

BINDURI DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

(1ST JANUARY, 2014 - 31ST DECEMBER, 2014)

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CHAPTER ONE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Binduri District is one of the four (4) newly created administrative Districts in the Upper East Region of Ghana in June 2012. The local Government Legislative Instrument that instituted the Binduri District Assembly is (L.I) 2146 (2012). The Assembly has Twelve (12) electoral Areas, Four (4) area councils and Seventeen (17) Assembly Members. It has an augmenting population of about 75,000 people many of whom reside in scattered communities across the District. Bazua, Zawse and Binduri are the dominant economic and main towns in the District.

It has an immersed commercial background of which the people are engaged in agriculture as the dominant economic venture for their livelihood improvement. There exist few markets in the district with immense potentials for expansion and development to increase economic viability via effective local resource mobilization for developmental purposes.

The Assembly recorded successes in its functionalities. The General Assembly held its four (4) mandatory meetings after all statutory sub-committees and Executive committee had had their respective quarterly meetings. The District is peaceful, and administrative work moves on smoothly as well as people transacting their daily activities without security impediment.

As a new District, it does not exist without its teething challenges, inadequate office, lack of staff residential accommodation, ill-membership of DPCU due to non-existence of some decentralized departments, lack of existence of NGO(s), Inadequate means of transport for monitoring and supervision etc remain still the challenges confronting the District. Irrespective of all these difficulties, the Assembly is poised to continue to push for the development of the District to improve upon the living conditions of the people. This it hopes to attain via a concerted effort of relevant stakeholders and partnerships with both public and private institutions to create a peaceful enabling environment for harnessing available potentials and opportunities for sustainable growth and development of the local economy.

INTRODUCTION

Annual progress report (APR) is a review of the levelness or status of implementation of the activities set out in the Annual Action Plan as derived from the District Medium Term Development Plan under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (II). The report was compiled from the assessment of the indicators adopted for the monitoring and evaluation of attainments of the activities implemented in the year 2014. It was explicitly known that; this was the second Annual Progress Report since the Binduri District Assembly was instituted and inaugurated in June 2012.

1.0. PROFILE OF THE DISTRICT

1.0.1. VISION

The Binduri District Assembly envisions being the lead local government establishment and lead stakeholder in the development process of the district.

1.0.2. MISSION

The Binduri District Assembly exists as a Local Government Establishment to provide quality basic socio-economic infrastructure and services, ensure food security, create an enabling environment for employment and promote private sector participation in the development process of the district towards ensuring development of its people in a sustainable manner.

1.0.3. LOCATION AND SIZE

Binduri district lies approximately between latitudes $11^{\circ}11'N$ and $10^{\circ}40'N$ and Longitude $0^{\circ}18'W$ and $0^{\circ}6'E$ in the North-Eastern corner of the Upper East Region. It shares boundaries with Burkina Faso to the North, Bawku Municipality to the East, Bawku West District to the West and Garu- Tempane District to the south. The district was carved out of Bawku Municipal Assembly in June 2012, and was established by Legislative Instrument (L.I) 2146 (2012)

1.0.4 PHYSICAL FEATURES

1.0.4.1. CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

The climate of the district is characterized by two main main seasons; namely dry and wet, which are influenced by North East Trade Winds and the South West Monsoon Winds respectively. The dry season (late November – Early March), is influenced by cold ,dry and dusty harmattan air mass from the Sahara Desert , and is characterized by no rainfall due to low relative humidity , seldom exceeds 20 percent and low vapor pressure less than 10mb.Day temperatures is as high as 42^o Celsius (especially February and March) while night temperatures can reach be as low as 18^o Celsius . May to October marks the wet season, during this period, the entire district comes under the influence of the Tropical Maritime Air Mass. This Air Mass together with rising convectional currents provides the district with rain. The average amount of rainfall recorded in the district is 800mm per annum.

1.0.4.2. RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

The relief is universally low and undulating in nature with average heights of about 120-150 metres above sea level. However, few parts of the district consist of series of plateaus with an average height of 400 metres. The district has its highest point located on the Zawse Hills peaking beyond 430 metres. This also marks the highest point in the region.

The District is mainly rained by the White Volta River. Few Streams, dams and dug- outs can also be found in low surface land areas. Most areas of the district are not well drained specifically during the rainy season. The district becomes inaccessible from the regional capital and other settlements almost on an annual basis due to flooding. The opening of the Bagri Dam in neighboring Burkina Faso and the imminent or regular overflow of the banks of the White Volta River where and some of its tributaries exacerbates the flooding situation in the district .

1.0.4.3. VEGETATION

The vegetation of the district is mainly the Sahel Savanna type with scattered shrubs, short grasses and trees. Pockets of the Savanna Woodland vegetation can be found in the district. The most common tree species include Shea nut, Dawadawa Baobab, Mango and Neem. The forested areas in the district can only be found along the White Volta River where the trees are protected.

1.0.4.4. SOIL

Soils in the district are generally Savanna Ochrosol type. Detailed soil classification by the Savanna Agricultural Research Instituted (SARI), Manga reveals four different soil series. The Varempe Series are mainly sandy loams associated with hornblende and granites. They are quite permeable with some good level of water retention and are suitable for the cultivation of cereals and legumes. This type of soil is found in the Eastern part of the District .The Tafali Series which has similar characteristics as the Varempe Series is found around Binduri and its environs. The Gule and Brenyasi Series, located mostly in the valleys are clay loams and suitable for the cultivation of rice, sorghume (naga red) and dry season vegetable cultivation (Onions and Tomatoes)

1.1. POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

The General Assembly is the highest administrative and legislative body in the district with a membership of Seventeen (17) comprising twelve (12) elected members and Five (5) appointed members. The Executive Committee has Seven members (i.e. third of the General Assembly) Chaired by the District Chief Executive. The Executive Committee has Five (5) Statutory Sub-Committees. The District has Four (4) Area Councils.

1.1.0. FUNCTIONS OF THE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

The Assembly exercises political and administrative authority within its jurisdiction and provides guidance, direction and supervises all other administrative authorities in the district. The Assembly has deliberative, legislative and executive functions. Section 10 (3) of the Local Government Act, 1993 (ACT 462) lists the functions of Assembly to include the following:

1. Be responsible for the overall development of the district and shall ensure the preparation and submission to the government, through the Regional Co-ordinating Council to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) for approval of the development plan and budget to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MOFEP) for the District;
2. Formulate programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization and utilization of human, physical, financial and other resources in district;
3. Promote and support productive activity and social development in the District and remove any obstacles to initiative and development
4. Initiative programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the District;

5. Be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the District;
6. Be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district in the co-operation of appropriate national and local security agencies;
7. Ensure ready access to the courts and public tribunals in the district for promotion of justice;
8. Initiate, sponsor or carry out such studies as may be necessary for the discharge of any of the functions conferred by law or any enactment; and
9. Perform any other functions as may be assigned to it by the central government.

1.1.1. THE TEETHING CHALLENGES OF THE ASSEMBLY

The Assembly is confronted with numerous challenges and this makes it extremely tedious to carry out its functions as outlined above in number 1.1.0

Some of the teething challenges that confronted the Assembly encompass the following:

1. Inadequate office and residential accommodation for decentralized departments
2. Inadequate means of transport
3. Inadequate and lack of staff for some departments (Records, Gender Desk Officer, Budget Agriculture Department etc.)
4. The existing ban on motor riding affects effective revenue mobilization and field officers' operations

1.2. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The District Assembly Organization attached is **Figure 1**.

1.3. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

1.3.1. Population Size and Distribution

Table 1. Shows that the district has a total population of 61,576, with a population density of 157.1 persons per square kilometers. From Table 1.3, more than half of the population (51.9%) is females with 48.1 percent being males. the age cohort with the highest proportion of the population is 5-9 with 0.1 percent of the population. it is also worth noting that the district has a youthful population (14-64) of 29,484 people constituting 47.9 percent of the population. The district has no single urban locality.

The sex ratio (number of males per the number of females) for all age groups is approximately 93. This means that for every 100 females there are approximately 93 corresponding males in the district. Table 2.2 shows that the male population in the district for age group 0.14 (14,094) is greater than the female population (12,964) for the same age category. However, the reverse is the case for age groups 15-64 and 65 years and above which have female populations of 16,198 and 2,802 respectively as compared to the male populations of 13,286 and 2,232 respectively. This explains why the sex ratio decreases from 108.7 for age group 0.14 to 82.0 for age group 15-64, and further drops to 79.7 for population 65 years and older.

Table 1: Population by Age, Sex and type of locality

Age Group	Sex			Sex ratio	Type of locality	
	Both Sexes	Male	Female		Urban	Rural %
All Ages	61,576	29,612	31,964	92.6	- 61,576	100
0-4	8,707	4,435	4,272	103.8	- 8,707	100
5-9	9,849	5,171	4,678	110.5	- 9,849	100

10-14	8,502	4,488	4,014	111.8	- 8,502	100
15-19	6,653	3,608	3,045	118.5	- 6,653	100
20-24	4,061	2,014	2,047	98.4	- 4,061	100
25-29	3,360	1,430	1,930	74.1	- 3,360	100
30-34	2,991	1,201	1,790	67.1	- 2,991	100
35-39	2,832	1,103	1,729	63.8	-2,832	100
40-44	2,487	987	1,500	65.8	- 2,487	100
45-44	2,184	858	1,326	64.7	-2,184	100
50-54	2,090	893	1,197	74.6	-2,090	100
55-59	1,219	547	672	81.4	-1,219	100
60-64	1,607	645	962	67.0	-1,607	100
65-69	1,131	452	679	66.6	-1,131	100
70-74	1,544	629	915	68.7	-1,544	100
75-79	964	456	508	89.8	-964	100
80-84	704	353	351	100.6	-704	100
85-89	332	170	162	104.9	-332	100
90-94	272	132	140	94.3	- 272	100
95-99	87	40	47	85.1	- 87	100

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

From Table 2. The total dependency ration is 108.8. This means that every 100 persons in the working age group (15-64) cater for approximately 109 persons. The total male dependency ration is higher (122.9) Then that of the female (97.3). This means that every 100 persons in the working age group, caters for approximately 123 males and 97 females. it is also worth noting that there are many more child dependents (91.8) then old age dependents (17.1) it is however interesting to note that male dependency for children (106.1) is more than female dependency (80.0) for children, whereas the opposite is the case for old age dependency. This implies that there are more male than female children to be catered for, where as there are more female than male old persons to be catered for.

Table 2: Age dependency ratio by sex

Both Sexes	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	
All Ages	61,576	29,612	31,964	- 92.6
0-14	27,058	14,094	12,964	- 108.7
15-64	29,484	13,286	16,198	-82.0
65+	5,034	2,232	2,802	-79.7
Total dependency ratio	108.8	122.9	97.3	
Child dependency ratio	91.8	106.1	80.0	
Aged dependency ratio	17.1	16.8	17.3	

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.3.2. Population Pyramid

A population pyramid presents in a form of a figure, the age and sex structure of the population Figure 2.2, shows that the population pyramid of the district is conical in nature with a broad base (from 0-4 to 20-24) which smoothens out gently in a decreasing manner up to middle age groups (From 25-29 to 50-54). It then roughens upwards for the next three age groups (From 60-64 to 70-74) and smoothens out almost evenly for the last three age groups (From 75-79 to 85 +). From this observation, it is clear that the population of the district is generally youthful in

nature with the large bars appearing for age groups of 0-64 to 60-64. It can also be observed that the longest bars in the youthful age cohorts appear in the 5-9 year group. This implies that most development strategies should be targeted at the younger population. There is however a deviation of the bars in age groups 60-64 and 70-74 which are longer than their preceding age group. Generally, the sex distribution of the population is almost even throughout the pyramid with age groups 60-64 and 70-74 showing that females conspicuously outnumber males in those age groups.

Figure 2: Population Pyramid by Age Grouping and Sex

1.3.3. Migration, Fertility and Mortality

Migration

Table 3. Shows the birth place of resident migrants as well as their duration in the district. The total number of migrants in the district is 3, 155. This represents only 5.1 percent of the total population of the district. Out of the total number of resident migrates in the district, as high as 31.3 Percent of them have lived in the district for between one and four years, while the least percentage (14.1%) of migrants have lived in the district for at least twenty years.

Again, the number of resident migrants in the district who were born elsewhere in the Upper East Region is 467, representing 14.8 percent of the total number of resident migrant. Majority (2,621) of resident migrants were born elsewhere in another region. It is worth noting that out of the number of resident migrants born elsewhere in another region; most of them (1,531) were born in the Ashanti Region. Volta Region has the least number of resident migrants born (55) in the district. Interesting, the number of resident migrants in the district born in Brong Ahafo Region is (222), is the same as those born in the Northern Region (222). A relatively low number (67) of the total number of resident migrants in the Binduri District were born outside Ghana. The resident migrants who have stayed in the district for 20 years and over are those born elsewhere in the region (27.0%) and those born outside Ghana (25.4%)

Table 3: Birth place by duration of residence

year	Years	Years	Years	Duration of residence (%)					<u>Birth place</u>	<u>Number</u>
				Less Than 1 Years	1-4	5-9	10-19	20+		
Total			3,155	22.4	31.3	17.2	15.0	14.1		
Born elsewhere in the region			467	19.7	16.1	19.5	17.8	27.0		
Born elsewhere in another region:										
Western			195	32.3	39.5	17.9	4.6	5.6		
Central			62	11.3	51.6	9.7	8.1	19.4		
Greater Accra			64	26.6	31.3	18.8	9.4	14.1		
Volta			55	32.7	18.2	7.3	16.4	25.5		
Eastern			79	15.2	45.6	16.5	7.6	15.2		
Ashanti			1,531	24.43	2.5	17.0	14.4	11.7		
Brong Ahafo			222	18.9	37.4	17.6	16.7	9.5		
Northern			222	20.3	40.5	7.2	18.5	3.5		
Upper East			-	-	-	-	-	-		
Upper West			191	16.2	22.0	28.8	26.2	6.8		
Outside Ghana			67	11.9	35.8	16.4	10.4	25.4		

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

FERTILITY

Fertility rate measures the number of live births of women. The fertility rate of any district is an important index for projecting the population of the district. Table 2.5 gives information of total fertility rates, general fertility rates as well as crude birth rates of the thirteen districts in the region.

The table (Table 2.5) shows that there are 243,377 women in the productive age group (15-49) representing 23.3 percent of the total population of the region. Out of this number, 23,728 gave birth in the last twelve months. This gives the region a total fertility rate of 3.4, a general fertility rate of 97.5, and a crude birth rate of 22.7. Nine out of the thirteen districts in the region have high total fertility rates (between 3.6 and 4.3) than the regional average of 3.4. Clearly, from Table 2.5, Builsa South District has the highest total fertility rate (4.3), general fertility rate (119.8)

as well as crude birth rate (27.8). Kassena Nankana West District has the lowest rates in terms of total fertility (2.8), general fertility (77.8) and crude birth (18.5)

Table 2.5 further shows that Binduri District has 13,367 women in the reproductive age group of 15-49 years. Out of this number, only 9.7 percent are reported to have given birth in the last twelve months. The total fertility rate (3.6) and the general fertility rate (105.1) are higher than the regional average of 3.4 and 97.5 respectively. The district thus, has one of the highest fertility rates in the region. However, the crude birth rate of the district (21.2) is lower than the regional average of 22.7 indicating that there are more live births per every 1,000 women in the region than there are in the district.

Table 4: Reported total fertility rate, general fertility rate and crude birth Rate by district, Upper East Region

District	Number Of Population	Number Of births		Total Fertility Rate	General Fertility Rate	Crude Birth Rate
		Women in last 15-49 Years	12 months			
All Districts	1,046,545	243,377	23,728	3.4	97.5	22.7
Builsa North	56,477	13,133	1,344	3.6	102.3	23.8
<u>Kasena Nankana</u>						
Wast	70,667	16,820	1,309	1,309	2, 8 77.8	18.5
<u>Kasena Nankana</u>						
East	109,944	25,941	2,539	3.4	97.9	23.1
<u>Bolgatanga</u>						
Municipal	131,550	34,909	3,089	3.0	88.5	23.5
Talensi	81,194	17,431	1,820	3.6	194.4	22.4
Bongo	84,034	20,951	2,226	2.7	106.2	23.7
Garu/Tempana	130,003	27,784	2,952	3.9	106.2	22.7
Bawku Municipal	8,538	24,496	2,004	2.9	81.8	20.3
Builsa South	36,514	8,438	12,011	4.3	119.8	27.7
Nabdam	33,826	7,355	77.3	3.6	97.5	21.2
Bunduri	61,576	13,367	1,303	3.7	97.5	21.2

Pusiga 57,677 13,149 1,377 3.4 104.6 23.9

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Table 2.6 shows the number of children ever born to females twelve years and older, and the number of number of them that are serving in the Binduri District. The total number of females twelve years and older is 21,279. The number of children ever born is 70,951. Out of the total number of children ever born, 60,289 are surviving with the number of male children surviving (30,395) Bering more than the number of female children surviving (29,894). Women 60 years and older (3,764) are more than women in each of the other age groups. This explains perhaps why there is many more number of children ever born as well as the number of them surviving by this age group. The age group with the least number of women (672) in the district is 55-59 years. Generally, the number of children ever born for both sexes increases sharply from the 12-14 year group (6) up to age group 35-39 years (8,267). Thereafter, it decreases marginally until age group 50-54 years (7,240) and drops more sharply to 4,111 at age group 55-59 years. It then increases sharply again to 22,447 at age group 60 years and older. A similar te5rnd can be observed with children surviving for all the age groups beginning from the 12-14 year group.

Table 5: Female population 12 years and older by age, children ever born, children surviving and sex of child

Age	Number Of Females		Children Ever Born		Children Surviving		
			Both Sexes			Both Sexes	
			Male	Female		Male	Female
All ages	21,279	70,951	36,025	34,926	60,289	30,395	29,894
12-14	2,279	6	3	3	4	3	1
15-19	3,045	236	119	17	219	111	108
20-24	2,047	1,820	970	850	1,662	871	791
25-29					4,061		
	1,930	4,341	2,217	2,124		2,055	2,006
30-34	1,790	6,647	3,391	3,256	6,107	3,084	3,023
35-39	1,729	8,267	4,147	4,120	7,444	3,736	3,708
40-44	1,500	8,153	4,170	3,983	7,199	3,666	3,533
45-49	1,326	7,681	3,856	3,826	6,701	3,340	3,361
50-54	1,197	7,242	3,697	3,545	6,110	3,061	3,049
55-59	672	4,111	2,027	2,040	3,391	1,718	1,673

60+ 3,764 22,447 11,384 11,063 17,391 8,750 8,641

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

Mortality Rate

Mortality is the total number of deaths in a geographical area in a particular period of time. This section looks at mortality in terms of total deaths in household and crude death rate, causes of death and age specific death rate.

Details of the mortality situation in all thirteen districts of the Upper East Region are presented in Table 2.7. The Upper East Region has a crude death rate of 10.8 Bolgatanga Municipal has the highest number of household deaths (2,269) as well as the highest crude death rate of 17.2. Comparatively, Binduri District has one of the lowest number of household deaths (5.10) as well as a lower crude death rate of 8.3. This means that the mortality situation in the district is better considering the number of the other districts in the region.

Table 6: Total Population, Deaths in Households and Crude Death Rate by Districts

District	Total Population	Crude Deaths in households'	Death rate
All Districts	1,046,545	11,339	10.8
Buolsa North	56,477	478	8.5
Kasena Nankana West	70,667	566	8.0
Kasena Nankana East	109,944	1, 21	11.1
Bolgatanga Municipal	131,550	2,269	17.2
Talensi	81,194	1,218	15.0
Bongo	84,545	1,218	5.9
Bawku West	94,034	1,093	12.9
Garu Tempene	130,003	1,287	9.9
Bawku Municipal	98,538	691	7.0
Builsa South	36,514	337	9.2
Nabdam	33,826	473	14.0
Binduri	61,576	510	8.3
Pusiga	57,677	362	6.3

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Censes

Table 2.8 shows the number of deaths recorded in households as well as the cause of the deaths at three levels; national, regional and district. The causes of deaths are categorized into two namely; deaths due to accident/violence/homicide/suicide and all other cause on one hand and pregnancy related death of females 15-54 years and not regency related death on the other hand. The total number of household deaths recorded in the country is 163,534. The Upper East Region accounts for 11,339 of this number. In the region however, Binduri District has a lower number of household deaths (510) as compared to Bolgatanga Municipal with the highest number of 2,269. Pusiga District has the lowest number of household deaths in the region of 362.

As low as 110 Percent of all household deaths in the country are caused by accident/violence/homicide/suicide with the greatest proportion of 88.4 percent of the total deaths being caused by all other cause The proportion of deaths in the Upper East Region that is due to accident/violence/homicide/suicide is relatively high (15.2%) as compared to the national figure. This could possibly be due to the high prevalence of fatal motor accidents that occur in the region. Comparatively, the Binduri District records a low proportion of household deaths (8.4) caused by accident/violence/homicide/suicide. The high proportion of deaths (91.6%) in the Binduri District by all other causes could be due to inadequacy of health facilities as well as health personnel which culminate in poor health care delivery.

On the other hand, the country recorded a very low proportion of 1.9 percent of all household deaths which are pregnancy related for females 15-54 years, with as high as 98.1 percent of all household deaths which are not pregnancy related. The regional figure for household deaths which are pregnancy related is 1.7 percent, which is lower than the national figure. Binduri District is faring better in the district being pregnancy related. This means that a lot more effort is needed in other areas of reduce deaths that are health related other than pregnancies.

Table 7: Deaths in Households

Death due to	
Accident/	Pregnancy Related death

Country /region/ District	Violence/			(female)		Not							
	Total Homicide Deaths %	All other /Suicide %	Total 15-54 Causes%	Pregnancy Deaths %	Years)	% Related %							
GHANA	163,534	100	18,938	11.6	144,596	88.4	163,534	100	3,026	1.9	160,508	98.1	
Upper East	11,339	100	1,720	15.2	9,619	84.8	11,339	100	193	1.7	11,146	98.3	
Builsa North	478	100	30 6.3	448	93.7	43.7	478	100	40.8	474	99.2	99.2	
Kasena Nankana West	566	100	47	8.3	519	91.7	566	100	4 0.7	562	99.3		
Kasena Nankana East	1,217	100	86	7.1	1,131	92.9	1,217	100	11	0.9	1, 20	699.1	
Builsa North	2,269	100	940	41.4	1,329	58.6	2,269	100	89	3.9	2,180	96	
Kasena Nankana West	1,218	100	165	135	1,053	86.5	1,218	100	6 0.5	1, 2180	96.1		
Kasena Nankana East	1,093	100	61	5.6	1,032	94.4	1,093	100	16 1.5	1,077	98.5		
Bongo	838	100	43	5.1	795	94.9	838	100	1.5	1.8	828	98.2	
Bawku West	1,287	100	97	7.5	1,190	92.5	1,287	100	19 1.5	1,268	98.5		
Garu Tempene	691	100	65	9.46	26	90.6	691	100	14	2.0	677	98.0	
Builsa South	337	100	14	4.2	322	95.8	337	100	4 1.2	33	98.8		
Nabdam	473	100	79	16.7	394	83.3	473	100	4 0.8	469	99.2		
Binduri	510	100	43	8.4	467	91.6	510	100	5 1.0	505	99.0		
Pusiga	362	100	50	13.8	312	86.2	362	100	2 0.	6 360	99.4		

1.4. SOCIAL AND CULTURAL STRUCTURE

1.4.1. Traditional Authority

Traditional authority is vested in Divisional Chiefs: Binduri and Kaadi with sub-chiefs from other communities. All these chiefs are under the Bawku-Naba (President of the Bawku Traditional Council). The Council handles matters of traditional import: chieftaincy, culture and tradition among others. The Traditional Council is represented at the District Assembly.

1.4.2. Ethnic Groupings

The dominant ethnic group in the district is Kussasi. The main minority groups are Mamprusi, Bissa and Moshi. There are several other lesser minority tribes in the district.

1.4.5. Marriage

The traditional marriage entails the distinctive practice or payment of a bride price; the system where the family of the bridegroom meets some marriage expenses including the payment of two (2) to four (4) cows to the family of the bride. Most bridegrooms are not able to pay the dowry. This leads to some broken homes while others become permanently indebted to their in-laws. They urge to get cows as dowry, lures parents to withdraw female children from school for early marriages. This seriously contributed to high school drop-out among girls.

1.4.6. Inheritance

The inheritance system practiced in the district is patrilineal. Under this system, eldest son inherits the property of his father in trust of the family assets by daughters in the family.

1.4.7. Funerals

Funerals are another major customary practice of the people. Funerals are mostly organized after the harvest (and especially during the long dry season). Funerals are performed to mark the end of the transition from earth (the spirit world).

1.5. SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

There are various religious groupings in the district. However, the main ones include Christianity (41.8%), Islam (35%) and Traditional (20%) religious groups. There are other social groupings there are other social groupings that are into economic activities. These are mostly into agro processing such as shear butter extraction, dawadawa processing, pito brewing, onion farming and selling etc.

1.5.1. Economy

There are three main active sectors of the district's economy namely; agriculture, forestry and fishing; wholesale and retail, and manufacturing.

1.5.2. Agriculture

Agriculture, forestry and fishing are the main-stay of the local economy accounting for about 83.9% of the economically active population. The major food crops grown are millet, sorghum, maize, rice, sweet potato, groundnuts, leafy vegetables, pepper, water melon, onion and livestock such as cattle, sheep, goats, donkey etc.

Some food crops that also serve as cash crops in the district are; tomatoes and, and water melon which are cultivated in the dry season.

1.5.3. Tourism and Hospitality Industry

The tourism and hospitality industries are completely underdeveloped. The district does not abound in many tourism potentials. The few unharnessed tourism potentials however include the Yarigungu Crocodile Pond in Zawse, the Zawse Hills, the Old Slave Market Center at Binduri and the Samapiid Festival. This hospitality industry is also underdeveloped given the fact the district is relatively new.

There are however a few decent private guest houses and only one restaurant in the district.

1.6. KEY M&E OBJECTIVES FOR THE YEAR

2. To collate data on the progress the district is making on sector basis towards the achievement of its goals and objectives under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA).
3. To identify the challenges which affected the achievement of the district's goals and objectives under the GSGDA II?
4. To identify the basis for the preparation of the 2014-2017 Medium Term Development Plan under the GSGDA II.

1.6.1. PROCESSES

As much as data that could be obtained from existing Departments of the Assembly and other development agencies in the district were collated, processed and analyzed. After the compilation by the District Planning and Coordinating Unit, a performance review was organized during which validation was done.

1.6.2. PROBLEMS

- Problem surrounding the sitting of the District Capital
- Ban on motor riding by men in the district

- No vehicle for DPCU to carry out monitoring and evaluation exercises
- Late releases of funds to carry out DPCU activities
- No motivation for DPCU members
- Inadequate staff of most departments of the Assembly
- Lack of office accommodation for some departments of the Assembly
- Lack of posting of some departmental staff to the district
- Low capacity of most staff posted to the district
- Difficulty in getting information on some of the indicators
- Untimely provision of information by some of the Decentralized Departments and Agencies

CHAPTER TWO

1.7. THEMATIC AREA: HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYMENT

FOCUS AREA: GHANA HEALTH SERVICE

OBJECTIVES:

- To bridge the equity gaps in geographical access to health services
- To improve health Care Delivery by 2017
- To reduce the incidence of HIV in the District.

Table 8. INDICATOR: TOP SIX DISEASES

NO	DISEASES	YEAR		
		2012	2013	2014
1.	Yellow Fever	2160	1973	2409
2.	Measles	2177	1973	2409
3.	Malaria	3713	8229	10281
4.	Tetanus	1141	788	802
5.	Hypertension	141	377	590
6.	Diabetes	0	0	1
7.	Sickle Cell	5	4	10

The district health administration recorded massive malaria, measles and yellow fever cases within the year with disassociating factors of absolute non-existence of HIV + diagnosed reported case and no any recorded cases of infant and maternal mortality rates.

Table 9. INDICATOR: OPD ATTENDANCE

NO		2012	2013	2014
1.	ANC Registrants	1177	761	965
2.	ANC Attendance	4187	3230	4430
3.	P N C Registrants	1303	873	1052
4.	O P D Visits by NHIS	21823	31563	31563

Table 10. INDICATOR: TBA(s) DELIVERIES AND INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERIES

No	Area of Delivery	YEAR		
		2012	2013	2014
1.	Health facilities	587	470	628
2.	T .B. A (s)	716	406	250

Reports indicated that; Zawse sub-structure is leading in Tradional Birth Attendance than any other sub-structure in the District

Table 11. INDICATOR: FAMILY PLANNING PRACTICES

No	2012	2013	2014
1.	3027	2302	3297

Source: Binduri District Health Administration, 2015

The Practice of family Planning is encouraging because it has been increasing year by year and the populace still need intensive sensitization to increase the awareness of the people in practicing good family planning methods

1.7.1 ACHIEVEMENTS

- Awareness creation on Ebola
- Intensified education on continuous CWC(s) until child attains five (5) years
- Awareness creation on exclusive breast feeding
- Intensified defaulter tracing

1.7.2. CHALLENGES

- Inadequate shelves for storage of drugs and arranging of folders
- Inadequate and inconsistent supply of psychotropic medications
- Rampant home delivery at Zawse
- Inadequate infrastructure for delivery privacy
- Unavailability of drugs

1.7.3. WAY FORWARD

- Timely requisition of drugs
- To liase with District Assembly to have mental health drugs
- Renovation of Bansi CHPs Compound
- Provision of motor bikes to field officers

1.7. 4. FOCUS AREA: GHANA EDUCATION SERVICE

OBJECTIVES:

- To augment educational infrastructure by 20% by 2017
- To improve BECE performance in the District
- To increase access ICT services by 2017

Table 12. ADMINISTRATION STAFF STRENGHT

CATEGORY	SEX		TOTAL
	M	F	
TEACHING STAFF	14	6	20
NON-TEACHING STAFF	10	2	12
TOTAL	24	8	32

Table 13. STAFF STRENGTH OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

LEVEL	STAFF AT POST		NO.OF TRAINED TEACHERS	NO. OF UNTRAINED TEACHERS	TOTAL
	M	F			
NURSERY	-	-	-	-	-
K.G	19	35	34	20	54
PRIMARY	150	63	86	127	213
J.H.S	112	11	82	41	123
S.H.S	-	-	-	-	-
TVET	-	-	-	-	-
SPECIAL SCHOOL	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	281	109	202	188	390

Table 14. SCHOOL ENROLMENT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

LEVEL	NO. OF SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT		TOTAL
		M	F	
NURSERY	-	-	-	-
K.G	36	1837	1819	3656
PRIMARY	36	6177	5709	11886
JHS	18	1689	1474	3163
SHS	-	-	-	-
TVET	-	-	-	-
SPECIAL SCHOOL	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	90	9703	9002	18705

Pupil teacher ratio at public schools = Total number of pupils / Total number of teachers = 18705 / 390 = 1:47. This portrays that; one teacher is handling Forty-Seven pupils

Table 15. STAFF STRENGTH OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS

LEVEL	SEX		NO.OF TRAINED TEACHERS	NO. OF UNTRAINED TEACHERS	TOTAL
	M	F			
NURSERY	-	-	-	-	-
K.G	8	10	-	18	18
PRIMARY	3	16	3	16	19
J.H.S	15	6	2	19	21
S.H.S	27	-	-	27	27
TVET	-	-	-	-	-
SPECIAL SCHOOL	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	53	32	5	80	85

Table 16. SCHOOL ENROLMENT IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS

LEVEL	NO. OF SCHOOLS	SEX		TOTAL
		M	F	
NURSERY	-	-	-	-
K.G	8	358	269	627
PRIMARY	7	343	528	871
J.H.S	4	142	271	413
S.H.S	2	168	155	323
TVET	-	-	-	-
SPECIAL SCHOOL	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	21	1011	1223	2234

Pupil teacher ratio at private schools = Total number of pupils / Total number of teachers =

2234 /85 = 1:26. This portrays that; one teacher is handling Twenty- Six pupils

Pupil teacher ratio at both private and public schools 20939/475=1:44 pupils

Table 17. NON-TEACHING STAFF AT PRIVATE SCHOOLS

LEVEL	STAFF AT POST		TOTAL
	M	F	
NURSERY	-	-	-
K.G	-	-	-
PRIMARY	-	-	-
JHS	-	-	-
SHS	4	6	10
TVET	-	-	-
SPECIAL SCHOOL	-	-	-
TOTAL	4	6	10

Table 18. SCHOOL DROP OUT RATE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

LEVEL	YEAR		
	2013	2014	2015
KG	685	760	570
PRIMARY	360	275	180
JHS	175	160	145
SHS	-	-	-
T/V	-	-	-

Table 19. SCHOOLS WITH ADEQUATE FURNITURE

LEVEL	YEAR		
	2013	2014	2015
KG	4	6	12
PRIMARY	10	14	18
JHS	6	8	10
SHS	-	-	-

Table 20. SCHOOLS WITHOUT ADEQUATE FURNITURE

LEVEL	YEAR		
	2013	2014	2015
KG	32	28	24
PRIMARY	28	26	20
JHS	14	12	12
SHS	-	-	-
T / V	-	-	-

1.7.5. B.E.C.E PERFORMANCE AT BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND THEIR RELATED REASONS

Due to the deprived nature of the district, the Ghana education service directorate could not collate all relevant information in terms of sex performance at the B.E.C.E level; but the holistic district recorded 17.4% as comparatively better than last year’s performance of 17.2%.

Table: 21.

YEAR		
2013	2014	2015
17.2%	17.4%	18.5%

Source: Binduri Education Service, 2015

1.7.6. CHALLENGES

- Inadequate professional trained teachers
- Inadequate means of transport to ensure effective monitoring and supervision
- High teenage pregnancy

- Inadequate educational infrastructure
- Inadequate furniture for most of the basic schools

1.7.7. WAY FORWARD

- District Assembly should assist in sponsoring enrolled teacher training college students
- Provision of pieces of furniture to the basic schools
- Intensive educational campaign in order to avoid recording high teenage pregnancy rates
- Construction of more basic schools infrastructure etc.

CHAPTER THREE

THEMATIC AREA: ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

FOCUS AREA: AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION

OBJECTIVES:

- To increase the production of high valued crops, livestock and poultry by 5% annually
- To identify and develop of markets for five major crops, two types of livestock and poultry annually
- To conduct surveillance and control diseases and pests of crops, livestock and poultry annually.



GSGDA Thematic Area

Accelerated agriculture modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

DMTDP Goal

To create an enabling environment for sustainable development of all sectors of the economy leading to poverty reduction with a view of enhancing the standard of living of the people by harnessing all the available human and material resources through collaborative efforts thereby achieving the millennium development goals.

Objective

To increase the production of high valued crops, livestock and poultry by 5% annually.

N	INDICATOR	Indicator type	District Baseline Absolute (2013)	Target 2014		Target 2015		Target 2016		Target 2017		Data Source	Monitoring Freq.	Responsibility		
				%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute					
1.	Percentage increase in production of selected crops, livestock and fish		Crops									Dist. Agric. Office	Weekly	Dept. of Agric Staff		
			Maize:29,750	12		1		1		1					5	
			Millet: .2,340.....	10		8		8		6						
			Sorghum..3,190....	3		4		6		9						
			Rice:1,224....	4		5		5		6						
			Livestock													
			Cattle:9,676.....	0.5		0		1		1					5	
			Sheep:8,507.....	2.0		2		2		3					0	
			Goats:21.318.....	3.0		3		4		5					5	
			Poultry: ...30,038.....													
2.	No. of dams															

	Constructed												
3.	No. of dams rehabilitated		Nil									-do-	Dept. of Agric Staff
4.	No. of WUA's trained		5		8		9		12		15	-do-	Dept. of Agric Staff.
5.	No. of groups capacities built to engage in poultry farming		18		21		24		30		35	-do-	Dept. of Agric Staff
6.												-do-	
7.												-do-	

Objective

To conduct surveillance and control diseases and pests of crops, livestock and poultry annually.

N	INDICATOR	Indicator type	District Baseline Absolute (2013)	Target 2014		Target 2015		Target 2016		Target 2017		Data Source	Monitoring Freq.	Responsibility
				%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute			
9.	No. of livestock & poultry vaccinated against pests & diseases		85,000									Dist Vet Office	Weekly	Dist. Vet Staff
10.	No. of spraying gangs trained in the District		2		4		5							Dept. of Agric Staff

Objective

To identify and develop markets for 5 major crops, 2 types of livestock and poultry annually

N	INDICATOR	Indicator type	District Baseline Absolute (2013)	Target 2014		Target 2015		Target 2016		Target 2017		Data Source	Monitoring Freq.	Responsibility
				%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute			
12.	No. of major crops, livestock & poultry farmers identified		46,731	96	48,200	94	49,600	83	55,800	77	60,100	Dept. of Agric	Weekly	AEAs and Supervisors
13.	No. of farmers sensitized to work in groups		10,500	70	15,000	52	20,000	42	25,000	30	35,000	Dept. of Agric	Weekly	AEAs and Supervisors
14.	No. of warehouses constructed at strategic places		1	50	2	30	3	4	3	4	26	Commercial farmers	Monthly	Dept. of Agric Staff
15.	No. of farmers linked to a Rural Bank for credit facilities		42	11	363	6	745	4	1025	2	1580	NRGP and other partners	Weekly	AEAs and Supervisors

Source: Binduri MOFA, 2015

CHAPTER FOUR

THEMATIC AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

FOCUS AREA: ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SANITATION UNIT

OBJECTIVES:

- To improve environmental and household sanitation by 5% per annum
- To increase potable water coverage by 20%.

PROGRAMME AREA	ACTIVITIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	CHALLENGES	WAY FORWARD
ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION, HYGIENE AND SANITATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routine Houses Inspection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One Thousand Nine Hundred and Six (1906) houses inspected. • Majority of houses with nuisances abated them instantly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate staffs • Non-residents of staffs. • Banned on men motorbike ridding • Inadequate motorbikes. • Some house failed to comply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To request for at least three (3) staffs to enable the unit Intensify house to house inspection. • To request for one motor for monitoring activities. • Adopt a new strategy to ensure that houses with nuisances comply
MARKET SANITATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • market inspection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two (2) markets were inspected. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • food items(vegetable, fruits, others) safety measures education was carried out to enable market women prevent food contamination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate staffs • Non-residents of staffs. • Banned on men motorbike ridding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate motorbikes. • Some market women failed to comply 	<p>To request for one motor for monitoring activities.</p> <p>Adopt a new strategy to ensure that market women with nuisances comply</p>

FOOD HYGIENE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food inspection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 23 food premises inspected. • Food vendors received food safety measures education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate staffs • Non-residents of staffs. • Banned on men motorbike ridding • Inadequate motorbikes. 	<p>To request for one motor for monitoring activities.</p> <p>Adopt a new strategy to ensure that food vendors with nuisances comply</p>
COMMUNITY-LED TOTAL SANITATION(CLTS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Triggering of communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forty-three (43) communities triggered. • Six (6) self-assessed ODF communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate staffs • Banned on men motorbike ridding • Inadequate motorbikes. • Low prioritization 	Usage of new approach to scale up CLTs
ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District wide clean up exercise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two (2) districts wide clean up exercises carried out. • Health education to participants after clean up exercises. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Banned on men motorbike ridding • Poor participation of assembly staffs. 	To continue encouraging assembly staff to participate in the monthly clean up exercise

Source: Binduri Environmental Health Unit, 2015

CHAPTER FIVE

THEMATIC AREA: TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

FOCUS AREA: JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION

OBJECTIVES:

- To increase people’s awareness of their civil rights and responsibilities
- To increase women’s participation in decision making at all levels
- To improve security and justice delivery systems in the district
- To promote and protect the interest of children

POLICE CITIZENSHIP RATIO

The Police citizenship ratio is approximately 1:10,262. The ratio is far above the standard ratio of 1:500. This however, is not appropriate for a newly created district and more to the point a conflict prone environs. The divisional Police quarters had established a police post in Binduri while awaiting the Assembly to complete the Zaago post and Tansia ones to detail some personnel.

Table: 22. Police citizenship ratio, 2015

INDICATOR	STANDARD RATIO	2013 INDICATOR	2014 INDICATOR
POLICE CITIZENSHIP RATIO	1:500	1:38,485	1:10,262

Source: Divisional Police Headquarters, Bawku, 2015

FOCUS AREA: DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

OBJECTIVES:

- To carry out DSW statutory functions in the field of Child Rights Promotion and Protection
- To collaboration with government and non-governmental organizations in integrating the vulnerable, disadvantaged and persons with disabilities into the mainstream of development.

A. Table: 23. STAFF LIST

S/N	NAME	SEX	GRADE
1	Richard Trumah	M	
2	Akiribila Edward Amonde	M	Assistant Social Development Officer

B. STAFF DISTRIBUTION

Male	2
Female	0
Senior	1
Junior	1
Senior male	1
Junior male	1

C. AGE DISTRIBUTION

20 – 29	- 1
30 – 39	- 0
40 – 49	- 1

D. ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGERIAL CHANGES

Two social workers were posted to man the office since 4th march, 2014. But for the sake of this request there were no administrative and managerial changes within the year.

Table: 24. CHILD RIGHTS PROMOTION AND PROTECTION

NO	DISTRICT	NAME OF DAY CARE CENTERS	STATISTICS OF ENROLMENT					NO. OF ATTENDANTS				REMARKS	
			PREV.		NEW		TOTAL	TRAINED		UNT.			TOTAL
			M	F	M	F	28	M	F	M	F	2	
		KG1	19	11	12	16			0	0	0		2
		KG2			21	11	32						

Table: 25. CASES RECEIVED WITHIN THE YEAR

Three (3) cases were received within the year. One case handled successfully, one pending and the other custody which was also handled successfully.

NO	TYPE OF CASES	ISSUES					REMARKS
		RECIEVED	HANDLED SUCCESSFULLY	REFERED TO FAMILY TRIBUNAL	PENDING	WITHDRAWN	
1.	Maintenance	2	1	0	1	0	
2.	Custody	1	1				
3.	Paternity						
4.	Family reconciliation						

NHIS FOR PWDs

Table: 26. RENEWALS OF CARD

SEX		TOTAL
M	F	
11	9	20

Table: 27. NEW CLIENTS

SEX		TOTAL
M	F	
17	8	25

The leap programme currently covers ten (10) communities, three hundred and fifty-six (356) households and seven hundred and seven – nine (779) beneficiaries. The ministry of social welfare protection intended its expansion programme in sixteen communities within the district with its corresponding thousand one hundred and fifty-four (1,154) beneficiaries.

Table: 28. REGISTRATION OF PWDs

A total number of 62 PWDs were registered in the district. Thus, persons with moving difficulty fifty (50), seeing five (5) and difficulty in hearing

NO.	DISTRICT	DISABILITY TYPE	REGISTERED NO. OF PWDs						REMARKS	
			PREVIOUS			NEW				TOTAL
			M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL		
	Binduri	-Difficulty in moving				21	15	14	50	
		Ta-Difficulty in seeing				3	2		5	
		- Difficulty in hearing				4	3		7	

Table: 29. CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

NO.	CHALLENGES	NO.	RECOMMENDATIONS
1.	No funds for service delivery	1.	Funds should be made available for effective service delivery.
2.	Lack of logistics to carryout field work	2.	Means of transportation should be provided for the department to carry out field work.

Source: Binduri Social Welfare Department, 2015

CHAPTER SIX

THEMATIC AREA: ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MACRO-ECONOMIC STABILITY

FOCUS AREA: CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

OBJECTIVE: To improve upon the mobilization and utilization of IGF by 5% by 2017

Table: 30. INFLOWS

SOURCES OF FUNDING	2013	2014
DACF		656,169.91
DDF		263,103.00
IGF		29,423.20
GOG GRANTS		39,743.00
GSOP		-
SRWSP		79,805.54
MP(s)C F		130,371.16
M-SHAP		-
PWD(s)		86207.90
GSFP		995,094.71

Table: 31. EXPENDITURE

SOURCES OF EXPENDITURE	2013	2014
DACF		966,591.88
DDF		547,753.04
IGF		36,302.55
GOG GRANTS		39,743.00
GSOP		-
M-SHAP		-
MP(s)CF		66,416.00
PWD(s)		13,172.08
GSFP		1001,551.71

Source: Binduri Finance Office, 2015

The District relies heavily on the central government releases of its Common Fund for implementing its developmental projects and programmes. These releases are not frequent as a result of inadequate funds by the central government resulting in the slow pace of developmental projects and programmes implementation and more to the point the funds are deducted at source before would be transferred into District Assembly's accounts which eventually results in inadequate funds availability for smoother execution of projects and programmes.

IGF is nothing to write home about due to unavailability; Lack of training and re-training of already existing revenue collectors, inadequate public sensitization on the essence of revenue mobilization, inadequate usage of revenue task force and lack of the use of external bodies (consultants) in revenue mobilization etc

WAY FORWARD

Involvement of consultants in revenue mobilization, training and re-training of revenue collectors, public awareness creation on the essence of revenue mobilization usage of revenue task force and recruitment of more revenue collectors

CHAPTER SEVEN

PROGRESS REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN 2014 ACTION PLAN AND THOSE ROLLED OVER FROM PREVIOUS YEARS

Table: 32. STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF 2014 PHYSICAL PROJECTS

No	Contract / Project Title	Sector	Funding Source	Names of Contractor / Supplier	Contract Sum GHC	Date of Award	Commencement Date	Expected Completion Date	Actual Completion Date	Payment to Date	Status of Implementation
1	Construction of 2 No .20 unit market stores at Boko and Kukparigu	Economic	DACF	Ajin Enterprise	82,439.05	29/10/13	23/11/13	23/05/14	-	48,842.96	Roofing on-going
2	Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block at Vako	Education	DACF	Amalla Comp.	124,672.06	-	28/08/14	28/12/14	-	17,764.63	Fixing of doors and frames on-going
3	Construction of 1No. 6- unit classroom block and ancillary facilities for Gori Primary	Education	GET FUND	Binduri Finance Office, 2015		29/10/13	29/10/13	29/07/14	-	0.00	At gable level
4	Construction of 10. No. 5 Seater KVIP for Benguri,	Health	CWSA	Binduri Finance Office, 2015		-	-	-	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Binduri at roofing level • Benguri

	Binduri, Narango, Noriyine and Yarigungu										<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at roofing level • Narango at Sub-structure level • Noriyine at sub-structure level • Yarigungu at sub-structure level
5	Construction of DCE Bungalow	Good Governance	DACF	Christ Best Const. Ltd	204,399.18	21/08/14	-	6 months	-	-	At foundation level
6	Construction of single story District Assembly's Administration	Good Governance	GOG	Bonaba Construction Ltd	1,481,501.15	25/04/14	10/07/14	(40 wks) 9/05/15	-	-	At lintel level

COMPLETED PROJECTS FOR THE YEAR 2014

1. Construction of Nurses quarters at Kukparigu
2. Completion of 2-unit classroom block at Kolimavae
3. Rehabilitation of CHP Compound at Zawse
4. Completion of 2-Unit Classroom block at Yarigungu
5. Rehabilitation of CHP compound at Nafkolga
6. Cladding of 3-Unit classroom block at Aniisi
7. Construction of 1 No. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Gori
8. Supply of 590 Low Tension Poles
9. Construction of 1 No. Health Facility at Kaadi
10. Construction of 1 No- 3-Unit classroom block at Vako
11. Completion of 1 No. 3- Unit classroom block at Ziok

FIRST QUARTER 2015

1.	Construction of 6-Unit classroom block at Zaago	Gables Completed	LEVEL
2.	Construction of 10. No 5 Seater KVIP for Benguri Binduri, Narango, Noriyine and Yarigungu	Proofing and fixing of doors on- going	
3.	Construction of 1 No. 3-Unit classroom block at Vako	Completed and handed over	
4.	Construction of 4.No. 8o-Unit market stores at Boko and Kukparigu	Fixing of doors and Painting ongoing	
5.	Construction of 1 No. Health facility at Kaadi	Completed and handed over	
6.	Construction of Single story District Assembly Administration	At roofing level	

