



Making  
Cities  
Work

# GHANA

Capital: Accra

(2000)  
Largest City: Accra 1,868,000

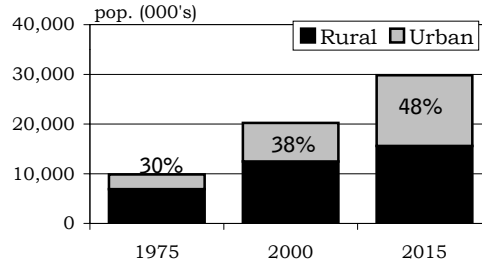
2000 Population	20.2 m billion
10-year Avg. Annual Pop. Growth	2.6%
GDP (2000)	\$37.4 billion
GDP per capita	\$1,850
GDP growth	3.0%
GNI per capita (2000)	\$350
World Bank Classification	Low Income
Population Below Poverty Line	6.3 m billion



## Urban Profile

### Urban Population

7,753,000  
lived in  
urban areas  
in 2000.



Annual Growth  
Rates (2000-2015)

Urban 4.1%  
Rural 1.5%

City Sizes	# of cities
10 million +	
5-9.9 m	
2.5 - 4.9 m	
.75-2.49 m	1

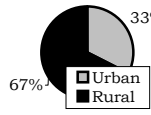
### Urban Migration Trends

Some rural-urban migration has taken place in a north-south pattern. The driving causes tend to be seeking land-based resources like forests and minerals and the avoidance of disease prevalent in the north. Population flow focuses on the Accra-Kumasi-Takoradi triangle in the south, while Tamale is the primary northern destination. The greater Accra region has an urban population of 83%.

### Urban Poverty

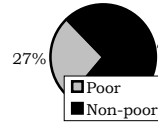
2,070,051  
urban dwellers  
were below the  
poverty line.

#### POVERTY IN GHANA



33% of the  
country's poor  
live in  
urban areas.

#### URBAN POVERTY



27% of  
the urban  
population  
is poor.

#### Income Inequality

(wealthiest 20% divided by poorest 20%)

Nation ('97) 5.0  
Accra n/a

### Economy & Employment

(Country) Sector	GDP (2000)	Employment (1990)
Agriculture	36%	59%
Industrial	25%	13%
Services	39%	28%

#### UNEMPLOYMENT

Nation (est. 1997) 20.0%

**UNEMPLOYMENT.** From 1988 to 1993, informal urban employment grew from 66 to 83% of total employment while wages were falling. As a result, urban poverty is increasing rapidly, with some groups now threatened by food insecurity and malnutrition; during the period, the number of severely malnourished children more than doubled.

### Decentralization

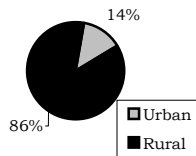
Sample Urban Area: Accra, pop. 1.9 million

(UNCHS - HABITAT, 1998)

Able to set <b>some</b> of local tax levels	Able to choose <b>some</b> contractors for projects
Able to set <b>some</b> of user charges	Funds transfer <b>is</b> known in advance
Able to borrow <b>some</b> of funds	Central government <b>can</b> remove local govt. officials

### Infrastructure & Basic Services

1,007,890  
urban dwellers  
lack water supply.

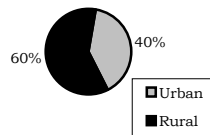


14% of people  
without water  
supply live in  
urban areas.

#### Population without Water Supply in 2000

	(000's)	% of rel. pop.
Urban	1,008	13%
Rural	6,355	51%
Total	7,362	36%

2,946,140  
urban dwellers  
lack sanitation  
coverage.



40% of people  
without sanitation  
coverage live in  
urban areas.

#### Pop. without Sanitation Coverage in 2000

	(000's)	% of rel. pop.
Urban	2,946	38%
Rural	4,486	36%
Total	7,432	37%

### Health

First and Second Quintile of Income Distribution

	Urban Poorest	Rural Poorest	Urban Poor	Rural Poor	National Average
Under 5 yrs.-old. mortality rate (per 1,000 births, 1998)	*	159.3	*	171.9	132.8
Children severely underweight (under 3 yrs.-old)	*	10.4%	*	10.3%	7.9%

### Crime

According to the Ministry of Defense, Ghana has seen armed robbery cases decrease by 31.3% in July and August of 2002. For the urban center of Greater Accra, the number of armed robbery cases dropped from 12 reported cases to 7. Urban areas with brisk commercial activities such as Nkawkaw, Odumase and Atimpoku, are known to be rampant with crime.