# AFIGYA SEKYERE EAST
# CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

## DATA FOR ACCOUNTABILITY

A PUBLICATION OF THE DATA FOR ACCOUNTABILITY PROJECT

AFRICAN CENTRE FOR PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

STATISTICAL SERVICE GHANA

PARLIAMENT OF GHANA

WILLIAM + FLORA Hewlett Foundation

# AFIGYA SEKYERE EAST CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

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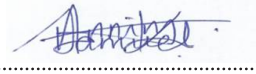
## FOREWORD

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 Afigya Sekyere East 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 Emmanuel Opoku-Addo and Sarah Woode (GSS) who prepared this report. We also acknowledge Jeremiah Sixtus Dery and Ernest Nutakor for reviewing the report.

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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 awheelchair, crutches, or a walker) or another person.

#### 2.4. Difficulty in Remembering or Concentrating

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

#### 2.5. Difficulty with Self-care

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

#### 2.6. Difficulty in Communicating

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

#### 2.7. Severity of Difficulty

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

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

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

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

## 3. School Attendance

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

## 4. Literacy

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

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

### 5.1 ICT Device

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

### 5.2 Smart Mobile Phone

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

### 5.3 Non-Smart Mobile Phone

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

## 6. Health Insurance Coverage

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

## 7. Unemployment rate

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

# CHAPTER ONE
# INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. BACKGROUND

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 1.2. PURPOSE OF THE CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

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

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

## 1.3. PROFILE OF AFIGYA SEKYERE EAST

The District's population in 2021 was 74,677 with more females (39,001) representing 52.2 percent than males (35,731) constituting 47.8 percent. It occupies a land size 730.5 $Km^2$ with a population density of 312 persons per square kilometer. The District shares boundaries with Sekyere Kumawu to the North-East, Sekyere South (Agona) to the North-West, Asante Akim North to the South-East and Juaben Municipal Assembly to the South.

Administratively, it has an Urban Council and 3 area councils and is made up of 38 elected assembly members and 12 government appointees.

The Akan ethnic group (81.8%) is the largest in the district followed by Mole-Dagbani (7.8%), others (3.1%), with the remaining ethnic group (Grusi and the rest constituting 7.3% percent).

About 77 percent (76.4%) of the District's population is affiliated to the Christian Religion followed by 14.6 percent who belong to the Islam faith and 5.8 percent who have no religion. Exactly 2.5 percent of the population belong to other religions, with 0.7 percent being traditionalists. The District has a literacy rate of 79.7 percent among the population aged 6 years and older, which is higher among males (83.0%) than females (76.8%).

The District's economy is dominated by the services sector which accounts for 58.0 percent of the employed population aged 15 years and older, while agriculture and industry represent 30.7 percent and 11.3 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 SELECTION

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

| 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 basically secondary/administrative data covering a ten-year period from 2009 to 2019. Where 2020 data was available it was also included. This extensive data set offered an opportunity to analyse trends on key issues of interest.

## 2.4 DATA AVAILABILITY

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

# CHAPTER THREE
# SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

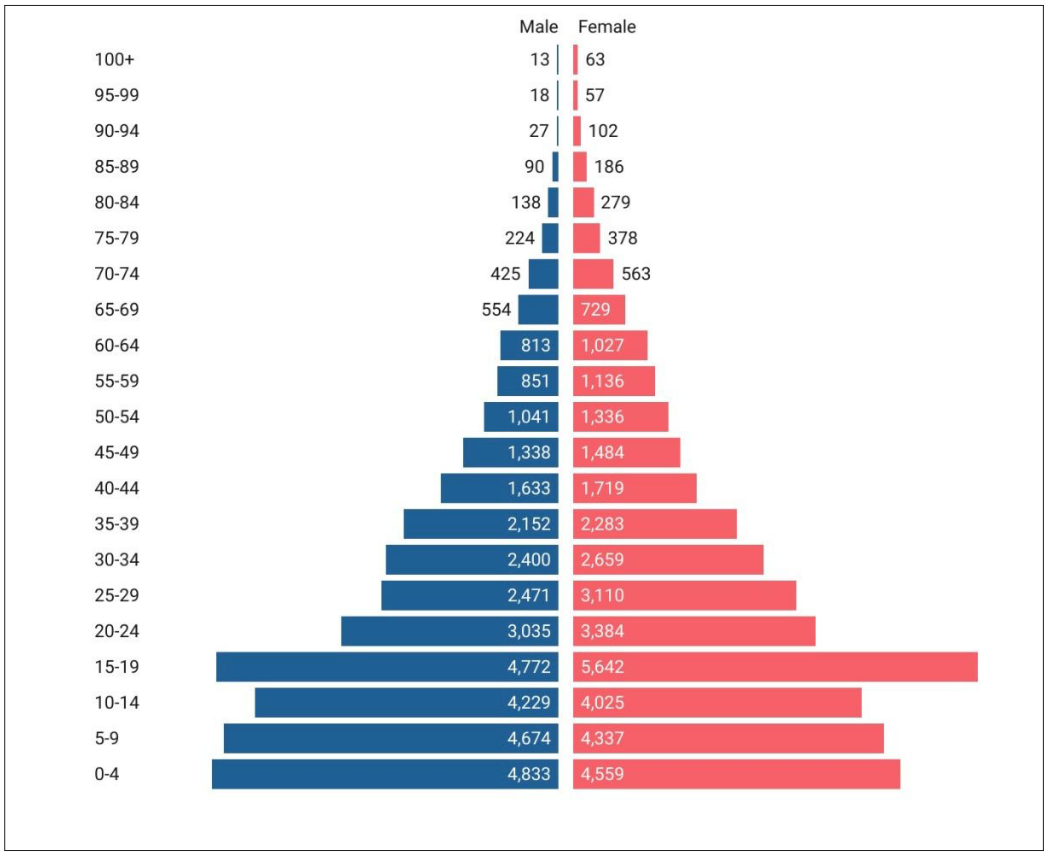
## 3.1 INTRODUCTION

Socio-demographic characteristics are attributes of a population that are used to describe and classify individuals or groups in a population as well as identify patterns, disparities and opportunities for the society. This chapter presents key socio-demographic characteristics of the population of Afigya Sekyere East Constituency. These include sex-age distribution as well as the age-sex structure. These data are essential for planning of the constituency's development, service delivery, and mobilizing public support for the local development agenda.

## 3.2 POPULATION SIZE, AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

The Sekyere East District has experienced a 20% population increase since 2010, reaching 74,677 in 2021. The population is predominantly female (52.2%) with a sex ratio of 91 males per 100 females. The population pyramid indicates a youthful population with a large working-age group (59.1%). However, the dependency ratio is high at 68.9%, highlighting the need for policies that support families and reduce poverty.

FIGURE 3.1: POPULATION PYRAMID OF SEKYERE EAST

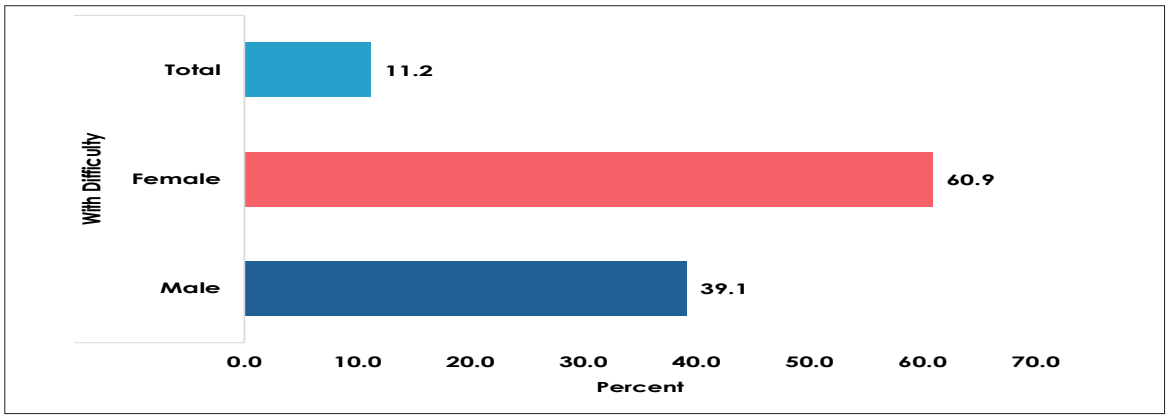



Source: 2021PHC, GSS

## 3.3. DIFFICULTY IN PERFORMING AN ACTIVITY

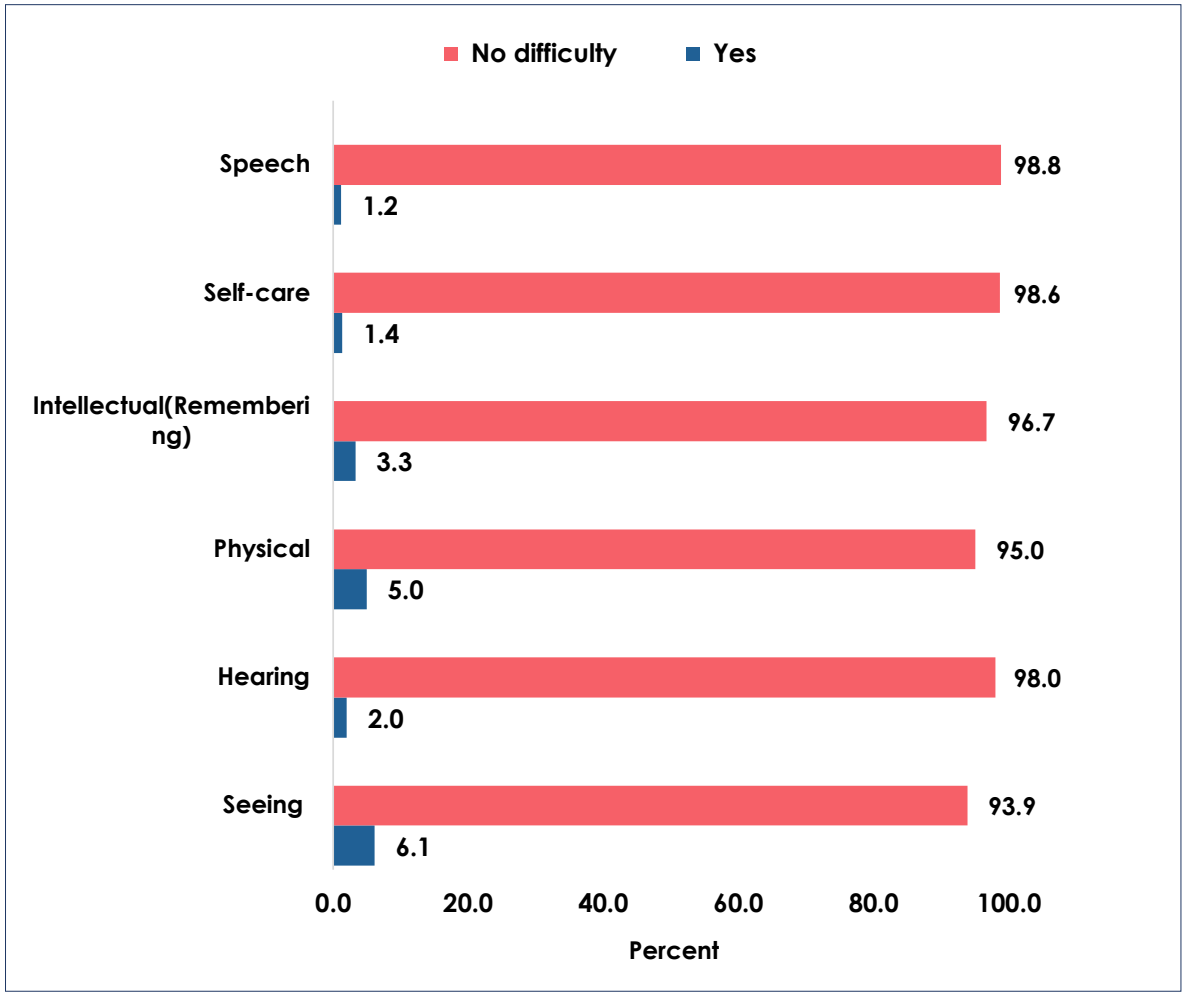
About 11.2 percent of the population aged 5 and older in the constituency have some form of difficulty in performing activity from the 2021 PHC with females constituting 60.9 percent.

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



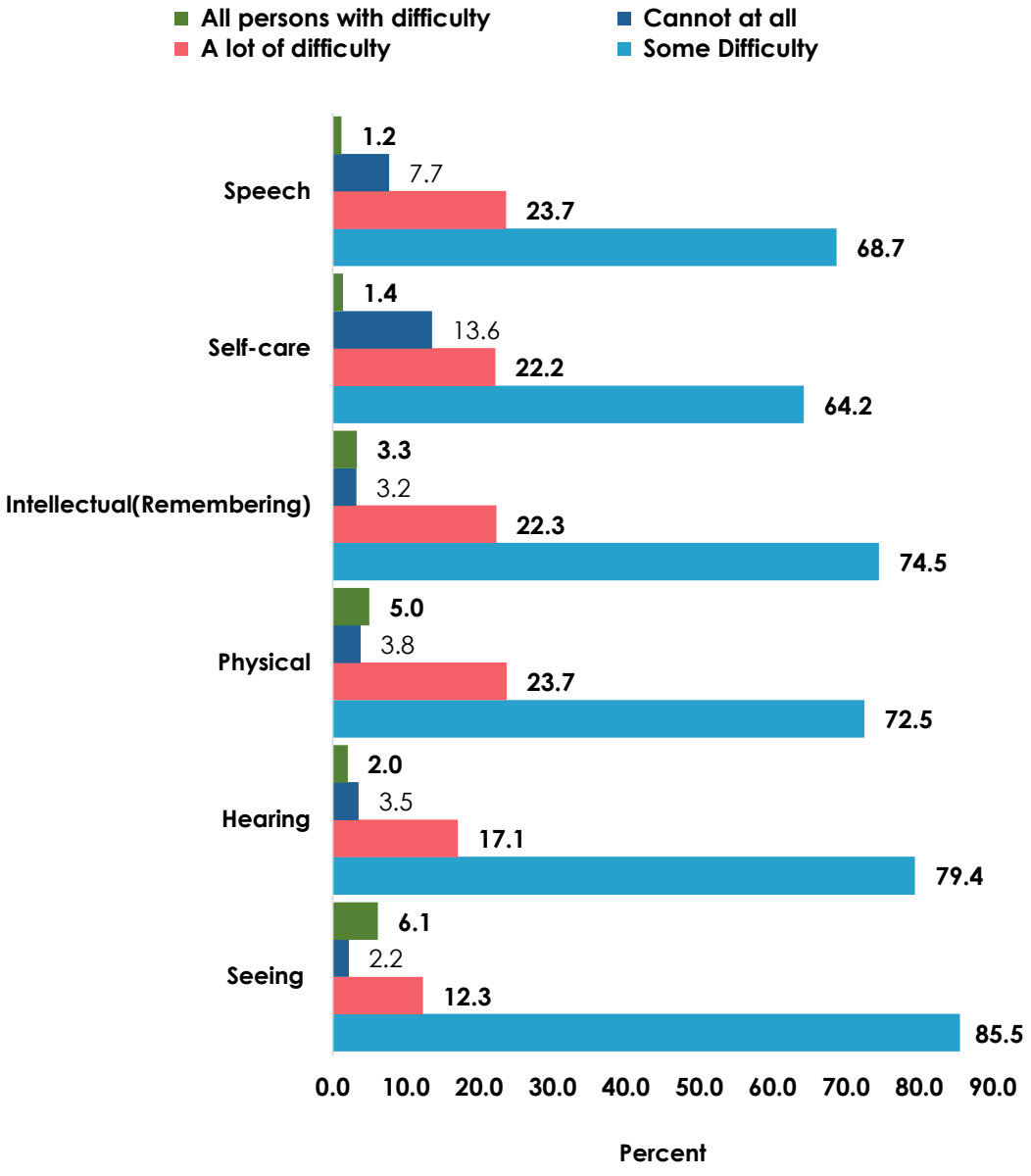
With respect to the type of difficulty, figure 3.3 shows that 6.1 percent of the population 5 years and older have difficulty seeing, making it the most prevalent type of difficulty. Difficulty in walking or climbing stairs (physical) affects 5.0% of the population, followed by intellectual difficulties (3.3%) and hearing difficulties (2.0%). Self-care (1.4%) and speech (1.2%) difficulties each affect slightly over 1% of the population.

FIGURE 3.3: POPULATION (5 YEARS AND OLDER) BY SEVERITY IN DIFFICULTY PERFORMING ACTIVITY




The severity of the difficulty among the population is shown in figure 3.4 with 13.6 percent of the population who cannot care for themselves as compared to 2.2 per cent of the population who cannot see at all.

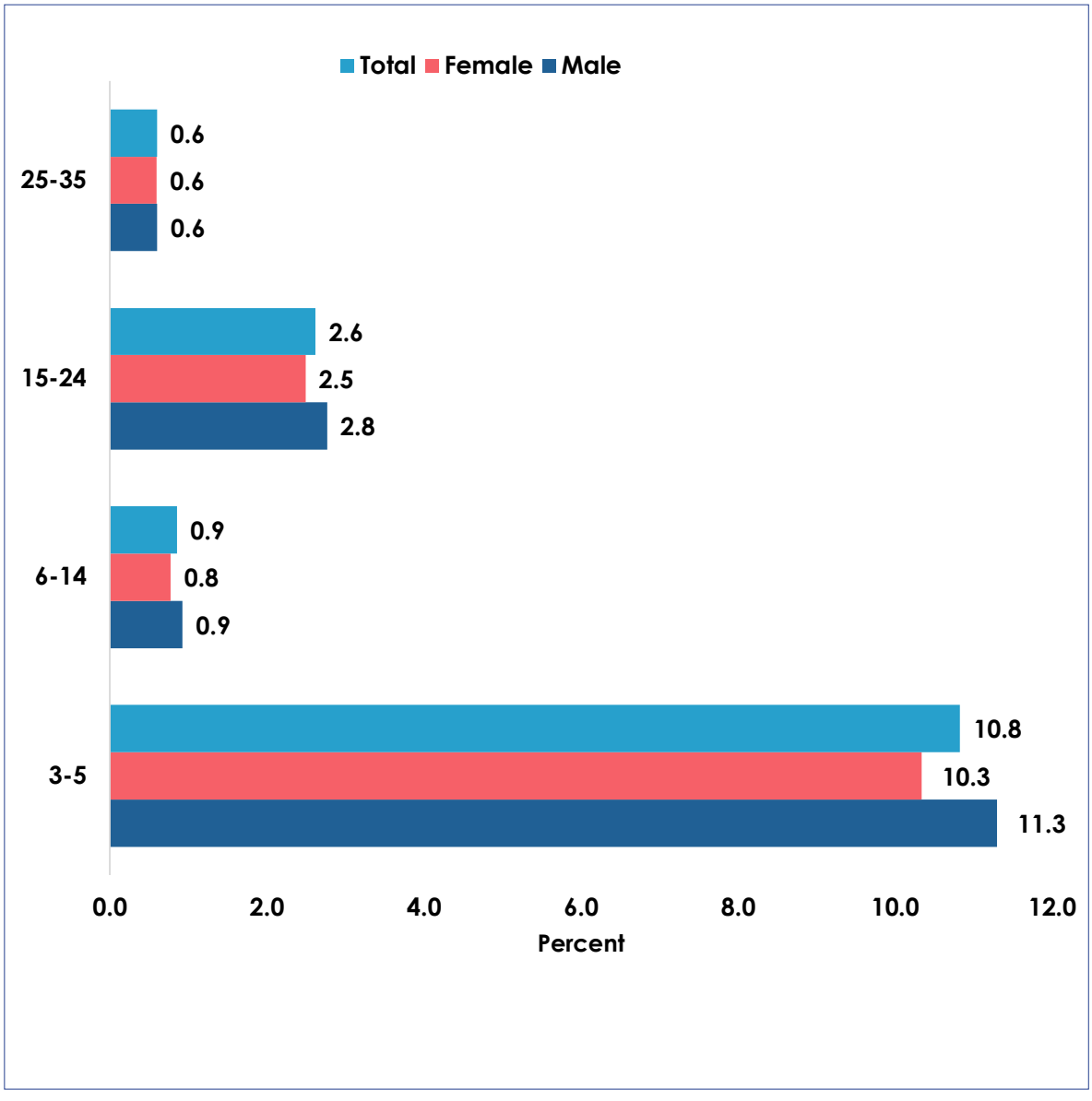
FIGURE 3.4: PERCENTAGE WITH SEVERITY OF DIFFICULTY



## 3.4 EDUCATION

Education provides knowledge, critical thinking skills, and problem-solving abilities, leading to a better quality of life, increased community participation, and improved social standing. Lack of infrastructure, economic factors, conflicts, religious beliefs, and special needs can prevent individuals from accessing formal education. Figure 3.5 shows that less than 1 percentage point of children aged 6-14 have never attended school in the constituency, while approximately 3% of those aged 15-24 have never attended school.

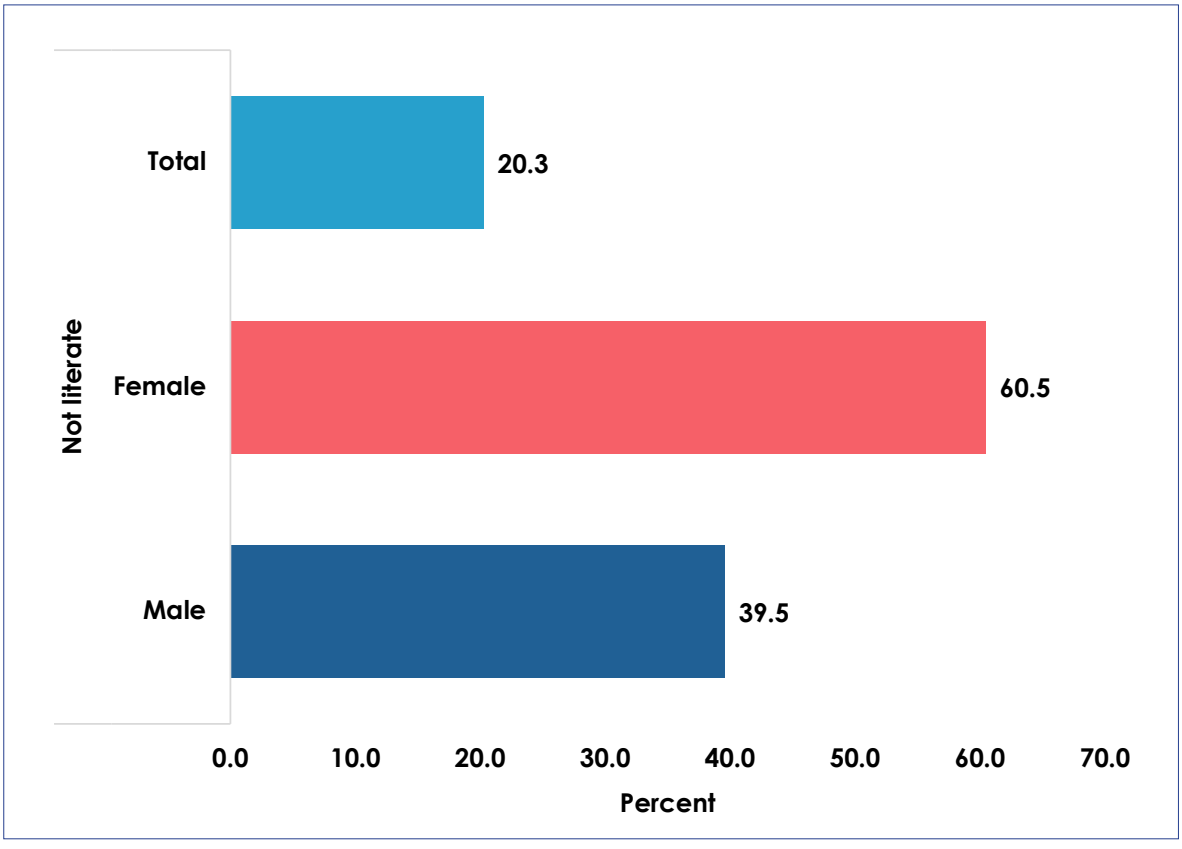
FIGURE 3.5: POPULATION 3-35 YEARS WHO HAVE NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL BY SEX



## 3.5 LITERACY

Literacy empowers individuals, liberates them, and improves their lives by expanding their capabilities and having positive effects on personal and national development. According to the 2021 PHC, about 20.3% of the population 6 years and older are not literate in the constituency, with females constituting 60.5% of the non-literate population.FIGURE

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




## 3.6 INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Information Communication Technology (ICT) has transformed the world, causing significant changes in how things are done. ICT has become an integral part of daily living as it has facilitated easy virtual communication and access to information. Mobile phone (smart and non-smart) is one of the ICT devices that has enhanced the use of technology among both the younger and the older generations.

**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

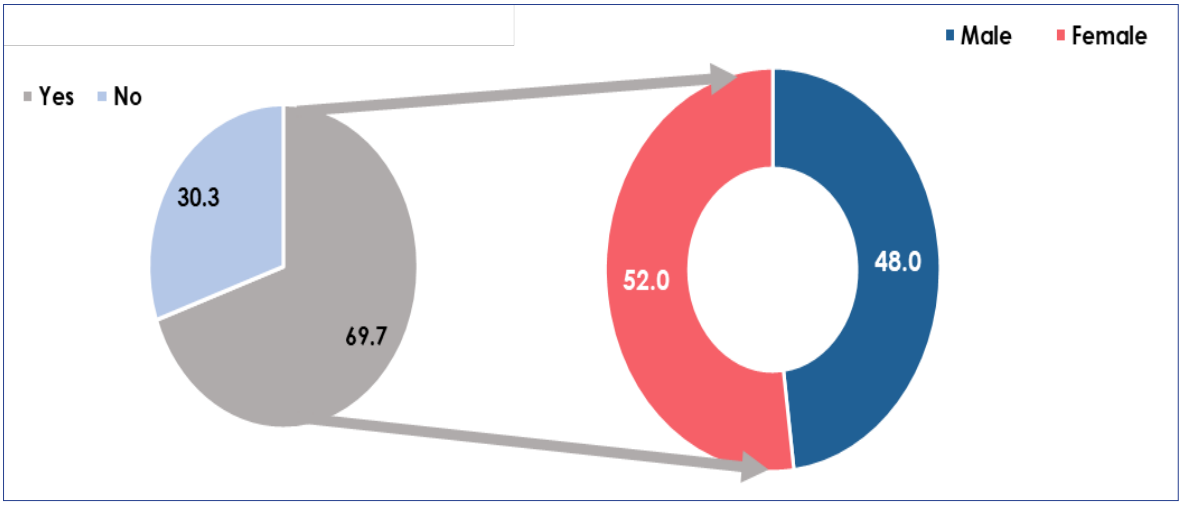
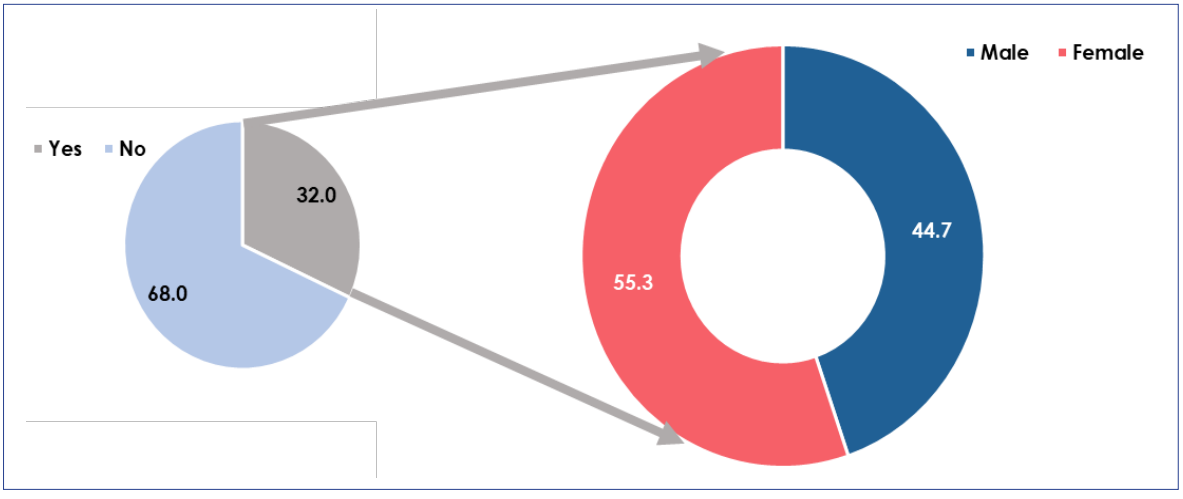



**FIGURE 3.8:** OWNERSHIP OF FUNCTIONAL NON-SMARTPHONES AMONG PERSONS 6 YEARS AND OLDER BY SEX

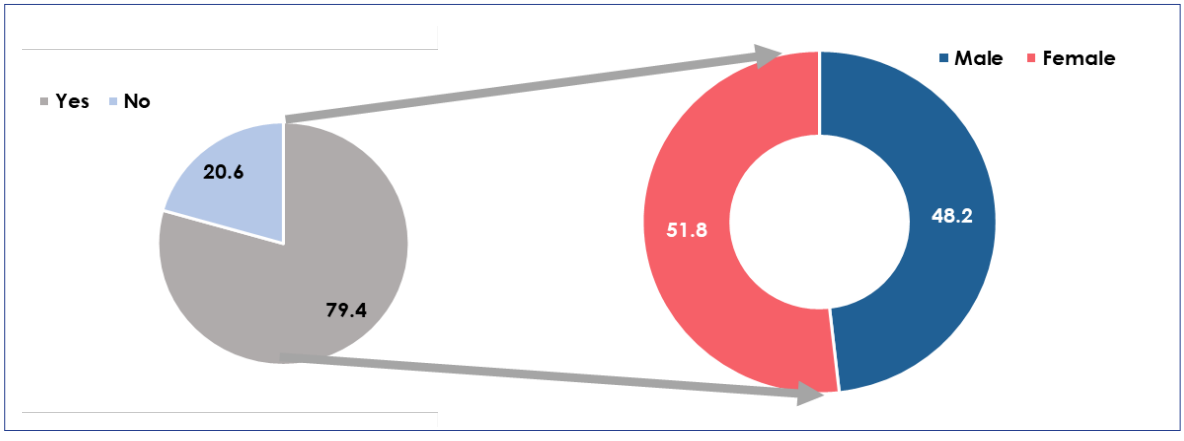


## 3.7. USE OF MOBILE PHONE

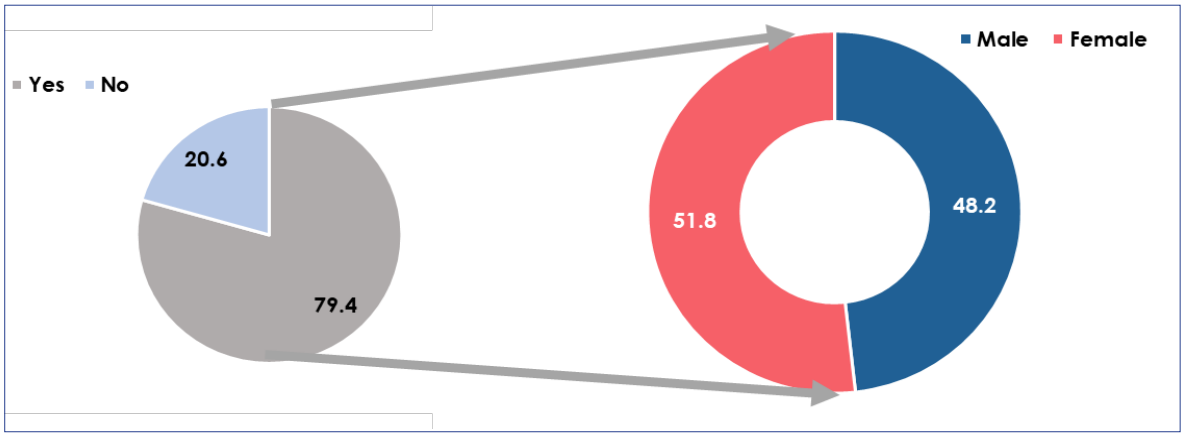
Use of mobile phone in the constituency shows that the percentage of the eligible population who use smartphone is higher (79.4%) compared to those who use non-smart phone (62.6%). Proportions of males who use smartphones and non-smart phones constitute 48.2 percent and 44.3 percent respectively as shown in figure 3.8.

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

USE OF SMARTPHONE

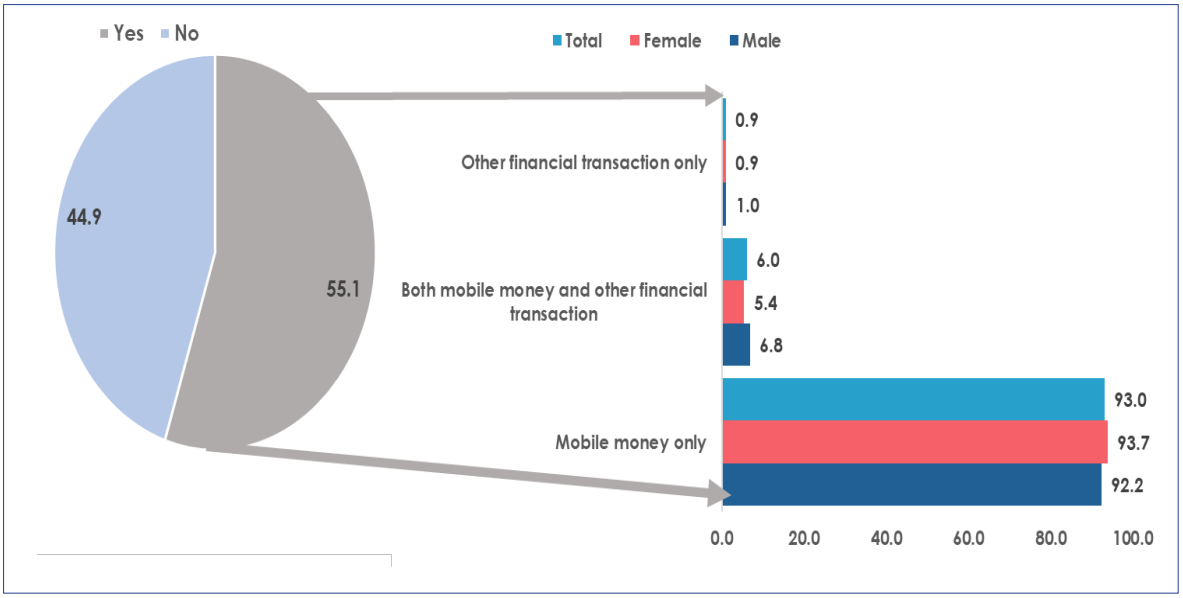



USAGE OF NON-SMARTPHONE




About 55 percent of mobile phones users used their phone for financial transactions. A total of 93.0 percent used mobile phone for mobile money only with females constituting 93.7 percent (fig.3.9).

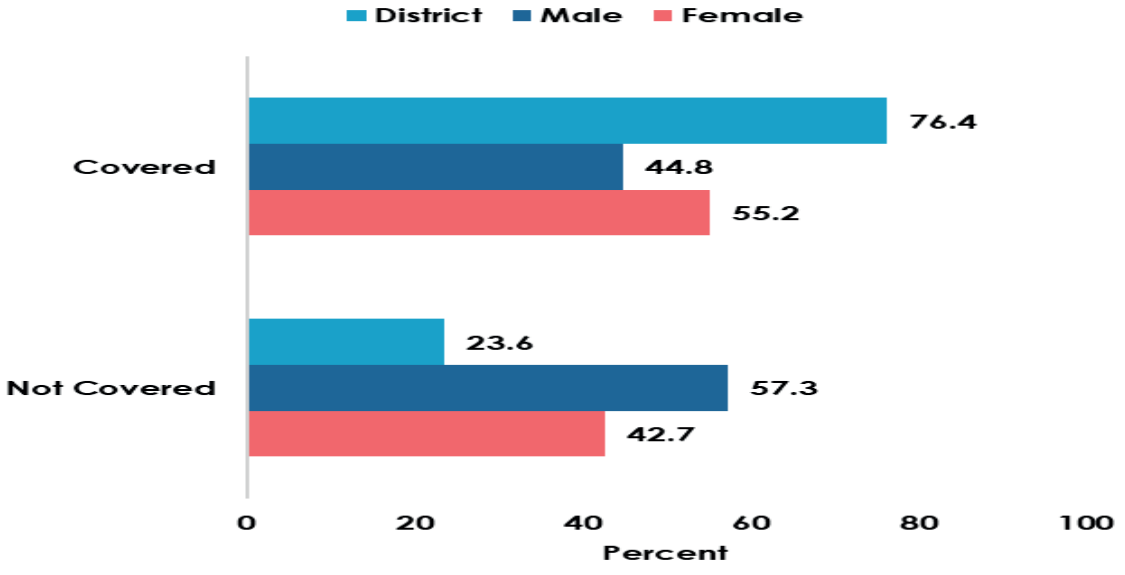
**FIGURE 3.10:** USE OF MOBILE PHONES FOR FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS AMONG PERSONS 6 YEARS OR OLDER BY SEX




## 3.8 HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

A significant proportion (23.6%) of the district's population is not covered by health insurance. Among those without coverage, a higher percentage are males (57.3%) compared to females (42.7%).

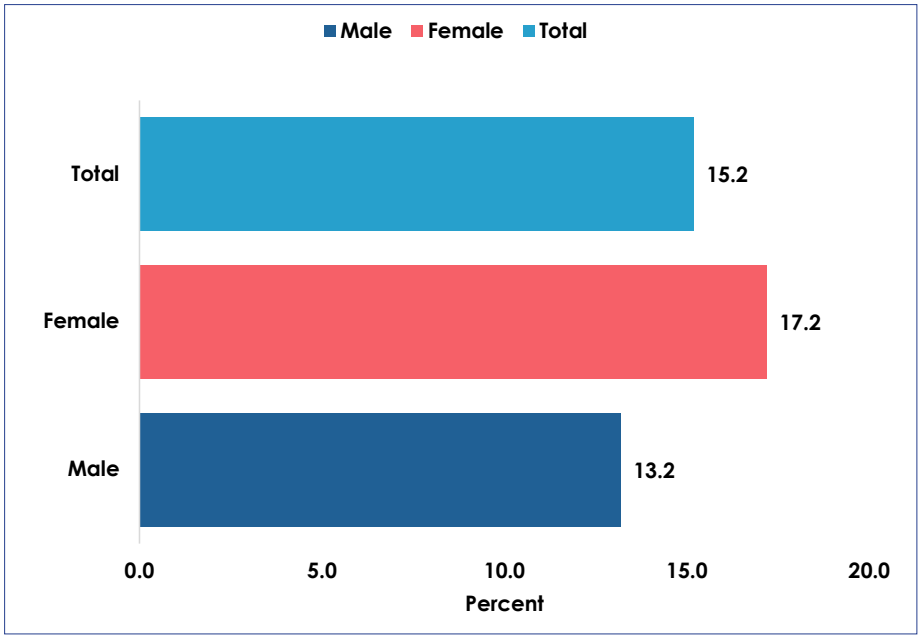
**FIGURE 3.11** HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE BY SEX



## 3.9 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF THE POPULATION

Unemployment is a measure of the number of persons who are actively seeking employment but are currently without a job. Unemployment is caused by a variety of factors, including job displacement, skill mismatches among job seekers, and the availability of job prospects. A little above 15 percent (15.2%) of the population 15 years and older in the constituency are unemployed. Of this, 17.2 percent of females are unemployed compared to 13.2 percent of their male counterparts, as presented in Figure 3.10.

FIGURE 3.12: UNEMPLOYMENT STATUS OF SEKYERE EAST



# CHAPTER FOUR
# HIGHLIGHTS ON KEY THEMATIC AREAS

## INTRODUCTION

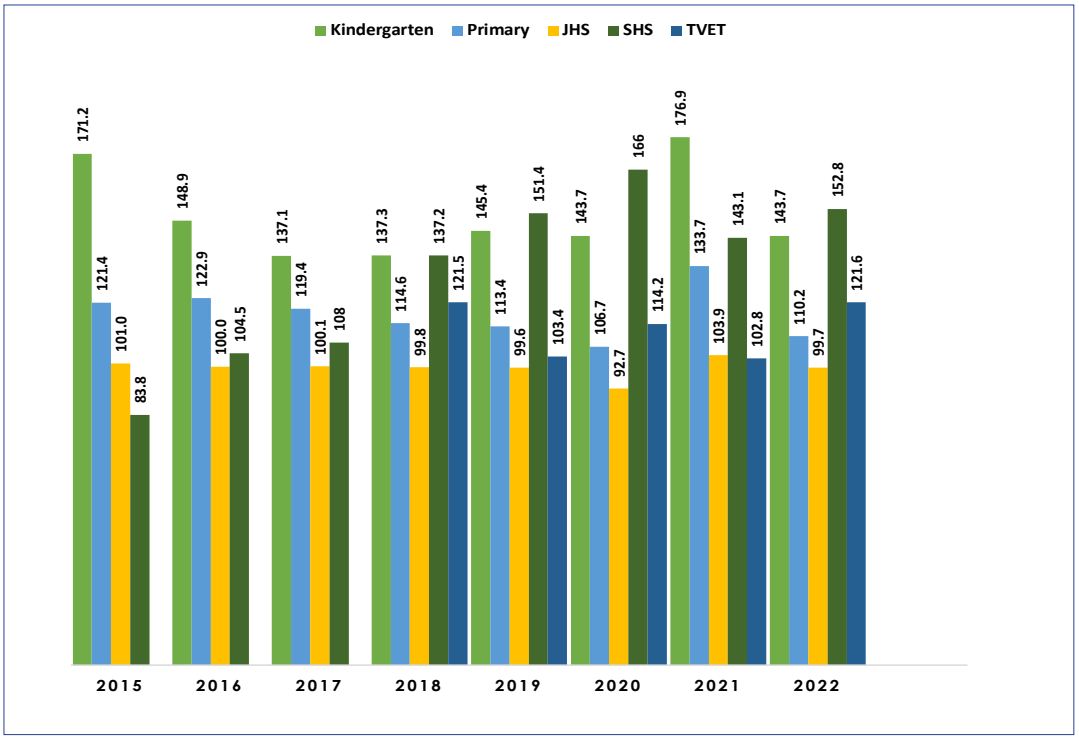
Critical sectors such as health, sanitation, forestry, education, and revenue generation play immense roles in driving community development and improving the overall well-being of residents. By focusing on these key areas, local authorities and community stakeholders can work together to address pressing challenges, promote sustainable practices, and create a thriving community and constituency for their people.

This chapter presents highlights of key findings based on the 2015 to 2022 administrative data of Sekyere East District.

## 4.1 EDUCATION

*From 2015 to 2022, the gross enrolment rate for Kindergarten (KG) declined from 171.2 to 143.7 with the lowest rate being 137.1 in 2017. Similarly, the Primary level also declined from the rate of 121.4 to 110.2. On the other hand, SHS enrolment increased steadily from 83.8 in 2015 to 152.8 in 2022 with the highest being166.0 in 2020.*

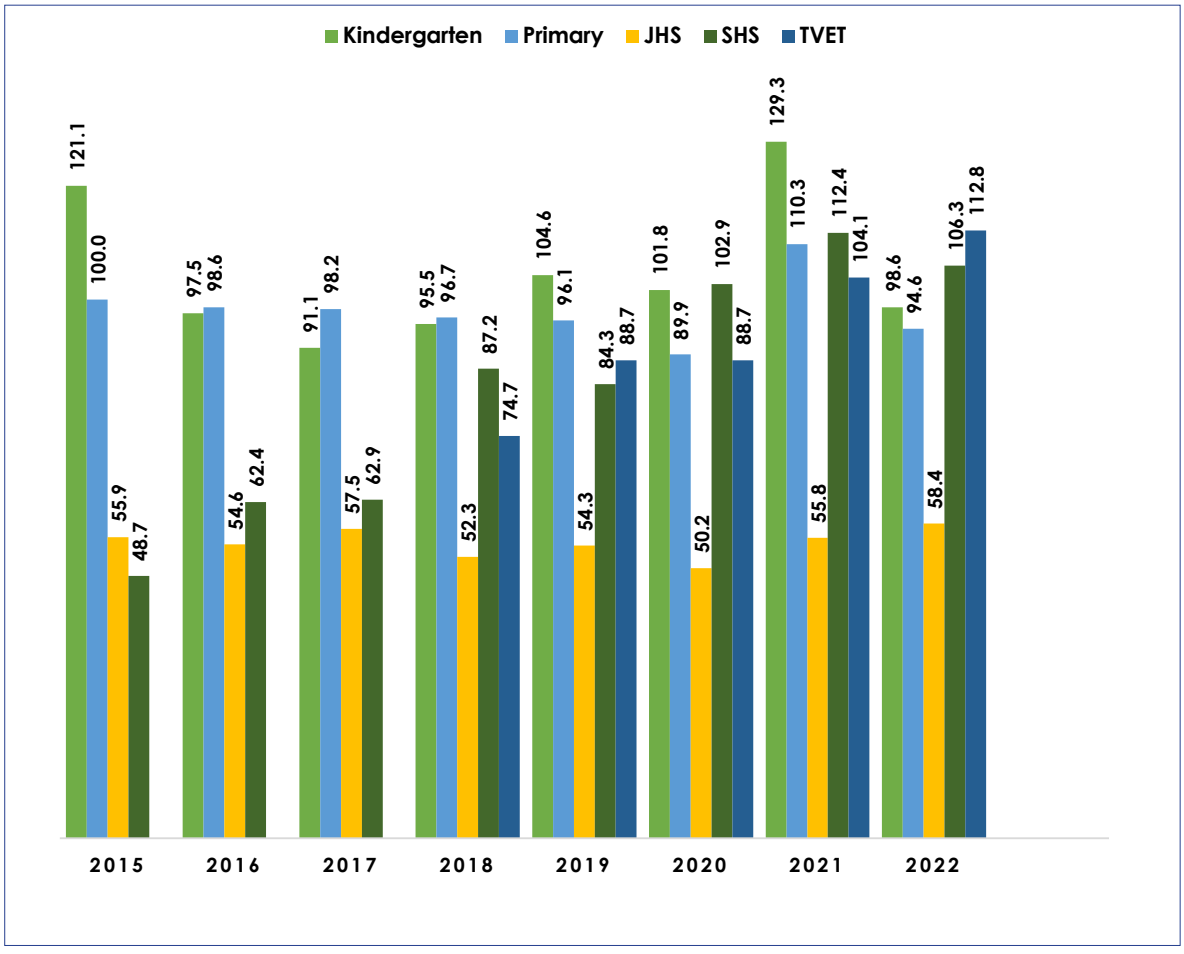
FIGURE 4.1: GROSS ENROLMENT RATE OF SCHOOLS



## NET ENROLLMENT RATE

*The net enrolment rate of Kindergarten declined from 121.1 in 2015 to 98.6 in 2022, whereas primary enrolment also declined from 100.0 to 94.6 within the same period.*

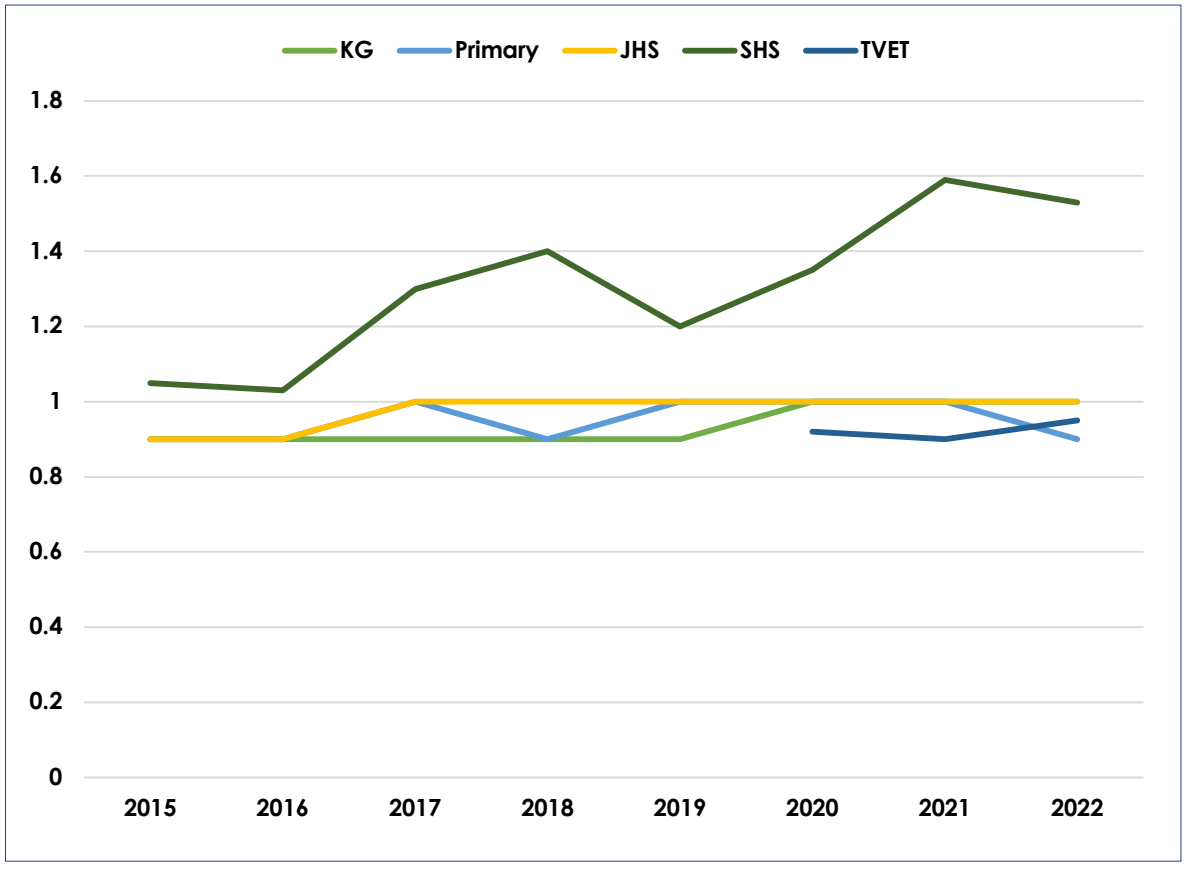
FIGURE 4.2: NET ENROLLMENT RATE OF SCHOOLS




## GENDER PARITY IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

*Gender parity index for KG in public schools increased from 0.9 in 2016 to attain parity in 2020. The public JHS attained parity from 2017 to 2022 as compared to the public primary schools which attained parity from 2019 to 2021.*

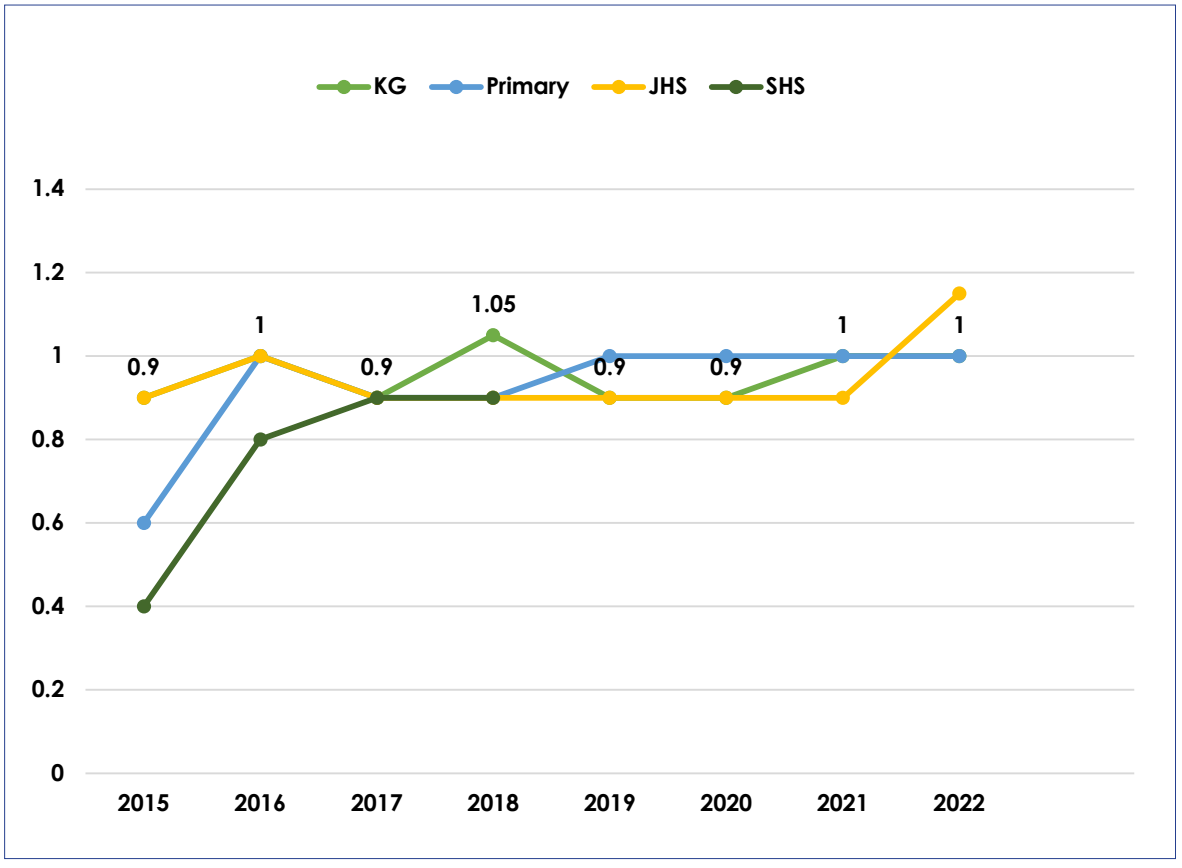
FIGURE 4.3: GENDER PARITY IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS




## GENDER PARITY INDEX IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS

*Gender parity in private primary schools increased from 0.6 in 2015 to attain parity in 2021, as compared to private JHS which remained stable at 0.9 between the year 2017 and 2021. but attained parity in 2022.*

FIGURE 4.4: GENDER PARITY INDEX IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS

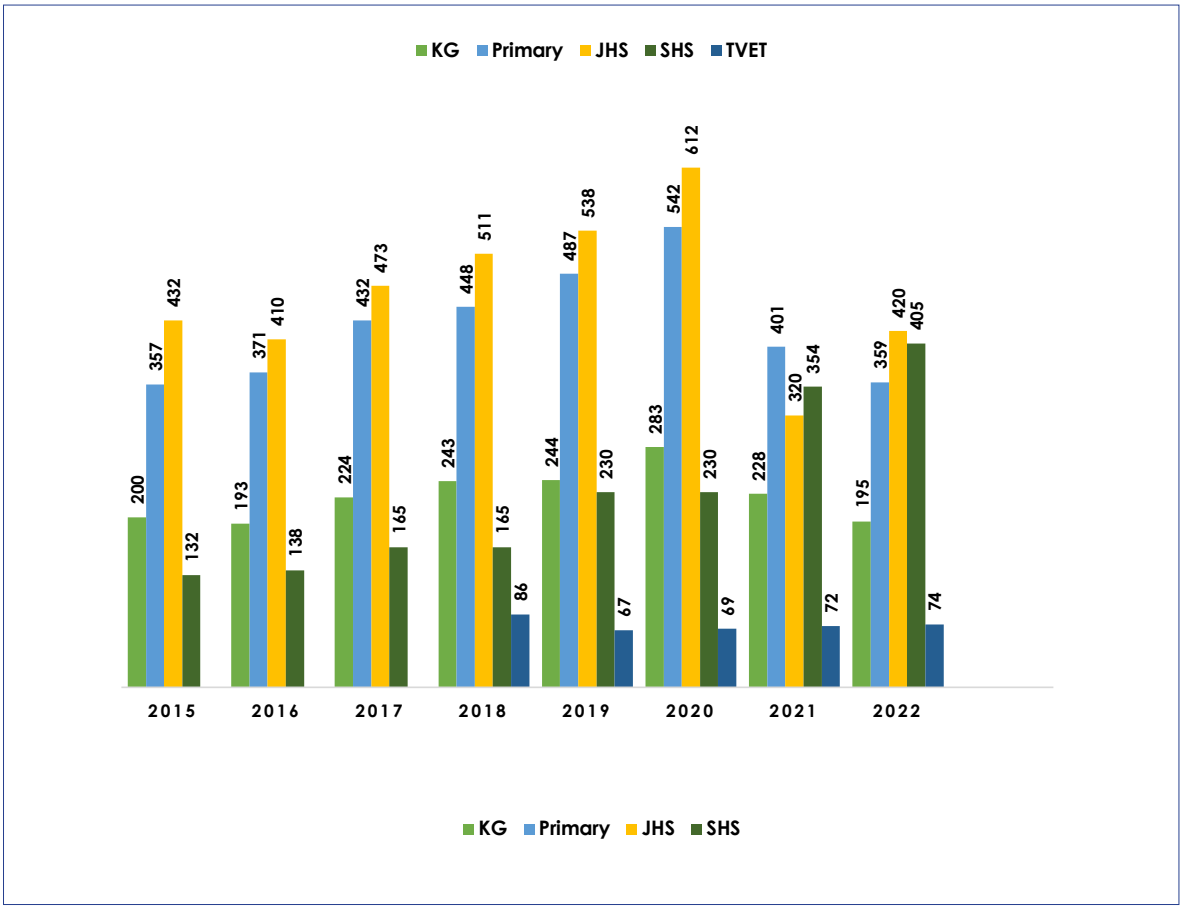



## NUMBER OF TRAINED TEACHERS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

*The highest number of trained teachers in public education are at the JHS level, increasing from 432 in 2015 to 612 in 2020.*

*However, the number of trained teachers at the SHS level increased over 3 times from 132 in 2015 to 405 in 2022.*

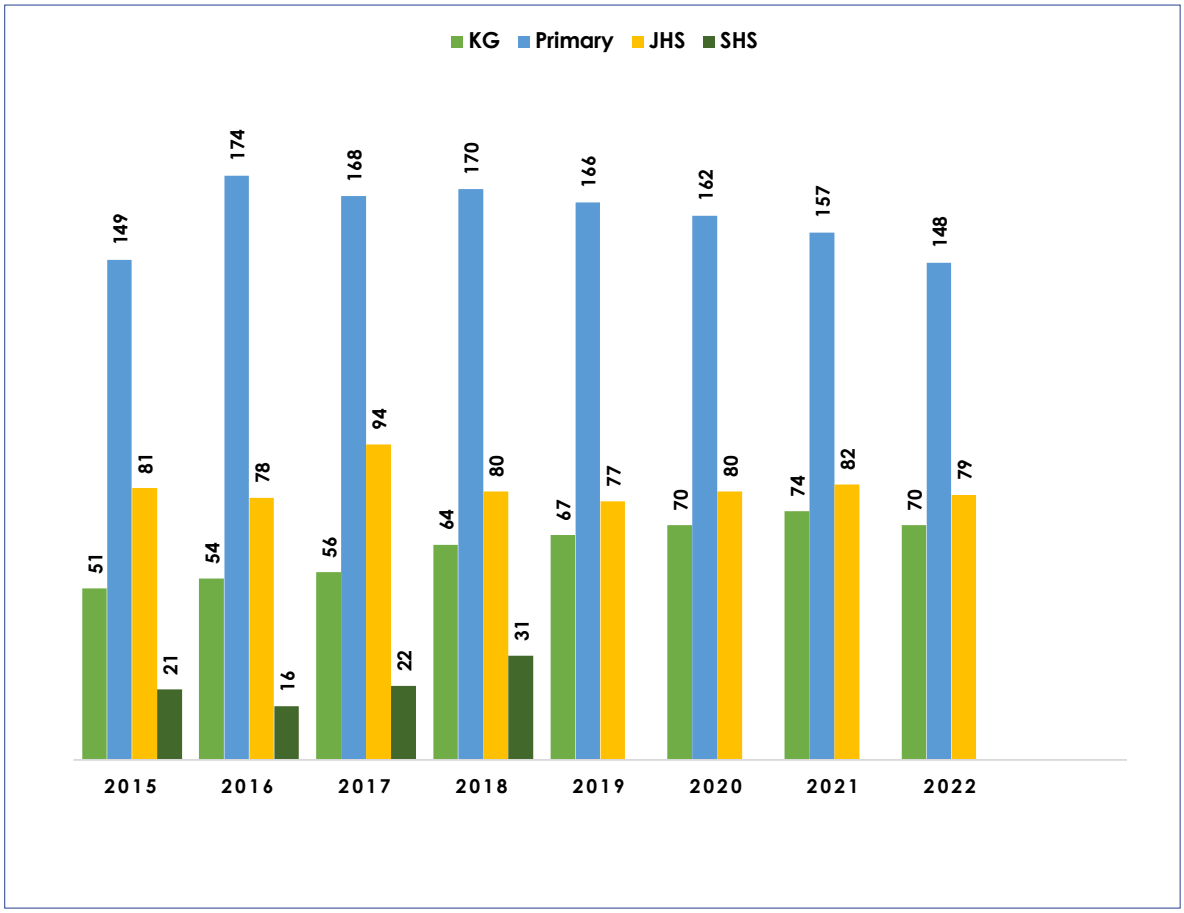
FIGURE 4.5: NUMBER OF TRAINED TEACHERS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS




## NUMBER OF TRAINED TEACHERS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS

*The number of trained teachers in private primary schools decreased from 174 in 2016 to 148 in 2022. However, there was a steady increase of trained teachers in private KG schools from 51 in 2015 to 74 in 2021 as compared to an average of 80 trained teachers in private JHS since 2015.*

FIGURE 4.6: NUMBER OF TRAINED TEACHERS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS

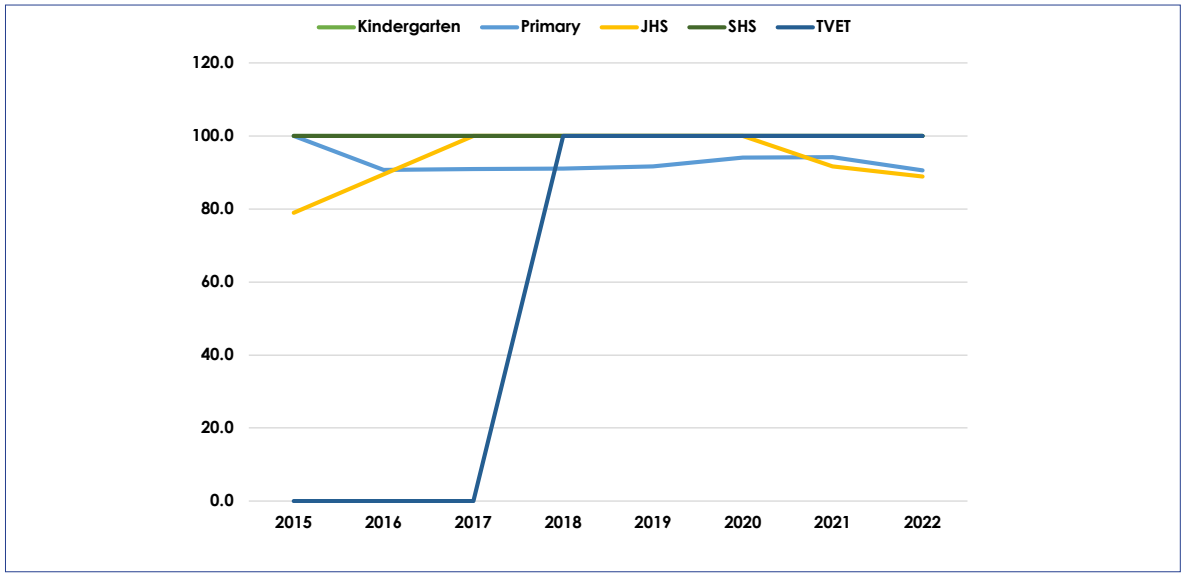



## 4.2 ELECTRICITY

### PUBLIC SCHOOLS WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

*One in every ten public primary schools (90.6%) or public JHS (88.9%) has no access to electricity in the constituency.*

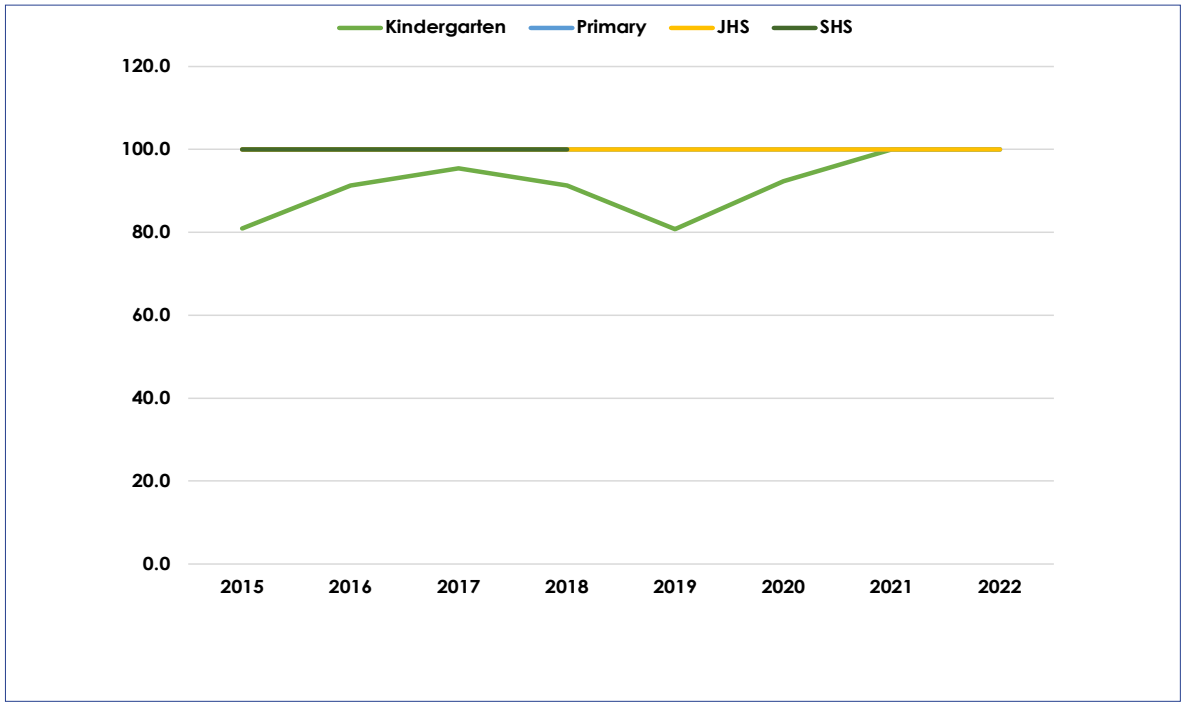
FIGURE 4.7: PERCENTAGE OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY




## PRIVATE SCHOOLS WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

*All private schools in the constituency had a 100 percent access to electricity from 2015 to 2022, except private Kindergarten schools which had 80 percent access in 2015 before reaching 100 percent in 2021.*

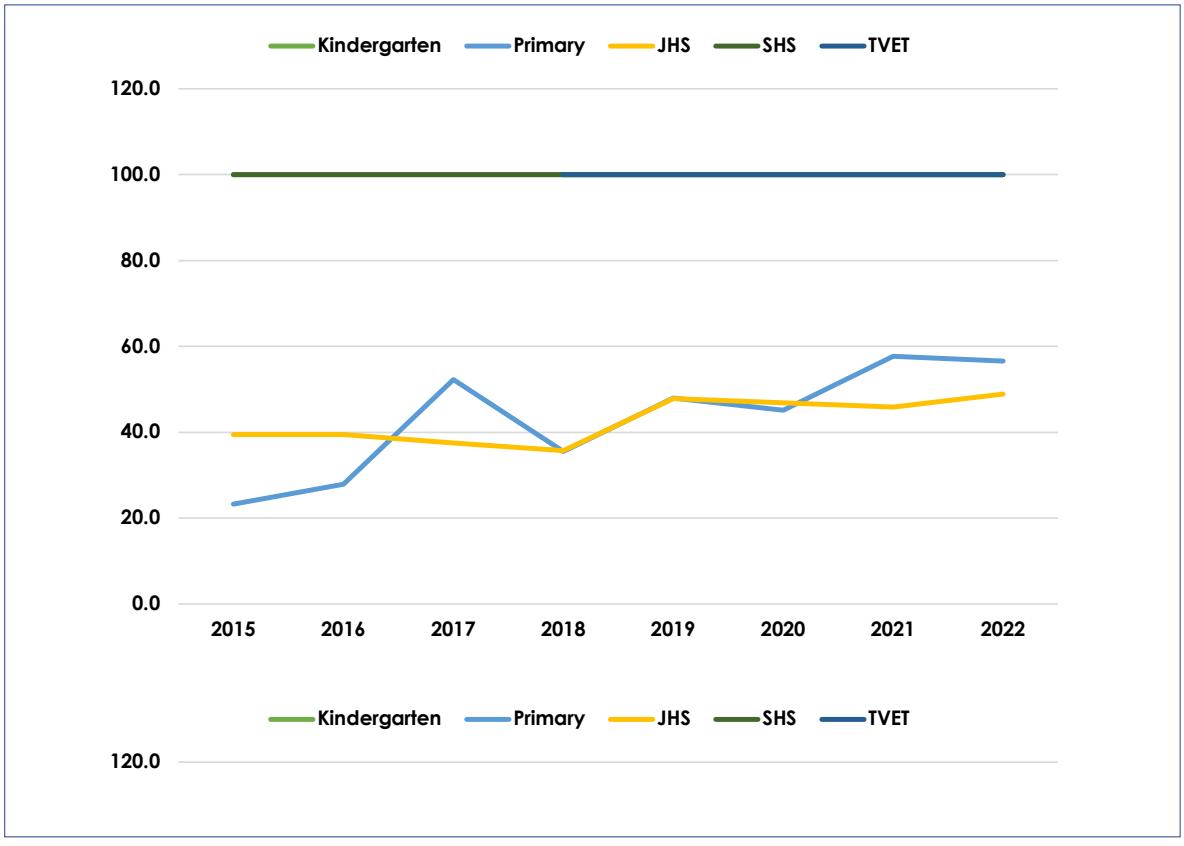
FIGURE 4.8: PERCENTAGE OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY



## PUBLIC SCHOOLS WITH ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER

*About 50 percent (43.4%) of public primary schools and public JHS (51.1%) have no access to drinking water in the constituency.*

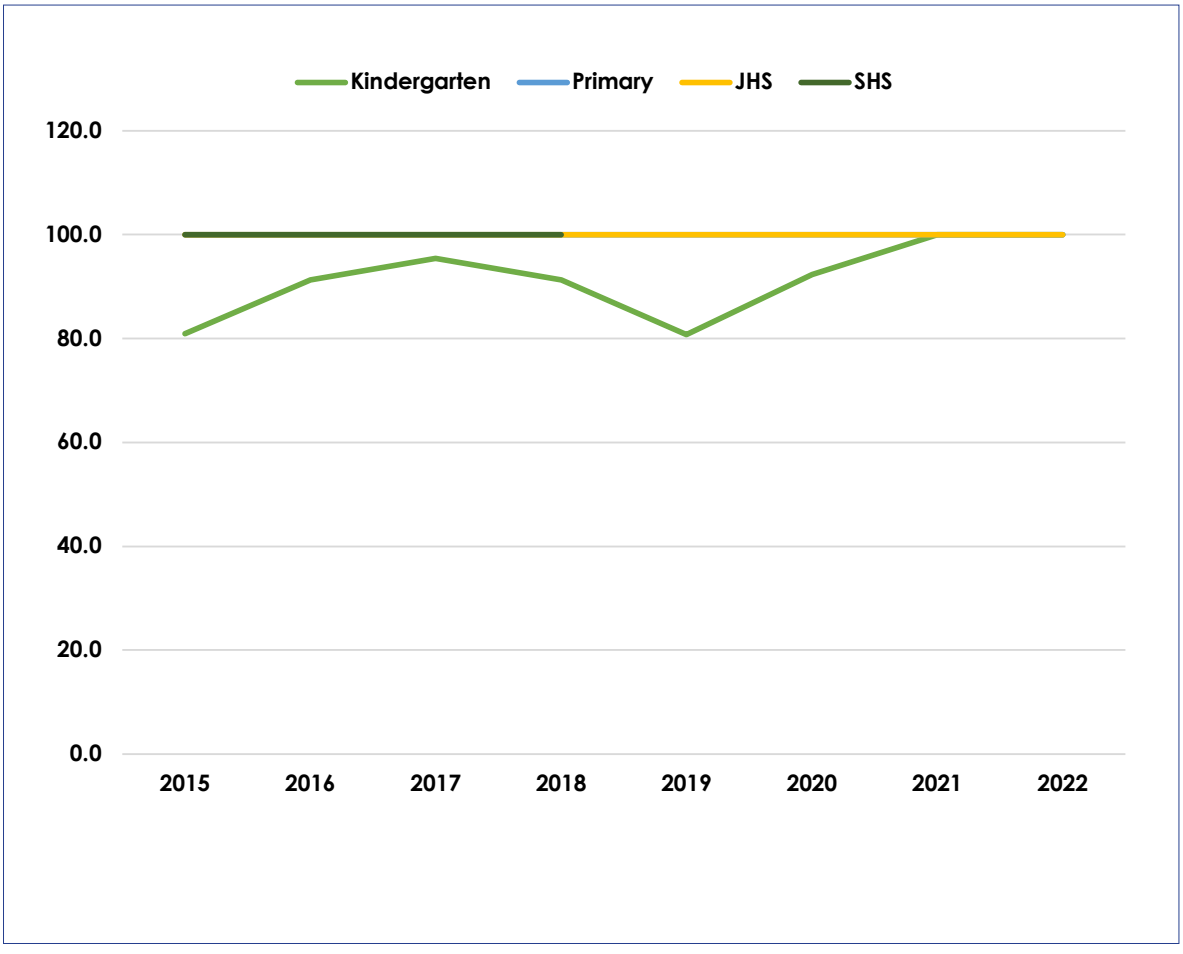
FIGURE 4.9: PERCENTAGE OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS WITH ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER




## PRIVATE SCHOOLS WITH ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER

*Access to drinking water in the private Kindergarten schools increased from 80 percent in 2015 to 100 percent in 2022 while all the other levels had full access from 2015.*

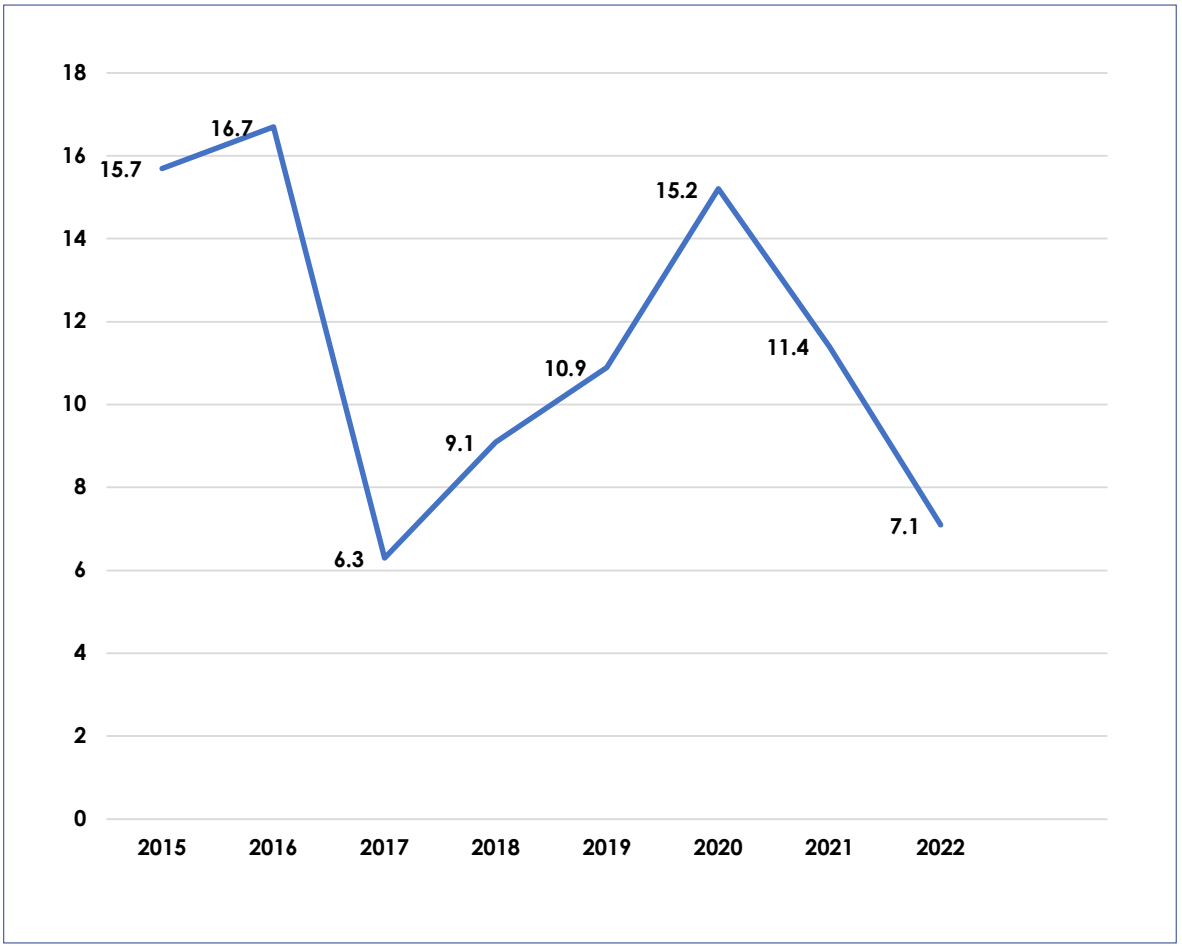
FIGURE 4.10 PERCENTAGE OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS WITH ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER




## 4.3 HEALTH

*The number of deliveries per 1000 live births that did not show signs of life declined from 15.2 in 2020 to 7.1 in 2022.*

FIGURE 4.12: NUMBER OF DELIVERIES THAT DID NOT SHOW SIGNS OF LIFE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS

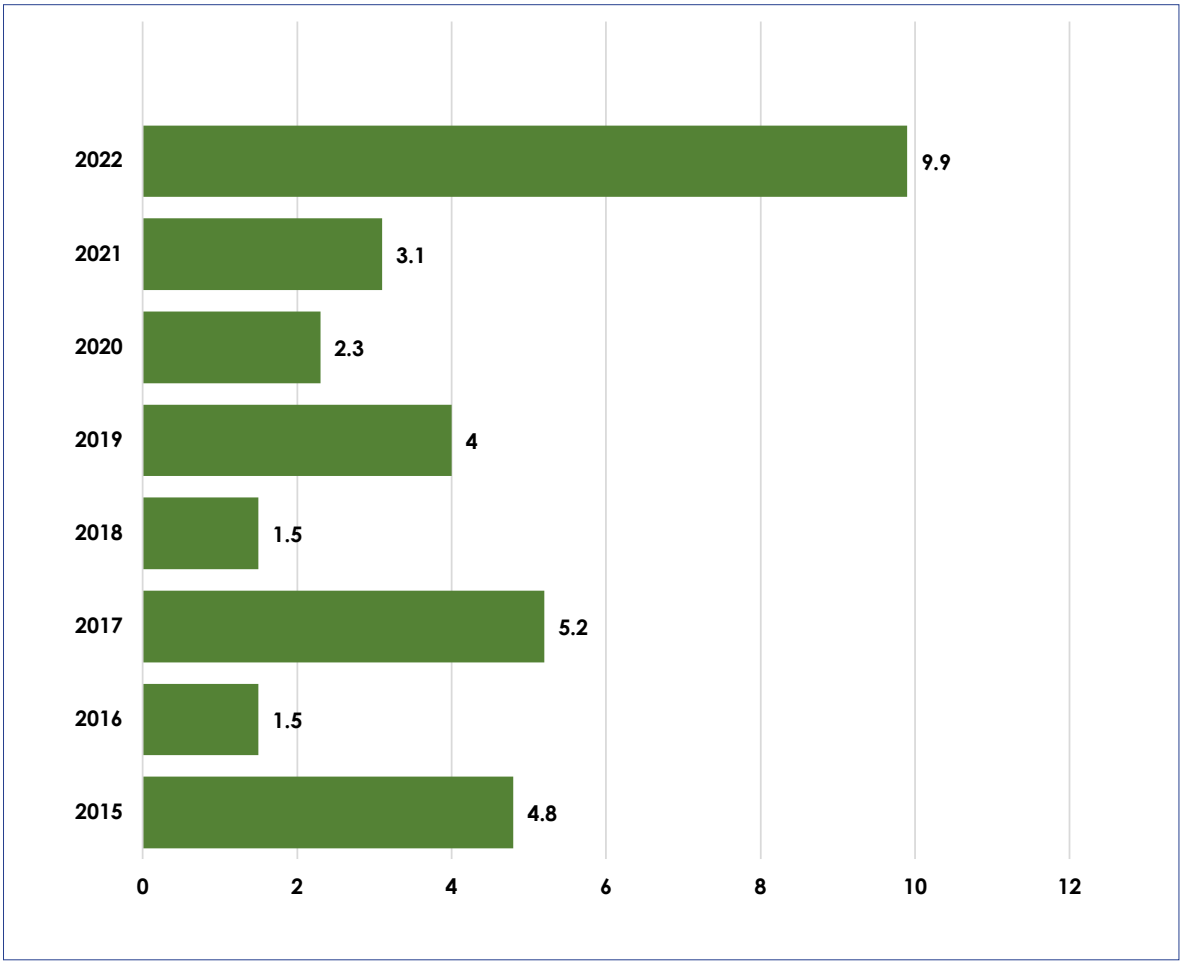



## INFANT MORTALITY RATE

*The infant mortality rate in the constituency increased from 2.3 per 1,000 live birth in 2020 to 9.9 per 1,000 live births in 2022.*

*Infant mortality rate for the constituency was below 5.3 per 1,000 live births between 2015 and 2021*

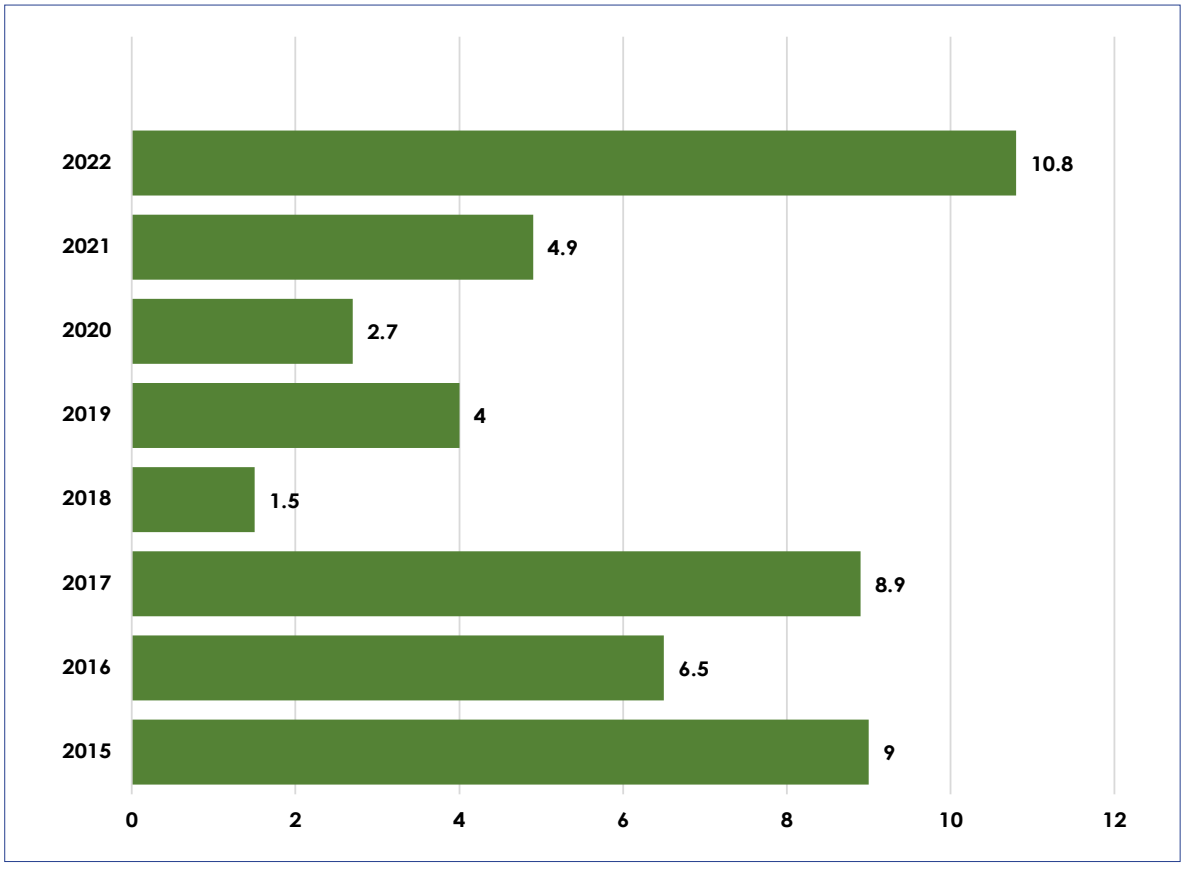
FIGURE 4.13: INFANT MORTALITY RATE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS




## UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY RATE

*Under-five mortality in the constituency increased from 4.9 in 2021 to 10.8 per 1000 children under five in 2022.*

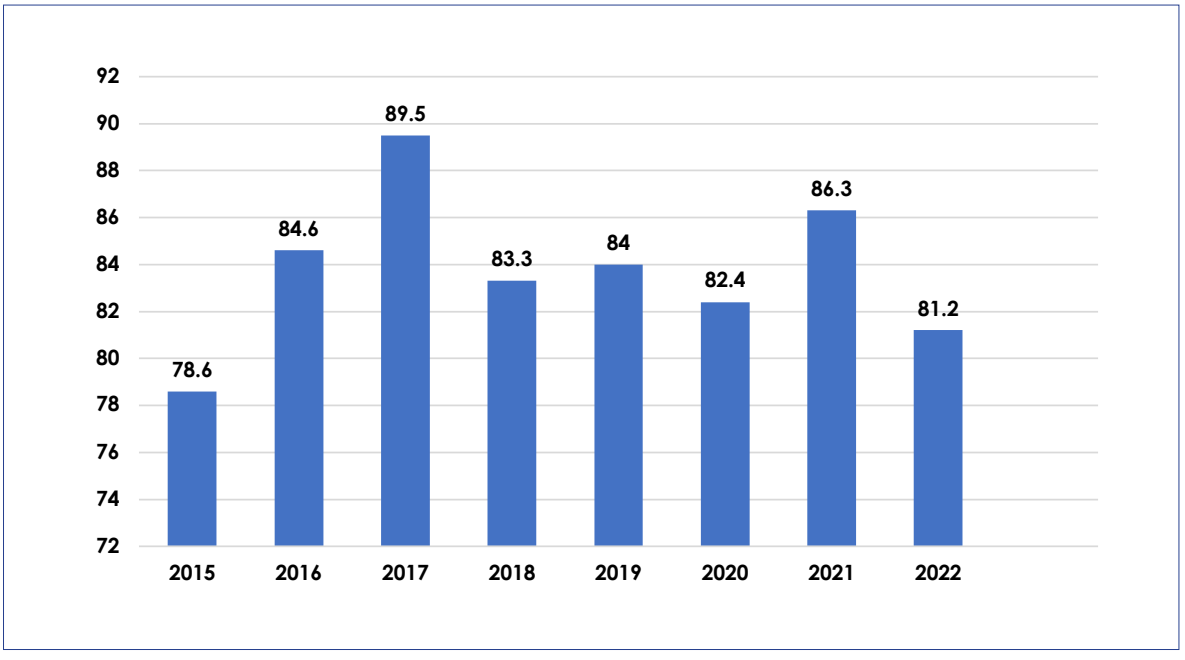
FIGURE 4.14: UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY RATE




## ANTENATAL COVERAGE

*Antenatal coverage declined from 86.3 percent in 2021 to 81.2 percent in 2022..*

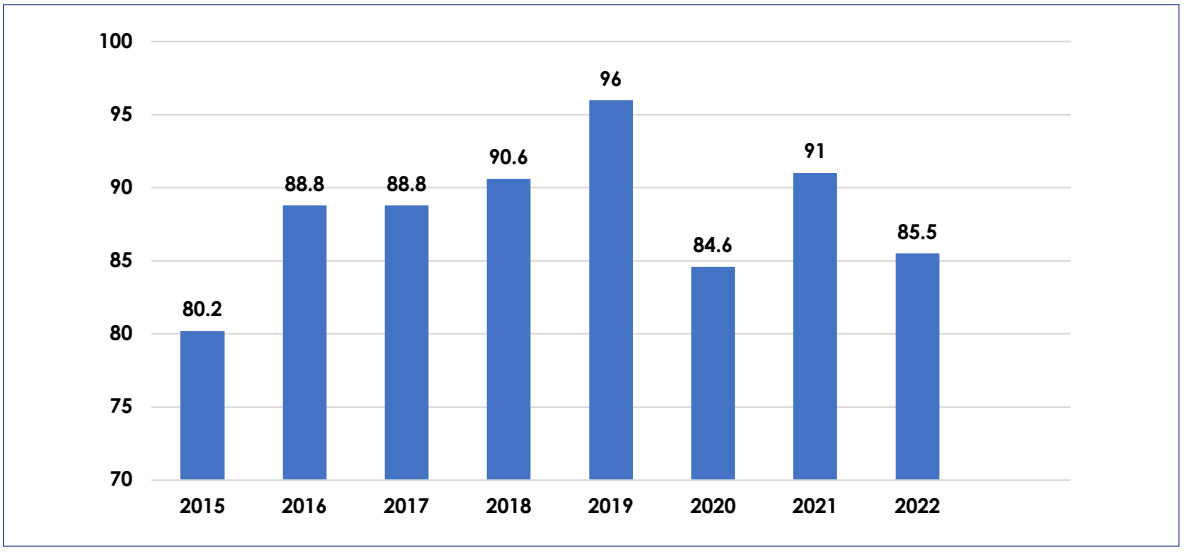
FIGURE 4.15: ANTENATAL COVERAGE




## CHILD IMMUNIZATION

*The proportion of children who were immunised was highest in 2019 (96.0 %) but declined in 2022 to 85.5 percent.*

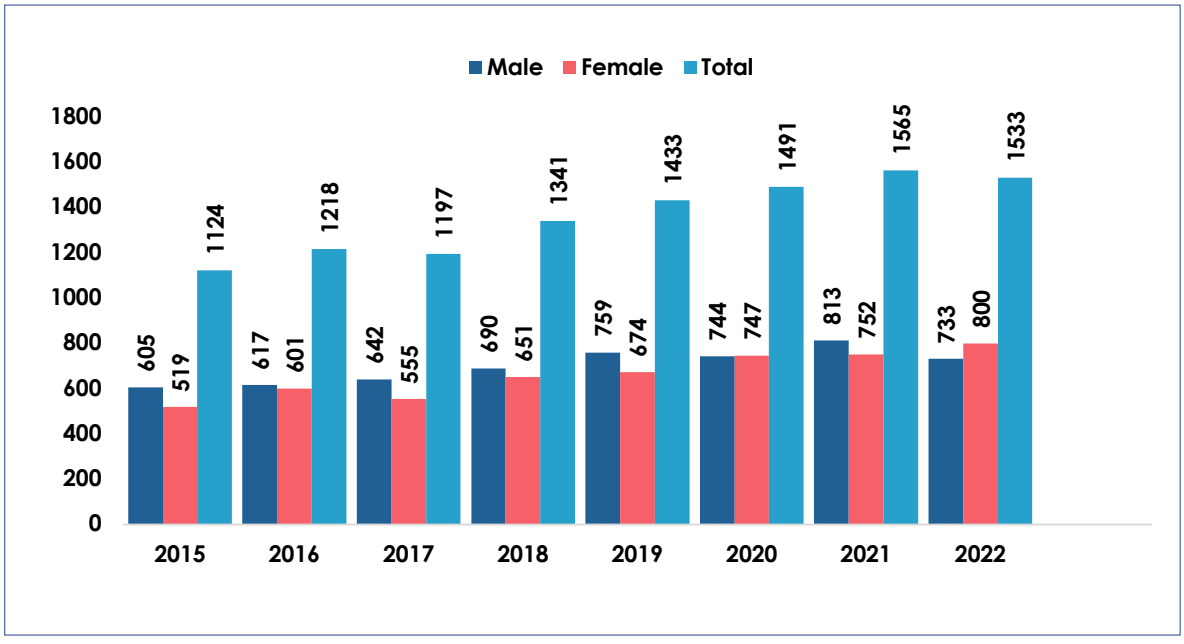
FIGURE 4.16: NUMBER OF SEEDLINGS PLANTED




## NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED

*The highest births recorded in health facilities in the constituency was 1,565 in 2021, with 813 males and 752 females. Notably, male births were higher than female births except in 2020 and 2022.*

FIGURE 4.17: NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED IN HEALTH FACILITIES




## ANNUAL REPORTED DIABETES CASES

*Reported diabetes cases declined from 2,870 in 2017 in the constituency. However, diabetes cases increased to 2,123 in 2020 and then declined to 1,000 cases in 2022, representing a 65.1 percent decrease from 2017.*

*Reported cases of hypertension declined from 7,983 in 2017 to 4,046 in 2022 representing about a two-fold decrease.*

FIGURE 4.18: ANNUAL REPORTED DIABETES CASES

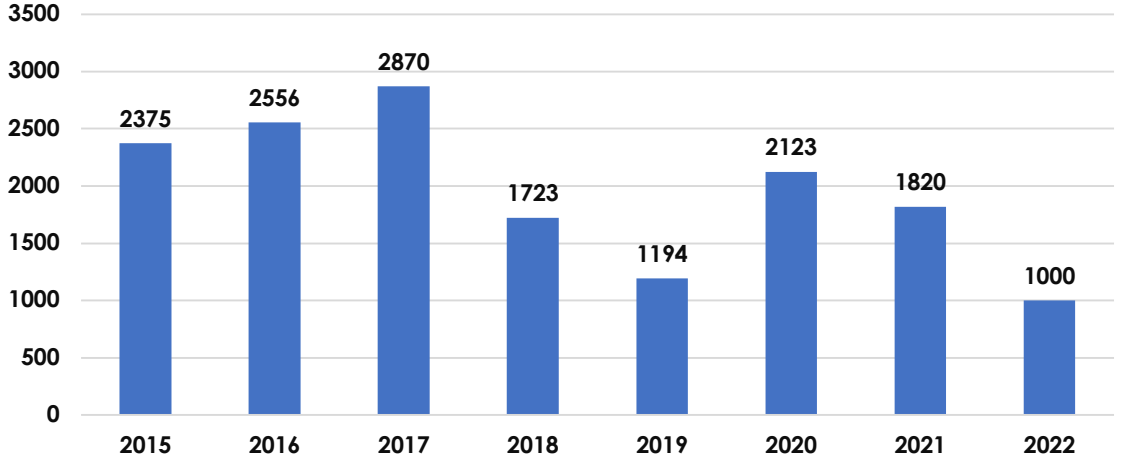
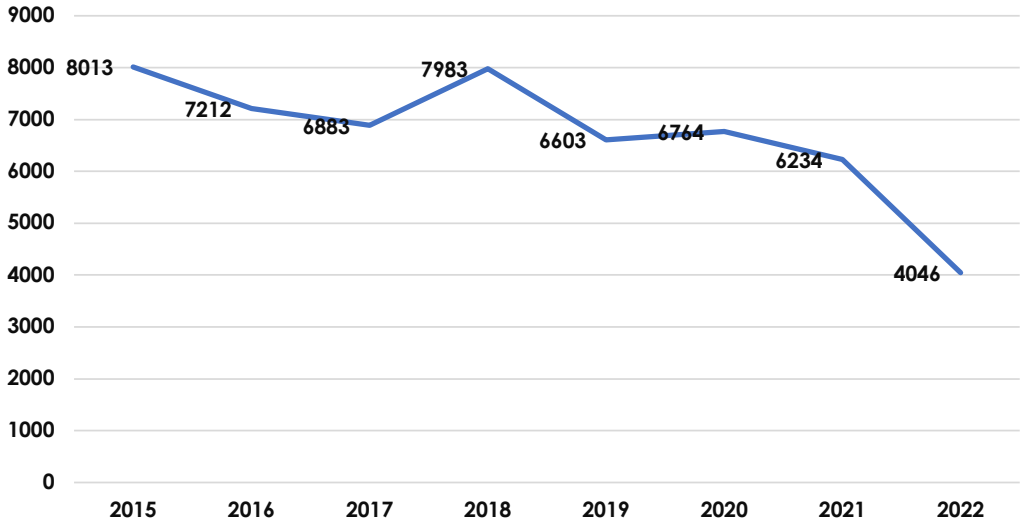


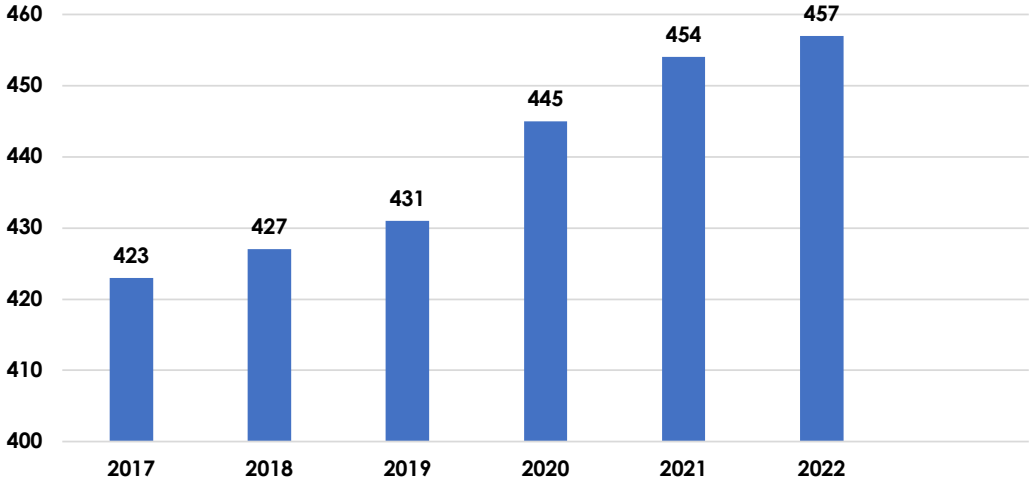
FIGURE 4.19: ANNUAL REPORTED HYPERTENSION CASES




## 4.4 WATER

*Connection of customers/households to the water system by Ghana Water Company increased steadily from 423 to 457 between 2017 and 2022.*

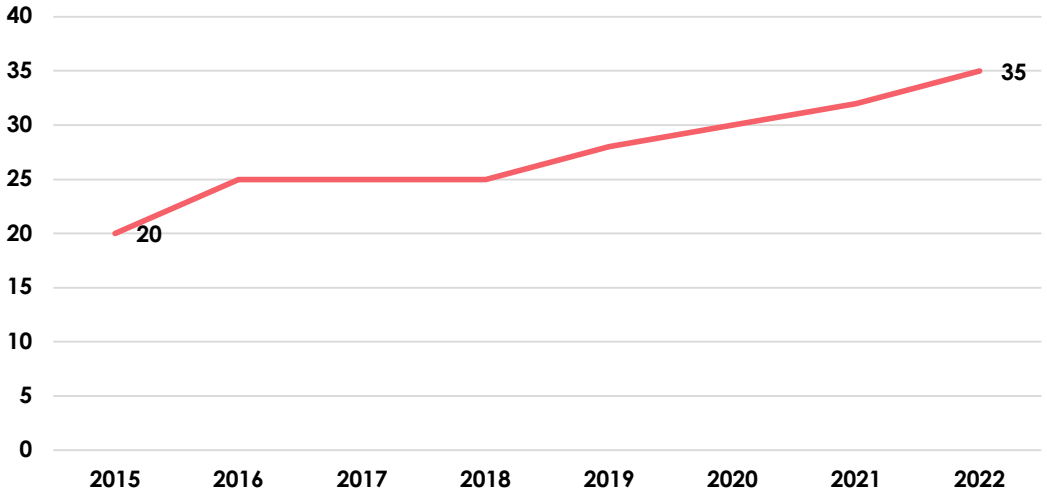
FIGURE 4.20: HOUSEHOLDS AND CUSTOMERS CONNECTED TO GHANA WATER COMPANY




### RURAL WATER SYSTEMS

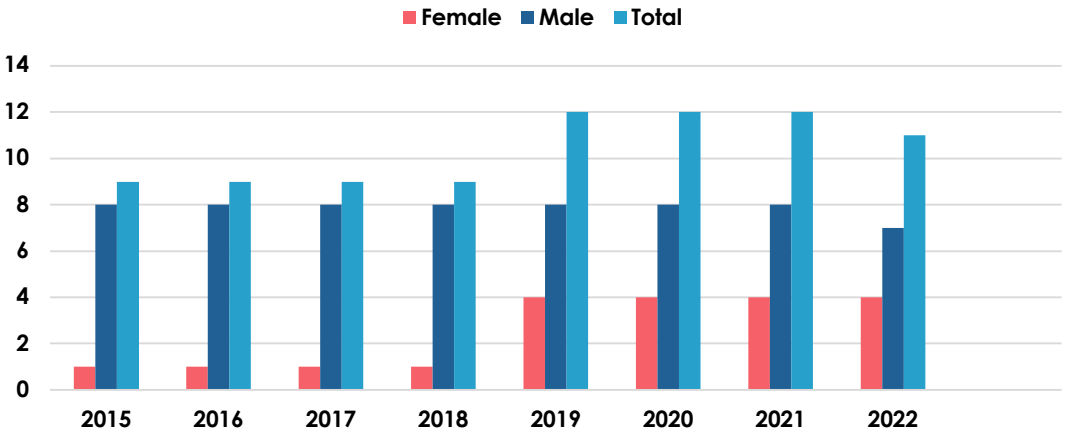
*The proportion of women involved in rural water management continuously increased marginally in Sekyere East from 20 percent in 2015 to 35 percent in 2022.*

FIGURE 4.21: PROPORTION OF WOMEN INVOLVED IN MANAGEMENT OF RURAL WATER SYSTEMS




## 4.5. AGRICULTURE

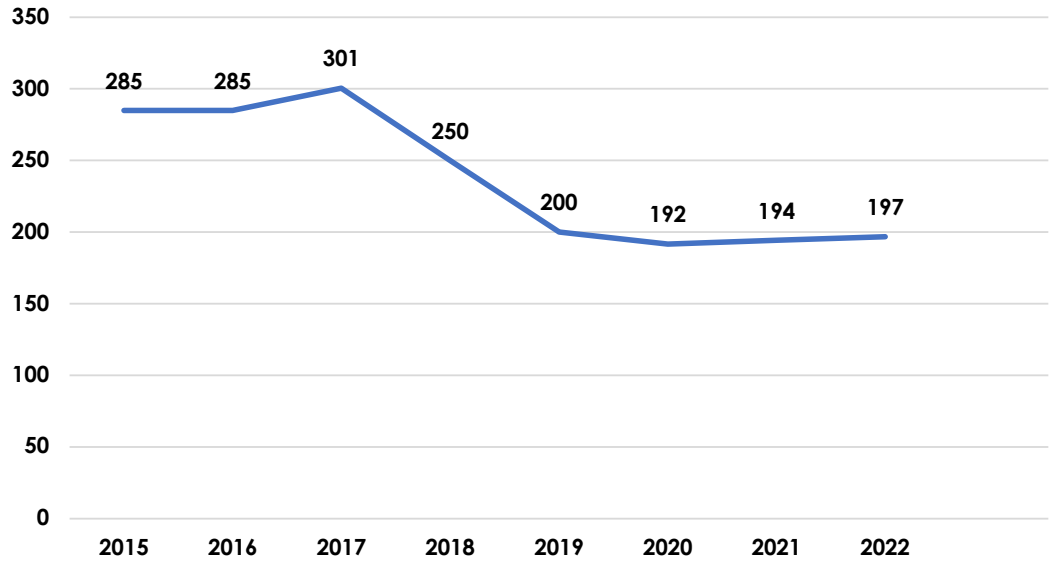
*The number of female Agriculture Extension agents in the constituency remained 8 from 2015 to 2021 and then decreased to 7, as compared to the number of male Agriculture Extension agents which kept increasing from 9 in 2015 to 12 in 2021.*




### VETERINARY-FARMER

*From 2015 to 2022, the Veterinary-Farmer ratio declined from 285 to 197. However, the highest ratio was 301 in 2017.*

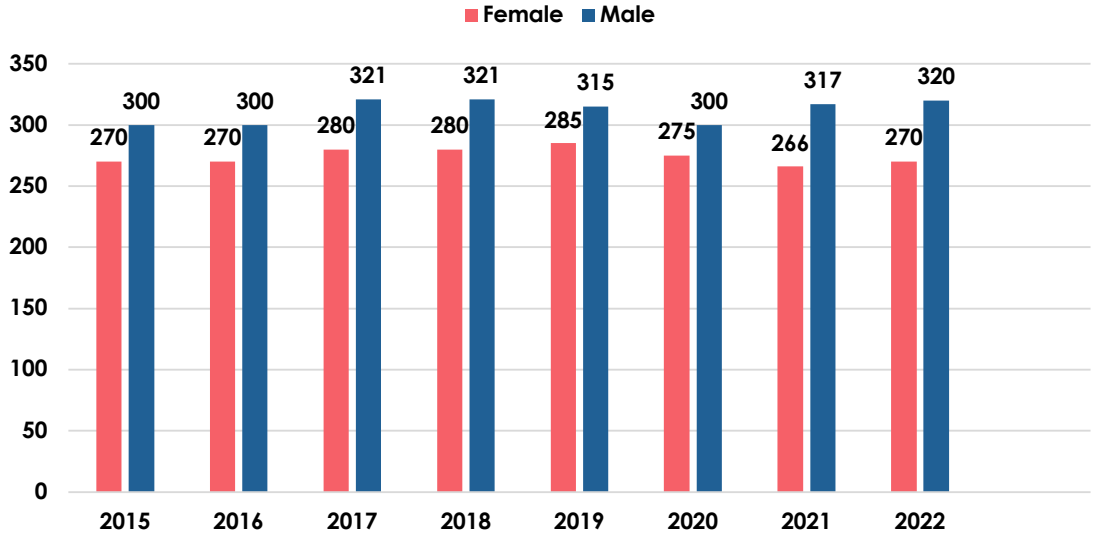
FIGURE 4.23: VETERINARY-FARMER RATIO




## NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK FARMERS

*From 2015 to 2022, there was no significant change in the number of male or female livestock farmers.*

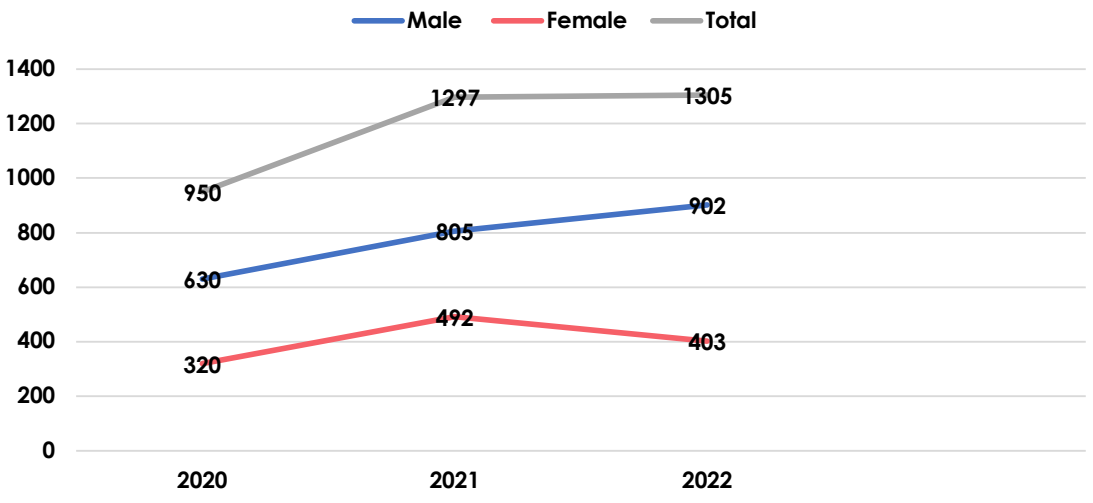
FIGURE 4.24: NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK FARMERS BY SEX




## NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK FARMERS

*Female farmers trained in climatic smart agriculture increased from 320 in 2020 to 403 in 2022 with the highest increase of 492 being in 2021.*

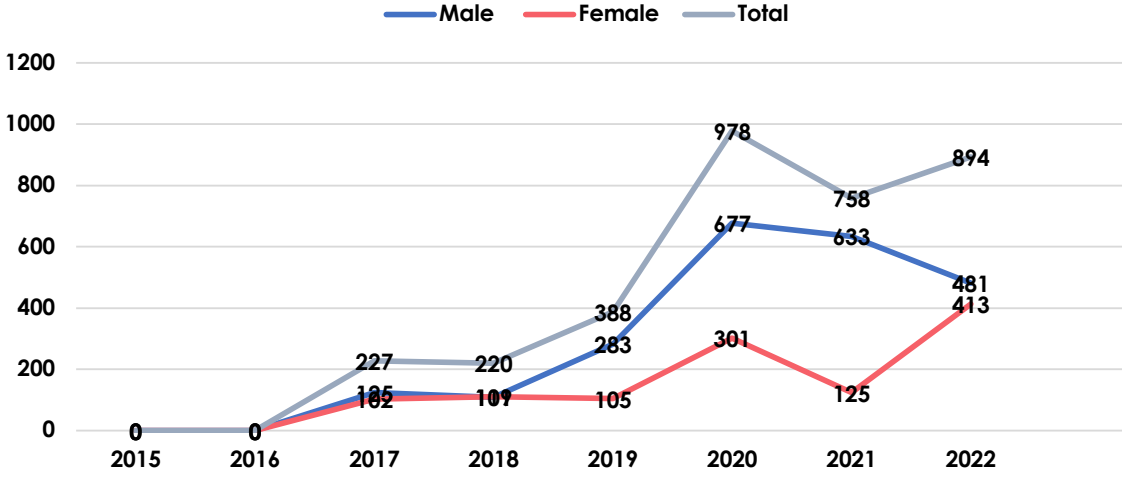
FIGURE 4.25: FARMERS TRAINED IN CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE (CSA) PRACTICE




## NUMBER OF FARMERS USING IMPROVED SEEDS

*Farmers using improved seeds in the Afigya Sekyere East Constituency increased from 227 in 2017 to 894 in 2022.*

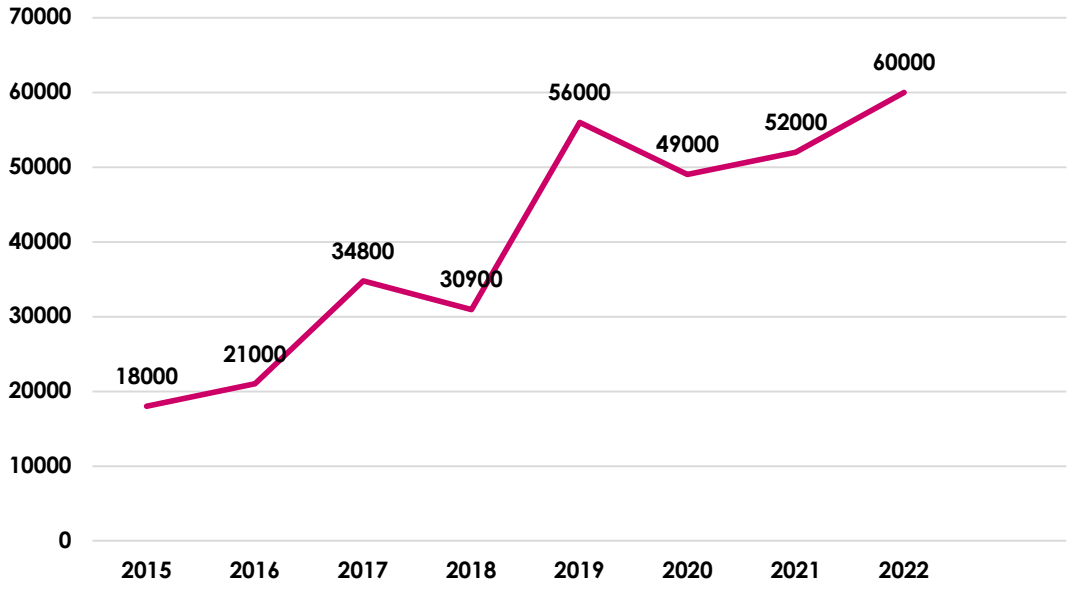
FIGURE 4.26: NUMBER OF FARMERS USING IMPROVED SEEDS




## ANNUAL FISH PRODUCTION

*Fish production steadily increased from 18,000 metric tonnes in 2015 to 60,000 metric tonnes in 2022.*

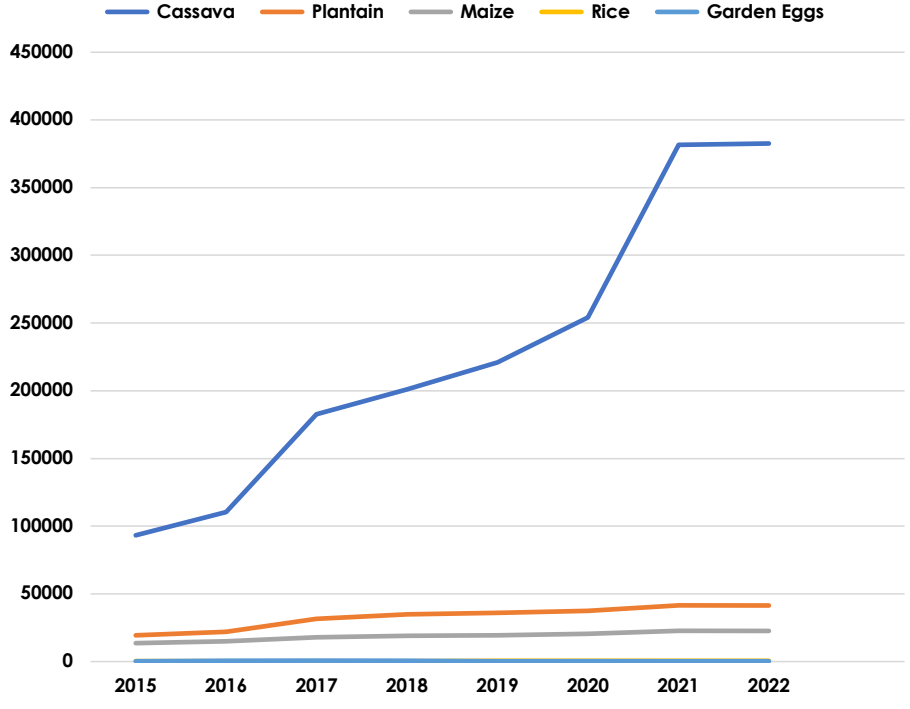
FIGURE 4.27: ANNUAL FISH PRODUCTION IN SEKYERE EAST BY METRIC TONNES




## MAJOR AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION

*Cassava is the major agricultural crop product in the constituency. It increased from 93,240 metric tonnes in 2015 to 382,600 in 2022, while the production of rice which was 329 metric tonnes in 2015 increased to 816 metric tonnes in 2022.*

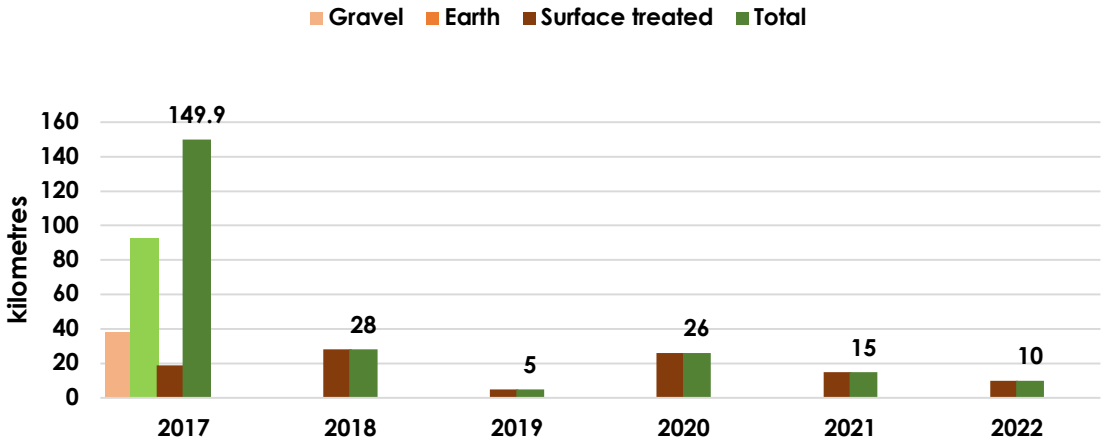
FIGURE 4.28: MAJOR AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION IN THE CONSTITUENCY BY METRIC TONNES



## 4.6. ROADS

*Road surface treated in the constituency drastically decreased from 149.9 kilometres in 2017 to just 10.0 kilometres in 2022, representing a fifteen-fold reduction over the five-year period.*

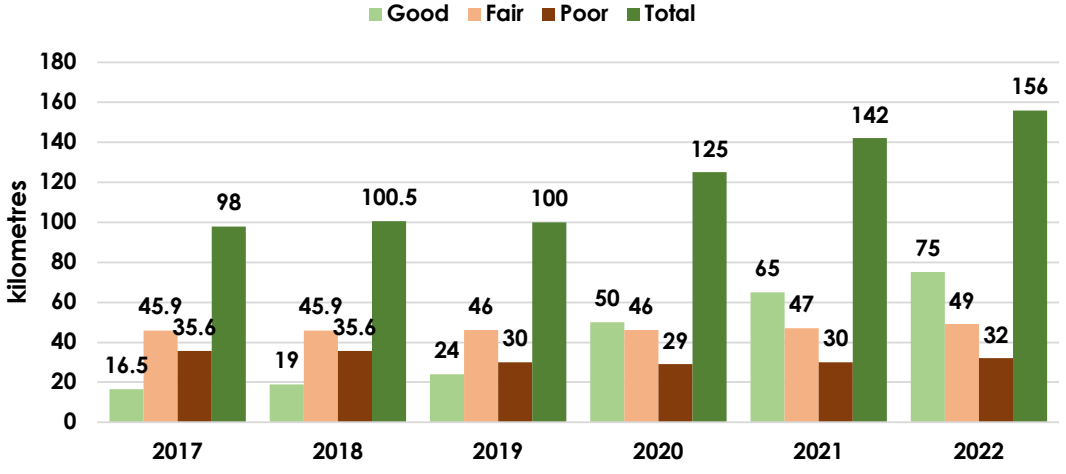
FIGURE 4.29: FEEDER ROAD NETWORK IN CONSTITUENCY.




### FEEDER ROAD CONDITION MIXTURE

*In 2022, there was a substantial increase in motorable roads in the constituency, reaching 75 kilometres, a fivefold increase from the 16.5 kilometres recorded in 2017. Additionally, the length of unmotorable roads saw a slight increase from 29 kilometres in 2020 to 32 kilometres in 2022.*

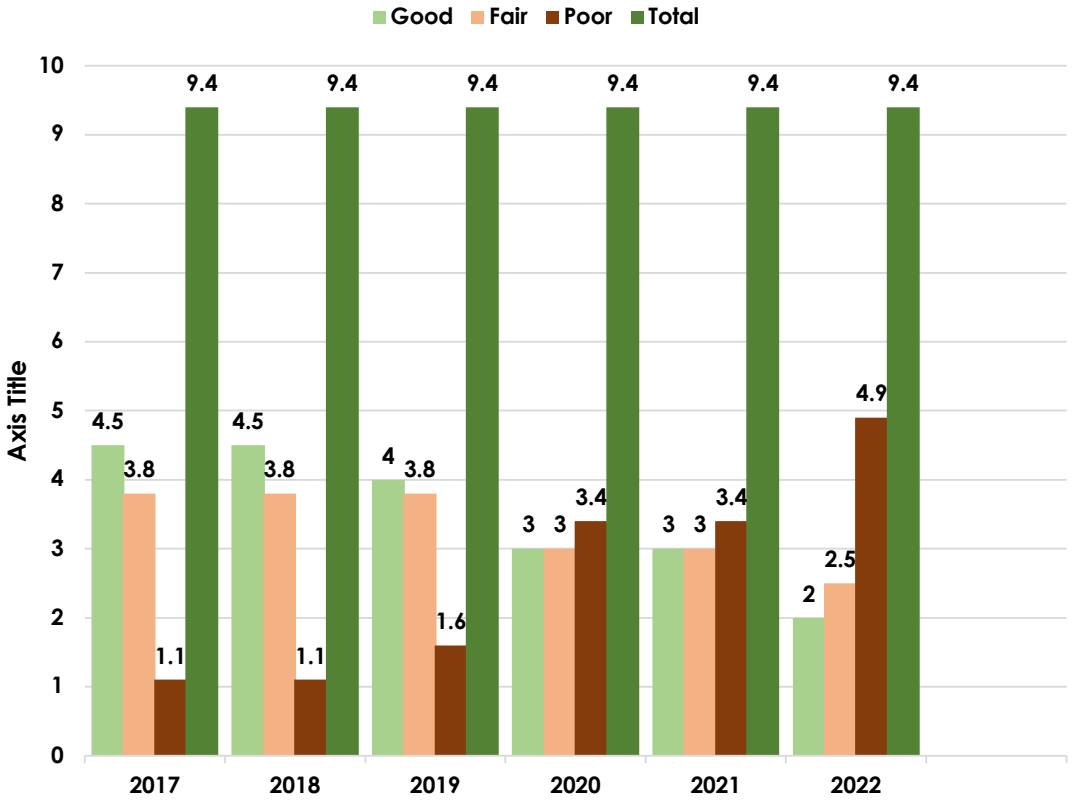
FIGURE 4.30: FEEDER ROAD CONDITION MIXTURE



## TRUNK ROAD CONDITION MIXTURE

*The length of good trunk roads decreased by over two times, from 4.5 kilometres in 2017 to just 2 kilometres in 2022. Moreover, 2022 saw the lowest length of fair motorable roads at 2.5 kilometres, alongside 4.9 kilometres of poor roads.*

FIGURE 4.31: TRUNK ROAD CONDITION MIXTURE



# CHAPTER FIVE
# ASSEMBLY REVENUE

## 5.1 INTRODUCTION

District assembly revenue mobilization is a critical aspect of governance in Ghana. District assemblies play a crucial role in the development and provision of essential services at the local level. To effectively carry out their responsibilities, district assemblies need sufficient financial resources. Revenue mobilisation is the process through which district assemblies generate funds to finance their operations and development projects.

## 5.2 DISTRICT ASSEMBLY COMMON FUND (DACF)

*In the year 2018, Sekyere East received the highest-ever amount of support (GH₵ 36,567,656.34). However, over the years the support has been trickling down with the amount of support received in 2022 being GH₵ 9,678,359.23.*

TABLE 5.1: DISTRICT ASSEMBLY COMMON FUND (DACF)

| Funds | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District Assembly Common Fund | 7,294,258.79 | 36,567,656.34 | 8,207,392.12 | 9,700,915.64 | 10,517,229.82 | 9,678,359.23 |

### IGF

*The district generated funds to assist in the development of the constituency. These funds continued to appreciate over the years, with a little over GH₵ 32,000 added in 2022 compared to 2021.*

TABLE 5.2: IGF

| Funds | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Internally Generated Fund (IGF) | 763,146.32 | 1,093,664.70 | 890,250.46 | 955,423.04 | 1,174,843.78 | 1,207,309.34 |

## OTHER FUNDS FOR DEVELOPMENT

*Funds from development partners and the Government of Ghana for infrastructure development, social services and economic empowerment to the constituency continued to appreciate upward with the exception of 2020.*

TABLE 5.3: OTHER FUNDS FOR DEVELOPMENT

| Funds | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Other funds (Donor & GoG) | 1,351,040.46 | 2,039,239.78 | 3,162,187.85 | 1,441,667.83 | 3,890,635.82 | 3,387,957.33 |

## PROJECT FUNDS

*Through the district performance assessment tool, project funds released steadily increased from GH₵37,500 in 2017 to GH₵1,343,504.75 in 2022.*

TABLE 5.4: PROJECT FUND

| Funds | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Project funds (District performance assesment tool = District development facility) | 37,500.00 | 474,114.85 | 809,699.48 | 358,204.86 | 1,370,000.00 | 1,343,504.75 |

# 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

The population of Afigya Sekyere East Constituency from the 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC) results was 74,676 with more females (39,001) representing 52.2 percent than males (35,731) constituting 47.8 percent with a dependency ratio of 68.9 percent. About 11.2 percent of the population have some form of difficulty in performing an activity. A total of 20.3 percent of the population are not literate, and less than one percentage point in the age group 6-14 have never attended school.

Afigya Sekyere East Constituency has about 77 percent of the population who own a functional mobile phone who are 6 years and older. A total of 20.6 percent of them do not use smartphones. The constituency has about 23.6 percent who are not covered by national health insurance and the unemployment rate is about 15.2 percent. Ghana Water Company supplies water to the constituency, with 35 percent of women involved in rural water management. In 2022, about 2 kilometres of feeder roads were resurfaced, while 32 kilometres remained unmotorable.

The Gross Enrolment Rate and Net Enrolment Rate declined in the constituency from 2015 to 2022 with a gender parity in Kindergarten, Primary and JHS in 2021. About 7.1 per 1,000 live births do not show any sign of life and under-five mortality has increased to 10.8 per 1,000 live births. Diabetes and hypertension cases declined to 1,000 and 4,046 cases respectively in 2022. The percentage of trained teachers declined from 41.6 percent (2019) to 26.4 percent (2022). Farmers who are trained in Climatic-Smart Agriculture (CSA) increased from an initial 950 (2020) to 1,305 (2022) while farmers using improved seeds also increased from 758 (2021) to 894(2022).

## 6.3 CONCLUSION

The Data for Accountability Project is focused on assisting Parliament to oversee the implementation of the SDGs in Ghana, by providing the evidence needed to monitor progress and advocate better for their constituencies.

To sustain the development of the constituency, it is recommended that a skill development programme should be set up in the constituency to train the unemployed. It is also recommended that those who are not covered by health insurance should be encouraged to register.

In the age of digitization, 20.6 percent of phone users should be encouraged to switch to smartphones to have access to other functionalities which have the potential of positively influencing the development of the constituency.

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Ghana 2021 Population and Housing Census

Parliament of Ghana https://www.parliament.gh/mps

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