



2018/2019 Ghana District League Table II Report



unicef 
for every child



2018/19 District League Table II with new perspectives and modified methodology

UNICEF with Ghana Center for Democratic Development
(CDD-Ghana) and the Centre for Social Policy Studies
(University of Ghana)



www.unicef.org/ghana

www.cddgh.org

Foreword

The 2018-2019 Report of the Ghana District League Table (DLT II) highlights progress and disparities in social development among districts and provides the government, citizens and all stakeholders the basis for achieving better outcomes. The DLT index was introduced in 2014 and has been used as a social accountability tool that ranks Districts by their level of social development and service delivery, especially in sectors directly or indirectly related to the survival and development of children.

Over the last five years, significant efforts have been made to enhance the quality of the analysis, despite challenges related to the availability, regularity and usability of administrative data at the district level. This year, two indicators were added to track progress related to the birth registration rate and net attendance rate at primary level. In addition, the rural and urban water coverage rates were combined into one water indicator. We have also introduced a new way of calculating the total score of each District, using a factor analysis methodology.

This Ghana District League Table (II) has also sought to shift attention from the total score ranking among the districts, to emphasize sector performances among districts, in the areas of education, health, water, sanitation and child protection. This provides Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and their partners additional data at district and regional level, to have a more precise picture of development issues. It also helps inform policies and programmes and provides useful evidence to advocate for more equitable investment in districts where progress has been constrained. In addition, this enables better prioritization, planning, resource allocation and implementation.

Ultimately, this District League Table report shall help gain a better understanding of and attention to disparities among districts. It shall also enable all stakeholders to strengthen monitoring frameworks and elevate discussions on equitable and effective resource allocations and expenditures. All partners involved in this initiative hope this will contribute to existing efforts in reducing inequality in social development among the population of Ghana. We believe no one should be left behind in the march towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

As we mark the 30th Anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 2019, Ghana is proud to have been the first country in the world to ratify it. By doing so, Ghana demonstrated commitment to, and a vision for, a better world for every child. As we call for action to realize the rights of ALL children, we look forward to hearing ideas and working with all partners to achieve this goal. Every child has the right to health, water, sanitation, education, protection and participation. We can all be Champions of Child Rights, to support the lives and futures of children and young people in Ghana and around the world.



Anne-Claire Dufay

UNICEF Representative in Ghana

Acknowledgements

This 2018-2019 DLT II Report is the result of a close partnership built up over the last four years between UNICEF in Ghana, the Ghana Centre for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana), the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, the Office of Head of Local Government Service, and the Centre for Social Policy Studies, University of Ghana, Legon (which helped apply a new methodology for this edition).

We would also like to thank the following institutions and agencies for their support and cooperation: the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS), the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), the Ministry for Planning, other relevant line Ministries, Departments and Agencies, the United Nations Country Team in Ghana, and the media.

We express our sincere appreciation to all partners and colleagues who provided inputs and comments. Thanks to their commitment and support, this report is contributing to an important dialogue and sustained efforts to promote inclusive growth and development in Ghana.

Table of Contents

Foreword.....	II
Acknowledgements.....	III
Executive Summary.....	VI
1. Introduction.....	1
1.1. DLT in Focus.....	1
1.2. Why Introduce a Remodeled District League Table: DLT II.....	2
2. Methodologies.....	3
2.1 How does DLT Rank Districts?.....	3
2.2 Indicators	4
2.3 Data.....	5
2.4 Missing Values.....	5
2.5 DLT II is Based on a New Methodology for Analysis.....	6
3. Sector Analysis.....	7
3.1 Education.....	7
3.1.1 BECE Pass Rate	8
3.1.2 District Analysis.....	9
3.1.3 Regional Analysis.....	10
3.2 Sector Analysis: Health - Skilled Birth Attendance.....	11
3.2.2 Regional Analysis	13
3.3 Sector Analysis: Water.....	14
3.3.1 District Analysis.....	15
3.3.2 Regional Analysis.....	17
3.4 Sector Analysis: Sanitation	18
3.4.1 Regional Analysis.....	22
3.5 Sector Analysis: Child Protection - Birth Registration (under one year).....	24
3.5.1 District Analysis.....	26
3.5.2 Regional Analysis.....	27
4. Total DLT II score and ranking	28
4.1. District total DLT II Analysis.....	28
4.2. Regional Total DLT II Analysis.....	30
5. Conclusions and Recommendations.....	33
ANNEX.....	35

Table of Contents

List of Tables

Table 1: Current Indicators used for DLT Indicators and DLT II Modifications.....	3
Table 2: Top 10 Districts in Education by BECE Pass Rate (%)	9
Table 3: Lowest Scoring 10 Districts in Education by BECE Pass Rate (%).....	9
Table 4: Top 14 Districts for Skilled Birth Attendance Indicator (%).....	13
Table 5: Least 10 Districts on Skilled Birth Attendance Rate	13
Table 6: Top 10 Water Coverage Highest % of Districts.....	17
Table 7: 10 Lowest Scoring-Ranked Water Coverage Percentage of Districts.....	17
Table 8: Top 10 Districts on ODF (%)	22
Table 9: Lowest Scoring 10 Districts on ODF coverage (%)	22
Table 10: Top 10 Districts in Birth Registration (%).....	26
Table 11: Lowest Scoring 10 Districts on Birth Registration (%).....	26
Table 12: Highest 10 Districts in DLT II Scores	30
Table 13: DLT II Scores (Lowest Scoring 10)	30
Table 14: 2018 Regional Scores and Ranking.....	32

List of Figures

Figure 3-1: BECE Pass Performance by Region (%).....	10
Figure 3-2: Skilled Birth Attendance Indicator by Region (%).....	14
Figure 3-3: Water Coverage by Region (%).....	18
Figure 3-4: ODF by Region (%).....	23
Figure 3-5: Birth Registration by Region (%).....	27

List of Maps

Map 1: Education Sectoral Map for BECE Pass Rates – Ghana (2018-2019 DLT II)	8
Map 2: Skilled Birth Attendance Ranking by District (2018-2019 DLT II)	12
Map 3: Rural and Urban Water Coverage (2018-2019 DLT II).....	16
Map 4: Proportion of Communities Certified ODF within each District (2018-2019 DLT II)	20
Map 5: Birth Registration Rate under one year of age by District (2018-2019 DLT II).....	25
Map 6: Overall District League Score Ranking (2018-2019 DLT II).....	29
Map 7: Regional DLTII Ranking	31

Executive Summary

The District League Table II (DLT II) is a tool that gives an overall assessment of social development in Ghana by ranking all 216 districts. Overall, the report provides evidence on levels of disparities across the regions and districts, and can be used to inform priorities, strategies and programmes. The report can also help promote more equitable and efficient resource allocation and expenditures.

The specific objectives of the DLT are to:

- Contribute to social accountability in Ghana by encouraging evidence-based dialogue between the State and citizens at all levels;
- Raise awareness of national and sub-national stakeholders on disparities and inequities among districts;
- Support evidence-based advocacy for national-level institutions to equitably, efficiently, and effectively allocate and spend resources as well as promote local revenue collection initiatives to reduce disparities among districts, focused on marginal and disadvantaged ones; and
- Encourage relevant authorities to invest additional efforts and resources in providing access to basic social services (e.g. water, sanitation, health, nutrition, birth registration, education), so that no one is left behind.

This year's DLT II goes beyond the overall scores and rankings of each district. It has also analyzed, reported on and mapped out the sector level rankings, showing the level of performance for each district in five sectors (health, education, water, sanitation, and child protection). Methodologically, to further strengthen the analysis and provide a more comprehensive picture related to social services, the DLT II has included two additional indicators: birth registration rate and net attendance rate. In addition, the DLT II has enhanced the representation of the water indicator, with the inclusion of urban water coverage. It has also applied a factor analysis in developing the total scores for the rankings.

This 2018 – 2019 report highlights gaps in access to services and outcomes among Ghana's districts:

- In education, the highest scoring district had a Basic Education Certificate Examination (BECE) pass rate of 90 per cent, whereas the district with the lowest score only had a 28.4 per cent pass rate.
- In health, while several districts had 100 per cent skilled birth attendance (SBA) at the point of delivery, the lowest-scoring district had 10.5 per cent SBA.
- In rural and urban water coverage, the highest scoring district had 94.6 per cent coverage, in contrast to 14.8 per cent for the lowest scoring district.
- In sanitation, the best performing district had 90.9 per cent of communities certified as open defecation free, while the lowest only had 0.2 per cent certified. Importantly many districts, particularly in the Ashanti and Western regions, have yet to roll out programmes and undertake the certification process, which is of serious concern in relation to basic sanitation in Ghana.
- Finally, in child protection the rate of birth registration of children under one year in the top district was 212 per cent, while that of the lowest district in this category was only 4.28 per cent.

With such stark differences in service delivery outcomes, low-performing districts require urgent attention. The relevant authorities are invited to engage in a constructive dialogue, to make strategic policy adjustments, to prioritize areas where progress is slow, and to ensure adequate financial resource allocation and expenditures. MMDAs are also encouraged to strengthen data collection, monitoring and reporting frameworks to ensure that no district is left behind in Ghana's development journey.

1. Introduction

1.1. DLT II in Focus

The District League Table (DLT), which ranks all districts in Ghana based on selected indicators, has been produced and disseminated annually since 2014. The DLT tracks development progress in all districts across the country. In doing so, it has become a respected and an increasingly effective tool to assess the level of social development in districts, with a focus on social sectors. UNICEF Ghana initiated and has produced the DLT in partnership with the Ghana Centre for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana), and in collaboration with the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development and Office of Head of Local Government Service Secretariat.

“*The DLT is a veritable tool, key enough to guide the flow of resources to help people’s lives. We will look at what lessons can be learnt out of this to look at the formula for allocation of district assembly common funds and see how this formula can address some of the things we are talking about.*”

Honorable Kwasi Boateng Adjei, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLG&RD) at Round Table Conference on DLT (20 Sept. 2017):

Findings of the DLTs touch on: (i) inequity between the top and Lowest Scoring districts as well as responsibilities of central government to address imbalances in resource allocation, (ii) levels of inequity within districts, particularly large gaps between closely located districts, (iii) difficulties in accessing data and useful indicators and (iv) the lack of adequate financial and administrative resources available to district assemblies to enhance local development.

“*As the league table is launched, we engage citizens and stakeholders in pre-launch engagements and post launch targeting of the assemblies (planners, DPCUs) with discussions and regional launches, where we present the DLT results and they learn how they scored in the various indicators. The DLT is a very good tool. We all agree with it, but [we] need to advocate and sensitise all these strategic groups we need to engage to really understand what DLT is about.*”

Ms. Dorothy Onny, Director, Research, Statistics and Information Management Directorate (RSIM) MLG&RD at Round Table Conference on DLT (20 Sept. 2017):

Production and dissemination of the DLT has supported various actors (non-governmental organisations and governmental agencies) to direct resources to where they are needed most. Presently, it serves as a key, de-facto “tool in national dialogue, providing direction and information on Ghana’s overall level of development and highlighting parts of the country that continue to lag behind” (DLT, 2017). The success of the DLT in ensuring efficiency in resource allocation and heightening awareness of district level-focused government managers does not only rely on production of the DLT itself, but the annual process of dissemination and stakeholder engagements which have increased awareness of and use of the DLT. The annual pre-launch discussions and launches in every region, a national launch, extensive media work and civil society partnerships have contributed immensely to achieving this success. In other words, in Ghana, the DLT has been an excellent social accountability tool to promote dialogue between citizens and government stakeholders around the achievement of district development by providing consistent and comprehensive data as well as information on the district-level social sector.

Over the last couple of years, UNICEF and CDD-Ghana have held consultative meetings with key stakeholders to explore opportunities to update and seek improvements to enhance data collection and use in Ghana as well as data availability and quality at district level. This remains a continuing effort and further results are expected as more recent improvements begin to have effect. Thus, further optimisation of the DLT remains a relevant task due to persistent and significant challenges in district-level data collection, availability and use.

Citizens' knowledge and appreciation of DLT

According to a survey conducted by UNICEF in 2016, about 90 per cent of people interviewed thought the league table could be useful to improve social accountability in Ghana. *"Citizens now have a basis to demand for accountability from duty bearers to act more responsibly with their resources, knowing that the DLT II results would be released each year and citizens would demand answers,"* said one respondent.

Secondly, 98 per cent of people thought the DLT was a useful tool to track development across the whole country. Pre DLT, there was no way to know which districts performed well or lagged behind. *"The DLT exposes the strengths and weaknesses across districts and when they are brought to bear, we can identify which districts are lagging and need support and learn from those doing well,"* said another respondent.

Lastly, 70 per cent of respondents said they used the DLT for discussions at local and central levels, or within media or civil society and made concentrated steps to improve their scores in the league table.

The objectives of DLT II are consistent with past DLTs as summarised:

- Provide a tool to contribute to social accountability in Ghana by encouraging evidence-based dialogue between the State and citizens at district level
- Raise awareness of national and sub-national stakeholders on disparities and inequities among districts
- Support evidence-based advocacy for national level institutions to equitably, efficiently, and effectively allocate and spend resources as well as promote local revenue collection initiatives to reduce disparities among districts, focused on marginal and disadvantaged ones.

1.2. Why Introduce a Remodeled District League Table: DLT II

While most stakeholders have valued the DLTs and respective data, there have been some questions about the methodology and selected indicators used to compute the index for district rankings. Thus, this new DLT II features a number of innovations, including:

- Indicators weight based on a factor analysis. In other words, all indicators are not treated equally to avoid overrepresentation of certain indicators¹.
- Additional indicators have been added, such as birth registration and net school attendance rate.
- Some indicator constructions have been adjusted, such as access to water coverage to more closely reflect the context by combining rural and urban water coverage.
- Further efforts were made to estimate missing values to avoid distortions.
- Presentation of data has been made visually more attractive by introducing maps with distinct levels of colour coding according to ranking among districts and regions.
- Sectoral analyses have been enhanced in acknowledgement of methodological difficulties creating a single aggregate DLT score and ranking.

The focus of the report has changed as sectoral analyses have been added in addition to the total DLT analysis to address the methodological challenge with respect to the limitations of analysing the total DLT scores with related indicators in a one single measurement. Sectoral findings provide rich insight into variations in development, not only among districts - but also regions in the sector, which will allow for more meaningful discussions between citizens and duty-bearers. In terms of policy implications, sectoral analysis suggests more concrete sector specific needs, such as investment in areas within specific districts and regions.

¹ The composite indicator (factor score) from the factor analysis was used to rank the progress of a district using administrative datasets. A comparison was made between the equally weighted method employed in the previous DLT and the factor analysis results. The ranking results of the factor analysis are strikingly different from the rankings provided by equally weighted indicators as used by the previous DLT. It was shown that factor analysis results do not have ranking 'outliers', as were evident in the equally weighted method used in 2017's DLT.

2. Methodologies

2.1 How does DLT II Rank Districts?

The District League Table (DLT) is a simple ranking tool that gives an overall assessment of district development across the entire country, by ranking 216 of Ghana's districts in order of their level of development based on data availability². The DLT measures seven sectoral dimensions (health, education, water, sanitation, security, governance and child protection), with one or two indicators under each dimension. The indicators were selected taking into consideration four important criteria established at the inception of the DLT. The selected indicator should:

- Be a key priority for district social development
- Be available at district level in an annually produced national database or routine data collection process for every district in Ghana on a timely basis
- Be representative of output or outcome level
- Be stable as much as possible (measured consistently) year-to-year

Table 1: Current Indicators used for DLT II Indicators and DLT II Modifications³

Sector	Indicator	Measurement	Source	Target
Indicators from previous DLTs				
Education (2016-17)	District BECE pass rate	% of pupils that passed BECE (average of four core subject pass rates)	Education Management Information System (Ghana Educational Service)	100%
Sanitation (2018)	Community certification for Open Defecation Free (ODF)	% of a district's communities that are certified ODF	Environmental Health and Sanitation, MLGRD (BASIS) 2018	100% of communities are certified ODF
Health (2017)	Skilled attendant at delivery	% of expected deliveries attended by skilled personnel	District Health Information Management System (DHIMS), GHS	100%
	Institutional Neonatal Survival Rate at facility	Proportion of newborns (under 28 days old) dying in a health facility (represented as a scale of the percentage of death per 1000 live births)	District Health Information Management System (DHIMS), GHS	100% (the negative of this indicator is used, so that 100% is the target)

² In the last two years (2017-2018), 44 districts were newly created, and these new districts were not ready to generate the district data for the indicators.

³ The governance indicator (Functional Organisational Assessment Tool - FOAT) will be replaced in the future as the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD) has revised FOAT into the District Performance Assessment Tool (DPAT). However, no data could be obtained for this analysis.

Sector	Indicator	Measurement	Source	Target
Security (2017)	Coverage of police services	Number of population per police officer converted to 0-100 index	Ghana Police	One officer per 500 people
Governance (2016)	Functional Organisational Assessment Tool (FOAT) ³	FOAT Performance Measures Score	DDF/FOAT (2016)	100%

Modified indicator (Water: in the past, only rural water coverage was measured. However, urban water coverage has been added in DLT II 2018-2019)

WATER Rural Water & Urban Water (2018)	Coverage of rural water supply (in districts with rural populations only) or % of urban population covered by an urban water supply system	% of rural population covered by a rural water supply system (rural districts) or % of urban population covered by an urban water supply system (municipalities)	Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) & Ghana Water Company Limited (GWCL)	100%
---	--	--	---	------

Newly added indicators

Birth Registration (2017)	Percentage of under one-year old children registered by the Vital Registration system	% of children one year registered	Births and Deaths Registry	100%
Net Attendance Rate (NAR) at Primary level (2017-18)⁴	NAR in Ghana EMIS is equivalent to the global UNESCO-UIS Adjusted Net Intake Rate . The total number of students at official primary school entrance age (six) who are enrolled in primary education, expressed as a percentage of the population of the same age. It is the equivalent of the age-specific enrolment rate of official primary entrance age (six).	Divide the number of students in the official primary school entrance age (six) who are enrolled in primary education, regardless of the year of entrance, grade or repetition, by the population of the same age, and multiply the result by 100.	Education Management Information System (Ghana Educational Service)	100%

2.2 DLT II Indicators

As shown in Table 1, some changes have been made in the selection of indicators:

- 1) Birth registration data has been added, an important indication of children's opportunities to access social services over their lifetime.
- 2) Net school attendance rate in Education Management Information System (EMIS) Ghana is equivalent to the global UNESCO-UIS Adjusted Net Intake Rate. It has been added to capture the administrative efficiency of the education sector. It gives the proportion of children at official primary school entrance age enrolled in primary level education, but not necessarily for the first time or in the first grade. The value of 100 per cent theoretically indicates the system has reached all children of official primary school entrance age. The difference between 100 per cent and the actual value provides a measure of the proportion of this population who are left out of timely access to primary education. They either never enter school or enter as over-age pupils. There are some challenges with the population estimates in constructing the indicator, thus the values of the indicator in some districts exceed 100.
- 3) Rural and urban water coverage has been combined so the water coverage situation in urban areas is appropriately represented (instead of representing water coverage rates of urban districts as missing values). Data were obtained from Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) and Ghana Water Company Limited (GWCL).

In addition to such adjustments in the selection of indicators included in the DLT, adjustments have been made in the analysis to construct the total score of the DLT to rank districts as discussed below in the analysis section on the new methodology.

2.3 Data

The analysis is based on indicators, which were collected and processed by CDD and UNICEF (see Table 1). Sectors used by the extant DLT scores include education, security, governance, water, sanitation and health. Table 1 lists various indicators under each dimension. Although there are 260 districts in Ghana (as of 2018), this DLT II Report only uses data from 216 districts due to the limited available official data in newly created districts, as data collection for this analysis started in 2018.

2.4 Missing Values

Some Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies (MMDA) did not have information on some indicators, thus missing values of birth registration and ODF were estimated for the total DLT by the UNICEF research team. However, the missing values were retained for the sectoral analysis instead of using the estimated values.

For districts whose data on birth registration rates were not available, two key assumptions were considered to impute the missing values: 1) For 23 districts: proxy information was generated by getting the total number of all births registered in the region, then dividing it by the total number of districts in that same region to get the average per district. The results were then used to report proxies for missing districts. 2) For 13 districts: If the district average was higher than the individual district births registration target (expected numbers to be registered), it was assumed that 90 per cent of the original target was achieved. This was thought to be better than providing more than 100 per cent achievement. 3) In situations where there was no target set initially for a district, one of its neighbouring districts or original mother districts' target was used as a proxy to generate this missing number. However, such occurrences were few and only limited to three observations.

⁴ NAR (2017/18) is used because the NAR (2016/17) is considered less reliable.

For ODF, the missing values were converted to 0 value for the total DLT analysis as there were no activities under the ODF Initiatives in these districts and regions. As per the sectoral analysis, districts without reported data were not included.

2.5 DLT II is Based on a New Methodology for Analysis⁵

Following the literature on social progress index wellbeing Index (Stern et al., 2018⁶ and Kapoor et al., 2017⁷), the methodology of the Social Progress Index: States of India – factor analysis— was adapted to estimate scores for ranking districts based on existing indicators. Factor analysis is a method for investigating whether several variables of interest and indicators are linearly related to a smaller number of unobservable factors, F. Since factors are unobservable by the researcher, the regression method cannot be used. It assumes that the observed variables or indicators are functions of one aggregate or composite underlying factor, F, which can be referred to as the well-being index. It is assumed that each indicator variable, I is linearly related to the one composite factor, F, as follows:

$$I_i = \beta_{i0} + \beta_{i1} F + \epsilon_i$$

Scores, based on a factorial analysis using eight district-level indicators—education (BECE and NAR), health (SBA and neonatal mortality rate), security, governance, water (urban and rural water coverage), sanitation (ODF), child protection (birth registration)—which are constructed for each district.

In computing the factor scores, scoring coefficients are used as weight of the indicators in the construction of the well-being index. Thus, instead of using equal weight for each indicator, factor analysis uses the correlation among indicators and between the unobserved factors to generate weight for each indicator. It is important to note that factor scores are computed as standard normal variable devoid of any unit of measurement.

The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) measure of sampling adequacy is used to evaluate the goodness of fit of the factor analysis. This statistic is a measure of the proportion of variance among variables that might be a common variance. The KMO index ranges from 0 to 1, as a rule of thumb, KMO scores should be above 0.5 (Williams et al. 2010).

The ranking results of the factor analysis are strikingly different from the rankings provided by equally-weighted indicators as used by the current DLT II. It was shown that factor analysis results did not have the ranking ‘outliers’ as were evident in the equally-weighted methodology used in 2017 DLT. Thus, this study provided a factor analysis as an alternative methodology to measure district level well-being/development.

5 For a more elaborate description of the methodology, please refer to, “Review of the District League Table Methodology”, April 2019, an unpublished paper by Dr. Charles Ackah and Dr. Kwadjo Opoku, both of Centre for Social Policy Studies (CSPS), University of Ghana, Legon

6 Stern, S., Wares, A., & Epner, T. (2017). 2018 Social Progress Index Methodology Report.

7 Kapoor, A., Kapoor, M. & Krylova, P. (2017). Social Progress Index Methodology Report: States of India 2005 –2016.

3. Sector Analysis

The results of the 2018-2019 DLT II are presented in the following sectoral analysis, maps and tables with scores and ranking distributions among districts for these selected sectors: health, education, water, sanitation, and child protection, and the total. For each sector, one most appropriate indicator was selected to analyse. For indicators of the child protection and sanitation sectors, the missing values were retained, while the total DLT II analysis was based on estimated values for those missing. Thus, the total number of districts analysed in these two sections was less than the total encompassed by DLT II. Each district map shows the distribution of district rankings according to each indicator, with the top category district colour coded in dark green to the lowest scoring group of districts coloured in red.

Summary of reactions by two Parliamentary Select Committees on use of the DLT during the capacity-building in 2017 workshop:

- As a tool for comparing development among districts, the DLT is a good initiative and must be encouraged by all.
- The DLT report makes a clear case for supporting districts.
- DLT results should be disseminated at district level to include ordinary citizens to create a wider understanding and use of DLT.
- The MLGRD should make use of the DLT to ensure attention is paid to challenges facing districts.
- MPs committed to use the DLT report hold their leadership accountable and use it to advise the Ministry of Finance.

3.1 Education

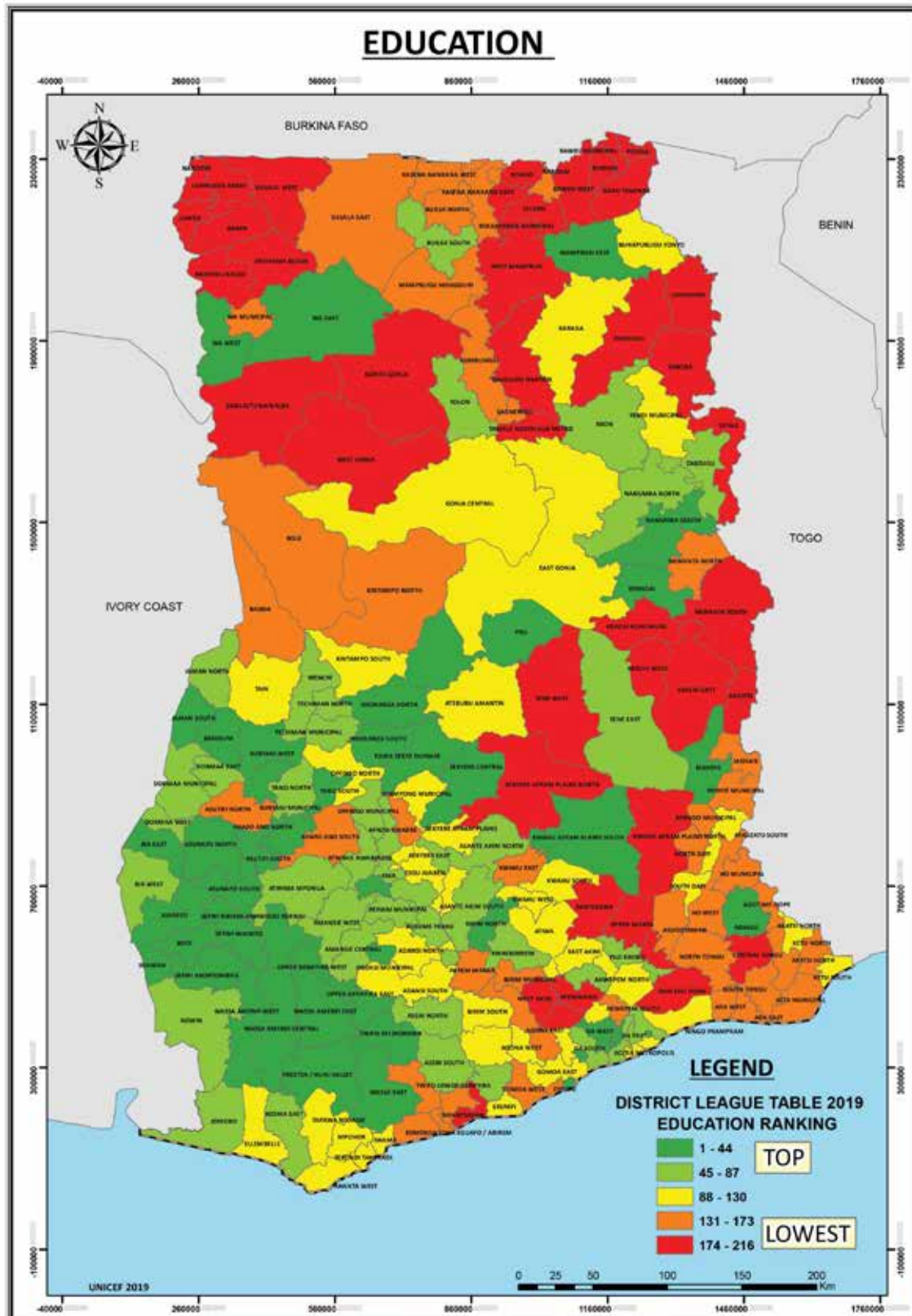


The BECE (Basic Education Certificate Examination) represents the education quality and learning achievement in a district. The “District BECE Pass Rate” is used as an indicator for the computation of education-sector DLT scores. For historical comparisons with earlier DLT reports, the 2018-2019 rankings for the “BECE Pass Rate” should be compatible with rankings seen in earlier DLT reports.

3.1.1 BECE Pass Rate

The BECE Pass Rate is measured based on the percentages of pupils who passed core subjects, including English, mathematics, science and social studies. The average of the pass rates of the four core subjects was calculated at the district level. This indicator demonstrates the educational achievement level of students, who took the exams, reflecting the quality of teaching at schools in a district.

Map 1: Education Sectoral Map for BECE Pass Rates – Ghana (2018-2019 DLT II)



3.1.2 District Analysis

As shown visually in the Map 1 as well as in Table 2, the 10 best-performing districts with scores above 97 are located outside the Greater Accra region. The five top-performing districts for this indicator are found in the Northern, Western, Central and Ashanti regions. The Nanumba South district, in the Northern Region, ranked the highest nationally. The Western Region has the highest number of districts (four) among the top 10 performing districts for this indicator, followed by Central and Ashanti (two each) and Brong Ahafo and Northern (one each).

The least performing district in terms of the BECE Pass Rate as an indicator of education attainment is the Asokore Mampong District of the Ashanti Region, with a score of 10.5. The Lowest Scoring 10 districts for this indicator (scores equal to or less than 22) are spread across six out of the 10 regions of the country. The Eastern and Volta regions have the highest number of low-performing districts (three each), followed by Ashanti (two districts) and G. Accra, B. Ahafo, Northern and Central (one district each). The table and scores shows that Krachi Nchumuru with a score of 28.4 is the least.

Table 2: Top 10 Districts in BECE Pass Rate (%).

District	Region	Average 2016/17	District Ranking
Nanumba South	Northern	99.0	1
Bodie	Western	98.9	2
Sefwi Akontombra	Western	98.9	3
Upper Denkyira West	Central	98.8	4
Ejura Sekyeredumase Municipal	Ashanti	98.7	5
Upper Denkyira East Municipal	Central	98.7	6
Sefwi Wiawso Municipal	Western	98.4	7
Adansi North	Ashanti	98.1	8
Wassa Amenfi Central	Western	97.5	9
Sunyani Municipal	B. Ahafo	97.4	10

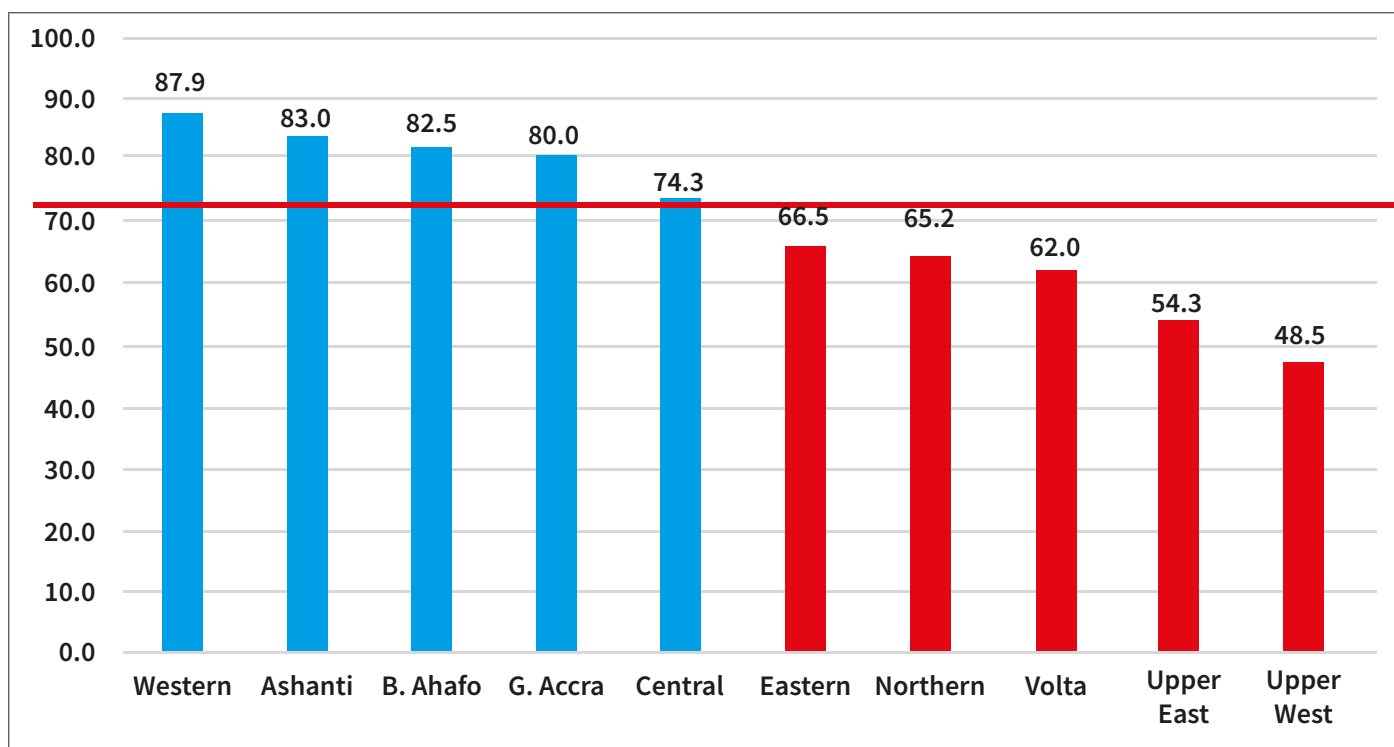
Table 3: Lowest Scoring 10 Districts in Education by BECE Pass Rate (%)

District	Region	Education Pass (%)	District Rank
Kadjebi	Volta	41.4	207
Nadowli-Kaleo	Upper West	40.7	208
Talensi	Upper East	40.7	209
Jirapa	Upper West	40.6	210
Krachi West	Volta	36.8	211
Lawra	Upper West	35.3	212
Tatale Sanguli	Northern	33.2	213
Nandom	Upper West	32.1	214
Pusiga	Upper East	31.5	215
Krachi Nchumuru	Volta	28.4	216

3.1.3 Regional Analysis

As shown in Figure 3-1, in a regional level analysis, the top-performing region in terms of the “BECE Pass Rate” indicator is the Western Region followed by B. Ahafo and Ashanti regions, while the Upper West is the lowest-scoring region below Upper East and Volta. Even though Greater Accra is identified as having the lowest poverty rate among Ghana’s regions (GLSS 7⁹), the Greater Accra Region ranked only fourth after Brong-Ahafo in terms of BECE pass rate.

Figure 3-1: BECE Pass Rate Performance by Region (%)



Regional and district level BECE pass rates may mask gender disparities in performance.

BECE is the terminal exam for basic education, which all pupils in Junior High School 3, take every year to qualify for second-cycle education. It employs a ‘stanine system’, which assumes a bell-curve distribution of test scores. The BECE results in any year can also be compared by gender and district to examine equality of outcomes.

The Table B, below highlights gender disparities in BECE pass rates by subject and region. The Gender Parity Index (GPI) here is measuring the relative performance of girls and boys in different BECE subjects at regional level. GPI equal to 1 indicates parity between females and males. A value of less than 1 indicates a disparity which favours boys and a value greater than 1 indicates a disparity in favour of girls. The UNESCO Institute of Statistics considers any value between 0.97 to 1.03 to indicate parity; and only the Greater Accra Region has achieved gender parity across all subjects.

Overall, girls underperform compared to boys in three of the core BECE subjects - social studies, mathematics, and science; and for most part outperform boys in English. Gender disparities which disadvantage girls exist in all three northern regions and in all four core subjects and are highlighted in red. While in the Volta region, girls are disadvantaged in three of the core subjects - mathematics, science and social studies. Only two regions – Eastern and Ashanti – indicate disparities which disadvantage boys in English and social studies respectively and are highlighted in green.

⁹ Ghana Statistical Service (2018), Ghana Living Standard Survey (GLSS7) 2017

Table B – Gender disparities in BECE pass rates by subject and region, 2016-2017

	Absolute gap				Gender Parity Index (GPI)			
	English	Maths	Science	Social Studies	English	Maths	Science	Social Studies
Ashanti	0.1	-2.9	-2.4	42.2	1.00	0.97	0.97	2.06
Brong Ahafo	-0.5	-2.3	-2.2	-2.5	0.99	0.97	0.97	0.97
Central	2.1	-4.0	-3.1	-2.3	1.03	0.95	0.96	0.97
Eastern	3.6	-3.5	-2.1	-0.8	1.05	0.95	0.97	0.99
Greater Accra	1.3	-2.4	-1.1	-0.6	1.01	0.97	0.99	0.99
Northern	-3.9	-6.1	-7.9	-7.3	0.94	0.91	0.88	0.89
Upper East	-2.6	-9.8	-12.7	-9.7	0.95	0.83	0.78	0.84
Upper West	-10.9	-17.7	-19.4	-17.9	0.80	0.71	0.70	0.71
Volta	1.8	-7.6	-4.3	-3.9	1.03	0.88	0.93	0.94
Western	0.2	-3.5	-3.0	-3.0	1.00	0.96	0.97	0.97

Note: Regions with GPI values below 0.97 are in red; regions with GPI values above 1.03 are in green

Source: Excerpted from Education Sector Analysis 2018, Ministry of Education, Ghana.

3.2 Sector Analysis: Health - Skilled Birth Attendance

The 2018-2019 DLT II results on Health are based on “Skilled Birth Attendance” (SBA) as the key indicator. SBA is crucial for survival of newborns and helps to reduce stillbirths, neonatal and maternal mortality, morbidity and complications for newborn babies and mothers. Indeed, deliveries at facilities with qualified personnel are encouraged for pregnant women, hence the use of skilled birth attendance as the key indicator for maternal and child health for DLT II.

Data on this indicator was obtained through Ghana’s District Health Management Information System (DHMIS) for each of the assessed districts.



Map 2: Skilled Birth Attendance Ranking by District (2018-2019 DLT II)

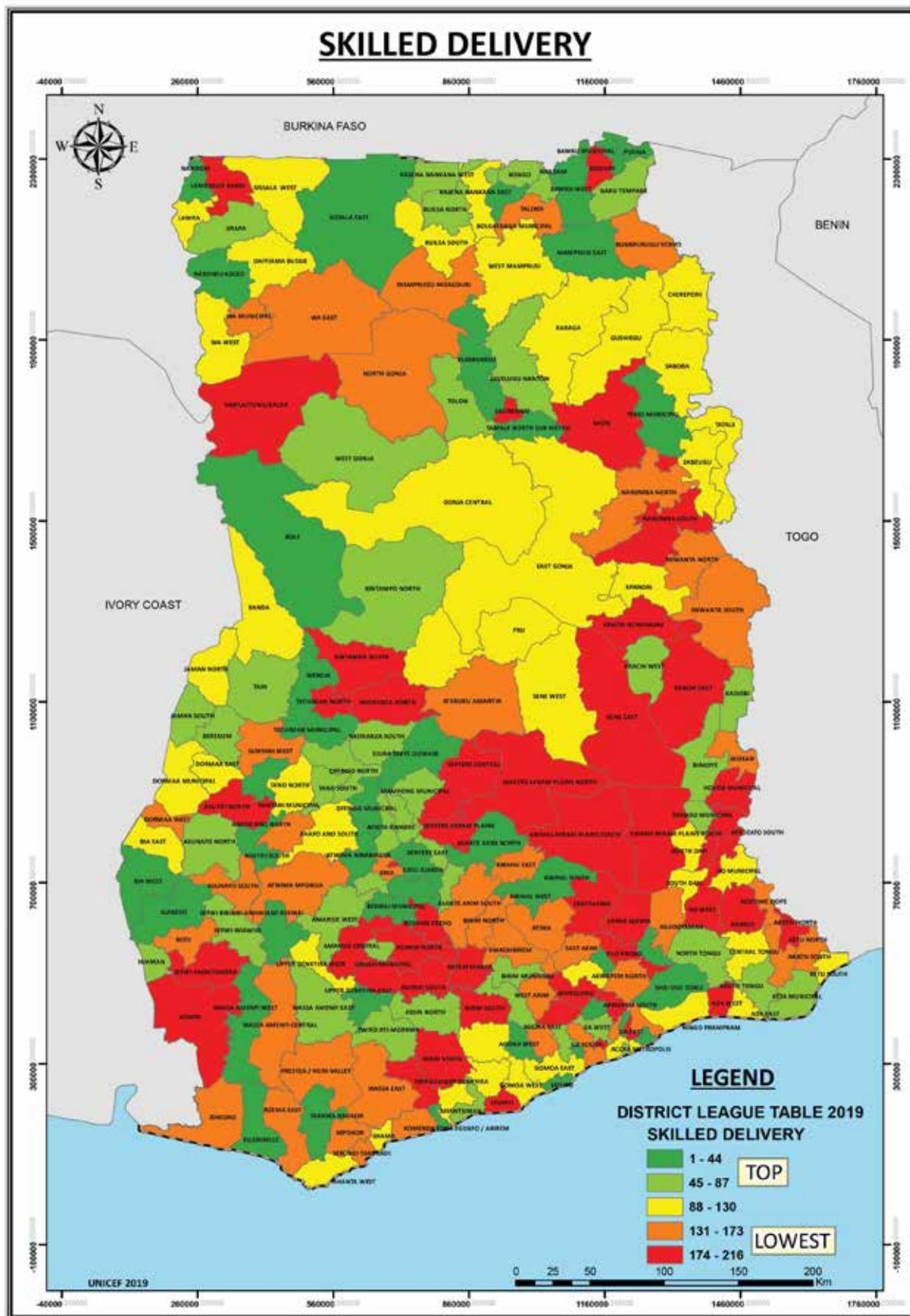


Table 4: Top 14 Districts for Skilled Birth Attendance Indicator (%)

District	Region	SBA (%)	District Rank
Atwima Nwabiagya	Ashanti	100	1
Tamale Metropolitan	Northern	100	1
Asutifi South	B. Ahafo	100	1
Bawku Municipal	Upper East	100	1
Shai-Osudoku	G. Accra	100	1
Efutu Municipal	Central	100	1
La Nkwantanang-Madina Municipal	G. Accra	100	1
Offinso municipal	Ashanti	100	1
Sunyani Municipal	B. Ahafo	100	1
Ellembele	Western	100	1
Techiman Municipal	B. Ahafo	100	1
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	Western	100	1
Agona West Municipal	Central	100	1
Nsawam-Adoagyiri Municipal	Eastern	100	1

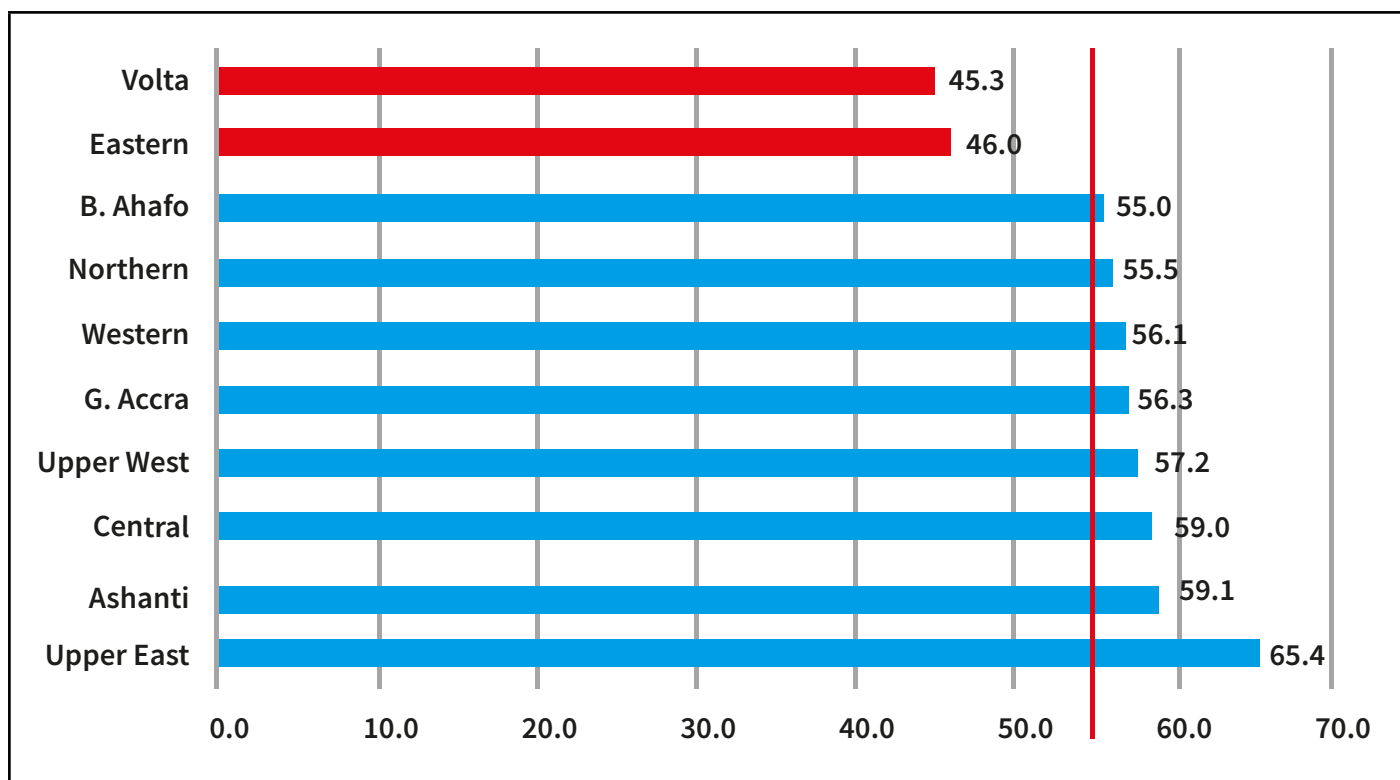
Table 5: Least 10 Districts on Skilled Birth Attendance Rate (%)

District	Region	SBA (%)	District Rank
Ga Central Municipal	G. Accra	21.0	207
Ekumfi	Central	21.0	207
Ho West	Volta	19.5	209
Birim South	Eastern	17.9	210
Akatsi North	Volta	17.4	211
Sekyere Afram Plains South	Ashanti	17.2	212
Afadzato South	Volta	16.7	213
Kwahu Afram Plains South	Eastern	14.4	214
Sene East	B. Ahafo	12.2	215
Asokore Mampong Municipal	Ashanti	10.5	216

3.2.2 Regional Analysis

Figure 3-2 presents regional differences in the skilled birth attendance rate. The Volta Region ranked lowest followed by the Eastern Region – both with a SBA rate lower than 50 per cent. The Upper East Region has the highest SBA rate at 65 per cent, despite its geographic disadvantage.

Table 3-2: Skilled Birth Attendance Indicator by region



3.3 Sector Analysis: Water

Access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) is essential for good health, welfare and productivity and is widely recognised as a human right. Drinking water may be contaminated with human or animal faeces containing pathogens, or with chemical and physical contaminants with harmful effects on child health and development, evidenced in the GLSS 7 and other desk studies. One policy outcome of these studies was the subsequent development of guidelines for managing drinking water quality in Ghana (National Drinking Water Quality Management Framework, 2016).



The selected indicator for the water sector reflects the coverage of rural or urban water supplies as applicable to a given district, as it provides information on the proportion of rural and urban populations covered by a rural or urban water supply system, respectively. The data was obtained from the Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) and the Ghana Water Company Limited (GWCL), with the latter, supplying urban water.

3.3.1 District Analysis

The six top districts in terms of the access to safe water indicator are within the Greater Accra Region (Kpone Katamanso District followed by Tema Metropolitan, Ledsookuku-Krowor Municipal, La Dade-Kotopon Municipal, Accra Metropolitan and La Nkwantanang-Madina Municipal districts). The Upper West Region also has relatively high coverage of access to safe water. As shown in the Map 3, the districts with relatively low access to safe water are concentrated in the Eastern, Western and Ashanti regions. Efutu Municipal District in the Central Region is ranked the lowest with 14.8 per cent of the population having access to safe water followed by Bosomtwe and Sekyere East districts of the Ashanti Region. In the Central Region, there is a large range of values for access to water between districts.

“

“The DLT is a veritable tool, key enough to guide the flow of resources to help people’s lives. We will look at what lessons can be learnt out “From a CSO perspective, we are excited that the DLT has come to stay. CONIWAS wants to salute CDD and UNICEF for such a very important initiative. We have witnessed what the DLT has done: social accountability is high due to DLT and citizens now have evidence to engage duty bearers. Citizens have capacity and district assemblies are trying to improve their indicators. The DLT has triggered such a good response that we are happy. It challenges the district assemblies to explore internal resource allocation rather than waiting on external resources and has also led to numerous district officials making open promises to end certain malpractices (e.g. by 2020 we want to end open defecation). This has enabled us as civil society to track the commitments made by district directors. We have selected some districts and [are] looking at their budgets and what is being spent on.”

Mr. Attah Arhin, Vice Chairperson, Coalition of NGOs in Water and Sanitation (CONIWAS) at Round Table Conference on DLT (20 Sept. 2017):

”

Map 3: Rural and Urban Water Coverage (2018-2019 DLT II)

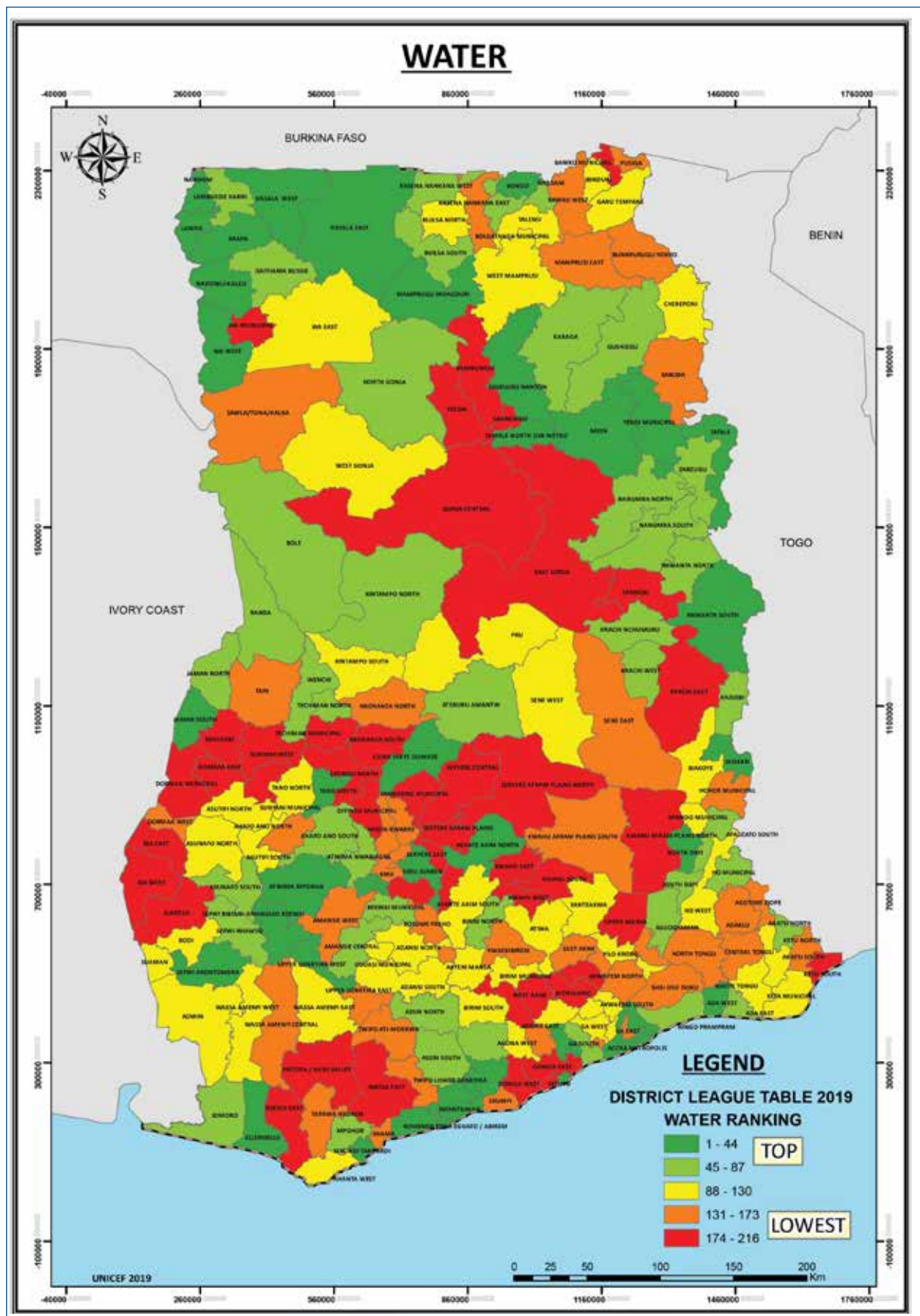


Table 6: Top 10 Districts in Water Coverage (%)

District	Region	Water Coverage (%)	District Rank
Kpone Katamanso	G. Accra	94.6	1
Tema Metropolitan	G. Accra	93.0	2
Ledsokuku-Krowor Municipal	G. Accra	93.0	2
La Dade-Kotopon Municipal	G. Accra	93.0	2
Accra Metropolitan	G. Accra	93.0	2
La Nkwantanang-Madina Municipal	G. Accra	91.7	6
Komenda Edina Eguafo Abirem Municipal	Central	88.9	7
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	Central	88.4	8
Upper Denkyira West	Central	87.0	9
Ada West	G. Accra	87.0	10

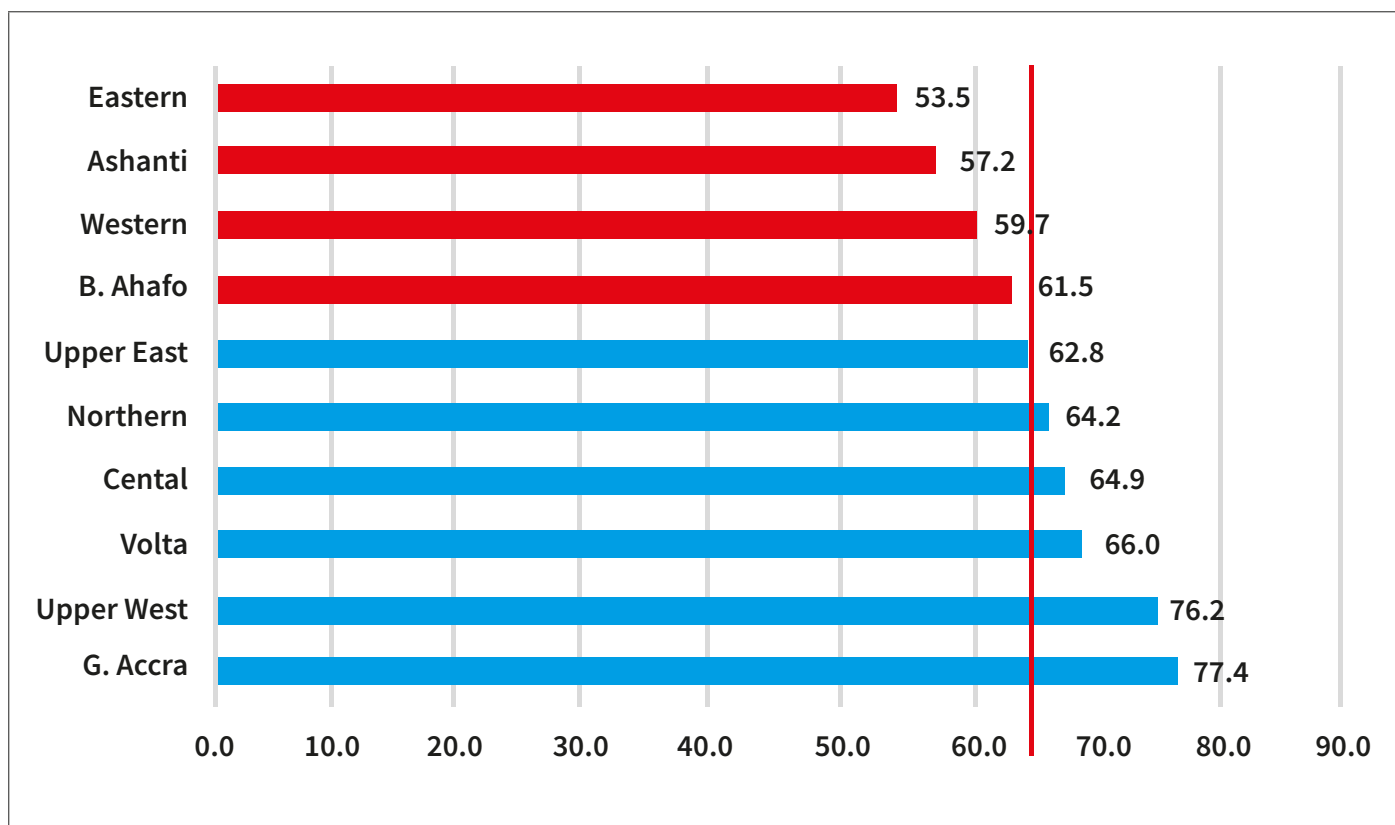
Table 7: Lowest 10 Districts in Water Coverage (%)

District	Region	Water Coverage (%)	District Rank
East Gonja	Northern	30.0	207
Sekyere East	Ashanti	29.8	208
West Akim Municipal	Eastern	28.7	209
Nzema East Municipal	Western	28.6	210
Kumbungu	Northern	27.8	211
Obuasi municipal	Ashanti	25.3	212
Bia East	Western	24.1	213
Gomoa West	Central	22.8	214
Sekyere Kumawu	Ashanti	19.1	215
Efutu Municipal	Central	14.8	216

3.3.2 Regional Analysis

As shown in the Figure 3-3, regional disparities in access to supplied water are quite large. For example, less than 54 per cent of the population in the Eastern Region have access to supplied water, although 77 per cent in the Greater Accra have access. The Upper West Region ranked the second highest region in terms of access to supplied water.

Figure 3-3: Water Coverage by Region (%)



3.4 Sector Analysis: Sanitation

Unsafe management of human excreta and poor personal hygiene are closely associated with diarrhoea as well as parasitic infections, such as soil-transmitted helminths (worms). Improved sanitation and hygiene can reduce diarrheal disease by more than a third and substantially lessen the health impacts of soil-transmitted helminth infections and a range of other neglected tropical diseases which affect more than one billion people worldwide. Currently, Ghana is implementing the Rural Sanitation Model and Strategy (2010) to improve sanitation in rural areas. A similar model for urban areas is being developed to address adverse effects of unsafe management of human excreta.

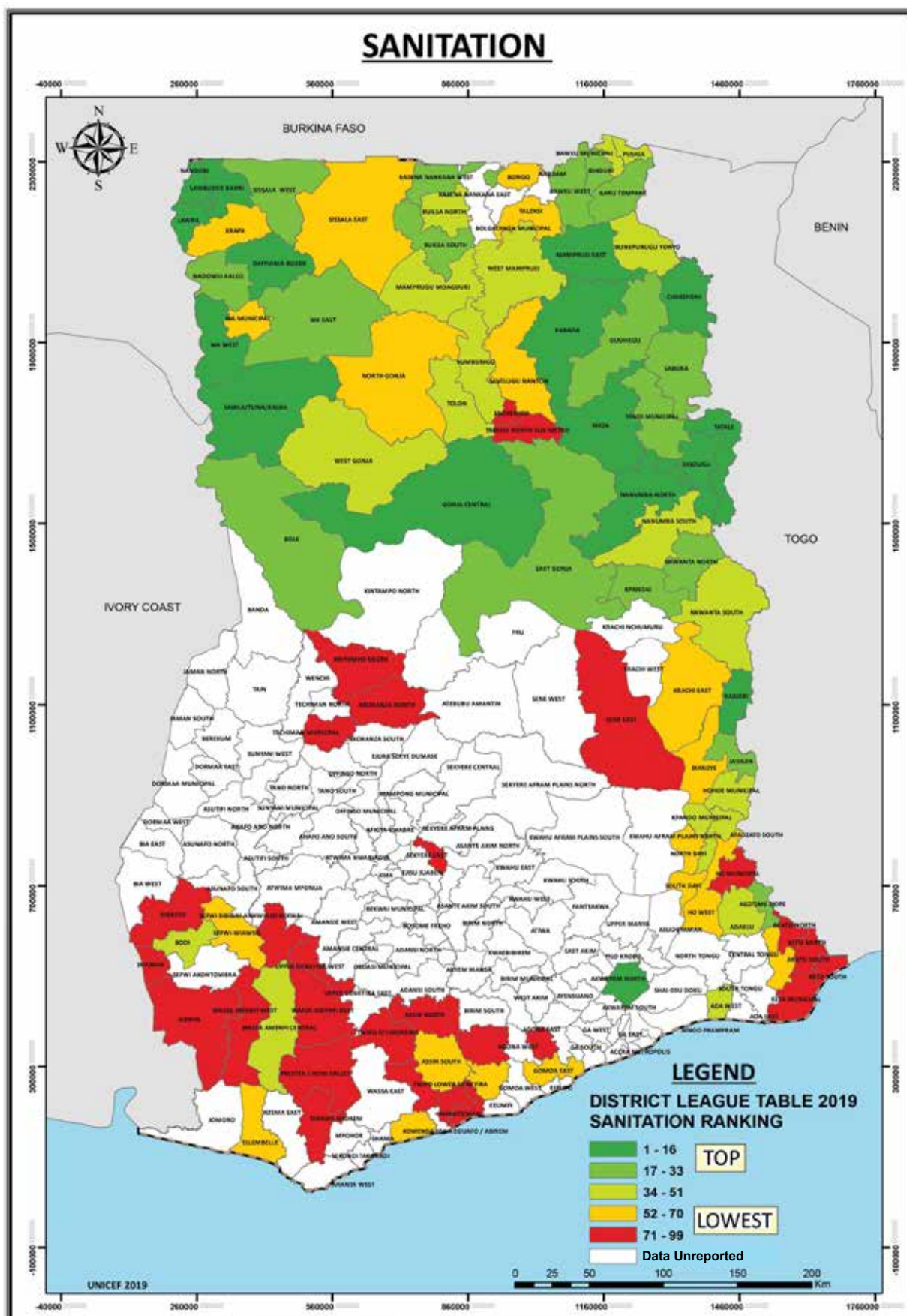
An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities include flush or pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with slabs and composting toilets.

Open defecation is a practice where individuals or households dispose of faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open water bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces, or with solid waste.



The key indicator used for the sanitation sector analysis is the proportion of each district's communities that are certified as "Open Defecation Free" (ODF) and the data source used for deriving district-specific statistics is from the BaSIS (Basic Sanitation Information System) of the Environmental Health and Sanitation Division of the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources. Data for this indicator are incomplete for many areas where communities have not been certified as ODF and which therefore appeared as missing data in this sectoral analysis (see the Map 4). As a result, only 85 districts have been included in this sectoral analysis. As shown in the regional analysis, only three regions (Upper East, Upper West and Northern) actively participate in certifying districts as ODF in the year of 2018.

Map 4: Proportion of Communities Certified Open Defecation Free within each District (2018-2019 DLT II)



As shown in Table 8, a number of districts in the Upper West and Northern Regions are performing well in terms of ODF coverage, such as Nandom District and Tatale Sanguli District in the Northern Region, which have nearly 90 per cent of their respective communities certified as ODF based on rapid improvement of extending ODF communities. East Mamprusi (Northern Region) and Sawla-Tuna-Kalba District (Northern Region) also have a fairly high share (81.7 and 79.5 per cent, respectively) of certified ODF communities within the districts.

As shown in the second Table 9 (showing the Lowest Scoring 10 districts), some districts have less than 1 per cent of communities certified ODF. For example, Tamale Metropolitan of the Northern Region ranked low with only 0.9 per cent. In combination with the large number of districts not reporting data, it is clear that further substantial improvement can be achieved with respect to this sanitation indicator in coming



Children from Gbandu village in Ghana's Northern Region which has been declared ODF following a Community Led Total Sanitation project

Leadership and Innovation Advocacy to achieving open defecation free (ODF) status

The year of 2019 has seen significant progress by many districts in addressing open defecation, with several districts close to achieving open defecation free (ODF) status. Nandom and Tatale Sanguli led the way, however, East Mamprusi and Sawla-Tuna-Kalba have also shown strong progress.

Operational research into implementation of the national Rural Sanitation Model and Strategy (RSMS) has helped identify approaches that are enabling these districts to dramatically change their sanitation stories. Two of the key strategies critical to ODF success were identified as strong district ownership and leadership as well as innovative advocacy to work with communities. The two leading districts clearly demonstrated these strategies, providing clear guidance to other districts.

Leadership: In Tatale Sanguli this has been evident with the District Chief Executive (DCE), Hon. Thomas Mbomba, ensuring the sanitation team had sufficient funds for fuel, raincoats and motor bikes to complete its work, and an official pick-up vehicle was converted into a campaign van for public sensitisation. As a way of demonstrating the importance of sanitation, the DCE even attends some of the community monitoring sessions.

Innovative advocacy, including traditional leaders: In Nandom, the Paramount Chief Naa Dr Charles Puo-Uure Puobekyiir VII, has been a significant influencer in the district's success. He tasked all Chiefs and Queen Mothers with ensuring that every household in their communities had a toilet, even setting performance in Community-Led Total Sanitation as a necessary criterion for promotion of chiefs in the area.

Table 8: Top 10 Districts on ODF Coverage (%)

District	Region	Water Coverage (%)	District Rank
Nandom	Upper West	90.9	1
Tatale Sanguli	Northern	88.8	2
East Mamprusi	Northern	81.7	3
Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	Northern	79.5	4
Mion	Northern	73.2	5
Chereponi	Northern	70.6	6
Akwapim North Municipal	Eastern	70.0	7
Lawra	Upper West	63.8	8
Karaga	Northern	62.1	9
Daffiama-Bissie-Issa	Upper West	61.0	10

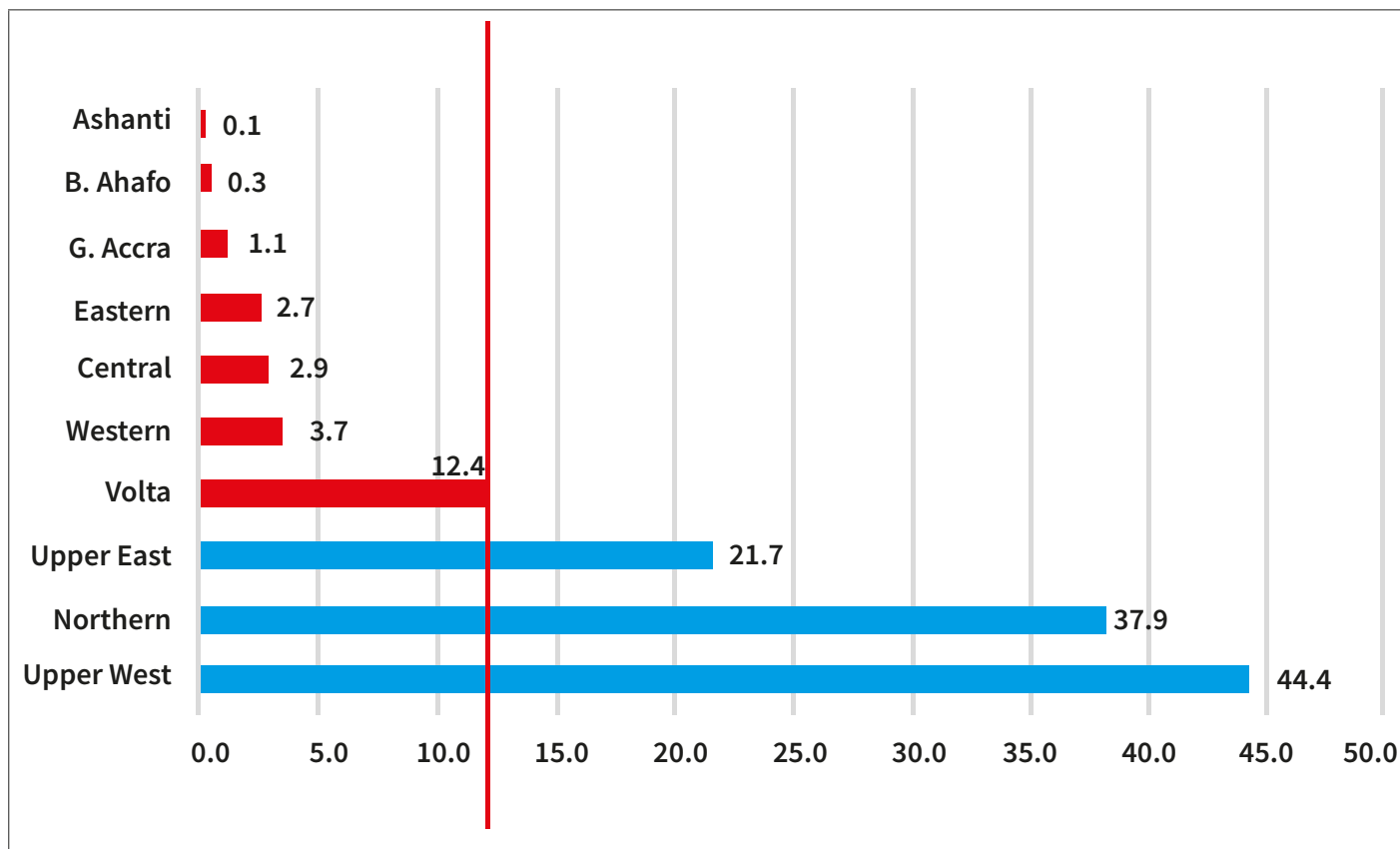
Table 9: Lowest Scoring 10 Districts on ODF Coverage (%)

District	Region	ODF Coverage (%)	District Rank
Wassa Amenfi East	Western	1.9	90
Assin North Municipal	Central	1.8	91
Twifo Ati-Morkwa	Central	1.7	92
Nkoranza North	B. Ahafo	1.1	93
Tamale Metropolitan	Northern	0.9	94
Ketu South	Volta	0.7	95
Awutu Senya	Central	0.6	96
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	Western	0.5	97
Agona East	Central	0.5	97
Techiman Municipal	B. Ahafo	0.2	99

3.4.1 Regional Analysis

Just as with the district analysis, sharp regional differences are observed as shown in the Figure 3-4 below. The Upper West Region presents far better results in terms of the ODF rate, followed by Northern and Upper East regions. Volta Region has 12.4 per cent, and the other regions, Western, Central, Eastern, G. Accra, B. Ahafo, Eastern and Ashanti have less than 5 per cent of communities certified as ODF.

Figure 3-4: Certified Open Defecation Free communities by region (%)



3.5 Sector Analysis: Child Protection - Birth Registration (under one year)

Birth registration helps provide a child's first legal recognition, bestowing a legal identity for life and providing a birth certificate, without which a child may be excluded from education, health, social services and other rights. Registration of vital events, including births, is the mandate of the Births and Deaths Registry. District assemblies in Ghana need to recognise that all development programmes, meant to improve the welfare of their population, are based on proper planning. This depends on the continuous availability of accurate, reliable and timely information about their populations. Timely registration of births helps support sound planning at decentralised level.

For this reason, birth registration was chosen as one of the vital development indicators to measure district performance in the child protection sector. The analysis only includes the registration of infant births. Parents and guardians can register their children free of cost before one year of age. For this analysis, Births and Deaths Registry has shared the infant birth registration for 2017. Missing values were kept without making estimations.

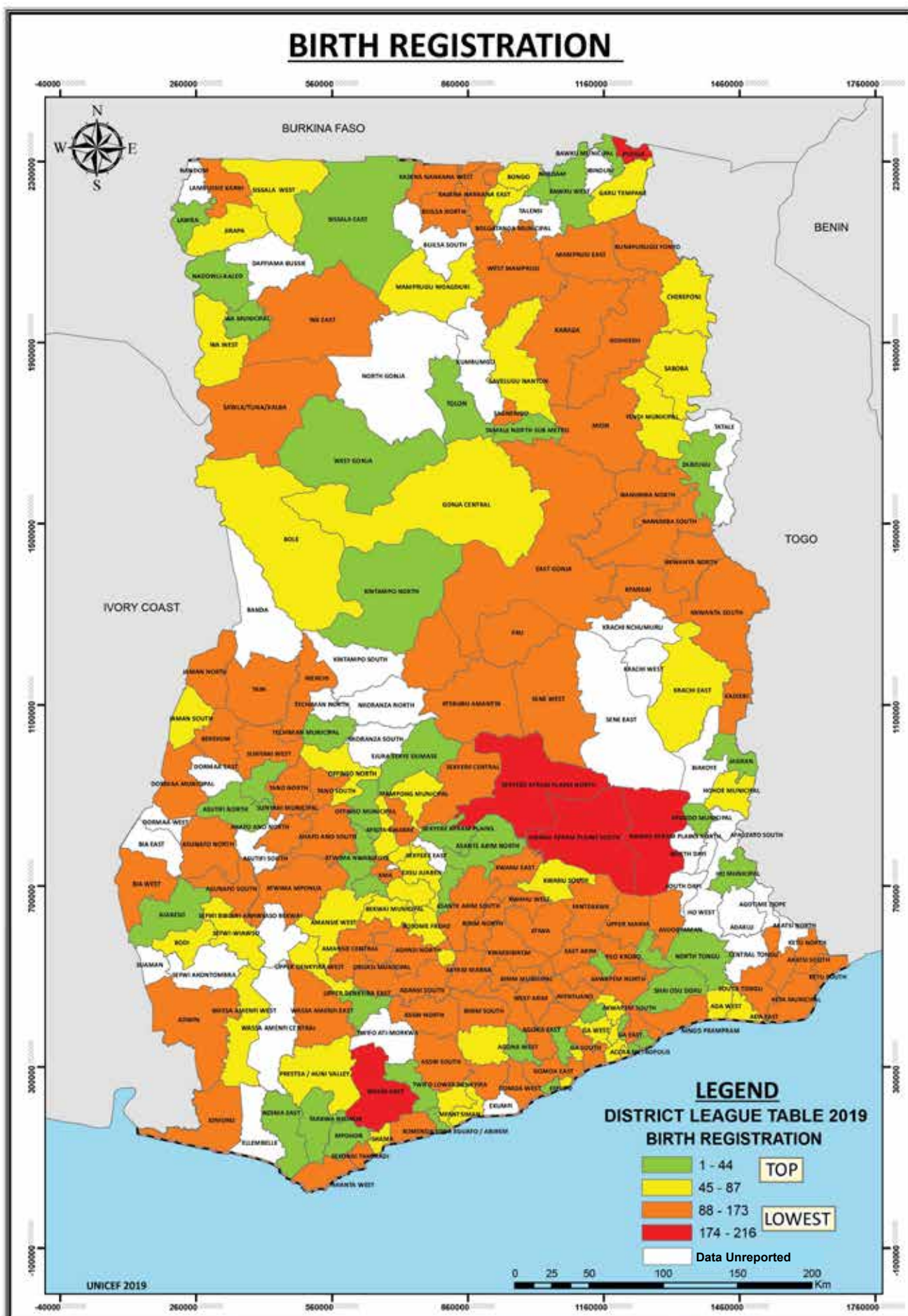
HISTORY OF BIRTH REGISTRATION IN GHANA

Vital registration in Ghana began as far back as 1888. However, at its inception, it was limited to the registration of deaths. It was not until 1912 that the registration of births was introduced. The registration system has gone through a series of transformations, just as the law establishing it has seen several amendments.

Starting as the Cemeteries Ordinance of 1888, it was first amended in 1891. In 1912, it became the Births, Deaths and Burials Ordinance, which was again amended in 1926. This was finally replaced with the Registration of Births and Deaths Act of 1965, (Act 301) which is the legislation currently in force. The Births and Deaths Registry was established by Act 301 of 1965, within the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, to handle and develop the births and deaths registration system in Ghana.

The registration of births and deaths is conducted by a central government department, with district assemblies having no control over it. Local Government Act, 2016 (ACT936) provided provisions for the Births and Deaths Registry to be decentralised and made a department of the district assemblies (Third Schedule of ACT 936). However, as of March 2019, this has not been done.

Map 5: Birth Registration Rate under one year of age by District (2018-2019 DLT II)



3.5.1 District Analysis

As shown in Map 5 and Tables 10 and 11, birth registration coverage among districts is uneven across different regions. The top-ranked districts for birth registration is Nsawam-Adoagyiri Municipal District in the Eastern Region and Nzema East Municipal District in the Western Region (see Table 10). Some districts have reported registration of births well over 100 per cent of the target set by Ghana Statistical Service Survey for expected births. There are several reasons for this. It is most likely due to the registration of births from the previous year. Factors like migration and urbanisation and/or underestimations of the population of young children may have influenced this over-registration. Districts where birth registration ratios are well in excess of 100 per cent of the relevant population reported tend to be relatively more urban. Thus, administrative systems might have absorbed new births of residents outside the district. The lowest ratio for birth registrations reported is found in Pusiga District of the Upper East Region with 4.28 per cent, followed by Kwahu Afram Plains South in the Eastern Region with 17.5 per cent. Some districts in the Eastern Region ranked in the Lowest Scoring 10 for the birth registration indicator, suggesting that a further exploration for this regionally low performance may be worthwhile.

Table 10: Top 10 Districts in Birth Registration (%)

District	Region	Birth Registration (%)	District Ranking
Nsawam-Adoagyiri Municipal	Eastern	211.97	1
Nzema East Municipal	Western	205.03	2
Tamale Metropolitan	Northern	203.54	3
Jasikan	Volta	200.57	4
Asante Akim North	Ashanti	196.17	5
Nabdram	Upper East	191.67	6
Tolon	Northern	183.90	7
Kpando	Volta	176.71	8
Bawku Municipal	Upper East	163.17	9
Efutu Municipal	Central	158.37	10

Table 11: Lowest Scoring 10 Districts in Birth Registration (%)

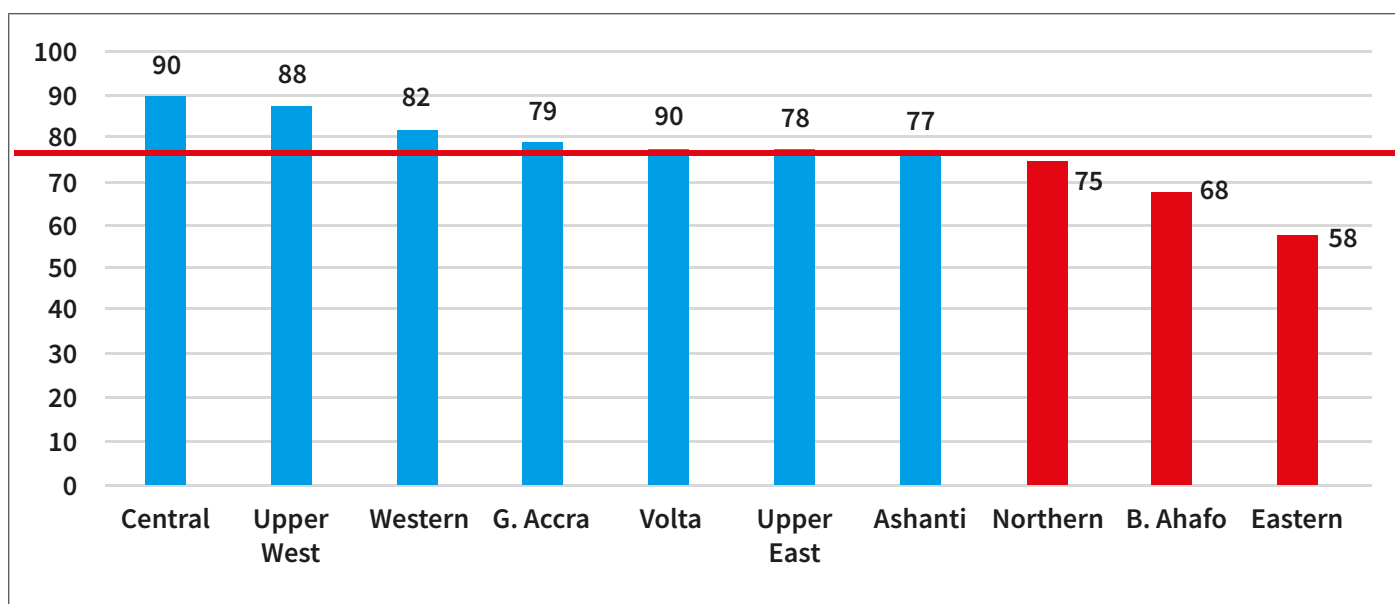
District	Region	Birth Registration (%)	District Rank
Kpandai	Northern	31.06	167
Upper West Akim	Eastern	29.27	168
Tano South	B. Ahafo	28.50	169
Adentan Municipal	G. Accra	28.47	170
Fanteakwa	Eastern	27.85	171
Yilo Krobo Municipal	Eastern	26.31	172
Kwahu East	Eastern	23.72	173
Kwahu Afram Plains North	Eastern	17.69	174
Kwahu Afram Plains South	Eastern	17.47	175
Pusiga	Upper East	4.28	176



3.5.2 Regional Analysis

There are disparities in birth registration rates across regions as shown in the Figure 3-5. While the Central Region shows a 90 per cent birth registration rate and eight other regions exceed 70 per cent, in the Eastern Region overall the birth registration rate is only 58 per cent. However, the Nsawam-Adoagyiri Municipality in this same region presents the highest rate among all districts nationally, while other districts in the Eastern Region ranked extremely low for this indicator.

Figure 3-5: Birth Registration by Region (%)



4. Total DLT II score and ranking

As described, DLT II is based on a new methodology, which resulted in a different ranking of districts overall compared to the results from previous years. Thus, the changes or trends in this 2018-2019 report have not been analysed relative to those from the last several years. Rather, the findings focus on the results for 2018-2019 and, where appropriate, the new indicators.

The maps, tables and regional analysis present the overall distributions of achievements of the combined social development DLT II indicators on districts as well as disparities. The DLT II Map shows the distribution of district rankings according to total scores, with the top category district colour coded in dark green to the Lowest Scoring group of districts coloured in red.

4.1. District total DLT II Analysis

As can be seen in Map 6, there is a noticeable concentration of districts with a similar pattern of very low performance running from the Northern Region into Brong Ahafo, Volta and Eastern regions. Within regions, there are sometimes large gaps in development scores among districts. Generally, municipalities and urban districts tend to show higher scores compared to rural districts. Asante Akim North Municipal District in Ashanti Region is ranked as the best among all districts in this 2018-2019 DLT II, followed by Sunyani Municipal District in B. Ahafo Region. Tamale Metropolitan District is ranked third, even though most other districts within the Northern Region score relatively low. Tema Metropolitan District in Greater Accra only ranks sixth. There are no other districts within the Greater Accra Region ranked in the top 10, La Nkwantanang-Madina Municipal District ranked 12th and is the second highest-scoring district in the Greater Accra Region. Asokore Mampong Municipal District in the Ashanti Region is ranked lowest in terms of the 2018-2019 DLT II score, below three Eastern Region districts (Kwahu Afram Plains South, Upper West Akim and Akyemansa). Ga South Municipal district, one of the newest in the Greater Accra Region, is ranked 211th and the lowest-ranked district in the Greater Accra Region despite its geographic advantage being close to the capital and situated in the Region with the lowest poverty rate, according to GLSS7.

Map 6: Overall District League Score Ranking (2018-2019 DLT II)

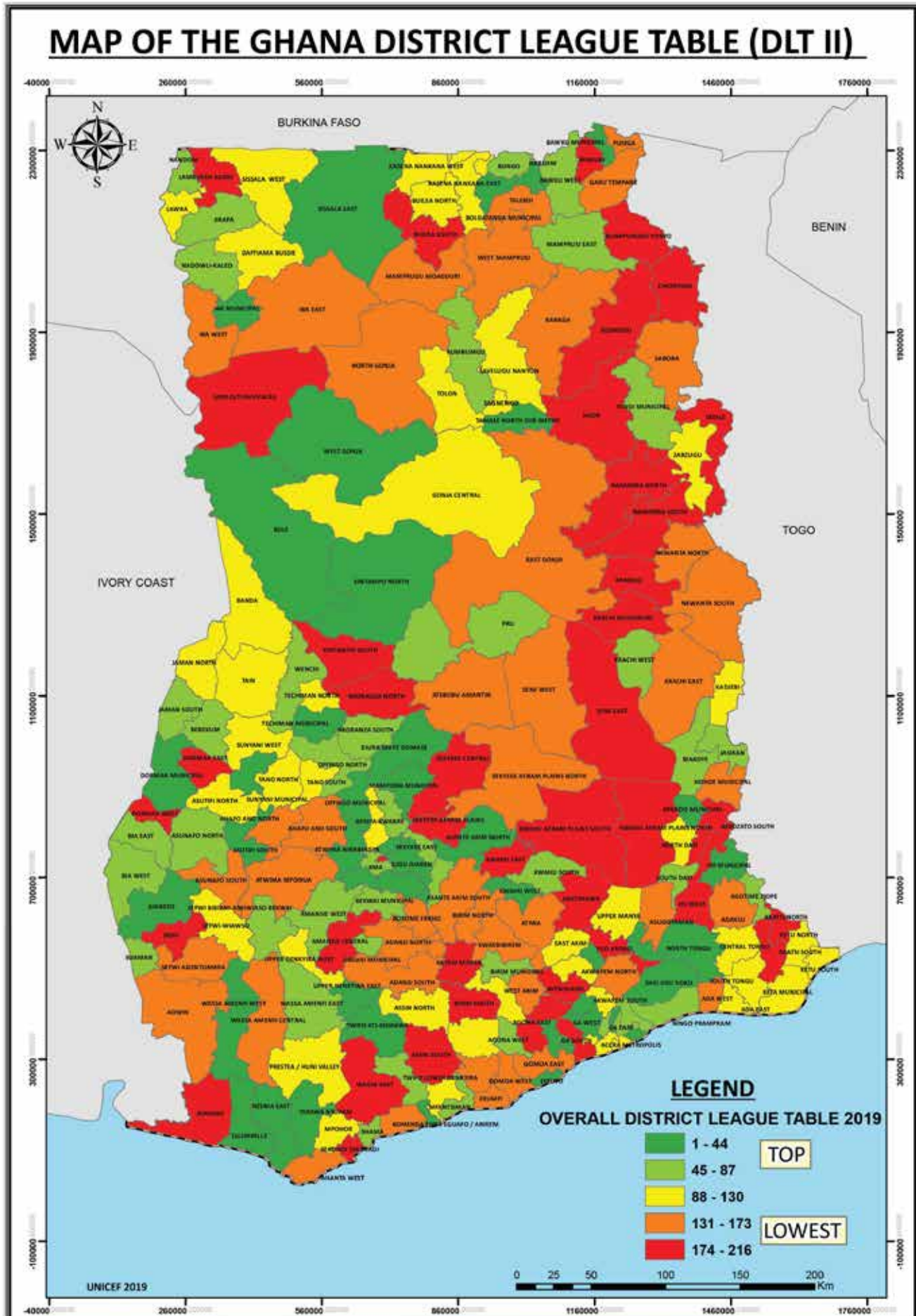


Table 12: Highest 10 Districts in DLT II Scores⁹

District	Region	DLT scores	Ranking
Asante Akim North	Ashanti	100.0	1
Sunyani Municipal	B. Ahafo	98.5	2
Nsawam-Adoagyiri Municipal	Eastern	94.9	3
Tamale Metropolitan	Northern	94.7	4
Cape Coast Metropolitan	Central	91.1	5
Tema Metropolitan	G. Accra	89.3	6
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	Western	88.1	7
Efutu Municipal	Central	87.0	8
Offinso municipal	Ashanti	85.8	9
Bawku Municipal	Upper East	83.2	10

Table 13: Lowest Scoring 10 Districts in DLT II Scores

District	Region	DLT scores	Ranking
Tatale Sanguli	Northern	19.2	207
Birim South	Eastern	18.6	208
Mion	Northern	18.5	209
Gushiegu	Northern	16.0	210
Ga South Municipal	G. Accra	15.2	211
Afadzato South	Volta	12.0	212
Akyemansa	Eastern	10.2	213
Upper West Akim	Eastern	7.6	214
Kwahu Afram Plains South	Eastern	4.6	215
Asokore Mampong Municipal	Ashanti	0.0	216

4.2. Regional Total DLT II Analysis

The regional Map 7 shows the average DLT scores and distribution of regional rankings according to average total scores, with color codes from the top category district in colour coded in dark green to the Lowest Scoring group of districts coloured in red. According to the regional analysis, the Greater Accra Region ranked highest. While Greater Accra, Central and Ashanti regions posted scores exceeding 50, the Western, Northern and Eastern regions did not reach 40.

When regional and district maps are compared, there are exceptional districts in terms of score within the same region. In general, municipal districts are much better off compared to remote or rural districts. This suggests that such disadvantaged districts should still receive attention and support, even though the overall regional score might be high. It is also important to focus on exceptional districts and identify socio-economic and other factors which contribute to such higher or lower scores.

⁹ The computed scores from factor analysis are converted into an index with a scale of 0 to 100. A simple min-max formula is used. The index, I is calculated as follows.

$$I = \frac{\text{Score} - \text{Min Score}}{\text{Maximum Score} - \text{Minimum Score}} * 100$$

The above formula implies that the districts with minimum and maximum scores will have an index of 0% and 100%, respectively. This however does not mean that the lowest scoring District did not score at all, nor does it mean the highest scoring District got perfect scores in all seven sectors.

Map 7: Regional DLTII Ranking

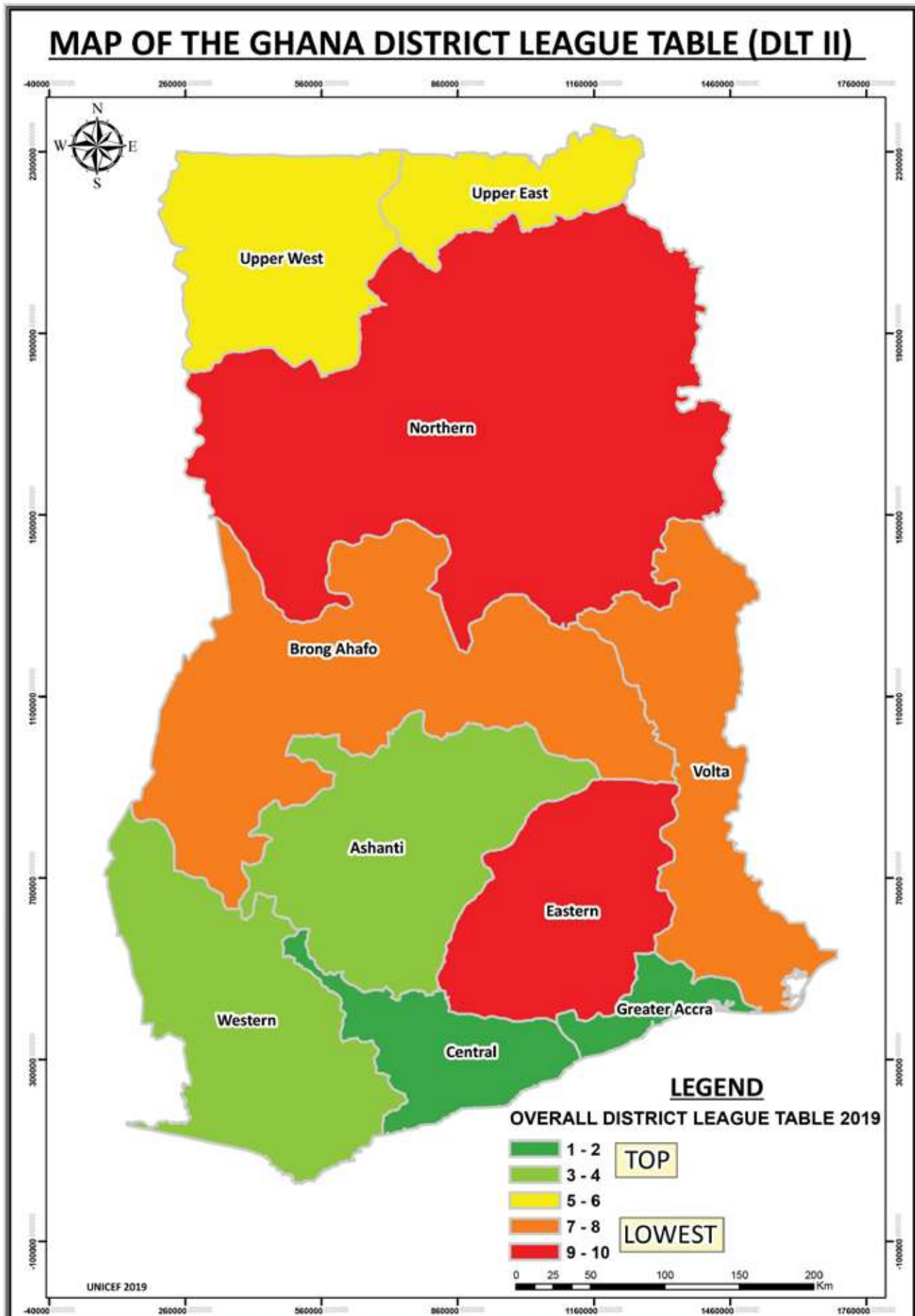


Table 14: 2018 Regional DLT II Scores and Ranking

Region	Score	Regional Ranking
Greater Accra	54.8	1
Central	51.9	2
Ashanti	51.4	3
Western	49.5	4
Upper East	48.6	5
Upper West	47.8	6
Brong Ahafo	47.6	7
Volta	43.4	8
Northern	39.6	9
Eastern	38.8	10

5. Conclusions and Recommendations

This report summarises the analysis and findings of DLT II for specific sectors and total scores from analysis of several indicators, by using newly added or adjusted indicators and improved methodologies to measure district level social development.

Based on improvements to the methodology of this DLT II, a more realistic picture of social development rankings of districts and distributions is realised. However, caution is needed when drawing conclusions from the overall ranking due to the limited number of indicators and quality of administrative data. Further improvement to the data quality and availability at district level is being encouraged to continue supporting the important comparison of social development at district level.

Another remaining concern of the extant DLT II is the small number of indicators. These few indicators on various dimensions/sectors may be incapable of measuring district-level development progress as development encompasses many dimensions of life and therefore will have a broad coverage of indicators. Thus, the use of household data for the assessment of district developmental progress as and when these datasets become available is recommended. A comprehensive composite index based on some important indicators from population census data could be used to measure developmental progress at district level and over time.

The DLT should be able to help us analyse the deficiencies and needs of various district assemblies. We could allocate resources if we have knowledge on the performance of districts. The DLT helps us as policy-makers to avoid duplication of funds. It has been very valuable for us in human resource development and capacity building, and allocation of human resources.

Hon. Nii Lante Vanderpuye, Ranking Member, Parliamentary Select Committee on Local Government and Rural Development at Round Table Conference on DLT (20th Sept. 2017)

The DLT II analysis presents various levels of development among districts and regions as well as existing disparities in various sectors. There are geographical concentrations of disadvantaged districts around the Eastern and Northern parts of Ghana beyond regional borders. Generally, municipalities are more advantaged than surrounding districts and rural districts show disadvantaged development. The sectoral analysis presents unique distributions of each indicator at district and regional levels.

National and local governments are encouraged to review the findings and engage in consultations with citizens to receive their feedback and suggestions. Both the sectoral and overall DLT II analysis will be excellent tools to enhance citizen's participation in the development process, and in harnessing citizens' voices to improve social accountability, and social development which reflects their needs and aspirations. It is also important for the government, decision makers and other key stakeholders to understand the overall development situations at district level to improve informed decisions on equitable financial resource allocations and expenditures.

In conclusion, it is essential the DLT – in its mission to raise awareness and pinpoint inequalities as well as opportunities to address them – translates into action at central as well as district levels. The DLT scores highlight areas of inequality in the delivery of services across the country and draws attention to those districts that are performing less well. This is essential information for planning to improve equitable access to services. The next step is to gain a deeper understanding of a range of factors that may be causing the poorer performance in certain districts, and therefore action can be taken to make improvements. Key areas that need to be looked at include:

- is central government budgeting for priority services, and are the funds being transferred to the districts timeously, and effectively utilised?
- are the districts and local governments collecting the revenues that are available to them?
- are district and local government budgets prioritising the services that are going to deliver the greatest social impact and thereby improve people's quality of life?
- are districts and local governments releasing the funds to priority services? and
- are the funds being used to deliver services effectively in an equitable manner?

Annex I:

Table A1: BECE Pass Rate

District	Region	Education Pass	Ranking
Nanumba South	Northern	99.0	1
Bodie	Western	98.9	2
Sefwi Akontombra	Western	98.9	3
Upper Denkyira West	Central	98.8	4
Ejura Sekyeredumase Municipal	Ashanti	98.7	5
Upper Denkyira East Municipal	Central	98.7	6
Sefwi Wiawso Municipal	Western	98.4	7
Adansi North	Ashanti	98.1	8
Wassa Amenfi Central	Western	97.5	9
Sunyani Municipal	B. Ahafo	97.4	10
Obuasi municipal	Ashanti	97.1	11
Birim North	Eastern	96.9	12
Kpandai	Northern	96.8	13
Wassa Amenfi East	Western	96.6	14
East Mamprusi	Northern	96.5	15
Atwima Kwanwoma	Ashanti	96.2	16
Ahafo Ano North	Ashanti	95.6	17
Wassa East	Western	95.4	18
Adaklu	Volta	95.2	19
Berekum Municipal	B. Ahafo	95.1	20
Suaman	Western	94.2	21
Bibiani Anhwiaso Bekwai	Western	94.1	22
Sekyere Kumawu	Ashanti	94.0	23
Bia East	Western	94.0	24
Jaman South	B. Ahafo	94.0	24
Nkoranza North	B. Ahafo	93.6	25
Asutifi South	B. Ahafo	93.6	25
Sekyere Central	Ashanti	93.6	27
Juabeso	Western	93.4	28
Nkoranza South Municipal	B. Ahafo	93.2	29
Ashaiman Municipal	G. Accra	93.0	30
Kwahu Afram Plains South	Eastern	92.7	31
Asunafo North Municipal	B. Ahafo	92.5	32
Sunyani West	B. Ahafo	91.9	33
Prestea-Huni Valley	Western	91.7	34
Wa East	Upper West	91.7	35
Ga Central Municipal	G. Accra	91.7	35
Twifo Ati-Morkwa	Central	91.5	37
Tano South	B. Ahafo	91.3	38
Asunafo South	B. Ahafo	91.2	39
Pru	B. Ahafo	91.2	40
Biakoye	Volta	90.2	41

Annex I:

Table A1: BECE Pass Rate

District	Region	Education Pass	Ranking
Wassa Amenfi West	Western	89.9	42
Awutu Senya East Municipal	Central	89.9	43
Ga West Municipal	G. Accra	89.7	44
Ga East Municipal	G. Accra	89.7	44
Bia West	Western	89.6	46
Offinso municipal	Ashanti	89.6	47
Afigya-Kwabre	Ashanti	88.9	48
Atwima Nwabiagya	Ashanti	88.3	49
Adentan Municipal	G. Accra	88.1	50
Ga South Municipal	G. Accra	87.9	51
Wenchi Municipal	B. Ahafo	87.6	52
Tolon	Northern	87.6	53
Dormaa West	B. Ahafo	87.5	54
Aowin	Western	87.4	55
Nanumba North	Northern	87.0	56
Bekwai Municipal	Ashanti	86.8	57
La Nkwantanang-Madina Municipal	G. Accra	86.3	58
Zabzugu	Northern	86.1	59
Jaman North	B. Ahafo	86.0	60
Bosome Freho	Ashanti	86.0	61
Bosomtwe	Ashanti	85.9	62
Jomoro	Western	85.8	63
Builsa South	Upper East	85.4	64
Yilo Krobo Municipal	Eastern	85.4	65
Accra Metropolitan	G. Accra	85.2	66
Asante Akim South	Ashanti	85.2	66
Amansie West	Ashanti	84.8	68
Atwima Mponua	Ashanti	84.6	69
Nzema East Municipal	Western	84.4	70
Tano North	B. Ahafo	84.2	71
Dormaa East	B. Ahafo	84.1	72
Sene East	B. Ahafo	83.9	73
Mion	Northern	83.5	74
Kpone Katamanso	G. Accra	83.4	75
Assin North Municipal	Central	83.3	76
Dormaa Central Municipal	B. Ahafo	83.2	77
Techiman North	B. Ahafo	82.9	78
Asante Akim North	Ashanti	82.9	79
Assin South	Central	82.7	80
Amansie Central	Ashanti	82.6	81
Kwaebibirem	Eastern	82.5	82
Kumasi Metropolitan	Ashanti	82.3	83
Techiman Municipal	B. Ahafo	81.7	84

Annex I:

Table A1: BECE Pass Rate

District	Region	Education Pass	Ranking
Sekyere East	Ashanti	81.0	85
Suhum Municipal	Eastern	80.9	86
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	Central	80.5	87
Mpohor	Western	80.4	88
Ledzokuku-Krowor Municipal	G. Accra	80.1	89
Asante Akim Central Municipal	Ashanti	79.8	90
Gomoa East	Central	79.8	91
Nsawam-Adoagyiri Municipal	Eastern	79.7	92
La Dade-Kotopon Municipal	G. Accra	79.5	93
Tema Metropolitan	G. Accra	79.3	94
Ekumfi	Central	79.1	95
Central Gonja	Northern	78.7	96
Birim South	Eastern	77.6	97
Akatsi North	Volta	77.2	98
Asokore Mampong Municipal	Ashanti	76.8	99
South Dayi	Volta	76.3	100
Kwabre East	Ashanti	76.1	101
Atiwa	Eastern	75.6	102
Kintampo South	B. Ahafo	75.5	103
Ahanta West	Western	75.3	104
New Juaben Municipal	Eastern	75.2	105
Awutu Senya	Central	75.0	106
Offinso North	Ashanti	74.7	107
East Gonja	Northern	74.2	108
Adansi South	Ashanti	74.1	109
Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolitan	Western	74.0	111
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	Western	73.0	112
Agona West Municipal	Central	73.0	113
Kwahu South	Eastern	72.2	114
Ketu South	Volta	72.0	115
Shama	Western	71.5	116
Sekyere Afram Plains South	Ashanti	70.8	117
Ningo-Prampram	G. Accra	70.1	118
Ejisu-Juaben Municipal	Ashanti	69.9	119
Karaga	Northern	69.8	120
Yendi Municipal	Northern	69.4	121
Ellembele	Western	69.4	122
Tain	B. Ahafo	69.2	123
Afadzato South	Volta	68.8	124
Bunkpurugu-Yunyoo	Northern	68.2	125
Kwahu West Municipal	Eastern	68.1	126
Mampong Municipal	Ashanti	67.4	127
East Akim Municipal	Eastern	67.2	128

Annex I:

Table A1: BECE Pass Rate

District	Region	Education Pass	Ranking
Atebubu-Amantin	B. Ahafo	67.0	129
Asikuma Odoben Brakwa	Central	66.2	130
Gomoa West	Central	66.0	131
Kwahu East	Eastern	66.0	132
Ho West	Volta	65.3	133
Agortime Ziope (Adaklu Anyigbe)	Volta	65.2	134
North Tongu	Volta	65.1	135
Efutu Municipal	Central	64.9	136
Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Central	64.6	137
Nkwanta North	Volta	64.4	138
Ho Municipal	Volta	64.4	139
Kintampo North Municipal	B. Ahafo	64.4	140
Kumbungu	Northern	64.3	141
Akyemansa	Eastern	63.6	142
Asuogyaman	Eastern	63.5	143
Akatsi South	Volta	63.5	144
Denkyembour	Eastern	63.4	145
South Tongu	Volta	63.3	146
Abura Asebu Kwamankesse	Central	63.2	147
North Dayi	Volta	63.1	148
Sekyere South	Ashanti	62.5	149
Nabdam	Upper East	62.3	150
Sagnerigu	Northern	62.0	151
Kassena Nankana Municipal	Upper East	61.1	152
Wa Municipal	Upper West	61.1	153
Ada East	G. Accra	61.0	154
Akwapim North Municipal	Eastern	60.9	155
Bole	Northern	60.6	156
Birim Central Municipal	Eastern	60.5	157
Hohoe Municipal	Volta	60.5	158
Builsa North	Upper East	60.4	159
Kpando	Volta	60.4	159
Keta Municipal	Volta	60.2	161
Jasikan	Volta	60.1	162
Ada West	G. Accra	60.1	163
Kassena Nankana West	Upper East	59.4	164
Agona East	Central	58.6	165
Ketu North	Volta	57.9	166
Cape Coast Metropolitan	Central	57.8	167
Komenda Edina Eguafu Abirem Municipal	Central	57.5	168
Mamprugu-Moagduri	Northern	56.4	169
Asutifi North	B. Ahafo	56.4	170
Ahafo Ano South	Ashanti	56.4	171
Sissala East	Upper West	56.1	172

Annex I:

Table A1: BECE Pass Rate

District	Region	Education Pass	Ranking
Banda	B. Ahafo	55.7	173
Bongo	Upper East	55.5	174
Mfantseman Municipal	Central	55.4	175
Akwapim South	Eastern	55.3	176
Krachi East	Volta	54.9	177
Sene West	B. Ahafo	54.9	178
Bolgatanga Municipal	Upper East	54.8	179
Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	Northern	54.6	180
Shai-Osudoku	G. Accra	54.5	181
Fanteakwa	Eastern	54.4	182
Ayensuano	Eastern	53.7	183
Bawku West	Upper East	53.3	184
Lower Manya Krobo Municipal	Eastern	52.7	185
Garu-Tempene	Upper East	52.5	186
Tamale Metropolitan	Northern	52.4	187
Saboba	Northern	50.2	188
Nkwanta South	Volta	49.2	189
North Gonja	Northern	48.5	190
West Akim Municipal	Eastern	47.9	191
Sissala West	Upper West	47.3	192
Central Tongu	Volta	47.0	193
Bawku Municipal	Upper East	46.5	194
Upper West Akim	Eastern	45.9	195
Gushiegu	Northern	44.9	196
Kwahu Afram Plains North	Eastern	44.8	197
Savelugu Nanton Municipal	Northern	44.3	198
Upper Manya Krobo	Eastern	43.4	199
Daffiama-Bissie-Issa	Upper West	43.2	200
Lambussie Karni	Upper West	43.0	201
West Mamprusi	Northern	42.9	202
Chereponi	Northern	42.6	203
West Gonja	Northern	42.2	204
Wa West	Upper West	42.0	205
Binduri	Upper East	42.0	206
Kadjebi	Volta	41.4	207
Nadowli-Kaleo	Upper West	40.7	208
Talensi	Upper East	40.7	209
Jirapa	Upper West	40.6	210
Krachi West	Volta	36.8	211
Lawra	Upper West	35.3	212
Tatale Sanguli	Northern	33.2	213
Nandom	Upper West	32.1	214
Pusiga	Upper East	31.5	215
Krachi Nchumuru	Volta	28.4	216

Annex I:

Table A2: Skilled Birth Attendance

District	Region	Skilled Birth Attendance Percentage	Ranking
Atwima Nwabiagya	Ashanti	100	1
Tamale Metropolitan	Northern	100	1
Asutifi South	B. Ahafo	100	1
Bawku Municipal	Upper East	100	1
Shai-Osudoku	G. Accra	100	1
Efutu Municipal	Central	100	1
La Nkwantanang-Madina Municipal	G. Accra	100	1
Offinso municipal	Ashanti	100	1
Sunyani Municipal	B. Ahafo	100	1
Ellembele	Western	100	1
Techiman Municipal	B. Ahafo	100	1
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	Western	100	1
Agona West Municipal	Central	100	1
Nsawam-Adoagyiri Municipal	Eastern	100	1
Bosomtwe	Ashanti	94.9	15
Bole	Northern	94.3	16
Bolgatanga Municipal	Upper East	92.5	17
Upper Denkyira East Municipal	Central	91.4	18
Pusiga	Upper East	90.9	19
Asante Akim North	Ashanti	90.9	19
East Mamprusi	Northern	90.8	21
Tema Metropolitan	G. Accra	90.6	22
Sissala East	Upper West	89.7	23
Cape Coast Metropolitan	Central	88.8	24
Ejura Sekyeredumase Municipal	Ashanti	88	25
Ejisu-Juaben Municipal	Ashanti	88	25
Yendi Municipal	Northern	87.4	27
Juabeso	Western	87.3	28
Nandom	Upper West	85.9	29
Kwahu South	Eastern	84.7	30
Kwahu West Municipal	Eastern	84.4	31
Kumbungu	Northern	83.6	32
Bawku West	Upper East	82.7	33
Bia West	Western	82.6	34
Wassa Amenfi West	Western	80.4	35
Wenchi Municipal	B. Ahafo	79.8	36
Kwabre East	Ashanti	79.6	37
Bibiani Anhwiaso Bekwai	Western	79	38
Bekwai Municipal	Ashanti	78.7	39
Awutu Senya East Municipal	Central	78.6	40
New Juaben Municipal	Eastern	78.4	41
Nadowli-Kaleo	Upper West	77.5	42
Ashaiman Municipal	G. Accra	77.5	42

Annex I:

Table A2: Skilled Birth Attendance

District	Region	Skilled Birth Attendance Percentage	Ranking
Lower Manya Krobo Municipal	Eastern	76.9	44
Bongo	Upper East	75.3	45
Mampong Municipal	Ashanti	74.9	46
Kintampo North Municipal	B. Ahafo	74.8	47
Kpando	Volta	74.1	48
Awutu Senya	Central	73.8	49
Afigya-Kwabre	Ashanti	73.7	50
West Gonja	Northern	73.5	51
Twifo Ati-Morkwa	Central	73.3	52
Atwima Kwanwoma	Ashanti	73	53
Ga West Municipal	G. Accra	72.6	54
North Tongu	Volta	71	55
Sekyere South	Ashanti	70.4	56
Obuasi municipal	Ashanti	70.4	56
Denkyembour	Eastern	69.8	58
Jaman South	B. Ahafo	69.3	59
Savelugu Nanton Municipal	Northern	68.1	60
Nkoranza South Municipal	B. Ahafo	67.2	61
Sekyere East	Ashanti	67.1	62
Biakoye	Volta	67.1	62
La Dade-Kotopon Municipal	G. Accra	66.8	64
Mfantseman Municipal	Central	65.6	65
Garu-Tempene	Upper East	65.3	66
Amansie West	Ashanti	65.1	67
Krachi West	Volta	64.9	68
Asante Akim Central Municipal	Ashanti	64.4	69
Birim Central Municipal	Eastern	64	70
Offinso North	Ashanti	63.9	71
South Tongu	Volta	62.2	72
Asunafo North Municipal	B. Ahafo	61.8	73
Tano South	B. Ahafo	61.6	74
Nabdam	Upper East	60.7	75
Keta Municipal	Volta	60.4	76
Sefwi Wiawso Municipal	Western	59.4	77
Suaman	Western	59.1	78
Jirapa	Upper West	58.9	79
Tain	B. Ahafo	58.7	80
Kadjebi	Volta	58.5	81
Berekum Municipal	B. Ahafo	58.3	82
Assin North Municipal	Central	58.2	83
Tolon	Northern	57.9	84
Wassa Amenfi East	Western	57.2	85
Kassena Nankana West	Upper East	57.1	86

Annex I:

Table A2: Skilled Birth Attendance

District	Region	Skilled Birth Attendance Percentage	Ranking
Builsa North	Upper East	57.1	86
Pru	B. Ahafo	56.9	88
Shama	Western	56.3	89
Suhum Municipal	Eastern	55.9	90
Ketu South	Volta	55.2	91
South Dayi	Volta	55.1	92
Ningo-Prampram	G. Accra	53.9	93
Karaga	Northern	53.4	94
Asikuma Odoben Brakwa	Central	52.9	95
Ho Municipal	Volta	52.8	96
Ada East	G. Accra	52.5	97
Dormaa East	B. Ahafo	52.3	98
Central Gonja	Northern	52.3	98
Gomoa West	Central	52.2	100
Tano North	B. Ahafo	52.1	101
Kpandai	Northern	52	102
Accra Metropolitan	G. Accra	52	102
Bia East	Western	52	102
Dormaa Central Municipal	B. Ahafo	51.9	105
Zabzugu	Northern	51.6	106
Tatale Sanguli	Northern	50.7	107
Banda	B. Ahafo	50.6	108
Ahanta West	Western	50.3	109
Sene West	B. Ahafo	50.2	110
Jaman North	B. Ahafo	50	111
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	Central	49.7	112
Gomoa East	Central	49.6	113
Chereponi	Northern	49.5	114
Daffiama-Bissie-Issa	Upper West	49.2	115
Ahafo Ano South	Ashanti	48.9	116
Lawra	Upper West	48.8	117
Builsa South	Upper East	48.8	117
North Dayi	Volta	48.7	119
Wa West	Upper West	48.7	119
East Gonja	Northern	48.4	121
West Mamprusi	Northern	48.2	122
Gushiegu	Northern	48.1	123
Abura Asebu Kwamankesse	Central	48	124
Kassena Nankana Municipal	Upper East	47.9	125
Central Tongu	Volta	47.6	126
Upper Denkyira West	Central	47.2	127
Sissala West	Upper West	46.8	128
Ledzokuku-Krowor Municipal	G. Accra	46.8	128

Annex I:

Table A2: Skilled Birth Attendance

District	Region	Skilled Birth Attendance Percentage	Ranking
Saboba	Northern	46.7	130
Nzema East Municipal	Western	46.6	131
Wa East	Upper West	45.9	132
Wa Municipal	Upper West	45.9	132
Nanumba North	Northern	45.8	134
Asante Akim South	Ashanti	45.6	135
Bunkpurugu-Yunyoo	Northern	44.6	136
Atiwa	Eastern	44.3	137
Nkwanta North	Volta	44.1	138
Dormaa West	B. Ahafo	43.9	139
West Akim Municipal	Eastern	43.8	140
Prestea-Huni Valley	Western	43.7	141
Talensi	Upper East	43.6	142
Mamprugu-Moagduri	Northern	43.5	143
Agona East	Central	43.1	144
Asuogyaman	Eastern	43.1	144
Kumasi Metropolitan	Ashanti	42.7	146
Birim North	Eastern	42.5	147
East Akim Municipal	Eastern	42.2	148
Ahafo Ano North	Ashanti	41.9	149
Ga East Municipal	G. Accra	41.2	150
Wassa Amenfi Central	Western	40.9	151
Akatsi South	Volta	40.7	152
Nkwanta South	Volta	40.6	153
Adansi North	Ashanti	40.7	154
Atebubu-Amantin	B. Ahafo	40.4	155
Ketu North	Volta	40.4	155
Wassa East	Western	39.7	156
Asunafo South	B. Ahafo	39.6	157
Sunyani West	B. Ahafo	39.5	158
Akwapim North Municipal	Eastern	38.1	159
Jasikan	Volta	38	160
Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolitan	Western	37.5	161
Komenda Edina Eguafo Abirem Municipal	Central	37.1	162
Ga South Municipal	G. Accra	36.7	163
Mpohor	Western	36.7	163
Jomoro	Western	35.7	165
North Gonja	Northern	35.5	166
Kwahu East	Eastern	35	167
Atwima Mponua	Ashanti	35	167
Kpone Katamanso	G. Accra	34.9	169
Agortime Ziope (Adaklu Anyigbe)	Volta	34.6	170
Kwaebibirem	Eastern	34.5	171

Annex I:

Table A2: Skilled Birth Attendance

District	Region	Skilled Birth Attendance Percentage	Ranking
Bodie	Western	33.7	172
Sekyere Kumawu	Ashanti	33.7	172
Aowin	Western	33.6	174
Fanteakwa	Eastern	33.2	175
Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	Northern	33.1	176
Hohoe Municipal	Volta	33.1	176
Krachi Nchumuru	Volta	33.1	176
Upper Manya Krobo	Eastern	32.6	179
Nkoranza North	B. Ahafo	32.4	180
Nanumba South	Northern	31.7	181
Amansie Central	Ashanti	31.6	182
Akwapim South	Eastern	31.5	183
Lambussie Karni	Upper West	31.5	183
Krachi East	Volta	31.3	185
Mion	Northern	31.2	186
Adansi South	Ashanti	30.2	187
Kwahu Afram Plains North	Eastern	28.7	189
Ada West	G. Accra	28.6	190
Binduri	Upper East	28.5	191
Techiman North	B. Ahafo	28.2	192
Bosome Freho	Ashanti	27.4	193
Asutifi North	B. Ahafo	26.9	194
Ayensuano	Eastern	26.7	195
Yilo Krobo Municipal	Eastern	26.4	196
Assin South	Central	26.4	196
Akyemansa	Eastern	26.1	198
Adaklu	Volta	26.1	198
Adentan Municipal	G. Accra	25.2	200
Kintampo South	B. Ahafo	25.2	200
Sekyere Central	Ashanti	25	202
Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Central	22.2	203
Sefwi Akontombra	Western	22.2	203
Upper West Akim	Eastern	22	205
Sagnerigu	Northern	22	205
Ga Central Municipal	G. Accra	21	207
Ekumfi	Central	21	207
Ho West	Volta	19.5	209
Birim South	Eastern	17.9	210
Akatsi North	Volta	17.4	211
Sekyere Afram Plains South	Ashanti	17.2	212
Afadzato South	Volta	16.7	213
Kwahu Afram Plains South	Eastern	14.4	214
Sene East	B. Ahafo	12.2	215

Annex I:

Table A2: Skilled Birth Attendance

District	Region	Skilled Birth Attendance Percentage	Ranking
Asokore Mampong Municipal	Ashanti	10.5	216

Table A3: Open Defecation Free Community Coverage

District	Region	Sanitation	Ranking
Nandom	Upper West	90.9	1
Tatale Sanguli	Northern	88.8	2
East Mamprusi	Northern	81.7	3
Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	Northern	79.5	4
Mion	Northern	73.2	5
Chereponi	Northern	70.6	6
Akwapim North Municipal	Eastern	70.0	7
Lawra	Upper West	63.8	8
Karaga	Northern	62.1	9
Daffiama-Bissie-Issa	Upper West	61.0	10
Wa West	Upper West	57.3	11
Lambussie Karni	Upper West	56.9	12
Zabzugu	Northern	53.6	13
Central Gonja	Northern	51.5	14
Nanumba North	Northern	50.0	15
Kadjebi	Volta	49.3	16
Sissala West	Upper West	47.3	17
Nadowli-Kaleo	Upper West	46.8	18
Garu-Tempene	Upper East	46.4	19
Gushiegu	Northern	45.8	20
Builsa South	Upper East	44.7	21
Jasikan	Volta	43.6	22
Saboba	Northern	40.5	23
Binduri	Upper East	39.4	24
Bawku West	Upper East	37.7	25
Wa East	Upper West	37.0	26
Kpandai	Northern	36.4	27
Kassena Nankana West	Upper East	34.6	28
Yendi Municipal	Northern	34.3	29
Bole	Northern	32.8	30
Agortime Ziope (Adaklu Anyigbe)	Volta	30.0	31
Nkwanta North	Volta	28.0	32
East Gonja	Northern	27.6	33
Adaklu	Volta	25.3	34
Kumbungu	Northern	24.4	35
Bodie	Western	22.6	36
Tolon	Northern	21.7	37
Kpando	Volta	21.0	38

Annex I:

Table A3: Open Defecation Free Community Coverage

District	Region	Sanitation	Ranking
Nanumba South	Northern	19.9	39
Mamprugu-Moagduri	Northern	19.6	40
Pusiga	Upper East	18.9	41
West Gonja	Northern	18.8	42
Bawku Municipal	Upper East	18.7	43
Afadzato South	Volta	17.4	44
Hohoe Municipal	Volta	17.4	45
Builsa North	Upper East	17.1	46
Ada West	G. Accra	17.0	47
Wassa Amenfi Central	Western	16.0	48
Nkwanta South	Volta	13.7	49
West Mamprusi	Northern	13.5	50
Bunkpurugu-Yunyoo	Northern	13.5	51
Talensi	Upper East	12.6	52
North Gonja	Northern	12.5	53
Bongo	Upper East	12.5	54
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	Central	12.4	55
Krachi East	Volta	11.1	56
Sefwi Wiawso Municipal	Western	10.2	57
Sissala East	Upper West	10.2	58
Wa Municipal	Upper West	9.3	59
Savelugu Nanton Municipal	Northern	9.3	60
Assin South	Central	9.1	61
Ellembele	Western	8.7	62
South Dayi	Volta	8.3	63
Komenda Edina Eguafo Abirem Municipal	Central	8.0	64
Jirapa	Upper West	7.8	65
North Dayi	Volta	7.2	66
Gomoa East	Central	7.0	67
Akatsi South	Volta	6.3	68
Biakoye	Volta	6.3	69
Ho West	Volta	5.9	70
Bibiani Anhwiaso Bekwai	Western	5.6	71
Ho Municipal	Volta	5.4	72
Keta Municipal	Volta	5.2	73
Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Central	5.2	74
Kintampo South	B. Ahafo	4.9	75
Ketu North	Volta	4.7	76
Wassa Amenfi West	Western	4.5	77
Juabeso	Western	4.0	78
Akatsi North	Volta	3.7	79
Upper Denkyira West	Central	3.1	80
Mfantseman Municipal	Central	3.1	80
Asikuma Odoben Brakwa	Central	2.8	82

Annex I:

Table A3: Open Defecation Free Community Coverage

District	Region	Sanitation	Ranking
Sagnerigu	Northern	2.5	83
Sekyere East	Ashanti	2.4	84
Suaman	Western	2.4	85
Prestea-Huni Valley	Western	2.2	86
Aowin	Western	2.2	87
Abura Asebu Kwamankesse	Central	2.2	87
Sene East	B. Ahafo	2.0	89
Wassa Amenfi East	Western	1.9	90
Assin North Municipal	Central	1.8	91
Twifo Ati-Morkwa	Central	1.7	92
Nkoranza North	B. Ahafo	1.1	93
Tamale Metropolitan	Northern	0.9	94
Ketu South	Volta	0.7	95
Awutu Senya	Central	0.6	96
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	Western	0.5	97
Agona East	Central	0.5	97
Techiman Municipal	B. Ahafo	0.2	99
Akyemansa	Eastern	Data Unreported	100
Asutifi North	B. Ahafo	Data Unreported	100
Mampong Municipal	Ashanti	Data Unreported	100
Denkyembour	Eastern	Data Unreported	100
Ahafo Ano North	Ashanti	Data Unreported	100
Obuasi municipal	Ashanti	Data Unreported	100
Tano North	B. Ahafo	Data Unreported	100
Afigya-Kwabre	Ashanti	Data Unreported	100
Atiwa	Eastern	Data Unreported	100
Ahanta West	Western	Data Unreported	100
Kwahu East	Eastern	Data Unreported	100
Ahafo Ano South	Ashanti	Data Unreported	100
Atwima Nwabiagya	Ashanti	Data Unreported	100
Tano South	B. Ahafo	Data Unreported	100
Sunyani Municipal	B. Ahafo	Data Unreported	100
Bia East	Western	Data Unreported	100
Asunafo South	B. Ahafo	Data Unreported	100
Asante Akim South	Ashanti	Data Unreported	100
New Juaben Municipal	Eastern	Data Unreported	100
Dormaa West	B. Ahafo	Data Unreported	100
Nsawam-Adoagyiri Municipal	Eastern	Data Unreported	100
Bosomtwe	Ashanti	Data Unreported	100
La Dade-Kotopon Municipal	G. Accra	Data Unreported	100
Techiman North	B. Ahafo	Data Unreported	100
Sene West	B. Ahafo	Data Unreported	100
Pru	B. Ahafo	Data Unreported	100
East Akim Municipal	Eastern	Data Unreported	100

Annex I:

Table A3: Open Defecation Free Community Coverage

District	Region	Sanitation	Ranking
Jaman North	B. Ahafo	Data Unreported	100
Kwahu South	Eastern	Data Unreported	100
Ningo-Prampram	G. Accra	Data Unreported	100
La Nkwantanang-Madina Municipal	G. Accra	Data Unreported	100
Offinso North	Ashanti	Data Unreported	100
Krachi Nchumuru	Volta	Data Unreported	100
Cape Coast Metropolitan	Central	Data Unreported	100
Ashaiman Municipal	G. Accra	Data Unreported	100
Asokore Mampong Municipal	Ashanti	Data Unreported	100
Atwima Mponua	Ashanti	Data Unreported	100
Lower Manya Krobo Municipal	Eastern	Data Unreported	100
Adansi South	Ashanti	Data Unreported	100
Bia West	Western	Data Unreported	100
Ledzokuku-Krowor Municipal	G. Accra	Data Unreported	100
Krachi West	Volta	Data Unreported	100
Sekyere South	Ashanti	Data Unreported	100
Upper West Akim	Eastern	Data Unreported	100
North Tongu	Volta	Data Unreported	100
Wassa East	Western	Data Unreported	100
Kumasi Metropolitan	Ashanti	Data Unreported	100
Tema Metropolitan	G. Accra	Data Unreported	100
Tain	B. Ahafo	Data Unreported	100
Kwabre East	Ashanti	Data Unreported	100
Amansie West	Ashanti	Data Unreported	100
West Akim Municipal	Eastern	Data Unreported	100
Kassena Nankana Municipal	Upper East	Data Unreported	100
Dormaa East	B. Ahafo	Data Unreported	100
Birim Central Municipal	Eastern	Data Unreported	100
Shai-Osudoku	G. Accra	Data Unreported	100
Ekumfi	Central	Data Unreported	100
Asutifi South	B. Ahafo	Data Unreported	100
Bekwai Municipal	Ashanti	Data Unreported	100
Adansi North	Ashanti	Data Unreported	100
Sunyani West	B. Ahafo	Data Unreported	100
Banda	B. Ahafo	Data Unreported	100
Kwahu West Municipal	Eastern	Data Unreported	100
Dormaa Central Municipal	B. Ahafo	Data Unreported	100
Atwima Kwanwoma	Ashanti	Data Unreported	100
Kintampo North Municipal	B. Ahafo	Data Unreported	100
Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolitan	Western	Data Unreported	100
Upper Denkyira East Municipal	Central	Data Unreported	100

Annex I:

Table A3: Open Defecation Free Community Coverage

District	Region	Sanitation	Ranking
Ejisu-Juaben Municipal	Ashanti	Data Unreported	100
Nzema East Municipal	Western	Data Unreported	100
Sekyere Kumawu	Ashanti	Data Unreported	100
Agona West Municipal	Central	Data Unreported	100
Ga East Municipal	G. Accra	Data Unreported	100
Suhum Municipal	Eastern	Data Unreported	100
Bosome Freho	Ashanti	Data Unreported	100
Birim South	Eastern	Data Unreported	100
Birim North	Eastern	Data Unreported	100
Akwapim South	Eastern	Data Unreported	100
Berekum Municipal	B. Ahafo	Data Unreported	100
Asuogyaman	Eastern	Data Unreported	100
Kwahu Afram Plains South	Eastern	Data Unreported	100
Kwaebibirem	Eastern	Data Unreported	100
Ejura Sekyeredumase Municipal	Ashanti	Data Unreported	100
Nabdram	Upper East	Data Unreported	100
Atebubu-Amantin	B. Ahafo	Data Unreported	100
Ayensuano	Eastern	Data Unreported	100
Bolgatanga Municipal	Upper East	Data Unreported	100
Asunafo North Municipal	B. Ahafo	Data Unreported	100
Kpone Katamanso	G. Accra	Data Unreported	100
Shama	Western	Data Unreported	100
Gomoa West	Central	Data Unreported	100
Amansie Central	Ashanti	Data Unreported	100
Ga South Municipal	G. Accra	Data Unreported	100
Yilo Krobo Municipal	Eastern	Data Unreported	100
Ga Central Municipal	G. Accra	Data Unreported	100
Kwahu Afram Plains North	Eastern	Data Unreported	100
Mpohor	Western	Data Unreported	100
Jomoro	Western	Data Unreported	100
Efutu Municipal	Central	Data Unreported	100
Sekyere Afram Plains South	Ashanti	Data Unreported	100
Offinso municipal	Ashanti	Data Unreported	100
South Tongu	Volta	Data Unreported	100
Wenchi Municipal	B. Ahafo	Data Unreported	100
Central Tongu	Volta	Data Unreported	100
Accra Metropolitan	G. Accra	Data Unreported	100
Asante Akim North	Ashanti	Data Unreported	100

Annex I:

Table A3: Open Defecation Free Community Coverage

District	Region	Sanitation	Ranking
Upper Manya Krobo	Eastern	Data Unreported	100
Fanteakwa	Eastern	Data Unreported	100
Adentan Municipal	G. Accra	Data Unreported	100
Ada East	G. Accra	Data Unreported	100
Jaman South	B. Ahafo	Data Unreported	100
Nkoranza South Municipal	B. Ahafo	Data Unreported	100
Ga West Municipal	G. Accra	Data Unreported	100
Asante Akim Central Municipal	Ashanti	Data Unreported	100
Sekyere Central	Ashanti	Data Unreported	100
Sefwi Akontombra	Western	Data Unreported	100
Awutu Senya East Municipal	Central	Data Unreported	100

Table A4: Birth registration rate - under one year old

District	Region	Birth Registration rate	Ranking
Nsawam-Adoagyiri Municipal	Eastern	211.97	1
Nzema East Municipal	Western	205.03	2
Tamale Metropolitan	Northern	203.54	3
Jasikan	Volta	200.57	4
Asante Akim North	Ashanti	196.17	5
Nabdum	Upper East	191.67	6
Tolon	Northern	183.90	7
Kpando	Volta	176.71	8
Bawku Municipal	Upper East	163.17	9
Efutu Municipal	Central	158.37	10
West Gonja	Northern	155.53	11
Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Central	153.47	12
Juabeso	Western	153.33	13
Sunyani Municipal	B. Ahafo	146.38	14
Offinso municipal	Ashanti	144.68	15
Tema Metropolitan	G. Accra	137.44	16
Shai-Osudoku	G. Accra	133.37	17
Lower Manya Krobo Municipal	Eastern	132.97	18
Cape Coast Metropolitan	Central	131.96	19
Upper Denkyira East Municipal	Central	125.39	20
Wa Municipal	Upper West	124.17	21
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	Western	121.03	22
Sekyere Afram Plains South	Ashanti	119.55	23
La Nkwantanang-Madina Municipal	G. Accra	118.02	24
Asutifi North	B. Ahafo	117.35	25
Bawku West	Upper East	113.94	26
Awutu Senya	Central	113.88	27

Annex I:

Table A4: Birth registration rate - under one year old

District	Region	Birth Registration rate	Ranking
Ho Municipal	Volta	113.06	28
Sissala East	Upper West	112.96	29
North Tongu	Volta	111.26	30
New Juaben Municipal	Eastern	106.75	31
Agona West Municipal	Central	104.93	32
Mpohor	Western	101.25	33
Kintampo North Municipal	B. Ahafo	101.13	34
Zabzugu	Northern	100.89	35
Atwima Nwabiagya	Ashanti	100.48	36
Lawra	Upper West	98.99	37
Techiman Municipal	B. Ahafo	97.62	38
Ledzokuku-Krowor Municipal	G. Accra	97.11	39
Nadowli-Kaleo	Upper West	95.93	40
Asante Akim Central Municipal	Ashanti	95.07	41
Ejura Sekyeredumase Municipal	Ashanti	94.56	42
Atwima Kwanwoma	Ashanti	94.05	43
Ashaiman Municipal	G. Accra	93.80	44
Abura Asebu Kwamankesse	Central	91.51	45
Bolgatanga Municipal	Upper East	90.11	46
Bekwai Municipal	Ashanti	89.93	47
Jirapa	Upper West	89.67	48
Awutu Senya East Municipal	Central	89.56	49
Bosomtwe	Ashanti	88.56	50
Ga West Municipal	G. Accra	88.51	51
Akwapim South	Eastern	88.34	52
Mfantseman Municipal	Central	86.60	53
Krachi East	Volta	85.67	54
La Dade-Kotopon Municipal	G. Accra	85.58	55
Bodie	Western	85.40	56
Mampong Municipal	Ashanti	85.31	57
Upper Denkyira West	Central	83.48	58
Hohoe Municipal	Volta	82.43	59
Asikuma Odoben Brakwa	Central	79.43	60
Mamprugu-Moagduri	Northern	79.17	61
Sefwi Wiawso Municipal	Western	79.14	62
Kwabre East	Ashanti	78.18	63
Savelugu Nanton Municipal	Northern	77.96	64
Wassa Amenfi West	Western	77.77	65
Yendi Municipal	Northern	77.01	66
Ga East Municipal	G. Accra	76.72	67
Ada West	G. Accra	76.66	68
Bongo	Upper East	76.65	69
Jaman South	B. Ahafo	76.12	70
Chereponi	Northern	73.79	71

Annex I:

Table A4: Birth registration rate - under one year old

District	Region	Birth Registration rate	Ranking
Accra Metropolitan	G. Accra	73.20	72
Saboba	Northern	72.69	73
Bole	Northern	72.50	74
Sissala West	Upper West	72.16	75
Offinso North	Ashanti	72.05	76
Wa West	Upper West	71.66	77
Bosome Freho	Ashanti	70.96	78
Amansie West	Ashanti	70.61	79
Ada East	G. Accra	68.78	80
Shama	Western	68.71	81
Afigya-Kwabre	Ashanti	68.59	82
Ejisu-Juaben Municipal	Ashanti	68.54	83
Kwahu South	Eastern	68.43	84
Garu-Tempane	Upper East	68.27	85
Prestea-Huni Valley	Western	67.39	86
Central Gonja	Northern	67.10	87
Karaga	Northern	66.55	88
Berekum Municipal	B. Ahafo	65.59	89
Obuasi municipal	Ashanti	64.84	90
Kpone Katamanso	G. Accra	64.76	91
Aowin	Western	64.32	92
Wenchi Municipal	B. Ahafo	63.78	93
Tain	B. Ahafo	63.69	94
Kwaebibirem	Eastern	63.67	95
East Mamprusi	Northern	63.17	96
Assin North Municipal	Central	63.06	97
Atwima Mponua	Ashanti	63.05	98
Kwahu West Municipal	Eastern	62.93	99
Birim Central Municipal	Eastern	62.21	100
Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	Northern	62.10	101
Keta Municipal	Volta	61.92	102
Komenda Edina Eguafo Abirem Municipal	Central	61.34	103
Lambussie Karni	Upper West	61.30	104
Kassena Nankana West	Upper East	61.27	105
Gomoa East	Central	60.48	106
Gomoa West	Central	60.18	107
Kadjebi	Volta	59.17	108
Tano North	B. Ahafo	59.03	109
Akatsi South	Volta	58.88	110
Adansi North	Ashanti	58.88	111
Gushiegu	Northern	58.70	112
Mion	Northern	58.48	113
Asuogyaman	Eastern	58.23	114
Wassa Amenfi East	Western	57.84	115

Annex I:

Table A4: Birth registration rate - under one year old

District	Region	Birth Registration rate	Ranking
Birim North	Eastern	57.63	116
Denkyembour	Eastern	57.10	117
Nkwanta South	Volta	57.09	118
Nkwanta North	Volta	57.09	118
Jaman North	B. Ahafo	54.68	120
Sekyere South	Ashanti	54.48	121
Dormaa Central Municipal	B. Ahafo	53.52	122
Kumasi Metropolitan	Ashanti	53.45	123
Pru	B. Ahafo	53.02	124
Wa East	Upper West	52.54	125
Ningo-Prampram	G. Accra	52.14	126
Upper Manya Krobo	Eastern	52.01	127
Amansie Central	Ashanti	51.74	128
Suhum Municipal	Eastern	51.55	129
Asunafo North Municipal	B. Ahafo	51.52	130
Adansi South	Ashanti	50.91	131
Agona East	Central	50.65	132
Ahafo Ano South	Ashanti	50.51	133
Builsa North	Upper East	50.50	134
West Mamprusi	Northern	49.88	135
Ayensuano	Eastern	49.56	136
Assin South	Central	48.89	137
South Tongu	Volta	48.41	138
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	Central	48.39	139
Nanumba South	Northern	47.88	140
Ketu South	Volta	47.00	141
Ketu North	Volta	47.00	141
East Gonja	Northern	46.70	143
Ahafo Ano North	Ashanti	46.39	144
Bia West	Western	46.25	145
Sekyere Central	Ashanti	46.24	146
Ahanta West	Western	44.70	147
Jomoro	Western	43.87	148
Atebubu-Amantin	B. Ahafo	43.41	149
Bunkpurugu-Yunyoo	Northern	41.47	150
Sagnerigu	Northern	41.23	151
Akwapim North Municipal	Eastern	40.59	152
Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolitan	Western	40.33	153
West Akim Municipal	Eastern	40.20	154
Atiwa	Eastern	40.15	155
Ga Central Municipal	G. Accra	40.02	156
Akyemansa	Eastern	39.11	157
Sunyani West	B. Ahafo	38.95	158
Kassena Nankana Municipal	Upper East	38.84	159

Annex I:

Table A4: Birth registration rate - under one year old

District	Region	Birth Registration rate	Ranking
Birim South	Eastern	38.40	160
Asunafo South	B. Ahafo	37.58	161
East Akim Municipal	Eastern	37.56	162
Nanumba North	Northern	37.44	163
Ga South Municipal	G. Accra	35.94	164
Asante Akim South	Ashanti	32.27	165
Sene West	B. Ahafo	32.13	166
Kpandai	Northern	31.06	167
Upper West Akim	Eastern	29.27	168
Tano South	B. Ahafo	28.50	169
Adentan Municipal	G. Accra	28.47	170
Fanteakwa	Eastern	27.85	171
Yilo Krobo Municipal	Eastern	26.31	172
Kwahu East	Eastern	23.72	173
Kwahu Afram Plains North	Eastern	17.69	174
Kwahu Afram Plains South	Eastern	17.47	175
Pusiga	Upper East	4.28	176
Banda	B. Ahafo	Data Unreported	177
Twifo Ati-Morkwa	Central	Data Unreported	177
Builsa South	Upper East	Data Unreported	177
Kumbungu	Northern	Data Unreported	177
Sefwi Akontombra	Western	Data Unreported	177
Dormaa East	B. Ahafo	Data Unreported	177
Krachi West	Volta	Data Unreported	177
Talensi	Upper East	Data Unreported	177
Ho West	Volta	Data Unreported	177
Asokore Mampong Municipal	Ashanti	Data Unreported	177
Dormaa West	B. Ahafo	Data Unreported	177
Agortime Ziope (Adaklu Anyigbe)	Volta	Data Unreported	177
Techiman North	B. Ahafo	Data Unreported	177
Sekyere Kumawu	Ashanti	Data Unreported	177
North Gonja	Northern	Data Unreported	177
Binduri	Upper East	Data Unreported	177
Ellembele	Western	Data Unreported	177
Nkoranza South Municipal	B. Ahafo	Data Unreported	177
Adaklu	Volta	Data Unreported	177
Tatale Sanguli	Northern	Data Unreported	177
Ekumfi	Central	Data Unreported	177
Wassa East	Western	Data Unreported	177
Wassa Amenfi Central	Western	Data Unreported	177
Nandom	Upper West	Data Unreported	177
Daffiama-Bissie-Issa	Upper West	Data Unreported	177
Biakoye	Volta	Data Unreported	177
Central Tongu	Volta	Data Unreported	177

Annex I:

Table A4: Birth registration rate - under one year old

District	Region	Birth Registration rate	Ranking
North Dayi	Volta	Data Unreported	177
Kintampo South	B. Ahafo	Data Unreported	177
Krachi Nchumuru	Volta	Data Unreported	177
Afadzato South	Volta	Data Unreported	177
Bia East	Western	Data Unreported	177
Nkoranza North	B. Ahafo	Data Unreported	177
Suaman	Western	Data Unreported	177
Asutifi South	B. Ahafo	Data Unreported	177
Bibiani Anhwiaso Bekwai	Western	Data Unreported	177
Sene East	B. Ahafo	Data Unreported	177
Akatsi North	Volta	Data Unreported	177
Sekyere East	Ashanti	Data Unreported	177
South Dayi	Volta	Data Unreported	177

Table A5: Water Coverage (%)

District	Region	Score	Ranking
Kpone Katamanso	G. Accra	94.6	1
Accra Metropolitan	G. Accra	93.0	2
La Dade-Kotopon Municipal	G. Accra	93.0	2
Ledzokuku-Krowor Municipal	G. Accra	93.0	2
Tema Metropolitan	G. Accra	93.0	2
La Nkwantanang-Madina Municipal	G. Accra	91.7	6
Komenda Edina Eguafo Abirem Municipal	Central	88.9	7
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	Central	88.4	8
Upper Denkyira West	Central	87.0	9
Ada West	G. Accra	87.0	10
North Dayi	Volta	86.9	11
Mfantseman Municipal	Central	86.3	12
Cape Coast Metropolitan	Central	86.3	12
Awutu Senya	Central	85.8	14
Savelugu Nanton Municipal	Northern	85.6	15
Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolitan	Western	85.6	15
Nadowli-Kaleo	Upper West	85.0	17
Abura Asebu Kwamankesse	Central	84.8	18
Tatale Sanguli	Northern	84.5	19
Mamprugu-Moagduri	Northern	84.5	20
Jaman South	B. Ahafo	84.3	21
Sissala West	Upper West	84.3	21
Asante Akim South	Ashanti	82.7	23
Ashaiman Municipal	G. Accra	82.5	24
Tano South	B. Ahafo	82.0	25
Nandom	Upper West	81.9	26
Bibiani Anhwiaso Bekwai	Western	81.7	27

Annex I:

Table A5: Water Coverage (%)

District	Region	Score	Ranking
Tamale Metropolitan	Northern	81.4	28
Jirapa	Upper West	81.2	29
Jasikan	Volta	81.2	29
Wa West	Upper West	80.8	31
Atwima Mponua	Ashanti	80.4	32
Lawra	Upper West	80.3	33
Awutu Senya East Municipal	Central	80.2	34
Bongo	Upper East	80.0	35
Sissala East	Upper West	79.6	36
Ejura Sekyeredumase Municipal	Ashanti	79.6	36
Mion	Northern	79.5	38
Atwima Nwabiagya	Ashanti	79.3	39
Yendi Municipal	Northern	79.1	40
Ellembele	Western	78.4	41
Sefwi Akontombra	Western	78.3	42
Kumasi Metropolitan	Ashanti	78.1	43
Nkwanta South	Volta	78.0	44
South Dayi	Volta	77.9	45
Ho Municipal	Volta	77.8	46
Assin South	Central	77.4	47
North Gonja	Northern	77.1	48
Nanumba North	Northern	76.8	49
Atebubu-Amantin	B. Ahafo	76.8	49
Karaga	Northern	76.6	51
Sefwi Wiawso Municipal	Western	76.6	51
Lambussie Karni	Upper West	76.5	53
Kintampo North Municipal	B. Ahafo	76.4	54
Krachi West	Volta	76.3	55
Birim North	Eastern	76.1	56
Zabzugu	Northern	75.2	57
Gushiegu	Northern	74.7	58
Wenchi Municipal	B. Ahafo	74.7	58
Nadbdam	Upper East	74.3	60
Nkwanta North	Volta	73.9	61
Bekwai Municipal	Ashanti	73.8	62
Akatsi North	Volta	73.6	63
Amansie Central	Ashanti	73.6	64
Bole	Northern	73.3	65
Bolgatanga Municipal	Upper East	73.3	65
Asunafo South	B. Ahafo	73.3	67
Asuogyaman	Eastern	73.1	68
Banda	B. Ahafo	73.0	69
Afadzato South	Volta	72.2	70
Ga South Municipal	G. Accra	72.0	71

Annex I:

Table A5: Water Coverage (%)

District	Region	Score	Ranking
Ningo-Prampram	G. Accra	71.8	72
Krachi Nchumuru	Volta	71.5	73
Jomoro	Western	71.2	74
Builsa South	Upper East	71.1	75
Daffiama-Bissie-Issa	Upper West	71.1	75
Assin North Municipal	Central	71.0	77
Ada East	G. Accra	70.7	78
Asikuma Odoben Brakwa	Central	70.7	78
Bosome Freho	Ashanti	70.6	80
Techiman North	B. Ahafo	70.6	80
Jaman North	B. Ahafo	70.2	82
Mpohor	Western	70.0	83
Kadjebi	Volta	69.9	84
Kassena Nankana West	Upper East	69.9	85
Amansie West	Ashanti	69.8	86
Nanumba South	Northern	69.6	87
Suaman	Western	69.5	88
Asunafo North Municipal	B. Ahafo	69.5	89
Wa East	Upper West	69.3	90
Sene West	B. Ahafo	68.8	91
Talensi	Upper East	68.7	92
Birim South	Eastern	68.0	93
Ahanta West	Western	67.7	94
Ga West Municipal	G. Accra	67.5	95
Kpando	Volta	67.3	96
South Tongu	Volta	66.7	97
Ho West	Volta	66.7	98
Biakoye	Volta	66.0	99
Denkyembour	Eastern	65.8	100
Tano North	B. Ahafo	65.7	101
Asutifi South	B. Ahafo	65.7	102
Aowin	Western	65.5	103
Ga East Municipal	G. Accra	65.0	104
Builsa North	Upper East	64.9	105
Pru	B. Ahafo	64.6	106
Keta Municipal	Volta	64.6	107
Akyemansa	Eastern	64.5	108
Upper West Akim	Eastern	64.4	109
Asutifi North	B. Ahafo	64.0	110
West Gonja	Northern	63.8	111
Agona West Municipal	Central	63.7	112
Atiwa	Eastern	63.2	113
Nsawam-Adoagyiri Municipal	Eastern	62.9	114
West Mamprusi	Northern	62.9	115

Annex I:

Table A5: Water Coverage (%)

District	Region	Score	Ranking
Chereponi	Northern	62.6	116
Wassa Amenfi West	Western	62.5	117
Wassa Amenfi East	Western	62.4	118
Akwapim South	Eastern	62.3	119
Afigya-Kwabre	Ashanti	61.9	120
Akatsi South	Volta	61.9	120
Kintampo South	B. Ahafo	61.8	122
Yilo Krobo Municipal	Eastern	61.6	123
Offinso municipal	Ashanti	61.2	124
Asokore Mampong Municipal	Ashanti	60.8	125
Bodie	Western	60.6	126
Binduri	Upper East	60.5	127
Fanteakwa	Eastern	59.7	128
Garu-Tempene	Upper East	59.7	129
Wassa Amenfi Central	Western	59.6	130
Akwapim North Municipal	Eastern	59.6	131
Bunkpurugu-Yunyoo	Northern	59.5	132
Ketu North	Volta	59.2	133
Hohoe Municipal	Volta	59.0	134
Ahafo Ano South	Ashanti	58.2	135
Saboba	Northern	58.1	136
Kwaebibirem	Eastern	58.0	137
Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	Northern	57.4	138
Tain	B. Ahafo	57.4	139
Agortime Ziope (Adaklu Anyigbe)	Volta	57.3	140
Ahafo Ano North	Ashanti	57.3	141
Nkoranza North	B. Ahafo	56.4	142
Shai-Osudoku	G. Accra	56.0	143
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	Western	55.6	144
Adansi South	Ashanti	55.5	145
East Mamprusi	Northern	55.4	146
Bosomtwe	Ashanti	55.4	147
Adansi North	Ashanti	55.2	148
Dormaa West	B. Ahafo	55.0	149
Asante Akim Central Municipal	Ashanti	54.9	150
Adaklu	Volta	54.8	151
Bawku West	Upper East	54.6	152
Kwahu Afram Plains South	Eastern	54.6	153
Sene East	B. Ahafo	54.4	154
Mampong Municipal	Ashanti	54.1	155
Ga Central Municipal	G. Accra	54.1	156
Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Central	54.0	157
North Tongu	Volta	53.5	158
Shama	Western	53.5	159

Annex I:

Table A5: Water Coverage (%)

District	Region	Score	Ranking
Twifo Ati-Morkwa	Central	53.3	160
Adentan Municipal	G. Accra	53.3	161
Kwabre East	Ashanti	53.0	162
New Juaben Municipal	Eastern	52.7	163
Atwima Kwanwoma	Ashanti	52.7	164
Sekyere South	Ashanti	51.9	165
Pusiga	Upper East	50.9	166
Agona East	Central	50.4	167
Kassena Nankana Municipal	Upper East	50.4	167
East Akim Municipal	Eastern	50.3	169
Upper Denkyira East Municipal	Central	50.2	170
Ekumfi	Central	49.9	171
Central Tongu	Volta	49.7	172
Lower Manya Krobo Municipal	Eastern	48.6	173
Wa Municipal	Upper West	48.0	174
Asante Akim North	Ashanti	47.6	175
Sunyani Municipal	B. Ahafo	47.4	176
Sekyere Central	Ashanti	46.8	177
Ayensuano	Eastern	46.5	178
Juabeso	Western	46.3	179
Kpandai	Northern	46.1	180
Berekum Municipal	B. Ahafo	45.6	181
Krachi East	Volta	45.6	181
Sekyere Afram Plains South	Ashanti	45.5	183
Sunyani West	B. Ahafo	45.2	184
Nkoranza South Municipal	B. Ahafo	45.1	185
Ejisu-Juaben Municipal	Ashanti	45.0	186
Central Gonja	Northern	44.2	187
Upper Manya Krobo	Eastern	43.7	188
Dormaa Central Municipal	B. Ahafo	43.3	189
Kwahu East	Eastern	42.9	190
Kwahu Afram Plains North	Eastern	42.8	191
Sagnerigu	Northern	41.4	192
Tolon	Northern	41.3	193
Prestea-Huni Valley	Western	40.0	194
Bia West	Western	38.6	195
Kwahu South	Eastern	38.6	195
Dormaa East	B. Ahafo	38.6	197
Bawku Municipal	Upper East	38.5	198
Ketu South	Volta	38.0	199
Kwahu West Municipal	Eastern	37.8	200
Wassa East	Western	36.7	201
Offinso North	Ashanti	36.6	202
Suhum Municipal	Eastern	32.5	203

Annex I:

Table A5: Water Coverage (%)

District	Region	Score	Ranking
Birim Central Municipal	Eastern	32.3	204
Gomoa East	Central	31.8	205
Techiman Municipal	B. Ahafo	31.0	206
East Gonja	Northern	30.0	207
Sekyere East	Ashanti	29.8	208
West Akim Municipal	Eastern	28.7	209
Nzema East Municipal	Western	28.6	210
Kumbungu	Northern	27.8	211
Obuasi municipal	Ashanti	25.3	212
Bia East	Western	24.1	213
Gomoa West	Central	22.8	214
Sekyere Kumawu	Ashanti	19.1	215
Efutu Municipal	Central	14.8	216

Table A6: 2018/19 District DLT II Total Scores and Ranking

District	Region	Score	Ranking
Asante Akim North	Ashanti	100.0	1
Sunyani Municipal	B. Ahafo	98.5	2
Nsawam-Adoagyiri Municipal	Eastern	94.9	3
Tamale Metropolitan	Northern	94.7	4
Cape Coast Metropolitan	Central	91.1	5
Tema Metropolitan	G. Accra	89.3	6
Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	Western	88.1	7
Efutu Municipal	Central	87.0	8
Offinso municipal	Ashanti	85.8	9
Bawku Municipal	Upper East	83.2	10
Techiman Municipal	B. Ahafo	82.0	11
Atwima Nwabiagya	Ashanti	81.7	12
La Nkwantanang-Madina Municipal	G. Accra	80.8	13
Upper Denkyira East Municipal	Central	79.9	14
New Juaben Municipal	Eastern	77.5	15
Juabeso	Western	75.7	16
Bolgatanga Municipal	Upper East	74.5	17
Shai-Osudoku	G. Accra	74.3	18
Kpando	Volta	72.5	19
Atwima Kwanwoma	Ashanti	71.9	20
Ejura Sekyeredumase Municipal	Ashanti	71.7	21
Nabdam	Upper East	71.3	22
Awutu Senya East Municipal	Central	70.4	23
Asutifi South	B. Ahafo	70.2	24
Kwabre East	Ashanti	69.8	25
Awutu Senya	Central	69.7	26

Annex I:

Table A6: 2018/19 District DLT II Total Scores and Ranking

District	Region	Score	Ranking
Nsema East Municipal	Western	69.6	27
Kwahu West Municipal	Eastern	68.5	28
Sissala East	Upper West	68.3	29
Wa Municipal	Upper West	67.6	30
Ga West Municipal	G. Accra	66.6	31
Bosomtwe	Ashanti	66.2	32
Twifo Ati-Morkwa	Central	65.7	33
Ellembele	Western	65.7	34
North Tongu	Volta	65.5	35
Lower Manya Krobo Municipal	Eastern	65.0	36
Ejisu-Juaben Municipal	Ashanti	64.7	37
Dormaa Central Municipal	B. Ahafo	64.4	38
Bole	Northern	63.6	39
Wassa Amenfi West	Western	63.3	40
West Gonja	Northern	62.8	41
Mampong Municipal	Ashanti	61.6	42
Ho Municipal	Volta	61.4	43
Kintampo North Municipal	B. Ahafo	61.1	44
Asante Akim Central Municipal	Ashanti	61.0	45
Ashaiman Municipal	G. Accra	60.3	46
Suaman	Western	59.9	47
Ningo-Prampram	G. Accra	59.9	48
Obuasi municipal	Ashanti	59.4	49
Denkyembour	Eastern	59.2	50
Adentan Municipal	G. Accra	59.1	51
Kpone Katamanso	G. Accra	58.4	52
Offinso North	Ashanti	58.1	53
Jasikan	Volta	58.0	54
Bibiani Anhwiaso Bekwai	Western	57.9	55
Kwahu South	Eastern	57.3	56
Sekyere East	Ashanti	56.7	57
Agortime Siopo (Adaklu Anyigbe)	Volta	56.7	58
Wenchi Municipal	B. Ahafo	56.3	59
Nandom	Upper West	56.1	60
Bekwai Municipal	Ashanti	56.0	61
Bawku West	Upper East	55.6	62
Nadowli-Kaleo	Upper West	55.3	63
Nkoransa South Municipal	B. Ahafo	54.6	64
Bia East	Western	54.4	65
Amansie West	Ashanti	53.8	66
Wassa Amenfi East	Western	53.8	67
Kumasi Metropolitan	Ashanti	53.4	68

Annex I:

Table A6: 2018/19 District DLT II Total Scores and Ranking

District	Region	Score	Ranking
Asunafo North Municipal	B. Ahafo	53.4	69
Jaman South	B. Ahafo	53.3	70
Agona West Municipal	Central	53.1	71
Shama	Western	52.9	72
Yendi Municipal	Northern	52.8	73
Jirapa	Upper West	52.8	74
East Mamprusi	Northern	52.7	75
Kumbungu	Northern	52.6	76
Berekum Municipal	B. Ahafo	52.3	77
Sekyere South	Ashanti	52.2	78
Twifo Hemang Lower Denkyira	Central	51.9	79
Bia West	Western	51.9	80
Krachi West	Volta	51.5	81
Mfantseman Municipal	Central	51.3	82
Biakoye	Volta	50.8	83
Bongo	Upper East	50.6	84
Ga East Municipal	G. Accra	50.6	85
South Dayi	Volta	50.5	86
Pru	B. Ahafo	50.3	87
Tolon	Northern	49.4	88
Sefwi Wiawso Municipal	Western	49.3	89
Ledsokuku-Krowor Municipal	G. Accra	48.7	90
Ga Central Municipal	G. Accra	48.7	91
Builsa North	Upper East	48.2	92
Keta Municipal	Volta	48.1	93
Tain	B. Ahafo	47.9	94
Central Tongu	Volta	47.9	95
South Tongu	Volta	47.6	96
Upper Denkyira West	Central	47.6	97
Akwapim South	Eastern	47.6	98
Mpohor	Western	47.4	99
Accra Metropolitan	G. Accra	47.2	100
Tano North	B. Ahafo	47.0	101
Asutifi North	B. Ahafo	46.8	102
Savelugu Nanton Municipal	Northern	46.8	103
Ketu South	Volta	46.7	104
Lawra	Upper West	46.5	105
Kassena Nankana Municipal	Upper East	46.4	106
Techiman North	B. Ahafo	46.3	107
Sagnerigu	Northern	46.2	108
Sunyani West	B. Ahafo	45.5	109
Kadjebi	Volta	45.3	110

Annex I:

Table A6: 2018/19 District DLT II Total Scores and Ranking

District	Region	Score	Ranking
Kassena Nankana West	Upper East	44.8	111
Asikuma Odoben Brakwa	Central	44.7	112
Prestea-Huni Valley	Western	44.7	113
Birim Central Municipal	Eastern	44.4	114
Tano South	B. Ahafo	44.3	115
Assin North Municipal	Central	44.3	116
Jaman North	B. Ahafo	43.8	117
Daffiama-Bissie-Issa	Upper West	43.4	118
Suhum Municipal	Eastern	43.1	119
Ada East	G. Accra	42.7	120
Sissala West	Upper West	42.6	121
Sabsugu	Northern	42.6	122
Banda	B. Ahafo	42.5	123
North Dayi	Volta	42.3	124
La Dade-Kotopon Municipal	G. Accra	41.2	125
Ketu North	Volta	40.6	126
Central Gonja	Northern	40.5	127
Afigya-Kwabre	Ashanti	40.2	128
Upper Manya Krobo	Eastern	39.9	129
Abura Asebu Kwamankesse	Central	39.9	130
Gomoa East	Central	39.4	131
Asuogyaman	Eastern	39.1	132
Asante Akim South	Ashanti	38.7	133
Komenda Edina Eguafo Abirem Municipal	Central	38.6	134
Nkwanta North	Volta	38.5	135
Birim North	Eastern	38.4	136
Mamprugu-Moagduri	Northern	38.1	137
Atwima Mponua	Ashanti	38.1	138
Bosome Freho	Ashanti	37.9	139
East Gonja	Northern	37.8	140
Talensi	Upper East	37.7	141
Ahanta West	Western	37.4	142
Adansi North	Ashanti	37.3	143
Wassa Amenfi Central	Western	37.3	144
Hohoe Municipal	Volta	37.1	145
Garu-Tempene	Upper East	36.9	146
Gomoa West	Central	36.8	147
Aowin	Western	36.7	148
Ekumfi	Central	36.3	149
West Akim Municipal	Eastern	36.3	150
Atebubu-Amantin	B. Ahafo	36.3	151
Ahafo Ano South	Ashanti	36.2	152

Annex I:

Table A6: 2018/19 District DLT II Total Scores and Ranking

District	Region	Score	Ranking
Kwaebibirem	Eastern	35.8	153
Karaga	Northern	35.6	154
East Akim Municipal	Eastern	35.2	155
Krachi East	Volta	34.8	156
Adaklu	Volta	34.7	157
Saboba	Northern	34.7	158
Wa East	Upper West	34.6	159
Sekyere Kumawu	Ashanti	34.5	160
Sene West	B. Ahafo	33.7	161
Ahafo Ano North	Ashanti	33.7	162
Asunafo South	B. Ahafo	33.6	163
Ada West	G. Accra	33.6	164
Atiwa	Eastern	33.4	165
West Mamprusi	Northern	33.4	166
Adansi South	Ashanti	32.3	167
Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam	Central	32.1	168
Nkwanta South	Volta	32.0	169
Sefwi Akontombra	Western	31.5	170
Akwapim North Municipal	Eastern	31.3	171
Wassa East	Western	31.1	172
Akatsi South	Volta	30.7	173
Pusiga	Upper East	30.5	174
Amansie Central	Ashanti	30.3	175
North Gonja	Northern	30.3	176
Agona East	Central	30.1	177
Wa West	Upper West	30.0	178
Jomoro	Western	30.0	179
Sekyere Central	Ashanti	29.7	180
Ayensuano	Eastern	29.7	181
Sekyere Afram Plains South	Ashanti	29.6	182
Akatsi North	Volta	29.3	183
Builsa South	Upper East	29.1	184
Bunkpurugu-Yunyoo	Northern	29.0	185
Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	Northern	28.8	186
Lambussie Karni	Upper West	28.7	187
Assin South	Central	28.4	188
Chereponi	Northern	28.1	189
Nanumba North	Northern	26.8	190
Dormaa East	B. Ahafo	26.5	191
Sekondi-Takoradi Metropolitan	Western	26.4	192
Nanumba South	Northern	26.0	193
Krachi Nchumuru	Volta	25.3	194

Annex I:

Table A6: 2018/19 District DLT II Total Scores and Ranking

District	Region	Score	Ranking
Kintampo South	B. Ahafo	25.1	195
Dormaa West	B. Ahafo	25.1	196
Yilo Krobo Municipal	Eastern	24.7	197
Bodie	Western	24.6	198
Ho West	Volta	24.2	199
Fanteakwa	Eastern	23.6	200
Sene East	B. Ahafo	23.3	201
Binduri	Upper East	23.3	202
Kpandai	Northern	22.2	203
Kwahu East	Eastern	21.6	204
Kwahu Afram Plains North	Eastern	21.3	205
Nkoransa North	B. Ahafo	21.3	206
Tatale Sanguli	Northern	19.2	207
Birim South	Eastern	18.6	208
Mion	Northern	18.5	209
Gushiegu	Northern	16.0	210
Ga South Municipal	G. Accra	15.2	211
Afadzato South	Volta	12.0	212
Akyemansa	Eastern	10.2	213
Upper West Akim	Eastern	7.6	214
Kwahu Afram Plains South	Eastern	4.6	215
Asokore Mampong Municipal	Ashanti	0.0	216





**2018/2019 Ghana District
League Table II Report**