

BAWKU WEST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT, 2016

ON THE

**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GHANA SHARED GROWTH AND
DEVELOPMENT AGENDA (GSGDA II), 2014-2017**

FEBRUARY, 2017

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ACRONYMS

APR	Annual Progress Report
AU	African Union
BAC	Business Advisory Center
CNC	Center for National Culture
CR	Completion Rate
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
DDF	District Development Facility
DoA	Department of Agriculture
DSIP	Development of Skills for Industry Project
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
GNFS	Ghana National Fire Service
GSGDA II	Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II
Ha	Hectares
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICOUR	Irrigation Company of Upper Region
IDA	International Development Agency
IGF	Internally Generated Funds
KG	Kindergarten
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
M ³	Meter Cube
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MMDA	Metropolitan, Municipal, District Assemblies
MP	Member of Parliament
MSHAP	Multi-Sectoral HIV/AIDS Programme
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organization
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children

PCR	Police Citizen Ratio
PWDS	Persons with Disabilities
SADA	Savannah Agricultural Development Authority
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SHS	Senior High School
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SRWSP	Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project
STWS	Small Town Water System
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education Training
VRA	Volta River Authority

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

This document details the progress made by the Bawku West District Assembly within the year 2016. It also depicts progress made in the achievement of specific indicators from 2014 through to 2016. The purpose of compiling the District Annual Progress Report is pertinent for the assessing the performance of the Bawku West District Assembly over the period, track the progress made in the implementation of projects and programmes in the District Medium Term Development Plan under the Ghana Share Growth and Development Agenda (GSDA II) 2014-2017, the status of projects/programmes being implemented, the activities undertaken and the difficulties encountered during the implementation of projects/programmes.

The document also attempts to make an overview of all developmental activities undertaken by the various departments/stakeholders within 2016 but also providing a trend of the implementation of these activities given the available resources for the period.

In terms of physical infrastructure, the District is making efforts in providing infrastructural facilities with support from Government of Ghana the District Assembly Common Fund (DAFC), District Development Facility (DDF), Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP), World Vision, UNICEF, Water Aid Ghana, together with a number of local NGOs and other Developmental Partners.

Even though resources were scarce significant achievements were made in the area of Governance, health, education, Agriculture, water and sanitation among others.

The DMTDP which was drawn in 2014 hinged on the GSGDA II. GSGDA II was operationalized per seven (7) thematic areas including:

1. Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability;
2. Enhanced Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector;
3. Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management;
4. Oil and Gas Development;
5. Infrastructure and Human Settlements;
6. Human Development, Productivity and Employment; and
7. Transparent and Accountable Governance.

This Annual Progress Report uses a set of performance indicators and targets that have been agreed upon by stakeholders to assess the progress of implementation of the key activities and programmes undertaken in 2016. These set of indicators have been carved out and aligned to the Sustainable Development Goals and Africa Agenda 2063 Therefore, the GSGDA II while maintaining its performance indicators also satisfies the performance indicators of the SDGs and the Africa Agenda 2063 as they apply to the thematic areas of GSGDA II.

1.2 The M&E process

It is a significant part of the implementation of the GSGDA II, the M&E processes in the year have helped to;

- Bring all stakeholders up to speed on the implementation of GSGDA II and DMTDP 2014-2017
- Provide information on the progress made by the District in achieving the goals and objectives under the GSGDA II as well as global goals.
- Identify challenges which are likely to affect the achievement of the District's goals and objectives under the GSGDA II.
- Recommend strategies that will help speed up the progress and also ensure value for money in achieving the District's goals and objectives under the GSGDA II.

1.3 Preparing the Annual Progress Report

Data was collected from Decentralized Departments and other development agencies in the District through a participatory process using the Participatory Rural Appraisal Tools. Key Informants and Focus Group Discussions were held with communities to confirm reports submitted by Decentralised Departments.

At the Assembly level discussions were organized by the District Planning Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) together with opinion leaders from various communities to validate data gathered

All these processes were carried out to ensure community participation and ownership while ensuring a true progress of performance of the final report

For process was hindered by some data collection challenges, they included:

- Late submission of reports by some Decentralised Departments which delayed the Annual Progress Report preparation process
- Poor record keeping by some departments, which made it extremely difficult to quickly access information
- Non-adherence to planning guidelines by some departments attributable to poor knowledge of the planning system.
- Low capacity of some departments in interpreting some of the data collected
- Non-availability of some of the required data;
- Inconsistencies in the available information;
- Logistical constraints, especially vehicle for the personnel involved in the process; and

Management therefore organized training programme for all Heads of Department to build their Capacities on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation. They were also taken through all templates that were used to gather data.

1.4 Dissemination of the Annual Progress Report

The Report was disseminated to all key stakeholders within the District through the organization of the District Performance Review, submission of APR to Town and Area Councils and through radio programmes.

The objectives for disseminating the report are ensure awareness on the content of the report, promote ownership of the end products, obtain feedback and assess the impact of the progress made in the implementation of activities undertaken in the seven thematic areas of the GSGDA II; and, gather data for the preparation of 2016 Annual Progress Report.

1.5 Progress of Physical Projects at the end of 2016

The implementation of the District Medium Term Development Plan (DMTDP 2014-2017) as indicated started in 2014, making 2016 the third year. This therefore meant that the District needed to put together all the resources that it could Marshall to be able to provide a significant quantum of intervention to alleviate the suffering of the people. This chapter details a list of Development projects in the various sectors.

In this direction the District Assembly put in place strategies mainly through beefing up structures to increase the IGF base of the district while seeking for collaboration from outside.

The District also anticipated that there would be interventions in the form of projects/programmes coming into the District from Central Government and other Development Partners with resources for implementation for the development of the District and its' people.

The optimism of the District was however marred with a series of difficulties in the form of low IGF, limited transfers from Central Government just to mention a few. These difficulties notwithstanding the DA was able to initiate and complete a significant number of projects in the area of education, health, water and sanitation, governance. The table below depicts the Annual progress on development projects undertaken in the year 2016

Table 1: Progress report on development projects as at 31st December, 2016

EDUCATION

#	Project Description	Location	Sector	Contractor	Source of Funding	Contract Sum	Award Date	Expected completion date	Status of Project	Expenditure to date
1	Const. 1No. 2-Storey Boys' Dormitory at Kusanaba SHS	Kusanaba	Education	Yelsum deEnt.	GETfund	-	2010	2011	Structure roofed and plastered. Door and window frames fixed.	
2	Construction of 2-Storey Dormitory Block at Zebilla SH/TS at Zebilla	Zebilla	Education	Alhaji Sofo Sana	GETfund	805,452.38	24/01/11	23/01/12	Structure roofed and plastered.	
3	Construction of 2-Storey Girls'Dormitory Block at Kusanaba SHS at Kusanaba	Kusanaba	Education	Shaban Ent.	GETfund	805,452.38	24/01/11	23/01/12	Structure roofed and plastered..	
4	Construction of 6-Unit Classroom Block, Urinal and 4-Seater KVIP at Kobore Primary School	Kobore	Education	YahambaEnt.	DACF	180,318.50	15/07/11	14/01/12	Main block is practically completed, KVIP in progress	240,137.34

PROGRESS REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2016

EDUCATION

#	Project Description	Location	Sector	Contractor	Source of Funding	Contract Sum	Award Date	Expected completion date	Status of Project	Expenditure to date
5.	Completion of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities at Bugore Primary School	Bugore	Education	Seal-Bantino Co. Ltd	GETfund	174,095.00	30/08/11	14/06/11	Structure is roofed. Ongoing	
6.	Construction of 1No. 3-Storey Teachers' Flat at Zebilla SH/TS at Zebilla	Zebilla	Education	-	GETfund	-	-	-	Structure roofed, and. Plastered ongoing	
7.	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities at Kansoog Primary School	Kansoog	Education	Universal Trumpe t LTD.	DACF	209,742.23	05/5/16	5/11/16	Structure is at lintel level	177,801.00
8.	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities at Boya Kpalsako Primary School	Boya Kpalsako	Education	Bukson Enterprise	DACF	209,742.23	5/5/16	5/11/16	Structure is at lintel level	178,280.69
9.	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities at Gbandare Primary School	Gbandare	Education	Bukson Enterprise	DACF	210,040.43	5/5/16	5/11/16	Completed and in use	126,038.00
10.	Completion of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities at Lamboya Primary School	Lamboya	Education	Noryini Comm. Ltd.	GETFund	156,761.87	30/08/11	14/06/12	Structure is roofed	

PROGRESS REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2016

EDUCATION

#	Project Description	Location	Sector	Contract or	Source of Funding	Contract Sum	Award Date	Expected completion date	Status of Project	Expenditure to date
11.	Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with Office and Store at Zeroga Primary School	Zeroga	Education	Jolafara Ent.	GETFund	73,422.62	22/12/11	14/06/12	Completed and handed over	29,145.86
12.	Construction of 1No. 2-Unit Kindergarten Block at Biringu Primary School	Biringu	Education	Bukson Ent.	DDF	79,478.11	22/11/13	21/06/14	Structure is completed and in use	
13.	Construction of 1No. E-Block with Ancillary facilities at Sapeliga	Sapeliga	Education	Bonaaba Construction Works Limited	GOG/WB	-	2015	-	Plastering completed yet to be painted	
14.	Completion of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block at Teshie Primary School	Teshie	Education	Dua – Salam Ent	GETFund	281,858.91	9/8/16	9/3/17	Structure is roofed	0.00
15	Construction of 2-Storey Classroom Block at Zebilla SH/TS at Zebilla	Zebilla	Education	-	GETfund	-	-	-	Structure completed and in use	
16	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block at Zuayanga Primary School	Zuayanga	Education	Universal Trumpet Limited	DDF	180,450.00			Project is completed and in use	172,450.00

PROGRESS REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2016

EDUCATION

#	Project Description	Location	Sector	Contractor	Source of Funding	Contract Sum	Award Date	Expected completion date	Status of Project	Expenditure to date
17	Construction of 6-Unit Classroom Block and 2-Unit KG block at Kasongo Primary School	Kasongo	Education	WubagreEnt.	GETfund	155,000.00	22-10-15		Both structures completed and in use	
18	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block at Agatuse JHS	Agatuse	Education	Johnass Comp Ltd	DDF	160,499.00	22-10-15	19-05-16	Completed and handed over	144,499
19	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block at Azuwera JHS	Azuwera	Education	Alhaji Iddi Drilling & Const	DDF	160,499.00	22-10-15		Structure is roofed	53,768.00
20	Construction of 3-Unit KG Classroom Block at Adagbira Primary School	Adagbira	Education	M/S KabaFaruk Ent	DDF	180,450.00	22-10-15		Structure is roofed and plastering in progress	114,006.24
21	Construction of 2-Unit KG Classroom Block at Koubougo Primary School	Koubougo	Education	Y. M Ismus Ent	GETFund	180,245.00	22-10-15		Project is at sub-structure level	
22	Construction of 6-Unit Classroom Block at Tangdabot Primary School	Tangdabot	Education	M/S Johnass Comp LTD	GETFund	403,103.00	22-10-15	19-05-16	Completed and in use	

PROGRESS REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2016

EDUCATION

#	Project Description	Location	Sector	Contractor	Source of Funding	Contract Sum	Award Date	Expected completion date	Status of Project	Expenditure to date
23	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block at Tarikom JHS	Tarikom	Education	M/S I.B TERAGO ENT.	DACF	175,759.00	-	-	Completed and in use	87,783.34
24	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block at Sitande Primary School	Sitande	Education	M/S DAMBE ENT	GETfund	173,669.00	22-10-15	19-05-16	Structure is roofed	
25	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block at Narigu Primary School	Narigu	Education	M/S WUBAGRE ENT	GETfund	169,235.00	22-10-15	19-05-16	Roofing ongoing	
26	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block at Zebilla No. 2 JHS	Zebilla	Education	M/S EBUGRE ENT.	GETfund	175,310.00	22-10-15	19-05-16	Completed and in use	
27	Construction of 2-Unit Classroom Block at Gundago Primary School	Gundago	Education	M/S BUKSON ENT	GETfund	179,403.00	22-10-15	19-05-16	Completed and in use	
28	Construction of 2-Unit Classroom Block at Ziboko Primary School	Ziboko	Education	M/S BUKSON ENT	GETfund	181,008.00	22-10-15	19-05-16	Completed and in use	
29	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block at Azanga JHS	Azanga	Education	M/S S. SALKO ENT	GETFund	185,066.00	22-10-15	19-5-16	Completed and in use	

PROGRESS REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2016

EDUCATION

#	Project Description	Location	Sector	Contractor	Source of Funding	Contract Sum	Award Date	Expected completion date	Status of Project	Expenditure to date
30	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block at Yikurugu JHS	Yikurugu	Education	M/S S. SalkoEnt	GETfund	181,731	22-10-15	19-05-16	Completed and in use	-
31	Construction of 2-Unit KG Classroom Block atAsapalugu Primary School	Sapalugu	Education	M/S SAWOOD VIABLE VENTURES	GETfund	181,175.00	22-10-15	19-05-16	Completed and in use	-
32	Construction of 2-Unit KG Classroom Block at Gumbare Primary School	Gumbare	Education	M/SY. M. ISMUS ENT LTD	GETfund	182,070.00	22-10-15	19-05-16	Structure is at Roofed and plastered	-
33	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block at Tanga Primary School	Tanga	Education	Benwincol Construction Limited	Education Fund	180,499.80	5/09/16	2/03/17	Contractor is mobilizing to site	-
34	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block at BiringuPrimary School	Biringu	Education	Benwincol Construction Limited	Education Fund	180,499.80	5/09/16	2/03/17	Contractor is mobilizing to site	-
35	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block at Gore Primary School	Gore	Education	Bukson Enterprise	Education Fund	180,499.80	5/09/16	2/03/17	Structure is at gable level	-
36	Construction of 3-Unit Classroom Block	Azoungi	Education	Bukson Enterprise	Education Fund	180,499.80	5/09/16	2/03/17	Structure is at gable level	

PROGRESS REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2016

HEALTH

#	Project Description	Location	Sector	Contractor	Source of Funding	Contract Sum	Award Date	Expected completion date	Status of Project	Expenditure to date
1	Construction of Office Block for District Health Directorate at Zebilla	Zebilla	Health	Johnabs Ent Ltd	DACF	245,479.90	02-03-14	02-02-15	Lintel level.	100,000
2	Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound with ancillary facilities at Kobore	Kobore	Health	Banamuk Gh Limited	DACF	306,694.00	01/01/16	01/06/12	Completed and handed over	96,119.55
3	Construction of 1No. 7-Unit Bedroom quarters for health staff at Googo	Googo	Health	M/S DAMBE ENT	DDF	250,000.00	19/02/2016	19/9/16	Completed and in use	93,929.53
4	Construction of 1no. CHPS Compound with ancillary facilities at Biringu	Biringu	Health	Ramasidi Enterprise	DACF	280,000.00	01/10/15	01/04/16	Structure is at lintel level	29,209.01

PROGRESS REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2016

WATER AND SANITATION

#	Project Description	Location	Sector	Contractor	Source of Funding	Contract Sum	Award Date	Expected completion date	Status of Project	Expenditure to date
1.	Drilling, Construction and Testing of 30No. Boreholes district wide	District wide	Water and Sanitation	Kingaka Co.	SRWSP /IDA	281,243.20	28/08/13	27/02/14	Completed and in use	
2.	Construction of Sapeliga Small Town water supply system at Sapeliga	Sapeliga	Water and Sanitation	Zigma Engineering	SRWSP /IDA	1,186,653.00	10-07-13	10-07-14	Completed and handed over	308,455.45

PROGRESS REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2016

GOVERNANCE

#	Project Description	Location	Sector	Contractor	Source of Funding	Contract Sum	Award Date	Expected completion date	Status of Project	Expenditure to date
1	Construction of 1No. Semi-Detached Quarters for Decentralized Dept. at Zebilla	Zebilla	Governance	Johnabs Ent.	DDF	144,071.15	22/11/13	21/05/14	Structure is completed and in use	144,071.15
2	Rehabilitation of Dist. Chief Executive's Bungalow	Zebilla	Governance	I.Z.SalsabillaEnt	DACF	79,958.00	03-04-14	05-03-14	Structure is completed and in use	79,958.00
3	Rehabilitation of Dist. Coordinating Director's Bungalow at Zebilla	Zebilla	Governance	Sawood Viable Ent.	DACF	84,130.88	03-04-14	05-03-14	Structure is completed and in use	84,130.88

PROGRESS REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2016

MICRO ECONOMY

#	Project Description	Location	Sector	Contractor	Source of Funding	Contract Sum	Award Date	Expected completion date	Status of Project	Expenditure to date
1	Construction of 3No. 5-Unit Market Stalls, 2No. 5-Unit Lockable Stores and a Butcher Shop at Agatuse	Agatuse	Local Economy	Yelsum de	HIPC	222,461.18	26/10/12	05-10-13	Structure is completed and handed over	81,191.25
2	Construction of Market Stores and 2-Unit Kindergarten Block at Zebilla Market	Zebilla	Local Economy	-	GOG	-	-	-	All structures roofed, plastering is ongoing.	-
4	Construction of Biringu Dam	Biringu	Local Economy	Astee Co. Ltd.	GSOP	323,946.63	24/10/13	-	Embankment beef-up completed Canal works ongoing.	176,346.00
5	Construction of Binaba Dam	Binaba	Local Economy	Dambe Enterprise	GSOP	332,028.43	02-04-15	08-04-15	Project is practically completed	202,754
6	Construction of Kasongo Dam	Kasongo	Local Economy	Baz Construction Ltd	GSOP	354,343.49	02-04-15	08-04-15	Embankments build up ongoing.	38,920.17

PROGRESS REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2016

MICRO ECONOMY

#	Project Description	Location	Sector	Contractor	Source of Funding	Contract Sum	Award Date	Expected completion date	Status of Project	Expenditure to date
7	Rehabilitation of Tilli Dam	Tilli	Micro Economy	Managan Limited	GSOP	389,474.39	02-04-15	08-04-15	Embankment beef-up done, rip-rap done.	12,000.00
8	Rehabilitation of Ankpaliga Dam	Ankpaliga	Micro Economy	Tibuoraa-taa Enterprise	GSOP	332,028.43	02-04-15	08-04-15	Practically completed	32,051.00
9	Construction of GoriYapala Dam	Gori Yapala	Micro Economy	A Opportunity	GSOP	509,614.24	24/10/13		Project completed and handed over	201,039.07
10	Construction of Googo Dam	Googo Dam	Micro Economy	A Opportunity	GSOP	138,752.00	01-01-16	01-07-16	Practically completed	95,005.90

PROGRESS REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2016

FEEDER ROAD

#	Project Description	Location	Sector	Contractor	Source of Funding	Contract Sum	Award Date	Expected completion date	Status of Project	Expenditure to date
1	Resurfacing of Tilli-Binaba Feeder Road (10 Km) - Phase II	Tilli	Feeder Road	A. A. A. Co Ltd	PIP	800,000.00	June, 2007	,	More than half resurfacing work done. Project at a standstill	
2	Rehabilitation of Yikurugu- Zeogo FR (2.8Km)	Yikurugu, Zeogo	Feeder Road	Dal SamEnt.	GSOP	170,436.80	02-04-15	08-04-15	Clearing and grubbing ongoing	
3	Rehabilitation of Apotdabogo No.1- Apotdabogo No.2 FR (1.9Km)	Apotdabogo	Feeder Road	Time Heals Ent.	GSOP	101,397.80	02-04-15	08-04-15	Gravelling	53,303.10
4	Rehabilitation of Zebilla Primary-Sakom FR (2.3Km)	Zebilla, Sakom	Feeder Road	TasbaEnt. Ltd	GSOP		02-04-15	08-04-15	Project is practically completed	106,743.
5	Rehabilitation of Kopella-Trambulina FR (2.7Km)	Kopella, Trambulung	Feeder Road	Sunarash Ent	GSOP	148,315.00	01-12-15	01-07-16	Completed and handed over	
6	Rehabilitation of Arenga-Gumbare FR (2.6Km)	Arenga Gumbare	Feeder Road	Franchida Gh Ltd	GSOP	154,359.00	01-12-15	01-07-16	Gravelling and filling	

CHAPTER TWO

ENSURING AND SUSTAINING MICROECONOMIC STABILITY

2.0 Introduction

Chapter two zeroes down on the first thematic area of the Ghana shared growth and development agenda II. Indicators discussed in this thematic area align themselves to the Sustainable Development Goals and African Union Agenda 2063 with which Ghana is a signatory. The chapter will therefore discuss strategies put in place by the DA and the consequent successes that have been chalked. Descriptive statistics will also be used to further explain these indicators.

2.1 Revenue Mobilization

a. SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 20: Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development.

b. Targets

SDG Goal 17; Target 17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection;

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 20; Target 1: Tax and non-tax revenue of all levels of government should cover at least 75% of current and development expenditure; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 20; Target 2: Additional financial resources mobilised from multiple sources.

Strategies adopted by the Bawku West District Assembly

- Strengthen revenue institutions and administration
- Eliminate revenue collection leakages and Strengthen mobilisation and management of non-tax revenue
- Strengthen mobilisation and management of non-tax revenue
- Establish district data-base on rateable items
- Annual up-dating of the district nominal roll (Rateable items)
- Training of revenue collectors, Town/Area council Admin. Secretaries, Treasurers and staff of the District Finance office.
- Construction of market structures

Progress made per the Indicators

Internally generated funds mobilized

Internally Generated Funds

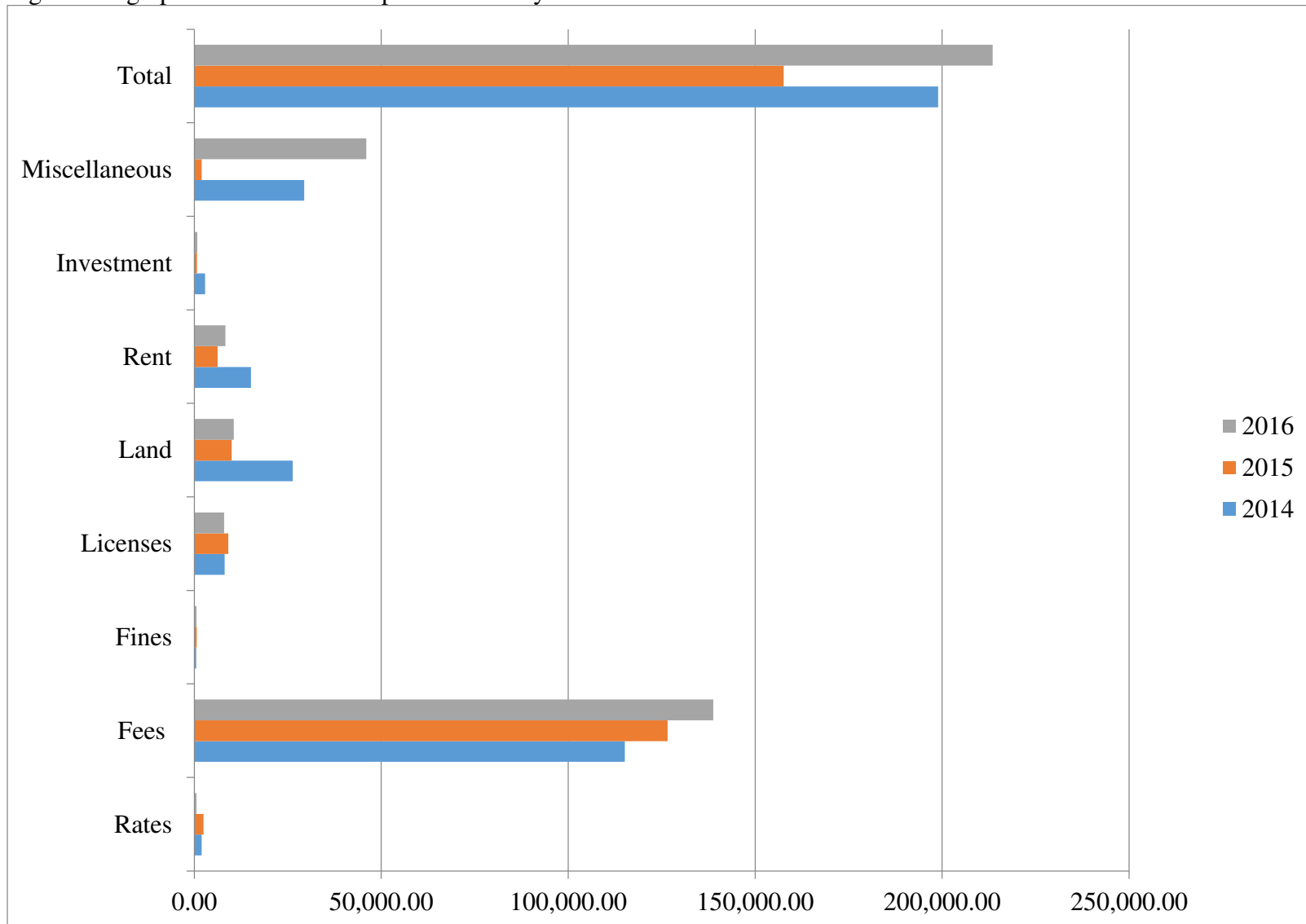
IGF realized at the end of the 2016 amounted to C160,114..This amount made up 70% of the budgeted for the year and an increase over the 2015 amount of C157,602.1.

Table 2: Financial Performance Revenue as at August 2016

ITEM	2014		2015		2016	
	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual
Rates	3,971	1,993.5	2,500	2,480	2,500	560
Fees	97,140	115,112	130,000	126,555	135,040	138,770
Fines	32,860	478	1,200	604	1,200	577
Licenses	17,050	8,099	17,050	9,057	17,900	7,984
Land	28,120	26,290	28,120	9,990	27,040	10,513
Rent	12,380	15,146	17,300	6,251	13,000	8,301
Investment	13,000	2,860	13,000	700	13,000	773
Miscellaneous	15,000	29,402.4	18,520	1,965	18,520	46,006
Total	219,521	198,902.9	226,490	157602.1	229,285	213,485

Source: District Budget Unit, 2016

Figure 1: a graph shows actual IGF performance by revenue heads of the district as at December 2016



The graph above indicates a general increase in IGF from the 2015 amount of €157,602.1 to 160,114 in 2016 after a fall in the IGF from the 2014 amount to the 2015 amount. It can also be observed that fees make up the chunk of IGF in the District while fines make up the least.

CHAPTER THREE

ENHANCING COMPETIVENESS OF GHANA'S PRIVATE SECTOR

3.0 INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the performance of the District on SDG 8 and Target 8.9 as well as African Union Agenda 2063 indicators which is on developing the tourism industry for job and revenue generation as stated in the District Medium Term Development Plan are being discussed. Also discussed is Local Economic Development in terms of developing Small and Medium Enterprises and Public Private Partnership in the District.

3.1 Developing the Tourism Industry for Jobs and Revenue Generation

a. SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 4: Transformed Economies and Job Creation.

b. Targets

SDG Goal 8; Target 8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and product; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 4; Target 3: Contribution of the creative arts to GDP in real terms is increased by at least 100%.

c. Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicators

- i. Percentage (%) increase in tourist arrivals
- ii. Percentage (%) Change of accommodation (Hotels, Guest Houses & Lodges)

3.1.1 Tourism

The District shares borders with other Districts such as Nabdam, Binduri, Talensi, Mamprusi East Garu Timpane Districts and Burkina Faso.

Table 3: Percentage increase in tourist arrivals and percentage change of accommodation

Indicators	2016 Target	2014	2015	2016	2017
% Increase in tourist arrivals	-	-	-	-	
% Change of accommodation (Hotels, Guest Houses & Lodges)	10%	2%	5%	8%	

Source: Ghana Tourist Authority, 2016

The percentage change of accommodation (hotels, guest houses & lodges) recorded 8% in 2016.

3.2 Develop Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMES)

a. SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 4: Transformed Economies and Job Creation.

b. Targets

SDG Goal 8; Target 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 4; Target 4: 20% of informal sector ventures graduate into Small Formal Enterprise category a year.

c. Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicators

- i. Advisory and Extension Services/ Provision of information
- ii. Number of training and business development services
- iii. Number of MSEs facilitated to access credit

3.2.1 Advisory and Extension Services/ Provision of information

In 2014, 313 businesses received advisory and extension services from the BAC. Of this figure majority were female. The picture improved in 2015 where a total of 791 businesses received attention from the BAC. In the year under review even more businesses were supported with information and they totalled 1108.

Table 4: Advisory and Extension Services/ Provision of information

Indicator	2014			2015			2016		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Advisory and Extension Services/ Provision of Information	14	299	313	710	81	791	884	224	1108
Number of Training and Business development services	1	7	8	7	2	9	12	3	15
Number of MSEs facilitated to access credit	-	-	-	10	1	11	454	54	508

Source: Business Advisory Centre, 2016

3.2.2 Facilitating MSE access to Business Support Services

Training programmes were also organized for small businesses in the District. These training were given to businesses in the area of guinea fowl rearing, small ruminants rearing, soap making, rice parboiling, business planning, management and counseling and malt processing among others. In the year under review a total of 15 businesses received training in the District

3.2.3 Enhancing access to affordable credit

For 2016, a number of MSEs were facilitated to access credit in the District and this totalled 508. This was an improvement over the 2014 and 2015 records.

3.3 Promote the Creative Arts Industry for Economic Development

a. SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 4: Transformed Economies and Job Creation.

b. Targets

SDG Goal 8; Target 8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and product; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 4; Target 3: Contribution of the creative arts to GDP in real terms is increased by at least 100%.

c. Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicator

i. Number of cultural activities organized

3.3.1 Promotion of Culture

In 2016, the Center for National Culture carried out five (5) cultural activities in the District. These activities included local food displays, local dance competitions, praise singing competitions etc.

Table 5: Number of cultural activities

Indicator	2016 Target	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of cultural activities	10	4	4	5	

Source: Center for National Culture, 2016

CHAPTER FOUR

ACCELERATED AGRICULTURAL MODERNIZATION

4.0 INTRODUCTION

The focus of the agricultural sector under the GSGDA II, SDG and Africa Union Agenda 2063 is to create an agricultural sector that is responsive to acceptable standard, produces a wide range of products and provides the best available income and job opportunities for the District populace.

4.1 Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation

4.1.1 Improve Agricultural Productivity

a. SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 5: Modern Agriculture for increased productivity and production.

b. Targets

SDG Goal 2; Target 2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 5; Target 2: Double agricultural total factor productivity

c. Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicators

- i. Agricultural total production and productivity doubled.
 - a) Percentage (%) increase in yield of selected crops and vegetables
 - b) Total domestic production of selected crops ('000Mt)
 - c) Area under cultivation of selected crops and vegetables (000' Ha)
 - d) Number of registered input dealers
 - e) Percentage change in number of outlets and sales points of agro-inputs.

- f) Tractor-Farmer ratio
 - g) Extension Officer-Farmer ratio
 - h) Cultivated areas under irrigation
- ii. Percentage (%) reduction of post-harvest losses.

4.1.1.1 Crop and vegetable production

Crop and vegetable production is the main farming activity in the District. The percentage (%) increase in yield of maize, rice, sorghum, millet, groundnut and soya beans were 0.8%, 0.9%, 0.4%, 0.4%, 0.9% and 0.3% respectively. On the other hand, % increase in yield of tomatoes, onions and pepper recorded 3.0%, 2.0% and 2.0% respectively in the year.

Table 6: Percentage (%) increase in yield of selected crops and vegetables

Indicator	ITEM	2016 Target	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Maize	1.5%	0.9	0.75	0.8%	
	Rice	4.3%	0.9	0.87	0.9%	
	Sorghum	2.2%	0.7	0.65	0.4%	
	Millet	1.3%	0.7	0.71	0.4%	
	Groundnut	1.3%	0	0	0.9%	
	Soya beans	3.0%	0.7	0.54	0.3%	

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2016

4.1.1.2 Total domestic production of selected crops ('000Mt)

The total domestic production of selected crops ('000Mt) was 20,044.26.

Table 7: Total domestic production of selected crops ('000Mt)

Indicator	ITEM	2016 Target	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total domestic production of selected crops.	Maize	1,423	7,345	7,764	8,732	
	Rice	9,381	103,295	8,655	2,052	
	Sorghum	3,499	9,981	14,611	2,203	
	Millet	1,169	10,411	9,228	1,719	
	Groundnut	6,747	0	0	5,184	
	Soya beans	900	14,110	12,554	154.26	

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2016

4.1.1.3 Area under cultivation of selected crops (000' Ha)

Total area under cultivation of major staple foods for 2016 recorded 14,958 acreage.

Table 8: Area under cultivation of selected crops

Indicator	ITEM	2016 Target	2014	2015	2016	
Area under cultivation of selected crops and vegetables (000' Ha)	Maize	1,848	0	498.05	1200	
	Rice	4,061	0	5628.6	3086	
	Sorghum	4,999	0	2099.4	3267	
	Millet	2,086	0	876.75	2002	
	Groundnut	5,355	0	3373.5	4300	
	Soya beans	-	-	-	100	
	Cowpea	-	-	-	1003	

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2016

4.1.1.4 Reduce production and distribution risks/bottlenecks in Agriculture and Industry

4.1.1.4.1 Access to production inputs

Percentage change in number of outlets and sales points of agro-inputs for the year recorded 23.07%.

Table 9: Access to production inputs

Indicator	2016 Target	2014	2015	2016	2017
Percentage change in number of outlets and sales points of agro-inputs.	25%	-	7.69%	23.07%	

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2016

4.1.1.4.2 Input outlets and sale points

Number of registered input dealers in 2016 was 16.

4.1.1.5 Agricultural Mechanization

The tractor-farmer ratio in the District for the year under review remained at a ratio of 1:8,538.

Table 10: Agricultural Mechanization

Indicator	2016 Target	2014	2015	2016	2017
Tractor-Farmer ratio	1:1,000	1:14,230	1:10,672	1:8,538	

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2016

4.1.1.6 Access to Agricultural Research Technology and Extension Services

The extension-farmer ratio in the District for the year under review remained at a ratio of 1:14,230.

Table 11: Access to Agricultural Research Technology and Extension Services

Indicator	2016 Target	2014	2015	2016	2017
Extension Officer-Farmer ratio	1:1,000	1:4,493	1:4,493	1:14,230	

Source: Department of Agriculture, 2016

CHAPTER FIVE

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

5.1 Sustainable Natural Resource Management

a. SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 7: Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities.

b. Targets

SDG Goal 15; Target 15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands, in line with obligations under international agreements; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 7; Target 2: At least 17% of terrestrial and inland water and 10% of coastal and marine areas are preserved.

c. Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicator

- i. Hectares of degraded forest lands rehabilitated/restored

5.1.1 Restoration of degraded lands

The hectares of degraded forests and lands rehabilitated or restored in 2016 was 26 hectares. As part of efforts to maintain the existing forest reserves in the District, the Forestry Commission carried out the inspection of forest boundaries and sensitized four (4) communities on wildfires. Fire volunteers were also set up in 10 communities and trained in fire fighting techniques.

Table 12: Hectares of degraded forest lands rehabilitated/ restored

Indicator	2016 Target	2014	2015	2016	2017
Hectares of degraded forest lands rehabilitated/ restored	40ha	6ha	8ha	26ha	

Source: Department of Natural Resource Conservation (Forestry), 2016

5.2 Natural Disasters, Risks and Vulnerability

a. SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 7: Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities.

b. Targets

SDG Goal 11; Target 11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 7; Target 3: Reduce deaths and property loss from natural and man-made disasters and climate extreme events by at least 30%.

c. Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicators

- i. Number of incidences of bush fires
- ii. Number of fires
- iii. Total number of persons displaced
- iv. Number of deaths recorded
- v. Number of floods

5.2.1 Recorded incidences of bush fires

The District did not record any bush fire for the year under review. To mitigate the impact of fire disasters, the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) and the District Assembly organized a sensitization and education programmes on the detection, prevention and extinguishment of fires.

Table 13: Number of victims of flood and fire disasters

Indicator	2016 Target	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of bush fires	-	2	3	4	

Source: NADMO/Ghana National Fire Service, 2016

5.2.2 Number of victims of flood and fire disasters

The District recorded 1 floods in 2016 which lead to the destruction of properties. The flood displaced 1,188 people and lead to the death of one man. The seriously affected communities were Galaka, Kobore, Timonde, Biringu, Timongore, Sapeliga, Googo, Sapkare and others.

Table 14: Number of victims of flood and fire disasters

Indicators	2014		2015		2016	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Number of fires	4		3		2	
Total number of persons displaced	480	688	-	-	552	636
Number of deaths recorded	1	0	1	1	-	-
Number of floods	1				1	

Source: NADMO/Ghana National Fire Service, 2016

The District Assembly is making efforts to reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.

CHAPTER SIX

INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT

6.0 INTRODUCTION

The overall objective of the sector is to establish a transportation network that links all parts of the District, rehabilitate and reshape roads to good condition, develop road safety initiatives and increase access to water, sanitation and energy facilities. The DA believes that it with the provision of these facilities that the District can improve the District Economy by creating an enabling environment for business and other activities to thrive.

6.1 Transport Infrastructure

a. SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 1: A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All.

b. Targets

SDG Goal 11; Target 11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 1; Target 8: At least detail technical and financial feasibility report for rapid transit system for all cities above 2 million people is completed.

c. Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicator

- i. Proportion/length of roads/drains maintained/ rehabilitated

6.1.1 Roads

In 2016, various feeder road networks were rehabilitated; some of these roads were rehabilitated with the provision of culverts and graveled. The Zebila-Sakom Feeder Road was rehabilitated;

the Yikukurugu-Zeogo and the Arenga-Gumbare roads were also rehabilitated. Other road network were cut out and reshaped within the year under review.

Table 15: Proportion/length of roads/drains maintained/rehabilitated

Indicator		2016 Target	2014	2015	2016	2017
Proportion/length of roads/drains maintained/rehabilitated	Trunk Roads (km)	-	0	0	0	
	Urban Roads (km)	-	0	0	0	
	Sealing	-	0	0	0	
	Gravelling	-	0	0	0	
	Road Line Marking	-	0	0	0	
	Pot Hole Patching	-	0	0	0	
	Grading and Patching	-	0	0	0	
	Traffic Signal Maintenance (Road signs)	-	0	0	0	
	Desilting/Drain cleaning	-	0	0	0	
	Feeder Roads	-	6km	5km	25km	
	Drainage works	-	0	0		

Source: Department of Works, 2016

6.2 Energy Supply to Support Industry and Households

a. SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 1: A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All.

b. Targets

SDG Goal 7; Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services;

SDG Goal 7; Target 7b: By 2030 expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, particularly LDCs and SIDS; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 1; Target 6: Access and use of electricity and internet is increased by at least 50% of 2013 levels.

c. Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicators

i. Percentage (%) of population with access and using electricity

6.2.1 Electricity

The Rural Electrification Programme is making tremendous progress in the District as more and more communities are being connected to the national grid. The percentage change in number of households with access to electricity recorded 14.5% in 2016.

Table 16: Percentage (%) of population with access and using electricity

Indicator	2016 Target	2014	2015	2016	2017
% of population with access and using electricity	20.0%	7.0%	10.5%	14.5%	

Source: Volta River Authority, 2016

6.3 Safe Water

a. SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 1: A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All.

b. Targets

SDG Goal 6; Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 1; Target 3: Reduce 2013 level of proportion of the population without access to safe drinking water by 95%.

c. Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicators

- i. Percentage (%) of population with access to safe drinking water
- ii. Percentage (%) of population served with other safe sources
- iii. Percentage (%) of budget allocated to water and sanitation programme

6.3.1 Population with access to safe drinking water

Though coverage is high access is a huge challenge as people have to walk long distances to water points, wait for long periods to get water at these points and in the dry season most of these facilities dry up. The percentage population with sustainable access to safe water sources (coverage) all year round was 51.6%. However the construction of Sapeliga Small Town Water System and the provision of 30 no. boreholes in the District the water coverage is likely to increase. There also provision of boreholes under DDF, MP's Common Fund and from the Government of China.

Access to safe, resilient and sustainable water in the District will accelerate sustainable development on multiple dimensions such as health, development, and the environment. This has increased water quality hence impacting health positively, reduced the time and personal risks involved in water collection.

Table 17: Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water and other safe sources

Indicator	2016 Target	2014	2015	2016	2017
% population with sustainable access to safe water sources or safe drinking water (coverage) all year round	70%	42.8%	49.0%	51.6%	
% of population served with other safe sources	-	-	-	-	

Source: Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit, 2016

6.3.2 Budget Allocation for Water and Sanitation

The budget allocated to water and sanitation programme for 2016 was C 720,345.96 and this was 7.2% of the total budget in the 2016 Annual Action Plan.

6.4 Sanitation

a. SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 1: A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All.

b. Targets

SDG Goal 6; Target 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 1; Target 4: Reduce 2013 level of proportion of the population poor sanitation facilities by 95%.

c. Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicator

- i. Percentage (%) of population with access to improved sanitation facilities

6.4.1 Population with access to improved sanitation facilities

The proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation in the District was 15%. The number of final dumping sites in the District recorded 1. The number of 10m³ refuse containers remained recorded 6. The number of 240L refuse containers recorded 124. The number of public cemeteries in the District remained recorded 1 however patronage of this facility is low because of the culture of burying the dead at home.

Table18: Percentage of population with sustainable access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, household latrine)

Indicators		2016 Target	2014	2015	2016	2017
% of population with access to improved sanitation and sanitation facilities (flush toilets, KVIP, household latrine)		20	12.5%	13.5%	15%	
No of final dumping sites (specify)		1	1	1	1	
No. of refuse containers (specify)	10m ³	6	6	6	6	
	240 L	500	25	79	124	
No. of public cemeteries		1	1	1	1	

Source: Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit, 2016

CHAPTER SEVEN

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY

7.0 INTRODUCTION

In terms of human development, employment and productivity, the district strategy to achieve indicators aimed at promoting and enhancing integral human development, an efficient health system which can deliver acceptable standard of health services, create wealth and reduce poverty among all segments of the population regardless of gender and disability. The analysis in this regard will therefore depict a trend analysis of human development in terms of access to quality education and quality of healthcare.

7.1 Education

Education is the process of facilitating learning, or the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, beliefs, and habits. Educational methods include storytelling, discussion, teaching, training, and directed research. Education frequently takes place under the guidance of educators, but learners may also educate themselves.^[1] Education can take place in formal or informal settings and any experience that has a formative effect on the way one thinks, feels, or acts may be considered educational. Education therefore plays a key role in the Bawku West District as it provides the opportunity for jobs and increased productive activity leading to a better life for the people.

7.1.1 Increase access to education and training at Pre-School education level, with emphasis on Gender Equality

a. SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 2: Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation.

b. Targets

SDG Goal 4; Target 4.2: By 2030 ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education;

SDG Goal 4; Target 4a: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 2; Target 1: Enrolment rate for early childhood education is at least 300% of the 2013 rate.

c. Status and Trends of Indicators

Increase access to education and training at Basic education level, with emphasis on Gender Equality

List of indicators

- i. Number of Kindergartens
- ii. Number of primary Schools
- iii. Number of Junior High Schools
- iv. Number of Vocational/Technical Schools

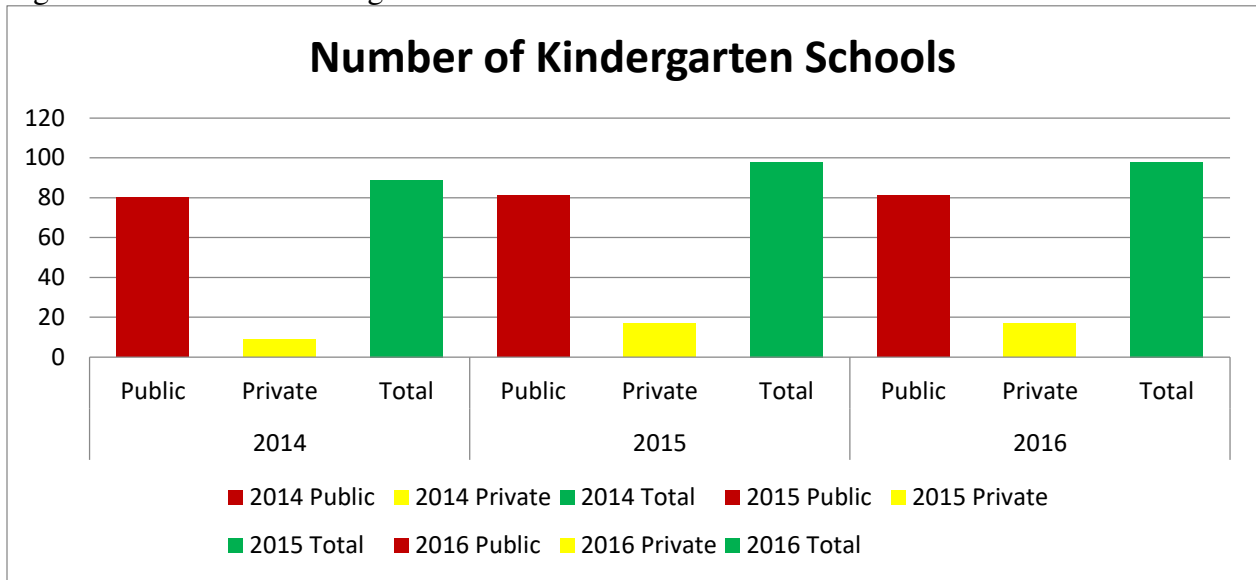
Table 19: List of indicators

Level	2014			2015			2016		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
KG	80	9	89	81	17	98	81	17	98
Primary	80	9	89	81	17	98	81	17	98
Junior High	46	2	48	50	5	55	50	5	55
Senior High	2	2	4	3	3	6	3	4	7
Vocational / Technical	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1

7.1.1.1 Number of Kindergartens

The total number of kindergarten established in the District was 81 in 2016. This comprised 81 public schools and 17 private schools. Table indicates an increase in the number of educational institutions in the District. Apart from the Vocational and Technical level of education that did not record any increase in educational institutions, KG, Primary, Junior High and Senior High levels recorded significant increase. This may have contributed to the increase in especially BECE performance that increased from 30.8% to 32.45% between 2015 and 2016.

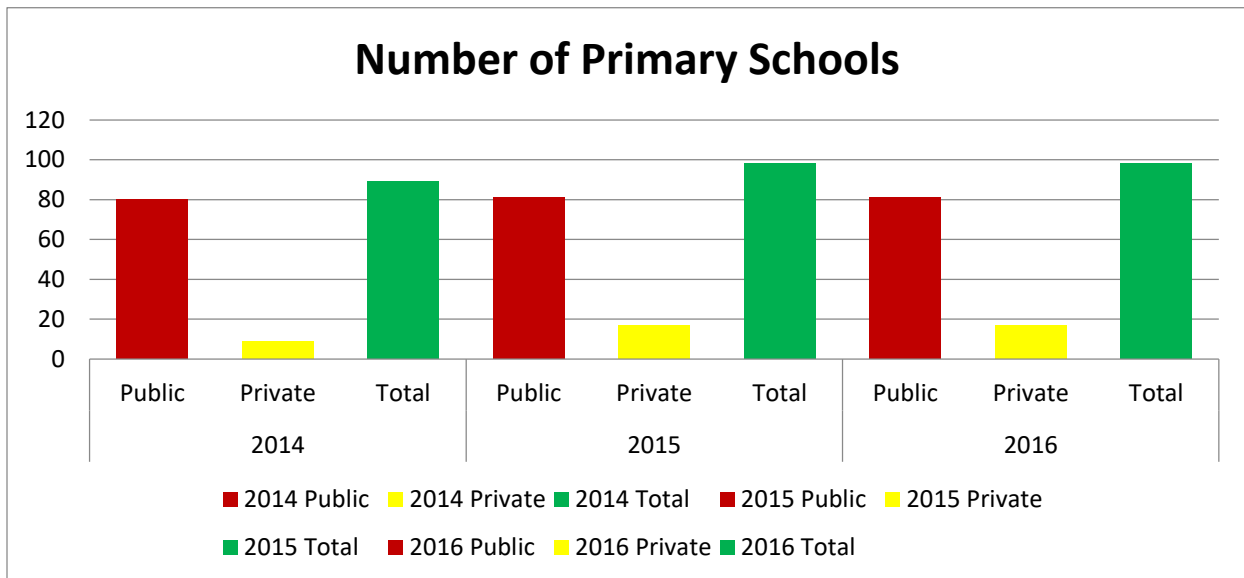
Figure 2: Number of Kindergarten Schools



Source: Department of Education, 2016

Figure 2 specifically indicates an increase in the number of Kindergarten Schools from 89 in 2014 to 98 in 2015; this number was however maintained in 2016. Most of the increase in the numbers of schools can be attributed to the tremendous increase in private kindergartens over the period.

Figure 3: Number of Primary schools

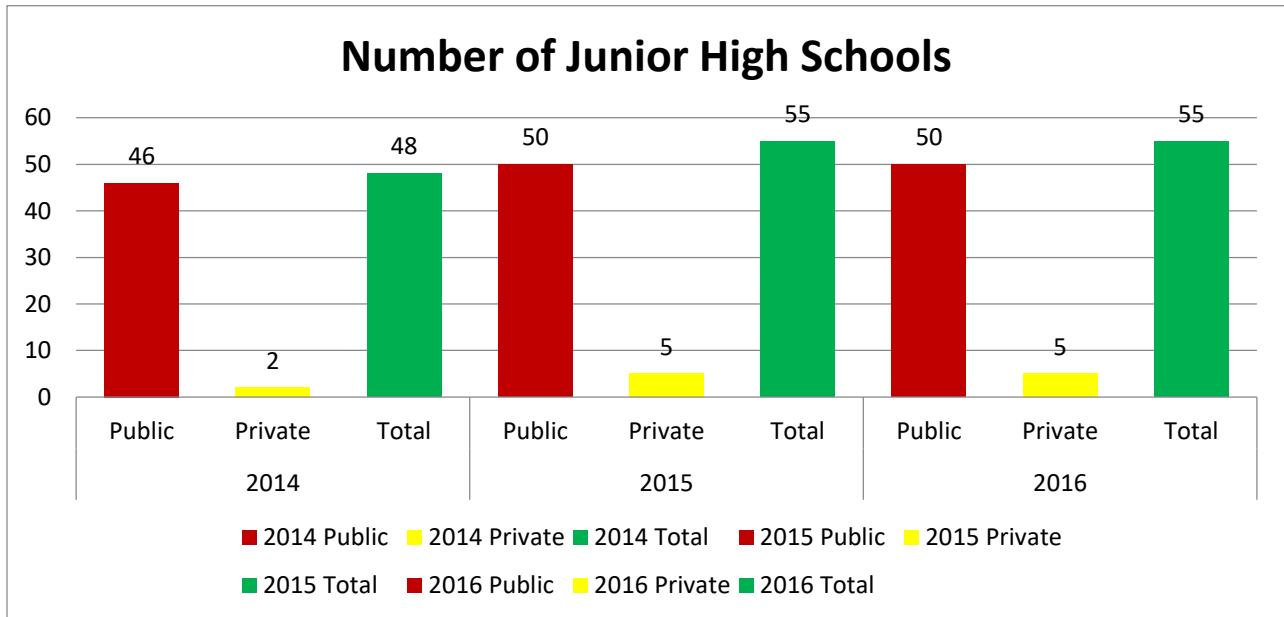


Source: Source: Department of Education, 2016

Similar to the Kindergarten level the Number of primary Schools in the District increased over the year under review. Table 19 showed an increase from 89 to 98 primary schools over the

period. The data above implies that the District Assembly should take a keen interest in the operations of private institutions in its jurisdiction since the increasing numbers will tend to influence the overall educational performance of the district.

Figure 4: Number of Junior High



Source: Department of Education, 2016

Just like the other basic educational levels, the Junior High School level also recorded and increase in the number of schools over the period under review. Similarly, the increase was recorded between 2014 and 2015

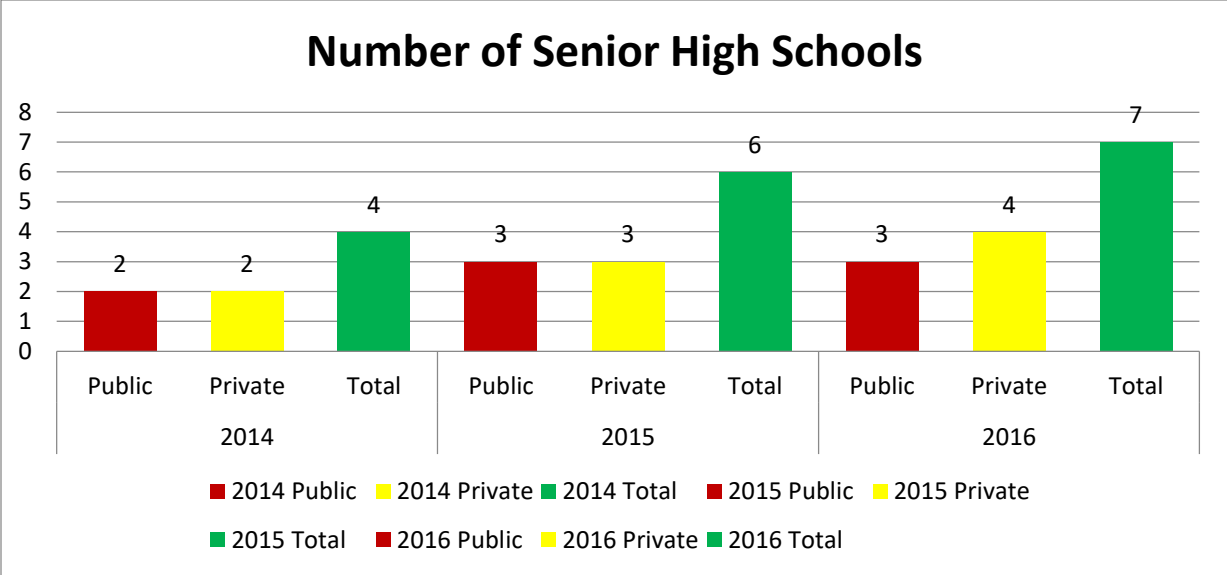


Figure 5: Number of Senior High School
 Source: Department of Education, 2016

Even though the vocational school level recorded one institution over the three year period, the Senior High School level saw a consistent increase in the number of institution in both the public and private level. As at the end of 2016, the number of Senior High Schools stood at seven (7) in number.

7.1.2 Increase access to education and training at Basic education level, with emphasis on Gender Equality

a. SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 2: Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation.

b. Targets

SDG Goal 4; Target 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.

SDG Goal 4; Target 4.6: By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 2; Target 2: Enrolment rate for basic education is 100%.

c. Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicators

- i. Net Enrolment Rate (NER) by gender in basic education level
- ii. Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) by gender in basic education level
- iii. Net Admission Rate (NAR) by gender in basic education level
- iv. Completion Rate (CR) by gender in basic education level
- v. Enrolment by gender in basic education level
- vi. Number of Primary Schools
- vii. Number of Junior High Schools
- viii. Trend in Enrolment in Specialist schools

Table 20: Indicators for increased access to education and training at basic education level, with emphasis on gender equality at Kindergarten level

S/N	Indicator	2014			2015			2016			2017		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Net Enrolment Rate (NER) by gender in basic education level	57.2	66.2	61.7	77.9	85.3	81.5	86.8	95.2	90.9			
2	Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) by gender in basic education level	88.8	93	90.9	128.5	141.3	134.8	144.7	159.2	151.8			
3	Net Admission Rate (NAR) by gender in basic education level	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
4	Completion Rate (CR) by gender in basic education level	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
5	Enrolment by gender in basic education level (Public)	2657	2684	5341	4662	4653	9315	4760	4559	9319			
6	Enrolment by gender in basic education level (Private)	212	214	426	347	344	691	462	387	849			
7	Trend in Enrolment in Specialist schools												

Source: department of Education, 2016

Table 21: indicators for increased access to education and training at basic education level, with emphasis on gender equality at Primary level

S/ N	Indicator	2014			2015			2016			2017		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Net Enrolment Rate (NER) by gender in basic education level	85.6	92	88.8	106.2	110.9	108.4	104.8	94.7	100			
2	Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) by gender in basic education level	116.8	124.4	120.6	121.2	127.7	124.3	120.8	110.1	115.7			
3	Net Admission Rate (NAR) by gender in basic education level	83.9	70	82.5	42.9	37.3	40.2	35.8	31.1	33.5			
4	Completion Rate (CR) by gender in basic education level	100	100	100	106.8	123.4	114.5	106.1	96.9	101.8			
5	Enrolment by gender in basic education level (Public)	10351	10113	20464	12653	12260	24913	12509	12448	24957			
6	Enrolment by gender in basic education level (Private)	760	742	1502	675	631	1306	747	720	1467			

Source: department of Education, 2016

Table 22: indicators for increased access to education and training at basic education level, with emphasis on gender equality at Junior High School level

S/N	Indicator	2014			2015			2016			2017		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Net Enrolment Rate (NER) by gender in basic education level	27.4	29.7	28.6	53.4	59.6	56.3	57.2	52.1	54.8			
2	Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) by gender in basic education level	70.5	79.6	75.1	75.7	80.6	78	81.9	71.2	76.9			
3	Net Admission Rate (NAR) by gender in basic education level	30.8	34.5	32.7	25.1	27.9	25.1	29.8	28.5	29.2			
4	Completion Rate (CR) by gender in basic education level	49.6	48.9	49.2	58.1	54	56.2	67.9	53.5	61.2			
5	Enrolment by gender in basic education level (Public)	2760	2850	5610	3318	3082	6400	3483	3363	6846			
6	Enrolment by gender in basic education level (Private)	103	100	203	31	48	79	69	104	173			
7	Trend in Enrolment in Specialist schools												

NB: NER, GER, NAR and CR are all in Percentages

Source: Department of Education, 2016

7.1.2.1 Net Enrolment Rate (NER) by gender and age in basic education level

Net enrolment ratio is an effective indicators of participation of children in the educational system. It measures the number of appropriately aged pupils enrolled in school as a proportion of the total number of children in the relevant age groups. The importance of the NER lies in the fact that children enrolled in school at the right age are more likely to stay in school. The Net Enrolment Rate for Kindergarten increased from 61.7% in 2014 to 81.7% in 2015. This further increased to 90.9 in 2016. In terms of the Primary School level, Net Enrolment Rate stood at 88.8% in 2014, 108.4% in 2015 and 100% 2016. The Junior High level however recorded lower levels of NER with 2014 recording 28.6%, but increased to 56.3% in 2015 and 54.8% in 2016.

7.1.2.2 Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) by gender and age in basic education level

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is an effective indicator of participation of children in the educational system. It indicates the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling- regardless of age- as proportion of the number of children in the relevant age group.

Significant progress has been made in terms of Primary and Junior High School enrolment rates on account of interventions for improved access to education such as the FCUBE, School Feeding Programme, capitation grant, free school uniforms, GPASS and improvements in infrastructure.

At the Kindergarten level there was a consistent increase in the Gross Enrolment Rate from 90.9 to 134.8 within the period between 2014 and 2015. The 2016 figures further showed an increase to 151.8. in terms of the Primary and Junior High level there were increases from the 2014 into 2015 but both showed a decline in 2016

7.1.2.3 Net Admission Rate (NAR) by gender in basic education level

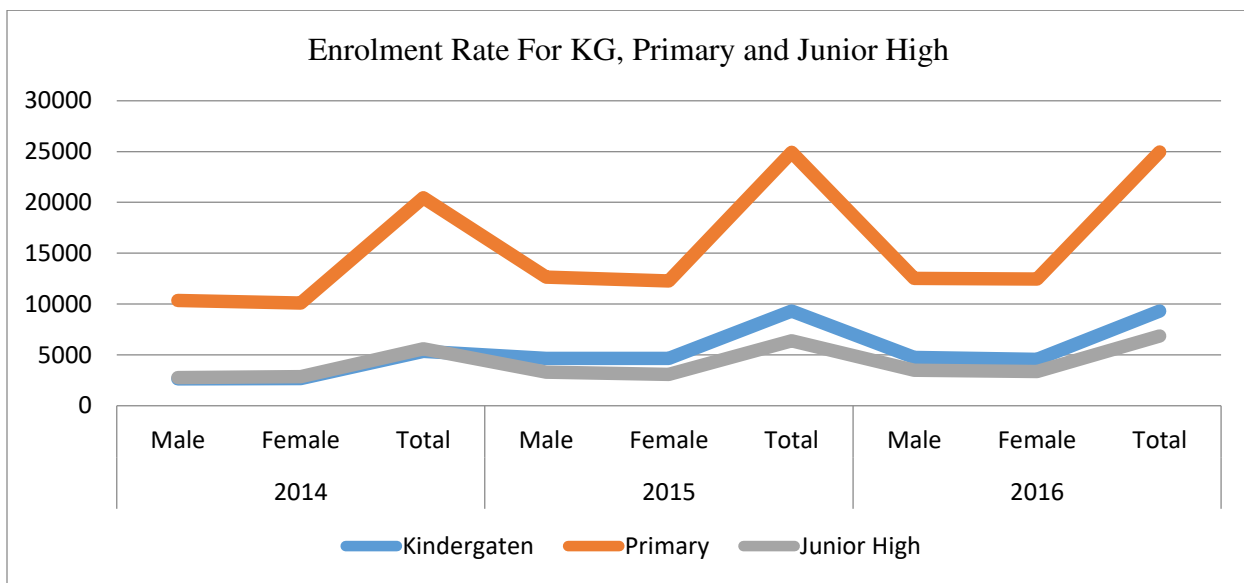
Net Admission Rate only applies to the Primary and Junior High level. The period under review saw a decline at the Primary level from 82.5 to 40.2 from 2014 to 2015. This further declined to 33.5 in 2016. At the Junior High level, the value reduced from 32.7 in 2014 to 25.1 in 2015. It however increased to 29.2 still falling short of the 2014 figure.

7.1.2.5 Completion Rate (CR) by gender in basic education level

The Completion Rate measures the proportion of pupils/students who remain and complete school after enrolment. It provides an indication of the internal efficiency of the education system.

The completion rate for primary and JHS were 100% and 49.2% respectively as at the 2013/14 academic year. The completion rate for girls at the primary and junior high school levels remains lower than that for boys, however gradual improvements is being recorded. In the 2014/2015 academic year CR stood at 114.5 and 56.2 respectively for Primary and JHS. These indicators increased in the 2015/2016 academic year for the Junior High Level but decreased for the Primary level.

Figure 6: Enrolment Rate for KG, Primary and Junior High



7.1.2.6 Enrolment by gender in basic education level

There was a consistent increase in enrolment for KG, Primary and Junior High over the three year period. The 2016 enrolment figures indicate 9,319, 24,957 and 6,846 for KG, Primary and Junior High School respectively.

7.1.3 Bridging the gender gap in access to education

a. SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 2: Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation.

b. Targets

SDG Goal 4; Target 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 2; Target 2: Enrolment rate for basic education is 100%.

c. Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicator

i. Gender Parity Index (GPI)

7.1.3.1 Gender Parity Index (GPI)

Gender parity index measures the ratio between female and male enrolment, the balance of parity is 1.00. The gender parity index for Kindergarten was 1.05 in 2014, 1.03 in 2015 and 1.10 in 2016. This implies that female pupils were more than male pupils at the kindergarten level. The indicator was a little different at the Primary level where the males surpassed the females in 2016. At the JHS where female pupils were more than their male counterparts in 2014, the picture changes in 2015 and 2016 where male were more than females.

Table 23: Gender Parity Index in Basic Schools

Indicator	Category	2014	2015	2016	2017
Gender Parity Index (GPI)	Kindergarten	1.05	1.03	1.10	
	Primary	1.07	1.05	0.91	
	JHS	1.13	0.98	0.87	

Source: Department of Education, 2016

7.1.4 Improve quality of education and enhance delivery of education services

a. SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 2: Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation.

b. Targets

SDG Goal 4; Target 4.2: By 2030 ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 2; Target 1: Enrolment rate for early childhood education is at least 300% of the 2013 rate.

c. Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicators

- i. Pupil: Core Text Book ratio
- ii. Percent and number of trained teachers
- iii. Pupil/Student per Teacher Ratio (PTR) and Pupil/Student per Trained Teacher Ratio (PTTR)

Table 24: indicators for improving quality of education and enhance delivery of education services at Kindergarten level

S/N	Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	Pupil: Core Text Book ratio				
2	Number of trained teachers		86	56	
3	Percent of trained teachers	24.4	37	30	
4	Pupil/Student per Teacher Ratio (PTR)	56	75	60	
5	Pupil/Student per Trained Teacher Ratio (PTTR)	231	168	175	

The proportion of classroom teachers that have had proper professional training is an essential input to quality education Table 24 depicts a set of indicators at the Kindergarten level. Notable among the indicators is the percent of trained teachers, the pupil teacher ratio and the pupil trained teacher ratio. The percent of trained teachers improved over the three year period from 24.4 to 30 even though there was a reduction between 2015 and 2016. A quick glance between

the pupil trained teacher ratio and the pupil teacher ratio shows a vast difference indicating that a lot of the teachers in the district as per the kindergarten level are not trained.

Table 25: indicators for improving quality of education and enhance delivery of education services at Primary School level

S/N	Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	Pupil: Core Text Book ratio	2	0.6	0.68	
2	Number of trained teachers		381	369	
3	Percent of trained teachers	47.8	56.6	60.6	
4	Pupil/Student per Teacher Ratio (PTR)	45	55	45	
5	Pupil/Student per Trained Teacher Ratio (PTTR)	93	109	79	

Access to learning materials is critical to improving quality of education. At the basic level of education, each pupil is supposed to have 3 core textbooks, namely English, Mathematics and Science, which implies a ratio of 3 core textbooks per pupil. Available data show that, at the Primary levels, 3 core textbooks were to 2 pupils in 2014 and this reduced to 0.6 and 0.68 in 2015 and 2016 respectively

Percent of trained teachers as a basis for accessing quality of tuition at the basic level stood at 47.8 in 2014. It improved to 56.6 in 2015 and further to 60.6 in 2016.

Similar to that of the KG level, even though the pupil teacher and increased between 2014 and 2015 they both decreased in 2016. There was also a great disparity between the pupil teacher ratio and the pupil trained teacher ratio.

Table 26: indicators for improve quality of education and enhance delivery of education services at Junior High School

S/N	Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	Pupil: Core Text Book ratio	1	1	0.44	
2	Number of trained teachers		206	202	
3	Percent of trained teachers	81.9	79.6	80.9	
4	Pupil/Student per Teacher Ratio (PTR)	24	29	29	
5	Pupil/Student per Trained Teacher Ratio (PTTR)	29	35	34	

The number of pupils/students per teacher ratio (PTR), and pupil/student per trained teacher ratio (PTTR) are key indicators of quality education and efficiency in schools. Within the period under review ratio of pupils to teacher was 24, 29 and 29 for the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively.

The pupil core text book ratio indicated 3 core textbooks were to 1 pupil in 2014, 1 in 2016 and 0.44 in 2016.

7.1.5 Employable skills Training/Development: Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET)

The provision of Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) is critical for the production of middle-level human resource required for the socio-economic development of the country. Technical and vocational skills training and education are provided by various public and private vocational training institutes, as well as through informal apprenticeship training.

a. SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 2: Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation.

b. Targets

SDG Goal 4; Target 4b: By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 2; Target 6: At least 70% of secondary school students not entering the tertiary sector are provided with a range of options for further skills development.

c. Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicator

i. Number of Public TVET Institutions

7.1.5.1 Number of Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) Institutions

Since 2014 there has been 1 TVET institutions in the District and that is the Kusanaba Vocational training School. It provides

Table 27: Number of Public TVET Institutions

Indicator	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of Public TVET Institutions	1	1	1	

Source: Department of Education, 2016

7.2 HEALTH

7.2.1 Bridge Equity Gap in access to Quality Health Care and Nutritional Services

a. SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 3: Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens.

b. Targets

SDG Goal 3; Target 3.1: By 2030 reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births;

SDG Goal 3; Target 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 3; Target 3: Reduce 2013 maternal, neo-natal and child mortality rates by at least 50%.

c. Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicators

- i. Immunization coverage (Penta 3)
- ii. Antenatal Care coverage (At least 1 visit)
- iii. Antenatal Care coverage (At least 4 visits)
- iv. Maternal mortality ratio
- v. Institutional maternal mortality ratio
- vi. Under five mortality rate per 1000 live births
- vii. Infant mortality per 1000 live births
- viii. % of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel.
- ix. Prevalence of stunting among children under 5
- x. Prevalence of underweight among children under 5

7.2.1.1 Summary of achievements of selected access to Health care Indicators

The set of indicators on access to healthcare were looked at over a three year period beginning from 2014. The immunization coverage (Penta 3) recorded 110% in 2014 which reduced to 102% and 102.3% in 2015 and 2016 respectively. The Antenatal Care coverage (At least 1 visit) recorded 100.8% in 2014, improved to 102.1% in 2015 but reduced to 97% in 2016. The Antenatal Care coverage (At least 4 visits) recorded 171% in 2014 but reduces to 118.2% and 119.3% in 2015 and 2016 respectively. Supervised deliveries lingered around 88.4 in 2014 and 2015 but appreciated in 2016 with a percentage of 91.5.

Table 28: Summary of achievements of selected access to Health care Indicators

Indicators	2014	2015	2016	2017
Immunization coverage (Penta 3)	110.6%	102%	102.3%	
Antenatal Care coverage (At least 1 visit)	100.8%	102.1%	97%	
Antenatal Care coverage (At least 4 visits)	171.4%	118.2%	119.3%	
Supervised deliveries	88.5%	88.3%	91.5%	
Infant mortality per 1000 live births	6.7	7.3	11.8	
Under-five mortality per 1000 live births	10.1	14.3	17.8	
Institutional maternal mortality ratio	1.4	0.6	0	

Source: Department of Health Services, 2016

In terms of Infant Mortality/1000 live births the Bawku West District recorded 6.7 infant mortality per 1000 live births in 2014. This increased to 7.3 in 2015 and further to 11.8 in 2016. Under five mortality recorded 10.1, 14.3 and 17.8 in 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively. Other indicators considered within the period was institutional maternal mortality ratio which stood at 0 by the end of 2016.

7.2.2 Strengthening Efficiency in Health Service Delivery

a. SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 3: Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens.

b. Targets

SDG Goal 3; Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 3; Target 1: Increase 2013 levels of access to quality basic health care and services by at least 40%.

c. Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicators

- i. Nurse-Population ratio
- ii. Doctor-Population ratio

7.2.2.1 Nurse-Population ratio

The nurse to population ratio improved from 1:533 in 2014 to 1:504 in 2016.

Table 29: Nurse-Population ratio

Indicators	2014	2015	2016	2017
Nurse-Population ratio	1:533	1:504	1:504	

Source: Department of Health Services, 2016

7.2.2.2 Doctor-Population ratio

The doctor to population ratio in the Bawku West District recorded a drastic improvement of 1:50,506 in 2016 over the 2014 ratio of 1:98,630.

Table 30: Doctor-Population ratio

Indicators	2014	2015	2016	2017
Doctor-Population ratio	1:98,630	1:49,907.	1:50,506.	

Source: Department of Health Services, 2016

7.2.3 HIV/AIDS/STI/TB transmission

a. SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 3: Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens.

b. Targets

SDG Goal 3; Target 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 3; Target 6: Reduce the 2013 incidence of HIV/AIDs, Malaria and TB by at least 80%.

c. Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicator

- i. District HIV prevalence rate
- ii. Number of HIV testing and counseling centers
- iii. Number of people counseled and tested
- iv. Total number of pregnant women tested
- v. Percent on treatment
- vi. Under-five malaria case fatality (% of children under 5 dying of malaria)
- vii. LLIN coverage (children under 5 years)
- viii. ITN coverage (pregnant women)
- ix. TB success rate
- x. Malaria incidence per 1000 per year

7.2.3 HIV/AIDS/STI/TB transmission

The regional prevalence rate for HIV/AIDS was 1.5% in 2015. The prevalence rate for the Bawku West District was 0.12% in 2014. This reduced in 2015 and 2016 to 0.09 and 0.04% respectively.

Table 31: Adult District HIV/AIDS prevalence rate and Median Antenatal HIV prevalence

Indicators	2014	2015	2016	2017
District HIV prevalence rate	0.12%	0.09	0.04	

Source: Department of Health Services, 2016

7.2.3.1 HIV testing and counseling

The number of HIV testing and counseling centers were 25 at the end of 2016. The number of people counseled and tested increased from 40 to 128 between 2014 and 2016.

Table 32: Number of people taking up HIV testing and counseling

Indicators	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of HIV testing and counseling centers	23	23	25	
Number of people counseled and tested	40	264	128	

Source: Department of Health Services, 2016

7.2.3.2 Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT)

The total number of pregnant women tested increased from 3486 to 3730 within the planned period. The percentage of these women that were treated stood at 0.12 in 2014 and 0.1% in 2016.

Table 33: District PMTCT uptake

Indicators	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total number of pregnant women tested	3486	3586	3730	
Percent on treatment	0.12%	0.2%	0.1%	

Source: Department of Health Services, 2016

7.2.4 Malaria control

The under-five malaria case fatality (% of children under 5 dying of Malaria) was 0 in 2016. Also, the LLIN coverage (children under 5 years) was 55.7%. The ITN coverage (pregnant women) was 80.2% at the end of 2016.

7.2.5 TB success rate

The TB success rate for the District between 2014 and 2015 was 77.4% and 71.4% respectively.

Table 34: Summary of achievements of selected access to Health care Indicators

Indicators	2016 Target	2014	2015	2016	2017
TB success rate	100%	77.4%	71.4	-	

Source: Department of Health Services, 2016

CHAPTER EIGHT

TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

8.0 INTRODUCTION

This sector aims to provide for greater quality of life for peaceful existence, more efficient delivery of services and growth of socio-economic opportunities, a safe, secure, and stable environment for all citizens, visitors, communities and businesses to conduct their affairs freely in the District.

8.1 Deepening the Practice of Democracy and Institutional Reform

a. SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 11: Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched.

b. Targets

SDG Goal 16; Target 16.6: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels;

SDG Goal 16; Target 16.7: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 11; Target 1: At least 70% of the people believe that they are empowered and are holding their leaders accountable.

c. Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicator

i. Number of development partners (CSOs) meeting organized

8.1.1 Level of CSOs engagement in policy formulation process

It is expected in the Bawku West District that an encounter between the DA and its development partners will take place every quarter of the year making it 4 times in a year. The District

however could not carry out these engagements in 2014 and 2015 but organized 2 of them in 2016. It is hoped the DA will organize all quarterly meeting of Development Partners.

Table 35: Level of CSOs engagement in policy formulation process

Indicator	2016 Target	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of development partners (CSOs) meeting organized	4	0	1	2	

Source: Central Administration, 2016

8.2 Women and Governance

a. SDG and African Union Agenda 2063 Goals

Sustainable Development Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls;
Sustainable Development Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 17: Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life.

b. Targets

SDG Goal 5; Target 5.5: Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life;

SDG Goal 16; Target 16.6: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels;

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 17; Target 1: Equal economic rights for women, including the rights to own and inherit property, sign a contract, save, register and manage a business and own and operate a bank account by 2026; and

African Union Agenda 2063 Goal 17; Target 5: Increase gender parity in decision making positions at all levels to at least 50-50 between Women and Men.

c. Status and Trends of Indicators

Indicator

- i. Percentage of women in public life

8.2.1 Women who are Head of Departments/Units

The number of women who were Head of Departments/Units did not change between 2015 and 2016. The number has always been skewed towards the male gender.

Table 36: Percentage of women in public life

Sector	2015					2016				
	Total	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Male	%	Female	%
MCE	1	1	100%	0	0%	1	1	100%	0	0%
Coordinating Director	1	1	100%	0	0%	1	1	100%	0	0%
Head of Departments	10	6	60%	4	40%	10	6	60%	4	40%
Head of Units	9	8	%	1	%	9	8	%	1	%

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, 2016

8.2.2 Change in crime

The police-citizen ratio as at the end of 2016 was 1:1345 while the number of criminal cases stood at 469 in 2015.

Table 37: Ensuring Public Safety and Security

Indicator	2015 Target	2014	2015	2016	2017
Police-citizen ratio	1:500	1:1,960	1:1,960	1:1,345	
Number of criminal cases	180	340	469	-	

Source: Ghana Police Service, 2016

CHAPTER NINE

LINKING THE 2016 BUDGET TO THE GHANA SHARED GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT AGENDA II

9.1 BUDGETED AND ACTUAL FUNDS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR

The budgeted amount for 2016 was ₵10,745,263.00 and as at the end of the 2016, an amount of ₵5,117,803.12 was received.

Table 38: Budgeted and Actual Funds Received

ITEM	2014		2015		2016		% performance at Aug,2016
	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual as at August	
IGF	219,521.00	198,902.90	226,490	157,602.10	229,285.00	160,114.00	70
Compensation transfer	1,595,594	1,120,000	1,597,482	1,656,195	1,700,112.00	1,094,775.36	64
Goods and Services transfer	83,681.00	15,866.00	76,984.00	23,400.00	69,774.00	-	0
Assets Transfer	129,083	-	-	-	-	-	0
DACF	2,318,031	951,321.00	3,033,728	2,190,722	2,978,805.00	1,621,326.39	54
School Feeding	669,143.00	809,632.00	669,143	552,693.20	-	-	0
DDF	684,151.00	948,423.00	1,318,124	562,302.00	1,344,092.00	1,185,404.00	88

UDG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers	1,813,286	966,087.00	4,279,703	1,137,587	4,439,037.23	1,056,183.37	24
Total	7,512,489	5,010,230	11,201,654	6,280,501	10,745,263.00	5,117,803.12	48

Source: District Budget Office/Department of Finance, 2016

CHAPTER TEN

IMPLEMENTING THE GHANA SHARED GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT AGENDA II

10.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the implementation of the MMTDP in the context of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II, Sustainable Development Goals and the African Union Agenda 2013.

10.1 Monitoring and Evaluation of the MTDP 2014-2017

As part of the mechanism instituted for monitoring progress of implementation of the GSGDA II (2014-2017) at the District level, the Bawku West District Assembly prepared its Annual Progress Report to serve as inputs into the National Annual Progress Report. The purpose of monitoring and evaluation activities at the District level is to:

- a) Improve service delivery and influence allocation of resources in the District
- b) Assess whether the District Medium Term Development Plan (MMTDP) targets are being met;
- c) Identify achievements, constraints and failures so that improvements can be made to the DMTDP and project design to achieve better result;
- d) Demonstrate results to stakeholders as part of accountability and transparency;
- e) Identify the appropriate interventions that will increase the responsiveness of targeted beneficiaries;
- f) Provide information for effective coordination of District development at the regional level;
- g) Document lessons learnt from the implementation of programmes and projects; and
- h) Reinforce ownership of the DMTDP and build M&E capacity within the District.

10.2 POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMMES AND OTHER INTERVENTIONS

10.2.1 Free Rides Mass Transit for School Children

Not available in the District

10.2.2 Free Uniforms, Sandals and Textbooks

No uniforms, sandals and textbooks were procured in the year under review.

10.2.3 Incentives for Business Development in the District

Under the year under review, advisory and extension services were extended to 823 beneficiaries (200 males and 623 females).

Table 39: Facilitating MSE access to business support services

Type of activity	No. Participants		
	Male	Female	Total
Technology improvement and packaging in soap and detergent making	1	71	72
Technology improvement and packaging guinea fowl rearing	12	-	12
Technology improvement and packaging in weaving and batik, tie & dye	-	20	20
Business planning and management	58	207	265
Business counselling	56	153	209
Technology improvement in agro-processing	34	162	196
Technology improvement and packaging in beekeeping	38	2	40
Clients exhibition and trade shows	1	8	9
	200	623	823

Source: BAC, 2016

These activities aimed at improving the socio-economic well-being of the people in the District especially women and the vulnerable groups. Inadequate funds and means of transport remains the biggest challenge in the department's quest to carrying out its mandate.

10.2.4 Implementation of M & E Plan

The District Assembly has prepared a Monitoring and Evaluation plan to track the implementation of the Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017).

10.2.5 The Capitation Grant

The Capitation Grant continued to be implemented in 2016 to encourage participation in basic education and increase school attendance rate. The key challenge to the implementation of the programme continued to be the timely disbursement of the funds to schools.

10.2.6 School Feeding Programme

The Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) was initiated in 2005 within the context of the Comprehensive African Development Programme (CAADP) Pillar III, and in response to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The objectives of the programme are to increase school enrolment, attendance and retention; and to provide children in public primary schools and kindergartens with one hot nutritious meal on every school going day in order to reduce malnutrition.

Table 40: List of Schools under Ghana Schools' Feeding Programme (GSFP) as at December, 2016

NO.	SCHOOL	ENROLMENT 2016		
		BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
1	AGAOGO PRIMARY	158	137	295
2	APOTDABOGO PRIMARY	351	314	665
3	ATARIKOM PRIMARY	208	231	439
4	AZOUNGO PRIMARY	346	293	639
5	BINABA PRIMARY	434	407	841
6	BIRINGU PRIMARY	223	229	452
7	BOYA/KPALSAKO PRIMARY	208	237	445
8	BULINGA PRIMARY	315	269	584
9	DAGUNGA PRIMARY	243	244	487
10	GALAKA PRIMARY	315	321	636
11	KAARE PRIMARY	240	237	477
12	KANSOOGO PRIMARY	253	263	516
13	KOBORE PRIMARY	211	233	444
14	KOPELLA PRIMARY	438	430	868

15	KPERIGU PRIMARY	246	186	432
16	TANGA/KPALSAKO PRIMARY	212	228	440
17	TILLI PRIMARY	170	209	379
18	WIDNABA PRIMARY	348	315	663
19	ZEROGA PRIMARY	181	196	377
20	ZONGOIRE PRIMARY	218	197	415
	TOTAL	5318	5176	10494

The total number of pupils benefiting from the programme is 10,494 making up 5,318 males and 5,176 females the key challenge to the implementation of the programme continued to be the timely release of the funds by government to caterers. This sometimes is as a result of late submission of enrolment to Government. There have also been reports of low quality of food given to pupils.

10.2.7 National Health Insurance Scheme

The implementation of the National Health Insurance Scheme covers the Bawku West District Assemblies with the Scheme office located in the Bawku West District capital, Zebilla. During the year under review, the scheme was able increase active membership coverage from 65,501 to 68,687 (i.e. by 4.9%). Increase membership of LEAP beneficiaries, indigents and other vulnerable groups to 11,510 and also Increased premium mobilization from GH¢205,560.01 to GH¢283,067.00 by close of the year.

10.2.8 The Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP)

In 2016, the total number of beneficiaries paid was 1,819 with a total number of households of 1,873 covering 35 communities in the District. The payments to beneficiaries during the year amounted to Five Hundred and Thirty Seven Thousand, Five Hundred and Forty-Four Ghana Cedis (¢537,544.00).

Table 41 Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP) payments

TOTAL AMOUNT ALLOCATED TO DISTRICT	544,938	TOTAL NUMBER OF BENEFICIARY HOUSEHOLDS	1873
TOTAL AMOUNT PAID	537,544	NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES PAID	1819
TOTAL AMOUNT NOT PAID	17,394	NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES NOT PAID	54

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, 2016

10.2.9 Gender Interventions

During 2016, a number of activities were carried out to enhance the livelihood of both men and women in the District. These activities were as follows:

- Training of groups on Shea butter processing
- Training on soap making
- Training on ruminants rearing
- Training on malt processing
- Training on rice parboiling
- Training on guinea fowl rearing
- Sensitization/establishment of village savings and loans
- Training of groups on business management

These activities aimed at improving the socio-economic well-being of the people in the District especially women and the vulnerable groups. Inadequate funds still remains the biggest challenge in the department's quest to carrying out its mandate.

10.2.10 My First Day at School

During 2016, my First Day at School was celebrated. A total of 25 schools were visited in the District. The kids were given drinks and biscuits, footwear books and pencils.

10.2.11 Disbursement of the 2% of the Disability Fund for PWDS

Within the year, an amount of ₵ GHC89,581.00 was disbursed to 140 people.

Table 42: Beneficiaries of the PWD funds

#	Year	Male	Female	Total
1	2014	41	35	76
2	2015	57	51	108
3	2016	87	53	140

Source: Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, 2016

10.2.13 Local Government Service Protocols

During the year under review, training on code of conduct, service delivery standards, conditions of service, staffing norms, scheme of service, performance management and Human resource policies and procedures.

10.3 Financing the MTDP 2014-2017

During the year, the following constituted the main sources of financing the implementation of the MTDP in the District:

- a) Central Government transfers (GOG);
- b) District Assembly Common Fund (DACF);
- c) Internally Generated Funds (IGF);
- d) HIPC Fund;
- e) Development Partners; and
- f) Other Grants.

10.3.1 District Assemblies Common Fund

As at the end of December, 2016, an amount of ₺1,621,326.39 was received.

10.3.2 District Development Fund

Within 2016, an amount of ₺1,185,404 was received.

10.3.3 Internally Generated Fund

within 2016, an amount of ₺213,485 was received.

10.4 Development Partners and NGO Funds Contribution

Contributions from Development Partners and NGO towards the implementation of the MTDP have been tremendous over the last six years. Currently many of the NGOs have folded up thus, limiting the assistance of donors to the District. During the year under review, the District had donor sources supporting its programmes and projects implementation. They include IDA under the Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Project, DDF, World Bank under GSOP; others were SPRING, Water Aid etc.

COMMENTS

A. Releases Of Funds

Delay in the releases from donors or central government.

B. Efforts To Generate Funds

1. The Assembly has updated its Valuation list and education is on-going to improve the payment of property rates

2. Additional commissioned revenue collectors have been recruited, trained and posted to boost the revenue collection machinery
3. Additional commercial activities have been registered and fees imposed on them
4. The Assembly has also increased the number times of checks on revenue collectors
5. Formation of Task-force to support in meeting revenue targets
6. Commitment to complete the street naming and property addressing system

C. Other Challenges

1. Inadequate data on ratable items