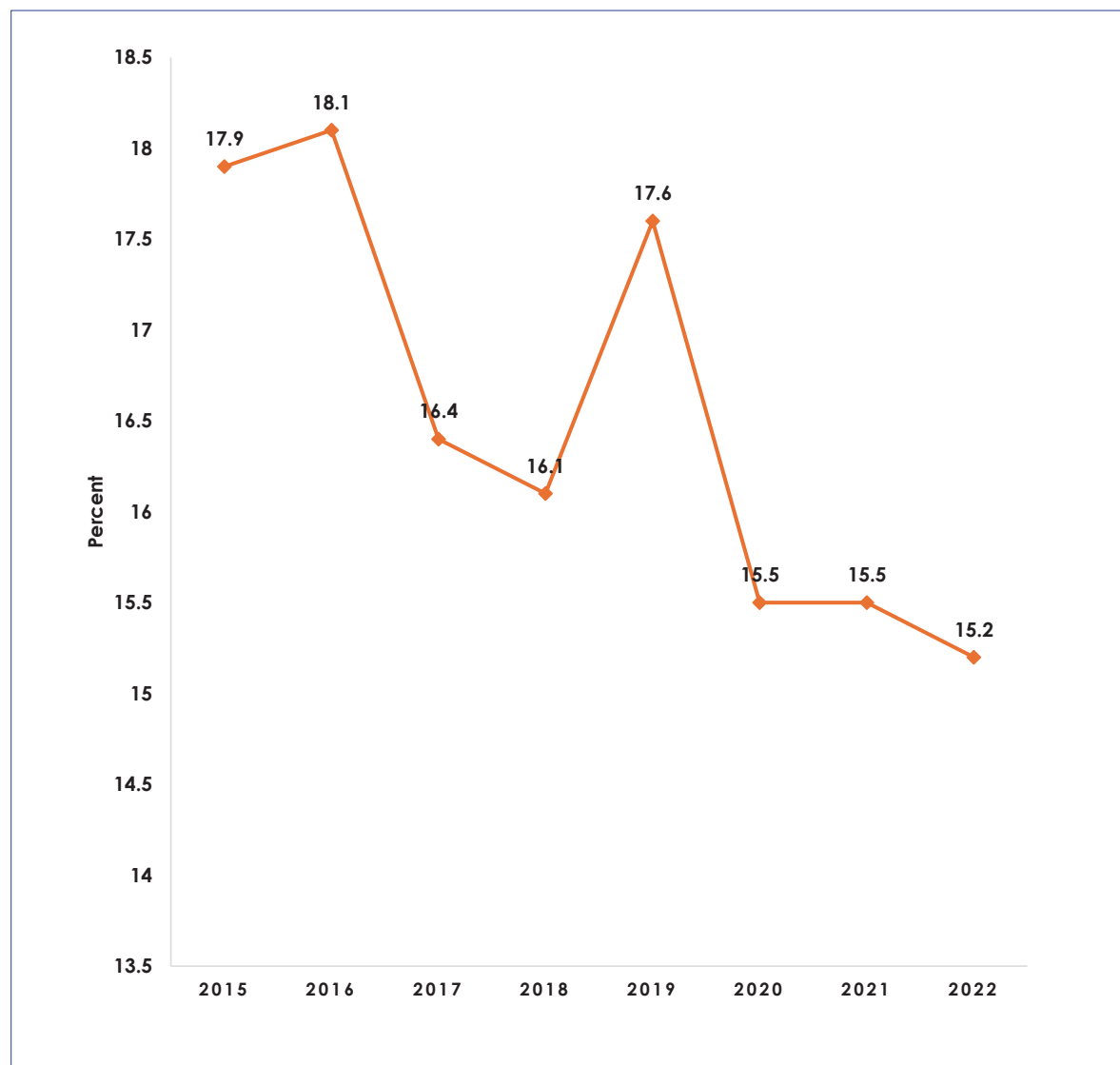
FIGURE 4.6: PENTA 3 COVERAGE FOR INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR



TEENAGE PREGNANCY AMONG ANTENATAL CARE (ANC)

Prevalence of teenage pregnancy among antenatal care attendees shows a fluctuating trend over the observed period. It reduced from 17.9 percent in 2015 to 15.2 percent in 2022..

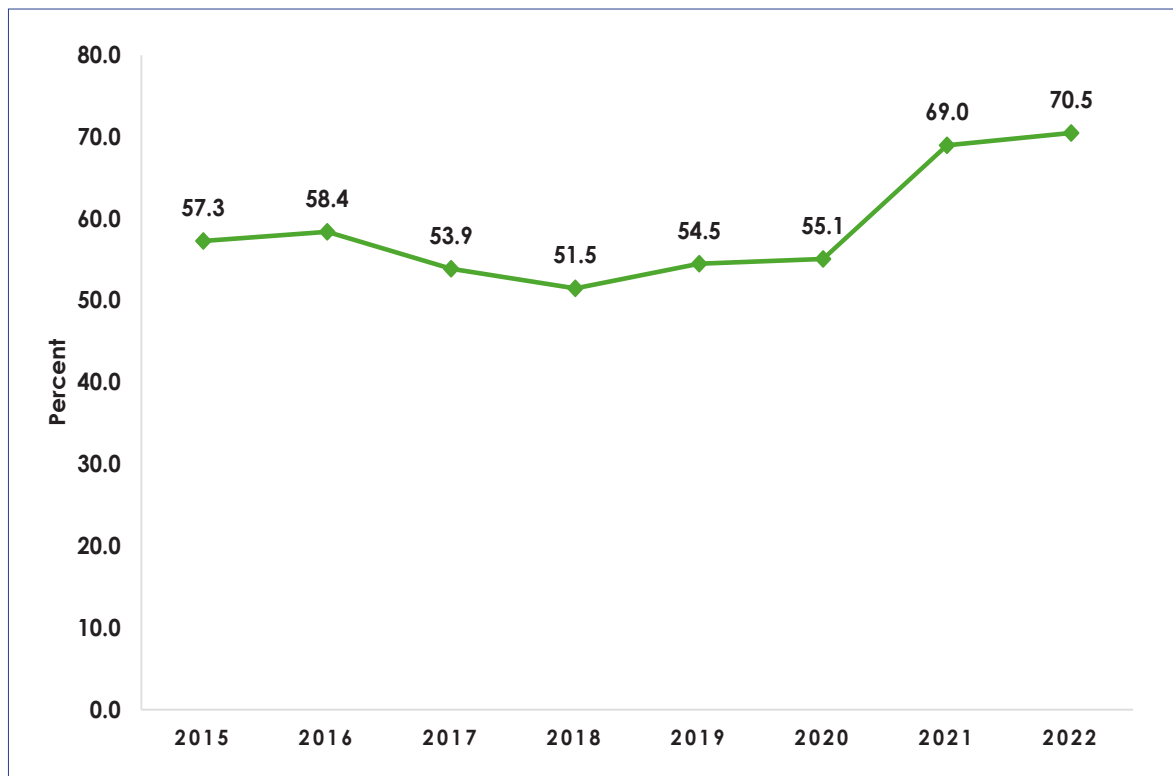
FIGURE 4.7: TEENAGE PREGNANCY AMONG ANTENATAL CARE (ANC) ATTENDEES



ANTENATAL COVERAGE

Antenatal coverage rates increased from 57.3 percent in 2015 to 70.5 percent in 2022, with notable improvements in both 2021 (69.0%) and 2022 (70.5%).

FIGURE 4.8: ANTENATAL COVERAGE



4.3 AGRICULTURE

The extension officer-farmer ratio fluctuated significantly over the years, with notable peaks in 2016 (2631.1) and 2022 (2673.6).

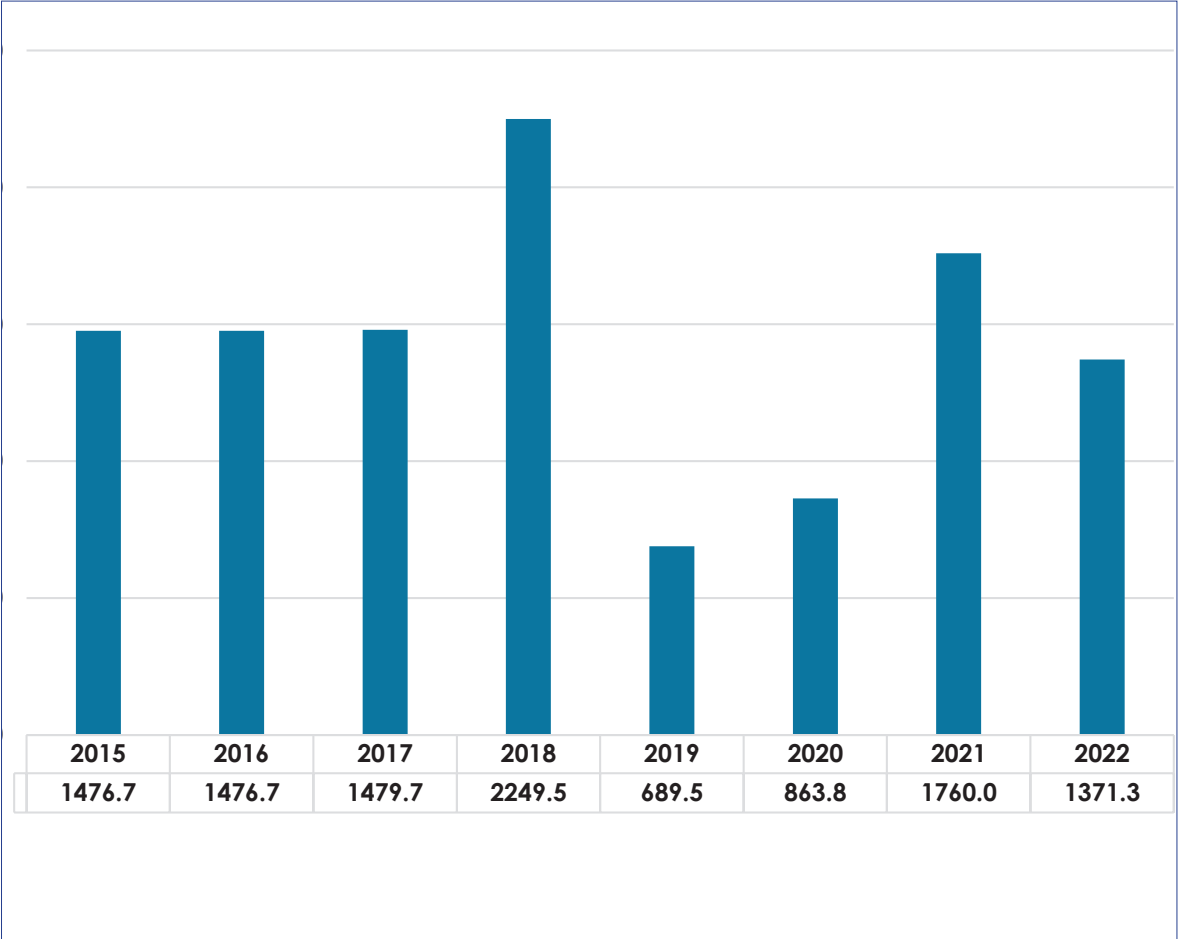
FIGURE 4.9 EXTENSION OFFICER-FARMER RATIO



VETERINARY OFFICER-FARMER

There were fluctuations in the accessibility of veterinary services to farmers over the observed period. The ratio improved in 2018 at 2249.5, and declined significantly to 689.5 in 2019.

FIGURE 4.10 VETERINARY OFFICER-FARMER RATIO

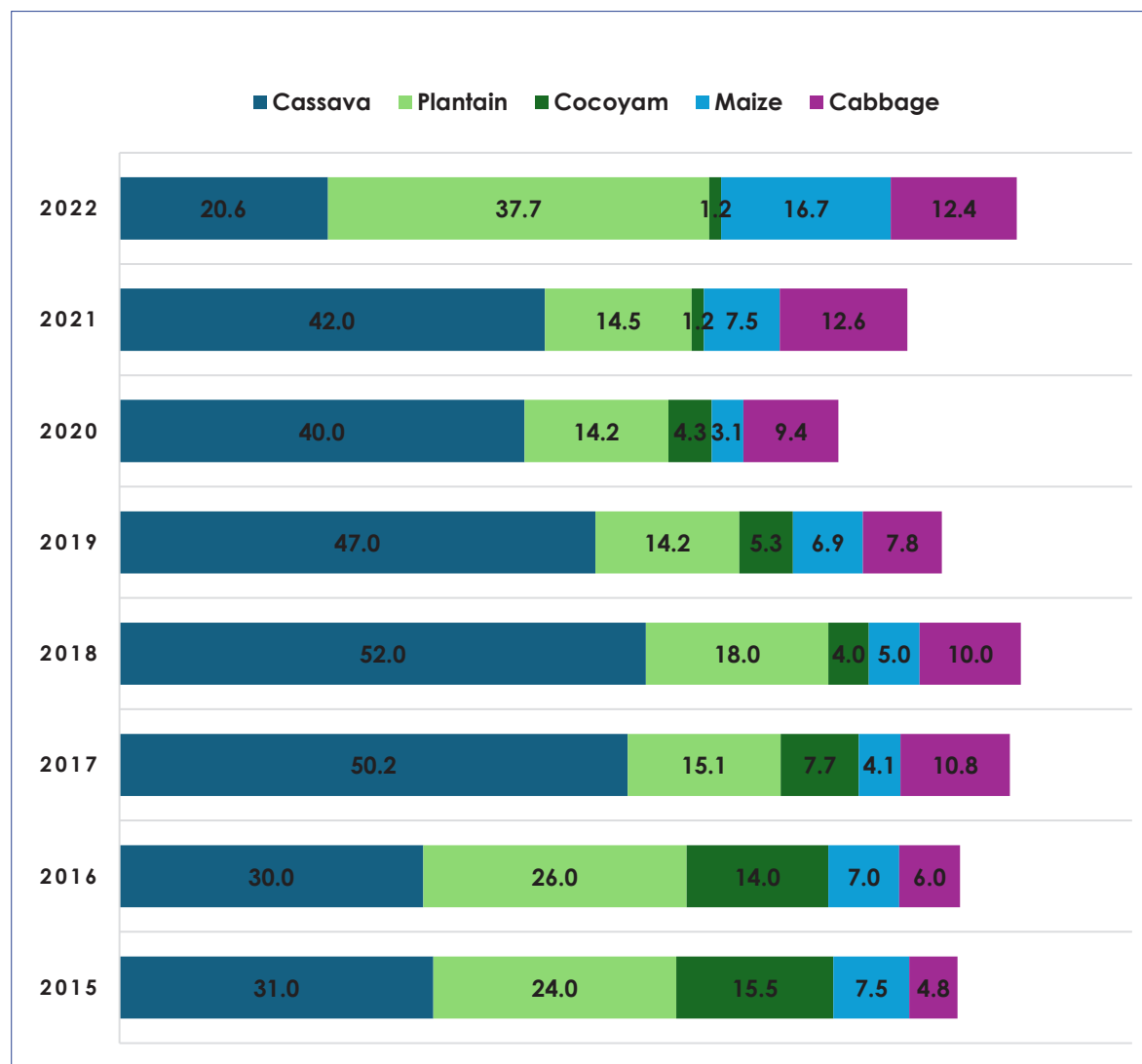


MAJOR CROPS PRODUCED/CULTIVATED

Cassava cultivation declined from 31.0 percent in 2015 to 20.6 percent in 2022. Plantain cultivation declined from 24.0 percent in 2015 to 14.2 in 2020, then peaked at 37.7 percent in 2022.

Maize and cabbage cultivation increased from 7.5 percent to 16.7 percent and 4.8 percent to 12.4 percent respectively from 2015 to 2022.

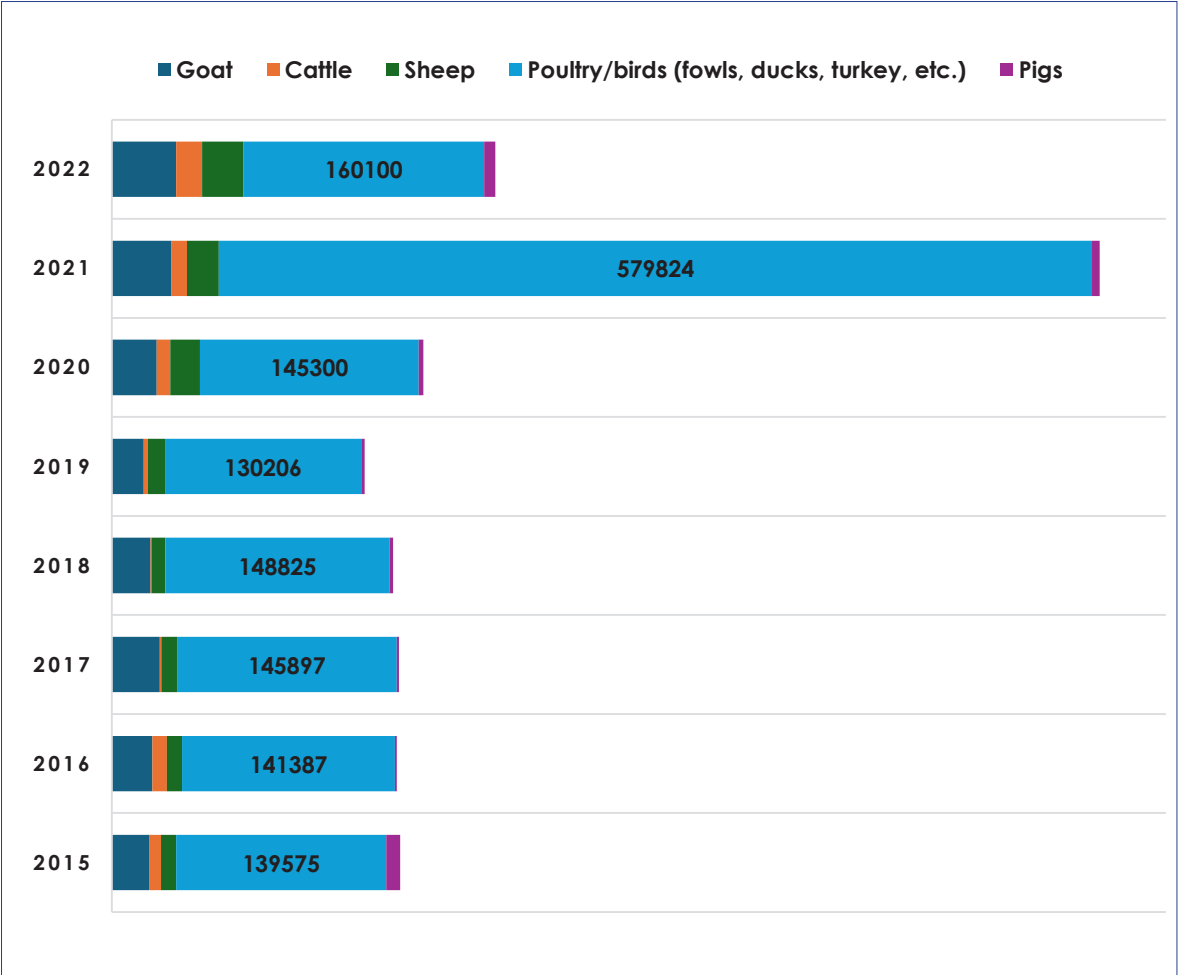
FIGURE 4.11 MAJOR CROPS PRODUCED/CULTIVATED



LIVESTOCK REARED

Poultry rearing is a common practice in the district, with the highest number recorded in 2021 (579,824) and the lowest in 2019 (130,206).

FIGURE 4.12 LIVESTOCK REARED

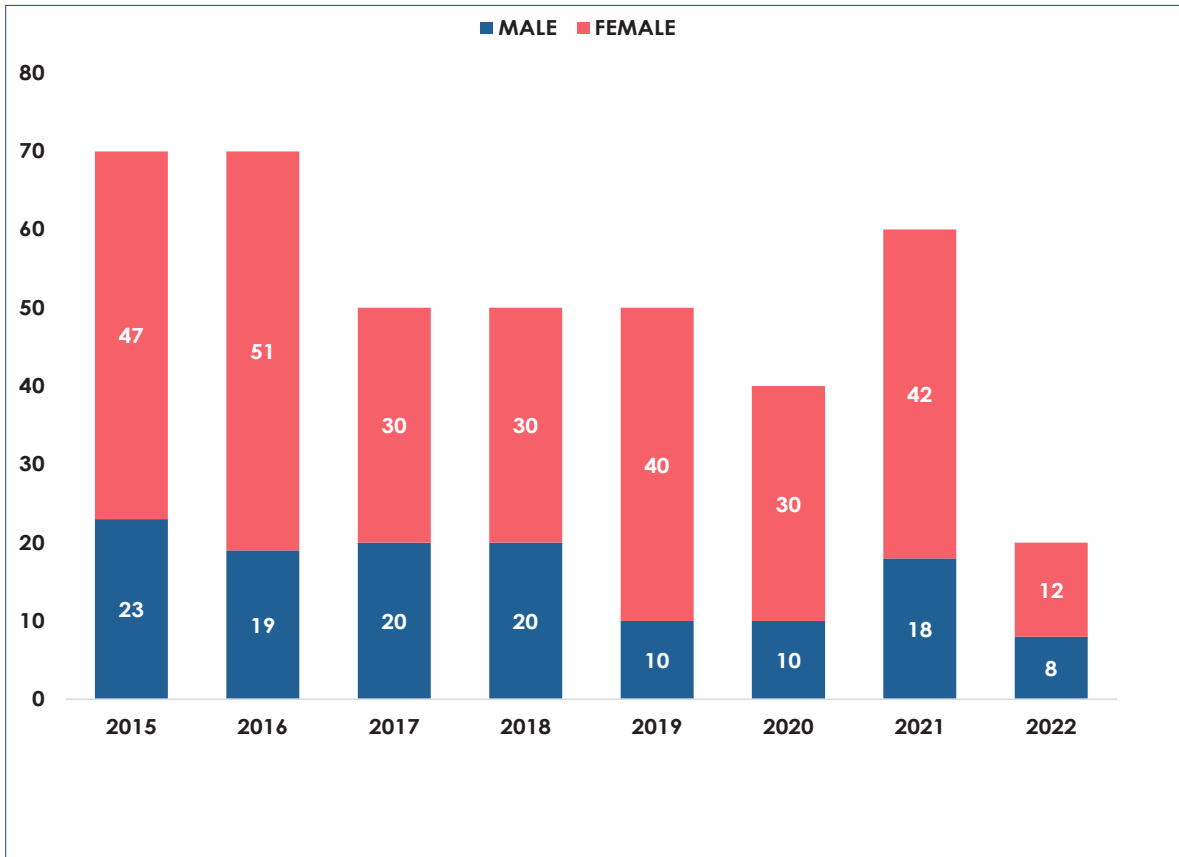


FARMERS TRAINED IN CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE (CSA)

The number of farmers trained in Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices saw a decline from 2015 to 2022 for both sexes.

Male participation declined from 23 to 8 while female participation from 47 to 12 persons.

FIGURE 4.13: FARMERS TRAINED IN CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE (CSA) PRACTICE



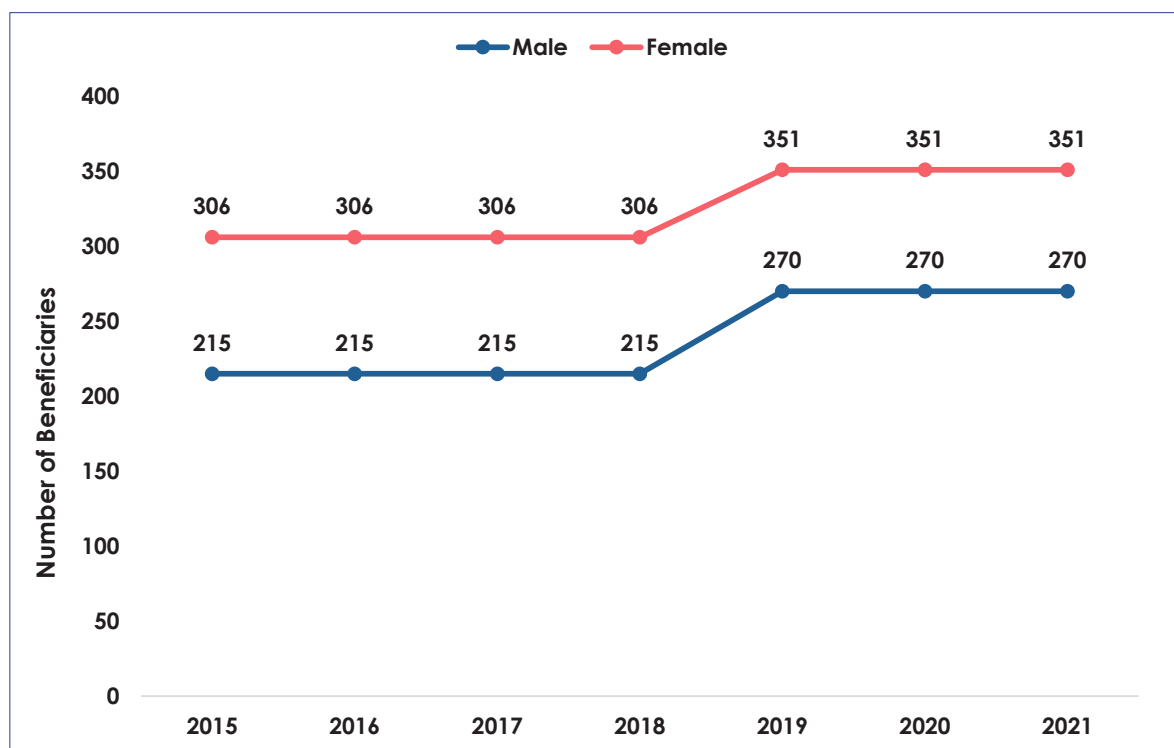
4.4 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

PEOPLE BENEFITING FROM SOCIAL PROTECTION INTERVENTIONS BY SEX (2015 – 2021)

The number of female beneficiaries receiving interventions under LEAP increased by 45 persons from 306 in 2015 to 351 in 2021.

Similarly, the number of male beneficiaries increased by 55 persons from 215 in 2015 to 270 in 2021 over the same period.

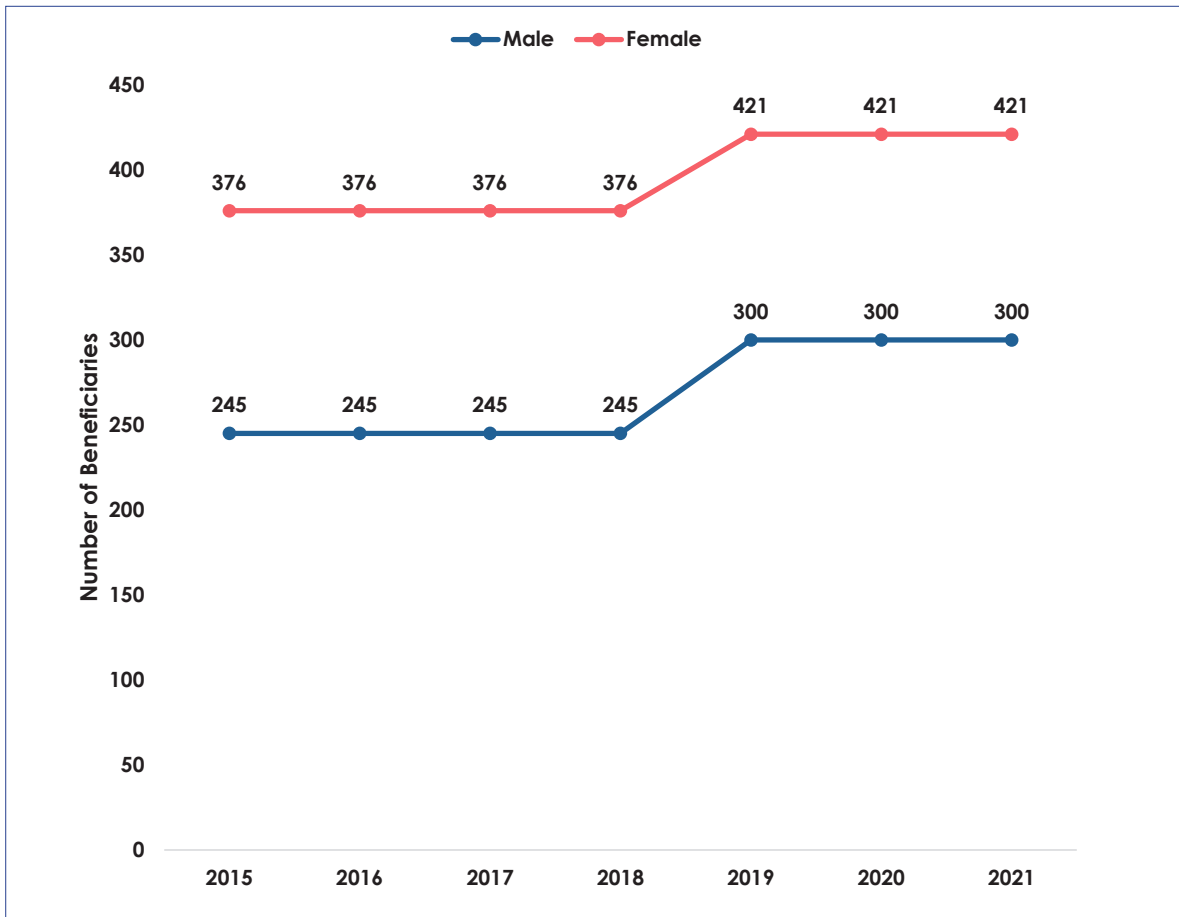
FIGURE 4.14 PEOPLE BENEFITING FROM LIVELIHOOD EMPOWERMENT AGAINST POVERTY (LEAP)



PEOPLE BENEFITING FROM NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME (NHIS)

The number of people benefitting from National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) releases increased from 245 in 2015 to 300 in 2021 for males and 376 to 421 for females over the same period.

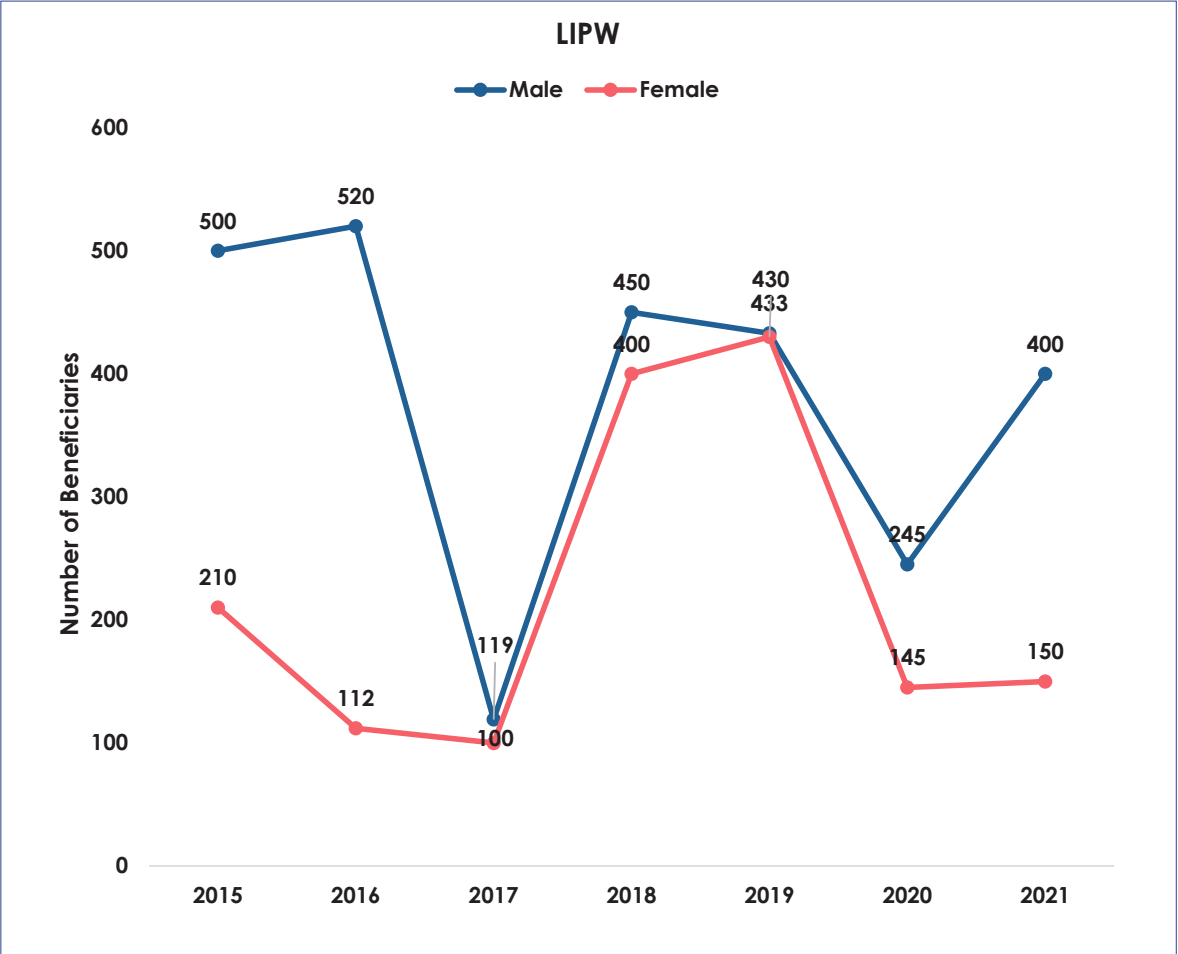
FIGURE 4.15 PEOPLE BENEFITING FROM NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME (NHIS)



PEOPLE BENEFITING FROM LABOUR INTENSIVE PUBLIC WORK (LIPW)

Number of households benefiting from labour intensive public work in the district showed a fluctuating trend among both sexes. More males have benefitted from LIPW than females in the district.

FIGURE 4.16 PEOPLE BENEFITING FROM LABOUR INTENSIVE PUBLIC WORK (LIPW)



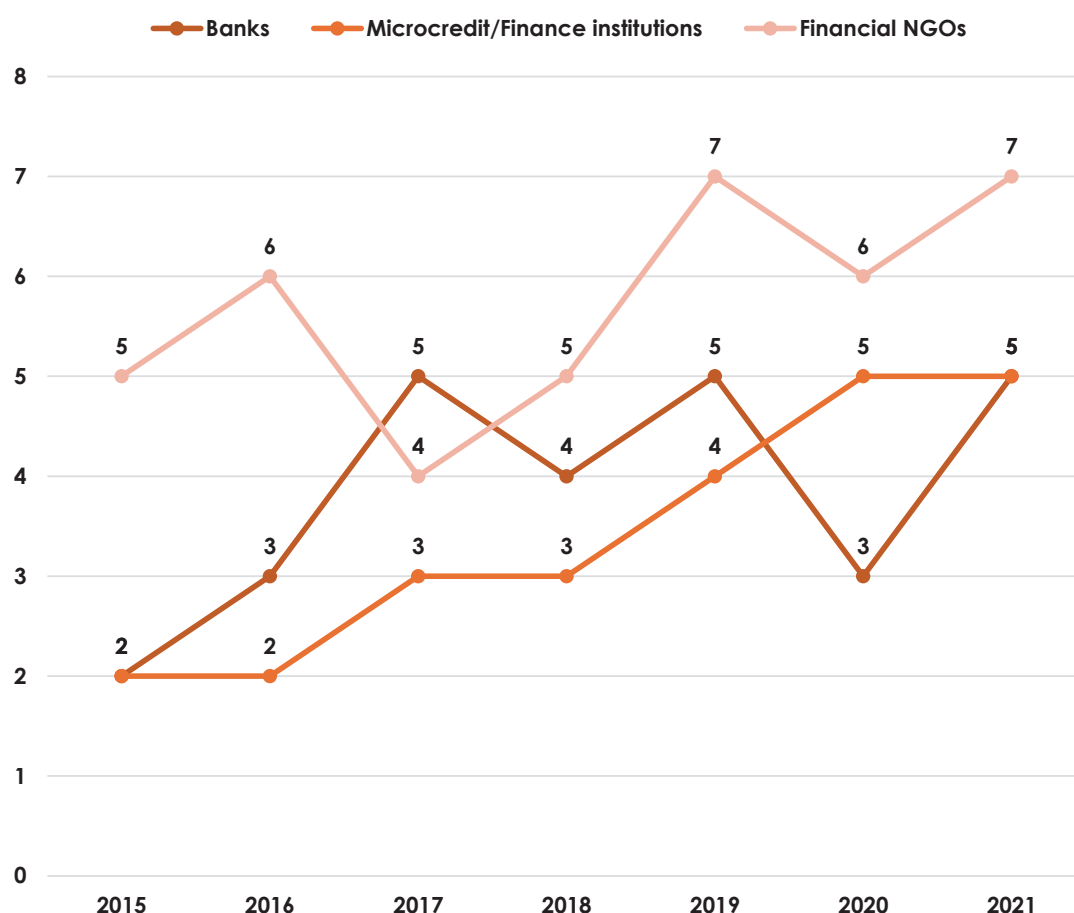
NUMBER OF BANKING AND NON-BANKING FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

The number of banks increased from 2 in 2015 to 5 in 2017, then fluctuated between 3 and 5 in the following years.

The number of microcredit/finance institutions increased steadily from 2 in 2015 to 5 in 2021.

The number of financial NGOs increased from 5 in 2015 to 7 in 2019, then remained stable at 6 or 7 in subsequent years.

FIGURE 4.17 NUMBER OF BANKING AND NON-BANKING FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

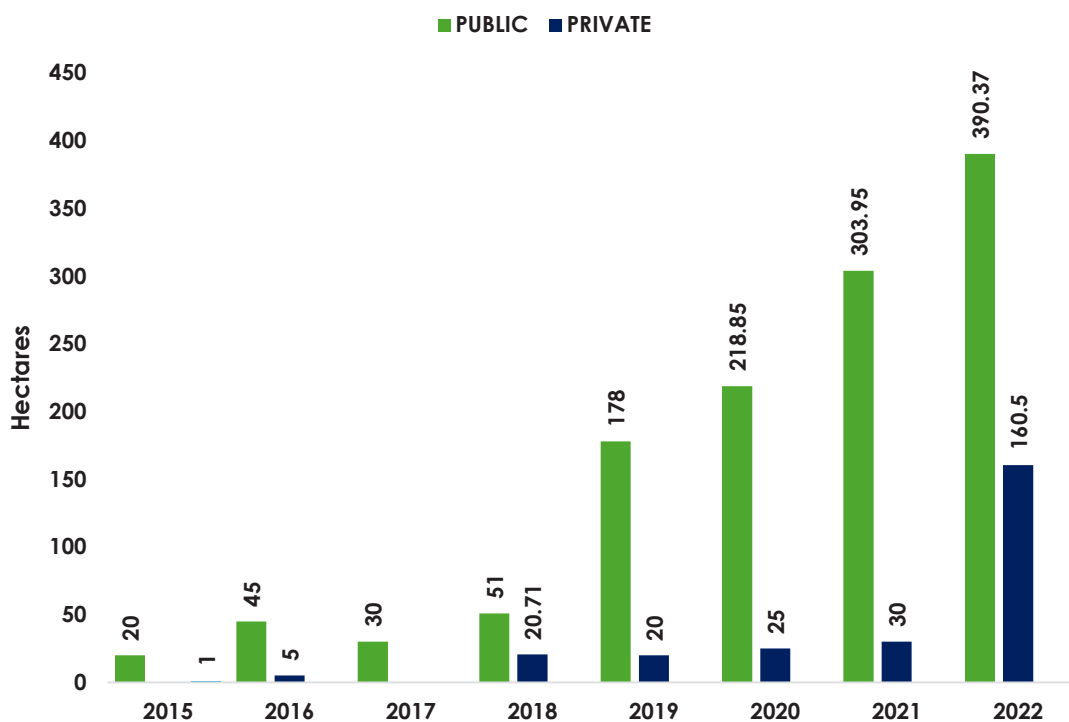


HECTARES OF FOREST PLANTATION

In the public sector, forest plantation area increased from 20 in 2015 to 390.37 hectares in 2022.

Private sector plantations also grew, from 5 to 160.5 hectares over the same period.

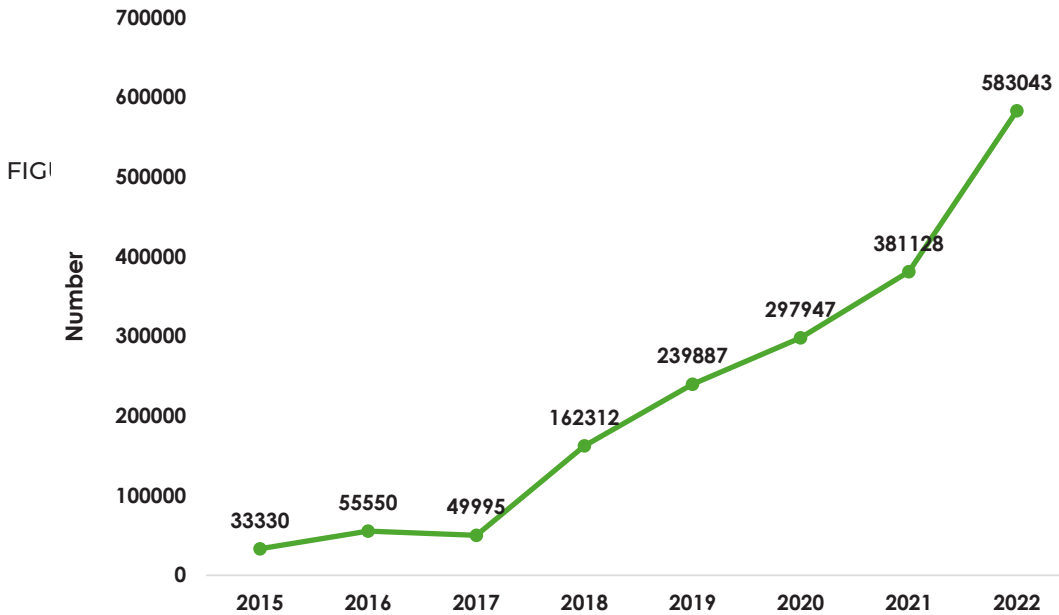
FIGURE 4.18: HECTARES OF FOREST PLANTATION



NUMBER OF SEEDLINGS PLANTED

There was a consistent increase in the number of seedlings planted, from 33,330 in 2015 to 583,043 in 2022, an indication of 549,713 seedlings planted over the period.

FIGURE 4.19: FEEDER ROAD NETWORK IN CONSTITUENCY.



CHAPTER FIVE

ASSEMBLY REVENUE

5.1 INTRODUCTION

In the governance structure of many countries, local government units play a crucial role in ensuring effective service delivery and development at the grassroots level. Among these local government units, the district assembly holds significant importance, serving as a key institution responsible for local governance, administration, and development planning. One critical aspect of a district assembly's functioning revolves around its financial management, particularly concerning its revenue sources and allocation. Internally Generated Fund (IGF), District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), project funds, and other external funding sources constitute major components of a district assembly's revenue streams. These funds provide the necessary financial resources for the assembly to implement various development projects, deliver essential services, and address local needs.

INTERNALLY GENERATED FUND (IGF)

The Internally Generated Fund (IGF) of the district assembly fluctuated from 2015 to 2022 across various revenue sources, including property rates, rent, fees and fines, business operating permits, building permits, and others.

TABLE 1: INTERNALLY GENERATED FUND (IGF)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Property rate	85,858.0	74,630.0	148,036.3	52,140.0	127,979.3	179,791.3	117,514.3	75,591.0
Rent	6,093	13,513	380	13,586	20,109	28,877	21,355	18,138
Fees and fines	213,499.3	286,470.0	289,373.0	267,357.0	264,416.0	235,957.0	351,227.5	355,610.0
Business operating permit	84,017.5	111,584.2	146,712	66,028	59,292.56	95,660.79	131,972.32	89,608.62
Building permit	24,130	56,211	35,960	37,400	125,353.77	52,028.67	30,774.81	26,994.42
Others	68,800	142,120	110,967.37	99,200	60,500	141,001	100,000	116,176.5

DISTRICT ASSEMBLY COMMON FUND (DACF)

DACF experienced fluctuating released budgets, varying from Gh¢ 1,946,901.44 in 2015 to Gh¢ 1,816,126.65 in 2022, despite a steady increase in approved funds from Gh¢ 2,483,576.33 in 2015 to Gh¢ 3,898,812.49 in 2022.

Actual expenditures by the district also ranged from Gh¢ 1,685,646.81 in 2015 to Gh¢ 1,288,565.11 in 2022.

TABLE 2 DISTRICT ASSEMBLY COMMON FUND (DACF) – ASSEMBLY

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Approved	2,483,576.3	2,921,911	2,764,034	3,000,702	3,353,749.2	3,855,096	3,855,096	3,898,812
Released Budget	1,946,901.4	1,816,706.2	1,508,997	1,616,134.8	2,097,875.1	1,892,686.7	740,756.36	1,816,127
Actuals	1,685,646.8	2,070,646.5	1,451,992.1	1,790,412.9	1,819,747	1,743,889.4	125,5075.7	1,288,565

DISTRICT ASSEMBLY COMMON FUND (DACF)

Between 2015 and 2022, the approved MPs common fund for the district doubled from Gh¢ 200,000.00 to Gh¢ 400,000.00. However, the released budget stood at Gh¢ 472,476.90 in 2015 and Gh¢ 461,777.15 in 2022.

Actual expenditures also varied, amounting to Gh¢ 503,925.20 in 2015 and Gh¢ 342,290.00 in 2022.

TABLE 3: DISTRICT ASSEMBLY COMMON FUND (DACF) – MP

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Approved	200,000	420,000	450,000	250,000	300,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Released Budget	472,476.9	518,100.41	381,548.3	517,533.21	339,407.69	321,412.27	294,652.07	461,777.2
Actuals	503,925.2	498,424.52	341,852.5	444,985.8	355,557.61	310,906.66	163,247.5	342,290

5.2 PROJECT FUNDS

The allocation of project funds for the District Development Facility (DDF) through the District Performance Assessment Tool exhibited significant variation from 2015 to 2022.

Total allocations ranged from Gh¢ 457,017 in 2015 to Gh¢ 1,178,552.95 in 2022, indicating substantial fluctuations in funding levels over the specified period.

TABLE 4. PROJECT FUNDS

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	457017	896543		652860	530398.04	404096.92	563780	1178553

5.3 OTHER FUNDS (DONORS & GOG)

Allocations of Other Funds (Donors & GoG) to the district amounted to Gh¢ 1,247,060.7 in 2015 to a high of Gh¢ 3,333,577.0 in 2020.

The year 2022 saw a decline of allocation of Other Funds.

TABLE 5 OTHER FUNDS (DONORS & GOG)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	1247060.7	2094259.1	1382028.1	2385215.4	2275373.0	3333577.0	3131421.0	106106.1

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 attempts to provide insights into the performance of several social sectors using administrative data collected from the constituency's products..

6.2 SUMMARY

This report presents statistics on social intervention programmes, financial institutions, healthcare, agriculture and financial management using administrative data collected from the Fanteakwa North District covering the period 2015 to 2022.

The findings indicate that the total number of beneficiaries under social intervention programmes (LEAP, NHIS and LIPW) showed a consistent increase, particularly among females who received more benefits compared to males.

Financial institutions witnessed varied trends, with fluctuations in the number of banks and microcredit/finance institutions operating in the district.

Healthcare remained a priority, with malaria being the primary outpatient case treated at health facilities. However, cases of rheumatism and URTI also showed varying prevalence rates. Notably, the Penta 3 vaccine coverage for infants displayed a consistent upward trend, indicating progress in immunization efforts.

Teenage pregnancy prevalence among ANC attendees saw a steady decrease and antenatal coverage rates also showed significant improvements, reflecting enhanced access to prenatal care.

In agriculture, plantation areas and seedlings planted experienced steady increases. The cultivation of major crops varied annually, with fluctuations observed in cassava, plantain, maize, and cabbage cultivation.

The district's financial landscape exhibited fluctuations in the Internally Generated Fund (IGF) and District Assembly Common Fund (DACF), impacting released budgets and actual expenditures. Moreover, allocations for the District Development Facility (DDF) showed significant variation, along with fluctuations in allocations of Other Funds (Donors & GoG).

6.3 CONCLUSION

The comprehensive overview of the district's dynamics across various sectors highlights the interconnectedness and complexity of its development landscape.

The consistent increase in social intervention programme beneficiaries, particularly among females, underscores the district's commitment to addressing social welfare needs. This is further complemented by improvements in healthcare, as reflected in rising vaccination coverage and enhanced antenatal care access.

In agriculture, steady growth in plantation areas and seedlings planted signifies efforts towards sustainable agricultural practices, despite annual fluctuations in crop cultivation. Financial fluctuations also pose challenges, impacting budget allocations and resource utilization across sectors.

Overall, these developments underscore the need for integrated and strategic planning to navigate the district's dynamic environment effectively. By fostering collaboration between stakeholders and leveraging emerging opportunities, the district can chart a path towards sustainable growth, ensuring equitable access to social services, resilient healthcare systems, and robust economic development.

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