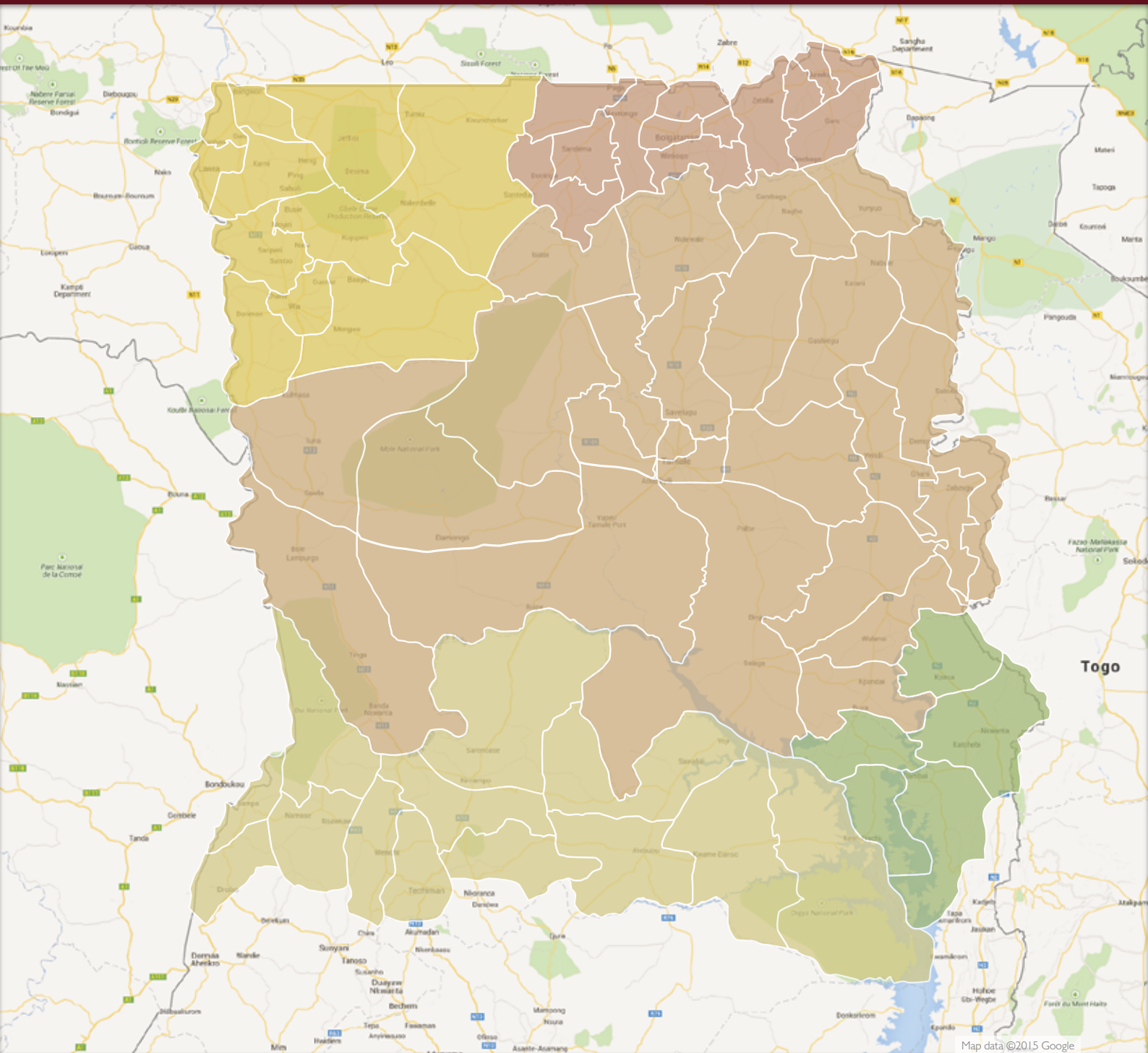


SADA DISTRICTS' INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES



USAID Financing Ghanaian Agriculture Project

This publication was prepared for the United States Agency for International Development by CARANA Corporation

FOREWORD BY SADA

We are delighted once more to partner with USAID Financing Ghanaian Agriculture Project (USAID-FinGAP) and the Regional and District Economic Planning Officers of the 5 regions to produce these Investment Guides for the 63 Districts of the SADA Zone. The first Guides, produced in March 2015 for the SADA Business and Investment Forum (SABIF 2015), focused predominantly on the agricultural potentials of these districts. This second volume expands into other sectors significantly.

The main purpose of these Investment Guides is to showcase the immense potentials that these districts offer for boosting Ghana's economic growth and transformation if supported with the commensurate share of public and private investments and supportive policies. The second objective is to provide guidance to the decentralised planning and budgeting process as to the investment and growth potentials that needs to be leveraged with public policy and resources. These Guides should also feed into the National Long Term Development Plan (NLTDP) and the SADA Zone master plan underway, both of which should lead to the achievement of the Social Development Goals (SDGs) which is rooted in the concept of "leaving no one behind" and "zero extreme poverty 2030" that Ghana has signed on to. The third objective is more specific, although related to the first – to entice Ghanaians and non-Ghanaians and international development partners to put money and technical support into these areas.

Our hope is that these Guides and SADA's continued effort (with the support of partners like USAID) to highlight both the neglect and opportunities of these areas will contribute to changing the lopsided nature of growth and investments in our country. This lopsidedness is both wasteful – we are not optimising growth and development in the country – as well as dangerous and costly – we are entrenching and exacerbating inequalities spatially and reproducing poverty in the process. Deepening spatial inequalities is particularly dangerous for sustainable peace and security.

These concerns are borne out by the facts as demonstrated by several recent publications – the poverty and inequality maps recently published by Ghana Statistical Service and the World Bank show the SADA districts standing out as the poorest and some getting poorer; the World Bank 2014 publication on poverty in Ghana shows declining performance of food sector agriculture which the SADA zone relies most on for livelihoods and incomes; the National Spatial Development Framework published by Town and Country Planning Department noted



that the result of the export-oriented policies pursued under structural adjustment was to concentrate investment in a few sectors in the industrial core, especially within the free trade zones. Between 1994 and 2013, 84 percent of all FDI projects were located in the Greater Accra region, followed by Ashanti Region with 6 percent and Western Region with 4 percent. The three northern regions combined accumulated just 1 percent of total FDI projects in this period

The SADA zone possesses most of the arable land; is well drained by the Volta river basin and has small population density which when combined with the right technologies, extension services and market and public infrastructure represent Ghana's hope for breaking import dependency of agricultural products; stabilising its currency through exports, and a new route to industrialisation beyond the oil and gas – led industrialisation model. The "Feed the Future" program of USAID shows what is possible to achieve in agriculture productivity, incomes and nutrition with the appropriate support and focus.

We are grateful to USAID-FINGAP, the Regional and District Coordination Councils of the Brong Ahafo, Volta, Northern, Upper east and Upper West regions, as well as to the staff of SADA.

Charles A. Abugre, CEO
SADA

FOREWORD BY USAID/GHANA

I am pleased to present this booklet highlighting investment opportunities in northern Ghana. We at USAID work with many organizations and institutions including SADA, development partners, district assemblies, and farmer associations. Our efforts help spur economic growth and promote improved health, nutrition and education in the SADA Zone.

We have all seen how the credit constraint facing businesses in Ghana is impeding the growth of commercial agriculture here in the north. But for this area to reach its potential, investment must come from private sources like foreign direct investment, banks, capital markets, and private transfers.

USAID is pleased to assist SADA in providing investor information about the districts within the SADA Zone. This will serve as key ingredient to facilitating investment and development in these districts.



This profile is being released during the 20th Ghana International Trade Fair taking place in Tamale. This is a golden opportunity to show Ghana and the international community how vibrant and full of promise this area is.

I believe strongly that our partnerships and investments will pay dividends in northern Ghana for generations to come.

Andy Karas, *Mission Director*
USAID/Ghana

FOREWORD BY USAID-FINGAP

I have great pleasure to once again, present to you investment opportunities including those in agribusiness in the 63 districts of the Savannah Accelerated Development Authority (SADA) Zone also known as the Northern Savannah Ecological Zone (NSEZ). The investment opportunities booklet published with the support of the USAID-Financing Ghanaian Agriculture Project (USAID-FinGAP) highlights the unique comparative attractiveness of the SADA Zone, and provides detailed information on each of the 63 districts required by prospective investors to make the right investment decision.

The publication of this investment opportunities booklet fits in well with USAID-FinGAP's goal of facilitating finance and investment in the maize, rice and soy supply and value chains in the north of Ghana, and improving ancillary services so that agribusinesses can operate at full capacity and expand levels of food security in the country. USAID-FinGAP supports the facilitation of finance for small, medium including large enterprises (SMiLEs) physically located in the north of Ghana, above the 8th parallel, also known as SADA Zone, and others whose operations pull demand for maize, rice and soy from the north of Ghana leading to an increase in production and economic growth.

In this regard, USAID-FinGAP has in the last two years collaborated with SADA to attract investment into the SADA Zone. In March 2015, USAID-FinGAP collaborated with SADA to hold the First SADA Business and Investment Forum dubbed "SABIF 2015" in Tamale. This year, USAID-FinGAP is supporting SADA with the publication of the investment opportunities booklet and 63 district profiles. This is in addition to the USAID-FinGAP's sponsorship of the Business Round-Table Discussion on "Access to Finance and Challenges" to SMiLEs, and Business-to-Business meetings being organized on 3rd March 2016 as part of the 20th Edition of the Ghana International Trade Fair being held for the first time in Tamale by SADA and the Ghana Trade Fair Company.

After two years of facilitating over \$85 million in private capital to the maize, rice and soy value chains by financial institutions and investors, USAID-FinGAP is pursuing the development of alternative sources of financing for SMiLEs through the listing of debt or equity securities on the Ghana Alternative Market (GAX). Additionally, USAID-FinGAP is exploring access to cheaper and competitive sources of finance for SMiLEs, spearheading the promotion of Public-Private-Partnerships (PPP) investments in agribusiness as well as promoting the use of risk mitigation tools by financial institutions in order to increase lending to agribusinesses.



The activities of USAID-FinGAP and the investment opportunities presented in this booklet are all geared towards laying the right foundation and providing the requisite building blocks for making the right business and investment decision. Once the decision to invest is made, USAID-FinGAP will provide you with the necessary support through its network of Business Advisory Services Providers and Partner Financial Institutions for successful project implementation.

We are available to provide more information on facilitating finance and investment into the agribusiness sector. Contact us and find out more.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "Rick Dvorin". The signature is written in a cursive style and is contained within a thin black rectangular border.

Rick Dvorin, *Chief of Party*
USAID-FinGAP

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BRONG AHAFO REGION

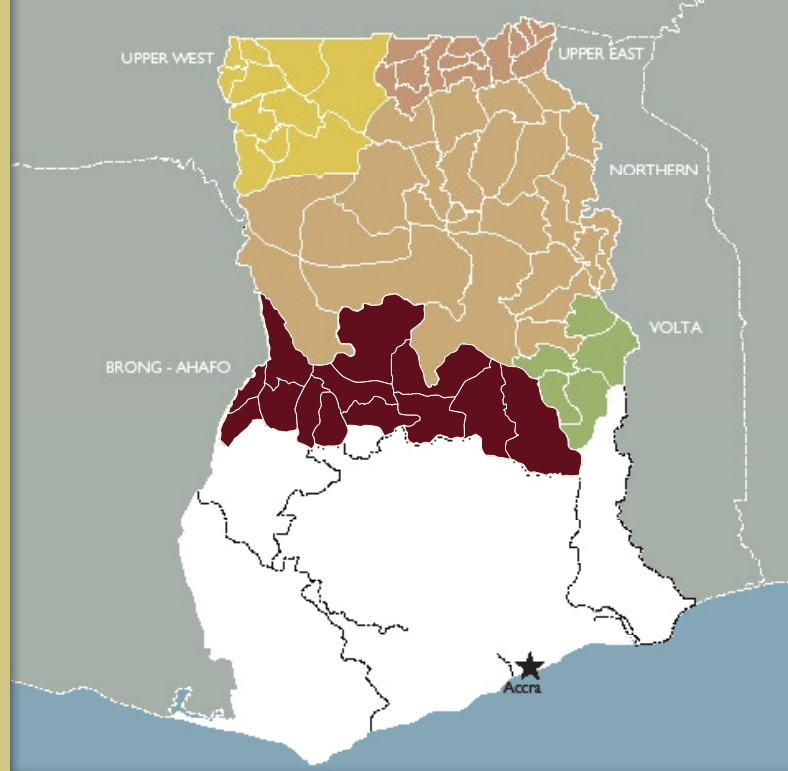
The Brong Ahafo Region was created on 4th April 1959 and covers an area of 39,557 square kilometers and the second largest region in Ghana (16.6%). The region shares boundaries with the Northern Region to the north, the Ashanti and Western Regions to the south, the Volta Region to the east, the Eastern Region to the southeast and Côte d'Ivoire to the west. The region lies in the forest zone and is a major cocoa and timber producing area. The northern part of the region lies in the savannah zone and is a major grain- and tuber-producing region. The region has a population of 1,815,408, indicating an intercensal growth rate of 2.5 per cent over the 1984 population figure. Enumeration covered all the 17,546 localities in the region. Brong Ahafo has 27 administrative districts, with District Chief Executives (DCEs) as the political heads. Eight of these districts fall within the SADA Zone, these are Atebubu-Amantin, Banda, Kintampo North, Kintampo South, Sene West, Sene East, Pru and Tain Districts.

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

Brong Ahafo region has rivers that create beautiful tourist attractions as they flow on rocky landscapes. The Pumpum River falls 70 metres down some beautiful rocky steps to form the Kintampo Falls, as it continues its journey towards the Black Volta. The Fuller Falls, 7 kilometres west of Kintampo, (the center point of the country), also provides a scenic beauty as River Oyoko gently flows over a series of cascades towards the Black Volta. Another scenic site is the River Tano Pool which houses sacred fish that are jealously protected by the local community who live along the river near Techiman. There is also a pool on the Atweredaa River, which runs through the Techiman market. Other tourist attractions are caves, sanctuaries and groves. The Buabeng-Fiema Monkey sanctuary, located 22 kilometres north of Nkoranza, covers a forest area of 4.4 square kilometres. It serves as home for black and white colobus and mona monkeys. The forest also provides a natural habitat for different species of butterfly. Buoyem caves, which are hidden in a dry semi-deciduous forest, house a large colony of rosetta fruit bats. The Pinihini Amovi caves are also historic underground caves near Fiema. Also, the Tanoboase Sacred Grove, believed to be the cradle of Brong civilization is a must see.

ECONOMIC POTENTIALS

Agriculture and related work is the major occupation in all districts, accounting for 66.4 per cent of the region's economically active population. It is the main occupation for about two-thirds of the economically active group in the region. The most urbanised districts in the region are Sunyani, Berekum and Techiman. Fishing is the second major

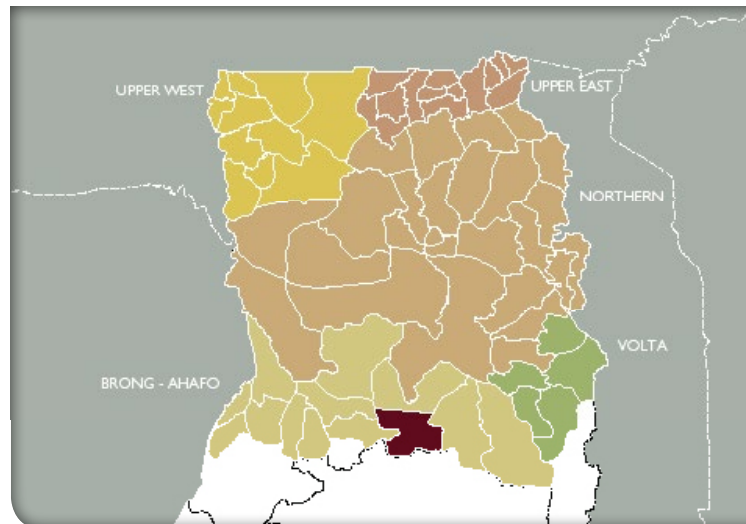


industry in Sene and Atebubu because of the proximity of these districts to the Volta Lake. The manufacturing sector also employs a significant proportion of the workforce in the region. Several small-scale businesses engage in manufacturing of garments, leather products, metal fabrication and spare parts, carpentry and joinery, are scattered throughout the region. The concentrations are in Sunyani (the regional capital), Berekum (abounds in wood processing establishments) and Kintampo (fabrication of farm implements, storage containers, donkey carts etc.), where a little over 10 per cent of the workforce is in manufacturing.

Adapted from www.ghanadistricts.com

ATEBUBU-AMANTIN DISTRICT

The Atebubu-Amantin District is one of the 27 districts/municipalities in the Brong Ahafo Region of Ghana. It is located between latitudes 7° 23'N and 8° 22'N and longitudes 0° 30'W and 1° 26'W. It shares boundaries with the Pru District to the North, the Sene West district to the West and Nkoranza North district to the East all in Brong-Ahafo Region. To the South, it is bounded by three districts in the Ashanti Region namely Ejura-Sekyedumase, Sekyere East and Sekyere West Districts. The district capital, Atebubu is about 158 km from the regional capital, Sunyani. Below is the district.



Population and Demography

The population of the Atebubu – Amantin District has its own unique features. It has always experienced growth in numbers over the years and has a large youthful population which is male dominant. According to the 2010 population and housing census, the Atebubu- Amantin District has a population of 105,938 comprising 53,674 males and 52,264 females. With respect to locality of residence 46.7% of the population live in the urban areas and 53.3% in the rural communities. The district has an average household size of 5.1 and an average of 5.2 people per household. This translates into an average of 26 people per house.

The district is well noted for the cultivation of Yam. This is as a result of the rich soil and the prevailing condition of the area. The District contributes immensely to the local requirements of the country. Other food crops such as maize, cassava, and soya are cultivated on a large scale. The people also engage in the cultivation of garden eggs on a large scale as well as bee keeping and mushroom production. Livestock rearing is also predominant in the district. Agriculture employs over 70% of the labour force in the district.

There are a number of social infrastructures in the district. Some of them are a College of Education, two senior high schools (one at Atebubu and the other at Amantin) and a number of junior high, primary schools at various towns and villages. The District can also boast of one hospital facility at Atebubu and a few ChPS compounds. There are a number of communications network in the District which include MTN, Vodafone, Ti and Glo. Financial institutions in the District include; Agricultural Development Bank, Yabra Rural Bank and Amantin and Kasei Rural Banks as well as Sinapi Aba, BACCSOD, Teachers Credit Union and Victory Cooperative Credit Union. There are also hotel services (guests houses) provided in the district.

The district is not associated with any significant highlands or hills. The area is mainly drained by the Pru River which is a right tributary to the Volta Lake. It flows across the Northern part of the district. Other important streams in the district include the Nyomo and Bresuo rivers.

The District has a large market size in terms patronage. With regards to yam, it is patronized nationwide. History has it that countries like Benin, Togo and Niger used to buy yam back to their countries for retail but stopped suddenly due to difficulty in the rainy seasons. It is believed that, if the yam markets are given a face lift, it will be attractive internationally.

The vision of SADA and GOG for the Atebubu –Amantin District is to see it as part of a transformed Northern Savannah Ecological Zone; a place of opportunity and free from poverty. SADA aims to achieve this through coordination, collaboration and Facilitation.

Attraction sites

There are both natural and man-made features that serve as tourism attraction features in the district. The varied attractions in the district provide the basis for both general and special interest tourism. The Atebubu-Amantin district does not have major historic sites. However, it does have some sites of interest that could be developed as attraction features. Another tourist attraction in the district is the Magical Bell of Atebubu. The Bell, which is believed to have descended from heaven, is presently being kept at the Anglican Primary School, Atebubu. There is a brass pan believed to have descended from heaven in the days when the first inhabitants of Atebubu settled on the land. There is a tortoise in the shrine whose historical significance is in connection with the movement of the people of Duabone from Nkoranza to the present settlement. The tortoises are found in hundreds dwellings, with the Chief Priest of the shrine in his house at Duabone.

The major investors in the district are; African Plantation for Sustainable Development (APSD), Amantin Agro Processing Company and CHENS .

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRO PROCESSING

1 Maize Milling Plant (5 tons per hr)

Maize is the highest cereal crop produced in the district. In 2012 the total cultivated area was 16,560 HA with 51,336 metric tons. In 2013 the total cultivated area increased marginally to 17,255HA whilst total production increased to 89,360 metric tons. Due to the fertile nature of the land, majority of farmers engage in the cultivation of maize. The District is strategically located in terms of its meeting point of the other three districts and its nearness to the regional capital of Ashanti Region (Kumasi).

In establishing this project, there would be tremendous benefits to both the district and the investor as well. In milling, the outer product will be used for poultry feed and the inner for corn flour, cakes, bread, among others. This will boost maize production because there will be ready market which will create more jobs for people in the district.

Supporting Initiatives

➤ There is availability and easy access to land because Nananom (Chiefs) are ready to offer land and the Assembly has a number of parcels of land.

Funding Required

- › The cost of this project depends on many variables, contact the district development officer for more information.

2 Cassava Processing Plant

Cassava is the second largest tuber crop produced in the district. In 2012 the total cultivated area was 10,295 HA with 175,118 metric tons. In 2013 the total cultivated area increased marginally to 10,347HA whilst total production increased to 211,812.3 metric tons. It plays a distinguishing role in the lives of people due to its multi usage. In establishing this project, there will be fortified gari, high quality cassava flour, drinks for consumption and starch for industrial purposes. This will create a lot more jobs and also increase production in the sector.

Supporting Initiatives

- Prospective Investors will be supported to obtain land
- An investor can obtain EDAIF support for the project.

Investment Required

- › The cost of this project depends on many variables, contact the district development officer for more information.

3 Soybean Cultivation

Soybean is one of the crops that people produce on a large scale based on the nature of the soil. Research has shown in the district that less fertilizer is needed in its cultivation. This has made almost all households engage in its cultivation. Soya has a lot of uses which include tom brown, cakes, "dawadawa" for soup among others. In undertaking this project, people will form groups in order to access fund from any investor to produce in large scales at an interest rate or pay back with part of the produce at the end of the season.

Supporting Initiatives

- Prospective Investors will be supported to obtain land
- An investor can be helped to access finance by USAID-FinGAP

Investment Required

- › The cost of this project depends on many variables, contact the district development officer for more information.

B. FORESTRY

1 Mango Processing Plant

The District has about 150 hectares of mango plantation operating in five communities and 90 hectares for mango plantation yet to be established. The 150 hectare mango plantation has already started flowering. This project is called Ghana Social Opportunity Project (GSOP) but has no plans in place to process the fruits which will add value. The District therefore proposes the development of a mango processing plant to process mangoes from the GSOP and other private mango plantations in the district for local and international markets.

Supporting Initiatives

- The district assembly in collaboration with the traditional authorities is ready to release land and provide support for the success of this project.

Investment Required

- › The cost of this project depends on many variables, contact the district development officer for more information.

2 Teak Plantation

The Atebubu-Amantin District lies in the transitional ecological zone which is conducive for the growing of teak and other trees. This has encouraged a lot of private individuals and the district assembly to take the initiative of growing teak. Under this project individuals and group of persons will be given seedlings and supported to plant teak until maturity period. The teak planted will be shared between the investor and the care takers in "abunu" system (1:1). This will create a lot more jobs and ensure easy rural electrification in the district.

Supporting Initiatives

- Prospective Investors will be supported to obtain land

Investment Required

- › The cost of this project depends on many variables, contact the district development officer for more information.

B HEALTH

1 Hospital

The Atebubu-Amantin District needs a modern hospital facility because the existing facility has only one ward combining all males, females and children. There is no standard laboratory, surgical ward, maternity ward among others. This has contributed to a high Doctor-Patient ratio of 1:60,000 instead of 1:1000. The district has a current population of about 120,000 with only two doctors. In establishing this project in the district, accessibility of quality health care will be ensured since the project could take care of modernizing the existing hospital facility.

Supporting Initiatives

- Prospective investors will be supported to obtain land

Investment Required

- › The cost of this project depends on many variables, contact the district development officer for more information.

2 Pharmaceutical and Medical Supplies

The district needs pharmaceutical and medical supplies to meet the growing medical needs of the population. Sometimes certain drugs prescribed have to be purchased in either Kumasi or Sunyani/Techiman. Medical laboratories and related services are not readily available in the district.

C INFRASTRUCTURE

1 Construction of Dams

The Atebubu Amantin District is one of the districts that has difficulties in finding water for domestic and other purposes. The construction of dams will go a long way to reduce the water crisis that has been perennial in the district. The construction of three dams in Nigri Jato, Adiembra and Brofoyedru will be used for irrigational purposes and as a source of drinking water for the inhabitants and animals. An improved dam facility could be used only for human beings to avoid disease outbreaks. There will be irrigational farms for people to engage in, and as such, the people would be charged for the use of the water at the end of the farming period through a written agreement legally binding on them. Daily sales of the water to Water Tankers/ individuals could also generate funds for the investor to recoup his investment made.

Supporting Initiatives

- The district assembly will provide technical support to the prospective investor
- The Community Water and Sanitation Agency will support the project
- The project will be supported by SADA

Investment Required

- The cost of this project depends on many variables, contact the district development officer for more information.

2 Upgrading of the Atebubu Yam Market with Pavement Blocks, Good Drainage System and Stores

Yam is an important staple crop in Ghana and the country is third producer of yam in the world. In 2015, the Atebubu-Amantin District produced and sold over 1,000,000 MT of the commodity.

The District's Yam Market - a critical infrastructure supporting yam trade is not in the best shape. The market is situated on a clayey ground and becomes muddy at the slightest drizzle of rain. This affects the movement, loading and offloading of trucks that bring yams to the market and contributes to the cost of doing business in the market as goods have to be carted from distant locations to market sheds. Moreover poor handling of the commodity affects its quality and perishability.

The Atebubu-Amantin District is therefore seeking investors to support its plan to upgrade the yam market. The proposed project will involve removing the clay, gravelling, paving and construction of drainages. Additionally, shops and warehouses will be constructed.

The District Assembly is ready to partner with a private investor for this project. Revenues generated from the market would be shared based on the agreement reached between the assembly and the investor. It is expected that, when this project is implemented, the quality of life, food safety and food security will be guaranteed.

3 Hotel Accommodation

Atebubu the district capital serves as a nodal point for the districts around in terms resting place or secured place for travelers/traders, however there are limited hotel facilities. Venturing into this business will further accelerate the already booming trading activities in and around the Atebubu-Amantin District.

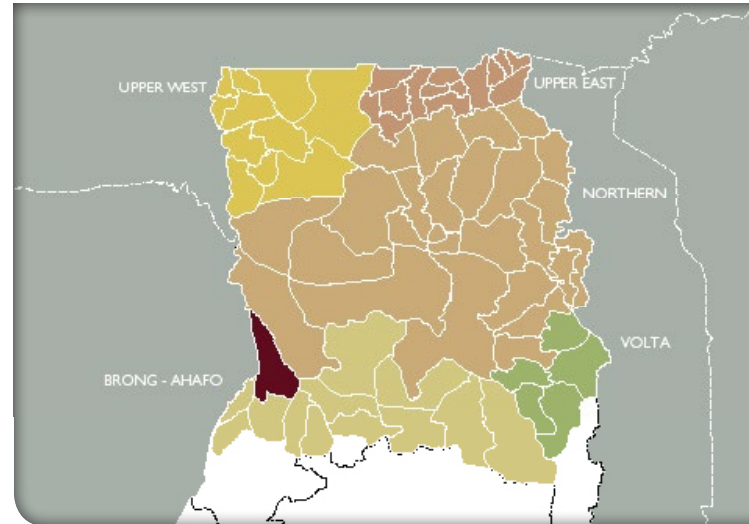
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BANDA DISTRICT

Banda District is a new District carved out of Tain District in the Brong Ahafo region. It was created and inaugurated on 28th June 2012 with a Legislative Instrument (LI) 2092. The Banda District has Banda Ahenkro as its capital.

Banda District lies within latitudes 7° and 8° 45' North and longitudes 2° 52' and 0° 28' West. The District shares boundaries with the Bole District (Northern Region) to the North, Tain District to the South, La Cote D'Ivoire to the East and Kintampo South to the West. Banda Ahenkro, the District capital is 126 kilometers away from Sunyani, the regional capital (approximately 1 hour 47 minutes drive by road). In terms of land area, the District covers a total of 2,298.34570 kilometers square out of the regional size of 39,558 kilometers square. The population density of the District is 8.8 percent.



Population and Demography

The District has a population size of about 20,282 people who reside in 33 communities. The distribution of the population by sex indicates that there are 10,372 males constituting 51.1 percent and 9,910 females representing 48.9 percent. The district has a population growth rate of 2.6%. The entire population of the District which is 20,282 resides in the rural area.

The Economy of the District

There are three sectors found in the District. Majority of the people are found in the primary sector specifically farmers and fishermen. Those in the primary sector of the District cultivate yam, pepper, cassava, groundnut, cowpea and plantain in large quantities. Apart from these food crops, the District is also a major producer of cashew for export. Fishing activities also goes on in the District at Bongase but this is on small scale basis. The secondary sector comprise builders, dressmakers, and carpenters. With regards to tertiary sector, services such as communication provided by all Ghanaian Telecommunication networks are present with the exception of GLO and Expresso. For banking services apart from ECOBANK and ZENITH Bank which are located at Bui, there are also the Nafaana Rural Bank and Brodi Community Credit Union. There is no agro-based industry in the District to process raw materials produced in this sector.

MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

AGRICULTURE: The District is entirely rural and most of its households (78.6%) engage in agricultural activities while 21.4 percent are non-agricultural households. The major food crops grown are yam, maize, plantain, cocoyam and cassava. Major vegetables grown are tomatoes, garden eggs, okro and pepper. Cash crops grown are cashew and shea nut. The acquisition and availability of land, favorable weather conditions, high soil fertility, and double maxima rainfall pattern, places the District at an investment destination.

MINING AND QUARRYING: Large quantities of gold deposits exist in the District. The stretched of table mountain in the District, exploration done many years ago indicates there is large quantities of gold.

Stone quarry is a potential resource because the mountains contained hard rock's which was evidenced during the construction of the Bui hydroelectric project. These rocks were quarried and used for the construction of the dam. Only 0.3% of the district population are involved in artisanal mining are into mining and quarrying.

MANUFACTURING AND OTHERS: With the rest of the population in this same age bracket, 3.1 percent are into manufacturing but not into agro- processing which the District has a comparative advantage, there is a large produce cashew which can be processed for export and local consumption. 5.8 percent are into construction of roads and building and 7.0 percent deal with wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles. Other economic activities in the District include transport, storage, accommodation and food services activities (4.2%), to mention but a few. Even though there is the availability of vast acres of land for development, no real estate activities goes on in the District.

Vision

The Banda District Assembly envisages reducing the high level of economic, social and political deprivation through effective utilization of the limited resources to harness the existing potentials and opportunities to improve the living standards of its people.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRO- PROCESSING

1 Cashew Production

The Banda District is one of the major cashew production hubs in Ghana. The District is promoting large-scale plantation cultivation of cashew for domestic and export markets. The project has the potential to reduce climate change effects and offer employment opportunities for the youth.

Supporting Initiatives

- The assembly will facilitate access to land for the project.

Investment Required

- The estimated cost of the project is GHS 100,000.00

2 Cassava Processing

Cassava is a staple crop in Ghana and has many domestic and industrial uses such as cassava chips (gari), high quality cassava flour for bread and industrial starch. The Banda District is promoting investments in cassava processing in the district to contribute to value chain development of the crop in the district.

Supporting Initiatives

- The District Assembly will facilitate access to land for the investor
- The Assembly and Ministry of Food and Agriculture will provide technical support to organize outgrowers to obtain throughput for the processing plant.

Investment Required

- The project is estimated to cost 50,000.00

3 Shea Nut Processing

Banda District is promoting the construction of a shea processing factory to link and strengthen production of shea nuts. The market for shea is usually in overseas export markets with a growing interest in domestic markets.

Supporting Initiatives

- The assembly will facilitate access to land for the project.

Investment Required

- The project is estimated to cost GHS 90,000.00

B INFRASTRUCTURE

1 Construct 20 Small Scale Dams in Communities for Irrigation

Increasing demand for staples like maize and vegetables (tomato, okro and cabbage) presents an investment opportunity to construct irrigation facilities for 20 communities in the Banda district to ensure all-year-round production. The Assembly is willing to look at Public Private Partnership arrangements for implement this project.

Supporting Initiatives

- The District Assembly and Agriculture Office will provide technical support to prospective investors.

Investment Required

- The project is estimated to cost GHS 250,000.00.

2 Construction of 3 Markets Facilities in Communities

Markets in Ghana create opportunities for small trade of agricultural commodities and reduction in post-harvest losses. The Banda district is promoting a public private partnership approach for investments in markets stalls, shops and warehouses in 3 communities of the district.

Supporting Initiatives

- The District Assembly will provide technical support to the investor

Investment Required

- The three markets are estimated to cost GHS 60,000.00

3 Rehabilitate 20km of Roads in the District and Construct Bridges

Poor access roads linking farming communities and markets is affecting community social and economic activities. The District is promoting the rehabilitation, and construction of roads under a public private partnership arrangement.

Supporting Initiatives

- The District will provide technical support
- The Department of Feeder Roads will support the project.

Investment Required

- The road rehabilitation project is estimated to cost GHS 600,000.00

C TOURISM

1 Invest on the Mountain Cave

Banda Mountain Cave which is located on the large stretched of Table Mountain popularly known as Escarpment gives a beautiful overview scene when moving and looking at the west from Sabiye- Bongase in the Banda District. The District and Traditional Authorities are promoting the development of this site with commensurate facilities as a tourist attraction.

Supporting Initiatives

- The District Assembly and Traditional Authorities will support the investor to realize the project.

Investment Required

- The project is estimated to cost GHS 20,000.00

2 Development of Forest Reserve

The Bui National Park established in 1971 (the third largest wildlife protected area in Ghana), is notable for its hippopotamus population in the Black Volta, the endangered Black and White Colobus monkey and a variety of antelopes, baboons, crocodiles and birds. The district is promoting the development of the park as a tourist destination with canopy walkways, recreational and residential facilities.

Supporting Initiatives

- Technical Support of the District Assembly
- The Ministry of Tourism supports the project.

Investment Required

- The project is estimated to cost GHS 1,000,000.00

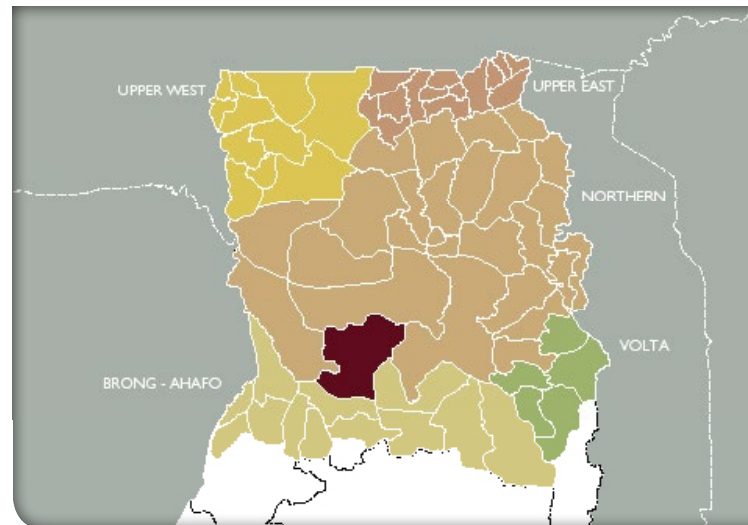
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KINTAMPO NORTH MUNICIPAL (KIMA)

Kintampo District was established in 1988 under LI 1480. In 2004 the Kintampo District was divided into North and South. The District was named Kintampo North District by Legislative Instrument of the Local Government Act, Act 462, LI 1762, and later upgraded to Kintampo Municipal Assembly by Legislative Instrument of the Local Government Act, Act 462, LI 1871. The Kintampo Municipal Assembly is one of the 27 Districts in the Brong Ahafo Region of Ghana. Kintampo Municipality is located between latitudes 8°45'N and 7°45'N and Longitudes 1°20'W and 2°1'E. The Municipal Capital, Kintampo, is about 130km away by road from the regional capital and lies east of the Brong Ahafo Regional Capital, Sunyani.

It shares boundaries with five other Municipalities namely; Central Gonja Municipal to the North; Bole Municipal to the West; East Gonja Municipal to the North-East, Kintampo South Municipal to the South; and Pru Municipal to the South-East. The Municipality has a surface area of about 5,108km². In terms of location, the Municipality is strategically located at the center of Ghana and serves as a transit point between the northern and southern sectors of the country.



Population and Demography

The Kintampo Municipality's population stood at 95,480 comprising 47,302 (49.6%) male and 48,178 (50.4%) female. The Municipality has an estimated population density of 21.75 persons per square kilometre. This implies that there is no pressure on the land and the land is available for farming and other purposes.

The Municipality is also urban in nature than rural. The urban population is 51,212 (56.8%) while the rural is 41,268 (43.2%). Kintampo town is a transit point for both people from the south to north and for international travellers from the neighbouring West African countries.

THE ECONOMY OF THE DISTRICT

Human Resource and Employment

The economically active population is 72 percent while the non-economically active is 25 percent. Out of the economically active category, 96.7 percent are employed and 3.3 percent were unemployed.

Among the economically active population, male population who were employed is near (100%) with their female counterparts having a little above (96%) in the Municipality. Also the unemployed in the Municipality among the economically active population recorded less than three percent for the male and almost four percent of that of the female.

STATE OF THE ECONOMY AND SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Political administration

The Municipal Assembly is the highest political and administrative authority with the Municipal Chief Executive as both the administrative and political head. The Co-ordinating Director is responsible for the day to day Administration of the Assembly. The municipality has four zonal councils, which are located in Kintampo, Babatokuma, Kadelso, and New Longoro. These councils assist the planning authority in the implementation of government policies and programmes.

Agriculture: The Kintampo Municipal economic activity can be described as purely agrarian in that almost every resident in the area is a farmer. Majority of the people are engaged in agriculture and its related activities. Yam is the main crop produced in the area and constitutes the main source of household income for the people. Other crops grown in the area are Maize, Cowpea, Cassava, Rice, Plantain, Egushie, Groundnut and Beans. Cashew, Mango, Tomatoes, Onions, Water Mellon, Garden eggs and Soya beans which have potential to increase the incomes of farmers.

Tourism: One classification of the tourist attractions in the Municipality is the historical heritage which includes the Geographical Center of Ghana located at the Municipal capital, Kintampo. The Slave Market, Caves and Night Lamp at Kunsu. European Cemetery, where eight of the "Gold Coast Regiment" were buried also in Kintampo. The British established several operational offices during the colonial period. Kintampo was the seat of the Commissioner of the Ashanti Region. Several of the original British buildings are still standing. The main natural attractions are the Pumpum River which falls 70m down some beautiful rocky steps to form the Kintampo Water Falls which continue its journey towards the Black Volta at Buipe, and the Fuller falls 7km west of Kintampo which provides a cool swim in a pool; stool-like carved rocks to sit. These natural sites have been sources of revenue to the Kintampo Municipal.

Infrastructure

Market: Apart from the weekly markets at Kintampo, Babatorkuma, Dawadawa, Gulumpe, New Longoro which fall on every Wednesday, Sundays, Fridays and Saturdays respectively there is no market in the area anywhere. All communities come to these markets to sell or buy the goods they need. Apart from Kintampo and Babatorkuma, which has well-constructed market, there is no other well-constructed markets in the Municipality.

Banking facilities : The main banking facilities in the Municipality include the Ghana Commercial Bank, National Investment Bank and the Kintampo Rural Bank. All these banks are located in the Municipal capital.

Lorry station: Lorry Stations are located at the Kintampo and Babatorkuma markets. There are five lorry stations in the municipality. Four of them are located in Kintampo and the other at Babatorkuma (i.e. the STC yard, Ntankoro Station, Tamale station and the Babatorkuma). However, some drivers still park by the main road for passengers to Tamale, Techiman, Sunyani, Kumasi and other parts of the country. Transport to the hinterlands is usually difficult to access on non-market days due to poor surface condition of feeder roads.

Telecommunications & postal services: There are presently Vodafone, Tigo MTN, Expresso, Airtel and Glo GSM networks in the area. These however cover about 80% of the Municipal area. There are also few fixed lines by Vodafone Ghana available in the Municipality. Presently, there is only one Post Office located in Kintampo.

Vegetation

The Municipal falls within the Interior Wooded Savannah or Tree Savannah vegetation zone. However, owing to its transitional nature, the area does not totally exhibit typical savannah conditions. Thus the savannah here is heavily wooded, though most of the trees are not as tall and gigantic as those in the most deciduous forest. It is believed that the transitional zone was once forested and that the savannah conditions currently prevailing have been the result of man's activities. The existence of "fringe forest" found along the banks of major rivers and streams and other areas where the impact of man's activities are minimal.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-PROCESSING

1 High Quality Cassava Flour (H.Q.C.F) Production

This project will be located in Kintampo for processing cassava into products such as flour, cakes, starch, animal feed and other products. This does not only provide an avenue to process a home-grown crop but also to export out of the Municipality for income.

Supporting Initiatives

- The existence of out-grower farming scheme and also the RTF would support the establishment of cassava processing plant with the needed equipment to process high quality cassava products.
- Root and Tuber implementation project under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture has carry out feasibility studies

Investment Required

- The project will involve: organizing farmers in to groups for cassava cultivation; training of farmers; employment of technical staff; construction of storage facilities and; transport for conveying raw materials to the plant.

2 Irrigation for Dry Season Farming

The project proposes to develop large-scale land for rice, maize and vegetable production in the Municipality using irrigation system. There are large tracts of fertile valleys as well as water bodies available for fishing and irrigation. This project will create employment opportunity for the people.

Supporting Initiatives

- The Assembly will properly acquire and document the entire fertile land field suitable for rice, maize and vegetable cultivation.
- MOFA has carried out feasibility studies around the valley

Investment Required

- The project is anticipated to involve reengineering of the rice valleys; establishment of rice processing plant; construction of feeder roads and; construction of storage facilities.

3 Fruit Concentrate Processing

Fruit processing is about setting up mango and pineapple nucleus out-grower scheme to feed fruit concentrate factory in Kintampo. The scheme will engage all the existing fruit producing farmers. The raw materials to feed the industry all year round will be available. The closer districts like Nkoranza North and South, Kintampo South, Central Gonja etc will supply the factory with raw materials.

Supporting Initiatives

- Export Trade Agriculture and Industrial Development Fund (ETAIF), Former British American Tobacco and ADRA has helped to established 3000 acres of mango plantation in Kintampo, that serve as source of fruits /raw materials

Investment Required

- The project is anticipated to involve construction of feeder roads and storage facilities.

B CONSTRUCTION

1 Construction of Affordable Housing

The project proposes to construct affordable housing to help the people in the Municipality as the housing deficit is very high in Kintampo. There is land and sand available for the project.

Supporting Initiatives

- The Assembly will negotiate with the chief for land and help make proper documentations.

Investment Required

- The project is anticipated to involve acquiring of land and land title.

C ENERGY AND POWER

1 Development Solar Energy (Wind and Sun)

The project proposes to develop solar resources of the district into energy to augment the hydro power to help the people in the Municipality.

Supporting Initiatives

- The Assembly will create enabling environment that help create more opportunities.

2 Development of Mini-Hydro Power using the Kintampo Water Falls

The project is about using the natural water from Kintampo Water Falls to develop mini-hydro power to produce energy.

Supporting Initiatives

- The Assembly will create enabling environment that help create more opportunities

D FORESTRY

1 Forestation Development

The project proposes to develop forestation in the Municipality. Availability of vast land that can support forestation in the Municipality will benefit the investors in terms of cost. The Assembly Bye-Laws on bush burning is in force.

Supporting Initiatives

- The Assembly Bye-Laws on bush burning is in force
- There is peace and security.

Investment Required

- The project is anticipated to involve acquiring of land and seedlings.

E INFRASTRUCTURE

1 Construction of Hostel Facility at College of Health

The project will provide accommodation facility to the students at college of health. The facility if provided will increase the student in-take.

Supporting Initiatives

- The Assembly will provide land for this project
- Building materials available

Investment Required

- The project is anticipated to involve acquiring of land and building materials.

2 Construction of Market Facilities

The project will provide Market facilities to enhance agricultural commodity trade and reduce post harvest losses.

Supporting Initiatives

- The Assembly will provide land for this project

Investment Required

- The project is anticipated to involve acquiring of land and building materials.

3 Establishment of Youth Development Center

This project is a project that support youth to develop their talents in the area of soccer and volley in the Municipality.

Supporting Initiatives

- The Assembly will provide land for this project

Investment Required

- No cost provided. The project is anticipated to involve acquiring of land and building materials.

F TOURISM

1 Construction of Edifice at the Center of Ghana

This is a project to develop a tourism site at the Center of Ghana.

Supporting Initiatives

- The Assembly will partner the investor

2 Development of Recreational Facilities at Kintampo Water Falls and Kintampo Fuller Falls

Development of Recreational Facilities at Kintampo Water Falls and Kintampo Fuller Falls like resting place, playing field at Water Falls and Fuller Falls will make the areas busy and both young and old will always visit the place.

Supporting Initiatives

- The Assembly will partner the investor

G TRANSPORT

1 Development of Bus Terminals

Kintampo is on the trunk road that link Northern and Upper East to the South of Ghana and also the long vehicles that travel from ECOWAS nations stop there and take their rest. A lorry terminal constructed under a public private partnership model can serve the needs of long distance truck drivers.

Supporting Initiatives

- The Assembly will provide the land

Investment Required

- No cost provided.

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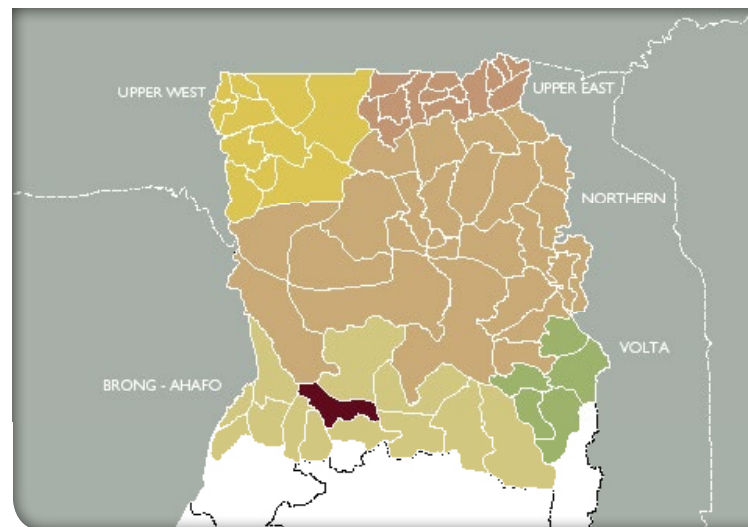
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KINTAMPO SOUTH DISTRICT

The Kintampo South District is one of the twenty-seven (27) districts within the Brong Ahafo Region of Ghana. The district was created by Legislative Instrument (LI) 1781 and was duly inaugurated on 24th August, 2004. The district shares boundaries with Kintampo Municipal to the North, to the South by Nkoranza, Techiman North and South Districts, to the East by Atebubu and Pru Districts and to the West by Wenchi Municipal.

The district covers an area of about 1,513.34 km² representing approximately 3.8% and 0.6 % of the surface area of Brong Ahafo Region and Ghana respectively and comprises about 122 settlements.

Jema is the District Capital and has an estimated population of about 7,933 whilst the total District population stands at 88,806. Sunyani, the regional capital, is about 122km from Jema and lies to the south of the district capital.



Population Size, Distribution and Growth Rate

The District has an estimated population of 88,806 (estimated 2014); males account for 46,189 (52%) and females 42,617 (48%). The District has a youthful population with majority of them in the age groups 0-4 (14.8%), 5-9 (14.0%), 10-14 (13.0) and 15-19 (10.0%). The least proportions are among age group 65 years and older which constitutes about 5% and working age (15-64) population recording the highest (53%). It is also observed that males and females aged 0-14 years constitute 42.3% each of the total male and female populations.

District Economy and the State of Social Infrastructure

Agriculture: The district has extensive fertile land coupled with favorable climatic conditions. As a result of these factors, agriculture has been and continues to be the main economic venture, employing about 72.7 percent of the workforce in the district and contributing about 60 percent of household income.

It is, however, regrettable that the majority of farmers are working on a subsistence basis in the district due to lack of finance and the cost of farm inputs. An estimated 80 percent of all farms are below one hectare. Only a few of the farmers are engaged in plantation and mechanized farming. The rainfall is bi-modal and supports the cultivation of maize in two seasons (April-June) and (July-September).

The major crops cultivated include yam, cassava, millet and sorghum, cowpeas, rice, groundnut, watermelon, cashew, mango, ginger and tobacco. Vegetable farming has also taken root with the leading crop being tomatoes followed by garden-eggs. To achieve a sustainable district development, it is necessary that the industrial sector be improved so as to add value to agriculture produce. The NBSSI and other collaborating agencies need to step-up their efforts at facilitating the establishment of (small-scale) industries in the district.

Livestock Production: Livestock activities are also being carried out in the district. Animals such as cattle, sheep, goats and poultry can be produced on large scale in the District if much attention is paid to the sector by Government and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).

Crop Production: The soil in the district largely supports the cultivation of crops such as yam, cassava, millet, sorghum, cowpeas, rice, groundnut, tobacco, mango, ginger and cashew which are mostly produced on a large scale. This indicates that investing in the agriculture sector of the district is of tremendous importance to improving the living standards of the people.

Food Processing: There are also some foods processing units which process cassava into gari, oil palm and palm kernel extractions. The sector is estimated to employ about 6.3 percent of the population in the district according to the 2010 PHC; therefore, investment in the sector has the potential of increasing production of industrial goods in the district – thereby helping to boost the economy and the wellbeing of people in the district. There is a huge potential in the procession of cashew and mango fruits into fruit drinks. It is estimated that about 30% of the workforce within the district are active cultivation of the fruits leading to huge loses especially the cashew fruits where no or little attention is paid to it.

Trade and Industry: The intervention in agriculture will be complemented with appropriate interventions in the local trade and industry sector. Though practiced on a small scale in the district, it is one of the most important economic activities, next to agriculture. The industrial sector is mainly made up of small-scale industries, mainly artisans in textiles or garments, charcoal processing, carpentry, metal works, milling, brewing, wood carving, basket weaving, masonry, bakeries, hairdressing and cassava processing, etc.

The establishment of certain industries depends on the availability of necessary factors to facilitate its operations – such as source of power and raw materials. The entire district enjoys single-phase electricity, which does not support the operation of heavy industrial machines. This deters the establishment of businesses in the district. There is therefore need to upgrade the existing electricity supply in other to attract more industries into the district.

Commerce: The commerce sector employs only a handful of the population (about 9.1 small percent) mainly traders. Most of these people are middlemen who buy directly from the farmers and sell to traders from Accra and Kumasi. At times some of these traders transport the goods to nearby market centers such as Kintampo and Techiman. The district completed the implementation of the 2002-2004 Medium Term Development Plan in the year 2004. As indicated in the performance review of the plan, activities targeted for implementation attained various degrees of success. The review, coupled with a stakeholders' form, informed identifying current needs and aspirations of the population.

Transport

Road transport is the most common form of transport in Ghana and the district. The Techiman-Kintampo trunk road, which is part of the Trans-ECOWAS route passes through the entire length of the district linking Jema, the district capital, to some communities like Pramposo, Pamdu, Pamdu, Peninamisa and Nante. The rest of the District is networked with feeder roads.

These roads serve settlements located away from the trunk road. The travel patterns and characteristics in the district are, to a large extent, influenced by the primary occupation of the rural dwellers, and the location and distribution of basic infrastructural services within the immediate environs of their settlements. The commonest means of transport in the district are the Tico' taxis and Urvan minibus for passengers. Tractors and trucks are mainly used to cart food stuffs from farm to house and market centers. The entire district has all year round transportation system, roads linking the various parts of the country are accessible throughout the year and can facilitate the carting of goods both finish and raw to the desire markets within Ghana and beyond.

Tourism

Another potential investment area in the Kintampo South District is tourism. The district has many sites of historical, scientific and aesthetic importance. The potential tourist- attraction sites are:

- Waterfalls at Nante
- The cave at Jema – Kokuma
- The alligator pond at Amoma
- Numerous unique valleys and hills in the district investment in the above-mentioned sites have the potential to increase revenue generation as well as employment opportunities in the district.

Health

The district has been demarcated into six (6) sub-districts by the District Health Directorate, namely Jema, Amoma, Anyima, Apesika, Dumso and Mansie to facilitate access to health services and ensure efficient management of health delivery in the District. The District has a total of twenty (20) health facilities. These comprise of one (1) District Hospital, two (2) health centers, seventeen (17) CHPS Compounds and one private Maternity Home. The condition is further boosted by the location of major towns along the highway and the proximity of the District to major towns such as Techiman and Kintampo thus making it easier for people in these areas to access health facilities, especially referral cases to the Holy Family Hospital at Techiman.

Education

There are a total number of 202 educational institutions in the District, out of this number, 78 are pre-schools, 81 primary schools, 41 Junior High Schools and 2 Senior High Schools. Of 202 schools in the District, 178 are public schools and 24 are privately owned.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-PROCESSING

1 Gari (Flour) and Starch Processing

The Gari and Starch processing industry is a promising area that holds the potential of providing jobs, increase household incomes and ultimately reducing poverty levels in the district. The district has a huge potential (vast fertile land) for the production of cassava a raw material for the production of gari and industrial starch. The district produces about 60,000-75,000 metric tons of cassava per annum.

This project has the potential of generating jobs if the needed investments are mobilized to step-up production of the crop and set up gari and starch processing plants. The projects seek to promote value addition by processing cassava into gari and starch for both domestic and export markets; reduce post-harvest losses associated with the perishable cassava produce and to increase income levels of cassava farmers particularly women. Areas of investments include provision of stainless roasting bays, warehousing and equipment (Press, Self Loading Mills, Pourer, weighing scale and hydrometer). There is a guaranteed market within the West African sub-region for the products therefore making it attractive and rewarding for the investor. The linkage of the district by the trunk road brings buyers across the sub-region to places like Techiman which is very close to the district. There is existing labour force with experience in the sector where potential investors will not import skilled labour from outside the district.

Supporting Initiatives

- Rural Enterprises Programme (REP): The Agro-processing component of the REP seeks to build the capacities of people and groups on technology improvement (chimney system, mechanical pressing) in the processing of gari. This component targets unemployed youth, women, people with disabilities (PWDs) and people living with HIV/AIDS.
- District Assembly: The district in conjunction with traditional authorities is willing and prepared to release land for the project.
- Root and Tuber Improvement and Marketing Programme: The RTIMP supervised by department of Agriculture has been distributing improved cassava variety (bankyehemaa) to farmers to increase yields

2 Ginger Development Project

The Kintampo South District is noted for the production of Ginger in the Brong Ahafo Region. Areas noted for ginger production include Krabonso, Ampoma, Anyima, Agyina and Jema. The district produces about 7,000 metric tons of ginger annually. The produce is sold in its raw form to agents and buyers from Techiman, Kintampo, Kumasi, Accra and parts of the sub-region. Ginger farmers in the district are confronted with the problem of marketing, storage, low capacity to increase production, extortion by agents and lack of value addition. Most at times the produce goes moldy when there is a glut and there is no ready market for it. Ginger farmers are mostly at the mercy of middlemen in the marketing of their produce.

The ginger project in the district seeks to position the district as a major producer of the commodity for both local and international markets through improved methods of production and value addition. There is a huge demand for the commodity for both industrial and domestic uses. Industry uses the ginger as additive in the production of candies, soft drinks and alcohol and so on. It also an ancient spice with huge medicinal properties. It can be processed into powder or liquid and properly packaged for both domestic and export markets. With the necessary partnerships in the area of capital investment the project has the potential of creating jobs for the people and yielding high returns to investment. The areas of investment focus include the provision of Ginger Milling, solar drying ovens and packing /labeling machines to develop the project.

Supporting Initiatives

- District Assembly: The Assembly has planned to construct a Ginger market at Krabonso to create a one-stop shop for the marketing of ginger and ginger products in the district.

3 Concentrated Mango Juice Production

The district is endowed with vast fertile lands that are suitable for mango plantation. Mango is an emerging cash crop that is gaining root in the district and impacting positively on the lives of farmers. The fruit is sold in its raw state to juice producing companies in Accra and other places. Adding value to the fruit at the district level will create a lot of job opportunities and open up the district economy. This project looks at the value chain development by securing the necessary investments and partnerships to set up a plant that produces concentrated mango juice for both local and foreign markets. It also looks at the processing of fresh mango into dried mango, mango powder and canned sliced mango properly packaged for the market.

This project when implemented will diversify the district economy and create jobs for mango farmers, processors, marketers and distributors. This will certainly raise incomes and revenues for the people and the District Assembly respectively. Increase revenues for the Assembly will provide the needed funds for the provision of social services. On the other hand increased household incomes will reduce the poverty levels of the people. Investments are needed for the procurement of Solar Dryers, Slicers, Canning/bottling and packaging machines. The project has the potential of creating between 800 and 1000 jobs along the value chain and 300 women are envisaged to be employed. The benefit of this project to investor includes availability of the raw material at an economically low price and high demand for processed fruit drinks.

Supporting Initiatives

- World Vision International: the NGO operating in the District has distributed improved variety (mango) seedlings to mango farmers in the district.

B CONSTRUCTION

1 Real Estate Sector

Kintampo south district is located in the transitional zone and serves as a transit point linking the northern part of Ghana to the south. As a result of its strategic location, the district receives a lot of immigrants from the north and neighboring countries who migrate to the south. Cost of accommodation in the area has increased tremendously leaving the less privileged with no or less opportunity to access accommodation. Centrality of the District further boosts its enviable comparative advantage in the real estate sector as compared to other districts. Drivers of the neighboring countries within the sub-region use the district as a rest stop and this further aggravates the accommodation issues facing inhabitants.

Investors interested in the real estate or property market will engage in the production of bricks and tiles (building materials), construction of residential properties, commercial properties, and shopping malls as well as hostels facilities for the heavy truck users which are in a high demand. There is a high deposit of clay suitable for the production of bricks and tiles for the constructions of both residential houses and commercial houses.

2 Construction of Lorry Terminal

The Techiman-Kintampo trunk road, which is part of the Trans-ECOWAS route passes through the entire length of the district. Cargo trucks from within the ECOWAS Sub-region such as Mali, Burkina Faso, Togo and Niger ply the road on daily basis. The project seeks to leverage on the strategic location of the district.

The highway is noted for frequent road accidents on regular basis particularly with heavy duty trucks as a result of fatigue-driving leading to loss of lives and property. The District Assembly seeks partnership with Ghana Police Service and an investor to develop a paved terminal with ancillary facilities that will make compulsory for all heavy duty trucks plying the route after 12.00am to park at the terminal for a rest until 6.00pm at a user fee. This project will reduce the frequent road accidents on the stretch; create job opportunities through night marketing and increase revenue of the district Assembly. The project will also yield returns to investor through user fees that will be charged.

3 Brick and Tile Factory at Nante

The Nante Community located along the trans-ECOWAS the Techiman Kintampo highway is endowed with huge clay deposit for the production of bricks and tiles for commercial purposes. The project when developed will create local employment for community as well as an avenue for revenue mobilization for the District Assembly.

The potential investor stands to benefit a lot from this project. There is growing demand for the use of local materials for the construction of houses and other infrastructure facilities. This guarantees a market for the product and returns on investment.

C TOURISM

1 Development Nante and Oyoko Waterfalls

These are two undeveloped waterfalls in the district. The development of these waterfalls will certainly boost tourism in the district and create job opportunities for the local people. The project will ensure the engineering of the sites as well as the provision of guest facilities for tourists who will patronize the sites. This project when developed will open up new revenue streams for the Assembly for the development of the district. The project will benefit the investor through fees that will be charged. Accommodation facilities for guests and other auxiliary facilities will also rake in returns for the investor.

Supporting Initiatives

➤ The District Assembly will provide technical support to the project.

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PRU DISTRICT

Pru District Assembly is one of the twenty-seven (27) MDAs in the Brong Ahafo Region. It was established under (L.I. 1778.) of 2004.

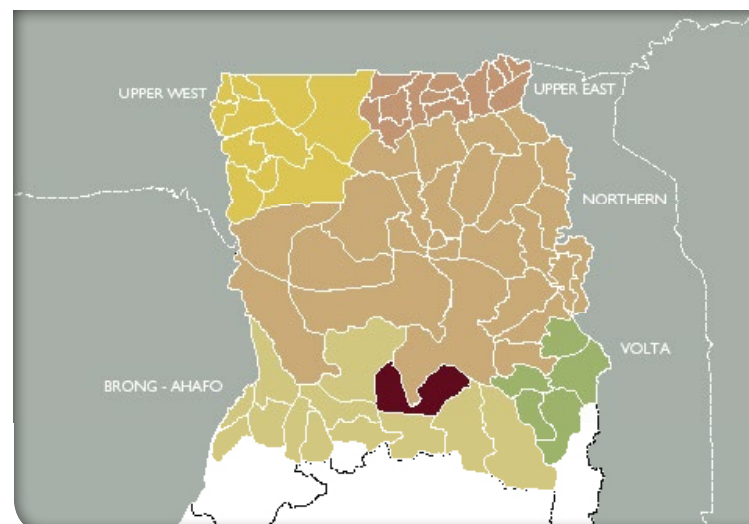
Location and Size

The District was established under Legislative Instrument (L.I.1778) of 2004 (18th February). Pru District lies between Longitudes 0030°W and 1026°W and Latitudes 7050°N and 8022°N. It shares boundaries with six (6) other districts, namely East Gonja to the North (Northern Region), Sene to the East, Nkoranza and Atebubu-Amantin to the South and Kintampo-North and Kintampo South to the West, all in the Brong Ahafo Region. . The District covers an area of 2,195kmsq representing about 5.6% of the total land surface of the Brong Ahafo Region.

Yeji, the District capital is a major market center located just at the edge of the Volta Lake and is about 310km to Regional capital Sunyani.

Population Characteristics

The district has a total population of 129,248 people with 47,754 people in urban areas and 81,494 in rural communities according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census.



Major Economic Activities

Agriculture: (farming, fishing and fishing related activities) and related commerce/trading are the main economic activities in the District. Agriculture is the mainstay of the local economy, which employs more than one half of the economically active population. Nearly every household in the District is engaged in farming/fishing or an agricultural related activity. Farming in the district is largely carried out on small scale basis. The average cultivated land ranges between 4 – 6 acres for all crops.

Farmers in the district still practice the traditional shifting cultivation, rotational, bush fallow or slash and burn, which are associated with problems like deforestation, soil erosion and decline in soil fertility. Farmers therefore need to be sensitised on the effects of this practice and also introduced to the use of agro-chemicals (fertilizer) to improve the nutrients in the soil for improved production. However, care must be taken if not such agro-chemicals may be misapplied or wrongly used which may have serious implications on the environment.

Manufacturing Industries: The District has a relatively small industrial sector. The sector is currently characterized by small scale vehicles repairs, metal based industries and the manufacturing of farm implements/inputs. The sector employs only about 10% of the economically active population.

Energy: The major sources of energy for lighting in the communities in the District are Electricity, Kerosene, Lamps, Flashlight/Torch light, Firewood and Candles. That for looking on the other hand includes firewood, charcoal, kerosene, crop residue and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG).

Fishing: yeji is popularly known for the production of fish. The fish industry provides jobs for about 46.3% of the people in the district either directly or indirectly in the areas of fishermen, fish mongers and traders. The fisheries sector has therefore organized a series of training for fish mongers on processing methods with the aim of increasing their income. It has also trained fresh fish traders on how to export fresh fish to big markets like Kumasi and Accra. The major challenge however, is the depletion of the fish stock in the Volta Lake as a result of over fishing and the use unapproved fishing gears and nets for fishing.

Tourism: The identified tourist sites in the district include:

- Strategic location of Yeji the district capital on the shores of the Volta Lake
- Pantoo transportation on the Volta Lake at Yeji
- The Yeji weekly markets which spans from Sundays to Tuesdays
- Waterfalls at Benim/Buom
- The existence of the largest island on the lake (Accra Town) which is only 30 minutes' boat ride from Yeji.
- The confluence (meeting point) of the Pru river and the Volta lake
- The annual celebrations of the Yam festivals of the chiefs and people of Yeji (Kajuji Festival), Prang, Konkoma and Abeaseto create employment.

Financial Institutions: The Pru District can boast of one commercial bank (Ghana Commercial Bank), two rural banks (Yapra and Amanten-Kasei Rural Banks) and five credit unions operating micro-finance schemes namely, Yeji Community Co-operatives Credit Union, Brong-Ahafo Catholic Co-operative Society for Development (BACCSOD), Super Nick Micro Finance, Yeji Progressive Co-operative Credit Union and Mawunyo Susu and Micro Finance Scheme.

The Assembly has developed and submitted proposals to commercial banks like Merchant, Agricultural Development, Barclays, Procredit, Home Finance Bank to open-up branches in the district. It is the hope that one or two of these will soon open a branch in the district to boost business activities.

Access to credit facilities from the few financial institutions in the district, for small-scale, agro-processors, farmers and enterprises are limited and unreliable due to demand for high collateral, and loan recovery problems if granted. Most of the activities of the SME's and other agricultural activities are therefore funded from personal loans, relatives and money lenders whose interest rates tend to be very high.

The Assembly should therefore create a platform for dialogue between the financial sector and the SME's under the private sector drive of the government to encourage lending to the SMEs and agro-based industries.

Telecommunication: In terms of telecommunications, the District is blessed to have the services of almost all the networks that are operating in the country, MTN, Vodafone, Expresso, Airtel and Tigo. Signals are all activated for reception but there are still pockets of communities which do not received these signals. Landline phones are also dotted along the yeji-Atebubu-Kumasi road. Currently, there are 3 internet cafés in the district managed by private individuals. The District is yet to benefit from the Community Information Center development initiative currently being implemented in some districts by the government. Efforts are also being made to support the expansion of these services especially internet for an enhanced social and economic interaction.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-PROCESSING

1 Farming (Maize, Yam, Soya beans, Rice and Sorghum)

The District is an agrarian society and farmers cultivate maize, yam, soya beans, rice and sorghum. This presents opportunities for investment in commercial cultivation of these commodities as well as post-harvest management including warehouses, processing facilities and transportation services.

Supporting Initiatives

- District Food and Agriculture Office Supports the Project
- District Assembly will facilitate access to land for commercial investors.

Investment Required

- The cost of this investment is yet to be estimated.

2 Establishment of a Mango Processing Factory

The District in partnership with Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP) has planted 250ha of mango for which the district is promoting the development of processing facilities to add value to the mangoes. The factory if established could create over 1,000 jobs in the district.

Supporting Initiatives

- The District will facilitate land acquisition for the prospective investor.

Investment Required

- The cost of this investment is yet to be estimated.

3 Cage Fish Culture

Cage fish culture involves the cultivation or rearing of fish in controlled environment (cages of various sizes) with inputs of energy (food). The project will create employment avenues for the youth in the District, it would also go a long way to curb rural-urban migration and fish production would be enhanced in the District.

Supporting Initiatives

- The district is well endowed with water resources that will support the project and there is a ready market for fish that would be produced.

Investment Required

- The project is estimated to cost initially GHS 50,000.00

B CONSTRUCTION

1 Construction of Affordable Housing in the District

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, Pru District has a huge housing gap and it is thought that investment to this effect would help break the existing gap.

Supporting Initiatives

- The District will support the prospective investor with access to land, electricity and water.

Investment Required

- The cost of the project is yet to be estimated.

2 Construction of a Water System for the District

The lack of a public water system presents an investment opportunity for water system based on a public private partnership. Pru District is close to the Volta Lake which will be the main source of water for the public water systems.

Supporting Initiatives

- The Assembly will support the project through the development of feasibility studies and negotiations of right of way.
- Community Water and Sanitation Agency supports the project
- SADA supports the project

Investment Required

- The cost of the project is not known.

C ENERGY AND POWER

1 Construction of a Mini-Hydro

The Volta Lake which meanders its way in the District is a big potential for hydro power generation. With the needed investment, the District and some adjoining ones will not depend on the national grid for electricity.

Supporting Initiatives

- The District Assembly will support the investor with feasibility studies
- The project will get the support of the Volta River Authority and Energy Commission.
- The project is supported by SADA.

Investment Required

- The cost of the project is not known.

2 Solar Power Plant

Abundant and all-year round sunshine provides the opportunity to invest in solar power generation that will serve Pru and adjoining districts.

Supporting Initiatives

- The District Assembly will facilitate acquisition of land for solar farms
- The project is supported by the Energy Commission and SADA

Investment Required

- The cost of the project is not known.

D FORESTRY

1 Teak Cultivation

Large arable land in Pru District presents an opportunity for investment in teak plantations for domestic use and export market.

Supporting Initiatives

- The District Assembly will facilitate acquisition of land for the project.
- The project is supported by the Forestry Commission and SADA

Investment Required

- The cost of the project is not known.

E INFRASTRUCTURE

1 Rehabilitation of Irrigation Dams at Abease and Adjantriwa

Two dams with irrigation facilities will need rehabilitation to boost food production and increase income levels within the district. It will create employment avenues for the youth and enhance food production in the district.

Supporting Initiatives

- The District Assembly will provide technical support to the investor.

Investment Required

- The cost of the project is yet to be estimated.

2 Rehabilitation of Yeji, Zabrama and Prang Markets

These are the major markets in the district contributing to trade in agricultural commodities. Increasing marketing activities requires investment in market stalls, warehouses and other public amenities befitting a modern market. The district assembly is willing to enter a public private partnership arrangement with a prospective investor.

Supporting Initiatives

- The District Assembly will provide technical support towards the project
- The project is supported by SADA

Investment Required

- The cost of the project is yet to be estimated.

F INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

1 Construction of a District Information Center/ ICT Park

The Construction of an ICT park or Information Center would create employment opportunities for the youth in the District.

Supporting Initiatives

- The District Assembly will facilitate access to land for the project
- The project is supported by SADA

Investment Required

- The cost of the project is yet to be estimated.

G TOURISM

1 Development of the Buom Waterfalls

Buom waterfall is about 4-5km from the Buom Community. Accessing the waterfall is a problem as there are no access roads. This creates an opportunity for investor looking to develop this tourist site.

H TRANSPORT

1 Opening up of Major roads in town and Completion of the Prang-Kintampo Road.

Road infrastructure is Key to the development of every District in view of that investment to sector would enhance the Socio- economic development of the District

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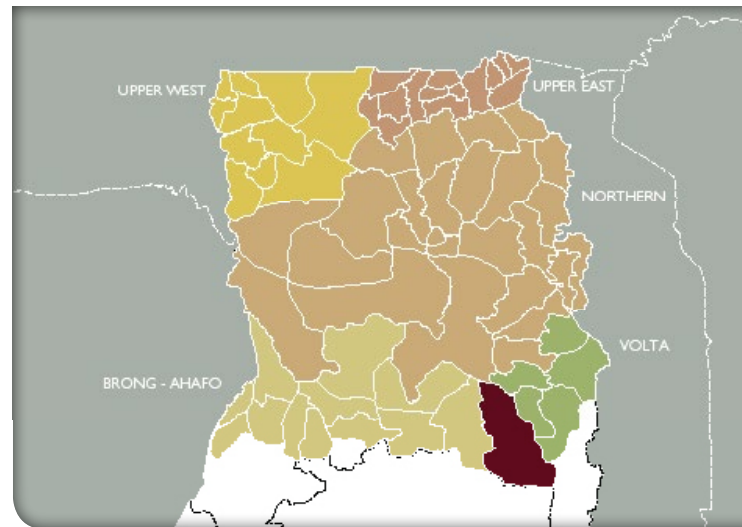
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SENE EAST DISTRICT

Senne East District was carved out of the Senne District (now known as Senne West) on 9th March, 2012 by a legislative instrument LI 2091 and inaugurated on 28th June, 2012 at Kajaji, the District Capital. It was established by a legislative instrument LI 2091. The Senne East District is located in the North/Eastern corner of the Brong Ahafo Region of Ghana. It covers a total land area of about 4893.34 sq. kms.

The District is about 285Km from Sunyani, the regional capital and 167Km from Kumasi, the commercial regional capital of Ashanti Region. It is very remote from the regional capital, Sunyani. The District shares boundaries with East Gonja District to the north, Krachi West, Krachi East Districts to the East and South all in the Volta Region. It is bordered to the South and South West by Senne West and Kwahu North Districts in the Brong Ahafo and Eastern Regions respectively, and to the West by Pru Districts of Brong Ahafo Region.

It has a total population of 61,076 consisting of 52.7 percent males and 47.3 percent females and a projected population of 70,338 with 37,214 males, and females of 33,124 (DPCU, 2014 Field survey). The district is wholly rural (GSS, 2010PHC). Apparently, from the 2010 Population and Housing Census report, it shows that the District has a dependency ratio of 93.3 which means that for every 100 population in the labour force there are about 93 dependents. On the other hand, the District has a population density of 13.9 persons per square kilometre. This shows that, almost 14 persons occupy a square kilometre of land in the district.



DISTRICT ECONOMY

Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy. Over 70% of the labour force in the district is engaged in agriculture. Food crop farming is what is mainly practiced by farmers in the district. Due to the soil capability of the district, crops like yam, rice, maize, cassava, groundnut, cowpea, and sorghum are grown widely in the district. The minor crops grown in the district are plantain and cocoyam. The district also has the potential to cultivate non-traditional crops like cabbage, carrot, pineapple, sweet potato, sesame, sunflower and soya. There is, however, a small amount of animal husbandry production. The district is one of the major producers of yam, rice and groundnuts in the country. Fishing is also undertaken by communities along the Volta Lake and Senne River. The sector is one of the most vibrant economic activities in the district. The District Assembly derives greater proportion of its internally generated revenue from the fish trade. The fish market located at Kajaji, the district capital attracts traders from Kumasi, Techiman, Ejura and other parts of the country to purchase fish for retail in bigger markets in the country. This sector employs a lot of people along the two major water bodies. It is estimated that 45% of those engaged in agriculture and fishing are males while 55% are females.

State of Economic and Social Infrastructure

Telecommunication: There is no land line telephone facility in the district. However, cellular telephone is available to almost all communities in the district. MTN and Vodafone are the major telephone service providers that have full network in the area. These have not only provided telephone services for many people but has also increased business activities in the district. Apparently, the district has three telecommunication networks; MTN, Tigo and Vodafone. However, as a result of the proliferation of the use of internet modem, most of the people especially, government officials in the district have resorted to the use of internet modem for their transactions.

Health Facilities: Management of health facilities in the district is the responsibility of the Ghana Health Service (GHS), and the private sector. The new district has three health centers located at Bassa, Kajaji and Kojokrom. The District also has functional CHPS Compounds, lower level health facilities at Nyankontre and Premuase. The District Health Directorate has a boat and accessories to facilitate the delivery of health services to the Island communities along and beyond the Volta Lake and the Senne River.

Water and Sanitation: Water Supply The current water supply situation in the district has improved remarkably over the 2006 situation. The coverage of 46.3% in 2006 has increased to 51.% as at the close of year 2009. Although potable water supply has improved over the years the picture on the ground is still oblique. This is because, the rapid population growth and the scattered settlement pattern does not really give the picture of one (1) borehole to three hundred (300) people. Therefore, many communities still struggle to get potable water in the district.

Natural Resources: The most abundant natural resources in the district are land, water bodies, minerals and forest reserve. Only a third of the district's land size of is inhabited. The rest are available for agricultural production and investment. Indeed, the land could be seen as potential for commercial agriculture. Many water bodies drain the district. Notable among them are the Volta Lake, the Pru and Senne rivers. The water bodies in the district serve as a potential source of fishing, irrigation schemes and small town piped system for potable water. The water resources potential have provided opportunities for emergence of fishing as a major economic activity in the district. The Volta Lake offers water transport opportunities for the inhabitants.

Minerals: There have been reported deposits of petroleum and clay in the district at Premuase, Kojokrom, Kanto and Krenkuase respectively. It is expected that future exploration of this mineral will bring development to the district.

Forest Reserve: The Digya National Park (Forest Reserve) has a size of about 3,478 sq. km. This forest reserve provides a natural habitat for wildlife, including the African Elephant, Lion, Leopard, Antelope and others. The reserve also provides protective cover for streams in the district. Since a significant portion of the park is located in the district when fully developed it will attract tourists to the area. The park has beautiful landscape with scenery for photographing. The Forest Reserve which spans to the district could be developed and protected to attract tourists to the area. The attraction of tourists to the area could be a driving force to further development of the area tagged 'deprived'.

Apart from these natural resources, the district is undertaking afforestation programmes to help curb the menace of climate change on the people. These potentials in their natural state can serve as tourist sites and require investment opportunities from both public and private sources to develop them for economic benefits.

Market Size and Opportunities

The district has one big and vibrant market center at Kajaji, the district capital and other small market centers across the district. This big market center attracts traders from Ashanti, Eastern, and Northern and Volta regions. The main trading commodities at the market are yam and fish. Other commodities include soya beans, groundnuts, maize and rice. This market center serves as the hub for the supply of fish to all the regions mentioned above. The fish sub sector employs a lot of people along the two major water bodies. It is estimated that 45% of those engaged in agriculture and fishing are males while 55% are females. The market supplies fish to other parts of the country for retail in bigger markets. It also serves as one of the centers that supply yam to majority population in the region. Therefore, Modern fish farming (Cage Fishing) is a big investment opportunity for investors who have the business idea to go into fish businesses.

SADA AND SEEDA VISION FOR THE DISTRICT

(A) Vision of SAVANNAH ACCELERATED DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (SADA) A transformed Northern Savannah Ecological Zone (NSEZ); a place of opportunity and free from poverty.

(B) Vision of SENE EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY (SEEDA)

To be a reputable local government entity that promptly satisfies the socio-economic needs of the people to achieve sustainable economic growth to enhance living standards.

In brief, harmonizing the two vision statements, one can categorically state that both are geared towards poverty reduction and ensuring sustainable and decent living for the people of the district. To this end, the synergy between the two vision statements is strong, compatible and integrative so as to realize the goals of both agencies.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-PROCESSING

1 Cassava production and processing

Cassava is the second major crop cultivated in the district. Almost 68% of the crop farmers in the district cultivate cassava. Apparently it is produced for local or domestic consumption. The produce is either processed into powder, gari or cooked in its fresh state. Cassava production has increased quite recently from 8,775 metric tons in 2013 to 12,336 tons in 2015. This is expected to increase in the near future since there is growing patronage of cassava on the local market. It can therefore be deduced that employment in this sector has also increased. Cassava production is one of the investment potentials in the district. Investors are therefore invited to invest in this viable economic venture in the district.

Supporting Initiatives

- To add to this, the Assembly through its Department of Agriculture was able to mobilize interested farmers to increase output under a donor program christened 'Root and Timber
- Improvement Program (RTIMP)'. This program assisted the farmers to adopt a new technology in the cultivation of the crop. The program also offered credit support to groups and individuals to increase cassava production. This contributed to the increase in cassava output in the district and the number of farmers cultivating the crop up to date.
- The traditional council has large track of land for investment purposes. The Assembly would liaise with the traditional councils to release land for the project.

Investment Required

The initial investment would be the cassava processing equipment. The Assembly will collaborate with prospective investor (s) to ascertain the current initial cost and the way forward. The investor would also be expected to support the farmers financially to cultivate the crop.

2 Maize cultivation and Processing

The Sene East District covers a total land area of about 4,893.34 sq. km. Out of this total land area, the district can boast of about 75% virgin land with high soil fertility. As a result the soil capability of the district can support commercial maize cultivation in a very large quantity.

The district has a tropical climate, with high temperatures averaging 27o C and a double maxima rainfall pattern. Rainfall ranges from an average of 900mm to 1,098.0mm per annum. The Relative Humidity of the area is quite high, averaging over 75%. The vegetation of the district is predominantly Guinea Savannah woodland with light under growth and scattered trees. This type of vegetation is typically supportive of the cultivation and production of maize in large quantities. Averagely, an acre of land yields 15 cocoa bags of maize in the district per season (DADU, 2014 field Survey). It is also established that, less than quarter (10%) of farmers in the district cultivate maize in commercial quantities. The rest cultivates maize for subsistence basis in support of their family upkeep. Therefore, when this kind of crop is commercialized in production, it would facilitate and ensure food security and above all enhance standard of living of the people in the district in particular and the country as a whole.

3 Yam Production and Processing

The cultivation and production of yam in the district is another vibrant and lucrative venture with regards to agriculture production in the district. As indicated above, the land strongly supports yam production in large quantities. From the District Agricultural Development Unit (DADU, 2015 Report), over 75% of farmers in the district cultivate yam every year. It is further estimated that, averagely every farmer cultivates 2 acre of land of yam and yield per acre estimated at 2,500 tubers. The selling price per every 100 tubers is around GHS600 – 700.00 during the first harvesting period while during the lean season (March – May) it sells at GHS800 – 1,000.00.

Data available indicates that, more than two-thirds (74.2%) of households in the district are engaged in agriculture while only less than one-third (26.8%) of households in the district are not engaged in agriculture. The most predominant among agricultural households is crop farming (86.0%) followed by livestock rearing (56.5%). Exactly one percent (1.0%) of households is engaged in tree growing with only 0.3 percent involved in fish farming (GSS, 2010PHC). This serves as a pre-condition for harnessing this great potential to the highest maximum capacity for the benefit of the district in particular and the nation at large. However, this potential can only be tapped to its fullest capacity when modern agricultural implements are made available. This is because the farmers in the district still use the hoe and cutlass which are outmoded.

B HEALTH

1 Hospital Facility

Sene East has no district hospital which affects the very lives of the people. People in the district access hospital services from nearby districts (Sene West and Atebubu-Amantin) in the Brong Ahafo Region and (Krachi West District) in the Volta Region. The nearest hospital is Sene West which is about 65kms with 85% of the road being in a very deplorable condition. The worst period is in the raining season. This leads to fatal deaths particularly pregnant women and children when referred. Also, most workers refuse postings to the area as a result of the absence of this facility. As the district lacks hospital and vital services, personnel are also not available to work in the district. In view of this, the District Assembly in collaboration with the traditional authorities is ever ready for any intervention in this direction. This intervention has been earmarked in the district medium term development plan (2014 – 2017).

2 Pharmaceutical Supplies

The district has only two chemical drug selling stores which are located in Kajaji, the district capital. These stores do not have adequate drugs to supplement the efforts of the few health facilities when they run short of drugs for the people. The stores are not even up to standard to operate with the National Health Insurance. This could be one of the killer factors of the insurance in the district. Apparently, when this potential is tapped it would reduce the burden of the residents and would enhance the performance of the health insurance policy in the district.

C TOURISM

1 Digya Forest Development

The ecological characteristics of the district have produced some tourist attraction sites. The Digya National park at CFA Quarters can serve as a beautiful tourist site in the district. This forest reserve provides a natural habitat for wildlife, including the African Elephant, Lion, Leopard, Antelope and others. The reserve also provides protective cover for streams in the district. The park has beautiful landscape with scenery for photographing.

2 Modernization of Island Communities

The presence of large water bodies such as the Volta Lake and the Sene River have created islands which are inhabited by humans. The district has over 30 island communities where people are living permanently. When these communities are developed by way of building motels and other recreational facilities, it would attract tourists to visit those communities all the time. This could also be seen as an artificial tourist attraction centers.

D INFRASTRUCTURE

1 Irrigation Facility Investment Opportunity

It is well noted that, the district is a farming community and therefore, its economy is mainly agriculture. The farmers cultivate once in a year with only three months progressive raining period and the remaining months left unproductive (a prolonged dry season). This in real sense affects the living standard of the people. The provision of irrigation facilities in the district could make farming in the district an all year round activity. This obviously would reduce the poverty levels and enhance standard of living of the people. Sene East District is basically bounded by two big water bodies such as the Volta Lake and the Sene River. These two water bodies can serve as the source of water for the irrigational facilities that would be provided in the district.

2 Information Communication Technology (ICT)

Investment opportunity Information communication technology (ICT) development has seen positive growth over the past years. It has brought about a positive transformation in the socio-economic development of the country. Irrespective of its contribution, the district does not have any ICT center that can train the residents especially the budding youth in modern communication technological facilities. Sources revealed that, Internet usage is 2.6% in the district which is lower than the regions percentage of 3.4%. In addition, more males (1.9%) than females (1.2%) use the internet in the district (GSS, 2010PHC). This abysmal usage of ICT can be attributed to the lack of ICT training facilities in the district. In this regard, any investment into ICT advancement in the district would enhance the socio-economic status of the people.

F MANUFACTURING

1 Mangoes Processing Plant

Currently, the district is proposing to potential investors to establish mango processing plants to facilitate the value chain additions on the raw mangoes that would be harvested from the 80 hectare of mango plantation in the district. With this, farmers would be encouraged to integrate tree plantation into their usual farming activities. It will also help in the fight against desertification and environmental degradation in the district. Below is a picture of the mango trees cultivated in the district.

Supporting Initiatives

- The Assembly would collaborate with prospective investors to ascertain the current initial cost and the way forward.
- The investor would also be expected to support the people through honoring their corporate social responsibilities.
- The traditional councils have large tracks of land for investment purposes and have the zeal to release any amount of land for investment. Therefore, the District Assembly would effectively and efficiently liaise with the traditional councils to release land for any investment project in the district.
- The District is endowed with the peace and coexistence that they are currently enjoying.

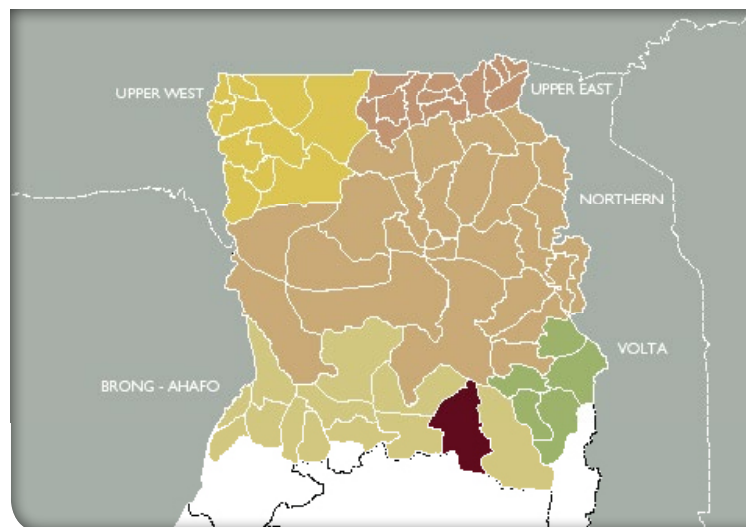
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SENE WEST DISTRICT

Sene West District, which is one of the twenty-seven (27) districts in the Brong Ahafo Region, was created in 1988 by the Legislative Instrument (LI) 14881 but now established by the Legislative Instrument (LI) 2088 in 2012. It has Kwame Danso as the district capital, which is about 245km from Sunyani, capital of the Brong Ahafo region via Techiman/Nkoranza and 190km from Kumasi. Sene West District is located in the North/Eastern part of the Brong Ahafo Region Ghana. The district lies within Longitudes 0o 15' E and 0o 15' W and Latitudes 7o N and 8o 30' N. It shares common boundaries with East Gonja District to the North (in the Northern region), Sene East District to the East (in the Brong Ahafo region), to the South; and South/West by Kwahu Afram Plains North and Sekyere Afram Plains in the Eastern and Ashanti regions respectively, and to West and North/West by Atebubu-Amantin and Pru Districts respectively (all in the Brong Ahafo region).

The district falls within the Guinea Savannah woodland vegetation zone. The Guinea Savannah woodland represents an eco-climatic zone, which has evolved in response to climatic and edaphic limiting factors and has been modified substantially by human activities. The continuous environmental degradation keeps occurring as a result of 'slash and burn' system land preparation which is very common in the district. The District forms part of the Voltaian sandstone basin, which is the most extensive physiographic region in the country. The landscape is generally flat and low-lying with an average height of 166 meters above the sea level. The district is not associated with any significant highlands or hills. However, there are outcrop of rocks in certain parts of the district.



Population and Demography

The year 2010 population figure of the district is estimated at 57,734. The district has an average growth rate of 2.2% per annum and an economically active population (15-64 years) of about 30,164. The implication of low population growth is the concentration of population in the working age group. This situation augurs well for development. However, the quality of the labour force in terms of health and skill has an obvious implication. There are about one hundred and thirty-seven (137) communities in the district

DISTRICT ECONOMY

Market Center

The district has a total of six (6) market centers which include five (5) weekly market days. The only major market center in the district is located at Kwame Danso and constructed by GTZ in 2004. These centers are highly accessible to all the communities except a few that have problems with transportation due to poor roads.

Road Network

The road network in the district is in a very deplorable state which makes transport of goods especially farm produce and human beings very difficult. The main trunk road from Atebubu through Kwame Danso to Kojokrom remains un-tarred. There is a total of 712.0km of feeder roads in the district. Out of this a total length of 401.6 km are considered to be partially engineered and non-engineered network. A greater number of roads in the district become non-motorable especially during rainy season. Parts of the district, particularly lands beyond the Sene River have no roads at all. This is because there are no bridges across the river, thus rendering the areas inaccessible by road. It must be noted that only a distant of 500 km of road has been tarred in the district.

Energy

The people rely mostly on wood fuel as their source of energy. About 68.7% of the people depend on wood and charcoal while only 31.3% rely on electricity. Almost all the communities along the main Atebubu-Kojokrom Highway have electricity. Under Self-help Electrification Project – (SHEP), two more communities, namely Menkor and Mframa have been connected to the national grid last year. This means most communities in the district are not hooked to the national grid, denying majority of the people access to electricity.

The acute energy situation explains to some extent the issue of rapid forest degradation in the district. To improve industrial development in the rural areas and thus improve living standards, there is the need to speed up the rural electrification project in the district.

Water

Only one community in the district has access to small town water system. The rest use boreholes, hand dug wells, streams for domestic use and others. There are plans to serve communities like Bantama, Lemu, Krenkuase and Kyeamekrom with small town water system.

Health Facilities

There is one (1) hospital in the District, namely; Sene District Hospital. This hospital serves a number of the populace in the district. There are also six (6) CHPS Compounds and one (1) Private Clinic, which complement the services of the hospital. These facilities are not only inadequate but also ill equipped to serve the district. The numbers of the various categories of health personnel in the district are inadequate. For instance, the

Doctor-population ratio of 1:57,734 and high nurse-population ratios put too much burden on Doctors and Nurses, and other health professionals. There are however some communities that access health services from Mathaias Hospital at Yeji in the Pru District due to the bad nature of their roads, proximity and quality of services of the hospital. There are plans to construct two additional CHPS Compounds at Lemu and Chaboba by the end of the year.

Education

In terms of education facilities the district has 42 Kindergarten/Nursery schools, 43 Primary schools, 18 Junior High Schools and only one (1) Senior High School located at Kwame Danso. Accessibility to the Senior High School is very limited due to inadequacy of boarding facilities in the school.

Postal and Telecommunication Services

The district has only one (1) Postal Agency located at Kwame Danso. The facility is not accessible to most of the communities. There is limited availability of mobile phone networks in some communities. Cell phone network in the district include, Vodafone, MTN, Togo, GLO and Airtel. However, these networks are accessed by few at scattered points. Telecommunication services are ineffective and inadequate in the district. Poor telecom reception has deprived the district from taking advantage of internet services.

Market Size and Opportunities

The district is privileged with only one major and vibrant market center located at Kwame Danso, the district capital. The market operates from Tuesdays through to Wednesdays each week. It attracts traders from all over the country, especially Kumasi, Obuasi, Ejura, Techiman, Berekum and others town in the country. The Kwame Danso Market lies strategically in the district, being a district which produces all types of grains, tubers and legumes. With the exception of Kwame Danso market which is large the rest are small village level markets. The District Assembly has plans to upgrade these market centers. The traders travel far and near to purchase farm produce such as yam, maize, rice, groundnuts and fish to retail in the large markets all over the country.

SADA and GoG Vision for the District

To bridge the development gap between the Northern Savanna Zones of Ghana and the South, create job opportunities for incomes and subsequently increase the standard of living in those areas.

Major Investor/Attraction located in the District

African Plantation for Sustainable Development (APSD), located at Bantama in the Wiase Traditional Area. It is a forestry-based investment company which intends to assist Ghana Government to increase the supply of energy through the establishment of plantations for conversion into electric energy as the ultimate product.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A AGRICULTURE SECTOR

1 Soy, Rice and Maize Production and Warehousing

About 29,884.8ha and 28,457.5ha of rice and maize respectively are produced in the district per annum. The project proposes to cultivate rice and maize in the valleys/clay soils of the district. Additionally, a warehouse to provide storage for the rice and maize will contribute to improve household incomes as well as nutrition.

The proposed project is an investment in a large scale soya bean production in the district. The District has a suitable climate, fertile soil, and available arable land for this investment. Moreover, there is available market and good rainfall (1000-1200mm per annum) for cultivating soy beans. Also there is increasing demand for soy beans. Soy is increasingly being used as food and contributes to improvement in nutrition of children/women. Soy beans is also used for livestock feed.

2 Yam and Cassava Production and Processing Project

Tubers and roots production and processing project is a forward and backward linkage agribusiness project that connect yam and cassava farmers to processors for the purpose of providing ready market for the farmers and thus encourage the youth to go into agriculture on one hand and increasing industrial activity (that processing yam into starch and yam chips, and cassava into gari) at the local level on the other hand. The project will ensure food security and nutrition, reduce post-harvest losses, and increase employment and income generation for improved standards.

3 Establishment of Mango Processing Factory

Mango is one of the major cash crops produced in the district. The proposed project will promote large scale production of mangoes for both local and export markets. The district in partnership with Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP) have cultivated fifty hectares (50H) of mango plantations for which the District is seeking support in the processing of the mangoes into juice. Twenty (30) additional hectares have also been allocated to the district for the cultivation of fruit trees (mango) at Menkor and Lassi. This project if established could create more jobs for the youth in the district and add value to the fruit at the district level and therefore open up the district economy.

Supporting Initiatives

- The following organizations have been supporting soya, rice and mango production in the district: Northern Rural Growth Programme (NRGP), Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP), Association of Church-based Development NGO's (ACDEP), Roots and Tuber Improvement Project (RTIMP), Ghana Agriculture Sector Investment Programme (GASIP) and Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project (GCAP) (yet to start) and SADA.
- The two (2) Traditional Areas will provide enough land for the projects.
- Ministry of Food and Agriculture
- Business Advisory Center

Investment Required

- › The investment required for the production of rice, soya, maize and mango is about GHS10, 000,000.00.
- › There is an existing abandoned old rice mill warehouse to be renovated. The estimated cost of the warehouse will be done by an Engineer.

B FORESTRY

1 Timber and Non-timber Plantation Development

The district has a major tree plantation project to harness coal energy into electrical energy to feed the national grid. This is a project which is being executed by African Plantation for Sustainable Development. It is an independent power producer using tree like Eucalyptus for the production of energy. The project is targeting the cultivation of one million trees by 2018 and the productions of energy will commence in 2018 when the plants under cultivation are completed. Wiase Traditional Council which is one of the paramountcies in the district is leasing 13,543 hectares (33,441,263 hectares) of degraded land to the Company to establish eucalyptus tree plantation. The lease is for 50 years which is subject to renewal based on credible delivery of terms in the 50-year leasehold agreement by the two parties. The company intends to assist Ghana Government to increase the supply of energy through the establishment of plantations for conversion into electric energy as the ultimate product.

The project is expected to generate substantial employment for the youth in the district which will help increase their incomes and improve their livelihood. The plantation will also protect the environment thus improve the fertility of the soil.

C MINING AND MINERAL PROCESSING

1 Clay Industry to produce Pottery and, Bricks and Tiles

The District is endowed with various kinds of economic and natural resources that can contribute meaningfully to achieving sustained economic development provided that the right structures are put in place to exploit them. The district is endowed with clay deposit at Kanto and Krenkuase which is used to produce local pots and dishes. This activity is carried out mostly by women. The project proposes the establishment of clay industry on a large scale to produce brick and tiles for construction of buildings. The clay can also be used to produce ceramic cups and bowls. This will help in promoting growth and reducing poverty in the district. The District Assembly has contacted Ghana Investment Promotion Center to carry out feasibility studies and how investment is needed for the project.

Investment Required

- › No work has been done to assess how much investment will be required
- › The District Assembly annually sets aside 10% of its share of the District Assembly Common Fund for counterpart funding of projects that come into the district.

D TOURISM

1 Crocodile Ponds at Kyeamekrom and Menkor

These ponds are pond at Kyeamekrom and Menkor, located about 22km east, and 9km south of Kwame Danso, the district capital respectively. They are inhabited by crocodiles. This can be developed, and marketed for crocodile seeing as pertains at Paga in the Upper East region.

2 The Digya National Park,

The Park has a size of about 3,478. This forest reserve provides natural habitat for game and wildlife, which include the Africa elephants, lions, leopard, antelopes and others. A significant portion of the park is located in the district and when fully developed will attract visitors to the area. The Park has beautiful landscape with scenery for photographing.

3 Historic Footprints of the Legendary Okomfo Anokye,

Historic evidence has it that the legendary Okomfo Anokye of Ashanti once passed through Bunji and left his footprints, which can be traced. These footprints can be protected, to serve as tourist attraction to students and tourist. The proposed project is the development of brochure, recreational facilities, construction of hotels, motels and construction of roads, and development of historical sites. The improvement of these tourist sites will help generate revenue, employment and infrastructure development in the district.

E INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

1 Construction of Main highway and Rehabilitation of Feeder Roads

The project is the construction and tarring of main highway as well as rehabilitation of existing feeder roads in the district. The main trunk road from Atebubu through Kwame Danso to Kojokrom remains untarred. The road almost becomes immotorable during the rainy season. The contract on the road has abundant site since last year and the condition of the road keep on deteriorating. However, the District Assembly had undertaken spot improvement on the bad portions of the road. The construction of the road will help boost the economy of the district since more investors will be attracted to the district to take advantage of available resources. The Traditional Authorities and the District Assembly have contacted the Government on the road issue.

2 Reconstruction of Dams at Shafa Zongo and Bantama

This project would involve re-construction of a dam with irrigation facilities at Shafa Zongo and Bantama for dry season vegetable production and the production of livestock in the district. The immediate output of this project will be enhancing food security and incomes of beneficiaries. The

movement of the youth down to southern part of the country to seek for jobs will be reduced. The District in collaboration with World Vision Ghana constructed the dam but needs to be expanded. The estimated cost will have to be done by an Engineer or Quantity Surveyor

3 Development of Kyeamekrom Market

The Kyeamekrom Market is a type of project planned to be constructed in such a way that a number of store rooms and silos would be provided for market women to keep their produce prior to the market days. Also, some of these stores will be rented to market women on yearly basis will serve as a source of revenue for the District Assembly. This type of project will specifically be cited at Kyeamekrom. The project is pavilion type which was constructed in 2002 under the Village Infrastructure Project (VIP). The project will address the problem of transportation of produce from the farming and fishing communities by providing a place for farmers and fishermen to bring their yams and fish and buyers to purchase said produce thereby eliminating the need for buyers to travel to remote farming and fishing communities. The project will lead to the creation of jobs for the people in the district as well as many people in the nearby communities.

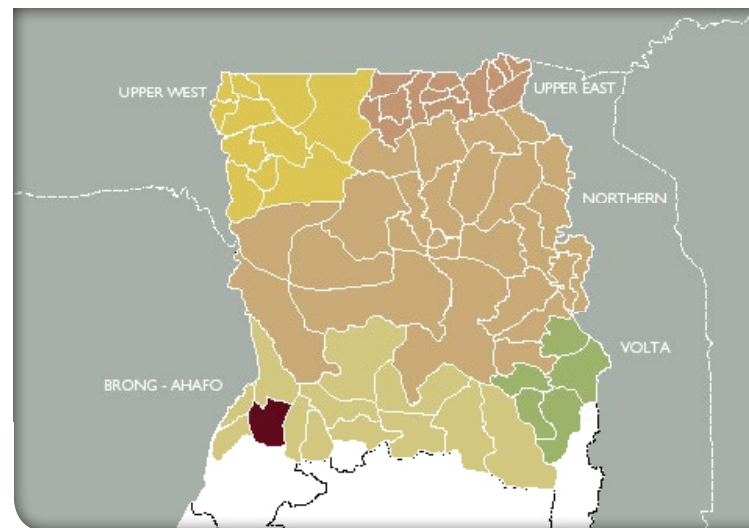
Supporting Initiatives

The supporting initiative being provided by the District Assembly and Government includes:

- The Sene District has already acquired a large parcel of land which was initially used to construct a pavilion type of market by Village Infrastructure Project.

TAIN DISTRICT

The Tain District was created in June 2004 in the Brong Ahafo Region. The district was created out of Wenchi Municipal based on the growing population of the district to ensure that development reaches every part of the district. The district shares common boundaries with Wenchi Municipal to the East, Jaman North to the West, Sunyani West to the South and Berekum Municipal to the South West. It is also bounded by the Banda District to the North. Nsawkaw, the district capital is 18 miles from Wenchi, the capital of Wenchi Municipal out of which Tain District was carved out and 81 miles from the regional capital, Sunyani. In terms of land area, Tain District covers 2,120 square kilometres. The prevailing climatic conditions in the district constitute important parameters for development. Rainfall and available moisture content are vital factors for existing potential resources use in the district. The temperature in the Tain District is generally high with an average of 24.5°C throughout the year. Average maximum temperature is 30.9°C and minimum of 21.2°C. The hottest months are February to April.



Vegetation

The Tain District spans the moist semi-deciduous forest and the Guinea Savannah woodland vegetation zones. The Guinea Savannah woodland represents an eco-climatic zone which has evolved in response to climatic change and has been modified substantially by human activities. Timber species like Odum, Sapele, Wawa and Mahogany are found in the District. In the semi-derived savanna areas, there is the absence of large economic trees as a result of logging, charcoal burning and mechanized farming. The forest reserves and the few groves around the water bodies in the district help to protect these water bodies like the Nyimpene and the Tain. These streams dry up during the dry season.

Economy

Tain District is richly endowed with human and natural resources, particularly tourist attraction sites, mineral deposits and forest. The district has five major periodic markets which are inter-linked with access roads. In terms of importance and size, Badu market comes first (Tuesday) followed by Nsawkaw market (Wednesday). Brodi has Thursday as its market day followed by Seikwa and Brohani having Friday as their market day. In terms of distance, Brodi is the furthest (33.8km) from Nsawkaw the district capital. This is followed by Badu (30km), and the closest to the district capital, Seikwa has 27.5km.

The District mainly inter-trade with Banda, Jaman North, Kintampo South and Sunyani West Districts Assemblies and Wenchi and Berekum Municipal Assemblies

This therefore reveals that the region mainly exports only agricultural commodities to its neighbouring regions. This confirms the agrarian nature of the area. One can conclude that the district cannot boast of any existing industries that manufacture both finished and agricultural inputs and hence makes the district net importer of industrial and agricultural inputs.

VISION OF SADA FOR THE DISTRICT

The vision of SADA is to create a forested and Green North by 2030, doubling the incomes of the citizens in the District and reducing poverty to less than 20% within 20years.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-PROCESSING

1 Construction of Nsawkaw Market

The Nsawkaw Market is a type of project planned to be built or constructed in such a way that a number of store rooms and silos would be made readily available where most of the market women keep or store their produce especially prior to the market days. Also, some of these store rooms will be allocated to the market women for renting possibly on yearly basis which will serve as a source of revenue for the District Assembly and the potential investors as a way of recouping their investments, and this type of project will specifically be cited at the District capital.

This project when well implemented will create a wide opportunity for the producers both within and outside the district who do not have places to keep their produce until the buyers come for them.

Supporting Initiatives

- The District Assembly has facilitated for the allocation 30 acres purposely for the construction of a market that will serve the entire District. All the documents covering this piece of land too have been prepared by the Town and Country Planning Unit and are readily available
- Water and electricity have also been extended to the proposed site. The site is also well connected with tarred road.
- Detailed layout of the area and the Market plan is already prepared by the works Department.

Investment Required

- The cost of the project is yet to be estimated.

2 Construction of Cashew Processing Factory and Plant Installation

This project is also planned to be constructed at the District capital which intends to serve all the communities within the District and the adjoining Districts. This project is planned in a very large scale which will be able to absorb or contain most of the raw cashew nuts that will be produced by the District folks and the other neighbouring communities in other Districts such as Banda, Jaman North and South Districts. This project is well planned in a manner where the raw kernels will be semi- processed purposely for export and other local consumption.

Supporting Initiatives

- There has been a survey on this particular project the National Board for Small Scale Industries (NBSSI) in the year 2014.
- The District Assembly is ever ready to allocate any size of the land that will be needed for the project and has also facilitated for the establishment of Rural Technology Facility (RTF) in the District.
- This RTF will also help in the manufacturing of these local equipments such as cracker, steamer, oven and the like that mostly used in the production and processing cashew nuts.
- Also, the District has been enrolled on the Rural Enterprises Programme (REP) to help interested people to acquire both technical and managerial skills in small and medium scale enterprises.

Investment Required

- Cost of project is yet to be estimated

3 Construction of Cassava Processing Center and Installation Equipment/ Good Practising Center (GPC)

This project is also planned to be constructed at a vantage area in the District where the communities which are largely engaged in cassava processing are located. It has been established from the database of Business Advisory Center (BAC) that most of the women and the youth are largely engaged in cassava processing into Gari but their problem is that they travel a long distance capital which intends to serve all the communities within the District and the adjoining Districts. This project is planned in a very large scale which will be before they could access machine for grating. In view of this, there has been the need to construct a GPC that will serve these communities.

When this project is implemented, most of the women could go to the center and even process their cassava into finished products (Gari) there to ease work load.

Supporting Initiatives

- The enrolment of the District onto the Rural Enterprises Programme (REP) has largely contributed in the skills training and knowledge in cassava processing and packaging most especially women and the youth.
- The introduction of this same programme also has a component called access to rural finance (ARF) where the office of the BAC facilitates the access of the trained clients to credit facilities such as Rural Enterprises Development Fund, EDAIF Funds and the Matching Grant Fund which is specifically into the purchasing of equipment.
- 5 acre of land has been earmarked for the construction of Construction of Cassava Processing Center and Installation Equipment/ Good Practising Center (GPC) situated at the South Western part of the District.

Investment Required

- The cost of the project is yet to be estimated.

B TOURISM

1 Development of River Tain and Nyimpene Confluence Tourism Site at Tainso-Badu

This place can serve as a huge tourist site where visitors could visit from time to time to appreciate the wonderful display of nature. River waters simply meeting is one thing, but when those bodies of water display distinguishing colors from one other without mixing, it can create some truly astounding environmental displays as can be seen at Rivers Tain and Nyimpene Confluence which is located at Tainso in the Tain District. When two bodies of water meet, like rivers, it is referred to as a confluence. Confluences take place all over the world but their occurrence is very rare in Ghana and they create some beautiful scenery with the distinct colors they display. These color differences are determined by what debris, silt, vegetation or chemicals the water carries, which clearly contrast the river they join into.

Supporting Initiatives

- Tourism is the most promising sector of the national economy, ranking as the third highest foreign exchange earner. However its development comes with huge cost. The cost entails creating good access road to the place and a conducive environment for visitors including accommodations.
- The District Assembly is ready to enter into any form of public private partnership with any interested party for the development of the tourism site.

Investment Required

- The cost of the project is yet to be estimated

2 Menji Crocodile Pond As Eco-Tourism Site

The crocodile pond is located at Menji in the Tain District, on the Nsawkaw Sampa road. Although crocodiles are considered to be wild creatures, the Menji crocodiles are friendly and co-exist with humans. The friendly relationship between the crocodiles and humans continue to baffle the minds of many. This is in contrast to the perception of crocodiles being dangerous. It is a customary offence to harm, kill or show any sign of disrespect to the crocodiles of Menji. The community even perform funeral rituals for any dead crocodile. The development of the tourist site would attract tourists into the District from far and near to have a look about one of the wonders of nature. It would attract tourists every year including students and pupils and there is the hope that the initiative would come along with many incidental opportunities that could help eradicate poverty in the area. Visitors to the site would also be charged before entering and this would serve as income to any investor who injects money for the development of the site.

Supporting Initiatives

- The district assembly upon the recommendation of the Development Planning Sub-Committee has captured the development of the Menji Crocodile Pond as tourism site in its District Medium Term Development Plan.
- The people and traditional authorities of the area are also willing to support any transformation of the pond to a tourist site.

Investment Required

- The cost that would be involved includes the construction of modern guest houses around the area and the creation of access roads to link the site. There would also be the development of the landscape to provide beautiful scenery in the area. The District Assembly is ready to enter into agreement with any investor who is willing to invest in the site.

C INFRASTRUCTURE

1 Expansion of Degedege Irrigation Dam

The Degedege Irrigation Dam is a dam located in one of the communities of the Tain District called Degedege and its about 15km from Nsawkaw, the District Capital. It was constructed by the District Assembly in collaboration with MoFA around 2005 to ensure all year farming for the farmers around its catchment area and also serve as rearing place for Tilapia. However, population increase has demanded the expansion of the dam as the available water during the dry season is not able to meet the demand of farmers. The expansion of the existing dam will go a long way to improve food security in the District. There would also be improvement in the economic prospects of the farmers around the area as they engage in both intra and inter trading activities especially during the dry season. The dam has also facilitated the rearing of tilapia which when it's expanded and developed would be of huge benefit to the investor.

Supporting Initiatives

- There is an existing Dam fully functional but limited capacity in terms of size to serve the numerous farmers that depend on it. However, there is a vast available land around the Dam area for expansion works. Existence of the Department of Agric of the District Assembly with their expertise could help with ideas to undertake the expansion of the Dam.
- There is also availability of labour from the communities around to assist with the constructional works. This could in a way reduce the cost involve to hire labour

Investment Required

- Some of the activities that would be involved would be desilting the old dam and increasing the size of the existing. This includes cost of creating good access roads and constructing a modern irrigation Dam which would stand the test of time.

2 Affordable Housing Project

The project seeks to provide decent and affordable housing that is accessible and sustainable. The aim is to provide adequate shelter for all, reduce slum growth and ensure sustainable urban development. The DPCU has estimated the housing deficit of the District to be 5,785 housing units as at 2016. However it could be more as the population increase in the future.

Predictable cash flow and steady appreciation makes investing into real estate alluring. The cash flow can provide on-going, monthly income that is mostly passive, allowing one to spend your time building business, travelling or reinvesting in more real estate. Cash flow from real estate is stable and far more predictable than most other businesses. That is great for entrepreneurs enduring the ups and downs of start-up life.

Providing the households in the District with affordable and decent housing also comes with it both health and psychological benefits. In terms of health, they get to live in a well-ventilated and this helps prevent many of the air-borne diseases prevalent in the District. Having healthy persons have implication on the availability of able bodied youth in the form of human resource to help in development.

Supporting Initiatives

- There is availability of vast land in the District if anybody wants to invest in the real estate sector. There is also the political commitment to every individual who wants to go into that area.

Investment Required

- The cost involved mostly includes the construction of housing units and the creation of access roads in the area. There will also be the need to link the area to the national electricity grid. Investment in the real estate sector is very cash intensive but the cash flow in the form of profit is stable and predictable.

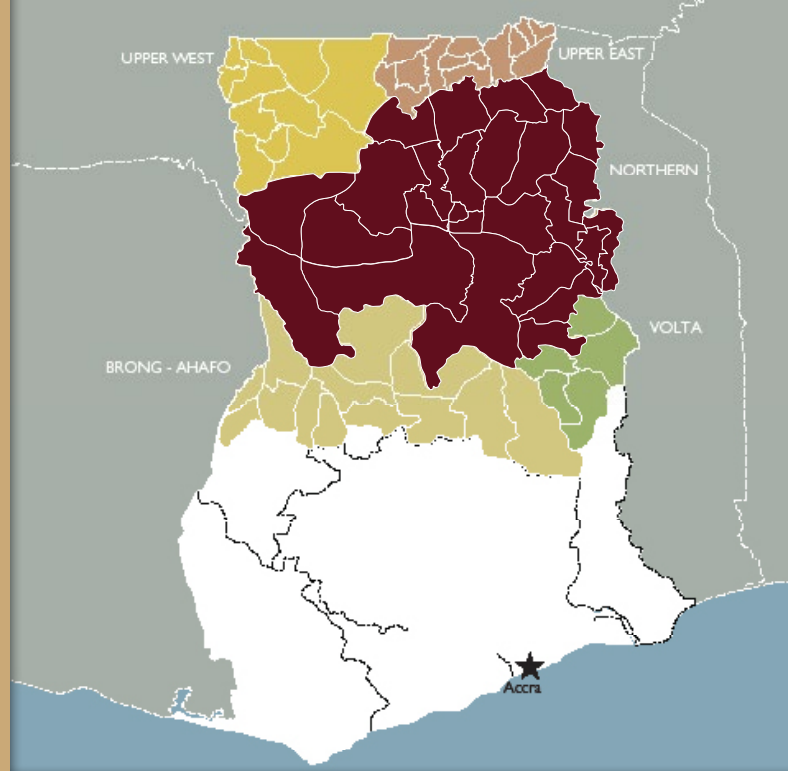
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NORTHERN REGION

The Northern Region, which occupies an area of about 70,383 square kilometres, is the largest region in Ghana in terms of land area. It shares boundaries with the Upper East and the Upper West Regions to the north, the Brong Ahafo and the Volta Regions to the south, and two neighbouring countries, the Republic of Togo to the east, and Cote d'Ivoire to the west. The land is mostly low lying except in the north-eastern corner with the Gambaga escarpment and along the western corridor. The region is drained by the Black and white Volta and their tributaries, Rivers Nasia, Daka, etc. The region has 26 administrative districts.



TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

The Mole National Park, in Damango, West Gonja District, is a 4840 square kilometre reserve for animals such as elephants, buffaloes, wild pigs, antelopes, apes, birds and about 400 other species. This park, which is serviced by Forest Rangers, can best be visited with maximum satisfaction in the dry season. Tamale, Daboya, Sabari, Nasia, Mole, Bui, among others, have exotic birds suitable for bird watching for pleasure. The Jaagbo and Malshegu Sacred Groves situated at 30 km from Tamale, consists of about 25 acres of conserved and preserved vegetation of medicinal herbs and near extinct and mysterious plants around the Jaagbo fetish where the “mystery tree” with marks of the hooves of a horse is located. The Malshegu Sacred Grove is at Katalga, about 12 kilometres from Tamale. The peculiar architecture of round huts with conical thatched roofs; provide a particular scenic view and archaeological sites at Yikpa Bonso, in the West Mamprusi District, with relics of the Komas dating back to the 19th Century. Other relics of interest in the region are at Jentilkpe and Kpaesemkpe.

The Larabaga Mosque, which is of Sundanese architectural origin, dates back to the 13th Century. The Banda Nkwanta and Malew Mosques were built in the 18thC, imitating older mosque designs, the Zayaa mosque in Wulugu, is not only of the 20th Century but is peculiar in that it is an uncommon storeyed traditional design of historical and military interest. In Salaga, the wells that provided water for bathing slaves for sale, still stand together with the residences of slave merchants. The mythical stone, which compelled the construction of a road to be diverted because it could not be removed, is still at Larabanga while a mystery tree with the mark of horse hooves turned up and down is in the Jaagbo grove, near Tawak. Another mystery tree is in the Regional Hospital ground in Tamale. The most important traditional festival in the region is the Damba, a relic of Islam, which has lost its religious origin of the celebration of the birthday of Prophet Mohammed. The Damba celebration is also a mix of music, dance, excitement, horsemanship and regal pageantry, at the climax of Naa Damba. The region is the home of the Fugu textile, the centers of production being Tamale, Gushiegu and Yendi.

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

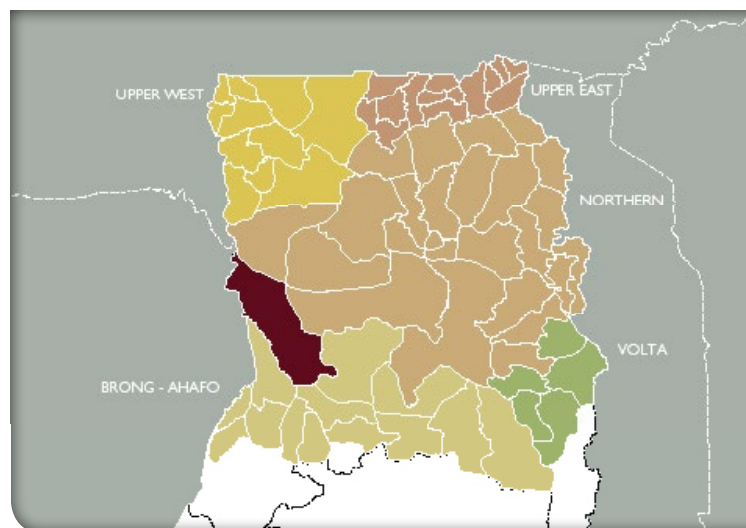
Agriculture, hunting, and forestry are the main economic activities in the region. Together, they account for the employment of 71.2 per cent of the economically active population. The private informal sector absorbed 83.4 per cent of the economically active population. The proportion of the population in Agriculture is smallest in the Tamale municipality. In the other districts, the figure ranges between 62.2 per cent in Savelugu-Nanton to 87.2 per cent Zabzugu-Tatale. The industry sector, (Manufacturing), accounts for less than 10.0 per cent of economic activity in all districts except the Tamale municipality (14.4%), Savelugu-Nanton (14.8%), and Yendi (10.2%). There are very limited mining and quarrying activities in any of the districts.

Adapted from www.ghanadistricts.com

BOLE DISTRICT

Bole District is situated between latitudes 8°10.5' and 09° and longitude 1.50E' and 2.45 W. It is located at the extreme western part of the Northern region of Ghana and bordered to the North by the Sawla-Tuna-Kalba District, to the West by the Republic of Cote D'ivoire with the Black Volta being the boundary between the two neighboring countries, to the East by the West Gonja District, to the South-east by the Kintampo Municipal and the South-West by the Wenchi Municipal in Brong Ahafo Region. The Bole district covers an area of 6,169.2 kilometer square, out of the area of 69,766.2 kilometer square of the Northern region. This shows that, Bole district covers Nine percent (9.0%) of the total land area in the region.

From the 2010 census, the Bole district has a population of 61,593 comprising 51.4 percent males and 49.6 percent of females. The population is sparsely distributed with a population density of about 10 persons per kilometer square.



ECONOMY

The district has an agrarian economy which is indicative of the large quantity of agricultural products produced every year. With a favourable environment, suitable intervention measures can result in the area being a food basket of the region. A wide variety of crops are cultivated such as maize, yam, cassava, guinea corn, and groundnuts. Marketing of agricultural produce is quite challenging since there are three(3) main markets. Inter district trade with the neighboring districts such as the Sawla-Tuna-Kalba, Wa and the southern parts of the country is quite encouraging. Petty trading is concentrated at Bole, Bamboi and Tinga.

TOURISM

The district has a number of tourism potentials which if developed can open up the area to tourists. Some of these include: The Deng festival in Sonyo celebrated annually (May); the Sonyor architectural & lifestyle festival, the Hippo Sanctuary in Ntereso, Mankuma royal mausoleum where the Kings of Gonja Kingdom are buried, Damba festival held six months after the Moslem fasting, Bui gorge located at the southern part of the district and historical Mosques at Bole, Maluwe and Banda Nkwanta, Kadeo festival held on the 26th /27th day of the annual Ramadan fasting, the Seidublay festival held between April & May every year, Jintigi festival characterized by the remembrance of the ancestors. Even though the district has a number of tourism potentials many of these sites need to be developed and well organized if they are to attract many more tourists into the district.

MINING AND QUARRYING

Illegal small scale mining activities ("galamsey") has in recent times assumed an unproportional dimension never experienced in the economic life of the district. Kui, Dakrupe, Banda Nkwanta, Gbombiri, and "Camp" are now settlements with migrant populations in their thousands, coming from all parts of the country including some neighboring countries like Burkina Faso, Togo, Mali, and Nigeria. This has brought about security concerns in recent times with armed robbery on the increase in the district, prostitution on the increase in an era of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections which put a lot of pressure on the few health facilities in the district.

POPULATION SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION

Population size, composition and age-sex structure are important characteristics that have many social and economic implications on the welfare of people. The population composition by age and sex influences mortality, fertility, migration and other demographic processes that underlie population growth and ultimately socio-economic development. This chapter discusses the population distribution by age, sex and locality. It also presents data on sex ratios, fertility, and mortality levels.

Bole district recorded a population of 61,593 comprising 31,022 males and 30,571 females. The population is sparsely distributed with a density of 10.0 persons per square kilometers compared to the population of 35.2 persons per square kilometers for the region.

INVESTMENT POTENTIALS FOR BOLE DISTRICT

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRO PROCESSING

1 Food Crop – Maize and Groundnut Cultivation, Poultry Production and Cashew Production

Supporting Initiatives

➤ The project will be located in the Bole District. It considers the vulnerable groups and farmers willing to go into commercial farming in the District.

Investment Required

➤ Fifteen strong Massey Ferguson Tractors, accessories and other storage facilities will cost GHS250,000.00 The District Assembly investment to the proposed project will be GHS25,000.00

Strategies put in place and to be adopted

A proposed land has been earmarked for the project in the district by the District Assembly and efforts are being made to clear the sites at different parts of the district.

- Farmer based organizations (FBOs) have applied to MOFA Tractor Subsidy Programme to purchase tractors and establish mechanization centers to offer tractor services to their members and the public.
- The District Assembly also applied for the same programme but is still under consideration.
- The district relies on the services of other tractors from neighbouring districts as a remedial action.

- Construction and Rehabilitation of deplorable feeder roads to ease transport of farm produce and other economic activities in the District
- Promotion and development of the smock industry to boost the informal sector as it employs about 90% of the population.
- Construction of a Standard market center for the Bole District Market(main market)
- Completion of District Community Center to aid in revenue generation.
- Rehabilitation of District guesthouse to host visitors will boost revenue and tourist attraction in the District
- Developing the cashew sector in the Bole District for Joint support to poverty reduction amongst small holder cashew producing families in the Bole District.

2 Support Infrastructure for Agriculture

Rehabilitation and construction of 10No. Dugouts in selected communities with a sum of GHS 4,000,000.00 will enhance dry season farming among the teaming youth. The Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP) has already rehabilitated 4 existing dugouts.

Spot improvement of selected Feeder roads at a cost of GHS 52,000,000.00 to promote Agribusiness in the district.

3 Establishment/Construction of Modern Aggregation Market Center

At a cost of about GHS 1,250,000.00 in Bole to promote and establish local farm market with an overriding aim of creating income. Consumers will be given the priority in the market value chain. The project will equip the aggregation centers with modern cold storage facilities to increase the shelf-lives of the stored tubers. The project is expected to offer opportunities to over 1000 women mostly traders to manage the centers.

Supporting Initiatives

- Availability of the land, human resource availability, willing and readiness for people to work. District Assembly ready to partner with the investment to achieve its objective and create jobs for our youth. The District has a major second class road linking to Tamale the Northern Regional capital, Wa the Upper West Regional Capital and to Kintampo, Techiman and Kumasi where high sale of this Agricultural produce can be moved to for sales and people can also come in to buy in the District.

B CREATIVE ART AND INDUSTRY

1 Smock Weaving and Marketing

Smock weaving industry has become a profitable business in the District and the country at large. The investment in this sector will yield more revenue and income to the investor and the people of the Bole District. Investment in this sector will also be profitable to the investor and promote the culture as well as boost the tourist sector of the Bole District. A good and quality smock cost about GHC400 to GHC500.

Supporting Initiatives

- Existing human resource, availability of the material and chemicals for the smock.
- Availability of land for establishment of an industry for the smock and a peaceful environment to work.

Investment Required

- The investment required by estimation will require about GHC500, 000.00 for the start depending on the kind of logistics and industry required to establish. That is at the individual level. A cooperate entity if engage and employing individual in the production stand the chance of making huge profits and supplying the smock for the country at large.

C TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

1 Sonyor DEN Festival, Upgrading of grave yards of Yagbon wura's(Paramount Chiefs of Gonjaland) and Hippo Sanctuary at Ntrereso.

The development of tourism has a multiplier effect in the creation of employment, revenue mobilization, income generation among others. As already indicated in the profile, the Sonyor DEN festival attract a lot of visitors across the country and if given the needed attention it will assist the District and the investor in revenue mobilization and create employment in the District. Sonyor also has about 30 crocodiles leaving in the Sonyor Dam. Also a Hippo Sanctuary at Ntrereso is a tourist attraction point for investor.

Supporting Initiatives

- The District has available of land, peaceful environment to work. Existence of the crocodile and Hippo sanctuary. About twelve guest houses and hotels for visitors to the District.

Investment Required

- The development of hospitality industry especially the use of local structures and materials for the construction of accommodation and rest places at the Hippo sanctuary. Putting in security measures to attract people to the area. The construction of feeder roads to farm areas and potential tourist sites.

Conclusions

The District Assembly is ready to provide on the enabling environment. To partner with the investor to tapped and invest in the full potential he/she is going to invest. About 10% of the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) is pledge commitment and support to the investment potentials in the District.

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BUNKPURUGU YUNYOO DISTRICT

The Bunkpurugu Yunyoo District Assembly was carved out from the East Mamprusi District in 2004, through LI 1748. The district is located to the north-eastern corner of Northern Region. It shares boundaries with Garu-Tempene district in the Upper East Region to the North and the Republic of Togo to the east. It is bordered to the west by East Mamprusi and to the South by Gushegu and Saboba/Chereponi Districts. The district has an estimated total land size of 1,257.1 square kilometres which is 2% of the land size of northern region. Bunkpurugu is the District capital.

Climate

The District lies in the tropical continental belt western margin and experiences a single rainfall regime in April to October after which it comes under the influence of the tropical continental air masses. The mean annual rainfall is between 100mm to 115mm. The annual range of temperature is between 30°C to 40°C.

Drainage and Vegetation

The White Volta enters the District from the north-east and more or less serve as the boundary between the District and the Garu/Tempene District. The Nawonga and Moba rivers also drain through the south – western part. The District lies in the interior woodland savannah belt and has common grass vegetation with trees such as shea trees, baobab, and acacia. Grasses grow in tussocks and can reach a height of 3 meters or more. The landscape is generally gently rolling with the Nakpanduri (formerly, Gambaga) escarpment marking the northern limits of the Volta in sandstone Basin. Apart from the mountainous areas bordering the escarpment, there are very little run-offs when it rains. This implies that for a greater part of the District rainwater seeps into the ground.

Tourism Potential

The Bunkpurugu Yunyoo District is endowed with a number of tourist sites. Notable among them are: the “African map” which is a stone formation of the African map located in Bunkpurugu town, the Nakpanduri Water-falls, the Nakpanduri scarp (which portrays the beauty and wonder of nature) as well as the Kwame Nkrumah Guest House in Nakpanduri.

Mining and Quarrying

Limestone and dolomite deposits have been discovered in the District, and these are found in commercial quantities and suitable for the production of cement and quick lime. Limestone deposits are estimated at 15 million metric tons while dolomite deposits are estimated at 20-30 million metric tons. These are yet to be harnessed.

Population Size, Structure and Composition

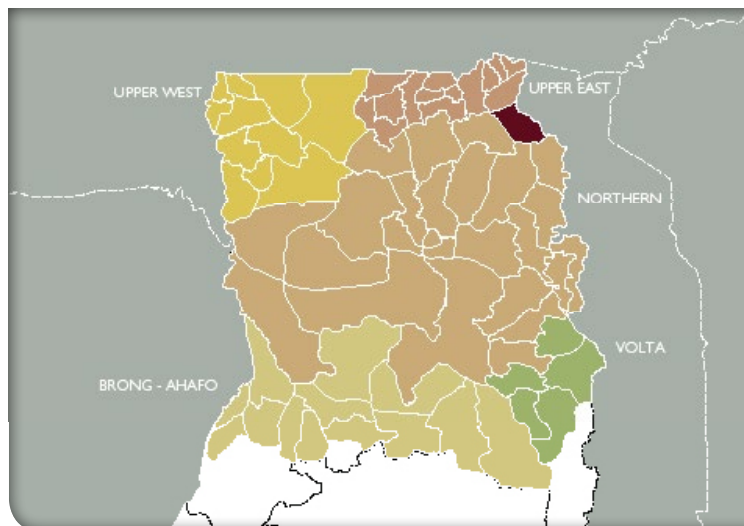
The population of Bunkpurugu Yunyoo district, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 122,591 representing 4.9 percent of the Northern region's total population of 2,479,461. Males constitute 49.1 percent and females represent 50.9 percent. The District has a youthful population with about 47 percent of the population below 15 years. Consequently, the population pyramid for the district is broad base and tapers off with a small number (7.1) of elderly persons (persons aged 60 years and older). The district has a sex ratio of 96.6 with more than three quarters (85.9%) of the population living in rural areas. The total age dependency ratio (population less than 15 years and above 64 years over the working age population, i.e. 15-64 years) for the district is 111.

Economic Activities

More than three quarters (76.7%) of the population aged 15 years and over in the district are economically active. Of the economically active population, 99.1 percent are employed and less than one percent (0.9) unemployed. The proportion of economically active male is 75.7 percent of which (99.1%) are employed and (0.9%) unemployed while that for the female economically active population is 77.5 percent with (99.1%) employed while (0.9%) are unemployed.

Occupation

In terms of occupation of the employed population, majority (88.3%) are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. The second commonest (4.4%) occupation of the employed is crate and related works. The major industry engaging majority (86.3%) of the workers in the district is agriculture, forestry and fishing. This is followed distantly by manufacturing (3.6%).



Employment

Majority (48.22%) of the employed population in the district are self-employed without employees with only about 3.1 percent being employees. About 45 percent of the employed population are contributing family workers. Males are more likely to be self-employed without employees (60%) than females. With regards to sector of employment, the private informal sector is the largest employer in the district, employing 96.7 percent of the population followed by the public sector with 2.2 percent.

As high as 94.1 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. The percentage of household in agriculture is about the same for the rural (98%) and urban (97.9%) localities. Most households in the district (97.9%) are involved in crop farming. Poultry (chicken) is the dominant animal reared in the Municipality.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Information Communication Technology

Of the population 12 years and older, 12.8 percent have mobile phones. Males who own mobile phones constitute 67.9 percent as compared to 32.1 percent of females. Less than one percent of the population aged 12 years and older uses internet facilities in the district. With regards to ownership of computers, less than one percent (0.7%) of households in the district own desktop/laptop computers.

Utilities and Household Facilities

Households in the district get their drinking water from diverse sources, but the three main sources which together constitute 90.8 percent of households are Bore-hole/Pump/Tube well, river/stream, and Unprotected well. The majority of household get their drinking water from borehole. Majority of households (80.5%) in the district have no toilet facilities. About 11 percent of households relied on pit latrine. Almost 60 percent of households have their own bathrooms for exclusive use, Shared separate bathroom in the same house constitute 16.3 percent and private open cubicle 10.1 percent.

Market Size and Opportunities

The main occupation of the population in the District is agriculture, but potential also exists for agro-industries such as processing of groundnuts, pito brewing, shea butter extraction and tobacco making. Crop farming is perceived as the highest source of income for both males and females in all the communities. Trade in non-agricultural produce is the second most important income earning activity of men while women depend on livestock-rearing as the next major income-earning activity. The District produces a wide range of food crops. The food crops include cereals such as maize, rice, millet, sorghum, legumes like groundnuts, bambara beans, and soya beans.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-PROCESSING

1 Soy Beans Processing

Soya beans are produced in large quantities within the Bunkpurugu district. This proposed project involves extraction of oil from soya beans and using the by-product for soya beans cake, animal feed supplements etc. This project if undertaken will not only provide market for majority farmers within the district but also provide employment for about 30% of the youth. It will also reduce the migration of the youth to the southern parts of the country for 'Kayayee'.

2 Dried Mango Processing for Local Consumption and Export from the District

Assorted Mangoes are produced in larger quantities in the district such that, at the peak season a lot of it get rotten due to lack of market for it. The mango could be processed by drying chips from the fruits into 'Mango chips' that is preserved and packaged and sold at off peak season. This project has the potential of employing about 50% of the youth seasonally and will provide income for mango farmers as well as about 40% of women in the district who are engaged in the mango business during peak seasons.

B CONSTRUCTION

1 Construction of a Car Parking Lodge

Bunkpurugu is a border town to Togo and Burkina Faso and also within the Eastern corridor road rehabilitation project which will link up the district to southern part of Ghana. More so, a lot trucks (at least 6 in a day) pass through the district to Togo and Burkina and have no rest points. Hence investment in a parking Lodge with ancillary facilities.

2 Construction of a Warehouse

This project involves providing storage facilities at major market centers within the Bunkpurugu district. This project like the others will have value chain effects as well as employment to most farmers and middle men.

C CREATIVE ARTS INDUSTRY

The district is endowed with a lot raffia palm trees that can be used for the production of baskets of all sorts. Hence a basket weaving industry could be established to exploit this potential that could employ about 10% of the youth during of season periods to earn some income.

D ENERGY AND POWER

The district is geographically made up hilly areas and also has about three quarters of the year being sunny. This geographical position of the district gives it a comparative advantage for the construction of a solar energy industry to harvest enough energy for power supply. This industry could employ about 30% of people directly and indirectly through value chain effects and the use of solar energy for Agro- Industrialization.

E FORESTRY

Desertification is far catching up with the district because of its geographical position; near the borders of Togo and Burkina. More so about 70% of the population rely on fuel wood for energy, hence, the need to establish non timber plantations to support degraded lands and climate change issues. More so, plantation fast growing trees like Nim could also be produced for Charcoal.

F MINING AND MINERALS PROCESSING

The district is said to be endowed with a lot of cement producing deposits that is yet to be exploited; establishing a cement manufacturing industry within the district will lead to the exploitation of the mineral for domestic use and for export to neighbouring Togo and also employ a majority of the people in the district .

G TOURISM

The development of the Kwame Nkrumah Guest House near the Nakpanduri scape is a good Tourist potential within the district. This could attract tourist from neighbouring Togo and Burkina – Faso as well as other tourist that may visit the country. This if well-developed could employ some people and as well generate a lot of foreign exchange for the country.

Supporting Initiatives

The supporting initiative being provided by the Assembly and Government includes:

- Construction and upgrading of most feeder roads within the district to link market centers to farming communities through GSOP.
- Preparation of an Agro-business plan with the assistance of ADVANCE
- Providing rural electrification in most market centers
- Provision of ICT center for easy access to the world in terms marketing and research
- Established a Business Advisory Center to promote industrialization and linkage of SMEs to credit within and outside the district.

Investment Required

- The investment requirements are in line with requirement for SMEs establishments in Ghana. The District Assembly is committed to providing the security and the necessary enabling environment for any investor to grow.

Contacts

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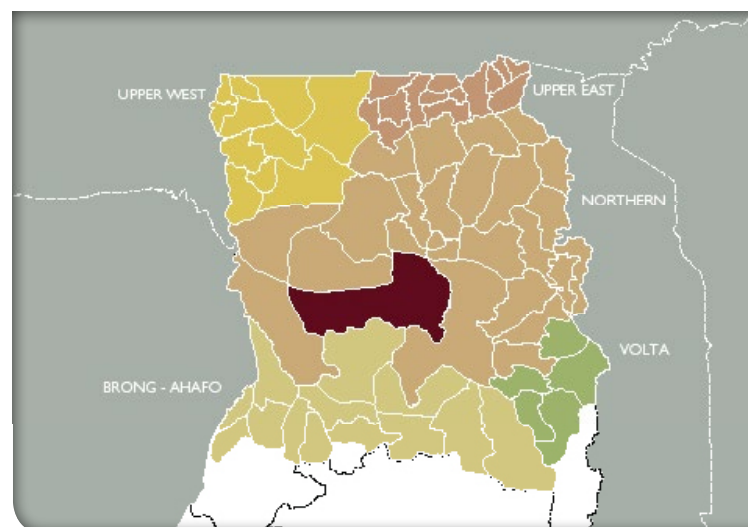
CENTRAL GONJA DISTRICT

Central Gonja District was established by Local Government Instrument of 2004 LI 1750. Central Gonja was carved out of West Gonja with its capital at Buipe. The District has a population of about 87,877 (43,860 males and 44,017 females according to the 2010 PHC and projected at about 95,196 as at the end of 2014. The land area of about 7,555 square kilometers. The District has 256 communities with about 80% being rural. In terms of governance the district has 43 members and 5 area councils. About 74.2% of the populations are involved in agriculture.

Economy

The District abounds in Shea nuts as raw material for the shea butter industry, as raw materials suitable for sheabutter industry. This has attracted the establishment of a Shea Processing Factory by PBC of the Ghana Cocoa Board. Processing is underway with the support of a Brazilian Sheabutter Processing company. This has added vibrancy to the economic activities of Buipe. River ports at Buipe town and Debir port (60km to the east of Buipe) that offer prospects for water transport. Proximity to Electricity suitable for grid oriented industries (GRIDCO/NED has upgraded the existing power lines for industrial and commercial establishments). The district has one of the largest forest reserves (Yakumbo forest 1,116.29km) suitable for commercial bee keeping & Honey production.

Some potential natural resources that can trigger economic development are:



- Gold deposit- Boachipe
- Marble stone deposit
- Limestone & clinker deposits around Buipe
- Existence of White and Black Volta rivers
- Oil deposits in Buipe – GNPC yet to establish if in commercial quantities

Abundant water resources from both the black and white Volta offer the district a greater opportunity to venture into Irrigation Agriculture.

There are numerous attractions to support local and international cultural & eco-tourism.

Vast expanse of fertile land to support large scale commercial agricultural investment ventures. Rice, Yam, groundnuts, sugar cane and even butternut squash. The district is linked by first class roads to major markets in the north and south of the country.

Potential Natural Reserves

- Gold deposits across the district
- Marble stone deposits in Buipe
- Limestone and Clinker deposits in Buipe: Cement is currently being produced in commercial quantities by Savannah Diamond Cement Company LTD and this has added impetus for growth of the district and the region at large. The company also makes use of the inland port in Buipe.

MAJOR INVESTMENTS IN THE DISTRICT

Hydro-Electric Power development – Jambito

Electricity is no problem for any business development as the GRIDCo/NEDCO has reinforced their existing systems to carry the right amount of power for industrial and commercial establishments. There are also some amounts of hydro carbon deposits in Buipe and all the communities in the Voltaian Basin. GNPC is yet to establish if it is in commercial quantities.

Groundnut and Soya bean Cultivation

Commercial groundnut cultivation is an option in Central Gonja that investors can take advantage of. Areas of interest are: Sankpagla, Yapei Yipala, Kusawgu, Old Buipe area etc.

Commercial Rice and Sugar Cane Production

Rice can be produced in large quantities under irrigation. There are fertile valleys at Yapei to support commercial rice farming. Besides rice, the rich valleys and soils of the White and Black Voltas are suitable for sugar cane production to support the sugar factories.

Guinea Fowl Production

The District with the vast expanse of land will allow for siting of guinea fowl production areas that will use natural feeds (termites) to produce meat of delicacy. As a major market for both the north and south of the country ready market is assured for guinea fowl meat and eggs.

Fish Market

The White Volta is also fast attracting investors as the ministry of Fisheries and Acqua Culture has begun processes towards the development of fish farms along the river to take advantage of the Port facilities. This project however has come to a standstill.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRIBUSINESS

1 Kekale Commercial Fish Farming Project

There is huge potential for fish farming on the White Volta at Kekale which is not tapped due to lack of capital and technical capacity to venture into the field of aquaculture. The project proposes to construct a training facility for fish farming in the community. The floating cage method could be the option in view of the fact that the volume of water could rise during the rainy season.

By this, large quantity of fish is enclosed in a relatively small area in the water and nurtured to maturity within a period of six months.

With this method, it is possible to harvests twice in a year. The system allows for good monitoring and provision of security since no large area is used.

Supporting Initiatives

- Technical staff from District Department of Agriculture available
- The key proponent of the project is Ghana Organic Vegetable Producers and Marketing Association. The association has conducted feasibility studies on the project.
- CSIR will provide technical support for the project
- The members of the Association is already organized and has set the structures for the project to take off of the project.

Investment Required

The cost of the project is estimated at GHC584,200 and will involve the construction of:

- Training center,
- 30 bed dormitory,
- Staff accommodation and conference hall for the training center.
- Fish cages,
- Fingerlings,

- Smoking kilns will also be purchased.
- Truck for transporting Fish to the Market

2 Yapei and Buipe Small Scale Irrigation Project

The two irrigation projects in the district at Yapei and Buipe were commenced in 2004 but could not be completed due to funding and technical difficulties. The proposed project involves the irrigation of a 100 hectares land in Yapei and 50 hectares land in Buipe using the waters of the White & Black Voltas at Yapei & Buipe respectively. Crops to produce include maize, rice and high value vegetables.

Supporting Initiatives

- Access road on the irrigable area in yapei
- District Department of Agriculture Technical staff will support project implementation
- CSIR, WRC, Ghana Irrigation Development Authority (GIDA) and Water Resources Commission will provide Specialized Technical backstopping.
- GIDA has already provided canals, reservoirs, pipes from the river to the reservoir have been done but need to be renovated.

Investment Required

Canal rehabilitation, heavy duty water pumping machines, seeds, warehouses, tractor services. The cost of the project is estimated to be GHS 2,954,000.

3 Transformation of Buipe Market to Meet International Standards

The Buipe market houses one of the largest cattle market in the northern sector of Ghana from Ashanti to the Upper Regions. It still has the potential to grow as dealers from Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Togo and Benin have started bringing animals to the market. The proposed project is intended to develop the facilities at the market to realize its full potential. Facilities such as:

- parking lot for vehicles,
- residential hostels, etc,
- it could provide lots of income to many people and institutions.

Any investment in this direction will certainly yield very high dividends. Besides the fish and cattle traded in the market, yams are abundantly traded. Buipe market attracts a lot of customers that buy and forward yam to Kumasi and beyond. Yam production has seen consistent growth in the last three years.

Note: It is worth noting that the Chief of Buipe, Buipewura Abdulai Jinapor II, is one person who can at all times instantly release lands of whatever size for any type of development without reservations

B TRANSPORTATION

1 Water Transport Connectivity – Volta Lake Transport Company

Two rivers, the Black and the White Volta, traverse the district and confluencing at Kekale: VLTC makes good use of the Black Volta as it transports bulk oil for BOST and cement for SAVACEM and GhACEM as well as other cargo from Tema to Buipe along the river volta for inland Northern and Upper regions. This further enhances business activities as that serves as a pull for other economic activities.

C TOURISM

1 Ndwra Jakpa's Tomb at Old Buipe

- Compilation of the history surrounding the tomb.
- Training and position of tourist guide at the site.
- Development & establishment of Gonja artifacts and traditional clothing shops.
- Bars for Traditional foods etc.
- Development of this site at Nyanwuripe to allow for viewing of the regalia.
- Some royals however cannot view the regalia

2 Meeting Point of The Black and White Volta

- The meeting point of the two rivers is a spectacle worth seeing.
- This site needs to be developed and publicized for tourists to visit.
- Accommodation, restaurant and related services is required to complete the natural attractions there.
- A cruising boat on the lake.

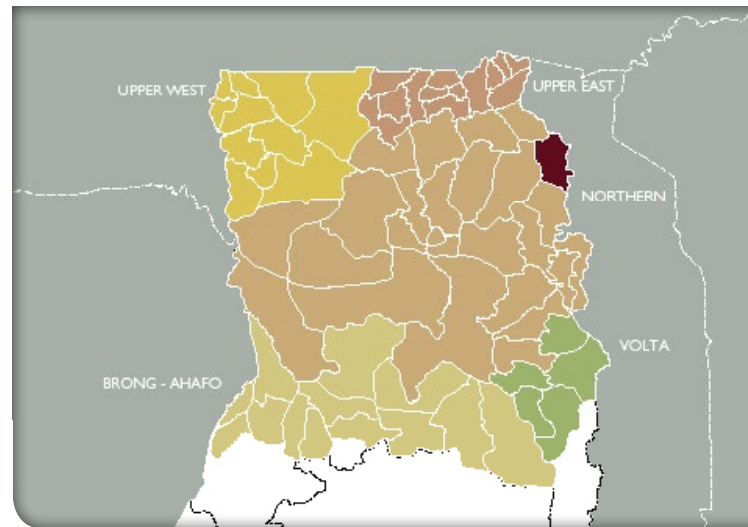
Contacts

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CHEREPONI DISTRICT

Chereponi District is located at the extreme east of about 192km by road to Tamale, the Northern Regional Capital between latitudes 10° 10' N and 10° 20' N Eastwards and longitude 10° 10' N and 10° 20' N Northwards. It shares boundaries with Bunkpurugu-Yunyoo District to the North; Saboba Districts to the South, Gushegu District to the West (all in the Northern Region) and The Republic of Togo to the East bordered by the River Oti. The District has a total land area of about 1,374.7 Sq.km.

From the 2010 Population and Housing Census, Chereponi District has a projected population of 75,616 as at the end of 2015 with a sex ratio of 96.4. Chereponi, Wonjoga and Sangbana have populations above 1,000 with scattered settlement pattern and each settlement having less than 500 people. There are more females (50.92%) than males (49.08%) in the district and about 85.17 percent of the district population lives in rural communities with only 14.83 percent living in the urban areas. Most villages are located in the interior sector of the district which is attributed to the farming methods practiced, as farms are located much closer homes.



The District's economy

The District's economy is purely rural and agrarian. Other economic activities of importance are commerce and agro-based small-scale industries. Agriculture is predominantly small-scale and farmers' farm holdings do not exceed two acres. These farmers produce primary commodities mainly for home consumption. The main crops produced include millet, sorghum, beans, maize, rice, and groundnuts. Other food crops cultivated in the area include cassava, yam and vegetables (okro, tomatoes and pepper).

The cultivation of some industrial crops in the District is entirely a new phenomenon. Some principal industrial crops grown extensively in the district are cotton, groundnuts, soya-bean, sesame and tomatoes. Acquisition of land for farming purposes is not a problem in the district. The district is known for its production of soya beans and sesame.

Marketing of agricultural produce is quite a problem since there is only 1 main market. Inter district trade with the neighboring districts is quite encouraging. Petty trading is concentrated at Chereponi, Wenchiki, Wonjoga and Garinkuka. Commercial agricultural mechanization will boost production yield in about 60 communities in the district employing over 2000 people especially women.

Tourism

The District has several undeveloped sites of historic, scientific and aesthetic importance, which have the potential of serving as tourist attraction sites. These include:

- The River Oti
- Ruins of German Bridge Linking Ghana and Togo during World War II
- Annual Krubi Festival – Celebrated the day after Ramadan
- Mingali Dance
- Fire Festival

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

Mobile phone ownership for males (71.6%) is higher than females (28.4%). Internet usage is very low in the district. Perhaps, this is due to the persistent fluctuation and swinging of the network services to Togocell. More males (75.9%) than females (24.1%) use internet in the district. Chereponi District has the lowest internet usage (0.6%) in the region (Northern Regional Analytical Report, 2010 PHC).

Type of Activity

Chereponi District has an economically active population of 76.3 percent of the total population of persons 15 years and older. The proportion of the economically active population who are employed in the rural area is higher than the urban area. This could probably be due to the high agrarian economy in the rural areas. The proportion of the economically active population unemployed is 4.4%.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-PROCESSING

1 Sesame Seed (*Sesamum indicum*) Production

One of the initial oil seeds known to humankind, sesame seeds have been widely employed in culinary as well as in traditional medicines for their nutritive, preventive, and curative properties. Sesame is an important source of phyto-nutrients such as omega-6 fatty acids, flavonoid phenolic antioxidants, vitamins, and dietary fiber with potential anti-cancer as well as health promoting properties.

The North Eastern Corridor Integrated Development Agency (NECIDA) a local NGO have been supporting farmers in a small scale production of Sesame in the District for the past three years. The soil type in the district is a potential for large scale production of sesame and the health benefits will pervade Northern Region and Ghana as a whole.

Investment Required

- A total sum of about GHC 700.00 only is required for a farmer to produce an acre of Sesame to yield the above benefits.

2 Soya Production

The project aims at supporting farmers (especially women) with farm inputs and extension services and also builds capacities of farmers to increase the production of soya beans for increased household incomes and ensuring food security.

The proposed project is an investment in large scale soya bean production in the district. The District has suitable climate, fertile soil, and available arable land for this investment. Moreover, there is available market for cultivating soya. Also there is increasing demand/market for soya. Soya is increasingly being used as food and contributes to improvement in nutrition of children and women. Soya is also used for livestock feed.

The needs this project proposal will address include but not limited to:

- Household food security
- Improving household nutritional status
- Employment creation for farmers, especially women
- Feed for the poultry industry

The project will provide soya products to the Senior High Schools and the Ghana School Feeding Program to improve the nutritional status and health of students/pupils. The local market will also be expanded considering the high demand for soya and its products across the nation. It is expected that 600 direct and indirect jobs will be created from this project through the value chain: production; processing sale of soya and its products. The project targets 300 direct jobs for women and 100 jobs for men.

Supporting Initiatives

Capacities of staff of the District Agriculture and Health Departments have been enhanced in soya value chain by the RING project. They are therefore available to build capacities of farmers on the project. Northern Rural Growth Program has interest of developing the soya value chain and this will be an opportunity for the project.

Investment Required

- The total project cost required is GHS254, 000.00 as the District Assembly support for the project is GHC 10,000.00 being the cost of land and building permits.

3 FONIO (*Digitaria Spp*)

This is a cereal indigenous to the savannah regions of West Africa. In Ghana, fonio is cultivated mostly in areas east of Yendi, specifically in the Chereponi Districts of the Northern Region. Large fonio production for human consumption is however limited by the drudgery in post-harvest handling especially polishing of the small grains. This tends to become an advantage to exploit the production of the crop as a livestock feed where there will be no need to polish the grains. Both unpolished grain and straw can be used to feed farm animals satisfactorily. Fonio grains are rich in methionine, cystine and other amino acids vital to human health but deficient in today's major cereals: wheat, rice, maize, sorghum, barley and rye, some of which form the bulk of feed for monogastrics. Fonio is often prepared/ cultivated on a small scale mostly below 1 ha (2.5 acres) and only few farmers cultivate 1-2 ha using traditional hand-tools.

Investment Required

- A total sum of about GHC 700.00 only is required for a farmer to produce an acre of Sesame to yield the above benefits.

4 Establishment of Agricultural Mechanization Services Center (AMSEC)

The project proposes to provide mechanization services to farmers in the district. During the peak farming season, many farmers chase fewer tractors in the district to provide them with tractor services and at the end many farmers are most likely to resort to manual land preparation activities. The inadequate tractors in the district also allow the tractor operators and owners to charge exorbitant prices.

Supporting Initiatives

- Farmer based organizations (FBOs) have applied to MOFA Tractor Subsidy Programme to purchase tractors and establish mechanization centers to offer tractor services to their members and the public.

Investment Required

- Ten (10) strong Massey Ferguson Tractors, accessories and other storage facilities will cost GHS 200,000.00. The District Assembly investment to the proposed project will be GHS 20,000.00

B CONSTRUCTION

1 Establishment/Construction of Modern Aggregation Market Center In Chereponi

Establishment/Construction of modern aggregation market center in Chereponi to promote and establish local farm market with an overriding aim of creating income. Consumers will be given the priority in the market value chain. The project is expected to offer opportunities to over 1000 women mostly traders to manage the centers and to sell farm produce to consumers.

Supporting Initiatives

- The Chereponi District Assembly in collaboration with the traditional Authorities will identify a suitable land for the project.
- Resiliency in Northern Ghana (RING) support women farmers and farmers in general in the cultivation of Soya, Orange Flesh Sweet Potato, Small ruminants and nutritional support to the vulnerable groups.
- The Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP) through Labour Based Intensive Public Works (LIPW) is supporting in diverse ways to see to the promotion of Agricultural potentials of the Communities.
- FOSTERING project under SEND Ghana is also into Support of women groups in farming, micro-credit and ruminants to Communities and Climate change interventions.

Investment Required

- The project is estimated at a cost of GHS 1,450,000.00 with the Chereponi District Assembly funding 5% of the estimated cost.

2 Construction of Steel Bridge at Wenchiki

The construction of a steel bridge at Wenchiki will ease transportation of agriculture produce from Adibo, Naweiku and Tegenga. Every year farm produce of yam, maize, Soya beans, beans, millet among others are unable to reach intended markets in time due to the current state of the bridge.

Supporting Initiatives

- The District Works Department will provide technical support during the construction.

Investment Required

- A sum of GHC 782,000.00 is required for the proposed bridge at Wincheki. The District Assembly investment to the proposed project will be 10%

C INFRASTRUCTURE

1 Rehabilitation of Chereponi-Garinkua-Wapuli-Sakpe Road

This is a trunk road that link 3 districts (Chereponi, Saboba and Mion Districts) to the Republic of Togo and when rehabilitated will facilitate the movement of farm produce and other related goods to other parts of the country.

Supporting Initiatives

- The District Works Department will provide technical support during the construction.

2 Construction and Furnishing of a Home Science Center at CHESTEC

Over the years, the student population of the school has more than doubled thereby putting pressure on the existing structures serving as Home science.

Supporting Initiatives

- The District Works Department will provide technical support during the construction.

Investment Required

- The proposed project is estimated at GHC230,000.00. The district as a key stakeholder pledge its full support to the project and will bear the cost of land and all matters relating to its acquisition.

3 Construction and furnishing of a Library Complex at Chereponi

With the ever increasing student population in the district and the constant need for knowledge upgrading, the district requires a library complex that will preserve and serve as a reference material point for knowledge.

Supporting Initiatives

- The District Works Department will provide technical support during the construction.

Investment Required

- The proposed project cost is estimated at GHC 475,000.00 and the District Assembly will bear the cost of land and all matters relating to its acquisition.

4 Construction and furnishing of an ICT/Computer Center at Chereponi

With the boosting of network facilities in the district, the rate of internet usage has improved but limited to public officials who are constantly confronted with private interference to access the internet. Patronage will be high among the public if the proposed project is constructed.

Supporting Initiatives

- The District Works Department will provide technical support during the construction.

Investment Required

- The proposed project cost is estimated at GHC 850,000.00 and the District Assembly will bear the cost of land and all matters relating to its acquisition.

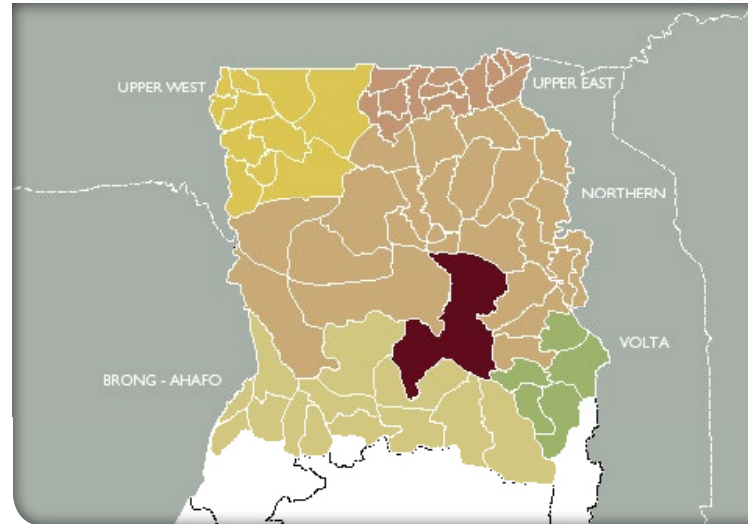
Contacts

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EAST GONJA DISTRICT

East Gonja District is located at the South-eastern section of the Northern Region of Ghana. The district lies between Lat. 8oN & 9.29oN and, Long. 0.29E & 1.26oW. It shares boundaries with Yendi and Tamale districts to the North, Central Gonja District to the West, Nanumba-North and Nanumba-South Districts to the East, and the Volta and Brong Ahafo Regions to the South.

The total land area of the district is 10,787 sq kilometres, occupying about 15.3% of the landmass of the Northern Region. The district comes first in terms of land area (size) among the districts of the Northern Region.



INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-PROCESSING

1 Rice Production and Processing

Rice remains the second staple food beside maize in the Country and a great proportion of the hard earned foreign currency is used for its importation to the detriment of the local farmers.

Supporting Initiatives

- There exist 1000s of hectares of Rice Growing valleys in the District and more especially in the Katanga Rice Fields and its warehouses.

2 Cassava Production and Processing

The land is good for tuber production and many Women co-operative groups are engaged in Gari Processing on small- scale

Supporting Initiatives

- The land is good for tuber production and many Women co-operative groups are engaged in Gari Processing on small- scale in the District.

3 Cage Fish-Farming

There is high demand for fish in Ghanaian dishes as a result of their high nutritional value but the fishes are now becoming extinct from the water sources as result of the type of fishing practiced by our local fishermen

Supporting Initiatives

- The District is endowed with the White Volta and River Darkar which runs across from the west to the south- Eastern and the North to the Southern part of the Country.

B CREATIVE ARTS INDUSTRY

1 Training of Local Artisans In Fabrications

The Rural Enterprise Project (REP) in the district has been involved on a small-scale the training of the youth in fabrications to become local self-employed local Artisans and there exist ready market for their products.

Supporting Initiatives

- The existence of Rural Enterprise Project in the district has laid the foundation for any investment in the Fabrications industry and would attract more youth into the trade.

C ENERGY AND POWER

1 Solar, Wind and Water

The District is the largest in terms of landscape in the country and basically rural in nature with some few communities being connected to national grid. Any investment in the Renewable Energy sector would benefit the rural communities by promoting their economics activities and they would be more willing to pay for the cost of installations.

Supporting Initiatives

- The district falls within a savanna zone and there is sufficient sunlight and wind. The presence of the White Volta and River Darker can also facilitate the semi- hydro power in the District.

D FORESTRY

1 Afforestation Schemes

The rapid depletion of the vegetation cover which has resulted in climatic changes and the variability in the weather, demands this afforestation

project to curtail the alarming situation.

Supporting Initiatives

- The well-structured traditional system, D/A, have lands already earmarked for the afforestation and greening of the district. This is much encouraged by the GSOP Project interventions.

2 Bee-Keeping

The medicinal value of the bee product (honey) to humanity is immense and has attracted high demand for it as result of the increase in local consumption and pharmaceutical usage

Supporting Initiatives

- The vast vegetation and the GSOP Plantations in the District would promote high level of bee- farming

E HEALTH

1 District Teaching Hospital

The District which has a current projected population of about 145,367 needs a District-Teaching Hospital to assist in the training of Nurses in the Health Training College at Kpembe.

Supporting Initiatives

- The district has liaised with the traditional authorities and land has been offered for the District hospital and construction has begun and latter stopped at a level

2 Hospital at Abrugasi (Overseas Area)

The District extends across the White Volta Lake and the area is highly deprived in terms of social amenities and more prone to illness as well as deaths. This is as result of the distances involved to the nearest Hospital

Supporting Initiatives

- The area is well populated and share boundary with Pru and Kitampo Districts in the Brong- Ahafo Region

F INFRASTRUCTURE

1 Water Transport (Ferry & Outboard Motors)

The district is divided into two by the White Volta and commuting to the other part of the District is extremely difficult and as well as linking to other parts of the country.

Supporting Initiatives

- There is sufficient water in the White Volta for the water transport system and would serve as an easy route linkage from the North to the South and verse versa in exchange of goods and services

2 Irrigation Schemes

Irrigation Schemes are very necessary in the district. This will help supplement the rain fed agriculture since the district experience a single rainfall in a year. This will engage the youth during the dry season to continue cultivating crops and vegetables. It will also mitigate seasonal migration of the youth from the area to south

Supporting Initiatives

- There are sufficient fertile lands and water to promote irrigation schemes or off-season farming as well as lowland areas for dams' construction for irrigation purposes.

3 Real Estate Development

The transit nature at the banks of the White Volta calls for Real Estate development and car parks for passengers and vehicles

Supporting Initiatives

- The traditional authorities and the District Assembly have properly acquired lands for the construction of real estates and car park at Makango

G INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (ICT PARK)

1 ICT Centers

The ICT centers project can create avenues for the populace in the district to upgrade their knowledge with modern technology and share knowledge as well. This can also serve as e-government platforms in the district.

Supporting Initiatives

- The traditional authorities and the District Assembly have properly acquired lands at TI Senior High School and the ICT Center constructed with the requisite equipments and computer installed but non-operational

H MINING AND MINERALS PROCESSING

1 Mining of Oil at Deba in Bunjai Area Council

The sensitization of the Chiefs and Community was carried out by GNPC in August, 2015 for the exploration of oil in the district at Deba and was expected to start in 2016. This project when started will create jobs for the youthful population and help mitigate migration of the local people.

Supporting Initiatives

➤ The area has been zone and the chiefs and traditional authorities have officially released land and ready for the mining to take place.

I TOURISM

1 The Slave Market and Wells at Salagaas Well as a Guest House

The slave market and wells needs some amount of innovations to attract tourists, Guests, students as well as researchers. The Guest-House when constructed can serve as a resting place for the tourists, government officials, Researchers, Students as well as travellers. This can bring revenue to the district

Supporting Initiatives

➤ There is sufficient land that belong to the district assembly and has been earmarked for sitting a guest houses.

2 Development of Meuseum and Traditional Market

The District is traditionally known of its slave trade artifacts, Smocks, cultural customs and paraphernalia

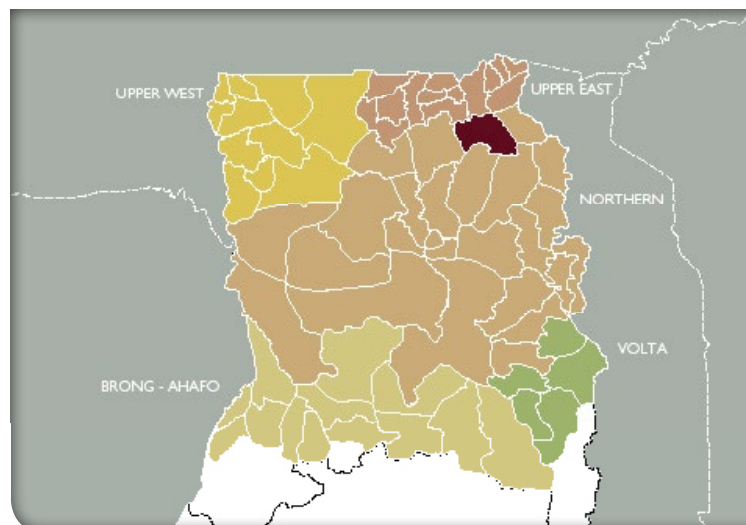
Contacts

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EAST MAMPRUSI DISTRICT

The East Mamprusi District has two Town Councils (Gambaga and Nalerigu), and three Area Councils (Langbensi, Sakogu and Gbintiri). There are thirty-four unit committees. The district is also home to one parliamentary constituency known as Nalerigu-Gambaga. The East Mamprusi District is one of the 26 Metropolitan/Municipal/Districts of the Northern Region and has capital at Gambaga. It is located to the north-eastern part of the Region. To the North it shares boundaries with the Talensi Nabdram District, Bawku West and Garu-Tempene Districts, all in the Upper East Region and to the East Bunkpurugu-Yunyoo District. It is bordered to the West by the West Mamprusi District and the South by Gusheigu District.

The District covers an area of 1 660sq km., which is about 2.2% of the total area of the Region. The land size of the District would serve as a big opportunity for large scale rearing of animals and farming.



Topography & Drainage

The topography gently rolls with the Gambaga escarpment, which marks the northern limits of the Voltarian sandstone basin. The scarp stretches from east to west and at Nakpanduri, the peak of the escarpment and its waterfalls present nature at its most beauty. The White Volta, which enters the region in the northeast is joined by the Red Volta near Gambaga are important drainage features in the district. The Nawonga and Moba rivers also drain the south-western part. The District lies in the interior woodland savannah belt and has common grass.

Climate & Vegetation

The district lies in the interior woodland savannah belt and its common grass vegetation with trees such as baobab, acacia and sheanuts trees. Grasses grow in tussocks and can reach heights of three meters or more. The vegetation changes markedly, depending on which of the two prevailing climate conditions is dominant at the time. The district also lies in the tropic continental belt western margin and experiences a single rainfall regime. Much of the landscape is broad savannah woodland with a mountainous terrain. The mean annual rain fall is about 100cm to 115cm. The annual average temperature of the district is 27.4°C. At certain times of the year, and if the rains have been heavy, access to outlying areas can be difficult. The highest peak is the Gambaga scarp which is 449 feet above sea level. The current growth of the population is 3% per annum. The average density of population is 59 persons per square kilometer.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-PROCESSING

- 1 Large scale production of soya beans
- 2 Large scale production of maize and rice
- 3 Provision of storage facilities and processing of shea nut

B HEALTH

- 1 Upgrading of Gambaga Health Center to hospital status
- 2 Procurement of vehicles and motor bikes to facilitate transport
- 3 Construction of new CHPS Compounds and supply of medical equipments at Nagbo, Kolinvai, Gbangu, Samini, Namangu, Wundua, Jawani and Sakogu health center

C CREATIVE ARTS INDUSTRY

- 1 Promotion of weaving and sowing of local smocks.

D CONSTRUCTION

- 1 Construction of hostel facilities for MNTC and Gambaga College of Education
- 2 Construction of affordable housing using local materials which is relatively cheaper

E ENERGY AND POWER

- 1 Provision of solar panels to communities and households
- 2 Investment in wind and solar power generation

F FORESTRY

- 1 Provision of seedlings to communities and retooling of NCCE to intensify sensitization on the need to stop bush burning

G INFRASTRUCTURE

- 1 Construction of market stores in Gbintiri and Langbinsi
- 2 Re-construction of irrigation dams at the Wundua and Dagbiriboari
- 3 Management of Small Town Water Supply Systems in Gambaga, Nalerigu and Wundua

H INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION

- 1 Expansion and management of ICT centers at Gambaga and Nalerigu

I MANUFACTURING

- 1 Establishment of cement factory at Gbangdaa
- 2 Establishment of water melon processing factory

J TOURISM

- 1 Development of Naa Jaringa Wall at Nalerigu and Kwame Nkurumah Prison at Gambaga.
- 2 Construction of community if center for Nalerigu town

K MINING AND MINERAL PROCESSING

- 1 Development of local quarry industry

L TRANSPORT

- 1 Construction of Nalerigu-Gbintiri road, feeder roads across the district

Contacts

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GUSHEGU DISTRICT

The Gushegu District is one of the Twenty Six (26) administrative Districts of the Northern Region of Ghana. The District was established by the Legislative Instrument (LI) 1783. The District was inaugurated and started operating on 20th March 1993 and in August, 2004 the Karaga District was created out of the Gushegu District.

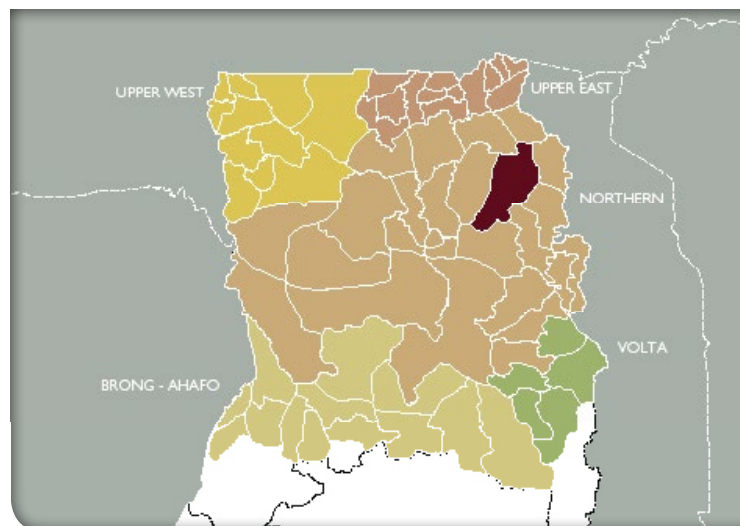
The district is located in the North Eastern Corridor of the region and it is bordered by eight other districts in the region, namely; Savelugu/Nanton and Karaga districts to the west, Saboba and Chereponi to the east, East Mamprusi and Bunkurugu/ Yunyoo to the north, Yendi and Mion to the South. The total land area of the district is approximately 5,796 km². The district has 395 communities, with the capital located in Gushegu, which is about 114 km from the Northern Regional capital, Tamale.

Population and Demographic Characteristics

The population of Gushegu District is 111,259 (GSS, PHC, 2010), representing 4.5 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 48.7 percent and females represent 51.3 percent. The district is predominantly rural with a little over three quarters of the population (76.0%) residing in rural localities. The average household size in the district is 9.9 persons per household with children constituting the largest proportion of the household structure accounting for 49.6 percent.

Economy of the District

The major economic activities in the district include farming, agro-processing and trading in foodstuffs. Farming is the main economic activity and source of income for the people of the district. The dominant crops produced are maize, rice, yam, beans, and groundnuts. Some farmers rear animals like sheep, goats, cattle, pigs and fowls. The women sometimes engage themselves in shea-butter production. There is a vibrant weekly market in the district capital and traders from neighbouring Karaga, Kpatinga, Yendi, Bolga, Bawku and Tamale patronize it.



Topography and Natural Resources

The topography of the land is generally undulating with elevations ranging from 140m at valley bottoms to 180m at highest plateaus. Being mostly watershed of main rivers, the district is endowed with many small valleys. Larger valleys can only be found towards the periphery of the district where the small streams merged into large ones. These large valleys can be found at Gaa, Katani, Sampemo and Sampebiga areas. The estimated size of the valleys stands at 22,000 acres. Out of this, only about 13% are bonded.

There are no major rivers, but tributaries and sub-tributaries of Nasia, Daka, Nabogu and Oti rivers run through the district. Tributaries of the East-West flowing into Nasia River include Tile at Saala, Kungani found between Saala and Pulo. These two rivers merge to form the Kulibila, which flows between Dibalo and Namburugu (in Karaga district). Other tributaries of Nasia are Batebuli at Nakundugu, Naporina and Ton. Tributaries of Oti include Naakua and Tanga to the east of Gbogu village, Korsa and Kembu at Nawuhugu and Wapke at Katanni. The Nasia River reduces in volume during the long dry season, whereas all the other streams dry up completely.

Market Size and Opportunities

The main market centers in the district are Gushegu and Kpatinga. They attract traders from far and near including Tamale, Yendi Bawku and Bolgatanga. A variety of goods are sold and bought in these markets including industrial and imported goods such as clothing, utensil, bicycles and spare parts etc. The district markets are important centers for agricultural produce such as groundnuts, maize, yams and beans. Gushegu market is very strategic in terms of livestock particularly, cattle.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-PROCESSING

The main investment potential in the District is in agriculture, which is undoubtedly economically viable. The district is endowed with 22,000 hectares of arable land of which only 13% is used for the cultivation of cereal crops such as maize, rice, soya beans, groundnuts and other tubers crops such as yam sweet potato as well as rearing of livestock. The district is noted for its exports of grains and other foodstuff to the other parts of the country. Again, the existing number of valleys in Katani, Sampemo and Sampebiga Namburugu and Gaa communities are the areas spotted for the large scale cultivation of rice in the district.

1 Economic Trees

The district has a large shea and dawadawa trees which are widely harvested by picking and processed in to shea butter and dawadawa pieces for cooking. The availability of the shea in the district is a major potential that needs the investment and value addition of the private sector. The shea industry in the district still remains very much untapped since the processors are largely engaged in smaller production and do not meet the international standard.

2 Market Infrastructure

Gushegu market days are one of the largest markets in the Northern Region, it has about 30 rental stores yet it could not generate the expected revenue base from this potential. An independent investor could harness this opportunity to generate revenue for the district.

3 Irrigation Dams

Also, the district is noted for its valleys which have been developed into small earth dams and dugouts for off farm season for irrigational purposes. The Bulugu dam is the main source of water to Gushegu township and could be developed into irrigation farms apart from the ten (10) existing potential dug out developed under the GSOP which could be used for dry season gardening for the production of vegetables in the district. The communities are; Nyensung, Dayudilli, Nakunya, Kpanashei, Yeshie, Kpatinga, Bogu, Tugban and Galwei.

Again the sub-tributaries of Nasia, Daka, Nabogu and Oti rivers which runs through the district from the East-West flowing into Nasia River include Tile at Saala, Kungani found between Saala and Pulo. These two rivers merge to form the Kulibila, which flows between Dibalo and Namburugu (in Karaga district). Other tributaries of Nasia are Batebuli at Nakundugu, Naporina and Ton. Tributaries of Oti include Naakua and Tanga to the east of Gbogu village, Korsa and Kembu at Nawuhugu and Wapke at Warehousing

The District is blessed with 1000 metric tonne capacity ware house in situated in the District capital apart from the smaller ones dotted in these communities such as Kpatinga, Galwei, Zinido, Nawuhugu, Zamashegu, Damankung, Nasande, Bogu, Nalogu, Katani, and Nabuli . Warehousing infrastructure is expected to contribute to commodity price stabilization and protect food stuffs from post-harvest loses.

B CREATIVE ARTS INDUSTRY

1 Weaving and Smocks

The weaving and smock industry are potential investment areas we could develop in Gushiegu and Kpatinga. These areas are well noted for the production of quality smocks in the northern region. There are other several natural attractions that can be enjoyed by lovers of nature.

C ENERGY AND POWER

Most of the major communities in the district are hooked to the national grid such as Gushegu, Kpatinga, Yawungu, Zamashegu, Watugu and Gbambu. Other communities include Nawuhugu, Mang, Zantili, Bulugu, Nayugu, Galwei, Zinindo and Zori. The electricity in these areas could facilitate the establishment of agro-processing units in the district to improve the local economic growth.

The presence of electricity in the major communities has facilitated the establishment of fuel station in the district. The district has two fuel stations in the district capital including a number of surface tanks in some communities. It is important to invest in the establishment of modern fuel stations as well as the establishment of gas stations since

D TOURISM

1 Development of Crocodile Ponds

The District is also blessed with few tourist sites which have not been developed for some time now. Most of the dugouts and water bodies in the district harbor different kinds of crocodiles, especially in Kpatinga.

2 Construction of a Hotel

The district has one hotel (Eastern Corridor) and three guest houses in the District capital which served migrants and other business men and women during field visit. However, these few facilities are woefully inadequate to serve the numerous visitors in the district and other neighboring districts since it is the only facilities in the area, the district has none.

E MINERAL DEPOSIT AND QUARRY

The District has a potential for the exploration of mineral resources such as gold and other minerals. Feasibilities studies have been conducted on these potential by the Ghana National Petroleum Company. It is important for mineral commission to complete the final report to enable investors move in commerce business.

Again the district is blessed with stone for the production of chippings for road and other development constructions. Currently the construction of the eastern corridor road has developed a quarry site in Gushegu for the production of huge chippings in the area to facilitate easy access to raw materials. Other areas (Galwie and kpanashei) in the district equally have large quantities of rocks/ stone that could be exploited for the production of chippings in the Northern Region.

The construction of high way on the eastern Corridor road from Yendi to Gushegu to the upper East Region and Burkina Faso could be a potential opportunity for the establishment of a lorry park in Gushegu as a transit destination for motorist.

The District Assembly has the full complement of the District Planning Co-coordinating Unit and functional. These units are in the district to facilitate the activities of potential investors. They are as follows:

1. District Co-coordinating Director
2. District Planning Officer
3. District Budget Officer
4. District Work Engineer
5. District Finance Officer
6. District Director of Agriculture
7. District Director of Health
8. District Director of Community Development
9. District Assembly Nominee
10. Physical Planning Officer
11. District Director of Education

Contacts

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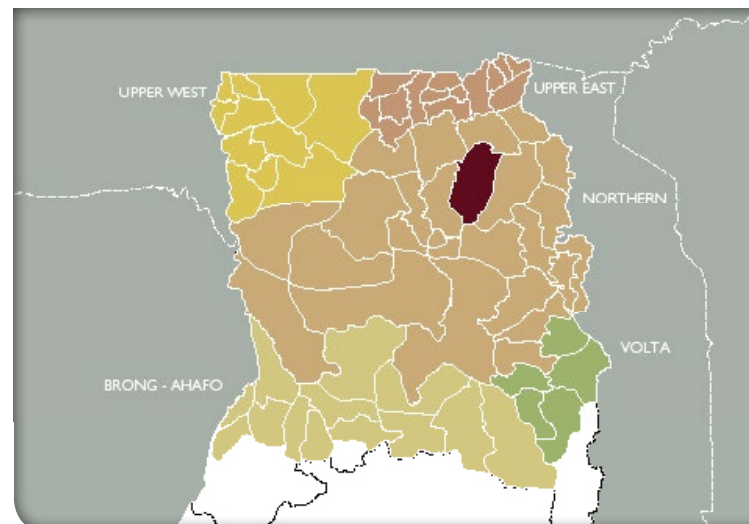
Hon Alhassan Fuseini, DCE, 0208289254

KARAGA DISTRICT

Karaga District was established in 2004 by L.I 1787. Karaga district was carved out only infrastructure the District capital – Karaga could boast of was the Area Council Office, a one room guest house and electricity. Thus from this background, the main focus have been to accelerate the pace of infrastructure development as the foundation for the total development of the district.

The District is located in the North-Eastern part of the Northern Region, roughly between; latitudes 9°30' South and 10°30' North and longitudes 0° East and 45° West. It has a total area of 2,958 Kilometres square. It shares boundaries with four districts in the Northern Region, West and East Mamprusi to the North, Savelugu/Nanton to the West and Gushegu to the South and East. Karaga the district capital is 24km from Gushegu and 94km from Tamale, the Regional Capital.

The current population of the district is estimated at 77,706 from a PHC 2010 at a growth rate of 2.7%. The sex composition of the district shows that females



constitute 51.71% of the population while males form 48.3%. There are 167 communities in the district. The largest household size in the Northern Region (PHC 2010) is in Karaga (11.1). Considering that household sizes are larger in rural than in urban areas, the average household size for the district is approximately 8 persons.

Food Security Analysis

The farming system prevailing is mixed farming. Besides crop production, the average farm family raises a wide variety of livestock and local poultry. Most farming practices involve the traditional labour-intensive type characterized by the use of the hoe and cutlass. However the initial ploughing of the land is highly dependent on mechanization. Approximately 80% of farmers in the Karaga zone (stretching from Karaga-Pishigu) use tractors. The rest of the farming population in this zone use manual or animal traction. To a greater extent, agriculture in the district is predominately small holder, subsistence and rain fed. Although the annual rainfall of between 900 and 1,300 mm is sufficient for annual cropping, the erratic rainfall pattern does not augur well for food yields. Source: DADU Karaga, 2011/2012.

Major traditional crops cultivated in the district include maize, sorghum, millet, soya bean, groundnuts, cowpeas, cassava, rice and yam. In the last two years (2014 and 2015) the land area under cultivation has varied among the crops. While land under cultivation of many crops has increased, the cultivation of rice and others has rather been stable

Conditions of the Natural Environment

Karaga district happens to be a Savannah area and the vegetation has been altered to grassland and savannah mainly due to the adverse effect of bush fires. This is very conspicuous in the northern part of the district. About 95% of the households in the district use wood and charcoal as their main source of energy for cooking and brewing. This situation contributes to the depletion of the tree species, and thus calls for reforestation project the presidents' greening Ghana Project and the Ghana Environmental Management Programme (GEMP) – are currently taking place intensively in the district by the forestry commission, Environment Protection Agency (EPA) and the Ministry of Environment.

Housing Conditions

About 87% of the houses in the district are predominantly compound in nature and mostly built with sandcrete, landcrete and most especially mud. About 78% of the houses in the district are of mud walls while 12% are built of landcrete with mud. Only about 7 percent of the houses in the district have internal toilet facilities (household latrines). About 90 percent of the occupants mainly depend on open defecation, public toilets such as KVIPs and latrines. The only method of refuse disposal in the district is the surface dumping. There is no proper or final disposal point. This has resulted in the indiscriminate disposal of refuse. This has negative effects on the health of people and needs urgent attention

Communication

Communication is fast developing in the District. The District enjoys the services of Vodafone, MTN and Tigo. Globacom and Airtel are yet to be commissioned.

Banking

There are two banks in the district. These are Bonzali and Tizaa Rural Banks.

Electrification

Karaga, the district capital is the first settlement to enjoy electricity in the District, with connection to the national grid. However, seven more communities' namely-Pishgu, Tong, Sung, Nyong-Guma, Nyong-Nayili, Bagurugu and Tamaligu are now being connected. Additional 35 communities are submitted to the Ministry of Energy under the National Electrification scheme (NES) for consideration by the end of 2020.

Roads

The district has no tarred road linking the district capital to the other neighbouring districts. Only the district capital-Karaga Township is tarred. The rest of the communities are linked by feeder roads. The surface of these roads become difficult to ply especially in the rainy season because they develop pot holes and sometimes even washed away. One unfortunate situation that hinders the smooth movement of vehicles and people in the district is the problem of poor road network, particularly with roads that link the district capital to the Regional and neighbouring districts. During market days, vehicles from both within and outside the district find it difficult to come to the market. Even though the current market is small a new market is now in place which can at least accommodate both traders and vehicles upon completion.

WATER AND SANITATION

Water

The major sources of water supply in the district are, streams, dams and dugouts, shallow wells, ponds, boreholes and hand dug wells with pumps. There are no pipe-systems in the district, though Karaga has been earmarked for supply of pipe borne water through the Northern Region Small Town Water and Sanitation Project (NORST). Currently there are three limited mechanization systems in the Karaga Township and work on the small town water system under NORST is on-going.

The main source of supply of potable water is through boreholes and hand dug wells. The district currently has 114 boreholes, 78 of which are functional. 15 hands dug wells with pumps. This gives potable water coverage of about 63.89%. Karaga, the district capital with a population of 15,600 have only been with 11 boreholes (8 functional). With an average of about 63.89 percent, potable water supply in the district is inadequate compared to the national average of 56 percent. This situation forces most communities or over 60% of the population to rely on other unsafe sources for their water supply. Most of these sources dry up during the dry season forcing people especially women and girls to walk long distances in search of water.

Sanitation

Less than one percent of the people in the district have access to sanitation facilities. Various types of sanitation facilities are being used in the district. There are currently 48 KVIPs for the general public, 41 institutional latrines, 4 aqua privy and 1,152 household VIP latrines. The common practice is open and indiscriminate defecation as any available open space, behind houses, on foot paths and along road sides are used as places of convenience. In terms of solid waste disposal, there are no defined spots for dumping household refuse throughout the district (not even in the district capital,

Karaga). Household refuse is dumped anywhere even on roadsides. There are only two approved cemeteries throughout the district located in Karaga and Pishigu and the people practice the old age tradition of burying the dead in the house.

Health Facilities

The health services situation like other health systems is one of inadequacy. The district currently has four sub-districts with 6 health facilities, 2 health centers at Karaga and Pishigu. There are 3 ChPs compound at Nyong-Nayili, Zandua and Tamaligu which are functioning. The other 1 is in Binkonaloli which is yet to be operational since the building is at a very deplorable stage. The Karaga health center has now been upgraded to a Polyclinic and the construction of the clinic is completed and is being used.

Staffing

The staffing situation in the health sector is woefully inadequate. There are only 32 community health nurses, 1 Medical Assistant, four (2) Mid-wives and no Public Health Nurse, 1 nutrition officer and 41 enrolled nurses. Currently, there are 70 health extension workers. The situation is not different for the auxiliary and paramedical staff.

The District Health delivery system is supported by 416 Community Based Surveillance Volunteers (CBS), 93 Red Cross Volunteers, 80 Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs), 364 Community Birth Attendants (CBAs), 1 guinea worm District Co-coordinator and a technical Assistant, 2 area Co-coordinators and 27 Zonal Co-coordinators.

Health Status of the People

The health status of the people is among the worse in the region. Utilization or patronage of available health facilities and health services is generally very low especially supervised delivery by skilled attendants. The people generally exhibit a poor health seeking behavior and many people patronize the services of quack Doctors, herbalists and will only report very late to the health facilities as a last resort. Family Planning acceptance rate is also low (11.7%). This could be attributed to socio-cultural and religious beliefs.

Malnutrition

From health quality data among children registered for children aged 0-11 months, 29 (1%) are malnourished; 12-23 months, 27 are malnourished and with 24-59 months, 4 are malnourished.

Guinea Worm Situation

The district has 12 guinea worm endemic communities. The situation has reduced from 129 in 2005 to 54 in 2006 and to 17 in 2007 and by half year 11 cases in 2008 and only 3 reported cases in 2009. This drop was due to interventions from donors in the fight against the eradication of guinea worm.

HIV/AIDS Situation in the District

Encouraging pregnant women to know their HIV status in order to reduce the risk of transmission of the virus from mother to baby is a key component of prevention of Mother-To-Child Transmission service delivery.

The district health service delivery points give education to Antenatal mothers on the importance of knowing ones HIV status as a pregnant mother, counseling sessions provided for them and they are tested for HIV.

The prevalence of the disease in the district is very alarming considering the cases stated above out of the lesser number tested. HIV/AIDS prevention is one of the key priority interventions in our way forward. Also inclusive in the interventions of the Millennium Goals are Goal 4, 5 & 6 that seeks to reduce child mortality, improves maternal health and reduce mother to child transmission of HIV /AIDS respectively.

The district health directorate wish to seek support from National AIDS Control, World Vision, District Assembly and other benevolent organizations to come to the aid of the district in terms of financial and material resources to be able to sensitize our people on the importance of knowing your HIV status, HIV test kits, Counseling and testing and support for the already existing cases in the district, to make sure all PLHIV have enough and continue supply of drugs for every month and also provide nutritional support for PLHIVs

Education

There is a positive correlation between education and development. Illiteracy levels are universally accepted as one of the major parameters for measuring development. In Ghana, this is clearly manifested in the three northern regions where illiteracy rates remain high. Education is therefore rightly regarded as the key to development.

1. School Infrastructure

School infrastructure is still at its ebb. Out of the one hundred and eighty two schools in the district (182) 71 are Kindergarten and nursery, 95 primary schools, 15 Junior High schools and only 1 Senior high school. From the table below it can be seen that forty eight (48) are temporal structures (mud, open pavilions, huts and sheds), with one hundred and thirty four (134) being permanent structures. Most of the permanent structures are 3-Unit classroom blocks whilst eight (8) has 6 Unit classrooms and above.

2. Teachers Accommodation

Only fourteen (14) schools have accommodation for teachers. The accommodation can house only 6 teachers; so in effect only 84 teachers in the district have accommodation. The district has a total enrollment of (children in school) of 15,727, made up of 4,805 for the Pre School, 9,812 for the primary school and 1,110 for the Junior Secondary School. On the issue of furniture the District has a total of 2,592 Dual desks, 643 mono desks, 437 tables and chairs with only 70 school cupboards and 13 polytanks for rain harvesting.

3. School Enrolment Figures

The district has a total enrolment of (children in school) of 18,954 made up of 5,235 for the Pre School, 12,340 for the primary school and 1,379 for the Junior Secondary School.

4. Access and Participation

To enhance the ownership and management of education at the community level, communities have partnered the schools in the formation of Parent Teacher Associations to support the management of schools. The free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE) concept goes further

to establish School Management Committees and District Oversight Committee (DEOC). The DEOC had been formed and inaugurated. It is functional and undertakes its meetings. Community structures which support the management of schools in the District include the following:

The District Education Oversight Committee (DEOC)

- The District Education Planning Team (DEPT)
- The School Management Committee (SMC)
- Parent-Teacher Association (PTAs)

5. Girl Child Education

In the last few years girl child education has received attention from development partners. In particular, UNICEF, School for life, World Vision Ghana, CAMFED has supported the Girl Child in terms of sponsorship and supply of uniforms, books and bicycles. The Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) is also supporting with the provision of food.

In order to enhance teaching and learning in the district, the District Assembly has over the last two years sponsored the training of potential teachers who are citizens of the district to Teacher Training Colleges. It is also sponsoring eighty-seven pupil teachers for the modular programme.

6. Students performance at the BECE

The performance of students at the BECE for the past two years has been very poor. The district under the Gushegu-Karaga district has occupied the bottom of the performance table for the 2004 and 2005 academic years. In 2007, a total of 97 students presented for the BECE examination only 38 representing 39.17% qualified for entry into the Senior High School.

In girl child education, 20 girls were registered only 4 passed for entry into the Senior High school. This number has still not improved over the past two (2) years. At the National level the district shows a tremendous improvement in their performance. In the 2006/2007 academic year the District placed 138, 2007/2008- 134 and in 2008/2009 there was a tremendous improvement to the position of 71. On the students' performance, the table below shows the performance. The current educational policy in the country revolves round the FCUBE concept in line with the MADG. The concept has three main components, etc.

- Management for efficiency and effectiveness
- Access and Participation
- Effective Teaching and learning

7. Gender Issues

The proportion of male to female is fairly the same. About 60% of the women are either fully engaged in agriculture (crops production in particular) or combine it with petty trading. From the socio-economic survey, it was observed that the educational level of women is quite low. This situation has much to do with the religion, socio-cultural practice and the value system of most persons in the district, which tend to marginalize the full development of females. Similarly women participation in community governance or in decision-making process is very limited.

Poverty Issues

Income levels are low. This is due to the fact that majority of the population depend on rain fed agriculture. Income levels are lower for women than for men. Gender distribution and access to resources is one factor for the lower income levels of women. The culture of the people puts the male sex at an advantage in resource ownership, such as land for farming and in leadership positions. Women are often in a position where they do not command authority.

However some developmental agencies such as Rural Enterprise Programme (REP) and other have made a conscious effort to see to it that women are involved in income-generating activities e.g. soap making groups, shea nut processing groups, gari processing groups etc.

The low level of income impacts communities' ability to access potable water and obtain adequate sanitation facilities since many communities find it difficult to raise capital cost contributions. In most cases, the District Assembly is called upon to assist with the development of new water and sanitation facilities for communities.

During the dry season many boreholes and hand dug wells no longer provide water as they are dependent on the rain to recharge their water supply. This means that individuals often need to travel farther to obtain potable water or more likely communities which have only a seasonal supply of potable water, utilize low quality water sources, contributing to the spread of water borne disease. The greater distance individuals need to travel to obtain potable water means more time is taken away from potential economically productive activities. This affects women and children to a greater extent than men.

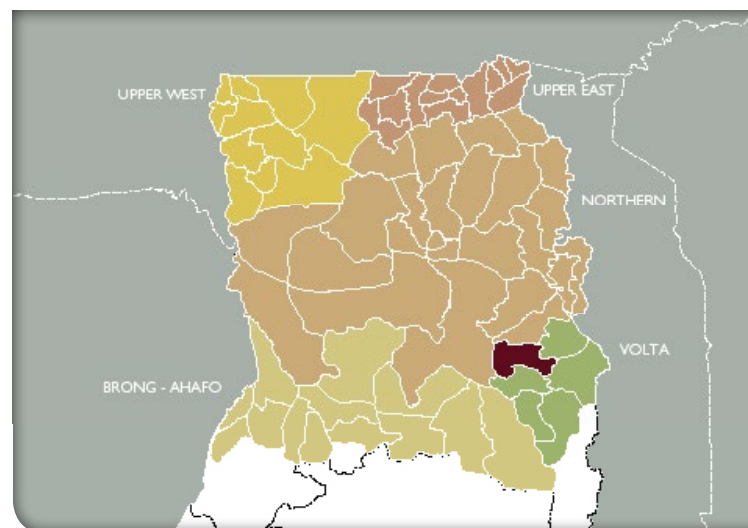
Contacts

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KPANDAI DISTRICT

The district is located at the South-Eastern corner of the Northern Region of Ghana and lies between latitudes 8° N and 9.29° N and longitudes 0.29° E and 1.26°W. It is bordered to the North by Nanumba South district, East Gonja to the West, Krachi West district to the South-West and Nkwanta North district to the East. The distance from the district capital -Kpandai to Tamale is 236km.

The district has a total land surface area of 1,132.9Km Square. The district is strategically located at the central point between the northern and southern part of the eastern corridor of Ghana. The district can therefore take advantage of its strategic location to be a gateway to the southern and northern parts of Ghana.



Population and demography

The district has a total population of 108,816, which is made up of 54,997 (50.54 percent) males and 53,819 (49.46 percent) females. The district has an urban population of 10,824 representing 9.9 percent and rural population 97,992 representing 90.1 percent. The age structure reveals that there are more people (52.4%) within the dependent ages (0-14 and 65 years and older) than the working ages (15-64+). The population in the rural localities is higher than the urban in all the age groups. The proportion of children below 5 years is relatively large (17.7%) compare to all other age groups.

The Economy of the District

Agriculture: Agriculture is the main occupation of the people in the District. The sector consists of crop farmers, fishermen, and livestock farmers. The major occupation in the district is agriculture, forestry and fishery, which employed 85.7 percent of the population. About 92 percent of males and 78.9 percent of females are involved in agriculture, forestry and fishery. The proportion of craft and related trades workers constitute 6.5 percent, however, higher proportion of females (11.0%) than males (2.1%) are into craft and related trades in the district. This pattern remains the same for the service and sales workers that is the next leading form of occupation (4.5%) in the District. The proportion of females who are engaged in this occupation is higher (7.3%) than males (1.6%). Farming in the area however is still at a primary stage of development characterized by the use of crude and local implements. The main implements used for farming are cutlasses and hoes. Although the district has large expanse of water resources for irrigation no form of irrigation was practiced in the district. This is largely due to the absence of irrigation facilities and partly due to limited knowledge of farmers on irrigation development.

Commerce and Industry: The sector is least developed and dominated by petty traders and transport owners. Periodic markets that are scattered all over the District enhance commercial activities. Notable among these are the Kpandai, Kumdi, Kitare, Katiejeli and Jamboai among others. These market centers constitute the major sources of revenue to the District Assembly. However the market infrastructure is poorly developed. Only few of the markets have stalls or stores and activities are largely conducted under trees and in temporal structures.

Industrial activities are largely on small scale and characterized by over reliance on indigenous knowledge and resources. Family ownership and use of labour intensive technology are some of the basic features of this sector. Major small scale industrial activities engaged in by the people include carpentry and cassava processing, as well as dressmaking.

State of Economic and Social Infrastructure: The Regional capital is linked with the District capital with a major trunk road that leads to Volta Region. The major towns in District are linked with feeder roads and footpaths. The district has two dams that can be developed into irrigation dams. In terms of health care delivery, the district two hospitals and number of health centers and ChPS compounds.

Topography, Natural Resources (Including Water and River Bodies)

The district is endowed with three big rivers; River Oti, River Daka, White Volta and its tributaries that transverse the district at vantage points and floods these areas at the peak of the rainy season. There are also low lying and swampy areas that also become waterlogged during the rainy season. Other water bodies found in the District include numerous intermittent streams located in most parts of the District. These water bodies constitute important resources for the people as most of them depend on them for household use, fishing and transportation.

The topography of the District is not a hindrance for road development and yet most of the communities in the District are accessible only by footpaths. Generally, the area is well drained except that few portions located close to the major rivers and streams become waterlogged and pose problems for human and vehicle movement in the rainy seasons. The water bodies also create large expanse of riverbanks that offer an advantage for rice cultivation.

Vision

A district that will be one of the best in the country where there is development in peace, unity and indeed adequate provision of security for all.

Mission

The Kpandai District Assembly exists to improve the livelihood of the people through the provision of socioeconomic infrastructure in an equitable and just manner.

Development Goal

To facilitate the socio-economic development of the Kpandai district through effective resource mobilization for the provision of basic infrastructure and social amenities while ensuring spatial integration and gender equity for sustained growth

NAME OF PROJECTS

1. Establishment of agricultural mechanization services center
2. Rehabilitation and upgrading of the existing irrigation facilities
3. Establishment of local yam markets with modern aggregation centers
4. Processing of mango into fruit juice

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-PROCESSING

1 Establishment of Agricultural Mechanization Services Center

The project aims at alleviating the difficulties farmers face during land preparation in the district. At the moment, the tractor – farmer ratio in the district stands at 1:1,200. As we all know, agricultural activities and operations are time bound; during the peak of the major season many farmers chase the fewer tractors in the district to provide them with tractor services and at the end many farmers are most likely to resort to manual land preparation activities. The inadequate tractors in the district also allow the tractor operators and owners to charge exorbitant prices.

The project is expected to offer job opportunities to tractor operators in the district, provides services to farmers, traders and the general public at large. It will also boost up crop production as well as increase productivity of farmers. It is expected to provide services to over 30,000 men and 1,200 women in the agriculture value chain. There would be readily available tractor services at affordable prices in the district and many farmers will seize the opportunity to increase their crop production enterprises and this will invariably produce good economic returns.

Supporting Initiatives

- The Kpandai District Assembly has earmarked a proposed land for the project in the district.
- Five (5) farmer-based organizations (FBOs) have applied to MOFA Tractor Subsidy Programme to purchase five tractors each and establish mechanization centers to offer tractor services to their members and the public. Unfortunately, none was successful.
- Kpandai District Assembly also applied for the same programme but was also unsuccessful.
- The district relies on the services of other tractors from neighbouring districts as a remedial action.

2 Rehabilitation and Upgrading of the Existing Irrigation Facilities

The District has two irrigation dams which were built with tank system of water delivery to the irrigable area using gravity pipes. In this project, we are proposing to upgrade the facilities by building rectangular canals as the main water conveyance structures because almost all the tanks are leaking and some have even collapsed. Many farmers also complained that the work is difficult because the tanks are far apart (100m in between tanks). The project is expected to employ 230 women and 320 men during the construction phase. The irrigable areas will also be leveled and zoned (demarcated) into half acre plots so as to reach out to many farmers in the catchment area as possible.

After the completion of the rehabilitation and upgrading of the facilities, about 120 women and 100 men will be trained to undertake dry season vegetable farming in both communities and their environs.

Supporting Initiatives

- Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP) had rehabilitated the two existing dams excluding the irrigation infrastructures
- Water Users Association (WUA) in Kumidi bought old motorbike tubes to tie or mend some holes in the main pipeline.

3 Establishment of Local Yam Markets with Modern Aggregation Centers

The project seeks among other things to promote and establish local yam market with an overriding aim of creating income. It will be an excellent educational opportunity to develop business skills of the traders, aggregators and farmers. Domestic revenue and income mobilization of the district will also increase; it will offer economic opportunity for many business men and women to conduct retailing business locally. The project will also help traders eventually to apply for and handle credit in the financial institutions to expand their businesses. Consumers will also be given the first priority in the market value chain.

The project will equip the aggregation centers with modern cold storage facilities to increase the self-lives of the stored tubers. The project is expected to offer opportunities to about 245 women mostly traders to manage the centers (yam sheds) and to also sell yams to the public / consumers. There will be ready and available markets for yam in many communities in the district and as a result many farmers eventually will increase their yam productions.

Supporting Initiatives

- Kpandai District Assembly and Department of Agriculture in the district have conducted a feasibility studies in the selected communities.
- Kpandai District Assembly and Department of Agriculture also earmarked a proposed site for construction of the yam market centers in the communities.
- Kpandai District Assembly and Department of Agriculture also sensitized the selected communities.

4 Mango Processing

The district has ten mango fields with the average number of mango trees being 3,000. The large number of mangoes expected to be harvested calls for value addition through the processing into fruit juice. The establishment of the processing plant in Kpandai by the investor will have constant supply of mango fruits to be processed. This is expected to create jobs in the district and this in a long run will boost the local economy.

Supporting Initiatives

- The 10 communities in the district are currently cultivating 98 hectares of grafted mangoes.
- The local mango trees are also scattered through the district and this can serve as an avenue for feeding the mango processing plant

Contacts

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KUMBUNGU DISTRICT

The District is located in the northern flank of the Northern region and covers a land mass of approximately 1,599 km sq. The District shares boundaries to the North with Mamprugu/Moagduri district, Tolon and North Gonja districts to the West, Sagnerigu District to the South and Savelugu/Nanton Municipal to the East. It is located 12 kilometers from the northern regional capital.

The land is generally undulating with a number of scattered depressions. There are no marked high elevations throughout the district. The District is drained by a number of rivers and streams, most prominent being the White Volta. The major rivers and their tributaries exhibit dendrite drainage patterns. Most of these tributaries dry up during the dry season.

Natural resources

- Abundant human resource – Skilled and unskilled Labour
- Availability of economic trees (sheanuts, Dawadawa)
- Vast arable land,
- Brilliant sunshine
- Vast grassland suitable for cattle grazing.

Population and Demography

The total population, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, stands at 39,341 with a male population of 19,686 and a female population of 19,655. The district has an estimated the growth rate of about (3%). Population density is approximately 50 inhabitants per square Kilometer. Females constitute about (50%) of the population whilst that of males also stand at (50%).

Economy of the District

Agricultural production is the main activity in the District and is practiced mainly on seasonal and subsistence level with a few engaged in irrigation farming around the Bontanga Dam. It accounts for about (60%) of the district's labour force. This reflects the agrarian nature of the economy. In both rural and urban areas of the district, most people cultivate food crops like maize, rice, groundnuts, yam amongst others.

The district has numerous social infrastructure that serves the basic amenities of the people. Economic infrastructure present in the district includes; markets, dams, road networks, telecommunication lines, transport systems.

Availability of Human Resources within the District.

About (54%) of the total population is under the ages of 20 years which indicate that the population is largely youthful. The proportion of children under 15 years is 45%. Dependency ratio is the ratio of non-productive persons (Age 0 to 15 and 65 years and above) to persons within the economically active age group of 16 to 64 years is 1:1. This means that, in every household, each person within the economically active group has one dependent individual to take care of in addition to himself.

Market Size and opportunity

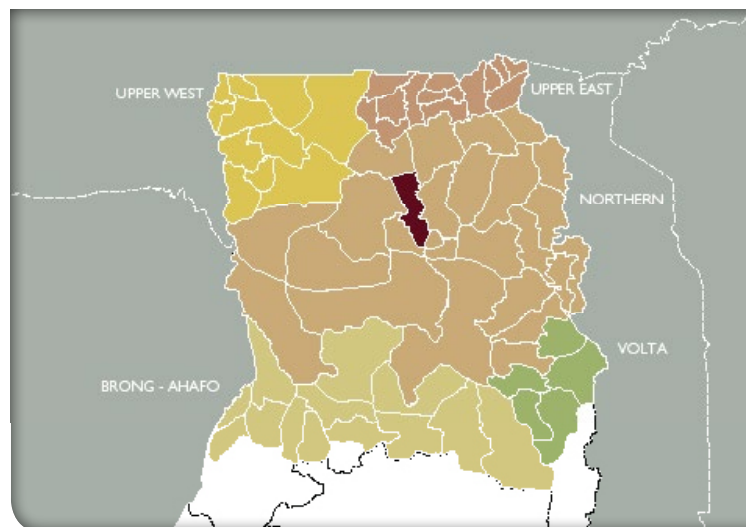
There are six markets in Kumbungu district that are observed on different days of the week. The biggest of all is that of the district capital observed a day before Tamale market day. On Kumbungu market days, the market records a daily attendance of about 3000 people, with the smaller markets recording about 1000. Kumbungu market is the source vegetable supplies to the residence of Tamale

Commerce in the district largely involves the sale of:

- Groceries
- Fuel
- Clothing
- Construction materials
- Agrochemicals
- Cosmetics
- Drugs, utensils & food stuffs and
- Stationary

SADA and GoG vision for the District

A suitable destination for investment, job opening, expansion of opportunities and choices for Local Economic Development.



District's Mission

To create a positive environment for sustainable growth through the provision of governance that will improve the quality of lives of its people.

District's Vision

To be a district of excellence in local governance that nurtures self-reliant, progressive, orderly, safe and globally competitive communities sustained by an empowered citizenry.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

There are numerous dams present in the district that are mainly used for dry season vegetable production and fish farming. The largest of all is located in Bontanga where there are irrigable parcels of farm lands around the water facility that keeps Tamale market flooded with vegetables. Despite the current farming activities on-going, there are still large parcels of fallow lands that when attention is given could boost the vegetable market in the region.

1 Development of Irrigation farms at Begu

Farm lands located in overseas communities have recently been discovered to be very fertile for soya bean and the newly discovered orange fleshed sweet potatoes cultivation. Communities located near the White Volta have also been discovered to be very suitable for sugarcane cultivation.

- The district is endowed with abundant clay soil that could be of immense benefit to country's pottery industry.
- The district is noted for the cultivation of cotton that is left untouched

2 Development of Irrigation Farms at Begu

- Farm fields are mechanized to a water system that works through drip irrigation kits.
- Farmers have been provided with inputs ranging from seeds, hoes, cutlasses, rakes, etc

3 Construction of Market Stalls at Kumbungu

- This will be used to generate internally generated funds to implemented development projects
- It is intended to expand the market base that will attract investors into the district, especially in the agric sector.
- It will reduce unemployment as more people will be engaged in diverse economic activities.
- This will in a long way ensure food security.

4 Development of Sugarcane Farms at Yuni, Nawuni and Afayili

There are large parcels of lowlands available in these communities for sugarcane production in the District. Larger quantities of sugarcane harvested would be exported to boost the sugar industry. Eventually the district will be happy to work with an investor to set up a sugar factor

5 Reshaping and Gravelling of Major Roads

These roads would open up access to markets, especially in agricultural driven communities. To facilitate quicker transport systems.

6 Construction of Lorry Station at Kumbungu

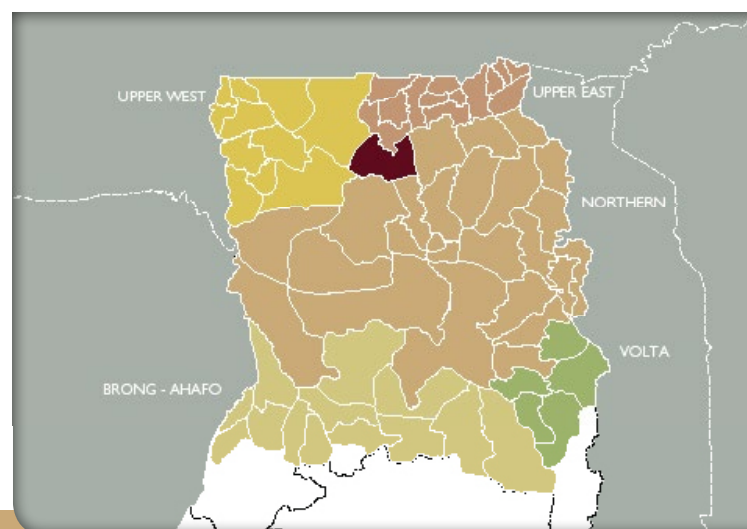
- To ensure easy movement to and fro the district
- To mobilize funds for development projects.
- The construction of this station will create an enabling environment for rapid development

Contacts

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MAMPRUGU MOAGDURI DISTRICT

The Mamprugu Moagduri District was carved from West Mamprusi District. Its capital is at Yagaba. It was established by LI 2063 of 2012 and forms part of the districts and municipalities created in the year 2012. The district was inaugurated on 28th June, 2012.



Location

The district is located within longitudes 0°35'W and 1°45'W and Latitude 9°55'N and 10°35'N. It shares boundaries with North Gonja District to the West, Kunbungu District to the south, Sisala East in the Upper West Region, Builsa South in the Upper East Region and West Mamprusi District in the Northern Region. It has a total land size of 2,121.31 sq kilometers. The location of the district positions it to benefit from essential service centers placed in the three northern regions. It is 2018 km away from the regional capital, Tamale

Relief and Drainage

The district geology is made up of Middle Voltaic rocks normally suitable for rural water supply. It is largely covered by a flat and undulating terrain. The most significant river in the district is the White Volta and its tributaries include Sissili and the Kulpawn rivers. Along the valleys of these rivers are large arable lands, good for the cultivation of rice and other cereals.

Soil and Vegetation

Soils in the district are developed under the Savannah vegetation. The soils are quite rich in nutrients especially along the valleys. Alluvial soils are quite extensive around the valleys which are also suitable for rice production. The natural vegetation is classified as Guinea Savannah Woodland, composed of short trees of varying sizes and density, growing over a dispersed cover of perennial grasses and shrubs.

Housing Condition

The district has a total number of 3,085 houses for a total population of 46,894, representing an average of 15.2 persons per house (2010 PHC). There are 45,160 households with an average household size of 9.0, which is higher than the regional (7.8) and the national (4.5) averages. The average number of households per house stands at 1.7; this is higher than the regional (1.2) and the national (1.6) figures. Housing in the district is largely traditional huts built in the form of compound houses with a good number roofed with thatch. The district capital and other few communities have buildings built with cement and roofed with aluminum sheets. The planned disaster resistant housing scheme is therefore recommended to improve the housing condition in the district.

Population Size and Distribution

The 2010 PHC puts the total population of the district at 46,894 comprising 23,439 males (49.9 %) and 23,455 females (50.0%). In terms of rural urban distribution, the district has 99.9 percent of its in-habitants living in rural localities. This implies that the district is to a large extent a rural one.

Economic Characteristics

The 2010 PHC put the total employed population, 15 years and older of the district at 40.7 percent with majority in the agric and fishing industry (93.5%). The sector distribution of employment in the district indicates that the private informal sector provides employment for about 98 percent of the district population, 15 years and older. Among the employed in the district, there are more males (80.4%) than females (70.4%). The most economically active age group in the district is within the age group of 25-29 years.

Sustainable Agricultural Investment Opportunities

Agriculture is the mainstay of the district as majority of the people are engaged in agriculture. Along the river valleys are large stretches of arable land, good for cultivation of rice and cereals on a commercial scale. This also presents opportunities to do dry season farming. Crops such as millet, beans, maize, rice and groundnuts are cultivated throughout the district. Sheanut is harvested from the shea tree which grows wildly in the district for shea butter processing. Animal rearing is lucrative as ample land is available for livestock farming. Cattle, sheep, goats and pigs are kept for domestic and commercial purposes.

Industry

Majority of the employed in the district are in the agriculture, forestry and the fishing industry (93.5%). The Manufacturing industry constitutes the second largest industry (2.4%) followed by wholesale and retail (2.3%). Water supply; sewerage waste management, and remediation activities as well as the arts entertainment and creative industry constitute the least industry in the district. In terms of agricultural processing, shea nut, groundnut and dawadawa processing are the main activities in the district. The processing is mostly undertaken by women groups in the district

Tourism Potentials

The district has a number of areas that can be developed to promote tourism. The un-developed crocodile pond at Yagnamo, the caves at Biyori, and the Hippopotamus pond at Zanwara can be developed to promote tourism in the district.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-PROCESSING

1 ESTABLISHMENT OF A WAREHOUSE

A warehouse with a capacity of housing between 12000 to 15000 bags of various crops aims at benefitting an estimated number of 600 to 750 small holder farmers in the district.

Supporting Initiatives

- SADA MVP support selected communities in the food value chain
- Presence of the District Assembly to provide land and other managerial support

Investment Required

- Estimated amount: GHS623,000
- Assembly to make available 10 Acre of land for the project
- Assembly to bear 10% of project cost

2 ESTABLISHMENT OF AGRIC PROCESSING Center FOR THE PROCESSING OF VARIETY OF FOOD CROPS

A processing center with the aim of processing agro products such as maize, rice, groundnuts, shea and other food crops. Project will require corn and rice milling machines as well as shea processing machines. Project is estimated to benefit a total number of 20 women groups in the district

Supporting Initiatives

- SADA MVP support selected communities in the food value chain
- The presence of ADVANCE in the district
- Presence of the District Assembly to provide land and other managerial support

Investment Required

- Estimated total amount for structure and machinery GHS 250,000
- Assembly to make land available
- Assembly to bear 10% of project cost

3 ESTABLISHMENT OF AGRIC MECHANIZATION CENTER

The proposed project will be a mechanization center with tractors and accessories for agricultural purposes (ploughing, harrowing etc). The center will also be handy for repairs and maintenance of machinery and tools. Between 200 and 500 young people are expected to be trained in the proper handling of machinery and equipment.

Supporting Initiatives

- The Assembly is committed to this project and will provide the needed assistance to get it done.

Investment Required

- An estimated total amount for structure, 10 number tractors and other equipment's GHS 1,800,000

Contacts

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NANUMBA NORTH DISTRICT

Nanumba North is one of the twenty (26) districts in the Northern Region of Ghana. The district shares boundaries with East Gonja District to the west and south-west, Yendi Municipal to the north. To the east, it shares boundaries with Zabzugu District to the north-northeast, to the south with Kpandai District and to the south east with the Nanumba South. The administrative district capital is Bimbilla. The district is occupied by two major ethnic groups, namely the Nanumbas and Konkombas and a few Basares and other minority tribes with the Nanumbas forming the dominant ethnic group. Therefore major languages spoken are Nanumba and Konkomba. The district has a total population of 141,584 people (source: 2010 Population and Housing Census).

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-PROCESSING

1 Soya Beans Processing

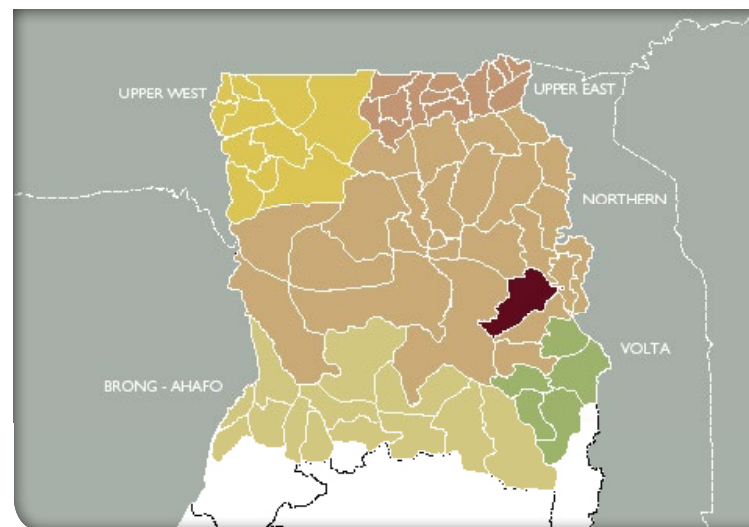
Soya-mix factory was constructed in Bimbilla Township to produce soya-mix, tom brown and soya oil for consumption and soya cake for poultry. The factory has the capacity to produce averagely 50 bags of tom brown and 100 gallons of oil a day. The overall objective for the project is to make available, accessible and to increase utilization of the soya products for nutrition and growth among children, women and general population within and without the district. The factory will benefit over 500 small holder farmers, women, youth in the value chain would be gainfully employed if the project is effectively operated; 100 small holders will benefit from the project.

Supporting Initiatives

- The District Assembly (owners of the soya mix factory) would provide enabling environment and facilitate linkages for investment.

Investment Required

- An estimated GHS 50,000.00 may be required to effectively run the business. Rehabilitation of factory and installation of equipment



2 Large Scale Rice Cultivation in the Salnayili, Jakpamba, Jua, Kalegu and Sabonjida Rice Valleys

There are five communities in the District with large valleys for commercial rice cultivation. The communities are Salnayili, Jakpamba, Jua, Kalegu and Sabonjida. The valleys at Salnayili -80 hectares, Jakpamba – 45 hectares and Jua – 100 hectares were bounded under the Rice Sector Support Programme (RSSP) by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Northern Region. These fields were bounded to retain water in the rainy season. The fields were given to the community members for cultivation. However, the fields are underutilized. The valleys at Kalegu and Sabonjida are not yet bounded. The field at Sabonjida is about 1000 hectares and that of Kalegu is about 900.

Supporting Initiatives

- The Assembly would partner potential investors to rehabilitate existing feeder road infrastructure leading to farmlands, provide linkages for market opportunities, and facilitate acquisition of farmlands and necessary documentations.

Investment Required

- Bund Sabonjida and Kalegu rice valleys for production of rice in large scale
- Facilitate the provision and acquisition of farm equipment like tractors, combine harvesters, rice storage facilities.
- Rehabilitate existing rice processing plants for value addition
- Organise and build capacities of small holder farmers to increase rice production in the district
- Provision of financial facilities for local farmers to own farm lands and produce rice in large quantities.

3 Establishment of Warehouses

The Nanumba North District is noted for the large production of yam, rice, soya beans, maize, and cashew other food and cash crops in the Northern Region and the country at large. However the district cannot boast of a multi-purpose ware house that would serve as storage facility for the tons of farm produce that often go bad or are burnt as a result of bush fires. The construction of multi-purpose ware house(s) in the district would facilitate/encourage the mass production and storage of these farm produce. Its nodal location, construction of the eastern corridor roads and nearness to the southern part of the country would attract traders and produce buying companies to buy and transport the food crops in large quantities, in so doing potential jobs would be created for the farmers, youth and women groups in agriculture to be gainfully employed.

Supporting Initiatives

- The District Assembly will support in land acquisition and registration and provide the enabling environment for agri-business. The District Agric Development Unit and District Works Department would provide the technical backstopping on the initiation and implementation of the project.

Investment Required

- Funds
- Land

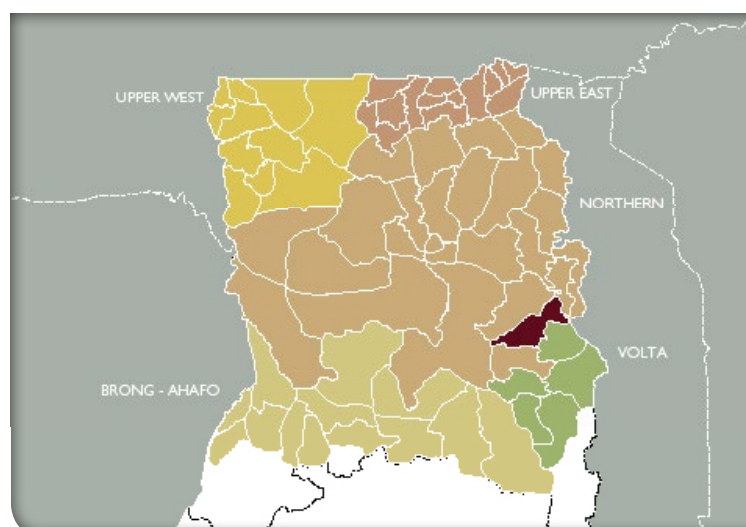
Contacts

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District Coordinating Director, 0208347299
District Agric Director, 0202766772
District Planning Officer, 0202555802

NANUMBA SOUTH DISTRICT

Nanumba South District was carved out of the former Nanumba District as one of the twenty eight (28) newly created districts and was inaugurated on 27th August 2004 it is located between Latitude 8.5o N & 9.0o N and Longitude 0.5oE & 0.5oW of the Greenwich Meridian, which more or less divides the district into two parts. The district is found in the eastern corridor of the Northern Region of Ghana and shares boundaries with Zabzugu District and the Republic of Togo to the east, East Gonja to the west, Nkwanta District of the Volta Region to the south-east, Nanumba North District to the North and Kpandai District to the south west. The District covers a land mass of 1,789.2 Km Square.

The current population of the district is 93,464 (Ghana Statistical Service; 2010 Population and Housing Census) with an annual growth rate of 2.8%. The district has 143 communities.



Structure of the Local Economy

Agriculture

The major occupation of the people is agriculture. Conservative indications are that about 85% of the people are engaged agriculture, while 1% in fishery, 3% manufacture, and 11% to other small and informal enterprises. 76.4% of the working population is employed (including self-employment) while 3.6% is unemployed, 20.1% is inactive and 1.5% is in other conditions.

Crops grown are roots and tubers, cereals, legumes and tree crops such as cashew and teak. The district is a net exporter of legumes and roots & tubers. According to data available, it is clear that Yam, Groundnuts, Maize and Cassava are produced in the district to feed other areas in the country. Farmers in yam cultivation mostly employ the bush fallow method in particular and shifting cultivation is mostly practiced.

Intermediaries for the urban markets (Accra and Kumasi) come to buy mainly yams through the year by big trucks, and this contributes positively to the economy at the household level as well as the district level. However, the road condition does not allow big trucks to directly access inland communities, and this hampers some farmers to increase their income.

Livestock and Poultry keeping are done by almost every household but on a small scale. Households keep cattle, sheep, pigs and fowls as a store of wealth. Fishing is yet another important agricultural activity carried out by people (Ewes and Hausas) staying along the rivers.

Government employees, traders, self-employed artisans and persons in small-scale agro-processing together constitute 15%. Shea butter and groundnut oil extraction, akpeteshie distilling, smock weaving, tailoring/dress making, pito brewing, gari processing and of course bicycle and motorbike repairs are the main small scale industrial activities taking place in the district.

Agriculture in this district is rain-fed and since food availability largely depends on production levels, which is also influenced by the weather as well as land, capital and labour, the lean period corresponds with the dry season, which lasts about six (6) months. Land availability and suitability for that matter soil fertility dwindles the closer you are from communities. Farms closer to communities do have a lot of weeds, which affects output.

Though around 85% of the population is engaged in agriculture, farm labour force is gradually aging because:

- Returns on agriculture does not entice the youth enough.
- There is high cost of farm inputs
- Credit facilities are not readily available and not accessible to the youth.
- Inappropriate Storage systems and lack of it results in high post-harvest losses of 30%.
- Lack of processors and the fact that there is little processing activities happening in the district, food or some types of food items are not available throughout the year.

These factors together with others affect production levels and therefore food availability.

Manufacturing

The manufacturing sector of the district is made up of Agro-processing; black smiting, and cashing of cooking pots. The agro-processing sector is made up of:

- Oil extraction i.e. groundnut, shea butter
- Cassava processing into gari and chips
- Rice processing
- Akpeteshie distillers and pito brewing.
- Food processing (bread baking, chop bar operating, etc).

Closely associated with food processing is grain banking which involves purchase, treatment and storage of cereals and legumes. Blacksmithing is done to produce tools such as hoe blades cutlasses/knives, sickles, bicycle racks as well as cooking pots. Smock weaving; dressmaking and tailoring also constitute an important segment of the manufacturing sector in this district.

Tourism

The tourism sector remains unexploited coupled with undeveloped infrastructure. However the district has a few guesthouses operated by two (2) individuals and the District Assembly, which are woefully inadequate.

Tourism potentials that exist in the district include among others:

- Kukuo scarp and witches shrine,
- Kpalga Ancient Mosque (Slave Mosque)
- Fetish Groves
 - Nakpa-Gbeini Grove has a special water body from which the Nakpa-naa is prohibited from taking a drink or even fish from it.
 - Dakpam grove noted for wild crocodiles and is significant as far as the Bangyili gate of Nanumba State is concerned.
 - Dalaayili Grove, where the 'Damli', the staff of any enskinned Bimbilla-naa.
- Juale Defence wall and Gorge on the Oti River.
- Colonial bunker at Wulensi.
- Chieftaincy and traditional festivals.

Major Attractions of the District

The position of the district presents it as a gateway to the Northern sector of the country along the eastern corridor as well as the shortest route from the south to anywhere in the north.

Secondly, the vast tract of fertile arable land suitable for commercial agriculture as well as other economic ventures. Almost all of its irrigation potential runs into thousands of hectares remain untapped. Labour force is available and could readily support any investment.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE DISTRICT

A AGRICULTURE

1 Cassava Production Project

The Nanumba South District has about 93% of its population engaged in agriculture. Among the major crops cultivated are yam, and cassava. Figures from the District Agricultural Development Unit (DADU) indicate that in 2013, 15,055 hectares was under cassava cultivation. The average yield per

acre stood at 19.8 metric tons. Total production for 2013 stood at 17,111 metric tons. The above figures show that the district is endowed with the ideal climate for cassava production and given the needed support from government and the private sector production could increase from 17,111 metric tons to 68,444 metric tons. Cassava is not only consumed locally, it is also processed into gari for export. It is estimated that close to sixty thousand (60,000) jobs will be created from this project and 90% of this will be women.

2 Yam Production and Export Project

In 2013, 21,125 hectares was under yam cultivation in the district. The average yield per hectare was 0.4 metric tons. A total of 14,486 metric tons of yam was exported to centers such as Kumasi and Accra. Considering the volume of yam been exported to the cities, it is estimated that if support by government and other private sectors organizations, the yield could increase from its current volume of 14,486 metric tons to about 43,458 metric tons. It is also estimated that about eighty thousand (80,000) jobs would be created from this project. Over 80% of the new jobs created will go to women.

3 Caged Fish Farming Project

The district Assembly through the DADU in collaboration with the Resiliency in Northern Ghana Project (funded by USAID) has piloted a caged fish farming (Tilapia) project on the River Oti that spans the district. In view of the successes chalked from this piloted project, the District Assembly is inviting interested private investors to invest in the sector to expand the project and to increase the benefits that come with the project. It is estimated that about one thousand (1000) people who reside along the river bank would gain employment in the project when it is implemented. It is important to state that a numbers of assessment have been carried out on the viability of the project and the results are pretty good.

B CREATIVE ARTS

1 Local Pottery Promotion Project

Nanumba South District has large deposits of clayed soil which is used to produce local pots etc. this activity is carried out mostly by women. Current about 20,000 women are engaged in this industry. Given the needed investment, the industry could be improved. About 30,000 more women could be brought on board.

C ENERGY AND POWER

1 Dam Construction

The Juali gorge is located on the Oti River which runs through the eastern part of district. Feasibility studies on the possibility of construction of a mini-hydro dam began since 1979. The expectation is that if a dam is constructed at the Juali gorge, electricity supply will increase, some industries especially those engaged in agro-processing will spring up and employment opportunities are likely to increase and thereby reduce the incidence of rural urban migration.

Supporting Initiatives

- Root and Tuber Improvement and Marketing Programme (RTIMP)
- West Africa Agriculture Productivity Programme (WAAPP)
- District Department of Agriculture is ready to assist should the need for feasibility studies arise.

Investment Required

- No work has been done to assess how much investment will be required. The District Assembly annually set aside 10% of its annual share of the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) for counterpart funding of projects that come into the District.
- The District Assembly has large tract of land banks for agricultural related activities. There is a high communal spirit among the people. The area is also peaceful.

Contacts

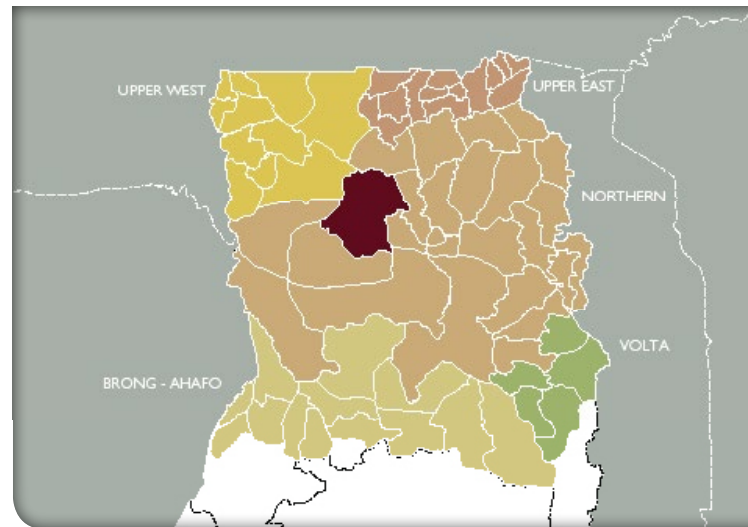
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NORTH GONJA DISTRICT

The North Gonja District shares boundaries with the following Districts; Tolon to the East, Mamprugu Mogduuri to the North, West Gonja to the west and central Gonja to the south. It lies between latitude 9°39'01" North and Longitude 10°23'23" West. The district occupies approximately 2315.272 Km². The capital of the district is Daboya. The district can be accessed using three main routes, from Tamale, through Tolon to Daboya -70km, another from Tamale, to Busunu and to Daboya, which is 150kms and another through Mamprugu Mogduuri District. However, the most used one is the first route mentioned above which is shorter.

The 2010 PHC indicates that the district has a total population of 43,547 with 49.4 percent being males while 50.6 percent are females. Out of the total population, a majority of the people (85.1%) reside in the rural areas with the remaining ones (14.9%) in the urban areas.

The district has 43,547 household population and 4,793 households. The number of houses is 3,398 with an average household size of 1.4. In addition, the district urban areas has a total household population of 6,308, 730 households with an average household size of 1.4 percent. On the other hand, the rural areas register a total household population of 36,664, 4,063 household with an average household size of 12.7.



The Economy of the District

Out of the total population of 22,680 in 15 years and older age group in the North Gonja District, males are 48.2 percent while females are 51.8 percent. Of the economically active group, males constitute 52.1 percent while females constitute the remaining 47.9 percent. The employed comprises of 52.3 percent males and 47.7 percent females indicating that the proportion of employed males is more than the proportion of employed females. Out of the unemployed, 35.2 percent are males while 64.8 percent are females. This is attributed to the fact that the major economic activities in the district such as farming, fishing and weaving are male dominated.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Education

Population 12 years and older in the district, 75.7% has no education, 19.2% has basic education, 4.1% has secondary education and 0.1% has tertiary education.

There are 61 educational facilities serving over 10,000 children. The district has 1 senior high secondary while there is 1 technical SHS under construction.

Health

The district as 2015 has seven health centers serving the 43,547 people. The following represent the morbidity cases.

Climate and Vegetation

The district experiences one rainy season just like the rest of the Northern region starting from April/May to September/October with a peak season in July/August. The District experiences a mean annual rainfall of 1100mm within 95 days of intense rainfall. Staple crop farming is highly restricted by the short rainfall duration.

Soil

There are two major soil types in the District. These are the Savannah Ochrosols and Groundwater laterites. The Savannah Ochrosols which covers almost the entire District, is moderately drained and the upland soils developed mainly on Voltain sandstone. The texture of the surface soil is sandy to sandy loam with fairly good water retention. The Groundwater Laterites covers a smaller portion of the District and is mainly found in the southern part of the District. These are concretionary soils developed mainly from Voltain shale, mudstone and argillaceous sandstone materials. The texture of the soil is sandy loam which is suitable for the cultivation of annual food crops such as maize, millet, sorghum, watermelon etc and tree crops with long gestation period such as sheanut, dawadawa, cashew etc which are of economic importance.

Relief

The North Gonja district Assembly is located approximately 150-200 meters above sea level.

The topography is generally adulating with some shallow valleys which serve as stream courses. There are also some isolated hills particularly towards the Busunu the western part of the district but these do not inhibit physical development. There are few outcrops of weathered rocks around Daboya.

Drainage

The Mole River from the northern boundary joins the White Volta and extends through the eastern boundaries of Daboya cutting towards central Gonja district, the river normally gets flooded depending on the amount of rainfall in a season. There are several other smaller rivers and tributaries that feed the White Volta. There is an undeveloped waterfall at kparia which flows unceasingly throughout the year. The drainage system generally is poor as the district lacks gutters to facilitate the movement of rain water; this therefore leaves the district in so much mess as the environment becomes unfriendly after every heavy downpour.

Water and Sanitation

Human economic activities have altered the natural environment. Environmental degradation is reaching alarming stages in some parts of the district such as TACHELLI, Ach, LINGBINSI Daboya areas. In these areas, activities such as sand and gravel winning, shifting cultivation, tree cutting for fuel wood and bush burning are threatening the ecological balance of the environment. One adverse effect of these activities is loss of soil nutrients leading to very low productivity, which tend to deepen poverty in the district. Poor sanitation especially in the large towns is becoming a health hazard. The poor sanitation is due mainly to indiscriminate disposal of solid and liquid waste and lack of proper drainage systems.

There are only two Small Town Water Systems in the district, these are Daboya and Lingbinsi. The Lingbinsi one has not been in operation since 2012. So it is only the Daboya one that is operational with some lapses. Rehabilitation work is however on going to revamp the Daboya Water system and plans are equally advanced to rehabilitate the Lingbinsi one.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-PROCESSING

- 1 Establish four farmer field school on Yam, Cowpea, Soya, Rice(1/2 acre)
- 2 Introduction of upland rice plantation (NERICA) to 120 rice farmers in the district
- 3 Establish 20 demonstration farms on Yam using miniset Technology

B CREATIVE ARTS INDUSTRY

- 1 Expand smock making and weaving center in Daboya

Sock making and weaving center is place that will bring all smock making and its related activities to one place for more productivity. There is already a smock making and weaving center under construction.

Investment Required

- > The project is estimated to cost GHS 300,000.

- 2 Revamp annual smock festivals in Daboya

Annual Smock festival is a festival that gives smock makers and buyers the opportunity to meet on a bigger platform to socialize and also market smocks. This festival used to be celebrated some time ago in Daboya but has since died over ten years now. This can easily be revamped through radio announcement and stakeholder sensitization.

Investment Required

- > The project is estimated to cost GHS 30,000.

C CONSTRUCTION

- 1 Construct 5 no. 2 bedroom semi-detached bungalows in Daboya for rentals
- 2 Construct affordable houses using available and cheap materials

D ENERGY AND POWER

- 1 Hydro energy production using the White Volta
- 2 Solar Energy Production

E FORESTRY

- 1 Cashew Plantation: This is already on going in the district and replicating in some other parts of the district will be easier.
- 2 Mango plantation: There is availability of people interested in going into Mango plantation in the district

F HEALTH

- 1 **Construction of private clinics in 3 communities: There are available places that private investors can easily locate their health centers.**
- 2 **Set up maternity homes in 3 communities: Available land and easy access to river sand for building**

G INFRASTRUCTURE

- 1 **Construct a bridge over the White Volta in Daboya: Feasibility studies on the construction of the bridge are ongoing.**
- 2 **Construct 20 no. culverts in the district to connect farms to markets: this has been in the plan of the district assembly since it was established in 2012**
- 3 **Construct irrigation farms for already established women in the district**
Available water source for easy water access. RING is already into some irrigation in the district

H INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

- 1 **Construct an ICT Center for the training of the youth in ICT. This has been captured in the plan of the district for 2016. Assembly has acquired land for this awaiting funding**
- 2 **Establish ICT competitions in schools in the district. Teachers have ben sensitized on how to do ICT competition in schools.**

I MANUFACTURING

- 1 **Establish Concrete Blocks Making Using Available Sand In Daboya. Available river sand and water for concrete moulding**

J TOURISM

- 1 **Develop Kparia Water Falls by creating access route to the place. An NGO is already into the development. There have so far constructed entrance for the waterfalls but creating access route is still outstanding**
- 2 **Develop other Tourism Potentials across the district. Enough information regarding tourism in the district**

K TRANSPORT

- 1 **Establish river transport on the White Volta**
- 2 **Connect communities in the District to the capital with a motorable road**

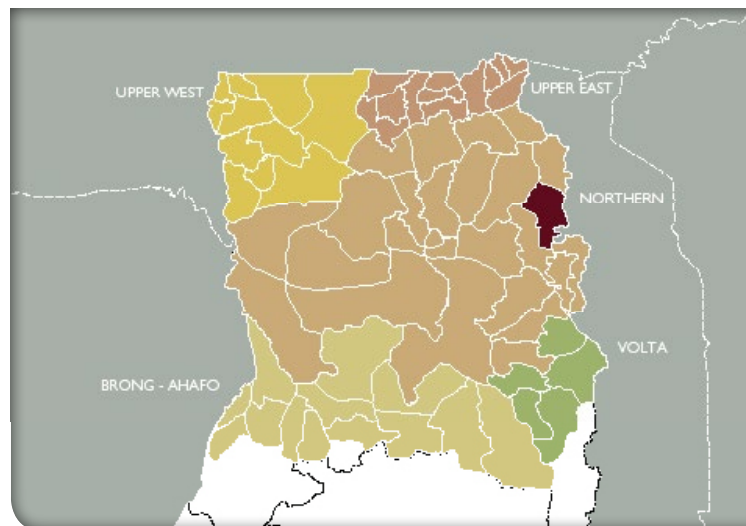
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SABOBA DISTRICT

The Saboba Chereponi district was created out of the Yendi district in 1988. In 2007 a new legislative instrument 1854 (LI1854) by the government, separated the Saboba Chereponi district into two separate districts with the names Saboba and Chereponi districts. The Saboba district therefore is one of the eastern corridor districts of northern Ghana.

Saboba District is bounded by River Oti an international boundary for Ghana and the Republic of Togo and the Tatali district to the East, Chereponi district to the North, Gushiegu and Karaga districts to the West, Yendi to the South-West, and Zabzugu to the South. The district lies between Latitudes 24 and 25 o North, Longitudes 27 and 13 o East, covering a total land area of approximately 1,751.2km².



Demographic Features

The District has a total population of 65,706 according to the 2010 population and housing census, comprising (PHC) of 32,320 Males and 33,386 females representing 49.19 % and 50.82% respectively. The 18 years and older has a population of 28,482 (male -13,337 and female- 15,145) representing 43.35% and the under 18 years being 37,224 representing 56.66%. It is a youthful population and needs more schools and healthcare centers. The working population needs to be supported economically in order to enable them fend for the dependent population. The District population represents 2.7% of the total population of the Northern Region of 2,479,461 and 0.266% of the National population of 24,658,823. Based on the existing facilities and the distance to facilities in the area, the District is predominantly rural with a population of 59,497 (90.55%) and urban population of 6,209 (9.45%).

Housing and Infrastructure

Housing in the Districts is mostly traditional huts joined by connecting walls to form compound houses. Some are roofed with thatch. The District capital and other few communities have buildings constructed with cement and aluminium sheets.

Roads and Transportation

The Saboba District is accessible by road transport. The district is linked to other towns and districts by third class roads. The total road network is about 125km. The major road networks are Yendi to Saboba, through Demon and Wapuli where both roads are not tarred. For some years now, when the area experiences torrential rains, the district is normally cut off for a greater part of the rainy season. Travellers are therefore compelled to cross with canoes during this time of the year. The District Capital is tarred from a distances of 2 Km to the major linking roads to the district. Smaller routes and footpaths also serve to links to most communities in the District.

There are public transports services in the district. Private transport is by means of cargo trucks, small buses and the Metro Mass Transport which ply Tamale/Saboba. Motorcycles and bicycles are also privately owned by those who can afford them. Head portage is also practiced; in carting farm produce to and from markets centers. River transport is limited to the Oti River for person's commuting between the District and Togo.

Communication

The District has the following telecommunication networks in Saboba and other communities. They are: MTN, TIGO, and Vodafone. Most of the service providers have mounted masts for efficient service delivery. The masts are source of revenue to the District Assembly. Other forms of communication are by hand and mouth messages. Mass communication is carried out by the Information Service Department with a Public Address System mounted on vehicles, town criers, and announcements in Churches and Mosques. There is a post office located in the district capital Saboba.

Water Supply

The District has an acute water problem, though the district is endowed with natural water bodies. The main water source in Saboba, the district capital, is a Small Town Water System which normally breaks down as a result of population pressure on the facility. Other sources are boreholes, hand dug wells and dug outs. The rural water supply system is through boreholes and dug outs. Water supply in the districts is grossly inadequate. Below is the breakdown of the water distributions system in the district.

It is worth knowing that during the dry season, most of these sources dry up, hence an increase in the incidence of some water borne disease like guinea worm, typhoid etc.

Vision statement

The vision of the District is to make the district the economic hub of the Eastern corridor by creating the enabling environment for businesses and investment through the provision of sound infrastructure base, equitable human resource and agriculture development in a peaceful and democratic environment

Mission statement

The Saboba District Assembly exists to improve the living standards of its people through good governance and effective utilization of both human and material resources on a sustainable basis.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A TOURISM

The district has several sites of historic, scientific and aesthetic importance, which have the potentials of serving as tourist attraction spots in the district. These include:

- German Rest houses and bridges in the district.
- The Human Bones at Kpeigu
- The Sacred stone at Wapuli
- The Gold Coast Policeman at Zagbeli
- An ox-bow lake in River Oti at Buagbalm

The Saboba District has four guest houses and they are Mbiib-Do, RILADEP, Catholic and E.P. Guest House. These are all in Saboba.

B AGRICULTURE

Agriculture plays a very important role in the economic development of Ghana. The region in general and the district in particular cannot under-emphasize the role of agriculture in local economic growth. The district's economy is purely rural and dominated by agriculture. About 70% of the work - force population is engaged in Agriculture. Food crop farming is practiced extensively among the various ethnic groups. Apart from agriculture, fishing and hunting is also practiced. Other economic activities of importance are commerce, agro-based small-scale industries and income generating activities.

Intervention

Agriculture is dominated by small-scale farmers whose farm holdings do not exceed two hectares. These farmers produce primarily for household consumption. The main crops produced include millet, sorghum, beans, maize, rice and groundnuts. Other food crops cultivated in the area include cassava, yam and vegetables (okro, tomatoes and pepper).

Most of the female populations are engaged in food processing especially in groundnut and soya-bean. Others are into sewing and dress making, food stuff trading, brewing among others.

Commercial activity is not limited to only the big towns in the district. There is however a great commercial activity on market days when people deal in various merchandise goods with traders coming in from other adjoining Districts and Togo. Some of the main market centers are in Saboba, Gbangbapong, Kpalba, Sambuli and Wapuli. There are also great market economic activities across the border towns of the Republic of Togo like Kpetabu, Kuuka, Porsaak etc where people from the district patronize.

Industrial Crops

The cultivation of some industrial crops in the district is entirely not a new phenomenon. The principal industrial crop grown extensively in the district some time ago was cotton. There were mostly cropped among farmers in the Wapuli and Gbangbapong areas. Other industrial crops grown in the area are groundnuts, soya-bean and tomatoes. Besides, there is high concentration on Shea nut activities in the district.

Export Crop

The district is noted for the production of tuber crops such as cassava. Cassava is grown extensively in the area in the production of flour and gari. Greater quantities of the produce is sold to prospective buyers from neighbouring districts or transported to the south in large mummy trucks to be sold.

Cash Crops

The main cash crops grown are cotton, soya-bean, Shea nuts and some cashew nuts. With the exception of cotton, the cultivation of the rest are still on trial basis.

Livestock and Poultry

It is a common feature for every farmer to keep animals and poultry. The district is blessed with a good breed of cattle, sheep and goats. Pig farming is one important activity in the district as the pig is mostly used during funerals. However only a few of these ruminants mentioned is reared on commercial basis.

Fishing

The district abounds with resources of the River Oti and its tributaries. People living around these rivers do some fishing especially the Ewes (The Battors) who are mostly fishermen.

Fishing is not done extensively and as such the catch is not heavy. The fish is normally smoked by the women and sold to the people of the area or exported to some neighbouring districts.

Agro-based Industries

Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy of the people in the district, mostly involving men. However, their women counterparts are mostly involved in some small-scale agro-based industries either as part-time or for cash. Women are engaged in shea-butter production, cotton ginning and weaving of local cloths, pottery and soap making. These are done on a small-scale but there is a great potential for their development. The DA formulates policies for the achievement of the desired social and economic objectives of the district and the Business Advisory Center (BAC) is expected to draw strategies and implement actions to realize the objectives.

BAC also serves the needs of the DA in the areas of business development. There is collaboration between the DA, BAC and other stakeholders to define their areas of comparative advantages in terms of viable business creation, development and growth.

Storage

Farmers store their farm produce in mud silos or some structures built with grass known as barns. There are no improved storage systems in the district. These silos and barns are never good storage facilities. As a result, farmers prefer selling their produce immediately after harvest. However, attempts would be made to encourage individual farmers to construct improved mud silos with financial and technical assistance from donor agencies. There are some abandoned silos at Chagbani, which could be re-activated and rented to farmers for storage purposes. Appeals would be

made to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and development partners to provide grain banks or community silos to store food surpluses thereby reducing post-harvest losses under the four (4)-year medium term development plan.

C MARKET INFRASTRUCTURE

Market infrastructure comprising the physical space, stores, stalls and sheds, storage delivery bays and access roads constitute an important component of the development of rural economies. There are two large markets in the district located at Saboba and Wapuli. Other markets in the district include Sambuli, Kpalba and Gbangbanpong market; others are Demon and Natagu markets. These markets are organized on every six days on periodic basis.

In Saboba District, the largest market in the district is located at the capital, Saboba which has the following facilities: (a) lockable store types 1 and 2, (b) stall types 1 and 2, (c) butchers shop, (d) 10-seater KVIP, (e) urinals and (f) solid waste holding bays. The Wenchiki and Wapuli markets have stores and stalls too.

There are no stalls in other markets apart from grass sheds sometimes erected by the traders themselves. In some cases, markets are sometimes held under trees. The problem of inadequate market structures is further compounded by the accessibility to these markets during certain times of the year (i.e. rainy season). Attempts would therefore be pursued to put up market stalls at Demon.

Contacts

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SAGNARIGU DISTRICT

The Sagnarigu District is located in the central part of the Northern Region of Ghana. It falls between Longitudes 0057"N and 00 57"W and Latitudes 9016"N and 9034"N. The district has an estimated total land size of 114.29kmsq. It shares boundaries to the North with Savelugu-Nanton Municipality, to the South and East with Tamale Metropolis, to the West with Tolon District, and to North-West with Kumbungu District. The District Capital is approximately 2.5km from the Regional Capital.

The Sagnarigu District has an estimated population of 148, 099 constituting 74,886 males representing 50.5% and 73,213 females representing 49.5%. There are 23,447 households in the district with an average household size of 6.3 people. The district has a rural population of 54,549 and urban population of 93,550.

More than 50% of the working population in the district are into agriculture and its related activities. A significant population is also engaged in manufacturing, commercial, and service sectors. The spatial analysis of the district demonstrates the human and economic activities of the district. It provides an understanding of the district's space economy and an insight into the adequacy of the functions performed by the various settlements. With the youthful population of about 86,494 should be considered as a blessing rather than a constraint

There are no major markets in the Sagnarigu District. Only a few small trading centers such as Kalpohin and Choggu are found in the district. Apart from the few satellite markets, commercial activities in the district are mainly located along major arterial roads. Other commercial activities take place in corner shops and in homes. Commerce in the district largely involves the sale of provisions, fuel, electrical, electronics, clothing, construction materials, vehicle parts, agrochemicals, cosmetics, drugs, utensils, food stuffs and stationary.

A friendly environment for investment, equal opportunities for men, women and children as well as access to quality health services and education through participatory decision making.

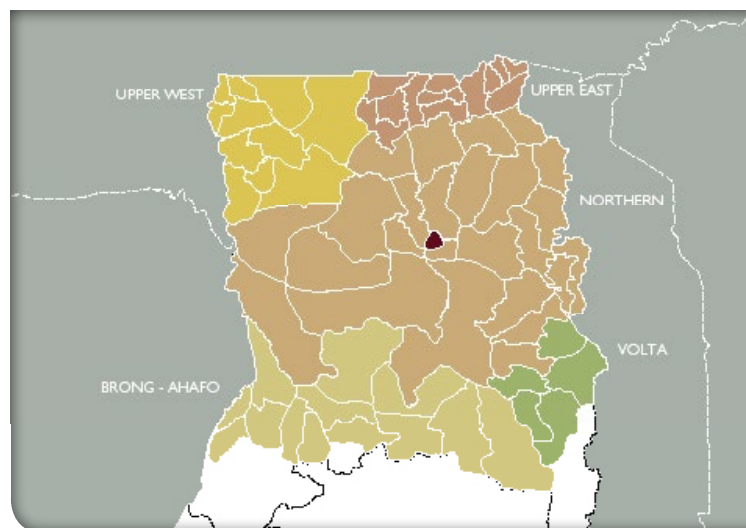
INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-PROCESSING

About 2100ha of lowlands are available for rice production in the District, however, only 820 hectares are put into production. This project proposes to boost commercial rice and maize production in the district. Additionally, a warehouse to provide storage for rice and maize will contribute to improve household income as well as nutrition.

B CONSTRUCTION

There is a fast growing real estate market with high demand for accommodation in the district. This project seeks to provide investors the opportunity to invest in this sector to augment the real estate deficit in the district with its urban population of 93,550.



C INFRASTRUCTURE

1 Development of Irrigational Dams at Zagyuri and Wovoguma

There are two major dams in the district which when developed with irrigational facilities and canals will seek to address food security related issues. This project seeks to address food shortage by ensuring increase in food production levels, promote all year round agricultural production and boost local economy.

2 Development of Market Complex at Kanvilli

The Kanvilli market is a project planned to be built or constructed with a number of store rooms and silos to improve access to basic needs from educational materials, groceries, electronics, clothes, food stuffs among others at an affordable rate. Also, some of these stores will be rented to market women on yearly basis which will serve as a source of revenue for the District Assembly.

D TRANSPORT

1 Construction and Rehabilitation of Existing Feeder Roads

The project proposes to construct new roads and rehabilitate existing ones which leads to farmlands in the district. This will go a long way to promote and also facilitate the movement of goods and services in the district.

E ENERGY AND POWER

1 Installation of Solar Panels at Yilonayili and Bokurugu

The nature of the sun in the district is good for solar energy production. The proposed project is an investment in a large scale installation of solar panels to generate electricity from the scorching sun to augment that of the national grid and also stable electricity supply is a potential for large scale industrial development.

F FORESTRY

1 Afforestation at Wovogu

The natural forest which covers a total area of about 93 sq. km encourages a rich stock of mammalian wildlife. The proposed project is to establish a forest buffer which will go a long way to serve a carbon sink and also as a source of herbal medicine for various ailments, especially among the rural dwellers in the district

Supporting Initiatives

➤ Resiliency in Northern Ghana (RING) has been supporting soya, green leafy vegetables and orange flesh production in the district.

Contacts

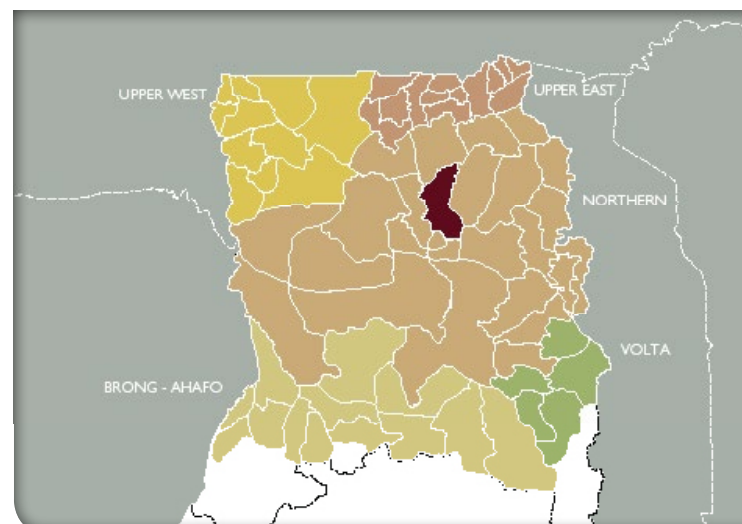
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SAVELUGU NANTON MUNICIPAL

The Savelugu/Nanton Municipality with its administrative capital at Savelugu was carved out of the Western Dagomba District Council in 1988 under the PNDC Law 207. This Law was replaced by the Legislative Instrument (LI) 1450 under the Local Government Act 1993 (Act 462). In March 2012, the Assembly was upgraded to a Municipal Status under the Legislative Instrument (LI) 2071.

The Savelugu/Nanton Municipality is located at the northern part of the Northern Region of Ghana. It is 25km away from the Regional Capital, Tamale and shares boundaries with West Mamprusi District to the North, Karaga District to the East, Tolon/Kumbungu District to the West and Sagnerigu District Assembly to the South.

The Municipality has about 149 communities with a lot of the communities concentrated at the southern part. The Municipality also has a total land area of about 1790.70 sq. km.



Population and Demography

The population of the Municipality was 139,283 (2010 population and housing census). With a growth rate of 3%, the population of the Municipality is estimated to be 161,679 in 2015. Females constitute 51.5% of the population and males 48.5%. This indicates a sex ratio of 94.1 males per 100 females.

The Economy of the Municipality

Agriculture: The Municipality remains an agriculture-based economy. The sector engages about 74.1 percent of the labour force, of which 80.9% are males and 68% are females. Majority of the farmers produce staple crops at subsistence level. Cash crop production is very minimal and includes sheanut, Soya beans, cotton and cashew.

The Municipality has the potential to increase food crops output if agricultural practices are modernized. However, the sector encounters problems such as food price inflation, high cost of farm inputs, post-harvest losses, high cost of inputs, inadequate tractor services and over reliance on rain fed agriculture.

Though Food price fluctuations could emanate from the rain fed agriculture, the absence of storage facilities poses the problem of storage of produce to sell in the lean season. Farmers thus have no alternative than to sell at whatever price after harvest. Food prices are therefore low in the harvest period but high in the lean season. Secondly, tractor services for tilling the land are very significant. However, apart from a few available tractors, the increasing fuel prices have made tractor services expensive to farmers. Agricultural practices are also dependent on rainfall which is erratic. Thus there is great seasonal unemployment.

Livestock and Poultry Production: Effective livestock rearing has not really caught up with the population. Despite the presence of the Pong-Tamale Veterinary College in the Municipality, farmers' interest in activities providing proper animal health care services have been lukewarm. Animal rearing perhaps is considered a hobby rather than a business. This attitude and the lack of needed infrastructure render the sector a poor source of income for the people. However, almost all farmers keep a few animals/birds such as goats, sheep, cattle and fowls.

Tourism: The Municipality has some Tourism potentials such as The Saakpuli Slave Market, Tuunaayili, The former seat of the Dagomba Kingdom, Yoggu, which is said to be where the chief priest settled long ago and an Oxbow Lake at Zonchangni. Among the tourism potentials, it is the Saakpuli Slave Market that attempts are being made to develop and preserve. The state of development is a tourist reception constructed through community initiative.

Industrial Activities: There are limited industrial activities. Agro- processing constitutes the main industrial activities in the Municipality and includes sheanut processing, Groundnuts processing, Cotton ginnery, and Rice Processing. With the exception of Shebu Industry that uses modern technology to process sheanut on a large scale for export, traditional small scale methods dominate agro-processing in the Municipality. These small scale activities are a major employer of women. Assistance from organisations such as UNICEF and Canada Fund for local initiative (CFLI), WVG, ITTU and VIP have improved some traditional methods such as sheanut and groundnut processing.

Trade and Services: Trading and service activities employs about 3% of the economically active population. Trading activities in the Municipality are dominated by trading in agricultural activities with a few employed in retail trading of provisions stores. Service sector comprises those in formal sector employment and constitute less than 1% of the economically active population.

State of Economic and Social Infrastructure

Road & Transport

Except a few communities especially the settler farmer communities, majority of the communities are interconnected with feeder roads. However, over 50% of the roads are seasonally un-motorable. Efficient road transport is along the Tamale-Bolgatanga trunk road. Thus vehicle services to about 80% of rural communities in the Municipality where the bulk of the food crops are produced are poor especially in the rainy season. Bicycle as the means of transport is therefore significant means of transport in the Municipality. Almost every household has a bicycle. The situation does not only limit access to economic activities but also access to social facilities such as education and health.

Energy

A greater percentage of the Municipality has no access to electricity. About 20% of the 149 communities in the Municipality are hooked to the national grid. Electricity in some parts of the Municipality is single phase and this limits the Agro-processing activities such as electric powered machines like the ITFC storage facilities and grinding mills. Giving the important role energy plays in the development, a lot still needs to be done to get many communities power to promote economic activities.

Irrigation

The actions that have been adopted are small scale irrigation projects to boost Agriculture. Some irrigation facilities were initiated in the previous plans, but only three have been completed and are being used. These include Bunglung, Kukobila and Libga. Others which are uncompleted schemes are Diplale Small scale Irrigation project, Nyeko, Sogu-Tampia and Chab-chab project. These schemes will be given priority in the current plan.

Topography and Natural Resources

The main drainage system in the Municipality is made up of White Volta and its tributaries. The effect of the drainage system is felt mostly in the northern part of the Municipality covering the areas between Nabogu and Kukuobilla. These areas are prone to periodic flooding during the wet season, thus making them suitable for rice cultivation. One of the tributaries of the White Volta, Kuldahli, stretches to constitute a natural boundary between the Municipality and Tolon/Kumbungu District.

The Municipality finds itself in the interior (Guinea) Savanna woodland which could sustain large scale livestock farming, as well as the cultivation of staples like rice, groundnuts, yams, cassava, maize, cowpea and sorghum.

The trees found in the area are drought resistant and hardly shed their leaves completely during the long dry season. Most of these are of economic value and serve as important means of livelihood especially for women. Notable among these are shea trees, (the nuts which are used for making sheabutter) and dawadawa that provides seeds used for condimental purpose. The sparsely populated north has denser vegetation mostly with secondary forest. The populous south on the other hand, is depleted by human activities such as farming, bush burning and tree felling among others.

The Municipality is blessed with vast arable land with potential for both livestock and crop production.

The Municipality is however faced with unfavourable natural environmental conditions. There is little tree-cover and it suffers harsh harmattan season, which leads to many bush-fires set up by farmers clearing their lands and hunters searching for game. The greatest threat however is the rate at which the tree vegetation is being cut down for fuel wood. Farming along river courses has also caused vast silting of the few drainage systems

which therefore dry up quickly in the dry season and flood easily in the wet season. Recent gravel winning on good farmlands alongside the major trunk road and sand winning for which a greater percentage is used for construction work in Tamale without efforts at reclamation is an issue of concern. Public places of convenience are inadequate and scarce in the area leading to indiscriminate defecation and waste disposal. The problems of poor disposal of solid and liquid waste, slum conditions and sewage degradation of the physical environments are becoming a nuisance.

Availability of Human Resources within the Municipality

The Municipal Assembly has qualified human resources from the following departments/units: Central Administration (in which the Planning Unit is included), Department of Agriculture, Finance Department, Works department, Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, Health Department, Department of Education, Youth and Sports, Department of Trade and Industry and Disaster Prevention and Management.

MARKET SIZE AND OPPORTUNITIES

Markets

There are four major markets in the Municipality where mainly agricultural products are sold on market days at Savelugu, Nanton, Tampion and Diare. The Municipal Assembly is developing the markets in phases. All the markets have been provided with some stores and stalls. People from neighbouring districts such as Kumbungu, Tolon, Karaga, Gushegu and Tamale patronize the markets in the Municipality.

Vision

The Vision of the Assembly is to improve the quality of life of the citizenry especially the vulnerable and excluded through meeting their basic needs and aspirations which are in consonance with National aspirations.

Mission

The Municipal Assembly exists to promote grass root participatory democracy and development, provide administrative and technical services to the populace and create conducive atmosphere for socio-economic development of the Municipality.

Goal

To improve and increase quality of teaching and learning; health service delivery; safe drinking water and sanitation coverage; availability, access and utilization of food; and improve socio-economic status of vulnerable and excluded persons, especially women in the municipality.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The Municipality has a lot of investment potentials in Agriculture, tourism and service sectors. The Municipality is therefore inviting prospective investors to partner with the Assembly to turn round these potentials into investment.

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-PROCESSING

The municipality remains an agriculture –based economy which employs about 97% of the labour Force. Majority of who produce staple crops at subsistence level.

1 Cash Crops Production: Soya Beans, Cotton, Rice, Maize, Water Melon, Yellow Melon

2 Livestock Production

There are large tracts of arable land along the White Volta River and other water bodies for water cash crop production and also for aquaculture.

3 Nasia-Nabogu Inland Rice Valley

A total of 10,000 ha of land is being earmarked for rice cultivation under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in the SADA zone and Savelugu-Nanton have 8,000 hectares out of the 10,000 ha. This is a growth pole strategy developed by GCAP with support from the World Bank and USAID which is aimed at gradually reducing the gap and disparities on levels of growth, development and transformation between the North and South of Ghana for the benefit of the least favoured communities and districts in the Nasia-Nabogu Valley. The Municipality is inviting prospective investors in the production of rice, processing and storage.

Supporting Initiatives

- Growth Pole Strategy developed by Ghana Commercial Agricultural Project (GCAP) with support from World Bank and USAID.
- The Municipal Assembly will offer all necessary support and engage with all potential investors coming into the area.

2 Construction of 2 Small Scale Irrigation Schemes and Aquaculture and Fisheries Development at Dipale and Sugu-Tampia

Dipale and Sugu-Tampia are just two out of about six more communities with irrigation development potentials due to the availability of vast arable lands and permanent water points/bodies. The two potential sites were measured and the total estimated irrigable areas that can be developed are 302 ha at Dipale and 212 ha at Sugu-Tampia. Aquaculture and fisheries development could contribute significantly to increasing the consumption of animal protein in the diets of many people in the beneficiary Communities and their farm families as well as many other indirect beneficiaries in the municipality and beyond. This could also lead to employment generation for the people thereby improving upon their incomes, food and nutrition security and poverty reduction.

Supporting Initiatives

- Warehouses to support produce from the irrigation facilities have been constructed.
- A similar aquaculture and fisheries development is taking place at Libga community in the Municipality and so the people of these two communities are aware of the benefits of such a project and are willing to release the land for aquaculture.
- The Municipal Assembly will offer all necessary support and engage with all potential investors coming into the area.

B TOURISM

1 Construction of Hotels Near Tamale International Airport

There is vast land available for construction purposes at Kanshegu and Nyoglo Communities closer to the New International Airport. However, there are no hotels available for passengers who will want to rest closer to the Airport and leave mid-night or the next early morning for their destinations. There will be a lot of prospects when the Airport is finally completed. The Municipality is therefore inviting prospective investors to invest in this hotelier business.

Supporting Initiatives

- Availability of land
- Existence of the Tamale International Airport
- Existence of Tamale-Bolgatanga-Navrongo-Burkina Faso Highway linking the Northern part of the Country to Togo, Niger and Mali.
- The Municipality will offer all necessary support and engage with all potential investors coming into the Municipality.
- The Municipality is relatively stable. The following security agencies exist in the Municipality to maintain peace and security: Police, Fire Service, immigration, customs and preventive service. The proximity of the Municipality to the Airforce base and Bawa Barracks assist in maintaining peace. Land litigation is minimal.
- Existence of International Rest Stop for vehicles traveling long distance from Tema- Accra-Kumasi to the land lock Countries.

Contacts

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TAMALE METROPOLITAN

The Tamale Metropolitan Assembly was established by legislative instrument (L.I. 2068). At present, it is one of the six Metropolitan Assemblies in the country and the only Metropolis in the three Northern regions of Ghana namely: the Upper East, Upper West and Northern regions. Tamale is the District as well as the Regional capital of the Northern Region.

The Tamale Metropolis is one of the 26 districts in the Northern Region. It is located in the central part of the Region and shares boundaries with the Sagnarigu District to the North-West, Mion District to the East, East Gonja to the South and Central Gonja to the South West.

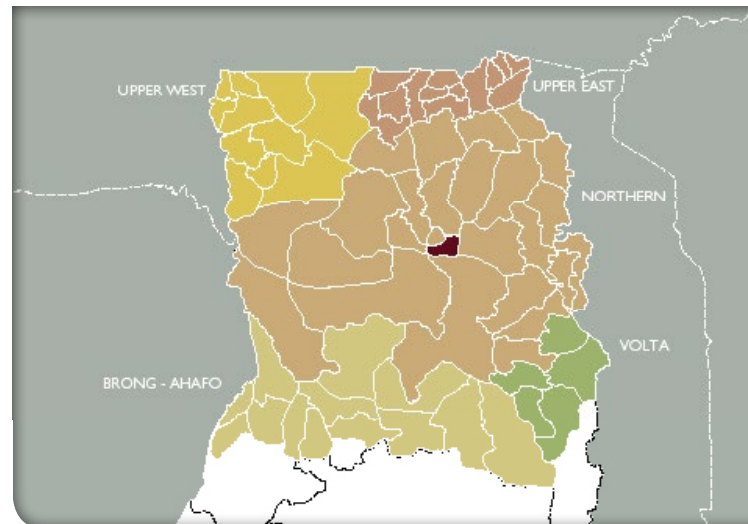
Tamale is strategically located in the Northern Region and by this strategic location, the Metropolis has a market potential for local goods from the agricultural and commercial sectors from the other districts in the region and the southern part of Ghana. By its location, the Metropolis stands to gain in trade from some neighbouring West African countries such as Burkina Faso, Niger, Mali and Togo. The Metropolis has a total estimated land size of 646.9sqkm (2010 PHC Report). Geographically, the Metropolis lies between latitude 9°16 and 9° 34 North and longitudes 0° 36 and 0° 57 west.

There are 85 communities in the Metropolis. Although the Metropolis is seen as an urban one, several parts of it are rural. The rural parts of Tamale are the areas where land for agricultural activities is available to a large extent and serves as the food basket for the Metropolis. However several of these communities still lack basic social and economic infrastructure such as good roads, school blocks, hospitals, markets and recreational centers.

The current estimated population is 414,548. From the 2010 PHC, the population of the Tamale Metropolis was 223,252 with 111,109 (49.7%) males and 112,143 (50.2%) females. This implies that there are more females than males in the Metropolis. The proportion of the total population living in the urban areas is (80.8%) and that of the proportion living in rural areas is (19.1%), meaning that most of the people in the metropolis live in the urban as compare to the percentages of those living in the rural areas. The Metropolis is therefore the only district in the Region which is predominantly urban. This implies that the Metropolis could be a growth pole for the three northern regions attracting both population and economic development in the area. This is also a potential for labour (skilled, semi and unskilled) for industry.

Economy

Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles has the highest employed population (33.4%) with (22.1%) being male and (45.4%) female. Agriculture, forestry and fishing workers are the next major occupation in the Metropolis with a proportion of 18.2 percent of both sexes and with (24.4%) males and (11.8%) female. The next occupation that follows is manufacturing (12.5%), employing (12.1%) males and (12.9%) females. Wholesale, agriculture and retail and manufacturing account for 64.1 percent of the industrial base of the Metropolis.



Market facilities

There are five functional markets in the Metropolis namely: the Tamale Central Market, Aboabo, Kalpohini, Kuku and Lamashegu markets. There are however other satellite markets in other communities. While the Central market is currently occupied with mini shops and stalls, efforts are being made to upgrade the market with modern facilities and more stores, to be able to meet the demands of the informal sectors. The Assembly would then be in a position to make the needed revenue for development.

There is an uncompleted modern super market block that was under construction during the 1970s but has been abandoned due to lack of financial resources. This facility when completed would provide space for offices, stores and shopping space for businesses. This would also assist in taking most of the traders off the street and other open spaces in the CBD area of the Metropolis. Fortunately, Government of Ghana has provided funds for the completion of this market. Other structures would be constructed as part of this project to provide more stores for the traders.

Tourism

The Metropolis is a transit point to many tourist sites in other districts and regions in the northern part of Ghana. For instance, many tourists moving to the Mole National Park do make a stopover in Tamale before embarking on their trip to West Gonja district. However, there are some few tourist sites in the Metropolis namely: Tugu Crocodile Pond, the Python Sanctuary, the smock and art craft center, the German Cemetery as well as a Cultural Center. It is the hope of the Metropolis to collaborate with Ghana Tourist Board to develop these sites to boost tourism in the area. The Center for National Culture is located right in the Central Business District of Tamale; a place many tourists would cherish visiting to have a look at many items of local Arts and Craft exhibitions. Below is a picture of an artifact shop at the Cultural Center (Center for National Center) in Tamale. There is also an increase in the activities in the hospitality industry. More hotels, guest houses, restaurants are springing up.

Agriculture

Agriculture is an important sector of Ghana's economy employing about 60.0 percent of the economically active population of the nation (GSS, 2010). The sector is critical to the national economy contributing 21.3 percent to the Gross domestic product (GDP) in 2013 (MOFEP, 2013).

Distribution of Livestock

Livestock such as chicken, goat and sheep have large numbers of keepers but relatively small holdings. This perhaps explains the subsistence nature of farming in the Metropolis. The dove has the highest holding (28 per farmer) follows by cattle (26 per keeper). Beehives has the least holding (zero) which has no average keeper in the Metropolis. This implies that there is little or no bee keeping in the metropolis.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-PROCESSING

1 Establishment of Agricultural Mechanization Services Center

The proposed project is to construct an agricultural mechanization center in the Tamale Metropolis to service both urban and per-urban farming within the metropolis. Currently, rural-urban migration in the Metropolis has led to reduced farm labour on one hand while the ongoing use of old and labour intensive implements have led to low yields, poor quality and high post-harvest losses. Majority of the crops cultivated in the metropolis are done by smallholder farmers who cannot afford to invest in the highly valued agricultural equipment, harvesting machines and dryers. The Agricultural Service Center will help the farmers overcome the shortage of farm workers, poor crop quality and timely harvesting of the crops. The proposed project will support the development of farming services; reduce post-harvest losses by 30%; increase income of about 100,000 farmers and; increase productivity of smallholder farmers. The said Center will perform the following services.

- Tractor or land preparation hiring services.
- Harvesters hiring services.
- Dryer services.
- Warehouse & Storage services
- Seeds cleaning distribution services
- Fertilizer and Insecticides distribution services.
- Technology & Education Training Services

Two locations have been earmarked for the project: Zorbogu and Fooshegu and their surrounding communities and other nearby districts.

Supporting Initiatives

- At the Metropolitan level, Agricultural Mechanization Service Center will cooperate with the Metropolitan Assembly, Department of Agriculture, Agriculture Mechanization Directorate and Farmer Associations under the Private Public Partnership (PPP) program for the investment in establishing the Agricultural Mechanization Service Center.

Investment Required

- The estimated cost of the Agricultural Mechanization Service Center is GHS300, 000,000

2 3 Establishment of Modern Rice Mills and Construction of Warehouse Facilities

The proposed project will process locally produced rice, construct warehouse facilities; market quality milled rice required by consumers and provide Packaging and grading services. Rice consumption in the Tamale Metropolis keeps increasing as a result of population growth, urbanization and change in consumer habits. The rice industry in Ghana has a market size of US\$1 billion with only an estimated 35-40% of this demand being met locally. This renders the industry the most viable economic venture. The industry also holds immense prospects for wealth and sustainable job creation and poverty reduction for over 500,000 value chain actors. The proposed warehouse project will have a storage capacity of about 80MT to keep more produce especially paddy and milled rice. Other produce such as maize and soya could also be stored to reduce post-harvest losses.

In terms of new warehouse construction or rehabilitation, there is evidence of market demand. While storage is insufficient in total capacity and supply near market hubs is scarce and therefore rents are at a premium. Returns will justify the investment for the construction of large, simple warehouses. They can be built by a real estate investor and rented to medium-scale traders.

In addition, increased storage capacity at rice mills for paddy is a necessary part of reaping returns on investments in the rice sector, but must come hand-in-hand with improvements in efficiency and infrastructure at the mill itself, and should not be considered as a separate investment.

Supporting Initiatives

- JICA/MOFA Sustainable Development of Rain fed lowland rice production in Ghana and Rice Sector Support Project (RSSP) have trained farmers to enhance their knowledge and skills in good rice cultivation practices and promotion of consumption of Jasmine 85. Straight milled jasmine was packed and displayed in mini durbars within the Metropolis. RSSP is also engaged in the development of rice valleys for water conservation and to increase rice production
- Similarly, improved milling technology such as rubber roll mills can reduce breakage, which is a form of loss. One of the most important and least expensive investments is the installation of proper graders on existing mills, which would allow a processor to properly target the various quality-defined segments of the market.

Investment Required

- The Construction of the Rice Mill and Warehouse is estimated to be GHS 30,000,000

B INFRASTRUCTURE

1 Development of the market system (construction/rehabilitation of markets)

Re-designing of Central Market to a modern shopping center with mall etc, to boost economic and commercial activities.

2 Development of Aboabo market

3 Development of satellite markets

C CREATIVE ARTS INDUSTRY

Local fabrics (smock industry, cloths and leather work and other craft products)

D REPAIR OF VEHICLE PARTS ETC.

1 Fabrication of spare parts

2 Manufacturing of farms implement such as hoes, cutlasses, bullock ploughs, trailers, corn threshers among others.

E TOURISM

1 The Assembly intends to develop museums, tourism products and recreational facilities to further enhance tourism.

G TRANSPORT

Tamale has car rental industry in the Metropolis to facilitate easy movement (tourism).

H TAMALE AIRPORT

Government is making efforts to upgrade the Airport into an intentional one.

I SANITATION

1 Recycling Plant:

The metropolis has over 45,000 populations that generate garbage of about 250 tons per day. Out of this, only 200 tons per day is collected and sent to the land fill site for disposal. The Assembly needs investors to invest in recycling of these waste materials. Private sector investment is also invited in the processing of waste rubber products which has become a menace.

J PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENT

With the expanding tourist market, the Assembly would need investors into the following areas

- 1 Development of Polo Grounds
- 2 Development of Golf Park
- 3 Wild Life Ranching such as Ostrich Farms
- 4 Children's Parks

K REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT

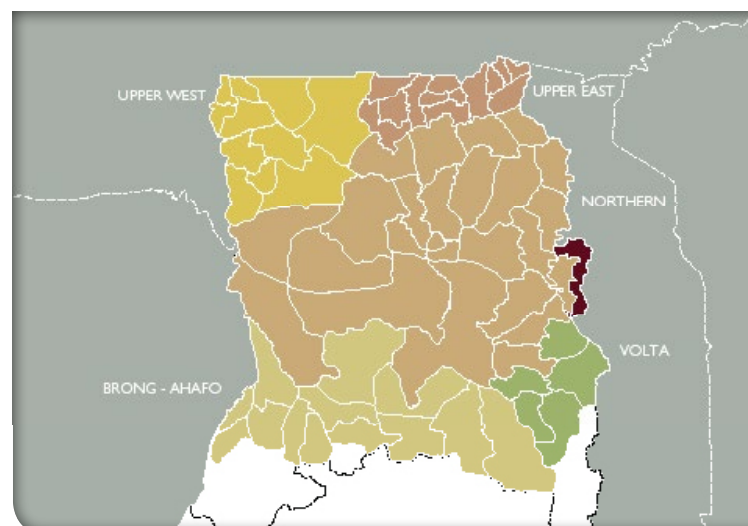
The abundance of relatively cheap land for investors, estate developers, and NGOs for the purposes of dwelling houses and offices for workers; the informal sector and NGOs.

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TATALE-SANGULI DISTRICT

The Tatalé-Sangulí District Assembly was carved out of the former Zabzugu-Tatalé District and was inaugurated on 28th June, 2012 with an L.I 2067. It is one of the Eastern corridor Districts in the Northern Region of Ghana, is about 165 km from Tamale, the regional capital. The district capital is Tatalé. The district is located in the eastern flank of the Northern Region and covers an area of about 1090.46440 km sq. It shares boundaries with the Republic of Togo to the east, Zabzugu District to the south, Saboba Districts to the north and Yendi Municipality to the west. The district has nineteen (19) Electoral Areas (EAs). The area councils include Tatalé town council, the Kandin/Sheini and Tatindo Area Councils (ACs). The district also has four major peri-urban towns; Tatalé, Kuyuli, Kandin and Sangulí with Tatalé being the administrative capital.



Population and Demography

According to the 2010 Population and housing Census, Tatalé-Sangulí District has a total population of 60,039, representing 2.4 percent of the regional population of 2,479,461 with about 50.4 percent females and 49.6 percent males. The district has a rural population of 81.4 percent of the total population and the urban population is 18.6 percent.

The district has a general sex ratio of 98.4 males per 100 females. Sex ratio is very high in the age group 0-14 (105.3) and reduces to 92.9 in the economically active age group of 15-64 and increases slightly to 93.2 in the 65 and over age group. The figures show male deficit in the older ages. This could be as a result of higher fertility among males in the district or perhaps there is a high out-migration among males.

The age dependency ratio in the Tatalé-Sangulí District is about 99.8 percent. This means that, every 100 persons in the productive force has 99.8 dependents to cater for. The ratio is much higher among males (105.8) than females (94.2). Similarly it is much higher in the rural areas (105.1) than in the urban areas (79.5). Again the male deficit observed in the sex ratios is reflecting on male-female and rural-urban differentials in age dependency ratios. This supports the explanation that there might be very high male out-migration in the district, which perhaps is from the rural areas to the urban areas.

District has a total household population of 59,088 with 10,982 in urban and 48,106 in rural areas. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, there are 6,986 households in the District comprising of 1,322 urban households and 5,664 rural households. The mean number of households per house is 1.2 for the District. The average household size in the District (8.6 persons) is not significantly different from both urban (8.5 persons) and rural (8.5 persons).

Economy of the District

The development of any country depends on the production of goods and services. The most critical production factor of a country is the human capital. Although all persons irrespective of age and sex consume goods and services produced, only a section of the total population produces them; thus a working population often referred to as the "employed"

Agriculture is the mainstay of the district's economy. Most people engage in crop production and livestock farming. Other economic activities engaged in by the people are Small-Scale Agro-Based Industries such as Shea butter processing, rice milling, groundnut oil extraction, gari processing, and carving of pestles and mortar. Women mainly do trading in foodstuffs, whereas men (butchers) engage in livestock trading. Women also sell firewood and charcoal. During harvesting season, women harvest groundnuts, maize, and millet for rewards and also winnow maize and millet for rewards.

According to the PHC, 2010, the district population is more into agriculture, forestry and fishery industries (90.1%) with 92.0 percent being males and 88.2 percent females. The female population in the manufacturing industry is 3.7 percent while males constitute 1.8 percent. The female population far outweighs that of males in this sector of the economy. It also shows that there are 2.3 percent of the population within the 15 years

age and over who are males and are engaged in wholesale and retail and repair of motor vehicles motor cycles while their female counterparts in the industry is about five 4.5 percent. Education sector is 0.7 percent made up of 1.2 percent males and 0.3 percent females.

Market Size and Opportunities

The district has 11 markets including the Tatale Market which is so close to Togo and there is high demand for Ghanaian goods and service by the Togolese.

SADA and GoG Vision for the District

A healthy people with high productivity in a well-managed environment, high standard of living where, children, women and men have equal access to basic health, quality education, food and nutrition and economic resources and participating in decision making

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-PROCESSING

1 Sesame Production

The Sesame crop does well in the district and many farmers have tried it and is yielding so well. It is use to prepare soup and also for export. If there is an intervention in the production of Sesame crop many productive population will engage in the cultivating of the crop for export since there is ready market for it. The majority of the farmers already have their farmlands which can be used as the plots to embark on the Sesame production.

2 Soya Bean Production

Soya Bean production is one of the crops cultivated by the farmers in the district. There is ready market for it since the crop is use for so many things; among them are soya kebabs, soya milk, preparation of soup etc. There is also a factory in Techiman which demand the crop as raw material and the demand is always more than the supply. The majority of the farmers already have their farmlands which can be used as the plots to embark on the Sesame production. This will absorb the teaming youth who have the desire of going into agriculture.

3 Poultry Rearing (Guinea Fowl and Turkey)

Guinea fowl and Turkey rearing is done on a small scale in the Tatale-Sanguli District. There is high demand in both locally and internationally for guinea fowls and turkey meat. The district has good natural environment for the rearing of guinea fowls and turkeys.

A CREATIVE ARTS INDUSTRY

1 Batik Tye and Dye

The Rural Enterprise Project (REP) in the district has trained a good number of entrepreneurs in the batik tye and dye making. There is ready and effective demand for the batik tye and dye materials. The existence of Rural Enterprise Project in the district is a plus and any investment in the batik tye and dye business will not encounter many obstacles since some women groups have already undergone some trainings.

B ENERGY AND POWER

1 Solar Light Project for Rural Communities

The district is basically rural and only 6 out of the 169 communities have been connected to the national grid. This explains why the solar light project is necessary for the district. The beneficiary communities are capable of paying by installments to acquire the solar panels. The district falls within a savanna zone and there is sufficient sunlight to power the solar panels.

C FORESTRY

1 Afforestation Scheme

The rapid depletion of the vegetation and climate change and variability has called for the afforestation project The chiefs, traditional authorities and district assembly have lands already earmarked for the afforestation and greening of the district.

D HEALTH

The district which has a current projected population to be 64,239 does not have a district hospital. The district needs a district hospital so that it can serve as a referral point for the 9 health facilities in the district. The district has liaised with the chiefs and traditional authorities and land has been offered for the district hospital. There is also a polyclinic in the district capital which needs an expansion to the status of a district hospital.

E INFRASTRUCTURE

1 Dams/ Dug Outs Construction

The district need dams and dug outs to supplement the few water bodies in the district to help provide water for the livestock and dry season gardening. There is sufficient lands which can be used to construct dams in the farming communities

2 Irrigation Schemes

Irrigation Schemes are very necessary in the district. This will help supplement the rain fed agriculture since the district experience a single rainfall in a year. This will engage the youth during the dry season to continue cultivating crops and vegetables. It will also mitigate seasonal migration of the youth from the area to south. There is sufficient lands which can be used to construct dams in the farming communities. There is arable land which is fertile for the project

3 Markets Construction

The markets when constructed will enable the traders to have access to the markets centers with their goods and services. The taxes or tolls from the goods and services in the markets can increase the Internally Generated Funds (IGF) of the District Assembly. These funds could be used to provide social services such as building of schools, health centers and rural water provision through construction of boreholes. The traditional authorities and the District Assembly have properly acquired lands for the construction of selected markets in the Tatale district.

F INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (ICT PARK)

1 ICT Centers

The ICT centers project can create avenues for the populace in the district to upgrade their knowledge with modern technology and share knowledge as well. This can also serve as e-government platforms in the district. The traditional authorities and the District Assembly have properly acquired lands for the construction ICT Center in Tatale the district capital.

G MINING AND MINERALS PROCESSING

1 Mining of Iron Ore at Sheini Campuni

The exploration of Iron Ore in the district has been conducted and is left with the mining. This project when starts on time will create jobs for the youthful population and help mitigate migration of the local people. The area has been zone and the chiefs and traditional authorities have officially released land and ready for the mining to take place.

H TOURISM

1 Construction of Guest House at District Capital

The Guest House when constructed can serve as a resting place for government officials and travellers. This can bring revenue to the district. There is sufficient land that belongs to the district assembly and has been earmarked for sitting a guest house

2 Construction of Recreational Facilities at District Capital

Children Park is needed at the district capital. This will provide an opportunity for children to meet and play during weekends and holidays. The traditional authorities and the District Assembly have properly acquired lands for the construction of such facilities in Tatale the district capital.

I TRANSPORT

1 Tarring of Yendi-Zabzu-Tatale-Nachamba Road

The Yendi-Zabzugu-Tatale-Nachamba road is an international road linking the North Eastern Corridor to the Republic of Togo. It serves as a major high way and in a very bad state. The road has bridges including the Sabare iron bridge and has already been engineered

Contacts

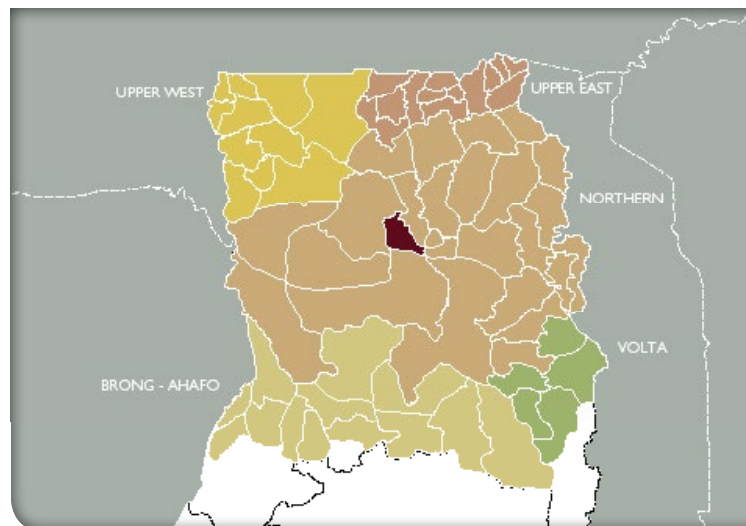
Hon. Nicholas Waake, 0201905681
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TOLON DISTRICT

The Tolon District was born out of the hitherto Tolon/Kumbungu District by the LI 2142 in 2012 with Tolon as its District capital. It has two (2) town councils and Four (4) Area councils. The town councils are Tolon and Nyankpala, while the Area Councils include Kasuyili, Lingbunga, Tali, and Yoggu. The district comprises 24 elected assembly members, 11 government appointees, one Member of Parliament and the District Chief Executive as the political head.

Location

The District lies between latitudes 9° 15' and 10° 02' North and Longitudes 0° 53' and 1° 25' West. It shares boundaries to the North with Kumbungu, Daboya to the West, Central Gonja to the South, and Sagnarigu Districts to the Eastern. It also covers a total land area of 1353.65550sq km (Ghana Statistical Service, 2014). Tolon is 24km from Tamale, the Regional Capital and linked by a tarred road.



Nature of Population

The total population of Tolon District is 72,990 and accounts for about 3% of the entire population of the Northern Region. Males constitute 36,360 (49.8%) and females, 36,630 (50.2%). The population also varies in terms of locality as the data portrays a predominantly rural population of about 88.4 percent compared to the urban population of 11.6 percent (Ghana Statistical Service, 2014).

Economy of the District

The District is predominantly agrarian with the sector constituting 88.8 percent. The sector has a great potential in terms of commercial rice farming, fish farming as well as irrigation coupled with available labour and agricultural research institutions (e.g. SARI, UDS, and CSIR). It equally means that, there is ready market for agro products and services such as implements, fertilizer, tractor services among others. Other sectors sum up to less than 15 percent (Ghana Statistical Service, 2014) but play very important role to complementing the livelihood of the people. In terms of employment, the district is highly driven by the informal sector with about 60 percent of the workforce being self-employed (ibid). This implies that, if the private sector is boosted through skill training and access to finance, it can help reduce youth unemployment and migration towards the South (Kayaye) for menial jobs.

Economic and Social Infrastructure

Though the district is predominantly rural, there exist some basic socio-economic infrastructures that can support the agro-potential of the area. These include a well linked feeder roads across communities; and water and sanitation facilities. The district is 39% connected to national electricity grid. There is reception for telecommunication services as well as radio and television networks. The major investors in the community include AVNASH Rice Mills, Savannah Agricultural Research (SARI) Rice Mills and University for Development (UDS) Meat Processing Factory.

Topography Natural Resources

The area is covered by Guinea Savanna interspersed with short drought resistant trees and grassland. The land is generally undulating with a number of scattered depressions. The soils are generally of the sandy loam type except in the low lands where alluvial deposits are found. Major tree species include the Shea nut, Dawadawa, Mango, among others. The nature of the land and grasses is a fertile ground for farming and animal rearing.

The District is drained by a number of rivers and streams. The most prominent being the White Volta. Among the major tributaries of the White Volta is Kula bong, Koraba, Salo, Bawa, Winibo, to mention just a few. The White Volta presents an opportunity for fish farming and irrigation. Also, there exist of smaller dams and dug-out (26 dams- 14 dugouts) in some communities. Some of these such as the Golinga Dam can be developed into mini irrigation dams to facilitate all year round farming.

Equally a potential resource is the abundance of the sunshine. This does not only help in drying of farm products, but can be harnessed for solar energy.

Human Resources within the District

The human resource endowment of the Tolon District is 72,990 according to the 2010 PHC stated above. Out of this, the labour force constitutes 50.9%. Tolon District has a huge non-literate population of about 73.5 percent. However, given some basic training they can contribute to productive economic activities. The above stated research and educational institutions provide opportunities in terms of access to highly qualified professional and experience human resource for industry.

Market Size and Opportunities

The Tolon District has a huge market potential of the area especially for agro products and related services is huge given the predominantly agrarian economy. Farm inputs and services such as fertilizers, tractor services, among others are in high demand. Other complementary demands spans from health to educational.

SADA and GoG Vision for the District

In line with its broad vision, the SADA is geared towards "Creating a Forested, Green and Peaceful society in a stable and dynamic local economy, doubling per capita incomes and reducing the incidence of poverty in the Tolon District to less than 20 percent of the population within 25 years."

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-PROCESSING

1 Aquaculture Investment Opportunity

The project involves the construction of over 100 ponds [2000m² (0.2ha)] for fish farming along the White Volta.

Supporting Initiatives

- Investors are assured of the provision of Electricity and Social Services such as portable water
- Export promotion through the Export, Agricultural Trade and Development and Investment Fund (EDAIF)
- Facilitation of land acquisition
- RING Project ready to support

Investment Required

- The project is estimated to cost GHS 1,412,100 and the District Assembly is willing to contribute about GHS 600,000 towards the project.

2 Small Irrigation Projects at Kasuliyili, Golinga, and Surrounding Communities

Opportunity to expand and develop Small Irrigation Projects at Kasuliyili, Golinga, and communities along the White Volta. This project will help farming communities (about 2000 smallholder farmers (about 800 women) to cultivate all-year-round rice to feed the Avnash Rice Mills in Tamale. It will also support farmers to grow high demand vegetables.

Supporting Initiatives

- Provision of electricity
- Provision of social services such as portable water
- Facilitation of land acquisition
- Rehabilitation of the dam by WFP

Investment Required

- The project is estimated to cost GHS 2,000,000 and the District Assembly will commit GHS 150,000 to the project

3 Bounding of Valleys for Rice Farming

This project involves bounding of valleys for commercial rice farming to feed the Avnash Rice Milling Plant at Nyankpala in Tamale as well as other mills to meet increasing demand for polished rice in the country. The project will create employment opportunity for youth in the catchment area

Supporting Initiatives

- Export Promotion through the Export Trade Agricultural Development and Investment Fund (EDAIF)
- The District will facilitate land acquisition
- Provision of electricity
- Provision of social services such as portable water
- Support from Ministry of Food and Agriculture
- RING Project ready to support

Investment Required

- The project is estimated to cost GHS 2,000,000 and the District Assembly will contribute GHS 500,000 towards the project.

B TOURISM

1 Development of Jagbo Forest

The Tolon District Assembly is promoting the development of the Jagbo Forest into a modern tourist site through a public private partnership. The project will be a further boost to the hospitality industry in the district, promote environmental protection as well as meet growing demand of tourists to the Northern Region of Ghana.

Supporting Initiatives

- The District will provide access roads (tarred) and electricity
- Peaceful environment and availability of security facilities
- Support for USAID-RING
- Support from District Assembly's Common Fund as well as
- Development of proposal
- Development of brochures
- Publicity through the media
- Site identification and demarcation

2 Investment in Guest Houses and Standard Hotels

There are no hotel facilities in the Tolon District and this presents an opportunity to invest in the development of guest houses and standard hotels to accommodate growing arrivals by tourists to the district. The project will also creation of jobs for the teaming youth; open the area to other socio-economic activities. The Tolon District is willing to enter into public private partnership arrangements with prospective investors in relation to the project.

Supporting Initiatives

- Support from the District Assembly Common Fund

- The District will facilitate land acquisition
- The District will facilitate the extension of social services

Investment Required

- The cost of the project is yet to be estimated.

C ENERGY AND POWER

1 Solar Energy Development

Tolon District's low access to national electricity grid presents an investment opportunity for off-grid solar power generation that will serve communities in the district. The District has relatively long durations of sunshine throughout the year and has abundant land for the installation of solar panels. The project will provide energy supply for rural businesses (agriculture) and small and medium enterprises and boost economic activity.

Supporting Initiatives

- The project is supported by the Energy Commission of Ghana.
- The District Assembly will facilitate land acquisition and provide other social services.
- The Assembly will get support from UNDP for the project

Investment Required

- The cost of the project is yet to be estimated.

2 Woodlot Development

Increasing demand for wood fuels is endangering forest resources. This challenge presents an opportunity for investment in large-scale woodlot development for firewood and charcoal as well as contributes to reducing desertification in the district.

Supporting Initiatives

- Availability of seedlings and the access to the Forestry Department
- The project is supported by Savannah Accelerated Development Authority (SADA), UNDP and Environmental Protection Agency.
- The District Assembly will facilitate land acquisition and provide other social services

Investment Required

- The cost of the project is yet to be estimated.

D HEALTH

1 Medical Facilities

The Tolon District Assembly is promoting an investment opportunity to build and operate of private hospital Health Facilities to serve the growing medical needs of the community. The facility can also contribute to training health personnel in the district. The assembly is willing to work with investors in a public private partnership arrangement on this project.

Supporting Initiatives

- The Assembly will facilitate land acquisition and provide other social services
- USAID/RING/SPRING support the project

Investment Required

- The cost of this investment is yet to be estimated.

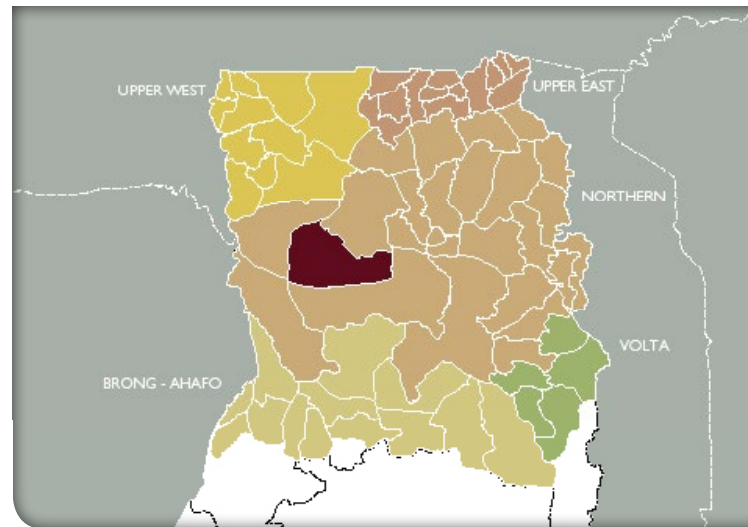
Contacts

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Mr. Mohammed A. Adams, *District Coordinating Director*, +233(0)207619767

WEST GONJA DISTRICT

West Gonja District is located in the Northern Region of Ghana. It lies on longitude 10 51 and 20 581 West and Latitude 80 321 and 100 21 North. It shares boundaries in the south with Central Gonja District, Bole and Sawla-Tuna-Kalba District in the West, Wa East District in the North West and North Gonja District to the North and East. The District is about 130km away from the regional capital, Tamale. The District has total land area of 8,352sq.Km (including North Gonja District). This represents about 12% of the total land area of the region. The Mole National Park and Kenikeni Forest Reserves occupy approximately 1,500sq Km of the land area of the District.



Population and Demography

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census the district population is 41,180 for 2010 which is estimated to be at 49,456 in 2016 with a density of 8.3 persons per sq. Km. The population density is below the regional density of 25.9 persons per sq Km. The district population growth rate of 3.1% is higher than the national (2.7%) and the regional (2.8%) respectively. The total population comprises of male 50.22% and female 49.78%. Along the urban-rural divide, the populations are 51.5% and 48.5% respectively. Thus, the sparsely nature of the population makes provision of socio-economic amenities difficult as the settlements do not have enough population to put them into maximum use. Some of the communities are farming settlements that migrate with changing fertility of the soil.

Economy of the District

The workforce of the district is employed in three major industries: agriculture, forestry and fishing (60.5%), manufacturing (10.1%) and wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (9.6%). About 5 percent of the workforce is engaged in the education and 3.6 percent in the accommodation and food services industry. Of the 60.5% engaged in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry 70.9% and 48.9% are male and female respectively. Also, about 4.0 percent of males and 16.8 percent of females are employed in the manufacturing. However, there are no persons engaged in real estate activities. This is due to the large rural nature of the district.

Out of the total workforce of the District, 58.6 percent of the entire workforce is self-employed without employees and 23.1 percent are contributing family workers. The corresponding sex distribution has 61.9 percent males and females (55.0%) being self-employed without employees. In contrast, 30.1 percent of females and 16.7 percent of males are contributing family workers due to their engagement in household or family chores.

The highest proportions of employed persons in the district are engaged in the private informal sector (87.1%) follow by public (10.2%), while private formal (2.0%) and NGO's accounts for 0.6 percent. The relatively low levels of educational and professional training among the employed population, account for the high proportions in the informal sector.

Generally, the proportions of males (52.6%) in all the employment sectors dominate females (47.4%), except in the public sector. The proportion of males and females employed in the public sector are 14.0 percent and 6.1 percent respectively.

Manufacturing:

The manufacturing sector employs less than 15% of the active labour force. Males continue to dominate the industrial sector. The industries are the cottages-type using traditional skills, simple tools and are mainly family business. The cottage industries include handicraft, baskets and mats weaving, metal and wood work. Agro-processing industries also abound in the district. Women dominate in the food processing (gari, starch and konkonte) activities, district wide. Damongo is renowned for its quality gari in the northern sector. Other industries are textiles and leather works.

A AGRICULTURE AND AGROPROCESSING

1 Cassava production and processing

The District has enormous potential in Cassava production and processing. But limited investment has left this untapped.

Supporting Initiatives

- Existing Farmer and processing groups
- Availability of land
- Land tenure system is good for investment
- The main road to the District, Ffulso-Damongo-Sawla road is in good condition

2 Maize production

The land can support maize production which has a vast market within the country and the neighbouring countries. But investment has been limited.

Supporting Initiatives

- Existing Farmer groups
- Availability of land
- Land tenure system is good for investment
- The main road to the District, Ffulso-Damongo-Sawla road is in good condition

3 Beekeeping and Honey Production and Related Products

The climatic condition and the vegetation are very conducive for bee farming and honey production. There exist some local knowledge and initiatives in beekeeping and honey production.

However limited investment with right technology and marketing has left this potential untapped

Supporting Initiatives

- Existing local knowledge
- Availability of Beekeeping groups
- The main road to the District, Ffulso- Damongo- Sawla road is in good condition

B CONSTRUCTION

1 Construction and Rehabilitations of Dams and Dug- Outs

The District is endowed with some water bodies which can be developed for domestic use, irrigation and animal watering. Among others are the sori, kpiri and Mognori Rivers. Others are Damongo, Tailorpe, Sori, Yipala and Grupe dams. Many of the dams are silted and do not hold enough water to last throughout the year.

These rivers and dams can be harness for irrigation purposes. They can also be used to create pastures for grazing and watering. This will help control the menace of the Fulani herdsmen and also generate revenue.

Supporting Initiatives

- Availability of water bodies
- High interest in irrigation
- Influx of Fulani herdsmen
- Irrigable areas are vast and fertile

C FORESTRY

1 Woodlot and Plantation development

The rate rejuvenation of trees is very high and rapid. The District is one of the few areas SADA afforestation succeeded. Charcoal burning and fuel wood harvesting is rife. The development of woodlots will be harvested for charcoal burning, fuel wood and other timber products. This will help protect the natural vegetation.

Cashew is another crop that does well in the area. There are few plantations which are not enough to attract the needed market, hence the potential not tapped to the maximum.

Supporting Initiatives

- Availability of land
- Availability of market
- Existence of some cashew plantations

2 Carbon REDD + Development

There are vast untouched vegetation which are both community and nationally owned eg. Kenikeni forest, sori, Mognori, Morgue etc. these can be harness to generate revenue for the community and the nation with the right education to the communities.

Supporting Initiatives

- Vast untouched vegetation
- Kenikeni forest
- Conducive land tenure system

3 Shea Nut and Processing Project

The District has vast shea tree resources in the wild. These are not protected and their numbers are rapidly dwindling. The woodlot and REDD+ projects if implemented will help protect the shea tree.

Establishing shea butter processing and related industries such as cosmetic industries using shea and honey will help put a high premium on the shea tree.

Supporting Initiatives

- Availability of shea trees
- Availability of local processing groups
- Availability of SMEs in soap making

D INFRASTRUCTURE

1 Roads

The government has completed the rehabilitation of the Ffulso- Damongo- Sawla road. Busunu- Daboya road is also under construction. The Mognori bridge has also been constructed that has made that part of the District accessible and also linked to some parts of North Gonja and Upper east and west regions. These roads coupled with other factors have created conducive investment environment. The District is also centralized in

the West corridor; hence making it the best investment destination. The other intra- district roads, if rehabilitated will open up all the resources for harnessing. They will also enhance access to social infrastructure.

Supporting Initiatives

- The main road to the District is tarred
- Other roads are at various levels of completion
- Availability of raw materials such as sand for road construction
- Nearness to source of chippings at Tuna

E MANUFACTURING

1 Cement, Cosmetic and Brewery Industries

The District is believed to have some limestone deposits. No feasibility studies have been done. If studies are confirmed can be exploited for the establishment of cement factory.

The Shea butter and honey products are available in large quantities for the cosmetic industry. The District also has a huge potential for cassava production for the brewery industry.

Supporting Initiatives

- Availability of local raw materials
- Availability of local entrepreneurs
- Availability of land for industrialization
- Relative peace in the area.
- Construction of Fufulso- Damongo- Sawla road

F TOURISM

1 Development of Integrated Tourism Project

The District has vast tourist potentials. The only one developed is the Mole game. The District is envisaging how the various components can be developed to provide a holistic package for tourists. This package will be beneficial to the communities and the investors.

Supporting Initiatives

- Availability of diverse tourist attractions
- Existing market created by Mole Park
- Good roads to the District

Contacts

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YENDI MUNICIPAL

The Yendi Municipal Assembly was established in 1988 by PNDC Law 207, Act 462, and LI 2070. It was elevated to a Municipality in 2007. The Municipality is one of the fifty-four (54) Municipal Assemblies in the country. It is the capital of the Dagbon Kingdom.

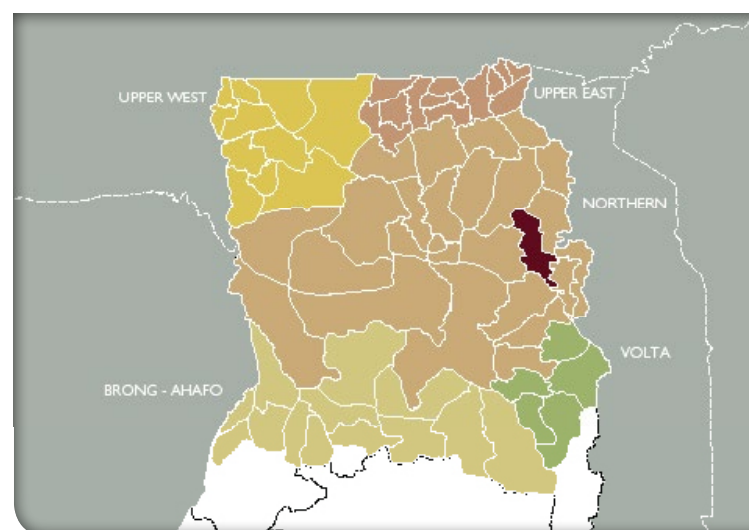
Location and Size

The Municipality is located in the Eastern corridor of the Northern Region. It lies between Latitude 9°–10° North and 0°–3° West and 0°–15° East. The Greenwich Meridian passes through a number of settlements – Yendi, Bago, Laatom, Lumpua, Gbetobu, Gbungbaliga and Nakpachei. The Municipality shares boundaries with six (6) other District Assemblies; to the East; Saboba District, Chereponi District and Zabzugu District, to the South Nanumba North District, to the North Gushegu District and Mion District to the West. The Municipality is strategically located at the center of the Eastern Corridor of the northern, it has a landmass of 1,446.3 sq km. (Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census) It is about 90 km from the Northern Regional capital, Tamale

MUNICIPAL ECONOMY

Agriculture

The majority of the people in the municipality are involved in subsistence Agriculture. Over 80 percent of the people depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Out of the total land area of 535,000 hectares, arable land constitutes 481,000 hectares out of which only 15 percent is under



cultivation (Municipal MTDP, 2010-2013). Other economic activities include weaving, agro-processing (Shea butter extraction), meat processing, fish mongering, wholesale and retail of general goods, transport and many others. These activities are on a medium and small scale.

The Municipality has enormous potential in Agriculture. The land is suitable for the cultivation of cereals, tubers and rearing of animals. Animals reared include cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry birds for domestic and commercial purposes.

A good number of the people are engaged in small scale manufacturing business such as smock weavers, blacksmiths, bakers, mechanics, shea butter extraction and groundnut oil extraction.

Tourism Potentials

The tourism potential in the municipality is quite enormous. The major touristic sites are:

- Mahama Dan Issah Alias Baba Ato's ("Babatu") Grave in Yendi, who was a notorious slave raider who together with Samori terrorised the Northern Region in the 19th Century. he is said to have originated from a tribe in the modern day Niger. Some relics of his weapons used to enslave can be found in the family compound of some of his descendants at yendi. His grave has been preserved by his descendants.
- Adibo Dale – Adibo (site of the battle of Adibo fought between the Germans and Dagombas in 1897.) Adibo Dale is the resistance to slave raiding in the North. It is stated that lots of spiritual events took place eg the hoof prints of the Kanbona-Kpema's (Chief warrior) are still visible on baobab tree at Adibo since then.
- German cemetery in yendi, popularly called "German grave" is the location of interment of German and Dutch soldiers who died in their colonization efforts in a war with Dagombas preceding the establishment of German rule. It is however, ascertained that some early missionaries mainly from U.S.A were also buried here in the early 1900s. The major cause of the missionary deaths was malaria.
- Na Dataa Tua in yendi, site where men who had sexual knowledge of the Ya-Na's wives were beheaded. At the site are a sacrificial stone and a baobab tree, at the base of which the heads were dumped.

Banking

There are two major banking institutions in the Yendi town. These are branches of the Ghana Commercial Bank Limited (GCB) and Agriculture Development Bank Ltd (ADB). The Other banking institutions are Bonzali Rural Bank Limited, 1st National bank. Other Financial institutions include: Bayport Financial services, AFB loans, Yoli micro finance and CFC service.

MARKET

The municipality has seven (7) markets located at Yendi, Bunbonayili, Gnani, Nakpachei, Adibo, Gbungbaliga.

INFRASTRUCTURE DISTRIBUTION

The infrastructure development of the municipality is quite minimal. The Yendi Township as a major urban settlement saps the energy of the other settlements.

Consequently most of the infrastructures are skewed towards Yendi to the disadvantage of other settlements.

Road

The municipality is endowed with a total of three hundred and eighty-six kilometers (386km) road network. The municipality road network consists of fifty-seven kilometers (57km) major roads (first class roads) one hundred and forty-six kilometers (246km) secondary roads and one hundred and eighty-three kilometers (183km) feeder roads (second-class roads).

Electricity

The Yendi Township in addition to Gbungbaliga, Adibo, Gnani, Tusani, Sunson, Nakpachei, Zang, Malzeri and Gukpegu has been connected to the National Electricity Grid.

Water

Water supply in the Yendi Township is from the Ghana Water Company Limited (GWCL) plant. Three hundred and fifteen (315) boreholes have been installed in one hundred and sixty-four (164) communities. There are plans by NGOs, NORPREP, CBRDP, UNICEF and the Church of Christ to provide more water points. NORWASP is also to provide spare parts for rehabilitation of broken down boreholes.

Post and Telecommunications

The district has a post office located at Yendi. The district is connected to the analogue telephone system but bedeviled with frequent cuts in the lines. The services of private cellular phone companies such as MTN, One touch, airtel and Tigo help to complement the Ghana Telecom's services.

Health

The Municipality has a Government Hospital located in Yendi and four health centers located at Yendi, Bunbonayili, Ngani, and Adibo. The municipality also has four (4) Community Health and Planning Services (CHPS) compounds at Sunson, Kuni, Kamshegu and Oseido. There is also a clinic at Malzeri and a private Clinic at the Church of Christ premises in Yendi. The Municipality has a Health Assistant's Training School (HATS).

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRIBUSINESS

1 Guinea fowl Production

The guinea fowl production includes hatching, brooding, growing and processing of guinea fowl and selling.

- The project also encourages egg production.
- One guinea fowl is GHS 18.00 to GHS 20.00 and process is GHS25.00-GHC30.00 in Yendi.
- There is always market for guinea fowls in the Yendi Municipality.
- Guinea fowl production demands very little space and labour. This means the youth and women who have lower right to land can be engage in guinea fowl production.

- Apart from its lower labour intensity, guinea fowl production is an off-farm activity, can be done along with crop production.
- Guinea fowl production and processing with little training present job opportunities for those who want to engage in:
- Selling of live guinea fowls.
- Selling of processed guinea fowls (kebab).
- Selling of guinea fowls eggs.
- Hatching and selling of guinea keets.

Considering the above varied opportunities Guinea fowl production can employed 600 youth (200 Females and 400 Males).

Supporting Initiatives

- The Department of Agriculture has the requisite human resources to carry out the skill training in all the production processes.

Investment Required

- The Municipality needs GHS 200,000.00 as a starter.

2 Soyabean Processing and Packaging

The project involves the processing of soyabean in to flour, Soymilk, and kebab. The project also supports production (Farming). There is always market for soyabean products in the Yendi Municipality. Soyabean production and processing presents job opportunities for those who want to engage in:

- Field production.
- Production of packages
- Buy from farmers and supply to processors
- Selling of processed products

Considering the above varied opportunities soyabean processing can employed 2500 youth (1500 Females and 1000 Males).

Supporting Initiatives

- The Department of Agriculture has the requisite human resources to carry out the skill training in all the production processes.

Investment Required

- The Municipality needs GHS 400,000.00 as a starter.

3 Bee Keeping

The production of pure honey in an ecologically friendly manner using standard bee hives. The bee are housed, fed and watered in a hives to produce the honey which is harvested at maturity. With bee keeping there is no use of naked fire during harvesting thus killing of the bees and accidental bush fires are controlled. Honey bee keeping addresses the annual bush fire caused by wild honey bee tappers. Researches have shown that honey (especially pure honey) is highly medicinal. As at December 2015, a gallon of pure honey was sold at GHS100 to 150.00 in Tamale and higher down south and one hive can produces 2 to 3.2 gallons per harvest. There is always market for honey in the Yendi Municipality. Hive honey production can engage the youth especially women during off-crop production season with little training. Hive bee keeping, with little training can offer job opportunities for those who want to engage in:

- Honey selling (super markets and open markets)
- Bee wax productions and selling to local soap producers, textile, furniture and cosmetic industry
- Production for selling to pharmaceutical industry.
- Royal jelly production and selling to the food processing industry.
- Hive and equipment crafting by local carpenters black smiths.

Considering the above varied opportunities hive bee keeping can employed 1050 youth (600 Females and 450 Males).

Supporting Initiatives

- The Department of Agriculture has the requisite human resources to carry out the skill training in all the production processes.
- The M.A in collaboration with the Traditional authorities are ever ready to provide land to support such investments.

B TOURISM

Efforts have been made to develop the following Tourist sites;

- Baba Ato's Grave in Yendi
- German Cemetery
- Adibo Dali (Battle of Adibo)

The tourism potential in the municipality is quite enormous. The major touristic sites are:

- Mahama Dan Issah Alias Baba Ato's ("Babatu") Grave in Yendi, who was a notorious slave raider who together with Samori terrorised the Northern Region in the 19th Century. He is said to have originated from a tribe in the modern day Niger. Some relics of his weapons used to enslave can be found in the family compound of some of his descendants at Yendi. His grave has been preserved by his descendants.
- German cemetery in Yendi, popularly called "German grave" is the location of German and Dutch soldiers who died in their colonization efforts in a war with Dagombas preceding the establishment of German rule. It is however, ascertained that some early missionaries mainly from U.S.A were also buried here in the early 1900s. The major cause of the missionary deaths was malaria.
- Adibo Dale – Adibo (site of the battle of Adibo fought between the Germans and Dagombas in 1897.) Adibo Dale is the resistance to slave raiding in the North. It is stated that lots of spiritual events took place eg the hoof prints of the Kanbona-Kpema's (Chief warrior) are still visible on boabab tree at Adibo since then.

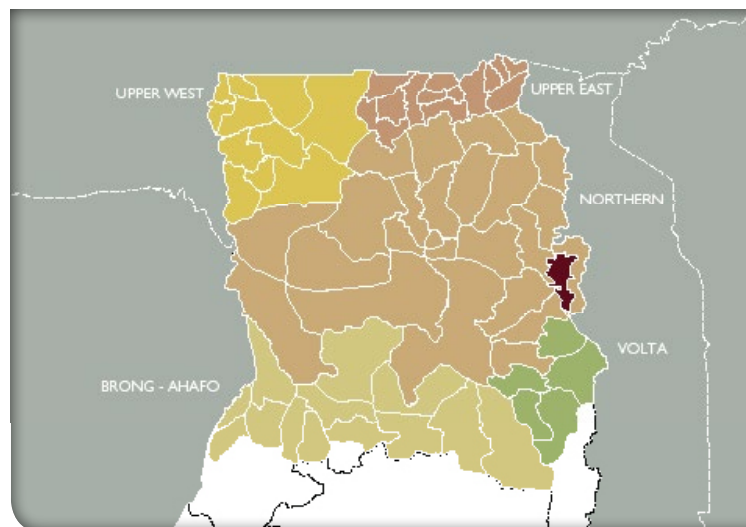
Contacts

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ZABZUGU DISTRICT

The Zabzugu District, formerly called Zabzugu-Tatale District is one of the 26 Districts in the Northern Region. The district was carved out of the former East Dagomba District (Yendi) in 1988 by PNDC Law 207, (Act 462), and in 2012 the district became one of the newly created districts due to the carving out of Tatale/Sanguli District with LI 2053. It is one of the eastern corridor districts in the Northern Region of Ghana, with Zabzugu as the district capital.

The Zabzugu District is located in the eastern part of the Northern Region and covers an area of 1,100.1sqKm². It shares boundaries with Tatale/Sanguli District to the east, Yendi Municipality to the west, Nanumba North District to the south, and the Soboba District to the north. The distance from Zabzugu to the regional capital, Tamale, is about 125km



Population size, structure and composition

The population of the Zabzugu District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 63,815 representing 2.6 percent of the region's population. Males constitute 49.1 percent and females represent 50.9 percent. The proportion of the population living in rural localities (68%) is higher than that living in rural localities (32%) of the district's population. The district has a sex ratio of 96.3. The population of the district is youthful (46.5% of the population is below 15 years) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (60 years and older) representing 5.3 percent. The total age dependency ratio for the district is 100.2, the age dependency ratio for rural localities is higher (109.3) than that of urban localities (83.1).

Social and Cultural Structure

The ethnic groups in the district are Dagombas, Kokombas, Basares, Fulanis, and the Ewes. The Ewes are mainly settler fishermen who have settled along the major River, Oti to engage in fishing. The Fulanis who have also settled in the District are herdsmen for the indigenous people.

The Zabzugu District forms part of the Dagbon Traditional Kingdom with the King (the Ya- Naa) as the President whose court and administrative headquarters is in Yendi in the Yendi Municipality. The Zabzugu Chief (Yelizoli-Lana) is the divisional chief who expresses his traditional administrative authority over the Zabzugu district. Chiefs see to the traditional administration and also serve as the custodians of the land. The District, like many other districts in the Northern Region boasts of a variety of festivals. Prominent among them are Damba, Fire (Bugum) and Eid festivals celebrated by the Dagombas while the Bassares and Konkombas celebrate the Yam and Christmas festivals.

Economy of the District

The district had an active labour force of 34,168 in 2010 out of which 27,267 were gainfully employed. Amongst those employed, 86.3 percent are employed in agriculture, forestry and fishery related occupation while 4.0 percent are engaged in crafts and related trade. The common food products cultivated in the district include yam, maize, millet, rice, cassava and groundnuts. The main cash crop produced is the Shea nut, which is grown in the wild. Goats and Sheep are the small ruminants reared in the district. They are often sold during the lean season (May to July) to meet the food needs of households. The district enjoys the services of Zabzugu Rural Bank and it is the only resident banking institution in the district.

Economic Activity Status

Greater majority (81.6%) of the population aged 15 years and older in the district are economically active and only 18.4 percent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 97.7 percent are employed while 2.3 percent are unemployed. For those who are economically not active, the largest proportions of them (36.8%) are students, 31.4 percent perform household duties and 18.0 percent are either too young or old to work. About four out of ten (46.8%) of unemployed persons in the district are seeking work for the first time.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

- Huge potential for vegetable Irrigation along river Oti
- Vast and fertile land for commercial yam production
- Shea butter processing
- Big yam market at Zabzugu
- Fertile land for afforestation

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-PROCESSING

1 Maize Production

Maize is the staple food in the district. It does well in the area largely due to fertility of the soil in the area. It is used in the preparation of variety of meals and for export (both within and outside the country). Almost every household is engaged in the cultivation of this crop. There is also ready market for the crop.

Supporting Initiatives

- Land is readily available everywhere for the cultivation of maize. Apart from individuals who have their own lands for farming, land acquisition for farming is easy. Traditional authorities who are owners of lands in the area, are ever ready to release land for farming purposes

2 Soya Bean Production

Soya bean is one of major crops cultivated by farmers in the area. It has relatively lower production cost. Soils in the District are generally good for the soya beans. The demand for the commodity always exceeds supply both within outside the District. This is as result of the numerous uses it has including preparation soya milk, soya kebab, soya cake etc. Intervention in this area will enhance the economy of the District and reduce poverty in the area

Supporting Initiatives

- Lands are readily available for the cultivation of this crop by families and individuals. Chief who are custodians of lands in the area are also willing to release lands for the large scale production of soya beans.

3 Rice Production

Rice is a popular commercial crop cultivated in the District due to the abundance of rice valleys to support the production. Currently there is close to 2500 hectares of land available for rice production, these include valleys along river Oti, located in the District. However, not all of these lands are utilized. Investment in the rice cultivation, especially, the provision of irrigation services has the potentiality of engaging huge number of work force in the area all year round. There is high demand for local rice in the District

Supporting Initiatives

- The District Agriculture department has collaborated with NREGP in the development of portions of the available lands for cultivation of rice and the chief are ever ready to release lands for further development of these valleys

B CREATIVE ARTS INDUSTRY

1 Soap Making

The Rural Enterprise Project (REP) in the district has trained a good number of individual entrepreneurs and groups in the making of different kinds of soap. There is ready and effective demand for the soap.

Supporting Initiatives

- The existence of Rural Enterprise Project in the district is a plus and any investment in making will be done with ease since women groups and other entrepreneurs are already trained and have the requisite knowledge in the area.

C ENERGY AND POWER

1 Solar Light Project for Rural Communities

Majority of the communities in District are still not connected to the national grid. Out of a total of 120 communities only 15 are connected to the national grid. Investing in solar will enhance access to light in the rural communities.

Supporting Initiatives

- The district falls within a savanna zone and there is sufficient sunlight to power the solar panels.

D FORESTRY

1 Afforestation Scheme

The rapid depletion of the vegetation and climate change and variability has called for the afforestation project. Individuals and groups in the district have initiated afforestation projects in the District for some time now. Currently there is about 10 hectares of teak plantations in the District owned by these individuals and groups. The chiefs, traditional authorities, individuals and district assembly have lands already earmarked for the afforestation and greening of the district.

E HEALTH

1 Constructions of Two Clinics at Nakpali & Woribogu

According to the 2010 population and housing census, Nakpali and woribogu communities are the next two largest communities in the District with a population of 4,446 and 2,389 respectively. These communities have numerous adjoining communities which depend on them for importance services including access to good health care. Investing in the construction of clinics for these two communities will not only ease the burden pose

to the District hospital at Zabzugu, but will go a long way to improve access to health care in these communities and beyond. These communities currently have relatively small and dilapidated structures serving as CHPS zones

Supporting Initiatives

- The Assembly has engaged the Chiefs in these communities and land available for the development of these facilities.

F INFRASTRUCTURE

1 Dams/ Dug Outs Construction/Rehabilitation

The district has nine dams at nakpali, woribogu, kukpaligu, Gbandi, Zabzugu, Bitido, Gortanie, etc. These dams over the years have been silted and need rehabilitation to supplement other water bodies in the district to help provide water for the livestock and dry season gardening.

Supporting Initiatives

- The communities that have the dams have discussed with the Assembly on the way forward and are ready to support any initiative towards rehabilitating these facilities.

2 Irrigation Schemes

The District has a major river, River Oti, passing through it which has a huge potential for the development of irrigation scheme. There is also abundant fertile lands and valleys along the river at Sabare, Tindang, Mognegu, Kolikolini, ojoja. Investment in irrigation schemes in these communities is capable of providing all year round farming in vegetables and rice. This can provide more than 1000 jobs for the youth in the District.

Supporting Initiatives

- There is sufficient lands along the banks of the river which can be used for irrigation schemes in these communities.

3 Markets Construction

The markets when constructed will enable the traders to have access to the markets centers with their goods and services. The taxes or tolls from the goods and services in the markets can increase the Internally Generated Funds (IGF) of the District Assembly. These funds could be used to provide social services such as roads, schools, health centers and rural water and electricity.

Supporting Initiatives

- The traditional authorities and the District Assembly have properly acquired lands for the construction of selected markets in the district.

G INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

1 ICT Centers

The ICT centers project can create avenues for the populace in the district to upgrade their knowledge with modern technology and share knowledge as well. This can also serve as e-government platforms in the district.

Supporting Initiatives

- The District Assembly in collaboration with the traditional authorities have earmarked lands for construction of ICT centers

H TOURISM

1 Construction of Recreational Facilities at District Capital

Children Park is needed at the district capital. This will provide an opportunity for children to meet and play during weekends and holidays.

Supporting Initiatives

- The traditional authorities and the District Assembly have properly acquired lands for the construction of such facilities in Zabugu the district capital.

I TRANSPORT

1 Tarring of Yendi-Zabzugu-Tatale-Nachamba Road

The Yendi-Zabzugu-Tatale-Nachamba road is an international road linking the North Eastern Corridor to the Republic of Togo. It serves as a major high way and in a very bad state. Investing in this project will enhance trade and commerce in the area.

Supporting Initiatives

- The road has bridges including the Sabare iron bridge and has already been engineered.

Contacts

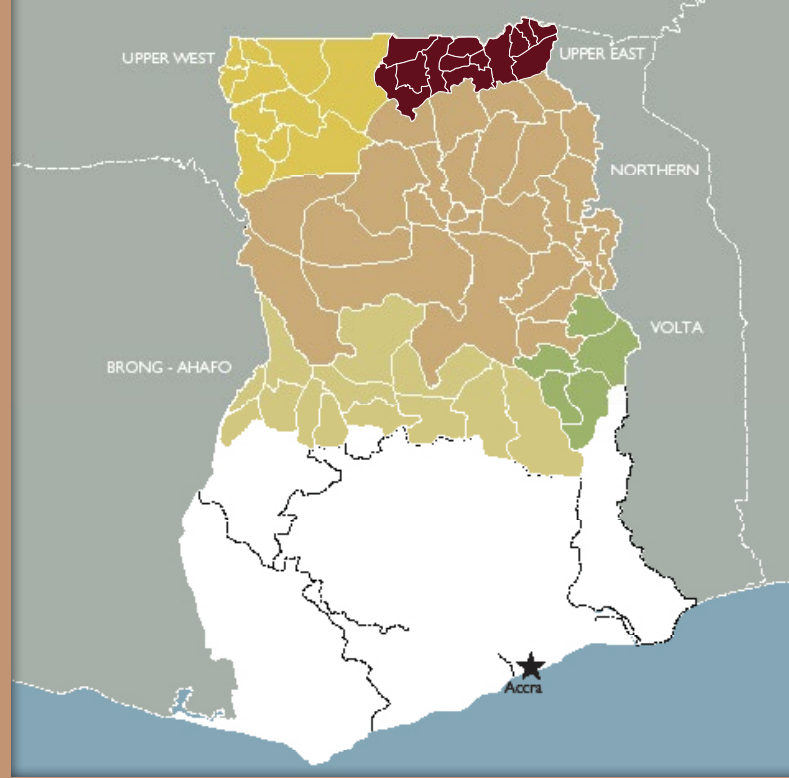
Hon. Issifu Alidu Laa-Bandow, 0207678847

Ali Y. Dasana, 0507775579

Daniel Kanyage, 0208355556

UPPER EAST REGION

Upper East is located in the north-eastern corner of Ghana between longitude 00 and 10 West and latitudes 100 30”N and 110N. It is bordered to the north by Burkina Faso, the east by the Republic of Togo, the west by Sissala in Upper West and the south by West Mamprusi in Northern Region. The land is relatively flat with a few hills to the East and southeast. The total land area is about 8,842 sq km, which translates into 2.7 per cent of the total land area of the country. The main occupations in the region in order of magnitude are, agriculture and related work (65.9%), production and transport equipment work (14.5%), sales work (9.5%) service work (3.9%), and professional, technical and related work 3.8 per cent. The five together make up 97.6 per cent of all occupations. The occupational structure of the region is thus not very diverse.



TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

There are numerous tourist attractions in the region, notable are the Paga Crocodile Pond and the Bolgatanga Museum which houses objects of historical importance of the region and the Kulungugu Bomb site, where an attempt was made on the life of Ghana’s first President, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah. Others are the three point elevation at Pusiga, where the tip of the boundary demarcation between the three sister countries of Ghana, Burkina Faso and Togo converge, the Tongo hills and the Navrongo Cathedral with its eloquent constructional and decorative designs which portray the beauty in the art of the people. The archaeological treasures of the River Sissili Basin, the Whistling and Drumming rocks at Pwalugu and Chiana, the Awologo-Tango at Bongo, wall decoration at Tilli, Kandiga, famous shrines and caves also constitute places of culture and tourist attractions.

Festivals such as the Feok, Samapiid, Azambene, Gologo, and Fowl are celebrated by the people of Builsa, Bawku East, Bongo, Bolgatanga-Tongo and Kassena-Nankana. These draw a lot of tourists to the region. Sandema in Builsa is famous as the site where Builsa warriors captured and killed the slave mauranders, Samori and Babatu, to mark the end of the slave trade in the northern part of Ghana.

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Agriculture, hunting and forestry are the main economic activities in the region. About eighty per cent of the economically active population engages in agriculture. The main produce are millets, guinea-corn, maize, groundnut, beans, sorghum and dry season tomatoes and onions. Livestock and poultry production are also important.

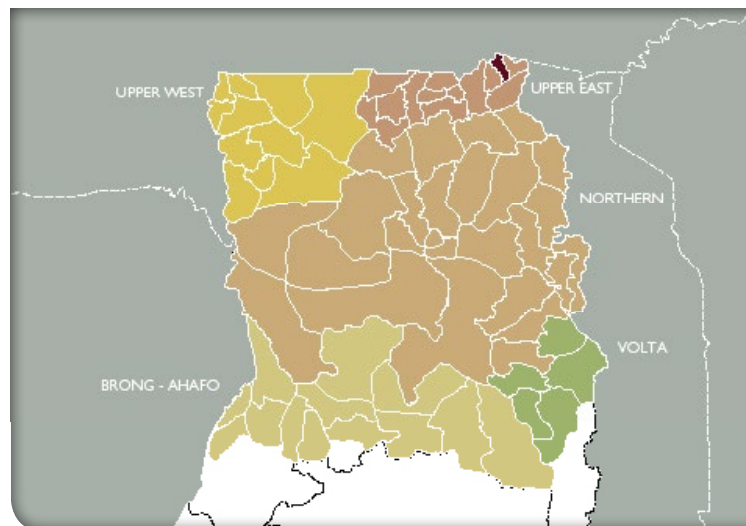
There are two main irrigation projects, the Vea Project in Bolgatanga covering 850 hectares and the Tono Project in Navrongo covering 2,490 hectares. Altogether they provide employment to about 6,000 small-scale farmers. Other water-retaining structures (dams and dugouts) provide water for both domestic and agricultural purposes. Industrial activity in the region is generally low, with only one industry in operation at the moment. This is the newly built cotton ginnery at Pusu-Namongo (near Bolgatanga). Other existing industries are the Tomato Canning Factory (GIHOC) at Pwalugu, the Meat Processing Factory (GIHOC) at Zuarungu and the Rice Mills at Bolgatanga.

There are two commercial quarries in the region namely, the Upper Quarry Limited located at Pwalugu on the Bolgatanga-Tamale road and the Granites and Marbles Company Limited located in Tongo. The former produces granite chippings for the construction industry whilst the latter cuts rocks in the form of bricks for export. These are polished and used in the cladding of commercial buildings and monuments. Small-scale gold mining has become rampant in the area of Tongo, Sheaga, Duusi, Pelengu and other small villages. It is also known that deposits of manganese exist in the areas between Nangodi and Duusi and to the North West of Pwalugu. Crafts such as pottery, basketry and smock weaving are done at areas like Namoo, Zokko, Navrongo and Paga. Leatherworks are carried out at areas around Bolgatanga and the surrounding villages. Straw works are also concentrated around Bolgatanga. One distinct feature of these cottage industries is that they are basically labour intensive and rely mostly on traditional talent and skill.

Adapted from www.ghanadistricts.com

BAWKU MUNICIPAL

Bawku Municipal is one of the thirteen (13) Districts and Municipalities in the Upper East Region of Ghana with its administrative capital at Bawku. It has a total land size of 247,23720 (sq.km) and located approximately between latitudes 10o 40'1 and 11o 11'1 North and longitude 0o 61' E and 0o 18'1w in the north-eastern corner of the region. It shares boundaries with Pusiga District to the North, Binduri District to the South, Garu-Tempene District to the East and to the West with Bawku West. It should also be noted that it shares international boundaries with Burkina Faso to the north. The Municipality is 83.1km distance from the regional capital, Bolgatanga and about 1-hour 27 minutes' drive from Bolgatanga. The total population in the Municipality as at 2010 is 98,538, constituting 9.4 percent of the regional population of 1,046,545. Out of the Municipal population, 52.0 percent are females and 48.0 percent, males. It has an urban population of 62,626 and that of a rural is 35,912 (2010 PHC). The Population of the Municipality is projected to 2015 and now stands at 104,594.



Economy of the Municipality

Agriculture is the dominant income and expenditure levels of household's occupation of the people of the Municipality, accounting for 60.9 percent out of 15,012 total households in the Bawku Municipality, while 39.1 percent are none-agricultural households (2010PHC). The high proportion of agricultural households in the Bawku Municipality may be due to the fact that agriculture is the major activity in the Municipality especially the rural area. Crops cultivated include cereals (millet, maize, rice and sorghum), groundnuts, beans and green leafy vegetables (tomatoes, vegetables, water melon, onion, cabbage, carrots). Cash crops in the municipality are onions, tomatoes and soya beans. Tomatoes and Onions are cultivated in the dry season. The residents consider onion as the "cocoa of the Bawku Municipality".

Poultry especially guinea fowl production is quite significant. Farm sizes range between one and two hectares as a result of high population density. Yields are very low as compared to other parts of the country due to poor soils, unreliable rainfall etc. Also farmers are not able to get enough organic manure or purchase chemical fertilizers. Most farmers therefore face food insecurity for the greater part of the year. Livestock rearing is also significant in the area.

The Bawku Municipality has no large-scale manufacturing industries though the sector is the third sector in terms of industrial employment accounting for 7.9 percent (2010 PHC). This has been the case since the collapse of the rice and groundnut oil mills in the 1970s. These small-scale industries include; food processing (milling and grinding of millet, sorghum etc.) for domestic use, craft and manufacturing such as smock weaving, pottery blacksmithing, and cotton ginning/spinning/weaving. The others are pito brewing, shea butter extraction, groundnut oil extraction and dawadawa processing.

Some of these small-scale industries are one-man businesses and hardly employ people. Many groups funded by both government and non-governmental agencies are engaged in the processing industry. There are a few auto-mechanic and spraying workshops in the township. Some metal fabrication is undertaken by wayside welders, and at the local technical institute where carpentry and joinery works are undertaken. There is a non-operational bricks and tile plant at Mognori, about eight kilometres north of Bawku. Feasibility studies carried out revealed that the deposit can last up to one hundred years. A test run was made in the mid-1980s but production could not be sustained due to poor planning and management as well as the fact that the machinery is broken down. A big potential market exists for the product of bricks and tiles in the region and northern Ghana as well as Burkina Faso and Togo.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-PROCESSING

1 Construction and Rehabilitation of Dams and Provision of Pumping Machines to Farmers in the Bawku Municipality

The Bawku Municipality has 8 dams located in the following communities; Kuka-Yakin, Tambaligu, Arizim, Zabgu, Kpalwega, Lalsa, Gbegu and Abuss. There are also some communities located along the tributary of the White Volta mainly Bador, Gentiga No 1 and 2, Tampizua and Mognori. These serve as sources of water for dry season farming for the people but these facilities have silted up thus affecting the dry season farming considerably. Desilting these Dams and parts of the tributaries of the White Volta will go a long way to providing water for the dry season farming for the people with the help of the pumping machines. With the five communities along the tributary of the White Volta, 5 dams need to be constructed. A total number of about 400 pumping machines will be required. A total of about 60km Feeder roads will also need to be developed to these farming communities.

Developing and construction of these dams will support commercial production of onions, tomatoes, green pepper, water melon, green leafy vegetables, carrots etc. These serve as sources of income for the people and create jobs for 13, 835 people 7194 of whom are women and all of whom are small holders. Current production is about 600 tons for vegetable and for the intervention it is expected to increase to about 1000 tons per cropping season.

Supporting Initiatives

- The Bawku Municipal Agricultural Development Unit is prepared to offer extension services and technical know-how on how to maintain the facilities.
- Land for the water source and the irrigable areas are already provided by the communities and more irrigable land can be provided.

Investment Required

- › A total of GHS 20,400,000.00 will be required for the rehabilitation of the 8 dams and the procurement of the 400 pumping machines, GHS22,600,000.00 will be required for the construction of 5 new Dams and GHS 1,500,000.00 will be required to develop the 60km length of roads in the project catchment areas. This gives a total of GHS44,500,000.00 and out of this amount the Assembly can contribute an amount of GHS75,000.00.00 in addition to the provision of land for the projects.

2 Establishment of Agricultural Mechanization Centers (AMSECs)

This project would be established in an area with the following equipment; 100 multiple use threshers, 10 tractors and their implements, 100 bullocks ploughs, 50 tricycles, 4 storage facility to prevent post-harvest losses, revamping of the defunct rice mill in the Municipality.

Supporting Initiatives

- The Bawku Municipal Agricultural Development Unit is prepared to offer extension services and technical know-how to maintain and promote the life span of these facilities. Land for the construction of some of the facilities will be provided by the community members. However there are some defunct warehouse facilities that can be rehabilitated for the purpose.

Investment Required

- › The total cost of investment is GHS7,275,000.00.

2 Meat Production and Processing

The Municipal Assembly also intends to establish a meat processing facility to add value to the livestock products especially the guinea fowls. This is to serve as a Center for the distribution of wholesome meat products within the Municipality and beyond. It will also curb the hazardous nature of transporting live animals to other parts of the country from the Municipality. This facility will also motivate people to go into the livestock industry. This will also help to increase the number of livestock slaughtered within the Municipality from 5,460 ruminants and 31,200 poultry per annum to 8,463 ruminants and 56,784 poultry per annum.

Supporting Initiatives

The Bawku Municipal Agricultural Development Unit is prepared to offer; technical support in good agricultural practices. The Bawku Municipal Assembly will offer the following;

- Provision of land for the project
- Sensitization of the people on the importance of the projects

Investment Required

- › The total cost of investment is GHS 4,500,000.00

B ENERGY AND POWER

1 Revamping of Wind Mill Machine

This facility was put up at Tampizua Community to serve as a power source through which water can be drawn from the White Volta river side to the various farms for dry season farming. At the moment, the facility is abandoned due to low wind pressure. Pipes that were connected from the facility to the farms are also being disconnected. It would serve the farmers good if an investment is made to revamp the facility. With the investor an agreement would be reached on how the products would be shared

Supporting Initiatives

- The Bawku Municipal Assembly through its works Department is prepared to offer the needed technical know-how to maintain and promote the life span of these facilities. Land for the construction of some of the facilities will be provided by the community members.

Investment Required

- › The total cost of investment is about GHS 2,000,000.00

C FORESTRY

1 Teak Plantation Development

The Municipality through its Forestry Division would want to develop a teak plantation. This plantation will serve as afforestation and also help to check the climate change issues in the Municipality. In terms of benefits, the investor would be taking a share of about 90% of the final products with the remaining 10% for the Municipality.

Supporting Initiatives

The Bawku Municipal Forestry Division is prepared to offer; technical support in the project development. The Bawku Municipal Assembly will offer the following;

- A reserved land for the project (about 8 hectares)
- Sensitization of the people on the importance of the projects

Investment Required

- › The total cost of investment is about GHS 8,000,000.00

D CREATIVE ARTS INDUSTRY

1 Leather Works Center

There is an association in the Municipality by name leather producers. These people process the animal skin to leather which is transported to the regional capital and beyond since they lack the skill to add any value to it such as using it for; Bags, Shoes and Slippers, Wallets to mention but a few. They do this in their individual homes and if investment is made for them to have a common center for the purpose. With this a workshop center of a sort would be needed and skill training would also be an added advantage so that they can add value to by using the leather for usable items mentioned above.

In terms of benefits, the district would reduce its unemployment since it will lead to job creation. The investor will also benefit from the end product by sharing the proceeds in an agreed formula of percentages with the Assembly.

Supporting Initiatives

The Bawku Municipal through its National Business for Small Scale Industry (NBSSI) is prepared to offer technical support in the project development. The Bawku Municipal Assembly will offer the following;

- Community through the Assembly would get land for the project.
- Sensitization of the people on the importance of the projects

Investment Required

- The total cost of investment is about GHS 1,500,000.00

2 Pottery Industry

The availability of clay sand in the Municipality made some individuals to engage in the pottery production. The sand is being used to produce pots for water and other purposes. The individuals are not into a formal set up where they can easily be located. As a result, when an industry of a sort is created for them, it would be of help by improving the Municipal employment rate since it would create jobs for most interested people. The project will require the construction of a workshop to bring such people to a common place of work.

The investor's benefit would be based on the negotiation with the Assembly the people involved.

Supporting Initiatives

The Bawku Municipal through its National Board for Small Scale Industry (NBSSI) and Rural Housing Unit is prepared to offer technical support in the project development. The Bawku Municipal Assembly will offer the following;

- Community through the Assembly would get land for the project.
- Sensitization of the people on the importance of the projects

Investment Required

- The total cost of investment is about GHS 3,000,000.00

E HEALTH

1 Bawku Municipal Hospital (Government Hospital)

Bawku Municipal has no government hospital where adequate and reliable data can be kept and being funded by government. As a result, the CHAG hospital; Presbyterian Hospital hospital is under pressure since all referrals within the Municipal health centers and CHPS compounds and that of the surrounding four other districts are directed to. The border nature of Bawku, also allows the neighboring Togo and Burkina Faso to be visiting this same facility. Most patients have had their conditions worsened by the mere fact that they sought to manage their condition in health centers or CHPS compounds.

This project when executed would in no doubt have value for money and its benefits will be huge for the investor and the people of Bawku as a whole.

Supporting Initiatives

The Bawku Municipal through its Health Directorate is prepared to offer technical support in the project development. The Bawku Municipal Assembly will offer the following;

- Community through the Assembly would get land for the project.
- Sensitization of the people on the importance of the projects

Investment Required

- The total cost of investment is not known yet.

Contacts

Ms. Rosemond Azure, *Municipal Health Director*, 0209239400

F ICT PARKS

1 3-No ICT Centers

The Municipality has a Community Information Center (CIC) that is not in use due to lack of necessary machines to run the facility. The expansion and furnishing of this facility and establishment of two more ICT centers at the other two Zonal Councils; Kuka/Zabugu and Mognori would improve the learning of ICT especially among the numerous basic schools and second cycle institutions in the Municipality.

There is serious demand for those facilities to the point that the investor can be assured of good returns since those schools and the community would be solely patronizing them. The Municipality ICT literacy level would also improve greatly.

Supporting Initiatives

The Bawku Municipal through various schools ICT teachers is prepared to offer technical support in the project development. The Bawku Municipal Assembly will offer the following:

- Community through the Assembly would get land for the project.
- Sensitization of the people on the importance of the projects

Investment Required

- The total cost of investment is not known yet.

G MINING AND MINERALS PROCESSING

1 Revamping of Bricks and Tiles Plant

There is a non-operational bricks and tile plant at Mognori, about eight kilometres north of Bawku where there is large deposit of clay. Feasibility studies carried out revealed that the deposit can last up to one hundred years. A test run was made in the mid-1980s but production could not be sustained due to poor planning and management as well as the fact that the machinery is broken down. According to the facility security, that the neighboring communities from Burkina Faso at that time expressed interest in the bricks should they start serious manufacturing.

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

Supporting Initiatives

The Bawku Municipal Assembly through its works department is prepared to offer technical support in the project development. The Bawku Municipal Assembly will also offer the following:

- The land for the project where the plant is located.
- More sensitization of the people on the importance of the projects

Investment Required

- The total cost of investment is not known yet.

H TOURISM

1 Ultra-Modern Hotel

The Municipality has no hotel, tourist and other people resort to the few guest houses available. These guest houses sometimes either do not meet the demands of some visitors or get full up and they had to travel all the way to Bolga and to return to Bawku the next day for the official work in Bawku. At times some will even move from the neighboring districts to Bawku for accommodation.

A big potential market exists for the establishment of a modern hotel in the Municipality looking at the location of town to the neighboring districts, Burkina Faso and Togo such that the investor can take advantage of such market. It's the expectation of the Municipality that the project would create jobs for the unemployed youth in the Municipality.

Supporting Initiatives

The Bawku Municipal Assembly through its works department is prepared to offer technical support in the project development. The Bawku Municipal Assembly will also offer the following:

- Community through the Assembly would get land for the project.
- More sensitization of the people on the importance of the projects

Investment Required

- The total cost of investment is not known yet.

Contacts

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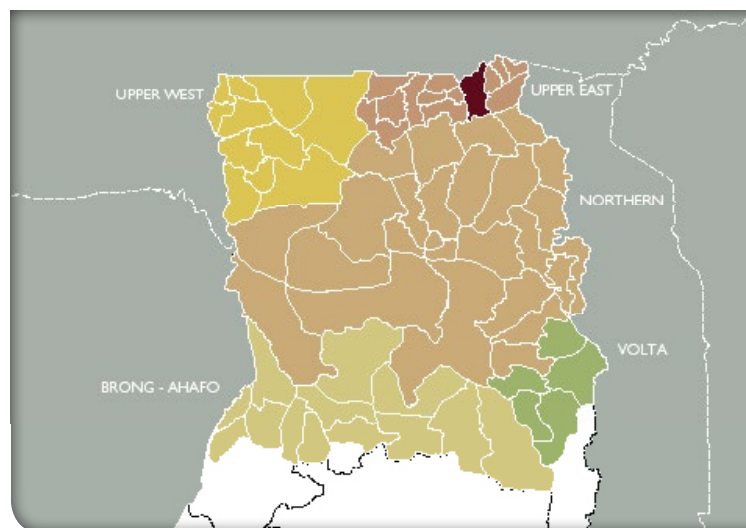
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BAWKU WEST DISTRICT

Bawku West District is one of the thirteen (13) Districts and Municipalities in the Upper East Region of Ghana. The District is located in the North-Eastern section of the region, with Zebilla as its administrative capital. It is bordered to the North by the Republic of Burkina Faso, to the East by Binduri District, to the West by Talensi District and Nabdram District respectively and to the South by East Mamprusi District. Significantly, two tributaries of the Volta River namely the White Volta and the Red Volta run contiguous to the District's Eastern and Western boundaries respectively.

The district was created in 1988 under the local government system by Legislative Instrument (LI) 1442. The District covers a land area of approximately 1,070 square kilometres, which constitutes about 12% of the total land area of the Upper East Region. It is the fourth biggest district in the region in terms of land area. The District is estimated to 48km away from the Regional Capital Bolgatanga.

The 2010 Population and Housing Census indicated the total population of the district to be 94,034, with more females (52.0%) than males (48.2 %). The population of the district constitutes 9.0 percent of the regional population. The population in the district is concentrated more in rural (90.8%) than urban areas (9.2%). The district's rural population (90.8%) is higher than the regional rural population (79.0%). The sex distribution shows that more females reside in urban (52.9%) than in rural areas (51.9%); while few males reside in urban (47.1%) than in rural areas (48.1%).



District Economy

The District has agrarian subsistence economy. However, there exist potential for international and inter-district trade because of the location of the district. There is therefore the need to take advantage of this strategic location of the district to promote socio-economic development.

Agriculture

Agriculture constitutes the dominant economic activity in the District. More than 80% of the active population derive their income and livelihood from agriculture (farming – crops, livestock and fishing) and agriculture related activities (agro-processing – pito brewing, sheabutter extraction, groundnut oil extraction, malt production, rice processing, dawadawa processing).

Market Size and Opportunities

The resource base of the District is agricultural. More than 80 per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture or agriculture related activity and fishing whilst about 10% is engaged in trading.

The available industries include groundnut oil processing, shea butter extraction, dawadawa and malt processing, rice parboiling and milling and weaving of smock materials which are done using simple local technology. It is important to note that these small scale industries in the District are mostly engaged in by the female population who are mostly poor and therefore lack capital to enable them produce on large scale. Therefore, if given the necessary support it would stimulate economic growth in the District and go a long way to reduce the poverty level among the female population.

The major marketing centers in the District include Zebilla, Binaba, Sapelliga, Gbantongo (Kukore) and Agatusi. The main items traded in these markets are rice, millet, beans, sorghum and groundnuts. Other items are malt, dawadawa, onions and livestock. All the markets, except that of Zebilla and Binaba Markets, the rest lack lockable stores, as well as basic facilities such as toilets and urinals. The Zebilla market has just been provided with security lights.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE DISTRICT

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-PROCESSING

The District is endowed with numerous agricultural potentials. There are vast fertile fields for onion other production along the Goog and Teogo-Yarigu valleys. Also, the Zongoire and Widnaba vast farm lands are suitable for maize and rice production.

These produce are often being sold at lower prices during glut periods. There is therefore the need for government, donors and investors to create ready markets for these farm produce at all times since this will encourage most farmers to stay in the business. Notable of the agricultural potentials is guinea fowl rearing. This has been the main stay of most farmers in the district. This industry holds much potential as long as the development of the local economy is concerned. Investor can invest in the processing and storage of the slaughtered birds.

- Construction works is progressing steadily at the Goog and Teogo-Yarigu valleys small scale irrigation scheme site to enhance dry season farming. When the Goog site is completed, is expected to improved access to water and increase total cultivable area from 56Ha to 120Ha
- Teogo-Yarigu electrification and development of major canals and laterals is also expected to improve farmers' access to more than 200Ha of land for all-year-round food production.
- Construction and rehabilitation of the following small earth dams for dry season farming and other domestic activities in the district: Toende, Biringu, Gori-Yipaala, Kamega, Zebilla, Binaba, Ankpaliga, Kansongo, Googo and Tillito of 2000 farmer passbooks were received and distributed to 1,500 farmers
- District quota was 1,149.25MT equivalent to 22,985 bags (15,995 bags of NPK and 6,990 bags of urea)
- Guinea Fowl Production

The district is notable for the production of guinea fowls in the region. The climate is conducive for its production. Fortunately there is ready market for the fowls. Traders travel from all over the country to buy fowls from the district. At the Custom's barrier in the district, guinea fowl is fried on large scale for travellers to buy. The district is known nation-wide for its delicious guinea production and processing.

Supporting Initiatives

- The climatic conditions in the district are favourable for the production of guinea fowl. Local people have indigenous knowledge in the production of the bird. The Assembly also acquired vast tracts of land at strategic locations for investors.

Investment Required

➤ Procurement of incubators:	10No. 1 @ GHC 5,000.00*10 = GHC50, 000.00
➤ Procurement of drugs	GHC10, 000.00
➤ Housing	GHC50, 000.00
➤ Procurement of eggs	GHC20, 000.00
➤ Feed	GHC 5,000.00
➤ Incidentals	GHC 15,000.00
➤ TOTAL=	GHC 150,000.00

Contact

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B CREATIVE ARTS AND INDUSTRY

Under creative art, the district is endowed with talent in the area of weaving, beads makers. The Boya Traditional Dancing Group is popular in the district.

C CONSTRUCTION

Under the construction sector, there is a high demand for housing and accommodation. The district is fast growing as a result of the occasional conflict situation in Bawku. The presence immigration, customs police and fire officers as well as health workers create a high demand for accommodation in the district. Parcels of land abound for estate development. The Assembly has also acquired vast tracts of land for development purposes.

D ENERGY AND POWER

The District is benefiting from the Rural Electrification Project of the Government of Ghana. About 70% of the district is hooked to the national grid. There are two sub-power stations in the District with higher capacities to meet the demands of industries. One of the sub-power stations supplies direct power to a gold mining company in neighbouring Burkina Faso.

E FORESTRY

The district has forest reserves along the White and Red Volta. These forest reserves also serve as wildlife corridors and as a result forest is protected by forest guards. Animal poaching is also prohibited in these forests. The Assembly is currently undertaking climate change mitigation activities by growing woodlots and fruit trees under the Ghana Social Opportunities Projects and the Sustainable Livelihood Management Project (SLM).

F HEALTH

Below is a summary of the health facilities in the district;

No of sub districts - 8
No. of Communities - 140
No of health facilities - 33
Hospital -1
Health Centers -4
Gov Clinics -5
CHPS - 19
CHAG Clinic - 1
Private Clinics - 3

There are private chemical shops that provide the needed services to citizens.

G INFRASTRUCTURE

① Road rehabilitation

Spot improvement of the of the following feeder roads(Binaba- Gumbare, Teshie –Noskoliga, Tarikom- Kamega,Azuwera Jnc- Azuwera, Yikrugu-Ziego, Zebilla Prim- Sakom, Apot No1- Apot No.2, Arenga-Gumbare,and Kopella- Trambuilung

2 Dam Construction and Rehabilitation

The under listed dams have been constructed and rehabilitated in the District under GSOP; Toende, Biringu, Gori-Yipaala, Kamega, Zebella, Binaba, Ankpaliga, Kansongo, Googo and Tilli dam

H MINING AND MINERAL PROCESSING

The district is endowed with gold mineral deposits at Zongoire, Tilli, Teshies, Widnaba and Ankpaliga communities. These mining activities are mostly done without legal permits. As a result the natural environment has been badly degraded to the detriment of the future generation.

I TOURISM

The Bawku West District is endowed with some beautiful tourist sites, notable among them are Apodabogo and Widnaba Eco-tourism sites, Teshie and Soogo Hills, the confluence of the Red and White Volta Rivers, the Red and White Volta Rivers along the eastern and western boundaries of the District respectively, the Red Volta forest reserve which consists of game and wildlife such as elephants and a variety of rare tree species and the rich cultural practices of the people of the District such as festival celebrations like the Samanpid, Yong and Zintas.

Tourism the world over is taking center stage as this brings in its wake a lot of benefits which go a long way to accelerate socio-economic development. Benefits that could be derived from a well developed tourism sector include employment generation, income, revenue generation to both the district and the state as a whole and infrastructural development in the district. Tourism is also regarded as a tool for poverty alleviation and goes a long way to reduce social vices as employment is made available to the people, particularly the youth to channel their energies into productive activities.

J TRANSPORT

Feeder Roads Rehabilitation

The under listed roads have been rehabilitated and some are being worked on under GSOP in the district.

Binaba- Gumbare, Feeder Road

Teshie –Noskoliga, Feeder Road

Tarikom- Kamega, Feeder Road

Azuwera Jnc- Azuwera, Feeder Road

Yikrugu-Ziego, Feeder Road

Zebilla Prim- Sakom, Feeder Road

Apotdabogo No1 - Apotdabo No.2, Feeder Road

Arenga-Gumbare Feeder Road

Kopella- Trambuilunga Feeder Road

The main trunk road from Bawku to Bolgatanga passes through the District capital –Zebilla. This road serves as a development catalyst. Even though the road serves as development catalyst, its major portions are in a deplorable state thereby making it highly inconvenient for motorists to travel on it. This situation causes delay and wear and tear for vehicles ploughing the road.

Contacts

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BINDURI DISTRICT

It is one of the newly created Districts in the Upper East Region. It was carved out of the Bawku Municipal Assembly in 2012.

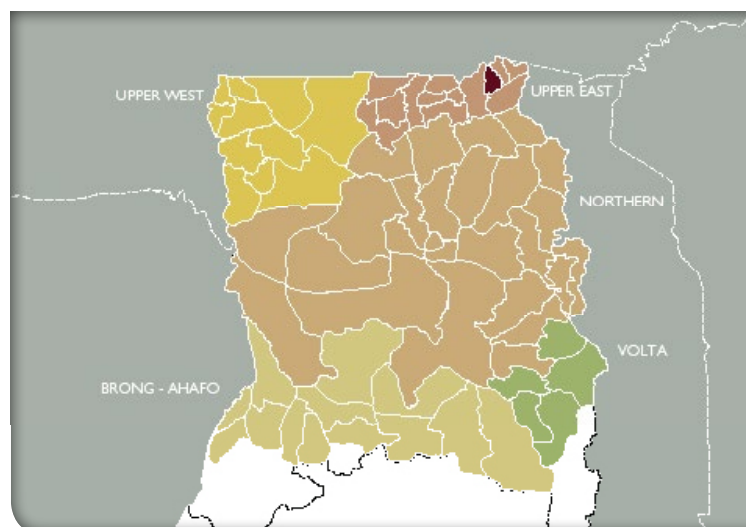
Binduri shares boundaries with Burkina Fasso to the North, Garu Tempene to the south, Bawku Municipal to the East and Bawku West to the West.

Land area is 319.91sq km and a population of 61576 and a population density of 157people per sqkm of land

The District capital is about 54km away from the regional capital – Bolgatanga.

The Vision of The District

The District envisions being the lead local Government establishment and lead stakeholder in the development process of the District



The Topography of the District

- The relief of the District is generally low and undulating with heights of about 120 -150 meters above sea level, with some areas consisting of a series of plateaus with an average height of 400meters.
- The District has its highest point located on the Zawse Hills peaking beyond 430metres. This also marks the highest point in the region.
- The District is mainly drained by the White Volta. Few streams, dams and dug outs can also be found in low surfaces land areas. Most parts of the District are not well drained especially during the wet season which causes flooding.

Population of the District

- The population of the District is largely youthful in nature. An indication that over the next coming years a potential large labour force will continue to be available.
- As an agrarian economy the labour force is largely unskilled, this is largely underutilized during the dry season. Interventions that will boost dry season irrigation farming are very much desired in the area.
- Interventions in the form of skills acquisition are very much needed by the populace. Furthermore investments that require labour intensive technologies are needed; plantation farming such as in mangos, shea and dawadawa trees are feasible.

The Economy of the District

- Agrarian in nature – 90% of pop. Engaged in agriculture.
- Centered mainly on crop and animal production.
- Main crops grown – maize, millet, rice, groundnuts, bambara beans, sweet potatoes, soya beans etc.
- Has comparative advantage in vegetable production – water melon, green pepper, tomatoes, onions etc.
- Animal rearing include – sheep, goats, cattle, pigs and poultry especially guinea fowl production.

Some Basic Statistics on Agriculture in the District

- Agriculture land available – about 26,250
- Agricultural holders 46,731 males and 26, 400 females
- About 80% of the population is engaged in agriculture
- Registered agriculture input dealers 14
- Major crops – maize, millet, sorghum, rice, soya bean, onion, watermelon, pepper,okro etc
- Major livestock and poultry –cattle, sheep, goats, fowls, guinea fowls etc.

Some Collaborators in the Agriculture Sector in the District

- Savanna Agricultural Research Station (SARI) – Manga
- N2 Africa –field demonstrations
- West Africa Agricultural Productivity Programme (WAAPP) – field demonstrations
- TRIAS Ghana – field demonstrations especially on onion
- Presby Agric Station- GARU – Interventions in Maize and small ruminants production

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A AGRICULTURE & AGRO PROCESSING

1 Cultivation of Large Acreage of Land for Food Crop Production such as in Rice, Maize, Soya Beans, Sorghum etc. in the District.

Binduri District has about 26,250 ha of arable land is available suitable for the cultivation of high demand food staples. Technologies to increase these crop's production have been demonstrated to farmers in the District and large pool of labour force is available in the District for large scale farming which can be hired.

Supporting Initiatives

- Technical support from District MOFA
- District Assembly to help facilitate the acquisition of land

Investment Required

- Estimated cost of putting 26,250 ha of land to food crop production is GHS 7,000,000

2 Large Scale Production of Guinea Fowls for Commercial Purposes in the District

Binduri District presents a great opportunity for investment in rearing of Guinea Fowls. Start-up eggs for guinea fowls are available in the District and indigenous knowledge is available for possible adoption. There is ready market for guineas fowls as traders from all over Ghana come to the District to purchase pullets for rearing.

Supporting Initiatives

- Technical support from District MOFA
- District Assembly to help facilitate the acquisition of land

Investment Required

- The project will involve about 4,000 pullets to start with together with their management.

3 Shea Nut Processing for its Oil and Soap Making

Availability of shea nuts in the District and surrounding Districts presents an opportunity for investment in shea processing facilities.

Supporting Initiatives

- Technical advice from District REP/BAC Head
- District Assembly to help facilitate the acquisition of land

Investment Required

- Estimated project cost to start with is GHS 2,500,000.00

B CREATIVE ART INDUSTRY

1 Production of Ceramics in the District – Tiles, Clay Pots and Cups etc.

The proposed project is to exploit large clay deposits in the District – Boksapeliga, Tampelim etc for clay products.

Supporting Initiatives

- Technical advice from Rural Enterprises Project and Business Assistance Center
- District Assembly to help facilitate the acquisition of land

Investment Required

- Estimated cost to start with GHS 2 million to 3 million

C CONSTRUCTION SECTOR

1 Estate Development in the District

Inadequate residential facilities in the Binduri Districts presents an opportunity for investors who will like to take advantage to provide residential facilities for government institutions and the private sector.

Supporting Initiatives

- District Assembly will help with facilitate the acquisition of land.

Investment Required

- Estimated cost to start with GHS 2 million to 3 million

D FORESTRY

1 Non Timber Plantation Development in the District

This is an opportunity to invest in large-scale plantation of non-timber trees for local and export markets. Binduri District has more than 30,000 Ha of land is available for the project.

Supporting Initiatives

- Success stories exist for the project like in the GSOP climate change initiative in nearby Districts.
- District Assembly to help facilitate the acquisition of land
- District Assembly could partner such a project

Investment Required

- Estimated cost to start with GHS 3million to 4million

E TOURISM

1 Development of the Arigungun Crocodile Pond for Tourists and Other Holiday Visitors (Undeveloped)

The Arigungun pond has a number of crocodiles and can be developed into a viable tourist site through the dredging the pond to harvest more water and the development of accompanying facilities – restaurant, guest houses, other recreational facilities.

Supporting Initiatives

- The District Assembly will facilitate the process to develop this project.

Investment Required

- The project is estimated to cost GHS 3.5m

Contacts

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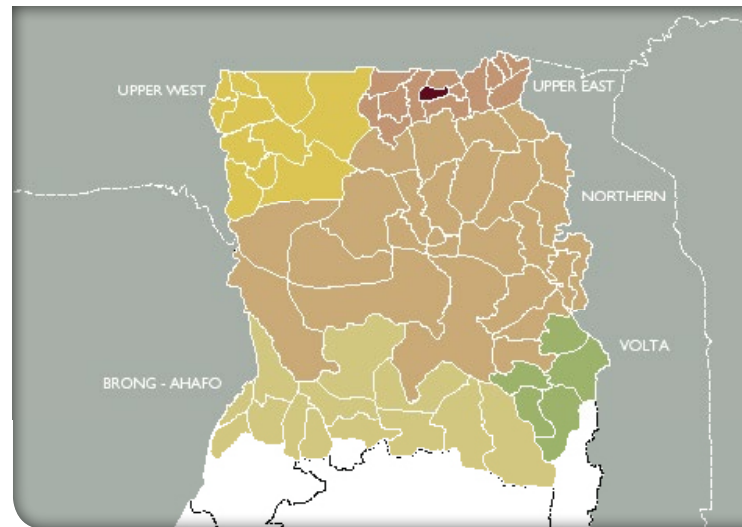
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BOLGATANGA MUNICIPAL

The Bolgatanga Municipality was established by Legislative Instrument (LI) 1797 (2004). Located in the center of the Upper East Region, approximately, between latitudes 10°30' and 10°50' North and longitudes 0°30' and 1°00'. West with its capital as Bolgatanga which serves as the Regional capital. It has a total land area of 729 sq km and bordered to the north by the Bongo District, south and east by the Talensi and Nabdam Districts, and to the west by the Kassena-Nankana Municipality.

The climate is classified as tropical and has two distinct seasons, a wet season that runs from May to October and a long dry season that stretches from October to April, with hardly any rains. Mean annual rainfall is 950mm while maximum temperature is 45°C in March and April with a minimum of 12°C in December. The one rainy season means most Agricultural activities must be carried out at this time to get the food requirements for the year. As this is normally not achieved, this has to be supplemented with irrigation farming in the dry season.

The natural vegetation is that of Guinea savannah woodland consisting of short deciduous trees, widely spaced and a ground flora, which gets burnt by fire or scorched by the sun during the long dry season. The most common economic trees are the Shea, dawadawa, baobab and acacia. The Municipality has a forest reserve, which primarily protects most of the water bodies in the area. Because the ground flora gets dried up in the dry season bush fires are a common phenomenon which sometimes burns some of these economic trees.



Population size, structure and composition

The Bolgatanga Municipality has a total population of 131,550 accounting for 12.6 percent of the population of the Upper East Region. The Municipality has a male population of 62,783 constitutes 47.7 percent and females are 68,767 or 52 percent of the total population. Although urbanization is fast catching up with the Bolgatanga Municipality, the rural population still account for half (50.2) of the population. The Municipality has a youthful population with 37.0 percent of the population below 15 years. The aged (60 years and older) constitute 7.4 percent of the population. The Municipality has a sex ratio of 91.3 implying there are more females than males.

The Bolgatanga Municipal Assembly envisions a Municipality where the people will continuously enjoy improved living standards through the sustainable mobilization and effective utilization of its human and natural resources.

Economy of the Municipality

The economy of the Bolgatanga Municipality can be classified into three main sectors, thus primary, secondary and tertiary. Generally, the primary sector activities are predominantly agricultural in nature. About 60 percent of households in the Municipality are engaged in agriculture. Majority (92.2%) of them are engaged in crop farming, while less than one percent (0.8%) of the households are engaged in tree planting. In the rural areas a higher proportion of households (89.3%) are engaged in agriculture as compared with 36.0 percent in the urban areas. While four out of every five households in the Municipality are into livestock rearing, 84.9 percent of the rural households compared to 70.2 percent of the urban households. Chicken (31.7%), goat (20.6%), guinea fowl (19.4%) accounts for 86.4 percent of the livestock reared in the Municipality.

The secondary sector is dominated by Small-Scale Industrial Enterprise activities, while the tertiary sector concerns itself with the provision of services. All these sectors contribute towards the Gross Domestic Product and labour employment of the District. The Municipality is endowed with sand and clay deposits which are extracted for various purposes like construction, making of pots and so on. There are also some deposits of gold in some parts of the Municipality which is increasingly tapped for the enhancement of the prospects of the Municipality's economy. The activities that dominate this sub-sector are Small-Scale Agro-Processing of groundnuts, Shea nuts, dawadawa, rice, sorghum, soybeans, maize, millet among others and Handicraft works like basket weaving, leather works, smock weaving and wood carving.

Generally, the service/tertiary sector activities include Trading/commerce, Transportation, Postal and Telecommunication services, Banking, Tourism, the Hospitality Industry, Energy, Law Enforcement and the Judiciary. Trading and commercial activities in the Municipality are centered on foodstuffs, Semi processed food and craft items, which are marketed locally as well as outside the District. The Municipality also enjoys the services of financial and non-financial institutions like the Barclays Bank, Stanbic Bank, Societe Generale Bank, GCB Bank (formerly known as Ghana Commercial Bank), Agricultural Development Bank, National Investment Bank, Fidelity Bank, UniBank, GN Bank (formerly known as First National Savings & Loans), Naara Rural Bank, Buco Bank, Bayport Financial Services, Apex Bank, State Insurance Company (SIC), Quality Insurance Company, Vanguard Assurance Company Ltd, Star Life Assurance, Gold Coast Securities among others.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRO PROCESSING

1 Promote Rice Production and Processing in the municipality.

The yield per hectare as far as rice cultivation is concerned showed a 20.9% increase from 3.44 metric tonnes per hectare in 2014 to 4.16 metric tonnes in 2015. With a further increase in production through the other proposed interventions above investors will have enough rice to process and cover the cost of processing and make profit. There will also be enough rice, which is a staple food for consumption within the municipality. The project involves:

- The establishment of two (2) Rice mills within the Municipality and rehabilitation the defunct Rice mill at Yarigabisi.
- Procurement of five (5) Trucks and twenty (20) Motorized Tricycles to transport rice from the farm-gate and homes to the mills.

- Support rice farmers with farm inputs such as fertilizer and pesticides and improved varieties to boost rice production to feed the mills

Supporting Initiatives

- Existence of the rice sector support project of MOFA Ready market for produce due to the large size of the municipality. Promote Animal Husbandry and Meat Processing The Department of Cooperatives would support in rice producer and processor groups formation to promote identity and enable easy access to support from financial institutions.

Investment Required

- The project is estimated to cost GHS 1m.

2 Modernization and Expansion of the Animal Market

Expand the Animal Market in Bolgatanga to a 2-acre coverage. This would serve as an assured source of raw material to the Zuarungu meat factory, if revamped. The project also involves the Construction of 4 water drinking spots for the animals within the market fence.

Supporting Initiatives

- The Municipal Assembly could help in acquiring land and providing the necessary documentation through the Town and Country Planning Department.
- The byproduct from the rice mills could be used to feed the animals in the animal market.
- The nearness of the Bolgatanga municipality to neighboring Burkina Faso makes it a fertile ground for animal trade between the two places.

3 Promotion of Meat Processing in the Municipality

The project involves the following:

- Revamp the Zuarungu Meat Factory by replacing obsolete machinery, fixtures and fittings.
- Develop a strong linkage between the existing animal market and the meat factory for guaranteed supply of raw materials to the factory.

Supporting Initiatives

- The existence of an animal market
- Sister-city relationship between Bolgatanga and Dia-Paga in Burkina Faso will increase the availability of raw (livestock) for the meat factory
- Availability of veterinary services within the Municipality.

Investment Required

- The estimated cost of the project is GHS 1.7million

B CREATIVE ARTS INDUSTRY

1 Completion of Craft Village in Bolgatanga

The project will involve:

- Completion of the fence for the craft village
- Construction of 50 new sheds/sales points
- Tiling the compound of the craft village

Supporting Initiatives

- Availability of animal market could be a major source of raw material for leather works
- Existence of already established Craft Groups
- Availability of straw (raw material for basket weaving)
- Existence of good reputation for products from the Bolgatanga craft industry. For instance there is widely known name for baskets manufactured in Bolgatanga, dubbed "Bolga Baskets".

Investment Required

- The estimated cost of the project is GHS 400,000.00

C CONSTRUCTION

1 Real Estate Development

The proposed project will involve:

- Constructing 100 housing units within the Municipality for public and private sector workers on a 10-acre piece of land

Supporting Initiatives

- Technical support will be provided by the Municipal Town and Country Planning Officer.
- The existence of nearby quarries at Pwalugu in the Talensi District and Katiu in Kassena Nankana West District.
- The existence of large deposits of clay for the molding of Styrofoam Bricks.
- The existence of large deposits of sand for the construction activities in nearby rivers and water bodies.
- The availability of skilled labour in the construction industry.

Investment Required

- To be determined with the assistance of a consultant.

Contacts

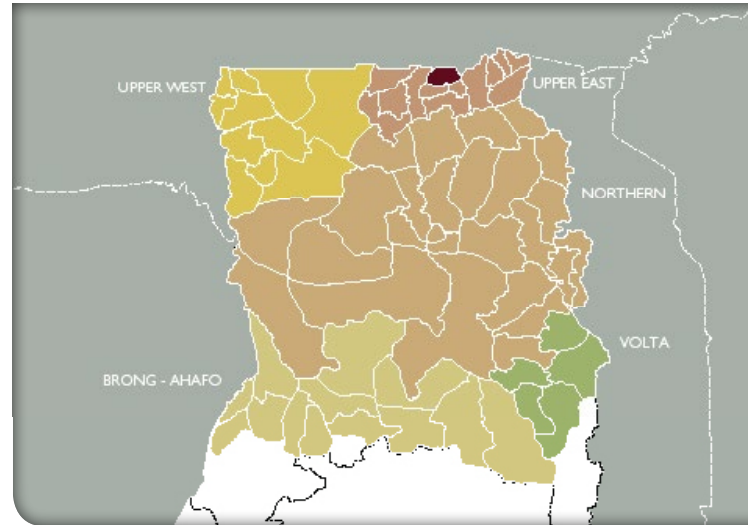
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BONGO DISTRICT

Bongo District is one of the thirteen (13) Districts in the Upper East Region. It was created by Legislative Instrument 1446 (LI 1446) in 1988 with Bongo as its capital. The district lies between longitudes 0.45o W and latitude 10.50o N to 11.09 and has a total area of 459.5 square kilometers. The District shares boundaries with Burkina Faso to the North, Kassena-Nankana East to the West, Bolgatanga Municipal to the South West and Nabdram District to South East. It takes a journey of about nine miles from the regional capital. It takes about 15km from Bolgatanga the Regional capital to Bongo the District capital.

Topography and Natural Resource

The topography is generally flat and low lying with outcrops of granite and Birimian rocks, which are mainly phyllites quartz-serrate schist and grey wacke. Areas occupied by granites are generally of low, gently rolling relief 90–300 meters above sea level. Exceptions to these are inselbergs near Bongo (1,086ft), which abruptly rise to heights of 92–122 m above the surrounding lands. The hills have steep craggy slopes. Sheet and gully erosions are widespread in the district especially in the intensive farming areas. The district is drained by Atankuidi, and Yaragatan-Atanure which are tributaries of the Red Volta basin are endemic to the River blindness disease which in recent times has been controlled, thereby enabling farmers to cultivate crops along these basins. These rivers out flow their banks in the rainy season (April–October) and dries up soon after the season leaving disconnected pools of water in their beds, separated by dry stretches of sand and rock. The district has one huge dam at Vea, and small dams and dug-outs located in Bongo, Zorko, Balungu, Adaboya, Akulmasa, Namoo and Soe-Yidongo. Gorogo and Balungu dams are being rehabilitated.



Population Size and Distribution

The demographic characteristics of the district have some common features with other rural Districts in Ghana with a total population of 84,545 (2010PHC), females constitute 52.4 percent (44,461) and male 47.6 5 (40,084). The spatial distribution of the population of the district shows that the district is predominantly rural (93.9%), with 79,376 of the population in rural areas and 5,169 in the urban centers.

VISION

We envision a society where citizens, especially the vulnerable, and responsive local authorities are actively working in a participatory, transparent and accountable manner to promote good governance, human rights and freedoms for all.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-PROCESSING

1 Sheanut and Butter Processing

Presently the Shea plant grows naturally as a wild tree in the bush through the seed dispersal method. The proposed project is to further process shea nuts into oil and butter for local and international markets.

Supporting Initiatives

- Some conscious efforts are made by District Assembly in collaboration with the Bongo Soe Shea-nut pickers and Processors to cultivate the plant on large farms and plantations as done in the case of cocoa, palm tree and coffee in the Southern part of Ghana.

Investment Required

- Financial analysis has been carried out to determine the financial viability of the project. It is estimated that the initial project cost will be GHS 89,940.00
- World Vision and Rural Enterprises Program have conducted studies on the economic viability of the project and the result indicates that the project has high potential of creating employment and reducing poverty. Records from the Business Advisory Center reveals that, the net cash flow after tax over the first year of the project is GHS551,471.00, rising to GHS733,186.52 in the third year after recovery of loan.

2 Baobab Seed Processing

Presently the Baobab plant grows naturally as a wild plant in the bush through the seed dispersal method. The processing of the Baobab nut into oil is an emerging investment sector the district is developing. The oil is known for its health benefits and medicinal purposes.

Supporting Initiatives

- The District in collaboration with Ojoba Collective is building the capacity of beneficiaries for the production of this precious medicinal oil which is mainly exported to the United Kingdom and Canada to LUSH COSMETICS for the production of cosmetics and medicated soaps.

Investment Required

- The cost of investment is about GHS 98,000.00 and beneficiaries' contribution is 10% of the total cost. In a study conducted by Ojoba Collectives, the availability of the raw material for production is in commercial quantities. Currently, the project has employed 400 women. Also, 600 liters of baobab oil is produced for export to the UK and Canada yearly. The production is below target due to limited technology in production. The private sector and other organizations are warmly invited to help boost this lucrative industry.

3 Irrigation

Presently the District has Nine (9) Dams and Five (5) Dug-outs. These dams serve as sources of drinking water for a wide range of livestock besides being used for dry season vegetable production. Water is also fetched from these facilities for constructional work by contractors and the local people. In view of the high market demand for vegetables like onions, tomatoes, peppers, garden eggs and most leafy vegetables, dry season irrigation gardening has enormous potential for boosting the income generating capacity of the District.

Supporting Initiatives

- With the presence of the Volta basin; which is a non-perennial river but has high water table, the District Assembly is collaborating with farm owners along the Volta basin for improved and sustainable methods of all-year-round farming. This serve as sensitization towards land release, labour force, etc, for collaboration with any potential investor.

Investment Required

- Preliminary investigation at the Ghana Irrigation Development Authority reveals that, about GHS 4 million investment is needed to construct irrigation pump station or river diversion. The assembly is committed to 10% contribution for the execution of the project.

B CONSTRUCTION

1 Quarry Stone Production

Bongo District is popularly known for the abundance of rocks. This rocks when invested in, can be used for the construction of roads, bridges etc.

Supporting Initiatives

- Processes are ongoing between AFRIQUE GRANITE & MARBLE LTD, J. A QUARRY LTD, SADA and BONGO DISTRICT ASSEMBLY to start quarrying activities in the District.

Investment Required

- Out of a total estimated cost of Seven thousand six hundred and fifty thousand Dollars (\$7,650.00) investment, the Bongo District Assembly is contributing 5% shares towards the project. In 2004, results of geological investigation by GEOCONSULT AND ALLIED SURVEY LTD indicate that granite constitutes the dominant geological formation in the District and occurring mostly across all sections in the District. The excellent exposures of these granitic rocks are in quarrying quantities.

2 Clay Mining for Tiles and Ceramics

Large clay deposits could be exploited for the development of the pottery, ceramics and paint industries. Bricks and Tiles projects also have potentials in the District and a wide range of brick products such as building bricks; vitrified enamel bricks and floor tiles could be produced.

Supporting Initiatives

- Women from Zorko who engaged in the production of pots and other clay utensils for income during farming off season are now redundant due modern technology, there is therefore the need to deploy endogenous approach to satisfying modern needs whiles generating income.
- Negotiations are ongoing between the Bongo District Assembly and the University for Development Studies to explore the feasibility of this raw material in commercial quantities.

Investment Required

- Bongo District Assembly has reached an agreement with the University for Development Studies to submit a proposal and budget for perusal and further action. It is known that several of the Soil Associations found in the District have large quantities of good quality clay deposits. In particular, the Pusiga Association of soils found in and around Zoko and the low land areas along the Red Volta Basin tributaries have large amounts of fine, sandy clays.

C CREATIVE ART INDUSTRY

1 Textiles, Tanning and Leather Works

- Smock has a long tradition in the whole of the Upper East Region and can be promoted in the major settlements through credit support for the small scale informal producers, large scale cultivation of cotton and the acquisition of textile inputs like broad loom and vanes.
- The Tie & Dye and Garment Industry is very dormant with several tailors and seamstresses, they could be encouraged to produce large quantities of garments for the domestic market if not for export. This will help to create employment and develop skills of the unemployed youth.
- Tanning and Leather Works: this is another promising small-scale industrial activity in the area in view of the district's great potential in cattle and hide production, the main raw material for leather products. There is the need for massive credit support to the numerous small-scale producers in order to modernize the industry.

Supporting Initiative

- The Business Advisory Center in collaboration with community development and NBSSI have identified various groups and is providing them with micro finance for investment.

Investment Required

- It is not estimated how much investment is needed but for a population with 15.5% engaged in craft and related trades, appropriate training and skills with the needed equipment if made available will create employment and generate wealth.

D TOURISM

1 Bongo Rocks, Hills and Caves

The hills in Bongo rises several hundreds of meters above the surrounding land with craggy and steeply sides. The beautiful hills and naturally multifaceted arranged rocks with variety of shady trees at various stages of the hills layers provide shade and unpolluted air for visitors.

Supporting Initiatives

- The Assembly in conjunction with the Traditional Authorities are making frantic efforts to protect the historical heritage and to create tourism attraction in the district taking into consideration their natural features, entertainment and the abundance of naturally unpolluted air from these highlands.

Investment Required

- The project costs are yet to be estimated however the District Assembly is providing electrification, portable water and other utilities at these sites. The hospitality industry is invited to help boost this lucrative industry. It is estimated that about one thousand five hundred (1,500) tourists visit the district for its historical and site attraction purposes during Easter and Christmas periods.

E INFRASTRUCTURE

1 Market Infrastructure

Bongo District has two major periodic markets (Bongo and Namoo) and other smaller local markets. These markets operate every three (3) days. The other localized markets are Soe, Balungo, Zorkor, and Beo all of which are periodic. The smaller rural markets act as collecting and organizing points for the wide range of agriculture produce including groundnuts, sheanuts, rice, millet, sorghum, guinea corn, cattle, sheep and goats which are channeled to Namoo and Bongo markets, which in turn serve as intermediaries for onward transmission to the larger national cities like Tamale, Accra, Kumasi, Takoradi etc.

Supporting Initiatives

- The District Assembly is making frantic efforts to revamp the hitherto vibrant and high income generating market at Namoo which has lost its zealotness to the neighbouring Burkina Faso market (Yelwongo) by constructing a Cattle Krall and a few market stores. However, much is needed to restore the market back and to halt the exodus of Ghanaians to Burkina Faso for business.

Investment Required

- It is estimated that twenty market stores and four ware houses will be needed for a revamp. The assembly is in the process of securing land for the expansion of the Namoo market. At least three trucks of cattle and other ruminants and eighteen passenger cars are loaded across to Burkina Faso through the boarder on Namoo market days (3days).

Contacts

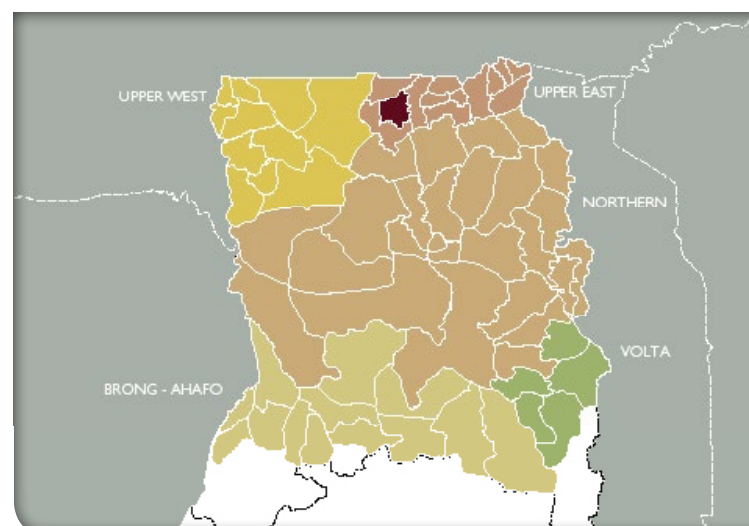
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BUILSA NORTH DISTRICT

The Builsa North District is one of the thirteen districts in the Upper East Region of Ghana. The Builsa North District was carved out of the then Builsa District in 2012 with Sandema as its administrative capital.

The Builsa North District lies between longitudes 10 05' West and 10 35' West and latitudes 10 20' North. The District shares boundaries with Kassena-Nankana West District to the North, Builsa South District to the South, Kassena-Nankana Municipal to the East and Kassena-Nankana West and Builsa South Districts to the West. The district covers an estimated land area of 81 6.44030 km². The distance between Bolgatanga (Regional Capital) and Sandema (District Capital) is 58kms.

The District has a total population of 56,477 distributed among 98 communities. The female and male populations are 50.8% and 49.2% respectively. About 89.5% of the entire population is rural with only about 10.5% urban population. The total fertility rate for the District is 3.6 which is higher than the regional rate of 3.4. The population structure shows the population of the District is largely youthful with about 53% of the entire population within the age group of 15-64 years. With



about 39.5% of the population falling in the age bracket of 0-14, it further indicates a much more youthful population in future. The age-dependency ratio of the District is 88.0. In terms of locality, it is very high in rural areas (91.6) compared to urban areas (62.0) (GSS, 2010 PHC)

The Builsa North District has a predominantly rural economy with about 70% of the employed population engaged in skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery. Service and sales workers make up 10.2% of the employed population while 8.7% of workers into craft and related trades. Out of a total population of 34,184 of persons 15 years and older, 67.7% of them were employed with females dominating (50.2%), 2.3% were unemployed, while 28.1% were economically not active. Of the economically not active population, 44.5% were in full time education (GSS, 2010 PHC)

Market Size and Opportunities

With a population of 56,477, of which over 90% are within the age bracket of 0-64, it depicts a youthful population which suggests a high market potential for various goods and services to meet the needs of all age cohorts.

There are four markets (Sandema, Chuchuliga, Siniensi, Wiaga and Kadema) with a three-day market cycle. These present great opportunities for investment in terms of provision of infrastructure and sale of goods and services.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-PROCESSING

1 Establishment of Agricultural Mechanization Center

The project will involve the construction of a sizeable yard to accommodate offices, training and maintenance workshops, farming and agro-processing machines, implements and equipment such as complete sets of tractors and combine harvesters, millers shellers etc. There will also be an established animal traction section within the yard. The center will offer various services (ploughing and traction, harrowing, harvesting, training for operators, servicing of equipment and machines) in this regard to the numerous farmer-based groups and individual farmers in the district as well as those in the adjoining districts of Kassena-Nankana Municipal, Kassena-Nankana West and Builsa South Districts.

Investment Required

- The project is estimated to cost GHS 1,311,000.00

2 Establishment of Agricultural Mechanization Center

The District will record an increase in the production of rice, maize, groundnut, tomatoes, pepper etc as a result of farmers having easy and affordable access to the services rendered by the center. This will form a strong basis for an agro-processing center in the district for value-addition to the agricultural produce. The strategic location of the Builsa North District (surrounded by three regions) with regards to the valleys cultivable and irrigable lands for large-scale cultivation of rice, maize and vegetables provides the investor with a ready market for the services to be rendered by a well-established agricultural mechanization center.

Supporting Initiatives

- Well-connected road network linking cultivation areas to major towns of Sandema, Wiaga, Kadema, Siniensi and Chuchuliga

3 Development of Asubalika Valley for Irrigation Farming

The project will involve the damming of the Asubalika River, the development of about 100 hectares of irrigable land and the construction of canals for all-year-round cultivation of rice, maize, tomatoes and pepper on a large scale. This will increase the cultivable land in the district and create more employment opportunities during the construction of the dam as well as the cultivation of rice, maize, tomatoes and pepper. It will also contribute to ensuring food security in the district. With an expected yield of 180 tonnes per year of rice production in the valley, this will increase the annual yield of rice to 295.2 tonnes.

Supporting Initiatives

- The Rice Sector Support Project in the Kom Irrigation Project, the rehabilitation of Zuedema, Kori and Sinyansa Dams under the Ghana Social Opportunities Project with funding from Government of Ghana and World Bank have chalked some level of success in this regard.
- Farmers and farmer groups have also been benefiting from support in the form of finance, extension services, seeds, fertilizer from the following governmental and non-governmental organizations in the district: The District Agricultural Development Unit.
- Savannah Agricultural Research Institute, Presbyterian Agric, Northern Rural Growth Project, Export Development and Agric. Investment Fund) -RICE Support Project, Gov.t Fert. Subsidy Program ACDEP, Agriculture Dev't and Value Chain Enhancement Programme, Anglican Diocesan Development Relief Organisation, Builsa Community Bank
- The ownership of land is either by family or clan. Therefore large tracts of lands can be easily secured/leased for intended for the cultivation of these crops that will benefit families

Investment Required

- Irrigation Development Authority will be engaged to appraise and cost project

4 Establishment of Agro-Processing Centers for Rice, Maize, Groundnut, Shea Nut and Dawadawa

The project will involve the construction and equipment of modern warehouses and agro-processing and packaging centers in the five zones of the district (Chuchuliga, Sandema, Siniensi, Wiaga and Kadema). The warehouses will serve as storage facilities for the large volume of agric produce from farms. Raw materials will then be processed into various forms of finished and semi-finished agro- products (grain, seed, paste/butter, oil and dawadawa spice) and packaged to attract good prices for the home market and for export. This will require the provision of milling, shelling, destining, parboiling, extraction and packaging machines.

The district has the potential of increasing the production of these agricultural produce as farmers will be assured of accessible modern storage, processing and packaging centers. Through the value-addition process, farmers will be assured of good prices and a sustained income. More hands will be needed in the cultivation and value-addition processes thereby increasing employment. These centers will also attract farm produce from surrounding districts due to the strategic geographic location of the district which makes these centers easily accessible to farmers from the adjoining districts by road.

Supporting Initiatives

- With a total of 52,200 hectares of cultivable land with 24,409.5 hectares under cultivation, there is still great potential for crop production to feed the processing centers. More than half of the rice, maize and groundnut produced in the district are consumed domestically. There are 54 registered farmer based organisations in the district. Financial, extension and other services avail to boost production.
- There exist 2 medium-sized private warehouses and 37 rice/corn millers in the district

Investment Required

- The investment is estimated to cost GHS 1,346,270.00

Contacts

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BUILSA SOUTH DISTRICT

The Builsa South District Assembly, with Fumbisi as its capital, is one of the thirteen (13) administrative authorities in the Upper East Region. The District was carved out of the erstwhile Builsa District Assembly in 2012 as a result of the creation of more Districts and raising some Districts to Municipal status. It was established under the Establishment Instrument 2012 and under the Legislative Instrument 2105. The Assembly has a total membership of thirty one (31). This is made up of twenty (20) elected members, nine (09) Government Appointees, the District Chief Executive and the Member of Parliament. In line with the 1992 constitution,

The Builsa South District Assembly occupies a land area of 1,208km² representing only 13.7% of the total land area in the region with a tropical climate of wet season (May-October) and dry season (October-April). The District is bordered to the north by the Builsa North District, to the south by Mamprugu- Moaduri, west by Sissala East District and east by West Mamprusi District. The District has one (1) constituency with twenty (22) electoral areas and a total number of sixty-four (64) communities.

The District has a population of 36,514 with male being 18,111 representing 49.6% and female being 18,403 representing 50.4% respectively according to the 2010 Population and Housing census. The indigenous ethnic group in the District is the Builsa with the Buili language whiles some Mamprusi's, Kassena's and Fulani's with their respective languages are found within the District. Builsa South District Assembly envisions a district where its people will enjoy a high standard of living on a sustainable and peaceful basis.

DISTRICT ECONOMY

Natural Resource Development Potentials

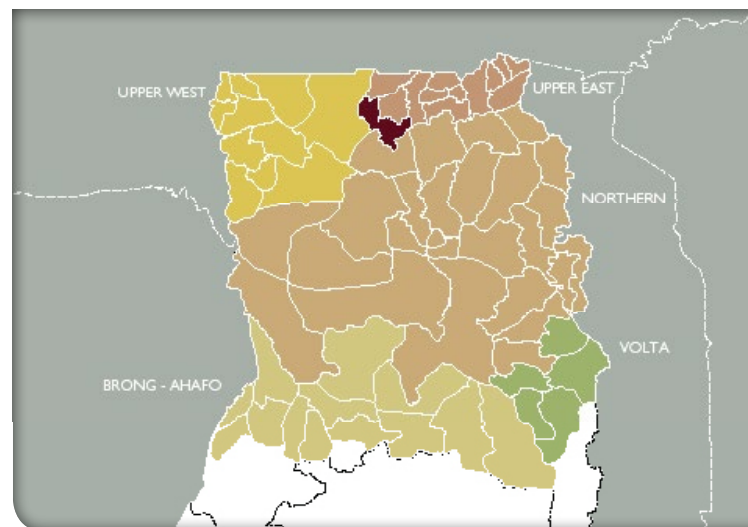
The Builsa South District is endowed with very rich natural resources. Preliminary exploratory work carried out in the District indicates that Builsa abounds in large quantities of several mineral deposits ranging from Gold, Chromites, Rutile Jasper Talc, Lime, Feldspars, Nepheline Syenite and varied types of clay. It is known that several of the Soil Associations found in the District have large quantities of good quality clay deposits in Fumbisi.

Granite constitutes the dominant geological formation in the District and covers over 70% (approx. 153,300 ha) of the land area occurring mostly in the northern section. Excellent exposures of granitic rocks are therefore found in the northern parts of the District, stretching from Doninga Zone across Bachonsa area.

These rocks can easily be quarried for road and housing construction. Some of these rocks have fine crevices and can be shaped into ornamental and design blocks commonly used in housing construction. It is important to note that a detailed mineralogical test is required to establish the actual quantity and quality of the various mineral deposits in the District for industrial use.

The District is blessed with Dams and Dug-outs. These dams serve as sources of drinking water for a wide range of livestock besides being used for dry season vegetable production. Water is also fetched from these facilities for constructional work by contractors and the local people.

There exist also forest reserves in the Builsa South District, namely Bopong, Sissili Central, Pogi, Kandembeli reserves. The largest of these is the Sissili Central Reserve, which covers 155.09sq km. Altogether; the forest reserves occupy a land area of 356.86sq km. These forest reserves serve as important habitats for wildlife particularly endangered animal species. They also help to protect the headwaters of most rivers/streams in the district and are important tourist attraction spots. The soils of the District are the most important of its natural resource which has 14 different soil associations developed on five geological formations, namely granite, voltaian shale, birimian rocks, recent and old alluvial of mixed origin and very old river terraces.



In terms of industrial classification, the major economic activities are agriculture including hunting, forestry and fishing (69%); manufacturing including small scale processing activities (10.5%) and wholesale and retail trade (8.6%).

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-PROCESSING

1 Small Scale Irrigation Dams

The District has a great potential in terms of dry season farming which also has high propensity to reduce poverty due to its numerous water bodies in the form of small dams, dug-outs and valleys. This project is to provide avenues for the rehabilitation of small scale dams where these dams and dug outs are redesigned and made irrigable for effective utilization and production especially during the lean season. The project will reduce unemployment, increased production of vegetables, reduce drastically malnutrition and hunger, create jobs, reduce migration of the youth, all geared towards poverty reduction. With about 6 small dams and dug outs across the district, the project will generate about 10,000 jobs directly through production and 30,000 jobs indirectly through marketing and processing

Supporting Initiatives

- About six small dams have been rehabilitated with support from the Ghana Social Opportunities Project through the Labour Intensive Public Works approach.
- World Food Programme is supporting the District to rehabilitate six dug outs under the same strategy and approach.

Investment Required

- With the investment requirement the project is currently requesting the services of a consultant for the preparation of financial component of the project.

2 Agro Development, Processing and Value Addition Project -Soya Production and Development (SPD)

The project will support both the production of soya beans in commercial quantities and the processing of the bean into various products. The project is aimed at increasing the production of soya beans from 10200 acres to 20, 000 acres and adding value to the beans for higher incomes and employment. The project has high economic prospects as there is high demand for soya locally and internationally due to its nutritional and industrial value. Soya production will promote other crop production through its nitrogen fixing ability in the soil.

Supporting Initiatives

- SADA-MVP, NRGPA are currently supporting 38 Farmer Based Organization in the production of 10, 200 acres Soya bean production in the district through the provision of extension services, input credit facilities and marketing services.
- The Business Advisory Center also provides capacity building in value addition on agriculture products and other business management areas.

Investment Required

- The project requires investment in the production value chain and the establishment of the Soya bean Processing Factory. The district is currently in touch with a consultant to prepare the financial requirements of the project component.

3 Small Ruminant Improvement Project (SRIP)

The Builsa South District/SADA-MVP Assembly has observed lack of alternative income generating ventures for farmers. To address this, the Small Ruminant Improvement Project is worth implementing. The project will contribute towards rural poverty reduction and improved living conditions and malnutrition through Small Ruminant Production and market access.

Supporting Initiatives

- The District has rehabilitated six small dams and dug outs with support from the Ghana Social Opportunities Project and World Food Programme which will be used in watering the livestock.

Investment Required

- The project requires about seven and Four Thousand, Six Hundred and Twenty-Seven Ghana cedis, Ninety pesewas (GHS704, 627.90) to implement.

B FORESTRY

1 Timber Plantation Project

The Builsa South District Assembly has a forest reserve namely Bopong, Sissili central Pogi Kandembeli reserves the largest of them is the Sissili central reserve which covers 155.09sqkm, but the total land area covers by the reserves is 356.86sqkm which springs along the White Volta corridors of the district. This forest reserve is made up timber, and non- timber products which have economic value for the District. But with the supply of illegal timber to the domestic market has become one of the main forest governance issue in Ghana. The District has a vast land with the support of the GSOP. The District is currently cultivating tree plantation which is made up of 12 hectares of land which are located at Kasiesa, Chansa, Wiese and Kunkua in the Builsa South District. This project has high prospects as there is high demand for timber products domestically and internationally.

Supporting Initiatives

- Ghana Social Opportunities Projects (GSOP) is currently supporting the District through communal based groups to establish these plantations. Also the environmental protection agency and the Ghana forestry department are also supporting 10 communities to establish this plantation by supplying them with seedlings of plants and other planting materials to help grow these plantations.
- The Business Advisory Center is also building the capacities of these people as to the economic importance of the plantations with the support from the Agric Department of the District.

Investment Required

- The project requires investment in the production value chain and the establishments of a timber processing plant which will help process them into finish goods. The district is to engage a consultant in the preparation of the financial requirements of the project.

C TOURISM

1 Development of Historical Sites

The Builsa South District Assembly have identify some historical slave raiders sites such as slave markets and slave carves which are located at Doiniga which were used to house and market the slaves. The District also has a potential of crocodile ponds at Uwasi which can be developed into tourist sites. In an attempt to develop these sites the District has written to the Ministry of Tourism to partner with them to develop and market these sites to a standard that can attract tourist to the area. The district also wish to invite investors into the sector to help develop the undeveloped tourist site by construction of access roads, fencing of the tourist sites, Hotel facilities toilet facility and restaurants

Supporting Initiatives

- The District with the support from Ghana social opportunities projects (GSOP) intended to rehabilitate these ponds which will be used to house the crocodiles and also the site for the slave carves and slave market have been cleared and ready to be developed.

Investment Required

- The project investment requirement is yet to work on by a consultant.

D INFRASTRUCTURE

1 Development of Road Network

Road network development is of prime importance and will involve heavy capital in the construction of culverts, bridges and reshaping of the tracts among others. It is believe that the road from Sandema passing through Fumbisi across the river Sissili and the river Kolpwa which is about 234km to the Upper West (Wa) reduces the traveling time of commuters to the Upper West Region. The districts with other adjoining district like the Wa East, Sissala East and Builsa North.

Supportive Initiatives

- The Ghana Highway Authority over the years have been reshaping and graveling of these roads.
- The Builsa South, the Sissala East, Wa West and the Builsa North District in recent times have come together to construct a drift along the river Sissili to ease the movement of goods and services from their respective Districts.

Investment Required

- The district along the road is currently in touch with a financial consultant on the preparation of the financial requirements of the project.

E CREATIVE ARTS INDUSTRY IN THE DISTRICT

1 Development of Carving, Pottery, Weaving and Basketry Industries

The Builsa South District Assembly has pockets of people who are into creative arts activities which include carving, pottery, weaving and basket ting. These activities are alternative income generating vestries for the farmers who have only one season of farming. This project have contributed in the reduction of rural poverty and improved living conditions of the people of the District.

Supporting Initiatives

- The District Assembly through the District Business Advisory Center has helped to build the capacities of the various groups into the above activities on how to manage their activities and how to add value to their products.
- BucoBank is also ready to help these groups with funds in the form of loans to expand their activities.

Investment Required

- The districts have engaged a financial requirement to generate the financial requirements of the project.

2 Development of Shea Butter Processing in the Builsa South District

The Builsa South District has the shea tree as one of its economic trees in the district out of which shea butter is produced by women who pick the nuts for local processing. Because of the economic value of this product (shea butter), the district through the Department of Community Development has been able to form 36 community-based groups in the production of shea butter in the District. This project will eventually lead to the establishment of a shea butter processing plant in the District.

Supportive Initiative

- The district in collaboration with the Business Advisory Center organizes training for the women group which are into the extraction of shea butter on business management skills and value addition to the shea butter to be able to meet international and local standards. They also organize training for them on how to use the shea butter to produce other products like the shea soap and others and also on how to package the butter itself to the demands of the market.

Investment Required

- The project is currently hiring the services of a financially consultant to generate the financial component of the product items of the use of modern machinery in the production of shea butter in larger quantities.

Contacts

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GARU-TEMPANE DISTRICT

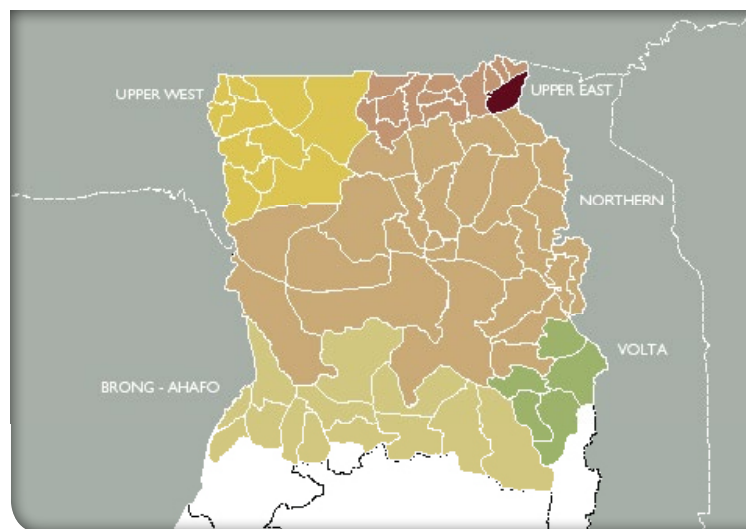
The Garu-Tempene District was carved out of the Bawku-East District in 2004 and forms part of the thirteen (13) Districts in the Upper East Region of Ghana. It is the second largest District in terms of population and the first in terms of land area. The District has its administrative capital at Garu. The Garu-Tempene District Assembly was established in 2004 as defined by the Local Government Legislative Instrument (L.I. 1769). The District lies in the south-eastern part of the Upper East Region of Ghana. It covers an area of 1060.91 square/km. It lies approximately on latitude 11°03'N and 11°10'N and longitude 00°06' E and 00°23' E.

The District shares boundaries with, Bawku Municipal to the North, Binduri to the North West, Pusiga District to North East, East Mamprusi District to the South West, Bunkpurugu-Yunyoo District to South East, Bawku West District to the West and the Republic of Togo to the East. It is about 110km from the Regional Capital.

The 2010 population and housing census gave a District Population of 130,003.

The male population in the District is 62,025 representing 47.7 percent of total population while that of the female population is 67,978 also representing 52.3 percent. An exponential projection using the district growth rate of 1.37% gives a figure of 139,236 disaggregated into 66,430 males and 72,806 females as the close of 2015. Population and is expected to be 143,111 thus 68,279 males and 74,832 females by 2017. The District's share of the regional population is 12.4 percent. With the urban areas proportion to be 2.9 percent while rural localities 15.0 percent.

A significant feature of the population distribution in the District is the dominance of the rural population. The District capital which has a population of 6,128 is the only urban settlement in the District with population above 5000.



The Economy of the District

Skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers are the dominant occupation in the district recording 85.2 percent. The majority (84.4%) of males find themselves within the skilled agricultural forestry and fishery compared to 82.8% of females engaged in the same sector. This leading occupational category does not require skilled expertise and high educational training.

The major outputs of farmers are maize, millet, groundnuts, onions, watermelon, and livestock such as pigs, cattles, sheep and goats. Poultry, especially guinea fowl production, is quite significant.

The long dry season coupled with the inadequate number of irrigable dams compel the youth of the District to migrate to the southern sector of the country during the lean season in search of menial jobs. Other areas that offer employment to the people are craft and related trades workers (5.8%), service and sales workers (5.1%), Professionals (1.4%) and 2.5 percent engage are absorbed by other areas.

Garu, the District capital has the potential of becoming a vibrant commercial center, which should stimulate and spur growth in the other areas.

Specific economic activities include onion cultivation and marketing in the dry season, water melon production and marketing, cattle and other livestock trading, smock weaving and production, pottery, and metal forging and fabrication.

Vision for the District

'To become a highly professional Local Government Institution that creates opportunities for all, especially women and the vulnerable to effectively participate in decision making process, and human resource development in partnership with other public sector organizations and the private sector'.

Major Investors/Attractions

A number of private investors have invested into the health sector which accounted for the number private health facilities in the District such as Quality Medical Center, Rabito Clinic, FAME Clinic, The Lord's Clinic and others. The Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP) has also invested in the Rehabilitation of over 10 dams and Establishment of over 10 mango Plantations across the District.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-PROCESSING

1 Increasing/ Upscaling Low Land Rice Production

The project is intended to work towards expanding and increasing rice production in the district as well as encouraging Rice Sector Based Organizations to participate in the rice industry and thereby promote rice production as a business to attract individuals and institutions. All these is

amid at helping reduce or eliminate the rice import bill which currently represents a significant chunk of the gross domestic product (GDP) and also to serve as a poverty reduction strategy in the district.

Participating farmers would be educated enough to adopt relevant technologies and undertake rice production using improved farming practices thereby increasing productivity. Rice food stock in the district should increase tremendously and will be the source of paddy rice supply to buyers. Paddy rice shall be available and accessible to consumers all year round at affordable prices. The techniques of intensive rice cultivation shall spread rapidly from farmer to farmer beginning from participating farmers, farmers school days and field days. Living standard of farmers shall improve as they will enough reserve as food security and extra to sell for cash to attend to other pressing needs.

Supporting Initiatives

The Department of Agriculture would play some important roles aimed at efficient and effective implementation of the project activities. The core areas that we will concentrate include the following:

- Technical Support from three rice production specialists train by Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA), who are capable of handling all activities along the rice value chain.
- The National School Feeding Programme has established itself as a ready source of market for rice.
- The National Buffer Stock Company (NAFCO) identified as its main marketer, rice farmers are assured of a ready market for their produce.

Investment Required

- The total cost of the project is estimated at GHS 67,500.00

2 Improving Production and Processing of Water Melon and Onion

The District has 85.2% of its population being farmers (GSS 2010 PHC). Water melon and Onions are cultivated by most farmers who are advantaged by the present of a dam in their locality. They cultivate water melon and onion and sell across the nation. Water melon is a nutritious fruit and food amongst the farm household in the district and beyond whereas onion is used in almost all meals. However, productivity is low due to small scale cultivation by farmers. An intensification of water melon and onion cultivation by way of large acreage cultivation and application of improved agronomic techniques would see productivity increased. The district has extensive valleys relatively flat, with low vegetation density suitable for water melon and onion on large scale. The District Agriculture Development Unit (now Department of Agriculture) is endowed with committed staff that can provide technical backstopping to farmers for successful implementation of this project.

The project shall be implemented by the Department of Agriculture of the Garu-Tempene District Assembly. Firstly, 6 valleys/lowlands beside the 3 developed ones would be identified across the district and farmers from communities around these valleys mobilized into groups. The valleys would be ploughed and closely supervised and monitored to carry out the cultivation process intensively.

Supporting Initiatives and Incentives

- The District Assembly in collaboration with Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP) has succeeded in rehabilitating some of the Dams to aid dry season farming including the cultivation of water melon and onion.

Investment Required

- The estimated cost of the project is GHS 45,070.00.

3 Increasing Guinea Fowl Rearing

This project is intended to facilitate the rearing of guinea fowls in large numbers for consumption and sale within and outside the District and the country.

Supporting Initiatives and Incentives

- The Veterinary Unit of the District would play an important role aimed at efficient and effective implementation of the project activities.

Investment Required

- This investment will require the training of people and provision of infrastructure (housing for the birds), cost of birds, feeding and other logistics

B CREATIVE ART INDUSTRY

1 Promotion and Modernization of Pottery

The Creative Sector, consisting of batik, tie and dye, smock weaving and dress making, pottery and the construction industries play significant roles in the economic activities of the people. However, unlike the others which rely on imported raw materials, there is abundance of the raw materials for pottery in the District. The people around Kugri Natinga, Kpatia and Zesire largely engage in pottery. They produce various pot designs and other items using clay. It is therefore envisaged that if the people skills are developed they could modernise the art of pottery to produce pots and other clay products to international standards. These will be sold at relatively higher prices at their added value to yield for the investor higher incomes and improve their standards of living.

Supporting Initiatives

- The Business Advisory Center has identified people who are engaged in the pottery business and is therefore finding ways of harnessing their potentials into developed skills for modernised pottery.

Investment Required

- It will require the skill of people who are versatile in the art of pottery to impart skills to the local practitioners to improve their ability to create modernised pots. This investment will therefore require the services of experience potters to upgrade the skills of local potters

C FORESTRY

1 Establishment of Plantations (Afforestation) to Replace the Lost Forest

Human activity has contributed to loss of vegetation cover and surface water in the dry season is also limited. Indiscriminate felling of trees for charcoal and farming activities have impacted negatively on the environment. For this reason, this project will aim at conscious efforts of replacing the lost forest through the establishment of plantations, thus the planting of trees.

Supporting Initiatives

- The District with the support of the Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP) has already established 5-hectare mango plantations at Zesire, Konkomada, Avosum, Tariganga, Kuloku, Zambala Bugpiigu, Kulbore, Yabrago, Nyosbara, Nambina and Kulmasug as interventions to replacing the lost forest.
- The Department of Agriculture and the Forestry Department will facilitate the investment.

Investment Required

- The project will require the establishment of nurseries, and creation of water sources for watering the seedlings and plants and cost of engaging labour and expertise.

D INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Construction of 10 new Dams in 10 communities to boost up Agribusiness in the District.

Garu-Tempene is part of the interior continental climatic zone of the country characterized by pronounced dry and wet seasons. Most communities in the District are into Agriculture. During the dry season the livelihood of these communities depend on the available dams and dug outs for livestock watering, irrigation and domestic purposes.

The Garu-Tempene district produces large quantities of onion and watermelon for consumers across the country. However, the bad state of dams in the district are a serious impediment to dry season farming. The youth in this area therefore have little to do in the dry season thereby engaging themselves in unlawful activities like armed robbery, cattle rustling and conflicts. To make matters worse, the youth move to southern Ghana in the dry season, in search of jobs, where they end up doing menial jobs and prostitution.

Supporting Initiatives

- The District will support the project through a District Project Implementation Committee (DPIC) comprising all relevant agencies to see to the smooth implementation of the project.
- The District Food and Agriculture Office as well as the Ghana Irrigation Development Authority will support the project.

Investment Required

- A total amount of GHS 5,000,000.00 would be required to run the project in the Garu-Tempene District, out of which the District Assembly would cater for GHS100,000.00 including the cost of non-food item (GHS20,000.00). The non-food items are; 100 shovels, 100 head pans, 70 pick axes, 10 tape measures, 50 wheel barrows and 25 cutlasses.

E INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

1 Establishment of a Multi-Information and Communication Technology Center

The proposed investment opportunity aims at creating informed societies in the District to facilitate e-governance. It will build the ICT capacity of people through training courses, workshops and partnerships with local institutions. Members of the District will benefit by gaining marketable skills for employment. The project will provide secretarial services, training in computer usage, internet access and hardware maintenance. There is a constant and growing need for all of these services, especially among the institutions in our near vicinity. As the interest in ICT grows, access to resources must also keep pace.

Supporting Initiatives

- Information and Communication Technology has become examinable in Ghana's education system. It has therefore made it compulsory for all to learn computer. There is already a widespread of the importance of IT skills among societies and everybody eager to be part. There is large number of youth in the District who wish to be trained on computer.

Investment Required

- This project will require the building of conference hall and offices, furniture for the offices and procurement of computers and accessories.

F TOURISM

1 Promotion of Woriyanga Mosque as a Tourist Center

A few undeveloped tourist attractions exist in the District. These consist of the old slave market of Senebaga and the Woriyanga mosque which is believed to be one of the oldest in the country. The project involves the rehabilitation of the walls of the mosque using local materials.

Supporting Initiatives

- The Ghana Museums and Monuments Boards will support the project

Investment Required

- This projects shall require preserving the traditional concept and model of the mosque.

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KASSENA NANKANA MUNICIPAL

The Kassena Nankana West District (KNWD) was created in 2008, carved out from the then Kassena Nankana District. The Districts sphere of influence covers the delineation of the Paga-Chiana constituency under the LI 1855. It has its capital at Paga and about forty kilometres (40 Km) away from the Regional Capital (Bolgatanga). It is bordered to the North by Burkina Faso, the South by the Kassen Nankana Municipal, East by the Bolgatanga Municipal and Bongo district and to the West by Sissala and Balsa Districts. The district lies between latitude 10° 97' north of the equator and longitude 01° 10' west of the Greenwich meridian. It has a total land area of approximately 1004sq.km.

The vegetation is guinea savannah woodland consisting of short widely spread deciduous trees and a ground flora of grass, which get burnt by fire or the scorching sun during the long dry season. The most common economic trees are the sheanuts, dawadawa, baobab and acacia.

The District is underlain mainly by Birrimian and Granitic rock formation. The relief of the District is generally low lying and undulating with isolated hills rising up to 300 meters in the Western part of the District. Notable among these hills are Fie, (9280 metres), Busono (350metres), and Zambao (360metres) and Atomolga. The district is mainly drained by the Sissili River and its tributaries. There are however some few dug-outs and dams which are used

The District has a total population of 70,667 and projected as 75,9041 (2016), representing 6.8 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 50.8 percent and females represent 49.2 percent. Eighty six percent of the population is rural while fourteen percent is urban. The district has a sex ratio of 96.7; according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census. Also, a total of 38,542 people are in the working class representing 55.0 percent of the total population.

Local Economy

The District has a dominant Primary Sector which serves mainly as the backbone of the economy. The Secondary Sector on the other hand is dormant and it is sub-divided into the Formal and Informal Sub-Sectors. The Formal Sub-Sector has a quarry in the western zone of the district which produces rock inputs for the construction industry and is owned by a private person.

The Informal Sub-Sector is made up of light industrial activities and traditional handicrafts Sub-Sectors. The light industry categories are made of metal fabrication and repairs, auto-mechanical works, painting, electrical works black smith among others. The handicraft concerns comprise of pottery, smock sewing, caving, and yarn production, basket weaving among others. The weak links between the Primary and Secondary Sectors has made economic activities sluggish. Many people are therefore subsistent peasants and mostly think about their immediate needs. The Tertiary Sector, though not well developed plays a major role in the income and survival of families. The activities engaged in include Trading, Dressmaking and Hairdressing.

Agriculture is the dominant economic activity in the district. The sector employs over 83.7% of households. Crop production represents 96.7% and livestock 82.8%. The major crops grown are millet, sorghum, rice, groundnuts, leafy vegetables, cowpea, Bambara beans, Okro, Cotton, tomatoes and Onion. Livestock reared in the district include cattle, sheep, goat, pigs, guinea fowls, fowls and other domestic animals like donkeys. Fish farming, involving Tilapia and Mudfish is quite significant.

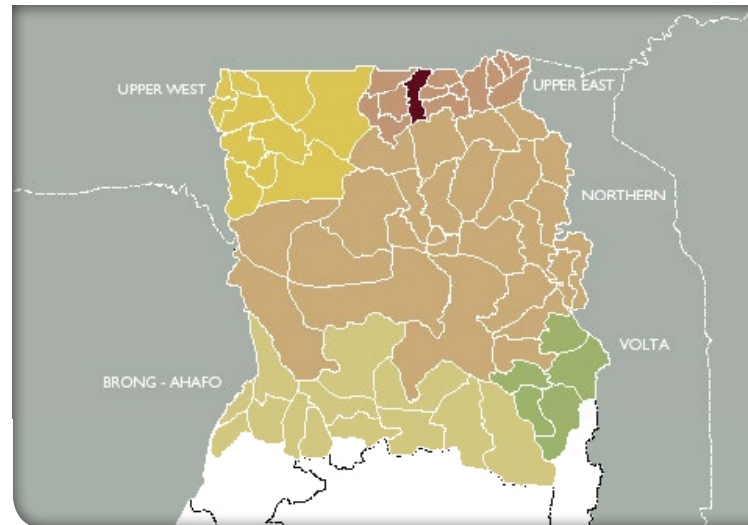
Farm sizes are quite small and yields are very low as compared to other parts of the country this is due in part to poor soils and unreliable rainfall. There are few dams and dugouts which are being used for dry season farming. The weak enabling factor for Agriculture has implications on food insecurity.

Trading and commercial activities in the district revolve mainly around foodstuff, semi-processed food and crafts. These commodities are sold in the local markets and outside the district. The three (3) day and six (6) day market cycles play a very important role in the local economy. Commodities traded range from foodstuffs and livestock to traditionally processed and manufactured goods. Processing of foodstuff, cash crops and goods are common features of the local economy. The main markets centers are Chiana, Paga, Sirigu, Kandiga, Nakola, Katiu, Nakong and Kayoro.

The existence of the boarder in the District by extension has promote a commercial center at the border area and international trade between Ghanaians and other foreign countries like Burkina Faso, Mali, Nigre just to mention a few. The existence of the boarder also promoted some categories of illicit activities that give right so social divert, and intensify societal cost.

Agricultural

Agriculture is both rain fed and irrigation, and serve as the main source of employment and accounts for 96.7% of local Gross Domestic Product. Economic activities also depend very much on it. The district has large cultivatable land area with large population of experienced and knowledgeable peasant farmers in the growing of marketable food and traditional (non-tree) cash crops as well as 82.8% into livestock.



Dry season farming activities in the district are carried out mainly at the rehabilitated dam sites, river banks and valley bottoms. The total area currently available at the rehabilitated/constructed sites for dry season activities stands at 80 hectares. Crops cultivated under dry season irrigation include tomatoes, pepper, onion, okro, leafy vegetables, watermelon, and maize.

Economic Trees and Agro - Processing

Economic tree such as Shea nut, baobab and dawadawa fruits (which are food sources and raw materials) and are well harvested, since these plants are extensively distributed in the wild. The harvesting and processes of such fruits is mostly dominated by women. The women group have considerable experienced in the gathering and processing of these fruits and this is the common practice in all communities.

The agro-processing industry include the production of groundnut oil, she abutter, dawadawa food additive or ingredients, malt processing and pito brewing, parboiling and milling of local paddy rice, milling and grinding of millet, baobab harvesting, baobab biscuit and oil production.

Non-Tree Cash Crops

Though all crops function as both source of income and edibles, they mainly fall within two categories. These are cash crops and staples. As rain fed crops, Groundnuts and sorghum are mostly considered as cash crops because they are the widely tradable product, since they form the most commonly used raw materials for production within the local economy, and demanded internationally. The others like millet, rice and maize are more considered as staples, as they are mostly the consumable and sold only during the harvest seasons for rituals and festivals. These are product cultivated from rain fed agriculture.

Tomatoes, onions and other vegetables also form a very large source of income, but mostly cultivated during the dry season. These are grown around the dams. This could be a very important source of employment for the youth if the appropriate financial and technical support is provided to increase production. Apart from local demand for household and industrial consumption, it is exported to other regions for both industrial and domestic use.

Livestock and Poultry Production

This is a secondary activity, but carried out by all farmers in the district. It has lost its traditional or customary function of being the sign of the possession of wealth and as a source of supply of animals/birds for traditional practices (rituals and marriages), to become a source of income to farmers for all purposes. But however, it has remained in its subsistence state, and not carried out as business in the villages. Given the challenges associated with crop production (erratic and unpredicted rainfalls), this could be a very important source of employment, if the necessary support is given to expand it into commercial business. The technology and market for this type of business is available.

Art and Craft (Handicraft)

The common products of art and craft fall within the following categories; carved products, clay pottery, baskets, yarns and smocks, local hard fans and locally made brooms and crafts. Clay is abundant in the eastern part of the district (Sirigu), it is used for the production of pottery and baked brick but in a small scale that need to be geared up to ensure forward and backward integration that could create employment and improve local infrastructure development. The manual processing of these limits production level and needs to be supported with equipment and financially. These products are mostly produced during the dry season, and contribute significantly to employment and income generation in the district.

Quarrying

There exist huge deposits of rocks suitable for quarry a product that serves as inputs for the construction industry and provides employment for people especially the youth. They produce chippings, dust and other aggregates for the construction industry. Artisanal stone gathering, crashing and heaping activities are also carried out extensively in the district and serve as a source of employment for people and revenue. A bulk of the stones supplied for construction is produced from the district. The existence of rock outcrops in the western part of the district provides the potential for the establishment of quarries.

Sand and Gravel Wining

Sand and gravel wining is also carried out in certain parts of the district especially in the riverbeds and gravel grounds; which provide income for families.

Tourism (Crocodile Ponds and Slave Camp)

Tourism has popularised the district; however it is dominated and run by communities' members. It is a source of employment, income and revenue to the district. It attracts visitors nationally and international. There are also other tourist attractions in the district such as pottery impression, painting and decoration, finger prints on rocks, water springs, mysterious rocks, safety den and the kukula shrine which attracts people from all over the world for spiritual interventions and tourist satisfaction

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-PROCESSING

1 Construction of Guinea Fowl Production Facility

The Project will focus on Guinea Fowl production. This will include the construction of structures, provision of incubators/equipment, capacity building and training on farm management, extension and veterinary services (laboratory/clinic), meat processing facility and feed production facility. Guinea fowl rearing is a traditional agribusiness which is patronized and operated by about 78% of households across the district, with an average number per holder or per keeper at 18 birds (PHC 2010). However, high mortality rate of guinea keets has been the major challenge in this industry. The proposed project would cater for the production of guinea keets and raising them to two to three months before selling them to out growers. It has the forward and backward integration; as it could serve as a market for farm produce (inputs) for the production of feed and its by-products; for crop production as organic manure for nourishing farm lands), it also has the ability of stimulating allied businesses in the hospitality industry (sausage production) and promoting other sector initiatives such as the school feeding programme.

Supporting Initiatives

- District Assembly
- World Vision
- Northern Rural Growth Project
- Canadian Hunger Project

Investment Required

- Construction of Guinea Fowl production Facility –GHS 3,000,000

2 Development of Piggery and Meat Production

The proposed intervention will focus on the construction of a pig farms that contain pig style structures, water reservoirs, operating equipment/machines, veterinary clinic, water supply system and meat processing facilities. Pig farming is gradually becoming a lucrative industry in the district. It is an area that had not been highlighted as a growth potential income generating activity until recently, as it is christened “bush meat by majority of Ghanaians”. Pigs are high yielding animals capable of giving birth (littering) about ten or more piglets twice to trice in a year. It has an average of 11 animals per keeper in the district.

Supporting Initiatives

- Facilitation of Land Acquisition
- Co-operation/collaboration and commitment in partnership
- Incorporate counterpart initiatives into the District Medium Term Development Plan
- Provision of enabling Infrastructure (Roads, Water, Electricity etc)

Investment Required

- Development of Piggery GHS 5,500,000

3 Development of Irrigation Systems/Schemes- Vegetable Production

The proposed project will include the construction of new and rehabilitation of existing dams and dugouts, construction and mechanization of wells for dry season farming and development of stream and river irrigation schemes as well as development of irrigable land area, provision of pumps, equipment and machinery, establish management structures and capacity building.

Supporting Initiatives

- Facilitation of Land Acquisition
- Co-operation/collaboration and commitment in partnership
- Incorporate counterpart initiatives into the District Medium Term Development Plan
- Provision of enabling Infrastructure (Roads, Water, Electricity etc)

Investment Required

- Development of irrigation systems/schemes-16,000,000

Contacts

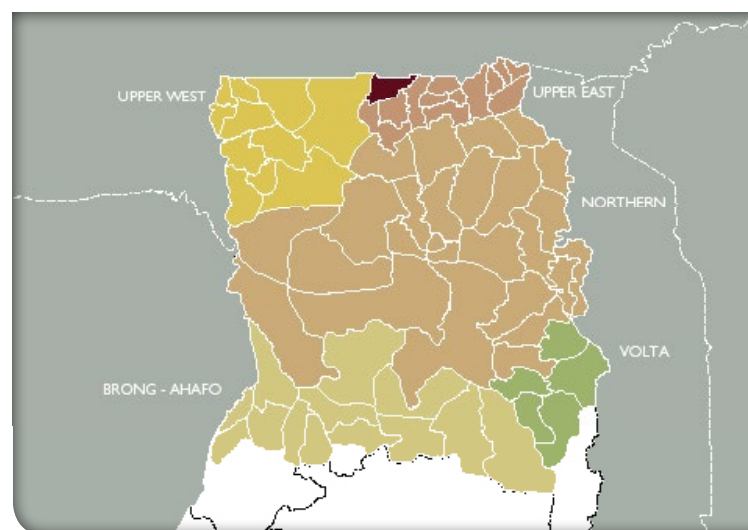
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KASSENANANKANA WEST DISTRICT

Kassena Nankana Municipal is one of the Thirteen (13) Municipalities and Districts in the Upper East Region. It was upgraded by LI 2106. The municipality has Navrongo as its political and administrative capital. The municipality lies approximately between latitude 11°10' and 10°3' North and longitude 10°1' West. Navrongo, the District Capital is Thirty minutes drive and 18km from Bolgatanga.

The Municipality shares boundaries to the North with Kassena-Nankana West and Burkina Faso, to the East with Kassena-Nankana West, Bongo district and Bolgatanga Municipal, to the West with the Builsa Districts and South with West Mamprusi District (in the Northern Region). It has a land area of 767 square kilometres.

The population of the Municipality as at 2010 stood at 109,944. 51.2 % were females while 48.8% were males (2010 PHC). The Municipality has an inter censal growth rate of 1.8 percent. The projected population for 2015 was 120,201 persons. The population structure shows a very young population where 50.4 percent of the population falls between ages 0-19 years. The aged (65+), constitute only 6.5 percent of the total population in the municipality. The age group 0-4 has the highest proportion of 13.8 percent with those 85+ recording the lowest proportion of 0.6 percent.



The State of the Economy of the Municipality

The major economic sectors and opportunities for investor are in the areas of agriculture, manufacturing, quarrying, commerce and hospitality industry. The informal small-scale businesses, marketing, finance and tourism are also discussed.

Agriculture: Agriculture is the major economic activity in terms of employment and rural income generation in the Municipality. About 82% of the working population is engaged in this sector. There are three (3) prominent types of farming activities in the Municipality. These are livestock farming, food cropping and tree farming. The most predominant of these is food cropping with more than 96.1% of the farmers in the Municipality engaged in this type of farming. Livestock farming is carried out on a large scale employing only about 83.2% of farmers while tree planting also employs just about 0.3% of the farming population.

Extraction: The most common form of extractive activities in the Municipality are sand and clay mining whilst on few occasions, there occurs some quarrying although much rock-piles exists in the Municipality. Sand and clay mining activities are basically meant to satisfy domestic and other related informal needs such as putting up of housing structures for the homes. Others go in to gather raw materials for pottery and other artifacts production. Quarrying activities are carried out on a small scale basis. Although the Municipality abounds in rock-piles, most of these resources are left untouched, especially around Biu, Kologo and Naaga area. Quarrying activities is major investment area yet untapped.

Formal Manufacturing Industry: Small-scale manufacturing industries dominate the industrial scene of the Municipality which is in to the production of sachet water and fabrication basic farm equipments such as hoes and bullock ploughs. It forms about 8.8% of the economic activities in the Municipality.

The TONO Irrigation Project: The TONO Irrigation project was established in 1975 but was fully completed 1985. The Project has a Gross Area of 3,860ha. The current total land area developed for irrigation activities, excluding the area covered by the Dam itself is 2,490ha. The total area covered by the Dam is 1860ha (lake surface area). The management of the facility is under the auspices of ICOUR, which also undertake such activities as Small scale irrigation rehabilitation works and Feeder Road spot improvement works.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-PROCESSING

1 Improved Vegetable Marketing Project

This project aims at the construction of 'a suitable market' for vegetable market in Navrongo. This include the construction of modern storage facility for the preservation and storage of perishable commodity. This project when carried out will address the needs of perish-ability of tomatoes especially vegetables at large. The vegetable farming has reduced drastically because of the unavailability of market and by extension storage facilities for the products. If marketing is improved, it will improve employment in the Municipality, especially among women who are not only engaged in vegetable cultivation but also in the sale and marketing of it.

The Project will entail Construction of: warehouse/storage facility; Solar drying plant; washing and preserving plant; bottling plant & cocking plant; labeling packaging plant and promotion and marketing development

Supporting Services

- Land has already been allocated by the Assembly for the project, awaiting the needed capital injection.
- There is also access to roads, electricity and water and sanitation facilities as were tar roads to Bolgatanga and water and sanitation facilities.

Investment Required

- The improved Vegetable Marketing Project will cost GHS 3,000, 000.00,

2 Accessible Agricequipment Project

This project aims at equipping Rural Technology Facility (RTF) in the Municipality to be able to manufacture the needed farm equipment to facilitate and enhance agric production in the Municipality. In the Municipality, it is estimated that about 30% farm produce are lost through post-harvest losses. This is because farmers still use the manual ways of harvesting their produce. This manual ways is time wasting and farmers can sometimes lose their produce to fire due to the steady nature of manual work. The project will involve: equipping the RTF facility and rehabilitation of the RTF

Supporting Initiatives

- In the case of Accessible Agric Equipment Project, the Municipality has the needed infrastructure (i.e. The RTF) but lack the needed capital to invest in the production of these equipments, thereby making the facility viable.

Investment Required

- The cost of the projects will be about GHS 200,000.00

3 Modernized Rice Processing and Marketing Project

This project seeks to increase local consumption of rice that will in the long-run expand the local economy. Rice is one of the staple foods in the Municipality. But people turn to buy the exported rice that is more costly and low nutrients. They do so because the local rice has stones in it when processed; as a result, a lot of time required sieving it before cooking which makes the local product unattractive to consumers. The project aims at providing a rice processing machine that can pick out the stones in the processed rice also marching that can polish the rice so as to make it attractive. The project will also construct a shed and a storage facility for this predominant women business.

Supporting Initiatives

- This project is linked to the various sectors of the local economy in various ways. The TONO irrigation facility has majority of its land in the catchment area suitable for rice cultivation. Modernized Rice Processing and Marketing Project too has gotten some attention, which is inadequate. The Assembly has to construct some shed and warehouse for them and the Assembly has land earmarked as an industrial site where we can easily site the plant for improved rice mailing.

B CONSTRUCTION

1 Quarry Project at Biu and Naaga

With this project the municipality wants to invite potential investors to mine the rocks of the place to be used for construction. This rock is said to be suitable for housing construction and roads among others. The project will involve Quarrying Equipment/ Machines such as: Mobile crushing plant; Crawler crushing plant; Feeding conveying; Screening washing and spare parts. This particular project will be beneficial to investors as there are contractors in the district requiring stones in construction. It will be particularly beneficial to him/her as urbanization is catching up in the Navrongo town and other bigger towns. Hence, the stones can be sold to households in smaller quantities and those who undertake the construction of roads, schools and others across the region.

2 Real Estate Development Project

This project aims at providing accommodation to complement the housing deficits that is not only pervasive in the municipality but also across the country. But in Navrongo it presents a great opportunity because of the existence of numerous tertiary institutions. It can therefore come in the form of provision of hostels meant for students, flats and apartments and flats and hostels with conference facilities. This project involves the supply of construction machines, materials, skill labour and Land acquisition

The output will be construction of flat for growing number of workers in the Municipality, construction of hostel facilities for the tertiary institutions in the municipality, construction of affordable houses for middle income workers.

C ENERGY AND POWER

1 Generation of Solar Energy Project

The municipality is one of the hottest if not the hottest districts in Ghana, it has got high temperature in majority of the period in the year. This high temperatures due high sun rays, however presents an opportunity for the product of solar energy to complement the energy needs of the nation. The government through the VRA has actually started the process to energy production in the municipality in 2009 where two megawatts solar plant was constructed. The Navrongo Solar Power Plant, a 2 MW facility, is the largest grid PV plant in West Africa besides those in Cape Verde. The Navrongo Solar Plant would ultimately be expanded to 2.5 MW.

The plant which costs USD 8,082,025 and financed by the Volta River Authority will create jobs in the local community, serve as a tourist attraction and improve energy security and diversification of the spatial location of power plants. The project will involve Solar Panels Installation and Construction of Distribution Sub-Station.

D MANUFACTURING

1 Shea Nut Processing and Packaging

Shea nut is widely produced in the municipality. Currently, peasant farmers gather the Shea fruit and sells to aggregators at very low prices and very little of the fruits is processed by the local way for local consumption. Due to the manner it is processed and packaged it does not attract the needed customers, even if it does, the current capacity of the local processor cannot be produced to meet the demands.

Investment Required

- › The project is estimated at GHS 300,000.00

Contacts

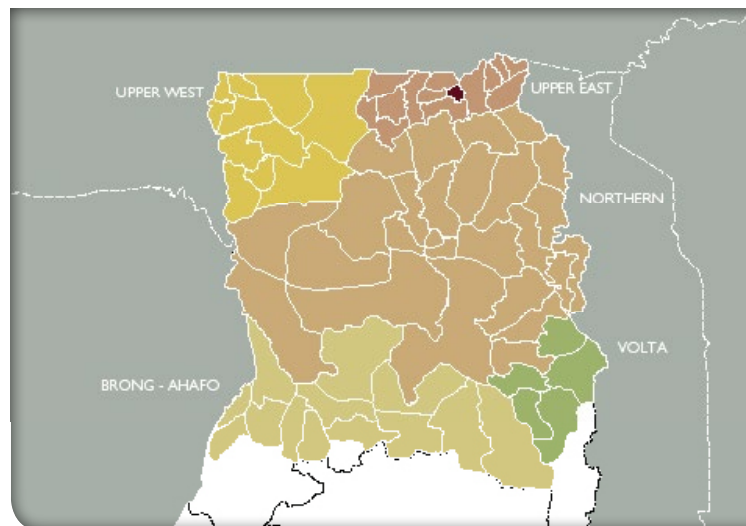
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NABDAM DISTRICT

The Nabdam District Assembly was established by the Local Government (Nabdam District Assembly) (Establishment) Instrument, 2012 (L.I. 2105). It is one of the newly created districts (carved out from the then Talensi-Nabdam District) in 2012. It has Nangodi as its district capital. The District is located in the Upper East Region of Ghana. It lies between latitudes 100 47' and 100 57' north of the Equator; and longitudes 00 31' and 10 15' west of the Greenwich Meridian. The distance of the District from Bolgatanga, the regional capital is about 17km. It is bordered to the North, South and East by the Bongo, Talensi and Bawku West Districts and to the West by Bolgatanga Municipality.



Population and Demography

The Nabdam District has a total population of 63,014 consisting of 31,254 males (49.6%) and 31,760 females representing 50.4 percent of the population.

The Economy of the District

Majority of employed people in the District are engaged in agriculture (84.9%). This is followed by service and sales workers (4.4%), craft and related trade workers (4.1%), plants and machine operators and assemblers (3.3%). Professionals constitutes (1.5%), elementary occupations (0.7%), managers (0.6%), technicians and associate professionals (0.2%) and clerical support workers (0.2%). Proportions of occupations which required much skill and good number of years of training such as professionals, managers and technicians accounted for low percentages of 1.5 percent, 0.6 percent and 0.2 percent respectively of the employed persons.

Topography, Natural Resources

The topography of the District is dominated by relatively undulating lowlands with gentle slopes ranging from 1% to 5% gradient with some isolated rock out crops and some uplands slopes at the Nangodi areas. It falls within the Birimian, Tarkwaian and Voltaria rocks of Ghana. There is evidence of the presence of minerals especially gold. The District is drained mainly by the Red and White Volta and their tributaries. The nature of the landscape is a contributory factor to the small size of land holding of many people and has promoted the peasant agriculture in the district. These physical characteristics have given rise to dry season farming activities along some parts of the Volta Basin in the district.

Availability of Human Resources within the District

About 75.4 percent of the population aged 15 years and older are economically active while 24.6 per cent are economically not active. Of the economically active population, 98.3 percent are employed while 1.7 percent is unemployed. For those who are economically not active, a large percentage of them are students (40.8%), 21.1% perform household duties and 7.4 percent are disabled or too sick to work. Approximately 57.0 percent of the unemployed are seeking work for the first time.

Market Size

The population of about 63,014 and the location between the two main towns in the Upper East Region i.e Bolgatanga and Bawku creates the demand for various goods and services in the Nabdam District.

Vision of the District

To be a peaceful District with viable opportunities and a human resource, capable of providing effective and efficient services for the growth and development of its people.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-PROCESSING

1 Guinea Fowl Production Unit

The guinea fowl production unit will consist of an incubator for hatching, waterers, feeders and lighting system for the housing unit for raising and rearing of guinea fowls. A permanent production unit for guinea fowl rearing will ensure increase in production levels of guinea fowls for both the local and international market as there is the evidence of high demand for guinea fowls in both within and outside the country. Guinea fowl rearing is a common practice in every household in this district, though production is done in small scale. The potential to scale up production is therefore evident considering the climatic conditions as well as the technical support that will be available from the department of Agriculture.

Supporting Initiatives

- The District Assembly will facilitate the acquisition of land
- The Department of Agriculture is already providing technical services to the individuals in guinea fowl production and is willing and able to do same for any investor.
- There is already guinea fowl rearing on small scale basis within the district

Investment Required

- The Department of Agriculture has put a provisional figure of GHS 2,500,000.00 as the investment required for such a project. A consultant is however needed to ascertain the actual Investment Required

2 Sorghum Production and Processing Center

The project will involve the supporting of farmers in form of inputs and training to produce sorghum which will be bought from them at guaranteed prices and then processed in to malt for sale to the brewery industry. Over 1,584 hectares of land is used in the cultivation of sorghum in the district which produces an average yield of about 1,742 tons per year. This is evidence that when the farmers are given support and with guaranteed prices they can even produce enough to meet local demand in Ghana.

Supporting Initiatives

- The District Assembly will create an enabling environment for any investor
- There are large tracts of land (about 1, 584 hectares) put in to the cultivation of sorghum in the district.
- The Department of Agriculture is providing technical support to farmers

Investment Required

- An estimated amount of GHS 2,200,000.00 will be the initial cost if an investor is targeting supporting farmers to cultivate 100 hectares.

3 Soya Bean Production and Processing Center

The project will involve the establishment of a center that will support farmers to grow soya beans and the produce are bought from the farmers at a guaranteed price and then processed in oil and animal feed. The project involves the establishment of a processing plant for the extraction of soya bean oil and the production of animal feed which are in high demand both locally and internationally .The establishment of such a center will therefore be viable and profitable.

Supporting Initiatives

- About 272 hectares of land has been used for the cultivation of soya beans which produce an average yield of 163 tons per annum.
- The Department of Agriculture has been providing technical support to soya bean farmers.

Investment Required

- A feasibility study needs to be carried out to come out with the amount of money required for the project.

B MANUFACTURING

1 Shea Soap Making Center

This will be a center where all soap production activities will take place. The project will create employment for women and encourage the use of locally produced raw materials. A feasibility study has been conducted in Dasabligo where there is an existing soap making women's group however production is on a low level. Production is done under sheds.

Supporting Initiatives

- There exist a women group in Dasabligo who are in to shea soap making
- Some have been given training in shea soap making by the Japan Social Development Project

Investment Required

- An estimated amount of GHS100,000.00 is required for the project

C TOURISM

The Nabdram District is endowed with a lot of undeveloped tourist sites which could serve as revenue generating avenues and sources of employment if given the needed attention. These include the following:

1. Zebre-Kouk at Loagre (The Mystic Mahogany Tree with hundreds of non-harmful pytons).
2. Kalin Natural Fish Pond of Nangodi.
3. Dachirig Pytons and Birds Sanctuary of Nyogbare.
4. Kayen-kuga (Stone yard) of Kugri-Kotintabig
5. Zambuko Stream of Kongo.
6. Koligbeug Shrine (Harmless Pythons) of Loagre
7. Beung Zuare (Mysterious tree) of Nyogbare
8. Sakohizoure Drum Stones of Nyoboug

1 Development of Tourist Sites

This project is about developing these attractive sites that have the potential of bringing in more tourists into the district and the upper east region as a whole. For instance People travel from far and near to visit the site hence this site needs to be well established that can be used as a recreational facility as it has a cozy surrounding. A Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) arrangement to develop these sites will generate revenue for the investors and the District Assembly with agreed terms.

Kalin Natural Fish Pond of Nangodi:

History has it that this pond has fishes that are not eaten, any one that catches a fish from this pond and eats it dies hence this pond is full of big fishes.

Dakirig Sacred Groove:

This groove used to inhabit pythons, history has it that no one was allowed to enter this groove hence it has maintained its natural state.

Construction of a Cultural Village:

The project involves the construction a model Nabdram house with traditional artifacts in and around it. The Nabdram People have a rich culture and this needs to be advertised to people who visit the district.

Supporting Initiatives

- The District Assembly is ready to partner with any investor to develop any of the sites.

Investment Required

- Feasibility studies are needed to be conducted to get the investment required which will depend on which of the sites an investor is interested in investing in.

2 Construction of a Guest House in Nangodi

The project entails the construction of a house with a sizeable number of rooms in Nangodi the District capital. This will provide accommodation for visitors in the district. This project will be a profitable because Nangodi as a district capital has no guest house or hotel compelling visitors and tourist who come to travel all the way to Bolgatanga to sleep.

Supporting Initiatives

- The project is captured on the Medium Term Development Plan of the District
- The District Assembly will facilitate the acquisition of land

Investment Required

- An estimated amount of GHS 300,000 is the amount required for the project.

D CONSTRUCTION

1 Construction of Affordable Housing

The project will involve the construction of a number of houses which can be sold or rented at affordable prices to the general public. The location of district between Bolgatanga and Bawku makes it a good place for the construction of affordable housing. This can take care of the overflow of population from Bolgatanga and Bawku which are fast developing and making accommodation very difficult to find by public and private sector workers.

Supporting Initiatives

- The District Assembly will create the enabling environment for any investor in this area.

Investment Required

- A feasibility studies is required to know the investment required since it will depend much on the number of and type of housing units to be constructed

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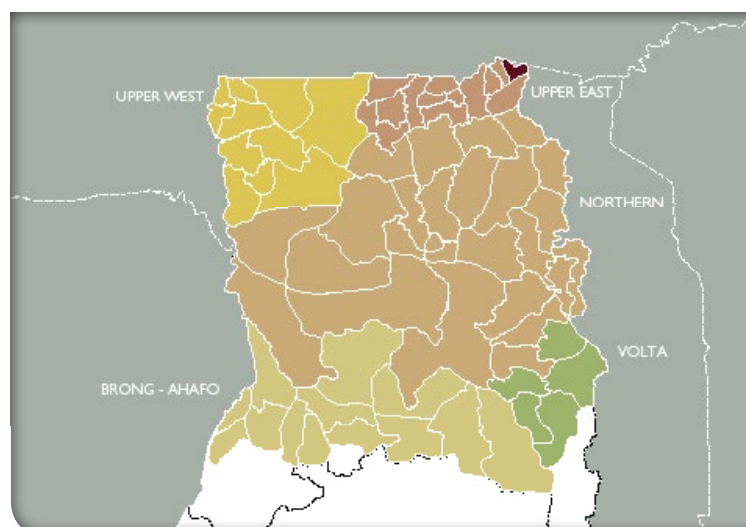
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PUSIGA DISTRICT

Pusiga District is one of the thirteen (13) Districts and Municipalities in the Upper East Region of Ghana. It is located approximately between latitude 11° 01' N and 10° 40' N north and longitude 00° 18' W and 00° 61' E in the north-eastern corner of the region. The district has total land area of about 148 sq km. It shares boundaries with Burkina-Faso to the north, Republic of Togo to the east, Bawku Municipal to the west and Garu-Tempane District to the south.

Demographic Characteristics

Population composition is the description of population according to characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, ethnicity, education and occupation with the a total population of 57,677 in the year 2010 population and housing census and a projected population of 65,031 in the year 2014. Demographic change has a broad range of consequence for the development of the Pusiga district. The changes in the District population are mainly through fertility, mortality and migration levels which to a large extent is influenced by age-sex composition.



The District Economy

The District has so many economic activities with three (3) major markets such as Pusiga, Kulungungu and Widana. Economic activities between the Republic of Togo and the Republic of Burkina Faso is another major factors that boost the economic activities in the District.

Economic and Social Infrastructure

The District administration has been able to provide economic infrastructure such as market shells and stores within the Pusiga market and has also construct animal kraal to aid the activities in the animal market. There are also on-going works at Zong-Natinga market which will boost their economic activities.

Topography and Natural Resource

There are four (4) soil types in the District and these are:

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

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

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-PROCESSING

1 Sorghum Production/ Sorghum Value Chain Development

Sorghum is a food staple in Ghana and traded along the Ghana Burkina Faso corridor. This presents an opportunity for investment in commercial farming of sorghum for domestic and industrial markets as wells as regional trade. The proposed project will involve cultivation, provision of inputs and mechanization services as well as training of farmers Good agronomic practices. Sorghum as a ready market from Guinness Ghana Ltd which uses the product as input for beer production.

Supporting Initiatives

- The District Assembly will facilitate land acquisition
- The District Department of Agriculture will provide technical support to the investor

Investment Required

- The cost of the project will depend on many variables, contact the District Planning and Agric Officers for more details.

2 Vegetable Production

This project involves the rehabilitation of dams and dugouts as well as demarcation of irrigable land area for dry season vegetable farming. Commonly cultivated vegetables include production of onion, green and hot pepper, cabbage, and tomatoes etc. There is growing market for vegetables in southern Ghana as well export markets.

Supporting Initiatives

- The District Assembly will facilitate land acquisition
- The District Department of Agriculture will provide technical support to the investor

Investment Required

- The cost of the project will depend on many variables, contact the District Planning and Agric Officers for more details.

3 Poultry Production

Guinea fowl production (Semi intensive and Intensive systems). This is the only part of the country where the largest guinea fowl breed exist.

Supporting Initiatives

- The District Assembly will facilitate land acquisition
- The District Department of Agriculture will provide technical support to the investor

Investment Required

- The cost of the project will depend on many variables, contact the District Planning and Agric Officers for more details.

B CREATIVE ART INDUSTRY

1 Pottery Making

The women at Zuabuliga are normally found in pottery production because there huge deposits of clay there. They used it to manufacture pots which are used as reservoirs for water. It is believed when you store water in it, it becomes cool within the shortest possible time and the water too has a good taste from the clay. Materials needed for this investment are clay, colours, water and firewood.

2 Smock Weaving Production

Smocks (locally called Batakari)-traditionally hand-woven cloth from most of Northern Ghana has become a modern fashion trend throughout Ghana. Batakari has been given a boost by SADA and the ministry of Trade and Industry declaring every first Friday in the month as Batakari Friday. The Pusiga District is promoting investment into commercial Batakari production to meet growing domestic and international demand.

C CONSTRUCTION:

1 Construction of Missiga-Kulungungu Road

The Missiga to Kulungungu road is an 8km road which links Pusiga and Kulungungu and could serve as a more convenient and short route to Burkina Faso. The district is promoting this project as a public private partnership initiative to construct this very important road.

2 Construction of Missiga-Pulmakom Road

This project involves the development of an 8km road which links Pusiga and Kulungung and links with Cinkansse in the Republic of Togo. The district is willing to work with an investor on a public private partnership model.

D FORESTRY

1 Extension of Zuabuliga Forest Reserve

Zuabuliga community is located in the Pusiga District which has a vast forest reserve. The Assembly is promoting this project to attract investors to extend protect the reserve from human activity. The Assembly has the assurance to acquire land to be able to extend the forest reserve. The District would be protected from various climatic conditions like strong winds and flooding of flood prone communities around that area. It would protect the natural environment like reptiles and other insecticides.

E HEALTH SECTOR

1 Construction of District Hospital in Pusiga

Pusiga District with its growing population is served by a clinic and the distant Bawku Presbyterian Hospital The Assembly is inviting investors to build hospitals with facilities that can best serve the medical needs of the district.

F INFRASTRUCTURE

1 Construction of Market Stores at Kulungungu

The project involves the construction of market stalls, shops and warehouses in Kulungungu a border town near the Republic of Burkina Faso. Kulungungu has three days in a week during which people from different towns in the District including the Republic of Burkina Faso come for trading activities.

2 Construction of Market Stores at Widana

The project involves the construction of market stalls, shops and warehouses in Widana community a border community near the Republic of Togo. Widana has three market days in a week during which people from different towns in the District including the Republic of Togo come for trading activities. It is also very close to Cinkansse, a town under Republic of Togo which has a big market size and serves as the main trading town for people in northern Ghana providing foreign exchange to the District.

3 Construction of Market Stores at Pusiga Township

The project involves the construction of market stalls, shops, warehouses and other facilities in Pusiga the biggest town and District capital of the Pusiga District. Pusiga has three market days in a week which attracts people from different towns Bawku, Widana, Kulungungu and the Republic of Togo who come to buy and also sell their goods.

G TOURISM

1 Rehabilitation of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah Bomb site.

It was this place the first president of the Republic of Ghana was nearly assassinated. This is one of the attractive tourist site in the District which is located in the Kulungungu Township. The project involves developing the site and providing facilities that will accommodate tourists to the site.

2 Rehabilitation of Naa Gbewah Shrine in Pusiga

This is one of the attractive tourist site in Pusiga which is located in the Gbewah College of Education. It is believed this was the place first king of Mole Dagombas vanished from the earth. Legend has it that a huge python normally comes out and rest exactly the place the king vanished from the earth. The project involves developing the site and providing facilities that will accommodate tourists to the site.

H TRANSPORTATION

1 Construction of a Lorry Park within the Pusiga Township

The Pusiga District Assembly is promoting the construction of a lorry park to serve transportation users and markets in the district. The project is being promoted as a public private partnership initiative.

2 Construction of a Rest Stop with Accommodation at Kulungungu Custom Boarder Post

This project would consist of a parking lot for heavy duty trucks, motel and a shopping center. Considering the number of heavy duty trucks that passes through the Kulungungu border to Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger, there is the need to provide the above mentioned project which can serve as a huge revenue generating point and employment source to the people in the area.

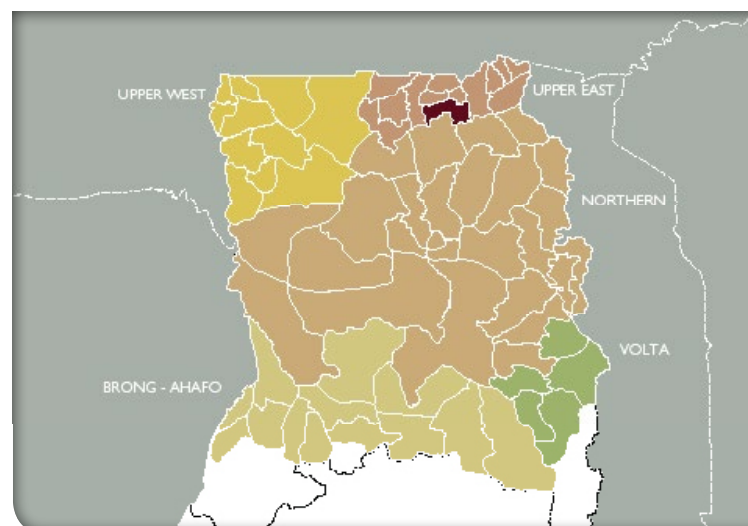
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TALENSI DISTRICT

The Talensi District is one of the recently created districts, following the carving out of the Nabdam district from the then Talensi-Nabdam-District Assembly in 2012 by the Legislative Instrument (L.I.2110). The district has its administrative and political seat situated in Tongo and it is also the capital of the district. Tongo, the district capital is thirteen (13) kilometres drive from the regional capital Bolgatanga. The district is bordered to the North by the Bolgatanga Municipal, South by the West and East Mamprusi Districts (both in the Northern Region), Kassena Nankana District to the West and the Bawku west and Nabdam District to the East. The district lies between latitude 10° 15" and 10° 60" north of the equator and longitude 0° 31" and 1° 0.5" and west of the Greenwich meridian.

The district has a total land area of about 838.4 km². This indicates that the district is large and will require many socio-economic infrastructures in terms of the geographical spread of the district.



Population

The District has a population estimated at 81,194. The male population is estimated at 40,841 representing 50.3 % and the females is 40,353 representing 49.7% respectively. The district also has a population density of 98.8 persons per square kilometer (Source: 2010 PHC)

Vision of Talensi District

The District envisages being a district where all resources are harnessed and sustainably managed in collaboration with all partners to ensure food security, equitable access to health and education, gainful employment, peace and security for a high standard of living for its people.

Mission Statement of Talensi District

The Talensi District Assembly exists to ensure the sustainable improvement in the quality of life and capabilities of its people by providing equitable, efficient and quality socio-economic facilities and other services in collaboration with the private sector and other stakeholders, by mobilizing all available resources in a cost effective and transparent manner.

State of the Economy at Present

The main economic areas of concentration and opportunities for investment within the district and their status are as follows

SECTOR	ACTIVITIES/CATEGORY	STATUS
PRIMARY	Agriculture (Crop, Poultry and Animal production) Extraction of fuel wood Fish and Hunting Small scale mining and Quarrying	High
SECONDARY		
Formal	Defunct Tomatoes factory (logistically challenged) Quarries extraction Cotton ginnery (operating below capacity) Agro – Processing	Low
Informal	Light industries (metal fabrication and repairs, auto-mechanical works, painting, block masonry and electrical works. Handicrafts - Zana mats, smock sewing, caving and yarn production	
TERTIARY		
Formal	Private Services Transportation Tele-Communication Tourism Transportation	Low
Informal	Trading Tele-Communication Dress making Hairdressing Hospitality Tourism	

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY IN THE DISTRICT

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-PROCESSING

1 Rehabilitation of 7 No. Dams and Dug Outs and Construction of Irrigable Sites in the District

Dams and dug-outs serves as water conservation points for use especially during the dry season in and around the district. During the dry season many of the active force predominantly engaged in farming travel to the southern sector for menial jobs due to the non-availability of opportunity to do all year farming. Rehabilitation of these dams will revamp the dry season vegetable farming and create a source income for the populace. The other associated activity will be the development of irrigable area there by increasing the arable area for agricultural production. Associated benefits are the use for consumption by animals, fish farming etc.

Supporting Initiatives

- The existence of Agric Extension Officers to render technical assistance will be an added advantage. Presence of IDA to give the technical backstopping whenever necessary.
- District Assembly to facilitate contractual and share of benefits to all stakeholders.

Investment Required

- Projects cost can only be ascertained through a detailed assessment of the sites

2 Construct Pump Irrigation Facility along the White Volta

The district is one of the area noted for tomato cultivation along the White Volta resulting in the naming of the tomato from the region as “Pwalugu Tomatoes”. However tomato farming in the district is done on small scale basis using rain-fed agricultural systems. There exist a huge potential for pump irrigation along the banks of the White Volta which could make available over 900Ha for irrigation which can be put to use for large scale vegetable cultivation.

Supporting Initiatives

- A scheme to promote three cropping a year was successfully piloted at Pwalugu indicating that cropping can be done all year round.
- Information available indicates that there is an available area of over 900Ha suitable for irrigation and the best method will be the pump system.
- The existence of Agric Extension Officer to render technical assistance will be an added advantage.
- There is also Presence of Irrigation Development Authority to give the technical backstopping whenever necessary.
- District Assembly to facilitate contractual and share of benefits to all stakeholders. There is also a ready labour force to support both construction works and farming after completion of works. Presence of water users associations to support in the management of the facility after completion.

Investment Required

- Projects cost can only be ascertained through a detailed assessment of the sites

B CONSTRUCTION

1 Construction of Affordable Estate Housing and Hostels

This project is to provide housing facilities to complement the housing deficit that is a major challenge facing the district. More than 90% of the work force reside in the regional capital and commute daily to the district capital to work.

Investment Required

- Actual cost will be ascertained after detailed assessment of the project.

C CREATIVE ARTS INDUSTRY

1 Construction of a Factory for the Production of Traditional Fabric "Mootani" for Dresses, Smocks etc.

This will entail the housing and the weaving machines to produce the fabrics. The traditional knowledge passed on from generation to generation already have varied designs and colours to put the fabric to an attractive and beautiful finished materials. The traditional fabric known in the local parlance as Mootani in recent times has been on high demand for the making of dresses and our well know smock for all occasions (casual and formal occasions). The vogue has resulted in the high demand of these fabric for the fashion industries. Currently there are small weavers associations in the district who weave on a small scale for sale and this could be commercialized to meet the growing demand by the fashion industry.

Supporting Initiatives

- There are existing weaver groups in the district, availability of the raw materials and a ready market for the finished product in and around.
- The District Assembly will facilitate the acquisition of land and equipment for use

Investment Required

- Projects cost can be ascertain through a detailed assessment of the sites

D TOURISM

1 Construction of Tourist Reception Center, a Restaurant and Traditional Garden

Tengzuk community in the district is widely known for its traditional shrine. This shrine attracts personalities from the length and breadth of the world visiting to have an experience of the place. On the average about 2,700 people visit the site yearly. The excursion to the shrine by tourists are always overburdened to prepare adequately before embarking on the journey because there is not restaurant or a snack bar for a quick bite or drink while there. There are no sanitation facilities for use by the tourists and a resting place to relax and admire the nature.

Supporting Initiatives

- A tourist check point has also been constructed at Bom-Boyani at the foot hill of Tengzuk to gather data for the development of the sector. The catchment area of many water bodies are being developed to serve as recreational areas and as a means to promote eco-tourism.
- The traditional head/custodian of the shrine is a very collaborative personality ready to embrace development in any form to this community.
- Project site is also easily accessibility.

Investment Required

- Projects cost can be ascertain through a detailed assessment of the sites

E MANUFACTURING

11 Construction of a Light Industrial Site

Development of a light industrial area enclave to settle auto- garages artisan site has been adequately acquired by the Assembly at Pusu-Namongo. The area has been demarcated in to plots for garages for allocation upon completion. It has been partially serviced with electricity and water, access roads network have been outlined for opening as the first phase. The second phase will be to provide sanitation facilities, car park and fuel station and other ancillary facilities for the project. The project is at a standstill due to financial constraints. The Assembly wishes to collaborate with partner investors to construction the industrial site and through the Build Operate and Transfer (B.O.T) system to create a congenial environment for light industrial businesses within and around the district.

Supporting Initiatives

- There is a ready market from the Regional capital and neighbouring districts in the Northern Region.
- There is also an already acquired and demarcated area for the purpose. District Assembly is ready to facilitate the process of contractual agreement and terms of conditions.
- Available labour and raw materials for constructional works is an added advantage.

Investment Required

- Actual cost will be ascertained after detailed assessment of the project.

F MINING AND MINERAL PROCESSING

1 Production of Chippings, Dust and Other Aggregates for Constructional Purposes

Two quarries namely Granites and Marbles Company and Upper Quarry Company Limited are operating in the district. The former produces boulders from the rock at Wakii and processed into Granites and Marbles at Accra, while the latter located at Pwalugu produces chippings, dust and other aggregates for the construction industry. Artisanal stone quarrying and heaping activities are also carried out extensively in the district. A bulk of the stones supplied to the adjoining districts in the Upper East Region and the Northern Region for construction is produced from the Talensi District, taking into consideration the raw material which is flooded in Tongu. If provided with the required equipment and skills, the production of aggregates from the abundant granite rocks and stone deposits could serve as a source of employment for people and income for government.

Supporting Initiatives

- Abundant granite rocks and stone deposits across areas like Wakii, Gorogo, Tenguk, Pwalugu, Kpatia etc,
- The District Assembly to facilitate the process of contractual agreement and terms of conditions.

Investment Required

- Actual cost will be ascertained after detailed assessment of the project.

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UPPER WEST REGION

The region covers a geographical area of approximately 18,478 square kilometres. This constitutes about 12.7 per cent of the total land area of Ghana. The region is bordered on the North by the Republic of Burkina Faso, on the East by Upper East Region, on the South by Northern Region and on the West by Cote d'Ivoire. The region is located in the guinea savannah vegetation belt. The vegetation consists of grass with scattered drought resistant trees such as the shea, the baobab, dawadawa, and neem trees. The heterogeneous collection of trees provides all domestic requirements for fuel wood and charcoal, construction of houses, cattle kraals and fencing of gardens. The shorter shrubs and grass provide fodder for livestock. The major ethnic groups in the region fall under the broad generic categories of the Mole Dagbon (75.7%) and Grusi (18.4%). The major languages of the region are Dagaare, Sissali, Wale and Lobi.

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

Festivals

Festivals such as Kobine, Kakube, Zumbeti, Willa, Dumba, Paragbiele, Bagre, Kala, Bongngo and Singma portray the way of life of the people of the region. For instance, the Dumba, which is celebrated by the Walas, is to usher in the New Year. It is at this festival that the Chief is assessed as to his physical fitness to continue to rule his people. During the festival, a live cow is tied and confined to the ground after which the Chief is asked to jump over it without any part of his body or his clothes touching it.

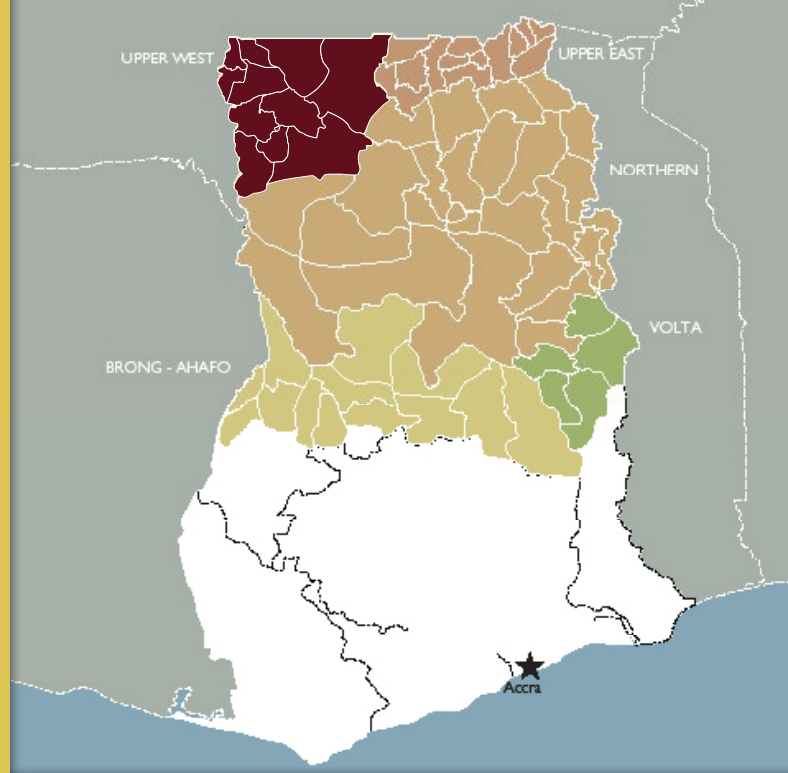
If the Chief is able to successfully jump over it, then, it is a clear indication that he would live to continue ruling his people but if he fails, it is a bad omen which presupposes that he would die shortly because he is considered weak and has no long life to rule anymore. The Kokube festival celebrated by the people of Nandom and the Kobine by the people of Lawra have a common significance and are celebrated to offer thanks to God through the ancestors for blessing them with a bumper harvest.

Handicrafts

Culture is not only observed through the celebration of festivals but can be seen also in handicrafts. In Upper West, the people are engaged in spinning, weaving and smock designing. They produce very beautiful musical instruments like the xylophone and engage in pottery, blacksmithing and carving.

Tourist Centers

Areas of tourist attraction areas in the region include the Wa Naa's Palace and Dondoli Sudamic (Larabanga)



Mosque, Jirapa Naa's Palace, Nandom all-stone Gothic Art Church and the Hippopotamus Sanctuary at Wechiau. These apart, areas like the Gwollu Slave Defence Wall and Slave site caves as well as George Ekem Ferguson's tomb attract tourists to the region.

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

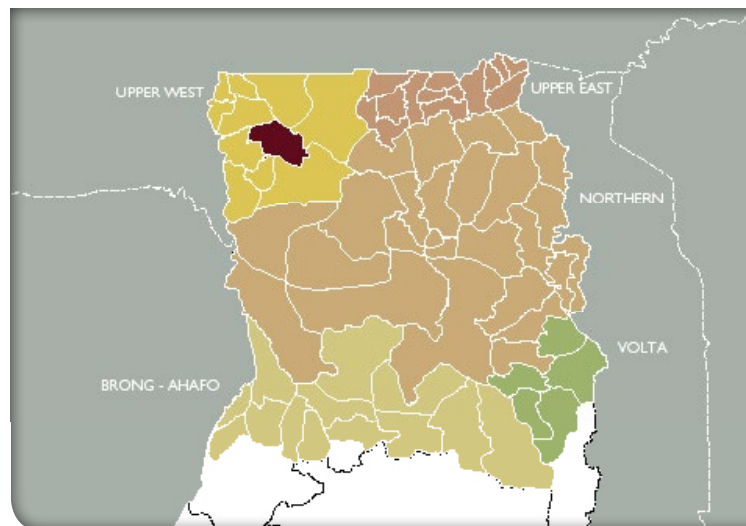
The main economic activity of the people of the region is peasant farming. This is supported by the fact that 72.2 per cent of the economically active group are engaged in agriculture or related activities. The hard working farmers of the region cultivate maize, guinea corn, millet, yam, rice, soya beans and cotton in addition to the rearing of cattle in large numbers.

Adapted from: www.ghanadistricts.com

DAFFIAMA-BUSSIE- ISSA DISTRICT

The Daffiama-Bussie-Issa District is one of the newly created districts carved off from the then Nadowli District with its district capital at Issa. It covers a total land area of 1,456 square kilometers which represents 7% of the total land area of the region. The District capital is about 57km from the Regional capital; Wa. It is bordered to the South by Wa Municipal Assembly, to the North by Jirapa and Sissala West District Assemblies, to the West by Nadowli/Kaleo District Assembly and to the East by Wa East District Assembly.

The population of Daffiama Bussie Issa District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 32,827 representing 4.7 percent of the regions total population. Males constitute 48.7 percent and females represent 51.3 percent. Again 100 percent of the population lives in rural localities.



District Economy

The District depicts a typical rural economy dominated by the agriculture sector with the commerce and industrial sectors least developed. Agriculture alone accounts for about 78% of the labour force while commerce/service and industry account for 14% and 1% respectively.

Agriculture: this sector is the mainstay of the people in the District employing about 78% of the population. The District has a vast fertile land enough for large-scale cultivation giving the distinct comparative advantage over most other districts in the region. Food crops grown are millet, maize, sorghum, beans and yams. Cash crops grown are cowpea, soya beans and groundnuts; Fruit crops cultivated are shea nut, dawadawa and cashew. Opportunities therefore exist for private sector investments in this sector on large plantations. In this regard, the Assembly is ready to assist investors acquire land for this purpose. Another potential area worth investing is animal husbandry which is also practiced on a small-scale. These animals include Goats, Cattle, Pigs, Sheep, guinea fowls, and rabbits to mention but a few.

Commerce/Service: this sector is the second largest employer of the District's labour force after agriculture. These include retailing and petty trading, transport and financial services and services provided by civil servants. The District has six (6) periodic markets. These market centers are located in Tabiesi, Kojokperi, Wogu, Issa, Sazie and Bussie.

Industry: this sector is characterized by small-scale activities and the use of labour intensive production technology. These include cloth/smuck weaving, blacksmithing, pito brewing, pottery and shea butter extraction. Nevertheless, inadequate financial management skills, inadequacy of available credit facilities, low level of technology and inadequate socio-economic infrastructure stand as teething issues militating against the development of this sector of the District's economy.

Market Size and Opportunities

There are Six (6) weekly markets in the District with Bussie and Kajikpere markets being the most vibrant markets in the District due to the volume of commodities that enter and leave there. The main trading partners are Wa, Nadowli, Han and Naro. The basic function of the markets is retailing of agricultural produce (maize, yam, beans, groundnut, smoked fish, sheep, goats, poultry birds, shear nuts, rice, millet, mangoes etc), mainly produced within the District and manufacturing items (clothing, plastics and cosmetics) coming from outside the Districts.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-PROCESSING

1 Rehabilitation of Fian and Dakyei Dam for Irrigation

The project seeks to rehabilitate the water bodies that can be used for the production of crops and vegetable during the dry season. This will help to reduce the perennial migration of the youth in search for greener pastures. The District was privileged to have had a Small Scale Irrigation facility constructed at Fian by Action AID Ghana in 2002 but the facility needs rehabilitation to function effectively.

Supporting Initiatives

- Availability of water all year round
- One of the biggest dams in the region.
- The District Assembly will provide the necessary support to investors in this regard.
- Feasibility studies and technical works were done before the dams was constructed.

Investment Required

- The total investment is GHS 650,000.00

2 Investment in Maize Production

Maize is the main staple food in the District as almost every household in the district cultivate some amount of land for maize production. The project intends to establish a 100 ache maize farm.

Supporting Initiatives

- MASARAN'ARZIKI will purchase maize produced
- The District Agriculture Unit provides extension services.
- Availability of vast fertile land suitable for maize production
- Availability of labour force to support the project.

Investment Required

- › The total investment amount GHS300, 000.00

3 Establishment of Agriculture Mechanization Service Centers (AMSECS)

The project will promote the availability of machinery under hire purchase and lease scheme, increase value addition to agricultural raw materials by developing simple tools in aiding agro processing, reduce post-harvest losses as well as facilitate the use of agricultural machineries by small holder farmers who are mostly women. The implementation of this project has the potential of creating jobs for about 2000 people especially women in the chain of direct and indirect beneficiaries. Out of this, it is estimated that about 3000 small holder farmers will also benefit.

Supporting Initiatives

- Other private sector operations such as MasaraN'ardziki, Antika farms and Bazing Farms provide Nucleus-out growers support schemes to farmers in the area of expanded maize production.
- Large acreages of maize are cultivated by farmers in the district. These operators often mobilize tractor services from outside the region to service their farmers during the season.
- Bazing Farms acquired one tractor and maize shelter through the support of his financial operator in order to render services to the outgrowers. Notwithstanding the provision of these services, many farmers are unable to access mechanized services at the right time and for their operations.

Investment Required

- › The project cost is yet to be estimated. The project will involve procurement of the ten (10) tractors and the equipment attached.

B TOURISM

1 Construction of a Guesthouse

This project seeks to provide accommodation for travelers and visitors who come into the district for both private and public assignments. In view of the fact that the assembly deals with many guests, the District Assembly will therefore counterpart fund the project.

Supporting Initiatives

- The district centrally located within the region
- 40 percent of the total cost to be borne by the Assembly
- Availability of land
- Availability of planning scheme

Investment Required

- › The project is estimated to cost GHS 500,000.00

C HEALTH

1 Establishment of Pharmacies at Strategic Locations within the District

As a young district, Daffiama Bussie Issa has a huge gap in the health sector. It is gratifying to note that nearly 4 years of its existence and with a projected population of about 38,140 there is no pharmacy for either public or private.

The sector thus presents itself as a great potential to investors since the sector is key to the overall growth and development.

Supporting Initiatives

- District Assembly to facilitate the acquisition of land
- The presence of a health center
- There is a ready market

Investment Required

- The project is estimated to cost GHS 300,000.00

D ENERGY AND POWER

1 Establishment of Fuel and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) station.

Mindful of the consequences of deforestation, and other practices that deplete our forest cover, the districts will also needs investment in the fuel and LPG gas industry as alternative sources of fuel as oppose to the use of fuel wood /charcoal. The nearest place people from the District LPG gas and fuel is the regional capital, which is 57kms away the District capital.

Supporting Initiatives

- District Assembly to facilitate land acquisition
- Availability of market

Investment Required

- › The cost of the investment yet to be determined

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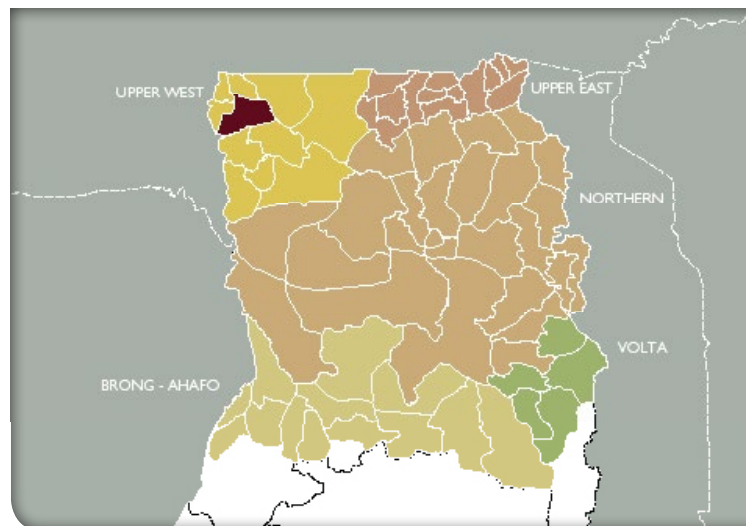
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JIRAPA DISTRICT

The Jirapa District is one of the eleven (11) districts in Upper West Region. The District was established by LI 1902 and was carved out of the then Jirapa-Lambussie District in 2007 as part of Ghana's decentralization process. The District is located in the North Western corner of the Upper West Region of Ghana. It lies approximately between latitudes 10.250 and 11.000 North and longitudes 20.250 and 20.400 West with a territorial size of 1,188.6 square kilometers representing 6.4 percent of the regional landmass. The District shares borders with; Nadawli to the south, Lambussie to the North, Lawra to the west and Sissala West to the East.

The district capital, Jirapa, is 62 km away from Wa, the Regional capital. The district's strategic location within the region/country and its ready access to neighboring Burkina Faso is a great potential for trade promotion and joint development especially on Sheanuts/butter, mangoes etc to enhance the growth and development of the district.

The district has a total population of 88,402 distributed across all ages and different sexes. The total population consists of 53.0 percent females and 47.0 percent for males. The projected population for the district stood at 97, 212 in 2015. With a land size of 1,188.6 Km², the District's population density stands at 74.4 persons/km². The implication is that the pressure on land and other existing socio-economic facilities is going to be high. About 85.6 percent of the district population resides in rural localities.



District Economy

The district's economy is characterized by agricultural activities, services, agro-processing and other small scale manufacturing activities. Agriculture remains the main economic activity in the district. 67.1 percent of the people in the district are engaged in agriculture, which is largely subsistence in nature and rely heavily on rain-fed agriculture. 15.2 percent of the population is in the manufacturing industry. All the other industries together constituted less than 20.0 percent of the population.

Agriculture: As an agrarian economy, the people of the district are mainly engaged in the cultivation of food crops such as millet, sorghum, maize, yams, legumes, including groundnuts and beans). Very few farmers are engaged in large-scale production of cereals and legumes in some parts of the district. Cash crops cultivated in the district are shea nuts, cotton, groundnuts and cashew. The rearing of cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry are mainly produced as a supplement to crop farming. A few farmers however engage in large-scale livestock production in the Han and Ping areas.

Industry: Like the economies of most districts in northern Ghana, the industrial sector of the district is dominated by small-scale cottage industries such as shea butter extraction, groundnut oil extraction, and blacksmithing, metalwork, brewing of local drinks, and weaving. Blacksmithing and metal works activities include manufacturing of farm implements such as donkey carts, ploughs, chairs and other equipment. Other industrial activities include carpentry, masonry, building and construction, and auto-mechanic.

Banking and Finance: There are four main financial institutions in the district namely; the Sonzele Rural Bank Ltd. with two agencies, Pro Credit, Ghana National Bank and the St. Joseph's Credit Union. These four financial institutions play a very important economic role by granting credit facilities to its customers, small-scale business operators and farmers, which has impacted positively in the lives of the people in the district. The introduction of the Mobil Money Transfer has also impacted positively on business transactions as people transact businesses at the comfort of their homes.

The Market Size and Opportunities

The district has a large market size considering its population growth rate, the geographical location and the number of educational training institutions in the district. The district is also open to other districts and the neighboring Burkina Faso a great potential for trade promotion and joint development especially on Sheanuts/butter, mangoes etc. There are three major markets in the district that attract traders across the region. Investors can therefore take advantage of these huge market potentials to invest in any of the opportunities discussed below.

SADA and GOG Vision for the District

SADA has an overall vision of transforming the Northern Savannah Ecological Zone; a place of opportunity and free from poverty. This is in line with the district vision of creating a balanced developed and enlightened district devoid of poverty.

Major Investors

There is private sector participation in the hospitality industry. They are nine (9) Guest Houses/hotels, all located in the district capital, Jirapa. There are also two fuel filling stations and one Gas filling station owned by private enterprises. There are opportunities for crop and livestock production, agro-processing, irrigation development etc. The operations of NGOs and Development partners such as RESULT, Action aid, Ghana, World Vision etc in the district also contribute to the development initiatives of the district.

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-PROCESSING

1 Establishment of Irrigation Scheme along the Black Volta River at Tulon

The Black Volta River flows across the district and serve as the major source of water for communities along the western part of the district. The banks of this river are fertile and suitable for crop production. The river flows throughout the year and has the potential of supply water regularly to farmers if an irrigation scheme is developed. The project therefore seeks to develop irrigation scheme along the river for 20 hectare irrigable land for farmers particularly women, along the Black Volta.

Supporting Initiatives

- The Northern Rural Growth Programme has already opened up the road to the proposed project site. The programme has also built capacities of farmers on irrigation activities and also embarked on afforestation along the river to protect the buffer.
- The District Assembly has also assisted some farmers to acquire 5 water pumping machines and also embarked on afforestation along the Black Volta River at Gbetouri under the Ghana Social Opportunity Programme (GSOP).
- The Resilient and Sustainable Livelihoods Transformation Project (ACDEP intervention) has also supported women with local fencing materials to embark on dry season gardening.

Investment Required

- The total project cost required is GHS500, 000. The District Assembly support for the project is GHS60,000 being the cost of 10 hector land for the project.

2 Agricultural Mechanization Services Enterprise Centers (AMSEC) In Jirapa

The Agriculture Mechanization Center aims at providing timely and affordable mechanized services to farmers who cannot afford agricultural machinery on their own in the district. The proposed center will be located at Jirapa with six (6) tractors with basic implements (plows, harrows, trailers). Among the services the center will provide include: Land preparation; Maintenance/repair of tractors; capacity building training for tractor operators and carting of farm produce from production centers. The center will address such needs as; ensuring early land preparation; reduce post-harvest losses associated with transport; promotion of large scale production. The mechanization center will lead to increase in production and expansion of the local economy.

Supporting Initiatives

- The District Assembly has initiated a process for the acquisition of land for the project. It also has 1 tractor to support the project. Links have already been established with the existing private tractor owners and operators associations for effective collaboration in the project implementation.

Investment Required

- Estimated cost of the project is GHS890, 000.00

3 Soy Beans Production

The project aims at supporting farmers (especially women) with farm inputs and extension services and also builds capacities of farmers to increase the production of soya beans for increased household incomes and ensuring food security. The project will provide soya products to the Senior High Schools and the Ghana School Feeding Programme to improve the nutritional status and health of students/pupils. The local market will also be expanded considering the high demand for soya and its products across the nation. It is expected that 600 direct and indirect jobs will be created from this project through the value chain: production; processing sale of soya and its products. The project targets 300 direct jobs for women and 100 jobs for men.

Supporting Initiatives

- The capacities of staff of the District Agriculture Development Unit have been enhanced in soya value chain. They are therefore available to build capacities of farmers on the project.
- Northern Rural Growth Programme has interest of developing the soya value chain and this will be an opportunity for the project.

Investment Required

- The total project cost required is GHS580, 000.00 as the District Assembly support for the project is GHS10, 000 being the cost of land and building permits.

B THE CREATIVE ARTS INDUSTRY

1 Revamping the Pottery Industry in Jirapa for Job Creation

This project intends building the capacities and providing the requisite resources and equipment to rural women in the industry to improve on the quality of their products. It also aims at sharpening the skills and knowledge of the operatives to diversify their products to include flower pot production and other related products in order to meet the varied and changing taste/ demands of consumers. This will ultimately promote large scale production for both local and external markets. The women are currently engaged in local earthenware pot production in small scale around the western part of the district. This project can create up to 500 direct and indirect jobs in the district.

Supporting Initiatives

- The Business Advisory Center has already initiated a process of the identification and registration of women in the industry for capacity enhancement programmes.
- The District Assembly through its Local Economic Development (LED) Agenda is also committed to supporting the industry to expand the local economy.

Investment Required

- The project is estimated to cost GHS580, 000.00 of which the District Assembly support for the project is GHS5, 000.00.

C CONSTRUCTION

1 Real estate development to bridge the housing deficit in the district

D ENERGY

About 73 out of the 138 communities in the district are connected to the national grid. Therefore, Potential area for investment under the energy sector includes:

1 Establishment of solar energy plant in the district

E INFRASTRUCTURE

1 Construction of 2 No. Dams for Irrigation and Other Uses

This project aims at constructing 2No. Dams and developing small scale irrigation schemes to reduce the over reliance on rain-fed agriculture in order to improve food security while creating employment opportunities for men and women. The dams will also provide opportunity to upscale the cage fishing project currently going on under the RESULT project.

Supporting Initiatives

- The District Department of Agriculture is already training farmers on water resource management and irrigation farming to take full advantage of irrigation facilities. Ghana Irrigation Development Authority constantly provides technical guide in irrigation development.

Investment Required

- The estimated cost of this project is GHS4, 500,000.00. The District Assembly support for the project is GHS20,000 being the cost of 20 hector land for the project.

2 Establishment of a Modern Automobile Service Center

The project seeks to establish a modern automobile center in Jirapa for the repair and servicing of all kinds of vehicles in and around the district. The project also seeks to provide service training to artisans and sale of spare parts. Potential Investors can take advantage of the steaming youth interested in skill development and the large market demand for vehicular servicing and repairs from both the private and public sectors

Supporting Initiatives

- The District Assembly has already initiated process establishing the center through the rural enterprises programme. The Business Advisory Center is available and prepared to facilitate the process

Investment Required

- The estimated cost of this project is GHS 815,000.00. The District Assembly support for the project is GHS 15,000 being the cost of land for the project.

F MINING AND MINERAL PROCESSING

There are gold and other mineral deposits in the district. Azumah Resources Ltd, an Australian based mining company is currently conducting exploration with the hope of developing a mine at Yagha and its environs.

G THE TOURISM INDUSTRY

1 Development of Historic Sites

The Jirapa District is blessed with a number of historic/ tourist sites which are generally undeveloped and hence do not attract tourists to the district. The aim of this project is to develop these areas to modern standards. This will ensure local job creation and also open up the district to potential investors.

Some of these attractions are:

- Wulling Rock Pedestals – These are mushroom shaped rocks with some having human faces. The Ghana Tourist Board has already started a site protection project there in collaboration with the District Assembly.
- Bayong's footprint at Ullo – The legendary Bayong of Dantie left his footprint on a Baobab tree at a place now called Bayongyir during the Babatu-Samori wars.
- Python Sanctuary – This is located at Jefiri close to Jirapa. These reptiles can be seen during the intense heat season around February – April when they come out of their rock caves.

Supporting Initiatives

- The District Assembly has identified all potential tourist sites for development
- GIZ has shown interest in providing technical assistance in capacity enhancement programmes in the sector

Investment Required

- The estimated cost of this project is GHS550, 000.00 The District Assembly support for the project is GHS 10,000.00

H FORESTRY

- 1 Establishment of 20 hectare Woodlot Plantation at Yagah Community

I HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE

- 1 Construction of Hostel Facilities at the Health Training Institutions

J TRANSPORT

- 1 Improvement of 78 km of Feeder Roads in the District

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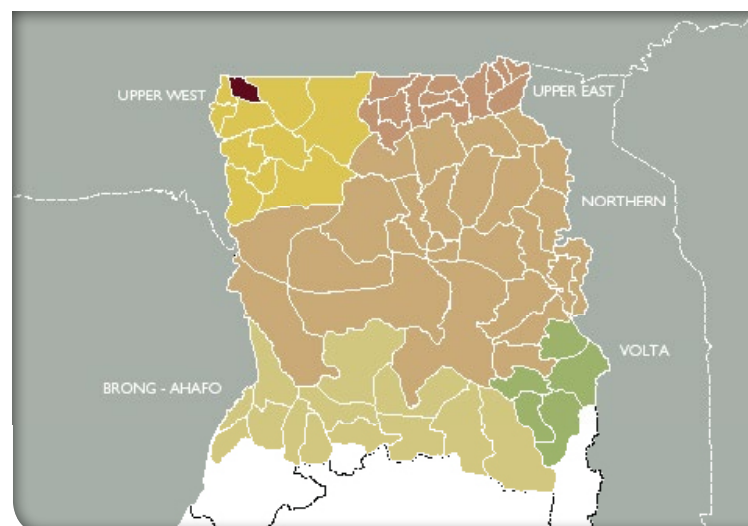
Moomin Abdul-Rahaman. **Head Business Advisory Center**

LAMBUSSIE-KARNI DISTRICT

The Lambusie-Karni District is the ninth district to be created in the region. The district was created from the Jirapa-Lambussie District Assembly by legislative Instrument LI 1849 in 2007.

The Lambussie-Karni District lies in the north-western corner of the Upper West Region of Ghana. It shares boundaries to the South with Jirapa District, to the East with Sissala West District, to the West with the Lawra and Nandom Districts and to the North with Burkina Faso. The District, therefore, serves as the National Gate way to Burkina Faso. The capital of the district is Lambusie. Other major towns in Lambusie-Karni district include Hamile, Samoa, Billaw, Piina and Karni. The location of the District is strategic as its proximity to Burkina Faso could enhance cross border trade and other mutual relationships in terms of exchange of ideas for the development of the District. However, it also poses a tendency of influx of foreigners, including Fulani herdsmen, spread of diseases, and cross boarder crime. Below is the draft map of the District. The district capital, Lambusie, is 108 km away from Wa, the Regional capital.

The district's strategic location within the region/country and its ready access to neighbouring Burkina Faso is a great potential for trade promotion and joint development especially on Shea nuts/butter, mangoes etc. to enhance the growth and development of the district.



Population and Demography

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the District has a population of 51,654, constituting 24,952 males (48.3%) and 26,702 females (51.7%). However, with a growth rate of 1.7, the population was projected to about 54,350 in 2013, constituting 26,251 males and 28,099 females. The population of the District is basically rural without some basic amenities like electricity and telephone services. Rural-Urban migration is therefore common in the District especially during the dry season as majority of the people become unemployed after harvest.

District Economy

The district's economy is characterized by agricultural activities, services, agro-processing and other small scale manufacturing activities.

Agriculture remains the main economic activity in the district. 67.1 percent of the people in the district are engaged in agriculture, which is largely subsistence in nature and rely heavily on rain-fed agriculture. Very few farmers are engaged in large-scale production of cereals and legumes in some parts of the district. Cash crops cultivated in the district are shea nuts, cotton, groundnuts and cashew. The rearing of cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry are mainly produced as a supplement to crop farming. A few farmers however engage in large-scale livestock production in the Han and Ping areas.

The Market Size and Opportunities

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the District has a population of 51,654, constituting 24,952 males (48.3%) and 26,702 females (51.7%). However, with a growth rate of 1.7, the population was projected to about 54,350 in 2013, constituting 26,251 males and 28,099

females. Again the proximity of the district to Bukina faso creates additional market opportunities that can be leveraged by investor to sale their goods and services to the northern neighbour of Ghana.

SADA and GoG vision for the District

SADA's vision is see the transformation of the Northern Savannah Ecological Zone; make it a place of opportunity and free from poverty which is very much in sync with vision of the Lambussie-Karni District Assembly which is envisioned to become a world-class entity that delivers quality services to meet the needs of its people especially the vulnerable and excluded in society.

A AGRICULTURE AND AGROPROCESSING

1 Construction of Irrigation Dam at Lambussie

There exist a dam at lambussie, the district capital which when developed has the potential of making water available for the promotion of irrigation farming especially during the long dry season

Supporting Initiatives

- The business advisory center exist to provide entrepreneurial skills and knowledge to potential farmers
- The District Agricultural development is on hand to provide technical backstopping to potential farmers and investors
- The Irrigation Development authority also exist to provide technical backstopping to potential farmers and investors
- The Department of Community Development and the District Department of Agriculture exist to mobilize the community for the successful implementation of the project

Investment Required

- The project is estimated to cost GHS 1,500,000.00 of which the Lambussie-Karni District Assembly is prepared to take up 10% of the Investment Required

2 Construction of a Hatchery

There exist a large demand for guinea fowl meat due to its low fat content and other health benefits. Therefore, the construction of the hatchery will provide potential investors a good return on their investment since farmers are prepared to hatch their eggs for a fee

Supporting Initiatives

- The business advisory center exist to provide entrepreneurial skills and knowledge to potential farmers
- The District Agricultural development is on hand to provide technical backstopping to potential farmers and investors
- The Department of Community Development and the District Department of Agriculture exist to mobilize the community for the successful implementation of the project

Investment Required

- The project is estimated to cost GHS 500,000.00 of which the Lambussie-Karni District Assembly is prepared to provide 10% of the investment required

3 Establishment of Agriculture Services Enterprise Center (AMSEC)

There exist a huge demand for tractor services by almost all the small scale farmers in the district during the rainy season. There investors who invest their resources into the establishment of the Agriculture Services Enterprise Center (AMSEC) will make good returns on their investment.

Supporting Initiatives

- The Department of Community Development and the District Department of Agriculture exist to mobilize the community for the successful implementation of the project

Investment Required

- The project is estimated to cost GHS 2,000,000.00 of which the Lambussie-Karni District Assembly is prepared to provide 10% of the Investment Required

B CONSTRUCTION

1 Construction of Residential Housing Units

Most of the staff that are posted to various decentralized departments have rent rooms at Nadom in our sister district and trek daily to work at Lambussie. Again, the construction of the Community Day Senior High School will further boost the demand for housing. Therefore, investors who invest their resources into the establishment the provision of housing units at Lambussie will make good returns on their investment.

Supporting Initiatives

- The Works department of the Lambussie-Karni district assembly will provide the needed technical backstopping and facilitate the acquisition of permits needed for such construction.

Investment Required

- Each housing unit estimated to cost GHS 90,000.00

2 Construction of Hostel facilities near the Lambussie Community Day Senior High School

The construction of the Community Day Senior High School at Lambussie will provide demand for such a facility. Therefore, investors who invest their resources into the establishment hostel facilities at Lambussie will make good returns on their investment.

Supporting Initiatives

- The Works department of the Lambussie-Karni district assembly will provide the needed technical backstopping and facilitate the acquisition of permits needed for such construction.

Investment Required

- The project is estimated to cost GHS 2,000,000.00

3 Construction of Canteen near the Lambussie Community Day Senior High School

The construction of the Community Day Senior High School at Lambussie will provide demand for such a facility. Therefore, investors who invest their resources into the establishment hostel facilities at Lambussie will make good returns on their investment.

Supporting Initiatives

- The Works department of the Lambussie-Karni district assembly will provide the needed technical backstopping and facilitate the acquisition of permits needed for such construction.

Investment Required

- The project is estimated to cost GHS 80,000.00

C ENERGY AND POWER

1 Establishment of Solar Plant

The district experiences a very short rainy season and a very long period of dry season. This makes the establishment of solar energy generating plants viable which could be off-taken by the VRA. Therefore, investors who invest their resources into the establishment of solar energy generating plants in the district will make good returns on their investment

Supporting Initiatives

- The Works department of the Lambussie-Karni district assembly will provide the needed technical backstopping and facilitate the acquisition of permits needed for such construction

2 Establishment of Biogas

The insufficiency of electricity generation of the country means that independent power producers who invest their resources into biogas will achieve good returns on their investment since the VRA is prepared to off-take such power and feed it into the national grid

3 Establishment of Solar Lights in Schools and CHPS Compounds without Electricity

A good number of school infrastructure and CHPS compounds that have been constructed district wide in the Lambussie-Karni District are without electricity. This hinders their usage in the night. It has therefore become necessary that such facilities are provided with solar lightings.

Supporting Initiatives

- The Works Department of the Lambussie-Karni district assembly will provide the needed technical backstopping

D FORESTRY

1 Establishment of Bee Farms

The Lambussie-Karni district abound with some forest cover in which bee farms could be established. Again, there exist ready market for honey for medicinal and spiritual purposes. Therefore, investors who invest their resources into the establishment of solar energy generating plants in the district will make good returns on their investment

Supporting Initiatives

- The Department of Community Development and the District Department of Agriculture exist to mobilize the community for the successful implementation of the project

2 Establishment of Shea Butter Processing Plant

The Lambussie-Karni district has a large acreage of shea trees whose nuts women in the district pick seasonally. There therefore exist the need for the establishment of shea processing facility in the district to process the large number of the shea nuts that collected every year. The proximity of the district to Burkina Faso also means that such a facility can sale some its products in that country

Supporting Initiatives

- The Department of Community Development and the District Department of Agriculture exist to mobilize the community for the successful implementation of the project

3 Establishment of Woodlots

The abundance of land in the district holds a good potential for the establishment of plantations farms for various economic trees such cashew, mango etc. such ventures apart from affording good returns for investors can also be leverage in the carbon sales market Cost of the such a project is yet to determined The Department of Community Development and the District Department of Agriculture exist to mobilize the community for the successful implementation of the project

E HEALTH

1 Upgrading of the Lambussie Poly Clinic into a District Hospital

The polyclinic in Lambussie is unable to provide all the health needs of the citizens of the district. This has resulted in the situation where basic ailments that it could have handled to be referred to other health facilities elsewhere in the region with its attendant problems

Supporting Initiatives

- Land is available, the works department and the district health directorate stand ready to facilitate such a process

Investment Required

- Cost of the such a project is yet to determined

2 Provision of Motorbikes

Almost all the motor bikes of health personnel in the district have become weak and this hinders the ability of the health personnel in the district to embarking upon their outreach programmes such immunization etc

3 Construction of District Health Directorate

Staff of the Lambussie-Karni district Directorate of health are currently operating from a temporary structure which is inadequate in housing them and this hinders their work output

Investment Required

- Cost of the such a project is yet to determined

F TOURISM

1 Development of all the Tourist Sites in the District

Tourist sites located in the district are poorly developed. Therefore the development of such sites will bolster the generation of internal revenue for the assembly.

Supporting Initiatives

- The Lambussie-Karni district assembly is ready to enter into public private partnership with potential investors to develop such site
- The Works department of the Lambussie-Karni district assembly will provide the needed technical backstopping and facilitate the

2 Establishment of Hotels at Hamile

Hamile which is the community of the district that borders Burkina Faso is always bustling with activities and traders who travel to and from Burkina and vice-versa to engage in one economic activity or the other. Therefore investors who invest into the hospitality industry in that community will make good returns on their investment

Supporting Initiatives

- The Lambussie-Karni district assembly will facilitate the acquisition of land
- The Works department of the Lambussie-Karni district assembly will provide the needed technical backstopping.

TRANSPORT

1 Construction and development of lorry park at Hamile

Many haulage vehicles travel through Hamile into Burkina Faso and vice-versa. Some of those vehicles do park at the Ghana side of the border during the night which has necessitated the construction of a lorry park with ancillary facilities in that community. Therefore investors who invest into the hospitality industry in that community will make good returns on their investment.

Supporting Initiatives

- The Lambussie-Karni district assembly will facilitate the acquisition of land
- The Works department of the Lambussie-Karni district assembly will provide the needed technical backstopping.

2 Tarring the Road Network of the Lambussie-Karni District

The tarring of the road network of the Lambussie-Karni district especially the ECOWAS international highway will shorten the travel distance from Ghana to Burkina Faso through the Hamile road shorter compared to through the Paga border. This will stimulate economic activities in that community as well as help to bolster the generation of internal revenue to the Lambussie-Karni district

Supporting Initiatives

- The Works department of the Lambussie-Karni district assembly will provide the needed technical backstopping

Contacts

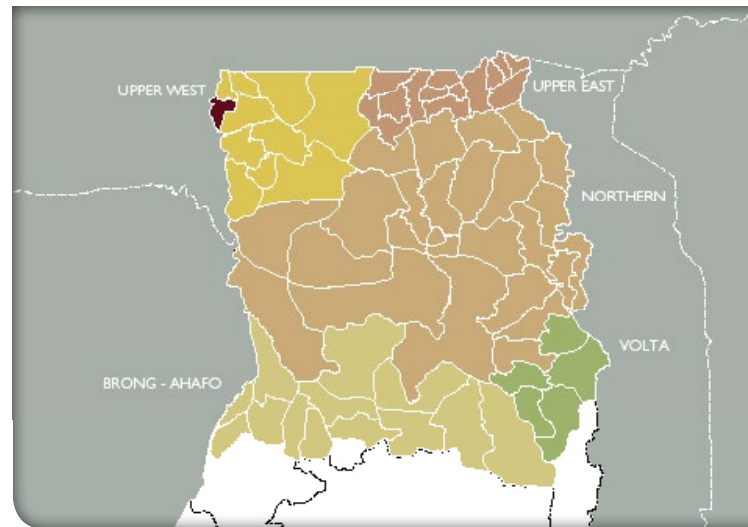
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LAWRA DISTRICT

The Lawra District is one of the eleven Districts that make up the Upper West Region with Lawra as the district capital and arguable one of the oldest towns in the Upper West Region which is about 85km from the Regional Capital Wa. It lies in the north-western corner of the Upper West Region in Ghana. It is bounded to the North by Nandom District, to the East by Lambussie-Karni District, to the South and West by the Republic of Burkina Faso. The total area of the District is put at 1,051.2 square km. This constitutes about 5.7% of the Region's total land area, which is estimated at 18,476 square km (figure 1 shows the District in the Regional context). The District is estimated to have 157 communities with 95% of the inhabitants in the rural areas. The population density is about 89 per square kilometer, making it the most densely populated District in the region.



The 2010 Population and Housing Census recorded a total of 54,889 people in the Lawra District with a growth rate of 1.9%. It comprised of 26,346 (48%) males and 28,543 (52%) females, indicating a sex ratio of 1:1.08. The District takes a share of 7.8% of the population of the Upper West Region (GSS, 2013). With a growth rate of 1.9, however, the population of the District was estimated at 59,231 in 2014, with a male population of 28,431 and a female population of 30,800. The size of the population puts pressure on existing social and economic services, as well the natural environment which serves the main source of livelihood for majority of the people. The situation is even compounded by the recent establishment of the Lawra Health Assistants Training School, which has resulted in an influx of a youthful population into the District capital and a consequent effect of pressure on housing and community facilities some of which were provided without consideration for this student population. In spite of its effects on housing and community services, the student population has increased demand for goods and services in the District, with a potential of increasing incomes of farming households and as well create non-farm employment.

The District has a youthful population. About 51% of the people are within 15-64 age cohorts, 41% are children of less than 15 years, while the remaining 8% are the aged of above 64 years.

Major Communities in the District

There are one hundred and fifty six (156) communities in the district. Only eight localities in the District have population above one thousand (1000). Lawra, the District capital, has the highest population of 7,103. Other major communities in the district include: Babile, Dowine, Eremon, Zambo, Boo, Brifoh, Tanchara, Gbengbee, Nanyare

District Economy

Statistically, there is a high employment rate of 26,269 (78%) out of population of 34,269 above 15 years. The unemployed constitute only 2% while 7,189 (20%) are inactive people within the active age cohort (GSS, 2013). Majority of the employed (96%) are working in private informal sector which includes agriculture, small scale business.

Agriculture: Agriculture is the major economic activity in the District, employing about 78% of the working population. About 80% of the farmers are into subsistence agriculture, producing small quantities of maize, millet, groundnuts, soya bean and cowpea. Animal production is a major agricultural activity undertaken by the people to supplement incomes from crop farming. The local agricultural sector is confronted with depleting soil fertility, unreliable rainfall pattern, limited investment capital and skills, pests and diseases, inadequate access to extension service and low access to market. These challenges are making agricultural productivity very low in the District, thereby rendering farming not lucrative. Many of the active population therefore migrate to other parts of the country to farm or search for other greener pastures. The tables below present the situation in the agricultural sector.

Industry and Commerce: Industrial activities in the District are closely linked to the agricultural sector. They mainly involve processing of agricultural produce. As a result, more often than not, a lot of these industries in the private economy of the District are agro-based and small in size. Local industrial activities include brewing, shea butter extraction, smock making, weaving, etc. The size of these industries can only be explained by the lack of enough human and financial capital in the District to rise and operate industries above this level.

These small scaled industries serve as outlets of raw materials from the agricultural sector. In addition to this, it absorb surplus labour in the District, help farm-based households to spread risks, offer more remunerative activities to supplement or replace agricultural income, offer income potential during the agricultural off-season and also provide a means to cope or survive when farming fails.

Due to this significant role played by the sector, the Lawra District boasts of some institutions that offer support and training to ensure effective output from the industrial sector. The Eremon Technical Senior High School, the Boo vocational school and the Tanchara Vocational Institute are among the training institutions in the District. These institutions have over the years supplied the man power base of the District and the region. Other vocational training centers that are currently making a head way are the Baare Xylophone training center and Binne Basket making center, all located in Lawra.

There is the need to advance the development of the industrial sector in the District by building human capacities, facilitating access to credit, create a hub to nurture more industries.

Tourism

Tourism which is rich in natural, cultural, historical and man-made attractions have not received the needed support to exert its competitiveness within the private sector. The most significant tourism potential in the Lawra District is the Crocodile Pond at Eremon, 10 km from Lawra. The pond has over 400 crocodiles as at now, these reptiles are totems to the people of Eremon, and are highly revered.

A key investor could support the establishment of rest stops or homes around the area to boost the economic potential of the pond. Another potential tourism sites that could provide income to the District is the detention camp of the Late President Dr. Kwame Nkrumah and the residence

of the British Colonial Administrator. The proposed restoration of the late Dr. Kwame Nkrumah's detention camp has been selected for construction. This when completed will go a long way to attract both local and international investments into the District.

The Assembly is also looking forward to rehabilitating the former British Colonial Administrators residence in collaboration with the Ministry of Tourism.

The following are also significant tourist sites in the District.

The Black Volta basin in Lawra that has a beach-like environment and an atmosphere for relaxation and recreational activities.

The Brifoh natural spring amongst other places of public and individual interest.

Major Investors/Attractions In The District

The has three major filling stations located around the district capital with one Gas plant about to be completed

The Assembly Guest House and some other guest houses owned by private individuals

A number of NGOs including ACDE, Care international, SNV etc have interventions in the district.

Market Size and Opportunities

There are three major periodic markets in the district located at Babile, Lawra and Eremon with smaller ones dotted at various locations in the district. These create a huge opportunity for investors. The district is also serving as a link to Burkina Faso and also share border with the same Burkina Faso by the Black Volta.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-PROCESSING

1 Fish Farming

Fish farming would provide employment for several families in these communities especially women who are normally engaged in smoking, drying and marketing of fish and related products. Over 100 people can be employed directly and an additional 500 in the value chain. More so, the district's proximity to Burkina Faso alongside hosting one of the largest animal markets at Babile provides a ready market for fish farming. Growing community settlements at Tanchanra and Naburinye which have very big dams present a great opportunity for medium to large scale production of fish. More so, the colonial government hitherto established Fishing Training Centers in the Lawra and Dazuuri communities to train the youth in the weaving of fishing nets and fishing techniques. Although these training centers have folded up for decades now, the knowledge and skills still exist in the district.

Supporting Initiatives

- There are currently some interventions by ACDEP (an NGO) in both Tanchanra and Naburinye in fish farming where five cages each have been mounted in the community dams with each cage stocked with 10,000 fingerlings.
- The Fisheries Department/Commission in the District to learn technical support.
- The Rural Enterprises Programme under the National Board for Small Scale Industries has conducted training in fish processing for fish mongers at the Bagri community (along Black Volta)
- The Lawra District Assembly has in its DMTDP (2014-2017) an activity to organize technical training in basic cosmetic production, soap production, and fish processing, groundnut processing, guinea fowl rearing, fish farming and leather work.
- Proposed Intervention: The proposed investment therefore includes the construction of fish ponds, training in fingerlings production, pond management and cage mounting.

Investment Required

- The investment required include the provision of liners, pumps, filtration decors, cages, nets and related material resources and the technical know-how. Other resources required are;
- Transport facilities i.e. vehicles, tricycles
- Cold store
- The Assembly is also committing an initial GHS20,000.00 in addition to staff expertise of the District Assembly and land space at the community level.

2 Industrial Processing of Rice, Groundnuts and Shea Butter

Rural industrial processing of Shea nuts, groundnuts and rice potentially has 69% rate of commercialization. The proposed partnership forms part of an envisaged more composite industrial estate encompassing several interrelated sub projects. Within the estate, the following industrial activities are intended to be carried out: Shea butter extraction; groundnut oil extraction and paste production; spinning and weaving to produce garments including smock and traditional cloth; pito production; aluminum pot and single agricultural implements such as holes, plough, axes, sickles; ceramic products particularly earthenware (pottery). The potential for such an integrated project is high, given the current proliferation of such activities albeit in a disorganized manner and at very micro levels for that matter. The project will be located in Babile/Eremon.

The infrastructural requirements include; access roads, drainage system, warehouse, show rooms, retail/sales depot; restaurant (chop bars; waste/garbage disposal point, parking lot, block of free forces, shops and toilet facilities. Supporting activities include the construction of an administrative block, residential units for key staff and critical apprentices, a business center and the supply and installation of processors.

Supporting Initiatives

The supporting initiatives to the project are;

- Construction of the state of the art warehouse at Eremon under the Northern Rural Growth Programme.
- Upgrading of access roads under the Ghana Social Opportunities Project.
- Support for rice production at Babile.
- The establishment of a Business Advisory Center and training of business operators by NBSSI.
- A world Bank Team and Assembly Staff have assessed the rice production potential in the District especially Brifoh-Chaa and Babile area and have found the large scale production to be feasible.

- The Assembly is willing to support the project by negotiating for the release of land, and contributing technical managerial planning and financial expertise to the planning, implementation, monitoring and coordinating of the projects activities.
- The Assembly is peaceful and the people are friendly and will co-operate with investors to achieve the project's desirable results.
- Furthermore, the Assembly is creating the enabling environment by providing reliable water supply and extending electricity to the area.

Investment Required

- A detailed assessment of the investment portfolio and budget needs to be undertaken to give a realistic estimated cost. The investors' interest determines the scope of the sub-projects and ultimately the cost. The above notwithstanding a conservative estimated cost of the project is about a USD 3 million.
- The proposed project will see the construction of a modern market center at Eremon which has a large concentration of the district population and is arguably one of the major food baskets of the District. The components of the project include: market stalls; chain of shops/ store for wholesale and retail of provisions and general merchandise; Lorry Park; warehouses, restaurants; access ways and pavements as well as other accompanying infrastructure. The structures would be developed in phases and design drawings will include single, two or more multi-storey buildings.

B CREATIVE ART INDUSTRY

Under this the district can boast of a pot making, xylophone making (The Lawra District is known as the home of xylophone) and smock making. These serve as the second largest economic activities aside agriculture and if tapped will serve as a source of employment for the youth which will help reduce the unemployment situation of the country and also improve upon the revenue base of the district.

C TOURISM

Another very important investment potential that can be tapped is tourism. The district is endowed with tourism potentials such as the presence of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah (the first president of the republic of Ghana) Detention Center, a Crocodile pond which when developed will help preserve the cultural heritage of the district in particular and Ghana as a whole and which when tapped could be a source of revenue to the District and Ghana in general.

1 Dr. Kwame Nkrumah Detention Center

Supporting Initiatives

- The presence of a cell room where he was detained
- The presence of guest house built by the district assembly to provide accommodation for visitors

Investment Required

- Renovation of the Center and the premises
- Development of an art and cultural Center (museum and monuments center)
- Establishment of rest spots and resonance with recreational facilities such as swimming pool, gym etc.

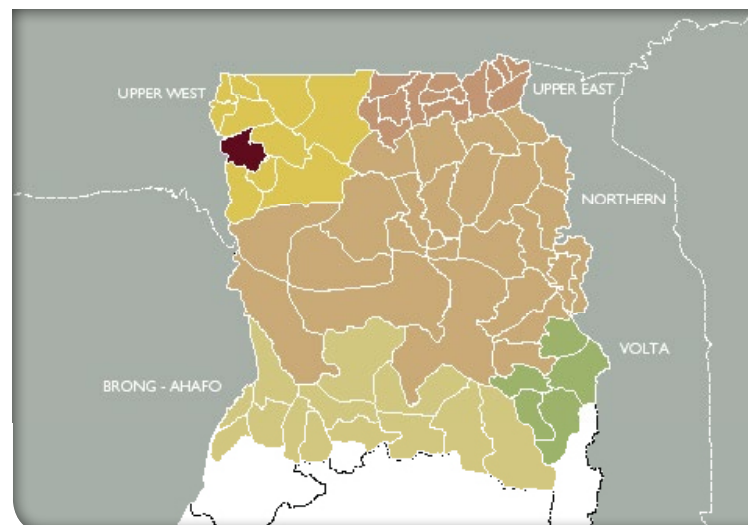
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NADOWLI-KALEO DISTRICT

The Nadowli-Kaleo District was carved out of the then Nadowli District Assembly in June, 2012 under LI 2101. The Local Government Law 1988 (PNDC Law 207) established District Assembly as the highest political and administrative body, charged with the responsibility of facilitating the implementation of national policies. The District Assembly is composed of the District Chief Executive, the Member of Parliament and 51 Assembly Members.

Nadowli /Kaleo District is centrally located in the Upper West region of Ghana. It lies between latitude 11° 30' and 10° 20' north and longitude 3° 10' and 2° 10' west. It is bordered to the south by Wa Municipal, west by Burkina Faso, north by Jirapa District and to the east by the Daffiama Bussie Issa District. It covers a total land area of 2,742.50km² and extends from the Billi Bridge (4km from Wa) to the Dapuri Bridge (almost 12km from Jirapa) on the main Wa – Jirapa Hamile road and also from West to east it extends and bordered by Daffiama Bussie Issa District. The distance between the District and the regional capital covers about 40 km. The location of the District promotes international trade between the District and neighbouring Burkina Faso.



Demographic Characteristics

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the District had a total population of 63,141 with a growth rate of 1.9%. Using the 2010 population as the base year and an annual growth rate of 1.9% the population in the District is currently estimated at 70,616; out of 30,632 are

males and 39,984 are females. The District share of the region's population is 8.99%. Going by the national standard for the definition of an urban settlement, none of the settlements in the Nadowli District has attained an urban status. Only Fifteen (13) out of the 81 settlements have populations above 2,000.

The District Economy

The District depicts a typical rural economy. Approximately 85% of the population engaged in agriculture which is the dominant industry in the district. The remaining percentage is engaged in micro business enterprises- manufacturing, agro processing, welding & fabrication, handicraft etc. About 53.6% of the employed population is self-employed and over 86.0 percent of employed persons are resident in rural areas. Micro and Small Enterprises are considered the backbone of the district's economy and those operating in the district are as follows:

- Farm based Business: Mushroom cultivation, Grasscutting rearing, Poultry, Beekeeping, Fish Farming Guinea fowl rearing, rabbit rearing.
- Pre and Post-Harvest Activities: Animal Traction, Threshing, sorting, crop drying etc
- Agro Processing: Processing of cereals, vegetables, seeds, tubers, fish and meat.
- Industrial Activity: Soap making, baking and confectionery
- Primary Fabrication and Repair: Welding & Fabrication, Carpentry & Joinery, auto mechanics, foundry & blacksmithing.
- Traditional Craft: Textiles, Leatherworks, handicraft

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-PROCESSING

1 Irrigation Infrastructure Development

The District has vast arable land along the Black Volta River which can be cultivated on a large scale. Most of the farmers along the River undertake dry season crop production and have great interest and experience in managing dry season farming. In demonstrating its commitment to irrigated farming, the District Assembly has already secured five water pumping machines and accessories for five communities along the Black Volta River. In addition, the District currently owns few well-drained dams which communities use for dry season farming by direct pumping of water from the dams and manual directional watering using PVC pipes.

Given the available land and water resources, there is a great potential for large scale irrigation farming by both small scale and commercial farmers. Investment in commercial production would provide jobs to the youth while other unemployed youth may undertake dry season crop production as a business venture if irrigation infrastructure is developed. A third infrastructure that is badly needed is the provision of mechanized boreholes for hardworking communities who labor to undertake dry season farming but lack adequate water from streams, most of which are ephemeral and dry up before crop maturity.

Supporting Initiatives

- Land user agreements have already been signed between the Department of Agriculture of the Nadowli-Kaleo District and land owners along the Black Volta for large scale agricultural production.
- The Northern Rural Growth Programme (NRGP) has conducted an assessment of the area and consequently recommended it suitable for large scale crop production.

Investment Required

- An initial investment amount of at least GHS 1.5 million would be appropriate for developing irrigation infrastructure in the district. Once developed, it is expected that many more farmers would engage in dry season production of vegetables, cereals and legumes to increase production volumes and enhance their income in support of Ghana's Medium Term Agriculture Sector Investment Plan (METASIP).

2 Agro-Processing Infrastructure Development

This project seeks to add value to raw agricultural produce for secured markets. It would also have an advantage of providing jobs to the unemployed since workers would be needed in various stages of processing of the products. The commodities to be processed include

- Shea Nuts
- Soya-Beans,
- Mango fruits and
- Cashew nuts are another investment area with opportunities in the district.

Supporting Initiatives

- Upper West Agro Industries Company located in Sombo community in the district is already into the processing of soya beans into finished products like soya oil and soya cake as animal feed which are greatly patronized. Similar investments are needed in the District in order to foster its development.

Investment Required

- An initial investment amount of GHS 1,000,000.00 would be required establishing some processing facilities in the district.

3 Post-Harvest Storage Infrastructure Development

This project is purported to establish warehouses or pack houses in selected communities located at vantage points for storage of farm produce. Given that about 30% of annual post-harvest losses occurs due to lack of proper storage facilities in the district the project has a potential of reducing waste and offering higher prices to farmers during sale. The project also has a potential of encouraging production as producers can now be guaranteed of future sales.

Supporting Initiatives

- Large acres of land have recently been handed over to the NRGF to construct a warehouse complex at Sombo community, a suburb of the district but this can serve only few communities. Additional storage facilities are needed in the district in order to serve a larger scope of communities.

Investment Required

- An initial investment amount of about GHS 500, 000.00 would be required for this project.

4 Laboratory Infrastructure – Soil and Produce Testing

This project seeks to provide pioneering services in the district and even the whole of the Upper West Region in soil testing and Maximum Residue Level (MRL) testing of vegetables and fruits. The actual nutrient composition of most arable soils is not known before crops are planted and this obscures the actual nutrient quantities and ratios for fertilizers that are required by crops. In addition, there is no avenue for testing the pesticide residue level of vegetables and fruits that are produced in the district and farmers are not able to supply to top end-users because of their inability to determine the efficacy of this selling point. What is more, whether produce is sold locally or externally is it important that consumers know the safety level of produce that they consume. The establishment of a prototype mini laboratory for soil testing and pesticide residue testing is being envisaged to serve as a testing center for the District and the region as a whole. Such a lab would provide solid scientific backing to our agricultural activities and help promote our produce in both domestic and international markets.

Investment Required

- An initial investment amount of Five Hundred Thousand Ghana Cedis (GHC 500,000.00) is envisaged for this project.

Contacts

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NANDOM DISTRICT

The Nandom District was carved out of the Lawra District in 2012 and forms part of the eleven [11] District Assemblies in the Upper West Region. The District has its administrative capital at Nandom. It was established by a Legislative Instrument (L.I 2102) and was inaugurated in June 2012. The District lies in the north western corner of the Upper West Region of Ghana. It covers a total area of 567.6 square km. This constitutes about 3.1% of the Region's total land area. It lies between Longitude 2°25' W and 2°45' W and Latitude 10°20' N and 11°00' S. It is bounded to the East and South by the Lambussie and Jirapa Districts respectively and to the North and West by the Republic of Burkina Faso. It is about 100.8 Km from the Regional Capital.

The Economy of the District

Agriculture accounts for 80% of the District economy. Commerce /Service and industry account for about 18.2% and 0.8% respectively. In other words the agriculture, commerce and industry sub-sectors of the economy are all short of private sector-led programmes and projects. The difference between the two (agriculture vs. commerce, service and industry) arises due to the various Governmental and NGO interventions in the agriculture (farming) and services sector.

The major outputs of farmers are maize, millet, groundnuts, onions, soyabeans, and livestock such as pigs, cattles, sheep and goats. Poultry, especially guinea fowl production, is quite significant.

The long dry season coupled with the inadequate number of irrigable dams compel the youth of the District to migrate to the southern sector of the country during the lean season in search of menial jobs. Regarding employment, about 25% of the active age group (15-64) is unemployed. Majority of the employed population (93%) are in the private informal sector.

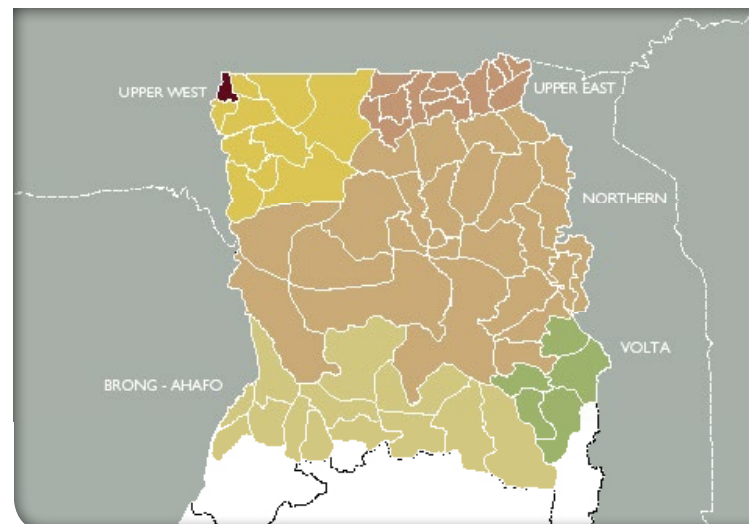
Market Size

The about 50,628 people which is the estimated population for 2015 and which is expected to increase will demand various goods and services. This will provide market for goods and services provided by investors. Also, the District has three major Markets which include; Nandom, Bassele and Tuopare. Others are smaller markets include Ko Morroto. As a District bordered by a number of Districts and Burkina Faso, we enjoy inter-Districts Trade and International Trade. There are two (2) Banks in the District, the Nandom Rural Bank and GN Bank, and Nandom KuoribaLangtaa credit union which are engaged in savings mobilisations and provision of credit facilities to both private and public operators. Other mobile money merchants also exist to facilitate businesses. These include MTN Mobile Money, Vodafone Cash, Tigo Cash and Airtel Money.

There two FM station in the District (Radio Freed and Von FM) which will major role in advertising businesses. Communication mainly consists of mobile phones, a visit to the district capital and other communities show the existence of most of the telecommunication companies in Ghana such as Vodafone, MTN, Airtel and Tigo. Apart from facilitating communication, their presence also provides employment to a few individuals.

Vision for the District

The vision of Nandom District Assembly is to transform the District into a well-planned, peaceful and prosperous district in Ghana's decentralization system.



Major Investors/ Attractions

A number of private investors have invested into the health sector which accounted for the number private health facilities in the District such as The Good Shepherd Maternity Home and others. The Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP) has also invested in the Rehabilitation of over 10 dug outs, Feeder roads and Establishment two Climate change programme at Sonne and Ketuo in the District.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRO PROCESSING

1 Construction and Rehabilitation of Three Small- Scale Irrigation Dams at Three Communities across the District

The project is to construct three small-scale dam at three communities across the district. The project will contribute to increased agricultural production and productivity of the small-scale farmers; improved competencies of the small-scale farmers in vegetable crop husbandry; increased access to vegetable seeds and other inputs for vegetable production; access to markets and storage technologies of vegetables; and increased acreages of land under irrigation in the district.

Supporting Initiatives

The following initiatives will support the implementation on of this project:

- The Nandom District Assembly: A Site for the Dam
- Small Holder Farmers: Arable Land to be used as irrigable Land
- Business Advisory Services/ Rural Enterprise Programme (GOG/IFAD/AfDB): Support Skills Development/Entrepreneurial Training in Agro Processing.
- District Agricultural Extension Services: Provide Agricultural Advisory Services to promote good agricultural practices
- Water Users Association: Promote and increase good water usage Practice of the dam

2 Feeder Roads and Electricity from the National Grid to Promote Agribusiness

The project is to construct accessible roads and provide electricity to communities along the Black Volta River who are making use of the river to do all year farming. This will support the preservation and processing of most of the fresh produce such as banana, fresh maize and butternut squash cultivated along the Black Volta.

Supporting Initiatives

The implementation of these projects will require a favourable operating field in the district which has or will be facilitated by some key established players; among these are

- The Nandom District Assembly: An agreed path for the construction of the accessible roads to these communities
- The concept of Self Help Electrification where communities are supported to connect electricity power to their communities.

3 Construction of Multi- Purpose Agriculture Mechanization Service and Implement Manufacturing Center

The project is to construct a one stop service center for the hiring, leasing, repairs and manufacturing of agricultural machineries and tools for agricultural activities. The center will also promote training of farmers and operators of agricultural machinery and production of local agro processing tools to meet the demand of farmers, agro-processors, agro-traders in and out of the district.

Supporting Initiatives

The implementation of these projects will require a favourable operating field in the district which has or will be facilitated by some key established players; among these are

- The Nandom District Assembly: A site for the construction of the center
- The adoption of the agricultural mechanization by farmers in the district
- The Rural enterprise Programme which will train farmers in agro processing skills and adoption of entrepreneurial skills.
- Agricultural Extension Services which will facilitate the conversional transfer of machinery usage in agricultural production.

B CREATIVE ARTS INDUSTRY

The District has a very unique Culture (Art and Craft) which investors can take advantage of. These can be identified such as the following;

- Folk law e.g. Riddles and stories development, Drama.
- Music and Dance
- pottery
- Basketry
- Weaving (Cloth and Smock)

C ENERGY

There are also in abundance the following Energy resource potentials;

- Solar Energy potential
- Wind Energy potential
- Hydro- Black Volta

Thus investors with interest in energy could take advantage of the available huge resource to invest into.

D INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

1 Road Construction

Over three quarters of the road length of feeder roads in the Districts have now been reshaped or worked upon. The District has two (2) major trunk roads, namely; Lawra-Nandom-Hamile road, Nandom-Ko and Lambussie-Nandom road. Lawra-Nandom-Hamile road continues to receive attention, than the Nandom-Ko and Lambussie-Nandom road which makes it become increasingly unmotorable due to the many pot holes and heavy corrugations on the road. However, the District is not linked by any tarred road. It is hoped that the speedy investment on the road linking the District and beyond in the area of tarring could go a long way to increase the potentials of the District.

2 Water and Sanitation

Water and sanitation is one major area of concern to the district. Lack of portable water to most communities is one key area that needs enough attention. Investing in portable water has the potential to sustain healthy human resource within the district.

3 Inland Port

The Assembly also welcomes investors who will be willing and interested to invest into Inland Port due to the District's strategic location.

E MINERALS AND MINING

The Nandom District also has been naturally endowed with a lot of resources such as Granite, Gold, and Iron among others which investors can take advantage to explore for a high turnover.

F TOURISM

The development of the Tourism industry in the district will greatly influence the revenue potential of the district and open up the district to foreign investors which will open up many sectors of the district economy. The following are some significant tourist sites in the district;

- The slave center's located at Gengenkepe and Zimuopare
- The stone church at Nandom
- Kakube festival

Contacts

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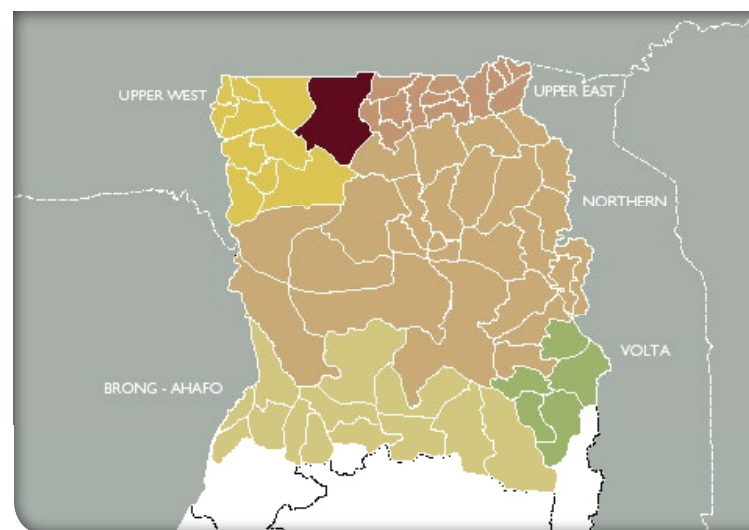
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SISSALA EAST DISTRICT

The Sissala East District is one of the eleven districts in the Upper West Region. The Sissala East District Assembly was created in the year 2004 by Legislative Instrument (LI) 1766 with Tumu as its district capital, as part of the decentralization policy. The Sissala East District is located in the North- Eastern part of the Upper West Region of Ghana. It falls between Longitudes 1.300 W and Latitude 10.000 N and 11.000 N. It shares boundary on the north with Burkina Faso, on the east with Kassena Nankana West and Builsa District, to the south-east with West Mamprusi District, south-west with Wa East and Daffiama-Bussie-Issah districts and to the west by Sissala West District. The district capital, Tumu is about 180 km from Wa, the regional capital. The Sissala East District has a total land size of 5,092.8 square kilometres representing 26.7 percent of the total landmass of the region.

The district, due to its position, has an advantage for trade and other cross border activities. This locational advantage is a potential for the development of the local economy. This notwithstanding, the district by its location, also faces the threat of illegal immigrants from neighbouring Burkina Faso. Notably the insecurity posed by the insurgence of Fulani herdsmen into the district has become a norm every year. However, the Sissala East district, by its location, is well positioned for enhanced socio-economic, cultural and political interaction with the neighbouring districts as well as Burkina Faso.



Population and Demography

The total population of the District projected from 2010 census is 67679. The district population is made up of 48.65 percent male and 51.35 percent female. The age group 15 - 64+ years has the highest population representing 53.39% followed by 0-14 year's age group of 38.7 percent and the age population constituting 4.82%.

Economy

The economy of the district is largely agrarian (69%), service and commerce (15%), and the industrial sector (16%). The Sissala East District is basically rural with more than 80 percent of the people living in rural settlements and are engaged in farming (GSS, 2010 PHC).

Agriculture: The economy of the Sissala East District is mainly agrarian; the people engaged in the cultivation of food crops (grains such as millet, sorghum and maize; roots and tubers, particularly yams and legumes, including groundnuts and beans). Households in the district are also actively engaged in rearing livestock, including cattle and ruminants

The main occupation of the people in the district is agriculture (both crops and livestock rearing). As high as 84.8 percent of households in the district are engaged in agriculture. In the rural localities, 9 out of ten households (94.9%) are agricultural households while in the urban localities 6 out of every 10 (56.9%) households are into agriculture. Most households in the district (96.9%) are involved in crop farming. Livestock rearing is the dominant animal reared in the district

Industry: The industrial sector (manufacturing) is dominated by small-scale industries. What is described as "manufacturing" is mostly small-scale cottage industries such as shea butter and other oil and fat extractive industries, brewing of local drinks, blacksmithing, metalwork, weaving, etc. Others are manufacturing of farm implements such as donkey carts, chairs and school-play equipment. There is a large cotton ginnery industrial outfit, located in Tumu that employs over five hundred people from and outside the district. The rest of the manufacturing activities include weaving and dressmaking, pottery and basketry. Other industrial activities include carpentry, masonry, building and construction, and auto-mechanic.

The industrial sector lacks the capacity to expand due to lack of market. The establishment of a Vocational Training Institute in Tumu by the Catholic Church has contributed significantly to the turning out of skilled young women in weaving and dressmaking.

Commerce and Service: Commercial activities in the district are very prominent because it shares border with Burkina Faso. Commerce in the district is restricted to buying and selling of predominantly agricultural produce, locally manufactured items and second hand items. Commercial activities are high during the weekly market days. There are two weekly markets in the district: Tumu and Bugubelle. Besides these weekly markets, there are shops in the town centers where a wide range of manufactured goods and basic household items are sold. The commerce and service sector in the district is still underdeveloped and needs a major boost to make it vibrant to serve the changing trends of commerce and distributive trading.

Many traders also come from Burkina Faso. These traders bring a wide range of goods such as onions, potatoes, cattle, sheep and high yielding mango seedlings. Their contribution to the weekly markets gives the district's commerce and service sector an international touch.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRO PROCESSING

1 Agro Development, Processing and Value Addition Project –Soya and maize Production and Development (SPD)

The climatic conditions of Sissala East are very good for Soya and maize production in terms of both pre-harvest and post-harvest management. Soya bean and maize are two of the crops which have over-arching potentials in the district and yet highly under-exploited. Out of the average potential acreage of land suitable for the production of Soya and maize in the district, just about 30% have been put under cultivation. The project is therefore to support both the production of soya beans in commercial quantities and the processing of the bean into various products for higher incomes and employment. The project has high economic prospects as there is high demand of soya and maize locally and internationally. The project can support livestock and poultry production as maize, soya meal, soya cake and others can be used to manufacture animal and poultry feeds.

Supporting Initiatives

- TUDRIDEP a Catholic Agriculture based organisation and ACDEP are currently supporting some Farmer Based Organisation in the production of Soya bean production in the district through the provision of extension services, input credit facilities and marketing services.
- Masara N'Aziki and Akate Farms are also supporting farmers in the maize value chain. The Business Advisory Center also provides capacity building in value addition on agriculture products and other business management areas.

Investment Required

- It is estimated that about Nine Hundred and Seventy-Eight Thousand, Seven Hundred and Fifty Ghana cedis (GHc 978,750.00) is required for only the production component of the project excluding the processing component.

2 Small Ruminant Improvement Project (SRIP)

The Sissala East District Assembly has observed lack of alternative income generating ventures for farmers. In an attempt to address this the Small Ruminant Improvement Project is worth implementing. The project will contribute towards rural poverty reduction and improved living conditions and malnutrition through Small Ruminant Production and market access.

Supporting Initiatives

- The District has rehabilitated small dams and dug outs with support from the Ghana Social Opportunities Project and World Food Programme which will be used in watering the livestock.

Investment Required

- The project requires about Seven and Four Thousand, Six Hundred and Twenty-Seven Ghana cedis, Ninety pesewas (GHS704, 627.90) to implement.

3 Fish Farming/Aqua Culture development Project: Fish Farming Value Chain Development

Project (Hatchery, Cold Store, Feed)

The Sissala East District Assembly has rehabilitated about 20 small scale dams across the district. Most of these dams have been able to store water throughout the year. The district is again abounds rivers, ponds and streams. Due to the availability of the water resources, the DA through the Fisheries Commission have carried out vigorous sensitization of the people on the viability of venturing into fish farming and as a means of livelihood. This has whipped the interest of community groups and individuals to the extent that some individuals have even developed and managed ponds in the district. The key challenge have always been how to stock the ponds as sometimes fingerlings have to procured and transported from Tamale where most of them die before and after arrival and stocking, the feed for the fingerlings and the storage management. These difficulties in accessing fingerlings, feeding the fingerlings and storing the fish after harvesting have therefore slowed down the interest in fish farming unearthed earlier by prospective farmers though the unending demand for fish still remains unaddressed.

The development of a hatchery, and the availability of fish feed and storage facility in Tumu will not only increase fish production in the district but in the whole region as the adjoining districts in the region could equally take advantage of these facilities.

Supporting Initiatives

- The District has rehabilitated small dams and dug outs with support from the Ghana Social Opportunities Project and World Food Programme which will be used by fish farmers.
- Also some individuals have constructed and managed fish ponds. There is a Zonal Officer who resides and coordinates activities of fish farming value chain.

B CREATIVE ARTS INDUSTRY

- 1 Carving
- 2 Pottery
- 3 Weaving and Dress Making

C CONSTRUCTION

1 Construction of a Modern Hostel facility of 400 capacity for Midwifery Training School

The relevance of tertiary education and for that matter health education to the development of every society could not be over emphasized. Thus SEDA prioritizes the improvement in the living conditions and the standard of facilities in such training institutions. A well informed consultation with the student leadership and school management of the Midwifery training school revealed undesirable and deplorable conditions. These challenges range from low enrolment, insecurity and high cost of living for students. For instance a 12 classroom block meant for teaching and learning has been converted to dormitory to accommodate students because the school has no residential facility for students, intake in the 2015/16 academic year declined by 40% due to deficit in infrastructure, about 30% of students live outside the school exposing them to danger by charlatans and abuse by landlords. These challenges are a disincentive for students within and without the District to seek training and also denies some qualified students the opportunity of admission due to low enrolment.

Supporting Initiatives

- The District Assembly is has started the process of procuring 3 Unit classroom block to ensure adequate classrooms for higher enrolment.
- The District Assembly in conjunction with the administration of the School has secured litigation free land for the project.

2 Construction of modern lorry park with ancillary facilities

Tumu the District capital doubles as the most proactive market center of the District. Further the District is the trade hub for the value chain of maize and shea nuts. Also all traders of adjoining communities and major towns within the District converge at Tumu market for trade. The busy nature of the market calls for the construction of lorry parks to sanitize market activities and also to create more space for traders to exhibit their products and engage in healthy trade. The District is highly productive in the trade of farm produce, hence there is need to construct a lorry park to secure space for traders and as well provide security for cargo trucks and other vehicles used by traders.

3 Construction of 100 Units Affordable Urban Housing Units in Tumu

The total stock of houses in 2016 for Sissala East District stands at 8,472 at its current population of 67,679. The average number of persons per house is about 6.0. Within the next four years (2016-2019) the District requires 26,882 housing stock to meet the growing population of 70,791. The urban settlements in the district especially Tumu township are the hardest hit because of the rapid urbanisation. Also the demand for these housing units in terms of the ability to pay for them is higher in the urban areas since they are better off economically.

Supporting Initiatives

- The District Assembly is carrying out planning schemes for its major communities.
- The District Assembly is facilitating the acquisition of litigation free land for the project.

D ENERGY AND POWER

- 1 Establishment of solar generated plant in the District
- 2 Establishment of Bio-gas plant in Tumu

E FORESTRY

- 1 Establishment of Mahogany and Rosewood Plantations
- 2 Construction of Energy saving stoves
- 3 Establishment of Mango plantations

F HEALTH

- 1 Construction and furnishing of modern District Hospital in Tumu
- 2 Construction and furnishing of Polyclinic at Wellembelle
- 3 Procurement of 5 number Ambulances to the Sub Districts Health Centers for emergency and referral.

G INFRASTRUCTURE

- 1 Construction of modern markets at Tumu and Bugubelle
- 2 Construction of modern irrigation dam in the district
- 3 Re-engineering of Small Scale Irrigation Dams Project

H MANUFACTURING

1 Shea Value Chain Development Project: Shea Production and Processing

The dominance of the wild Shea trees make the district one of the highest producing Shea nut in the region. This has made Shea nut picking and processing a major livelihood of majority of the populace. The processing of Shea nut rely on antiquated technologies and hence production is at small scale not able to satisfy demand of the indigenous market though there exist high local and international market. A research by SARI and Cocoa Research Institute, Shea Division has developed short gestation growing Shea tree and the soil of Sissala East has been identified as capable of supporting Shea growth. The climatic conditions are very good for Shea production in terms of both pre-harvest and post-harvest management. Shea is one of the crops which has overarching potentials in the district and yet highly under-exploited.

Supporting Initiatives

- The District Assembly has over the years embarked on sensitization on the need to protect Shea trees across the District.
- Shea Network Ghana has also engaged farmers and community leaders in the district on the need to put in legislations to prevent the destruction of Shea trees.
- The Cocoa Research Institute, Shea Division and SARI have developed short gestation period Shea for cultivation. Shea nut pickers have been mobilized into cooperatives and groups.
- The District Assembly through its Business Advisory Center has also trained Shea Processors on healthy and best practices, packaging, and marketing of Shea products.

2 Groundnut Value Chain Development Project: Groundnut Production and Processing

Sissala East district has one of the fertile lands representing 26% of the total landmass of the region with varieties of soils which support plant growth especially pulses and nuts. Groundnuts is one the crops that thrives very well in the district. However due to inadequate market exposures by farmers, they only produce for the indigenous market though there is huge capacity to produce adequately for the indigenous market and both the local and international markets. Aside the ability of the soil of Sissala East in supporting groundnuts growth, the climatic conditions are very good for its production in terms of both pre-harvest and post harvest management.

Groundnut is one of the crops which has unimaginable potentials in the district and yet highly under-exploited. The project is therefore to support both the production of groundnuts in commercial quantities and the processing of the nuts into various products for higher incomes. This project has high economic prospects as there is high demand of groundnut locally and internationally due to its industrial value.

MINING AND MINERAL PROCESSING

1 Establishment of a quarry in the district

Sissala East is covered with large rocks suitable for quarry. These rocks when well harnessed can be a source of income for majority of the people especially in the dry season. Though there have been pockets of individuals in various communities engaged in the manual stone quarry, they are unable to meet the increasing market and demand for stone materials for building structures and road works in the district

J TOURISM

1 Construction of Cultural Village and Central Tourist Information Center in Tumu to promote traditional fashion, food, art and craft and cultural performances.

2 Construction of networks of access roads to tourist attraction in the district.

3 Rehabilitation of Kassana Slave Market and Museum, the Hunter's footprints at Dolibizon, the Mysterious rocks at Pieng, the Mysterious river at Nmanduanu and the Wotuomo cave

K TRANSPORT

1 Major roads improvement Project with Bitumen

140 Km Fian-Wahabu-Tumu Road and 120 Km Bussie-Hain –Tumu roads

2 Construction of steel bridges on major rivers across the district

The Kunkuno River linking Sissala East and Sandema district, Kassana- Tanvielle river, .Koma -Fumbisi river

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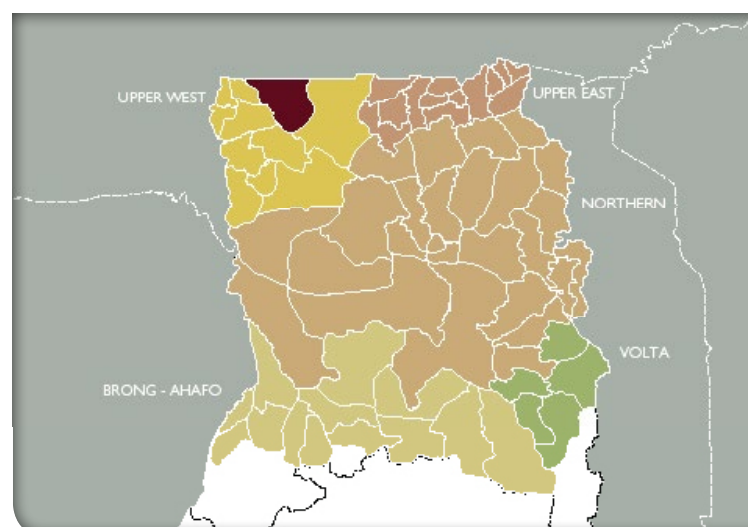
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SISSALA WEST DISTRICT

Sissala West is located in the northern part of Upper West Region. It lies approximately between Longitude 21^{3w} to 2:36^w and Latitude 10:00N 11:00N. The district forms part of the eleven (11) District/Municipal areas in the region. The district shares boundaries with the Jirapa and Lambusia Kaani districts to the west, Sissala East district to the east, Daffiama-Bussie-Issa to south-west, Burkina Faso to the north and Wa East District to the south. It covers a land area of approximately 2050.4 square kilometres which is about 10.8 percent of the total landmass of the Upper West Region. The Sissala West district was established in 2004 by the Legislative Instrument, LI 1771 (Sissala West District Assembly, 2013). It was carved out of the then Sissala district. The district has Gwollu as its administrative capital with a distance of about 179 kms from the regional capita. Figure 1.1 depicts the district and some selected towns.

The population of Sissala West District, according to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, is 49,573 (males- and females-) representing 7.06 percent of the region's total population. Males constitute 48.7 percent and females represent 51.3 percent. The population in Sissala West District is projected to be 55,221 in 2016 with a growth rate of 1.9% and lived in rural areas. Out of 55,221 projected populations, 26435 are males and 27847 females. The district has a sex ratio of 94.5. The population of the district is youthful comprising (45.2%) depicting a broad base population pyramid which tapers off with a small number of elderly persons (population aged 60 years and above). The total age dependency ratio for the district is 102.4.



The Economy of the District

The economic activities of the district can be classified into three main categories namely; agriculture, services and manufacturing. These sectors play a very crucial role in the living conditions of the people. The economy of the district is largely agrarian (82.3%), service and commerce (10.6%), and the industrial sector (7.1 %). The Sissala East District is basically rural with more than 80 percent of the people living in rural settlements and are engaged in farming (GSS, 2010 PHC).

Agriculture: The sector is primarily characterized by crop and livestock production. The major food crops grown are maize, groundnuts, beans (white), millet, sorghum (Guinea Corn), cowpea, yam and sweet potato. Cash crops such as cotton, cashew, shea-nut and dawadawa are also found in the district though the latter two grow in the wild. With the exception of cotton, the other cash crops received little attention due to market uncertainties. It is worth noting that though economic trees such as the shea contribute substantially to household income in the district, this tree species are threatened by the activities of charcoal burners and poor farming practices. The table 1.6 below shows the trend of Crop production in the District.

Industry: The industrial sector is characterized by small scale manufacturing; which is characterised by reliance on indigenous resources, family ownership and the use of labour intensive technology. The people are engaged in cottage industries such as shea butter extraction and other oil and fat extractive industries, brewing of local drinks (pito), blacksmithing, metal/wood works, weaving, and pottery. The manufacturing sector employs 7.1 percent of the economically active population in the district (GSS, 2010)

Commercial and Service: Commercial activities in the district are very prominent because it shares border with Burkina Faso. Commerce in the district is restricted to buying and selling of predominantly agricultural produce, locally manufactured items and second hand items. Commercial activities are high during the weekly market days. The district has four (4) weekly markets in the district: Gwollu, Fielmua, Zini and Jeffisi. Besides these weekly markets, there are shops in the town centers where a wide range of manufactured goods and basic household items are sold. The commerce and service sector in the district is still underdeveloped and needs a major boost to make it vibrant to serve the changing trends of commerce and distributive trading and services. Many traders also come from Burkina Faso. These traders bring a wide range of goods such as onions, potatoes, cattle, sheep and high yielding mango seedlings. Their contribution to the weekly markets gives the district's commerce and service sector an international dimension.

SADA and GOG Vision for the District

SADA has an overall vision of transforming the Northern Savannah Ecological Zone; a place of opportunity and free from poverty. This is in line with the district vision of champion decentralization in the District through effective local Governance Administration for the empowerment of its citizens' public and private sectors and ensuring vibrant Civil Society organizations capable of delivering efficient and sustainable services to the populace in the District.

Major Investors/Attractions located in the District

There is private sector participation in the hospitality industry. There two Guest Houses and one is located in the district capital, Gwollu. There are also eight (8) fuel filling stations and two (2) under construction owned by private enterprises. The operations of NGOs and Development partners such as Action aid Ghana, Pro-Net, Sildep, Asudev, Plan Ghana, Masara N'Aziki, MEDA etc in the district also contribute to the development initiatives of the district.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-PROCESSING INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

1 Drip Irrigation System along the Black Volta River

Drip Irrigation is an irrigation method that allows precisely controlled application of water and fertilizer by allowing water to drip slowly near the plant roots through a network of valves, pipes, tubing and emitters. Plasticulture is the combined use of drip irrigation, polyethylene mulch and raised beds. Greatest productivity and earliness may be achieved in vegetable production by combining plasticulture with the use of transplants. The Drip Irrigation System seeks to provide a ten (15) hectare irrigable land for farmers particularly women, along the Black Volta.

Supporting Initiatives

- The programme has also built capacities of farmers on irrigation activities and also embarked on afforestation along the river to protect the buffer.
- The District Assembly has also assisted some farmers to acquire 5 water pumping machines and also embarked on afforestation along the river at Bullu under the Ghana Social Opportunity Programme (GSOP).
- The Resilient and Sustainable Livelihoods Transformation Project (ACDEP intervention) has also supported women with local fencing materials to embark on dry season gardening.

Investment Required

- The total project cost required is GHS600, 000. The District Assembly support for the project is GHS 50,000 being the cost of 10 hector land for the project.

2 Soy Project

With increasing world demand and greater local use for stock-feed there is a strong commercial market in the area and the income from soya-beans would be significantly higher than that earned from maize. Soya-beans are also leguminous plants and fix atmospheric nitrogen in the soil thus improving fertility.

Supporting Initiatives

- At present a few local farmers in the area do grow soya-beans with support from MiDA (limited to women) but community discussions have found that most people will not cultivate the crop because they neither have the technical knowledge nor the confidence that it would do well in their own farming system. The Department of Agriculture has Extension Assistant with adequate knowledge in soya production will provide the training to beneficiary farmers.

3 The Development of Agro-Processing Industries to Add Value to Raw Agricultural Produce

The District is promoting the construction of agro-processing facilities to process commonly produced commodities into finished products for local markets. The commodities include shea nut, soy beans and maize.

Supporting Initiatives

- There are a number of small scale private agro-processing industries that could be supported to add value to the raw materials produced from the agric sector. For instance, TAKHILLA Farms Estate Nuts and Seeds Oil Ltd is an indigenous agro-processing company based in Gwollu. It produces vegetable oils and fats from groundnuts, shea nuts, soya beans among others. Shea nut cakes are highly demanded for the production of hair/body food and animal feeds.

B CREATIVE ARTS INDUSTRY

1 Promoting Pottery Industry in Ghana for job creation

This project intends building the capacities and providing the requisite resources and equipment to rural women in the industry to improve on the quality of their products. It also aims at sharpening the skills and knowledge of the operatives to diversify their products to include flower pot production and other related products in order to meet the varied and changing taste and demands of consumers. This will ultimately promote large scale production for both local and external markets. The women are currently engaged in local earthenware pot production in small scale around the western part of the district. This project can create up to 600 direct and indirect jobs in the district.

Supporting Initiatives

- The Business Advisory Center has already initiated a process of the identification and registration of women in the industry for capacity enhancement programmes.
- The District Assembly through its Local Economic Development (LED) Agenda is also committed to supporting the industry to expand the local economy.

Investment Required

- The project is estimated to cost GHS80, 000.00 of which the District Assembly support for the project is GHS10, 000.00.

C ENERGY AND POWER

49 out of the 55 communities in the district are connected to the national grid. Therefore, Potential area for investment under the energy sector includes:

1 Establishing of Solar Generating Plants in the District

2 Establishment of Bio-gas Plant in the District

D TOURISM DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES

1 Promotion of Festivals and Culture

The district also has diverse cultural activities that are rich and could boost the tourism fortunes of the area. The Gandawii Nabahilime, Mondei, Kalwie and Kukur Baghr festivals are celebrated annually in the district. Various rich cultural practices and dances such as the Yondaasi (slaves stick dance), Tampanni, Genyiila and Bawaa could be promoted.

Supporting Initiatives

- The district has currently liaised with experts through GTZ to help develop and train the indigenes on the appropriate technologies to be applied in maintaining these sites. The district has a museum facility, tourism development committee, and is generally peaceful.

2 Development of Historic Sites

The Sissala West District is blessed with a number of historic/ tourist sites which are generally undeveloped and hence do not attract tourists to the district. The aim of this project is to develop these areas to modern standards. This will ensure local job creation and also open up the district to potential investors.

Some of these attractions are:

- The late Hill Limann Tomb at Gwollu
- Slave Defence Wall at Gwollu
- Ganviara Bui (where there is a horse and rider)
- crocodile pound
- Viagra shrine
- Bones setting center etc.

Investment Required

- The estimated cost of this project is GHS560, 000.00 The District Assembly support for the project is GHS15,000.00

E FORESTRY

1 Beekeeping and the production of savanna honey

The District is promoting bee keep and honey production as an income generating and poverty reduction activity. More than 5,000 women are expected to benefit from this climate change project through the sale of fuel wood, fruits, shea nuts and cashew nuts. Also, about 6,500 small holder farmers are to benefit from tree planting, establishment of nurseries to sell seedlings, increase their farm production as a result of improved soil fertility

Supporting Initiatives

- The district has high potentials for beekeeping and honey production hence the training of some casual workers of the assembly on beekeeping and pure honey production. The district also has the BAC center that can link honey producers to ready markets.
- SADA and GSOP plantation projects in the district are geared towards ensuring environmental protection to mitigate climate change issues.
- Ghana Environmental Management Project (GEMP) and Sustainable Land and Water Resource Management Project (SLWRMP) have assisted some communities to establish tree nurseries, tree plantations and the provision of dugouts.
- The Assembly in collaboration with other agencies and development partners is intensifying public education in the area bush burning and commercial charcoal production activities in the district.

F INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS REQUIRED

1 Rehabilitation of Dams/dugouts for, watering animals and irrigation

A number of dams/dugouts have been constructed across the district. They serve as water storage facilities aimed at conserving water for long periods, especially during the dry season for the cultivation of crops and watering of animals. Irrigation canals have been established in some damed with irrigable lands fenced with wire. The project is intended to enhance dry season farming, create employment for the youth in the district, ensure food security and improve livelihood. A lot of the youth and women are engaged in the cultivation of vegetables such as onion, lettuce, cabbage, tomato, okro and garden eggs.

Supporting Initiatives

- GSOP expansion project for dugouts.
- Provision of land by the chiefs and landlords for the construction of dams and dugouts and dry season farming.
- Availability of labour for dry season farming activities.
- Training of farmers on good agricultural practices.
- Provision of 2No. Water pumps machines to enhance water pumping to gardens.
- The establishment of the Rural Technology Facility to produce basic farm implements and processing machines could be used to provide garden tools at low cost to farmers in the district.
- The readiness of the assembly to procure a tractor for mechanization purpose.

Contacts

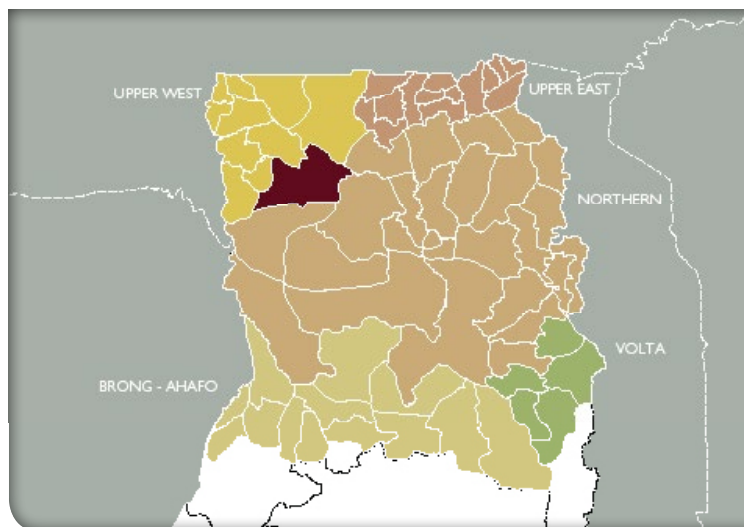
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WA EAST DISTRICT

The Wa East district was carved out of the former Wa District and made a district by L.I 1746 in July 2004. The district is located in the south eastern part of the Upper West region. Funi, the district capital is about 115km away from Wa which is the regional capital. The district shares boundaries with Mamprugu-Moaduri to the northwest, North Gonja to southeast, Wa Municipality and Wa West to the Southwest, Dafiana-Bussie-Issah to the North east and the Sissala East districts to the north. The districts' closeness to Mamprugu-Moaduri and North Gonja in the Northern region could promote inter regional trade when well linked by road. It has a landmass of about 3,196.4km², which is located between latitudes 9° 55"n and 10° 25"n and longitude 1° 10" w and 2° 5" w. The district occupies 17.3% of the total landmass of the region (18,478.4Km²). The remoteness of the district relative to other districts of the region has deprived it of the needed investment from the private sector which has led to woefully, inadequate basic social and economic infrastructure and services.



Population

The Wa East district has a population of 79,087 made up of 50.5 percent males and 49.5 percent females. In terms of age distribution, age group of 5-9 has the highest population (16.8%) while age group 85 and older has the lowest (0.6%). However, the district is completely rural and the portion of its population was 12.3 percent of the rural population of the region.

District Economy

Results from the 2010 Population and Housing Census indicate that the 75.9 percent of the population 15 years and older were economically active while 24.1 percent were economically not active. Of the economically active population 97.8 percent were employed and 2.2 percent constituted the unemployed. Of the employed population 96.1 percent worked, 3.2 percent did not work but had job to go back to and 0.7 percent did voluntary work without pay. For those who were unemployed 61.4 percent had worked before, seeking work and were available for work whereas 38.6 percent of them were seeking work for the first time and also available for work. More females (2.6%) than males (1.8%) were unemployed. Majority of the economically not active group (37.4%) were into full time education. Those who did home duties (household chores) and those too old/young constituted 25.7 percent and 23.3 percent respectively.

Market Size and Opportunities

The District is vast and has several marketing enter which can support investment drive. These markets are converging points for people from outside the district including Wa, Jirapa, Lawra, Nadolwli, Tumu among other towns and districts come in on market days for business transactions. Some of the major markets include Finsi, Kundugu, Baayiri, Loggu etc. The proximity of the District to the Northern region also present opportunities for markets beyond the district borders.

District and SADA Vision

A district in which men, women and children whether physically challenged or not are treated equally in the participation of governance of the District and have equal access to economic and social services.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The Wa East District abounds in so many investment opportunities which when developed could improve upon the livelihood situation of people in the district. Key among them includes:

- Vast and fertile land for agricultural purposes:- There is arable land which supports a variety of crops such as maize, cassava, millet, sorghum, soybeans, cow pea and a host of others. This provides avenues for large scale production of these crops or consumption and or export.
- The numerous Lowlands and valleys offers vast opportunities for aqua culture and irrigation development for dry season agriculture
- The vegetation which is made up mainly of grasses could provide excellent ground for grazing, a potential for livestock production on a large scale such as cattle and small ruminants as goat, and sheep.
- The high number of Shea trees in the district could support the sustenance of the shea butter industry
- The district consists mainly of igneous and metamorphic rocks and they are noted for deposits of gold, iron and bauxite. The numerous and sometimes extensive rock formations do not only offer opportunities for a vibrant mining industry such as quarrying, but also tourism industry as their artistic nature present attraction for tourists.
- The existence of potential tourist sites in the district such as a waterfall at Gbantala, artistic rocks, caves at Bulenga, Belekpong, Duccie, as well as Babatu and Samori caves. Though the district is endowed with these tourists sites, they are not developed.
- The famous Mole National Park which stretches to the south eastern part of the district is bordered by Bellekpong, Chasia, Grumbelle, Gbantala and Chawuli communities which could be developed as entry points. The Ambalara forest reserve could also be developed into an important national park. These forest reserves have various species of wild life such as elephants, antelopes, monkeys, lions, tigers, chimpanzees, and leopards, Warthogs among others.

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-PROCESSING

1 Soya Beans Farming and Processing Project

The Soya beans farming and processing projects which involve the sustained increase in the cultivation of Soya beans have a great potential in improving food security and also presenting an opportunity for cash to the farmers. There is vast arable land that supports the cultivation of Soya beans on a large scale.

The District has a comparative advantage in the cultivation of the crop. The project will engage small farmers into twenty groups comprising 10 members each. The project can increase production by 70% and employing about 10000 people across the District. Other benefits to be derived from the project include provision of food to school children under the Ghana School Feeding programme. The policy of the government under the GSF programme is that caterers should as much as possible make use of local produce in the feeding of the school children. In this regard, produce from this project would get ready market from caterers across the District since several local dishes can be prepared from the crop.

To further enhance the production chain, it is proposed to compliment the production with processing equipment that would process the produce from the various farmer groups. The produce will be processed into milk and oil. Again, the produce from the crop are in high demand in the region and beyond. Therefore, excess produce can be sold to other processing units in the region and beyond. The table below outlines the needed investment for the project. Investors in this project have the potential to maximize profits as there exist labour within the District to support the project. There is also demand for the produce within the region and beyond.

Investment Required

- › A total of GHS 1,370,000 is required to invest in this project.

2 Small Ruminants Farming Improvement Project

Small ruminants have a great potential to affect the socio-economic development of the majority rural communities in Wa East District. These animals serve primarily as sources of meat, but also provide milk, skins and manure. The objective of the project is to ensure food security and

nutrition and improve income levels of rural farmers. It also an avenue for investors to direct their investment to make good return on their investment.

Supporting Initiatives

- Availability of Veterinary Services (MoFA)
- Local NGO (TURIDEP) supporting some group of farmers
- Existing groups
- Large grazing parcel of land.
- Existence of labour
- BAC to provide business advice.

Investment Required

- The total investment for this project is estimated at GHS 860,000.00. This comprises the purchase of breeding stock, housing structures, feed, medication and labour.

3 Roots and Tubers (Cassava/Yam) Farming and Processing Project for Sustained Rural Economic Growth and Development

Roots and tubers farming and processing project is a forward and backward linkage agribusiness project that connect cassava and yam farmers to processors for the purpose of providing ready market for the primary farmers thereby encouraging the teaming youth to go into agriculture on one hand and increasing industrial activity at the local level on the other hand. The objective is to ensure food security national food security and nutrition, reduce post-harvest losses, and increase employment and income generation for improved living standards. The processing is further linked to livestock (small ruminant rearing) as the bye products is feed for goats, sheep, rabbit, pigs etc.

Supporting Initiatives

The following institutions, organizations, centers and facilities are readily available in the district to support all developmental projects and especially the Roots and tubers (cassava/yam) farming and processing project which is dear to the district assembly.

- Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA),
- Rural Technology Facility (RTF),
- Business Advisory Center (BAC),

Investment Required

- The project requires Total investment to the tune of GHS 2,000,000.00.
- The Assembly is committed to supporting the project with an amount of GHS 200,000.00 representing 10% of the total cost by providing access road, electricity connection, mechanized borehole and land.

B CREATIVE ARTS INDUSTRY

1 Burnt Bricks Manufacturing

C ENERGY AND POWER

1 Development of Solar Energy

2 Rural Electrification

D FORESTRY

1 Establishment of Woodlot

E HEALTH

1 Construction of District Hospital

F INFRASTRUCTURE

1 Construction of Road

- Kulun–Yayunyiri-Bulenga – Wa.
- Jayiri- Kulkpong-Loggu- Wa.
- Bridging Kulun river

G MINING AND MINERALS PROCESSING

- 1 Mining Projects (Small and Large Scale)
- 2 Quarrying

H TOURISM

- 1 Development of Entry Point along the Ducie Range to Mole National Park
- 2 Ambalara Forest

Contacts

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WA MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

Wa Municipal Assembly is one of the 11 District/Municipal Assemblies that make up the Upper West Region (UWR) of Ghana. Wa Municipal Assembly was upgraded from the then Wa District in 2004 with Legislative instrument (LI) 1800 in pursuant of the policy of decentralization started in 1988. Under section 10 of the Local Government Act 1993 (Act 426), the Assembly exercises deliberative, legislative and executive functions in the Municipality. The Wa Municipal Assembly shares administrative boundaries with Nadowli District to the North, Wa East District to the East and South and the Wa West District to the West and South. It lies within latitudes 1°40'N to 2°45'N and longitudes 9°32' to 10°20'W.

Wa Municipal Assembly has its capital as Wa which also serves as the regional capital of Upper West Region. It has a landmass area of approximately 234.74 square (kilo) meters, which is about 6.4% of the region. The Assembly is empowered as the highest political and administrative body charged with the responsibility of facilitating the implementation of national policies. Figure 1 presents a map depicting the Wa Municipal boundaries and selected major towns.

The implications of the location of the municipality for development include; Enhancing bilateral trade and commerce with the Franco phone countries Wa town has the potential to grow and be upgraded into both an industrial and commercial hub for the North – Western corridor of Ghana.

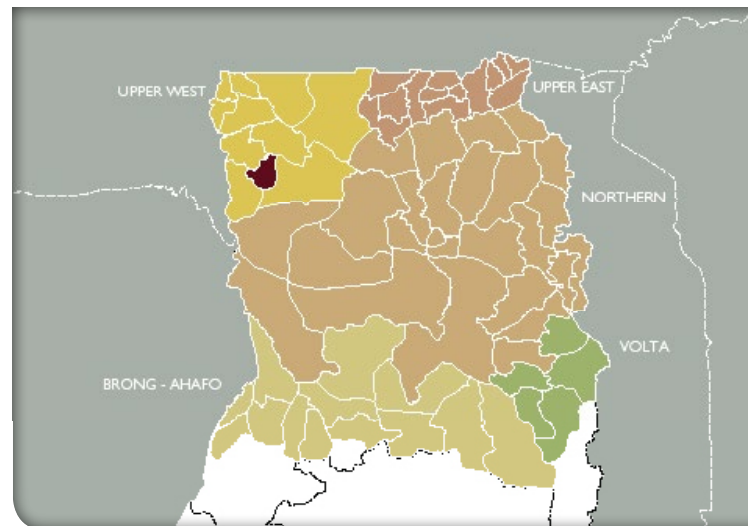
Physical Features

Wa Municipal Assembly lies in the Savannah high plains, which generally, is gently undulating with an average height between 160 m and 300m above sea level. Low lying areas are found in the following localities; Charia, Zingu, Kperisi to the North and Piisi, Dapouha, Boli, Sing, Biihe and Busa to the South.

Valleys in the low lying areas collect and retain water over long period during the rainy season. They also constitute the two main drainage systems in the capital. These are the Sing-Bakpong and its tributaries to the South and Billi and its tributaries to the North. The streams are seasonal and thus dry up during the long dry season thereby reducing available water for agriculture and other uses such as domestic, industrial and construction. (Wa Municipal Profile).

Geology and Soils

Underlie the Municipal Assembly are predominantly Pre-Cambrian, granite and metamorphic rocks that have seen lesser weathering than similar rock types elsewhere in the country due to low rainfall, high evapo-transpiration and less vegetation. Nevertheless, water harvesting from boreholes has been successful because the rocks have well-developed fracture systems. This situation has created the opportunity for the development of a quarry on the Wa Busa road.



There are two main types of soil, the laterite and the savannah ochrosols. The others are clay found in the Charia community which is famous for pottery and sand found in Nakore. The laterite soil occurs abundantly all over the Municipality and is excavated for roads and housing construction. The savannah ochrosols on the other hand are shallow but support the growth of a variety of crops including millet, sorghum, soya beans, groundnuts, rice and yams.

Vegetation

The vegetation is one of the Guinea Savannah grassland type, made up of short trees with little or no canopy and shrubs of varying heights and luxuriance, with grass ground cover in the wet season. Commonly occurring trees are shea, dawadawa, kapok and baobab. Cashew and mango are exotic species growing well in the area.

Climate

Wa Municipal Assembly 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 and it is not unusual to have very high rainfall figures concentrated in a few rainy days. One feature of the rainfall pattern is that it tends to occur in heavy downpours thus, encouraging run-off rather than soil moisture retention, erratic rainfall regime is clearly shown in the water balance, which is a reflection of the poor soil moisture condition in the area. It has been calculated that there are four (4) humid months, in terms of soil moisture conditions which is only adequate for the cultivation of crops such as millet, guinea corn, yam, groundnuts and beans. The rainfall pattern is irregular and unreliable. Sometime, it results as long period of no rain during the farming season which affects harvest.

The Natural Environment

This consists of the existing land area made up of farm lands, grazing land and the natural flora and fauna. Human activities like bush burning, cutting of fire wood, farming, and grazing, mining, road and dam construction have all combined to modify the natural environment. The significant impact of human activities on the natural environment has been the loss of the vegetative cover and the loss of wildlife. Further, poor farming practices interact with climatic factors to promote soil erosion and the reduction in soil fertility. Road and dam construction further exacerbates the situation. Gravel/ borrow pits are fast becoming permanent features along roads in the Municipality and thus worsen the extent of land degradation.

The activities of the Fulani headsmen through the open grazing of livestock also affect the natural environment. The current urbanization and growth of existing and new settlement imply that agricultural and grazing land is being used up. The developmental implications of the current environmental situation include; the formulation of strategies for alternative means of livelihood to the traditional farming & animal rearing especially for the rural dwellers and the youth in particular; public education on the negative effects of the cut -and - burn system, bush burning, shifting cultivation, and over grazing; and the promotion of soil conservation such as agro – forestry; mulching, and the introduction of animal ranching and housing. Measures should also be taken to reclaim lands after sand- winning for housing and road construction. These are to be complemented with the enactment and enforcement of environmental bye-laws aimed at ensuring sustainable development and also reducing the over reliance on the use of fuel -wood and burning of charcoal for subsistence. The Municipal Assembly is further required to formulate, implement and monitor strategic environmental management and settlement plans in addition to the existing national environmental policies and programmes with the active involvement and participation of all stakeholders.

The Economy of the Municipality

The structure of the economy of the Municipal Assembly was dominated by agriculture sector in the previous years. However, the situation changed in the year 2010 when the Population and Housing Census was undertaken, with the service sector employing about 51.3 percent of the working population, followed by agriculture 30.2 percent and industry 18.4 percent (GSS,2010). Other key sectors of the economy are transport, tourism, communication and energy. Under the agricultural sector, most of the farmers engaged in peasant farming and the main staple crops grown include millet, sorghum, maize, rice, cowpea, and groundnut cultivated on subsistence basis. However, soya beans, groundnuts, bambara beans are produced as cash crops. Economic trees within the Municipality include sheanuts, dawadawa, mango, baobab and teak among others.

Population and Demography

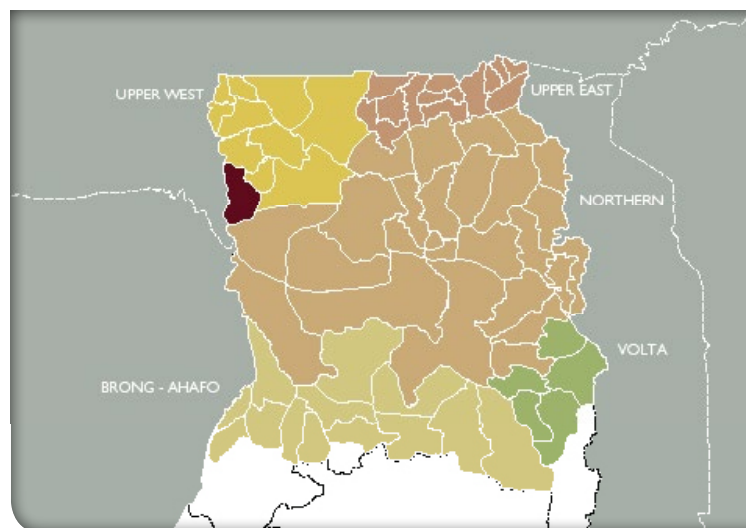
According to the 2010 population and housing census, population aged 15 years and older (69,747) is 65.1 percent of the total population (107,214). Table 1.15 reveals that 54.8 percent of the total population 15 years and older are economically active. The economically not active group (those not working and not seeking employment) are 45.2 percent. The proportion of males who are economically active is 53.7 percent and the female proportion is 55.9 percent.

According to the table, 66.6 percent of the economically not active group is in full time education. Thus, it may be said that full time education accounts for the economically not active status of most people. The proportion of economically not active males in full time education (77.2%) is higher than that of females (55.6%). The proportion of females who are economically not active due to home duties (household chores) is 22.7 percent and that of males is 7.0 percent. There are more females who are economically not active due to home duties. Also, the table shows that 1.9 percent of the economically not active are disabled/sick. The proportion of females who are disabled (1.9%) exceeds that of the males (1.8%).

The employed are 91.5 percent of the economically active population. Of the employed, only 0.3 percent does voluntary work without pay and the proportion of both male and female in this category is the same (0.3%). The proportion of employed who are males (92.1%) is slightly higher than females who are employed (90.9%).

WA WEST DISTRICT

The Wa West District is one of the 11 districts that make up the Upper West Region created in 2004 by legislative instrument 1751. The District is located in the western part of the Upper West Region, approximately between Longitudes 9°40'N and 10°10'N and also between latitudes 2°20'W and 2°50'W. It shares borders to the south with Northern Region, North-West by Nadowli District, East by Wa Municipal and to the West by Burkina Faso. The total area of the district is approximately 1,856 square km. This constitutes about 10 % of the region's total land area, which is estimated at 18,478 square km. Based on the location and the nature of the economic activities of the district, it is the food basket of the Wa Municipality. This means market for the district agricultural produce exist. There are very little commercial and no political activities between the district and Burkina Faso. The proximity of Wa West District to Burkina Faso however places it in a good position to take advantage of suggestions made by the "Savannah Accelerated Development Authority " which proposes the promotion of a Savannah-Sahel Regional Market amongst other initiatives.



POPULATION SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION

The 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) recorded a population size of 81,348 for the Wa West District, representing 11.6 percent of the regional population. Table 2.1 shows the population by age, sex and type of locality in the district. From the table it can be seen that the total population of males is 40,227 (49.5%) and female is 41,121 (50.5%). Wa West is basically a rural district.

Economy

Majority of the people are subsistence farmers whilst a few along the banks of the Black Volta engage in fishing. Most of the women engage in pito brewing, petty trading and shea butter extraction. The most predominant tribe in the District is the Brefor with dialectical variations, followed by Waales and Dagaabas. There are other minor tribes such as the Hausa, Asantes, etc. They co-exist peacefully and inter-marry.

Agricultural, forestry and fishery workers are the biggest occupational group (8.0%) in the districts. Manufacturing (6.9%) is second largest group in the district. Females dominate the manufacturing sector (11.3%) while males dominate plant and machine operators and assemblers, technicians and associate professionals, and professional groups.

Markets and opportunities

There are eight major marketing outlets in the district. These are Dorimon, Dabo, Taanvare, Wechiau, Vieri, Ponyentanga, Nyoli and Gurungu. These markets are organized on a 6-day cycle. Agro-products and inputs are readily sold and purchased in these markets. Marketing of food crops and household commodities is mostly done by women. The purchase and sale of livestock is however, in the hands of men. Physical access to markets is however poor due to poor road network and condition. Thus the improvement of infrastructure has the potential of increasing the district revenue base which will impact greatly on the socio economic development of the District.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-PROCESSING

1 Development of Dry Season Irrigation

Wa West District has comparative advantage in groundnuts and cowpea production. However, productivity of crops is low due to a combination of factors such as inadequate rainfall, low fertility, poor cultural practices and low technology application. Since the district is dependent on rainfall agriculture, the implication of such rainfall pattern is low crop productivity and inability to produce all year round, hence there is a high risk of food insecurity. With current weather changes, rainfall volumes have reduced considerably which can be attributed to the degrading of the environment probably due to climate. This situation calls for the need to enhance the provision of water for dry season gardening and improved agricultural technologies. It is therefore strongly recommended that irrigated agriculture should be increased substantially in all parts of Wa West District; by taking advantage of the perennial water of Black Volta, developing irrigation water bodies from its feeder tributaries and from the available underground water; as well as rain water harvesting.

Supporting Initiatives

➤ Through the GSOP Program, two dams have been rehabilitated at Boro and Poloe with ongoing rehabilitations at Nako, Dorimon and Laadayiri through the MPs Common Fund, the Nyoli dugout has been rehabilitated by the MP to harvest water for watering of plants and pasturing of animals during the dry season.

2 Livestock Development

The second most important type of primary agricultural production in Wa West District is livestock production. The livestock sub-sector continues to make steady but moderate gains as it is now becoming the most lucrative investment in the midst of low income levels emanating from crop production. The District has the potential to develop fully the livestock sub-sector.

3 Rice and Butter Nut Squash Farming

Rice farming in the Wa West District has gained prominence with a lot of farmers over the years. This is quiet attributable to the introduction of programs such as the rice sector support project through which farmers are supported technically and also through the provision of supplements by

the district agricultural unit to undertake large scale rice farming. Below are some details on rice farming in the district. The Wa West District can be described as among the best northern ecological zones suitable for the cultivation of this internationally appreciated crop. Butter nut squash develops very well in valleys and marshy areas especially during the dry season. With the numerous water bodies in the district and district topography being drained by several streams and the Black Volta, a big potential therefore exist for the production of butter nut squash in commercial quantities. A vast acreage of uncultivated lands stretching all along the Black Volta and also along water bodies hinter land provides a conducive environment for butter nut squash farming.

B FINANCIAL SERVICES

There are a few banking services in the district. This has made access to credit very difficult thereby adversely affecting all aspects of economic activities. Thus all workers receive their salaries in Wa. The only banking service in the district is First National Ltd which is a private business/banking firm with a Workers Credit Union also in operation.

An investment in establishing a bank in the district will result in almost all government institutions operating with the bank and also will serve as a point or accessing credit by small scale peasant farmers and also to serve the needs of tourist visiting the district.

C EDUCATION

There are a lot of development problems within the education sector. An analysis of these problems identified the causes of the problems as presented below. These problems collectively lead to poor quality of education.

- Inadequate infrastructure especially classrooms for all levels and workshops for the Junior High Schools.
- Low school enrolment
- Inadequate teachers, especially trained teachers. The district has the highest number of untrained teachers in the region.
- Poor monitoring and supervision due to inaccessibly road to schools.
- Low pupils retention/high school dropout especially at JHS level due to elopement.

As part of efforts to solve these problems, stakeholders in the sector including Ghana Education Service, development partners, District Assembly/ Government of Ghana to make the following interventions within the sector. These include;

- Provision of schools infrastructure
- Recruitment of teachers especially untrained ones as a short term measure
- Sponsorship and bonding of teacher trainees
- Sensitization of communities on the need to enroll children and retain that, especially the girl child
- Provision of teacher accommodation

The investment of the private sector in this direction will augment efforts of the district assembly and traditional authorities in improving upon the standards of education in the district.

D ENERGY AND POWER

1 Electricity Grid Extension to Rural Communities

The Wa West District has recognized that extension of electricity to many communities would greatly improve the quality of life of the people; as the facility is being used for other industrial works such as carpentry workshops, blacksmithing, welding, vulcanizing, fitting shops and agro processing (shea butter and groundnut extraction). This helps to generate some employment as well. Twenty (20) communities have been connected to the national grid whilst five (5) others were being looked at. There is also a plan to extend the national grid are currently to more communities in the district in the near future. The district hopes that this would help create businesses thereby reducing the out migration of the youth to the south in search of non-existing jobs.

2 Supply of Liquefied Petroleum Gas

The use of LPG is unpopular to majority of the people living in the district. The minimum use of LPG can be attributed to the high cost of equipment and also the unavailability of gas service station in the District. This has therefore resulted in the wanton cutting of trees for domestic fuel. Economic trees such as Shea trees are mostly affected in this venture. This has the potential of further reducing the already low incomes of the people, especially women thereby exacerbating the poverty situation in the area.

E FORESTRY

The district can boast with about three forest reserves that are well maintained by the forest commission stationed in Wa. Threat to the forest reserves is mainly through indiscriminate bush burning, wood felling for charcoal burning and activities of nomadic Fulani men. The forest is characterized by many important wood species if well-coordinated could generate income for stakeholders in the district. Such wood species include rose wood, tick, mahogany among others. Large expanse of land also exists for establishment of wood plantations for domestic use and export. The district currently with the support of GSOP has established wood lots along the banks of the Black Volta. This is to protect the river from siltation and to maintain its natural flow.

In order to forestall deforestation in the district, collaboration is needed from all stake holders. This can be done through:

- Encouraging reforestation of degraded forest and off-reserve areas through the Plantations Development and afforestation programmes.
- Enforce ban on illegal chainsaw operation and constitute a monitoring team to ensure that appropriate timber species are replanted on degraded lands.
- Promote plantation/woodlot development among communities to meet the needs of society

- Invest in early warning and response systems
- Introduce education programmes to create public awareness
- Increase capacity of NADMO to deal with the impacts of natural disasters
- Enact and enforce bye-laws restricting structures in flood plains, water ways, wetlands

F HEALTH

1 Health Infrastructure

Wa West District has a total of 24 health institutions made up of 5 public health Center, 1 public maternity, 1 private maternity home, 1 CHAG facility and 14 Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) Center that have community health officers' compounds (CPOs).

- Poor physical accessibility to health services notwithstanding the increased outreach stations and static health facilities in the district.
- Inadequate equipment for Health facilities
- Patient and staff accommodation is inadequate to meet current demands
- Communication between communities and health delivery outlets remains poor
- Low pace of CHPS construction
- Low skilled delivery
- Inadequate and aged midwives in the district
- Maternal and infant death on the increase
- No accommodation for a medical doctor and district director and other critical staff for starting a hospital

These are all critical issues, which need immediate attention by the DA, District Health Directorate and the private sector as they could threaten the ability of the district to provide good quality health services and negatively affect the achievement of MDGs' goals 4, 5 and 6 on especially child and maternal health care. Investment on the part of constructing hostels for visiting relative at the district hospital for minimal fee and also the setting up of private maternity homes by the private sector will be greatly patronized.

G WATER AND SANITATION

Source of drinking water is one of the indicators used to assess the standard of living of people. Sources of drinking water for households in the district can be categorized broadly into pipe-borne water, boreholes/wells, rain water and river/stream. Of these sources of drinking water, the use of borehole/pump/tube well was the most common, accounting for more than three-quarters (79.3%) households in the district. A small percentage (8.8%) of households also reported river/streams as source of drinking water. Pipe-borne inside dwelling and rain water accounting for (0.2%) each being the least source of drinking water in the district.

There still exist many communities in the district without a single source of drinking water. The intervention of the private sector in the drilling and mechanization of water points being managed through pay and fetch basis creates a vast investment potential of the private sector.

Potable water goes with good sanitation facilities and practices. This will help reduce the water and sanitation related diseases in the area. However, in the district, good sanitation practices have been relegated to the background and efforts are being put in to scaling it up tremendously. Only 32.05% of the population in the district has access to sanitation facilities. Currently, the district has 6 KVIPs, 3 Septic Tanks and 1,606 household latrines. There are 34 institutional latrines also in the district. As there is low coverage of sanitation facilities, especially toilets, defecating in the bushes and behind houses is a common practice in the towns and villages. There are few public toilets within the district, however, their conditions add up deterring some people who would prefer using the public toilets to the "free-range" (Defecating in the bush) habit.

The intervention of investment in the part of constructing toilet facilities to be managed on commercial basis has a huge potential in the district. Private waste collection is another potential for private investment in the district

H MINING AND MINERALS PROCESSING

Mining in the district is not widely undertaken though the discovery of gold deposits around the DABO area has recently resulted in galamssey operators destroying in the environment in search for minerals. Some galamssey operators are also mining in the Black Volta which poses a great threat to the existence of the River.

The intervention of the private sector in investing in mineral exploration and also organized mining will greatly improve upon the economic well-being of the district.

I TOURISM

The tourism potential of the Wa West District is found in its rich natural, cultural, historical and man-made attractions. These, however, have not received the needed support and development to exert their competitiveness within the private sector. The most significant of them is the Wechiau Community Hippo Sanctuary which is 18km from Wechiau.

Wechiau Hippo Sanctuary is a community-based conservation initiative aimed at providing the Wechiau catchment area inhabitants with a source of revenue and improved quality of life while simultaneously offering protection to the flora and fauna found within the designated lands.

Marketed as an eco-tourist destination, of particular interest is the hippopotamus population resident along the stretch of the river. One of only two remaining hippo populations within Ghana, a group consisting of approximately 20 individuals represents an important conservation priority.

Management of the Hippo Sanctuary lies squarely in the hands of the local residents. Though the efforts of the District Assembly and the Ghana Social Opportunities Project(GSOP) a tree plantation has been established in the Community (Talawonaa) to conserve the natural beauty of the sanctuary

Investment in creating recreational areas for tourist and also putting up hotels in the district capital or along the river will greatly impact on the quality of tourism facilities available.

Other potential tourism sites that could provide income to the district are the Ga crocodile pond, the Lobi Architecture, a three hundred year old Mosque and indigenous grinding mills.

Besides these natural and man-made sites, the culture of the people is also captivating. When coordinated well, these attractions could make the Wa West District a good tourist destination for local and foreign tourists.

The major challenges the Sanctuary faces include:

- Inadequate accommodation for visitor
- Lack of recreational facilities at the site
- Lack of canteen to serve visitors
- Unreliable transportation system
- Poor roads network

J TRANSPORT

1 Mass Transport Vehicles

The district is mainly rural in nature with major trunk routes being feeder roads and other undeveloped paths. The major forms of transport are by the use of commercial mini buses which are mostly rickety in nature. One major source of transport for farmers and other rural folks is through the use of tricycles which is greatly patronized because of the low transport charges which makes it affordable to most rural folks and also can go to every community irrespective of the nature of the road. This helps to cart food stuffs to the urban centers thereby helping in reducing post-harvest losses. The use of motor bikes and bicycles is also common in the district. An investment in the area of providing tricycles to the people on high purchase basis will help greatly in boosting the local economy.

2 Road Network

Good road infrastructure is one of the key needs for the development of any district, region or country. The nature of the road network can affect the quality of life and progress of the people and thereby influence their overall human development. Poor road conditions has the tendency to cut off population from the main marketing, health and educational centers whenever there is heavy rainfall. The total feeder road network in the district is about 456.30km. The District enjoys only about 20km of Bitumen road. Generally, a large chunk of the District is inaccessible, especially during the raining season. Investment this direction will impact greatly on the improvement in the district economy.

Contacts

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VOLTA REGION

Volta Region with its capital Ho is located east of Lake Volta. The region covers an area of 20,570 square kilometres representing 8.6% of Ghana and lies between latitudes 5° 45'N and 8°45'N. It is bordered by the Volta Lake by the west and east by the Republic of Togo and south by the Atlantic Ocean. The Region spans all the vegetational zones of the country stretching from the Atlantic coast in the south to the north. The region's population is estimated to be 2,118,252. Five out of the 25 Districts in the Volta Region fall within the SADA Zone. These are Krachi East, Krachi West, Krachi Nchumuru, Nkwanta North and Nkwanta South.

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

Beaches: The Keta District has some of the most beautiful sandy and clean beaches full of coconut trees in West Africa. The beaches are relatively clean. The sea is rough and shallow up to about 1 to 2 nautical miles in some places. The best beaches can be found at: Vie Volta Estuary Areas-From Azizanu to Atiteti. Woe-Cape St. Paul and adjoining areas including Dzelukope areas.

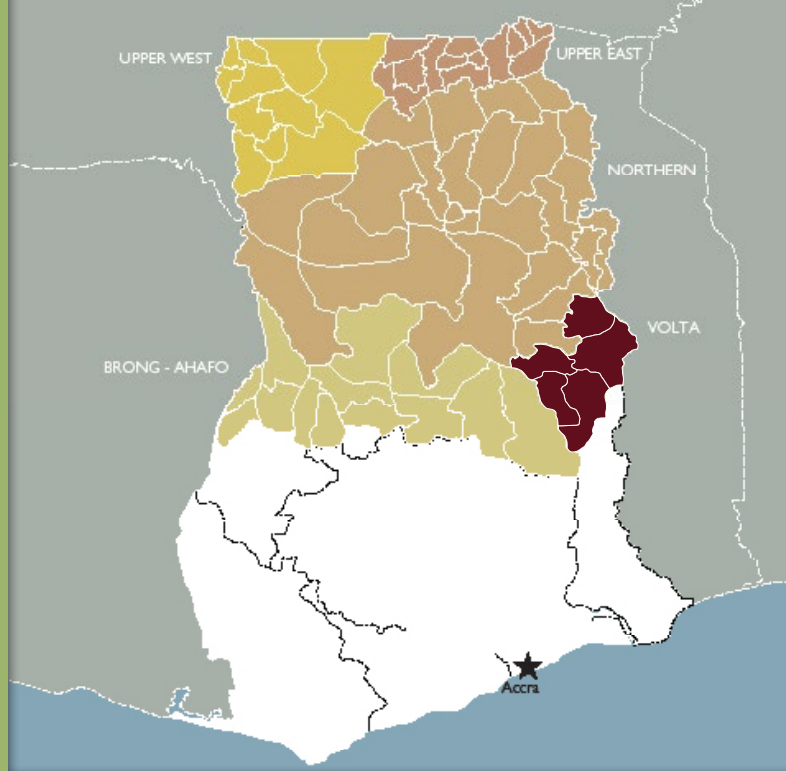
Game Reserves: the Kalakpa Resource Reserve located between the Abutia and Adaklu traditional areas has a spectacular combination of forests on the hills found in the middle of the reserve and along drivers and grass on the plains of the reserve. The Kyabobo National Park situated in the foothills of Mt. Djebobo, is this utterly unique and gripping wildlife reserve. It has lions, elephants, antelopes and monkeys. Every available evidence points to the fact that the Nkwanta district is very rich in game and wildlife

Wildlife Sanctuary: The Tafi-Alome Monkey Sanctuary has a large number of Mona monkeys, which are considered as sacred by the people who live with them. The Agumatsa Wildlife Sanctuary located in the Hohoe district of the Volta Region on the Togo-Buen ranges.

Other Attractions such as the Keta Lagoon Complex Ramser Site and waterfalls of the Volta Region located in Wli Falls (close to Hohoe) as well as Tagbo Falls - Liati Wote. Also, the Adaklu Mountain Hike, Dedukorpe Ostrich Farm, Prinzenstein, and a number of Grottos and Caves.

FESTIVALS

Popular Festivals in the Volta Region are Hogbetsotso Festival which falls on the first Saturday of every November. The Cassava Festival (the Agbeliza) celebrated in Avenorpedo and Akatsi in August. An essential aspect of the festival is the exhibition of the various cassava products such as agbelikaklo, yakayake and cassava cake.



Agbamevoza (kente festival) is celebrated by the Agotime people.

Other festivals include Sasadu Festival celebrated in October on rotational basis by the four communities forming the Sasadu i.e. Saviefe, Akrofu, Soviet and Alavanyo. The Keta Sometutuza Festival is celebrated two weeks after the Anlo-Ewes celebrate Hogbetsotso festival, their cousins, the Some-Ewes celebrate their Keta-Sometutuza at Agbozume which is their traditional home. The chiefs and people of Adaklu traditional area celebrate Glimetotoza to commemorate their exodus from Notsie in present-day Northern Togo to their present abode.

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

The Agriculture/Hunting/ Forestry industry is the largest sector in the region and indeed in all the districts, except the Keta District, where Fishing is the main industry. Males predominate in the Construction; Transport/Storage and Communication sectors while females predominate in the Wholesale/Retail Trade and the Hotels/Restaurant industries. The information on the employment status reveals that majority of the people in the region are self-employed (i.e. both self-employed with employees and self-employed without employees). Every eight out of 10 working people, in all the districts, are self-employed. On the average, in the districts, about 14.0 per cent of males and 6.0 per cent of females are employees. In all, 697,752 people are employed in all the six sectors of the economy. This represents an increase of 27.0 per cent over the 1984 figures. The private informal sector engages eight out of every 10 working persons (82.9%) while the private sector as a whole (i.e. both the formal and informal sectors), employs nine out of every 10 working people in every district.

Adapted from www.ghanadistricts.com

KRACHI EAST

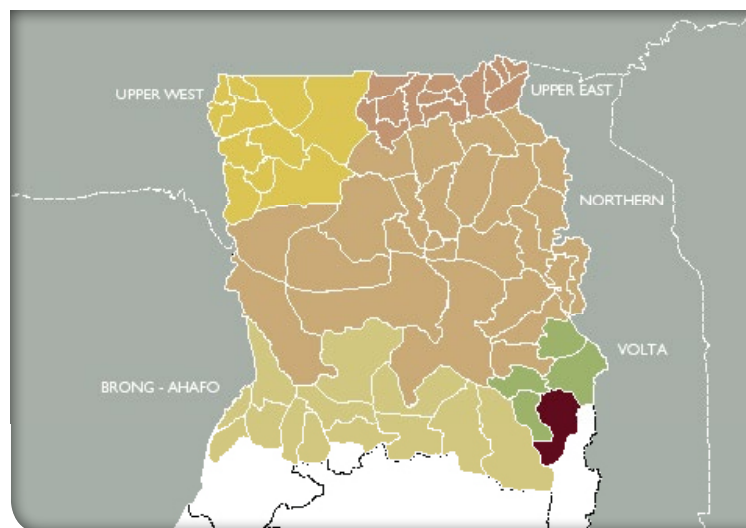
The Krachi East District is one of the twenty five (25) Districts in the Volta Region of Ghana. The District can be located at the North Western corner of the Volta Region of Ghana and lies between latitudes 7° 40'N and 8° 15'N and longitudes 0° 6'E and 0°20'E. It has a total surface area of 2759.4 sq. km with water covering about 15%. It is bounded to the South West by Krachi West District, North West by Krachi Nchumuru District, Jasikan District to the South East, Kadjebi District to the East, and Nkwanta South District to the North. This location places the district at a strategic position – the central point between the Northern and Southern parts of the Eastern corridor of Ghana.

Distance

Accra to Dambai = 349km

Dambai to Ho = 203km

Dambai to Tamale = 245km



Demographic Characteristics

The District has a population size of 116,804 with 60,730 males representing 52.0 percent and 56,074 females representing 48.0 percent (2010 Population and Housing Census). The urban/rural analysis shows that the District has an urban population of 32,400 representing 27.7 percent and a rural population of 72.3 percent. This indicates that most people in the District live in the rural areas than in the urban areas.

Local Economy

Agriculture and related activities is the major occupation across the District accounting for 70.1% of the District's active population. The food stuffs cultivated in the District are yam, Cassava etc. these take place in Island, peninsula and inland communities. Fishing is the second major industry in the District due to the availability of the water bodies in the District. Other sectors such as manufacturing, fabrication and other entrepreneurs constitute a small proportion of the population

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-PROCESSING

1 Development of Irrigation Facility for Rice and Vegetable Production

The Krachi East District is well endowed with vast land and water resources (River Oti, Volta Lake and River Asukawkaw) the River Oti, Volta Lake serve as the boundary between the Krachi East District and Krachi West, Krachi Nchumuru and Biakoye. The Asukawkaw River on the other hand serves as major source of water for the inhabitants at the southern part of the District. The Krachi East District is also endowed with vast low land areas very suitable for rice and vegetable cultivation throughout the year if put under irrigation.

The project proposes to develop irrigation facilities to support all-year round rice and vegetable production. The water bodies in the district would be tapped for the purpose.

Supporting Initiatives

- The District Assembly in collaboration with the Traditional Authority who are the custodians of land are prepared to make land available for the success of this project.
- The District Department of Agriculture has conducted some reconnaissance survey and will be available to collaborate in the realisation of such project.

Investment Required

- Due to the technicality involved in the establishment of irrigation facilities, it is the opinion of the management of Krachi East District Assembly that feasibility studies be conducted to ascertain firsthand information on the suggested project.

2 Aquaculture

The project proposes to rear tilapia to meet ever increasing demand in the District, Accra and other capitals around Ghana. The Krachi East District is well endowed with abundant water resources to support such a project. About 50% of the communities are either Island or peninsular communities.

Supporting Initiatives

- The District Assembly is available to lead in the acquisition of permit in respect of land and other resources. The District Assembly will also ensure accessibility to the sites to facilitate effective and efficient business.
- An initial feasibility study conducted by the Department of Food and Agriculture in the District identified three (3) major locations out of the lot as suitable for such projects: these are Atsigode, Ayirafie Battor or Tokuroano Battor and Matamanu.

Investment Required

- The amount required is not known however items required for the construction are: Nets, Ropes, Plastic Drums, 1x4 boards Floating Corks and after construction: fingerlings, feed and drugs

3 Establishment of Agricultural Mechanisation Center

Krachi East District forms part of the Savannah zone of Northern Ghana. It is by virtue of the vegetation that it is included in the SADA Programme. Though the District has high potentials for cereals and legume production, it is limited to small scale farm holdings. This is due to low level of mechanisation in the District. Tractor services are very minimal compelling most farmers to rely on tractors from elsewhere outside the District. This often led to delays as well as exorbitant charges leading to the inability to cultivate on large scale.

One reason for the low tractor services is that most of the lands are not well developed for ploughing. We hereby propose to set up an Agricultural mechanisation center for this purpose. This center needs to be equipped with tractors and stump removers to service farmers all over the District. To really mechanise, the center could also be equipped with ploughs and harrows with planters and fertilizer dispensers. At least five (5) tractors and associated equipment are recommended. Also more importantly combine harvesters must be part of the center to promote rice farming in large quantities.

Supporting Initiatives

- The Assembly is prepared to provide land and office space for the establishment of the center.
- The department of food and agriculture serves as a desk where farmers enquire about farm implements. The demand for farming equipment in the Krachi East is enormous. There is always an attempt to address the situation annually through middle men who invite friends from the Northern Region with tractors to come and work in the District.

B CONSTRUCTION

1 CONSTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER OTI

The Krachi East District serves as a gateway to the two Northern Districts and the rest of the Northern Regions but because of the river and possibility of missing the ferry, travellers are always skeptical about the route. Moreover, it is shorter through Dambai from the North to Accra than all the alternative routes from the North to Accra, not even through the Eastern Corridor. Substantial quantities of food stuff are moved from the Northern District and Region to Accra.

The project proposes the construction of a bridge over the River Oti to facilitate easy movement of people and goods.

Establishment of toll collection points on the bridge is a sure way of recouping investment cost.

Supporting Initiatives

- The Krachi East District is ever ready to support the construction works in areas like borrow pits, water etc. and relatively cheap labour. The works department of the Krachi East District is also available to assist with technical knowledge.

Investment Required

- Construction of a bridge of this nature is a big project that involve delicate technicality, for this reason the Krachi East District is suggesting a technical feasibility to ascertain the viability of the project.

C HEALTH

1 CONSTRUCTION OF A HOSPITAL AND MATERNITY HOME IN DAMBAI

The Krachi East District with the population of 116,804 is relying on clinics and CHPS compounds for health care. Patients still struggle on motor bikes and cars to Worawora and Nkwanta for health care. The hardest hit is the population on the Islands. Sometimes after crossing the lake to the road side before getting a car to the nearest hospital, one in labour would have gone through a lot of stress. A hospital in Dambai, the capital of the Krachi East District will serve appropriately the population in the District and could also serve people from the adjoining districts and some communities in the Northern Region. The project proposes for the construction of a hospital in Dambai and a Maternity home on the Island to manage the health care issues of the District.

Supporting Initiatives

- The Krachi East District Assembly has acquired forty one (41) acres of land for the purpose of constructing a hospital. This land can be made available for anybody going into this sector. On the Island, the Krachi East District Assembly will lead in the acquisition of land for the purpose of constructing a maternity home.

Investment Required

- The management of the Krachi East District feels it is always important to start with some technical feasibility so as to ascertain firsthand information on the proposed project.

D INFRASTRUCTURE

1 ESTABLISHMENT OF WATER TREATMENT PLANT

The Krachi East District with a total population of 116,804 people depends on boreholes and few Small Town Water Systems manned by Water and Sanitation Management Teams across the District. These water facilities break down frequently due to poor management by the Water and Sanitation Management Teams. The inability of the teams to manage the facilities is as a result of inadequate training. Management of the system is very cumbersome and expensive and the Assembly is not able work efficiently in the sector.

The project proposes the establishment of a treatment plant for the treatment of surface water to produce quality drinking water for distribution across the District.

Water is a necessity and cannot take a second place the needs of man, based on this every household in the District will have to patronise water for household maintenance.

Supporting Initiatives

- The Krachi East District is endowed with abundant surface water (River Oti, Volta Lake and River Asukawkaw) and land to support such a project. The Authority of the District in collaboration with the Traditional Authority are ready to permit and support any investor who is in to invest in this sector.

Investment Required

- Due to the technicality involved in the establishment of a treatment plant, it is the opinion of the Management of Krachi East District Assembly that feasibility studies be conducted to ascertain firsthand information on the suggested project.

E TOURISM

1 DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM SITES AND FACILITIES

The Krachi East District has some beautiful tourist attraction sites that are still in their virgin state. These sites need to be developed to provide recreation for the use of people. These are:

- A river confluence at Akrokrowa
- Adumadum -Asubin Waterfalls
- A rock pedestal at Napoa
- A potential game reserve at Katanga etc.
- Several beaches can be developed along the lake

The project proposes the development of the various sites to attract both domestic and international tourist.

Supporting Initiatives

- The management of the district will support District Planning Coordinating Unit to assist in the location of the sites.

Investment Required

- To ascertain firsthand information on the possibility of developing those sites, there is the need for a feasibility study.

2 ECOTOURISM

The Krachi East District is endowed with Islands that can be useful in integrated tourism programmes to facilitate the integration and familiarisation of different cultures. This model of tourism is also associated with green policies.

The project proposes the establishment of ecotourism villages on the Island to foster integration of local and foreign cultures.

Supporting Initiatives

- There is abundant land on the Islands for such a project and the District Authority are ready to support in the acquisition of land and other building materials.

Investment Required

- The District authority will support in the preliminary activities to ensure that all issues are addressed.

F TRANSPORTATION

1 WATER TRANSPORT

The Krachi East District has a total surface area of 2759.4 sq. km with water covering about 15%. The Island and the peninsular communities dotted along the lake travel almost about 80km on water to access market centers particularly Dambai market, Abotoase, Njare and other satellite markets around the District. Usually disasters often befall travelers due to the low quality of boats being used, lack of strict observation of safety measures and other professional issues.

The project proposes the establishment of a good water transport system to support in transporting people on the Islands to market centers.

Supporting Initiatives

- Management of Krachi East District is available to offer any support in any way that may be required of it.

Investment Required

For the establishment of water transport system, the inputs required are:

- Speed boats
- Life jackets
- Offices at strategic locations along the lake

Contacts

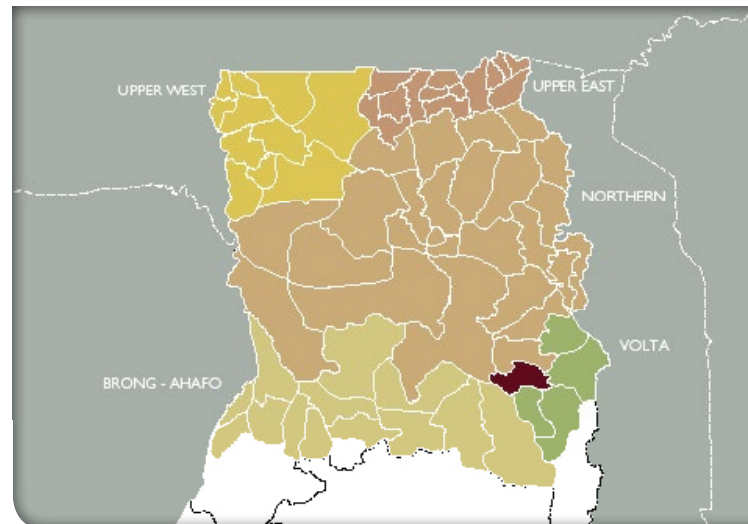
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KRACHI NCHUMURU

The Krachi Nchumuru District is one of the newly created District with Legislative Instrument (L I 2084) which created the Assembly. The District is located at the North Western part of the Volta Region of Ghana and lies between Latitude 70 4" N and 80 25' N Longitude 00 25' W and 00 20' E. It is bounded to the South East by Krachi West, Krachi East Districts to the East, Sene East District to the South West, Kpandai District to the North and it's about 250kms away from Volta Regional capital, Ho. It has a total surface area of 2,969 sqkm and one hundred and twenty-six (126) settlements, with water covering about 15% of the land. The population of the District according to 2010 Population and Housing Census is 72,688 with a breakdown of 50.4% (36,649) males and 49.6% (36,039) females. 14,928 constitute the urban population and 57,760 being the rural population. The District has a total household of 12,333 with an average household size of 3.8.



The Economy of the District

The Economy of the Krachi Nchumuru District, pre-eminently, dominated by the Agriculture Sector with Commerce and Industrial Sectors least developed. Agriculture alone accounts for about 78.8% percent of the Labor Force while Commerce/Service and Industry account for 15.4% per cent and 5.8% per cent respectively. Although the district has great potential in agro-processing, the weak nature of its industrial sector remains a constraint to the balanced development of the district.

The State of Economic and Social Infrastructure

Generally, Economic and Social infrastructure or facilities in the District are woefully inadequate in terms of numbers and quality. For instance, the District has no Hospital, Good roads, ICT Centers, Ghana Post, Commercial banks, Market Stores etc. However, the District can boast of modern Community Day Senior High School, 13No of health centers, tarring of 50kms road, Communication Networks (Vodafone, MTN and Airtel), Rural Bank and Credit Unions etc.

Topography and Natural Resources of the District

The District is part of the North Western Savannah zone of the Volta region which is characterized by almost flat relief with slopes ranging between 85m and 300m above sea level. It is also endowed with a number of rivers and streams; the most important of these are the Dakar, the Volta Lake and Oti River, which form the boundary between Sene East District and the Krachi East District. Other water bodies found in the District include numerous intermittent streams located in most parts of the District. The relief and drainage systems favour the development of fish farming, cultivation of rice and vegetables in the dry season. These water bodies constitute important resources for the people as most of them depend on them for household use, fishing and transportation.

The Availability of Human Resource

The District has about 73.4 percent of its total population within the working group (15-64 years) implying a large pool of working population available to be harnessed for productive work. Workers in skilled Agriculture and related occupations are the majority in the District and Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing is the largest industrial sector employing more than 78 percent of the economically active population.

Market Size and Opportunities

In terms of market size, the District with her current population around 85,000 can boast of fairly good market size. Also, the economic active population of the District constitutes 72.9 percent from which 98.6 percent are employed in the various sectors of District Economy. The District equally has some opportunities which when properly harnessed can positively influence the development. There is evidence that the District is rich in fertile land for Agricultural purposes such as Yam, Maize, Rice and Soya. We are also blessed with water bodies such as Oti River and its tributaries and Volta Lake for irrigation and fish Farming. The District can also boast of many cash crops and livestock. In spite of these resources, there is little or absolutely no exploitation of most of this wealth.

SADA and GoG Vision for the District

The District of Krachi Nchumuru Vision in consonance with Government Vision is to aspire to be the best in good governance, provision of infrastructural development and the creation of an enabling environment for private sector development. However, SADA aspire to create "forested and Green Nchumuru District by 2030, doubling the incomes of people and reducing poverty in the District to less than 20% within 20 years".

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-PROCESSING

1 Investment Opportunity in Maize, Soy and Rice Production and Processing

Krachi Nchumuru District has attractive attributes for commercial farming, with large tracts of land available with excellent soil and climate suitable for the production of many crops. Lake Volta, the world's largest man-made lake and Oti River with its tributaries, is fed by an extensive system of rivers. Labor is inexpensive with typical farm labor costing between GHS7-10 per day. Together, the District's vast resources of agricultural land with plentiful water for irrigation and available labor make it ideal for commercial farming of key staple crops such as maize, soya, and rice.

Therefore, the District has an interest in increasing production of these key staple foods to meet the country's growing demand for soya, rice and maize and to improve food security. Maize, soya and rice production are currently dominated by smallholder farmers who rely on rain fed conditions with limited use of improved seeds, fertilizer, mechanization, and post-harvest facilities. As a result, average yields in the District are well below

attainable levels and post-harvest losses are high. Investors in commercial farming have the opportunity to realize yields per hectare of 5.0-5.5 metric tons in maize, 4.5 metric tons in soya, and 4.0-4.5 metric tons in rice using the best agricultural practices in order to capitalize on the large and growing demand for these critical staple crops in the District.

Supporting Initiatives

- Krachi Nchumuru District's vast tracts of fertile and inexpensive land with excellent water resources are extremely attractive to investors interested in commercial farming of maize, soya and rice. Given that only 20% of the District's arable land is currently under agricultural production, there are significant supplies of land resources available for foreign investors interested in establishing commercial farm operations.
- The District Assembly is ready and intends to liaise with the traditional leaders to release land for the project. The presence of Send-Ghana and Agriculture Extension officers has augmented the capacity of farmers on modern technology of farming. This implies that there are available skilled laborers for farming in the district from which any investor can draw labor for the project.

Investment Required

- The Project will approximately require GHS6, 220,000 to fully implement it in the District. The activities under this project include: purchasing four tractors and other land preparation equipment, seeds, storage facility, harvesters, chemicals and labor cost.

2 INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY ON LARGE SCALE IRRIGATION SCHEMES

The Krachi Nchumuru District has two rainfall patterns experiencing a long and heavy rainfall from late May to October and November. This is immediately followed by a long dry season spanning from November to May. This implies that during dry season farmers are less engaged since they only depend on rain fed agriculture. Therefore, the District has abundance of cheap labor during dry season from which any investor can depend on. In addition, the District is blessed with numerous water bodies such as River Oti and Volta Lake which can be tapped for irrigational purposes. These water bodies have vast tracts of fertile land along it which is good for both Vegetables and Rice farming in a year round. Investing in commercial Rice and Vegetables production through Large Scale Irrigation Schemes guarantees potential investors a ready local and regional market for the produce.

Supporting Initiatives

- The District Assembly is ready and intends to liaise with the traditional leaders to release land for the project.
- The presence of Send-Ghana, Agriculture Extension officers, USAID-Supported ADVANCE Project, USAID and World Bank Financed Ghana Commercial Agricultural Project (GCAP) and Savannah Accelerated Development Project (SADA) has augmented the capacity of farmers on modern technology of farming.

Investment Required

- The project requires GHS2, 500,000 for the purchase of irrigational equipment, labor cost and structure to house the equipment.

B FORESTRY

1 Plantation Development

The Krachi Nchumuru District is not immune from the changes in the climatic conditions taking place all over the world. This is manifested in changes in the duration of the rainy season, increase in the intensity of the sunshine, reduction in relative humidity, and increasing intensity of winds. The predominant cause of the climate change is the increasing desertification as a result of the indiscriminate felling of trees and the slash and burn method of farming which is the main system of farming in the District.

The phenomenon of environmental degradation is now a serious problem in the District. Besides the employment of improper methods of farming which exposed the soils to erosion, people have continued to harvest forest resources indiscriminately thus degrading the environment. The establishment of a saw mill in one of the communities of the District has increased the commercialization of timber resources without the commensurate regeneration of the forest through tree planting. These activities are therefore causing the rapid disappearance of the vegetation.

The quality of both the built and natural environment is vital for the sustainable growth and development. Increased production can only be meaningful on one hand if it is found on well managed, well-coordinated, efficient, safe and healthy built environment. On the other hand, protection and conservation of the natural environment to prevent deforestation, land degradation and loss of the ecosystem is paramount. In order to mitigate the rate of desertification in the district, the District Assembly is ready to partner with an investor who will go into this project. The District is already in collaboration with the Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP) has undertaken teak and mango plantation in a number of communities in the District. The District Assembly also religiously enforces its bye-law on indiscriminate felling of trees.

Supporting Initiatives

- Krachi Nchumuru District's vast tracts of fertile and inexpensive land with excellent water resources are extremely attractive to investors interested in Teak plantation. Given that only 20% of the District's arable land is currently under agricultural production, there are significant supplies of land resources available for foreign investors interested in establishing Teak plantation. The process for acquiring land is relatively cheaper. The District Assembly is ready and intends to liaise with the traditional leaders to release land for the project. The District has enough Agriculture Extension officers to handle the project.

Investment Required

- The project requires GHC2, 500,000 to undertake Hundred Hectares of Teak plantation. These investment requirements include labor, seedlings and other logistics.

C HEALTH

1 District Hospital, Maternity Homes, Pharmaceutical and Medical Supplies

The Krachi Nchumuru District with current population of about 85,769 with 16 electoral areas has only 13 health facilities giving patient per facility ratio of 1:5385. The district has no hospital, no maternity homes and pharmaceutical and medical supplies. The distance between the district capital and the nearest hospital in Kete-Krachi is about 60 km.

Health delivery system in the district is still faced with many problems just as it pertains in most rural communities in Ghana. Prominent among the major issues that bedevil the health delivery system in the district are incidence of disease, lack of health professionals and health infrastructure. It is on these reasons that the District is looking forward to facilitate and partner with any prospective investor who will invest in this industry.

Supporting Initiatives

➤ The District Assembly is ready and intends to liaise with the traditional leaders to release land for the project.

Contacts

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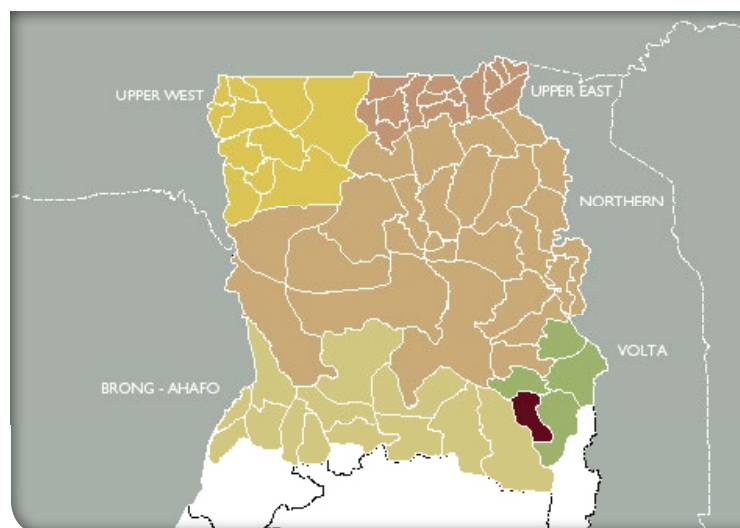
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KRACHI WEST

The present-day Krachi West District with Kete Krachi being its capital town is the remnant of the former Krachi District that was created since the beginning of the current decentralization programme in 1988. The administrative and political jurisdiction of the former Krachi West District has since undergone remarkable changes. The then Krachi District was re-established by Legislative Instrument 1501 (L.I.1501) on March 10, 1989 after Jasikan and Nkwanta Districts had been segregated out of it. On August 4th 2004, the District was further split into two districts, namely, Krachi East District and Krachi West District by Legislative Instrument 1747. The creation of the Krachi Nchumuru District in June, 2012 caused the latest split of the traditional Krachi West District and the remnant still constitutes the present Krachi West District established by LI 2078. Krachi West District is located at the north-western corner of the Volta Region. It lies between longitudes 0° 05' West and 0° 07' West and latitudes 7° 65' North and 8° 06' North.

The distance from the district capital Krachi to Ho is Two Hundred and Eighty Six (286 km). That is about four (4) hours forty-nine minutes (4hrs-49minutes) drive from Krachi to Ho. It is bounded to the east by the Oti River that separates it from the Krachi East District, to the north by the newly created Krachi Nchumuru District to the south and west by the Volta Lake which separates it from the Sene East District of the Brong-Ahafo Region. It has a total surface area of about 1,074 Square Kilometers of which about 20 per cent is covered by water. Figure 1 below depicts the location of the Krachi West District in the national context. The total population of the district was 49,417 comprising 25,370 males and 24,047 females.



Economy of the District

The economy of the Krachi West District is dominated by the agriculture sector with commerce and industrial sectors very underdeveloped. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, Agriculture alone accounts for about 72.2 per cent of the labour force in the district. Commerce accounts for 11%, while industry and other sectors account for 16.8 per cent.

Industry: The industrial sector is the least developed in the district. Industrial activities are virtually absent and heavily reliant on local indigenous technology, raw materials and resources, individual family ownership and the use of labour intensive method of production.

Few industrial activities at very low scale such as cassava processing, brewery, tailoring, petty carpentry, blacksmithing, and hairdressing can be found in almost every locality.

Commerce: This sector is dominated by informal small scale retail trading, especially in agricultural produce and limited modern consumer products. There are very few wholesale facilities located only in Kete-Krachi, the district capital. A number of small retail facilities mostly kiosks can be found clustering around the central markets sites of the major towns and villages. A very few are scattered all over the rural communities of the district as most of the rural dwellers trek to Kete Krachi for their shopping needs.

Agriculture: The agriculture sector of the district comprises of crop farming, fishing and livestock rearing. Mixed farming is common in the district. Business in the agriculture sector relies very much on simple tools like hoe, cutlass, canoes and cast fishing nets. Over 70 per cent of the fishermen comprised of settlers namely Tongus, Adas, Fantis, and Zambarima extractions who are not indigenes and mostly not permanently resident in the district.

Banking: A branch of the Ghana Commercial Bank (GCB) and Krachi Community Rural Bank operate in the district. The Non-banking institution is the Krachi Community Cooperative Credit Union (KCCCU) that is engaged mainly in micro-financing. It is worth mentioning that a Farm Loans Office of the Agricultural Development Bank (ADB) operated in the entire then Krachi District for a few years but stopped business in 2009.

Tourism: Tourism is generally considered as one of the main driving forces of economic growth especially in least developed economies. In Ghana, tourism is said to be the fourth largest source of foreign income after cocoa, gold and oil. Krachi West District has a strong tourism potential yet to be fully developed for it to contribute its rightful quota to the accelerated development of the district economy. The major constrain has being the inadequacy of funds and commitment on the part of official authorities. A major setback to the development of tourism potentials in the district is the absence of recreational facilities which will serve as an attraction point for tourists. Currently, there is no hotel in the district. There are, however, very good guest houses in the district. Prominent among these are the Credit Union and Shiloh Guest Houses, Simon Guest House and the Lake View Guest House. All these Guest Houses are located in Kete Krachi, the district capital town.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE DISTRICT

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-BASED PROCESSING

1 Construction of Cassava Processing Plant

The greatest potential of the district is agriculture and the people are predominantly farmers. About 70 per cent of the population is actively engaged in agricultural related ventures with about 65 per cent in subsistence agriculture. Cassava flourishes in the district. The processing of cassava into cassava dough, gari chips and other consumables is a viable venture that needs to be explored. The export of chips can be supported as large tons of the chips are produced here. Investing in cassava cultivation and setting up a processing plant in the district could be of enormous benefits to potential investors because of availability of land, labour and raw material to feed the industry. On the other hand, the district may also benefit since majority of the youth will be engaged in the cultivation of cassava. This will reduce unemployment as well as curtailing rural urban drift.

Supporting Initiatives

- The district assembly will liaise with traditional authorities in the acquisition of land for the project.
- The District Directorate of Agriculture will provide technical staff, tractors among others that could render some essential services as well to ensure smooth implementation of the project

Investment Required

- The cost of the project will depend on many variables. Contact the District Planning and Agriculture Officers for details.

2 Promotion of Soya Beans Cultivation

The district is endowed with arable land suitable for cultivation of soya beans. It is therefore needs serious attention and investment drive in processing the soya beans which are used for various domestic and commercial economic ventures. The district needs partnership with investors to process the products in that direction to create income for the people in the district. There will be a win-win situation for both investors and the district because investors could take advantage of available labour which could support farming activities and free acquisition of land. The district on the other hand may benefit since most of youth will be employed to work. This will motivate them and even inspired some youth who would have been idling to go into soya beans cultivation.

Supporting Initiatives

- The district department of agriculture is equipped to offer technical support in the form extension services and others to ensure that the project is successful.
- Assembly had improved most of the feeder roads in the district and even prepared plans to rehabilitate some roads. All these are interventions that could facilitate easy transport of goods and services in the district and potential investors could benefit from them.

Investment Required

- The cost of the project will depend on many variables. Contact the District Planning and Agriculture Officers for details.

3 Promotion of Yam Cultivation and Provision of Storage Facilities

The demand for yam in the district is high but peasant farmers are unable to produce on large scale be meet the increasing demand because of financial constraints couples with difficulties face with in their bid to store and preserve yam generally bring about periodic shortages in the district. Potential investors stand the chance of retrieving monies disbursed to farmers in the form of loans because there is high possibility of good yield. Again, farmers will also double their farm sizes and more labour will be required to support. This could lead to creation of jobs for youth who would not have gotten the opportunity work.

B FORESTRY

1 Investment in Teak Plantation

The district has comparative advantage in teak cultivation. There are several hectares of arable uncultivated land which can be relied on for this venture. Potential investors will not require buying land to plant teak because of readiness of land lords to release land for the project. In a similar view, when this project is implemented the youth will be engaged to provide labour and other related services. Thus, generating employment for people and reducing poverty in the district.

Supporting Initiatives

- The district Assembly is in position to provide in terms acquiring suitable land for the project.
- The Department Agriculture will also support the project by providing technical backstopping to make the project successful.

Investment Required

- The cost of the project will depend on many variables. Contact the District Planning and Agriculture Officers for details.

2 Planting of Mangoes and Setting Up a Mango Juice Factory

Mango plantation is a viable economic activity in the district which can contribute significantly towards the growth and development of the area. It is therefore important to take steps to encourage its cultivation.

Supporting Initiatives

- Investing in mango plantation project will lead to creation of employment because people will be needed to work on these farms and so unemployment level will reduce considerably. On the other hand, apart from availability of labour to support investors, they will not be required to buy land for this project.

Investment Required

- The cost of the project will depend on many variables. Contact the District Planning and Agriculture Officers for details

C INFRASTRUCTURE

1 Construction of Market

The district is blessed with commodities such as yam, cassava, fish among others but the state of the market needs improvement in order to attract more customers to the market. Assembly will partner with investors to construct one.

Supporting Initiatives

- The district has reshaped most of the feeder roads in the district to facilitate ease transport of goods and services to the market. It has adequate budget and plans to rehabilitate most of the roads. This is captured in the district Annual Action Plan (AAP).

Investment Required

- The project is expected to cost about One Hundred Thousand Ghana Cedis (GHC 150,000)

2 Construction of Irrigation Facilities

The district is surrounded with the Volta Lake and suitable valleys that can be developed in to viable irrigation facilities. The district is in a position to partner with investor to construct irrigation schemes in the district. The district will benefit when these facilities are provided because some people will be employed to provide some services. Also, investor could have easy access to land and rely on the Volta for water to implement the project.

Supporting Initiatives

- Land acquisition will be facilitated by the assembly to interested investors who want to partner with assembly.

Investment Required

- Estimated cost- Three Hundred Thousand Ghana Cedis (GHC300,000)

3 Construction of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Center

Information and Communication Technology remains crucial in the growth and development of every community. The sector is not well developed in the district. There is neither a Computer Information Center nor a well-established internet Café. However, there are two centers of computer internet service where Basic Education Certificate Examination Results are checked. These centers also undertake registration of the West African Secondary School Certificate Remedial Examination.

Setting up of ICT Pack in the district is important largely due to the absence of one in the district.

Investment Required

- Estimated cost: Three Hundred Thousand Ghana Cedis (GHC300, 000)

D TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

Some important tourist attractions in the district are: The Volta Lake (Beautiful scenery along the lake), Dente Grove (Shrine) at Kete Krachi, Old Dente Shrine among others but are not developed to realize their full potentials. The district is ready to partner with investors in that direction.

1 Development of Historical Sites

The historical sites that have been identified in the district need to be developed to some appreciable level in order to attract people to visit the sites.

The assembly will not only benefit in terms of generating revenue from these sites but investors will make profit in investing in them

Supporting Initiatives

- The government of Ghana (GOG) is constructing Kete Krachi –Dambai road with the aim of making the district easily accessible. Also, Assembly will not only provide security but will facilitate in acquisition of land for the project.

Investment Required

- The cost of the project will depend on many variables. Contact the District Planning Officer for details.

E TRANSPORT

1 Acquisition of a Ferry

Water transport is another area which forms an integral part of the district due to its peninsula nature. The district in collaboration with the Volta Lake Transport Company Limited will continue to offer ferry services for the Kete-Krachi – Kwadwokrom crossing point and Akosombo – Kete-Krachi – Yeji route. The speed boats that are currently operating in the absence of the ferry are not only inadequate but they are very dangerous, especially in the rainy season. Accidents on the Volta Lake are not new. The district is seeking to collaborate with investors to provide reliable and safe transport services in the form of provision of a ferry, modern engine boats, and safe landing sites etc. When these are provided accidents on the Volta may reduce in the district and investors could make money for providing the service.

Supporting Initiatives

- The district has enough security personnel to protect lives and property and so investors can be assured of maximum security of their property.

Investment Required

- The cost of the project will depend on many variables. Contact the District Planning Officer for details.

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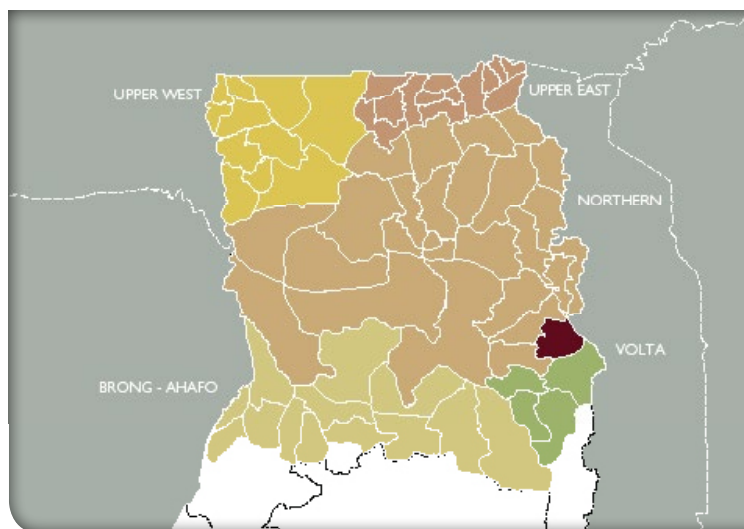
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NKWANTA NORTH DISTRICT

The Nkwanta North District, being one of the twenty five (25) Districts in the Volta Region, is located between Latitude 7°30'N and 8°45'N and Longitude 0°10'W and 045'E. The District shares boundaries with the Nanumba South District to the North, Republic of Togo to the East, Kpandai District to the West and Nkwanta South District to the South. The District Capital, Kpassa is located 270km to the South of Ho (the Regional Capital). The District has a surface area of approximately 1,098.9km². Besides, the District's closeness to the Republic of Togo makes it a potential avenue for wealth creation through greater international trade and positive socio-cultural exchanges between the District in particular, Ghana and Togo.

Population Size and Distribution

The population of the District was 64,553 of which 32,394 representing 50.2 percent are males. This however deviates from the overall sex composition at both the national (Males, 48.8%, Females, 51.9%) and regional levels (Males, 48.1%, Females, 51.9%). In terms of density with a land surface area of 1,098.9 square kilometres and a population size of 64,553, the population density of the District is 58.7 persons per square kilometre. The urban status of a community is based on population size only. Localities with population 5,000 or more are classified as urban.



Economy

Agriculture, hunting and forestry at the subsistence level are the main economic activities in the District with minimal activities of secondary and tertiary sectors. The major economic activities include:

Agriculture and related activities Crop Farming: People of all ages in the District are involved in farming due to the high returns derived from yam production. The District is one of the leading producers of yam in the country. There is a high concentration of 'yam buying middlemen' in the district. These activities of middlemen offer employment to a sizeable number of the youth.

Fishing: Fishing in the Oti River is also a very key economic activity in the District. A relatively sizeable number of Battors of Ewe origin engage in fishing and smoking of fish. The common species of fish produced are tilapia and mudfish.

Livestock Farming: Most households rear animals for domestic consumption. There are a few households who rear animals for commercial purposes just to supplement incomes from crop farming and other sources.

Manufacturing Industry: Out of the categories of manufacturing industries, only small-scale industries exist in the District. These range from carpentry and joinery, metal smelting, shea butter extraction, automobile fitting, refrigeration repair, cassava processing, cereal milling, bakery, shoe making, tie and dye and batik making to fuel dispensing. These small-scale industries are thriving pretty well in the District

Commerce: The District has five (5) major market centers located at Kpassa, Sibi, Damanko, Tinjase, and Nabu. However, most of them operate effectively on the same day of the week. This currently limits the opportunity of producers and traders to send their products/wares to as many of the markets as possible within the week.

Services: The available services in the District are banking, mobile telecommunication, electricity, security (Police, CEPS, Army, and Immigration) and the judicial services.

Tourism: The District has quite a number of potential tourist attractions. The most outstanding tourist attraction is River Oti, one of Ghana's largest and famous water bodies which is used commercially for surfing or boat-cruising. There is also the attraction of sites located at Damanko. Yam festival is also celebrated. Another attraction is the Border Post at Tinjase that serves as a point of entry to the Republic of Togo.

Topography, Natural Resources

The Nkwanta North District forms part of the tropical climatic zone, which is characterised by double maxima of rainfall (i.e. between April-July and August- September). The dry season however is experienced between November and March. Mean annual rainfall figures range from 922mm to 1,874mm. The mean annual temperature of the district is between 52oF (11°C) and 103o F (39°C). The area records high relative humidity figures ranging from about 80% during the wet season to 70% during the dry season.

The climate of the District is suitable for the growing of various crops such as yam, shea butter etc. However, the influence of the long dry spell (hamarttan) has damaging effects on the environment and farm outputs.

Vegetation

The District lies in the Transitional Vegetation Savannah woodland Zone characterised by short scattered drought resistant trees that get burnt by bushfires or scorched by the sun during the long dry season. Human interference with ecology is insignificant resulting in near semi-arid conditions. The most common economic fruit trees are the sheanut, dawadawa, baobab and acacia. Occasional pockets and remnants of semi-deciduous forest also exist.

Relief and Drainage

The District is endowed with a number of rivers and streams, the most important of which is the Oti and Kpassa Rivers. The streams and rivers exhibit a dendritic pattern, which forms the Oti basin. The relief and drainage systems favour the development of fish farming, cultivation of valley bottom rice, sugarcane and dry season vegetables. Of these potentials, fish farming is practised on commercial basis at Damanko, Danladi and Kabonwule.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-PROCESSING

1 Yam Sett Development Project

Yam is a major crop grown by almost 95% of farmers in the district, however there is no producer of yam setts in the entire district as a result yields and quality of harvested tuber has declined over the years. In view of this a project to develop yam setts will not only provide farmers with quality and regular supply of yam setts to enhance their yields but also provide the investor a ready market for his products. An increase in the yields of farmers will definitely result in higher incomes for them and more revenue for the district.

Supporting Initiatives

➤ Supporting initiatives for this project are the vast arable land available as well as ready labour.

Investment Required

➤ An amount of One Million Dollars (USD1, 000,000) is required for this project.

2 Aquaculture Development Project

The Oti River which spans the entire Eastern section of the Nkwanta North District provides a better medium for fish farming, an area that has not been exploited. Under this project it is anticipated that cage culture will be engaged in extensively to provide a controlled environment for fish farming. Apart from providing jobs for numerous fisher folk and non-fisher folk alike, the market for fish is limitless and any investor who venture into aqua-culture in the district is bound to gain immensely from his investments.

Supporting Initiatives

➤ The supporting initiative under this project is the wide expanse of water available in the Oti River.

Investment Required

➤ An amount of Six Hundred Thousand US Dollars (USD600, 000) is required for this project.

3 Cassava Processing Project

Cassava is another crop that is cultivated by about 85% of farmers in the district and a cassava processing project will help to add value to the crop. The raw cassava roots are available all year round and any processing plant established will have a regular supply of raw material. Apart from the above project providing employment opportunities for many people as well as ready market for cassava farmers, the investor is assured of a big market for processed cassava both here in Ghana and abroad. A cassava processing project will therefore improve standard of living of people majority of who are farmers in the district.

Supporting Initiatives

➤ The District Assembly will support investors with land acquisition.

➤ The project is supported by SADA

Investment Required

➤ This project will cost about Two Hundred Thousand US Dollars (USD200, 000)

B FORESTRY (TIMBER AND NON-TIMBER PLANTATION DEVELOPMENT)

1 Teak Plantation Development Project

Teak cultivation is an area which is gradually gaining popularity in the district. Therefore a Teak plantation Development project will serve as a booster for more farmers to venture into. While helping to improve the ecology of the district, providing an alternative source of income and serving as an employment opportunity; the ready market for teak should serve as an incentive to investors.

Supporting Initiatives

➤ There is available land and ready labour.

Investment Required

➤ An amount of Five Hundred Thousand US Dollars (USD 500, 000) will be needed for this project.

2 Mango Plantation Development Project

The presence of mango tree growing in the wild all over the district is a pointer to the fact that commercial cultivation of mango is possible in the district. If embarked upon, a mango processing plant should be set up as well as process the fruits. When embarked upon, the project will serve as another source of income for farmers in the District who mainly cultivate annual crops. As a result in, the event of weather failure farmers suffer a lot however if they go into mango plantation farming after an investor has entered the district they will be cushioned on time the investor fails.

Mango plantation will increase the forest cover and improve weather conditions, provide employment for people in the District, help farmers diversify their sources of income as well provide the investor good returns since we have a big and ready market for mango and mango products in and outside the Nkwanta North District.

Supporting Initiatives

➤ Supporting initiatives for this project are available land and ready labour.

Investment Required

➤ For this project, an amount of One Million US Dollars (USD 1, 000, 000) will be needed.

3 Cashew Plantation Development Project

The emergence of cashew as a crop in high demand internationally in recent times makes investing in the crop a good venture to be undertaken by any potential investor. The climatic conditions and soil types in the district are conducive for the commercial production of cashew. Right now we have less than one percent (1%) of farmers in the district engaged in cashew farming.

The presence of commercially viable cashew plantations in the district will encourage more farmers to venture into its cultivation and as a result widen their income sources and improve their living standards. Also not only will it provide employment opportunities but also provide a medium to improve upon the vegetation in the district while reaping financial benefits on the part of investors.

Available land and cheap labour are the supporting initiatives for this project. An amount of One Million US Dollars (USD 1, 000, 000) will be needed for this project.

C INFRASTRUCTURE

1 Irrigation Development Project

The Nkwanta North District is bounded by three perennial water bodies namely the Oti, Kpassa and Morla rivers. These rivers provide an enormous potential for irrigation in the district. However this potential has not been developed. Potential investors will find an area which will provide lucrative returns to their investments.

With a large acreage of swamps bordering these water bodies; any investor going into rice or vegetable production will be spoilt for choice. Aside providing an all year round supply of rice and vegetables i.e. will also serve as a source of employment for many farmers who become idle during the dry season. In addition to marketing, improving the food situation in the district, any investor will get value for money on any investments made since there is little or no competition.

Supporting Initiatives

➤ Supporting initiatives for this project are perennial water bodies, vast arable land (swamps) and cheap labour. An amount of Two Million US Dollars (USD 2, 000, 000) will be needed for this project.

2 Construction of an Ultra-Modern Market

Buying and selling is one of the vibrant activities in the Nkwanta North district. Out of the total population of 34,404 persons who are 15 years and older, 26,741 representing 77.7 percent is economically active whereas 7,663 persons representing 22.3 percent is economically not active. These economically active population engaged in their interaction in make shift structures and crowded corners. The construction of an ultra-modern market will not only put smiles on the faces of traders but will bring a boom in the local economy of the District as Whole.

3 Construction of a Warehouse in the Nkwanta North District

Nkwanta District is considered as one of the food baskets in the country, however, it has no facilities like warehouse or pack houses to store agricultural products, especially maize, rice and soya. As a result Post harvest loss is very high about (40%). This situation compels farmers to dispose of their produce unwillingly at very low prices.

The total number of farmers currently is estimated to be 45,187 (Male 22,638 and Females 22,549) with an average holding of one (1) Hectare. It is hoped that about 4000 males and 3500 females would benefit and increase the current level of production from 22,680mt for maize 637mt for rice and 792mt for soya respectively by 20%.

Supporting Initiatives

There are quite a number of donor- supported initiatives to increase agricultural production in the Nkwanta North District. Some of the donor-supported initiatives are:

- USAID-Financing Ghanaian Agriculture Project could support in raising finance for the project.
- USAID Supported/ ADVANCE Project.
- Savannah Accelerated Development Project (SADA).
- USAID and the World Bank financed: Ghana Commercial Agricultural project (GCAP).
- The District Assembly will facilitate land acquisition and land use.

Investment Required

➤ As at now, no feasibility studies have been done. However the district is ready to welcome any such move for a successful project implementation.

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NKWANTA SOUTH DISTRICT

Nkwanta South is one of the Twenty-five (25) Municipal and District Assemblies in the Volta Region. It is located in the northern part of the Region. It lies between latitudes 7° 30' and 8° 45' North and longitude 0° 10' and 0° 45' East. The District has land surface area of 2733km² the largest in the region. It is bounded to the North by Nkwanta North District, to the South by Kadjebi District, to the East by the Republic of Togo and to the West by Krachi East District. The District Capital is approximately 225km from the Ho, the Volta Regional Capital, 375km from Accra the national capital and 250km from Tamale, the SADA capital.

According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC), there were 117,878 people living within the District with estimated population growth rate of 2.5% (based on the Regional and National growth rate as released by the Ghana Statistical Service [GSS]).

Nkwanta South District has a relatively lower population density (43.57 persons per km²) compared regional and national figures of 103.0 and 103.4 respectively. This implies that there are more land available for development.

Nkwanta South District is a rural one with over 74.6% of the people (as depicted in the table below) living in scattered settlements with population less than 5,000.

Economy of the District

About 96.5 percent of the population 15 years and older are economically active in the district. Majority of people in the district are into agriculture and animal husbandry. Women are not found in the administrative and managerial sector of the district economy. Agriculture is the single most important economic activity in the District, in terms of employment and income generation. The District is a major producer of yam, cassava, maize, groundnuts, cowpeas and rice.

State of Economic and Social Infrastructure

Education

There are 69 Pre-Schools in the District made of 61 public and 8 private schools. There are also 87 primary schools consisting of 80 public and 7 private schools. The District has 37 Junior High Schools (36 public and 1 private).

Health

There are 25 health facilities in the district. These are two hospitals at Nkwanta, two health Centers at Tutukpene and Brewaniase, 18 existing CHPS compounds and 3 CHPS compounds under construction.

However, the size of the District (both geographically and demographically) means that the District required additional 9 CHPS compounds, Two Health (Bonakye and Keri) and Maternity Waiting Home.

Topography, Natural Resources Within the District

The District is underlain by the Voltarian, the Buem Volcanic formation and the Togo series. The Voltarian, which is mainly shale and mudstone beds and sandy pebbly beds occupy the eastwards of Lake Volta and takes about a quarter of the District.

The Togo series consisting of quartzites, phyllites, sandstone, shale, schist and sollicited limestone is on the eastern border forming the Buem-Togo ranges. The Buem- Volcanic formation consisting of Basaltic, Andesitic and Trachytic lava occupies about two-thirds of the district.

These geographic formations determine the types of soils in the district. The first group of soils is the laterite integrates found in the Savanna-Woodland zone of the District. The second group of soils are the forest Ochrosols and Oxysols found in the forest zone of the district.

These soils support variety of crops including yam, cassava, maize, groundnut, cowpea, and sorghum. Rice production is also widespread in the District.

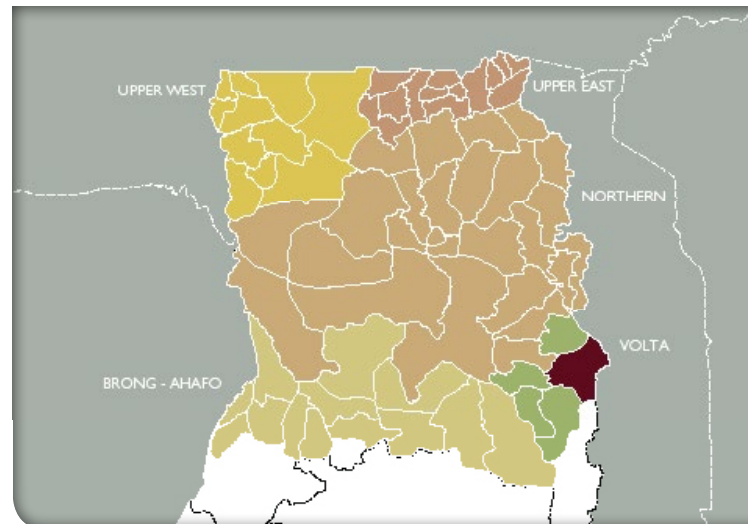
There is also sufficient justification for mineral exploration in the District. For instance geological reasoning and examination of analogous mineral deposits in the Republic of Togo, such as marble in Togo formations and phosphate in Voltarian rocks should alone warrant a serious search for such deposits in similar geological formations in the District. Some form of geological survey was undertaken but the results are yet to be known.

There are also clay deposits in the District especially in Chaiso and its surrounding areas, which is suitable for building material and the pottery industry.

Nkwanta South District is drained by several drainage features such as:

- Oti River (1% of the surface area of the district).
- Sabu River
- BonakyeRiver
- Chai River

Sabu, Bonakye and Chai rivers take their source from the Buem-Togo Ranges on the eastern border of the District and flow in south-western direction into the Oti River. The several tributaries of these rivers and streams serve both domestic and animal (cattle, pigs, sheep, goats etc.) population of the district. Most of these streams almost invariably dry up during the long dry season.



Availability of Human Resources Within the District

According to 2010, there are 64,832 who were aged 15 years and above but less than 65 years representing 55% of the total population. This represent the available human resource base in the District.

Market Size and Opportunities

There are a number of major markets which play important role in the development of agriculture. Vigorous trading activities especially in farming produce take place within these centers, offering producers opportunity to meet buyers and to purchase inputs. The table below shows some markets in the district.

Sada and Central Government Vision for the District

SADA intends to facilitate and coordinate development within the Northern Savannah Ecological Zone which Nkwanta South falls within.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-PROCESSING

- 1 Cassava
- 2 Yam
- 3 Maize

B ENERGY AND POWER

- 1 Solar

C FORESTRY

- 1 Ways to Check Bush Fires
- 2 Afforestation
- 3 Climate Related issues

D HEALTH

1 Maternity Waiting Home

Maternity Waiting Home, according to World Health Organization (WHO) is a residential facility located near qualified medical facilities where women defined as 'high risks' can await their delivery and be transferred to a nearby medical facility shortly before delivery or earlier before complications arise.

When the Maternity Waiting Home is constructed, it will serve as a transit residential facility for expectant mothers who will need immediate care before and after delivery especially for those from rural communities.

The primary focus for construction of the Maternity Waiting Home is to provide quality health services to all expectant mothers in and round Nkwanta South District. The facility would extend its service to the northern ecological zone of Volta Region and beyond. The estimated population threshold to be served is 450,000.

2 Health Centers

There is an opportunity in the District for provision of referral centers in health delivering from the CHPS compounds. Currently, it is estimated that the District is in backlog of two health centers at Bonakye and Keri. However, in going forward, additional health centers will be required at fast growing communities.

3 CHPS Compounds

There exists a backlog of nine CHPS compounds in the District which require both profit and non-profit making organization to step in to assist the District Assembly through the Health Directorate in delivering basic health services to the population.

E INFRASTRUCTURE

1 Dams and Irrigation

Generally, Nkwanta South District is characterized by a tropical climate with dry and humid weather conditions. The average number of rain days in 86 with extreme annual rainfalls ranging between 922mm to 1,874 mm. The dry season is from October to July. During this time the evapotranspiration exceeds water availability at the earth's surface. The mean annual maximum temperatures range between 24°C and 39°C (76°F and 103°F), while the mean annual minimum temperatures are between 11°C and 26°C (52°F and 79°F).

This climatic condition impacts negatively on agricultural activities in the District. Therefore, there is the need for provide irrigation facilities in the District to promote all year round farming. There are number of suit locations in the District in this regard.

F TOURISM

Tourism in the District is gradually picking up and needs a boost both from the government and the private sector.

Nkwanta South District possesses a wide range of natural attractive features - both developed and potential. These attractions include the climate, the Kyabobo Range National Park, Mountains, Waterfalls, Wildlife and other natural features.

1 Kyabobo National Park

The Kyabobo Range National Park is particularly noted for foot safaris. The two "breast-mountains" viewed from the Nkwanta Township is a welcome signal to the Park. These mountains have been developed for mountaineers. On top of these mountains, a panoramic view of the underlying plains, villages and the Volta Lake offer the climbers a unique impression of the natural beauty of the park and other parts of Ghana. There are also in the Park, camping sites to suit the taste of lovers of nature and eco-tourism.

The park presents a unique opportunity for investors interested the hospitality industry in the District. The growing popularity and functional influence of the Nkwanta South District has made establishment of hotels, modern restaurant and well-managed relaxation center established at the park a profit worthy venture.

2 Hanging Village (Shaire)

Shaire is a village situated a few kilometers east of Nkwanta. This village is the paramount seat of the Akyode people and is affectionately called the "hanging village" as a result of its architectural design. The houses are virtually built into the mountain making them look as though they are hanging. The houses are built in a sort of layers. It is worth noting that Shaire could only be reached on foot because of the mountainous nature of the village.

This is another opportunity for investors interested the hospitality industry to set up relaxation and catering centers in settlement.

3 Vume Island

Vume is an island community surrounded by Oti River close overbank of Kabiti, a major trading center in the District. The nature of the island, availability of electricity and a presence of a recognized market make the Vume Island a potential major tourist attraction in terms of relaxation, leisure and vacation if necessary hospitality facilities are provided.

G TRANSPORT

1 Water

The boundaries of the District are demarcated by waterbodies, Oti River and Lake Volta. The Lake Volta connects the District to other major settlements in the country. When well, developed, the water transport can help bridge the geographical distance between BrongAhafo, Ashanti and Eastern Regions of Ghana.

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USAID'S FINANCING GHANAIAN AGRICULTURE PROJECT (USAID-FINGAP)

The USAID Financing Ghanaian Agriculture Project (USAID-FinGAP), implemented by CARANA Corporation and Connexus Corporation, is a 5-year Feed the Future project with the goal of facilitating finance and investment in the soy, rice and maize supply and value chains in the North of Ghana, and improving ancillary services so that agribusinesses can operate at full capacity and expand levels of food security in the country. USAID-FinGAP provides technical assistance and incentives to unlock significant financing for agribusiness through partnerships with strategic investors and buyers of rice, maize and soy. The project contributes to USAID's overall goal of fostering broad-based, sustained and inclusive economic growth in Ghana.

Over the life of the project, USAID-FinGAP expects to achieve the following:

- \$75 million in private capital deployed to targeted value chains by financial institutions;
- 25 strategic partnerships supported in target value chains;
- 250 transactions developed by team and business advisory service (BAS) providers; and
- 90 SMILEs and farmer organizations linked to over 120,000 smallholder farmers in target value chains gaining access to finance.

The project has built strong working relations with key actors in the rice, maize and soy value chains including agribusinesses—from nucleus farmers to processors and end market users; financial institutions including commercial, rural and community banks and non-bank financial institutions as well as business advisory service providers. Also the project works with Government of Ghana agencies including the Ministry of Food and Agriculture; the Export Trade, Agricultural and Industrial Development Fund (EDAIF); Ghana Investment Promotion Center; other USAID Feed the Future Projects and donor agencies in Ghana to address the financing needs of agribusiness in the target value chains. The project has developed risk mitigation tools with Exim Guaranty Ghana and the Ghana Agricultural Insurance Pool (GAIP) to reduce risk for financial institutions lending to agribusinesses in the target value chain.

THE INVESTMENT MAPPING SYSTEM

The USAID-FinGAP Investment Mapping System (IMS) <http://fingap.nautilytics.com/> is a publicly available online interactive map that allows potential investors visualize future agribusiness opportunities the rice, maize and soy value chains in Northern Ghana. The IMS helps agribusiness owners, financial institutions, investors and agribusiness consultants identify the current agribusiness infrastructure in the Northern Ecological Savannah Zone of Ghana, forecast the future production of rice, maize and soy and the corresponding investment opportunities based on the projected production. Go on. Try it.



USAID Financing Ghanaian Agriculture Project

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