



KUORO BARECHEH NLOWIE BANINYE II

BUWA, UPPER WEST REGION OF GHANA

AND THE PARAMOUNT RULER:

KUORO BARECHEH NLOWIE BANINYE II

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1. WHO IS KUORO BARECHEH NLOWIE BANINYE II (A BRIEF PROFILE)





Kuoro Barecheh Nlowie Baninye II, a distinguished figure in traditional leadership and community development. With over 25 years as a traditional ruler and farmer, Kuoro Baninye is the permanent Vice President of the Zini (Buwa) Traditional Council and Niator leader. He stands as the President of the Buwa (Zini) Traditional Council and also holds the esteemed position of President of the United Traditional Rulers Association. His legacy is defined by the title His Royal Highness – Kuoro Barecheh Nlowie Baninye II, symbolizing his dedication to his people and his invaluable contributions to various spheres of society.

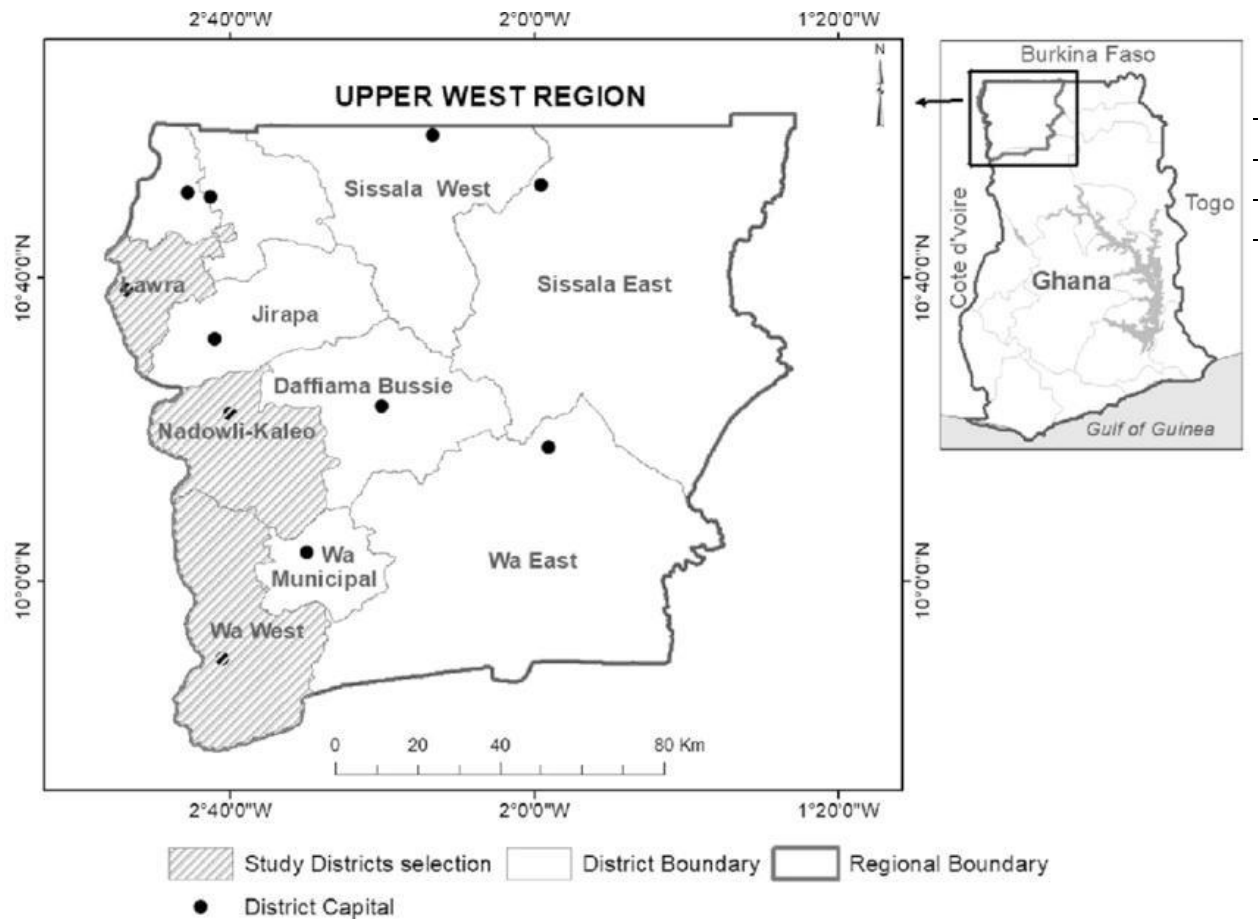
With a rich educational background, he embarked on his academic journey in the Upper West Region before honing his skills at institutions such as Garden City Commercial College in Kumasi, where he earned certificates in GCE O/L and a Diploma in Business Studies. He furthered his studies at Snaps College of Accountancy in Accra, achieving RSA Stage I, II, III, A/Level, and another Diploma in Business Studies. His global perspective was enhanced through cross-credit degrees from Hongik University of Business in Seoul, South Korea, specializing in Finance, Business Law, Accountancy, and Business Mathematics.

Kuoro Baninye's commitment to leadership and development is evident in his participation in the Africa Chieftaincy Transformational Leadership Institute (ACTLI) in the USA, where he earned a Certificate in Chieftaincy Leadership. He is an integral member of the Upper West Regional House of Chiefs in Wa and serves as Chairman of the Winners Co-Operative Multi Crop Farming and Marketing Society Ltd. His dedication extends to being the President of the United Traditional Rulers Association (UTRA), showcasing his commitment to fostering unity and collaboration among traditional rulers.

His professional journey is equally noteworthy, having served as the Vice President of the Ghana Association in South Korea and supervising Chae-il Trading Co. Ltd (CIC) in South Korea. He also brought his expertise to education, teaching at the Seoul International Theological Seminary's English Department, all while being CIC's West Africa representative. Kuoro Baninye's achievements extend into the realm of dispute resolution, as he holds a Mediator certificate in Alternative Dispute Resolution.

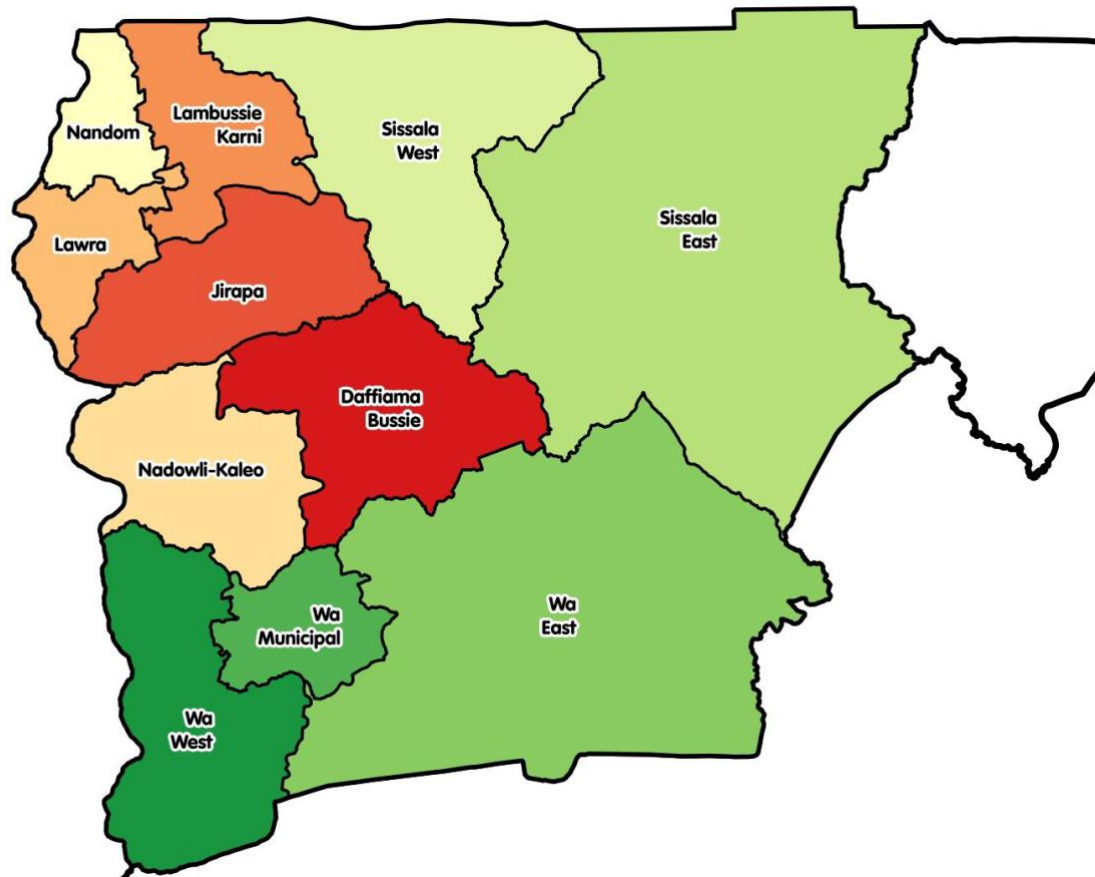
Kuoro Baninye is a multi-faceted individual, exemplified by his roles as the CEO of Nlowie B.B Limited and as the Regional Representative and Business Relations and Cooperation Director of Osekreh M. Michael Ltd, UK. Notably, he's the Exclusive Representative of the Ghana Economic Wellbeing Project for the Northern Sector, underscoring his commitment to economic advancement.

2. THE UPPER WEST REGION AND THE BUWA KINGDOM



21. DEFINITION OF AREA & SIZE

The Upper West Region is one of the 16 regions of Ghana. It is located at the North Western corner of Ghana with latitude 9.8° - 11. 0° North and longitude 1.6° - 3.0 West, bounded by Burkina Faso to the North. It covers a geographical area of 18,476 square kilometers, representing 12.7% of the total land area of Ghana.



The Zini (Buwa) kingdom is located in the North Eastern corner of Upper West, Ghana. The Traditional Area has a landmass area of about **1,867.336 square kilometres** which is approximately 8.4% of the region.

It shares boundaries to the North with Chetu Burkina Faso, Bura, Penseka, Brow, Puzenkale, Tii, Foknie, Butuoli and Yuoli of Burkina Faso, to the East with Jeffisi, Kuntulo, Bullu, Gbal all in the Gwollu Traditional Area, to the South with Nandor-waala, Han, Uolkuun, Lang-uollo, Numbere, Tuopari, Dantie and Kogsi all in the Jirapa Traditional Area and to the West with Chum, Suke, Kongo, Sinaa, Dinder, Koro, Buli and Bamwon all in the Lambussie Traditional area respectively in the Upper West Region of Ghana. The Traditional Area is one of the thirty two (32) Traditional Areas in the Upper West Region.

2.2 BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ZINI (BUWA) KINGDOM

Legends indicate that the people (*Buwaala*) of the Zini (Buwa) Traditional Area migrated from a place now within Burkina Faso and conquered many communities and settled first at Yendi in the Northern Region. Others on the other hand stated that they migrated from a location in present day Ghana where most Sissala's originally hailed from.

It was indicated further that the founder of the Traditional-Area Buwa was a great warrior, hero, hunter and a farmer. As a warrior he moved from Yendi and settled at Paga in the Upper East Region. He left some of his children at Paga and moved to the West and settled at Wa and Zingu in the Wala Traditional Area.

According to the oral history narrated, as he was becoming older he started moving towards his original home, but when he got to a place currently called Zini and saw that the land was very fertile he settled temporally in a village now called Dakuma in the Zini (Buwa) Traditional Area. As a warrior, he used to travel using his spiritual powers with a spear going ahead of him to give him direction. When he was looking for a permanent place to settle, the spear directed him to a place in the Niator Divisional Area and entered the ground following which he settled there permanently. The followers then decided and built a storey building for him to stay in the area because of his greatness and powers. The storey building however, collapsed on him one day and killed him. The next day, a very beautiful and unique baobab tree known in their local language as '*Buwaala Kelwie-wero*' germinated and grew up on the same day at the exact place where Buwa, the founder died. The people of Buwa were worried and contemplated whether he was indeed the baobab tree, and when they looked up on the tree, they saw him (Buwa) sitting on top of the tree covered completely by bees (*bussia*).

The people of Zini (Buwa) who saw him seated on top of the tree, fell sick and died subsequently. Out of fear, the rest of the people left the place and dispersed to settle in the other indigenous communities in the Traditional Area. As a warrior, king and the founder of the Traditional Area, the people called the Zini Traditional Area "Buwa Kingdom" in memory of him.

2.3 VEGETATION AND CLIMATE¹

The vegetation of the Zini (Buwa) traditional area is of the Guinea Savannah grassland type, made up of short trees with little or no canopy and shrubs of varying heights, with grass covering the ground in the wet season. The commonest trees are Shea, Dawadawa, Kapok and

¹ Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Gwollu Office, 2006

Baobab trees. Cashew and mangoes are also grown in the area. It has been noted that parts of the natural tree vegetation are disappearing due to human activities in the form of cultivation of farms, construction, overgrazing, bush fires and charcoal-burning, particularly at the suburbs of the traditional area. The people also rely on the plant species for the preparation of herbal medicines in the traditional area.

The climate of the traditional area is the tropical continental type with the mean annual temperature ranging between 27°C to 36°C. The vegetation combined with the climatic condition support livestock rearing such as cattle, sheep and goats in the area. The conditions also support the cultivation of crops such as millet, maize, yam, groundnuts and beans. The traditional area has two marked seasons namely the wet and dry seasons. The South-Western Monsoon winds from the Atlantic Ocean bring rains between April and October, whilst the North-Eastern Trade winds from the Sahara Desert bring the long dry season between November and March. The mean annual rainfall varies between 840mm and 1400mm. Most of the rainfall occurs between June and September.



Cashew



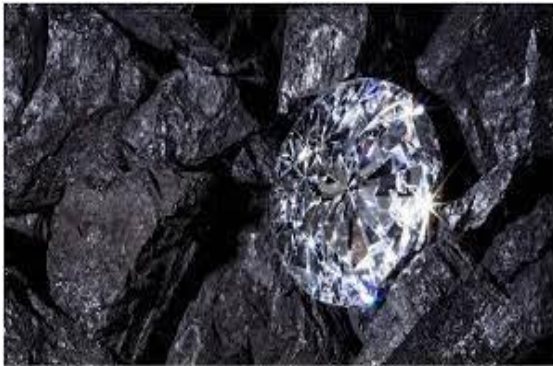
Organic Shea Butter



Mango Plantation

2.3 MINERALS

- A wide variety of minerals, including **gold, bauxite, iron, diamond and manganese** are being explored and the potential for more minerals is immense in the region.



2.4 ETHNICITY, SOCIAL LIFE & CULTURAL LIFE

Ethnicity

There are a number of communities that make up the Traditional Area. The Zini (Buwa) Traditional Area is made up of both indigenous and settler communities/localities with their respective traditional rulers. . The traditional area is a multi-ethnic traditional area comprising indigenous and non-indigenous communities. The indigenous communities were stated to include: Zini, Niator, Nimoro, Puzene, Fatchu, Pepilime, Du, Wiirro, Tiiwi, Nyentie, Dakuma, Gumo, Kaa, Nyivil, SangbaKa, Buo, Wasai, Lulo and Hiel. The non-indigenous communities were also mentioned to include: Fielimuo, Chetu, Gaper, Kankanduole, Kunchuuri, Bugbal, Foliteng, Butong, Mwaampaale and Butoro. The people of Zini (Buwa) Traditional area are referred to as *Buwaala*.

Social Life²

The Traditional Area is headed by the Paramount Ruler of the Zini Traditional Area, who is the Niator Kuoro, Kuoro Barechah Nlowie Baninye II, and heads the Zini (Buwa) Traditional Council. He presides over meetings during the Zini (Buwa) Traditional Council meetings. The Traditional Area has about fifty-one (51) chiefs which constitute the Paramountcy, comprising the Paramount ruler, the Paramount Queen Mother (*Zini Hala Kuoro*), Divisional Chiefs, Divisional Queen Mothers (*Hala Kuore*), Sub-divisional chiefs and Sub-chiefs.

The people of *Buwaala* observe certain taboos known in their local language as *chai* (a certain tree), *Bagatule* (a certain bird) and *Zor* (a certain animal). There are also systems of leadership structures involving the *Tortinawa* (Custodians of the lands), *Zortinawa* (clan heads) and *Jartinawa* (family heads) respectively in the Zini (Buwa) Traditional Area. Inheritance to the Skins in the traditional area is Patrilineal.

Economic Activities³

Agriculture is the main economic activity of the Zini (Buwa) Traditional Area followed by commerce and industry. The people are engaged in subsistence farming. Crops produced include sorghum, millet, groundnuts, maize, yams, and cotton among others. They also engage in livestock production which includes cattle, sheep, goats, poultry, and ducks turkeys among others. Apart from agricultural production, other economic activities such as weaving, tailoring, trading, construction, hotel services, carpentry, among others are also prominent in the traditional area. Marketing of agricultural produce is done at local markets. The main market centre of the traditional area is the Zini market which comes off every six days.

² Records of the Zini (Buwa) Traditional Council, 1992

³ Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Gwollu Office, 2006

Cultural Activities⁴

The major cultural festival celebrated by the ruler and people of the Traditional Area is *Buwaale Kelwiewero*. The celebration of the Festival is featured with the exhibition of the rich cultural heritage of the people and memories of Buwa, their ancestor with the singing of traditional praise songs, drumming and dancing. The festival is celebrated on the first Saturday of every year. *Kukur Bagr* festival is also celebrated by people of the communities occupied by non-indigenous in the Traditional Area. The festival is characterized by drumming, dancing and the playing of games such as football and other sporting activities. Traditionally, it is also believed that impending dangers and evil spirits are averted through the performance of some rituals during the celebration of the festival.

Governance

Apart from the traditional governance system, the Traditional Area, which is also known as *Buwaala Kuore* (Chieftdom), administratively is in the Sissala West District, with the District capital at Gwollu.

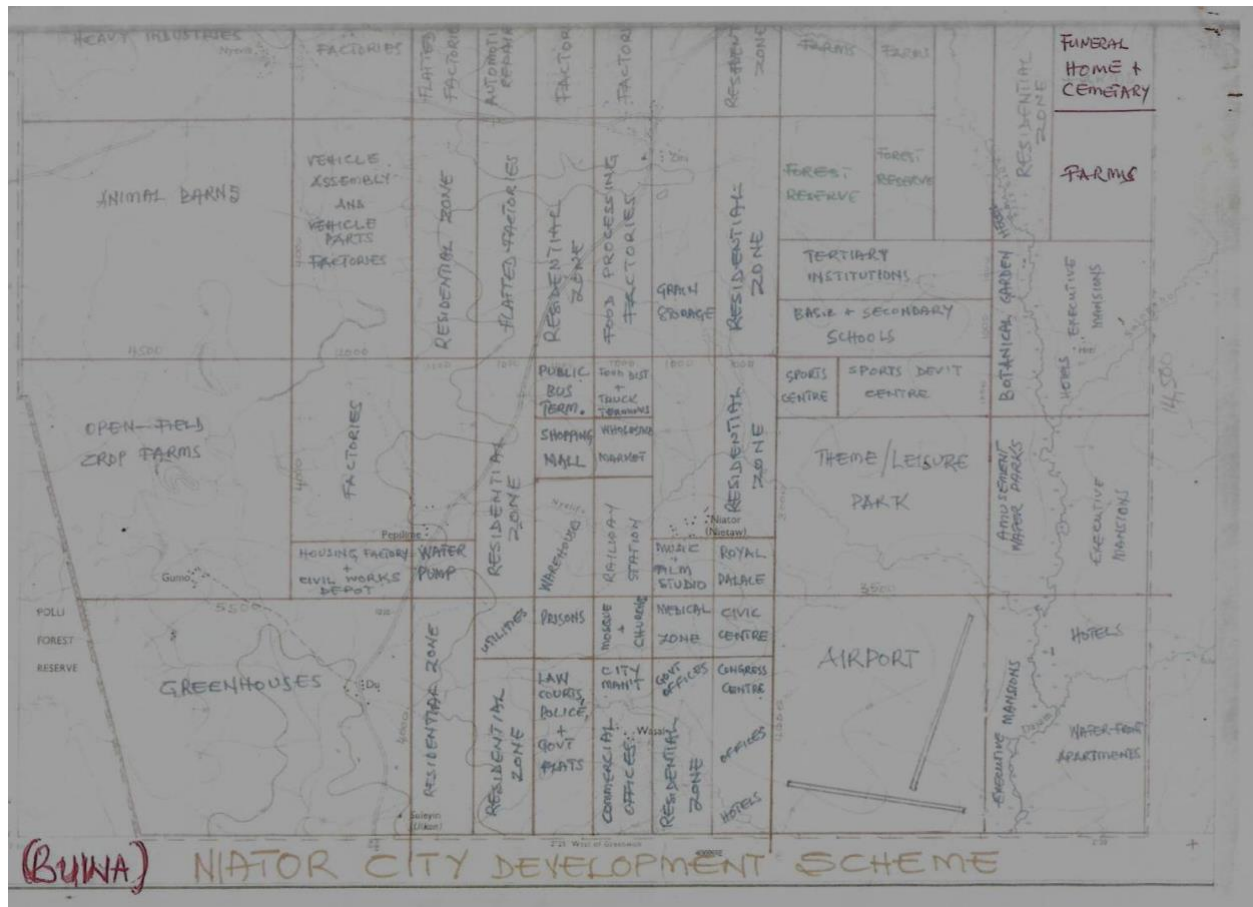
⁴ Oral Interview with the Zini Buwa Traditional Council held on 25th May, 2015

3. INVESTMENT AND PARTNERSHIP OPPORTUNITIES

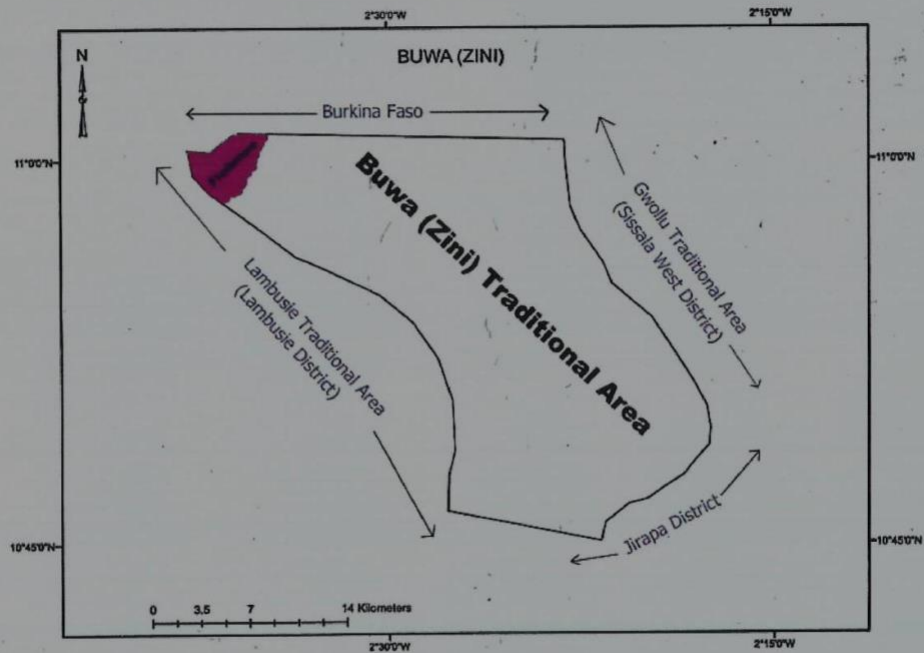
**We have The land... We have Natural Resources.. We have Human Capital.
Let Us Partner for Mutual Progress.**

1. Partnership for major Agricultural projects
2. Partnership for infrastructure development
3. Partnership for Real estate and smart city projects
4. Partnership for Manufacturing and Mining prospects
5. Partnership for factory building for major Shea butter and cashew processing

- CITY DEVELOPMENT ROUGH SKETCH



- LAND SKETCH



Reference: R.B. Benin, (1976) Foundations of Modern Native States of Northern Ghana, Journal of University of Ghana, Accra.

- **BRIEF AGRICULTURAL PROJECT PLAN**

Strategic Plan

Agricultural development will be in 3 parts.

Part 1: Crops that will be grown in controlled greenhouses

Part 2: Crops that will be grown in irrigated open fields protected from undesirable weather and insects.

Part 3: Animal husbandry.

Part 1: Crops to be grown in greenhouse:

1. Tomato
2. Okra
3. Garden Eggs
4. Onion
5. Mushrooms
6. Groundnuts
7. Irish Potato
8. Chilli Pepper
9. Sweet Pepper
10. Cucumber
11. Cabbage
12. Beans
13. Melon
14. Carrots
15. Soya Beans

Part 2: Crops to be grown in protected irrigated open fields

1. Maize
2. Yam
3. Millet
4. Sorghum
5. Cassava
6. Cocoyam
7. Plantain and Banana
8. Cotton
9. Coffee
10. Flowers
11. Apple
12. Cashew
13. Pawpaw

Scale of Development

In each development block, the following allocations shall apply:

First 3 months of each block:

- 1,000 hectares of greenhouse coverage
- 2,500 hectares protected irrigated open field
- 50 hectares for animal husbandry

After the first 3 months, 12 months continuation for each block to optimum target:

- 2,000 hectares of greenhouse coverage
- 5,000 hectares protected irrigated open field
- 2,000 hectares for animal husbandry

Pre-Operating Equipment and Logistics

Mobile Site Buildings

Office Equipment

Vehicles (Project Management)

Construction Equipment

Required Capital Inputs

Controlled Environment Greenhouses

Open Field Protection Structures

Drip Irrigations System

Perimeter Fence

Fish Ponds

Packing Centre Structure and Equipment

Workers' Hospitality Centre Building

Operating Equipment and Logistics

Vehicles (Pool Distribution)

Vehicles (Farm Operations)

Cargo Planes

4. CHANGE THE NARRATIVE(OUR CONSULTANCY AND FACILITATION OUTFIT)



Introducing CHANGE THE NARRATIVE Limited:

At CHANGE THE NARRATIVE Limited, we are more than just an organization – we are a force of transformation, a beacon of hope, and a catalyst for positive change. Established with a resolute commitment to redefining Africa’s trajectory, we are a registered project activation, management, and consultancy firm that has been active since our inception in 2014 in Zambia. Emboldened by our desire for impact, we extended our reach to Ghana in 2022 and now proudly stand registered in the United Kingdom.

Our mission revolves around fostering growth and opportunities for Africans across the continent, by facilitating the activation and management of businesses and development-oriented projects. Through our subsidiary, Change The Narrative LBG, we engage in various humanitarian projects, alongside business. We create platforms for the diaspora to connect with Africa’s heart and soul.

Our spotlight shines on Africa, and through strategic global partnerships, we champion the ‘Beautiful African Experience.’ We empower diaspora communities to engage with nations such as Ghana, Zambia, Namibia, and others through diverse avenues including tourism, investment, and humanitarian activities. Rooted in compassion, our philosophy drives us to mend historical wounds and transform narratives.

In Ghana, our collaboration with local and international partners powers transformative change. From orchestrating donations and infrastructural advancements to organizing impactful conferences and exhibitions, we drive a paradigm shift away from past negativity. Underprivileged youth and communities benefit directly from our educational support, mentoring, and empowerment programs.

Our core values of integrity, impact, respect, compassion, and resilience guide every endeavor. We take pride in our commitment to activate at least 20 major projects, spanning education, business, infrastructure, and humanitarian initiatives, by December 2026. Ultimately, our goal is to use resources to love people and to create a legacy that echoes the strength of unity and change.

5. PARTNERSHIP FOR PROSPERITY: CONTACT US TODAY

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Twitter: @ctnafrica

TikTok: @ctnafrica

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6. APPROACH & METHODOLOGY TO DATA COLLECTION

This research has been undertaken using an ACLP tested and approved methodology in ascertaining customary law from twenty (20) traditional areas under a pilot phase of the Ascertainment of Customary Law Project (ACLP 1) and lessons learnt document after the phase.

Two sets of research instruments (customary land law and customary family law questionnaire) that were developed by legal consultants and refined with the lessons learnt at the end of the ACLP 1 were used by trained data collectors to undertake data collection in the Zini (Buwa) Traditional Area. A list of the data collection team is attached as Appendix 1.

The data collection involved eliciting information on customary family law rules and practices in purposively selected communities. The main data collection techniques used in the data collection were focus group discussions (FGDs) with categories of respondents and in-depth interviews with individual personalities identified to be key informants from which qualitative information on the customary family law was gathered. The categories interviewed included widows, widowers, married men, married women, Persons With Disability (PWD), separated/divorced persons, family heads, elderly women, youth and traditional authorities such as Halakuore (Queen mothers) and Kuore (male chiefs) in the Zini (Buwa) traditional area .

In all a total of 128 respondents comprising 64 male and 64 female adults were interviewed. Interviews were mainly held in the Sissala languages.

Following the profiling of the Traditional Area, a number of communities were selected for data collection. The communities from which data was collected were as follows: Zini, Niator, Nimoro, Puzine and Fatchu.

The field data gathering was monitored and guided by a member of the Technical Team and a Joint Working Group (a supervisory body) member for the ACL under LAP 2.

This report was reviewed by the National Research Coordinator, Technical Coordinator and the Technical Working Group of the Joint Working Group for the Ascertainment of Customary Law on Land and Family under the Land Administration Project Phase Two (LAP 2).

The reviewed report was validated at the traditional area level with community members and the traditional council as required by the Chieftaincy Act, 2008 (Act 759) on the 9th and 10th November 2016 and was endorsed.

The report was further validated at the Upper West Regional House of Chiefs on the 26th of January 2017.