KETU SOUTH
CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

DATA FOR ACCOUNTABILITY

A PUBLICATION OF THE DATA FOR ACCOUNTABILITY PROJECT

KETU SOUTH CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

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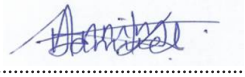
FOREWORD

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

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

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



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This maiden profile for the Ketu South Municipal Assembly 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 Ketu South Municipal Assembly who helped us compile the data are acknowledged and appreciated.

We would like to express our gratitude to the District Statistical Officers who collected the data for this report. Additionally, we extend our appreciation to Mrs. Jane Geraldo-Acolatse (GSS) and Richard Atsu Kuadamah (GSS) for writing the report. We would also like to acknowledge Chris Amewu and Vitus Bobrnuo 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 leadership and general guidance in the preparation of this report and coordination of the DAP from the GSS.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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
JHS	Junior High School
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MP	Member of Parliament
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NSS	National Statistical Systems
PHC	Population and Housing Census
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
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 related to a person's ability to effectively exchange information or ideas with other people using voice or signs (including sign language), or in writing

2.7. Severity of Difficulty

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

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

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

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

3. School Attendance

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

4. Literacy

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

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

5.1 ICT Device

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

5.2 Smart Mobile Phone

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

5.3 Non-Smart Mobile Phone

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

6. Health Insurance Coverage

A paid-up member in a health insurance scheme. An insured person may be covered under the 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).

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CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.2. PURPOSE OF THE CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

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

The project's goal is to help Parliament improve the quality of life in Ghana by using data to oversee progress towards the SDGs and other national and international development frameworks. In recent years, the role of parliament and the MPs in particular has come into sharp focus, with varying degrees of perspectives from citizens, especially in the area of representation. Often, MPs are overwhelmed with demands from constituents to provide resources for the welfare of individuals and services that ought to be provided through local government. How much of this support is based on evidence on the development trajectory of the constituency? The constituency profile initiative is therefore, an attempt to document evidence through time series data analysis to provide background or context to the development needs of constituencies. This is the second attempt to compile time series data from selected sectors for some selected constituencies to help shed light on the development of those sectors.

1.3 PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT

Ketu South Municipality's population in 2021 was 253,122 with more females (131,845), representing 52.1 percent than males (121,277) constituting 47.9 percent. The municipality occupies a land size of 261 Km2 with a population density of 972 persons per square kilometre.

The Municipality shares boundaries with the Republic of Togo to the East, Keta Municipality to the West, Ketu North Municipality to the North and the Gulf of Guinea to the South. Administratively, it has 4 zonal councils and 1

urban council, made up of 39 elected assembly members and 18 government appointees.

The main ethnic group is Ewe (92.4 %), followed distantly by Akan (1.6%) and Guan (0.7%), with the remaining ethnic groups (Ga-Dangme and others) constituting 6.0 percent. About 63 percent (62.8%) of the Municipality's population are affiliated to the Christian Religion, followed by 18.1 percent who are traditionalists and 9.6 percent associated with the Islamic Religion. About 9.4 percent of the population are affiliated to other religions, while 0.2 percent have no religious affiliation.

The municipality has a literacy rate of 64.6 percent among the population 6 years and older, with a higher rate for males (72.9%) compared to females (57.2%).

The economy is dominated by the services sector which accounts for 60.1 percent of the employed population 15 years and older, while industry and agriculture represent 26.6 percent and 13.3 percent respectively.

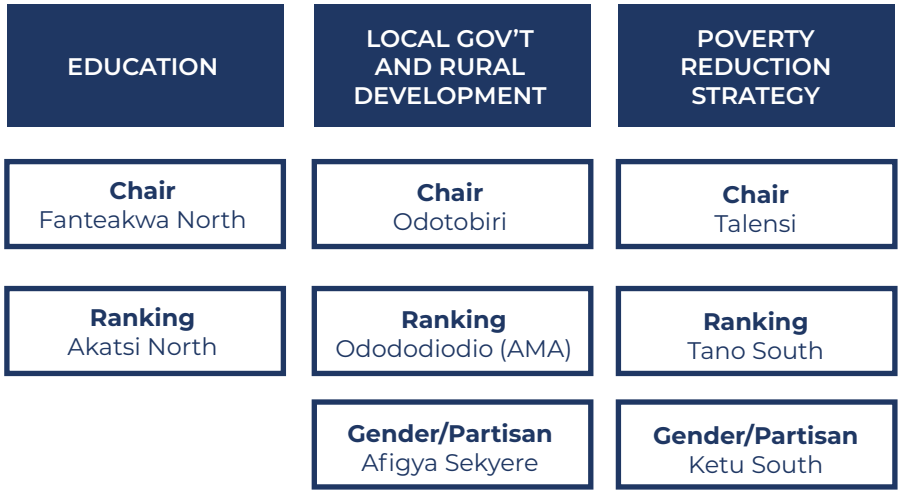
CHAPTER TWO
METHODOLOGY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

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

2.2 CRITERIA FOR SELECTING THE CONSTITUENCY.

The Data for Accountability Project targeted the constituency members of three subcommittees of the eighth Parliament of Ghana. These were the Education Committee, the 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 of 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 the period of interest. The requested data covered the period 2015 to 2022. For this report, only departments with at least 50 percent of the data available were included in the analysis. This made trend analysis possible. Again, data collection for most departments was delayed, because most of the decentralized departments in the district were sited outside the district capital and in some cases, the districts depended on their regional office for data. 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 the data.

CHAPTER THREE
SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

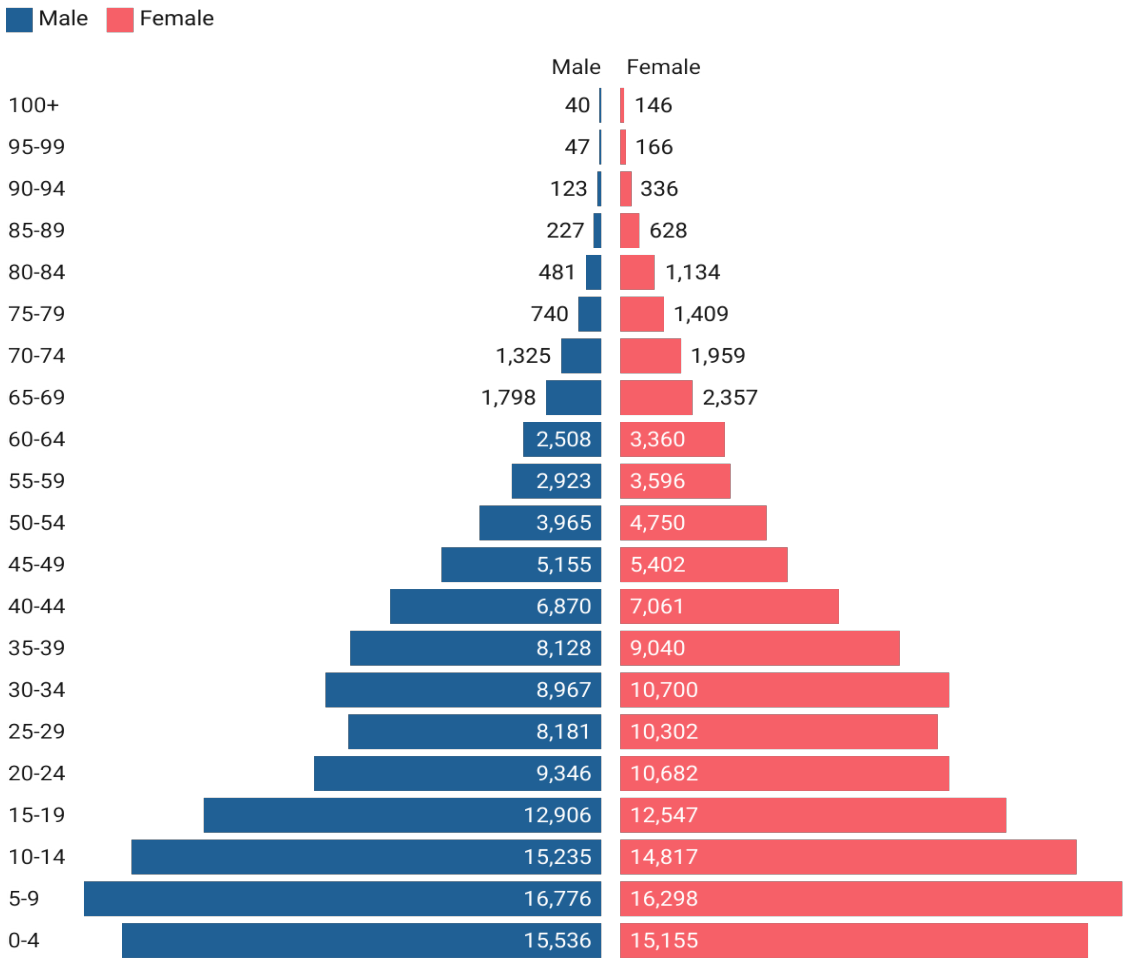
3.1 INTRODUCTION

The key demographic characteristics of the people living in the Ketu South constituency are highlighted in this chapter. These include the age and sex distributions as well as the general age-sex structure. Such insights play a pivotal role in shaping development strategies, facilitating service provision, and garnering community engagement towards advancing local developmental initiatives. For local authorities, this data serves as a cornerstone for informed policy formulation and targeted interventions. Similarly, businesses may leverage this information to devise effective marketing strategies and align their operations with the socioeconomic dynamics of the constituency, ensuring sustainable growth and community integration.

3.2 POPULATION SIZE, AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

Ketu South population, according to the 2021 Population and Housing Census (2021 PHC), stood at 253,122, comprising 121,277 males and 131,845 females. A majority of the population, accounting for 70.1 percent, is below 35 years old, with individuals 15-34 years representing 33.0 percent of the total population. Furthermore, within the youthful population group, the 5-9 age group has the highest proportion, constituting 13.1percent of the population below 35 years old. The number of children (0 to 14 years) is higher compared to both the youth (15-35 years) and the older population.

FIGURE 3.1. POPULATION PYRAMID OF KETU SOUTH DISTRICT.

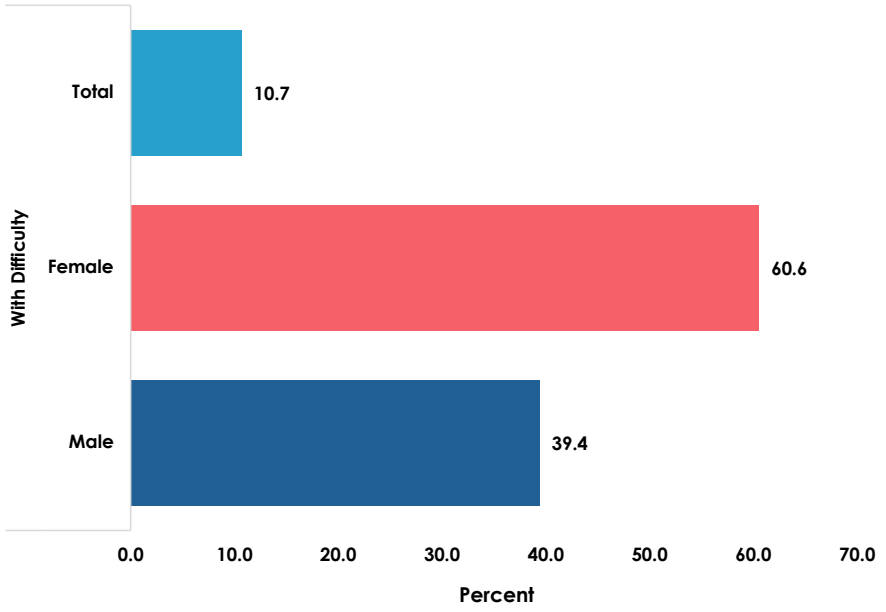


3.2. DIFFICULTY IN PERFORMING ACTIVITY

The 2021 Population and Housing Census collected data on persons with difficulty in performing activities and those with no difficulty.

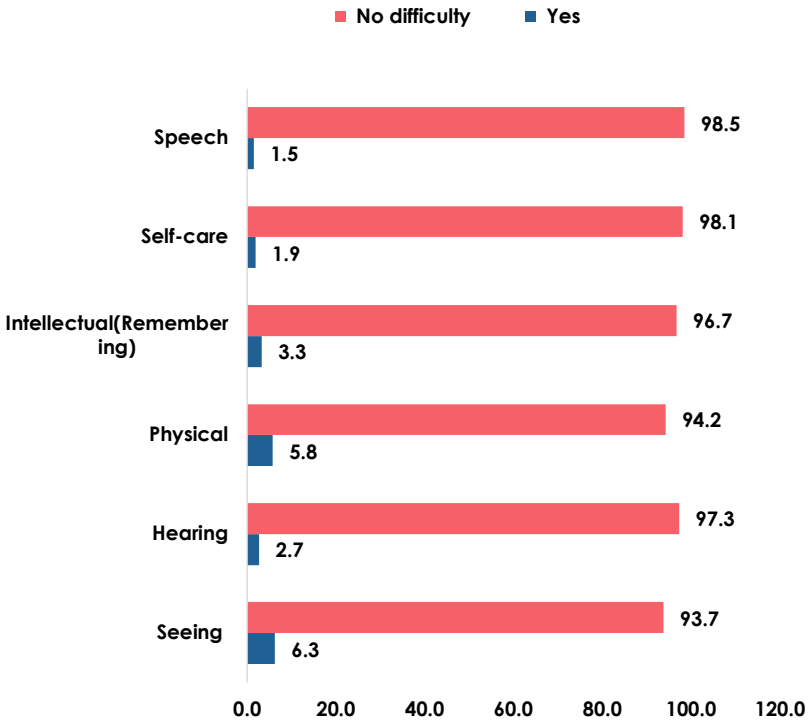
The total percentage of individuals facing difficulties in Ketu South is 198,251, representing 10.7 percent of the total population. While this figure may seem moderate, it highlights a substantial portion of the population that requires attention and support. A higher percentage of females (60.6%) reported having difficulties, compared to males (39.4%).

FIGURE 3.2 POPULATION 5 YEARS OR OLDER WITH DISABILITY BY SEX



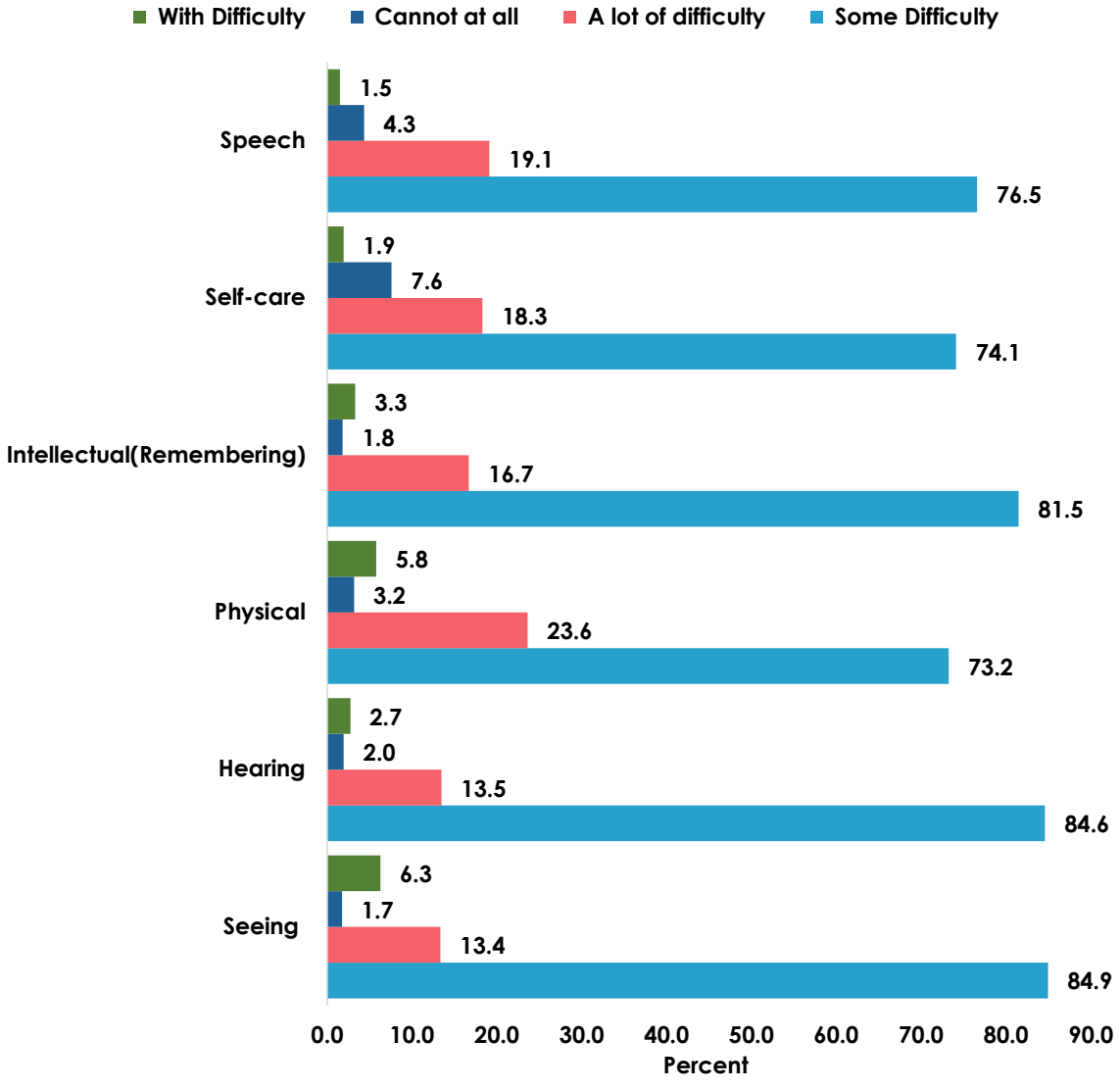
While the prevalence of difficulties is generally low, some activities show a slightly higher proportion of individuals experiencing challenges (Fig. 3.2.1). Seeing has the highest reported difficulty (6.3%), followed by physical activities (5.8%)

FIGURE 3.3 POPULATION 5 YEARS OR OLDER WITH DIFFICULTY IN PERFORMING AN ACTIVITY.



A high proportion of individuals reported facing considerable difficulty or complete inability to perform certain activities. For instance, 13.4 per cent of individuals face a lot of difficulty in seeing, and 7.6 per cent have difficulty with self-care tasks. The majority of individuals experience some level of difficulty in all activities, with the highest prevalence in seeing (84.9%) and hearing (84.6%).

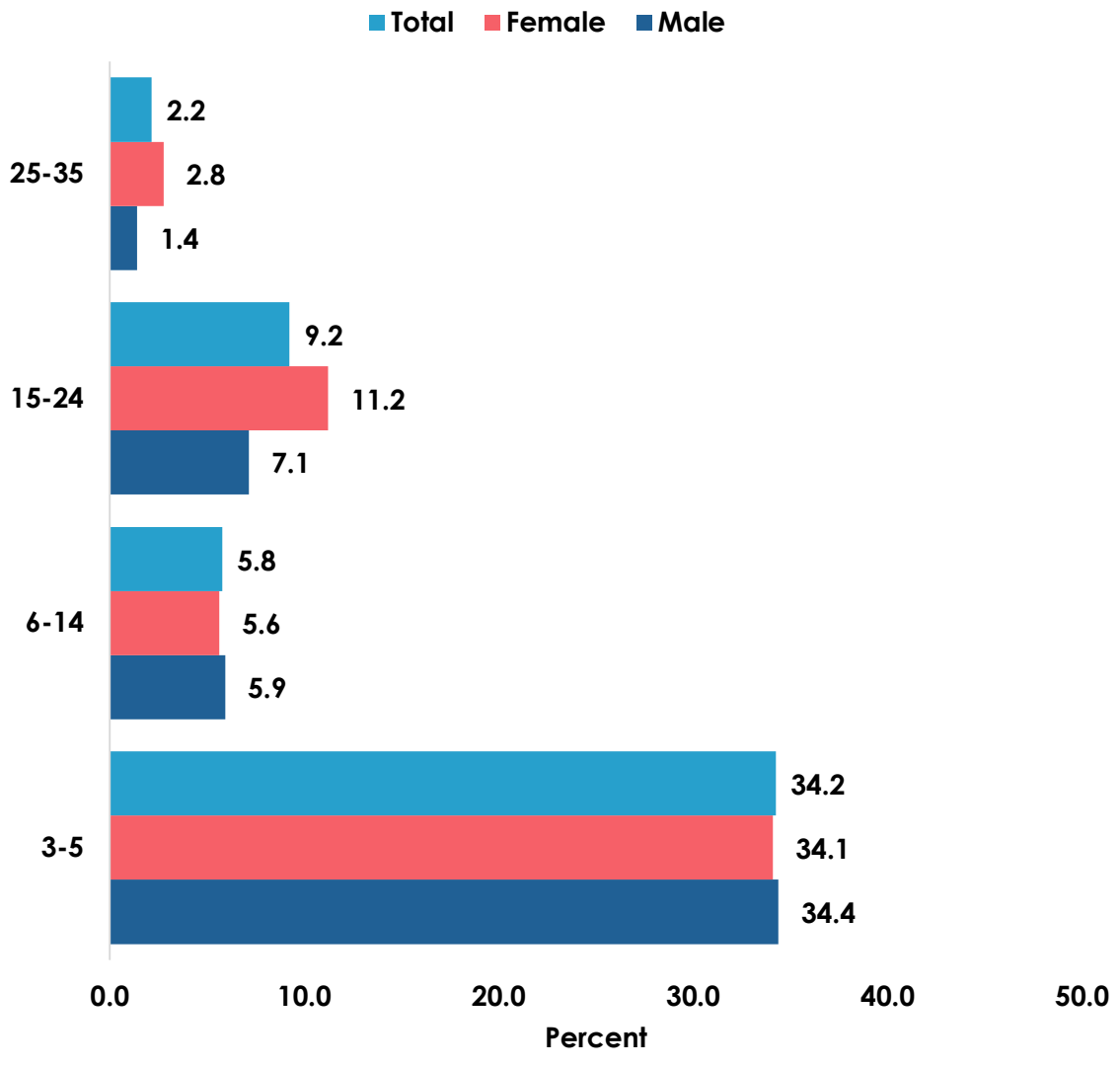
FIGURE 3.4 POPULATION 5 YEARS OR OLDER BY SEVERITY OF DIFFICULTY IN PERFORMING ACTIVITY.



3.4 EDUCATION

The patterns that underscore the successes and challenges in educational access and equity are illustrated in Figure 3.5. While there is a consistent trend of decreasing attendance with age, ranging from 34.2 per cent in the 3-5 age group to 2.2 per cent in the 25-35 age group, suggesting a transition from early childhood education to adulthood responsibilities, gender disparities also emerge as another significant factor. Notably, in the 15-24 age group, a higher proportion of females (11.2%) attend school, compared to males (7.1%), revealing a disparity in educational participation.

FIGURE 3.5. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF POPULATION 3 YEARS OR OLDER BY SEX

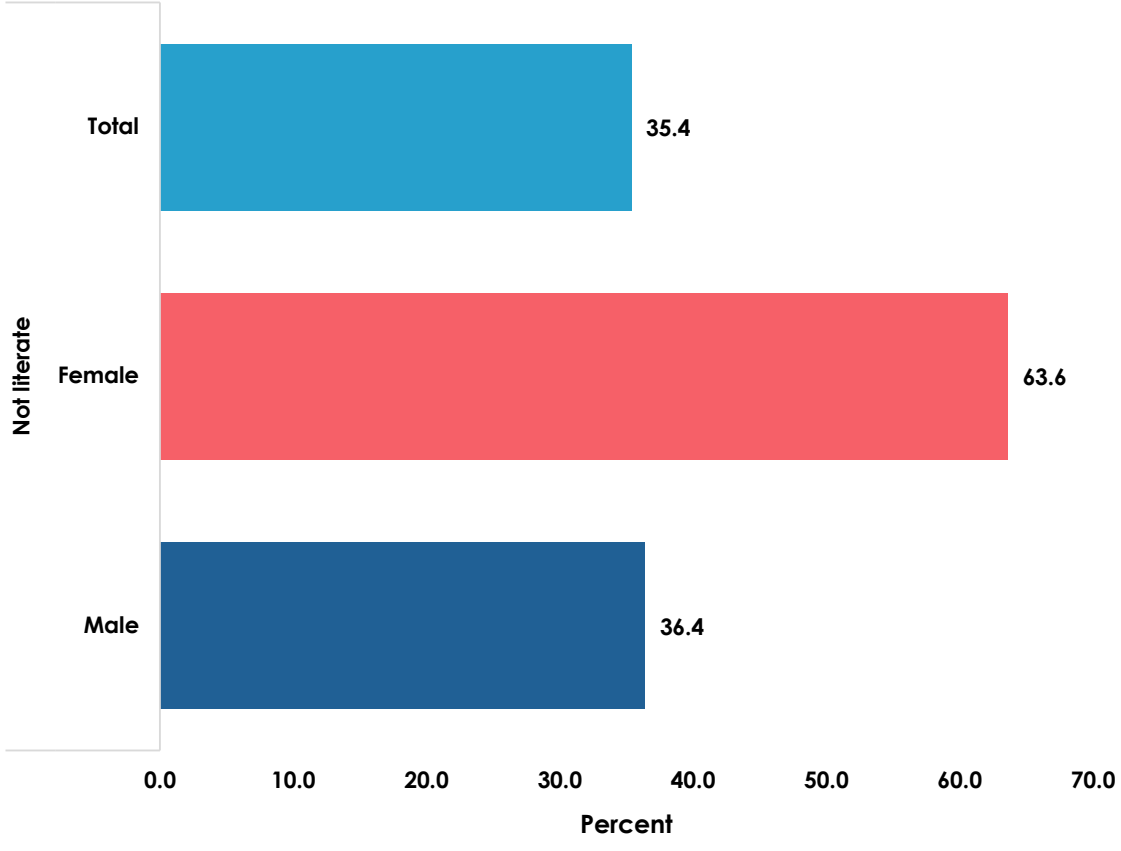


3.5 LITERACY

In the 2021 census, literacy was measured by one's ability to read and write a simple statement in any language with understanding.

There are significant gender disparities in literacy rates within the constituency. While 36.4 percent of males are not literate, a much higher proportion of females, at 63.6 percent are not literate. Generally, six (6) in every ten (64.6%) of the population six (6) years or older are literate.

FIGURE: 3.6 PROPORTION OF NOT-LITERATE PERSONS 6 YEARS OR OLDER BY SEX



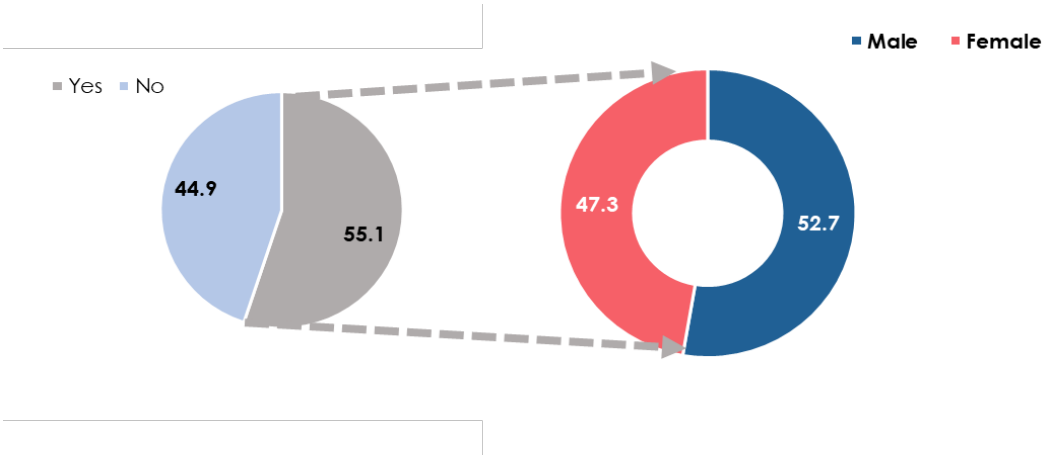
3.6 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION AND TECHNOLOGY

This section discusses the ownership and use of ICT devices (smart and non-smartphones) in the three months preceding the Census Night. The questions were administered to persons six years and older in the households.

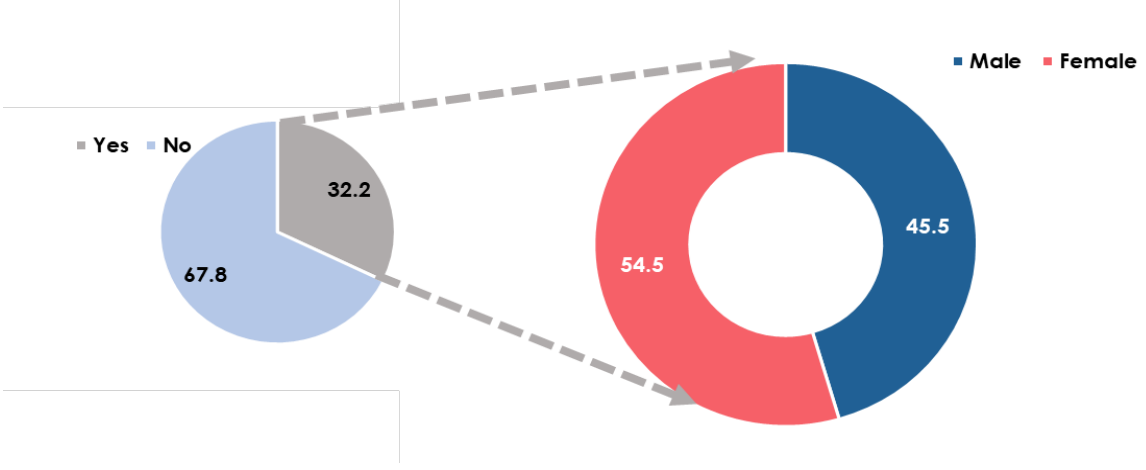
The majority (55.1%) of respondents do not own smartphones. Among those who do own smartphones, there is a higher percentage of males (52.7%), compared to females (47.3%). Among respondents who do not own smartphones, a higher percentage (54.5%) are females compared to males (45.5%). In other words, smartphone ownership is more prevalent among males than females.

FIGURE 3.7. OWNERSHIP OF FUNCTIONAL MOBILE PHONES AMONG PERSONS 6 YEARS OR OLDER BY SEX

Ownership of Smartphone



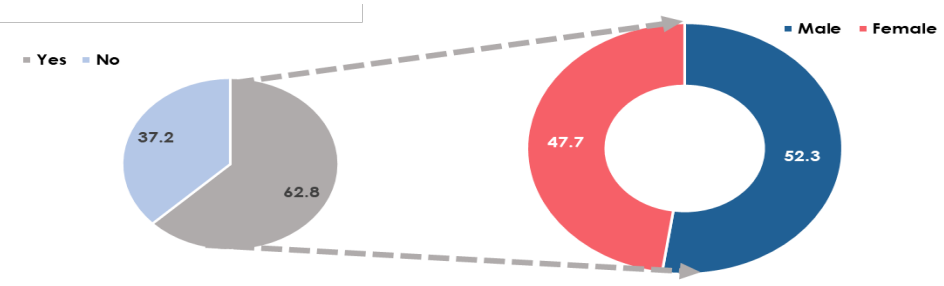
Ownership of Non-Smartphone



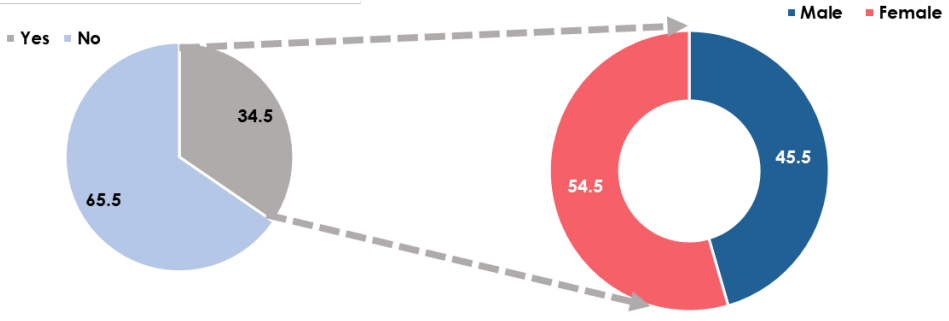
The majority of respondents (62.8%) use smartphones, with a slightly higher proportion of males (52.3%) compared to females (47.7%). In contrast, non-smartphone usage is considerably lower (34.5 %) among these users, with female users (54.5%) outnumbering males (45.5%). This suggests a higher adoption rate of smartphones in Ketu South, particularly among males, while non-smartphone usage is more common among females.

FIGURE 3.8. OWNERSHIP OF FUNCTIONAL MOBILE PHONES AMONG PERSONS 6 YEARS OR OLDER BY SEX

Usage of Smartphone

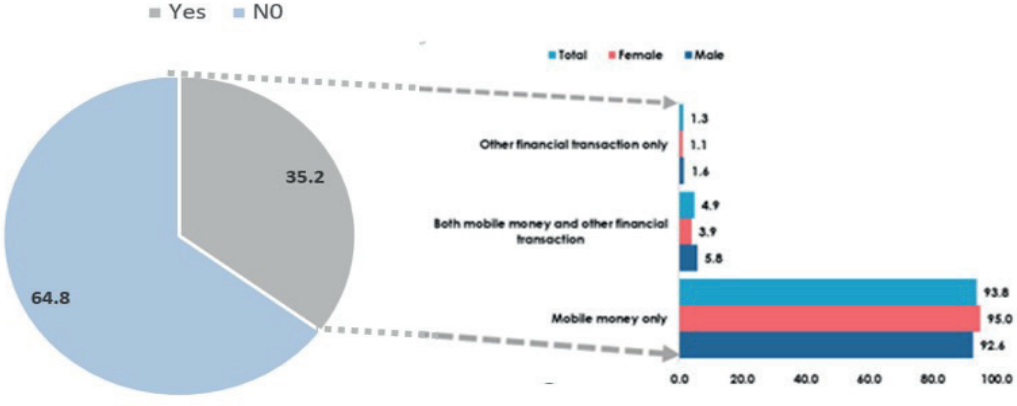


Usage of Non-Smartphone



Mobile money usage is prevalent, with 93.8 percent of respondents using it exclusively. Among them, a higher proportion of females (95%) use mobile money exclusively compared to males (92.6%). Very few respondents use other financial transactions alone (1.3%) or in combination with mobile money (4.9%), indicating the prominence of mobile money usage over other financial transactions.

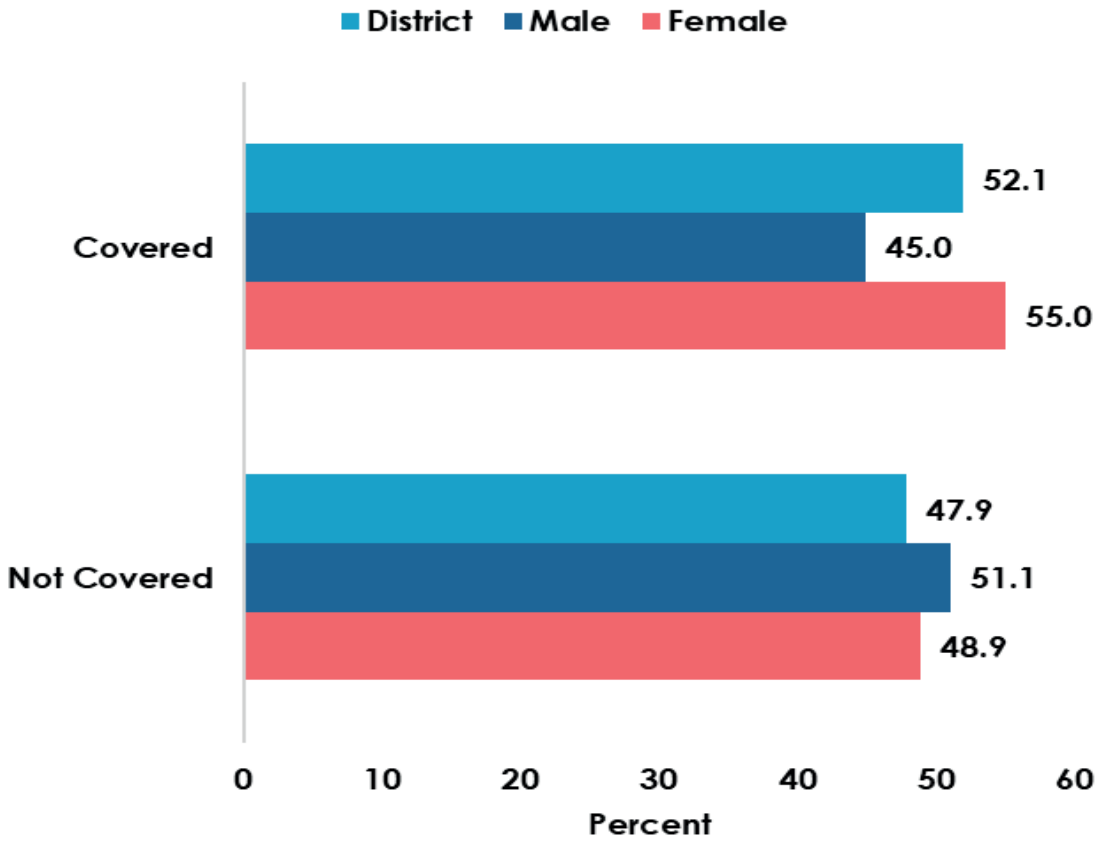
FIGURE 3.9: USE OF MOBILE PHONES FOR FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS AMONG PERSONS 6 YEARS OR OLDER BY SEX



3.8 HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

A significant proportion (47.9%) of the district's population is not covered by health insurance. Among those without coverage, a higher percentage are males (51.1%) compared to females (48.9%).

FIGURE 3.10: HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE BY SEX

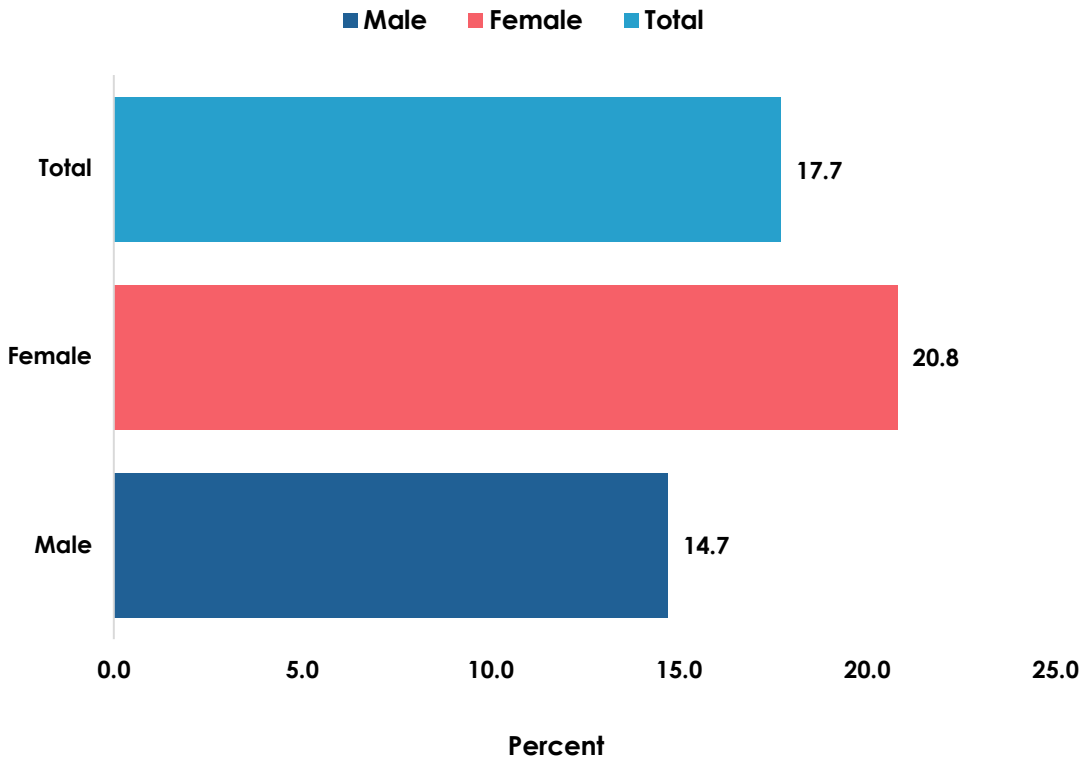


3.9 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF THE POPULATION

In the 2021 census, the unemployed population was defined as persons 15 years and above who, during the reference period, had no fixed jobs, were not seeking jobs and were not available for work.

A smaller proportion (14.7%) of males are unemployed compared to females (20.8%). This gender gap suggests that there may be underlying factors affecting employment opportunities for females, unlike males.

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



CHAPTER FOUR
HIGHLIGHTS ON KEY THEMATIC AREAS

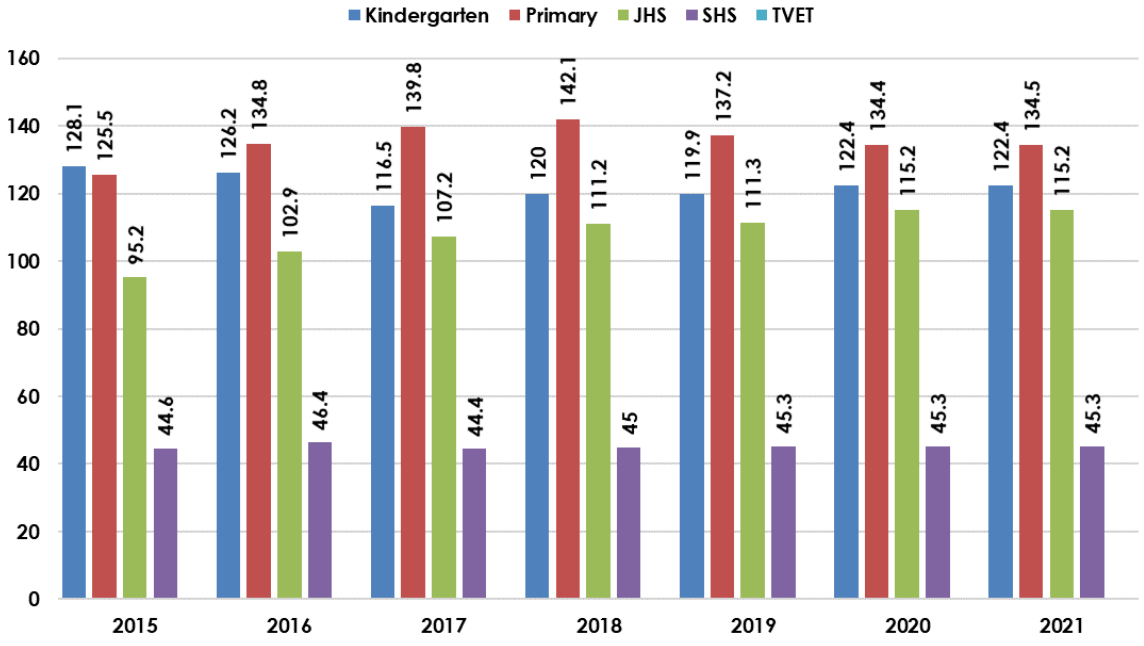
4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the different types of road networks and conditions within the constituency. Good roads are physical infrastructure and a bedrock for economic development and can promote the well-being and development of the citizens living in the constituency.

4.2 EDUCATION

High gross enrolment rates were recorded across all educational levels from 2015 up to 2021. GER for kindergarten however, declined from 128.1 percent in 2015 to 93.78 percent in 2021 and primary from 142.1 percent to 86.29 percent.

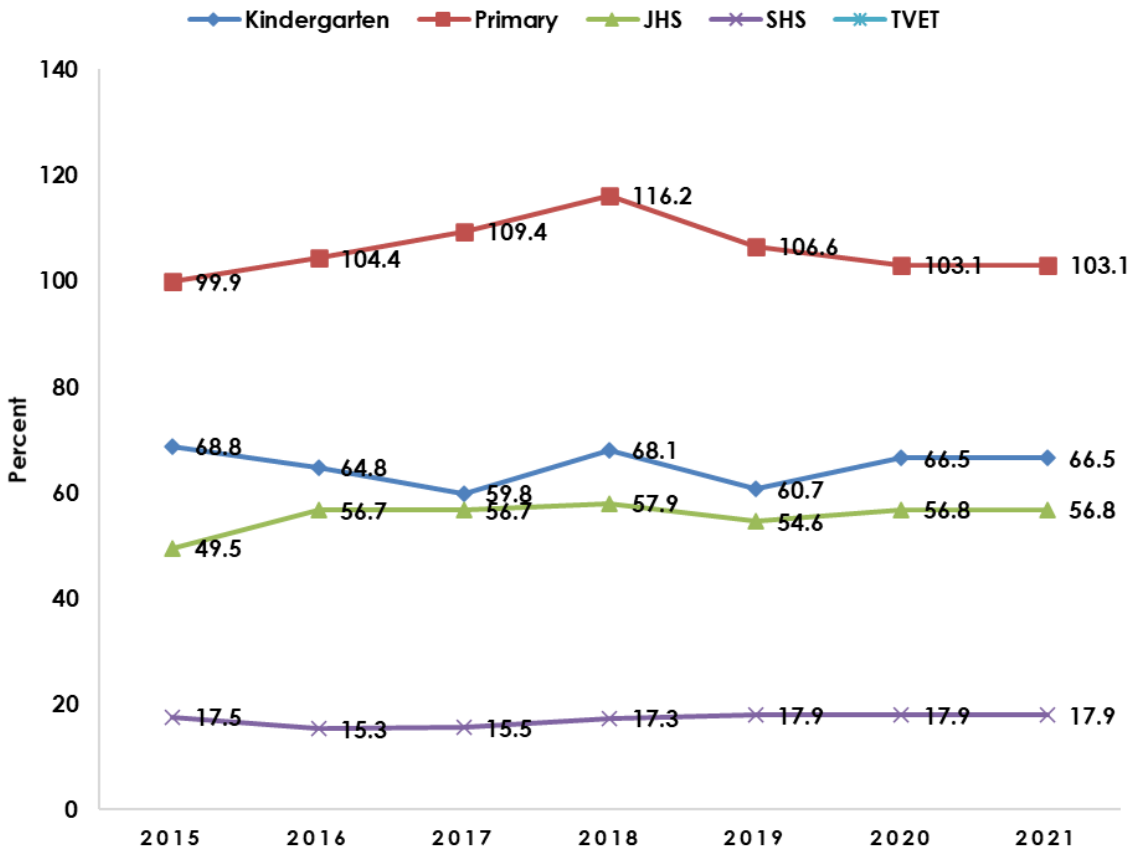
FIGURE 4.1 GROSS ENROLMENT RATE



NET ENROLMENT RATE

Kindergarten enrolment showed fluctuations, peaking at 88.5 percent in 2021, while primary enrolment consistently exceeded 100 percent until a drop to 82.4 percent in 2021. Junior High School (JHS) enrolment increased steadily from 2015, peaking at 79.3 percent in 2021.

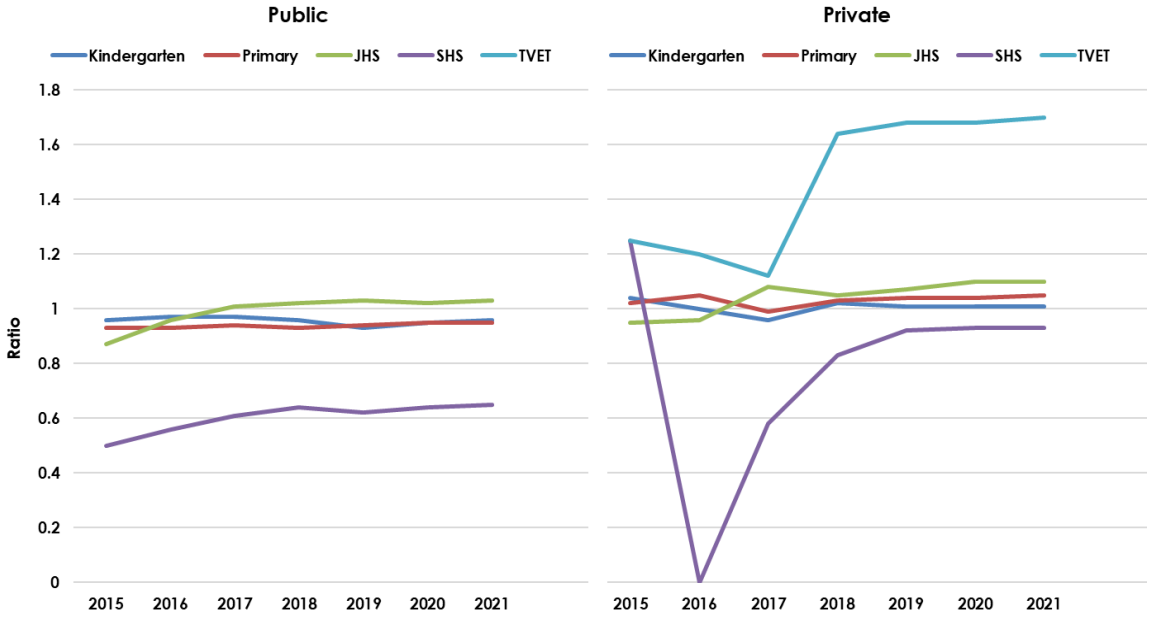
FIGURE 4.2 NET ENROLMENT RATE



GENDER PARITY

Sex ratio from 2015 to 2021 shows increasing gender balance in public schools, with the ratio for primary rising from 0.93 to 0.99 and JHS from 0.87 to 1.04, indicating that more girls enrolled in recent years. In private schools, kindergarten and primary levels consistently had more girls than boys, with ratios around 1.02.

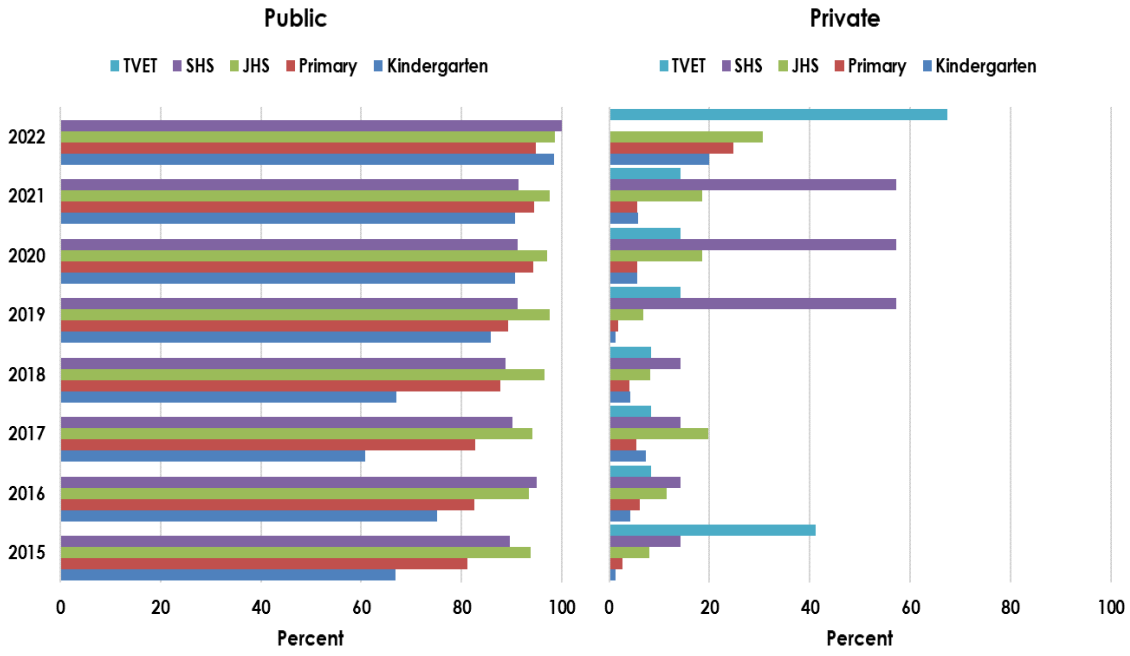
FIGURE 4.3 GENDER PARITY OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS



TRAINED TEACHERS IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS

The percentage of trained teachers from 2015 to 2022 indicates significant improvements in public schools, with kindergarten increasing from 66.9 percent to 98.4 percent, primary from 81.2 percent to 94.9 percent, and JHS from 93.8 percent to 98.6 percent.

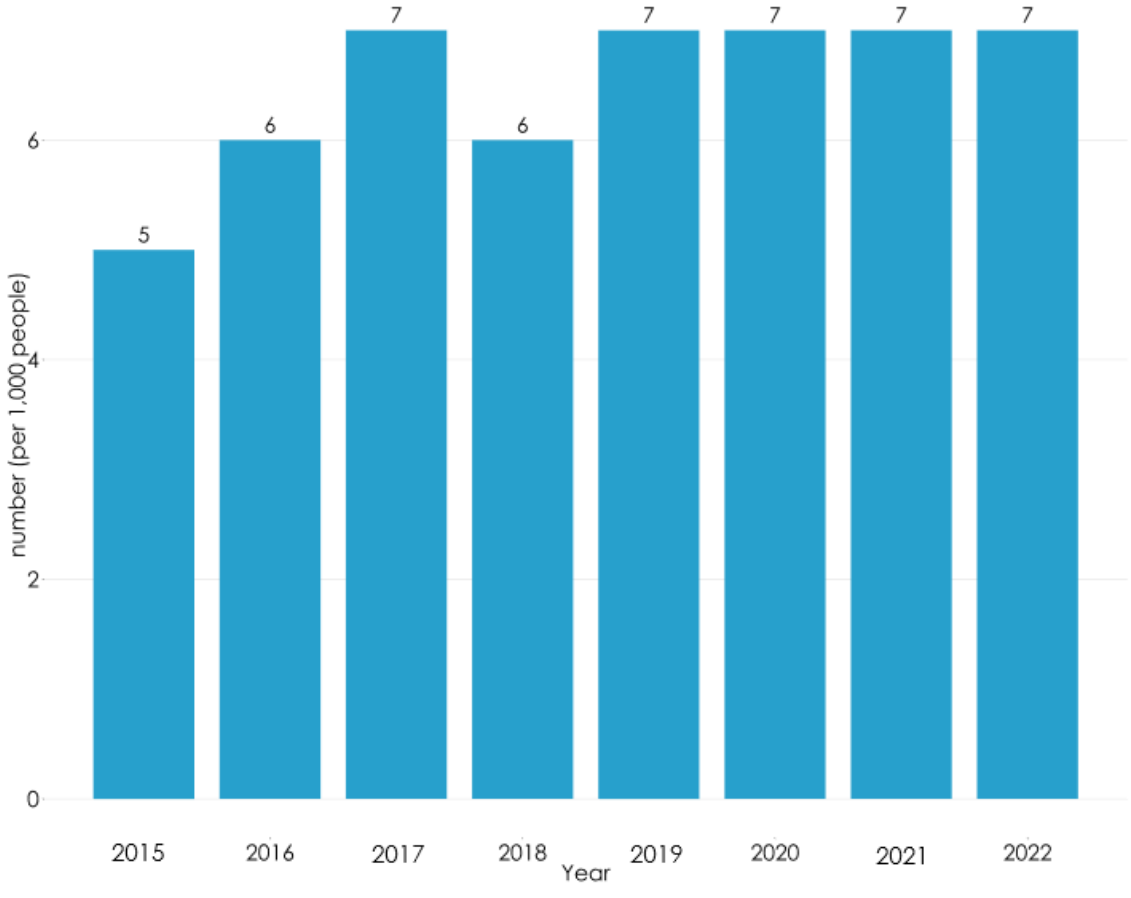
FIGURE 4.4 PERCENTAGE OF TRAINED TEACHERS IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS



4.3 HEALTH

Since 2017 the number of doctors per 1,000 population in the municipality has remained at 7 across most of the years. It declined to 6 in 2018 and rose back to 7 from 2019 to 2022.

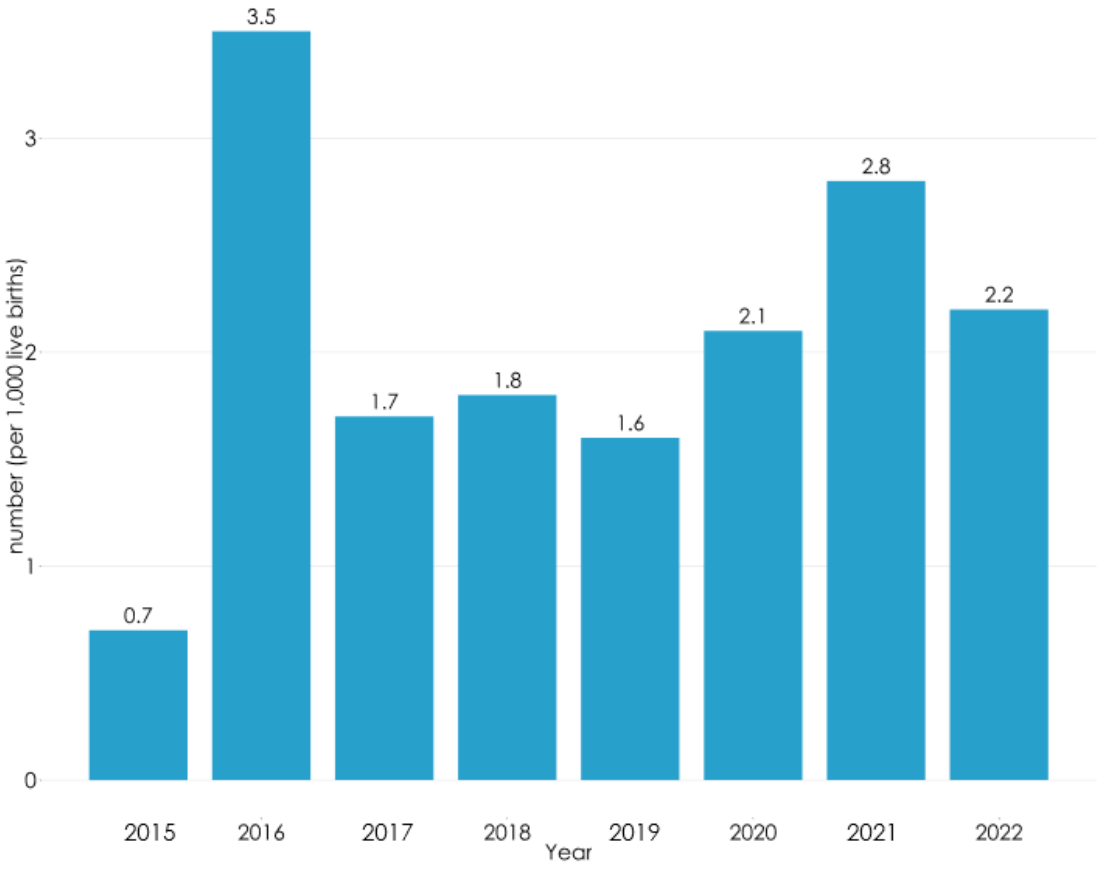
FIGURE 4.5 NUMBER OF DOCTORS PER 1000 POPULATION



INFANT MORTALITY RATE

Over the years, the infant mortality rate has been low, with the highest ever recorded at 3.5 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 2016.

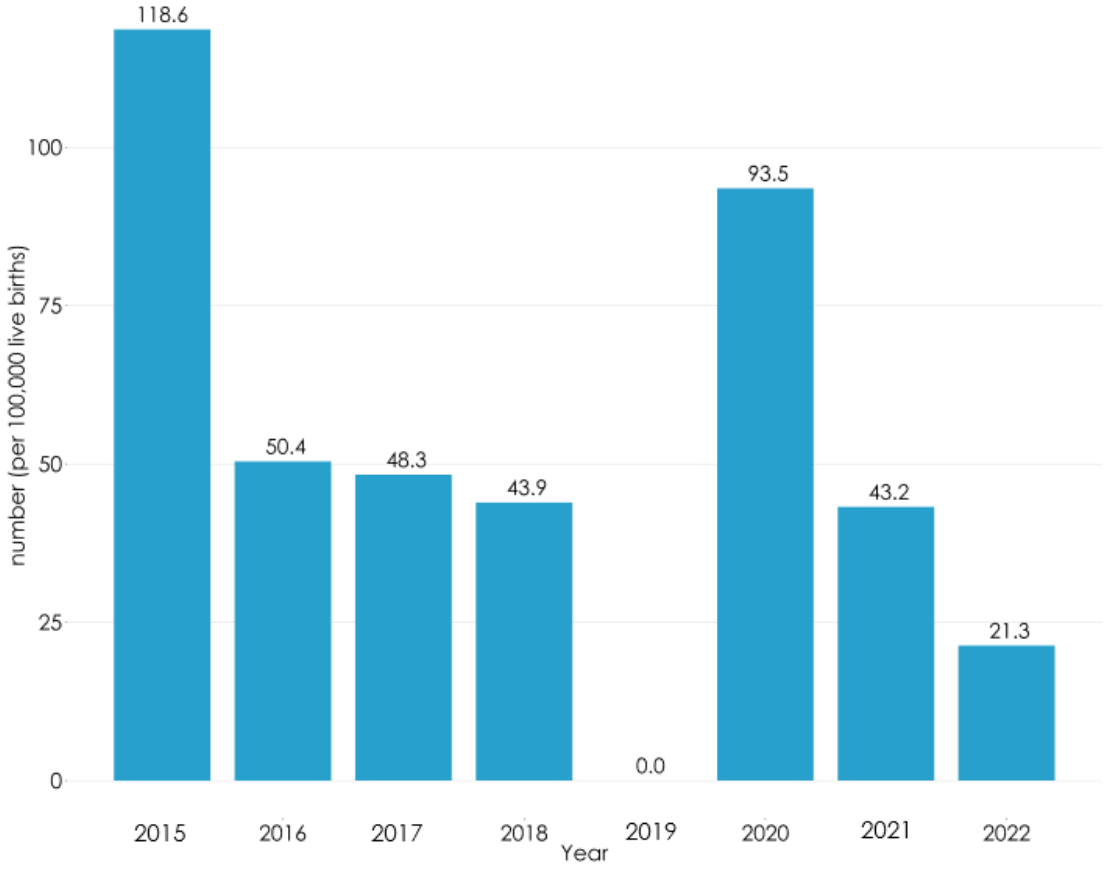
FIGURE 4.6 INFANT MORTALITY RATE (INFANT DEATHS PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS)



MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO

Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births decreased from a highest of 118.6 in 2015 to 21.3 in 2022 with a spike in 2020 when the second highest rate of 93.5 was recorded.

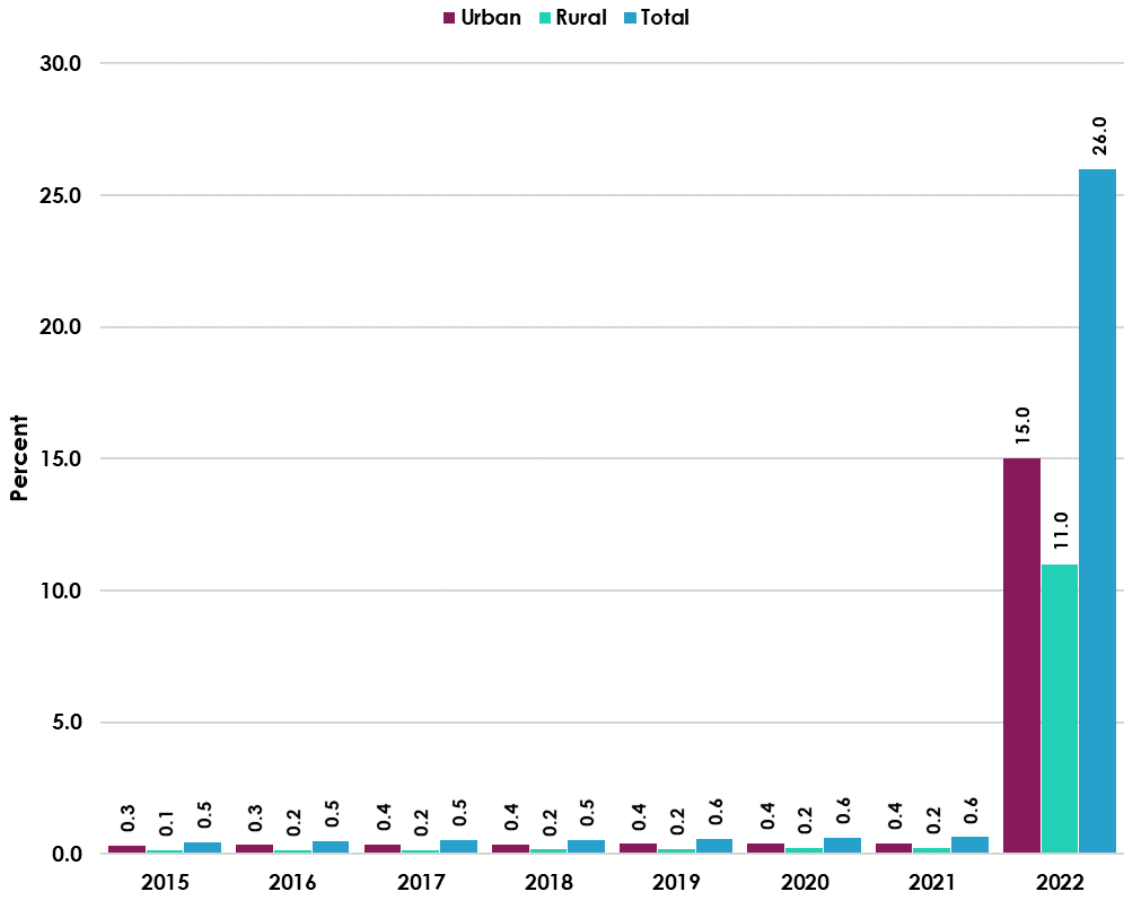
FIGURE 4.7 MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO (MATERNAL DEATHS PER 100,000 LIVE BIRTHS)



4.4 IMPROVED SANITATION

Percentage of households with improved sanitation changed minimally from 0.1 to 0.2 between 2015 to 2021, with slightly higher proportions for urban areas (0.3%-0.4%) compared to rural areas (0.1%-0.2%). However, in 2022, there was a significant increase, with urban being higher (15.0%), compared to rural areas (11.0%), and an overall of 26.0 percent for the district.

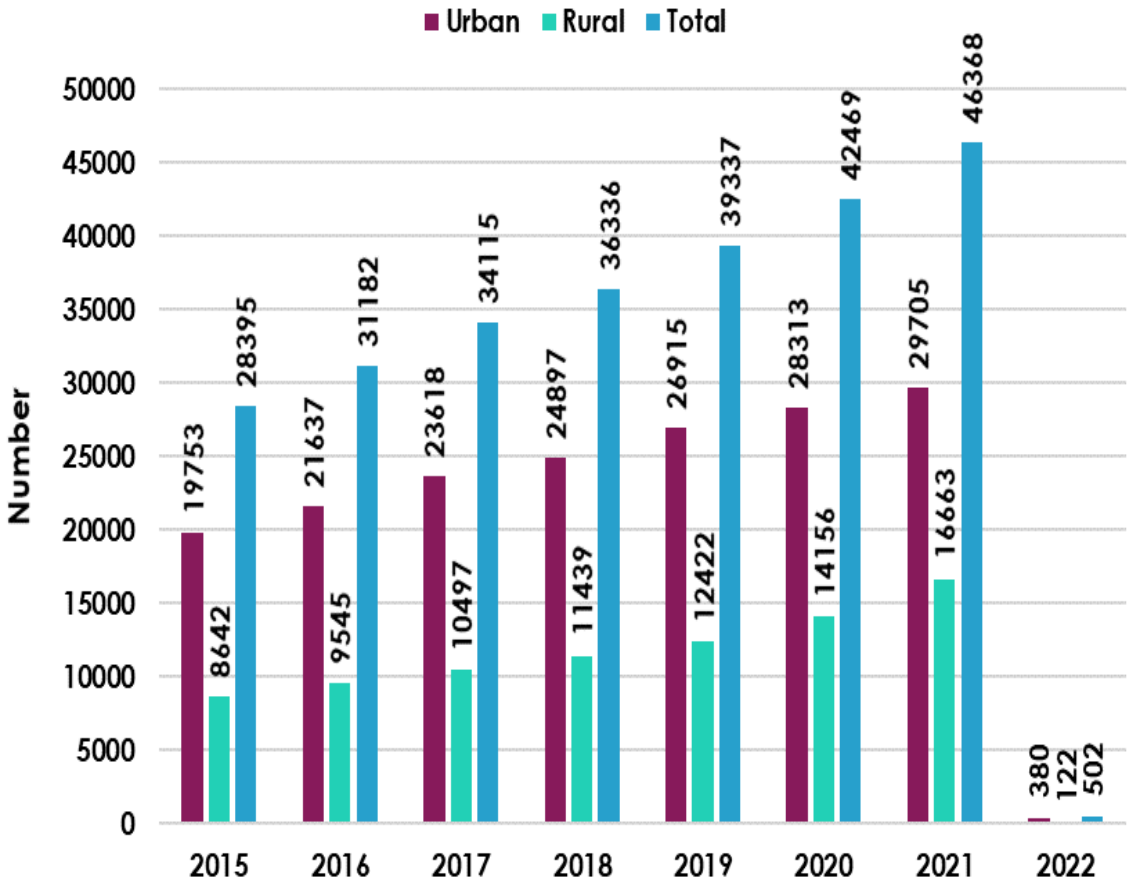
FIGURE 4.8 PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH IMPROVED SANITATION



NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH IMPROVED TOILET

From 2015 to 2021, there was a steady increase in the number of households with latrine facilities in both urban and rural areas, reaching 29,705 in urban areas and 16,663 in rural areas in 2021.

FIGURE 4.9 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH IMPROVED TOILET

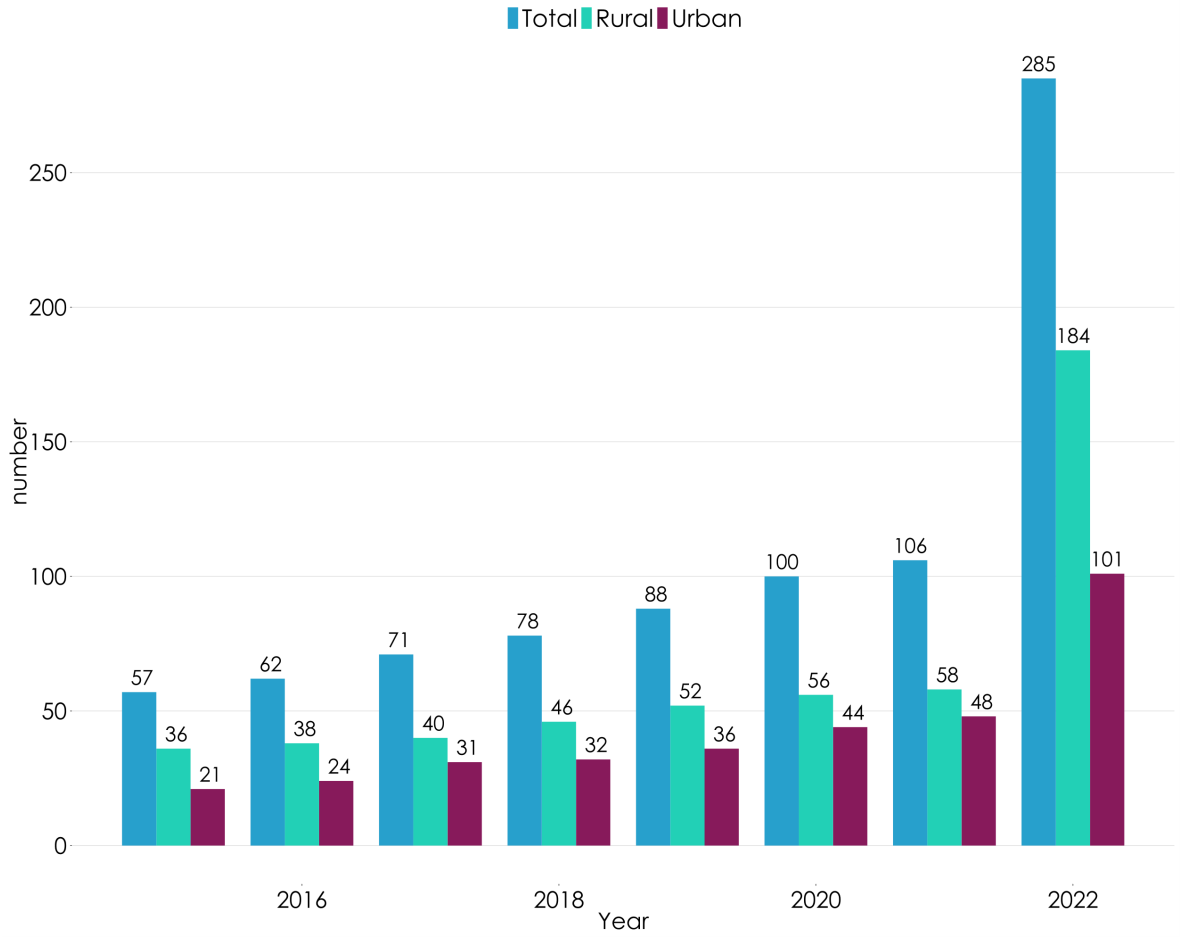


NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES SENSITIZED ON IMPROVED SANITATION PRACTICES

The number of communities sensitized on improved sanitation practices increased from 57 in 2015 to 285 in 2022.

More rural communities were consistently sensitized across all years than urban communities, with both reaching their highest numbers in 2022; 184 for rural and 101 for urban localities.

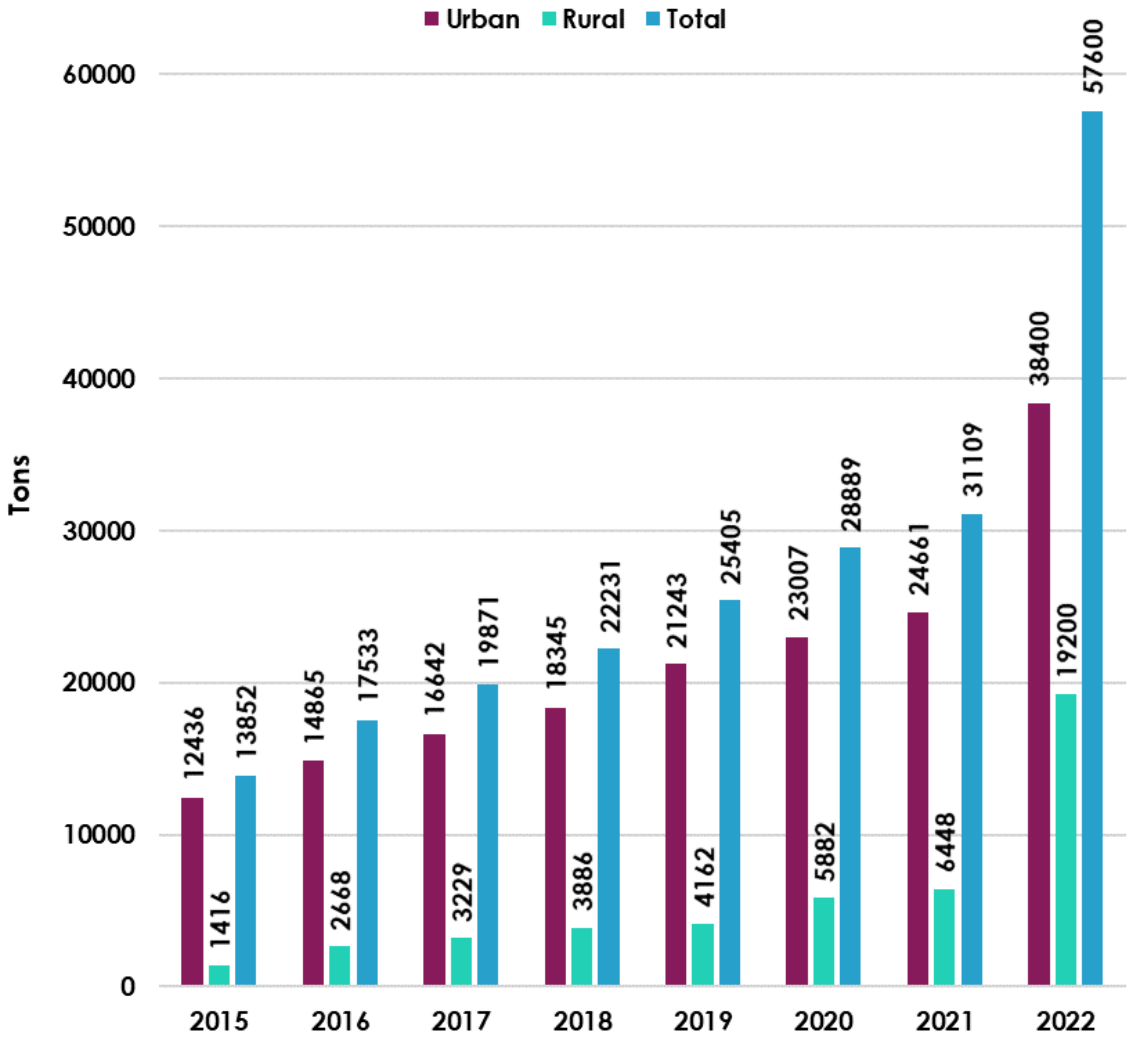
FIGURE 4.10 NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES SENSITIZED ON IMPROVED SANITATION PRACTICES



WASTE GENERATED

Waste generation from 2015 to 2022 shows a significant increase in both urban and rural areas, even though the urban areas have always remained higher (12436) since 2015. The total waste generated jumped from 13,852 tons in 2015 to 57,600 tons in 2022.

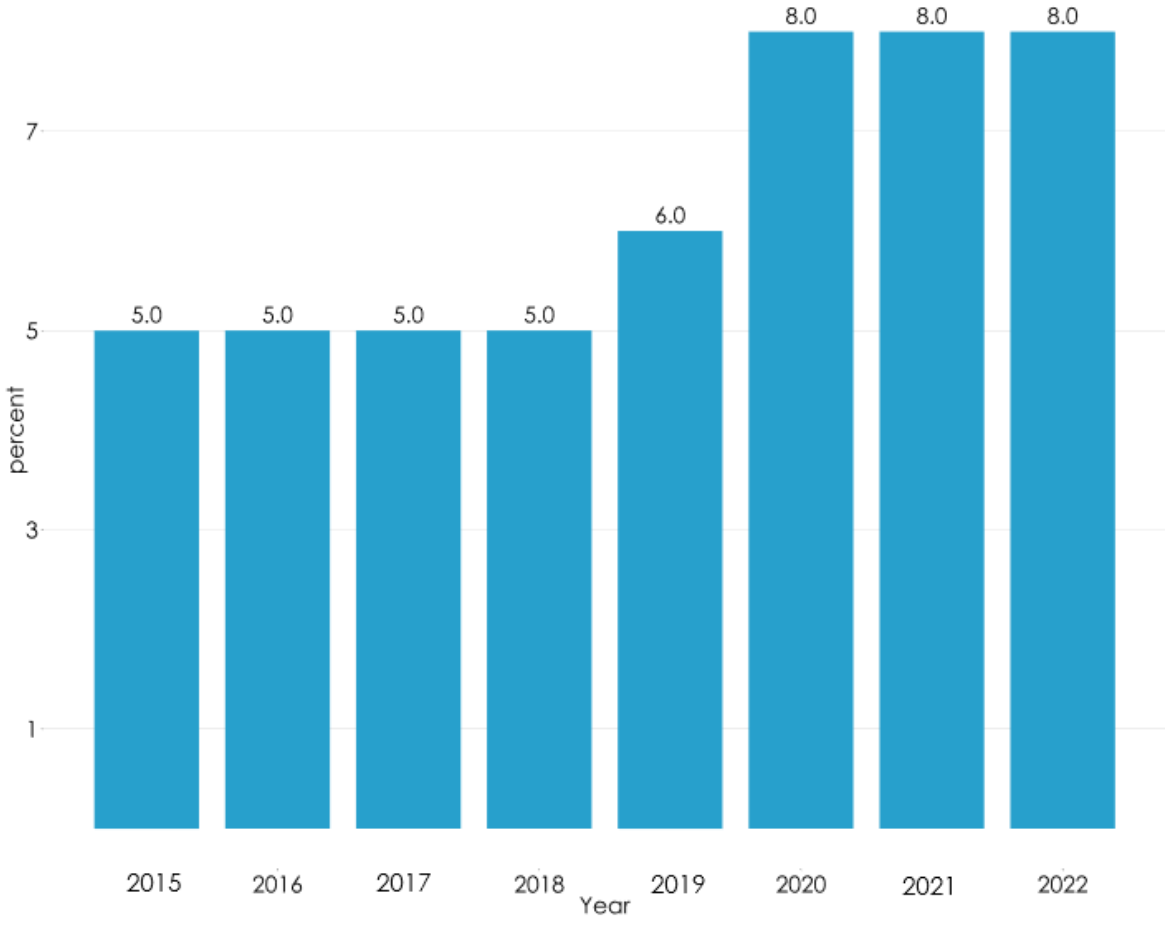
FIGURE 4.11 TOTAL AMOUNT OF WASTE GENERATED



4.5 LOCAL ECONOMY DEVELOPMENT (LED)

There was a slight increase in the proportion of women with registered lands from 5.0 percent in 2015 to 8.0 percent in 2020 which remained until 2022.

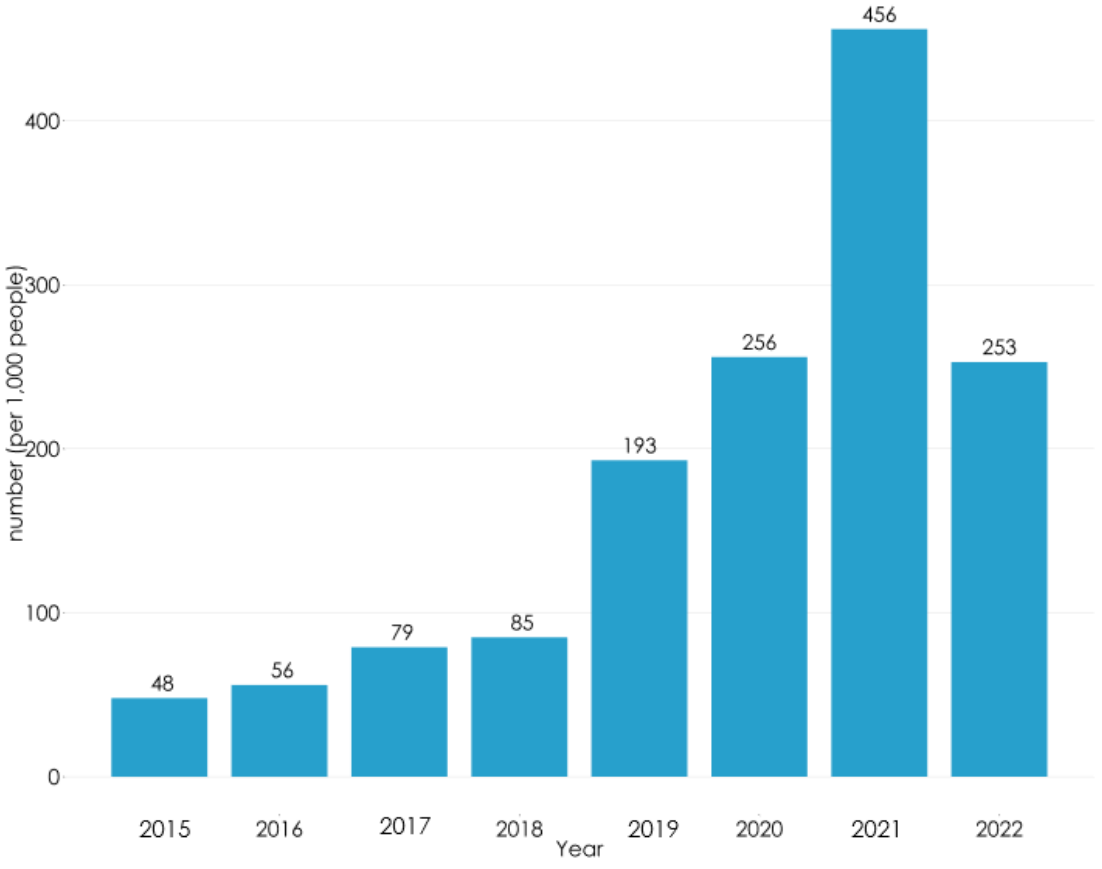
FIGURE 4.12 PROPORTION OF WOMEN WITH REGISTERED LAND



NUMBER OF PEOPLE BENEFITTING FROM SOCIAL INTERVENTIONS

The number of people benefitting from social protection interventions has steadily increased since 2015, with the most significant increase between 2020 and 2021, rising from 256 to 456 individuals.

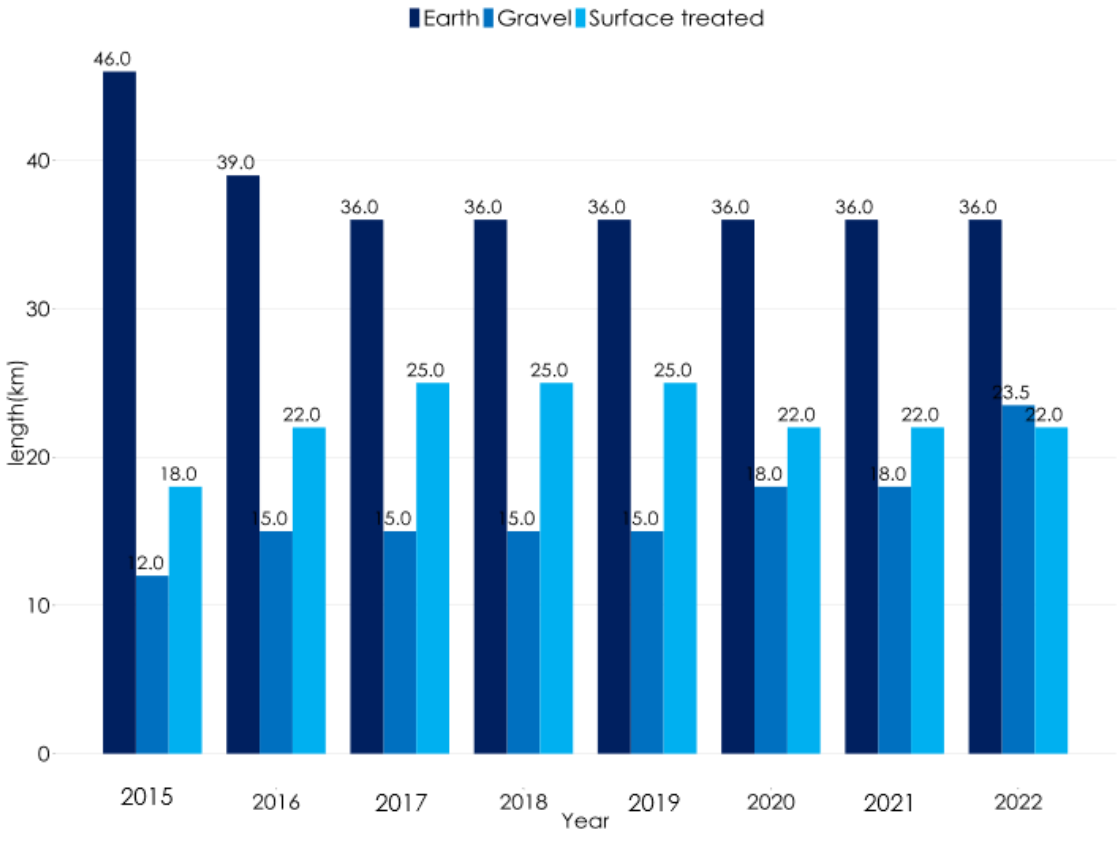
FIGURE 4.13 NUMBER OF PEOPLE BENEFITTING FROM SOCIAL INTERVENTIONS



4.6 ROADS

The feeder road network at the earth level remained at 36.0km from 2017 to 2022. Gravel roads, the least of all types of roads increased but remained below 10km from 2015 until 2022 when it increased to 23.5km.

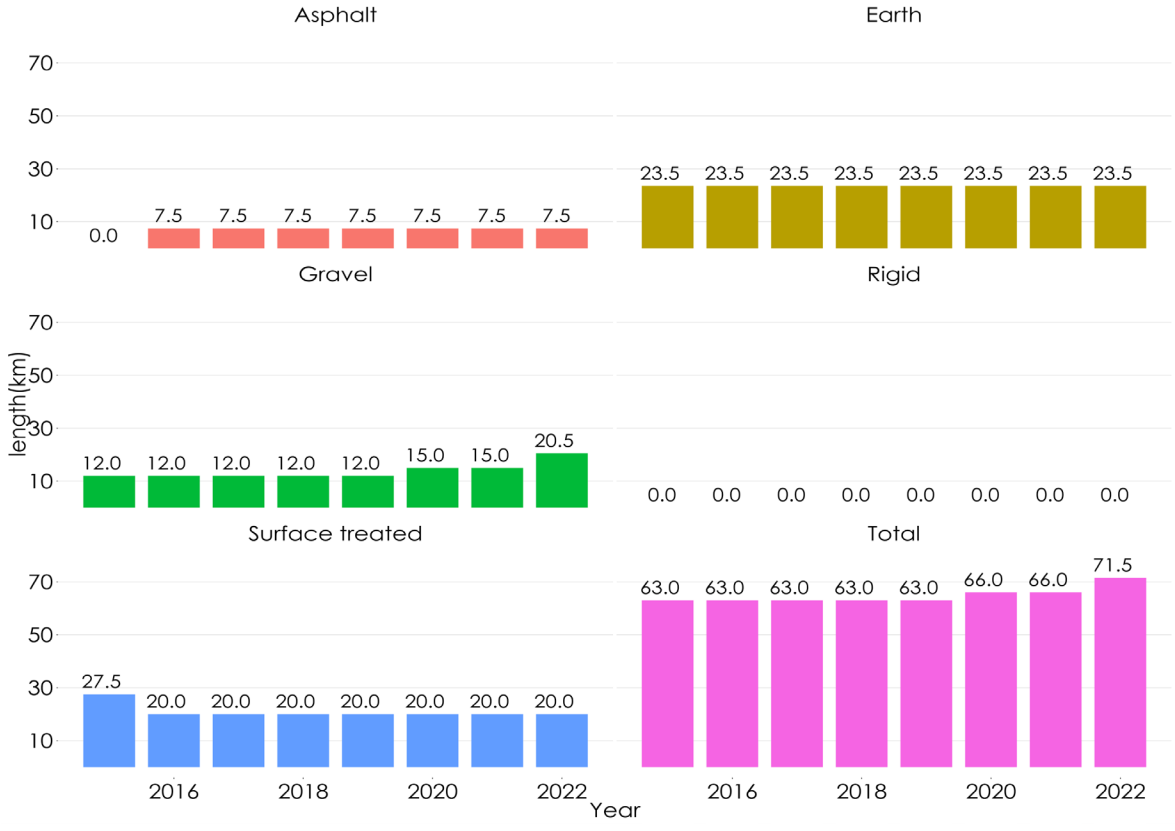
FIGURE 4.14 LENGTH OF FEEDER ROAD NETWORK



URBAN ROAD NETWORK

There was no major development on the urban road network over the years except for a marginal increase of gravel roads from 12.0km in 2019 to 15.0km in 2020 and further to 20.5 in 2022.

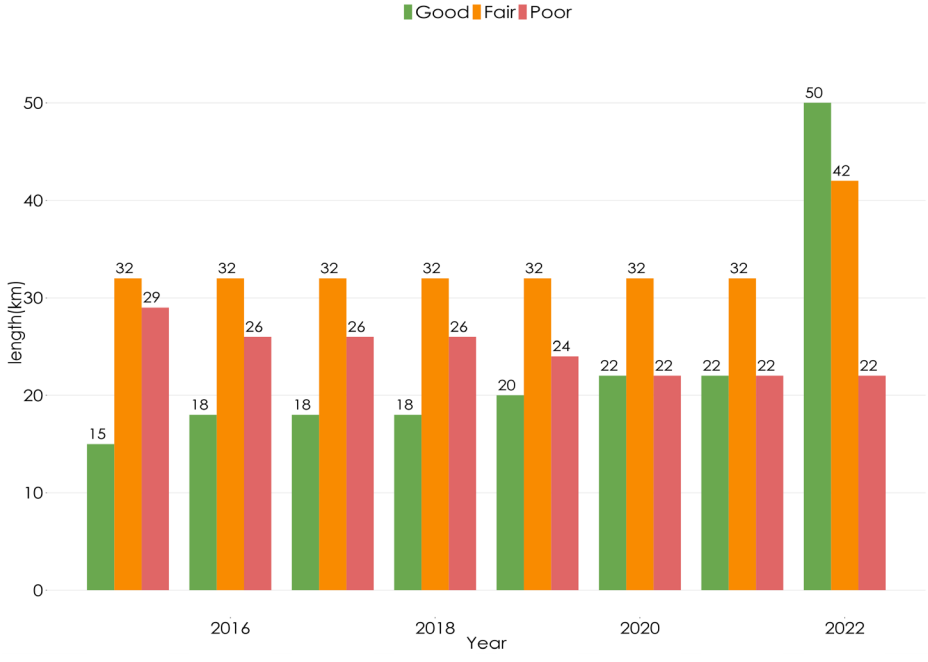
FIGURE 4.15 URBAN ROAD NETWORK BY TYPE



FEEDER ROAD MIX

There was an increase in the length of feeder roads in good condition but the most striking increase was from 22km in 2021 to 50 km in 2022.

FIGURE 4.16 FEEDER ROAD MIX

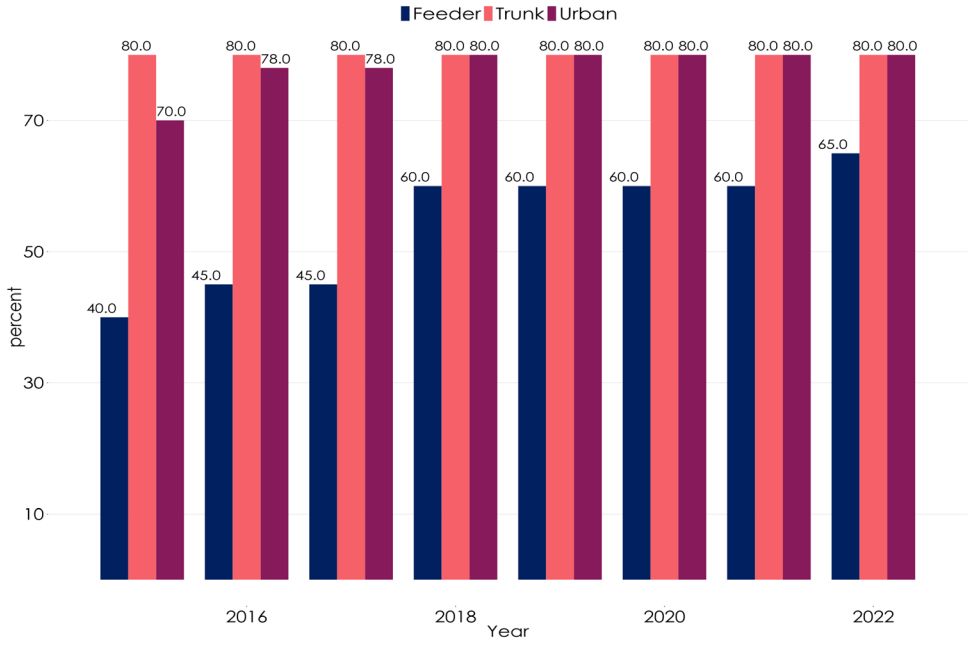


[Good= 60 and above KMH, Fair = 40-60 KMH, Poor = 20-40 KMH and cars find it difficult to PLY Bad= 1-20 KMH]

COMMUNITIES WITH ACCESS TO ROAD

The proportion of communities with access to feeder road network increased from 40.0 percent in 2015 to 65.0 percent in 2022.

FIGURE 4.17 PROPORTION OF COMMUNITIES WITH ACCESS TO ROAD BY TYPE

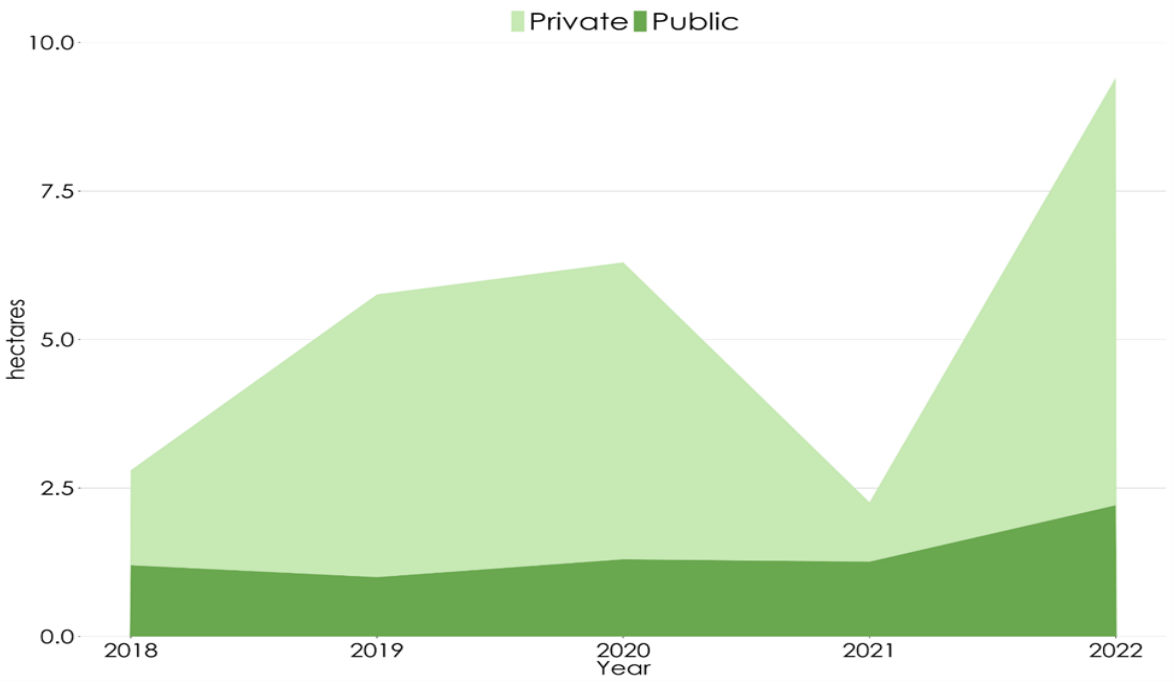


4.7 FORESTRY

Since 2018 the number of hectares under private forest plantation had been increasing until 2021 when it decreased from 6 hectares in 2020 to the lowest of 2.4 hectares.

The increase in public forest plantation was much slower but consistent from just a hectare in 2018 to about 2.3 hectares in 2022.

FIGURE 4.18 HECTARES OF FOREST PLANTATION

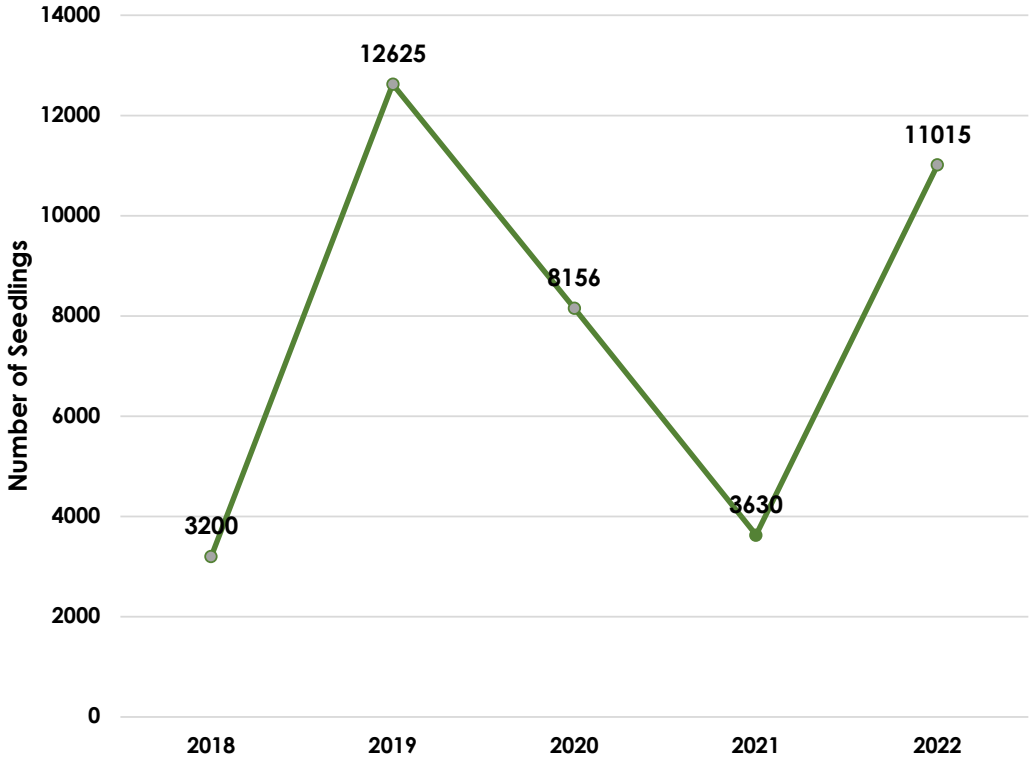


SEEDLINGS PLANTED

The highest number (12,625) of seedlings planted was in 2019 followed by two successive years of decline to a low of 3630 seedlings in 2021.

Even though the number increased to 11,015 in 2022, it was below the peak of 12,625 recorded in 2019.

FIGURE 4.19 NUMBER OF SEEDLINGS PLANTED IN A YEAR



CHAPTER FIVE
ASSEMBLY REVENUE

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Assembly revenue encompasses the income generated by the district assembly, from various sources such as taxes, fees, grants, and other levies. Revenue is crucial for funding the expenditures on various activities of the district assembly which include infrastructure development, social services, administrative costs, and other projects aimed at enhancing the quality of life within the district. Two primary sources of revenue for district assemblies are the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) and Internally Generated Fund (IGF). The DACF, allocated by the government, supports the development priorities of districts, while IGF consists of revenue generated locally through taxes, fees, and charges. Effectively managing and utilizing these revenue streams are essential for promoting sustainable development and meeting the needs of communities within the district.

5.2 INTERNALLY GENERATED FUND (IGF)

Internally Generated Funds (IGF) increased for two consecutive years from GH₵ 482,397.80 in 2015 to GH₵ 690,712.20 in 2016 and GH₵ 740,428.67 in 2017. These increases were driven by improvement in the amounts realised from rates, fees and fines, permits, and other miscellaneous income streams.

TABLE 1: INTERNALLY GENERATED FUND (IGF)

Revenue Sources	2015	2016	2017
	Amount GH₵	Amount GH₵	Amount GH₵
Property rate	85858	74630	148036.3
Rates	0	6184	9000
Rent	6093	13513	380
Fees and fines	213499.3	286470	289373
Business operating permit	84017.5	111584.2	146712
Building permit	24130	56211	35960
Others	68800	142120	110967.37
Total	**482,397.80**	**690,712.20**	**740,428.67**

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

The District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) consistently showed a pattern where the approved amounts for any particular year were higher than the actual amounts received, both for the Assembly and Members of Parliament (MPs). For example, in 2017, the District Assembly had an approved amount of GH₵ 5,260,964, but only received an actual amount of GH₵1,955,728.2.

TABLE 2: DISTRICT ASSEMBLY COMMON FUND (DACF) – ASSEMBLY, AND DISTRICT ASSEMBLY COMMON FUND (DACF) (MP)

	District Assembly Common Fund – Assembly			District Assembly Common Fund (DACF- MP		
Funds	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
	Amount GH₵	Amount GH₵	Amount GH₵	Amount GH₵	Amount GH₵	Amount GH₵
Approved	4,331,563.40	4,153,884	5,260,964.80	574,989.91	361,000	1,590,000
Released Budget	4,284,856.60	4,153,883.50		761,223	361,000	
Actuals	2,304,297	935,131.08	1,955,728.20	325,912.27	354,652.07	625,777.15

5.4: OTHER FUNDS (DONORS & GOG)

Over the three-year period (2015 to 2017), there was a consistent increase in total funds, rising from GH₵ 2,991,696.38 in 2015 to GH₵ 3,187,290.04 in 2016 and further to GH₵ 3,550,096 in 2017.

TABLE 3: OTHER FUNDS (DONORS & GOG)

	2015	2016	2017
Other Funds (Donor &GoG)	Amount GH₵	Amount GH₵	Amount GH₵
Total	2,991,696.4	3,187,290	3,550,096

5.5 PROJECT FUNDS

Project funds allocated to the District Development Facility (DDF) increased consistently from GH₵ 545,485.7 in 2015 to GH₵ 863,228.11 in 2016, and further to GH₵ 1,134,512.8 in 2017.

TABLE 4: PROJECT FUNDS

	2015	2016	2017
Project funds	Amount GH₵	Amount GH₵	Amount GH₵
TOTAL	545,485.7	863,228.11	1,134,512.8

CHAPTER SIX
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

6.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter begins with a summary of the key findings from the data analysis and concludes with insights drawn from those findings.

6.2 SUMMARY

This report provides valuable information on the size, structure, and distribution of the population and socio-economic characteristics of the constituency. A significant majority of the population, accounting for 70.1 percent, is below 35 years old, with individuals aged 15-34 representing 33.0 percent of the total population. Furthermore, within this youthful demographic, the age group of 5-9 years holds the highest proportion, constituting 13.1percent of the population below 35 years old. The children within the age category of 0 to 14 years make up the majority of the population compared to the youth and older population.

Data were collected on the activity participation of persons 5 years and older in households. A total of 198,251 individuals (8.3% of the population) had one or more forms of difficulty in performing activities.

The report reveals that for children aged 3-5, almost one in ten females have never attended school and among females aged 12-24, one in every five has never been to school, compared to 8.9 percent for males in the same age category. It was observed that more than two-thirds (64.6%) of the eligible population is literate. Among these literate individuals, 53.4percent are males. Conversely, females are more likely to be illiterate, with 63.6 percent of females not being literate compared to 36.4 percent of males.

On ownership and use of ICT devices (smart and non-smartphones) in the three months preceding the Census Night, the report revealed that over a third (67.8%) of eligible persons in the district do not own smartphones. Among this group, 51.7percent are females, while males constitute 48.3percent. Approximately four in ten persons do not own smartphones, with nearly 60 percent of them being females.

The report also focuses on the District Development Facility (DDF) and its project fund allocations for the years 2015, 2016, and 2017. The total funds allocated to the DDF increased significantly during this period: In 2015, the funds were GH¢545,485.7. In 2016, the funds rose to Gh¢863,228.11. By 2017, the total funds reached Gh¢1,134,512.80.

6.3 CONCLUSIONS

Several conclusions can be drawn from the analysis which are presented in the preceding chapter. The following conclusions are presented to help the reader understand the report's critical findings and highlight areas where action may be needed to capture the attention of the relevant authorities.

The constituency has a predominantly youthful population, with females constituting 52.7 percent of the population, outnumbering males. Despite being the majority, females face significant disadvantages in several areas. For instance, the majority of women in the constituency are not literate, unlike their male counterparts. Additionally, only a small percentage of women use smartphones, with more than half not using any phone at all, whereas the situation is considerably better for men.

Among people with difficulties, the highest proportion (23.6%) report significant challenges with physical activity. Difficulties in seeing and hearing are the most prevalent types of difficulties among people in the constituency.

Close to half the district's population is not covered by any health insurance scheme, which could have negative implications for health-seeking behaviour and access to health care among the people, especially since a lot of them are also not employed. The situation is almost the same for both males and females.

As of 2022, several communities in the constituency had been sensitized to improved sanitation practices which is expected to enhance good sanitation practices among them. Many households in the constituency also have toilet facilities.

The District Assembly has several sources of internally generated funds to help in financing activities of the office. However, it was observed that rates, building permits, rent, and property rates are revenue sources that contribute very little to the Ketu South Assembly revenue.

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Ghana Statistical Service, 2021 Population and Housing Census.

Ketu South District, 2021-2024 Medium Term Development Plan document.

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