

BAWKU MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY



MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018-2021)

(Draft)

Table of Contents

| | |
|---|-------------|
| List of Tables..... | vi |
| List of Figures..... | vii |
| List of Photos | vii |
| List of Acronyms | viii |
| Foreword | x |
| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY | xi |
| <i>INTRODUCTION</i> | <i>xi</i> |
| <i>PLAN PREPARATION PROCESS.....</i> | <i>xi</i> |
| <i>DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES</i> | <i>xi</i> |
| <i>THE SPECIFIC SECTORS AND INTERVENTION AREAS</i> | <i>xii</i> |
| <i>ORGANIZATION OF THE PLAN</i> | <i>xii</i> |
| CHAPTER ONE..... | xiii |
| PERFORMANCE REVIEW/PROFILE/CURRENT SITUATION | xiii |
| 1.0 Introduction..... | xiii |
| 1.1 Vision, Mission, Core Values and Functions of the Bawku Municipality..... | xiii |
| 1.1.1 Vision..... | xiii |
| 1.1.2 Mission | xiii |
| 1.1.3 Core Values..... | xiii |
| 1.1.4 Functions | xiii |
| 1.2 PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF THE 2014-2017 MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN | xv |
| 1.2.1 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE..... | 44 |
| 1.2.2 Expenditure | 47 |
| 1.2.3 Summary of problems encountered during the implementation of the 2014-2017 Medium Term Development Plan. | 47 |
| 1.3 EXISTING SITUATION/MUNICIPAL PROFILE | 48 |
| 1.3.1 PHYSICAL AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT | 48 |
| 1.3.1.1 Introduction..... | 48 |
| 1.3.1.2 Location and Size..... | 48 |
| 1.3.1.3 Relief and Drainage | 49 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 1.3.1.4 Climate | 50 |
| 1.3.1.5 Vegetation | 50 |
| 1.3.1.6 Soils | 51 |
| 1.4 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS | 52 |
| 1.4.1 Population size and distribution | 52 |
| 1.4.2 Fertility | 54 |
| 1.4.3 Mortality..... | 54 |
| 1.4.4 Household Size and Composition..... | 54 |
| 1.4.5 Migration..... | 54 |
| 1.5. CULTURE | 55 |
| 1.5.1 Traditional Set-up..... | 55 |
| 1.5.2 Ethnicity..... | 55 |
| 1.5.3 Marriage..... | 55 |
| 1.5.4 Festivals..... | 55 |
| 1.5.5 Funerals | 56 |
| 1.5.6. Inheritance | 56 |
| 1.6. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY NEEDS..... | 57 |
| 1.6.1 Organogram of the Municipal Assembly..... | 57 |
| 1.6.2 Material resource requirements..... | 59 |
| 1.7 FINANCIAL RESOURCES | 60 |
| 1.8 SOCIAL ORGANIZATION | 60 |
| 1.9 PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE | 61 |
| 1.10 ECONOMY OF THE MUNICIPALITY | 62 |
| 1.10.1. Agriculture..... | 62 |
| 1.10.1.1 Crop Production..... | 65 |
| 1.10.1.2 Domestic Food Supply and Demand of Key Staples..... | 67 |
| 1.10.1.3 Livestock and Poultry Production | 68 |
| 1.10.2 Markets | 69 |
| 1.10.3 Hospitality Industry | 69 |
| 1.10.4 Manufacturing | 70 |
| 1.10.4.1 Mognori Bricks and Tile Project..... | 70 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 1.10.4.2 Light Industries | 71 |
| 1.10.4.3 Agro Processing | 71 |
| 1.10.5 Commerce | 72 |
| 1.10.6 Financial Sector | 73 |
| 1.11 Roads and Transport | 73 |
| 1.11.1 Road Condition Mix | 73 |
| 1.11.2 Road Hierarchy | 73 |
| 1.11.3 Hierarchy of roads and their length | 74 |
| 1.11.4 Type of Roads and their lengths | 74 |
| 1.11.5 Transportation..... | 74 |
| 1.11.6 Communication | 74 |
| 1.11.7 Energy..... | 75 |
| 1.12 SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE | 77 |
| 1.12.1 Education..... | 77 |
| 1.12.1.1 BECE Performance | 81 |
| 1.12.2 Health | 82 |
| 1.12.2.1 Health Facilities | 82 |
| 1.12.2.2 HIV/AIDS..... | 87 |
| 1.12.2.3 Municipal Health Insurance..... | 88 |
| 1.12.3 Sanitation | 89 |
| 1.12.4 Water | 91 |
| 1.12.4.1 Spatial distribution of Water Facilities | 91 |
| 1.13 VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS | 91 |
| 1.13.1 Poverty | 91 |
| 1.13.2 Gender, orphans and vulnerable children | 91 |
| 1.13.3 Implementation of LEAP..... | 92 |
| 1.13.4 Persons with disability..... | 93 |
| 1.13.5 Causes of Vulnerability of PWDs | 93 |
| 1.13.6 HIV/AIDS..... | 94 |
| 1.13.7 Subsistence farming | 94 |
| 1.13.8 Floods and other disasters..... | 94 |
| 1.13.9 Interventions to address issues of vulnerability in the Municipality..... | 95 |

| | |
|--|------------|
| 1.13.10 Spatial Analysis..... | 96 |
| 1.14: GOVERNANCE | 97 |
| 1.14.1 The Administration of the Municipality..... | 97 |
| 1.14.2 The Municipal Assembly..... | 97 |
| 1.14.3 The Executive Committee:-..... | 97 |
| 1.14.4 Traditional Authority..... | 98 |
| 1.14.5 Ministries/Departments/Agencies | 98 |
| 1.14.6 Non-Governmental and Civil Society Organizations..... | 98 |
| 1.15 SUMMARY OF KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES | 99 |
| 1.16 IDENTIFICATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES WITH IMPLICATION FOR 2018-2021 | 102 |
| 1.16.1 Community needs and aspirations | 102 |
| 1.16.2 Harmonization of Community needs and aspirations with identified Key development gaps | 104 |
| 1.16.3 Harmonisation of key development issues under GSGDA II with implication for 2018-2021 with those of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF, 2018–2021) | 108 |
| CHAPTER TWO | 116 |
| PRIORITIZATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES | 116 |
| 2.0 Introduction..... | 116 |
| 2.1 Priority Issues | 116 |
| 1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT..... | 116 |
| 2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | 117 |
| 3. ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS | 118 |
| 4. GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY | 119 |
| 2.2 ANALYSES OF POTENTIALS, OPPORTUNITIES, CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES (POCC)..... | 121 |
| CHAPTER THREE..... | 130 |
| MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES | 130 |
| 3.0 Introduction..... | 130 |
| 3.1 Municipal Development Focus | 130 |
| 3.2 Municipal Development Goal..... | 130 |
| 3.3 Development Projections for 2018-2021..... | 131 |
| 3.3.1 Population Projections | 131 |

| | |
|--|------------|
| 3.4 Municipal Development Policy Objectives and Strategies..... | 131 |
| CHAPTER FOUR..... | 137 |
| DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES 2018 - 2021 | 137 |
| CHAPTER FIVE..... | 160 |
| MUNICIPAL ANNUAL ACTION PLANS | 163 |
| 5.1 Annual Action Plan for 2018..... | 164 |
| 5.2 Annual Action Plan for 2019..... | 185 |
| 5.3 Annual Action Plan for 2020..... | 202 |
| 5.4 Annual Action Plan for 2021..... | 218 |
| CHAPTER SIX..... | 236 |
| IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMNET FOR THE MTDP..... | 236 |
| 6.1 Monitoring..... | 236 |
| 6.2 Dissemination and Communication Strategy | 236 |
| 6.2.1 Strategies | 237 |
| 6.2.1.1 Creation of Regular Engagement of Local Media Platform..... | 237 |
| 6.2.1.2 Dissemination of Prepared Reports:..... | 237 |
| 6.2.1.3 Organization of Performance Review Meetings..... | 237 |
| 6.2.1.4 General Dialogue..... | 237 |
| 6.3 Evaluation..... | 238 |

List of Tables

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Table 1: Performance of the Municipality from 2014 to 2017 | 1 |
| Table 2: Total releases from government of Ghana..... | 44 |
| Table 3: All sources of Financial Resources to the Municipality | 45 |
| Table 4: Update on Expenditure | 47 |
| Table 5: Standard Nutrient properties of soils | 51 |
| Table 6: Age structure by sex | 52 |
| Table 7: Staff requirements..... | 58 |
| Table 8: Logistics requirements..... | 59 |
| Table 9: Households by agricultural activities and locality | 62 |
| Table 10: Major crop performance: 2015-2017..... | 65 |
| Table 11: Domestic food supply and demand of key staples, 2015-2017 | 67 |
| Table 12: Number of educational institutions..... | 77 |
| Table 13: School enrolment | 77 |
| Table 14: Summary of key indicators | 78 |
| Table 15: Infrastructure gaps in the various School levels..... | 80 |
| Table 16: List of Schools that scored Zero Percent in 2017 B.E.C.E..... | 81 |
| Table 17: Teacher Situation in Bawku Municipality | 82 |
| Table 18: Health facilities and type of ownership | 83 |
| Table 19: Human resource (health)..... | 83 |
| Table 20 Trend of OPD attendance | 84 |
| Table 21: Top ten causes of OPD attendance 2015-2017..... | 85 |
| Table 22: Top ten causes of death in the Municipality | 86 |
| Table 23: HIV prevalence rates 2013-2016..... | 87 |
| Table 24: Mortality rates..... | 87 |
| Table 25: Malaria case fatality in children under 5 years | 88 |
| Table 26: solid waste disposal facilities 2017..... | 89 |
| Table 27: Liquid waste disposal facilities 2017..... | 89 |
| Table 28: Number and type of disposal sites 2017 | 90 |
| Table 29: Meat facilities 2017 | 90 |
| Table 30: Persons with disabilities (PWDs) | 93 |
| Table 31: List of NGOs in the Municipality | 98 |
| Table 32: Summary of Key development issues..... | 99 |
| Table 33: Community Issue/Perspectives/Problems..... | 102 |
| Table 34: Harmonization of Community needs and aspirations with Municipal Issues | 104 |
| Table 35: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and NMTDPF, 2018-2021..... | 109 |
| Table 36: Thematic Areas, Goals and Adopted Issues | 113 |
| Table 37: Application of POCC Analysis..... | 122 |
| Table 38: Yearly projected population of the Municipality up to 2020 | 131 |
| Table 39: Adopted Policy Objectives and Strategies..... | 131 |
| Table 40: Summary of Budgeted Projects under various Thematic Areas | 160 |
| Table 41: Summary of Budgeted projects under various Sectors..... | 160 |
| Table 42: Indicative Financial Plan for 2018 – 2021 (projected Inflows)..... | 161 |
| Table 43: Summary of communication strategy | 237 |

List of Figures

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Figure 1: Actual IGF inflows for the Assembly | 46 |
| Figure 2: Map of Bawku Municipality in the regional context | 48 |
| Figure 3 : Map of Bawku Municipality | 49 |
| Figure 4: Projected population of Bawku Municipal, 2017-2021 | 54 |
| Figure 5: Organogram of Bawku Municipal Assembly..... | 57 |
| Figure 6: Religious Affiliations | 60 |
| Figure 7: Major crop performance (production)..... | 66 |
| Figure 8: Major crop performance (MT/ha) | 66 |
| Figure 9: Food supply and demand of key staples, 2015..... | 67 |
| Figure 10: Food supply and demand of key staples, 2016..... | 67 |
| Figure 11: Food supply and demand of key staples, 2017..... | 68 |
| Figure 13: BECE performance of students, 2012/2013-2015/2016..... | 81 |
| Figure 15: Mortality rates, 2014-2016..... | 88 |

List of Photos

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Photo 1: A silted dam at Abuss-Bawku..... | 64 |
| Photo 2: A silted dam at Kpalwega-Bawku..... | 64 |
| Photo 3: Guinea fowls rearing in Bawku..... | 69 |
| Photo 4: Bricks used as oven at the Mognori brick factory | 70 |
| Photo 5: Defunct machines at the brick factory..... | 70 |
| Photo 6: Shea butter processing | 72 |
| Photo 7: Wind mill machine at Tampizua-Bawku..... | 75 |
| Photo 8: Irrigable land that supposed to receive water from the wind mill..... | 76 |

List of Acronyms

| | |
|--------|--|
| AAP | Annual Action Plan |
| ASRH | Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health |
| BECE | Basic Education Certificate Examination |
| BEWDA | BElim Wusa Development Agency |
| BMA | Bawku Municipal Assembly |
| CBOs | Community Based Organizations |
| CBT | Community Based Training |
| CEB | Construction Earth Bricks |
| CHAG | Christian Health Association of Ghana |
| CHN | Community Health Nurse |
| CHO | Community Health Officer |
| CHPS | Community-based Health Planning Services |
| CIC | Community Information Centre |
| CLTS | Community Led Total Sanitation |
| CSOs | Civil Society Organizations |
| CWDs | Children with Disabilities |
| DACF | District Assembly's Common Fund |
| DDF | District Development Facility |
| DOVVSU | Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit |
| DV | Domestic Violence |
| EA | Enumeration Area |
| EHA | Environmental Health Assistant |
| EHO | Environmental Health Officer |
| EHSU | Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit |
| FBOs | Farmer Based Organizations |
| FGM | Female Genital Mutilation |
| FP | Family Planning |
| GAP | Good Agriculture Practice |
| GES | Ghana Education Service |
| GHE | Ghana Health Service |
| GN | Ghana National |
| GoG | Government of Ghana |
| GPS | Global Positioning System |
| GWCL | Ghana Water Company Limited |
| HRMIS | Human Resource Management Information System |
| ICT | Information Communication Technology |
| IEC | Information Electronic Communication |
| IGF | Internally Generated Fund |
| IPC | Interpersonal Communication |
| IPs | Implementing Partners |
| IYCF | Infant and Young Child Feeding |
| JHS | Junior High School |
| KG | Kindergarten |
| LEAP | Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty |
| LGS | Local Government Service |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |

| | |
|--------|--|
| MCD | Municipal Coordinating Director |
| MCE | Municipal Chief Executive |
| MED | Municipal Education Directorate |
| MH | Maternal Health |
| MHD | Municipal Health Directorate |
| MHMT | Municipal Health Management Team |
| MMDA | Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies |
| MMR | Maternal Mortality Rate |
| MPCU | Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit |
| MSMEs | Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises |
| MT | Metric Ton |
| MT/ha | Metric Ton per hectare |
| MTDP | Medium Term Development Plan |
| MUSEC | Municipal Security Committee |
| NGOs | Non-Governmental Organizations |
| NHIA | National Health Insurance Authority |
| NMR | Neonatal Mortality Rate |
| ODF | Open Defecation Free |
| OF | Obstetric Fistula |
| OPD | Out Patient Department |
| OVC | Orphaned and Vulnerable Children |
| PHC | Population and Housing Census |
| PM&E | Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation |
| PMTCT | Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission |
| PWDs | Persons with Disabilities |
| RCC | Regional Coordinating Council |
| SER | Social Enquiry Report |
| SHS | Senior High School |
| SMC | School Management Committee |
| SMEs | Small and Medium Enterprises |
| SPEFA | Social Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability |
| SRH | Sexual and Reproductive Health |
| TCPD | Town & Country Planning Department |
| U5MR | Under 5 Mortality Rate |
| UDG | Urban Development Grant |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| UPS | United Parcel Service |
| URTI | Upper Respiratory Tract Infection |
| VSLA | Village Savings and Loans Association |

Foreword

The Bawku Municipal Assembly has been preparing and implementing Medium Term Development Plans for the improvement of the lives of the people in line with Government Development objectives and strategies. The Plans have covered the different sectors of the socio-economic lives of the people in the Municipality.

This Plan is the 6th in the series of plans prepared in the Municipality. It was done with the Participation of stakeholders like the Assembly members, heads of departments and Agencies working in the Municipality, Traditional Authorities in the Municipality, Zonal Council representatives, Non-Governmental and Civil Society, Faith base Organizations etc.

The implementation of the Plan shall be a collaborative effort between the Municipal Assembly and all these stakeholders mentioned including other Development Partners at the National level like the District Assembly Common Fund Secretariat, the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, Local Government Service Secretariat, the Regional Coordinating Council etc.

The Plan has a budget and what the Assembly shall generate during the period may not be able to finance the Plan. The Assembly has therefore outlined some measures to bridge the gap through proposals to development partners and other philanthropists. The Assembly shall therefore be grateful to receive any assistance towards financing the implementation of the plan.

Last but not least the Assembly hopes to rely on all and sundry who are connected with the implementation of the plan to put their shoulders to the wheel so that at the end of the plan period we all shall be the proud beneficiaries of the outcome of our collective effort.

.....
HON. HAJIA HAWA NINCHEMA
MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

SINCE 1996, the Bawku Municipal Assembly has prepared four-year Medium Term Development Plans for the improvement of the living conditions of the people in the Municipality. The 2018-2021 MTDP is the 6th in the series of four-year plans prepared over the past two decades by the Municipal Assembly, and it is strategically crafted to respond to the new National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF 2018-2021) “*Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All*”. It is aimed at giving direction and guidance to the Municipality as it strives towards the achievement of the NMTDPF broad goals of; Create opportunities for all Ghanaians; Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient, built environment; Maintain a stable, united and safe society; and Build a prosperous society. These plans are a response to the decentralization process that began in Ghana initially to let people of the grassroots participate in the decision making on issues that affect their lives. The Plan builds on the successes and addresses the challenges of its immediate predecessor – the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II), which was implemented over the period 2014-2017.

PLAN PREPARATION PROCESS

A participatory planning strategy was adopted in the plan preparation process and was prepared in line with the guidelines of the National Development Planning Commission. A number of activities were undertaken to prepare the plan. These include; formation of plan preparation team, data collection and analysis to review the performance of the previous Medium Term Development Plan (2014-2017), public hearing to validate data towards updating the public on current situation of the District. The data collection and performance reviews included consultation at the Zonal Council levels where views of the communities were captured and factored into the development programme of the Municipality. The Development Programme itself was subjected to public hearing by the stakeholders of the Municipality including Traditional Authorities, Heads of Departments, Assembly Members and CSOs. In all of these the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit played a key role with technical backstopping from the Regional Planning Coordinating Unit and Officials from the National Development Planning Commission

DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

Infrastructure would be expanded to boost education, health, agriculture and the local industries not forgetting of the service sector especially financial services. There would be the development of the individual especially the marginalized, vulnerable and excluded in society. Based on these priorities, the plan allocated a high proportion of the investment to infrastructure development and provision of basic social services. By way of promoting local economic development activities, particular attention was given to the strengthening of the institution of local governance and improving the decision making processes. Priorities of the plan were based on the thematic areas of the MTDPF (2018-2021) and it is expected that policies and programmes that would be pursued will ensure; Economic development; Social development; Environment, Infrastructure and human settlements; Governance, corruption and public accountability; and Ghana’s role in international affairs.

THE SPECIFIC SECTORS AND INTERVENTION AREAS

The needed attention would be given to the following sectors; Education; Health; Industry; Revenue Mobilization; Agriculture; Water and Sanitation; Waste Management; Social Welfare Services and Communities Development; Vulnerability; Local Economic Development; Roads and Transport. The limited nature of human and financial resources, often demand that development planners and policy makers make certain choices. These sectors and with successful implementation of programmes and projects would impact significantly on the majority of the population especially the poor and the vulnerable as well as promote equity, job opportunities and increasing income in a sustainable way as envisioned in the NMTDPF (2018-2021) thus, *Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All*.

The total cost of the plan for the Medium Term is **Twenty-Nine Million, Two hundred and Eighty-Eight Thousand, Three Hundred and Forty-Three Ghana Cedis, Thirty-Four pesewas (GHC29,288,343.34)**. The strategies to mobilize resources to fund the plan include the Assembly intensifying its public education on payment of tax to create awareness among its citizens on the need to pay tax, providing the enabling environment for the people to do business in the Municipality including the redesigning and rehabilitation of the Bawku main and other markets in the Municipality and the construction of new ones. The Assembly shall also do its best to qualify for whatever funds that are attainable on competitive basis and appeal to many donors to support the Assembly in its development efforts. In this regard a good number of proposals will be sent to donors.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PLAN

The plan is in six (6) chapters and the first chapter follows after the Executive Summary. It gives a synopsis of the analyzed status of the Bawku Municipal Assembly in implementing programmes and projects under the six (6) thematic areas of the GSGDA II as well as an analysis of the current situation of the Municipality. It also gives a summary of key development issues identified from the situational analysis and profile. The spatial implications of these issues are also identified. The Chapter two clearly states the Municipal's development priorities linked to the appropriate thematic area of the NMTDPF (2018-2021). Chapters three, four and five are dedicated to the Municipal's development issues, goals and adopted NMTDPF objectives and strategies, the programme of action, annual action plans and indicative financial plan respectively. Chapter six describes the monitoring and evaluation arrangements including communication strategy of the Assembly relating to the dissemination of information and generation of feedback on performance in implementing the Plan.

CHAPTER ONE

PERFORMANCE REVIEW/PROFILE/CURRENT SITUATION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the Vision, Mission, Core Values and Functions of the Bawku Municipal Assembly. It further looks at the performance review of the 2014 – 2017 Medium-Term Development Plan under the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II) based on the data and information collected on the programmes and projects on the various thematic areas. Also, it contains the revised profile of the Municipality.

1.1 Vision, Mission, Core Values and Functions of the Bawku Municipality

1.1.1 Vision

The most Peaceful and Prosperous Municipality in the Upper East Region and in Ghana

1.1.2 Mission

The Bawku Municipal Assembly Exists “To Promote and Sustain the Wellbeing of all the people of the Municipality through effective and efficient Resource Mobilization and Management as well as the creation of the appropriate enabling Environment for Development”.

1.1.3 Core Values

The core values of the Assembly shall continue to be the upholding of discipline, accountability and transparency, ensuring creativity and innovativeness, integrity, equity and impartiality as well as maintaining anonymity, client oriented and timeliness in the performance of its functions.

1.1.4 Functions

The Bawku Municipal Assembly per Section 12 and 13 of the Local Governance Act (Act 936) and L.I. 1961, Departments of District Assemblies (Commencement Instrument, 2009) performs the following functions;

- It exercises political and administrative authority in the Municipality,
- Promote local economic development in the Municipality
- Provide guidance, give direction to and supervise other administrative authorities in the Municipality as may be prescribed by law,
- Responsible for the overall development of the Municipality.
- Formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation of the resources necessary for the overall development of the Municipality
- Promote and support productive activity and social development in the Municipality and remove any obstacles to initiative and development;
- Sponsor the education of students from the Municipality to fill particular manpower needs of the Municipality especially in the social sectors of education and health, making sure that the sponsorship is fairly and equitably balanced between male and female students.

- Initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the Municipality.
- Responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the Municipality.
- Co-operate with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the Municipality.
- Ensure ready access to courts in the Municipality for the promotion of justice.
- Act to preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the Municipality.
- Initiate, sponsor or carry out studies that may be necessary for the discharge of any of the duties conferred by this Act or any other enactment.
- Perform any other functions that may be provided under another enactment.

1.2 PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF THE 2014-2017 MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

A desk work to review the performance of the Assembly using monitoring reports and other relevant data was conducted by MPCU Secretariat .The output of this work was then presented to stakeholders for their inputs. Participants at this session included Assembly Members, Non-Governmental Organizations, Civil Society Organizations, Decentralized Departments, Traditional Authorities, Zonal Councils Officials and the Private Sector. The participants were taken through year by year and thematic Area by Thematic area the activities that were planned and the extent of implementation of those activities.

In the Thematic Area of Ensuring and Sustaining Micro economic Stability it was observed that about 70 percent of the activities were carried out on average every year resulting in the targets that were achieved as far as revenue generation is concerned.

In the Thematic Area of Enhancing Competitiveness of the Municipal Private Sector similar achievement were chalked resulting in an overall average performance of about 80 percent. The targets that were achieved on a yearly basis are shown in the Appendix “A”.

In the Thematic Area of Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management it was discovered that though funding to the sector was not forthcoming as expected the Department still managed to chalk about 70 percent success mostly with funding from NGOs and the staff themselves. The targets that were achieved in the Agric sector are also shown in table 1.

Under the Thematic Area of Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development, significant successes were made as indicated by the yearly targets that were set and achieved. An average of 70 percent achievement was made in this sector

Human Development Productivity and Employment perhaps represent the Thematic Area where the Assembly achieved a lot. An average of 85 percent was achieved in the area. This is significant as much of the investment of the Assembly went into education and health.

Under the Transparent and Accountable Governance Thematic Area the Assembly also made considerable progress. As this is the area where most of the activities on planning, monitoring budgeting, Town Hall Meetings, SPEFA were carried out and considerable progress was made resulting in an average performance of 80 percent.

Putting all these together the Assembly has performed averagely 75 percent over the four years in all the thematic areas. Table 1 below indicates the details of the Municipal performance from the period of 2014 to 2017.

Table 1. Performance of the Municipality from 2014 to 2017

| Period | Thematic Area: Ensuring and Sustaining Microeconomic Stability | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|----------------------|--|--|-----------------------------|--|--|
| | Policy Objective: Improve fiscal revenue mobilization and management in the Municipality by 70% by the end of 2017 | | | | | | |
| | Programmes | Sub-programme | Broad project/activities | Indicators (% change in Internal Generated Fund) | | | Remarks in relation to criteria in Box 7 |
| Baseline (2013) | | | | MTDP Target | Achievement | | |
| 2014 | Fiscal revenue mobilization and management | Revenue Mobilization | Update the Nominal roll; Recruit and train 5 revenue collectors; Construct 2 no. revenue check points. | GH¢408,566.80 | 17.5% increase = 480,065.99 | 616,272.19 which is 128% over the target | Fully implemented |
| 2015 | Fiscal revenue mobilization and management | Revenue Mobilization | Train 5 key accounting staff and revenue collectors on cash management; Organize 2 no. training for revenue staff on customer care and revenue mobilization; Engage a consultant for property valuation; Engage a Revenue mobilization consultant to develop practicable and implementable revenue mobilization strategies | Baseline (2014) GH¢616,272.19 | 17.5% increase = 724,119.82 | 834,894.80 which is 115% over the target | Fully implemented |
| 2016 | Fiscal revenue mobilization and management | Revenue Mobilization | Build a revenue data base; Train 55 No. staff of substructures, revenue collectors, Accounting staff and General Assembly on resource mobilization and utilization; Training of 15 No. Accounts staff and Central Admin staff on financial management; Training of revenue collectors and staff of Finance Unit on Finance management. | Baseline (2015) GH¢834,894.80 | 17.5% increase = 981,001.39 | 897,827.32 which is 91.5% of the target | Fully implemented |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|--|--|---|----------------------------------|--|--|
| 2017 | Fiscal revenue mobilization and management | Revenue Mobilization | Building of revenue database; Training of 55 No. staff of sub-structures, revenue collectors, Accounting Staff and General Assembly on resource mobilization and utilization; Training of 15No. Accounts Staff and Central Administration staff on financial management; embark on pay your levy campaign; Training of revenue collectors and staff of Finance Unit on revenue collection; Renovation of 1No. revenue office including furnishing; Procurement of 2No. Laptops, 2No. Printers a scanner and 3NO. UPS; Renovation of Finance Office; Procurement of 2No. Motor bikes (Honda); Procurement of 1No. Value Book and 1No. Cash Book; Procurement of consumables and office supplies | Baseline (2016) GH¢897,827.32 | 17.5% increase = 1,054,947.10 | 285,064.00 which is 27.02% of the target (as at April, 2017) | Partially implemented (only 27.3% of the activities have been implemented as of April, 2017) |
| Period | Thematic Area: Enhancing the Competitiveness of the Municipal's Private Sector | | | | | | |
| | Policy Objective 1: Diversify and expand the tourism industry for local economic development by 2017 | | | | | | |
| | programme | sub programme | Broad project/activity | Indicators (Number of tourist arrival in the Municipality) | | | Remarks |
| | | | | Baseline (2013) | MTDP Target | Achievement | |
| 2014 | Private Sector Development | diversifying and expanding the tourism industry | Train operators in the hospitality industry; Develop existing tourist attraction sites in the Municipality | 820 | 1,800 | 1,451 | Not implemented: Though the tourism development interventions could not be implemented, the Municipality recorded some |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|-----------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------|-------|------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | tourists arrival due to existing tourist attraction such as festivals. |
| 2015 | Private Sector Development | diversifying and expanding the tourism industry | Train operators in the hospitality industry; Develop existing tourist attraction sites in the Municipality | Baseline (2014) 1,451 | 1,800 | 920 | Not implemented: Though the tourism development interventions could not be implemented, the Municipality recorded some tourists arrival due to existing tourist attraction such as festivals. |
| 2016 | Private Sector Development | diversifying and expanding the tourism industry | Train operators in the hospitality industry; Develop existing tourist attraction sites in the Municipality | Baseline (2015) 920 | 1,800 | 10,453 | Not implemented: Though the tourism development interventions could not be implemented, the Municipality recorded some tourists arrival due to existing tourist attraction such as festivals. |
| 2017 | Private Sector Development | diversifying and expanding the tourism industry | Train operators in the hospitality industry; Develop existing tourist attraction sites in the Municipality | Baseline (2016) 10,453 | 1,800 | Data not yet available | Not yet implemented |

| Policy Objective 2: Improve efficiency and competitiveness of MSMEs in the Municipality by 2017 | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|
| period | programme | sub programme | Broad project/activity | Indicators (Number of MSMEs trained in business management and entrepreneurial skills) | | | Remarks |
| | | | | Baseline (2013) | MTDP Target | Achievement | |
| 2014 | Private Sector Development | Development of MSMEs | Identify and organize artisans into groups; Train SMEs in technical and entrepreneurial skills in 3 Zonal Councils; Sensitize women on group formation/meeting; Facilitate the training of 70 women groups in group dynamics; Undertake CBT training in shea butter extraction in Bugri corner; Undertake CBT training in soap making in Bawku; Undertake CBT training in Dawadawa processing in Mognori | 25 | 300 MSMEs trained | 356 MSMEs were trained in several business management and entrepreneurial skills | Fully implemented |
| 2015 | Private Sector Development | Development of MSMEs | CBT in Guinea Fowl Rearing; CBT in Baking and Confectionary; CBT in Soap Making; Business Counseling; CBT in Business Management; CBT in Shea butter Extraction; CBT in Leather Works; CBT in Pomade and Hair Product; CBT in Technology improvement; Occupational Safety Training; | Baseline (2014) 381 | Train 100 MSMEs in business management and entrepreneurial skills | 60 MSMEs were trained in business management and entrepreneurial skills | Fully implemented; the Municipality could not meet its target of training 100 MSMEs even though all the interventions were implemented |
| 2016 | Private Sector Development | Development of MSMEs | CBT in Guinea Fowl Rearing; CBT in Baking and Confectionary; CBT in Soap Making; Business Counseling; CBT in Business Management; CBT in Shea butter Extraction; CBT in Leather Works; CBT in | Baseline (2015) 441 | Train 150 MSMEs in business management and entrepreneurial skills | 265 MSMEs were trained in business management and entrepreneurial skills | Fully implemented |

| | | | Pomade and Hair Product; CBT in Technology improvement; Occupational Safety Training; | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|
| 2017 | Private Sector Development | Development of MSMEs | Organize a Consultative Forum for 20No. SMEs; Community Based Training In Soap Making for 20No. SMEs; Organize a Business Management training workshop for 20No. SMEs; Organize a Business Counseling workshop for 50No. SMEs; Train 20No. SMEs in Batik Tie & Dye; Train 20No. SMEs in Leather Work; Organize a Stakeholders Forum for 20No. SMEs; Training for 20 women in Beads Making and Decoration; Train 20No. women in Shea butter Extraction; Train 20No. women in Pomade and Hair Product; Train SMEs in Fruit Processing; Train 20No. Women in Dawadawa Processing; Train 20No. SMEs in Basket Weaving; Train 20Women in Fashion and Design BMA Counterpart Funding for the promotion of SMEs; Organize a Consultative Forum for 20No. SMEs | Baseline (2015) 706 | Train 150 MSMEs in business management and entrepreneurial skills | No Achievement as of April, 2017 | Not yet implemented |
| Policy Objective 3: Expand opportunities for job creation in the Municipality by 2017 | | | | | | | |
| period | programme | Pub programme | Broad project/activity | Indicators (Number of people employed) | | | Remarks |
| | | | | Baseline (2013) | MTDP Target | Achievement | |
| 2014 | Private Sector Development | Job Creation | Renovate 1 no. lorry park; Revive the Brick and Tile factory at Mognori; Construct an Ultra-Modern Shopping Mall in Bawku | 65 | Create employment opportunities for 300 unemployed persons | construction works created direct jobs for 157 people and | Partially implemented: the brick and tile factory has not |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--|------------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | Town | | | indirect jobs for over 1000 people | been revived. |
| 2015 | Private Sector Development | Job Creation | Construction of 1 No. Shopping Mall [consisting of foyer, 18 No. Lockable Shops, 2 No. Shopping Centres (11 x16m each), 1 No. 4-Unit WC and paving of 112 square metre area} at Daduri Bawku. | Baseline (2014) 222 | Create employment opportunities for 150 unemployed persons | construction works created direct jobs for 117 people and indirect jobs for over 1000 people | Fully implemented |
| 2016 | Private Sector Development | Job Creation | Construction of shopping Mall-phase I; Construction of 1No. 2-storey building comprising 10No. offices for transport owners and 10 lockable stores; Rehabilitation of Bawku Central Market; | Baseline (2015) 339 | Create employment opportunities for 150 unemployed persons | construction works created direct jobs for 230 people and indirect jobs for over 1000 people | Fully implemented |
| 2017 | Private Sector Development | Job Creation | Complete Phase II of Shopping Mall (first floor) consisting of foyer, 18No. lockable shops, 2No. Shopping Centres (11x16 meters each) and 1No. 4-Unit water closet; Construct a 25,810m ² fence wall (chain link and block work) around the Animal market, a 900m ² loading bay, 2No. urinals, and a mechanized borehole; Construct 4 No open Market sheds at Asikiri, Bugri corner, Mognori and Bador satellite markets and supply of 15No. 12m ³ capacities skip loader refuse containers for sanitation activities Municipal wide; Construct 2No. 2-storey lockable stores consisting of 64No. Lockable Stores, a paved forecourt of 1,216m ² ; | Baseline (2016) 569 | Create employment opportunities for 150 unemployed persons | construction works created direct jobs for 50 people and indirect jobs for over 100 people | Only the phase I of the Shopping Mall is under construction. |

| | | | Rehabilitation of Bawku Central Market (Phase I) | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------------|---|--|-------------|-------------|---------|
| Thematic Area: Accelerated Agricultural Modernisation and Sustainable Natural Resource management | | | | | | | |
| Policy Objective: Improve science, technology and innovation application in agriculture in the Municipality by 2017 | | | | | | | |
| Period | Programme | Sub-programme | Broad project/activity | Indicators: 1. Yield of selected crops (MT) 2. Population of selected livestock. | | | Remarks |
| | | | | Baseline (2013) | MTDP Target | Achievement | |
| 2014 | Agriculture Development | Agriculture Productivity | Conduct home and field visits by AEAs (6); Conduct On-Farm demonstrations on crop varieties (maize, millet etc.) and rainy season onion production; Conduct weekly market information/data; Listing of Dry season farmers along the White Volta and at dam sites; Farmers training in livestock production & management; Vaccination of livestock against disease outbreak; Organized National Farmer Day in the Municipality; Facilitate the formation and development of 20FBO's; Assist 5FBOs access credit; Training, monitoring & supervision of adaptive demonstrations under Savannah Agricultural Research Institute (SARI) | Millet | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.96 |
| | | | | Sorghum | 1.0 | 1.5 | 0.98 |
| | | | | Maize | 1.2 | 3.5 | 1.98 |
| | | | | Rice | 3.3 | 4.5 | 2.0 |
| | | | | G'nuts | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| | | | | Cowpea | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| | | | | Sweet Pot. | 8.8 | 9.9 | 7.5 |
| | | | | Soya Bean | 1.4 | 2.0 | 0.8 |
| | | | | Cattle | 23,236 | ----- | 23,516 |
| | | | | Sheep | 14,418 | ----- | 14,498 |
| | | | | Goats | 11,809 | ----- | 11,986 |
| | | | | Pigs | 9,498 | ----- | 9,604 |
| | | | | Donkeys | 4,380 | ----- | 4,396 |
| Fowls | 63,310 | ----- | 64,115 | | | | |
| G/Fowls | 70,805 | ----- | 70,838 | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|-------------------|--------|------------|---------------|---------|--|--|--|
| 2015 | Agriculture Development | Agriculture Productivity | Listing of households in 5 selected Enumeration Areas (EAs) and farmers along the valleys and dams within the Municipality; Listing of households in 5 selected Enumeration Areas (EAs) increased to 40; Trained Enumerators/DASAs to undertake Farm area measurements, crop density and yield studies on selected holders farms/fields; Sensitization of Farmers on the outbreak of bird flu and anthrax; AEAs, DAOs & farmers trained on Conservation Agriculture; Train AEAs, farmers and DAOs on Post-harvest technology; AEAs, FBOs, Agro-input dealers, | Baseline (2014) | | Target | Achievement | Remarks | | | |
| | | | | Millet | 0.96 | 1.0 | 1.0 | | | | |
| | | | | Sorghum | 0.98 | 1.5 | 1.1 | | | | |
| | | | | Maize | 1.98 | 3.5 | 2.19 | | | | |
| | | | | Rice | 2.0 | 4.5 | 2.5 | | | | |
| | | | | G'nuts | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.6 | | | | |
| | | | | Cowpea | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.2 | | | | |
| | | | | Sweet Pot. | 7.5 | 9.9 | 8.9 | | | | |
| | | | | Soya Bean | 0.8 | 2.0 | 1.13 | | | | |
| | | | | Livestock | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Cattle | 23,516 | | 23,856 | | | | |
| | | | | Sheep | 14,498 | | 16,123 | | | | |
| | | | | Goats | 11,986 | | 15,012 | | | | |
| | | | | Pigs | 9,604 | | | | | | |
| | | | | Donkeys | 4,396 | | 9,600 | | | | |
| Fowls | 64,115 | | 70,315 | | | | | | | | |
| G/Fowls | 70,838 | | 72,614 | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|-------------------|---------------|--------------|---------|--|--|--|--|
| | | | traders & DADOs trained on partnership along the value chain and linked with Rural Banks in the Municipality; Train Farmers on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs); Promote the production and consumption of protein fortified maize, sweet potato orange flesh dishes; Meeting and sensitization of farmers along the Volta Basin on Climate change management; etc. | | | | | | | | |
| 2016 | Agriculture Development | Agriculture Productivity | Community entry and awareness creation on compost production for sustainable land management & development to achieve food self-sufficiency and food security; Meeting and discussion to enhance sustainable vegetable production at the river banks and dam sites; Facilitated modernisation of agriculture production to achieve food self-sufficiency and food security; | Baseline (2015) | Target | Achievement | Remarks | | | | |
| | | | | Millet | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | | | | |
| | | | | Sorghum | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.1 | | | | |
| | | | | Maize | 2.19 | 3.5 | 2.3 | | | | |
| | | | | Rice | 2.5 | 4.5 | 2.73 | | | | |
| | | | | G'nuts | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.68 | | | | |
| | | | | Cowpea | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.3 | | | | |
| | | | | Sweet Pot. | 8.9 | 9.9 | 9.1 | | | | |
| | | | | Soya Bean | 1.13 | 2.0 | 1.6 | | | | |
| | | | | Animals | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Cattle | 23,856 | | 24,250 | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|-----------------|---------------|--------|-------------|--------------|---------------|-------|--------|------------------------|----------------|-------|-------|--------------|---------------|-------|------------|----------------|--|-------|--------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | Facilitated early loan repayment and saving mobilization; Conducted annual market surveys to provide information on commodity prices at farm gate, wholesale and retail levels, agricultural input prices and transport charges on commodities; E – extension farmer registrations; Campaign and sensitization of agro-chemicals; Trained groups on group dynamics and Climate Change adaptation; Harvested crops on demonstrations carried out; Distribution of tree seedlings; Loan recovery of 2016 credit groups | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Sheep</td> <td>16,123</td> <td>.....</td> <td>17,911</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Goats</td> <td>15,012</td> <td>.....</td> <td>16,234</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Donkeys</td> <td>9,600</td> <td>.....</td> <td>8,431</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fowls</td> <td>70,315</td> <td>.....</td> <td>71,300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G/Fowls</td> <td>72,614</td> <td>.....</td> <td>74,213</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> | Sheep | 16,123 | | 17,911 | Goats | 15,012 | | 16,234 | Donkeys | 9,600 | | 8,431 | Fowls | 70,315 | | 71,300 | G/Fowls | 72,614 | | 74,213 | | | | | | | | | |
| Sheep | 16,123 | | 17,911 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goats | 15,012 | | 16,234 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Donkeys | 9,600 | | 8,431 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fowls | 70,315 | | 71,300 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| G/Fowls | 72,614 | | 74,213 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2017 | Agriculture Development | Agriculture Productivity | Rehabilitation of a broken dam wall; Purchase office equipment; Organise National farmers day; Service and Maintenance of | <table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Baseline (2016)</td> <td>Target</td> <td>Achievement</td> <td rowspan="4">Remarks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Millet</td> <td>1.0</td> <td>1.0</td> <td>Data not yet available</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sorghum</td> <td>1.1</td> <td>1.5</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maize</td> <td>2.3</td> <td>3.5</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> | Baseline (2016) | | Target | Achievement | Remarks | Millet | 1.0 | 1.0 | Data not yet available | Sorghum | 1.1 | 1.5 | | Maize | 2.3 | 3.5 | | Partially implemented (2017 Action Plan | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline (2016) | | Target | Achievement | Remarks | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Millet | 1.0 | 1.0 | Data not yet available | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sorghum | 1.1 | 1.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maize | 2.3 | 3.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

official vehicle; Procure 30No. Pumping machines for dry season farming; Purchase of office supplies and consumables; Conduct Livestock census; Conduct crop yield studies; Conduct market price survey; Organise 4 zonal planning sessions; Hold one Municipal agricultural planning session; Develop maize value chain; Prepare and implement 4 community land improvement plans; Strengthen 20 FBO executives; Conduct 10 demonstrations on improved varieties of maize; Form and train 20 Community Livestock

| | | | |
|-------------------|--------|------------|--|
| Rice | 2.73 | 4.5 | |
| G'nuts | 0.68 | 0.8 | |
| Cowpea | 1.3 | 1.0 | |
| Sweet Pot. | 9.1 | 9.9 | |
| Soya Bean | 1.6 | 2.0 | |
| Livestock | | | |
| Cattle | 24,250 | | |
| Sheep | 17,911 | | |
| Goats | 16,234 | | |
| Donkeys | 8,431 | | |
| Fowls | 71,300 | | |
| G/Fowls | 74,213 | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

implementation ongoing)

Workers; Train 200 livestock farmers on improved livestock management; Conduct 4 demonstrations on utilization of orange flesh sweet potato; Conduct training and demonstration on fortification of staples; Train AEAs and DADOs in Post-harvest technologies; Conduct pre-season and post season trainings for 3 WUA members; Conduct training for community seed producers; Conduct IPM on onion and green pepper in 2 communities; Conduct farmer field school on pasture development in 1 community, (mucuna); AEAs home and farm visits; DADO and MDA supervisory and monitoring visits; Hold quarterly review meetings; Facilitate the formation of tertiary FBOs; Fuel for monitoring and field visits

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| Thematic Area: Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|---|-------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Objective 1: Provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy to meet the needs of the Municipality by 2017 | | | | | | | |
| Period | programme | Sub-programme | Broad project/activity | Indicators (% of households with access to electricity) | | | Remarks |
| | | | | Baseline (2013) | MTDP Target | Achievement | |
| 2014 | Infrastructure Development | Energy provision | Rehabilitation/ Maintenance of streetlight in Bawku Town; Procure/Supply 200 no low tension electric poles for rural electrification; Extend the streetlight in Bawku; Procure a generator for the Assembly | 40 | 60 | 50 | Fully implemented |
| 2015 | Infrastructure Development | Energy provision | Procurement of 200 Low Tension Poles | 50 | 60 | 60 | Fully implemented |
| 2016 | Infrastructure Development | Energy provision | Procurement of 200No. electricity poles; Extension of electricity to Tinsungu, Megogo,Kuka, Asikiri and rehabilitation of Sabon-Gari-Misiga streetlight | 60 | 70 | 67 | Fully implemented |
| 2017 | Infrastructure Development | Energy provision | Procurement of 300No. electricity poles and maintenance of streetlights | 67 | 80 | Yet to be determined | Partially implemented |
| Objective 2: Establish Bawku as the transportation hub in the Upper East Region by 2017 | | | | | | | |
| Period | programme | Sub-programme | Broad project/activity | Indicators (Length [in kilometres] of roads maintained/rehabilitated) | | | Remarks |
| | | | | Baseline (2013) | MTDP Target | Achievement | |
| 2014 | Infrastructure Development | Transportation development | Construction of 1.8mx 1.8m double cell culvert on Chief | 280.20KM | 310.90KM | 210.20KM | Partially |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|----------|----------|---|
| | | | Palace-Habitat road; Routine maintenance of kerbs, Drains, culvert cleaning and grass cutting on Zabugu-Asikiri and others (20km); Drains, culvert cleaning and grass cutting on Bawku-Mognori and others roads (20.5 km); Routine maintenance of kerbs, Drains, culvert cleaning and grass cutting from GHA to New Lorry station; Reshaping of selected feeder roads within the Municipality; Construction of 18 Km feeder roads at Zabugu-Gotisaliga-Narangu-Sakpari road; Surfacing of Bawku-Narungu PH1; Surfacing of Bawku-Narungu PHII | | | | implemented |
| 2015 | Infrastructure Development | Transportation development | Construction of 2.0m x 2.0m Single Cell Box Culvert along Animal Market Road; Service 10. Municipal Assembly Vehicles; Rehabilitate 4 no. broken down vehicles | Baseline (2014) 210.20KM | 124km | 80km | Partially implemented. Some broken down vehicles were not rehabilitated |
| 2016 | Infrastructure Development | Transportation development | Constr of 0.6m concrete U-drain (Ph IV); Constr of 0.6m Concrete U-Drain (Ph.III); Constr of 0.6m concrete U-drain (Ph.II); Constr of 0.6m concrete U-drain (Ph.I); Constr of 0.6m concrete U-drain; Gravelling of Culvert approaches; Gravelling of New Lorry Station; Gravelling of Amadu Dori Ave. Rd. ph 1; Gravelling of Amadu Dori Ave. Rd Ph.2; Constr of 3x2 box culvert; Constr of retaining | Baseline (2015) 80km | 224.55KM | 165.22KM | Partial implemented. Traffic light signals were not maintained |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | wall; Re-gravelling of Bawkzua – Res. CH. 000 - 450; Re-gravelling of Bawkzua –Res. Rd CH. 450 – 900; Regrav of Zawse Rd. CH. 000 – 450; Regrav of Zawse rd. CH. 450 – 900; Surfacing of Palace rd/BNI Yard; Partial Reconstr of GHA/Articulator stn rd; Rehabilitate 4 no. broken down vehicles; Renovate 1No. lorry park. | | | | |
| 2017 | Infrastructure Development | Transportation development | Desilting of Earth, Concrete, drains and grass cutting; Procurement of office consumables for Urban Roads Dept; monitoring of projects for Urban Roads Dept; Cleaning of Offices and auxiliary services; Minor Drainage Repairs; Traffic Signals Maintenance; Reshaping and Patching of Selected graveled roads in the Bawku Municipality; Pothole Patching on Selected Roads within Bawku Municipality; Gravelling of Culvert Approaches in Bawku; Construction of 0.6m U-Drain; Construction of 4No. speed Rumps; Surfacing of 3.0Km Bawku Town Roads; Replacement of broken Kerbs; Construction of broken Slabs; Maintenance of 8No. Assembly vehicles; Insurance of Assembly vehicles and renewal of insured vehicles; Procurement of 3No. | Baseline (2016) 165.22KM | 124.6KM | Yet to be determined | Partially implemented |

| | | | Motors bikes for Bawku Municipal Assembly; Re-shaping of roads linking rural communities to Urban Towns | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|--------------------|---|---|-------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Objective 3: Increase the use of ICT in all sectors of the economy in the Municipality by 2017 | | | | | | | |
| Period | programme | Sub- programme | Broad project/activity | Indicators (% of population with access to mobile phones and internet facilities) | | | Remarks |
| | | | | Baseline (2013) | MTDP Target | Achievement | |
| 2014 | Infrastructure Development | Development of ICT | Connect the Assembly's office to the internet; Construct one community information centers (CIC) in 1 community | 40 | 50 | 45 | Not implemented |
| 2015 | Infrastructure Development | Development of ICT | Connect the Assembly's office to the internet; Construct one community information centers (CIC) in 1 community | 45 | 50 | 52 | Not implemented |
| 2016 | Infrastructure Development | Development of ICT | Connect the Assembly's office to the internet; Construct one community information centers (CIC) in 1 community | 52 | 55 | 60 | Not implemented |
| 2017 | Infrastructure Development | Development of ICT | Development of ICT was not planned for in 2017 | | | | |
| Policy Objective 4: Facilitate on-going institutional, technological and legal reforms in support of land use planning in the Municipality | | | | | | | |
| Period | Programme | Sub- programme | Broad project/activity | Indicators (Number of defaulters of development control) | | | Remarks |
| | | | | Baseline (2013) | MTDP Target | Achievement | |
| 2014 | Infrastructure Development | Physical Planning | Organize 2No works. sensitization meetings to educate the general public on the acquisition of building permit process in 4 communities; carry out street naming and house numbering exercise; Revision of layout for the Municipality; | | | Data not available | Partially implemented |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|---|---------------------|--|--------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | Provision for the preparation of layout for new settlement areas (Kultanga/Kpalore); Provision for documentation of govt. lands &property | | | | |
| 2015 | Infrastructure Development | Physical Planning | Organize 2No. sensitization meetings to educate the general public on the acquisition of building permit process in 4 communities; Revision of existing layout of the Municipality; Provision for the preparation of layout for new settlement areas (Kultanga/Kpalore); Provision for documentation of govt. lands &property; Provision for Street Naming and Property Addressing System; Engage a Consultant to facilitate in the Street Naming and Property Addressing | Development control | | Data not available | Partially implemented |
| 2016 | Infrastructure Development | Physical Planning | Planning Sensitization via Sources FM; Organize Statutory Planning Committee meetings; Prepare at least Two (2) Local Plan for unplanned communities; Registration of Government lands; Revision of planning scheme, Bawkzua; Tracked and Digitized schemes | | | Data not available | Fully implemented |
| 2017 | Infrastructure Development | Physical Planning | Organize two (2) planning education workshops for chiefs; Organize Quarterly Statutory Planning Committee Meetings; Prepare at least two (2) Local Plans for the unplanned communities in the Municipality; | | | Data not available | Partially implemented |

| | | | Scan two (2) Local Plans for revision; Tracking of major roads and Digitizing of Two (2) Local Plans; Fueling and Servicing of official motor bike for monitoring of physical developments in the Municipality; street naming and property addressing exercise; purchase of office consumables | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Policy Objective 5: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation in the Municipality by 2017 | | | | | | | |
| Period | programme | Sub-programme | Broad project/activity | Indicators (Number of disaster victims) | | | Remarks |
| | | | | Baseline (2013) | MTDP Target | Achievement | |
| 2014 | Infrastructure Development | Disaster Management & Prevention | Provide support for disaster management; Train disaster staff on modern techniques of disaster prevention and management, communities along the White Volta and its tributaries on good farming practices, in order not to be affected by floods and improve capacity of communities to respond to negative impacts of climate change; organize and form disaster clubs in JHSs; organize radio programme on domestic and bush fires; Inspection of structures on water ways and roads; organize radio programme on flood disasters; Sensitization on CSM; Education and Warning on ebola and floods awareness. | Data not available | 0 | Data not available | Fully implemented |
| 2015 | Infrastructure Development | Disaster Management & Prevention | Bush and Domestic fire sensitization; Sensitization on CSM; Education of good farming practices and food security; Post-harvest losses education; | Data not available | 0 | 1,300 | Fully implemented |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|-----------------------------------|---|---|-------|---|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | Formation of Disaster Volunteer Groups (DVGs) | | | | |
| 2016 | Infrastructure Development | Disaster Management & Prevention | Sensitization on bush and domestic fires; Sensitization on Meningitis in the Bawku Municipality; Radio programme on windstorm disaster; Education on CSM and sensitization on windstorm throughout the whole Municipality; Education on Good Farming practices; Inspection of structures on water ways; In-service training for 13 NADMO Officers; Radio sensitization on flood disasters; Visited flood prone communities; Flood preparedness durbars. Flip chart presentation/pictorial presentation visual aid for community workers; Training of 50 WATSAN members in the five disaster prone communities | 1,300 | 0 | 700 | Fully implemented |
| 2017 | Infrastructure Development | Disaster Management & Prevention | Sensitization of the entire Municipality of on Domestic and Bush fires; Education on CSM; management of disaster outbreak; Educate communities along the White Volta and its tributaries on good farming practices and to improve the capacity of communities to respond to negative impact of climate change; Organize and form disaster clubs in JHSs; Organize radio programmes and launch Disaster Risk Reduction | 700 | 0 | 1,200 (as of June, 2017) | Partially implemented |

| | | | Campaign at the community level; Inspection of structures on water ways and roads; In-Service Training for Staff | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|----------------|--|--|-------------|-------------|--|
| Policy Objective 6: Improve and accelerate housing delivery in both rural and urban areas of the Municipality by 2017 | | | | | | | |
| Period | Programme | Sub-programme | Broad project/activity | Indicators (Number of Housing Units delivered through Atakwaame) | | | remarks |
| | | | | Baseline (2013) | MTDP Target | Achievement | |
| 2014 | Infrastructure Development | Housing | Train 20-No. employed youth in skills training; Establish an improved local building material production centre using Construction Earth Bricks (CEBs); Train local Artisans on Atakwaame building in Manga using Mud | 0 | | | Not implemented |
| 2015 | Infrastructure Development | Housing | Train 20-No. employed youth in skills training; Establish an improved local building material production centre using Construction Earth Bricks (CEBs); Train local Artisans on Atakwaame building in Manga using Mud | | | | Not implemented |
| 2016 | Infrastructure Development | Housing | Train 20-No. employed youth in skills training; Establish an improved local building material production centre using Construction Earth Bricks (CEBs); Train local Artisans on Atakwaame building in Manga using Mud; Renovation of Military Bungalow | | | | Partially implemented (only the Military Bungalow was implemented) |
| 2017 | Infrastructure Development | Housing | Establish an improved local building materials and production center using CEB; To train 20 | | | | Not implemented |

| | | | local Artisans on atakpame building in Kplewaga; Minor repairs of residential accommodation | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| Policy objective: Accelerate the provision of adequate, safe and affordable water for residents of the Municipality by 2017 | | | | | | | |
| Period | Programme | Sub-programme | Broad project/activity | Indicators (% of population with sustainable access to safe water sources) | | | remarks |
| | | | | Baseline (2013) | MTDP Target | Achievement | |
| 2014 | Infrastructure Development | Provision of adequate, safe and affordable water | Drilling of 10 No. Boreholes; Construction of 30-No. Bore Holes in selected communities in the Municipality; Construction of 4-No. Borehole with Submersible Pump; Rehabilitate 30No. Broken down Bore Holes | 50 | 80 | 70 | Fully Implemented |
| 2015 | Infrastructure Development | Provision of adequate, safe and affordable water | Drilling and construction of 10 No. boreholes; Drilling and construction of 15 No. boreholes in the Bawku Municipality; Rehabilitation and expansion of the water supply system in the Bawku Township; Maintenance of 10 boreholes; Drilling of 2 no. boreholes | 70 | 80 | 75 | Partially implemented |
| 2016 | Infrastructure Development | Provision of adequate, safe and affordable water | Drilling and construction of 15 No. boreholes; Drilling and construction of 10 No. boreholes in the Bawku Municipality; Drilling and construction of 41 No. boreholes and supplying installation of 41 No. submersible pumps for some selected communities; Procurement and supply of 20 No. Afridev borehole pumps; Construction of overhead tank stand at MCE's residence; | 75 | 85 | 77 | Partially implemented |

| | | | Raise the pad of a borehole to make it disaster resilient | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|-------------|----------------------|---|
| 2017 | Infrastructure Development | Provision of adequate, safe and affordable water | Construction (Drilling) of 15 No. boreholes; Construction of 1No.20 seater water closet toilet in Bawku township; Renovation and fencing of 2No. Public Toilets at Azanga North Natinga and South Natinga; Provision for maintenance of boreholes | 77 | 85 | Yet to be determined | Partially implemented |
| Policy Objective 7: Accelerate the provision of improved environmental sanitation facilities for people of the Municipality by 2017 | | | | | | | |
| Period | Programme | Sub-programme | Broad project/activity | Indicators [% of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, household latrine)] | | | remarks |
| | | | | Baseline (2013) | MTDP Target | Achievement | |
| 2014 | Infrastructure Development | Environmental Sanitation | Construction of 1 No. 10-Seater Water Closet Toilet with Overhead Tank; Construction of 4-No. 20-Seater Water Closet Toilet; Construct 1N0. 10 Seater Water Closet with an Overhead Tank; Form and Train Natural Leaders in all CLTS communities; Carry out periodic Siphoning of public toilets in the Municipality; Renovate 1No.Meat Shop; Trigger 30 communities in Kuka-Zabugu Zonal Councils on CLTS; Disposal of solid waste; Carry out Daily raking of sanitary sites; Carry out Hygiene /Health promotion durbars in all Zonal Councils; Carry out Monthly clean-up exercise; Carry out House to house inspection; Procure 10No.Skip loader containers; Procure Izal liquid | 45 | 75 | 49.6 | 95% implemented. The 10No. Skip loader containers were not procured |

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| | | | soap for EHSU; District level monitoring of CLTS activities in the Municipality | | | | |
| 2015 | Infrastructure Development | Environmental Sanitation | Premises inspection; Hand washing with soap and household water treatment and storage; Solid Waste Management; Liquid waste Management; National Sanitation Day clean-up exercises; Meat Inspection; Drinking bar Inspection; Restaurant and Chop Bars Inspection; Market Sanitation; Inspection of Sachet Water producing Companies; Rehabilitation of 30 no. water closet toilets facilities, litter bins, provision of hand wash basins and soaps; Triggering of 20 Communities on ODF Concept; Construction of 1-No. fence wall for 20-seater water closet toilet at Kpalwega, Gingande and Sabon-Gari; Construction of 1 No. 10-Seater Water Closet Toilet with 1 No. Mechanised Borehole with Overhead Tanks at Wande Bawku. | 49.6 | 60 | 54.3 | Fully implemented |
| 2016 | Infrastructure Development | Environmental Sanitation | Construction of 1No. 10-seater water closet toilet at Daduri; Construction of 1No. 20 seater water closet toilet with an overhead tank and mechanized borehole at Sabon Bodi; Construction of 1No. 2-urinal at Bawku Main Assembly Block; Rehabilitation of police station | 54.3 | 65 | 55 | Fully implemented |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|----|----|----------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | water closet at Bawku Police Station; Guest House Inspection; Cold Store Inspection; Premises inspection; Solid Waste Management; Liquid waste Management; National Sanitation Day clean-up exercises; Meat Inspection; Drinking bar Inspection; Restaurant and Chop Bars Inspection; Market Sanitation; Inspection of Sachet Water producing Companies | | | | |
| 2017 | Infrastructure Development | Environmental Sanitation | Procurement of sanitary tools (rodding straws, slashing hooks, pickers, pickaxes, scrubbing brushes); Procurement of chemicals and protective clothing (Izal, Bine 20, liquid soap, aprons, hand gloves, rain coats,); Provide inspection table and hooks, inspection slap, hanging hooks, iron reels, stamps pads and stamps, inedible ink; Conduct routine meat inspection; Maintenance of sanitation vehicles (2skip trucks, 2 cesspool emptiers, 1tractor,1 compaction track); Daily collection and transportation of waste to final disposal site; Evacuation of refuse dumps; Rehabilitation of 8 communal containers; Siphon all public and private latrines; Dislodgement of public toilets; Conduct routine House to House inspection; Organise monthly | 55 | 70 | Yet to be determined | Partially implemented |

| | | | clean-up exercises; Conduct market sanitation; Conduct regular food premises inspection; Organise quarterly workshops for food handlers; Organise refresher training for EHOs/EHAs on CLTS scale up programme; Carry out Scale-up activities on CLTS in 30 communities; Monitoring and evaluation of triggered communities; Procure 5 new communal refuse containers; Provide a fence wall for the Environmental Health Office | | | | |
|---|--|------------------|--|---|-----------------------------|--|-------------------|
| Thematic Area: Human Development, Productivity and employment | | | | | | | |
| Policy Objective: Improve quality of teaching and learning in the Municipality by 2017 | | | | | | | |
| Period | Programme | Sub-programme | Broad project/activity | Indicators: 1. Gross enrolment rate 2. BECE pass rate | | | remarks |
| | | | | Baseline (2013) | MTDP Target | Achievement | |
| 2014 | Education and Youth Development | Education | Construction of 7No. 3-Unit Classroom Blocks with an Office and Store each at Megoog, Zabugu Daagbeg, Hassania English Arabic school, Ziako, Winamzua, Azhariya & Gotisaliga Primary; Completion of 2No. 6-Unit classroom block at Suweidiya Primary and Asaniyeh JHS; Construction of 1-No Kindergarten Block I; Supply of 270 No. Dual Desks Furniture to Megoog, Ansarul,Sabon-Gari; Rehabilitation of Manga Primary School; Provision for my first day in school; Celebration of Independence Day; Maintenance of riffed off Public Schools; | Gross enrolment rate: KG=109.6 Primary=119.5 JHS=80.6 SHS=51.8 % passed at the BECE (39.4) | - - - - 100 | 109.6 119.5 80.6 51.8 31.6 | Fully implemented |

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| | | | Provide financial support for the development of sports and culture in the Municipality; Train 30 teachers from 10 basic schools (3 teachers per school) on revised HIV Alert Manual | | | | |
| 2015 | Education and Youth Development | Education | Construction of 6-No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities at Abende Primary School, Tinsungu M/A primary school, Sabon-Zongo Primary School, Gentiga Primary School, Zuuku Primary School,; & Sungure Primary School; Construction of 3-No.3-unit classroom block with office and store at kekasiegu, Gozesi, Wiidi & Baribari; Construction of 6No. 4-seater KVIP at Megogo Primary School, Lalsaa JHS, Daduri JHS, Azhariya JHS & Naranzua JHS, Construction of 9No. 2-Unit urinal for selected schools; Supply of 437 mono desks for JHS; Supply of 400 dual desk for lower primary; Supply of 1,525 uniforms for KG boys & girls; Supply of 2,213 uniforms for primary boys & girls; Supply of 637 uniforms for JHS boys and girls; Conduct SPAM of 154 stakeholders in education including schedule officers in the directorate; support 98 JHS subject teachers with content, strategies and methodologies of | Gross enrolment rate: KG=109.6 Primary=119.5 JHS=80.6 SHS=51.8 % passed at the BECE (31.6) | 119.5 125.5 88.5 60.2 100 | 115.3 129.3 94.0 65.2 26.2 | Partially implemented due to the fact that some projects are still on-going especially those funded by GETFund |

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|------|--|------------------|--|---|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| | | | teaching challenging topics in English, Maths and Int. Science | | | | |
| 2016 | Education and Youth Development | Education | Construction of 5No. 3-unit classroom block with office and store at Megoog JHS, Tampizua, Agoli Primary, Megoog JHS, Mognori primary, ST Anthony primary & Baribari-Monin; Construction of 4No. 6-Unit Classroom Block at selected schools; Procurement and supply of 300No. metal dual desks for some schools in the Bawku Municipality; Distribution of 400 dual desks to selected schools; Distribution of 437 mono desks to selected school; Construction of 5No. 4-unit KVIP and 5No. 2-unit urinals at various Kindergarten schools; Construction of 5No. 4-unit KVIP and 5No. 2-unit urinals at various Primary schools; Construction of 5No. 4-unit KVIP and 5No. 2-unit urinals at various JHS; Distribution of 601 class registers; 7309 boxes of white chalk | Gross enrolment rate: KG= Primary= JHS= SHS= % passed at the BECE (26.2) | 96.7 --- 88.4 --- 100 | 112.9 115 91.5 67 23.2 | Partially implemented |
| 2017 | Education and Youth Development | Education | Construct 7No. 3-Unit Classroom blocks with office and store, 1No. 2-unit urinal 1No. 10-seater KVIP 100 mono desks and 1No. Teachers tables at Naranzua, Buabulla, Zoogo, Presbyterian Primary Schools, Anania, Lalsaa, Kolpieng JHSs; Construction of | Gross enrolment rate: KG= Primary= JHS= SHS= | 117.9 111.2 84.6 74.5 | 112.9 yet to be determined | Partially implemented |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | <p>3No. 6-Unit Classroom blocks with furniture at Gumakutori, Presbyterian primary schools and Bawku Nurses Training School; Rehabilitate Bawku Municipal Library Complex; Supply of 2,000 mono and 1,000 dual desks furniture to 21No. Primary Schools and 20No. JHSs in the Municipality; maintenance and rehabilitation of public schools; Procurement of 500No. Metal dual desks and 500No. mono desks; Organize workshop on the preparation of ADEOP; Support officers to prepare 2017 Annual District Education Performance Report; Support 3 DEOC meeting, one in each term; Support DEOC monitoring; Organize management training for frontline deputy directors and circuit supervisors on appraisal of staff ; Provide training to circuit supervisors to strengthen supervision ; Organize workshop for pupil teachers on methodology and content ; Implement incentive packages to hard working Head teachers and teacher in deprived areas; Training of S.M.C. members; Training of Circuit Supervisors; Monitoring of complementary basic education classes; Provide supplementary readers to basic schools; Visit</p> | <p>% passed at the BECE (yet to be determined)</p> | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

| | | | schools to supervise and monitor the HIV Alert implementation activities; Conduct standardized reading/numeracy test in schools; Construct 10 No gender friendly urinals for selected basic schools; Provide 10 gender friendly toilets to selected schools | | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------------|---|--|---------------|---------------|--|
| Policy Objective 1: Equity gaps in access to health services bridged by 2017 within the Municipality Policy Objective 2: Enhance the capacity of the municipality for the attainment of the health related MDGs and sustain the gains by 2017 | | | | | | | |
| Period | Programme | Sub-programme | Broad project/activity | Indicators: 1. Maternal mortality ratio 2. Under five mortality rate 3. Malaria case fatality rate 4. HIV/AIDS prevalence rate | | | Remarks |
| | | | | Baseline (2013) | MTDP Target | Achievement | |
| 2014 | Health Delivery | Health Care | Supply of basic medical equipment; Completion of 1 No Staff Quarters at urban East; Construction and furnishing of CHPS at Zabugu; Completion of Clinic and Nurses Quarters at Bugri Corner; Provide assistance for national immunization exercise; Provide financial support for HIV/AIDS activities; Conduct awareness creation on STIs through drama, video shows, debates and dancing competitions in schools and communities; Conduct regular home-based visits to identified PLWHAs; Conduct client satisfactory exit survey among postpartum clients to improve quality of service delivery; Construction of 1 No. Nurses' Residential Accommodation; Urban West | Maternal mortality ratio (207.3/100,000) | 129.6/100,000 | 129.6/100,000 | Partially implemented, the Staff quarters at Urban East has not been constructed. Also the clinic at Bador is still under construction |
| | | | Under five mortality rate (28/1000) | 17/1000 | 15/1000 | | |
| | | | Malaria case fatality (63.4/10,000) | 47.6/10,000 | 48.4/10,000 | | |
| | | | HIV/AIDS Prevalence rate (1.8) | 1.5 | 1.1 | | |

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|------|------------------------|--------------------|---|--|------------------------------|---|--|
| | | | PHC; Construction of 1-No. Clinic; Organize 10 community durbars to create demand for family planning and male involvement in RH services; Organize community sensitization durbars in 8 communities to discuss maternal death audit finding and remedies; Provide 3 days orientation for 30 midwives and CHNs on comprehensive FP and contraceptive update; Organize half-year and annual FP review meeting to assess sub-districts FP uptake performance and strategize for improvement; Organize Quarterly Blood donation campaigns to mobilize blood for the blood bank; Organize a 3-day non-residential refresher workshop for 10 midwives and 20 CHNs on focus ANC | | | | |
| 2015 | Health Delivery | Health Care | Construction of 1- No. CHPS compound (clinic) at Megoog; Construction of 1-No Nurses Accommodation at Megoog; Construction of 1 No. CHPS Compound and Rehabilitation of Nurses Quarters at Asikiri; Construction of 1 No. CHPS Compound (Clinic) at Kuka; Construction of 1 No. CHPS Compound (Nurses Quarters) at | Maternal mortality ratio (129.6/100,000) Under five mortality rate (15/1000) Malaria case fatality (48.4/10,000) | 80/100,000 0 0 | 200/100,000 43.9/1000 56.2/10,000 | About 98% implemented. The only project that was not carried out is the operationalization of the tele-medicine at Bugri Corner Health Centre. |

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|------|------------------------|--------------------|---|--|-------------|---------------|---|
| | | | <p>Kuka; Operationalize tele-medicine at Bugri-corner Health centre; Organize quarterly blood donation campaigns to mobilize blood for blood bank; Organize quarterly radio discussions in two local languages to promote facility based skilled delivery/ANC; Organize durbars in 5 electoral areas on family planning and male involvement in RH services, facility/skilled delivery and ANC; Organize a maternal conference to review maternal health service; Conduct awareness creation on STIs through drama, video shows, debates and dancing competitions in schools and communities; Procure and distribute adequate ART drugs; Orientation on TB Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs); Cart WFP food commodities for PLW, PLWHA and Children >5years; Monitoring/supervision on CMAM activities; Train health staff on IYCF; Carry out EPI mop-up services in the municipality; Sub-municipal supervision to CHPS zones; Undertake outreach visits - child Welfare Clinics</p> | <p>HIV/AIDS Prevalence rate (1.1)</p> | 1.0 | 2.4 | |
| 2016 | Health Delivery | Health Care | <p>Construction of 2-bed room Nurses accommodation at Baribari; Drilling and construction of 2 No. boreholes and supplying</p> | <p>Maternal mortality ratio (200/100,000) Under five mortality</p> | 140/100,000 | 275.9/100,000 | <p>About 97% completed. The CHPS compounds at</p> |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|------------------------------|---|--|
| | | <p>installation of 4No. submersible pumps for CHPS compounds; Construction of 4No. Overhead tanks supports, provision with an installation of 4No. poly tanks for CHPS compounds, Kuka and Bugri-Conner; Procure and distribute medical equipment to 3No. Health Centers at Megoog, Kuka and Asikiri; Construct 1No.CHIPs Compound at Bugzunde; Construct 1No.CHIPs Compound at Kpalore; Carry out active case search on obstetric Fistula; Organized 10 health durbars on Family Planning, MCH and prevention of epidemic prone diseases; Organized maternal health forum to discuss maternal health issues; Maternal and Child Health Nutritional Improvement Program; Adolescent Week celebration; Train 21 repaired Fistula survivors and 39 community based volunteers (CBVs) from 7 sub Municipalities on skills to conduct case search and serve as advocates for Obstetric fistula (OF) prevention; Vaccination of children 12-59mths against MEN A.; Capacity building of staff in IYCF; Train 60 health staff on Interpersonal communication (IPC) and Customer care; Community Sensitization on</p> | <p>rate (43.9/1000)</p> <p>Malaria case fatality (56.2/10,000)</p> <p>HIV/AIDS Prevalence rate (2.4)</p> | <p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0.9</p> | <p>19.9/1000</p> <p>72.4/10,000</p> <p>yet to be determined</p> | <p>Bugzunde and Kpalore were not constructed</p> |
|--|--|--|--|------------------------------|---|--|

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|------|------------------------|--------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| | | | Production and Consumption of Orange Fleshed Sweet Potatoes; Carried out round TWO Seasonal Malaria Chemo Prevention Campaign; Trained Health staff on the use of Health Promotion reporting form and registers and the use of DHIMS 2 software; End of 2015 Performance Review meeting. | | | | |
| 2017 | Health Delivery | Health Care | Completion of 1No. Staff Quarters; Construct 1No.CHPS Compound; Construct 1No.CHPS Compound; Construct 1No. CHPS Compound; Construction of 3No. Boreholes with submersible pumps and overhead tanks at CHPS; Completion of Staff accommodation at Urban Health Center; Provision of furniture and beddings for 8 CHPS compounds; Construction of a pavilion for 4 CHPS compound; Connect 6 CHPS compound to the National Grid (electricity); Provide support for National immunization; Provide financial support for malaria and other epidemic disease control programmes; Epidemic control; Conduct TB & HIV screening for Bawku prisons inmates; Organise 3 day training on DHIMS for 25 staff; Care out active case search for severely malnourished children for | Maternal mortality ratio (275.9/100,000) Under five mortality rate (19.9/1000) Malaria case fatality (72.4/10,000) HIV/AIDS Prevalence rate (2.4) | 140/100,000 0 0 0 | yet to be determined yet to be determined yet to be determined yet to be determined | |

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|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| | | | <p>management; Train 35 clinicians on disease surveillance; Organize quarterly radio discussions in two local languages to promote facility based skilled delivery; Procure and distribute adequate ART drugs; Operationalize tele-medicine at Bugri-corner Health Centre; Procure computers and accessories for 3 health facilities; Conduct awareness creation on STIs through drama, video, shows, debates and dancing competitions in schools and communities; Conduct quarterly meetings on HIV/AIDS such as DAC/MAC and DRMT/MRMT meetings; Organize stakeholder performance review meetings on HIV/AIDS; Hold community meetings on HIV and AIDS activities (know your status); Monitor activities of NGOs/CBOs on HIV/AIDS as well as PMTCT and ART sites; Monitor activities under HIV school alert programme; Organize advocacy meetings with chiefs and queen mothers, religious leaders and opinion leaders on prevention of mother to child transmission on HIV (PMTCT) and stigma reduction; World AIDS day celebration (December 1)</p> | | | | |
| Thematic Area: Transparent and Accountable Governance | | | | | | | |
| Policy Objective: Ensure effective implementation of the decentralization policy and programmes in the Municipality by 2017 | | | | | | | |

| Period | Programme | Sub-programme | Broad project/activity | Indicators | | | Remarks |
|--------|------------|------------------------|--|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | Baseline (2013) | MTDP Target | Achievement | |
| 2014 | Governance | General Administration | Rehabilitation of Bawku Urban Council; Renovation of Community Centre; Provide support for MUSEC activities; Organize Quarterly review meetings to validate and collate reports (programme and financial); Organize quarterly supervisory visits; Monitoring of development projects; preparation of 2014-2017 MTDP; Procurement of office logistics; Organize training programmes for secretaries of the sub-committees of the Assembly; Organize 2No. trainings for key stakeholders on PM&E; Provide in-service training to all decentralized departments on AAPs and Budgets preparations; Organize 2-day training on needs assessment preparation of capacity building plans; Provision for environmental and social safe guards; Completion of pavement of Assembly main block; Procurement a generator; Procurement of Nissan Pick-up; Provide financial support for building of peace through the Inter-Ethnic Peace Committee | | | 95% implemented | Partially implemented |
| 2015 | Governance | General Administration | Preparation and submission of 2014 Annual Progress Report; | | | | Fully implemented |

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|------|-------------------|-------------------------------|---|--|--|--|-------------------|
| | | | <p>Organized 2 day end of year review meeting of the 2014 Action Plan; Organize a 2 day Mid-year review of the 2015 Action Plan; Organized 4 No. mandatory MPCU meetings and 1 No. emergency MPCU meeting; Organized a Town Hall Meeting at the Zonal Council level; Undertake quarterly monitoring of projects; Prepare 2015 Annual Progress Report on implementation of 2015 Action Plan; Organise stakeholders Fee Fixing hearing at the Zonal Council level; Prepare and submit 2nd and 3rd quarter capacity reports; Prepare comprehensive 2015 staff Appraisal plan; Update & submit monthly HRMIS data to RCC; Prepare & submit detailed staff list and promotion register; Organise sensitisation workshop on LGS protocols; Prepare comprehensive building capacity plan; Procurement, training & installation of software for automated revenue database;</p> | | | | |
| 2016 | Governance | General Administration | <p>Organized first, second and third Ordinary General Assembly meetings; Organized first, second, and third Executive Committee Meetings; Organized first, second and third Sub-committee's meetings; Organized quarterly Heads of Department meetings;</p> | | | | Fully implemented |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|-------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|--|--|-------------------|
| | | | <p>Training of all staff of central administration of SoS, CoS, CoC, SDS, PMS, staffing norms, HR Policy and OM; Training of Assembly Members and Zonal Councilors; Hold quarterly MPCU meetings; Undertake quarterly monitoring of projects; Undertake mid-year and Annual review meetings of AAP & Budgets; Organized UNFPA programme inception meeting with sub IPs and stakeholders; Support 50 trained youth Peer Educators (including 10 trained people with disability(PWDs) with T&T and IEC materials to carry out Peer Education activities in 20 electoral areas in Bawku Municipality on SRH, ASRH, MH and Gender related issues; Organize 2 review meetings with 5 Youth focused organizations and relevant stakeholders (including GES, GHS, Municipal assembly, DOVVSU etc) in the area of ASRH and youth development in the Municipality</p> | | | | |
| 2017 | Governance | General Administration | <p>Training of 10No. records staff and secretarial class on records keeping; Training of 50No. staff of various Dep'ts on information management; Training of 15No. Procurement Officer, Engineering Class, Finance Staff and Budget Officers on Contract</p> | | | | Fully implemented |

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|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| | | <p>Management; Training of 25No. Heads of Dep'ts, Central Administration Staff and Finance Dep't on Internal Control Systems; Procurement of office furniture for various offices; Procure 1No. generator; Train Unit Committee members and Zonal Councils Staff in Community mobilization skills; Training of 31No. Central Administration Staff & MPCU on project management; implement UNFPA activities; Support for traditional festivals; organize end of year get-together; publications/advertisement; Organize budget hearing/Fee fixing resolution; Rehabilitation of the Assembly main block; Rehabilitation of Principal Works Superintendent's office; Rehabilitation of 2No. Zonal Councils at Kuka and Mognori; Construction of Senior Citizen Club House (phase I); Maintenance of Assembly washroom; Construction of traditional council; Rehabilitation of residency of Director I; Construction of 3 bed room Bungalow for Municipal Coordinating Director; Procurement of office equipment for various offices; Training of old WATSAN committee</p> | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|

| | | | members; Formation of new WATSAN committee members; Monitoring and updating of institutional toilet and water facilities; Undertake MPCU meetings; Undertake quarterly monitoring of projects; Prepare 2018 annual action plan; Preparation of 2018-2021 MTDP; Hold town hall meetings at the Municipal and Zonal Council Levels to report on activities of the Assembly; Organize SPEFA fora | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------------|--|---|-------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Policy Objective 2: Safeguard the security, safety and promotion of the rights of the vulnerable in the Municipality, especially women and the girl child by 2017 | | | | | | | |
| Period | Programme | Sub-programme | Broad project/activity | Indicators: Number of reported cases of abuse (children, women and men) | | | Remarks |
| | | | | Baseline (2013) | MTDP Target | Achievement | |
| 2014 | Social Welfare and Community Development | Human rights protection | Facilitate the implementation of the LEAP program; Carry out awareness creation on the Construction of Disability-Friendly structures; Register, enroll and support Children With Disabilities (CWDs) in School; Provide Places of Safety for Orphaned and abandoned babies; Facilitate the provision of direct support to Orphaned and Vulnerable Children (OVC); Facilitate the registration of NGOs entering and operating in the Municipality; Registration and Inspect Day Care Centres; Organize a 2-day | 206 | 100 | 231 | Fully implemented |

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| | | | orientation workshop on the DV Act for 40 community leaders including Traditional and Religious Leaders Assembly and Unit committee members on their roles and functions of the Act; Receive and handle complaints of abuses of spouses and children; Assist the Family Tribunal to resolve cases of negligence of parental responsibility; Organize a durbar to celebrate International Day of the Girl Child (11th October) in the Municipality to highlight issues affecting the Girl-Child under the relevant National theme; Provide social welfare services to prison inmates and discharged convicts; Sensitize women on group formation/meeting | | | | |
| 2015 | Social Welfare and Community Development | Human rights protection | Attend family tribunal and juvenile court sitting for the quarter under review; Receives and handles all complaints of spousal abuses and child neglect for the quarter under review; Supervise juvenile offenders placed under probation orders by court; Produce and submit social enquiry reports (SER) to court; Receives and processes all cases of abandoned babies and homeless children; Receives and handle all complaints of spousal abuses and child neglect in the Municipality; | 437 | 100 | 79 | Fully implemented |

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|------|---|--------------------------------|---|-----|-----|----|-------------------|
| | | | Facilitate the formation of a Child Panel in the Municipality; Facilitate the provision of places of safety for abandoned babies and homeless children; Coordinate the implementation of the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme in ten (10) communities within the Municipality; Provision of care services to all vulnerable and excluded persons in the Municipality; Identify and register all new cases of Persons with Disabilities; Town Hall Meetings for Persons With Disability (PWDs) to promote the demand for Family Planning (FP) and male involvement; | | | | |
| 2016 | Social Welfare and Community Development | Human rights protection | Attend family tribunal and juvenile court sitting for the quarter under review; Receives and handles all complaints of spousal abuses and child neglect for the quarter under review; Supervise juvenile offenders placed under probation orders by court; Produce and submit social enquiry reports (SER) to court; Receives and processes all cases of abandoned babies and homeless children; Receives and handle all complaints of spousal abuses and child neglect in the Municipality; Facilitate the formation of a Child | 516 | 100 | 76 | Fully implemented |

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|------|---|--------------------------------|--|-----|-----|--------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | <p>Panel in the Municipality; Facilitate the provision of places of safety for abandoned babies and homeless children; Coordinate the implementation of the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme in ten (10) communities within the Municipality; Coordinates and the implementation of the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme in ten (36) communities; Receives and process all NGO/CBOs renewals and applications for operations; Preparation of a single national household register, a database of poor and vulnerable households Training of 120 women groups on hand washing with soap and water; Train opinion leaders from 10 communities on gender mainstreaming in CLTS; Educated four women groups on young child and infant feeding; Organize women groups on Village Savings and Loans Association [VSLA] within the Municipality</p> | | | | |
| 2017 | Social Welfare and Community Development | Human rights protection | <p>Provide financial support for building of peace through the Inter-Ethnic Peace Committee/MUSEC activities; Re- constitute a Municipal Child Panel and convene quarterly</p> | 592 | 100 | Data not yet ready | Partially implemented |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| | | <p>meetings; Convene quarterly meetings of the Municipal LEAP Implementation Committee (DLIC); Municipal LEAP Implementation committee (DLIC) Monitor forty seven (47) LEAP beneficiary communities every quarter; Identify, register, enroll and support all Children with Disabilities (CWDs) in special schools within the Municipality; Identify and train twenty (20) women of Persons With Disabilities PWDs in income generating business (soap and pomade making) and provide startup capital; Monitor and supervise activities of all persons with disabilities PWDs beneficiaries in income generating ventures; Monitor and supervise activities of all NGOs and CBOs/CSOs operating within the municipality and advise them on standards; Hold regular quarterly NGOs and CBOs/CSOs meetings; Engage with and support traditional processes and community structures for preventing and responding to child protection issues; Registration and renewal of LEAP beneficiary HHs NHIS cards in forty seven (47) LEAP beneficiary communities; Sensitization of community</p> | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| | | members to participate in community decision making process | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|

1.2.1 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Table 2: Total releases from government of Ghana

| PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS (wages and salaries) | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------|
| Year | Requested As planned (A) | Approved As per ceiling (B) | Released (C) | Deviations | | Actual Expenditure D | Variance (C-D) |
| | | | | A-B | B-C | | |
| 2014 | 1,907,869.02 | 1,907,869.02 | 1,897,869.02 | 0.00 | 10,000.00 | 1,897,869.02 | 0.00 |
| 2015 | 1,828,616.08 | 1,828,616.08 | 2,023,465.14 | 0.00 | -194,849.06 | 2,023,465.14 | 0.00 |
| 2016 | 1,909,371.07 | 1,909,371.07 | 2,147,454.06 | 0.00 | -238,082.99 | 2,147,454.06 | 0.00 |
| 2017 | 2,243,713.45 | 2,243,713.45 | 54,610.25 | 0.00 | 2,189,103.20 | 54,610.25 | 0.00 |
| CAPITAL EXPENDITURES/ASSETS | | | | | | | |
| Year | | | | | | | |
| 2014 | 3,747,243.45 | 3,747,243.45 | 857,938.69 | 0.00 | 2,889,304.76 | 857,938.69 | 0.00 |
| 2015 | 3,733,832.69 | 3,733,832.69 | 1,812,170.45 | 0.00 | 1,921,662.24 | 1,812,170.45 | 0.00 |
| 2016 | 6,755,663.40 | 6,755,663.40 | 4,720,928.66 | 0.00 | 2,034,734.74 | 4,720,928.66 | 0.00 |
| 2017 | 6,097,883.68 | 6,097,883.68 | 971,175.59 | 0.00 | 5,126,708.09 | 971,175.59 | 0.00 |
| GOODS AND SERVICES | | | | | | | |
| 2014 | 153,207.35 | 153,207.35 | | 0.00 | 153,207.35 | | 0 |
| 2015 | 2,970,977.28 | 2,970,977.28 | 1,788,576.88 | 0.00 | 1,182,400.40 | 1,788,576.88 | 0.00 |
| 2016 | 2,345,840.85 | 2,345,840.85 | 1,608,518.98 | 0.00 | 737,321.87 | 1,608,518.98 | 0.00 |
| 2017 | 3,158,998.52 | 3,158,998.52 | 1,413,016.01 | 0.00 | 1,745,982.51 | 1,413,016.01 | 0.00 |

SOURCE: BMA Records, 2017

Table 3: All sources of Financial Resources to the Municipality

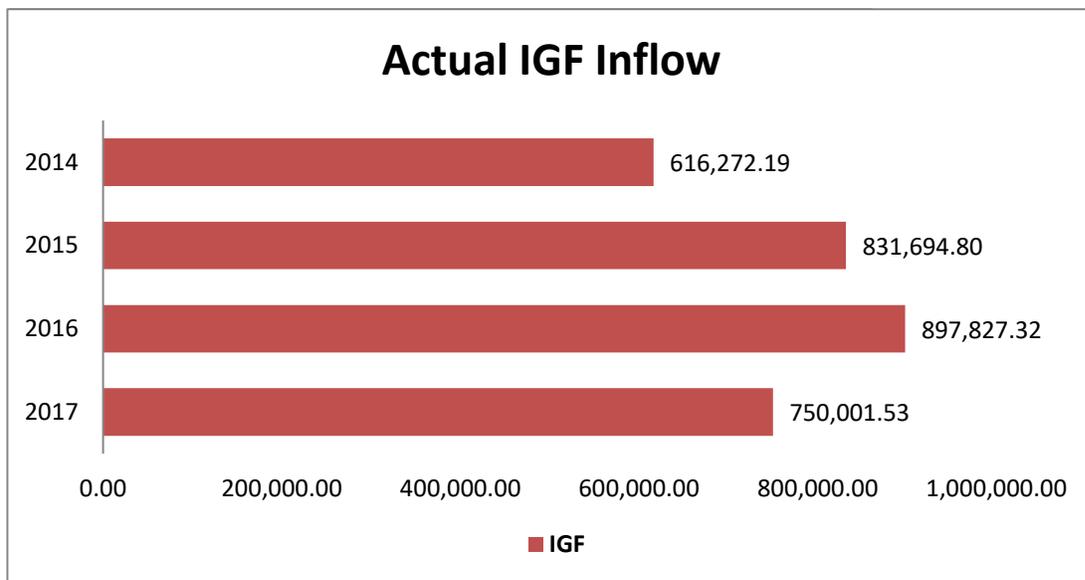
| EXPENDITURE ITEM | Baseline 2013 | Target 2017 | Actual 2017 | Target 2016 | Actual 2016 | Target 2015 | Actual 2015 | Target 2014 | Actual 2014 |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| IGF | 429,858.00 | 991,478.50 | 750,001.53 | 768,235.00 | 897,827.32 | 664,843.65 | 831,694.80 | 438,067.44 | 616,272.19 |
| DACF | 420,339.14 | 3,846,437.00 | 1,850,703.13 | 5,405,290.00 | 2,831,987.04 | 2,451,422.80 | 2,651,575.63 | 2,109,921.00 | 848,690.81 |
| MP's CF | 80,412.18 | 200,344.10 | 453,440.27 | 350,554.12 | 372,852.15 | 144,209.31 | 236,238.45 | 100,500.50 | 103,321.67 |
| PWDs CF | 20,397.79 | 110,321.18 | 75,000.00 | 75,005.09 | 108,498.63 | 35,541.23 | 40,903.85 | 30,324.88 | 24,248.58 |
| MSHAP | - | - | - | 20,000.00 | 14,040.41 | - | 10,614.00 | - | - |
| GSFP | 1,420,339.90 | - | - | 1,000,000.00 | - | 583,687.50 | 730,886.35 | 1,079,033.04 | 504,521.70 |
| SRWSP | - | - | - | 73,532.52 | 31,064.03 | 106,000.00 | 94,870.36 | 538,403.55 | 142,212.70 |
| DDF | 370,976.64 | 907,295.00 | - | 907,295.00 | 588,417.00 | 895,540.08 | 527,617.00 | 656,956.08 | 433,740.32 |
| GSOP | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| UNFPA | - | 286,894.00 | 96,661.00 | 216,000.00 | 210,186.00 | 215,776.32 | 168,715.00 | 167,279.04 | 69,755.32 |
| UNICEF | - | 60,000.00 | 30,362.00 | 40,000.00 | 36,552.50 | 25,000.00 | - | 25,000.00 | 10,391.00 |
| UDG | 473,708.00 | 1,753,873.41 | 1,550,985.50 | 2,346,396.56 | 2,340,487.91 | 880,054.80 | 802,624.61 | 854,362.04 | 532,108.00 |
| LEAP | 19,482.00 | 2,000,000 | 1,911,468 | 20,500 | 19,482 | 20,500 | 19,482 | 20,500 | 19,482 |
| Total | 3,115,221.68 | 7,845,977.91 | 4,278,713.16 | 10,776,749.08 | 6,950,562.21 | 5,157,481.50 | 5,818,597.75 | 5,330,618.64 | 3,157,692.04 |

SOURCE: BMA Records, 2017

As indicated in Table.3, the Assembly receives revenue from various sources including the District Development Facility, Urban Development Grant, District Assembly’s Common Fund etc. which are external sources as well as the Assembly’s Internally Generated Revenue. The statistics showed that external inflows are not consistent as it sometimes increases or decreases. It is important to note that external sources are the main sources of revenue to the Assembly. The Assembly needs to augment its revenue mobilization strategies in order to boast its internal revenue generation levels for its development agenda.

It is also worth noting that donor support to the Assembly has been very limited as shown in table 3 above. It is therefore an indication that the Bawku Municipal Assembly cannot rely on donor support for development.

Figure 1: Actual IGF inflows for the Assembly



SOURCE: BMA/MPCU Records, 2017

The Municipal Internally Generated Fund (IGF) inflow as indicated in figure 1 above has been growing steadily from 616,272.19 in 2014 to 897,827.32 in 2016. The growth can largely be attributed to some implementable revenue generation strategies which were implemented through Capacity Support Funds. It however, decreases to 750,001.53 due to nonpayment of property rate and fall in the rent.

1.2.2 Expenditure

Table 4: Update on Expenditure

| EXPENDITURE ITEM | Baseline 2013 | Target 2017 | Actual 2017 | Target 2016 | Actual 2016 | Target 2015 | Actual 2015 | Target 2014 | Actual 2014 |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| COMPENSATION | 1,040,899.77 | 2,129,913.45 | 1,324,606.14 | 1,928,805.99 | 1,916,142.96 | 1,890,151.08 | 1,890,150.08 | 1,907,869.02 | 980,209.32 |
| GOODS AND SERVICE | 32,603.38 | 132,173.78 | 17,095.16 | 97,433.00 | 6,772.00 | 109,514.29 | 106,289.79 | 153,207.35 | 0 |
| INVESTMENT | | | | | | | | | |
| ASSETS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 44,067.80 | 0 | 44,067.80 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 1,073,503.15 | 2,262,087.23 | 1,341,701.30 | 2,026,238.99 | 1,922,914.96 | 2,043,733.17 | 106,289.79 | 2,105,144.17 | 980,209.32 |

From table 4 above, the Assembly spent the revenue that it generated and received through transfers over the period on the major expenditure items: compensation, Goods & Services and Assets. The expenditure pattern reflects the amount of revenue generated by also increasing steadily with 2016 as the highest expenditure realised since the Assembly improved on its revenue (IGF) in that very year. There was a reduction in 2017 expenditure due to low revenue generation with few transfers.

1.2.3 Summary of problems encountered during the implementation of the 2014-2017 Medium Term Development Plan.

The implementation of the 2014-2017 Medium Term Development Plan encountered a number of challenges that militate against its smooth implementation. Some of the challenges among others include; non-availability of funds to execute planned activities, irregular inflow of funds leading to delays in projects execution, inadequate human resources and lack of requisite logistics.

1.3 EXISTING SITUATION/MUNICIPAL PROFILE

1.3.1 PHYSICAL AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

1.3.1.1 Introduction

Bawku Municipality with its administrative capital at Bawku is one of the fifteen districts and municipalities in the Upper East Region of Ghana. It was established on the 15th Day of March, 2012 by legislative instrument, L.I 2144

1.3.1.2 Location and Size

The Municipality has a total land area of 247.24 (sq.km) which is 2.8 percent of the total regional land size of 8,842 (sq.km) and is located approximately between latitudes 10° 40¹ and 11° 11¹ North and longitude 0° 6¹ E and 0° 18¹w in the north-eastern corner of the region. It shares boundaries with Pusiga District to the East, Binduri District to the West, Garu-Tempene District to the South and South-East and an international boundary with Burkina Faso to the North.

Implications/Issues:

- Strategic location for investment opportunities
- Large market for commerce
- Deterioration of the road linking these neighbouring Districts and countries

Figure 2: Map of Bawku Municipality in the regional context

Map of Bawku Municipal Assembly in the regional context (arrowed)



Source: BMA Records, 2017

Figure 3 : Map of Bawku Municipality



Source: BMA Records, 2017

1.3.1.3 Relief and Drainage

The Municipality is underlain mainly by Birrimian and granite rock formation. In areas bordering the tributaries of the White Volta River, the relief is generally low and slightly undulating with heights of 120-150 meters above sea level. Outcrops of rocks are also found in many areas.

The Bawku Municipality is drained mainly by the tributaries of White Volta. Other streams which influence the drainage system include Kulpielga and the Poanaba Kayinchingo. Except in a few areas around the river basin where the drainage becomes poor because of seasonal flooding the area is generally well drained.

Implications/Issues:

- Filling of existing waterways
- Siltation leading to limited capacity of water flow
- Excessive erosion leading to destruction of storm drains
- Inadequate maintenance of drainage infrastructure

1.3.1.4 Climate

As with the whole of the Upper East Region, Bawku Municipality is part of the interior continental climatic zone of the country characterized by pronounced dry and wet seasons. The two seasons are influenced by two oscillating air masses. First is the warm, dusty and dry harmattan air mass which blows in the north easterly direction across the whole Municipality from the Sahara Desert. During the period of its influence (late November – early March) rainfall is entirely absent and relative humidity rarely exceeds 20% during the day but may rise to 60% during the nights and early mornings. Temperatures are usually modest at this time of the year by tropical standards (26⁰c – 28⁰c).

The wet season ranges between May to October. During this period, the whole of the West African sub region including Bawku Municipality is under the influence of a deep tropical maritime air mass. This air mass together with rising convection currents, provide the Municipality with rains.

The total rainfall amounts to averagely 800mm per annum. A striking characteristic of the rainfall worth noting is the extreme variability and unreliability both between and within seasons. Another striking characteristic is the large quantity of rain water normally lost through evapotranspiration from open water surfaces. Estimates of the volume of rain water loss vary from 1.55mm 1.65mm per annum.

Implications/Issues

- Open drains
- Dumping of refuse in waterways
- Variability and Unreliable rainfall seasons

1.3.1.5 Vegetation

The vegetation is mainly of the Sahel Savanna type consisting of open Savannah with fire swept grassland separating deciduous trees among which may be seen a few broad-leaved and fire-leached tree species. The forest reserve in the Municipality is the one at Upper Temne Block 5 located at Kuka. These are protected areas by local authorities and the Municipal Assembly.

The Climatic conditions render the Municipality susceptible to bush fires in the dry season and thus exacerbate environmental degradation and poverty in the Municipality.

Implications/Issues

1.3.1.6 Soils

Soils in the District are generally of the savanna ochrosol type. Detailed soil classification reveals four different soil series. There are:

Varempare series, it is found mostly around Bawku and surrounding settlement. They are mainly sandy loams associated with hornblende and granites. They are quite permeable with moderately good water retention capacity and are suitable for the cultivation of cereals and legumes.

Gule and Brenyasi series, they occur in the low slope and valleys. These are clay loams used for the cultivation of rice, sorghum (naga red) and dry season vegetables (Onions and Tomatoes). The soils in Bawku Municipality as typified by research results at Manga, show low nutrient properties compared with the standard (see Table 5). This renders the fertility of the soils low and normally requires the application of organic manure and chemical fertilizer to support cropping.

Table 5: Standard Nutrient properties of soils

| NUTRIENT | LOW | MEDIUM | HIGH |
|-----------|---------------|--------------|----------|
| P | 0 – 10 ppm | 10 – 20 | >20 |
| K | 0 – 50/75 ppm | 50 – 100/150 | >100/150 |
| Organic M | 0 1% | 1 – 2.5 | >2.5 |

SOURCE: Savanna Agricultural Research Institute, Manga, 2017

1.4 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

1.4.1 Population size and distribution

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census data, the Municipality has a total population of 98,538, constituting 9.4 percent of the regional population of 1,046,545. Out of this figure, 52.0 percent were females while 48.0 percent were males. The population density of the Municipality as of that time was 398.56 people per sq. km and a growth rate of 1.2 percent which is the same as the Regional growth rate.

Table 6: Age structure by sex

| Age Group | Sex | | Male | | Female | | Sex ratio |
|-----------|------------|------|--------|------|--------|------|-----------|
| | Both Sexes | % | | % | | % | |
| All Ages | 98,538 | 100 | 47,254 | 100 | 51,284 | 100 | 92.1 |
| 0 – 4 | 13,308 | 13.5 | 6,739 | 14.3 | 6,569 | 12.8 | 102.6 |
| 5 – 9 | 13,889 | 14.1 | 7,118 | 15.1 | 6,771 | 13.2 | 105.1 |
| 10 – 14 | 12,512 | 12.7 | 6,545 | 13.9 | 5,967 | 11.6 | 109.7 |
| 15 – 19 | 11,049 | 11.2 | 5,604 | 11.9 | 5,445 | 10.6 | 102.9 |
| 20 – 24 | 8,199 | 8.3 | 3,809 | 8.1 | 4,390 | 8.6 | 86.8 |
| 25 – 29 | 6,963 | 7.1 | 3,049 | 6.5 | 3,914 | 7.6 | 77.9 |
| 30 – 34 | 5,934 | 6.0 | 2,578 | 5.5 | 3,356 | 6.5 | 76.8 |
| 35 – 39 | 5,338 | 5.4 | 2,415 | 5.1 | 2,923 | 5.7 | 82.6 |
| 40 – 44 | 4,473 | 4.5 | 1,982 | 4.2 | 2,491 | 4.9 | 79.6 |
| 45 – 49 | 3,646 | 3.7 | 1,669 | 3.5 | 1,977 | 3.9 | 84.4 |
| 50 – 54 | 3,118 | 3.2 | 1,412 | 3.0 | 1,706 | 3.3 | 82.8 |
| 55 – 59 | 1,844 | 1.9 | 915 | 1.9 | 929 | 1.8 | 98.5 |
| 60 – 64 | 2,019 | 2.0 | 855 | 1.8 | 1,164 | 2.3 | 73.5 |
| 65 – 69 | 1,293 | 1.3 | 547 | 1.2 | 746 | 1.5 | 73.3 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-------|
| 70 – 74 | 1,934 | 2.0 | 720 | 1.5 | 1,214 | 2.4 | 59.3 |
| 75 – 79 | 1,305 | 1.3 | 539 | 1.1 | 766 | 1.5 | 70.4 |
| 80 – 84 | 903 | 0.9 | 367 | 0.8 | 536 | 1.0 | 68.5 |
| 85 – 89 | 424 | 0.4 | 191 | 0.4 | 233 | 0.5 | 82.0 |
| 90 – 94 | 270 | 0.3 | 143 | 0.3 | 127 | 0.2 | 112.6 |
| 95 – 99 | 117 | 0.1 | 57 | 0.1 | 60 | 0.1 | 95.0 |

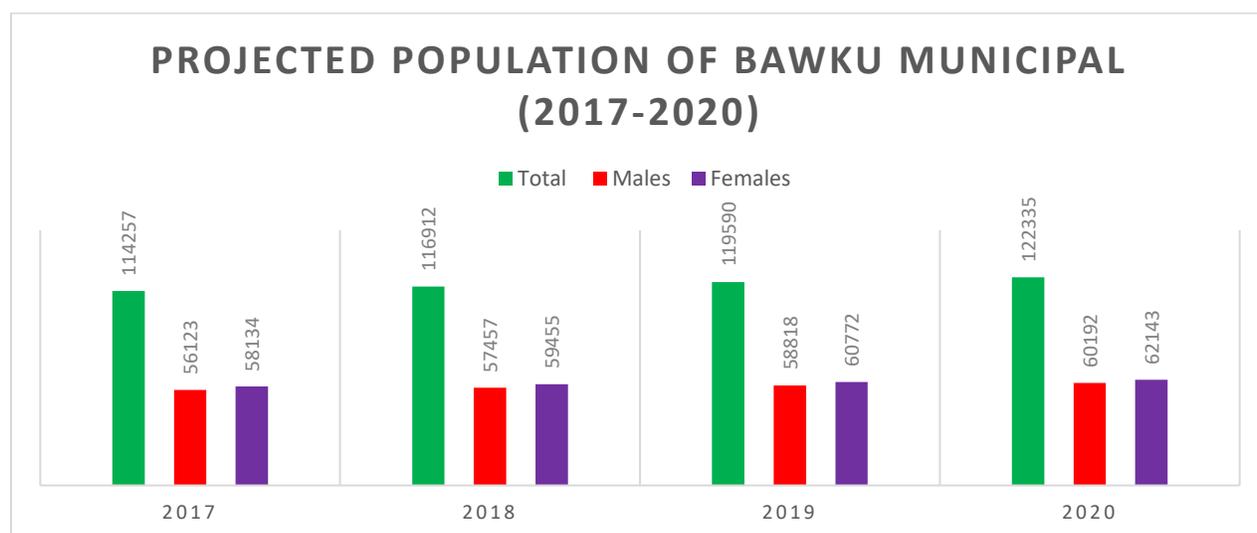
Source: 2010 Population and Housing Census

The dependency ratio for the municipality is 87.5 and is lower than the regional figure of 93.7 percent. This implies that every 10 persons within the working age bracket 15-64 have about 9 persons within the dependent population, (0-14 and 65 and above) to cater for in the Bawku Municipality. It must be noted that the high dependency ratio will put pressure on the working population. It is also an indication that majority of the population in the Municipality do not contribute to economic development.

The Municipality's projected population stands at 114,257 as at 2017 with a growth rate of 1.5 (Ghana Statistical Service, 2017). By this projection the Bawku Municipality has added 15,719 to its population within a period of 7 years. This is quite alarming taking into consideration the resources available to the Municipality. With a total projected population of 114,257, the Municipality has a projected population density of 462.13 people per sq. km.

Again the census indicated that 40% of the people were in the urban areas and 60% in the rural areas. This means that 39,415 people lived in urban areas and 59,123 in rural areas. By implication it means that 45,703 people now (2017) live in the urban areas while 68,554 people now live in the rural areas of Bawku.

Figure 4: Projected population of Bawku Municipal, 2017-2021



Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2017

1.4.2 Fertility

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, of the 98,538 people in the Municipality, 24,496 persons are women in their child bearing years (15-49 years). The total fertility rate in the Municipality is 2.9 children per woman

1.4.3 Mortality

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, Bawku Municipality has a crude death rate of 7 per 1000 population, which is lower than that of the regional rate 10.8 per 1000 population.

1.4.4 Household Size and Composition

The municipality has an average household size of 6.5 which is higher than the national (4.5%) and the regional figures of 5.9 percent. Though these large households could mean availability of labour, it has some financial implication in terms of feeding, healthcare, education, clothing etc. The large number of household sizes therefore constitute economic burden. There are 15,012 households in the municipality.

1.4.5 Migration

In 2010 the Municipality had a migrant population of 6,879. Out of this number 20.6 percent were born elsewhere in the Upper East Region but not Bawku Municipal. The rest of the migrants were born elsewhere in other regions or outside Ghana. Regions that contain significant numbers of migrants in the Municipality include Ashanti, Northern, Brong Ahafo and Central Region. Migrants in the Municipality who were born outside the country constitute about 9.1 percent. Migration between rural and urban areas of the Municipality

seems to be insignificant. Migration between Bawku and other parts of the country is yet to be studied.

1.5. CULTURE

1.5.1 Traditional Set-up

The traditional authority is represented by the Bawku Traditional Council under the Presidency of the Bawku Naba, the Paramount Chief of the Bawku Traditional Area. The Traditional area extends to Pusiga, Binduri, Garu and Zebila. Matters concerning Chieftaincy, culture and tradition are handled by the traditional council.

1.5.2 Ethnicity

Ethnicity may refer to the ethnic group that a person belongs to. The ethnic groups in the Municipality are the Mole-Dagbon, Grusi, Mande-Busanga and Gurma. The major tribes include Kusasi, Mamprusi, Bissa and Moshie. There are quite a number of migrants from other parts of the country especially the south (most of whom are civil servants) and the neighboring countries like Togo and Burkina Faso.

1.5.3 Marriage

The traditional marriage entails the distinctive practice of 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. Sometimes bridegrooms are unable to pay the dowry due to the high price. This leads to some broken homes while others become permanently indebted to their in-laws. The urge to get cows as dowry, lures some parents to withdraw female children from school for early marriages. This has seriously contributed to high school dropout among girls.

Development partners, NGO, CSO, Traditional Authorities and other key stakeholders concern with development especially the development of the girl child are encouraged to commit some resources, both human and financial into the fight against child marriage in the Bawku Municipality.

1.5.4 Festivals

Annual festivals are observed in the Municipality. These festivals are celebrated by the various tribes of the ethnic groups (mole dagbani) at the beginning of the harvest or after the harvest. On these occasions, behind the merry making, libations are poured; fresh fruits and animals are offered to the gods of the land. This is done in acknowledgement of their blessings in the past and to implore their help and protection for the future. These festivals increasingly serve as vehicles for uniting the people in the Municipality. These festivals include; Samanpid for Kussasis in December, Zakula for Bissas in March/April and that of Yong for Kussasis.

During these festivals, family members who are residence of other parts of the country come home. In some cases tourist visit the Municipality to entertain the display of tradition. It is an

opportunity for businesses to grow. At those times the Municipality becomes busy hence making trading a good venture for both residence of the Municipality and outsiders alike.

1.5.5 Funerals

Funeral is a 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 to life after death (The spirit world). However, the practice of funeral rites and other associated customary practices in the Municipality is an emerging issue affecting the welfare or the living standards of several families and individuals. Funerals have become expensive in the Municipality due to show of real wealth and competition. The instances of individuals going about to borrow or sell out all their foodstuff, livestock and other properties in order to meet the cost of an in-law's or family member's funeral have taken a heavy toll on many people.

1.5.6. Inheritance

The patrilineal system of inheritance is practiced. The eldest son inherits the deceased father in trust of the family. There is no form of ownership of family assets by daughters regarding the traditional system. The system is not gender sensitive as it does not allow the females to properties diseased parents. This can further expose women to poverty and suffering.

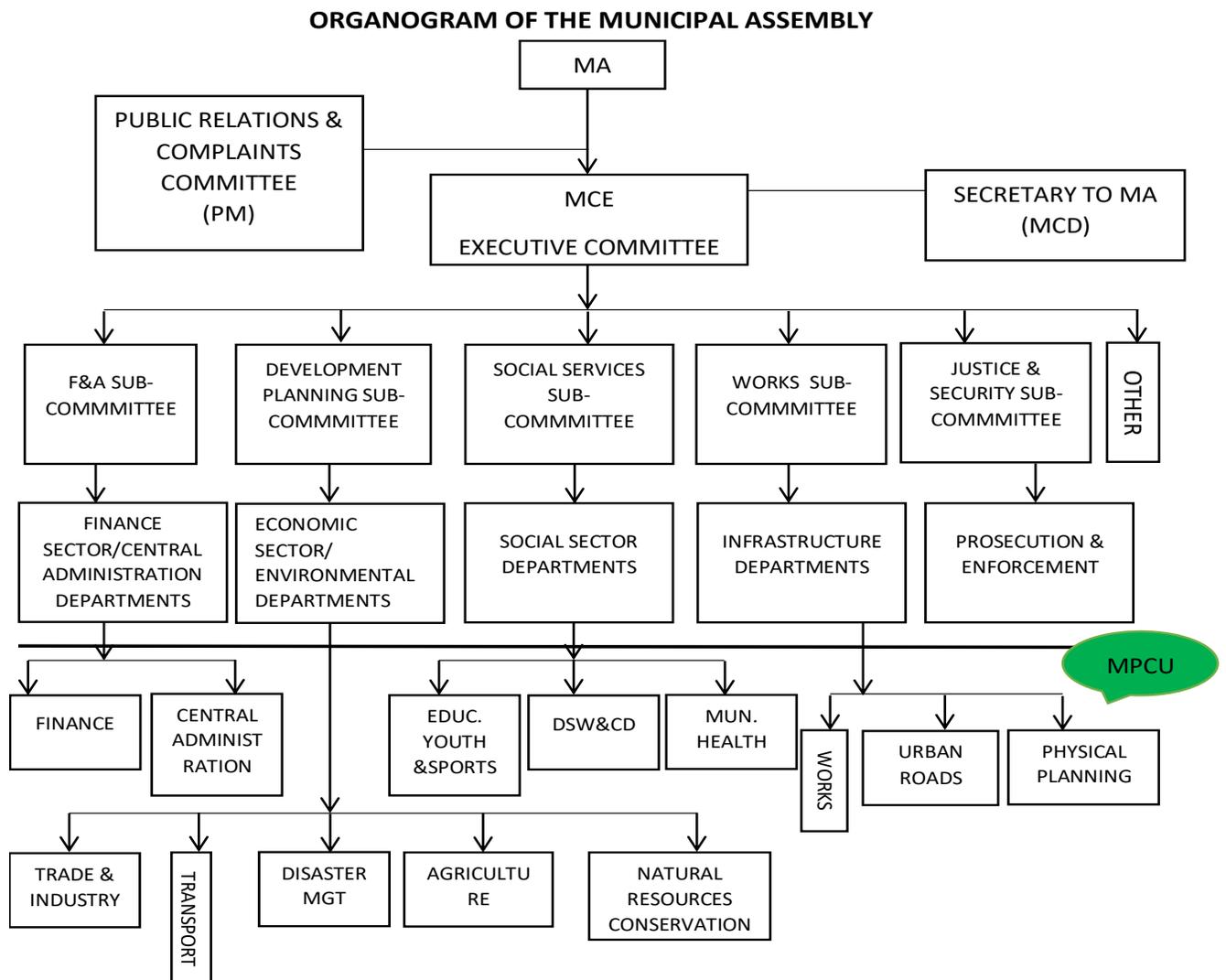
1.6. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY NEEDS

The Municipal Assembly has some level of Institutional capacity that has enabled it prepare and implement Medium Term Development and Action Plans over the years albeit at an average rate as an assessment of the Institutional capacity done in 2016 shows a mediocre organization performing just averagely .Below are the details

1.6.1 Organogram of the Municipal Assembly

The Organogram of the Bawku Municipal Assembly in terms of Administration describes the hierarchy of the different Units of the Assembly and consequently the reporting relationships are indicated in the figure below.

Figure 5: Organogram of Bawku Municipal Assembly



Source: BMA Records, 2017

The General Assembly is the highest decision making body in the Assembly which is made up of elected and appointed Assembly members. This constitutes the highest decision making body of the Assembly.

Below the General Assembly is the Executive Committee headed by the Municipal Chief Executive. The Executive committee implements the decisions of the General Assembly with the support of the secretariat which is headed by the Municipal Chief Executive who has political and administrative oversight responsibility of the Assembly.

Below the Municipal Chief Executive is the Municipal Coordinating Director who is the Administrative head of the Assembly. Below the Coordinating Director are some line Units. The Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit comprises 13 departments in the Municipality as indicated in figure 5 above under MPCU and all the department report to the Municipal Coordinating Director. There are also some Specialized Departments, the Birth and Death Registry and Information Services Department that also report to the Coordinating Director. Below the Finance Department Unit is the Zonal Councils. In between the Municipal Coordinating Director and the line units/Departments is the Internal Audit Unit that audits the accounts of the Departments and the Secretariat.

Table 7: Staff requirements

| S/N | Staff category | Number required | Number at Post | Gap |
|-----|---|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | Coordinating Director | 1 | 1 | Nil |
| 2 | Administrative Officers | 4 | 3 | 1 Deputy Directors |
| 3 | Procurement Officer | 2 | 1 | 1 Procurement Officer |
| 3 | Planning Officers | 4 | 2 | 2 Planning Officers |
| 4 | Internal Auditors | 2 | 2 | Nil |
| 5 | Senior Agric Officer | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| 6 | Animal health Officer | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 7 | Chief Technical Officers(crops) | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 8 | Senior Technical Officers | 22 | 3 | 19 |
| 9 | Engineers | 6 | 0 | 6 |
| 13 | Quantity Surveyors | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| 14 | Foremen | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 15 | Principal Town and Country Planning Officers | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| 16 | Principal Technical Officer(TCPD) | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| 17 | Chief Budget Analyst/Principal Budget Analyst | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 18 | Senior Budget Analyst/Budget Analyst/Assistant Budget Analyst | 3 | 1 | 2 more Budget Officers needed |
| 19 | Chief Driver/Yard Foreman | 2 | 1 | 1 Officer needed |
| 20 | Chief human Resource Manager/ | 1 | 0 | 1 Officer needed |

| | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|---|---|------------------|
| | Principal Human resource manager | | | |
| 21 | Human resource manager | 2 | 0 | 2 Offices needed |

Source: BMA Records, 2017

1.6.2 Material resource requirements

In terms of logistics the Municipal Assembly has just a little in terms of vehicles. Vehicles are available only for the MCE and the MCD for their day to day movement. In terms of computers and their accessories the Assembly has some limited number. There is a documentation centre. There are also Office spaces but they are limited. There is a limited number of photocopiers, projectors, scanners and flip charts. The requirements in this sector are also enumerated below.

Table 8: Logistics requirements

| S/N | Item | Number required | Current stock | Condition of Current Stock | Gap |
|-----|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------------|-----|
| 1 | Vehicle 4x4 Pick up | 7 | 2 | Bad condition | 5 |
| 2 | Laptop Computers | 20 | 5 | working | 15 |
| 3 | Office furniture | 8 | | | |
| 4 | Air Conditioner | 16 | 11 | Working well | 5 |
| 5 | Steel cabinets | 16 | 7 | Good condition | 9 |
| 6 | Desktop Computers | 20 | 13 | Working well | 7 |
| 7 | Photocopiers | 9 | 2 | Only One working | 7 |
| 8 | Motorbikes | 15 | 5 | Working well | 10 |
| 9 | Printers/Colour | 16 | 6 | Working well | 10 |
| 10 | Combining machines | 7 | 3 | Working well | 4 |
| 11 | Calculators | 31 | 17 | Working well | 14 |
| 12 | Office Tables and Chairs | 40 | 27 | Bad condition | 13 |
| 13 | Scanners | 10 | 3 | Working | 7 |
| 14 | UPS | 14 | 5 | working | 9 |
| 15 | Tape measure | 5 | 1 | working | 4 |
| 16 | GPS | 3 | 1 | working | 2 |
| 17 | Giant Stapler | 10 | 2 | working | 8 |
| 18 | Plotter | 1 | NIL | - | 1 |
| 19 | Smith hammer | 1 | NIL | - | 1 |
| 20 | Cameras | 3 | 1 | working | 2 |
| 21 | Hydrophone Machine | 1 | NIL | | 1 |
| 21 | Digitizing Tablet | 1 | NIL | | 1 |
| 22 | Office Accommodation | 15 | 11 | | 4 |

| | | | | | |
|----|---------|----|---|----------------|---|
| 23 | Shelves | 15 | 8 | Good Condition | 7 |
|----|---------|----|---|----------------|---|

Source: BMA Records, 2017

1.7 FINANCIAL RESOURCES

The Assembly has a number of revenue sources to itself. There include the IGF, Central Government Funding and Donor/ Development Partner funds. The Assembly uses these funds to carry out its work including plan implementation, monitoring and evaluation but these are not enough.

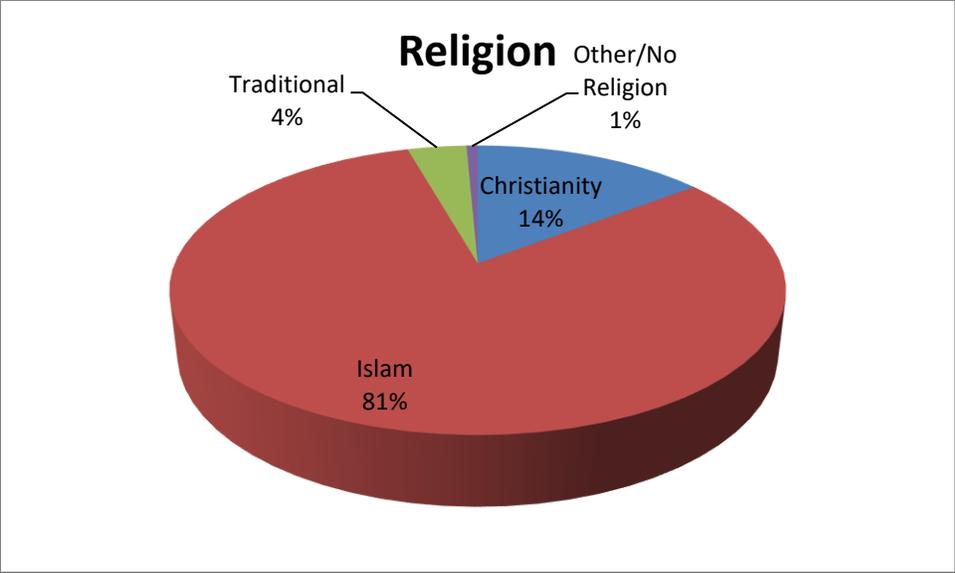
There are not enough funds to carry out M&E. The IGF generated is not enough to cater for the day to Day Municipal service delivery like sanitation services and also to meet M&E activities. External inflows from Central Government delay and are not even enough to meet the development needs of the Assembly. There is therefore the need for more funds to be allocated to the Assembly and the Assembly itself to generate more internal revenue to be able to meet its developmental needs including M&E.

One can conclude that in terms of Institutional capacity needs the Assembly needs a lot in the human, material and financial fronts to be able to function effectively as the ones available in these areas are woefully inadequate hence making the Assembly to be performing averagely over the years.

1.8 SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

There are several religious groups in the Municipality. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census (2010 PHC), 81% of the Population practice the Islamic religion; the Traditionalists are represented by about 4% while the Christians are 14.6% with 1% representing Other/No religion as indicated in Figure 6 below. The various religious groups as part of their religious obligation try to instill good moral values in people for responsible citizenship and also to help in the development of the communities in the Municipality. The various Christian and Islamic denominations have several educational and health facilities which help in the Municipal development in diverse ways.

Figure 6: Religious Affiliations



Source: BMA Records, 2017

1.9 PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE

The ethnic heterogeneity has had implications for harmony in the Municipality. There are often ethnic conflicts that have reached alarming proportions in the past. But it is expected however, that inter-marriages among the diverse ethnic groupings and the work of the Inter-Ethnic Peace Council will provide the impetus for peaceful co-existence. Currently there is relative peace in the area.

1.10 ECONOMY OF THE MUNICIPALITY

The economy is the engine of growth and development of every society. Similarly, the growth and development of the Bawku Municipality is dependent, to a large extent, on its economic viability.

Agriculture is the main economic activity of the people engaging about 61% of the population.

The rest of the population engage in other informal sectors like small scale trading in manufactured goods, light industries like automobile repairs, agro-based processing industries, transport and handicrafts such as tailoring, hairdressing etc. A smaller proportion of the population is also engaged in the formal sector in the areas of education, health, security, banking and other public services.

1.10.1. Agriculture

Agriculture is the main economic activity in the Municipality, engaging about 60.9% of households (2010 Population and Housing Census). It is mainly of the subsistence type where cereals, legumes and vegetables are grown for home consumption and a little for the market. Even though there are few dams and dugouts which are being used for dry season gardening, the Municipality is basically dependent on rain fed agriculture. If irrigation systems are developed, farmers in the Municipality can do better as dry season farming will be improved greatly.

Cash crops in the municipality are onions, tomatoes and Soya beans. Tomatoes and Onions are cultivated in the dry season. This gives onion a name by the residents as the “cocoa of Bawku municipality”. There is also the potential for other cash crops such as **Cashew, Mango and Shea**, though the much has not been done in this area.

Poultry especially guinea fowl production is quite significant. Apart from supplying the protein needs of the people, it is also a very good source of income for farmers especially when there is crop failure. Cattle is also reared in the area

Table 9: Households by agricultural activities and locality

| | Total Number | Percent | Urban Number | Percent | Rural Number | Percent |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| Total Households | 15,012 | 100.0 | 9,979 | 66.5 | 5,033 | 33.5 |
| Households engages in Agriculture | 9,135 | 100.0 | 4,461 | 48.8 | 4,674 | 51.2 |
| Crop Farming | 8,192 | 100.0 | 3,570 | 43.6 | 4,622 | 56.4 |
| Tree Planting | 40 | 100.0 | 11 | 27.5 | 29 | 72.5 |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|
| Livestock Rearing | 6,639 | 100.0 | 2,938 | 44.3 | 3,701 | 55.7 |
| Fish Farming | 10 | 100.0 | 3 | 30.0 | 7 | 70.0 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, agriculture, including forestry and fishing, remains the largest industrial sector employing 46.5 percent of the employed population aged 15 years and older (39,143). The major crops grown are millet, sorghum, maize, rice, groundnuts, leafy vegetables, pepper, water melon, onion and livestock such as cattle, sheep, goats, donkey etc.

The problems militating against agricultural development in the municipality include the following:

- Inadequate feed and water for animals during the long dry season
- Prevalence of pest and disease of both crops and livestock
- Inadequate irrigation facilities
- Low fertility levels of soil
- Indiscriminate cutting of trees
- Unfavorable market conditions
- Poor road network linking food producing areas
- Poor adaptive mechanisms to climate change
- Limited subsidy of Agricultural inputs
- Inadequate Agric Extension Officers

In order to feed this population adequately and be able to get extra produce for export, the above-mentioned problems need to be addressed in order to ensure an accelerated agricultural development in a sustainable environment.

In an attempt to address the many challenges of agriculture in the Municipality, attention should be turned to the construction and rehabilitation of dams and provision of pumping machines to farmers in the Bawku Municipality.

The Municipality has 8 dams located in the following communities; Kuka-Yakin, Tambaligu, Arizim, Zabgu, Kpalwega, Lalsa, Gbegu and Abuss. There are also some communities located along the tributary of the White Volta mainly Bador, Gentiga No 1 and 2, Tampizua and

Mognori. These serve as sources of water for dry season farming for the people but these facilities have silted up thus affecting the dry season farming considerably. Desilting these Dams and parts of the tributaries of the White Volta will go a long way to providing water for the dry season farming for the people with the help of the pumping machines. With the five communities along the tributary of the White Volta, 5 dams need to be constructed. A total number of about 400 pumping machines will be required. A total of about 60km Feeder roads will also need to be developed to link these farming communities.

Developing and construction of these dams will support commercial production of onions, tomatoes, green pepper, water melon, green leafy vegetables, carrots etc. These serve as sources of income for the people and create jobs for 13, 835 people 7194 of whom are women and all of whom are smallholder farmers.

Photo 1: A silted dam at Abuss-Bawku



SOURCE: Department of Agriculture, 2017

Photo 2: A silted dam at Kpalwega-Bawku



SOURCE: Department of Agriculture, 2017

1.10.1.1 Crop Production

The crops mostly cultivated by farmers during the rainy season are categorized below:

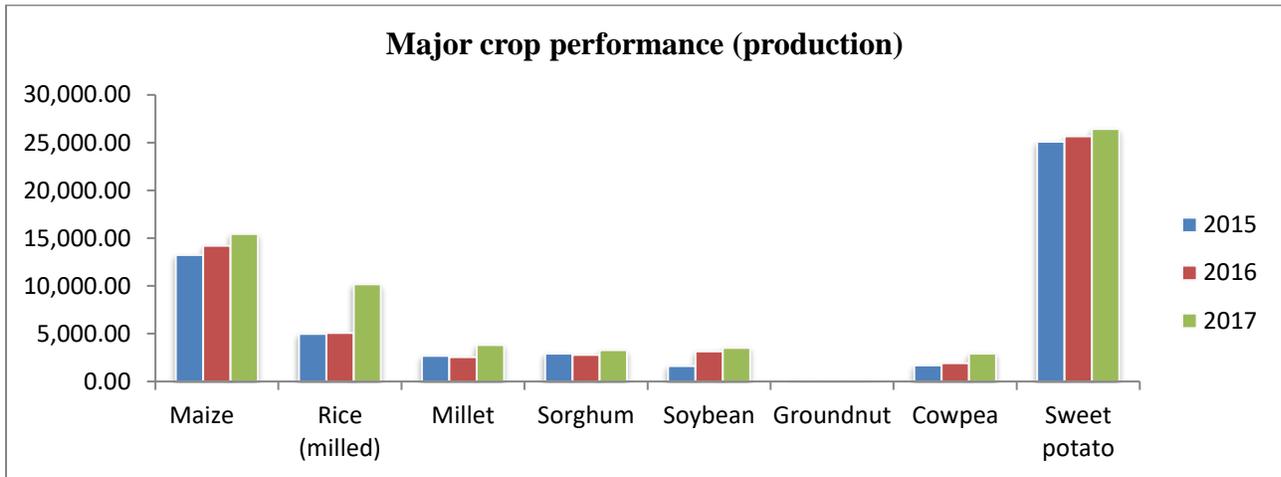
- **CEREALS:** -Millet, sorghum, rice and maize
- **LEGUMES:** -Groundnuts, cowpea and soyabean
- **VEGETABLE:-**Tomato, Pepper, Okro, Onion, Garden Eggs, Water Melon, and Leafy Vegetables

Table 10: Major crop performance: 2015-2017

| Commodity | Production (MT) | | | Yield (MT/ha) | | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Annual - 2015 | Annual - 2016 | Annual - 2017 | Annual - 2015 | Annual - 2016 | Annual - 2017 |
| Maize | 13,258.0 | 14,212.9 | 15,448.8 | 2.19 | 2.3 | 1.0-4.0 |
| Rice (milled) | 4,980.8 | 5,093.9 | 10,169.14 | 2.5 | 2.73 | 3.3-7.6 |
| Millet | 2,680.0 | 2,541.7 | 3,812.55 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.5- 1.0 |
| Sorghum | 2,923.8 | 2,769.7 | 3,273.28 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.4-1.2 |
| Soyabean | 1,603.5 | 3,137.1 | 3,529.23 | 1.13 | 1.6 | 0.4-1.8 |
| Groundnut | 11.7 | 36.3 | 57.65 | 0.6 | 0.68 | 0.48-1.68 |
| Cowpea | 1,700.1 | 1,903.4 | 2,928.30 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.5-1.5 |
| Sweet potato | 25,094.16 | 25,658.07 | 26,433.45 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 6.25-12.5 |

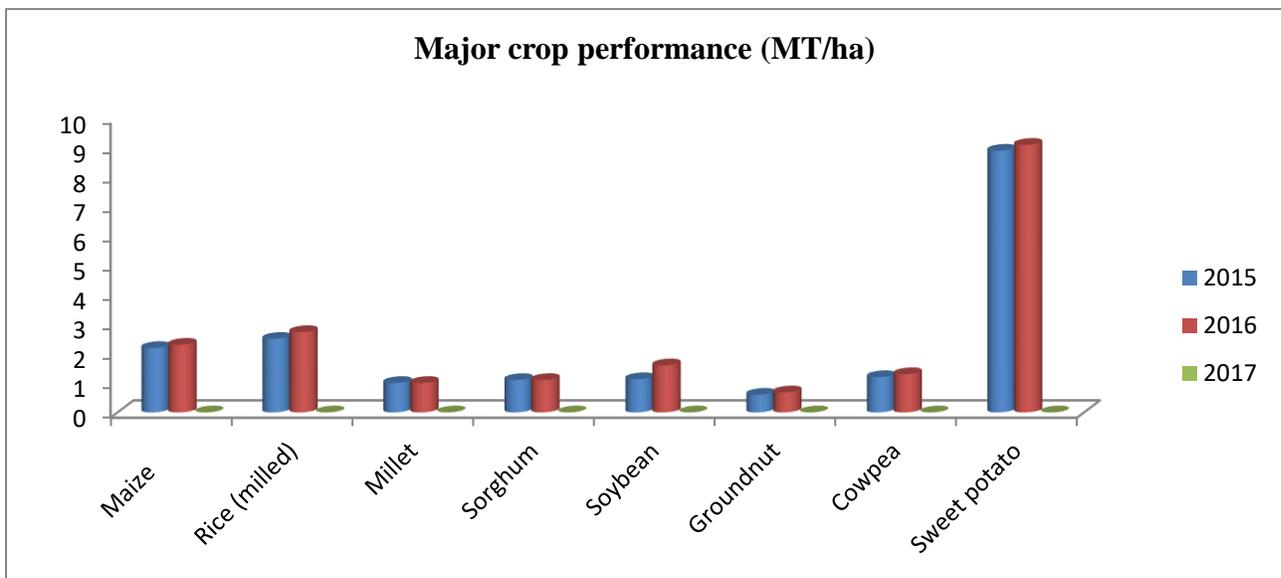
SOURCE: Department of Agriculture, 2017

Figure 7: Major crop performance (production)



SOURCE: Department of Agriculture, 2017

Figure 8: Major crop performance (MT/ha)



SOURCE: Department of Agriculture, 2017

Drawing from Table 5 and Figures 3&4, that cereal crops, especially maize and rice perform better than legume crops. However, sweet potatoes performed better than both cereal and legume crops. There is the need to give attention to the less performing crops in order to balance the nutritional needs of the people.

It is also a revelation that the Municipality has the potential in the production of Maize, rice and sweet potatoes.

Rain Fed Agriculture

The main farming system in the district is rain fed mixed cropping. Crop mixture is mostly cereal-cereal but occasionally a cereal -legume mixture.

1.10.1.2 Domestic Food Supply and Demand of Key Staples

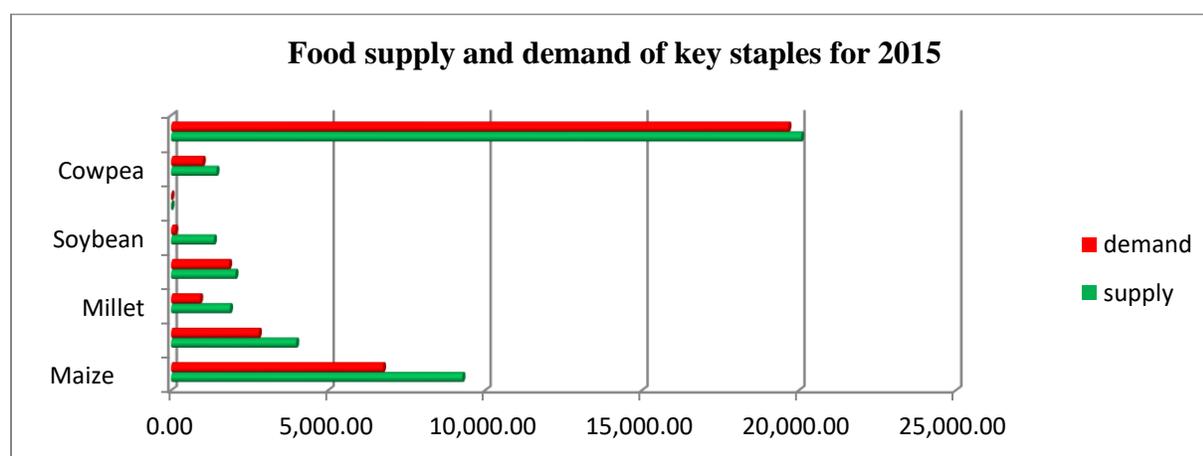
It is clear from Table 11 and Figures 9, 10 and 11, that food supply exceeds food demand in the Bawku Municipality. This is an indication that the Municipality is food secured. In 2017 however, the demand for sweet potato is estimated to be higher than what will be supplied. The indication is that though sweet potato production is high, it still needs improvement in order to meet the demand.

Table 11: Domestic food supply and demand of key staples, 2015-2017

| Domestic food supply (MT) | | | | Domestic food demand (MT) | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| Commodity | Annual 2015 | Annual 2016 | Annual 2017 | Annual 2015 | Annual 2016 | Annual 2017 | |
| Maize | 9,280.6 | 9,949.03 | 10,814.16 | 6,751.64 | 7,237.92 | 7,867.3 | |
| Rice (milled) | 3,984.64 | 4,075.12 | 8,135.31 | 2,794.83 | 3,419.78 | 4,745.69 | |
| Millet | 1,876 | 1,779.19 | 2,668.79 | 923.93 | 876.25 | 1,313.89 | |
| Sorghum | 2,050.16 | 1,938.79 | 2,291.3 | 1,847.40 | 1,747.04 | 2,064.6 | |
| Soybean | 1,362.97 | 2,666.54 | 2,999.85 | 133.84 | 261.85 | 294.85 | |
| Groundnut | 9.95 | 30.86 | 49.00 | 8.78 | 27.23 | 43.24 | |
| Cowpea | 1,445.09 | 1,617.89 | 2,489.05 | 1,009.25 | 1,129.9 | 1,738.35 | |
| Sweet potato | 20,075.33 | 21,809.36 | 21,146.76 | 19,668.8 | 20,990.3 | 21,932.03 | |

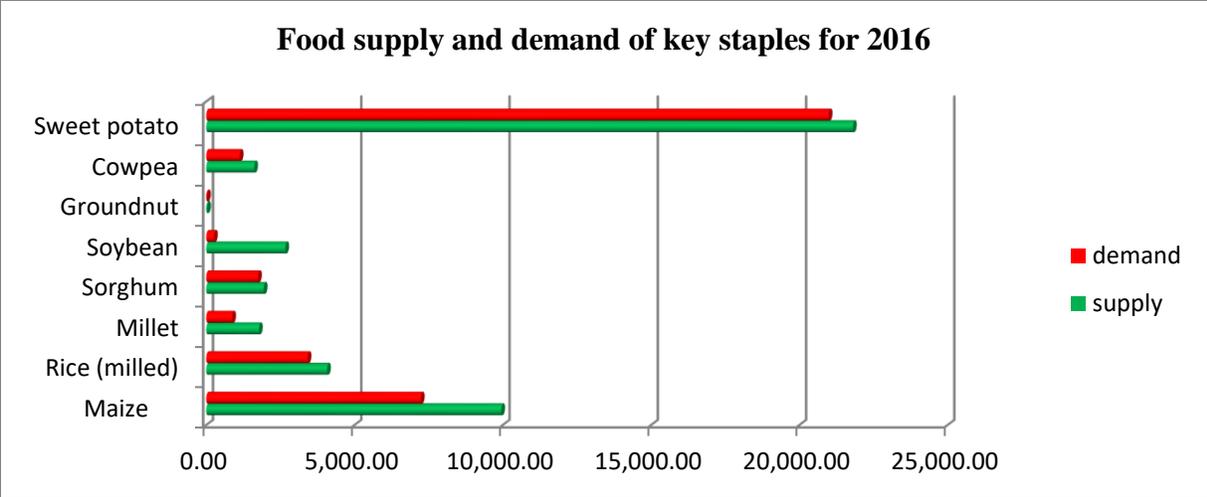
SOURCE: Department of Agriculture, 2017

Figure 9: Food supply and demand of key staples, 2015



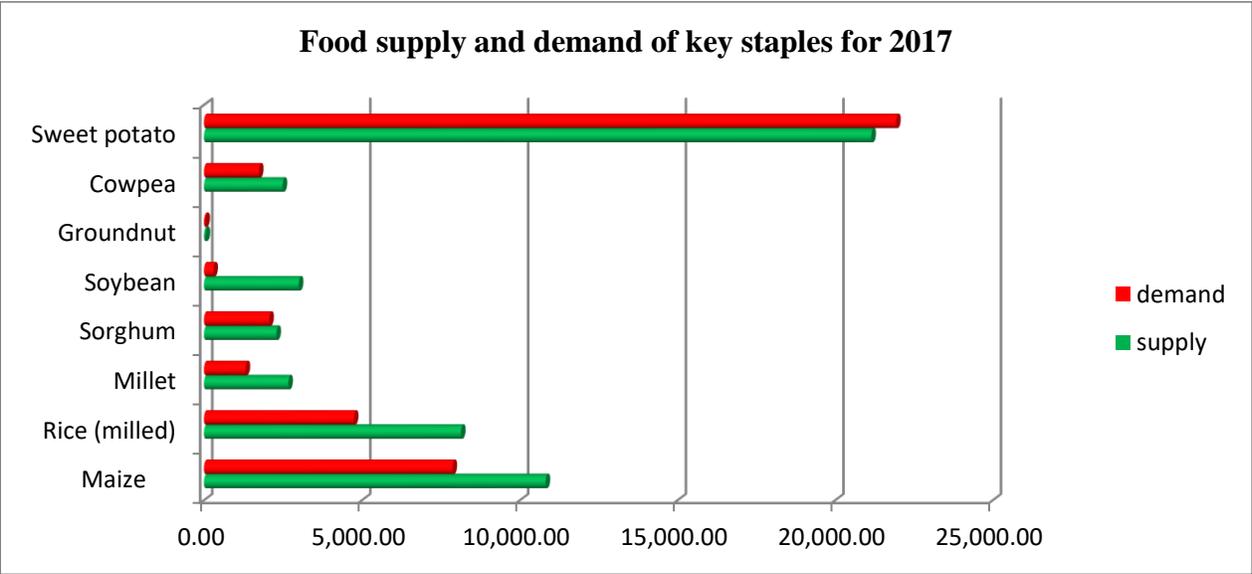
SOURCE: Department of Agriculture, 2017

Figure 10: Food supply and demand of key staples, 2016



SOURCE: Department of Agriculture, 2017

Figure 11: Food supply and demand of key staples, 2017



SOURCE: Department of Agriculture, 2017

1.10.1.3 Livestock and Poultry Production

Livestock and poultry rearing is the second most important feature in agricultural development after crop production. Almost all farmers are engaged in the rearing of at least one type of livestock and poultry. Apart from supplying the protein needs of the people, it is also a very good source of income for farmers especially when there is crop failure.

Photo 3: Guinea fowls rearing in Bawku



SOURCE: Department of Agriculture, 2017

Poultry production, especially guinea fowls is an area that can provide employment to the unemployed youth in the Municipality.

1.10.2 Markets

There are six markets in the Municipality. Five (5) out of the six markets are not well developed and as such are not meeting the requirements of the people. It is only the Bawku market that can boast of providing some facilities even then these are not enough. The others: Asikiri, Mognori, Bador, Bugri Corner and Gentiga can best be described as village or satellite markets.

Developing these other markets is necessary for the holistic development of the Municipality as far as commercial matters are concern. Their development will facilitate intra-district trade and boost external trade as well. It must be indicated that the main market of the Municipality, the Bawku market needs radical development as it lacks several modern facilities.

If markets in the Municipality are developed, it will improve commercial activities which will go a long way to improve the living standards of the people

1.10.3 Hospitality Industry

This industry is completely underdeveloped in view of the importance of Bawku as both commercial and administrative centre and with a hospital whose catchment area is far and beyond the boundaries of the municipality. There are only four (4) decent private guest houses and two restaurants in Bawku Township. At present, there is no single standard hotel in Bawku.

The hospitality industry is an area that investors can look into. The patronage of a well-developed hotel cannot be underrated. Any investment into the hospitality industry in the Municipality is course worth considering.

1.10.4 Manufacturing

The Bawku municipality has no large-scale manufacturing industries. This has been the case since the collapse of the rice and groundnut oil mills in 1970s. It is characterized by small-scale food processing, craft and manufacturing. Examples include smock weaving, pottery, blasmithing, cotton ginning/spinning/weaving, pito brewing and food processing.

1.10.4.1 Mognori Bricks and Tile Project

There is a non-operational bricks and tile plant at Mognori, about eight kilometers north of Bawku and close to Ghana – Burkina frontier. Feasibility studies carried out revealed that the deposit can last up to one hundred years. A test run was made in the mid1980s but production could not be sustained due to poor management.

A big potential market exists for the product of bricks and tiles in the region and northern Ghana as well as Burkina Faso and Togo such that the investor can take advantage of such market. It's the expectation of the Municipality that as the proposal is revamped, jobs would be created for the unemployed youth in the Municipality.

Photo 4: Bricks used as oven at the Mognori brick factory



Source: BMA, 2017

Photo 5: Defunct machines at the brick factory



Source: BMA, 2017

A total of **GH¢330,000.00** is required to revamp the factory to full operation.

1.10.4.2 Light Industries

There are a few auto-mechanic and spraying workshops in the township. Some metal fabrication is undertaken by wayside welders, and at local technical institute, which also has carpentry and joinery as one of its courses. Some of these small-scale industries are one-man businesses and hardly employ people. Many groups funded by both government and non-governmental agencies are engaged in the processing industry.

1.10.4.3 Agro Processing

Processing of food stuff and cash crops is a common feature of the local economy. The major agro processing activities include the following:

- Shea butter extraction
- Groundnut oil extraction
- Pito brewing
- Milling or grinding of millet, sorghum and maize for domestic use
- Dawadawa processing

According to the Business Advisory Centre, shea butter processing centres are investment ventures worth considering. The Municipality has some women group who are into Shear Butter

processing. Through the Municipal NBSSI centre, they received some training on how to add value to the product. The low start-up capital of the individual is making their work at times difficult if not impossible. They are able to use the shear butter to produce Pomade, Soap, Shampoo and other hair products. The proposed processing centres will include some five (5) workshop centres in five different communities namely; Zuuku, Bugre Corner, Asikiri, Zabugu and Gozesi with 6 Grinding Mills in each community.

Photo 6: Shea butter processing



1.10.5 Commerce

Bawku municipality is regarded as the commercial nerve of the Upper East Region. The geographical location of Bawku, the Municipal capital gives it a commercial advantage as compare to other towns within the region. Due to its strategic location and its proximity to the eastern Burkina Faso and Northern Togo as well as easy crossing into Mali and Niger, trade is very important. Food stuff like sweet potatoes and water melon are loaded on donkey carts to Bitou and other places in Burkina Faso every market days. On Sankasse market days (Sundays and Thursdays), people from Bawku and other parts of the region as well as visitors cross the border to bring in motor bikes, drinks from Sankase etc.

Trading with other parts of the country is evidenced by the truck loads of animals and birds as well as foodstuff leaving for the south on market days. In return, traders travel to Techiman, Kumasi, Tamale, Accra and Tema every day to bring in manufactured goods.

1.10.6 Financial Sector

The Municipality has a few banking institutions, non-banking institutions as well as non-governmental organizations which arrange credit to support economic production. The banking institutions include the Ghana Commercial Bank, Agricultural Development Bank, Bayport Financial Services, Ghana National Bank, BESSFA Rural Bank and Toende Rural Bank. There are also other micro financial companies operating in the Municipality. The non-banking institutions are Social Security and National Insurance Trust, State Insurance Company and Quality Insurance Company.

In addition, non-formal credit arrangements such as ‘susu’ are available for traders and small-scale producers. The National Board for Small-Scale Industries, the Department of Cooperatives and BElim Wusa Development Agency (BEWDA) are actively organizing rural women into groups and acquiring loans from various sources to enable the groups engage in variety of economic activities like onion and groundnut cultivation, Shea butter processing and groundnut oil extraction.

It is worth noting that the banking institution is still an area that needs further development. The limited numbers of banks operating in the Municipality are unable to meet the banking needs of the teeming population. Banks are therefore encouraged to invest resource in the Bawku Municipality to solve the banking challenges of the populace as well as ensure their own development in this era of competition. The Municipality is peaceful and open to embrace any such adventure.

1.11 Roads and Transport

1.11.1 Road Condition Mix

Road network in the municipality is generally poor.

The Municipality has a total road network of 433km. Currently, the network is made up of 25km (5.77%) paved and 408km (**94.23%**) unpaved.

1.11.2 Road Hierarchy

A hierarchical road network is essential to maximise road safety, residential amenity and legibility. Each class of road in the network serves a distinct set of functions and is designed for vehicular movement.

The five distinct levels of roads in the Municipality are:

- Access roads - 20feet (6m) reservation
- Local roads - 50feet (15.2m) “

- Distributor/ Collector Roads - 80feet (24.4m) “
- Minor Arterial - 150feet (45.7m) “
- Major Arterial - 200feet (60.9m) “

1.11.3 Hierarchy of roads and their length

Roads within the municipality are mostly of Major and minor arterial, collectors and local roads.

- Arterial Roads – 221km
- Collector/Distribution – 108.6km
- Local Roads – 103.4km

1.11.4 Type of Roads and their lengths

- Engineered road – Sealed roads – 25km
- Engineered roads – Graveled Roads – 20km
- Un Engineered Roads – Reshaped Roads _ 388km

The above illustrations are indications that attention needs to be given to roads road development in the Municipality. The poor nature of roads is affecting all spheres of development in the municipality ranging from education, health, agriculture, commerce, sanitation and so on and so forth. Road development should be one of the priorities of the Municipality to ensure total development.

1.11.5 Transportation

The principal modes of transportation are roads and foot paths while models include vehicles (private cars, passenger trucks, taxis, buses and cargo trucks). Motor bikes and bicycles are the predominant means of transportation. Donkey carts are also used as means of transport.

The impact of motorized transportation in the distribution of goods and services is still minimal, but has the potential to increase if the use of vehicles is encouraged through the provision of good roads in the entire municipality.

1.11.6 Communication

Ghana Telecom Company has been operating in the municipality for a long time. It has now gone digital and has introduced its mobile network; Vodafone. Other telephone service operators are MTN, Airtel and Tigo. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, Out of the 15,012 households in the municipality, 1.3 percent of the households own fixed telephone lines. The population 12 years and older that have mobile phones in the Bawku Municipality is 37.6 percent as compared to the regional percentage of 34.0. It also indicates that 45.6 percent of the males 12 years and older in the municipality own mobile phones and 30.7 percent of the females

12 years and older own mobile phones. For the internet facility, the proportion of the population 12 years and older using internet facility in the Bawku Municipality is 2.1 percent as against the regional figure of 2.3 percent. There is also a Post Office that provides postal services.

Communication in the Municipality has seen a recent boost with the introduction of two FM stations. There are Source FM Station located at the first floor of the Bolnaba Stores and Sun Shine FM Station located at the Kombat Pharmacy opposite the Ghana Police Station. The presence of these FM stations has helped in information dissemination across the Municipality.

1.11.7 Energy

The main sources of cooking fuel in the Bawku Municipality are charcoal, 42.0 percent, followed by wood (34.0%) and crop residue (16.1%). The other minor sources of cooking fuel include gas, electricity, kerosene, saw dust, animal waste and others which together constitute 5.4 percent (2010 PHC). However, given the nature of the vegetation in the municipality fuel wood and charcoal are increasingly becoming a problem for many households. Consequently, people have resorted to the use of millet and maize stalks, gas and charcoal for cooking purposes. Since the high percentage of charcoal and fuel wood usage leads to the depletion of the vegetation.

It must be noted that the use of gas for cooking is becoming predominant in the Municipality. The only active gas station is unable to meet the energy requirement of the people. Any gas development venture can be a good business in the Bawku Municipality.

On the part of hydroelectricity, the municipality has been connected to the national grid. A large number of the communities have been connected to this national grid through the National Electrification Program and other Programs.

However, there are still communities in the Municipality like Tampizua that are not yet connected to the national grid. Efforts should be made to connect all communities without electricity to the national grid in order to maximize productivity in those communities.

Again, Bawku Municipality has the potential of harnessing wind energy into productive resource. The Tampizua Wind Mill Machine was put up to serve as a power source through which water can be drawn from underground to the various farms for dry season farming. At the moment, the facility is broken down and abandoned. Pipes that were connected from the facility to the farms are also being disconnected. Revamping the facility as well as adding more wind mills will lead to improvement in dry season farming in the area.

Wind mill machine at Tampizua

Photo 7: Wind mill machine at Tampizua-Bawku



Source: BMA, 2017

Photo 8: Irrigable land that supposed to receive water from the wind mill



Source: BMA, 2017

1.12 SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Social infrastructure is the type of assets that accommodate social service. This includes basic social services like education, health care, civic and utilities, water and sanitation provision and availability of housing.

1.12.1 Education

Education and literacy provide the opportunity for individuals to participate in a wider job market. In the municipality, the standard of education is generally low as this is usually manifested in the yearly BECE results.

Table 12: Number of educational institutions

| NO | INSTITUTIONS | OWNERSHIP | 2014/ 2015 | 2015/ 2016 | 2016/2017 |
|----|---|-----------|---------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1 | Number of Kindergartens | Public | 51 | 53 | 54 |
| | | Private | 27 | 33 | 33 |
| 2 | Number of Primary | Public | 50 | 52 | 53 |
| | | Private | 27 | 29 | 32 |
| 3 | Number of JHS | Public | 33 | 38 | 43 |
| | | Private | 15 | 16 | 20 |
| 4 | Number of Senior High | Public | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | | Private | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 5 | Number of Technical/Vocational Institutes | Public | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | | Private | 0 | 0 | 0 |

SOURCE: MED Records, 2017

Though the public sector has the higher numbers of educational facilities, the performance of the private sector in the provision of education is commendable. As indicated in Table 11, there are 33 kindergartens, 32 primary schools, 20 JHSs and a Senior High school that are being operated by the private sector as of 2017.

In terms of enrolment, the public sector recorded the larger numbers. This however is not surprising as there are more educational facilities in the public sector that there are in the private sector. The contribution of the private sector to enrolment cannot be under estimated as manifested in Table 12. Generally, school enrolment is high in the Bawku Municipality.

Table 13: School enrolment

| INSTITUTION | OWNERSHIP | 2014/ 2015 | 2015/ 2016 | 2016/2017 | 2017/2018 |
|-----------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| KG | Public | 5,725 | 5,025 | 4,666 | 4,719 |
| | Private | 2,283 | 2,022 | 2,320 | |
| KG TOTAL | | 7,008 | 7,047 | 6,986 | |
| PRIMARY | Public | 15,828 | 15,830 | 14,756 | 15351 |
| | Private | 5,640 | 5,039 | 5,705 | |

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|------|
| PRIMARY TOTAL | | 21,468 | 20,869 | 20,461 | |
| JHS | Public | 5,502 | 5,539 | 5,595 | 5613 |
| | Private | 1,690 | 1,650 | 1,751 | |
| JHS TOTAL | | 7,192 | 7,189 | 7,346 | |

SOURCE: MED Records, 2017

It is important to note that pupil teacher ratio seem to be acceptable when teachers are not classified under trained and untrained. The pupil trained teacher ration shown in Table 9, is an indication that there are not enough trained teachers in the Municipality. It is also evident that the private schools have the least numbers of trained teachers. Below are the list of schools and their enrolments for 2017/2018 academic year.

In terms of gender parity, it can be concluded with the evidence from Table 14, that the Municipality has attained gender parity from KG through to JHS. However, parity is not yet achieved at the SHS level as more boys are enrolled than girls. Though it is not clear what causes low enrolment of girls at the SHS level, it is an attestation that many girls drop out of school after the BECE exams. Table 14 further revealed why many girls could not be enrolled into SHSs as their performance at the BECE is generally low as compared to their male counterparts. It is therefore the responsibility of all stakeholders to promote and encourage to girl child at the basic levels of education as this can lead to total development of the girl child.

Table 14: Summary of key indicators

| | INDICATOR | TYPE | 2014/ 2015 | 2015/ 2016 | 2016/2017 |
|-----------------------------------|---|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Pupil \ Teacher Ratio KG | Public | 56 | 52 | 40 |
| | | Private | 44 | 34 | 31 |
| | Pupil \Teacher Ratio Primary | Public | 43 | 43 | 41 |
| | | Private | 35 | 28 | 34 |
| | Pupil \Teacher Ratio JHS | Public | 23 | 22 | 18 |
| | | Private | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Pupil \ Teacher Ratio SHS | Public | 27 | 24 | 23 | |
| | Private | 10 | 13 | 8 | |
| 2 | Pupil \Trained Teacher Ratio KG | Public | 103 | 82 | 57 |
| | | Private | 381 | 674 | 2320 |
| | Pupil \ Trained Teacher Ratio Primary | Public | 86 | 74 | 55 |
| | | Private | 513 | 336 | 1902 |
| | Pupil \Trained Teacher Ratio JHS | Public | 30 | 26 | 21 |
| | | Private | 282 | 118 | 1751 |
| Pupil \ Trained Teacher Ratio SHS | Public | 36 | 32 | 26 | |
| | Private | 20 | 18 | 17 | |
| 3 | Gender Parity Index | KG | 1.05 | 1.02 | 1.03 |
| | | Primary | 1.03 | 1.05 | 0.99 |
| | | JHS | 0.99 | 1.09 | 0.76 |
| | | SHS | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.62 |
| 4 | Pupil- Classroom Ratio (Public Schools) | KG | 91 | 93 | 102 |

| | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | Primary | 53 | 53 | 55 |
| | | JHS | 57 | 51 | 53 |
| | | SHS | 47 | 46 | 46 |
| 5 | Pupil- Textbook Ratio | KG | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Primary | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | | JHS | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | | SHS | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) KG | KG Total | 115.4% | 114.7% | 112.6% |
| | | Males | 112.6% | 113.4% | 109.8% |
| | | Females | 118.1% | 115.9% | 115.4% |
| | | Primary Total | 124.7% | 119.8% | 330.7% |
| | | Males | 122.8% | 116.8% | 328.3% |
| | | Females | 126.5% | 122.7% | 333.1% |
| | | JHS Total | 94.0% | 93.1% | 95.8% |
| | | Males | 94.5% | 88.9% | 89.7% |
| | | Females | 93.5% | 97.2% | 101.8% |
| | Net Enrolment Rate (NER) | KG Total | 80.7% | 75.0% | 75.8% |
| | | Males | 78.7% | 74.5% | 72.9% |
| | | Females | 82.8% | 75.5% | 78.7% |
| | | Primary Total | 98.8% | 90.5% | 86.2% |
| | | Males | 97.5% | 88.2% | 82.7% |
| | | Females | 100.2% | 93.1% | 89.8% |
| | | JHS Total | 62.9% | 62.6% | 53.0% |
| | | Males | 62.6% | 60.0% | 50.4% |
| | | Females | 63.2% | 65.5% | 55.3% |
| 6 | Completion Rate | Primary Total | 97.5% | 98.1% | 100% |
| | | Boys | 97.8% | 98.7% | 100% |
| | | Girls | 97.2% | 97.5% | 100% |
| | | JHS Total | 78.8% | 80.2% | 100% |
| | | Boys | 82.4% | 83.5% | 100% |
| | | Girls | 74.8% | 76.9% | 100% |
| | | SHS Total | 84.9% | 86.1% | 100% |
| | | Boys | 87.3% | 88.5% | 100% |
| | | Girls | 82.4% | 83.6% | 100% |
| 7 | % of schools with water | Primary | 40.0% | 50.0% | 47% |
| | | JHS | 36.4% | 36.8% | 485 |
| | % of schools with toilet facilities | Primary | 62.0% | 59.6% | 29% |
| | | JHS | 51.4% | 60.5% | 27% |
| 8 | % of students qualified for SHS (Aggregate 6-30) | Total | 20.7% | 20.4% | |
| | | Boys | 26.2% | 23.2% | |
| | | Girls | 14.5% | 17.5% | |

SOURCE: MED Records, 2017

The pupil classroom analysis shows that there are congestions at the KG, Primary, JHS and SHS levels of education in the Municipality. It however, worse at the KG level, indicating that more KG blocks are needed in the Municipality (see **Table 13 for more details**)

Though the municipality has seen a lot of interventions in the construction of new school buildings since 2001, many schools are still accommodated in dilapidated structures with some

children still receiving lessons under uncladded pavilions. As a result the following schools are earmarked for additional classroom blocks;

Table 15: Infrastructure gaps in the various School levels

| S/No | Renovation | Cladding | Toilet | Urinal |
|--|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | Daduri Prim. School. | Azhariya Primary School. | Sabon-Zongo Kg | Sabon-Zongo Kg |
| 2 | Gigande Prim. School. | Baribari Primary School. | Ansarul Islam Kg/Primary | Ariziem Kg/Primary |
| 3 | Kpalwega Prim. School. | Ariziem Primary School. | Saeediya E/A Kg/Primary | Gentiga Kg/Primary |
| 4 | Winamzua J.H.S. C. | Kuka-Zuli Prim. School | St. Anthony's Kg/Primary | Gozesi Basic School |
| 5 | Winamzua Prim. School. | Mustaphiat J.H.S. | Kuyanatenga Kg/Primary | St. Anthony's Kg/Primary |
| 6 | Naranzua Prim. School. | | Manga Primary School 'B' | Lalsaa Kg/Primary School |
| 7 | Buabula Prim. School. | | Presby Kg/Primary | Sabon-Zongo Primary 'A' |
| 8 | Zoogo Primary School. | | Sabon-Zongo Primary 'A' | Manga Kg/Primary 'A' |
| 9 | Mustaphiat J.H.S. | | Gozesi Basic School | Mujuduna E/A Primary |
| 10 | Zuli Primary School. | | Kuka J.H.S | Mustaphiat E/A Kg/Primary School |
| 11 | Yakin Primary School. | | Kuka Natinga Junior High School | Presby Kg/Primary |
| 12 | Kuka-Natinga Primary School. | | Methodist J.H.S 'B' | Naa Gbewaa Junior High School |
| 13 | St. Anthony Primary School. | | Naa Gbewaa Junior High School | Kuka Natinga Junior High School |
| 14 | | | Presby Junior High School | St. Paul's Junior High School |
| 15 | | | Saeediya J.H.S | Watania Jhs |
| 16 | | | Songuur Basic School | Kuka J.H.S |
| 17 | | | St. Paul's Junior High School | |
| 18 | | | Ulumu-Deen E/A Basic School | |
| Schools that Need Additional Classroom Blocks | | | | |
| S/No | KG Schools | | Primary | Junior High Schools |
| 1 | Agoli Kg | Manga Kg 'A' | Buabula Primary | Yakin JHS |
| 2 | Mun. Assembly Kg | Manga Kg 'B' | Naranzua Primary | Kolkpiengo JHS |
| 3 | Zoogo Kg | Methodist Kg | Zoogo Primary | St. Paul JHS (Zabugu) |
| 4 | Hassania Kg | Saadiya Kg | Kekasierigu Primary | Zabugu JHS |
| 5 | Winamzua Kg | Naa Gbewaa Kg | Songuri Primary | Kuya-Natinga JHS |
| 6 | Baribari Kg | Gozesi Kg | Mognori Primary | Yakut JHS |
| 7 | Bador Kg | Abende Kg | Tampeizua Primary | Songuuri JHS |
| 8 | Tampeizua Kg | Yakut Kg | | Bador JHS |
| 9 | Azhariya Kg | Zabugu Kg | | Gentiga JHS |
| 10 | Mustaphaiat Kg | Kuya-Natinga Kg | | Presby JHS |
| 11 | Presby Kg | Yakin Kg | | Methodist JHS |
| 12 | Zuuku Kg | Kuka Zuli Kg | | Manga JHS |
| 13 | Wiidi Kg | Zuli Kg | | Mustaphiat JHS |
| 14 | Naranzua Kg | Kolkpiengo Kg | | Baribari JHS |
| 15 | Watania Kg | St Mary's Kg | | Lalsaa JHS |
| 16 | Aminiya Kg | Ariziem Kg | | |
| 17 | Mujuduna Kg | Kukanating Kg | | |

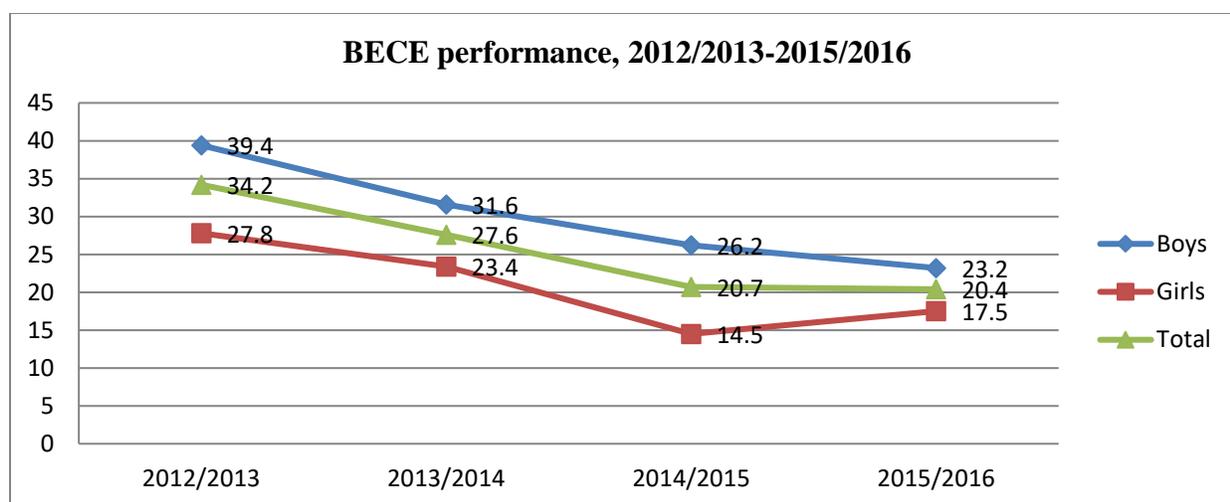
Source: MED Records, 2017

As shown in in table 16 above, in terms of school sanitation more needs to be done. There are still big gaps in terms of water and toilet facilities across the various levels of education in the Municipality.

1.12.1.1 BECE Performance

The performance of students at the BECE level should be a source of worry to all stakeholders. The situation is bad and kept worsening over the years. Both boys and girls are performing poorly and yet, the girls are the worst performers. Table 10 and Figures 10, are representations of analysis of BECE performance from 2012/2013 academic year to 2015/2016 academic year. Total pass rate kept dwindling from 34.2% in 2012/2013 academic year to 20.4 in the 2015/2016 academic year. If solutions are not sought to curb the current trend, the future of the children is in danger. Figure 10, is a pictorial view of the downward trend of education in the Municipality.

Figure 12: BECE performance of students, 2012/2013-2015/2016



SOURCE: MED Records, 2017

Some schools also score zero performance in the 2017 BECE exams and they are as follows;

Table 16: List of Schools that scored Zero Percent in 2017 B.E.C.E.

| S/N | School |
|-----|-------------------|
| 1 | Mustaphiat JHS |
| 2 | Saeediya JHS |
| 3 | Azhariya JHS |
| 4 | Winamzua JHS. |
| 5 | Zoogo JHS |
| 6 | Glowlamp int. JHS |
| 7 | Kuka-natinga JHS |

| | |
|----|-----------------|
| 8 | Gozesi JHS |
| 9 | Missiga JHS |
| 10 | Rising star JHS |

SOURCE: MED Records, 2017

Table 17: Teacher Situation in Bawku Municipality

| | | 2014/2015 | | | | 2015/2016 | | | | 2016/2017 | | | |
|---------|----------------------------|-------------------------|----|-------------------------------|----|-------------------------|----|-------------------------------|----|-------------------------|----|-------------------------------|----|
| TACHERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N O | LEVEL | TRAINED TEACHER S | | UNTRAI NE D TEACHERS | | TRAINED TEACHER S | | UNTRAI NE D TEACHERS | | TRAINED TEACHER S | | UNTRAI NE D TEACHERS | |
| | | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 1 | KG | 11 | 35 | 8 | 31 | 15 | 46 | 6 | 29 | 24 | 58 | 4 | 32 |
| 2 | PRIMARY | 113 | 71 | 125 | 55 | 125 | 89 | 105 | 47 | 150 | 88 | 85 | 33 |
| 3 | JHS | 143 | 39 | 43 | 8 | 165 | 46 | 34 | 4 | 208 | 63 | 41 | 2 |
| 4 | SHS | 130 | 25 | 7 | 0 | 143 | 29 | 12 | 2 | 148 | 26 | 19 | 0 |
| 5 | TECHNICA L INSTITUTE | 101 | 21 | 25 | 8 | 70 | 11 | 13 | 0 | 79 | 7 | 14 | 6 |

SOURCE: MED Records, 2017

Table 11 revealed that there are both trained and untrained teachers at all levels of education in the Municipality. Even though the trained teachers are dominating, it is important to note that the untrained teachers need further training in order to ensure quality education for the children.

1.12.2 Health

The Municipal Health Directorate is headed by the Municipal Director of Health Services, assisted by Programme officers and Sub Municipal leaders who are Medical Assistants and Senior Nurses.

Health care in the municipality is provided through hospitals, health Centres, CHPS Compounds, private clinics and traditional healers.

1.12.2.1 Health Facilities

There are three Zonal Councils and twenty (20) electoral areas in the municipality with the following health facilities. In all there are thirty health facilities which include 19 CHPS compounds, 3 Hospitals, 3 Clinics, 4 health centers and a Maternity Home. The remaining are

functional CHPS without compounds. See Table 18 for details on health facilities in the Municipality.

Table 18: Health facilities and type of ownership

| S/N | Health Facility | Ownership | Type | Location |
|-----|-----------------------------|------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1 | Bawku Presbyterian Hospital | CHAG | Hospital | Bawku |
| 2 | Islam Maternity Home | Private | Maternity Home | Bawku |
| 3 | Millennium Laafi Doog | Private | Clinic | Bawku |
| 4 | Everjoy Medical Center | Private | Clinic | Bawku |
| 5 | Case Medical Center | Private | Clinic | Bawku |
| 6 | Quality Medical Center | Private | Hospital | Bawku |
| 7 | Vineyard Hospital | Private | Hospital | Bawku |
| 8 | Gentiga CHPS | Government | CHPS | Gentiga |
| 9 | Baribari CHPS | Government | CHPS | Baribari |
| 10 | Bador CHPS | Government | CHPS | Bador |
| 11 | Tensungu CHPS | Government | CHPS | Tensungu |
| 12 | Asikiri CHPS | Government | CHPS | Asikiri |
| 13 | Kuka CHPS | Government | CHPS | Kuka |
| 14 | Bugzunde CHPS | Government | CHPS | Bugzunde |
| 15 | Kpalore CHPS | Government | CHPS | Kpalore |
| 16 | Megogo CHPS | Government | CHPS | Megogo |
| 17 | Buabula CHPS | Government | CHPS | Buabula |
| 18 | Gumakutari CHPS | Government | CHPS | Gumakutari |
| 19 | Tampizua CHPS | Government | CHPS | Tampizua |
| 20 | Nadbooda CHPS | Government | CHPS | Nadbooda |
| 21 | kikashegu chps | Government | CHPS | kikashegu |
| 22 | zabugu Natinga | Government | CHPS | Zabugunatinga |
| 23 | Missiga CHPS | Government | CHPS | missiga |
| 24 | Seinatinga CHPS | Government | CHPS | seinatinga |
| 25 | Kpalwega CHPS | Government | CHPS | kpalwega |
| 26 | Mazema CHPS | Government | CHPS | mazema |
| 27 | Bugre-Corner Health Center | Government | Health Center | BugreCorner |
| 28 | Urban West Health Center | Government | Health Center | Bawku |
| 29 | Urban Health Center | Government | Health Center | Bawku |
| 30 | Mognori Health Center | Government | Health Center | Mognori |

SOURCE: MHD Records, 2017

Table 19: Human resource (health)

| Category | No.at Post | Number required | Gap |
|--|------------|-----------------|-----|
| Number of Doctors | 4 | 13 | 9 |
| Number of Physician Assistants | 4 | 7 | 3 |
| Number of Nurses (all categories) | 213 | 300 | 87 |
| Number of midwives | 23 | 60 | 37 |
| Number of Community resident Nurses CHNS/ CHOs | 71 | 80 | 9 |
| All others | 32 | 70 | 38 |

| Important population ratios | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------|----------|---------|
| Doctor population ratio | Current | standard | Remarks |
| | 1:38085 | 1:9750 | +8,853 |
| Midwife population ratio | 1:1305 | 1:1300 | +3,388 |
| CHO/CHN population ratio | 1:1825 | 1: 1428 | +397 |
| Nurse Patient ratio | 1:1192 | 1:1000 | +12,567 |

SOURCE: MHD Records, 2017

Table 20 Trend of OPD attendance

| Year | OPD Attendance | | | | Hospital Admissions | |
|------|----------------|----------------------------|-----------|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| | OPD Attendance | Attendance by NHIS Clients | | OPD Per Capita | Total Admissions | Hospital Admission Rate |
| | | No | % Insured | | | |
| 2013 | 484174 | 465476 | 96.1 | 4.9 | 27583 | 0.3 |
| 2014 | 411584 | 392003 | 95.2 | 4.0 | 25190 | 0.2 |
| 2015 | 400899 | 380751 | 95.0 | 3.8 | 25603 | 0.24 |
| 2016 | 407449 | 392450 | 96.3 | 3.8 | 25334 | 0.23 |
| 2017 | 334550 | 314733 | 97.5 | 2.8 | 22007 | 0.22 |

Source: MHD Records, 2017

There has been a reduction in OPD attendance in 2017 (334,550) compared to 2015 and 2016 which are 400,899 and 407,449 respectively (Table 20 above). Generally the peak of OPD attendance was 484,174 in 2013, this means our people are getting healthier or perhaps they there don't have enough money to go to the health facility for help since there issues with reregistration with NHIA among others. If the latter is true then we should be worried and the need a very quick reaction to remedy the situation. This can also be attributed to preventive measures such as SMC, LLINs and intensified health education if the former is the case. The health of the general population of the municipality have improve quite significantly with a reduction in neonatal and child mortality rates

Table 21: Top ten causes of OPD attendance 2015-2017

| S/N | 2015 | | | 2016 | | | 2017 | | |
|-----|---------------------------|-------|------|--------------------------|-------|------|------------------------------------|--------------|------|
| | Diseases/Condition | No | % | Diseases/Condition | No | % | Diseases/Condition | No | % |
| 1 | Malaria | 57051 | 21.2 | Malaria | 76781 | 14.7 | Malaria | 58714 | 23.8 |
| 2 | URTI | 40491 | 15 | URTI | 42110 | 8.1 | Upper Respiratory Tract Infections | 34184 | 13.9 |
| 3 | Diarrhoea Diseases | 17117 | 6.3 | Diarrhoea Diseases | 15493 | 3 | Acute Urinary Tract Infection | 12473 | 5.1 |
| 4 | Rheu. & Other Joint Pains | 15763 | 5.8 | Rheu.& Other Joint Pains | 14134 | 2.7 | Diarrhea Diseases | 10495 | 4.3 |
| 5 | Skin Diseases | 12465 | 4.6 | Skin Diseases | 12319 | 2.4 | Skin Diseases | 8927 | 3.6 |
| 6 | Hypertension | 7021 | 2.6 | Hypertension | 9074 | 1.7 | Rheumatism & Other Joint Pains | 7629 | 3.1 |
| 7 | AUTI | 6034 | 2.2 | Acute Eye Infection | 8838 | 1.7 | Hypertension | 7345 | 3.0 |
| 8 | Acute Eye Infection | 5832 | 2.2 | Intestinal Worms | 6269 | 1.2 | Typhoid Fever | 6407 | 2.6 |
| 9 | Intestinal Worms | 5463 | 2 | AUTI | 6097 | 1.2 | Acute Eye Infection | 6048 | 2.5 |
| 10 | Typhoid Fever | 5207 | 1.9 | Typhoid Fever | 4268 | 0.8 | Intestinal Worms | 4753 | 1.9 |

SOURCE: MHD Records, 2017

Even though more interventions were put in place to combat malaria, it still remains on top of the top 10 cases from 14.7% in 2016 to 23.8% in 2017 as indicated in table 21 above. Another striking revelation is that hypertension, skin diseases and intestinal worms are part of the top ten hence the need to intensify education in the schools and at communities on causes and prevention of the above conditions.

Table 22: Top ten causes of death in the Municipality

| DISEASES | 2014 | % | DISEASES | 2015 | % | DISEASES | 2016 | % |
|------------------------|------|------|------------------------|------|-----|-----------------|------|---|
| PNEUMONIA | 35 | 8.1% | ANAEMIA | 40 | 8.8 | MALARIA | 42 | 9 |
| CIRRHOSIS OF THE LIVER | 28 | 6.5% | MALARIA | 33 | 7.3 | ANAEMIA | 30 | 7 |
| MALARIA | 22 | 5.1% | CIRRHOSIS OF THE LIVER | 25 | 5.5 | PNEUMONIA | 26 | 6 |
| ANAEMIA | 21 | 4.9% | HYPERTENSION | 23 | 5.1 | LIVER CIRRHOSIS | 17 | 4 |
| HYPERTENSION | 21 | 4.9% | PNEUMONIA | 16 | 3.5 | HIV | 16 | 4 |
| TUBERCULOSIS | 12 | 2.8% | HIV | 6 | 3.3 | HYPERTENSION | 14 | 3 |
| HIV | 11 | 2.6% | TYPHOID | 7 | 2.2 | TB | 7 | 2 |
| DIARRHOEAL DIS. | 10 | 2.3% | RTI | 8 | 1.7 | DIARRHOEA | 6 | 2 |
| RTI | 9 | 2.1% | TB | 4 | 0.9 | RTI | 5 | 1 |
| TYPHOID | 9 | 2.1% | DIARRHOEL DIS | 3 | 0.7 | TYPHOID | 4 | 1 |

Source: MHD Records, 2017

As indicated in Table 22 above, pneumonia, cirrhosis of the liver, malaria and anemia are on top. It must be noted that the top ten causes of death including HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis are not part of the top ten causes of admission. It means that these diseases, though do not infect many people are very deadly. There is therefore the need for intensive education on the treatment of those diseases.

On the other hand, malaria eradication must be intensified. Malaria is among the top ten causes of admissions as well as the top ten causes of death in the Municipality.

1.12.2.2 HIV/AIDS

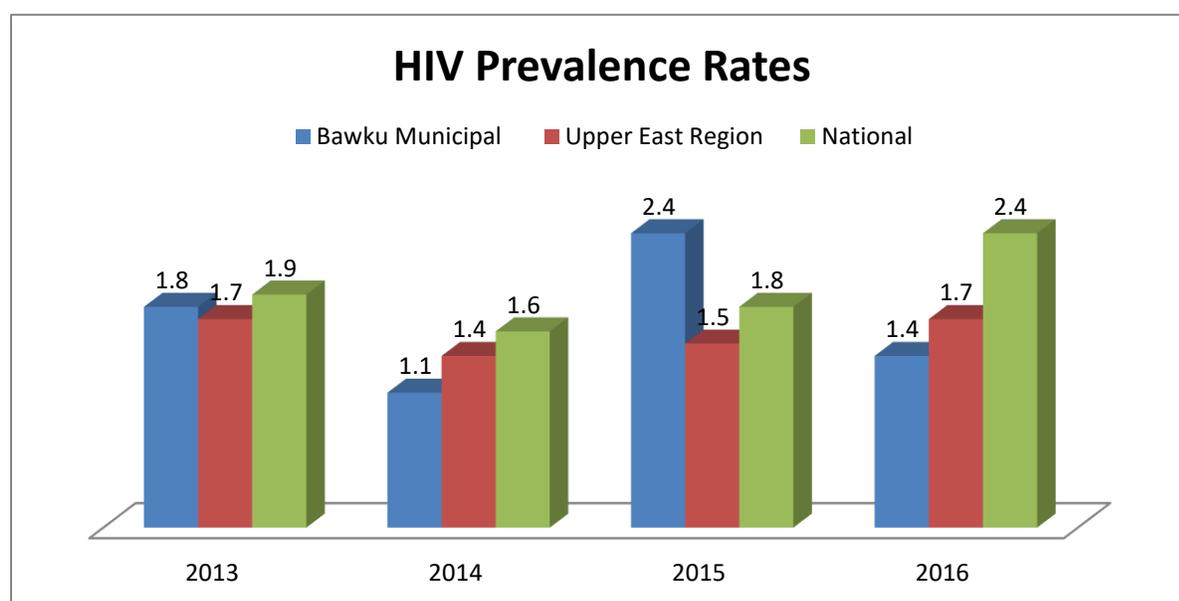
Table 23: HIV prevalence rates 2013-2016

| YEAR | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|------------|------|------|------|------|
| BAWKU MUN. | 1.8 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 1.4 |
| UPPER EAST | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| NATIONAL | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.4 |

Sourec: MHD Records, 2017

Any intervention that is aimed at reducing HIV/AIDS in the Municipality is worth undertaking. The prevalence rate of the disease has seen a dramatic increase in 2015. As shown in Table 23 above, the prevalence rate in 2015 is 2.4 which is more than twice the 2014 prevalence rate of 1.1. It is sad to note that the Municipality in 2015 has contributed an increase in both the regional and national rates of 1.5 and 1.8 respectively.

Figure 12. HIV Prevalence Rate



SOURCE: MHD Records, 2017

Table 24: Mortality rates

| Year | Live Births | Neonatal Mortality (per 1000 live births) | | Under 5 Mortality (per 1000 live births) | | Maternal Mortality (per 100,000 live births) | |
|------|-------------|---|-------------|--|--------------|--|--------------|
| | | No. | <i>NMR</i> | No. | <i>U5 MR</i> | No. | <i>MMR</i> |
| 2014 | 4631 | 43 | <i>9.3</i> | 71 | <i>15.3</i> | <i>6</i> | <i>129.6</i> |
| 2015 | 4996 | 64 | <i>12.8</i> | 127 | <i>25.4</i> | <i>10</i> | <i>200</i> |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|------|----|-----|-----|------|----|-----|
| 2016 | 5073 | 49 | 9.7 | 101 | 19.9 | 14 | 275 |
|------|------|----|-----|-----|------|----|-----|

SOURCE: MHD Records, 2017

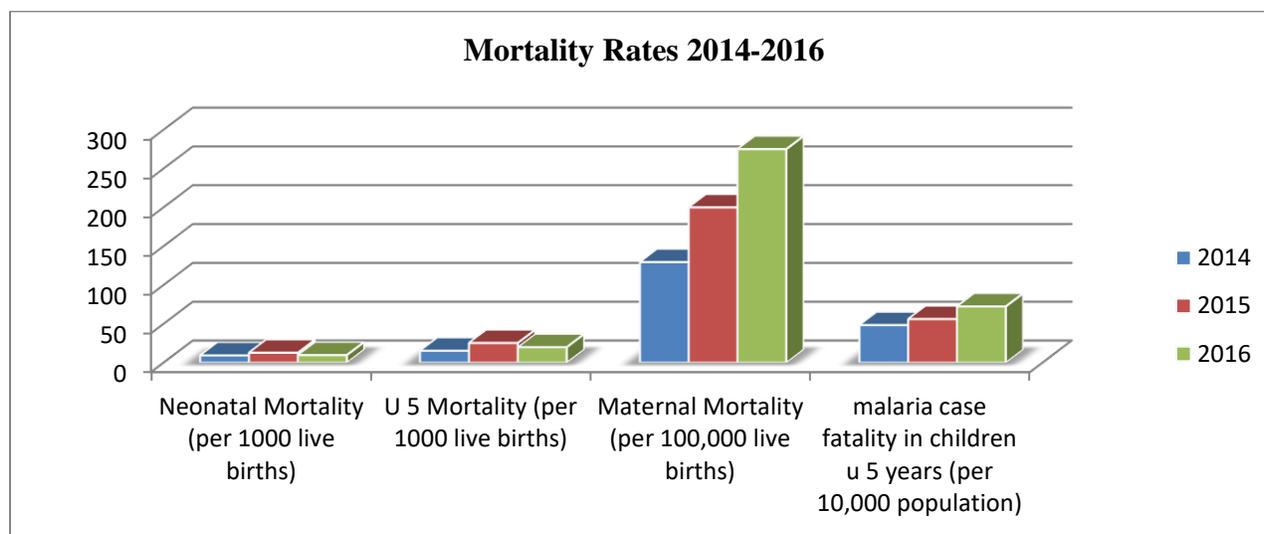
Table 25: Malaria case fatality in children under 5 years

| YEAR | FATALITY RATE |
|------|---------------|
| 2014 | 0.4 |
| 2015 | 0.5 |
| 2016 | 0.7 |

SOURCE: MHD Records, 2017

Statistics from the Municipal Health Directorate attested to the fact that maternal mortality and malaria case fatality in children under 5 year keep increasing from 2014 to 2016. The Municipality recorded a maternal mortality ratio of 129.6, 200 and 275/100,000 in 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively. Antenatal Care and skilled delivery must be ensured in order to circumvent the situation. See Table19 & 20 as well as figure 14 for details.

Figure 13: Mortality rates, 2014-2016



SOURCE: MHD Records, 2017

Access to health care in the municipality is limited in financial, geographical and physical due to low incomes, bad roads and inadequate personnel and facilities.

1.12.2.3 Municipal Health Insurance

The Health Insurance Scheme became operational in the municipality on the 15th November, 2005 and as at December, 10,794 people have registered. As of December, 2016 The Scheme has recorded an active membership of 146,058 comprising of 82,732 females and 63,326 males who

were biometrically registered. The Office has also registered a total of 36, 335 indigenes in the Municipality during the year.

As a continuous process, the registration is still going on, however, there are certain challenges faced by the scheme in the municipality. Some of them include; inadequate funds for administrative support, inadequate office accommodation, Frequent internet failure, Delay in paying claims to Service Providers, Facility shopping by Subscribers; People hop from facility to facility with the same ailments and end up getting the same treatment which is a waste of time and resources, Limited means of transport (motor bikes) and Difficulty in the identification of indigents.

The administration of the Municipal Health Insurance however, has devised some strategies to addressing the challenges. Some of the strategies include; running of shift system (working 16 hours a day), Door to door registration, operation of 6 zonal offices round the Municipality, stakeholder engagement (providers and clients) and conduct of clients satisfaction surveys

1.12.3 Sanitation

Generally, the sanitation situation of Bawku Municipality is bad. The Municipality is still lacking critical sanitation facilities that are necessary for improved sanitation. The poor sanitation situation of the Municipality is also exacerbated by the limited human resources in the sanitation sector.

Most households lack improved toilet facilities leading to high levels of open defecation. Out of about 120 communities in the Municipality, only 20 are Open Defecation Free (ODF). The drainage system in the Municipality is also poor always causing unpleasant scents and scenes.

Details of the sanitation situation in the Municipality are reported in the tables below.

Table 26: solid waste disposal facilities 2017

| | COMPACTOR REFUSE TRUCK | SKIP LOADER | TRACTOR | COMMUNAL REFUSE CONTAINER |
|---------------|---------------------------|-------------|---------|---------------------------------|
| No. available | 1 | 2 | 1 | 9 |
| No. required | 2 | 2 | 1 | 15 |
| Gap | 1 | - | - | 6 |

SOURCE: EHSU, 2017

In Table 27 above, the Municipality required a Compactor Refuse Truck and 6 communal refuse containers in order to tackle its solid waste challenges. The absence of the above facilities is affecting solid waste disposal in the Municipality.

Table 27: Liquid waste disposal facilities 2017

| | CESSPOOL EMPTIER | W/C TOILETS | KVIP TOILETS |
|---------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| No. available | 1 | 8 | 25 |
| No. required | 2 | 20 | 25 |
| Gap | 1 | 12 | - |

SOURCE: EHSU, 2017

In Table 2 above, a Cesspool Emptier and 20-seater 12 water closet toilets are required by the Municipality in order to deal with its liquid waste menace.

Table 28: Number and type of disposal sites 2017

| | SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SITE | LIQUID WASTE DISPOSAL SITE |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| No. available | 1 (unengineered) | 1 (unengineered) |
| Number required | 1 (engineered) | 1 (engineered) |
| Gap | 1 engineered disposal site | 1 engineered disposal site |

SOURCE: EHSU, 2017

In Table 3 above, the Municipality required engineered waste disposal sites both liquid and solid. There are sites for the disposal of both solid and liquid, however, they are not developed. The situation is causing indiscriminate disposal of waste in the Municipality.

Table 29: Meat facilities 2017

| | SLAUGHTER HOUSE | MEAT SHOP |
|---------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| No. available | 1 | 1 |
| No. require | 1 ABBATOIR | 2 |
| Gap | A well-developed abattoir | 1 |

Bawku Municipality is noted for animal rearing. These animals also serve as delicacies to the people both within and outside the Municipality. It is however unfortunate to note that there is no a well-developed abattoir in the Municipality where wholesome meat can be prepared.

NOTE:

- The drainage system needs to be developed in order to improve the sanitation situation of the Municipality.
- Feed the Future Ghana District Profile Series (2017) ranked the Municipality 24.1 % on improved sanitation which is an indication that all is not well with the Municipality when it comes to improved sanitation.
- Currently a lot of filth is dotted all over the Municipality. This is as a result of the above challenges enumerated above.

1.12.4 Water

The water supply system in the municipality can be classified into rural and urban, based on the location of the facilities and the technology of delivery. The rural water supply system consists of boreholes, hand-dug wells and other sources such as rivers, dams, ponds rainwater. It is important to note that sections of the population in Municipality are using unimproved sources which most often than not are unhygienic.

The urban water supply system consists mainly of a network of piped system that provides water to consumers. The Ghana Water Company Limited (GWCL) produces water for distribution within the Bawku Township. Although the quality of water supplied by GWCL can generally be considered good, the amount of water generated daily is woefully inadequate to meet the growing demand for potable water in the Municipality. This has resulted in intermittent supply of pipe borne water especially in high density areas. And therefore cannot be reliable upon to meet the water needs of the people of the Municipality.

1.12.4.1 Spatial distribution of Water Facilities

Considering that the settlement type of the Municipality is predominantly the dispersed type, efforts are being made to extend water facilities to all the communities even though this ambition is not yet met. Water facilities are being distributed in line with the settlement pattern of the people making it necessary to distribute the facilities across the entire Municipality. Generally, water facilities can be said to be evenly distributed across the Municipality with the Kuka Zabugu Zonal Council recording the highest number of boreholes of 105. Mognori and Bawku Zonal Councils have a total number of 64 and 52 boreholes respectively. According to the Community Water and Sanitation Agency, the Municipality has water coverage of 70%.

1.13 VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

1.13.1 Poverty

According to Feed the Future Ghana District Profile Series (2017), poverty is prominent in the Municipality. The research shows that the poverty prevalence is 10.9%, with 51.9% of households suffering moderate to severe hunger.

1.13.2 Gender, orphans and vulnerable children

Of the 98,538 population (2010 population and housing census) 52.0 percent of the population is females. Fifty one and half percent (51.5%) of the total population constitute children and the youth 0-19 years. Fifty three (53) of these children suffer various forms of vulnerabilities; physically challenged visually impaired, deaf and dumb etc. The economic fortunes of these people depend on Agric which is not sustainable enough in this respect.

In terms of their gender roles women take care of the house and the family, providing household chores and taking care of the children. They also do petty trading on behalf of the family. They

take part in farming activities in the area of weeding, sewing, harvesting and processing of the farm produce. Men on the other hand are in charge of providing for the family. In this regard they do most of the farm work or any activity that will bring income to the family. Both men and women take care of the educational needs of their children but the ultimate responsibility lies on the man.

In terms of education and other services like access to decision making, men are more advantaged than women and thus you see many men being educated and in decision making positions like the District Assemblies than women. All these are as a result of socio-cultural factors

The traditional set up does not favor females in the households. Most households are headed by males who take most of the decisions that affect the fortunes of the households. Many of these decisions go against the female. Male education for example is preferred to female education; females are withdrawn from school because of the lure of the dowry. High dowry system leads to broken homes and marriages. Female contributions to the households are not recognized. There are traditional practices inimical to the female, e.g. Female genital mutilation, widowhood rights etc. Below are a summary of issues that affect women, girls and children in the Municipality.

- Some women being ignorant about the existing laws protecting their rights.
- School dropout rate especially of the girl child is still high
- Some parents prefer educating their boy child to the detriment of the girl child
- Low representation of women in decision making process at the local level
- Difficulties experienced by women in getting access to farm land.
- High dowry system exposes women to slavery
- Limited financial support and high interest rates
- Negative /harmful cultural /traditional practices e.g. FGM, force marriage, not allowing people who fall sick to seek modern medical treatment
- Irresponsible parentage
- Children not involved in issues that affect them
- Low recognition given to contribution of women to Municipal Development.
- Household chores and caring of the children not regarded as part of any economic value.

1.13.3 Implementation of LEAP

There are ten (10) communities currently benefiting from the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Programme. This covers a total household of 302 with a total number of 731

eligible beneficiaries, of whom about 80% are females. A total grant of GHC19,482.00 is received bi-monthly and distributed among the eligible beneficiaries. They have been receiving cash payments since 2008 that LEAP was initiated in the Municipality. It must also be made clear that 35 new communities examined and included in the programme which also cover a total of 4999 households. The number of beneficiaries is not available due to the fact that the additional communities have not started benefiting. Success stories included beneficiaries being able to take care of the educational needs of their children, and also, their nutritional requirements. Some are also engaged in petty trading. These and others are contributing to alleviating poverty among the vulnerable in The Municipality.

The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development has also registered and renewed 1,251 NHIS cards of beneficiaries of the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme in ten (10) communities.

1.13.4 Persons with disability

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, of the 98,538 total populations in the Municipality, 2,141 are with disability representing 2.2 percent of the total population in the Bawku Municipality. The Males constitutes 1,095 disabled persons and that of the Women is 1,043. Of the proportion of those who have disability, 52.8 percent are employed, 3.0 percent unemployed and 44.3 percent are economically not active.

Figures from the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development (2017) put the disability population at 900 of whom 590 were males and 320 were females. These figures are far below the 2010 Population and Housing Census figures. This could be attributed to several factors including under representation and disabled persons not willing to register with the department or improvement in the living standards of people leading to a reduction in the disability population. Table 27, depicts the number of registered Persons with Disabilities PWDs within Bawku Municipality.

Table 30: Persons with disabilities (PWDs)

| NO | DISABILITY TYPE | REGISTERED NO. OF PWD | | TOTAL | REMARKS |
|----|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----|-------|---------|
| | | M | F | | |
| 1 | Visually impaired (Blind) | 100 | 60 | 160 | |
| 2 | Physically challenged | 200 | 120 | 320 | |
| 3 | Hearing Impaired (Deaf) | 200 | 70 | 270 | |
| 4 | Mentally Challenged | 90 | 60 | 150 | |

SOURCE: DSW & Comm. Dev. (2017)

1.13.5 Causes of Vulnerability of PWDs

The causes of vulnerability of PWDs are multi-dimensional. They include;

- Family and community neglect

- Inadequate care and protection of persons with disabilities
- Inadequate access to some basic amenities and infrastructure due to stigmatization from family members as well as community members.
- Inadequate support and access to financial support due to lack of collateral securities that can enable persons with disabilities access funds to go into some income generating activities that are peculiar to their disability.
- Inadequate support from government especially from the two per cent (2%) of the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) as a result of growing numbers of vulnerabilities ratio and the fixed nature of support allocated to Persons with Disabilities.

1.13.6 HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS remains a challenge in the Municipality. The 2016 annual report of the Municipal Health Directorate revealed that the HIV/AIDS menace is not getting better in the Municipality. The year 2015 recorded a prevalence rate of 2.4, a figure that is far higher than the 2014 prevalence rate of 1.1.

More interventions are still needed if HIV/AIDS incidence must be reduced in the Bawku Municipality. The Ghana AIDs Commission, the Ghana Health Service, Civil Society, Traditional Leaders, Religious Leaders and all stakeholders are entreated to act to the best of their capacity to curb HIV/AIDS menace in the Bawku Municipality.

1.13.7 Subsistence farming

Many people in the Municipality (60.9% of 15,012 household's) depend on Agric as their dominant economic activity. Most of these people are located in the rural areas but output is low and many people are not able to meet their food requirements, not to talk of selling some to meet basic socio-economic needs. This is as a result of a short and erratic rainfall (dry spells and floods), declining soil fertility, inadequate fertilizer application, bush burning, indiscriminate tree felling, unfavorable market conditions, bad roads, migration of the youth, inadequate feed and water for animals during the dry season, prevalence of pests and diseases, etc. Most farmers therefore face greater food insecurity for the greater part of the year. This goes to affect the poverty levels of farmers and their dependents in the municipality.

1.13.8 Floods and other disasters

Floods are a perennial feature in the municipality. This occurs along the banks of the tributaries of the White Volta River that drain the municipality. The major flood prone areas include Mognori, Gentiga 1&2 and Bador. Climate changes resulting in more than expected rainfall also bring about flooding in the municipality. These destroy crops when they occur thus exacerbating the poverty levels of farmers. Wind storms, bush and domestic fires are other forms of disasters in the Municipality that destroy crops and other properties. All these bring untold hardships to the people.

In 2015 the Municipality recorded a number of natural disasters mainly windstorm and flood. Windstorm disasters affected the following communities: Kuka, Bugri-Corner, Zabugu, Missiga, Sabon-Gari, South Natinga and Gingande.

The people affected included women, men and children totaling to 1,300. The breakdown is as follows; 320 adult male and 260 adult female, 260 male children and 340 female children.

Six schools were ripped off including Tampizua Primary, Winamzua Primary, Zabugu Primary and JHS, kuka JHS and Gozesi Primary.

All the communities along the White Volta tributaries were affected including Mognori, Gentiga, Tampizua, Bador, Gumakutari and Baribari. In all 800 farmers were affected with 3000 archers of farm lands with crops washed away. The affected persons include 300 male adults and 200 female adults as well as 160 male children and 140 female children.

The crops that were washed away included Maize, rice, millet, soyabeans and potatoes.

In 2016, there were no flood disasters; however windstorm disasters affected some schools and communities. The affected communities are Zabugu, Kuka, Bugri-Corner, Gingande, Sagabo and Wiidi. The disasters affected 700 people including 170 male adults and 200 female adults as well as 180 male children and 150 female children.

The affected schools are Zabugu Primary and JHS, Lalsaa Primary, Winamzua Primary Gozesi primary Primary and Bawku Senior High Technical School.

In 2017, some windstorm disasters were recorded on 25th April and 30th April, affected several communities and schools. The affected communities are Buabula, Baribari, North-Natinga, Sagabo, Sabon-Gari, Sabon-Zongo, Hausa-Zongo, Gingande, Daduri, Bawkzua, Kpalwega, Possum, Kariyama, Patelemi and Wiidi.

A total of 1,200 persons were affected including 250 male adults and 350 female adults. It also affected 250 male children and 300 female children.

Five schools were affected thus Buabula Primary, Gentiga Primary and JHS, Daduri Primary and Winamzua Primary.

It is clear that natural disasters are affecting almost all aspects of development in the Municipality including health, education agriculture etc. Disaster prevention and management should therefore be one of the priority areas if sustainable development must be ensured.

1.13.9 Interventions to address issues of vulnerability in the Municipality

Under the community care programme the Social Welfare Unit develops and coordinates Community Based Rehabilitation Programmes of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). It aims at

strengthening the relationships and promoting interactions between individuals with disabilities their families and the social organization in which they live.

Promotion of access to social welfare services for the disadvantaged, vulnerable and excluded group of individuals through community mobilization and organization.

Again opportunities for Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are facilitated to develop social services in collaboration with the communities to ensure that services are meeting communities' needs.

Also awareness is created on the prevention and provides care and support to orphans and vulnerable children and People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHIV/AIDS).

We income security among the disadvantaged, vulnerable and excluded is ensured as well as the facilitation of and coordination of programmes for the elderly including community based care services.

1.13.10 Spatial Analysis

This section seeks to present the spatial arrangement and distribution of population; infrastructure, Economic activities and settlement patterns.

The Municipality has a total projected population of 114,257 for the year 2017 disaggregated into 58,134 females and 56,123 males. The Bawku Zonal Council is the most densely populated as compared to the other two Zones thus Kuka-Zabugu and Mognori. Bawku being the Municipal capital with a lot of business prospects explains why the population is concentrated there. The other two Zones are mostly rural with lesser populations. This poses a problem for the provision of socio-economic facilities and services e.g electricity for those two Zones.

In terms of settlement pattern, the dispersed settlement will be the appropriate description for the Municipality. The settlements are not only far away from each other, but are also dotted across the entire Municipal land area. The only exceptions where settlements are quite nucleated are the Bawku Township and other smaller towns.

With regards to settlement hierarchy, the Municipality is made up of a mixture of settlement types comprising mainly towns and villages. Bawku is the largest town in the Municipality and provides most of the functions including commerce, education, health, security, administration etc. The Bawku Township has also benefitted from the street naming and housing exercise with a number of its streets named and some houses numbered. This will help in easy identification of places for easy access for service provision e. g fire service in terms of emergency and will also help in revenue mobilization for the Municipal Assembly.

1.14: GOVERNANCE

1.14.1 The Administration of the Municipality

Governance in the municipality is both modern and traditional. The former is represented by the Municipal Assembly created by Legislative Instrument, (L.I 2144) within the framework of the Local Governance Act of 2016 (Act 936), while the latter is by Chiefs and Queen Mothers (Traditional rulers)

1.14.2 The Municipal Assembly

The Municipal Assembly which is one of the decentralized structures at the local level aimed at bringing development to the door steps of the people.

The Assembly operates through the committee system with various committees deliberating on different aspects of the Municipal development. These committees include;

- I. Development Planning
- II. Finance and Administration
- III. Social Services
- IV. Technical Infrastructure (Works)
- V. Justice and Security and
- VI. Sanitation

Some departments have also been decentralized to the Assembly to assist the Assembly in its work. The Assembly works with some development partners and the Traditional Authority.

The General house: - It is the highest administrative and legislative body in the Municipality and it has a Membership of Thirty-one (31) made up of Twenty (20) elected from single member electoral areas, nine appointed by Central Government, One (1) Member of Parliament (who has no voting right) and a Municipal Chief Executive. The General House is headed by a presiding member.

1.14.3 The Executive Committee:-

The Executive Committee shall perform the executive functions of the Assembly and shall be made up of the following:

- a. The Municipal Chief Executive as Chairperson
- b. The Chairpersons of the following sub-committees of the executive committee
 - i. Development Planning
 - ii. Social Services
 - iii. Works

- iv. Justice and Security
 - v. Finance and Administration
- c. The chairperson of one ad hoc Sub-Committee of the Executive Committee elected by the Municipal Assembly and
 - d. Any two other members elected by members of the District Assembly, at least one of whom is a woman.

The Other important bodies are;

- Complaints Committee (headed by the presiding member)
- Municipal Tender Committee
- Municipal Security Committee
- Credit disbursement committee

The municipality is sub-divided into One Town Council (Bawku) and Two Zonal Councils (Mognori and kuaka-Zabugu) Zonal councils.

1.14.4 Traditional Authority

The traditional authority is represented by the Bawku Traditional Council under the presidency of the Bawku Naba, the Paramount Chief of the Bawku Traditional Area. The membership is made up of the Chiefs of important settlements and the advisors to the Bawku Naba.

1.14.5 Ministries/Departments/Agencies

There are twenty-six (26) departments/agencies in the municipality. Out of this number sixteen (16) are decentralized departments/agencies while ten (10) are non-decentralized.

1.14.6 Non-Governmental and Civil Society Organizations

There are also some NGOs and CSOs existing in the municipality which have their respective areas of operation. Below are the organization and their areas of operations.

Table 31: List of NGOs in the Municipality

| NGO/CSO | AREA OF OPERATION |
|--|--|
| BElim Wusa Development Agency(BEWDA) | Capacity building, Gender Issues, Income Generation |
| Christ Centre for the Needy | Quality Education and Employable skills training to the Needy and Disadvantaged Children |
| AGIFSS-Agriculture Innovation & Farmer | Provision of Credit to farmers |

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Support Service | |
| Rural United Based Foundation | Orphan, Disable, HIV/AIDs Education and Capacity Building |
| Bawku Literary Society | Conflict management/peace building |
| UNICEF | Sanitation and Health |
| UNFPA | Reproductive Health |
| WACDEP | Climate change adaptation |

Source: BMA NGOs Records

1.15 SUMMARY OF KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

These key development issues were identified through the analysis of the current situation in respect of the themes of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (2014-2017). The identified development issues were also harmonised with the need and aspirations of the communities to ensure that policies and programme that will arise from the development issues will meet community's aspirations and interests. The table that follow is a summary of Development issues identified in the chapter one and community needs and aspiration

Table 32: Summary of Key development issues

| Thematic areas of GSGDA II | Identified issues (from performance review and profile) |
|--|---|
| Ensuring and Sustaining Microeconomic Stability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Leakages in revenue collection ➤ Low Internally Generated Revenue ➤ Non performing revenue collectors ➤ Nonpayment of tax ➤ Limited data on revenue sources ➤ Irregular inflows from Central Government ➤ Inadequate donor support |
| Enhancing Competitiveness of Municipal's Private Sector | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Unemployment of the youth ➤ Limited employment Opportunities ➤ Inefficient entrepreneurial skills ➤ Inadequate financial assistance to undergo entrepreneurial training ➤ Inadequate startup capital for clients after training ➤ Low demand for locally manufactured goods ➤ Inadequate and inactive local industries ➤ Limited artisanal knowledge |
| Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate feed and water for animals during the long dry season ➤ Prevalence of pest and disease of both crops and livestock ➤ Inadequate irrigation facilities ➤ Low fertility levels of soil ➤ Indiscriminate cutting of trees ➤ Unfavorable market conditions |

| | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor road network linking food producing areas ➤ Poor adaptive mechanisms to climate change ➤ Limited subsidy of Agricultural inputs ➤ Inadequate Agric Extension Officers |
| Oil and Gas Development | |
| Infrastructure and Human Settlements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate access to quality and affordable water ➤ Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities ➤ Open defecation ➤ Haphazard land development ➤ Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations ➤ Lack of electricity in some parts of the Municipality ➤ Frequent breakdown of sanitation vehicles ➤ Inadequate refuse containers ➤ Non enforcement of sanitation bye-laws ➤ Apathy towards CLTS by some community Chiefs and Assembly members ➤ Poor lightening system along major streets of the Municipality ➤ Poor road network ➤ Poor cash flow in the road sector ➤ Prevalence of natural disasters ➤ Inadequate logistics for disaster management ➤ Inadequate Zonal Officers of disaster management ➤ Skewed land ownership ➤ Traditional Authorities allocating state land to developers without recourse to the approved local plans ➤ Weak enforcement of physical development control measures |
| Human Development, Productivity and Employment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor quality of basic education ➤ High number of untrained teachers at the basic level ➤ Inadequate school infrastructure ➤ Poor performance of students at the B.E.C.E ➤ Low coverage of School feeding programme ➤ Inadequate supervision and monitoring of teaching and learning activities in the Municipality ➤ Inadequate donor support ➤ Low family planning acceptor rate ➤ High maternal death rate ➤ Inadequate CHPS compounds ➤ Inadequate residential accommodation for health workers ➤ Inadequate means of transport for CHPS compounds to deal with emergencies ➤ High morbidity and mortality from malaria ➤ Lack of critical staff |

| | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ High stillbirth rate ➤ inadequate means of transport for health staff ➤ Non reimbursement of claims to facilities accredited to NHIA ➤ Inadequate funding for health services delivery |
| Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Limited information flow ➤ Weak feedback mechanisms at all levels ➤ Weak managerial capacities at MMDA level ➤ Inadequate support for victims of violence especially women and girls ➤ Lack of hospital welfare and probation officers in Bawku Municipality ➤ Inadequate logistics for the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development ➤ High incidence of divorce/separation ➤ High incidence of juvenile delinquencies ➤ High level of poverty among the vulnerable |

1.16 IDENTIFICATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES WITH IMPLICATION FOR 2018-2021

1.16.1 Community needs and aspirations

The Community needs and aspirations were identified through the communities' engagement during the performance review. The various communities in the Municipality through public consultations were made to come out with their needs and aspiration at the zonal council levels. The needs and aspirations are aligned to the appropriate thematic areas in table 34 below.

Table 33: Community Issue/Perspectives/Problems

| Thematic areas of GSGDA II | Community Needs and Aspirations |
|--|--|
| Ensuring and Sustaining Microeconomic Stability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Assembly says no money to support us. ➤ No money to pay for our houses (property rate) ➤ No issuance of receipt to land owners |
| Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No employment ➤ Youth unemployment ➤ No financial support to work to take care of our children ➤ No employment for women |
| Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No dams for dry season farming ➤ No agric extension services ➤ No veterinary services ➤ Low access to certified seeds ➤ Inadequate farm machinery ➤ Inadequate access to credit ➤ Prevalence of pest and diseases ➤ Late supply of fertilizer ➤ Lack of storage facilities ➤ Poor market for farm produce ➤ High price of fertilizer |
| Oil and Gas Development | |
| Infrastructure and Human Settlements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No water in some communities and schools ➤ No electricity ➤ Boreholes are not enough ➤ We need a school ➤ Poor roads ➤ We want new roads to be constructed ➤ We want culverts to be constructed ➤ We need footbridges ➤ No toilets at market places ➤ No urinals at market places ➤ Poor street lightening system ➤ We need security lights ➤ No pipe lines ➤ No access roads at market places ➤ Inadequate speed ramps on our roads ➤ We need water system |

| | |
|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Limited mobile network (MTN) ➤ Poor sanitation (no waste bins at markets and other vantage points) ➤ Poor drainage systems ➤ High Open Defecation ➤ People building anyhow ➤ Garbage over flowing from containers ➤ Choked public toilets ➤ Lot of potholes on the road |
| Human Development, Productivity and Employment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ We need structures for KG 1&2 ➤ We need classroom blocks for JHS ➤ We need CHPS Compounds ➤ Children fail exams and do not progress in education ➤ National Health Insurance is not effective ➤ Poor monitoring and supervision of schools ➤ Poor teaching ➤ No school feeding programme for our children ➤ Absenteeism of nurses ➤ Regular dying of our babies ➤ Few health workers in our CHPs Compounds |
| Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Support to the aged and needy ➤ No toilet facilities at the Zonal Council Offices ➤ Renovation of Zonal Council Offices ➤ Land disputes ➤ No Resource Centre for PWDs ➤ weak co-operation between Police and Assembly members in resolving conflicts |
| Cross cutting issues | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ High teenage pregnancy ➤ Child marriage |

1.16.2 Harmonization of Community needs and aspirations with identified Key development gaps

The identified development issues were harmonized with the need and aspirations of the communities to ensure that policies and programme that will arise from the development issues (Municipal Issues from performance review and profiling) will meet community's aspirations and interests. These issues are indicated in Table 35 below

Table 34: Harmonization of Community needs and aspirations with Municipal Issues

| GSGDA Thematic Area: | | Municipal Issues | Community Issues | |
|---|----------------------------|--|---|--------------|
| Ensuring and Sustaining Microeconomic Stability | Sector | Identified Key development problems/Issues (from Performance and profiling review) of the Municipality. | Key Community needs and aspirations. | Score |
| 1 | Revenue Generation | Low Internally Generated Revenue | Assembly says no money to support us | 2 |
| | | Leakages in revenue collection | No issuance of receipt to land owners | 2 |
| | | Nonpayment of tax | No money to pay for our houses (property rate) | 2 |
| | | Irregular inflows from Central Government | Assembly says no money to support us | 1 |
| Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector | Sector | Identified Key development problems/Issues (from Performance and profiling review) of the Municipality. | Key Community needs and aspirations. | Score |
| | Local Economic Development | Unemployment of the youth | Youth unemployment | 2 |
| | | | No employment for women | |
| | | Limited employment Opportunities | No employment | 2 |
| | | Inadequate financial assistance to undergo entrepreneurial training | No financial support to work to take care of our children | 2 |
| | | Inadequate startup capital for clients after training | | |
| | | Low demand for locally manufactured | | |

| | | | | |
|--|---------------|--|---|--------------|
| | | goods | | |
| | | Inadequate and inactive local industries | | |
| Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management | Sector | Identified Key development problems/Issues (from Performance and profiling review) of the Municipality. | Key Community needs and aspirations. | Score |
| | | Inadequate feed and water for animals during the long dry season | No dams for dry season farming | 2 |
| | | Prevalence of pest and disease of both crops and livestock | Prevalence of pest and diseases | 2 |
| | | Inadequate irrigation facilities | No dams for dry season farming | 2 |
| | | Low fertility levels of soil | High price of fertilizer | 2 |
| | | Unfavorable market conditions | Poor market for farm produce | 2 |
| | | Poor road network linking food producing areas | Poor roads | 2 |
| | | Poor adaptive mechanisms to climate change | Lack of storage facilities | 1 |
| | | Limited subsidy of Agricultural inputs | Inadequate access to credit | 1 |
| | | Inadequate AEAs | No agric extension services | 2 |
| | | Inadequate Veterinary Officers | No veterinary services | 2 |
| | | | | |
| Infrastructure and Human Settlements | Sector | Identified Key development problems/Issues (from Performance and profiling review) of the Municipality. | Key Community needs and aspirations. | Score |
| | | Inadequate access to quality and affordable water | Boreholes are not enough | 2 |
| | | Inadequate access to environmental sanitation facilities | Poor sanitation (no waste bins at markets and other vantage points) | 2 |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| | | | Poor drainage systems | 1 |
| | | Open defecation | No toilets at market places | 1 |
| | | | High Open Defecation | 2 |
| | | Poor lightening system along major streets of the Municipality | Poor street lightening system | 2 |
| | | | We need security lights | 2 |
| | | Poor road network | We want new roads to be constructed | |
| | | Haphazard land development | People building anyhow | 2 |
| | | Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations | | |
| | | Lack of electricity in some parts of the Municipality | No electricity | 2 |
| | | Inadequate refuse containers | Garbage over flowing from containers | 2 |
| | | Non enforcement of sanitation bye-laws | | |
| | | Apathy towards CLTS by some community Chiefs and Assembly members | | |
| | | Poor cash flow in the road sector | | |
| | | Prevalence of natural disasters | | |
| | | Inadequate logistics for disaster management | | |
| | | Inadequate Zonal Officers of disaster management | | |
| | | Skewed land ownership | | |
| | | Traditional Authorities allocating state land to developers without recourse to the approved local plans | People building anyhow | 1 |
| | | | Land disputes | 2 |
| | | Weak enforcement of physical development control measures | | |
| | | | | |

| Human Development, Productivity and Employment | Sector | Identified Key development problems/Issues (from Performance and profiling review) of the Municipality. | Key Community needs and aspirations. | Score |
|--|--------|---|--|-------|
| | | Poor quality of basic education | Children fail exams and do not progress in education | 2 |
| | | High number of untrained teachers at the basic level | Children fail exams and do not progress in education | 2 |
| | | Inadequate school infrastructure | We need structures for KG 1&2 | 2 |
| | | | We need classroom blocks for JHS | 2 |
| | | Poor performance of students at the B.E.C.E | Poor teaching | 2 |
| | | Low coverage of school feeding programme | No school feeding programme for our children | 2 |
| | | Inadequate supervision and monitoring of teaching and learning activities in the Municipality | Poor monitoring and supervision of schools | 2 |
| | | Low family planning acceptor rate | High teenage pregnancy | 2 |
| | | High maternal death rate | Child marriage | 2 |
| | | Inadequate CHPS compounds | We need CHPS Compounds | 2 |
| | | Inadequate residential accommodation for health workers | Absenteeism of nurses | 1 |
| | | Inadequate means of transport for CHPS compounds to deal with emergencies | No Ambulance for our patients | 2 |
| | | High morbidity and mortality from malaria | Regular dying of our babies | 2 |
| | | Lack of critical staff | Few health workers in our CHPs Compounds | 1 |
| | | High stillbirth rate | High teenage pregnancy | 2 |
| | | Non reimbursement of claims to | National Health Insurance is | 2 |

| | | | | |
|--|---------------|--|---|--------------|
| | | facilities accredited to NHIA | not effective | |
| | | | | |
| Transparent, Responsive and Accountable Governance | Sector | Identified Key development problems/Issues (from Performance and profiling review) of the Municipality. | Key Community needs and aspirations. | Score |
| | | Limited information flow | | |
| | | Weak feedback mechanisms at all levels | | |
| | | Weak managerial capacities at MMDA level | | |
| | | Inadequate support for victims of violence especially women and girls | | |
| | | Lack of hospital welfare and probation officers in Bawku Municipality | | |
| | | Inadequate logistics for the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development | | |
| | | High incidence of divorce/separation | | |
| | | High incidence of juvenile delinquencies | | |
| | | High level of poverty among the vulnerable | | |
| | | | | |

1.16.3 Harmonisation of key development issues under GSGDA II with implication for 2018-2021 with those of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF, 2018–2021)

The Harmonized key development issues under GSGDA II with implication for 2018-2021 have been linked to those issues of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework NMTDPF 2018-2021 to ensure continuity of relevant ongoing programmes and projects and in compliance to Chapter 6, Article 35 (7) of the 1992 constitution of Ghana which states “As far as practicable, a government shall continue and execute projects and programmes commenced by the previous Governments” as indicated in table 35 below.

Table 35: Identified Development Issues under GSGDA II and NMTDPF, 2018-2021

| S/NO. | GSGDA II, 2014-2017 | | NMTDPF, 2018-2021 | |
|-------|--|--|------------------------------|---|
| | THEMATIC AREAS | ISSUES | GOAL | ISSUES |
| 1. | Ensuring and Sustaining Micro-economic Stability | Leakages in revenue collection | Build a Prosperous Society | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others |
| 2. | Enhancing Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector | Limited exploitation of potentials in the tourism industry | Create opportunities for all | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Poor tourism infrastructure and Service |
| | | Limited access to finance for SMES | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Limited access to credit by SMEs •Inadequate access to affordable credit |
| | | Informal nature of the businesses | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Predominant informal economy |
| | | Limited technical and Entrepreneurial skills for the SMEs | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Low skills development |
| 3. | Accelerated Agricultural Modernization and | Low adoption of technology | Create opportunities for | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields |

| | | | | |
|----|--|---|--|--|
| | Sustainable Natural Resource Management | Inadequate agribusiness enterprises along the value chain | all | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain |
| | | High cost of agricultural machinery and equipment | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of production inputs |
| | | Limited awareness of climate change | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low economic capacity to adapt to climate change |
| 4. | Infrastructure and Human Settlement Development | Inadequate access to quality and affordable water | Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality of drinking water |
| | | Poor quality and inadequate road transport networks | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality and inadequate road transport network |
| | | Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations |
| | | Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services |
| 5. | Human Development, Productivity and Employment | Poor quality of teaching and learning especially at the basic level | Create opportunities for all | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality of education at all levels |
| | | Unacceptably high number of untrained teachers at the basic level | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High number of untrained teachers at the basic level |

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| | | Inadequate and poor quality infrastructure and absence of disability-friendly facilities in communities and schools | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate physical access to public and private structures for PWDs |
| | | Huge gaps in geographical access to quality health care (e.g. urban and rural) | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps in physical access to quality health care |
| | | Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate capacity to use health information for decision making at all levels |
| | | High HIV prevalence among the youth and in some communities | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High incidence of HIV and AIDS among young persons |
| | | Inadequate funding for social protection interventions | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of sustainable funding for social programmes |
| | | Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix |
| | | High morbidity and mortality from malaria | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases |
| | | | | |
| 6. | Transparent and Accountable Government | Weak institutional capacity | Maintain a stable, united and safe society | Weak capacity of local governance practitioners |
| | | Conflicting claims to land ownership, bureaucracy and outmoded disposal | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complex land tenure system and Indiscipline in the purchase and sale of land • Inadequate, reliable and comprehensive data on land |

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| | | procedures | | ownership |
| | | Limited communication flow between Government and public including absence of established feedback mechanisms at all levels | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak capacity of development communication institutions |

The similar issues from the GSGDA II to that of the NMTDPF were replaced with the issues from the NMTDPF by way of adoption with the corresponding thematic areas and goals. This is presented in table 36 below.

Table 36: Thematic Areas, Goals and Adopted Issues

| S/NO | THEMATIC AREAS | GOAL | ADOPTED ISSUES |
|------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| 1 | ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | Build a Prosperous Society | ENHANCE REVENUE MOBILIZATION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others |
| | | | PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Predominant informal economy •Limited access to credit by SMEs |
| | | | AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Poor marketing systems •Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields •Low level of irrigated agriculture •Erratic rainfall patterns •Ineffective gender and disability engagement in irrigation •Poor storage and transportation systems •Lack of youth interest in agriculture •Lack of credit for agriculture •Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain |
| | | | TOURISM AND CREATIVE ARTS DEVELOPMENT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Poor tourism infrastructure and Service |
| | | | |
| 2 | SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | Create opportunities for all | EDUCATION AND TRAINING <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality of education at all levels • High number of untrained teachers at the basic level • Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment |
| | | | HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps in physical access to quality health care • Inadequate emergency services • Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix • Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases • High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs • Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups |
| | | | POPULATION MANAGEMENT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services |
| | | | WATER AND SANITATION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing demand for household water supply • River bank encroachment • High prevalence of open defecation • Poor sanitation and waste management |
| | | | POVERTY AND INEQUALITY |

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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas |
| | | | <p>CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children • Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and special needs • High incidence of children’s rights violation |
| | | | <p>GENDER EQUALITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities |
| | | | <p>SOCIAL PROTECTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups • Lack of sustainable funding |
| | | | <p>DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate physical access to public and private structures for PWDs • Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society |
| | | | <p>YOUTH DEVELOPMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth |
| | | | <p>SPORTS AND RECREATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure |
| | | | |
| 3 | ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS | Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment | <p>PROTECTED AREAS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of forest cover • Encroachment of conservation areas • Inadequate staff • Weak enforcement of regulations • Insufficient logistics to maintain the boundaries of protected areas |
| | | | <p>ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste • Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants |
| | | | <p>DEFORESTATION, DESERTIFICATION AND SOIL EROSION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incidence of wildfire |
| | | | <p>CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions • Loss of trees and vegetative cover • Degraded landscapes |
| | | | <p>DISASTER MANAGEMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response |
| | | | <p>TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE: ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality and inadequate road transport network • Poor transportation management particularly in urban Bawku • Rapid deterioration of roads |
| | | | <p>INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY</p> |

| | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| | | | <p>(ICT)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services |
| | | | <p>ENERGY AND PETROLEUM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor attitudes towards energy utilisation • Limited awareness of energy conservation measures • High dependence on wood fuel |
| | | | <p>DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor drainage system • Silting and choking of drains • Uncovered drains |
| | | | <p>INFRASTRUCTURE MAINTENANCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure |
| | | | <p>LAND ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complex land tenure system • Indiscipline in the purchase and sale of land |
| | | | <p>HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations • Inadequate spatial plans for Municipality • Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning • Scattered and unplanned human settlements |
| | | | |
| 4 | GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY | Maintain a stable, united and safe society | <p>LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective sub-district structures • Limited implementation of fiscal decentralization policy • Inadequate and delays in central government transfers • Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting • Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans |
| | | | <p>HUMAN SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies • Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety |
| | | | <p>CORRUPTION AND ECONOMIC CRIMES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry |
| | | | <p>CIVIL SOCIETY, AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities • Low capacity of the media for watchdog role |
| | | | <p>CULTURE FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak capacity of the culture institutions • Practice of outmoded rites and customs inimical to development |

CHAPTER TWO

PRIORITIZATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

2.0 Introduction

After identifying the key development issues, prioritization was carried out to ensure judicious use of scarce resources that the Municipality hopes to generate within medium-term planned. The development priorities placed emphases on relationship between issues identified in the situational analyses and its implication on the larger proportion of the populace. Prioritizations of the issues were done in accordance with the thematic areas and goals under the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework NMTDPF 2018-2021.

The Municipal Plan Preparation Team (MPCU) prioritized the Municipal issues through discussions and consensus with the following questions as a guide;

- Does the issue have significant linkage effect in meeting human needs and rights [eg. Immunization of children, quality basic schooling, reduce gender discrimination, etc]?
- Does the issue have a significant multiplier effect on the local economy [eg. Investor attraction and confidence, job creation, income generation and growth etc]?
- Does the issue have a trickledown effect of its impact on the larger citizens of Bawku Municipal, especially the poor and the vulnerable?
- Does the issue have the tendency of reducing the impact of climate change (mitigation and adaptation), Resilience and DRR, spread of HIV/AIDs and promotion of green economy?
- Does the issue promote even and orderly spatial development?

2.1 Priority Issues

The following are the priority municipal development issues under various thematic areas:

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

ENHANCE REVENUE MOBILIZATION

- Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others

PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

- Predominant informal economy
- Limited access to credit by SMEs

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

- Poor marketing systems
- Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields
- Low level of irrigated agriculture
- Erratic rainfall patterns
- Ineffective gender and disability engagement in irrigation
- Poor storage and transportation systems
- Lack of youth interest in agriculture

- Lack of credit for agriculture
- Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain

TOURISM AND CREATIVE ARTS DEVELOPMENT

- Poor tourism infrastructure and Service

2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

- Poor quality of education at all levels
- High number of untrained teachers at the basic level
- Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment

HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES

- Gaps in physical access to quality health care
- Inadequate emergency services
- Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix
- Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases
- High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs
- Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups.

POPULATION MANAGEMENT

- Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services

WATER AND SANITATION

- Increasing demand for household water supply
- River bank encroachment
- High prevalence of open defecation
- Poor sanitation and waste management

POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

- Rising inequality among socio-economic groups and between geographical areas

CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE

- Limited coverage of social protection programmes targeting children
- Limited understanding of issues of disability and negative attitudes towards children with disabilities and special needs

- High incidence of children's rights violation

GENDER EQUALITY

- Gender disparities in access to economic opportunities

SOCIAL PROTECTION

- Inadequate and limited coverage of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups
- Lack of sustainable funding

DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT

- Inadequate physical access to public and private structures for PWDs
- Inadequate opportunities for persons with disabilities to contribute to society

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

- Youth unemployment and underemployment among rural and urban youth

SPORTS AND RECREATION

- Inadequate and poor sports infrastructure

3. ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

PROTECTED AREAS

- Loss of forest cover
- Encroachment of conservation areas
- Inadequate staff
- Weak enforcement of regulations
- Insufficient logistics to maintain the boundaries of protected areas

ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

- Improper disposal of solid and liquid waste
- Inadequate engineered landfill sites and waste water treatment plants

DEFORESTATION, DESERTIFICATION AND SOIL EROSION

- Incidence of wildfire

CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE

- Low institutional capacity to adapt to climate change and undertake mitigation actions
- Loss of trees and vegetative cover
- Degraded landscapes

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

- Weak legal and policy frameworks for disaster prevention, preparedness and response

TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE: ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR

- Poor quality and inadequate road transport network
- Poor transportation management particularly in urban Bawku
- Rapid deterioration of roads

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

- Limited use of ICT as a tool to enhance the management and efficiency of businesses and provision of public services

ENERGY AND PETROLEUM

- Poor attitudes towards energy utilisation
- Limited awareness of energy conservation measures
- High dependence on wood fuel

DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL

- Poor drainage system
- Silting and choking of drains
- Uncovered drains

INFRASTRUCTURE MAINTENANCE

- Poor and inadequate maintenance of infrastructure

LAND ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

- Complex land tenure system
- Indiscipline in the purchase and sale of land

HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING

- Weak enforcement of planning and building regulations
- Inadequate spatial plans for Municipality
- Inadequate human and institutional capacities for land use planning
- Scattered and unplanned human settlements

4. GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION

- Ineffective sub-district structures
- Limited implementation of fiscal decentralization policy
- Inadequate and delays in central government transfers
- Weak involvement and participation of citizenry in planning and budgeting
- Poor coordination in preparation and implementation of development plans

HUMAN SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY

- Weak relations between citizens and law enforcement agencies
- Inadequate community and citizen involvement in public safety

CORRUPTION AND ECONOMIC CRIMES

- High perception of corruption among public office holders and citizenry

CIVIL SOCIETY AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

- Gaps in awareness, advocacy and enforcement of citizen rights and responsibilities
- Low capacity of the media for watchdog role

CULTURE FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- Weak capacity of the culture institutions
- Practice of outmoded rites and customs inimical to development

2.2 ANALYSES OF POTENTIALS, OPPORTUNITIES, CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES (POCC)

The POCC analysis is to scan the economic environment within the Municipality of Bawku so as to unearth the potentials and opportunities that exist in the Municipality which are capable of tackling the issues identified while considering other measures to address those with constraints and challenges. The outcome of the analysis is presented in the table 39 below:

Table 37: Application of POCC Analysis

THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

| Adopted Issue to be addressed | Potentials (from Baseline situation etc) | Opportunities | Constraints | Challenges |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| ENHANCE REVENUE MOBILIZATION | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revenue under performance due to leakages and loopholes, among others | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of some revenue database Available local market centres Available revenue staff Existence of 3 zonal councils Presence of revenue office | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proximity to neighbouring countries Availability of MLGRD Existence of legislative instrument backing revenue mobilization | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate reliable database Low capacity of revenue staff Poor supervision | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of revenue mobilization van Irregular inflow of donor supports |
| <p>Conclusion: Improvement in the revenue performance in the Municipality is feasible taking into consideration the potentials and opportunities available. The constraints and challenges would be curbed through the preparation and implementation of comprehensive revenue improvement plan by the relevant stakeholders. Capacities of revenue collectors and adequate supervision can positively be addressed since significant potentials and opportunities exist.</p> | | | | |
| PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Predominant informal economy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of some Trade Association -Presence of BAC -Presence of Cooperative | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Government policy to support MSMEs growth/development -Existence of the Registrar General's Department | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inadequate knowledge on the benefits of registration -Fear of being taxed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Low started-up capital - High cost of registration e.g. Bureaucracy -Bribery and Corruption |
| <p>Conclusion: There is enough Potentials and Opportunities to address the issue of predominant informal economy in the Municipality. The constraints can be addressed through sensitization and regular engagement with business owners. The challenges can be managed through dialogue with stakeholders involve regarding cost of registration.</p> | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited access to credit by SMEs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Existence of some farmer groups -Existence of MSEs Associations -Existence of BAC and Cooperative Dept. -Existence of financial institutions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Government projects such as REP to provide credit to MSEs and training in credit management -Presence of number of Agric NGOs -Planting for food and jobs policy -Presence of MoBD | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of collateral -Limited market opportunities -Cumbersome process in accessing loans | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The fear of taking risks -High social responsibilities |
| <p>Conclusion: It is possible to solve the problem of limited access to credit by MSEs. Significant Potentials and Opportunities exist to support the solution of the problem. Constraints and challenges can be managed through training, intensive public education, strict adherence to guidelines for credit disbursement, timely release of credit and mutually beneficial loan repayment arrangement</p> | | | | |

| Adopted Issue to be addressed | Potentials (from Baseline situation etc) | Opportunities | Constraints | Challenges |
|---|--|--|---|---|
| AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor marketing systems | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available market centres MoFA Office | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of Buffer stocks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low prices of food commodities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buffer stocks are far to reach |
| <p>Conclusion: The marketing systems in the Municipality can be improved with the potentials that exist. The constraints and challenges would be reduced if not eliminated through sensitization and regular engagements using the available potentials.</p> | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low application of technology especially among smallholder farmers leading to comparatively lower yields | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of SARI Existence of MoFA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of Donor funded programs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cost of inputs Limited access to credit facilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unfavourable weather conditions Inadequate capital |
| <p>Conclusion: There are enough Potentials and Opportunities to address the problem of low application of technology in the Municipality. The constraints can be addressed through developing synergies on programme design. The challenges can be managed through dialogue with development partners regarding funding.</p> | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low level of irrigated agriculture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of some Dams and Dag-outs MoFA BMA Availability of labour | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of Agric sector NGOs Government policy of One Village One Dam Irrigation Development Authority | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low income levels of farmers Silted dams | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds High cost of irrigation facilities |
| <p>Conclusion: Irrigated Agriculture can be enhanced in the Municipality with the comprehensive potentials and Opportunities available. The constraints and challenges would be managed by involving all stakeholders.</p> | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erratic rainfall patterns | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available river bodies Available dams Availability of suitable land for the construction of small dam systems Suitable Area for rain water harvesting MoFA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One Village One Dam project Irrigation Development Authority Meteorological service NGOs into Agric | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Silted available Dams Inadequate Dams Land litigation Limited knowledge in rain water harvesting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capital Intensive |
| <p>Conclusion: It is feasible to change the rain fed agriculture currently practiced in the Municipality with the maximization of the potentials so as to take advantage of the opportunities and eliminate the constraints and also reduce the impacts of the challenge.</p> | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of credit for agriculture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of FBOs Presence of financial institutions Presence of BAC Presence of MASLOC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government policy on planting for food and jobs NGOs into Agriculture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High interest rates Inadequate funds release by bank Poor saving culture by most farmers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bureaucracy in the procedure of securing loans Lack of collateral security by most farmers |
| <p>Conclusion: It is possible to solve the problem of lack of credit for Agriculture. Significant Potentials and Opportunities exist to support the solution of the problem. Constraints and challenges can be managed through training and intensive public education.</p> | | | | |

| Adopted Issue to be addressed | Potentials (from Baseline situation etc) | Opportunities | Constraints | Challenges |
|---|--|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Lack of youth interest in agriculture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of vast arable land • Presence of MoFA • Abundant labour force • Irrigable sites (water bodies) • Presence of financial institutions • Presence of FBOs • Presence of BAC • Presence of MASLOC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The One Village One Dam project • Planting for food and Job policy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of start-up capital | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High interest rate on loans |
| <p>Conclusion: Youth interest in Agriculture can be developed through potentials and opportunities that existed. The constraints and challenges can be eliminated through stakeholder engagement and sensitization of the youth.</p> | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Poor storage and transportation systems | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of MoFA • Existence of some warehouse for storage • Presence of BMA • Presence of Urban Roads | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of National Buffer stock • Ghana Road Fund | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate knowledge on storage by most farmers • Roads not motorable | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds • Poor road network |
| <p>Conclusion: storage systems and road network would be improved in the Municipality. The constraints and potentials would be catered for with the potentials that exist and the timely release of funds to the Municipality.</p> | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Ineffective gender and disability engagement in irrigation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of water-pumps for sale • Availability of strong disabled youth • Availability of some Dams • MoFA office | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-Village-One Dam policy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate capital | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of pumping machine |
| <p>Conclusion: Engagement with both sex and the disable would be improved through collaborations of MoFA with DSW&CD. Constraints and challenges can be address with the available potentials.</p> | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Inadequate agribusiness enterprise along the value chain | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of raw materials (tomatoes, Onions, animals, shea nuts, groundnuts, rice etc.).. • Availability of Utility services • Existence of Black smiths and other artisanal activities • Existence of financial Institutions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of Donor funded programs • Nearness to neighboring countries • Available energy (electricity) • Existence of Government Programs e.g. planting for food and Jobs, One-District One-Factory etc | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mismanagement of factories • Limited access to credit facilities • High cost of raw industrial materials • Non-existence of lease financing programs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unfavorable government policies-trade liberalization • Poor markets |
| <p>Conclusion: There are enough potentials and opportunities to deal with inadequate agribusiness enterprise. The constraints and challenges can be addressed through developing synergies on programme design and constant dialogue among key stakeholders.</p> | | | | |

| Adopted Issue to be addressed | Potentials (from Baseline situation etc) | Opportunities | Constraints | Challenges |
|---|---|---|--|---|
| TOURISM AND CREATIVE ARTS DEVELOPMENT | | | | |
| Poor tourism infrastructure and Service | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of utility services eg. potable water, electricity, • Availability of telephone services, • Celebration of Traditional Festivals • Existence of cheap river sand • Availability of land for tourism infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity to neighbouring countries • Availability of Ghana Tourist Board in Bolga | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The prevailing conflict in the area • -Inadequate expertise in tourism development at Municipal level | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Government funding to the Tourism sector • Inadequate Tourism Information centres • High investment requirement. |
| Conclusion: Enough potential and opportunities exist in the Municipality to address the problem. Constraints and challenges can be resolved through effective collaboration with the Ghana Tourist Board and public-private funding arrangement. | | | | |

THEMATIC AREA: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

| Adopted Issue to be addressed | Potentials (from Baseline situation etc) | Opportunities | Constraints | Challenges |
|--|---|---|--|---|
| EDUCATION AND TRAINING | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor quality of education at all levels | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of trained Teachers • School Management Committee • Some classroom infrastructure • Circuits supervisors • Presence of BMA • Existence of PTA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capitation grants • Free supply of textbooks/learning materials • School Feeding Programme • Free SHS • GETFund | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate infrastructure in some schools • Inadequate learning materials & trained teachers • Poor supervision • Low motivation for teachers • Child labour | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds • Students' attraction to TV, Internet and other entertainment activities. • Low parental investment in education • Teenage pregnancy |
| Conclusion: The problem can be addressed with the significant potentials and opportunities that exist. The constraints can be address through the provision of infrastructure, effective supervision, strengthening of PTA and SMCs, motivating teachers. The challenges can be address through enforcement of bye laws, sensitization and by constant engagement with the key stakeholders in education. | | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High number of untrained teachers at the basic level | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of sponsorship packages for teacher trainees • Availability of untrained teachers • Availability of school leavers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UTTBDE Programme • Presence of Gbewaa Collage and St. BOSCO • Distance Education Programme | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of social amenities in some rural communities • Inability to meet teacher training course requirement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds for sponsorships • High cost of training. |
|--|--|--|---|---|

Conclusion: It is feasible to attract more trained teachers into the Municipality by providing amenities like teacher's quarters and boreholes in the rural areas. Available potentials and opportunities make the problem easy to solve.

| Adopted Issue to be addressed | Potentials (from Baseline situation etc) | Opportunities | Constraints | Challenges |
|--|--|---|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher absenteeism and low levels of commitment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High number of trained teachers • Availability of Circuit Supervisors • Monitoring by SMC and PTA • Municipal Education Directorate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Code of conduct for teachers • New appraisal system for teachers • Licensing of teachers policy • Distance Education Programme | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate accommodation for teachers • Inaccessibility of some schools during rainy season | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds • Inadequate motivation for teachers • Inadequate monitoring of teachers |

Conclusion: The issue of teachers' absenteeism and low level of commitment can be addressed through the significant potentials and opportunities that exist. The constraints would be addressed by BMA in providing accommodation for teachers and working on the inaccessible roads. Challenges too through timely and adequate funds releases to BMA and key stakeholder's engagement.

| Adopted Issue to be addressed | Potentials (from Baseline situation etc) | Opportunities | Constraints | Challenges |
|-------------------------------|--|---------------|-------------|------------|
|-------------------------------|--|---------------|-------------|------------|

HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps in physical access to quality health care | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land available for health facilities • Existence of mobile health care provider. • High local political will to improve health care delivery • Availability professional nurses • Municipal Health Directorate • Availability of DACF, DDF and UDG to finance infrastructure • Presence of NTC • Availability of Health facilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health Insurance Scheme for generating IGF • Central government support • Exemption policy (pregnant, TB, children under 5 years) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encroachment on public lands. • Fragmentation of land ownership • Inaccessible roads | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds. • Delay in the release of funds for the payment of Health Insurance claims. • High cost of health equipment • Erratic supply of essential drugs • Inadequate accommodation |
|--|---|---|--|--|

Conclusion: There are sufficient Potentials and Opportunities to address the problem of gap in physical access to quality health care (e.g urban and rural). The constraints can be addressed through effective stakeholder engagement. The challenges can be managed through dialogue with development partners regarding funding.

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate emergency services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of some Health facilities • Availability of health staff • Presence of Municipal Assembly | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ghana Ambulance Service • Presence of Development partners into Health • Philanthropists | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Ambulance • Poor road network • Limited skills in handling emergency cases | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds |
|---|--|--|--|--|

Conclusion:

| Adopted Issue to be addressed | Potentials (from Baseline situation etc) | Opportunities | Constraints | Challenges |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff mix | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of NTC • Existence of Health Directorate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auxiliary Nursing under YEA • Regional Directorate posting of Staff | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quota system • Eligibility criteria | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding |
| <p>Conclusion: Inadequate and inequitable distribution of critical staff can be addressed with the potentials and opportunities that exist. Constraints can be addressed by engaging the posting authority at the health ministry. The challenge would be catered for by increasing funding by the government.</p> | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing morbidity, mortality and disability due to communicable, non-communicable and emerging diseases | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of health personnel • Existence of Municipal Health Directorate • Existence of some health facilities • Existence of a Radio Station for health education programmes • Existence of environmental Health department | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support from National Malaria Control Programme • Existence of Development partners under health eg. UNICEF, JICA, NMCP etc | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numerous mosquito breeding sources • Poor environmental sanitation • Lack of concern for proper environmental sanitation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate maintenance of the environment • Inadequate health facilities • Inadequate transport system |
| <p>Conclusion: There are enough supportive factors and social resources like the Regional and Municipal Health Directorate, health facilities, Radio Station and environmental Health personnel available to carry out public health education programmes so as to tackle the constraints and challenges.</p> | | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High stigmatization and discrimination of HIV and AIDs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Health professional • Health facilities • HIV/School Clubs • District HIV Focal Person • Existence of NYA • Availability of Municipal AIDS Committee • Availability of Municipal Health Directorate • Presence of VCT Centre | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ghana Aids Commission • Availability of Regional Health Directorate • Regional AIDS Committee • Government and Donor support | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High youth unemployment Rate • High parental irresponsibility • Indiscriminate sexual behaviors • Inadequate education • Fear of the unknown | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stigmatization • Low income levels • Advocacy against the use of condoms • Poor attitude of the public towards HIV/ AIDS, STD's |
| <p>Conclusion: High HIV/AIDS stigmatization rate can be address because strong potentials and opportunities exist. The constraints and challenges can be addressed through sensitization, education and employment creation</p> | | | | |

| Adopted Issue to be addressed | Potentials (from Baseline situation etc) | Opportunities | Constraints | Challenges |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS/STIs, especially among the vulnerable groups | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal HIV Focal Person • Existence of NYA • Availability of Municipal AIDS Committee • Availability of Health professional • HIV/School Clubs • Availability of Municipal Health Directorate • Existence of some FM Station | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ghana Aids Commission • Availability of Regional Health Directorate • Regional AIDS Committee | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indiscriminate sexual behaviours • Inadequate education • Fear of the unknown | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stigmatization • Advocacy against the use of condoms • Poor attitude of the public towards HIV/AIDS, STIs |

Conclusion: The lack of comprehensive knowledge of HIV can be address because strong potentials and opportunities exist. The constraints and challenges can be addressed through sensitization at the Radio Stations, education and employment creation.

POPULATION MANAGEMENT

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate coverage of reproductive health and family planning services. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family Planning clinic available throughout the Municipal • High commitment of health personnel • Existence of a Municipal Population Advisory Committee | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government commitment to check the high population growth rate • Presence of an NGO engaged in family planning. • Availability of external funding | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative attitudes behavior towards the use of contraceptives and other devices • The male dominated nature of the society. • Low level of education among women • Religious anti-contraceptives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor fatigue • Rising Christian and Islamic fundamentalism |
|--|--|--|---|--|

Conclusion: Sufficient Potentials and Opportunities to address the problem of Low coverage of reproductive health and family planning (FP) in the Municipality. The constraints can be addressed through developing synergies on programme design. The challenges can be managed through dialogue with development partners regarding funding.

WATER AND SANITATION

| | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing demand for household water supply | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High water table Existence of GWCL and CWSA Availability of pump spare parts Existence of WATSAN Communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small Town water system Bilateral support (SRWSP) Water Resources Commission | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nitrification of water bodies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lowering of water table during dry season. Inadequate funding Over reliance on donor support |
|--|---|--|---|--|

Conclusion: The issue increasing demand for household water supply can be addressed with the significant potentials and opportunities that exist. The constraints can be addressed through the engagement with Water Resources Commission. The Challenges would be tackled through timely release of funds.

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| • | | • | | |
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| Adopted Issue to be addressed | Potentials (from Baseline situation etc) | Opportunities | Constraints | Challenges |
|-------------------------------|--|---------------|-------------|------------|
|-------------------------------|--|---------------|-------------|------------|

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High prevalence of open defecation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of Sanitation Unit Availability of cesspool emptiers Availability of refuse trucks and equipment Presence of DWST Availability of CLTS policy Availability of WC public toilets | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF support to attain ODF communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local believes on OD providing manure for crops | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chocked public toilets Inadequate funds |
|--|--|--|---|--|

Conclusion:

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor sanitation and waste management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of Sanitation Unit Availability of refuse trucks and equipment Availability of ZoomLion Availability of refuse containers/bins Availability of sanitation by-laws | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Sanitation Day | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indiscriminate disposal of solid waste Inadequate refuse containers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds |
|--|---|---|--|--|

CHAPTER THREE

MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.0 Introduction

The Bawku Municipality has had low social and economic development which is attributable to the ethnic conflict that the Municipality is bedeviled with some years ago. The environmental and sanitary conditions have not been the best contributing to the high malaria cases at the OPD in the Municipality. The social amenities and services available are concentrated at the urban Bawku at the expense of the rural Bawku. Notwithstanding these setbacks, the Municipality is endowed with certain potentials, which would be of great importance for its development when tapped. Among these are:

- Availability of good arable land
- Availability of streams, few dams and valleys for small scale irrigation schemes.
- Availability of informal extractive industries.
- Existence of surface and underground water
- A Vibrant private sector
- A youthful society
- Availability of educational institutions
- Existence of development partners

Having enjoyed some relatively peace in the municipality after 2010 renewed ethnic clashes, it is of the view that if this peace is sustained and with the appropriate utilization of the above endowed resources, the development of the Municipality would be greatly improved.

3.1 Municipal Development Focus

The general development focus of the Bawku Municipal Assembly in respect of the 2018 – 2021 Medium-Term Development Plan would be on economic development precisely, Agriculture mechanization to improve productivity through all year round farming with the support of the government flagship policy of “One Village, One Dam” for irrigation while creating jobs through One-District One-Factory. Also, social developments focus by ensuring affordable, equitable and easily accessible to universal health and education. Other focus areas are being mindful of the environment, infrastructure and human settlement in our quest for development and lastly, ensuring governance by tackling corruption and public accountability as well as promoting the sustainable peace currently enjoy, reducing poverty levels in order to attain sustainable growth that is geared towards bridging the gap between urban and rural Bawku.

3.2 Municipal Development Goal

The major goal of Bawku Municipality for this current 2018 – 2021 Medium-Term Development Plan is to build a prosperous society with equal opportunity through improved quality of education, enhanced livelihoods, improved health care services and healthy conditions and improved local governance, public safety and public security while safeguarding the environment by the year 2021.

3.3 Development Projections for 2018-2021

3.3.1 Population Projections

The population projections for Bawku Municipality are presented in the table 39 below. The municipality growth rate of 1.5 percent (Ghana Statistical Service) was used for the projection. It is assumed that the rate would be constant throughout the plan period. The total population is therefore projected to increase from 114,257 in 2017 to 122,335 in 2020. Below are the projected total populations for the municipality.

Table 38: Yearly projected population of the Municipality up to 2020

| Year | Male | Female | Total |
|------|--------|--------|----------------|
| 2017 | 56,123 | 58,134 | 114,257 |
| 2018 | 57,457 | 59,455 | 116,912 |
| 2019 | 58,818 | 60,772 | 119,590 |
| 2020 | 60,192 | 62,143 | 122,335 |

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2017

3.4 Municipal Development Policy Objectives and Strategies

Table 39: Adopted Policy Objectives and Strategies

| THEMATIC AREA | OBJECTIVES | STRATEGIES |
|--|---|---|
| ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT 1. Strong and Resilient Economy | 1.2 Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability in the Municipality by 80% by the end of 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate revenue collection leakages • Upgrade 3No. major markets • Procure logistics for revenue collection • Diversify the sources of revenue mobilization |
| 3Private Sector Development | 3.3 Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development in the Municipality by the end of 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth • Develop the Mognori Bricks and Tiles factory • Construct modern facilities in the major markets • Organize / training workshops for registered groups. • Extension of utilities to proposed areas like the kraal • Mobilize resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs |
| 4. Agriculture and Rural Development | 4.1 Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development in the Municipality by 2021 4.2 Ensure improved Public Investment In the Municipality by 2021 4.5 Enhance the application of | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate capacity building in negotiations, standards, regulations and skills development in contracting for actors along the value chain • Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water • Promote the application of information and communications |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | science, technology and innovation in the Municipality by 2021 | <p>technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimise cost in all operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake agric trainings, • Undertake Infrastructural Dev.t |
| 6. Tourism and Creative Arts Development | 6.1 Diversify and expand the tourism industry for economic development in the Municipality by 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of existing tourists sites • Expanding the tourism sector through investment, innovation, the pursuit of service excellence • Training of operators in the hospitality industry |
| SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | | |
| 1. Education and Training | <p>1.1 Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels in the Municipality by 2021</p> <p>1.2 Strengthen school management systems in the Municipality by 2021</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels • Ensure that there is potable water within 500m of all school sites and that there are adequate sanitation facilities on-site (especially for girls and women) at all pre-tertiary institutions • Rehabilitate existing school building and construct new schools • Enhance quality of teaching and learning • Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials • Institute and ensure proper functioning of scholarship / sponsorship programs for girls. |
| 2. Health and Health Services | <p>2.1 Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) in the Municipality by 2021</p> <p>2.2 Strengthen healthcare management system to reduce disability morbidity, and mortality in the Municipality by 2021</p> <p>2.3 Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups in the Municipality by 2021</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand and equip health facilities in the Municipality • Strengthening the MHIS • Increase the number of health facilities in collaboration with development partners • Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services in the Municipality • Intensify implementation of malaria control programme in the Municipality • Public education on the use of ITN. • Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programmes in the Municipality • Intensify education to reduce stigmatization in the Municipality • Intensify behavioural change strategies especially for high risk groups for HIV & AIDS and TB in the Municipality • Strengthen collaboration among HIV & AIDs, TB, and sexual and reproductive health programmes in the Municipality |
| | | |
| 5. Water and Sanitation | <p>5.2 Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all in the Municipality by 2021</p> <p>5.4 Improve access to and reliable environmental sanitation services in the Municipality by 2021</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems • Construction and Rehabilitation of Potable water supply facilities based on cost-sharing scheme • Promote the domestic toilet scheme. • Encourage disability friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities • Construct new toilet facilities • Provide public education on solid waste management • Review, gazette and enforce Municipal bye-laws on sanitation • Develop and implement strategies to end open defecation through CLTS • Build the capacity-of communities to manage, Operate and |

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--|---|
| | | <p>maintain their water and sanitation facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance women's participation in the planning, and management of water and sanitation facilities |
| 6. Poverty and Inequality | 6.1 Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions in the Municipality by the end of 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life • Ensure effective disbursement of LEAP and PWDs funds to beneficiaries |
| 7. Child and Family Welfare | 7.1 Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system in the Municipality by 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase awareness on child protection • Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant • Handle complaints of abuses of children and spouses • Resolve cases of negligence of parental responsibility • Formation of child protection teams • Awareness creation on girl child issues • Provision of safety environment for orphans, vulnerable and abandon babies • Mainstream child protection interventions into development plans and budgets of the Municipality. |
| 9. Gender Equality | 9.2 Promote economic empowerment of women in the Municipality by the end of 2021. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the protection of women's access, participation and benefits in all labour-related issues • Encourage women artisans and other tradesmen, including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support • Promote women participation in decision-making |
| 10. Social Protection | 10.1 Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly in the Municipality by 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection intervention programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups in the Municipality • Strengthen access to justice, rights, and entitlements by vulnerable groups, in the Municipality • Strengthen education and awareness against stigma, abuse, discrimination, and harassment of the vulnerable |
| 11. Disability and Development | 11.1 Promote full participation of PWDs in Political, social and economic development in the Municipality by 2021. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generate Municipal database on PWD through registration in the Municipality • Promote participation of PWDs in Municipal development • Create avenues for PWD to acquire credit or capital for self-development • Strengthen inclusion of PWDs in capacity building on governance and democracy in the Municipality. • Enhance scholarship support for PWDs students at all levels in the Municipality. |
| 12. Youth Development | 12.1 Promote effective participation of the youth in political and socioeconomic development in the Municipality by 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities in the Municipality • Support the youth to participate in modern agriculture in the Municipality • Develop and implement apprenticeship and employable skill training for out-of-school youth and graduates in the Municipality • Implement programmes to break the cycle of violence especially among the youth in the Municipality • Promote awareness of the rights and responsibilities of the youth in the Municipality |
| 13. Sports and Recreation | 13.2 Build capacity for sports and recreational | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide adequate logistics and equipment for sports competition in the Municipality |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| | development in the Municipality by 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the organization of domestic competitive sporting events at all levels in the Municipality • Promote formation of sports clubs in all communities and educational institutions in the Municipality • Expand the opportunities for participation of PWDs in sports in the Municipality • Promote gender equity in sports in the Municipality • Promote sports in school curricula and inter-schools sports competition at all levels in the Municipality. |
| ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT 1.Protected Areas | 1.1 Expand forest conservation areas in the Municipality by 2021 1.2 Protect existing forest reserves in the Municipality by 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-survey and demarcate forests with permanent concrete pillars • Support the protection of the remaining network of natural forest and biodiversity hotspots in the country • Strengthen involvement of local communities in the management of forests and wetlands through mechanisms such as co-management systems |
| 4.Environmental Pollution | 4.1 Reduce environmental pollution in the Municipality by 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify enforcement of regulations on noise and air pollution including open burning • Promote the use of environmentally friendly methods and products in the Municipality. • Promote the use of gas cylinders for cooking in the Municipality |
| 6. Climate Variability and Change | 6.1 Enhance climate change resilience in the Municipality by 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and document improved climate smart indigenous agricultural knowledge • Promote climate resilience policies for gender and other vulnerable groups in agriculture • Develop climate responsive infrastructure |
| 2 Disaster Management | 2.1 Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation in the Municipality by 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction in the Municipality • Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters • Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management. |
| 8 Transport Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air | 8.1 Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services in the Municipality by 2021 8.2 Ensure safety and security for all categories of road users in the Municipality by 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide regular training to local contractors and consultants to improve quality of delivery in road infrastructure, procurement, management and supervision of road contracts • Incorporate pedestrian safety facilities in planning, design, construction and maintenance of road infrastructure • Provide adequate training for motorists • Ensure strict enforcement of laws, regulation and standards for all road users |
| 9 Information Communication Technology (Ict) | 9.1 Enhance application of ICT in Municipal development by 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve telecommunications accessibility • Create opportunities for entrepreneurship in ICT • Encourage ICT training in the Municipality • Connect the Assembly's office to the internet. • Facilitate the development of community information centers (CICs) in the Municipality • Accelerate investment in development of ICT infrastructure. |
| 10 Science, Technology | 10.1 Mainstream science, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply science, technology and innovation in implementation of |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| and Innovation | technology and innovation in all socio-economic activities in the Municipality by 2021 | policies, programmes and projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale up investments in research and development to find local solution to challenges |
| 12. Construction Industry Development | 12.1 Build a competitive and modern construction industry in the Municipality by 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve and standardize techniques and material use • Ensure quality in all aspects of construction works in the Municipality. |
| 13. Drainage and Flood Control | 13.1 provision for devastating floods in the Municipality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct and rehabilitate storm drains in the Municipality to address devastating floods. • Intensify public education on indiscriminate disposal of waste in the Municipality. • Prepare and implement adequate drainage plans in the Municipality. |
| 14. Infrastructure Maintenance | 14.1 Promote proper maintenance culture in the Municipality by 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure in the Municipality • Enforce regular maintenance of Assembly's plants and equipment • Periodic Feeder roads and urban roads rehabilitation • Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance |
| 15. Land Administration and Management | 15.1 Develop efficient land administration and management system in the Municipality by 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforce the planning bye-laws in the Municipality • Facilitate the development and implementation of simplified operational procedures for land use planning. • Undertake a series of capacity building measures to upgrade human settlements and land use competencies. • Discourage development of infrastructure in hazard prone landscapes |
| 16. Human Settlements and Housing | <p>16.1 Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements in the Municipality by 2021</p> <p>16.2 Provide adequate, safe, secure, quality and affordable housing in the Municipality by 2021</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure proper urban and landscape design and implementation in the Municipality. • Strengthen the human and institutional capacities for effective land use planning and management nationwide • Provide technical assistance to communities to support basic house building skills training programmes • Sensitize the communities about the qualities and advantages of local building materials • Promote the production and use of local building materials and appropriate technologies in housing delivery • Promote the manufacture and use of standardized local building materials in housing including the use of bricks and tiles |
| | | |
| GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY 1. Democratic Governance | 1.1 Deepen democratic governance in the Municipality by 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote women participation in decision-making in the Municipality • Promote accountability at the municipal level • Building the capacity of the Municipal Assembly staff. • Deepen political Parties and CSOs participation in Municipal development. |
| 2. Local Government and | 2.1 Deepen political and | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen sub-district structures in the Municipality. |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| Decentralization | administrative decentralization in the Municipality by 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitate the two Zonal Councils in the Municipality |
| 5.Human Security and Public Safety | 5.1 Enhance security service delivery and public safety in the Municipality by 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry in the Municipality • Enhance the functioning of the inter-ethnic peace committee • Ensure the functioning of the constructed Police posts at some vantage points in the Municipality. |
| 7.Corruption and Economic Crimes | 7.1 Promote the fight against corruption and economic crimes in the Municipality by 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pursue an effective campaign for attitudinal change in the Municipality • Ensure the continued implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP) in the Municipality • Strengthen the implementation of Whistle Blowers Act. In the Municipality |
| 9. Civil Society, and Civic Engagement | 9.1 Improve participation of Civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in Municipal development by the end of 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes of the Municipality • Engagement with the media in the Municipal development • Create enabling social and economic environment in support of philanthropies for the vulnerable, weak and excluded, particularly women, children and PLWDs in the Municipality |
| 12. Culture for National Development | 12.1 Promote culture in the development process in the Municipality by 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create awareness of the importance of culture for development and enhance private sector participation • Mainstream culture in all aspect of Municipal development • Establish mechanisms to eradicate negative cultural practices in the Municipality. |

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES 2018 - 2021

The composite programme of action (POA) was designed to show the programmes that will be carried out by the assembly within the medium term to achieve the objectives set under the various thematic areas. The POA also shows programme objectives and strategies: projects/activities, outcome/impact indicator and time frame for implementation, indicative budgets as well as implementing agencies.

4.1 Broad Municipal Development Programmes for 2018-2021

Programme of Action

THEMATIC AREA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Municipal Goal: To build a prosperous society in the Bawku Municipality by the year 2021

Municipal Adopted Objective (s) : 1 Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability in the Municipality by 2021

2. Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development in the Municipality

3. Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development in the Municipality by 2021.

4. Ensure improved Public Investment in the Municipality by 2021.

5. Enhance the application of science, technology and innovation in the Municipality by 2021.

| Adopted Strategies | Programmes | Sub-Programmes | Projects/Activities | Outcome/Impact Indicators | Time Frame (Years) | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agency | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|---|---|--------------------|----|----|----|-------------------|-----|------------|---------------------|---------------|--|
| | | | | | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborators | |
| STRONG AND RESILIENT ECONOMY: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eliminate revenue collection leakages | Economic Development | Enhancing Revenue Mobilization | Train Key Accounting Staff Revenue collectors and Sub-Structures staff on cash management, Revenue mobilization and utilizations | All Revenue Staff equipped with the requisite skills and IGF improved | X | X | X | X | 53,600.00 | | | Finance Department | BMA | |
| | | | Procure Consultant to re-design Bawku Central Market for BOT policy | Orderly utilization of Bawku Central Market improved | X | | | | 25,000.00 | | | Finance Department | BMA | |
| | | | Construction of 25,810m ² fence wall (Chain link and block work) around the Animal market, 900m ² loading bay, 2No. Urinal and a mechanized borehole. | Easy traing of animals ensured with enhanced revenue generation | X | | | | | | 325,882.00 | Finance Department | BMA | |

| | | | Provision for construction of market Sheds for the development of the Daduri satellite market management | improved marketing activities | X | X | X | X | 360,000.00 | | | Finance Department | BMA |
|---|----------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|------------|----|----|----|-------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|---------------|
| | | | Completion of 2No.Shopping Mall with 18No. Lockable Stores and 4 Unit Water Closet Toilet & concrete pavement at Daduri Market (Phase 2) | ease of shopping ensured | X | | | | 915,000.00 | | | Finance Department | BMA |
| Adopted Strategies | Programmes | Sub-Programmes | Projects/Activities | Outcome/Impact Indicators | Time Frame | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agency | |
| | | | | | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborators |
| PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Create an entrepreneurial culture, especially among the youth Develop the Mognori Bricks and Tiles factory Extension of utilities to proposed areas like the kraal Mobilize resources from existing financial and technical sources to support MSMEs | Economic Development | Enhancing Revenue Mobilization | Counterpart funding for the promotion/development of SMEs in the Municipality | improved SMEs activities in the Municipality | X | X | X | X | | 80,000.00 | | BAC | BMA |
| | | | Organize one day entrepreneurship skills training for 200 SMEs | improved SMEs activities in the Municipality | X | X | X | X | | 2,400.00 | 80,000.00 | BAC | BMA |
| | | | Organize one day 4No. Stakeholder Forum on BAC activities and quarterly Business counseling for SMEs | improved SMEs activities in the Municipality | X | X | X | X | | | 12,000.00 | BAC | BMA |
| Adopted Strategies | Programmes | Sub-Programmes | Projects/Activities | Outcome/Impact Indicators | Time Frame | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agency | |
| | | | | | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborators |
| AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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|---|----------------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|--|-----------|-----|-----|-----|
| <p>Facilitate capacity building in negotiations, standards, regulations and skills development in contracting for actors along the value chain</p> <p>Accelerate the provision of critical public infrastructure such as feeder roads, electricity and water</p> <p>Design and implement needs-based technical assistance and extension support</p> <p>Promote the application of information and communications technology (ICT) in the agricultural value chain in order to minimise cost in all operations</p> <p>Undertake agric trainings,</p> | Economic Development | Agricultural Services and Management | Procure 30No. pumping machines for dry season farmers | Improved income of dry season farmers | X | | | | 45,000.00 | | | DoA | BMA | |
| | | | Provision for celebration of National Farmers Day | Farmers motivated | X | X | X | X | 200,000.00 | | | | DoA | BMA |
| | | | Training of 500No. farmers on Integrated Soil Fertility Mg't and Post-harvest technologies and 200No. Farmers on ruminant husbandry | Yield of crops improved with controlled post-harvest loss | X | X | X | X | 50,800.00 | | | | DoA | BMA |
| | | | Training & Measurement of crop area & collection of basic data on crop & livestock | Crops & Livestock farming improved | X | X | X | X | 20,000.00 | | | | DoA | BMA |
| | | | Develop maize value chain | Increased value of maize | X | X | X | X | | | 1,600.00 | | DoA | BMA |
| | | | Conduct 8 demonstrations on most grains and legumes | Improved yields of grains and legumes | X | X | X | X | | | 15,880.00 | | DoA | BMA |
| | | | Train 20 community seed producers | Availability of quality seeds ensured | X | X | X | X | | | 8,000.00 | | DoA | BMA |

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|--|--|--|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|--|-----------|-----|-----|
| | | | Conduct 20No. farmer field school | knowledge of farmers on good farming practices improved | X | X | X | X | | | 2,000.00 | DoA | BMA |
| | | | Integrated Pest Management on green pepper | Cases of pest on green peper minimized | X | X | X | X | | | 800.00 | DoA | BMA |
| | | | Conduct 4No. crop yield studies and 4No. Livestock census | Availability of data on crop yield Ensured | X | X | X | X | | | 42,000.00 | DoA | BMA |
| | | | Conduct pre-season and post season trainings for 3 WUA members | Farming practices of WUA members improved | X | X | X | X | | | 8,000.00 | DoA | BMA |
| | | | Strengthen 20 FBO executives | Efficient Management of FBOs Ensured | X | X | X | X | | | 8,000.00 | DoA | BMA |
| | | | Form 20No community livestock workers and train 200No. Farmers on improved livestock management | Veterinary services improved in the municipality | X | X | X | X | | | 14,000.00 | DoA | BMA |
| | | | Prepare and implement 4 community land improvement plans | Improved yield per heactar | X | X | X | X | | | 12,000.00 | DoA | BMA |
| | | | Hold 4No. Municipal agricultural planning session, 12No. Zonal planning session and 16No. Review meetings | Improved agricultural activities | X | X | X | X | | | 36,000.00 | DoA | BMA |
| | | | Train farmers and input dealers on the correct use of agro-pesticides, handling and distribution of agro-inputs | Pest controlled effectively and agro-inputs distributed safely | X | X | X | X | | | 7,600.00 | DoA | BMA |
| | | | Conduct market survey | Prices of commodities in the market updated | X | X | X | X | | | 10,000.00 | DoA | BMA |

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|---|--|--|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----|-----|
| | | | Conduct 4 demonstrations on utilization of orange flesh sweet potato | Improved nutrition among the populace | X | X | X | X | | | 8,000.00 | DoA | BMA |
| | | | Conduct training and demonstration on fortification of staples (RELC activities). | Staples effectively fortified | X | X | X | X | | | 16,000.00 | DoA | BMA |
| | | | Training of AEAs and DADOs in post-harvest technologies | Post-harvest loses controlled | X | | | | | | 3,050.00 | DoA | BMA |
| | | | Conduct AEAs home and farm visits | Improved agricultural activities | X | X | X | X | | | 77,920.00 | DoA | BMA |
| | | | Organize DADO and MDA supervisory and monitoring visits | Improved agricultural activities | X | X | X | X | | | 42,000.00 | DoA | BMA |
| | | | | | | | | | 1,669,400.00 | 82,400.00 | 688,732.00 | | |
| THEMATIC AREA SUB-TOTAL | | | | | | | | | 2,440,532.00 | | | | |
| THEMATIC AREA: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adopted Municipal Goal: Create opportunities for all in the Municipality by the year 2021 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Municipal Adopted Objective (s): 1. Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels in the Municipality by 2021. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Strengthen school management systems in the Municipality by 2021 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) by 2021 in the Municipality. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Municipality. Strengthen healthcare management system to reduce disability morbidity, and mortality in the Municipality by 2021 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Ensure the reduction of new HIV and AIDS/STIs infections, especially among the vulnerable groups in the Municipality by 2021 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all in the Municipality by 2021 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Improve access to and reliable environmental sanitation services in the Municipality by 2021 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions within the Municipality by 2021 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9. Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system in the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Promote gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and economic empowerment of women in the Municipality by 2021 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11. Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly in the Municipality by 2021 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12. Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| 13. Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development of the Municipality by 2021 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--|--|---|------------|----|----|----|-------------------|-----|-------|---------------------|----------------|
| 14. Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure in the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adopted Strategies | Programmes | Sub-Programmes | Projects/Activities | Outcome/Impact Indicators | Time Frame | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agency | |
| | | | | | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborators |
| EDUCATION AND TRAINING | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels Ensure that there is potable water within 500m of all school sites and that there are adequate sanitation facilities on-site (especially for girls and women) at all pre-tertiary institutions Rehabilitate existing school building and construct new schools Enhance quality of teaching and learning Ensure adequate supply of teaching and learning materials | Social Services Delivery | Education, youth & sports and Library services | Construction of 16No. 3-Unit Classroom blocks with offices and stores | Quality of teaching and learning improved in the Municipality | X | X | X | X | 4,160,000.00 | | | GES | Works Dep, BMA |
| | | | Renovation of 15 No 3-Unit classroom blocks at some selected schools | Quality of teaching and learning improved in the Municipality | X | X | X | X | 989,610.00 | | | GES | Works Dep, BMA |
| | | | Cladding of 5No. 3-Unit classroom blocks at some selected primary and JHS | Quality of teaching and learning improved in the Municipality | X | X | X | | 432,700.00 | | | GES | Works Dep, BMA |
| | | | Construction of 18No. 4-Seater KVIPs and 16No. Urinals for some selected primary and JHS | Quality of teaching and learning improved in the Municipality | | | | | 1,394,000.00 | | | GES | Works Dep, BMA |
| | | | Construction of 35No KG blocks for some selected schools | Quality of teaching and learning improved in the Municipality | X | X | X | X | 5,950,000.00 | | | GES | Works Dep, BMA |

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|--|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|--------------|--|--|-----|----------------|
| Institute and ensure proper functioning of scholarship / sponsorship | | | Provision for final payment for construction of 2No. 3-unit classroom block with offices and stores | Quality of teaching and learning improved in the Municipality | X | | | | 77,734.79 | | | GES | Works Dep, BMA |
| | | | Procurement of 4000No. Dual desks and 4000No. Mono desks for primary and JHS schools | Quality of teaching and learning improved in the Municipality | X | X | X | X | 1,962,250.00 | | | GES | Works Dep, BMA |
| | | | Support 3 DEOC meeting, one in each term and monitoring | Quality of teaching and learning improved in the Municipality | X | X | X | X | 24,000.00 | | | GES | Works Dep, BMA |
| | | | Provide support to circuit supervisors/Directors to strengthen supervision/monitoring | Quality of teaching and learning improved in the Municipality | X | X | X | X | 84,000.00 | | | GES | Works Dep, BMA |
| | | | Organize District level SPAM | Quality of teaching and learning improved in the Municipality | X | X | X | X | 40,000.00 | | | GES | Works Dep, BMA |
| | | | Support Municipal SHEP co-ordinator to monitor WASH activities | Quality of teaching and learning improved in the Municipality | X | X | X | X | 8,000.00 | | | GES | Works Dep, BMA |
| | | | Organise Independence Day Celebration | Quality of teaching and learning improved in the Municipality | X | X | X | X | 100,000.00 | | | GES | Works Dep, BMA |
| | | | Provision for STMEs programme | Quality of teaching and learning improved in the Municipality | X | X | X | X | 60,000.00 | | | GES | Works Dep, BMA |

| | | | Organise my first day in school exercise for KG1 & BS1 | Quality of teaching and learning improved in the Municipality | X | X | X | X | 57,000.00 | | | GES | Works Dep, BMA |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|------------|----|----|----|-------------------|-----|-------|---------------------|--|
| | | | Provide support for needy students | Quality of teaching and learning improved in the Municipality | X | X | X | X | 120,000.00 | | | GES | Works Dep, BMA |
| | | | Provision for Staff Development | Quality of teaching and learning improved in the Municipality | X | X | X | X | 120,000.00 | | | GES | Works Dep, BMA |
| Adopted Strategies | Programmes | Sub-Programmes | Projects/Activities | Outcome/Impact Indicators | Time Frame | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agency | |
| | | | | | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborators |
| HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Expand and equip health facilities in the Municipality | Social Services Delivery | Public Health Services and management | Construction of 1N0. Maternity Ward at Gentiga | Improved health services delivery | X | | | | 90,000.00 | | | GHS | BMA, NGOs, Regional Health Directorate |
| Strengthening the MHIS | | | Construction of 4No. CHPS Compounds | Improved health services delivery | X | X | X | X | 1,200,000.00 | | | GHS | BMA, NGOs, RHD |
| Strengthen maternal, new born care and adolescent services in the Municipality | | | Provision for World Food Programme | Improved health services delivery | X | X | X | X | | | | GHS | BMA, NGOs, RHD |
| Intensify implementation of malaria control programme in the Municipality | | | Construction of 3N0 Boreholes with submersible pumps and overhead tanks at Megoog, Baribari & Bador CHPS | Improved health services delivery | X | X | X | | 100,000.00 | | | GHS | BMA, NGOs, RHD |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|-----------|--|--|-----|--|
| Expand and intensify HIV Counseling and Testing (HTC) programmes in the Municipality | | | Carry out refresher training for 60 health staff on vaccination and other maternal health services | Improved health services delivery | X | X | X | X | 16,000.00 | | | GHS | BMA, NGOs, Regional Health Directorate |
| Intensify education to reduce stigmatization in the Municipality | | | organize 3 days orientation for 30 midwives and CHNs on comprehensive Maternal and child health update | Improved health services delivery | X | | | | 8,500.00 | | | GHS | BMA, NGOs, Regional Health Directorate |
| | | | Provide support for National immunization and Seasonal Malaria Chemoprevention | Improved health services delivery | X | X | X | X | 58,320.00 | | | GHS | BMA, NGOs, Regional Health Directorate |
| | | | Provide support to conduct quarterly meetings on HIV/AIDS such as DAC/MAC and DRMT/MRMT meetings. | Improved health services delivery | X | X | X | X | 16,000.00 | | | GHS | BMA, NGOs, Regional Health Directorate |
| | | | Organize stakeholder performance review meetings on HIV/AIDS | Improved health services delivery | X | X | X | X | 16,000.00 | | | GHS | BMA, NGOs, RHD |
| | | | Monitor activities under HIV school alert programme | Improved health services delivery | X | X | X | X | 6,000.00 | | | GHS | BMA, NGOs, RHD |
| | | | Organize advocacy meetings with chiefs and queen mothers, religious leaders and opinion leaders on prevention of mother to child transmission on HIV (PMTCT) and stigma reduction | Improved health services delivery | X | X | X | X | 10,000.00 | | | GHS | BMA, NGOs, Regional Health Directorate |
| | | | Final payment for construction of 1No. CHPs Compound at Kuka | Improved health services delivery | X | | | | 23,513.36 | | | GHS | BMA, NGOs, RHD |

| | | | Final payment for construction of 1-No Nurses Accommodation at Megoog | Improved health services delivery | X | | | | 11,652.82 | | | GHS | BMA, NGOs, RHD |
|---|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|------------|----|----|----|-------------------|-----|-------|---------------------|----------------|
| | | | Provision of furniture and beddings for Asikri, Megoog & Kuka CHPs | Improved health services delivery | X | | | | 40,000.00 | | | GHS | BMA, NGOs, RHD |
| Adopted Strategies | Programmes | Sub-Programmes | Projects/Activities | Outcome/Impact Indicators | Time Frame | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agency | |
| | | | | | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborators |
| WATER AND SANITATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Provide mechanized borehole and small town water systems | Social Services Delivery | Public Health Services and management | Procurement of sanitary tools | Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene practices improved in the Municipality | X | X | X | X | 80,000.00 | | | EHSU | BMA |
| Construction and Rehabilitation of Potable water supply facilities based on cost-sharing scheme | | | Procurement of chemicals and protective clothing | Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene practices improved in the Municipality | X | X | X | X | 40,000.00 | | | EHSU | BMA |
| Promote the domestic toilet scheme. | | | Provision for daily collection and transportation of solid waste | Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene practices improved in the Municipality | X | X | X | X | 180,000.00 | | | EHSU | BMA |
| Encourage disability friendly and gender-friendly sanitation facilities | | | Evacuation of refuse dump from all dumping site to final disposal site | Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene practices improved in the Municipality | X | X | X | X | 189,375.44 | | | EHSU | BMA |
| Construct new toilet facilities | | | Dislodgement of liquid waste in public Toilets | Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene practices improved in the Municipality | X | X | X | X | 120,000.00 | | | EHSU | BMA |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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|--|-------------------|-----------------------|---|---|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------|------------|--------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Provide public education on solid waste management | | | Organise monthly clean-up exercises | Environmental Sanitation and Hygeine practices improved in the Municipality | X | X | X | X | 240,000.00 | | | EHSU | BMA |
| Review, gazette and enforce Municipal bye-laws on sanitation | | | Provide support for construction of household toilets in selected communities under the CLTs. | Environmental Sanitation and Hygeine practices improved in the Municipality | X | X | X | X | | | 320,000.00 | EHSU | BMA |
| | | | Construction of 1NO. 10 Seater Water Closet Public Toilet at South Natinga | Environmental Sanitation and Hygeine practices improved in the Municipality | X | | | | | | 125,000.00 | EHSU | BMA |
| | | | Carry out Scale-up activities on CLTS in 30 communities | Environmental Sanitation and Hygeine practices improved in the Municipality | X | X | X | X | | | 180,000.00 | EHSU | BMA |
| | | | Monitoring and evaluation of CLTS triggered communities | Environmental Sanitation and Hygeine practices improved in the Municipality | X | X | X | X | | | 60,000.00 | EHSU | BMA |
| | | | Construction of 171 No. hand pump Boreholes | Potable water supplied | X | X | X | X | | | 3,197,700.00 | EHSU | BMA |
| | | | Procurement of 20No.Refuse Containers | Environmental Sanitation and Hygeine practices improved in the Municipality | X | X | X | X | | | 200,000.00 | EHSU | BMA |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adopted Strategies | Programmes | Sub-Programmes | Projects/Activities | Outcome/Impact Indicators | Time Frame | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agency | |
| | | | | | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborators |
| POVERTY AND INEQUALITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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|---|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----------|--|-----------|---------|-----|
| Empower the vulnerable to access basic necessities of life | Social Services Delivery | Social Welfare and community services | Generate economic, social and cultural growth at the community levels to form village savings and loans schemes for various groups in the communities | Availability of credit at the communities ensured | X | X | X | X | 12,000.00 | | | DSW&C D | BMA |
| Ensure effective disbursement of LEAP and PWDs funds to beneficiaries | | | Convene quarterly meetings of the Municipal LEAP Implementation Committee (DLIC) | Poverty levels reduced | X | X | X | X | 16,000.00 | | 16,000.00 | DSW&C D | BMA |
| | | | Municipal LEAP Implementation committee (DLIC) Monitor forty seven (47) LEAP beneficiary communities every quarter | Poverty levels reduced | X | X | X | X | 20,000.00 | | | DSW&C D | BMA |
| | | | Targeting of LEAP Communities For enrollment into the LEAP Programme | Poverty levels reduced | X | X | X | X | 32,000.00 | | | DSW&C D | BMA |
| | | | Registration and renewal of LEAP beneficiary HHs NHIS cards in forty seven (47) LEAP beneficiary communities | Poverty levels reduced | X | X | X | X | 32,800.00 | | | DSW&C D | BMA |
| | | | Train 47 LEAP beneficiaries in (47) communities on income generating activities and importance of savings | Poverty levels reduced | X | X | X | X | 42,000.00 | | 42,000.00 | DSW&C D | BMA |
| | | | Sensitization of LEAP beneficiary communities bimonthly before cash out/payment | Poverty levels reduced | X | X | X | X | 16,000.00 | | | DSW&C D | BMA |

| | | | Registration of caregivers of LEAP beneficiaries in (37) beneficiary communities into the GHIPSS platform (E-Zwitch) | Poverty levels reduced | X | X | X | X | 24,000.00 | | 24,000.00 | DSW&CD | BMA |
|---|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|------------|----|----|----|-------------------|-----|-----------|---------------------|---------------|
| | | | Introduce VSLA in ten (10) LEAP beneficiary communities in the Municipality | Poverty levels reduced | X | X | X | X | 16,000.00 | | | DSW&CD | BMA |
| Adopted Strategies | Programmes | Sub-Programmes | Projects/Activities | Outcome/Impact Indicators | Time Frame | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agency | |
| | | | | | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborators |
| CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Increase awareness on child protection | Social Services Delivery | Social Welfare and community services | Conduct quarterly monitoring visit CPT communities and School clubs | Safety for children ensured | X | X | X | X | 5,600.00 | | | DSW&CD | BMA |
| Promote implementation of policies that increase enrolment and retention in schools such as the School Feeding Programme and Capitation Grant | | | Provision for care and protection for abandoned children and prison inmates | Safety for children ensured | X | X | X | X | 40,000.00 | | | DSW&CD | BMA |
| Handle complaints of abuses of children and spouses | | | Sensitize and educate fifty (50) Traditional rulers and opinion leaders from three (3) zonal councils on dangers of Early/ Girls/Child Forced Marriages | Safety for children ensured | X | X | X | X | 36,000.00 | | 28,000.00 | DSW&CD | BMA |
| Resolve cases of negligence of parental responsibility | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adopted Strategies | Programmes | Sub-Programmes | Projects/Activities | Outcome/Impact Indicators | Time Frame | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agency | |
| | | | | | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborators |

| GENDER EQUALITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|------------|----|----|----|-------------------|-----------|-------|---------------------|---------------|----------|
| Adopted Strategies | Programmes | Sub-Programmes | Projects/Activities | Outcome/Impact Indicators | Time Frame | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agency | | |
| | | | | | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborators | |
| Ensure the protection of women's access, participation and benefits in all labour-related issues | Social Services Delivery | Social Welfare and community services | Sensitize community members to participate in community decision making process | increased popular participation in decision making | X | X | X | X | 16,800.00 | | | DSW&CD | BMA,GDO | |
| Encourage women artisans and other tradesmen, including farmers to form associations for easy access to information and other forms of support | | | Train Unit Committee members and Zonal Councils Staff in Community mobilization skills | increased popular participation in decision making | X | | | | | 13,500.00 | | | DSW&CD | BMA,GDO |
| Promote women participation in decision-making | | | Organize gender sensitization programme for Traditional Council members | increased popular participation in decision making | X | | | | | 4,500.00 | | | GDO, DSW&CD | BMA |
| | | | Empower 45 women to be able to participate in local governance | increased popular participation in decision making | X | X | X | X | | 16,400.00 | | | CD | BMA, GDO |
| SOCIAL PROTECTION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Strengthen and effectively implement existing social protection programmes and expand their coverage to include all vulnerable groups in the Municipality | Social Services Delivery | Social Welfare and community services | Draw a community profile/social baseline for 40 piloted communities | availability of community data ensured | X | | | | | 20,000.00 | | DSW&CD | BMA,GDO |
|---|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|------------|----|----|----|-------------------|-----------|-------|---------------------|---------------|
| Adopted Strategies | Programmes | Sub-Programmes | Projects/Activities | Outcome/Impact Indicators | Time Frame | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agency | |
| | | | | | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborators |
| DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Generate Municipal database on PWD through registration in the Municipality | Social Services Delivery | Social Welfare and community services | Monitor and supervise activities of all persons with disabilities PWDs beneficiaries in income generating ventures | Increased participation of PWDs in the development of the Municipality | X | X | X | X | 8,000.00 | | | DSW&CD | BMA |
| Promote participation of PWDs in Municipal development | | | Identify, register, enroll and support all Children with Disabilities (CWDs) in special schools within the Municipality | Increased participation of PWDs in the development of the Municipality | X | X | X | X | 80,000.00 | | | DSW&CD | BMA |
| Create avenues for PWD to acquire credit or capital for self-development | | | Identify, register and support Persons with Disabilities PWDs (Adults) in income generating activities (businesses) | Increased participation of PWDs in the development of the Municipality | X | X | X | X | 80,000.00 | | | DSW&CD | BMA |
| Enhance scholarship support for PWDs students at all levels in the Municipality. | | | Identify and train twenty (20) women of Persons With Disabilities PWDs in income generating business (soap and pomade making) and provide startup capital | Increased participation of PWDs in the development of the Municipality | X | X | X | X | | 20,000.00 | | | DSW&CD |

| Adopted Strategies | Programmes | Sub-Programmes | Projects/Activities | Outcome/Impact Indicators | Time Frame | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agency | |
|---|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|------------|----|----|----|----------------------|-----------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|
| | | | | | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborators |
| YOUTH DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Build the capacity of the youth to discover opportunities in the Municipality | Social Services Delivery | Social Welfare and community services | Train 500 youth in Agriculture Business | Youth equipped with varied skills | X | X | X | X | 5,000.00 | | | BAC | Youth/BMA |
| Adopted Strategies | Programmes | Sub-Programmes | Projects/Activities | Outcome/Impact Indicators | Time Frame | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agency | |
| | | | | | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborators |
| SPORTS AND RECREATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Provide adequate logistics and equipment for sports competition in the Municipality | Social Services Delivery | Social Welfare and community services | Provide financial support for the development of sports and culture in the Municipality | effective participation of the youth in sports ensured | X | X | X | X | 80,000.00 | | | GES | BMA |
| | | | | | | | | | 18,586,856.41 | 74,400.00 | 4,192,700.00 | | |
| THEMATIC AREA SUB-TOTAL | | | | | | | | | 22,853,956.41 | | | | |
| THEMATIC AREA: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Municipal Goal: To Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment in the Municipality by the year 2021 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Municipal Adopted Objective (s): 1. Enhance climate change resilience in the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation in the Municipality by 2021. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Enhance climate change resilience in the Municipality by 2021 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services in the Municipality by 2021. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Ensure safety and security for all categories of road users in the Municipality by 2021 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Enhance application of ICT in Municipal development by 2021 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Ensure availability of affordable and accessible energy in the Municipality by 2021 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Address recurrent devastating floods in the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9. Promote proper maintenance Culture in the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Adopted Strategies | Programmes | Sub-Programmes | Projects/Activities | Outcome/Impact Indicators | Time Frame | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agency | |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|------------|----|----|----|-------------------|-----|-------|---------------------|---------------|
| | | | | | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborators |
| Promote and document improved climate smart indigenous agricultural knowledge Promote climate resilience policies for gender and other vulnerable groups in agriculture | Environmental Management | Disaster prevention and Management | Build the capacity of communities along the White Volta to respond to negative impacts of climate change | Resilience to climate change adaptation improved | X | X | X | X | 32,000.00 | | | NADMO | BMA |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adopted Strategies | Programmes | Sub-Programmes | Projects/Activities | Outcome/Impact Indicators | Time Frame | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agency | |
| | | | | | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborators |
| CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Educate public and private institutions on natural and man-made hazards and disaster risk reduction in the Municipality | Environmental Management | Disaster prevention and Management | Organize and form Disaster Clubs in Junior High Schools | Effective disaster management ensured | X | X | X | X | 16,000.00 | | | NADMO | BMA |
| Strengthen early warning and response mechanism on disasters | | | Organize Radio Programme on Disaster Risk Reduction Campaign. | Effective disaster management ensured | X | X | X | X | 10,000.00 | | | NADMO | BMA |
| Implement gender sensitivity in disaster management | | | Procure and distribute relief items. | Effective disaster management ensured | X | X | X | X | 200,000.00 | | | NADMO | BMA |
| | | | Train disaster staff on modern techniques of disaster prevention and management | Effective disaster management ensured | X | | | | 3,000.00 | | | NADMO | BMA |

| | | | Sensitization of the entire Municipality on domestic fire | Effective disaster management ensured | X | X | X | X | 22,800.00 | | | NADMO | BMA |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------------------|---|---|------------|----|----|----|-------------------|-----|-------|---------------------|---------------|
| Adopted Strategies | Programmes | Sub-Programmes | Projects/Activities | Outcome/Impact Indicators | Time Frame | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agency | |
| | | | | | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborators |
| TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE:ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Provide regular training to local contractors and consultants to improve quality of delivery in road infrastructure, procurement, management and supervision of road contracts | Transport Infrastructure | Urban roads and Transport Services | Construction of culverts and approaches filling | Improved road network of the Municipality | X | X | X | X | 320,000.00 | | | DUR | BMA |
| | | | Reshaping of selected roads linking rural communities to Capital Town | Improved road network of the Municipality | X | X | X | X | 320,000.00 | | | DUR | BMA |
| | | | Procurement of 2No. Double Decker Pick Up Vehicle and 10No. Motor bikes to augment few vehicles in the Assembly | Improved road network of the Municipality | X | X | X | X | 270,000.00 | | | Transport unit | BMA |
| Adopted Strategies | Programmes | Sub-Programmes | Projects/Activities | Outcome/Impact Indicators | Time Frame | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agency | |
| | | | | | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborators |
| INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Improve telecommunications accessibility | | | Provide Office logistics(Photocopier for Planning & Budget Units) | ICT application ensured | X | | | | 20,000.00 | | | Procurement Unit | BMA |
| Create opportunities for entrepreneurship in ICT | | | Procurement of office equipment and furniture | ICT application ensured | X | | | | 45,000.00 | | | Procurement unit | BMA |
| Adopted Strategies | Programmes | Sub-Programmes | Projects/Activities | Outcome/Impact Indicators | Time Frame | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agency | |
| | | | | | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborators |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Procurement of Power Plant (Generator) | Availability of alternative sources of energy | X | | | | 50,000.00 | | | Procurement unit | BMA |

| | | | Procurement of Low Tension electric poles | Availability of alternative sources of energy | X | X | X | X | 400,000.00 | | | Procurement unit | BMA |
|--|------------|----------------|---|---|------------|----|----|----|-------------------|-----|-------|---------------------|---------------|
| Adopted Strategies | Programmes | Sub-Programmes | Projects/Activities | Outcome/Impact Indicators | Time Frame | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agency | |
| | | | | | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborators |
| DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Provision for construction of drains within Bawku Town | Improved drainage system in the Municipality | X | X | X | X | 160,000.00 | | | DUR | BMA |
| Adopted Strategies | Programmes | Sub-Programmes | Projects/Activities | Outcome/Impact Indicators | Time Frame | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agency | |
| | | | | | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborators |
| INFRASTRUCTURE MAINTENANCE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Establish timely and effective preventive maintenance plan for all public infrastructure in the Municipality | | | Provision for maintenance of Assembly's Plants and machinery | Continuous functionability of all Assembly property ensured | X | | | | 40,000.00 | | | Transport Unit | BMA |
| Enforce regular maintenance of Assembly's plants and equipment | | | Provision for maintenance of Boreholes | Continuous functionability of all Assembly property ensured | X | X | X | X | 60,000.00 | | | Water & Sanitation | BMA |
| Periodic Feeder roads and urban roads rehabilitation | | | Provision for Maintenance of Streetlights | Continuous functionability of all Assembly property ensured | X | X | X | X | 80,000.00 | | | Works Department | BMA |
| Build capacity to ensure requisite skills for infrastructure maintenance | | | Provision for rehabilitation of 5No. Public Toilets at Azanga Possum, NorthNatinga , Patilme & Central Market | Continuous functionability of all Assembly property ensured | X | | | | 160,000.00 | | | EHSU | BMA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|-------------|---|---|-------------------|---|---|--------------------------|---------------------|--|----------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | | | Rehabilitation of Refuse Containers | Continuous functionability of all Assembly property ensured | X | | | | 25,000.00 | | | EHSU | BMA |
| | | | Maintenance of Solid waste management vehicles | Continuous functionability of all Assembly property ensured | X | X | X | X | 140,000.00 | | | Transport Unit | BMA |
| | | | Provision for maintenance of equipment in the Slaughter house | Continuous functionability of all Assembly property ensured | X | X | X | X | 40,000.00 | | | EHSU | BMA |
| | | | Provision for maintenance of ripped off public schools | Continuous functionability of all Assembly property ensured | X | X | X | X | 85,000.00 | | | GES | BMA |
| | | | Rehabilitation of 1NO. Dam at Arizeem | Continuous functionability of all Assembly property ensured | X | | | | 100,000.00 | | | MoFA | BMA |
| | | | Rehabilitation of 2NO Zonal Councils | Continuous functionability of all Assembly property ensured | X | X | | | 90,000.00 | | | BMA | BMA |
| | | | Rehabilitate Bawku Municipal Library Complex | Continuous functionability of all Assembly property ensured | X | X | | | 366,256.00 | | | BMA | Works Dept, GES |
| | | | | | | | | | 3,055,056.00 | | | | |
| THEMATIC AREA SUB-TOTAL | | | | | | | | | 3,055,056.00 | | | | |
| THEMATIC AREA: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Municipal Goal: To Maintain a stable, united and safe society in the Municipality by the year 2021 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Municipal Adopted Objective (s). 1. Strengthen the coordinating, administrative functions and popular participation of the Municipality BY 2021 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Improve internal security for protection of life and porperty in the Bawku Municipality by 2021 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Improve participation of Civil Society Organizations (including media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in Municipal development by 2021 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adopted | Progra | Sub- | Projects/Activities | Outcome/Impact | Time Frame | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agency | | |

| Strategies | mmes | Programmes | | Indicators | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborators |
|---|-------------------------------|--|---|--|---------------------------------------|----|----|----|------------|-----|-----------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Promote women participation in decision-making in the Municipality | Management and Administration | Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation | Hold town hall meetings at the Municipal and Zonal Council Levels to report on activities of the Assembly | Popular participation in plan implementation ensured | X | X | X | X | 112,000.00 | | | MMT | BMA |
| Promote accountability at the municipal level | | | Provision for monitoring of development projects | Timely and proper execution of projects ensured | X | X | X | X | 64,000.00 | | | MMT | BMA |
| Building the capacity of the Municipal Assembly staff. | | | Provision for mid-year and Annual review meetings of AAP & Budgets | Timely and proper execution of projects ensured | X | X | X | X | 96,000.00 | | | MPCU | BMA |
| Deepen political Parties and CSOs participation in Municipal development. | | | Provision for Community Self Help initiated social ,economic and health projects | Timely and proper execution of projects ensured | X | X | X | X | 75,798.93 | | | Community | BMA |
| | | | Complete the preparation of the 2018-2021 MTDP | Strategic plan of the Municipality available | X | | | | 80,000.00 | | | MPCU | BMA |
| | | | Initiate and prepare 2022-2026 MTDP | Strategic plan of the Municipality available | | | | X | 200,000.00 | | | MPCU | BMA |
| | | | Support the Organization of festivals | upholdment of cultural values ensured | X | X | X | X | 45,000.00 | | | BMA | Bawku Traditional Council |
| | | | | | Organize 4No. Quarterly MPCU meetings | | X | X | X | X | 10,000.00 | | |
| | | | Organize 4No. Quarterly Entity Tender Committee meetings | | X | X | X | X | 2,400.00 | | | Entity | BMA |
| | | | Organize 4No. Quartely Budget Committee meetings | | X | X | X | X | 3,600.00 | | | Budget Unit | BMA |
| | | | Organize 4No. Quarterly Audit Committee meetings and review of | | X | X | X | X | 15,000.00 | | | Internal Audit Unit | BMA |

| | | | status of Audit recommendations | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|--|--|--|------------|----|----|----|----------------------|-----|-------|---------------------|---------------|
| Adopted Strategies | Programmes | Sub-Programmes | Projects/Activities | Outcome/Impact Indicators | Time Frame | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agency | |
| | | | | | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborators |
| HUMAN SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Improve relations between law enforcement agencies and the citizenry in the Municipality Enhance the functioning of the inter-ethnic peace committee | Management and Administration | Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation | Provision for Inter-Ethnic and MUSEC activities | peace in the Municipality maintained | X | X | X | X | 12,000.00 | | | MUSEC | BMA |
| Adopted Strategies | Programmes | Sub-Programmes | Projects/Activities | Outcome/Impact Indicators | Time Frame | | | | Indicative Budget | | | Implementing Agency | |
| | | | | | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | GoG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborators |
| CIVIL SOCIETY, AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Strengthen the engagement with traditional authorities in development and governance processes of the Municipality | Management and Administration | Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation | Hold one day meeting with CBOs/NGOs on plans/projects of the Assembly | Activities of NGOs in the Municipality streamlined | X | X | X | X | 24,000.00 | | | BMA | MPCU |
| Engagement with the media in the Municipal development | | | Monitor activities of NGOs/CBOs on HIV/AIDS as well as PMTCT and ART sites | Activities of NGOs in the Municipality streamlined | X | X | X | X | 64,000.00 | | | GHS | BMA |
| | | | | | | | | | 772,798.93 | | | | |
| THEMATIC AREA SUB-TOTAL | | | | | | | | | 772,798.93 | | | | |
| PLAN GRAND TOTAL | | | | | | | | | 29,122,343.34 | | | | |

Table 40: Summary of Budgeted Projects under various Thematic Areas

| S/NO | THEMATIC AREA | INDICATIVE BUDGET | PERCENTAGE (%) |
|------|--|----------------------|----------------|
| 1 | ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT | 2,482,532.00 | 8 |
| 2 | SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | 22,853,956.41 | 78 |
| 3 | ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT | 3,055,056.00 | 10 |
| 4 | GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY | 896,798.93 | 3 |
| 5 | TOTAL | 29,288,343.34 | 100 |

Source BMA Records, 2017

Table 41: Summary of Budgeted projects under various Sectors

| S/NO | SECTOR | INDICATIVE BUDGET | PERCENTAGE (%) |
|------|--|----------------------|----------------|
| | STRONG AND RESILIENT ECONOMY: | 1,679,482.00 | 6 |
| | PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT | 174,400.00 | 1 |
| | AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT | 628,650.00 | 2 |
| | EDUCATION AND TRAINING | 15,579,294.79 | 53 |
| | HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES | 1,595,986.18 | 5 |
| | WATER AND SANITATION | 4,932,075.44 | 17 |
| | SOCIAL PROTECTION | 661,600.00 | 2 |
| | SPORTS AND RECREATION | 85,000.00 | 0.3 |
| | ENVIRONMENT AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT | 283,800.00 | 1 |
| | TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE: ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR | 1,070,000.00 | 4 |
| | ENERGY | 515,000.00 | 2 |
| | INFRASTRUCTURE MAINTENANCE | 1,186,256.00 | 4 |
| | LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION | 796,798.93 | 3 |
| | HUMAN SECURITY, PUBLIC SAFETY, CIVIL SOCIETY, AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT | 100,000.00 | 0.3 |
| | TOTAL | 29,288,343.34 | 100 |

Source: BMA Records, 2017

4.2 Indicative Financial Strategy

The indicative financial plan was developed based on the projected revenue from the various sources and intended areas of expenditures. The total estimated amount required to implement the Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) is GH¢29,288,343.34. The break down by thematic areas and sectors are indicated in above tables (40 and 41) respectively.

Table 42: Indicative Financial Plan for 2018 – 2021 (projected Inflows)

| REVENUE SOURCES | Total Inflows. | Expected Annual Revenue (Inflows) | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
| IGF | 4,485,677.65 | 1,008,461.50 | 1,118,706.55 | 1,141,527.05 | 1,216,982.55 |
| GOG | 2,185,233.94 | 415,128.06 | 502,733.98 | 589,911.18 | 677,460.72 |
| DACF | 15,402,788.99 | 3,528,501.00 | 3,704,926.05 | 3,890,172.35 | 4,279,189.59 |
| DACF (MP): | 1,527,837.50 | 350,000.00 | 367,500.00 | 385,875.00 | 424,462.50 |
| DDF | 1,859,928.10 | 907,282.00 | 952,646.10 | | |
| UDG | 915,689.09 | 915,689.09 | | | |
| UNICEF | 123,000.00 | 60,000.00 | 63,000.00 | 70,000.00 | 75,000.00 |
| CIDA | 300,000.00 | 75,000.00 | 75,000.00 | 75,000.00 | 75,000.00 |
| TOTAL | 25,884,466.18 | 6,344,372.56 | 6,784,512.68 | 6,082,485.58 | 6,673,095.36 |

Source: BMA records, 2017

There is the need for financial resources to meet the development projects identified for the Medium-Term Plan period. To ensure effective implementation of the 2018-2021 MTDP, the following strategies would be employed to increase the revenue mobilization of the Assembly.

4.2.1 Strategies:

- ❖ Establishment of revenue task force
- ❖ Identification of new revenue sources
- ❖ Develop more effective revenue data collection mechanism
- ❖ Ceding of revenue areas to zonal councils
- ❖ Sensitization of the public to pay rates
- ❖ Minimize revenue collection leakages through reshuffling of Revenue Collectors annually.
- ❖ Increase the performance in FOAT
- ❖ Enhance Public-Private Partnership for investment projects

The amount required to implement the Medium Term Development Plan is expected to come from the Internally Generated Revenue of the Municipal Assembly, the Municipal Assembly's and the Member of Parliament's share of the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), District Development Facility (DDF), Ghana Secondary Cities Support Program (upon qualification), GETFund, other GOG funds, Donor funds. As indicated above, there is financial gap of GH¢3,403,877.16 which need to be covered through government and Non-Governmental sources private sector investments and Assembly's arrangement for Public-Private Partnership (PPP).

The Municipal Assembly, various departments, agencies and units in the municipality are required to develop detail project proposals to source for funds from external sources to support the implementation of the MTDP. The Municipal Assembly is also required to open a separate account, into which internally generated funds for service and investment will be deposited and strictly applied.

4.3 Financial Control Mechanisms

The following control strategies will be implemented to ensure efficient financial management.

- Strict Implementation of planned and budgeted activities
- Effective use of internal and external audit mechanisms
- Enforcement of expenditure control mechanism to leverage spending within budget lines
- Ensure efficient financial oversight over all expenditure
- Effective monitoring and evaluation of Annual Action Plans and Budget

CHAPTER FIVE
MUNICIPAL ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

The MTDP would be implemented within a four-year period. The projects and activities to be implemented, and the financial requirements for each year have been outlined in the annual action plans and MTEF Budget.

5.1 Annual Action Plan for 2018

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Municipal Goal: To build a prosperous society in the Bawku Municipality by the year 2021

Municipal Objective 1: Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability in the Municipality by 80% by the end of 2021

| Programmes and Sub-Programme | Activities (Operations) | Location | Baseline 2017 | Output Indicators | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicative Budget (Ghc) | | | Implementing Agency | |
|--|---|-----------------------------|---------------|---|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------------------|-----|-------|---------------------|---------------|
| | | | | | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | GOG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborators |
| Programme: <i>Economic Development</i> | STRONG AND RESILIENT ECONOMY: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | FISCAL POLICY MANAGEMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Objective 1. Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability in the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Programmes: <i>Enhancing revenue mobilization</i> | Final payment for construction of Revenue Check Point | Missiga and Binduri Barrier | 1 | 2No. revenue check point completed and taken-over | | x | | | 12,376.10 | | | BMA | Finance |
| | Train Key Accounting Staff and Revenue Collectors on Cash Management | Bawku | 3 | No. of training organized | | x | x | | 8,900.00 | | | Finance | BMA |
| | Train Staff of Sub-Structures and Revenue Collectors on resource mobilization and utilization | Municipal wide | 3 | No. of trainings organized | x | x | x | x | 9,000.00 | | | Finance | BMA |
| | Procure Consultant to re-design Bawku Central Market for BOT policy | Central Market | Nil | Consultant procured | | x | x | | 25,000.00 | | | BMA | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------|---------------------|---|---|---|---|---|------------|-----------|-----|----------------|---------|
| | Construction of 25,810m ² fence wall (Chain link and block work) around the Animal market, 900m ² loading bay, 2No. Urinal and a mechanized borehole. | Bawku-Kariyama | Nil | A fence wall and mechanize borehole constructed | | | | | 325,882.00 | | | BMA | Finance |
| | Provision for construction of market Sheds for the development of the Daduri satellite market management | Bawku-Daduri | 2 | No. of sheds constructed | x | x | x | x | | 90,000.00 | | BMA | Finance |
| | Completion of 2No.Shopping Mall with 18No. Lockable Stores and 4 Unit Water Closet Toilet & concrete pavement at Daduri Market (Phase 2) | Bawku-Daduri | Phase one completed | Phase two completed | x | x | x | x | 915,000.00 | | | DOC | BMA |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Programme: <i>Enhancing the private sector</i> | PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Objective 2: Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development in the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Counterpart funding for the promotion/development of SMEs in the Municipality | Municipal wide | | Funds provided | | x | x | | 20,000.00 | | | BAC | BMA |
| Organize one day entrepreneurship skills training for 200 SMEs | Bawku | 1 | 200 SMEs trained | x | x | x | x | | 600 | 20,000.00 | BAC | Clients/BMA | |
| Organize one day Stakeholder Forum on the | Bawku | 1 | Stakeholder forum | | | x | | | | 2000 | BAC | Clients/BMA/ID | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|-----------|----------|------|-----|
| | activities of BAC | | | organized | | | | | | | | | |
| | Organize quarterly business counseling for SMEs | BMA | 2 | | x | x | x | | | | 1,000.00 | BAC | BMA |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Programme: <i>Agricultural Services and Management</i> | Objective 13: Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development in the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Procure 30No. pumping machines for dry season farmers | Municipal wide | | 30No. Pumping machines procured | | x | x | | | 45,000.00 | | MoFA | BMA |
| | Provision for celebration of National Farmers Day | Municipal wide | | National farmers' day marked | | | | x | | 25,000.00 | | MoFA | BMA |
| | Training of 500No. farmers on Integrated Soil Fertility Mg't | Municipal wide | | No. of farmers trained | x | x | | | | 4,700.00 | | MoFA | BMA |
| | Train 500No.farmers on Post-harvest technology | Municipal wide | | No. of farmers trained | | | x | | | 5,000.00 | | MoFA | BMA |
| | Train 200No.farmers on ruminant husbandry mgt | Municipal wide | | No. of farmers trained | | x | | | | 3,000.00 | | MoFA | BMA |
| | Training & Measurement of crop area & collection of basic data on crop & livestock | Municipal wide | | Training and measurement conducted | | | x | x | | 5,000.00 | | MoFA | BMA |
| | Develop maize value chain | Municipal wide | | Maize value chain developed | x | | x | | | | 400.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Conduct 10 demonstrations on most grains and legumes | Municipal wide | | No. of demonstrations grains and legumes conducted | | x | x | | | | 3,970.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Train 5 community seed producers | Municipal wide | | No. of community seed producers | | x | | | | | 1,500.00 | MoFA | BMA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|----------|------|-----|
| | | | | trained | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Conduct 20 farmer field school | Municipal wide | | No. of farmer field schools conducted | | x | x | | | | | 300.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Integrated Pest Management on green pepper | Municipal wide | | Pest management integrated | | x | | | | | | 200.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Conduct crop yield studies | Municipal wide | | Crop yield studies conducted | | | x | | | | | 2,500.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Livestock census | Municipal wide | | Livestock census conducted | x | x | x | x | | | | 2,000.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Conduct pre-season and post season trainings for 3 WUA members | Municipal wide | | No. of training conducted for WUA members | x | | | x | | | | 2,000.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Strengthen 20 FBO executives | Municipal wide | | No. of FBO executives strengthened | x | | | | | | | 2,000.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Form and train 20 community livestock workers | Municipal wide | | No. of livestock workers trained | x | x | | | | | | 1,500.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Train 200 livestock farmers on improved livestock management | Municipal wide | | No. of livestock farmers trained | | x | x | | | | | 2,000.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Prepare and implement 4 community land improvement plans | Municipal wide | | No. of land improvement plans implemented | x | | | | | | | 3,000.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Hold one Municipal agricultural planning session | Municipal wide | | Agricultural planning session held | | x | | | | | | 3,000.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Hold quarterly review meetings | Municipal wide | | No. of quarterly review meetings held | x | x | x | x | | | | 2,000.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Organize 4 zonal planning sessions | Municipal wide | | No. of zonal planning session organized | x | | | | | | | 4,000.00 | MoFA | BMA |

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|--|---|----------------|--|--|---|---|---|---|--|---------------------|------------------|------------------|-----|
| | Train farmers on the correct use of agro-pesticides | Municipal wide | | No. of farmers trained | | x | | | | | 1,500.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Train input dealers on handling and distribution of agro-inputs | Municipal wide | | No. of inputs dealers trained | | x | | | | | 1,600.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Conduct market survey | Municipal wide | | Market survey conducted | | | x | | | | 2,500.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Conduct 4 demonstrations on utilization of orange flesh sweet potato | Municipal wide | | No. of demonstrations conducted | | x | | | | | 2,000.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Conduct training and demonstration on fortification of staples (RELC activities). | Municipal wide | | No. of trainings conducted | | x | | | | | 4,000.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Training of AEAs and DADOs in post-harvest technologies | Municipal wide | | No. of AEAs and DADOs trained | | | x | | | | 3,050.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Conduct AEAs home and farm visits | Municipal wide | | No. of homes and farms visited by AEAs | | x | | | | | 19,480.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Organize DADO and MDA supervisory and monitoring visits | Municipal wide | | No. of monitorings organized | x | x | x | x | | | 10,500.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | | | | | | | | | | 1,403,858.10 | 90,600.00 | 98,000.00 | |
| | SUB-TOTAL | | | | | | | | | 1,592,458.10 | | | |

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Municipal Goal: Create opportunities for all in the Municipality by the year 2021

Objective 1: To improve on the quality of life of people in the Municipality by 2021

| Programmes and Sub-Programmes | Activities (Operations) | Location | Baseline 2017 | Output Indicators | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicative Budget (Gh¢) | | | Implementing Agency | | |
|--|--|-------------------------|---------------|---|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|------------|-------|---------------------|---------|-----|
| | | | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | GOG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collab. | |
| Programme: <i>Social Services Delivery</i> Sub-Programme: <i>Education, youth & sports and Library services</i> | EDUCATION AND TRAINING | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Objective 1: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels in the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with office, store, 1No. 4-Seater KVIP and 1No. 4-Unit Urinal at Mognori JHS | Mognori | | 1No. 3 unit classroom block constructed | x | x | | | | 250,000.00 | | | BMA | GES |
| | Supply of 60No. Metal Dual Desk furniture and 3No. Teacher's furniture for the 1No. 3-Unit classroom Block at Mognori JHS | Mognori | | No. of furniture supplied | x | x | | | | 55,000.00 | | | BMA | GES |
| | Construction of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with office, store, 1No. 4-Seater KVIP and 1No. 4-Unit Urinal at Presbyterian Primary School | Bawku-Presby Prim. Sch. | | 3 unit classroom block constructed | x | x | x | x | | 260,000.00 | | | BMA | GES |
| | Provision for final payment for construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block , office and store for Mognori primary school | Bawku-Mognori | | Final payment made | x | x | | | | 41,585.24 | | | BMA | GES |
| | Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block with office and store at | Bawku-Kikasigu | | 3 unit classroom block | x | x | x | x | | 15,287.98 | | | BMA | GES |

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|--|--|---------------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|------------|--|--|-----|-----|
| | Kikasigu | | | constructed | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Final payment for construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block , office and store at Megoog JHS | Bawku-Megoog | | Final payment made | x | x | | | | 36,149.55 | | | BMA | GES |
| | Construction of 1No. 3-unit classroom block with office and store at Wiidi | Bawku-Wiidi | | 3 unit classroom block constructed | x | x | x | x | | 15,287.98 | | | BMA | GES |
| | Procurement of Dual desks for primary schools | Municipal wide | | No. of dual desk procured | x | x | x | x | | 113,000.00 | | | BMA | GES |
| | Support 3 DEOC meeting, one in each term and monitoring | Municipal Education directorate | | No. of DEOC meetings held | x | x | x | | | 6,000.00 | | | GES | BMA |
| | Provide support to circuit supervisors/Directors to strengthen supervision/monitoring | Municipal Education directorate | | No. of monitoring and supervision conducted | x | x | x | x | | 21,000.00 | | | GES | BMA |
| | Provision for MP's initiated project/programmes | Municipal wide | | No. of MPs initiated projects and programme supported | x | x | x | x | | 350,000.00 | | | MP | BMA |
| | Organize District level SPAM | Municipal wide | | District level SPAM organized | x | | | | | 10,000.00 | | | GES | BMA |
| | Support Municipal SHEP co-ordinator to monitor WASH activities | Municipal wide | | SHEP coordinated support | x | x | x | x | | 2,000.00 | | | GES | BMA |
| | Organise Independence Day Celebration | Municipal wide | | Independence day marked | x | | | | | 25,000.00 | | | GES | BMA |
| | Provision for STMEs programme | Municipal wide | | No. of STMEs programmes supported | | x | x | | | 15,000.00 | | | GES | BMA |
| | Organise my first day in school exercise for KG1 & BS1 | Municipal wide | | My first day in school organized | | | x | | | 14,250.00 | | | GES | BMA |
| | Provide support for needy students | Municipal wide | | No. of needy students supported | x | x | x | x | | 30,000.00 | | | GES | BMA |
| | Provision for Staff | Municipal | | No. of staff | x | x | x | x | | 30,000.00 | | | GES | BMA |

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|--|---|--------------------------------|--|---|--|---|---|---|---|------------|--|--|-----|-----|
| | Development | education directorate | | members supported | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: <i>Social Services Delivery</i> | HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Objective 2: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) by 2021 in the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub- Programme: <i>Public Health Services and management</i> | Construction of 1No. Maternity Ward at Gentiga | Bawku- Gentiga | | Maternity ward constructed | | x | x | x | x | 90,000.00 | | | GHS | BMA |
| | Construction of 1No. CHPs Compound with Office furniture, a Mechanized Borehole with Submersible pump and an Overhead Tank at Buzunde | Bawku- Buzunde | | CHPS compound constructed | | x | x | | | 220,000.00 | | | GHS | BMA |
| | Construction of 1No. 3- Bedroom Nurses accommodation at Buzunde | Bawku- Buzunde | | Nurses accommodatio n constructed | | x | x | | | 150,000.00 | | | GHS | BMA |
| | Provision for World Food Programme | Municipal wide | | World Food Programme supported | | x | x | x | x | | | | GHS | BMA |
| | Construction of 3N0 Boreholes with submersible pumps and overhead tanks at CHPS Megoog, Baribari & Bador | Megoog, Baribari & Bador | | 3 No. borehole constructed | | x | x | x | x | 85,000.00 | | | GHS | BMA |
| | Carry out refresher training for 60 health staff on vaccination and other maternal health services | Municipal wide | | Refresher training carried out | | | X | | | 4,000.00 | | | GHS | BMA |
| | organize 3 days orientation for 30 midwives and CHNs on comprehensive Maternal and child health update | Municipal wide | | 3 day orientation organized | | x | | | | 8,500.00 | | | GHS | BMA |
| | Provide support for National immunization and Seasonal Malaria Chemoprevention | Municipal wide | | National immunization on malaria supported | | | x | | | 14,580.00 | | | GHS | BMA |
| | Provide support to conduct quarterly meetings on | Municipal wide | | HIV/AIDS meetings | | x | x | x | x | 4,000.00 | | | GHS | BMA |

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| | HIV/AIDS such as DAC/MAC and DRMT/MRMT meetings. | | | supported | | | | | | | | | |
| | Organize stakeholder performance review meetings on HIV/AIDS | Municipal wide | | Performance review on HID/AIDS organized | | | x | | | 4,979.89 | | | GHS BMA |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Monitor activities under HIV school alert programme | Municipal wide | | No. of schools monitored | | | | | | 1,500.00 | | | GHS BMA |
| | Organize advocacy meetings with chiefs and queen mothers, religious leaders and opinion leaders on prevention of mother to child transmission on HIV (PMTCT) and stigma reduction | Municipal wide | | Advocacy meeting organized | x | | | | | 2,500.00 | | | GHS BMA |
| | Final payment for construction of 1No. CHPs Compound at Kuka | Bawku- Kuka | | Final payment made | x | x | | | | 23,513.36 | | | GHS BMA |
| | Final payment for construction of 1-No Nurses Accommodation at Megoog | Bawku-Megoog | | Final payment made | x | x | | | | 11,652.82 | | | GHS BMA |
| | Provision of furniture and beddings for Asikri, Megoog & Kuka CHPs | Asikri, Megoog & Kuka | | Furniture and bedding provided | x | x | x | x | | 40,000.00 | | | GHS BMA |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WATER AND SANITATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective 3: Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Procurement of sanitary tools | Municipal Assembly | Wheelbarrow shovels & spade rakes | Purchase 30 wheelbarrows, 20 spade, shovels and rakes each | x | | | | | 20,000.00 | | | EHSU BMA |

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| | Procurement of chemicals and protective clothing | Municipal wide | | Chemicals and protective clothes procured | x | | | | | 10,000.00 | | | EHSU | BMA |
| | Provision for daily collection and transportation of solid waste | Municipal wide | | Solid waste collection and transportation supported | x | x | x | x | | 45,000.00 | | | EHSU | BMA |
| | Evacuation of refuse dump from all dumping site to final disposal site | Municipal wide | | Evacuation done | x | x | x | x | | 47,343.86 | | | EHSU | BMA |
| | Dislodgement of liquid waste in public Toilets | Municipal wide | | No. of Public Toilets dislodged for reuse | | | | | | 30,000.00 | | | EHSU | BMA |
| | Organise monthly clean-up exercises | Bawku township | | monthly clean-up exercises organized | x | x | x | x | | 14,000.00 | | | EHSU | BMA |
| | Provide support for construction of house hold toilets in selected communities under the CLTs. | Municipal wide | | No. of household toilets supported | x | x | x | x | | | 80,000.00 | | EHSU | BMA, UNICEF |
| | Construction of 1NO. 10 Seater Water Closet Public Toilet at South Natinga | Bawku- South Natinga | | 1NO. 10 Seater Water Closet Public Toilet constructed | | x | x | x | | | 125,000.00 | | EHSU | BMA |
| | Carry out Scale-up activities on CLTS in 30 communities | Municipal wide | | No. of scale-up activities carried out | | x | x | x | | | 45,000.00 | | EHSU | BMA, UNICEF |
| | Monitoring and evaluation of CLTS triggered communities | Municipal Assembly | Irregular monitoring of CLTS due to Lack of funds | To bring 30 communities to ODF through regular monitoring | x | x | x | x | | | 15,000.00 | | EHSU | BMA, UNICEF |
| | Construction of 43No. Boreholes | Municipal wide | | No. of boreholes drilled | | | | | | 804,100.00 | | | EHSU | BMA |

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|--|---|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|--|-----------|----------|--------|---------|---------|
| | Procurement of 10No.Refuse Containers | Municipal wide | 10 refuse containers | 10 No. communal refuse containers procured | | | | | 60,000.00 | | | EHSU | BMA |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Programme: <i>Social Welfare and community services</i> | POVERTY AND INEQUALITY | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Objective 6: Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions within the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Generate economic, social and cultural growth at the community levels to form village savings and loans schemes for various groups in the communities | Municipal wide | | No. of village savings and loans schemes group formed | | | | | | 3,000.00 | | | DSW& CD |
| Convene quarterly meetings of the Municipal LEAP Implementation Committee (DLIC) | Department of DSW/CD, Bawku | | Debriefing of the Municipal LEAP Implementation Committee members (DLIC) on LEAP activities | x | x | x | x | | 4,000 | | 4,000 | DSW& CD | BMA |
| Municipal LEAP Implementation committee (DLIC) Monitor forty seven (47) LEAP beneficiary communities every quarter | Forty seven(47) beneficiary communities | | No. of Monitoring and evaluation conducted by MLIC on LEAP activities. | x | x | x | x | | 5,000 | | | DSW& CD | BMA |
| Targeting of LEAP Communities For enrollment into the LEAP | Municipal wide | | Targeting and enrollment of untargeted | x | x | x | x | | 8, 000 | | 8, 000 | DSW& CD | BMA |

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| | Programme | | | extremely poor communities | | | | | | | | | |
| | Registration and renewal of LEAP beneficiary HHs NHIS cards in forty seven (47) LEAP beneficiary communities | Forty seven (47) LEAP beneficiary communities | | Registered and renewed all beneficiaries of LEAP program NHIS cards to access medical care | x | x | x | x | 8,200 | | | DSW& CD | BMA |
| | Train forty seven LEAP beneficiaries in (47) communities on income generating activities and importance of savings | Forty seven (47) LEAP Communities | | Forty seven (47) LEAP beneficiary communities capacities built in income generating activities and benefits from saving | x | x | x | x | 10,500 | | 10,500 | DSW& CD | BMA |
| | Sensitization of LEAP beneficiary communities bimonthly before cash out/payment | Forty seven (47) LEAP beneficiary communities | | LEAP beneficiary communities sensitized bimonthly before cash out/ payment | x | x | x | x | 4,000 | | | DSW& CD | BMA |
| | Registration of caregivers of LEAP beneficiaries in (37) beneficiary communities into the GHIPSS platform (E-Zwitch) | Thirty seven (37) LEAP beneficiary communities | | Caregivers of LEAP beneficiary households registered and issued E-Zwitch ID cards for all | x | x | x | x | 6,000 | | 6,000 | DSW& CD | BMA |
| | Introduce VSLA in ten (10) LEAP beneficiary | Municipal | | Ten LEAP communities | X | X | X | X | 1,000 | | | DSW& | BMA |

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| | communities in the Municipality | Wide | | are introduced to the VSLA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | CD | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Objective 7: Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system in the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Conduct quarterly monitoring visit CPT communities and School clubs | Municipal wide | | No. of quarterly monitoring conducted | x | x | x | x | | 5,600.00 | | | | | | | | DSW& CD | BMA |
| | Provision for care and protection for abandoned children and prison inmates | Municipal wide | | No. of abandoned children and prison inmates supported | | | | | | 10,000.00 | | | | | | | | DSW& CD | BMA |
| | Sensitize and educate fifty (50) Traditional rulers and opinion leaders from three (3) zonal councils on dangers of Early/ Girls/Child Forced Marriages | Three (3) zonal councils | | No. of Traditional rulers and opinion leaders sensitized from three zonal councils. | x | x | x | x | | 9,000.00 | | | 7,000 | | | | | DSW& CD | BMA, Traditional council |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | GENDER EQUALITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Objective 9: Promote gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and economic empowerment of women in the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sensitize community members to participate in community decision making process | Municipal wide | | Community members sensitized | | x | x | | | 4,200.00 | | | | | | | | DSW& CD | BMA,G DO |
| | Train Unit Committee members and Zonal Councils Staff in Community mobilization | Municipal wide | | Training conducted | x | | | | | 13,500.00 | | | | | | | | DSW& CD | BMA,G DO |

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| | skills | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Organize gender sensitization programme for Traditional Council members | Municipal wide | | Traditional Council members sensitized | | x | | | | 4,500.00 | | | GDO, DSW& CD | BMA |
| | Empower 45 women to be able to participate in local governance | Within the municipality | | Women provided a platform to participate in governance and decision making. | X | X | X | X | | 4,100 | | | CD | BMA, GDO |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SOCIAL PROTECTION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective 10: Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Draw a community profile/social baseline for 40 piloted communities | Municipal wide | | No. of Community profiles drawn | | | | | | 20,000.00 | | | DSW& CD | BMA |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective 11: Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Monitor and supervise activities of all persons with disabilities PWDs beneficiaries in income generating ventures | Municipal wide | | Effective and efficient use of 2% DACF for PWDs into income generating ventures monitored | x | x | x | x | | 2,000 | | | DSW& CD | BMA |
| | Identify, register, enroll and support all Children with Disabilities (CWDs) in special schools within | Municipal wide | | No. of special children of school going age are enrolled in | x | x | x | x | | 20,000 | | | DSW& CD | BMA |

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| | the Municipality | | | special schools and supported. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Identify, register and support Persons with Disabilities PWDs (Adults) in income generating activities (businesses) | Municipal wide | | Majority of PWDs into income generating businesses are supported to improve their businesses | x | x | x | x | 40,000 | | | | DSW& CD | BMA |
| | Identify and train twenty (20) women of Persons With Disabilities PWDs in income generating business (soap and pomade making) and provide startup capital | Municipal Wide | | Twenty (20) PWDs women trained and provided start-up capital | x | x | x | x | 5,000 | | | | DSW& CD | BMA |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| YOUTH DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective 12: Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development of the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Train 500 youth in Agriculture Business | Wenchi School of Agric | 21 | 500 youth trained in Agriculture business | x | x | x | x | 500 | | | | BAC | Youth/B MA |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SPORTS AND RECREATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective 13: Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure in the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Provide financial support for the development of sports and culture in the Municipality | Municipal wide | | No. of supports provided towards sports development | | | | | 20,000.00 | | | | GES | BMA |

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|--|------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---------------------|--|-------------------|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | 907,110.04 | | 300,500.00 | | |
| | SUB-TOTAL | | | | | | | | 1,207,610.04 | | | | |

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Municipal Goal: To Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment in the Municipality by the year 2021

Objective 1: Improve science, technology and innovation application in agriculture in the Municipality

| Programmes and Sub-Programmes | Activities (Operations) | Location | Baseline 2017 | Output Indicators | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicative Budget (Gh¢) | | | Implementing Agency | |
|--|---|--------------------|---------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----|-------|---------------------|---------|
| | | | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | GOG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collab. |
| Programme: <i>Environmental Management</i> | CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Objective 1: Enhance climate change resilience in the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Programme: <i>Disaster prevention and Management</i> | Build the capacity of communities along the White Volta to respond to negative impacts of climate change | Municipal wide | | No. of capacity building conducted | | | | | 8,000.00 | | | NADMO | BMA |
| | DISASTER MANAGEMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Objective 2: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation in the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Organize and form Disaster Clubs in Junior High Schools | Municipal wide | | No. of disaster clubs formed | x | | x | | 4,000.00 | | | NADMO | BMA |
| | Organize Radio Programme on Disaster Risk Reduction Campaign. | Source FM Bawku | | No. of radio programmes organized | | | | | 2,500.00 | | | NADMO | BMA |
| | Procure and distribute relief items. | Municipal wide | | No. of relief items procured and distributed | | | | | 50,000.00 | | | NADMO | BMA |
| | Train disaster staff on modern techniques of disaster prevention and management | Municipal assembly | | No. of trainings conducted | | | | | 3,000.00 | | | NADMO | BMA |
| | Sensitization of the entire Municipality on domestic | Municipal wide | | No. of sensitization | | | | | 5,700.00 | | | NADMO | BMA |

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Municipal Goal: To Maintain a stable, united and safe society in the Municipality by the year 2021.

Objective 1: Ensure effective implementation of the decentralization policy and programmes in the Municipality

| MDA Programmes and Sub-Programme | Activities (Operations) | Location | Baseline 2017 | Output Indicators | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicative Budget (Gh¢) | | | Implementing Agency | |
|---|---|---------------------------|---------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----|-------|---------------------|---------|
| | | | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | GOG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collab. |
| LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective 1: Strengthen the coordinating, administrative functions and popular participation of the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: <i>Management administration</i> Sub-Programme: <i>Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation</i> | Hold town hall meetings at the Municipal and Zonal Council Levels to report on activities of the Assembly | 3 zonal councils in Bawku | 2 | No. of time hall meetings held | x | | x | | 28,277.86 | | | MMT | BMA |
| | Provision for monitoring of development projects | Municipal wide | 4 | No. of monitoring embarked on | | | | | 20,000.00 | | | MMT | BMA |
| | Provision for mid and Annual year review meetings of AAP & Budgets | Municipal Assembly | 2 | Mid and end of year review meetings held | | | | | 45,000.00 | | | MPCU | BMA |
| | Provision for Community Self Help initiated social ,economic health projects | Municipal wide | 1 | No. of self-help initiatives carried out | x | x | x | x | 75,798.93 | | | Community | BMA |
| | Organize quarterly HoD meetings | Municipal Assembly | | No. of HoD meetings held | x | x | x | x | 2,000.00 | | | BMA | HODs |
| | Organize quarterly MPCU meetings | Municipal Assembly | | No. of MPCU meetings held | x | x | x | x | 10,000.00 | | | MPCU | BMA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|--------------------|--|--|------------------|------|
| | Organize quarterly Budget Committee meetings | Municipal Assembly | | No. of Budget Committee meetings held | x | x | x | x | 3,600.00 | | | Budget Unit | BMA |
| | Organize quarterly Audit Committee meetings | Municipal Assembly | | No. of Audit Committee meetings held | x | x | x | x | 15,000.00 | | | IAU | BMA |
| | Organize quarterly Entity Committee meetings | Municipal Assembly | | No. of Entity Committee meetings held | x | x | x | x | 2,400.00 | | | Tender Committee | BMA |
| HUMAN SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective 2: Improve internal security for protection of life and property in the Bawku Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Provision for Inter- Ethnic and MUSEC activities | Municipal wide | | No. of meetings held | x | x | x | X | 30,000.00 | | | MUSEC | BMA |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CIVIL SOCIETY, AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective 3: Improve participation of Civil Society Organizations (including media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in Municipal development | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hold one day meeting with CBOs/NGOs on plans/projects of the Assembly | Bawku | | One day meeting organized | x | | | | 6,000.00 | | | BMA | MPCU |
| | Monitor activities of NGOs/CBOs on HIV/AIDS as well as PMTCT and ART sites | Municipal wide | | No. of NGOs/CBOs activities Monitored | x | x | x | x | 1,600.00 | | | GHS | BMA |
| | | | | | | | | | 239,276.79 | | | | |
| | SUB-TOTAL | | | | | | | | 239,276.79 | | | | |
| | GRAND TOTAL | | | | | | | | 4,756110.93 | | | | |

5.2 Annual Action Plan for 2019

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Municipal Goal: To build a prosperous society in the Bawku Municipality by the year 2021

Municipal Objective 1: Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability in the Municipality by 80% by the end of 2021

| Programmes and Sub-Programme | Activities (Operations) | Location | Baseline 2017 | Output Indicators | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicative Budget (Ghc) | | | Implementing Agency | |
|--|--|----------------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------------------|-----------|-------|---------------------|---------------|
| | | | | | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | GOG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborators |
| Programme: <i>Economic Development</i> | STRONG AND RESILIENT ECONOMY: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | FISCAL POLICY MANAGEMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Objective 1. Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability in the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Programme: <i>Enhancing revenue mobilization</i> | Train Key Accounting Staff and Revenue Collectors on Cash Management | Bawku | 3 | No. of training organized | | x | x | | 8,900.00 | | | Finance | BMA |
| | Train Staff of Sub-Structures and Revenue Collectors on resource mobilization and utilization | Municipal wide | 3 | No. of trainings organized | x | x | x | x | 9,000.00 | | | Finance | BMA |
| | Provision for construction of market Sheds for the development of the Daduri satellite market management | Bawku-Daduri | 2 | No. of sheds costructed | x | x | x | x | | 90,000.00 | | BMA | Finance |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Programme: <i>Enhancing the private sector</i> | PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Objective 2: Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development in the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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|---|---|----------------|---|--|---|---|---|---|-----------|-----|-----------|------|----------------|
| | Counterpart funding for the promotion/development of SMEs in the Municipality | Municipal wide | | Funds provided | | x | x | | 20,000.00 | | | BAC | BMA |
| | Organize one day entrepreneurship skills training for 200 SMEs | Bawku | 1 | 200 SMEs trained | x | x | x | x | | 600 | 20,000.00 | BAC | Clients/BMA |
| | Organize one day Stakeholder Forum on the activities of BAC | Bawku | 1 | Stakeholder forum organized | | | x | | | | 2000 | BAC | Clients/BMA/ID |
| | Organize quarterly business counseling for SMEs | BMA | 2 | | x | x | x | | | | 1,000.00 | BAC | BMA |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Programme: <i>Agricultural Services and Management</i> | Objective 13: Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development in the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Provision for celebration of National Farmers Day | Municipal wide | | National farmers' day marked | | | | x | 25,000.00 | | | MoFA | BMA |
| | Train 500No.farmers on Post-harvest technology | Municipal wide | | No. of farmers trained | | | x | | 5,000.00 | | | MoFA | BMA |
| | Train 200No.farmers on ruminant husbandry mgt | Municipal wide | | No. of farmers trained | | x | | | 3,000.00 | | | MoFA | BMA |
| | Training & Measurement of crop area & collection of basic data on crop & livestock | Municipal wide | | Training and measurement conducted | | | x | x | 5,000.00 | | | MoFA | BMA |
| | Conduct 10 demonstrations on most grains and legumes | Municipal wide | | No. of demonstrations grains and legumes conducted | | x | x | | | | 3,970.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Integrated Pest Management on green | Municipal wide | | Pest management | | x | | | | | 200.00 | MoFA | BMA |

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|--|---|----------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|-----------|------|-----|
| | pepper | | | integrated | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Conduct crop yield studies | Municipal wide | | Crop yield studies conducted | | | x | | | | | 2,500.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Livestock census | Municipal wide | | Livestock census conducted | x | x | x | x | | | | 2,000.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Conduct pre-season and post season trainings for 3 WUA members | Municipal wide | | No. of training conducted for WUA members | x | | | x | | | | 2,000.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Hold one Municipal agricultural planning session | Municipal wide | | Agricultural planning session held | | x | | | | | | 3,000.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Hold quarterly review meetings | Municipal wide | | No. of quarterly review meetings held | x | x | x | x | | | | 2,000.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Organize 4 zonal planning sessions | Municipal wide | | No. of zonal planning session organized | x | | | | | | | 4,000.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Train farmers on the correct use of agro-pesticides | Municipal wide | | No. of farmers trained | | x | | | | | | 1,500.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Train input dealers on handling and distribution of agro-inputs | Municipal wide | | No. of inputs dealers trained | | x | | | | | | 1,600.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Conduct market survey | Municipal wide | | Market survey conducted | | | x | | | | | 2,500.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Conduct 4 demonstrations on utilization of orange flesh sweet potato | Municipal wide | | No. of demonstrations conducted | | x | | | | | | 2,000.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Conduct training and demonstration on fortification of staples (RELC activities). | Municipal wide | | No. of trainings conducted | | x | | | | | | 4,000.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Conduct AEAs home and farm visits | Municipal wide | | No. of homes and farms visited by AEAs | | x | | | | | | 19,480.00 | MoFA | BMA |

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|--|---|----------------|--|------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---------------------|-----------|-----------|------|-----|
| | Organize DADO and MDA supervisory and monitoring visits | Municipal wide | | No. of monitorings organized | x | x | x | x | | | 10,500.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | | | | | | | | | 1,403,858.10 | 90,600.00 | 98,000.00 | | |
| | SUB-TOTAL | | | | | | | | 1,592,458.10 | | | | |

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Municipal Goal: Create opportunities for all in the Municipality by the year 2021

Objective 1: To improve on the quality of life of people in the Municipality by 2021

| Programmes and Sub-Programmes | Activities (Operations) | Location | Baseline 2017 | Output Indicators | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicative Budget (Gh¢) | | | Implementing Agency | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|---------------|---|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----|-------|---------------------|---------|
| | | | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | GOG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collab. |
| Programme: <i>Social Services Delivery</i> | EDUCATION AND TRAINING | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Objective 1: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels in the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Programme: <i>Education, youth & sports and Library services</i> | Procurement of Dual desks for primary schools | Municipal wide | | No. of dual desk procured | x | x | x | x | 113,000.00 | | | BMA | GES |
| | Support 3 DEOC meeting, one in each term and monitoring | Municipal Education directorate | | No. of DEOC meetings held | x | x | x | | 6,000.00 | | | GES | BMA |
| | Provide support to circuit supervisors/Directors to strengthen supervision/monitoring | Municipal Education directorate | | No. of monitoring and supervision conducted | x | x | x | x | 21,000.00 | | | GES | BMA |
| | Provision for MP's initiated project/programmes | Municipal wide | | No. of MPs initiated projects and programme supported | x | x | x | x | 350,000.00 | | | MP | BMA |
| | Organize District level SPAM | Municipal wide | | District level SPAM organized | x | | | | 10,000.00 | | | GES | BMA |
| | Support Municipal SHEP co-coordinator to monitor WASH activities | Municipal wide | | SHEP coordinated support | x | x | x | x | 2,000.00 | | | GES | BMA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|---|--|-----------|--|--|-----|-----|
| | Organise Independence Day Celebration | Municipal wide | | Independence day marked | x | | | | | 25,000.00 | | | GES | BMA |
| | Provision for STMEs programme | Municipal wide | | No. of STMEs programmes supported | | x | x | | | 15,000.00 | | | GES | BMA |
| | Organise my first day in school exercise for KG1 & BS1 | Municipal wide | | My first day in school organized | | | | x | | 14,250.00 | | | GES | BMA |
| | Provide support for needy students | Municipal wide | | No. of needy students supported | x | x | x | x | | 30,000.00 | | | GES | BMA |
| | Provision for Staff Development | Municipal education directorate | | No. of staff members supported | x | x | x | x | | 30,000.00 | | | GES | BMA |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: <i>Social Services Delivery</i> | HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Objective 2: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) by 2021 in the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Programme: <i>Public Health Services and management</i> | Provision for World Food Programme | Municipal wide | | World Food Programme supported | x | x | x | x | | | | | GHS | BMA |
| | organize 3 days orientation for 30 midwives and CHNs on comprehensive Maternal and child health update | Municipal wide | | 3 day orientation organized | x | | | | | 8,500.00 | | | GHS | BMA |
| | Provide support for National immunization and Seasonal Malaria Chemoprevention | Municipal wide | | National immunization on malaria supported | | x | | | | 14,580.00 | | | GHS | BMA |
| | Provide support to conduct quarterly meetings on HIV/AIDS such as DAC/MAC and DRMT/MRMT meetings. | Municipal wide | | HIV/AIDS meetings supported | x | x | x | x | | 4,000.00 | | | GHS | BMA |
| | Organize stakeholder performance review meetings on HIV/AIDS | Municipal wide | | Performance review on HIV/AIDS | | | | x | | 4,979.89 | | | GHS | BMA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|--|-----------|-----------|--|------------------|
| | | | | organized | | | | | | | | | |
| | Monitor activities under HIV school alert programme | Municipal wide | | No. of schools monitored | | | | | | 1,500.00 | | | GHS BMA |
| WATER AND SANITATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective 3: Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Procurement of sanitary tools | Municipal Assembly | Wheelbarrow shovels & spade rakes | Purchase 30 wheelbarrows, 20 spade, shovels and rakes each | x | | | | | 20,000.00 | | | EHSU BMA |
| | Procurement of chemicals and protective clothing | Municipal wide | | Chemicals and protective clothes procured | x | | | | | 10,000.00 | | | EHSU BMA |
| | Provision for daily collection and transportation of solid waste | Municipal wide | | Solid waste collection and transportation supported | x | x | x | x | | 45,000.00 | | | EHSU BMA |
| | Evacuation of refuse dump from all dumping site to final disposal site | Municipal wide | | Evacuation done | x | x | x | x | | 47,343.86 | | | EHSU BMA |
| | Dislodgement of liquid waste in public Toilets | Municipal wide | | No. of Public Toilets dislodged for reuse | | | | | | 30,000.00 | | | EHSU BMA |
| | Organise monthly clean-up exercises | Bawku township | | monthly clean-up exercises organized | x | x | x | x | | 14,000.00 | | | EHSU BMA |
| | Provide support for construction of house hold toilets in selected communities under the CLTs. | Municipal wide | | No. of household toilets supported | x | x | x | x | | | 80,000.00 | | EHSU BMA, UNICEF |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|----------|-----------|---------|-------------|
| | Monitoring and evaluation of CLTS triggered communities | Municipal Assembly | Irregular monitoring of CLTS due to Lack of funds | To bring 30 communities to ODF through regular monitoring | x | x | x | x | | | 15,000.00 | EHSU | BMA, UNICEF |
| | Construction of 43No. Boreholes | Municipal wide | | No. of boreholes drilled | | | | | 804,100.00 | | | EHSU | BMA |
| | Procurement of 10No.Refuse Containers | Municipal wide | 10 refuse containers | 10 No. communal refuse containers procured | | | | | 60,000.00 | | | EHSU | BMA |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Programme: <i>Social Welfare and community services</i> | POVERTY AND INEQUALITY | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Objective 6: Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions within the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Generate economic, social and cultural growth at the community levels to form village savings and loans schemes for various groups in the communities | Municipal wide | | No. of village savings and loans schemes group formed | | | | | | 3,000.00 | | | DSW& CD |
| Convene quarterly meetings of the Municipal LEAP Implementation Committee (DLIC) | Department of DSW/CD, Bawku | | Debriefing of the Municipal LEAP Implementation Committee members (DLIC) on LEAP activities | x | x | x | x | | 4,000 | | 4,000 | DSW& CD | BMA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|--------|--|--------|---------|-----|
| | Municipal LEAP Implementation committee (DLIC) Monitor forty seven (47) LEAP beneficiary communities every quarter | Forty seven(47) beneficiary communities | | No. of Monitoring and evaluation conducted by MLIC on LEAP activities. | x | x | x | x | 5,000 | | | DSW& CD | BMA |
| | Targeting of LEAP Communities For enrollment into the LEAP Programme | Municipal wide | | Targeting and enrollment of untargeted extremely poor communities | x | x | x | x | 8,000 | | 8,000 | DSW& CD | BMA |
| | Registration and renewal of LEAP beneficiary HHs NHIS cards in forty seven (47) LEAP beneficiary communities | Forty seven (47) LEAP beneficiary communities | | Registered and renewed all beneficiaries of LEAP program NHIS cards to access medical care | x | x | x | x | 8,200 | | | DSW& CD | BMA |
| | Train forty seven LEAP beneficiaries in (47) communities on income generating activities and importance of savings | Forty seven (47) LEAP Communities | | Forty seven (47) LEAP beneficiary communities capacities built in income generating activities and benefits from saving | x | x | x | x | 10,500 | | 10,500 | DSW& CD | BMA |
| | Sensitization of LEAP beneficiary communities bimonthly before cash out/payment | Forty seven (47) LEAP beneficiary communities | | LEAP beneficiary communities sensitized bimonthly | x | x | x | x | 4,000 | | | DSW& CD | BMA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|-----------|--|-------|---------|--------------------------|
| | | | | before cash out/ payment | | | | | | | | | |
| | Registration of caregivers of LEAP beneficiaries in (37) beneficiary communities into the GHIPSS platform (E-Zwitch) | Thirty seven (37) LEAP beneficiary communities | | Caregivers of LEAP beneficiary households registered and issued E-Zwitch ID cards for all | x | x | x | x | 6,000 | | 6,000 | DSW& CD | BMA |
| | Introduce VSLA in ten (10) LEAP beneficiary communities in the Municipality | Municipal Wide | | Ten LEAP communities are introduced to the VSLA | X | X | X | X | 1,000 | | | DSW& CD | BMA |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective 7: Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system in the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Conduct quarterly monitoring visit CPT communities and School clubs | Municipal wide | | No. of quarterly monitoring conducted | x | x | x | x | 5,600.00 | | | DSW& CD | BMA |
| | Provision for care and protection for abandoned children and prison inmates | Municipal wide | | No. of abandoned children and prison inmates supported | | | | | 10,000.00 | | | DSW& CD | BMA |
| | Sensitize and educate fifty (50) Traditional rulers and opinion leaders from three (3) zonal councils on dangers of Early/ Girls/Child Forced Marriages | Three (3) zonal councils | | No. of Traditional rulers and opinion leaders sensitized from three zonal councils. | x | x | x | x | 9,000.00 | | 7,000 | DSW& CD | BMA, Traditional council |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|-----------|--|--|--------------|----------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | GENDER EQUALITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Objective 9: Promote gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and economic empowerment of women in the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sensitize community members to participate in community decision making process | Municipal wide | | Community members sensitized | | x | x | | | 4,200.00 | | | DSW& CD | BMA,G DO |
| | Train Unit Committee members and Zonal Councils Staff in Community mobilization skills | Municipal wide | | Training conducted | x | | | | | 13,500.00 | | | DSW& CD | BMA,G DO |
| | Organize gender sensitization programme for Traditional Council members | Municipal wide | | Traditional Council members sensitized | | x | | | | 4,500.00 | | | GDO, DSW& CD | BMA |
| | Empower 45 women to be able to participate in local governance | Within the municipality | | Women provided a platform to participate in governance and decision making. | X | X | X | X | | 4,100 | | | CD | BMA, GDO |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | SOCIAL PROTECTION | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Objective 10: Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Draw a community profile/social baseline for 40 piloted communities | Municipal wide | | No. of Community profiles drawn | | | | | | 20,000.00 | | | DSW& CD | BMA |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Objective 11: Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------|--|--|---|---|---|---|--------|--|--|---------|-----|
| | Monitor and supervise activities of all persons with disabilities PWDs beneficiaries in income generating ventures | Municipal wide | | Effective and efficient use of 2% DACF for PWDs into income generating ventures monitored | x | x | x | x | 2,000 | | | DSW& CD | BMA |
| | Identify, register, enroll and support all Children with Disabilities (CWDs) in special schools within the Municipality | Municipal wide | | No. of special children of school going age are enrolled in special schools and supported. | x | x | x | x | 20,000 | | | DSW& CD | BMA |
| | Identify, register and support Persons with Disabilities PWDs (Adults) in income generating activities (businesses) | Municipal wide | | Majority of PWDs into income generating businesses are supported to improve their businesses | x | x | x | x | 40,000 | | | DSW& CD | BMA |
| | Identify and train twenty (20) women of Persons With Disabilities PWDs in income generating business (soap and pomade making) and provide startup capital | Municipal Wide | | Twenty (20) PWDs women trained and provided start-up capital | x | x | x | x | 5,000 | | | DSW& CD | BMA |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | YOUTH DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Objective 12: Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development of the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|------------------------|----|---|---|---|---|---|---------------------|--|-------------------|-----|-----------|
| | Train 500 youth in Agriculture Business | Wenchi School of Agric | 21 | 500 youth trained in Agriculture business | x | x | x | x | 500 | | | BAC | Youth/BMA |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | SPORTS AND RECREATION | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Objective 13: Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure in the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Provide financial support for the development of sports and culture in the Municipality | Municipal wide | | No. of supports provided towards sports development | | | | | 20,000.00 | | | GES | BMA |
| | | | | | | | | | 762,110.04 | | 300,500.00 | | |
| | SUB-TOTAL | | | | | | | | 1,062,610.04 | | | | |

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Municipal Goal: To Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment in the Municipality by the year 2021

Objective 1: Improve science, technology and innovation application in agriculture in the Municipality

| Programmes and Sub-Programmes | Activities (Operations) | Location | Baseline 2017 | Output Indicators | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicative Budget (Gh¢) | | | Implementing Agency | |
|--|--|-----------------|---------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----|-------|---------------------|---------|
| | | | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | GOG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collab. |
| Programme: <i>Environmental Management</i> | CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Objective 1: Enhance climate change resilience in the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Programme: <i>Disaster prevention and Management</i> | Build the capacity of communities along the White Volta to respond to negative impacts of climate change | Municipal wide | | No. of capacity building conducted | | | | | 8,000.00 | | | NADM O | BMA |
| | DISASTER MANAGEMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Objective 2: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation in the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Organize and form Disaster Clubs in Junior High Schools | Municipal wide | | No. of disaster clubs formed | x | | x | | 4,000.00 | | | NADM O | BMA |
| | Organize Radio Programme on Disaster Risk Reduction Campaign. | Source FM Bawku | | No. of radio programmes organized | | | | | 2,500.00 | | | NADM O | BMA |
| | Procure and distribute relief items. | Municipal wide | | No. of relief items procured and distributed | | | | | 50,000.00 | | | NADM O | BMA |
| | Sensitization of the entire Municipality on domestic fire | Municipal wide | | No. of sensitization carried out | | | | | 5,700.00 | | | NADM O | BMA |
| | TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE: ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Programme: <i>Urban Roads & Transport services</i> | Objective 3: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services in the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Construction of culverts and approaches filling | Municipal wide | | No. of culverts constructed | x | x | x | x | 80,000.00 | | | DUR | BMA |
| | Reshaping of selected roads linking rural communities to Capital | Municipal wide | | No. of roads reshaped | | | | | 80,000.00 | | | DUR | BMA |

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Municipal Goal: To Maintain a stable, united and safe society in the Municipality by the year 2021.

Objective 1: Ensure effective implementation of the decentralization policy and programmes in the Municipality

| MDA Programmes and Sub-Programme | Activities (Operations) | Location | Baseline 2017 | Output Indicators | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicative Budget (Gh¢) | | | Implementing Agency | |
|---|---|---------------------------|---------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----|-------|---------------------|---------|
| | | | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | GOG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collab. |
| LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective 1: Strengthen the coordinating, administrative functions and popular participation of the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: <i>Management administration</i> | Hold town hall meetings at the Municipal and Zonal Council Levels to report on activities of the Assembly | 3 zonal councils in Bawku | 2 | No. of time hall meetings held | x | | x | | 28,277.86 | | | MMT | BMA |
| Sub-Programme: <i>Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation</i> | Provision for monitoring of development projects | Municipal wide | 4 | No. of monitoring embarked on | | | | | 20,000.00 | | | MMT | BMA |
| | Provision for mid and Annual year review meetings of AAP & Budgets | Municipal Assembly | 2 | Mid and end of year review meetings held | | | | | 45,000.00 | | | MPCU | BMA |
| | Provision for Community Self Help initiated social ,economic health projects | Municipal wide | 1 | No. of self-help initiatives carried out | | | | | 75,798.93 | | | Community | BMA |
| | Organize quarterly MPCU meetings | Municipal Assembly | | No. of MPCU meetings held | x | x | x | x | 10,000.00 | | | MPCU | BMA |
| | Organize quarterly Budget Committee meetings | Municipal Assembly | | No. of Budget Committee meetings held | x | x | x | x | 3,600.00 | | | Budget Unit | BMA |
| | Organize quarterly Audit Committee meetings | Municipal Assembly | | No. of Audit Committee meetings held | x | x | x | x | 15,000.00 | | | IAU | BMA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---------------------|--|--|------------------|------|
| | Organize quarterly Entity Committee meetings | Municipal Assembly | | No. of Entity Committee meetings held | x | x | x | x | 2,400.00 | | | Tender Committee | BMA |
| HUMAN SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective 2: Improve internal security for protection of life and property in the Bawku Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Provision for Inter- Ethnic and MUSEC activities | Municipal wide | | No. of meetings held | x | x | x | X | 30,000.00 | | | MUSEC | BMA |
| CIVIL SOCIETY, AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective 3: Improve participation of Civil Society Organizations (including media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in Municipal development | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hold one day meeting with CBOs/NGOs on plans/projects of the Assembly | Bawku | | One day meeting organized | x | | | | 6,000.00 | | | BMA | MPCU |
| | Monitor activities of NGOs/CBOs on HIV/AIDS as well as PMTCT and ART sites | Municipal wide | | No. of NGOs/CBOs activities Monitored | x | x | x | x | 1,600.00 | | | GHS | BMA |
| | | | | | | | | | 206,676.79 | | | | |
| SUB-TOTAL | | | | | | | | | 206,676.79 | | | | |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | | | | | | 4,431,200.93 | | | | |

5.3 Annual Action Plan for 2020

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Municipal Goal: To build a prosperous society in the Bawku Municipality by the year 2021

Municipal Objective 1: Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability in the Municipality by 80% by the end of 2021

| Programmes and Sub-Programme | Activities (Operations) | Location | Baseline 2017 | Output Indicators | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicative Budget (Ghc) | | | Implementing Agency | |
|---|--|----------------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------------------|-----------|-------|---------------------|---------------|
| | | | | | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | GOG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborators |
| Programme: <i>Economic Development</i> | STRONG AND RESILIENT ECONOMY: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | FISCAL POLICY MANAGEMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Objective 1. Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability in the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Programmes: <i>Enhancing revenue mobilization</i> | Train Key Accounting Staff and Revenue Collectors on Cash Management | Bawku | 3 | No. of training organized | | x | x | | 8,900.00 | | | Finance | BMA |
| | Train Staff of Sub-Structures and Revenue Collectors on resource mobilization and utilization | Municipal wide | 3 | No. of trainings organized | x | x | x | x | 9,000.00 | | | Finance | BMA |
| | Provision for construction of market Sheds for the development of the Daduri satellite market management | Bawku-Daduri | 2 | No. of sheds constructed | x | x | x | x | | 90,000.00 | | BMA | Finance |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Programme: <i>Enhancing the private sector</i> | PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Objective 2: Support Entrepreneurship and SME Development in the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Counterpart funding for the | Municipal wide | | Funds provided | | x | x | | 20,000.00 | | | BAC | BMA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|-----------|-----------|------|----------------|
| | promotion/development of SMEs in the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Organize one day entrepreneurship skills training for 200 SMEs | Bawku | 1 | 200 SMEs trained | x | x | x | x | | 600 | 20,000.00 | BAC | Clients/BMA |
| | Organize one day Stakeholder Forum on the activities of BAC | Bawku | 1 | Stakeholder forum organized | | | x | | | | 2000 | BAC | Clients/BMA/ID |
| | Organize quarterly business counseling for SMEs | BMA | 2 | | x | x | x | | | | 1,000.00 | BAC | BMA |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Programme: <i>Agricultural Services and Management</i> | Objective 13: Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development in the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Provision for celebration of National Farmers Day | Municipal wide | | National farmers' day marked | | | | x | | 25,000.00 | | MoFA | BMA |
| | Train 500No.farmers on Post-harvest technology | Municipal wide | | No. of farmers trained | | | x | | | 5,000.00 | | MoFA | BMA |
| | Train 200No.farmers on ruminant husbandry mgt | Municipal wide | | No. of farmers trained | | x | | | | 3,000.00 | | MoFA | BMA |
| | Training & Measurement of crop area & collection of basic data on crop & livestock | Municipal wide | | Training and measurement conducted | | | x | x | | 5,000.00 | | MoFA | BMA |
| | Conduct 10 demonstrations on most grains and legumes | Municipal wide | | No. of demonstrations grains and legumes conducted | | x | x | | | | 3,970.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Integrated Pest Management on green pepper | Municipal wide | | Pest management integrated | | x | | | | | 200.00 | MoFA | BMA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|-----------|------|-----|
| | Conduct crop yield studies | Municipal wide | | Crop yield studies conducted | | | x | | | | 2,500.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Livestock census | Municipal wide | | Livestock census conducted | x | x | x | x | | | 2,000.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Conduct pre-season and post season trainings for 3 WUA members | Municipal wide | | No. of training conducted for WUA members | x | | | x | | | 2,000.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Hold one Municipal agricultural planning session | Municipal wide | | Agricultural planning session held | | x | | | | | 3,000.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Hold quarterly review meetings | Municipal wide | | No. of quarterly review meetings held | x | x | x | x | | | 2,000.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Organize 4 zonal planning sessions | Municipal wide | | No. of zonal planning session organized | x | | | | | | 4,000.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Train farmers on the correct use of agro-pesticides | Municipal wide | | No. of farmers trained | | x | | | | | 1,500.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Train input dealers on handling and distribution of agro-inputs | Municipal wide | | No. of inputs dealers trained | | x | | | | | 1,600.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Conduct market survey | Municipal wide | | Market survey conducted | | | x | | | | 2,500.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Conduct 4 demonstrations on utilization of orange flesh sweet potato | Municipal wide | | No. of demonstrations conducted | | x | | | | | 2,000.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Conduct training and demonstration on fortification of staples (RELC activities). | Municipal wide | | No. of trainings conducted | | x | | | | | 4,000.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Conduct AEAs home and farm visits | Municipal wide | | No. of homes and farms visited by AEAs | | x | | | | | 19,480.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Organize DADO and MDA supervisory and | Municipal wide | | No. of monitorings | x | x | x | x | | | 10,500.00 | MoFA | BMA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|--|--|-----------|--|--|--|--|---------------------|-----------|-----------|--|
| | monitoring visits | | | organized | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 1,403,858.10 | 90,600.00 | 98,000.00 | |
| | SUB-TOTAL | | | | | | | | 1,592,458.10 | | | |

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Municipal Goal: Create opportunities for all in the Municipality by the year 2021

Objective 1: To improve on the quality of life of people in the Municipality by 2021

| Programmes and Sub-Programmes | Activities (Operations) | Location | Baseline 2017 | Output Indicators | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicative Budget (Gh¢) | | | Implementing Agency | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|---------------|---|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----|-------|---------------------|---------|
| | | | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | GOG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collab. |
| Programme: <i>Social Services Delivery</i> | EDUCATION AND TRAINING | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Objective 1: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels in the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Programme: <i>Education, youth & sports and Library services</i> | Procurement of Dual desks for primary schools | Municipal wide | | No. of dual desk procured | x | x | x | x | 113,000.00 | | | BMA | GES |
| | Support 3 DEOC meeting, one in each term and monitoring | Municipal Education directorate | | No. of DEOC meetings held | x | x | x | | 6,000.00 | | | GES | BMA |
| | Provide support to circuit supervisors/Directors to strengthen supervision/monitoring | Municipal Education directorate | | No. of monitoring and supervision conducted | x | x | x | x | 21,000.00 | | | GES | BMA |
| | Provision for MP's initiated project/programmes | Municipal wide | | No. of MPs initiated projects and programme supported | x | x | x | x | 350,000.00 | | | MP | BMA |
| | Organize District level SPAM | Municipal wide | | District level SPAM organized | x | | | | 10,000.00 | | | GES | BMA |
| | Support Municipal SHEP co-coordinator to monitor WASH activities | Municipal wide | | SHEP coordinated support | x | x | x | x | 2,000.00 | | | GES | BMA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|---|--|-----------|--|--|-----|-----|
| | Organise Independence Day Celebration | Municipal wide | | Independence day marked | x | | | | | 25,000.00 | | | GES | BMA |
| | Provision for STMEs programme | Municipal wide | | No. of STMEs programmes supported | | x | x | | | 15,000.00 | | | GES | BMA |
| | Organise my first day in school exercise for KG1 & BS1 | Municipal wide | | My first day in school organized | | | | x | | 14,250.00 | | | GES | BMA |
| | Provide support for needy students | Municipal wide | | No. of needy students supported | x | x | x | x | | 30,000.00 | | | GES | BMA |
| | Provision for Staff Development | Municipal education directorate | | No. of staff members supported | x | x | x | x | | 30,000.00 | | | GES | BMA |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: <i>Social Services Delivery</i> | HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Objective 2: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) by 2021 in the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Programme: <i>Public Health Services and management</i> | Provision for World Food Programme | Municipal wide | | World Food Programme supported | x | x | x | x | | | | | GHS | BMA |
| | organize 3 days orientation for 30 midwives and CHNs on comprehensive Maternal and child health update | Municipal wide | | 3 day orientation organized | x | | | | | 8,500.00 | | | GHS | BMA |
| | Provide support for National immunization and Seasonal Malaria Chemoprevention | Municipal wide | | National immunization on malaria supported | | x | | | | 14,580.00 | | | GHS | BMA |
| | Provide support to conduct quarterly meetings on HIV/AIDS such as DAC/MAC and DRMT/MRMT meetings. | Municipal wide | | HIV/AIDS meetings supported | x | x | x | x | | 4,000.00 | | | GHS | BMA |
| | Organize stakeholder performance review meetings on HIV/AIDS | Municipal wide | | Performance review on HIV/AIDS | | | | x | | 4,979.89 | | | GHS | BMA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|--|----------|-----------|--|------------------|
| | | | | organized | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Monitor activities under HIV school alert programme | Municipal wide | | No. of schools monitored | | | | | | 1,500.00 | | | GHS BMA |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WATER AND SANITATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective 3: Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Procurement of sanitary tools | Municipal Assembly | Wheelbarrow shovels & spade rakes | Purchase 30 wheelbarrows, 20 spade, shovels and rakes each | x | | | | | | 20,000.00 | | EHSU BMA |
| | Procurement of chemicals and protective clothing | Municipal wide | | Chemicals and protective clothes procured | x | | | | | | 10,000.00 | | EHSU BMA |
| | Provision for daily collection and transportation of solid waste | Municipal wide | | Solid waste collection and transportation supported | x | x | x | x | | | 45,000.00 | | EHSU BMA |
| | Evacuation of refuse dump from all dumping site to final disposal site | Municipal wide | | Evacuation done | x | x | x | x | | | 47,343.86 | | EHSU BMA |
| | Dislodgement of liquid waste in public Toilets | Municipal wide | | No. of Public Toilets dislodged for reuse | | | | | | | 30,000.00 | | EHSU BMA |
| | Organise monthly clean-up exercises | Bawku township | | monthly clean-up exercises organized | x | x | x | x | | | 14,000.00 | | EHSU BMA |
| | Provide support for construction of house hold toilets in selected communities under the CLTs. | Municipal wide | | No. of household toilets supported | x | x | x | x | | | 80,000.00 | | EHSU BMA, UNICEF |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--------------------|---|---|---|---|---|-------|------------|----------|-----------|---------|-------------|
| | Monitoring and evaluation of CLTS triggered communities | Municipal Assembly | Irregular monitoring of CLTS due to Lack of funds | To bring 30 communities to ODF through regular monitoring | x | x | x | x | | | 15,000.00 | EHSU | BMA, UNICEF |
| | Construction of 43No. Boreholes | Municipal wide | | No. of boreholes drilled | | | | | 804,100.00 | | | EHSU | BMA |
| | Procurement of 10No.Refuse Containers | Municipal wide | 10 refuse containers | 10 No. communal refuse containers procured | | | | | 60,000.00 | | | EHSU | BMA |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Programme: <i>Social Welfare and community services</i> | POVERTY AND INEQUALITY | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Objective 6: Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions within the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Generate economic, social and cultural growth at the community levels to form village savings and loans schemes for various groups in the communities | Municipal wide | | No. of village savings and loans schemes group formed | | | | | | 3,000.00 | | | DSW& CD |
| Convene quarterly meetings of the Municipal LEAP Implementation Committee (DLIC) | Department of DSW/CD, Bawku | | Debriefing of the Municipal LEAP Implementation Committee members (DLIC) on LEAP activities | x | x | x | x | 4,000 | | 4,000 | | DSW& CD | BMA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|--------|--|--------|---------|-----|
| | Municipal LEAP Implementation committee (DLIC) Monitor forty seven (47) LEAP beneficiary communities every quarter | Forty seven(47) beneficiary communities | | No. of Monitoring and evaluation conducted by MLIC on LEAP activities. | x | x | x | x | 5,000 | | | DSW& CD | BMA |
| | Targeting of LEAP Communities For enrollment into the LEAP Programme | Municipal wide | | Targeting and enrollment of untargeted extremely poor communities | x | x | x | x | 8,000 | | 8,000 | DSW& CD | BMA |
| | Registration and renewal of LEAP beneficiary HHs NHIS cards in forty seven (47) LEAP beneficiary communities | Forty seven (47) LEAP beneficiary communities | | Registered and renewed all beneficiaries of LEAP program NHIS cards to access medical care | x | x | x | x | 8,200 | | | DSW& CD | BMA |
| | Train forty seven LEAP beneficiaries in (47) communities on income generating activities and importance of savings | Forty seven (47) LEAP Communities | | Forty seven (47) LEAP beneficiary communities capacities built in income generating activities and benefits from saving | x | x | x | x | 10,500 | | 10,500 | DSW& CD | BMA |
| | Sensitization of LEAP beneficiary communities bimonthly before cash out/payment | Forty seven (47) LEAP beneficiary communities | | LEAP beneficiary communities sensitized bimonthly | x | x | x | x | 4,000 | | | DSW& CD | BMA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|-----------|--|-------|---------|--------------------------|
| | | | | before cash out/ payment | | | | | | | | | |
| | Registration of caregivers of LEAP beneficiaries in (37) beneficiary communities into the GHIPSS platform (E-Zwitch) | Thirty seven (37) LEAP beneficiary communities | | Caregivers of LEAP beneficiary households registered and issued E-Zwitch ID cards for all | x | x | x | x | 6,000 | | 6,000 | DSW& CD | BMA |
| | Introduce VSLA in ten (10) LEAP beneficiary communities in the Municipality | Municipal Wide | | Ten LEAP communities are introduced to the VSLA | X | X | X | X | 1,000 | | | DSW& CD | BMA |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective 7: Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system in the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Conduct quarterly monitoring visit CPT communities and School clubs | Municipal wide | | No. of quarterly monitoring conducted | x | x | x | x | 5,600.00 | | | DSW& CD | BMA |
| | Provision for care and protection for abandoned children and prison inmates | Municipal wide | | No. of abandoned children and prison inmates supported | | | | | 10,000.00 | | | DSW& CD | BMA |
| | Sensitize and educate fifty (50) Traditional rulers and opinion leaders from three (3) zonal councils on dangers of Early/ Girls/Child Forced Marriages | Three (3) zonal councils | | No. of Traditional rulers and opinion leaders sensitized from three zonal councils. | x | x | x | x | 9,000.00 | | 7,000 | DSW& CD | BMA, Traditional council |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|-----------|--|--|--------------|----------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | GENDER EQUALITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Objective 9: Promote gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and economic empowerment of women in the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sensitize community members to participate in community decision making process | Municipal wide | | Community members sensitized | | x | x | | | 4,200.00 | | | DSW& CD | BMA,G DO |
| | Train Unit Committee members and Zonal Councils Staff in Community mobilization skills | Municipal wide | | Training conducted | x | | | | | 13,500.00 | | | DSW& CD | BMA,G DO |
| | Organize gender sensitization programme for Traditional Council members | Municipal wide | | Traditional Council members sensitized | | x | | | | 4,500.00 | | | GDO, DSW& CD | BMA |
| | Empower 45 women to be able to participate in local governance | Within the municipality | | Women provided a platform to participate in governance and decision making. | X | X | X | X | | 4,100 | | | CD | BMA, GDO |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | SOCIAL PROTECTION | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Objective 10: Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Draw a community profile/social baseline for 40 piloted communities | Municipal wide | | No. of Community profiles drawn | | | | | | 20,000.00 | | | DSW& CD | BMA |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Objective 11: Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------|--|--|---|---|---|---|--------|--|--|---------|-----|
| | Monitor and supervise activities of all persons with disabilities PWDs beneficiaries in income generating ventures | Municipal wide | | Effective and efficient use of 2% DACF for PWDs into income generating ventures monitored | x | x | x | x | 2,000 | | | DSW& CD | BMA |
| | Identify, register, enroll and support all Children with Disabilities (CWDs) in special schools within the Municipality | Municipal wide | | No. of special children of school going age are enrolled in special schools and supported. | x | x | x | x | 20,000 | | | DSW& CD | BMA |
| | Identify, register and support Persons with Disabilities PWDs (Adults) in income generating activities (businesses) | Municipal wide | | Majority of PWDs into income generating businesses are supported to improve their businesses | x | x | x | x | 40,000 | | | DSW& CD | BMA |
| | Identify and train twenty (20) women of Persons With Disabilities PWDs in income generating business (soap and pomade making) and provide startup capital | Municipal Wide | | Twenty (20) PWDs women trained and provided start-up capital | x | x | x | x | 5,000 | | | DSW& CD | BMA |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | YOUTH DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Objective 12: Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development of the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|------------------------|----|---|---|---|---|---|---------------------|--|-------------------|-----|-----------|
| | Train 500 youth in Agriculture Business | Wenchi School of Agric | 21 | 500 youth trained in Agriculture business | x | x | x | x | 500 | | | BAC | Youth/BMA |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SPORTS AND RECREATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective 13: Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure in the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Provide financial support for the development of sports and culture in the Municipality | Municipal wide | | No. of supports provided towards sports development | | | | | 20,000.00 | | | GES | BMA |
| | | | | | | | | | 762,110.04 | | 300,500.00 | | |
| | SUB-TOTAL | | | | | | | | 1,062,610.04 | | | | |

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Municipal Goal: To Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment in the Municipality by the year 2021

Objective 1: Improve science, technology and innovation application in agriculture in the Municipality

| Programmes and Sub-Programmes | Activities (Operations) | Location | Baseline 2017 | Output Indicators | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicative Budget (Gh¢) | | | Implementing Agency | |
|--|--|-----------------|---------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----|-------|---------------------|---------|
| | | | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | GOG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collab. |
| Programme: <i>Environmental Management</i> | CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Objective 1: Enhance climate change resilience in the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Programme: <i>Disaster prevention and Management</i> | Build the capacity of communities along the White Volta to respond to negative impacts of climate change | Municipal wide | | No. of capacity building conducted | | | | | 8,000.00 | | | NADM O | BMA |
| | DISASTER MANAGEMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Objective 2: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation in the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Organize and form Disaster Clubs in Junior High Schools | Municipal wide | | No. of disaster clubs formed | x | | x | | 4,000.00 | | | NADM O | BMA |
| | Organize Radio Programme on Disaster Risk Reduction Campaign. | Source FM Bawku | | No. of radio programmes organized | | | | | 2,500.00 | | | NADM O | BMA |
| | Procure and distribute relief items. | Municipal wide | | No. of relief items procured and distributed | | | | | 50,000.00 | | | NADM O | BMA |
| | Sensitization of the entire Municipality on domestic fire | Municipal wide | | No. of sensitization carried out | | | | | 5,700.00 | | | NADM O | BMA |
| | TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE: ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Programme: <i>Urban Roads & Transport services</i> | Objective 3: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services in the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Construction of culverts and approaches filling | Municipal wide | | No. of culverts constructed | x | x | x | x | 80,000.00 | | | DUR | BMA |
| | Reshaping of selected roads linking rural communities to Capital | Municipal wide | | No. of roads reshaped | | | | | 80,000.00 | | | DUR | BMA |

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Municipal Goal: To Maintain a stable, united and safe society in the Municipality by the year 2021.

Objective 1: Ensure effective implementation of the decentralization policy and programmes in the Municipality

| MDA Programmes and Sub-Programme | Activities (Operations) | Location | Baseline 2017 | Output Indicators | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicative Budget (Ghc) | | | Implementing Agency | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------|---------------|--|--|--------------------|-----------------|--|-------------------------|-----|-------|---------------------|---------|--|--|--|-----------|--|--|------|-----|
| | | | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | GOG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collab. | | | | | | | | |
| LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective 1: Strengthen the coordinating, administrative functions and popular participation of the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: <i>Management administration</i> | Hold town hall meetings at the Municipal and Zonal Council Levels to report on activities of the Assembly | 3 zonal councils in Bawku | 2 | No. of time hall meetings held | x | | x | | 28,277.86 | | | MMT | BMA | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Programme: <i>Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation</i> | | | | | Provision for monitoring of development projects | Municipal wide | 4 | No. of monitoring embarked on | | | | | | | | | 20,000.00 | | | MMT | BMA |
| | | | | | Provision for mid and Annual year review meetings of AAP & Budgets | Municipal Assembly | 2 | Mid and end of year review meetings held | | | | | | | | | 45,000.00 | | | MPCU | BMA |
| | Provision for Community Self Help initiated social ,economic health projects | Municipal wide | 1 | No. of self-help initiatives carried out | | | | | 75,798.93 | | | Community | BMA | | | | | | | | |
| | Organize quarterly MPCU meetings | Municipal Assembly | | No. of MPCU meetings held | x | x | x | x | 10,000.00 | | | MPCU | BMA | | | | | | | | |
| | Organize quarterly Budget Committee meetings | Municipal Assembly | | No. of Budget Committee meetings held | x | x | x | x | 3,600.00 | | | Budget Unit | BMA | | | | | | | | |
| | Organize quarterly Audit Committee meetings | Municipal Assembly | | No. of Audit Committee meetings held | x | x | x | x | 15,000.00 | | | IAU | BMA | | | | | | | | |
| | Organize quarterly Entity Committee meetings | Municipal Assembly | | No. of Entity Committee meetings held | x | x | x | x | 2,400.00 | | | Tender Committee | BMA | | | | | | | | |
| HUMAN SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective 2: Improve internal security for protection of life and property in the Bawku Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

5.4 Annual Action Plan for 2021

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Municipal Goal: To build a prosperous society in the Bawku Municipality by the year 2021

Municipal Objective 1: Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability in the Municipality by 80% by the end of 2021

| Programmes and Sub-Programme | Activities (Operations) | Location | Baseline 2017 | Output Indicators | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicative Budget (Gh¢) | | | Implementing Agency | |
|---|--|----------------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------------------|-----------|-------|---------------------|---------------|
| | | | | | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | GOG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collaborators |
| Programme: <i>Economic Development</i> | STRONG AND RESILIENT ECONOMY: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | FISCAL POLICY MANAGEMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Objective 1. Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability in the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Programmes: <i>Enhancing revenue mobilization</i> | Train Key Accounting Staff and Revenue Collectors on Cash Management | Bawku | 3 | No. of training organized | | x | x | | 8,900.00 | | | Finance | BMA |
| | Train Staff of Sub-Structures and Revenue Collectors on resource mobilization and utilization | Municipal wide | 3 | No. of trainings organized | x | x | x | x | 9,000.00 | | | Finance | BMA |
| | Provision for construction of market Sheds for the development of the Daduri satellite market management | Bawku-Daduri | 2 | No. of sheds constructed | x | x | x | x | | 90,000.00 | | BMA | Finance |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------|---|------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|--|-----------|-----------|------|----------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Programme: <i>Enhancing the private sector</i> | PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Objective 2: Support Entrepreneurs-hip and SME Development in the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Counterpart funding for the promotion/development of SMEs in the Municipality | Municipal wide | | Funds provided | | x | x | | | 20,000.00 | | BAC | BMA |
| | Organize one day entrepreneurship skills training for 200 SMEs | Bawku | 1 | 200 SMEs trained | x | x | x | x | | 600 | 20,000.00 | BAC | Clients/BMA |
| | Organize one day Stakeholder Forum on the activities of BAC | Bawku | 1 | Stakeholder forum organized | | | x | | | | 2000 | BAC | Clients/BMA/ID |
| | Organize quarterly business counseling for SMEs | BMA | 2 | | x | x | x | | | | 1,000.00 | BAC | BMA |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Programme: <i>Agricultural Services and Management</i> | Objective 13: Promote a demand-driven approach to agricultural development in the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Provision for celebration of National Farmers Day | Municipal wide | | National farmers' day marked | | | | x | | 25,000.00 | | MoFA | BMA |
| | Train 500No.farmers on Post-harvest technology | Municipal wide | | No. of farmers trained | | | x | | | 5,000.00 | | MoFA | BMA |
| | Train 200No.farmers on ruminant husbandry mgt | Municipal wide | | No. of farmers trained | | x | | | | 3,000.00 | | MoFA | BMA |
| | Training & Measurement of crop area & collection of basic data on crop & livestock | Municipal wide | | Training and measurement conducted | | | x | x | | 5,000.00 | | MoFA | BMA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------|--|--|---|---|---|---|--|--|----------|------|-----|
| | Conduct 10 demonstrations on most grains and legumes | Municipal wide | | No. of demonstrations grains and legumes conducted | | x | x | | | | 3,970.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Integrated Pest Management on green pepper | Municipal wide | | Pest management integrated | | x | | | | | 200.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Conduct crop yield studies | Municipal wide | | Crop yield studies conducted | | | x | | | | 2,500.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Livestock census | Municipal wide | | Livestock census conducted | x | x | x | x | | | 2,000.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Conduct pre-season and post season trainings for 3 WUA members | Municipal wide | | No. of training conducted for WUA members | x | | | x | | | 2,000.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Hold one Municipal agricultural planning session | Municipal wide | | Agricultural planning session held | | x | | | | | 3,000.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Hold quarterly review meetings | Municipal wide | | No. of quarterly review meetings held | x | x | x | x | | | 2,000.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Organize 4 zonal planning sessions | Municipal wide | | No. of zonal planning session organized | x | | | | | | 4,000.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Train farmers on the correct use of agro-pesticides | Municipal wide | | No. of farmers trained | | x | | | | | 1,500.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Train input dealers on handling and distribution of agro-inputs | Municipal wide | | No. of inputs dealers trained | | x | | | | | 1,600.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Conduct market survey | Municipal wide | | Market survey conducted | | | x | | | | 2,500.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Conduct 4 demonstrations on utilization of orange flesh sweet potato | Municipal wide | | No. of demonstrations conducted | | x | | | | | 2,000.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Conduct training and demonstration on | Municipal wide | | No. of trainings | | x | | | | | 4,000.00 | MoFA | BMA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------|--|--|---|---|---|---|---------------------|-----------|-----------|------|-----|
| | fortification of staples (RELC activities). | | | conducted | | | | | | | | | |
| | Conduct AEAs home and farm visits | Municipal wide | | No. of homes and farms visited by AEAs | | x | | | | | 19,480.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | Organize DADO and MDA supervisory and monitoring visits | Municipal wide | | No. of monitorings organized | x | x | x | x | | | 10,500.00 | MoFA | BMA |
| | | | | | | | | | 1,403,858.10 | 90,600.00 | 98,000.00 | | |
| | SUB-TOTAL | | | | | | | | 1,592,458.10 | | | | |

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Municipal Goal: Create opportunities for all in the Municipality by the year 2021

Objective 1: To improve on the quality of life of people in the Municipality by 2021

| Programmes and Sub-Programmes | Activities (Operations) | Location | Baseline 2017 | Output Indicators | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicative Budget (Gh¢) | | | Implementing Agency | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|---------------|---|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----|-------|---------------------|---------|
| | | | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | GOG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collab. |
| Programme: <i>Social Services Delivery</i> | EDUCATION AND TRAINING | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Objective 1: Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels in the Municipality by 2021 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Programme: <i>Education, youth & sports and Library services</i> | Procurement of Dual desks for primary schools | Municipal wide | | No. of dual desk procured | x | x | x | x | 113,000.00 | | | BMA | GES |
| | Support 3 DEOC meeting, one in each term and monitoring | Municipal Education directorate | | No. of DEOC meetings held | x | x | x | | 6,000.00 | | | GES | BMA |
| | Provide support to circuit supervisors/Directors to strengthen supervision/monitoring | Municipal Education directorate | | No. of monitoring and supervision conducted | x | x | x | x | 21,000.00 | | | GES | BMA |
| | Provision for MP's initiated project/programmes | Municipal wide | | No. of MPs initiated projects and programme supported | x | x | x | x | 350,000.00 | | | MP | BMA |
| | Organize District level SPAM | Municipal wide | | District level SPAM organized | x | | | | 10,000.00 | | | GES | BMA |
| | Support Municipal SHEP co-coordinator to monitor WASH activities | Municipal wide | | SHEP coordinated support | x | x | x | x | 2,000.00 | | | GES | BMA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|---|--|-----------|--|--|-----|-----|
| | Organise Independence Day Celebration | Municipal wide | | Independence day marked | x | | | | | 25,000.00 | | | GES | BMA |
| | Provision for STMEs programme | Municipal wide | | No. of STMEs programmes supported | | x | x | | | 15,000.00 | | | GES | BMA |
| | Organise my first day in school exercise for KG1 & BS1 | Municipal wide | | My first day in school organized | | | | x | | 14,250.00 | | | GES | BMA |
| | Provide support for needy students | Municipal wide | | No. of needy students supported | x | x | x | x | | 30,000.00 | | | GES | BMA |
| | Provision for Staff Development | Municipal education directorate | | No. of staff members supported | x | x | x | x | | 30,000.00 | | | GES | BMA |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: <i>Social Services Delivery</i> | HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Objective 2: Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC) by 2021 in the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Programme: <i>Public Health Services and management</i> | Provision for World Food Programme | Municipal wide | | World Food Programme supported | x | x | x | x | | | | | GHS | BMA |
| | organize 3 days orientation for 30 midwives and CHNs on comprehensive Maternal and child health update | Municipal wide | | 3 day orientation organized | x | | | | | 8,500.00 | | | GHS | BMA |
| | Provide support for National immunization and Seasonal Malaria Chemoprevention | Municipal wide | | National immunization on malaria supported | | x | | | | 14,580.00 | | | GHS | BMA |
| | Provide support to conduct quarterly meetings on HIV/AIDS such as DAC/MAC and DRMT/MRMT meetings. | Municipal wide | | HIV/AIDS meetings supported | x | x | x | x | | 4,000.00 | | | GHS | BMA |
| | Organize stakeholder performance review meetings on HIV/AIDS | Municipal wide | | Performance review on HIV/AIDS | | | | x | | 4,979.89 | | | GHS | BMA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|--|-----------|-----------|--|------------------|
| | | | | organized | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Monitor activities under HIV school alert programme | Municipal wide | | No. of schools monitored | | | | | | 1,500.00 | | | GHS BMA |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WATER AND SANITATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective 3: Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services by 2021 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Procurement of sanitary tools | Municipal Assembly | Wheelbarrow shovels & spade rakes | Purchase 30 wheelbarrows, 20 spade, shovels and rakes each | x | | | | | 20,000.00 | | | EHSU BMA |
| | Procurement of chemicals and protective clothing | Municipal Assembly | | Chemicals and protective clothes procured | x | | | | | 10,000.00 | | | EHSU BMA |
| | Provision for daily collection and transportation of solid waste | Municipal wide | | Solid waste collection and transportation supported | x | x | x | x | | 45,000.00 | | | EHSU BMA |
| | Evacuation of refuse dump from all dumping site to final disposal site | Municipal wide | | Evacuation done | x | x | x | x | | 47,343.86 | | | EHSU BMA |
| | Dislodgement of liquid waste in public Toilets | Municipal wide | | No. of Public Toilets dislodged for reuse | | | | | | 30,000.00 | | | EHSU BMA |
| | Organise monthly clean-up exercises | Bawku township | | monthly clean-up exercises organized | x | x | x | x | | 14,000.00 | | | EHSU BMA |
| | Provide support for construction of house hold toilets in selected communities under the CLTs. | Municipal wide | | No. of household toilets supported | x | x | x | x | | | 80,000.00 | | EHSU BMA, UNICEF |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|------------|-----------|---------|-------------|
| | Monitoring and evaluation of CLTS triggered communities | Municipal Assembly | Irregular monitoring of CLTS due to Lack of funds | To bring 30 communities to ODF through regular monitoring | x | x | x | x | | | 15,000.00 | EHSU | BMA, UNICEF |
| | Construction of 42No. hand pump Boreholes | Municipal wide | | No. of boreholes drilled | | | | | | 785,400.00 | | EHSU | BMA |
| | Procurement of 10No.Refuse Containers | Municipal wide | 10 refuse containers | 10 No. communal refuse containers procured | | | | | | 60,000.00 | | EHSU | BMA |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Programme: <i>Social Welfare and community services</i> | POVERTY AND INEQUALITY | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Objective 6: Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions within the Municipality by 2021 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Generate economic, social and cultural growth at the community levels to form village savings and loans schemes for various groups in the communities | Municipal wide | | No. of village savings and loans schemes group formed | | | | | | | 3,000.00 | | DSW& CD |
| Convene quarterly meetings of the Municipal LEAP Implementation Committee (DLIC) | Department of DSW/CD, Bawku | | Debriefing of the Municipal LEAP Implementation Committee members (DLIC) on LEAP activities | x | x | x | x | | | 4,000 | 4,000 | DSW& CD | BMA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|--------|--|--------|---------|-----|
| | Municipal LEAP Implementation committee (DLIC) Monitor forty seven (47) LEAP beneficiary communities every quarter | Forty seven(47) beneficiary communities | | No. of Monitoring and evaluation conducted by MLIC on LEAP activities. | x | x | x | x | 5,000 | | | DSW& CD | BMA |
| | Targeting of LEAP Communities For enrollment into the LEAP Programme | Municipal wide | | Targeting and enrollment of untargeted extremely poor communities | x | x | x | x | 8,000 | | 8,000 | DSW& CD | BMA |
| | Registration and renewal of LEAP beneficiary HHs NHIS cards in forty seven (47) LEAP beneficiary communities | Forty seven (47) LEAP beneficiary communities | | Registered and renewed all beneficiaries of LEAP program NHIS cards to access medical care | x | x | x | x | 8,200 | | | DSW& CD | BMA |
| | Train forty seven LEAP beneficiaries in (47) communities on income generating activities and importance of savings | Forty seven (47) LEAP Communities | | Forty seven (47) LEAP beneficiary communities capacities built in income generating activities and benefits from saving | x | x | x | x | 10,500 | | 10,500 | DSW& CD | BMA |
| | Sensitization of LEAP beneficiary communities bimonthly before cash out/payment | Forty seven (47) LEAP beneficiary communities | | LEAP beneficiary communities sensitized bimonthly | x | x | x | x | 4,000 | | | DSW& CD | BMA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|-----------|--|-------|---------|--------------------------|
| | | | | before cash out/ payment | | | | | | | | | |
| | Registration of caregivers of LEAP beneficiaries in (37) beneficiary communities into the GHIPSS platform (E-Zwitch) | Thirty seven (37) LEAP beneficiary communities | | Caregivers of LEAP beneficiary households registered and issued E-Zwitch ID cards for all | x | x | x | x | 6,000 | | 6,000 | DSW& CD | BMA |
| | Introduce VSLA in ten (10) LEAP beneficiary communities in the Municipality | Municipal Wide | | Ten LEAP communities are introduced to the VSLA | X | X | X | X | 1,000 | | | DSW& CD | BMA |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CHILD AND FAMILY WELFARE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective 7: Ensure effective child protection and family welfare system in the Municipality by 2021 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Conduct quarterly monitoring visit CPT communities and School clubs | Municipal wide | | No. of quarterly monitoring conducted | x | x | x | x | 5,600.00 | | | DSW& CD | BMA |
| | Provision for care and protection for abandoned children and prison inmates | Municipal wide | | No. of abandoned children and prison inmates supported | | | | | 10,000.00 | | | DSW& CD | BMA |
| | Sensitize and educate fifty (50) Traditional rulers and opinion leaders from three (3) zonal councils on dangers of Early/ Girls/Child Forced Marriages | Three (3) zonal councils | | No. of Traditional rulers and opinion leaders sensitized from three zonal councils. | x | x | x | x | 9,000.00 | | 7,000 | DSW& CD | BMA, Traditional council |

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|--|--|-------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|-----------|--|--|--------------|----------|
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| | GENDER EQUALITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Objective 9: Promote gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and economic empowerment of women in the Municipality by 2021 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sensitize community members to participate in community decision making process | Municipal wide | | Community members sensitized | | x | x | | | 4,200.00 | | | DSW& CD | BMA,G DO |
| | Train Unit Committee members and Zonal Councils Staff in Community mobilization skills | Municipal wide | | Training conducted | x | | | | | 13,500.00 | | | DSW& CD | BMA,G DO |
| | Organize gender sensitization programme for Traditional Council members | Municipal wide | | Traditional Council members sensitized | | x | | | | 4,500.00 | | | GDO, DSW& CD | BMA |
| | Empower 45 women to be able to participate in local governance | Within the municipality | | Women provided a platform to participate in governance and decision making. | X | X | X | X | | 4,100 | | | CD | BMA, GDO |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | SOCIAL PROTECTION | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Objective 10: Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly in the Municipality by 2021 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Draw a community profile/social baseline for 40 piloted communities | Municipal wide | | No. of Community profiles drawn | | | | | | 20,000.00 | | | DSW& CD | BMA |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Objective 11: Promote full participation of PWDs in social and economic development of the Municipality by 2021 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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|--|---|----------------|--|--|---|---|---|---|--------|--|--|---------|-----|
| | Monitor and supervise activities of all persons with disabilities PWDs beneficiaries in income generating ventures | Municipal wide | | Effective and efficient use of 2% DACF for PWDs into income generating ventures monitored | x | x | x | x | 2,000 | | | DSW& CD | BMA |
| | Identify, register, enroll and support all Children with Disabilities (CWDs) in special schools within the Municipality | Municipal wide | | No. of special children of school going age are enrolled in special schools and supported. | x | x | x | x | 20,000 | | | DSW& CD | BMA |
| | Identify, register and support Persons with Disabilities PWDs (Adults) in income generating activities (businesses) | Municipal wide | | Majority of PWDs into income generating businesses are supported to improve their businesses | x | x | x | x | 40,000 | | | DSW& CD | BMA |
| | Identify and train twenty (20) women of Persons With Disabilities PWDs in income generating business (soap and pomade making) and provide startup capital | Municipal Wide | | Twenty (20) PWDs women trained and provided start-up capital | x | x | x | x | 5,000 | | | DSW& CD | BMA |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | YOUTH DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Objective 12: Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development of the Municipality by 2021 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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|---|---|------------------------|----|---|---|---|---|---|---------------------|--|-------------------|-----|-----------|
| | Train 500 youth in Agriculture Business | Wenchi School of Agric | 21 | 500 youth trained in Agriculture business | x | x | x | x | 500 | | | BAC | Youth/BMA |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SPORTS AND RECREATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective 13: Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure in the Municipality by 2021 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Provide financial support for the development of sports and culture in the Municipality | Municipal wide | | No. of supports provided towards sports development | | | | | 20,000.00 | | | GES | BMA |
| | | | | | | | | | 762,110.04 | | 300,500.00 | | |
| | SUB-TOTAL | | | | | | | | 1,062,610.04 | | | | |

ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Municipal Goal: To Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment in the Municipality by the year 2021

Objective 1: Improve science, technology and innovation application in agriculture in the Municipality

| Programmes and Sub-Programmes | Activities (Operations) | Location | Baseline 2017 | Output Indicators | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicative Budget (Gh¢) | | | Implementing Agency | |
|--|--|-----------------|---------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----|-------|---------------------|---------|
| | | | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | GOG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collab. |
| Programme: <i>Environmental Management</i> | CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Objective 1: Enhance climate change resilience in the Municipality by 2021 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Programme: <i>Disaster prevention and Management</i> | Build the capacity of communities along the White Volta to respond to negative impacts of climate change | Municipal wide | | No. of capacity building conducted | | | | | 8,000.00 | | | NADM O | BMA |
| | DISASTER MANAGEMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Objective 2: Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation in the Municipality BY 2021 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Organize and form Disaster Clubs in Junior High Schools | Municipal wide | | No. of disaster clubs formed | x | | x | | 4,000.00 | | | NADM O | BMA |
| | Organize Radio Programme on Disaster Risk Reduction Campaign. | Source FM Bawku | | No. of radio programmes organized | | | | | 2,500.00 | | | NADM O | BMA |
| | Procure and distribute relief items. | Municipal wide | | No. of relief items procured and distributed | | | | | 50,000.00 | | | NADM O | BMA |
| | Sensitization of the entire Municipality on domestic fire | Municipal wide | | No. of sensitization carried out | | | | | 5,700.00 | | | NADM O | BMA |
| | TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE: ROAD, RAIL, WATER AND AIR | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Programme: <i>Urban Roads & Transport services</i> | Objective 3: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services in the Municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Construction of culverts and approaches filling | Municipal wide | | No. of culverts constructed | x | x | x | x | 80,000.00 | | | DUR | BMA |
| | Reshaping of selected roads linking rural communities to Capital | Municipal wide | | No. of roads reshaped | | | | | 80,000.00 | | | DUR | BMA |

GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Municipal Goal: To Maintain a stable, united and safe society in the Municipality by the year 2021.

Objective 1: Ensure effective implementation of the decentralization policy and programmes in the Municipality

| MDA Programmes and Sub-Programme | Activities (Operations) | Location | Baseline 2017 | Output Indicators | Quarterly Time Schedule | | | | Indicative Budget (Ghc) | | | Implementing Agency | |
|---|---|---------------------------|---------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----|-------|---------------------|---------|
| | | | | | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | GOG | IGF | Donor | Lead | Collab. |
| LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALISATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective 1: Strengthen the coordinating, administrative functions and popular participation of the Municipality by 2021 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme: <i>Management administration</i> | Hold town hall meetings at the Municipal and Zonal Council Levels to report on activities of the Assembly | 3 zonal councils in Bawku | 2 | No. of time hall meetings held | x | | x | | 28,277.86 | | | MMT | BMA |
| Sub-Programme: <i>Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation</i> | Provision for monitoring of development projects | Municipal wide | 4 | No. of monitoring embarked on | | | | | 20,000.00 | | | MMT | BMA |
| | Provision for mid and Annual year review meetings of AAP & Budgets | Municipal Assembly | 2 | Mid and end of year review meetings held | | | | | 45,000.00 | | | MPCU | BMA |
| | Provision for Community Self Help initiated social ,economic health projects | Municipal wide | 1 | No. of self-help initiatives carried out | | | | | 75,798.93 | | | Community | BMA |
| | Organize quarterly MPCU meetings | Municipal Assembly | | No. of MPCU meetings held | x | x | x | x | 10,000.00 | | | MPCU | BMA |
| | Organize quarterly Budget Committee meetings | Municipal Assembly | | No. of Budget Committee meetings held | x | x | x | x | 3,600.00 | | | Budget Unit | BMA |
| | Organize quarterly Audit Committee meetings | Municipal Assembly | | No. of Audit Committee meetings held | x | x | x | x | 15,000.00 | | | IAU | BMA |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---------------------|--|--|------------------|------|
| | Organize quarterly Entity Committee meetings | Municipal Assembly | | No. of Entity Committee meetings held | x | x | x | x | 2,400.00 | | | Tender Committee | BMA |
| HUMAN SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective 2: Improve internal security for protection of life and property in the Bawku Municipality by 2021 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Provision for Inter- Ethnic and MUSEC activities | Municipal wide | | No. of meetings held | x | x | x | X | 30,000.00 | | | MUSEC | BMA |
| CIVIL SOCIETY, AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective 3: Improve participation of Civil Society Organizations (including media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in Municipal development by 2021 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hold one day meeting with CBOs/NGOs on plans/projects of the Assembly | Bawku | | One day meeting organized | x | | | | 6,000.00 | | | BMA | MPCU |
| | Monitor activities of NGOs/CBOs on HIV/AIDS as well as PMTCT and ART sites | Municipal wide | | No. of NGOs/CBOs activities Monitored | x | x | x | x | 1,600.00 | | | GHS | BMA |
| | | | | | | | | | 206,676.79 | | | | |
| | SUB-TOTAL | | | | | | | | 206,676.79 | | | | |
| | GRAND TOTAL | | | | | | | | 4,431,200.93 | | | | |

CHAPTER SIX

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENT FOR THE MTDP

The Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) is focused at improving the existing undesirable situation in the municipality. Monitoring and Evaluation among other things is a means by which a more desirable improvement can be realized and measured. The monitoring and evaluation of this plan is the responsibility of the Bawku Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit, the Upper East Regional Planning Coordinating Unit and the National Development Planning Commission.

6.1 Monitoring

Monitoring the Medium Term Development Plan will enable management, implementers and other stakeholders obtain relevant information that can be used to assess progress of implementation of each of the programmes, projects and activities outlined in the plan, so as to inform timely decisions taking that will ensure that progress is maintained according to set objectives. The monitoring of the MTDP would be carried out at the project/activity implementation level and at the output/objective level.

With the project/ activity implementation level, monitoring would be carried out by the implementing departments, agencies and communities. They will monitor the execution of activities and projects relevant to their sector and communities. The MPCU will conduct quarterly monitoring to confirm monitoring reports of implementing departments.

With the output/objective level, the MPCU would mainly be responsible for the monitoring of the output and objective indicators (20 Core) spelt out in the MTDP document. The reports of implementing departments and communities will constitute a major data requirement for monitoring at this level. The monitoring of programmes, projects, activities, outputs and objectives of the Medium Term Development Plan would take the following approach;

- ✚ Regular and quarterly field and site visits by Project Officers of Implementing departments, Representatives of User Agencies and Communities, Monitoring Team and MPCU.
- ✚ Organization of quarterly MPCU meetings, mid-year and annual reviews and Town Hall meetings. During these meetings, collated departmental and District Sub-structure reports on the progress of implementation of programmes and activities would be presented and discussed. The Feed backs from these meetings would be used to shape future planning and implementation.

6.2 Dissemination and Communication Strategy

The Municipal Assembly shall form a Development Communication Committee which shall comprise the Municipal Chief Executive, the Municipal Coordinating Director, other members of the Municipal Planning Coordinating unit, the Chairman of the Development Planning Subcommittee, the Public Relations Officer (Secretary) of the Assembly and the Presiding member as the chairperson. The Presiding member of the Assembly shall be the Chairperson of the Committee. Reporting the right information on the status of implementation of the formulated development programmes, projects and activities to stakeholders at the local, regional and National levels plays crucial role in the successful execution of this plan. The availability of

reliable information to the stakeholders would call for the right spot checks and making input in order to achieve the set goals and objectives within the medium term of 2018 – 2021.

6.2.1 Strategies

The strategies to be use by the Bawku Municipal Assembly to communicate information on the status of implementation of the plan within the Medium Term Plan period (2018-2021) include but not limited to the following:

6.2.1.1 Creation of Regular Engagement of Local Media Platform

The Municipal Assembly had collaborations with the local media houses in Bawku through which assembly’s activities outlined in the MTDP would be discussed with community members, opinion leaders, Non-Governmental Organizations and all identifiable groups. This will help to mobilization support of stakeholders in the implementation of the plan.

6.2.1.2 Dissemination of Prepared Reports:

Reports prepared through conducting quarterly, Mid-Term and End of Year Monitoring and Evaluation, reports would be on the projects/programmes status. Copies of the reports at the local level will be distributed to the Presiding Member, Sub- Committees of the Assembly especially the Development Planning, Finance and Administration, Works, Social Services, local NGOs, Decentralized Departments and also place a copy at the Client Service Unit of the Municipal Assembly for the public.

At the regional and national levels, copies of the reports will be sent to the Regional Coordinating Council through the Regional Planning Coordinating Unit and the National Development Planning Commission.

6.2.1.3 Organization of Performance Review Meetings

The quarterly, mid-year and end of year review meetings would be organized to inform the members of MPCU and other identified key stakeholders on the status of implementation of the MTDP. The Regional Coordinating Council would be represented in some of these meetings to discuss the progress of programmes and projects and review activities of the plan.

6.2.1.4 General Dialogue

This will aid establish feedback mechanism on the performance of the Assembly through the reports generated from the Sub-Municipal Structures, Unit Committees, Public Complaint Unit, General Assembly meetings and the Media discussions on the development issues of the Municipal so contained in the 2018 – 2021 MTDP prepared to address community needs and aspirations. The summary of the communication strategies is indicated in table 41 below.

Table 43: Summary of communication strategy

| ACTIVITY | PURPOSE | AUDIENCE | METHOD/TOOL | TIME FRAME | RESPONSIBILITY |
|---|---|---|---|---|------------------|
| Meeting with Political leadership on the programmes, projects and activities and Annual Progress Reports of the | To get them to appreciate the DMTDP To update them on the status of implementation | DCE, Presiding Member, MP, Chairpersons of Subcommittees. | Meetings with audiovisuals Round table discussions Power | 15 th -30 th January | MPCU Secretariat |

| | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|--------------------------|--|
| MTDP. | of programmes, projects and activities | | point presentations | Oct-Dec. | MPCU Secretariat |
| To sensitize the Communities in the Municipality about the Medium Term Development Plan (Programmes, projects and activities and Annual Progress Reports) | To create awareness on DMTDP | Community members, Traditional Authorities, investors, donors | Community Durbars | Quarterly | MCE/MCD/MPO, Chairman of Dev't Planning Sub-committee |
| Town Hall Meetings | To create awareness to the public on projects, expenditure and revenue of the Assembly | Traditional Authority, community members, media, Assembly members, CSOs etc | Meetings with audio-visuals on projects and programmes | At least twice in a year | MPO, Budget Officer, Finance Officer, Information Officer, PRO |
| Performance Review meetings | To inform stakeholders on status of MTDP implementation | MPCU, RCC, Heads of Department, CSOs | Round – Table discussions and Power Point Presentation | Quarterly | MPCU Secretariat |
| Community Sensitization | To create public awareness on their rights and responsibilities on monitoring etc. | Community members, Assembly members, unit committee members etc. | Meetings with audio-visuals | At least once a year | MPCU Secretariat |
| Public Hearing | To present the MTDP to the public to make sure projects and programmes conform with prioritized needs of the communities | Community Members, Traditional Authority, Media, CSOs | Meetings with audio-visuals on projects and programmes | Once every four years | MPCU Secretariat |

6.3 Evaluation

Evaluation is an assessment as to whether resources invested have produced or are producing desired results and whether benefits are reaching the targeted population. Evaluation of the Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) will enable management and other stakeholders to assess the level of implementation of the projects/programmes outlined in the plan and whether the expected objectives, outcomes and impacts of implemented programmes and projects are being achieved.

Annual assessment of the MTDP would be done by the MPCU to determine the level of implementation of the annual action plans so contained in the plan. A final evaluation which has to do with the performance review of 2018-2021 MTDP would be conducted, from November 2021 - March 2022. Stakeholder's workshops would be organized to discuss the results of the evaluations.

The main responsibility for evaluating the programmes and projects lies with the Bawku Municipal Planning and Coordinating Unit (MPCU). The MPCU will facilitate the evaluation exercise in a participatory manner. The involvement of Traditional Authorities, Youth, Women, Private Sector operators, Departments, Agencies, Municipal Sub-Structures, Vulnerable and Civil Society Organizations will be a key component of the evaluation process.

It is expected that the Regional Planning and Coordinating Unit (RPCU) and the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) would carry out periodic monitoring of the implementation of the MTDP and coordinate monitoring and evaluation activities of the Municipality.