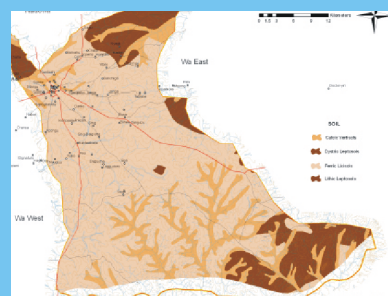
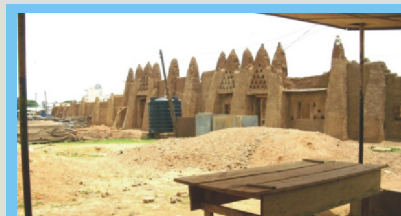


# WA MUNICIPAL HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2011

Resource Endowment, Investment Opportunities  
and the Attainment of MDGs



Government of Ghana



United Nations Development  
Programme Ghana Office  
Accra

January 2011

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## Foreword

Within the general framework of ensuring equity and overall development, the current set of the District Human Development Reports (DHDRs) cover a sample of 12 Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) in the three Northern Regions. This part of the country was selected as part of the grand strategy and intervention for the North, which feeds into the Government's Better Ghana Agenda and Savannah Accelerated Development Authority (SADA) framework. The selection of the MMDAs, which was done in consultation with the Regional Coordinating Councils, was based on equity for regional distribution and district characteristics.

The DHRs over the years serve as a catalyst through which MMDAs interpret their development agenda and focus. The reports tell the story of key human development indicators and MDGs status at the local levels. The impact and relevance of the District HDRs are evident in the shaping of the Medium-Term Development Plan of the districts and providing the districts with reliable and useful data, as well as providing information for policy making and further research. These set of twelve reports are no exception.

The main thrust of the report is to identify the resource endowments and investment opportunities of the selected MMDAs, and assess respective MDGs gaps to serve as basis for the preparation of Community Action Plans, informing the District Planning Process, and to serve as a baseline information for the evaluation of the policies and programs for the attainment of human development and the MDGs at the local levels.

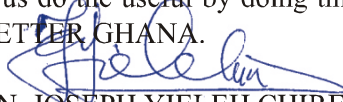
The Local Government and Rural Development Ministry sees the reports as a means to achieving equity and balanced growth in the country. It our hope and

aspiration that UNDP would continue to allocate more resources to the preparation of DHDRs, which to our minds and aspirations would be a rallying and/or focal point for MMDAs and the Central Government to focus development agendas.

Since resources are limited to cover all MMDAs at a go, with the support of UNDP, we cover very few selected MMDAs in the country. The likelihood is that we may not come back to the covered MMDAs. It is, therefore, imperative for the covered MMDAs to take it up from here and ensure continued data gathering and preparation of the reports on their own. It is in this direction that UNDP again provides equipment to support these twelve MMDAs including the Regional Economic Planning Units of the three Northern Regions to create the capacity to manage the process.

It is refreshing to also note that within the general framework, UNDP is to support the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) to prepare training manuals for training in data management, planning and budgeting for all MMDAs in Ghana. I fully support this forward looking phenomenon because it hands over tools to our MMDAs to continuously use in addressing their development challenges and needs.

I recommend to all MMDAs to take a reading tour of the reports, to familiarize with it and on their own initiative, start working on how best to replicate this laudable idea of data collection and management to inform planning processes in their own domain. Evidence-based planning is the way to go. Let us do the useful by doing things right for a BETTER GHANA.



HON. JOSEPH YIELEH CHIREH (MP)  
*Hon. Minister, Ministry of Local Government  
and Rural Development*

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## Preface

The UNDP Ghana Country Office, in collaboration with stakeholders and other partners, has been facilitating the production and dissemination of Human Development Reports (HDRs) in Ghana since 1997. These reports aim to enrich policy and provide analytical basis to the Government of Ghana (GoG) and a wide range of development stakeholders in the analysis of and response to key development issues. This cooperative effort has significantly enriched development dialogue and helped to shape policy action at all levels. The HDRs have so far been produced at two levels, national and district levels and currently a pilot regional report has been initiated.

The current set of the District HDRs cover 12 districts, namely, Karaga, Tamale Metro, Bole, East Mamprusi, Nankana North, Zabzugu Tatale (in the Northern Region); Bolgatanga, Bawku West, Lawra (in the Upper East Region); and Sissala East, Wa Municipal, Kasena Nankana (in the Upper West) on the theme “*Resource Endowment, Investment Opportunities and the Attainment of the MDGs*”. In the context of regional disparity, the choice of these districts is deliberate in order to analyze the human development situations and assess the progress of the district towards the realization of the MDGs. With barely five years to the deadline set to meet the MDG targets, the reports provide a unique opportunity to examine possible resource gaps that challenge local level efforts to meet and improve performance on the MDGs. The reports further discuss the resource endowments and investment opportunities in the districts and how these impinge on the attainment of MDGs and

improvement of human development at the local level.

The reports provide baseline district level data, information for policy making, and opportunity for further research for formulation and implementation of District Medium-Term Development Plans. It is the fervent aspiration and hope of UNDP that the findings of these reports would go a long way not only to inform the UNDP’s Local Economic Development Programme in some selected districts in Northern Ghana but also provide insight to Government and other partners in their support at the decentralized level in these districts. These Human Development Reports should therefore lead to building of synergies and further improve programming to serve the needs of the people.

It is my hope that the District Human Development Reports (DHDRs) would serve as entry points for policy dialogue by serving as analytical tools for the Government of Ghana and other development stakeholders including investors in their responses to key development issues and investment opportunities at the grassroots level.

These reports are clear reference points for the development agenda of the Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies (MMDAs) covered and serve as building blocks as they formulate strategies of intervention to make an improvement in people’s lives.



RUBY SANDHU-ROJON  
UNDP Resident Representative



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This is the third set of the District Human Development Reports but a maiden one for Wa Municipality initiated and funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Many people contributed to the realization of this report. We acknowledge the efforts of Dr. Julius Dasah and Dr. Albert Tenga of GIMPA Consultancy Services, the consultants for the field work and the writing of this report.

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# Abbreviations

ADB	Agricultural Development Bank
AEA	Agriculture Extension Agents
CMR	Child Mortality Rate
CRS	Centre for Remote Sensing and Geographic Information System
CWIQ	Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire
CWSA	Community Water and Sanitation Agency
DA	District Assembly
DfID	Department for International Development
DHDR	District Human Development Reports
DMTDP	District Medium-Term Development plan
EA	Enumeration Area
EHSU	Environmental Health and Sanitation Units
GES	Ghana Education Service
GIMPA	Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration
GPE	Gross Primary Enrolment
GCS	GIMPA Consultancy Service
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
HD	Human Development
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
JHS	Junior High School
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Improved Pit
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MDE	Municipal Directorate of Education
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDHS	Municipal Directorate of Health Services
MESU	Municipal Environmental and Sanitation Unit
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MTDR	Medium Term Development Report
NHDR	National Human Development Reports
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
PCI	Per Capita Income
PHC	Population and Housing Census
SARI	Savanna Agriculture Research Institute
SHS	Senior High School
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
SRID	Statistics, Research and Information Division
STL	Septic Tank Latrines
TBAs	Traditional Birth Attendants
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

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WMA Wa Municipal Assembly

WMHD Wa Municipal Health Directorate

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# Executive Summary

## Background

The Ghana Country Office of the UNDP has facilitated the production of District Human Development Reports (DHDRs) as a complement to the already developed country reports since 1997. The current set of DHDRs, of which this report on Wa Municipality is part, are based on “Resource Endowment and Investment Opportunities for Development”. As part of the background, the dimensions of human development, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the concept of resource endowment and investment opportunities have been reviewed. This gives the Wa Municipal Assembly a clear picture of exactly what these dimension and concepts are and focuses people on what to expect from the report.

## Objectives

The specific objectives of the current District Resource Endowment and Human Development Reports are expected to among others:

- Add to the existing DHDRs and contribute significantly to the improvement of the review of District Medium-Term Development Plans (DMTDP) and Community Action Plans (CAP).
- Assist decision makers in identifying priority issues and formulating strategies right from the district level for the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Ghana.

The Wa Municipal Assembly Human Development Report, therefore, sought to

collect and analyze pertinent data that will not only inform resource allocation decisions at the municipal level but also serve as advocacy tools; as well as a baseline to help track performance of various development interventions and enrich the municipal medium-term development plans.

The study employed both quantitative and qualitative methods in the collection and analysis of data. The data was obtained from both secondary and primary sources. Secondary data sources included the Medium Term Development Plans of the District, the 2000 Population and Housing Census and records from the various municipal departments and units such as health, education, agriculture, water and sanitation, etc. For primary data collection, a two-stage probability sampling procedure was used, stratified based on urban and rural communities. The primary sampling units were the Enumeration Areas (EAs) in the municipality, based on the 2000 population census, and the households within the selected EAs constituted the secondary sampling units. A designed questionnaire (survey instrument), covering the structure of the household, employment, assets, health, education, household consumption, agriculture, governance and political participation, was administered to collect the data. The collected data was re-checked for possible errors and analyzed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS).

## The Key Findings

Economic activities in the Wa Municipal area in terms of the production and distribution of goods and services are

restricted mainly to agriculture and minor activities in rural industry and commerce. The municipal area has a huge potential for both crop and animal production. However, the main limiting factors are water and the low adoption of improved agricultural practices and technology.

In terms of employment, it was found that 23 per cent of the Wa Municipal population is unemployed while 38 per cent are underemployed. Both unemployment and underemployment are higher in the rural areas of the municipality.

Although, there have been increases in educational infrastructure since 2002, there are still persistent challenges of poor quality education and vast decreasing numbers of pupils (especially girls) who are able to make the transition successfully from Primary to Junior Secondary, Senior Secondary and higher. Due to limited funds, the maintenance of educational infrastructure is also poor. However, the Wa Municipal Area appears to enjoy a relatively high level of trained teachers and it is hoped this will help improve the quality of education.

The Municipal Directorate of Health Services was found to be highly committed to the delivery of quality services as indicated by household respondents on their perception of the quality of health-care for them; as well as from secondary data sources. However, malaria continues to be a great challenge in the Wa Municipal Assembly. It is the number one of top ten causes of both morbidity and mortality. It was found that over 35 per cent of disease conditions in the municipal area are malaria cases and yet as many as 30 per cent of households surveyed indicated they do not take any measures to prevent malaria.

The management of sanitation related to water quality as well as solid and liquid waste disposal was found to be very poor in the Wa Municipality; and actually

contributes directly to some of the health problems in the area. This problem was explained in the validation workshop to be largely related to very slow or even lack of attitudinal change towards practicing good household and surrounding environmental cleanliness.

The Wa Municipal area is relatively well endowed with natural resources that are mainly suitable for agriculture: vast flat arable lands, good savannah vegetation in the rainy season for livestock grazing and large diversity of cereal, legume, tuber and savannah tree crops; as well as different livestock species such as cattle, goats, sheep, chickens and guinea fowls; all of which perform very well in the area. It was found that when given adequate financial and technological support, the productivity of some of the crops such as rice increased dramatically when produced by the same local farmers.

The Wa Municipal Assembly deserves to be commended for having developed a good synopsis of the investment potentials of the area. Some of these documented investment potentials include:

- Food security and market-oriented agriculture based on well-known and already grown crops such as rice, sorghum, groundnuts, beans, sheanuts and sesame;
- Establishment of agro-industries based on the availability of crop and animal supplies in the municipal area;
- Quarry, marble and other rural industries;
- Ecotourism is a virgin area while real estate development has a growing market in Wa town due to increasing populations of tertiary students, lecturers and researchers in the University for Development Studies and Wa Polytechnic;

- There are also possibilities for joint ventures, due to the existence of successful local entrepreneurs, for interested investors to take advantage of local knowledge on how the private sector works in the Wa Municipal area and beyond to the neighbouring countries such Burkina Faso and La Côte d’Ivoire.

However, none of these potentials have attracted adequate investment and therefore constitute huge virgin opportunities.

In addition to natural resources, the Wa Municipal area is also well endowed with diverse hard working human resources that enhance private sector entrepreneurial expression, diverse institutions and services, high political awareness and diverse religious peaceful co-existence.

### **The Main Recommendations**

Based on the findings the following recommendations are made:

1. The Wa Municipal area presents a challenge in the various dimensions of human development in terms of lagging behind most of the districts in the Upper West Region in the human development indicators. However, it is recommended that the present and future Wa Municipal Assembly authorities should see this as an opportunity to make a unique impact by working hard to change the situation for the better.
2. An added dimension to the challenge above is the reluctance of skilled workers like doctors, nurses and teachers to accept posting to the rural areas. It is therefore recommended that the Municipal Assembly and indeed central government explore avenues of providing incentives to attract such skilled workers to deprived municipalities such as Wa.
3. Given the success story of rice production in the district as a result of available market and necessary support to farmers by some specific projects, there is the need to restructure agricultural development in the municipal area to focus on market-stimulated and food security oriented agriculture where the whole value-chain is developed in an integrated manner. This should, how-ever, be based on already well-known and utilized crops and animals of the area which also have a market potential many examples of which have been given in the report. The availability of ready market for some agricultural commodities will motivate farmers to respond with increased production and willingness to invest in appropriate technology and improved farming practices.
4. The development of irrigation facilities in the municipal area is highly recommended to enable the people engage in dry season farming as well as watering of their animals.
5. The district has great potentials for animal production, particularly hardy cattle, small ruminants and poultry but these have not been developed as the emphasis seems to be on crop production. It is, therefore, recommended that conscious efforts should be given to the promotion of animal production in the municipal area. The animals can then be integrated with crop farming so as to take advantage of circular resource flow from the two farm enterprises. Indeed the livestock production should be addressed in an integrated manner from appropriate housing, feeding during the dry season to appropriate breeding.



6. Even though the Wa Municipal area is endowed with a variety of resources which present various potentials for investment and utilization to improve the living conditions of the people, these resources are underutilized due to the various constraints. It is, therefore, desirable for these investment opportunities to be explored seriously (and difficulties addressed) in order to promote more rapid development of the municipal area. This may require entrepreneurial education and training so that the people could develop the requisite business orientation and skills to take advantage of these resources.

## CHAPTER 1

# Introduction

## Background

### Relevance of the Human Development Report

The growing development management needs at the decentralized level in Ghana is now well recognized. As a result of this, the Ghana Country Office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in collaboration with stakeholders and other partners, has facilitated the production of District Human Development Reports (DHDRs) as a complement to the already developed National Human Development Reports (NHDRs) for Ghana since 1997. Regional and District level indicators of human development are needed to provide information on how effectively resources are mobilized and allocated for development at the regional and district levels; which in turn feed into the national level development indicators. In this regard, the first set of DHDRs in Ghana were developed in 2004 for three districts, namely: the then Atwima District in Ashanti Region, Builsa District in Upper East Region and Tema Municipality in Greater Accra Region. The second set of DHDRs were subsequently prepared for another three districts: Ahanta West, West Gonja and Offinso in the Western, Northern and Ashanti regions respectively. The next set of DHDRs was based on the theme “Vulnerability and the Millennium Development Goals”. The current set of DHDRs, of which this report on Wa Municipality is part, is based on “Resource Endowment, Investment Opportunities and Human Development”.

The aim of these DHDRs is to enrich policy and to serve as analytical tools for the Government of Ghana (GoG) and a wide range of development stakeholders and investors in the analysis of and response to key development issues and investment opportunities at the district level. In particular, the objectives of the current district human development reports are expected to among others things to:

- Add to the existing DHDRs and contribute significantly to the improvement of the review of District Medium Term Development Plans and Community Action Plans.
- Assist decision makers in identifying priority issues and formulating strategies right from the district level for the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Ghana.
- Serve as baseline information for the evaluation of the program and policies of the Long-Term Multi-Sectoral Northern Growth Strategy.

Within this general framework, the UNDP finds it appropriate to upscale the pilot phase by facilitating the preparation of Human Development Reports for twelve Districts in the Northern part of Ghana, where poverty is most severe. It is in pursuit of this agenda that UNDP engaged GIMPA Consultancy Services to prepare HDRs for three districts in the Upper West Region (Wa Municipality, Lawra and Sissala East Districts).



**Table 1.1: Official List of MDG Indicators (Effective 15 January 2008)**

Goals and Targets <sup>1</sup>	Indicators for monitoring progress
<b>Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b>	
Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	1.1 Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day 1.2 Poverty gap ratio 1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed 1.5 Employment-to-population ratio 1.6 Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day 1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment
Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age 1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
<b>Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education</b>	
Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education 2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary 2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men
<b>Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women</b>	
Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	3.1 Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education 3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector 3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
<b>Goal 4: Reduce child mortality</b>	
Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	4.1 Under-five mortality rate 4.2 Infant mortality rate 4.3 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles
<b>Goal 5: Improve maternal health</b>	
Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	5.1 Maternal mortality ratio 5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health	5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate 5.4 Adolescent birth rate 5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits) 5.6 Unmet need for family planning
<b>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</b>	
Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years 6.2 Condom use at last high-risk sex 6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS 6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years
Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it	6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs
Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	6.6 Incidence and death rates associated with malaria 6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets 6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs 6.9 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis 6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course
<b>Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability</b>	
Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and	7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest 7.2 CO2 emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP)

<sup>1</sup> All indicators should be disaggregated by sex and urban/rural as far as possible.

## Introduction

programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances
Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss	7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits
	7.5 Proportion of total water resources used
	7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected
	7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction
Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source
	7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility
Target 7.D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums <sup>ii</sup>
<b>Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development</b>	
Target 8.A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system	<i>Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.</i>
	<b>Official development assistance (ODA)</b>
Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally	8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income
	8.2 Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)
Target 8.B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries.	8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied
Includes tariff and quota free access for the least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction	8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national incomes
	8.5 ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes
	<b>Market access</b>
Target 8.C: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)	8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty
	8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries
	8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product
	8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity
	<b>Debt sustainability</b>
Target 8.D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)
	8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI Initiatives
	8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services
Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries	8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis
Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population
	8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population
	8.16 Internet users per 100 population

## Human Development

Qualitative measures of human development, as reported by the UNDP since 1990, focus on three dimensions which are critical for

widening the scope of people's choices in their life time. The first of these is longevity which is measured by life expectancy at birth; the second is knowledge which is a composite of adult literacy and gross

primary, secondary and tertiary enrolment rates; while the third is standard of living measured by income per capita in purchasing power parity dollars. These three are acknowledged globally. However, in traditional communities such as those in Ghana, the conceptualization of human development may include wider perspectives such as what a person is capable of doing, owns or even how the person's physical appearance is. For example, in some communities in Ghana, owning a cocoa farm, owning a sizeable number of cattle or simply showing a marked increase in body weight are all looked upon with favour and seen as an indication of improvement in one's situation in life. Thus although income is an important determinant of a person's ability to access food, clothing and other basic amenities of life, the correlation between well-being and income level of a person is not perfect. This is because poor people, in assessing their circumstances in life, do not focus on only the purchasing power of their incomes. Also, according to Sen (2000), although income is the most important, it is not the only influence on the quality of lives we can lead, especially if we include the freedom that we can have to lead minimally decent lives. It was in recognition of this that the UNDP broadened the definition of human development as a process of enlarging people's choices. The most critical of these choices include long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and being able to enjoy a decent standard of living. This report takes a more embracing view of Human Development to include human, institutional, economic/ financial, physical, social, natural and environmental dimensions.

### **The Millennium Development Goals**

In September 2000, 189 member countries of the United Nations (UN) adopted the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) at a

UN Millennium Declaration. Most of the Goals and targets were set to be achieved by 2015 on the basis of the global situation in the 1990s. Ghana was one of the 189 nations. The eight MDGs and their targets are presented in Table 1.1.

As can be seen from Table 1.1, the MDGs and all their targets are of great relevance down to the district level. This further buttresses the importance of the current DHDRs; which will emphasize the municipal and district level strategies and contributions towards the attainment of the MDGs.

### **The Concept of Resource Endowment and Development**

The international dialogue on the concept of resource endowment as one of the panaceas to the bane of development does not resort to definitions of what "resource endowment" per se specifically means. However, the majority of discussions link the concept to sustainable development and vice versa. For instance, the UK Government's 1997 *White Paper on International Development (DFID White Paper)* discusses sustainable livelihoods framework for analysis and design of development programmes within the context of various types of capital in the community or area of development intervention. These types of capital include: **Human capital** — represents the human skills, knowledge, ability to labour and good health that together enable people to pursue different livelihood strategies and achieve their livelihood objectives. At the household level human capital is a factor of the amount and quality of labour available; this varies according to household size, skill levels, leadership potential, health status, etc.

**Social capital** — is the social resources upon which people draw in pursuit of their livelihood objectives. These are developed



through: networks and connectedness, membership of more formalized groups, and relationships of trust, reciprocity and exchanges that facilitate co-operation, reduce transaction costs and may provide the basis for informal safety nets among the poor. Some people choose to distinguish between social capital and ‘political capital’, derived from access to wider institutions of society.

**Natural capital** — is the term used for the natural resource stocks from which resource flows and services (e.g. nutrient cycling, erosion protection) useful for livelihoods are derived. There is a wide variation in the resources that make up natural capital, from intangible public goods such as the atmosphere and biodiversity to divisible assets used directly for production (trees, land, etc.).

**Physical capital** — comprises the basic infrastructure and producer goods needed to support livelihoods. Producer goods are the tools and equipment that people use to function more productively. Infrastructure consists of changes to the physical environment that help people to meet their basic needs and to be more productive. The following components of infrastructure are usually essential for sustainable livelihoods: affordable transport; secure shelter and buildings; adequate water supply and sanitation; clean, affordable energy; and access to information (communications).

**Financial/Economic capital** — denotes the financial resources that people use to achieve their livelihood objectives. There are two main sources of financial capital:

1. Available stocks which can be held in several forms such as cash, bank deposits, liquid assets such as livestock and jewellery, or resources obtained through credit-providing institutions; and

2. Regular inflows of money, including earned income, pensions, other transfers from the state, and remittances.

Some other authorities include additional types of **community capital** such as the following.

- **Institutional Capital** — governance structures, legal systems/enabling legal framework, rules, various policy development and management institutions, etc. (Resource-based Development, Namibia, 2004)
- **Political Capital** — political awareness level, effectiveness of political representation by community/district members and the ability of the community/district to have political influence at the regional and national levels, etc.
- **Religious Capital** — religion is viewed as a form of capital especially if its influence on the beliefs of the people contribute to their own development and the development of their areas.

The overwhelming relevance of resource endowment in the DHDRs lies in the question of how effectively and judiciously municipalities and districts are utilizing their resource endowment for the development of their people and their areas. It is now well established that building development on the existing resource strengths; while adding more from external sources to fill gaps engenders more sustainable development than relying on only externally injected resources and inputs.

## Investment Opportunities

The term investment has attracted many definitions, the simplest of which could be said to be “the commitment of funds with a view to minimizing risk and safeguarding capital while earning a return”. Thus for entities or individuals to commit funds by

way of investment to any opportunity, that opportunity should have the potential to minimize risk and enhance appreciation of the capital invested, through the creation of wealth. In an economic sense, an investment is the purchase of goods that are not consumed today but are used in the future to create wealth. In finance, an investment is a monetary asset purchased with the idea that the asset will provide income in the future or appreciate and be sold at a higher price. Thus, the building of a factory to produce goods and the investment one makes by going to college or university are both examples of investments in the economic sense; while in the financial sense, investments include the purchase of bonds, stocks or real estate property.

From these brief definitions, it can be seen that investment opportunities exist in economic goods that can be produced from any unexploited or under-exploited resource endowments, social investments such as education and health, areas of leisure such as tourism among others. However, another dimension of investment is seen as the devotion, using, or giving of time, energy and talent for a purpose or to achieve something (quite apart from investing funds). This latter dimension clearly entreats the municipal and district assemblies to devote some effort for the investment potentials of their areas; for example, by packaging such investment potentials well and publicizing/marketing them to potential financial investors who would then transform them into goods and services for wealth creation and poverty reduction in the particular municipal or district area.

## **Objectives and Scope of the Assignment**

The main objective of the assignment is to collect and analyze pertinent data and prepare

Human Development Reports that will not only inform resource allocation decisions at the district level but also serve as advocacy tools as well as baseline data to help track performance of various development interventions.

The specific objectives of the assignment, as indicated in the Terms of Reference (ToR) include the following:

- Provide reliable data and information on the status of human development in the districts by investigating trends in the different components of human development.
- Provide a detailed analytical situation analysis of the resource endowment and investment opportunities of the areas and how they impinge upon the attainment of the MDGs at the local level.
- Identify the different types of resources available to the individuals, communities and group of persons for investment and Human Development (HD).
- Identify and analyze the different ways that different entities used the recourses to enhance their lots.
- Assess the impact of the resource endowment of the area on individual, communities and the nation at large for investment opportunities.

## **Understanding of the Assignment**

The Report seeks to improve the understanding as to what the targeted districts have, in terms of resources, and how those resources could be effectively and equitably harnessed to accelerate their development process. Specifically, the report tries to:

- Establish the status and trends in various components of Human Development;
- Examine and analyze the resources endowment and investment opportunities of the targeted districts;

- Determine link between resource endowment and Human Development; and
- Assess how these resources could be equitably harnessed in a sustainable manner for the accelerated development of the District.

In addition, the Report has not only elaborated on the various dimensions of resource endowment and its potential effect on development, but has also critically examined how these relate to Wa Municipality. The understanding of some key words related to this report, that guided the process of its preparation is now presented.

**Human Development:** We take a more embracing view of Human Development to be the process of enlarging people's capabilities and choices. The most important indicators of human development, which guide this study include the following:

- *Child Mortality Rate:* Measured by number of children under 5 who die per 1000 live births (number of deaths per 1000 live births)
- *Maternal Mortality Ratio:* Measured by number of women who die as a result of child birth per 100,000 live births (number of deaths per 100,000 live births).
- *Adult Literacy:* Percentage of adults who can read and write.
- *Gross Primary Enrolment:* Percentage of children between the ages of 5 and 14 who are actually in school, which is a composite of adult literacy and gross primary, secondary and tertiary enrolment rates.
- *Per Capita Income:* Measured by income per capita in purchasing power parity dollars.

## Approach and Methodology

### General Approach

The general approach in undertaking this assignment was participatory, with active

involvement of various stakeholders at all stages of the assignment execution, so as to build consensus and ownership of the process and outcomes. The field assessment was done with the active participation of some staff of the respective district assemblies so as to build local capacity capable of reviewing and updating the various dimensions of Human Development in future by themselves.

The study employed both quantitative and qualitative methods in the collection and analysis of data. The data was obtained from both secondary and primary sources. Secondary data sources included the Medium-Term Development Plans of the District, the 2000 Population and Housing Census and records from the various municipal departments and units such as health, education, agriculture, water, sanitation, etc.

After the field assessment and data analysis, a draft report was prepared and presented at a stakeholders' workshop for discussion, validation and filling in any gaps before the final report was prepared.

### Specific Methods

Within the participatory framework, specific methods and techniques that were employed to accomplish the objectives of this study are highlighted below:

### Sampling Design

A two-stage probability sampling procedure was used, stratified based on urban and rural communities. The updated list of the Enumeration Areas (EAs) that was used for the 2000 Ghana population census constituted the sampling frame. The primary sampling units were EAs in the district and the households within the selected EAs constituted the secondary sampling units.

### Sample Selection Process

The sample was selected in two stages. At the first stage of sampling, 15 EAs were selected

randomly from the district. The second stage of sampling involved the selection of 15 households randomly from each of the selected EAs. In addition eight supplementary households were selected for possible replacement for missing households.

### ***The Survey Instrument***

Two types of questionnaire were used, one for households and the other for community (Appendices 1 and 2). The household questionnaire was designed, guided by two key considerations: First, the instrument has to be as explicit as possible, while covering all the relevant issues of interest. Secondly, questions related to similar issues in the 2003 Core welfare Indicators Questionnaire (CWIQ) were structured along similar lines so as to ensure comparability.

### ***Field Organization and Data Collection***

Research assistants, who are staff of the District Assembly, were identified and trained on the instrument and interviewing techniques before being sent out to collect the data. These research assistants were supervised in the field data gathering by a consultant from GIMPA. The consultant reviewed the filled questionnaire with the research assistants every evening so as to ensure completeness, accuracy and consistency of responses.

### ***Data Analysis***

After checking the data for possible errors and cleaning, it was entered and analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) computer software. Basic descriptive analyses are conducted to depict trends and patterns in the main indicators. Thematic coding techniques were employed to group various issues under similar themes so as to establish intensity and trends.

## **Organization of Report**

The Wa Municipal Report has been organized under seven chapters. The introductory chapter briefly highlights the background, the objectives of the study and the methodology. Chapter 1 presents the general profile of Wa Municipality and covers the geographical location of the district, physical features, climate, vegetation, settlements and housing, demography, governance and administrative characteristics and the progress in meeting the Millennium Development Goals. Chapter 2 addresses the profile of Wa Municipality focusing on the Geology, Soils, Topography and Drainage, Vegetation, Climate, Population and Human Settlements, Governance System, and the Status of MDGs in Wa Municipal Assembly.

Chapter 3 looks at the economic activity in Wa; including agriculture, rural industrialization, commerce, tourism and other economic services. The poverty situation of the municipal area as well as the employment, unemployment and under-employment are also discussed. Chapter 4 details the educational and literacy situation of the municipality. It captures educational infrastructure, access to and quality of education. Chapter 5 discusses Health, Water and Sanitation. It deals with access to and quality of health services as well as some of the MDG indicators related Child and Maternal health. Chapter 6 discusses resource endowment and investment opportunities in the Wa Municipal Area. The resource endowment covers natural resources, human resources, physical resources, social resources and financial resources. The second part provides a broad range of investment potentials in the area. The final is Chapter 7 which summarizes the conclusions and recommendations made.

## CHAPTER 2

# Profile of Wa Municipality

## Location

The Wa Municipal Assembly in the Upper West Region is the only Municipality out of the nine assemblies in the region. Wa Municipal Assembly lies within latitudes 9°32' N to 10°20' N and longitudes 1°40' W to 2°45' W.<sup>1</sup> It is bordered to the North by the

Nadowli District, to the East by the Wa East District, to the West by Wa West District and to the South by Tuna Kalba District in the Northern Region. It has a landmass area of approximately 234.74 square kilometres.

The geographical location of Wa Municipality on the Map of Ghana is shown in Map 2.1.

**Map 2.1: The Location of Wa Municipality on the Map of Ghana (red colour)**



Note 1: It is important to point out that every document obtained from the municipal assembly and its departments got the latitudes and longitudes of Wa Municipality in reverse order; and steps should be taken to correct this error across board.

The Municipal Health Directorate has provided a breakdown of health sub municipalities that gives an enlarged geographical picture of the Wa Municipality as shown Map 2.2.

## Geology

The geology of the District is mainly characterized by Birrimian rock formation. Associated with these rocks are extensive masses of granite, contributes 68 per cent. Other geological types are alluvium (17%) and sandstone (15%). The spatial distribution of the various rock series found in the district is presented in Map 2.3.

## Soils

The soils throughout the Wa Municipal Assembly are closely associated with the geology. In all, five different soil series characterized with varied agricultural potentials are encountered. The Matrix of Soil Distribution in the Wa Municipal Area is in Table 2.1. Map 2.4 presents the spatial distribution of soils in the district.

**Table 2.1: Matrix of Soil Distribution in the Wa Municipal Area**

Soil Type	% Area (HA)
Calcic Vertisols	16.6%
Dystric Leptosols	1.2%
Ferric Lixisols	67.0%
Lithic Leptosols	15.2%

Source: CERSGIS.

## Topography and Drainage

The Municipality lies in the savannah high plains, which generally, is gently undulating with an average height between 160 m and 300 m above sea level. The gentle rolling nature of the landscape implies that the topography is no barrier to agriculture and other physical development. The Municipality is drained by two main River networks: Sing-Bakpong and its tributaries to the South and Billi and its tributaries to the North (Map 2.5). The drainage network is seasonal and,



Picture 2.1: Grassland Vegetation with Scattered Trees (Dry season — 2008).

therefore, does not permit prolong farming during the long dry season.

## Vegetation

The general vegetation in the area has been described as Guinea Savannah (Anon. 2002) which is characterized by short grasses. Plant species such as *Vetillaria paradoxa*, *Parkia biglobosa*, *Azelia africana*, *Daniellia oliveria* are very common in the area (Hopkins 1976; Lawson 1987).

The vegetation is very congenial for livestock production, which contributes

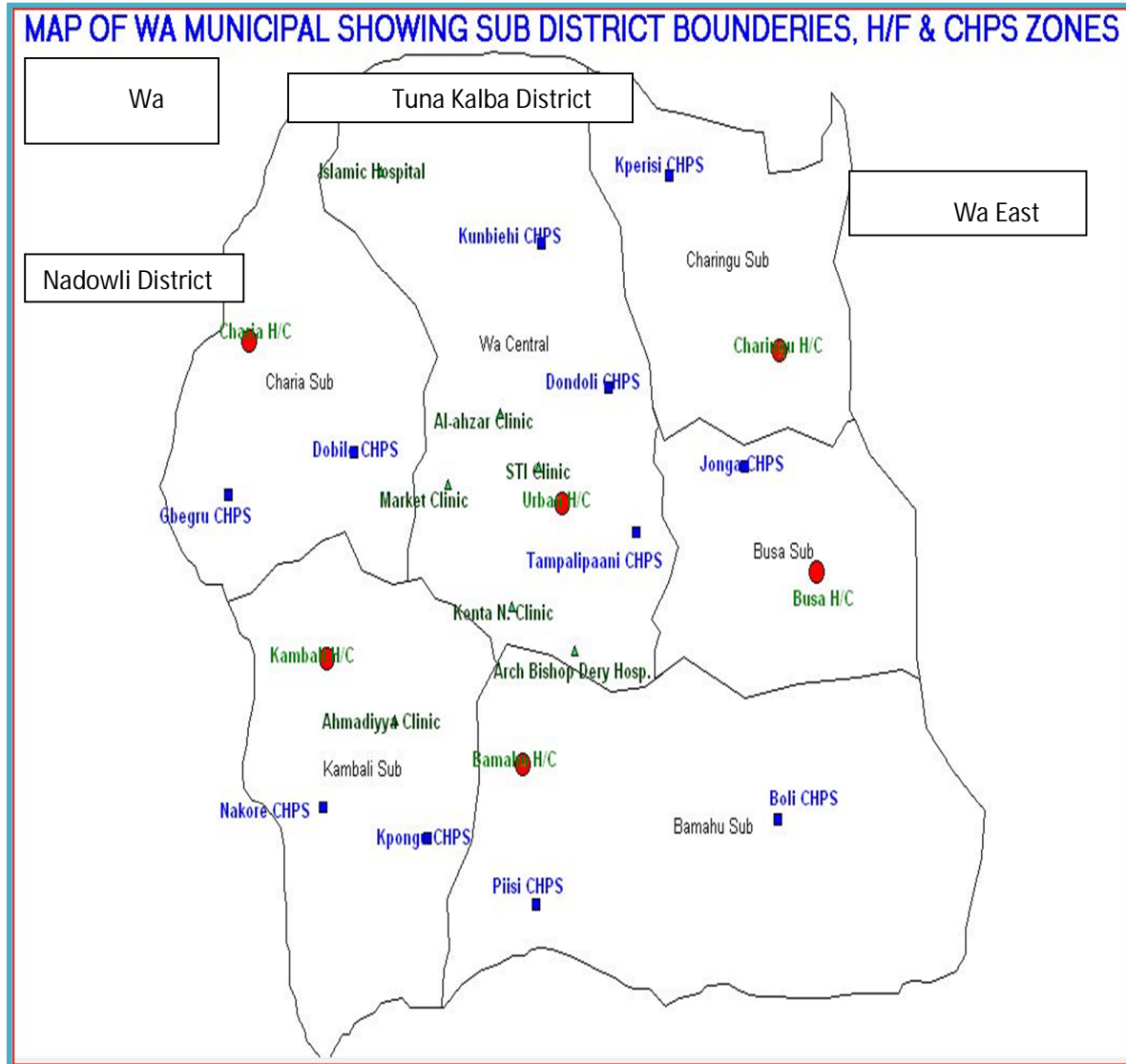


### Profile of Wa Municipality

significantly to household incomes in the municipality. The greatest influence on the vegetation is the prolonged dry season. An

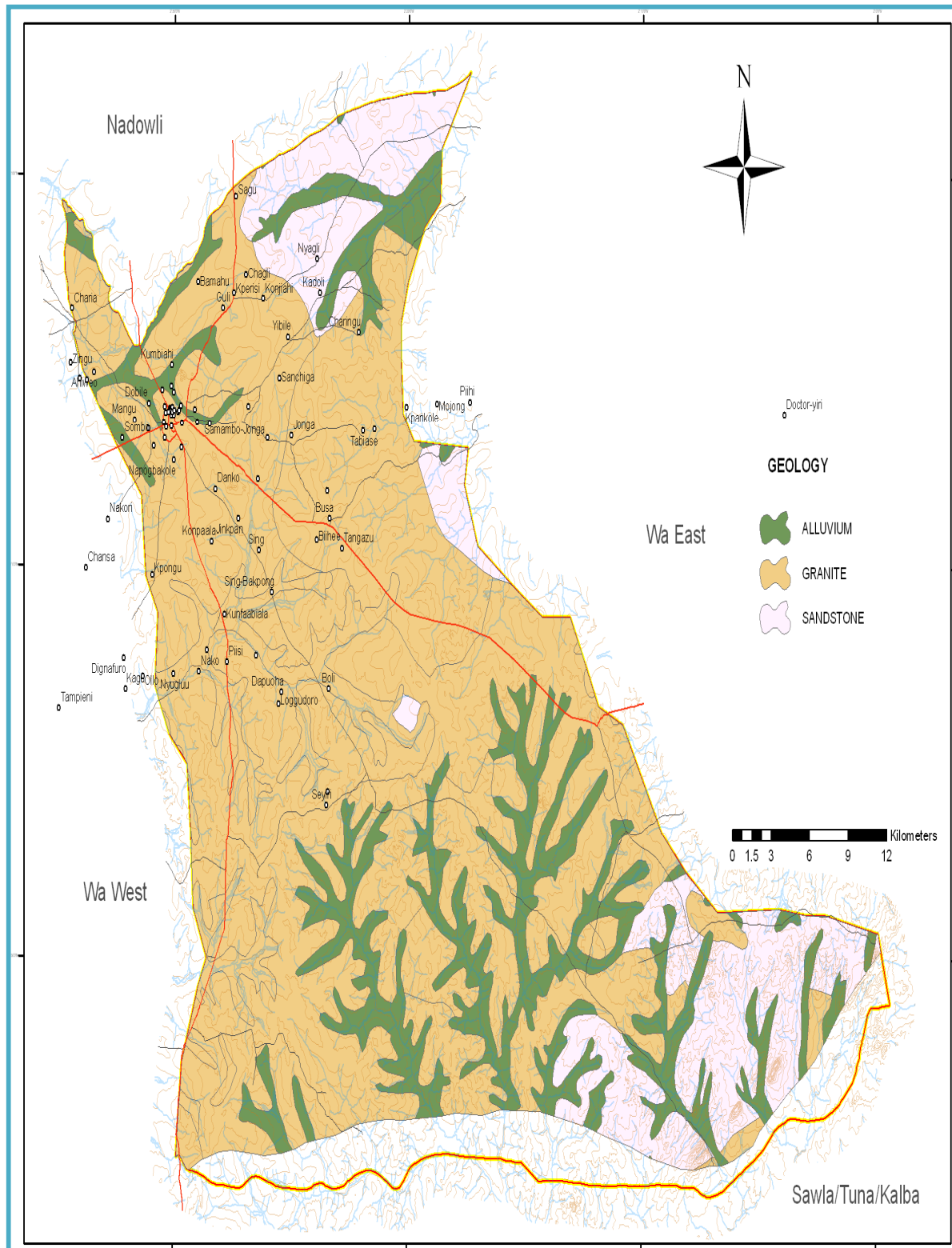
example of Grassland Vegetation with Scattered Trees during the dry season is illustrated in Picture 2.1.

**Map 2.2: Wa Municipal area Divided into Sub-municipalities, HC & CHPS Zones**

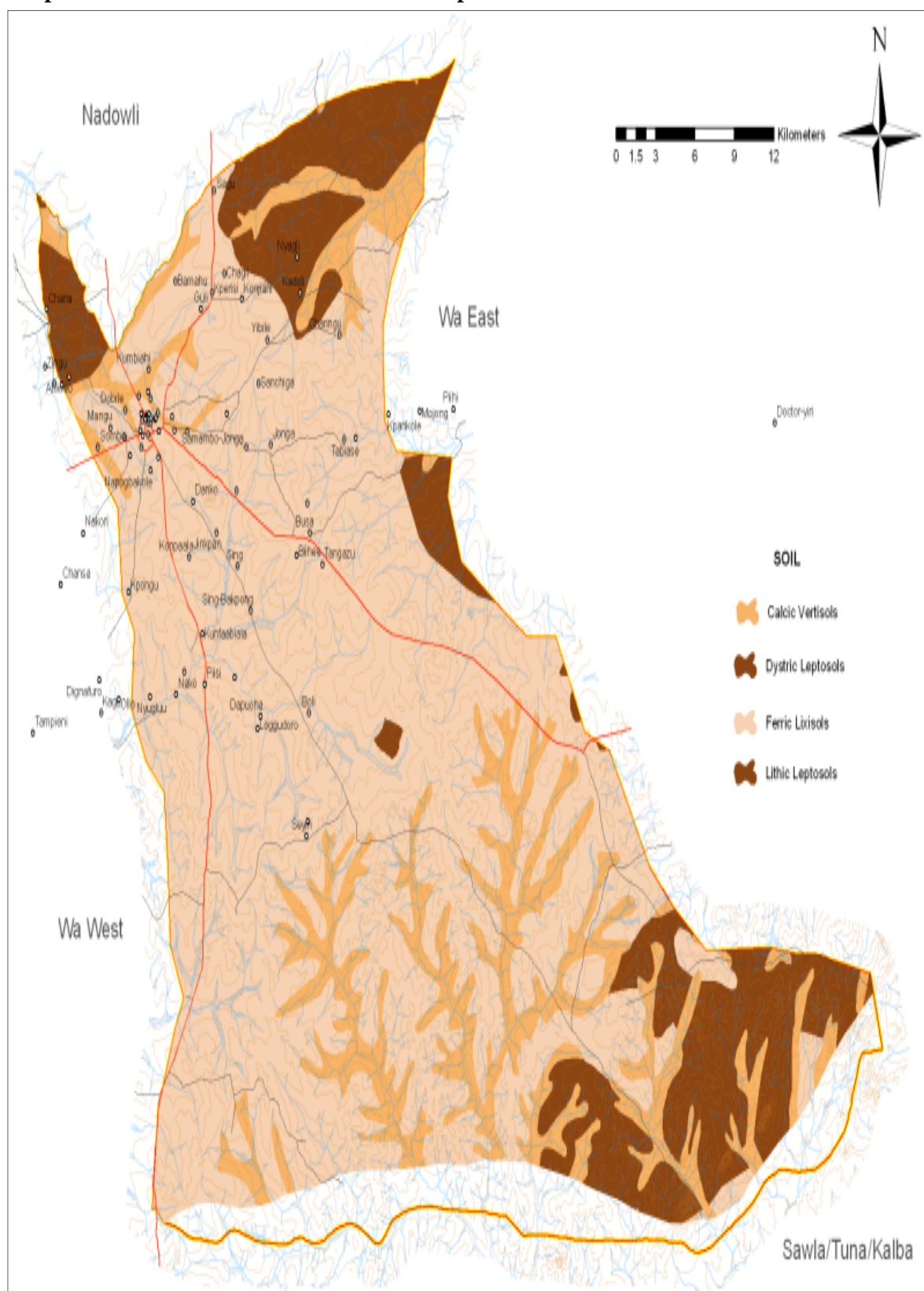


Source: Wa Municipal Assembly Health Directorate.

Map 2.3: Map of Wa Municipality Geological Distribution



**Map 2.4: Soil Distribution in the Wa Municipal Area**





**Map 2.5: Topography and Drainage in the Municipality**





## **Climate**

The climate is typical of the Tropical Continental regime occurring in the northern savannah of Ghana with one rainy season from May–October. Mean annual rainfall at Wa, the municipal capital, is 1027 mm. Mean annual temperatures are around 27–28 °C. Mean annual relative humidity is 50–60 per cent with mean relative humidity of the driest month at less than 30%. Temperatures are high throughout the year. Low temperatures, however, are experienced between November and February during the Harmattan period.

## **Population and Human Settlement**

### **Size and Distribution**

According to the 2000 Population and Housing Census (PHC), the Wa Municipality has a total population of 98,675 (Ghana Statistical Service). Wa town alone has a population of 66,441. The growth rate of the Municipality varies between the rural (2.7%) and the urban (4%). Using the two growth rates, the projected population for the Municipality in 2006 is 119,626 with Wa town recording about 83,000. By implication, there is a high density of population in Wa and consequently pressure on land and socio-economic infrastructure. This raises the issue of population management, and specifically, housing, streetism, conflict management, land-use planning are issues to be addressed.

The spatial distribution of the population displays the typical character of a Municipality — a heavy concentration of population in Wa town surrounded by

smaller towns and rural settlements. The significance of this type of distribution is that Wa town provides the highest level (first level services and functions) in health, education, finance, administration, justice and security, commerce and transportation among others to its hinterland and patent services for resource mobilization, peace building and community needs identification.

### **Age/Sex Structure of the Population**

The age/sex structure of the population reveals a preponderance of the youth over the aged and females over males (Wa, MTDP). The youth predominance may be attributed to the cultural values of the people such as love for large families, early marriages, polygamy and the absence of family planning and birth control programmes. The higher female ratio to male may be explained by the relatively longer life expectancy of females as compared to the males and also the relative higher out-migration of the male population outside the Region in search of jobs or education.

According to the MTDP II for the Wa Municipality, the population age-groups of 0–14 years constitute 47 per cent of the total, and the aged 65 years and above was 4.3 per cent while the economically active 15–64 years age-group accounted for 48.70 per cent. This implies a high dependency ratio since the economically active are fewer than the economically dependent (0–14 and 65) age groups.

## **Governance System in Wa Municipal Assembly**

### **Local Governance**

Local governance in Wa Municipal Assembly, like other districts in Ghana, reflects the provisions in the Local Government Act of 1993 (Act 462). The Municipal Assembly is the highest political, administrative and planning authority in the municipal area and has deliberative, legislative and executive functions. The Municipal Assembly has a three tier local governance structure consisting of the Municipal Assembly, five (5) Zonal Councils and 73 Unit Committees. The Unit Committees and Zonal Councils are expected to mobilize community members for popular decision making, identification of development needs and organizing community labour for development activities. Unfortunately, focus group discussions during the survey revealed that most of these structures are weak and apathetic to their expected roles. This was attributed to the unrewarding nature of the job. The survey also revealed a general low knowledge of the decentralized system of administration and its relevance to their well-being

### **Traditional Authority**

The traditional authority system in the Wa Municipal Assembly area consists of the Wa Naa as the overall Paramount Chief; followed by Divisional and Sub-Chiefs. Alongside the

decentralized governance system is this parallel traditional governance system which appears not to be in harmony with the municipal assembly system thereby stifling development in the local area. Even though the two governance systems both seek the development of their area, they are not able to complement each other as a team towards achieving the common goal of development. This may be traced to the subtle power dynamics and competition for control of resources between the two systems. Interactions between Municipal Assembly and Traditional Authorities in the municipal assembly is often limited to ceremonial role of chiefs during major functions as well as seeking land from chiefs for development projects.

Furthermore, the chieftaincy institution in the Municipal Assembly is currently fragmented with simmering tensions among the three Wa Naa's Gates disputing over the rightful successor to the late chief. The situation has weakened the institution to perform its avowed functions effectively.

## **Status of the MDGs in Wa Municipal Assembly**

An indication of the status of Wa Municipal Assembly in relation to relevant MDGs is summarized in Table 2.1. These summaries are based on a combination of the GIMPA 2008 Household Survey/field study and secondary data from the Wa Municipal Medium Term Development Plan.

**Table 2.2: Status of Wa Municipal Assembly in Relation to the Relevant MDGs**

MDG & Target	Status of MDGs of the Wa Municipality
Goal 1, Target 1:	Per capita income from the survey indicated GH¢0.93 and GH¢1.06 for rural and urban areas respectively (Exchange rate at the time of the study was GH¢1.00 = US\$1).
Goal 1, Target 2:	Majority of household interviewed cannot afford 3 meals a day or even 2 meals during the long dry season.
Goal 2, Target 3:	School enrolment in Wa Municipal Assembly has increased drastically from 2002 to 2008, even though the study could not estimate the gross and net enrolment rates; due to poor disaggregation of education data obtained from the Municipal Assembly
Goal 3, Target 4:	Secondary data revealed a higher dropout rate for girls in the transition from primary to secondary, than for boys
Goal 4, Target 5:	Under 5 mortality rate has been estimated by the Wa Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP) as 15.6 per cent
Goal 5, Target 6:	Maternal mortality is estimated at 3/1000 (MTDP 2006)
Goal 6, Target 7:	Despite high awareness creation, the incidence of HIV continues to increase in Wa Municipal Assembly.
Goal 6, Target 8:	Malaria continues to be the number one cause of morbidity and mortality for all age groups in the Municipal Assembly.

*Source:* Wa Municipal Medium Term Development Plan and 2008 GIMPA Household Survey.



## **Economic Activity and Poverty**

### **Introduction**

Economic activity may be defined as the production and distribution of goods and services at all levels. Economic activity and expected future levels of it, have an important link with the general development of an area. This chapter highlights the major economic activities of Wa Municipality which include agriculture, commerce, rural industry, tourism and other services.

### **Major Economic Activities**

The Municipal economy is largely dominated by Agriculture. Agriculture is not only a source of food but also the main source of employment. According to the Wa Regional Review Report 2007, 86 per cent of the population in the Region are engaged in Agriculture. This is about double the national average of 45 per cent. Other economic activities in the Municipality include Small Scale Industry and Trade and Commerce. The Transport and Tourism sectors of the economy although not well developed have the potential for growth. The trend of economic activities has not changed much since 2002.

The economic activities that people engage in tend to be correlated with their incomes. The use of technology in these activities together with the diversity of the activities themselves can also result in an increase in the overall well being of the people. The application of technology in Agriculture in particular can lead to the much needed modern agricultural practices in the

Municipal. Productive modern agriculture requires inputs and services such as seeds, fertilizer, credit, pumps, farm machinery, marketing and processing of farm produce which, in turn, create a growing demand for nonfarm firms that can provide these services. Farm households, as their incomes grow, increase their expenditure share on non-food items, thereby accelerating demand for nonfarm goods and services such as housing, clothing, schooling, health, prepared foods, visits to town, all of which dramatically increase demand for transport services and therefore leading to a sound and robust local economy.

Agriculture in the Municipality still relies on traditional methods with little investments in technology to increase productivity. It is, therefore, not surprising that the incidence of poverty is very high. Indeed the GIMPA Household Survey conducted in 2008 revealed that the per capita income for Wa township is GH¢1.06 while the per capita income for the rural areas of the municipality is GH¢0.93. This implies that the average household member in the urban areas of the municipality earns slightly more than a dollar a day, while many people in the rural areas earn less than \$1 a day, given that the exchange rate at the time of the study was GH¢1 to US\$1. In fact, the Wa Municipal Assembly Medium-Term Development Report of 2006–2009 indicates that eight out of every ten people in the Municipality are said to be poor or earning less than a dollar a day.

Social overhead capital, which supplies services (power, transport, storage, communi-

cation, education) that are indispensable to modern industry are under developed. The under development of this capital base is a constraint or bottleneck to economic growth and development in the Municipality.

## **Agriculture**

Between, 70 per cent and 80 per cent of the population are engaged in agriculture for livelihood. They usually undertake a combination of crop and livestock farming.



*Picture 3.1: Office of the Wa Municipal Directorate of Agriculture*

*Source: GIMPA Household Survey, 2008.*

## **Crop Production**

The use of the hoe and cutlass is still by far the dominant practice in crop cultivation. Very few farmers in the Municipality can afford the use of a tractor or even animal traction in the cultivation of crops. The current tractor/farmer ratio is 1:110,000 as compared to 1:105,000 in 2004 and compared to a national target of 1:90,000. The high cost of maintenance coupled with poor maintenance culture has lead to the breakdown of many tractors in the Municipality. Farm sizes in the Municipality tend to be relatively small. This may be attributed mainly to lack of access to credit and market uncertainty.

The application of technology in the agricultural practices in the Municipality will

improve crop production. Many of the farm lands lack the basic crop nutrients due to continuous tillage and hence often require the application of fertilizers. However, only a few farmers can afford to buy fertilizers for their farms. Table 3.1 presents the distribution of the kind of fertilizer used by farmers in the Municipality. It shows that majority of farmers (80.1%) do not use any fertilizer at all, due to inability to afford the high prices for fertilizers. Other reasons include the non-availability of fertilizers especially at the times they are needed. There are only two agro-chemical stores in Wa where fertilizers are retailed.

**Table 3.1: Fertilizer Usage by Farmers in Wa Municipal Area**

Fertilizer Type	%
NPK	8.7
SA	2.4
UREA	5.1
ORGANIC	3.7
NONE	80.1

*Source: GIMPA Household Survey, 2008.*

The few farmers who use fertilizers rely mostly on NPK. About 8.7 per cent of farmers in the Municipal use this fertilizer, while 5.1 per cent of farmers in the municipality use Urea, 3.7 per cent use Organic fertilizers and 2.4 per cent use Sustainable Agricultural practices like crop rotation to maintain soil fertility. This will further develop the linkage between agriculture and industry which is currently non-existent.

Agriculture is mainly rain-fed. The rainfalls are erratic and unreliable. Focus group discussions with community members revealed a strong desire to have irrigation facilities which will permit all-year-round cultivation of crops as well as provide water for animals during the dry season. Millet, sorghum, maize, rice, cowpea, and groundnut are the main staple crops cultivated in the

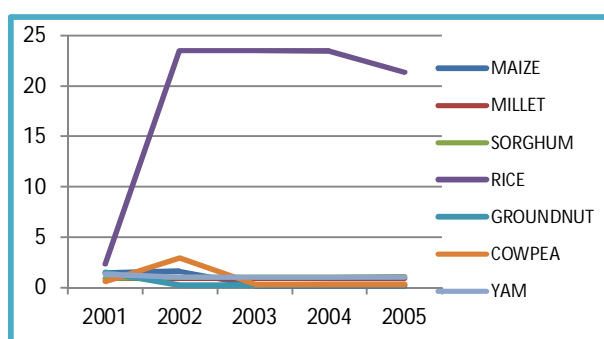
Municipality, mainly on subsistence basis. Soyabeans, groundnuts, bambara beans are also produced as cash crops. Economic trees within the Municipality include Sheanuts, Dawadwa, Mango, Baobab, and Teak among others. The production levels of major food crops and the total area under cultivation for 2002–2006 are given in Table 3.2. From this Table, total acreage under cultivation and crop yield in metric tonnes appear to be showing an increasing trend over the period 2002–2005. This is, however, attributed to expansion of land cultivated rather than increase in productivity.

There was a significant increase in the production of rice from 5,373 metric tonnes in 2001 to 60,531 metric tonnes in 2002. The production levels for rice continued to remain above 60,000 metric tonnes from 2003 to 2005, although the number of hectares under cultivation did not increase dramatically; as can be seen in Figure 3.1. The drastic increase in productivity of rice was explained by Wa Municipal Assembly participants during a validation workshop of the GIMPA Survey findings. They attributed the increase to a special project on rice that had the following characteristics.

**Table 3.2: Production Levels of Crops and Acreages under Cultivation (2002–2003)**

Crop		Year	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005
Maize	Area	(Ha)	11,413	12,336	117,952	123,850	130,042
	P <sup>r</sup> tion	(MT)	17,119	19,738	20,725	21,761	22,849
Millet	Area	(Ha)	11,719	12,057	12,660	13,293	13,958
	P <sup>r</sup> tion	(MT)	10,544	10,851	11,394	11,964	12,562
Sorghum	Area	(Ha)	56,624	60,531	63,558	66,736	63,773
	P <sup>r</sup> tion	(MT)	50,962	60,851	63,894	67,089	70,443
Rice	Area	(Ha)	2,322	2,577	2,706	2,841	2,983
	P <sup>r</sup> tion	(MT)	5,373	60,531	63,558	66,736	63,773
G'nuts	Area	(Ha)	20,789	23,367	24,535	25,762	27,050
	P <sup>r</sup> tion	(MT)	31,184	6,185	6,494	7,296	7,660
Cowpea	Area	(Ha)	12,560	12,767	13,405	14,075	14,778
	P <sup>r</sup> tion	(MT)	7,563	37,387	39,256	41,219	43,280
Yams	Area	(Ha)	11,796	11,949	12,546	13,173	13,832
	P <sup>r</sup> tion	(MT)	15,272	11,949	12,546	13,173	13,832

Source: Wa Municipal Agricultural Development Unit, 2008.



**Figure 3.1: Crop yields (MT) per hectare for the period 2001–2005.**

Source: Wa Municipal Agricultural Development Unit, 2008.

- The rice promotion project started in 2002 and ended in 2005,

• Rice farmers were advised to move to the Fumbisi Valley in the southern part of the Builsa District which has the best lands for rice production and more than adequate water for rice; a water-loving crop,

- The farmers were given all the technical assistance they needed for modern rice

production, and

- Rice farmers were also assisted with the marketing of their rice.

All these contributed to the dramatic productivity and huge increase in rice output within basically the same acreage as the previous years.

However, the production levels of maize, millet and sorghum remained fairly constant between 2002 and 2005. The yield per hectare for cowpeas increased from 0.6 in 2001 to 3.00 in 2002. The yield remained constant at 0.31 tonnes per hectare until 2005. For groundnut, the yield per hectare decreased from 1.50 in 2001 to 0.26 in 2002 after which it remained constant

until 2005. The yield per hectre for millet, sorghum and yam remained constant at about 1.0 for period 2001 to 2005. That for maize rose significantly from 1.46 in 2001 to about 1.60 in 2002 and remained fairly constant until 2004. It however dipped slightly to 0.18 in 2005.

The cultivation of cowpea and ground-nuts received favourable patronage from farmers in 2004 and 2005. The said favourable patronage could be attributed to a number of reasons:

- Minimal cultural practices,
- Less fertilizer requirements,
- Relatively available good market,
- Value addition (Processing),
- Production promotion by some NGOs, and
- The on-going introduction of high yielding and short gestation period of the two crops.

### ***Challenges to Crop Production***

Crop production faces many challenges in the municipality; some of which are discussed below:

1. ***Post-Havest Losses:*** Post-harvest loss is the major challenge that farmers have to deal with in the municipality. Post-harvest losses are estimated to be about 30–35 per cent, which is above the national average of 12–25 per cent. The absence of adequate and appropriate warehouses or silos account for the above high post-harvest losses. It is common to see bags of partially processed sheanuts parked in the open for long periods pending shipment.
2. ***Marketing:*** Difficulty in marketing of agricultural produce is yet another challenge that farmers face in

the municipality. In fact, during the harvesting season farm produce are sold very cheap making it difficult for farmers to break even. Strategies like value addition, packaging, grading, among others, can help improve the present situation.

3. ***Unfavourable Agro-Meteorological and other Conditions:*** Crops yield is low due to a combination of factors such as inadequate rainfall, low fertility, poor cultural practices and low technology application. For example, rainfall distribution and amount in the municipal area are concentrated within the second and third quarters of the year; with more than six months of the year without any rainfall. There are also frequent severe drought-break years and occasional flooding years; making the weather highly unpredictable. However, there are efforts currently going on at the Wa Agricultural Research Station of the Savannah Agricultural Research Institute (SARI) to educate farmers on the use of agro-meteorological information to guide their farming operations.



*Picture 3.2: Agro-Meteorological Data Collection Facility at the Wa Agricultural Research Station of SARI.  
Source: GIMPA Household Survey, 2008.*



## Livestock Production

The production of livestock such as cattle, sheep and goats is common in the municipality. The rearing of pigs is fast growing among the non-Moslems. Poultry such as fowls, guinea fowls, ducks and turkeys are also reared in most of communities in the municipality. For the most part, livestock and poultry production tend to be for home consumption rather than for commercial reasons. Livestock contributes greatly to the food security of the Wa Municipality and also the entire region.

The importance of the livestock and poultry industries in the municipal cannot be over emphasized. Not only can adequate livestock and poultry production enhance food security and the hospitality industry in the municipality, it can also feed the markets of the southern part of Ghana. The integration of livestock and crop farming coupled with the establishment of fodder banks is one of the ways forward for the small-scale farmer within the municipality.

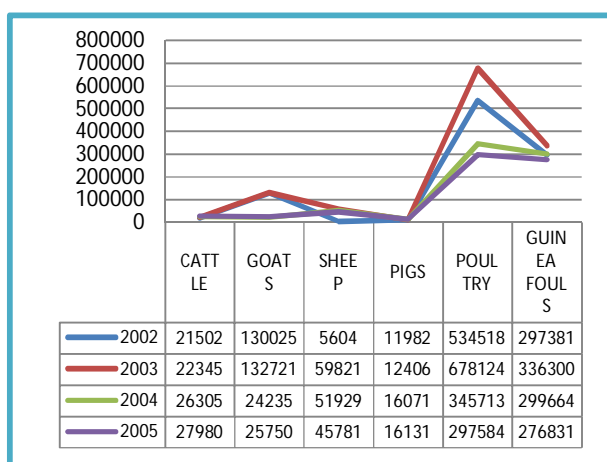


Figure 3.2: Numbers of Different Types of Livestock and Poultry Produced in Wa Municipality from 2002 to 2005.

Source: Wa Municipal Agricultural Development Unit, 2008.

The production levels of livestock and poultry in the Municipality from 2002 to 2005 is provided in Figure 3.2. Only the

production of cattle and pigs appear to have an increasing trend over the period 2002–2005. The increment in level of production of both cattle and pigs observed are insignificant. The production of goats declined drastically from 132,721 in 2003 to 24,235 in 2004. There was also decline in sheep and poultry production in 2004 and 2005.

## Agricultural Extension Services

Agricultural extension services are crucial to both crop and animal production. As emphasized by WMA MTDR of 2003–2009, the main duties of Agricultural Extension Agents (AEA) are:

- To facilitate the dissemination of appropriate technology to the farmer with the aim of increasing production and productivity.
- To ensure that the said technologies are environmentally friendly.

The municipality is divided into three zones for easy administration. These three zones are further sub-divided into 12 operational areas. Municipal agriculture officers and AEAs man the zones and operational areas respectively. The three Zonal Officers supervise their zones in addition to three of their colleagues (heads of Veterinary/ Animal Production, Crops, Agriculture Extension, WAID and SRID). Nine out of the 12 operational areas have AEAs manning them.

Currently, the Agricultural Extension Agent-Farmer ratio in the municipality is about 1:1,500 against 1:1,400 in 2004. This is above the national average of 1:1,000. The remaining three operational areas are without officers. Five other AEAs (AEA — Special Duty) mainly of veterinary background are charged with carrying out veterinary related duties, such as immunization, clinical treatment of sick animals, movement of

livestock and public health duties like meat inspection. Another group of Special Duty Staff are market enumerators who sample market prices on weekly basis.

Problems faced by the Extension Services Unit include inadequate means of transport, bad condition of road, ignorance among farmers and limited funds for radio discussions. In summary some critical issues affecting agriculture in the WMA include:

1. Poor storage facilities,
2. Inappropriate farming methods leading to high post-harvest losses,
3. Low value addition and high cost input,
4. Limited access to credit,
5. Poor Marketing of agricultural produce,
6. Poor marketing systems,
7. Livestock diseases, pests/poor animal husbandry practices,
8. Erratic rain fall and over dependence on nature, and
9. Population pressure on land and declining soil fertility and erosion.

In conclusion, one can say that the diversity of the economy of the Wa Municipality is very limited, with agriculture being the predominant economic activity which exhibits low productivity and low household incomes. The diversity of the economic opportunities and increasing agricultural productivity is the way out of addressing the high incidence of poverty in the area.

### ***Accesses to Credit for Farming***

Access to credit by most farmers and the general population is very limited, thus reducing opportunities to invest in entrepreneurial activities. The little credit that farmers assess, is more often than not too little and too late. The only way this situation can be improved is when farmers form co-operatives which serve as co-lateral among others and see it as a moral responsibility to pay back

loans on schedule so that farmers can benefit from same.

### **Trade and Commerce**

The municipality is the commercial centre of the region. Agricultural produce and consumer goods are most common items mostly traded in the area. Trading is carried on with other districts in the region, Upper East, Brong Ahafo and Ashanti regions, and even Leo in Burkina Faso. It is, therefore, important to upgrade the road network linking these regions to the municipality to facilitate trade.

A chunk of the trading activities in the municipality occur at the Wa central market. Scrambling for market space, particularly, on market days is a common feature. Vehicular parking space at the market is also a problem. To promote inter and intra commerce a developed new market, cargo lorry station and a light industrial site are required.

### **Small-Scale Industry**

The small-scale industry (businesses with less than 30 workers) provides some share of employment and income in the Wa Municipal Assembly. Many of these small scale enterprises which are mostly in the informal sector help absorb surplus labour. The most common types of small-scale businesses in the municipal include metal works, auto mechanics, agro-processing (oil extraction), catering and hospitality industry, water distilling, fashion design, textile (cloth/smock weaving, batik), electronic (Repair works), pottery, wood (carpentry), housing, art and craft etc. A common characteristic of these businesses is that they are mostly labour intensive with little or no application of modern technology. No wonder, most of these micro-businesses are often not profitable.



Picture 3.3: Wa Naa's Palace currently undergoing Traditional Restoration.

Source: GIMPA Household Survey, 2008.



Picture 3.4: Traditional Grave Yard at Wa; with George Ekem Ferguson's Grave. (George Ekem Ferguson's Grave is Grayish-blue on the right hand side).

Source: GIMPA Household Survey, 2008

Most of the small-scale enterprises in the municipal are private companies, often owned by individuals. However, different types of cooperatives, usually supported by the government or other external institutions, also exist in the municipality engaged in some income generating activities.

Employment in this sector tend to have numerous problems including the lack of formal contracts, irregular pay, low remuneration, non-existent of social protection

and only marginal employment growth. The implication is that the small-scale industry sector is not economically sustainable in its present form in the Municipal.

### Tourism and Other Services

The tourism potential of the Wa Municipality 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 are the Wa Naa's Palace, and the grave of George Ekem Ferguson, a slave trade martyr from Anomabu who worked tirelessly to end the slave trade in the North (Pictures 3.3 and 3.4), and annexing the Northern Territories as protectorate area by Colonial Britain. However, these are under developed with very little patronage.

Alongside tourism is the hospitality industry such as drinking bars, restaurants, guest houses and hotels. Most of which are concentrated in the Wa

**Table 3.3: Distribution of Unemployment and Under-employment**

Item	%
<b>Unemployment</b>	
All	23.2
Male	18.6
Female	26.6
Urban	21.7
Rural	25.2
<b>Under-employment</b>	
All	38.1
Male	41.9
Female	34.7
Urban	20.9
Rural	51.2

Source: Records (Ghana UNDP report 2007) obtained from Wa Municipal Assembly, 2008.

Township.

## Employment, unemployment, under-employment and the poverty situation in the Wa Municipality

Employment, unemployment and under-employment are critical indicators directly related to the absence or incidence of poverty. According to the ILO, a person is said to be “unemployed” if he/she is available but does not have a job and is actively looking for work. Underemployment is said to exist when people are working but are willing to take additional work or willing to work for extra hours but can not find such a job. The rate of employment and under-employment for Wa Municipality, disaggregated by gender, are captured in Table 3.3. It reveals that unemployment rates as well as under-employment are lower for men than women; both in the rural and the urban areas.

**Table 3.4: Distribution of Employment by Sector, Status and Number**

Employment Sector	2000	2008
<b>Type</b>		
Public	6.8	10.1
Private Formal	18.3	4.1
Private Informal	70	85.1
Other	24.9	0.01
<b>Status</b>		
Self-employed with employees	2.5	7.3
Self-employed without employees	55.2	42.5
Unpaid family worker	28.7	22.4
Regular Worker	10.7	9.6
Other	2.9	18.2

Industry		
Agriculture	68.6	58.4
Manufacturing	8	1.3
Wholesale/trade	8.2	12.8
Other	15.6	27.6

Source: 2000 Figures are from the Population Census while 2008 Figures are from GIMPA Household Survey, 2008.

The proportion of the population engaged in various sectors of employment is captured in Table 3.4 which reveals that the number of self-employed has increased in recent years.

The lack of employment opportunities according to the Wa Regional Review Report of 2007 is largely responsible for the high rate of rural-urban migration. The young are leaving in search of greener pastures and causing a high rate (50%) of rural-urban migration.

The incidence of poverty in Wa Municipality is high, particularly in the rural area where the per capita income is estimated from the household survey as GH¢0.93 whereas the per capita income for households within Wa township is estimated at GH¢1.06. It is needless to point out that extreme poverty is widespread in the Upper West Region.

To reduce poverty in the municipal, one does not have to only understand the form or nature of the municipal economy but also how the private sector can be made competitive in order to better design relevant development programmes for the Wa Municipality (both in the rural and urban areas).



# Education and Literacy

## Introduction

This chapter highlights the educational infrastructure as well as the accessibility of quality education by both males and females in the Wa Municipality. This gives an idea of the municipality in relation to the attainment of some educational components of the MDGs. The primary goal of the MDGs in terms of education is to ensure that universal primary education is attained, promote gender equality and empowerment and halting gender disparity in education at all levels.

## Educational Infrastructure

Table 4.1 shows a steady increase in educational infrastructure (schools/school buildings) from 2002 to 2004. The apparent low figures in 2005 are due to the split of the municipality that year into Wa West and Wa Municipal District Assembly.

**Table 4.1: Education Infrastructure**

Type	Number of Facilities			
	2002	2003	2004	2005
Creches				6
ECD	36	63	68	54
Primary	127	146	157	61
JHS	79	82	84	38
SHS	5	6	6	5
TVET	2	2	2	2
TT Colleges	1	1	1	1
Polytechnics		1	1	1
Universities	1	1	1	1

Source: Municipal Directorate of Education, 2008.

The Wa Municipal Assembly confirmed that there was a sharp increase in primary and JHS facilities from 2002 to 2004 as compared to 2000 and 2001; and that this was attributable to the policy of free education at the basic level adopted by the Government of Ghana. The introduction of



Picture 4.1: Office of Wa Municipal Directorate of Education.

Source: GIMPA Household Survey, 2008.

free basic education increased enrolment and increased pressure for expansion.

However, the poor maintenance culture has left most of the facilities in a deplorable state. For instance, as at 2005, a total of 29 facilities at the pre-school level, 56 at the primary level and 36 at the JHS level needed major repairs. Indeed, the lack of funds to undertake proper maintenance can also be seen in the deteriorating condition of the Municipal Directorate of Education office building in Picture 4.1.

Other facilities such as furniture, teaching and learning materials as well as qualified teachers, especially at the basic level are required to ensure that the gains made can be sustained. As can be seen in

Table 4.2, the number of untrained teachers is rather very high in the Wa Municipal educational institutions. This definitely affects the quality of teaching.

**Table 4.2: Numbers of Trained and Untrained Teachers in Wa Municipal Schools**

Staffing	Day Nursery				Primary				JSS			
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2005	2007	2006	2008	2005	2006	2007	2008
Trained	58	51	60	68	394	436	372	437	299	279	369	401
Untrained	157	0	133	149	91	174	88	167	57	37	72	61
Total	215	51	193	217	485	609	460	604	356	316	441	462

Source: Wa Municipal Directorate of Education, 2008.

**Table 4.3: Time Taken to Reach School**

Level/ Distance	%
<b>Primary School</b>	
0–14 min	14.3
15–29 min	31.9
30–44 min	17.6
45–59 min	8.1
60+ min	28.1
<b>Junior High School</b>	
0–14 min	12.9
15–29 min	32.9
30–44 min	16.7
45–59 min	10
60+ min	27.6
<b>Senior High School</b>	
0–14 min	5.6
15–29 min	5.6
30–44 min	4.6
45–59 min	11.7
60+ min	72.6

Source: GIMPA Household Survey, 2008.

**Table 4.4: Means of Getting to School**

Level/Mean	%
<b>Primary School</b>	
Vehicle	4.8
Motor-Cycle	3.7
Foot	90.4
Animal	0.0
Canoe/Boat	0.0
Bicycle	1.1
<b>Junior High School</b>	
Vehicle	4.8
Motor-Cycle	4.3
Foot	86.7
Animal	0.0
Canoe/Boat	0.0
Bicycle	4.3
<b>Senior High School</b>	
Vehicle	11.8
Motor-Cycle	3.6
Foot	79.9
Animal	0.0
Canoe/Boat	0.0

Bicycle	4.7
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Source: Gimpa Household Survey, 2008.

## Access to Education

Accessibility to education was gauged by the length of time it takes children to travel to their various schools. Table 4.3 shows that most children in the municipality require an average of about thirty minutes to get to their school. Most of them go to school on foot; as shown in Table 4.4.

## Educational Attainment

Educational attainment is discussed under two dimensions: Adult literacy rate and highest educational level attained.

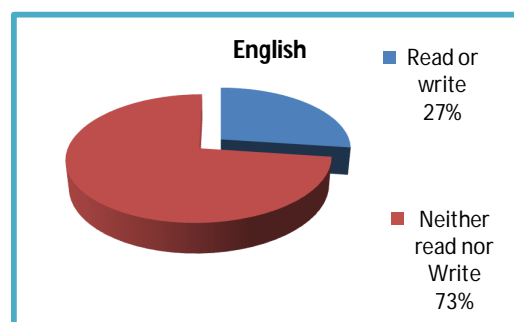


Figure 4.1: Adult Literacy in English.

Source: GIMPA Household Survey, 2008.

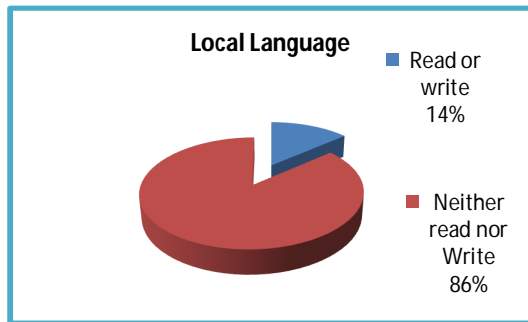


Figure 4.2: Adult Literacy in Local Language.

Source: GIMPA Household Survey, 2008.

### Adult Literacy

Figures 4.1 and 4.2 show the status of adult literacy in English and the local language, respectively, as captured during the household survey. The Figures reveal that only 27 per cent and 14 per cent of adults in the municipal can either read or write English or a local language respectively. This clearly depicts a very high rate of non-literacy; thus calling for greater effort and effectiveness on the part of the Non-formal Education Unit (NFEU) of Wa Municipal Assembly. The Assembly, therefore, needs to focus more strongly on this and account for the justification of the existence of the Non-formal Education Unit.

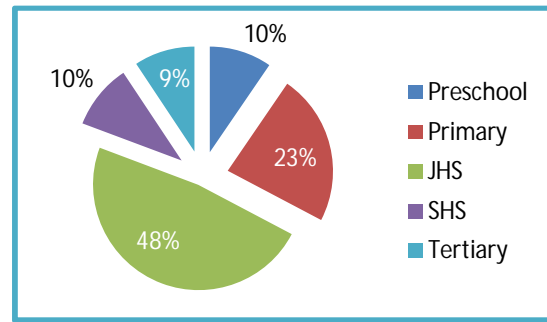
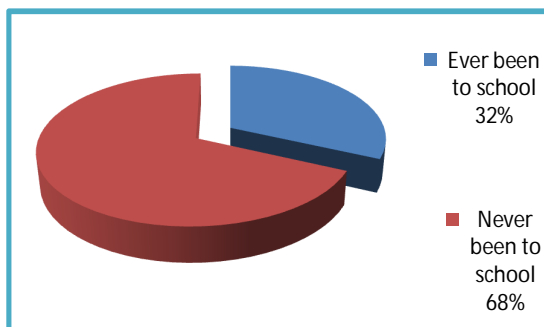


Figure 4.3: Educational Attainment of those ever had been to School.

Source: GIMPA Household Survey, 2008.

### Highest Educational Level Attained

About 68 per cent of the adult population in the municipality has never been to school. For those that have ever been to school, the bottom panel of Figure 4.3 displays the distribution of the highest educational level attained. The figure reveals that majority of people in the municipality (about 45%) stop schooling after JHS, followed by the primary level (about 20%). Only a few (about 7%) make it up to the tertiary level. In fact, it is worth noting that less than 40 per cent of those that attained tertiary level education attended universities.

### School Enrolment

The free and compulsory education programme was expanded in 2003. Since then, school enrollment in Wa Municipality has been generally high like in other municipalities and districts. However, what has continued to be a major challenge for the Wa Municipal Assembly is the poor girl child transition from primary to JHS. This problem can be clearly seen in the enrolment data disaggregated by gender in Table 4.5. There is the need for NGOs, and other CSOs in collaboration with GoG to step up education of parents.



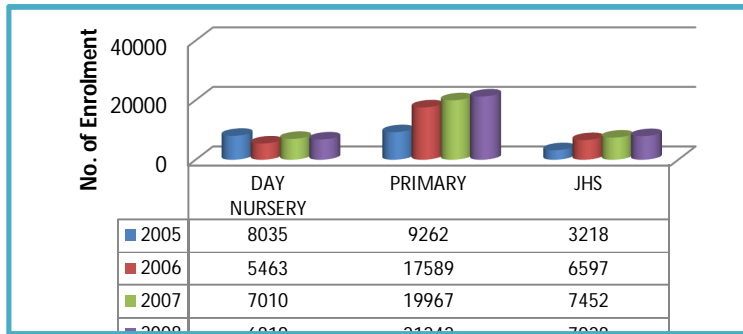
**Table 4.5: School Enrolment by Gender and Transition Up to JHS**

Level	2005						2007			2008		
	Gender		Total	Gender		Total	Gender		Total	Gender		Total
	Boys	Girls		Boy	Girl		Boys	Girl		Boy	Girls	
Nursery	3990	4043	8033	2710	2753	5463	3542	3468	7010	3779	3040	6819
Primary	9699	9262	18961	9017	8572	17589	10206	9761	19967	10789	10453	21242
JSS	6853	3218	7071	3612	2985	6597	4020	3432	7452	4195	3733	7928
<b>Total</b>	<b>20542</b>	<b>16523</b>	<b>34065</b>	<b>15339</b>	<b>11623</b>	<b>29649</b>	<b>17768</b>	<b>16661</b>	<b>34429</b>	<b>18768</b>	<b>17226</b>	<b>35989</b>

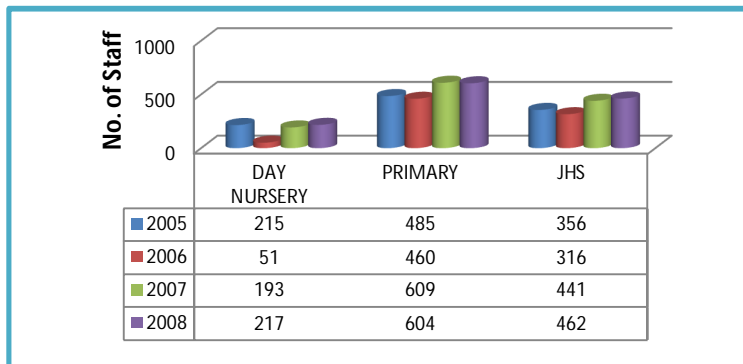
Source: Wa Municipal Directorate of Education, 2008.

Available information, from the Wa Municipal Directorate of Education, on staff for the three levels of education (nursery, primary and junior high school) showed slight changes in the number of both trained and untrained teachers in 2008 in comparison with that of 2003, 2005 and 2007.

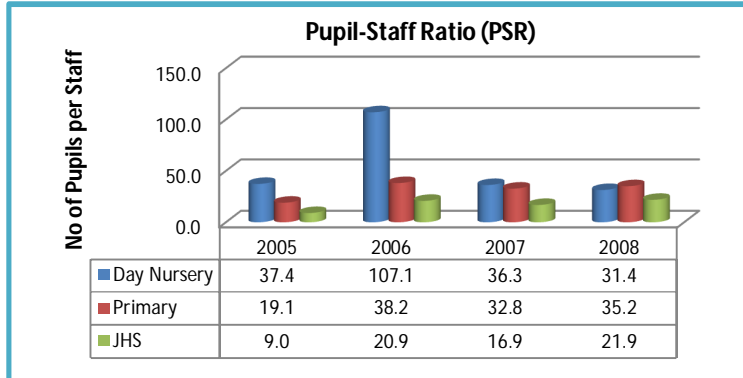
An increase from 28.9 per cent to 29.4 per cent was recorded for untrained teachers from 2007 to 2008 while trained teachers showed a percentage decrease from 71.1 per cent to 70.6 per cent. Day Nursery recorded a percentage increase in the number of staff from 15.9 per cent to 16.9 per cent while Primary showed a percentage decrease from 48.4 per cent to 47.1 per cent; with Junior High School recording an increase of 35.7 per cent to 36.0 per cent from 2007 to 2008.



(A) School Enrolment



(B) Staffing Numbers



(C) Number of Pupils per Staff (Calculations by ClayDord Consult)

Figure 4.4: School Enrolment, Staffing Numbers and (PSR) for 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008. Source: Municipal Directorate of Education, 2008.

Note that the former Wa District Assembly was divided into one municipality and two districts in 2005. This may account

for the seemingly decreased numbers in staff and pupils but, in actual fact, there has been a very significant increase in both staff and pupils from 2003 to 2008.

The enrolment in Day Nursery recorded a decrease from 8,035 pupils in 2005 to 5,463 in 2006, i.e. by 32.00 per cent. The details are in Figures 4.4 (A, B and C). The most dramatic increases were in 2006 in Primary and JHS; they showed increases by 89.9 per cent and 105 per cent respectively.

In term of number of pupils per staff, the data indicates a fairly steady ratio. In the years (2006-2008), the ratio declined steadily for all the levels of school. In all cases the ratio was low in 2005. But there was a drastic increase in 2006 from 37.4:1 in 2005 to 107.1:1, but it fell to 31.4:1 by 2008. Similar trends obtained for Primary and JHS in 2006. In 2008 the ratios for Day Nursery and Primary were 31.4:1 and 35.2:1 respectively. However, the ratio for JHS was 16.9:1 in 2007. It increased to 21.9:1.

Though the lower rates imply higher level of attention to each pupil, it nevertheless means in relative terms the number enrolled in the JHS had decreased.

# Health, Water and Sanitation

## Health

### Introduction

The ultimate goal of the health sector is to “ensure a healthy and productive population that reproduces itself safely”. Health is a combination of factors such as good drinking water and good sanitation. These aspects will be examined in relation to various MDGs indicators such as child mortality, maternal mortality, morbidity and accessibility to health services. In addition to health infrastructure, equipment and other facilities, ultimately it is the commitment and performance of health workers that can accelerate the attainment of the health sector MDGs in the Wa Municipal area (see Picture 5.1). During the execution of the GIMPA Household Survey and at the findings’ validation workshop held at Wa, it



Picture 5.1: Wa Municipal Health Documentation Staff at Work.

Table 5.1 presents the types of health facilities and where they are located in the municipality. Note that despite the increase in

was quite clear that the Wa Municipal Directorate of Health Services far outperformed the other municipal departments and should be commended for this (see Picture 5.2). However, this does not mean that Wa does not have health problems; especially as malaria continues to be a very challenging menace.

### Health Facilities in the Wa Municipal Area

Wa Municipal Area currently has only one Regional Hospital, one Maternity Home, five Private Clinics all located in Wa. There are also two Public Health Centres (one located at Charia and the other at Busa), four MCH Clinics/Rehabilitation centres and five CRS/FACs communities.



Picture 5.2: Wa Municipal Health Management Team at their 2008 Health Performance Review.

population of people living in municipality there has not been any significant changes in number of facilities over the period 2002–



2009. At least the increases in facilities must be *in tandem* with population growth.

**Table 5.1: Health Facilities in Wa Municipal Assembly**

Type of Facility	Location	Year	
		2002	2008
Government Hospital	Wa	1	1
Public Health Centres	Charia Busa		2
Private Clinic	Wa	5	5
Maternity Home	Wa	1	1
MCH Clinics/Rehabilitation Centres	Kpongu Charia Chansa	4	4
CRS/FACS Communities		–	5

Source: Wa Municipal Health Directorate, 2008.

### Health Service Delivery

As outlined in the Wa Medium-Term Development Plan 2006–2009, the primary health-care system of Wa Municipal Assembly is organized into three levels. The first level consists of traditional healers, chemical sellers, community clinics etc. Level two includes community-based health centres that provide clinical, public health and maternity services at community level. The Regional Hospital is the third level. It is the first referral point in primary health-care services in the region. The Regional Hospital provides clinical (outpatient and inpatient) and maternity services in the municipality.

To enhance the delivery of health services, the municipality is divided into three health catchment areas and managed by the sub-municipality Health Teams, namely Charia, Busa, and Wa sub-municipalities.

The practice of traditional medicine is rife in the municipality, especially the rural parts where there is relatively poor access to health services.

Figure 5.1 presents the distribution of the type of health facilities often patronized by municipal residents. Over 60 per cent of the residents in Wa Municipality patronize

public hospitals or clinics. About 20 per cent of the residents usually resort to traditional healers for their health-care needs. Private clinics are, however, not patronized much. This may be because they are much more expensive than the public ones.

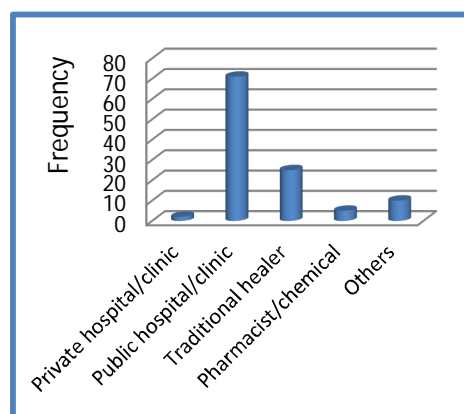


Figure 5.1: Distribution of the Type of Health Facility mostly Patronized by Municipal Residents.

Source: GIMPA Household Survey, 2008.

The top ten diseases that account for most cases in Out-Patients' Department (OPD) attendance are presented in Table 5.2 for 2006, 2007 and 2008. As can be seen in the table, Malaria is a very serious problem in the Wa Municipal Assembly. It calls for serious:

- Multi-departmental collaboration led by the Wa Municipal Directorate of Health Services and involving the Municipal Environmental and Sanitation Unit, Community Water and Sanitation Agency, Municipal Directorate of Education, etc.
- Major public education for attitudinal change towards reducing pre-disposal to malaria factors at the household and community levels, and



- Intensification of malaria preventive and control methods

### Morbidity and Mortality

Malaria is leading cause of morbidity and mortality not only in the Wa Municipal but also in Ghana. This is particularly true for children under-5 years and pregnant women.

Malaria is also the cause of absenteeism in schools.

Other diseases such as acute eye infections, diarrhoea, road traffic accidents, skin disease and upper respiratory track infections have also been the dominant causes of morbidity for people attending OPD in the municipality. The top five causes of morbidity in the Municipality for the period 2002–2005 is provided in Table 5.3.

**Table 5.2: Top Ten OPD Diseases Compared for 2006 to 2008**

Top ten OPD attendance				Top ten OPD attendance				Top ten OPD attendance			
2006				2007				2008			
Diseases	#	%	Rank	Diseases	#	%	Rank	Diseases	#	%	Rank
Malaria	22679	46	1	Malaria	29775	48.9	1	Malaria	36089	44.7	1
Acute eye infection	3839	7.79	2	Acute eye infection	3536	5.8	2	Acute Eye infection	7545	9.3	2
Other Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)	1234	2.50	3	Other ARI	3277	5.4	3	Dental Cases	2225	2.8	3
R TA	941	1.91	4	R TA	1213	2.0	4	Other (ARI)	1978	2.4	4
Skin diseases	894	1.81	5	Skin diseases	1241	2.0	5	Road Traffic Accidents	1911	2.4	5
Dental cases	658	1.34	6	Dental cases	1217	2.0	6	Skin Diseases/ Ulcers	1888	2.3	6
Diarrhoea diseases	630	1.28	7	Diarrhoe diseases	993	1.6	7	Gynaec. cases	1569	1.9	7
Hypertension	598	1.21	8	Hypertension	625	1.0	8	Diarrhoea Diseases	895	1.1	8
Gynaec. cases	448	0.91	9	Gynaec. cases	808	1.3	9	Hypertension	648	0.8	9
Pneumonia	393	0.80	10	Malaria in preg.	440	0.7	10	Malaria in Preg.	577	0.7	10
All other diseases	16954			All other diseases	17718	29.1		All Other Diseases	25488	31.5	
<b>Total OPD new</b>	<b>49262</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>Total OPD new</b>	<b>60843</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>Total OPD</b>	<b>80813</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Source: Wa Municipal Health Directorate, 2009.

Each year, these diseases tend to account for at least 56 per cent of all causes of morbidity. In 2004, the five causes accounted for 64.5 per cent of all recorded outpatient attendance, of which malaria alone accounted for 49.5 per cent of all cases. Thus, malaria impacts significantly and negatively

on the economic productivity of adults as well as the education of children and is, therefore, a major socio-economic problem for human development in Wa Municipal Assembly. From the GIMPA household survey, the distribution of households that had at least one member suffering from some

illness in the last 30 days showed that 50.2 per cent of households surveyed had at least one member suffering from one illness or the

other. The distribution of the illness suffered by the 50.2 per cent of households is presented in Table 5.4.

**Table 5.3: Distribution of Top Causes of Morbidity for 2002–2005 (%)**

Disease	2002	2003	2004	2005
Malaria	39.2	39.9	49.5	37.0
URTI	7.7			
Acute Eye Infection	7.0	7.8	5.6	7.2
Diarrhoea	6.8	3.0	2.9	
Skin Disease	3.9			1.7
Road Traffic Accidents		2.8	2.5	2.7
Gynaecological Disorder		2.4		
Other ARI			1.9	2.0
All Other Diseases	35.4	44.1	37.6	1.4

Source: GIMPA Household Survey, 2008.

**Table 5.4: Types of Illness Suffered by Individuals in the last 30 Days**

Disease	All	Urban	Rural
Malaria	70.3	66.1	79.9
Diarrhoea	5.4	0	12.9
Injury/Accident	5.4	8.1	2.2
Other	19.0	25.8	5.0

Source: GIMPA Household Survey, 2008.

**Table 5.5: Trend of Malaria Cases 2006–2008**

Malaria Cases	2006	2007	2008
Total malaria cases (OPD)	23052	40070	33785
Cases among children under 5 years	7205	4,135	10206
Total Admissions due to malaria	3181	17	4103
Total malaria cases among pregnant women	379	415	325
Admissions among children under 5 years	1039	235	1205
Total Deaths due to malaria	59	94	123
Deaths among pregnant women due to malaria		0	0
Deaths among children under 5 years due malaria	39	34	64

Source: Wa Municipal Health Directorate, 2009 (total malaria cases includes some private facilities).

It is evident from Table 5.4, that malaria is really a major public health concern in the municipality with over 79 per cent households in rural communities having at least one member suffering from malaria in the last 30 days.

## Malaria

Since 2002, over 35 per cent of disease conditions identified in the Wa Municipality were malaria cases. This situation has worsened as can be seen in Table 5.2, where among the top ten (10) OPD cases, malaria alone accounted for 46 per cent in 2006, 48 per cent in 2007 and 44 per cent in 2008. Other malaria disease conditions among children under-five and pregnant women are presented for 2006 to 2008 in Table 5.5. Poor sanitation practices, poor drainage and water sewerage system are the major factors responsible for the high incidence of malaria in the Wa Municipal area. This calls for the Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit (EHSU), with better support from the Wa Municipal Assembly, to step up efforts on environmental cleanliness in the municipality.

As depicted in Figure 5.2, sleeping under treated nets and weeding around household compounds are the most common method used in the Municipality in preventing malaria. Only a few households (5%) do use mosquito coils. Quite a significant number of households (about 30%) do not take any measures to prevent malaria. This may partly explain the high incidence of the disease in the municipality.

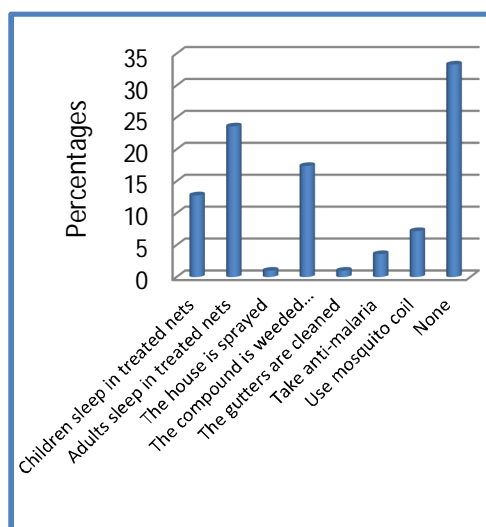


Figure 5.2: Distribution of Measures taken by Households to Prevent Malaria.

Source: GIMPA Household Survey, 2008.

## HIV/AIDS

Since 1986, the number of people in Ghana infected with HIV/AIDS has increased. The rate of infection is notably high in urban areas as compared to the rural communities. According to the Wa Municipal Directorate of Health Services, 2008, and the Wa Medium Term Development Report 2006–2009, Wa township recorded one of the highest rate of HIV infection (3.6%) in the country in 2003 but the rate decreased to 2.3 per cent in 2005. A number of factors are taught to be responsible for the high infection rate in the municipality. These include migration, poverty, ignorance, bad cultural practices including polygamy, the practice of inheritance of widows, etc; as well as peer pressure leading to early sex, prostitution and increasing urbanization.

A number of institutions including the Municipal Assembly, NGO's and FBOs, the Ministry of Health, Ghana Education Service are currently actively engaged in combating HIV in the Municipality. According to the Wa Medium-Term Development Report

2006–2009, challenges in fighting HIV/AIDS in the Municipality include:

- Limited finance
- Peer behavioural attitudes
- Commercialization of Sex
- Stigmatization
- Weak monitoring and evaluations of HIV/AIDS programmes.

Increasing education for behavioural change, care for people living with AIDS, promoting the use of condoms, attitudinal change, and poverty reduction through employment creation are some of the measures capable of containing the disease and halting its spread.

## Child and Maternal Health

The fourth and fifth MDGs are Reducing Child Mortality and Improving Maternal Health respectively. Three main indicators for the fourth MDG are Child Mortality, Infant Mortality and the Under-5-Year Mortality. Also the main indicators for assessing the state of maternal health is maternal mortality and the proportion of birth attended to by skilled personnel.

Table 5.6: Child and Maternal Health Indicators of 2005 for Ghana, UWR and Wa Municipality

Indicator	Ghana	UWR	Wa Municipal
Infant mortality	57/1000	74.5/1,000	71/1,000
Child Mortality	52.4/1,000	–	91.5/1,000
Under-5 Yr mortality	108/1,000	156/1,000	156/1,000
Maternal mortality	1.6/1,000	3/1,000	3/1,000

Source: Wa Municipal Directorate of Health, 2008.

Table 5.6 presents some of the indicators for assessing the state of child and maternal health in the Municipality. Maternal mortality rate for Ghana, the Upper West Region and the Wa Municipality are 1.6 per 1000, 3 per 1000 and 3 per 1000 respectively. Overall, child and maternal health indicators tend to be higher for the municipality than for

the nation. Infant mortality rate for the municipality was 71 per 1000 in 2005. Although this is lower than the regional infant mortality rate of 74.5 per 1000, it is higher than the national figure of 57 per 1000. Also for year 2005 child mortality for the municipality was 91.5 per 1000 about twice the national average of 52.4 per 1000. The under 5-Year mortality rate of 156 per 1000 for the Municipality is also higher than national under 5 year mortality of 108 per 1000. Comparing the Wa Municipal Assembly 2005 indicators with those of 2006 to 2008 shows some disturbing trends (Table 5.7). For example, infant mortality rate doubled from 2005 to 2006, tripled and increased to ten times by 2008; which is very disturbing and threatens the ability of Wa Municipal Assembly to ever achieve MDG 4: Reduce child mortality — Target 5: Reduce

**Table 5.7: Health Status Indicators**

Indicator	2005	2006	2007	2008
Infant mortality rate	7.0/1000LB	15.5/1000LB	23/1000LB	71/1,000LB
Child Mortality				91.5/1000
Under 5 mortality	27.3/1000	22.7/1000	24.4/1000	156/1000
Maternal mortality	195/100,000	214/100,000	238/100,000	
Malnutrition rate				14/100

Source: Wa Municipal Directorate of Health Services, 2009.

by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate. It is so disappointing to know that in the case of Wa Municipal Assembly, the under-five mortality rate has rather been increasing dramatically instead of decreasing which is clearly a pointer that the achievement of this MDG by 2015 in Wa Municipal Assembly is basically impossible.

However, overall child nutritional status in the municipality is better than both the regional and national averages. The percentage of stunted under-five children in Wa Municipal Assembly for example is 14 per cent compared to the regional and national averages of 25 per cent and 32.4 per cent respectively. Similar trends are observed

for wasted and underweight children; as can be seen in Figure 5.3.

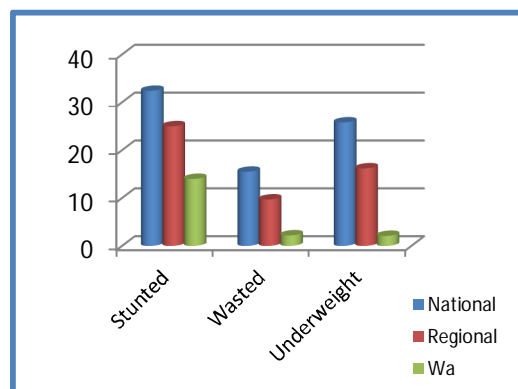
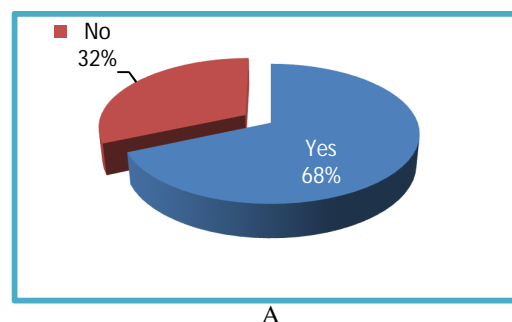


Figure 5.3: Distribution of Child Nutritional Status.

Source: CWIQ Survey, 2003, GSS.

In response to a question whether pregnant women received pre-natal care during pregnancy, 68 per cent answered in the affirmative, while 32 per cent of respondents indicated that they never received prenatal care. This is captured in the top panel of the Figure 5.4.

The bottom panel of Figure 5.4 captures the responses from a question on who delivered the baby. It reveals that most women (30%) had their babies delivered by traditional birth attendants (TBAs), followed by nurses (25%).



A

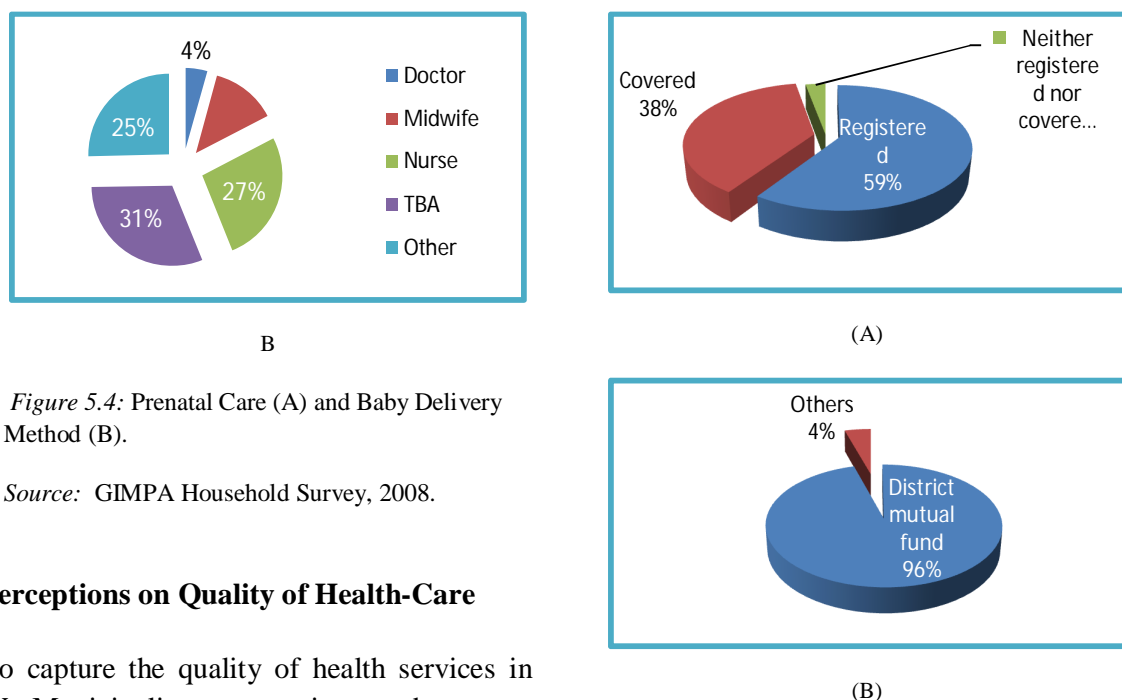


Figure 5.4: Prenatal Care (A) and Baby Delivery Method (B).

Source: GIMPA Household Survey, 2008.

### Perceptions on Quality of Health-Care

To capture the quality of health services in Wa Municipality, community members were asked to indicate their perceptions on various dimensions of quality as shown in Table 5.8.

Non-availability of medicines at the health facilities in the Wa Municipality appear to be a big problem, with about 46 per cent of the respondents either dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with the service.

**Table 5.8: Perception of Quality of Health-Care Services**

Health-care Quality Measure	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Dis-satisfied	Very Dis-satisfied
Time you waited before consultation with health Worker	0.0	47.8	29.0	23.2
Extent to which health worker discussed your problems	0.0	66.2	18.8	15.0
Amount of explanation about your problems	2.9	65.7	16.4	15.0
Quality of examination and treatment provided	3.9	62.3	11.1	22.7
Privacy from others seeing examination	16.7	62.6	5.4	15.3
Availability of medicines at the facility	0.0	53.6	26.6	19.3
Cost of treatment	4.3	73.4	9.7	12.6
Cleanliness of facility	3.9	73.4	10.6	12.1
How staff treated you	1.0	59.4	21.7	17.4

Source: GIMPA Household Survey, 2008.

Figure 5.5: Distribution of NHIS Coverage.

Source: GIMPA Household Survey, 2008.

Slightly more than 52 per cent of households were either dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with the length of time they have to wait at a clinic or hospital before consulting the health worker. Over 65 per cent of the respondents were, however, satisfied with the extent to which health workers discussed their problems, the amount of explanation health workers give about their illness and types of treatment options available.

### National Health Insurance Coverage

A further indicator of the health status of the people is the extent of population covered by the National Health Insurance Scheme. This is captured in Figure 5.5. In addition to the coverage depicted in Figure 5.5(a), over 77 per cent of individuals said they were satisfied with the cost of treatments received at the health care facilities. This is not surprising as about 97 per cent of individuals in the Municipality have either registered or are being covered by some health insurance scheme, with 96 per cent choosing the municipality mutual health insurance scheme (see Figure 5.5(b))

## Water and Sanitation

Ensuring environmental sustainability is the seventh MDG. A specific target under this MDG is to reduce by half the proportion of individuals without access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

Two statutory bodies are responsible for the provision of water and sanitation services in the Wa Municipality. These are:

1. The Municipal Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA) of the Ghana Water Company, and

2. The Municipal Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit (EHSU) of the Assembly.

The CWSA is mainly responsible for the provision of potable drinking water and the sanitation aspects related to keeping water in good drinking condition. The coverage of water supply to the Wa Municipal Area is provided in Table 5.9.

The overall 58.1 per cent coverage compares unfavourably with other districts in the Upper West Region such as Lawra, Jirapa and Sisala West which have attained 91.2 per cent, 86.6 per cent and 85.4 per cent respectively. It is also far lower than the Regional average of 76.8 per cent. Although there have been improvements in the proportion of households with access to safe drinking water more can still be done in that area. Wa Municipal Assembly, therefore, needs to put in greater effort at providing potable drinking water for its people in collaboration with Central Government.

**Table 5.9: Potable Drinking Water Coverage in Wa Municipal Area**

Urban/Zonal Council	No of Communities	Total Population	No. of Bore-holes	No. of Wells	Pipe System	Population Served	Percent Coverage
Boli	8	5,244	17	0	0	3,243	61.8
Busa	4	4,807	4	0	0	1,411	29.4
Kperisi	18	9,510	20	0	0	6,929	72.9
Kpongu	8	3,901	11	0	0	2,975	76.3
Wa Municipal	20	25,532	36	0	0	13,886	54.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>48,994</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>28,444</b>	<b>58.1</b>

Source: Wa Municipal Community Water and Sanitation Agency, 2008.





**Table 5.10: Types and Numbers of Toilet Facilities According to Zonal/Urban Council**

Category and Type of Toilet Facility	Sub-Municipalities (Zonal/Urban Councils)				
	Boli	Busa	Kperisi	Kpongua	Wa Urban
<b>Public Toilets</b>					
1. Water Closet	0	0	0	0	2
2. Septic Tank Latrines	0	1	1	2	28
3. KVIP	1	1	2	0	8
<b>Private</b>					
1. Water Closet	0	7	0	0	1,514
2. Domestic VIP	0	0	0	0	316
3. Pan Latrines	0	0	0	0	26
4. VIPs as Private Commercial	60	91	25	0	101
<b>Institutional</b>					
1. WC	0	0	0	0	107
2. KVIP	2	3	0	2	27
3. STL	0	0	0	0	1

Source: Wa Municipal Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit, 2008.

In terms of environmental health and sanitation, the EHSU currently manages the following numbers of toilet facilities in the municipality (Table 5.10). It can be seen from the Table that in general toilet facilities are very limited in the zonal councils except the Wa urban area. There are also a number of sanitation equipment/logistics from both EHSU and Zoom Lion for emptying the

It was therefore not surprising for the GIMPA field survey team to recognize that sanitation is a very big problem for the Wa Municipal Assembly. In addition to solving the constraints stated above, the assembly needs to embark upon mass education of the public on the benefits of a clean environment for their own health; and especially for the reduction of malaria and other diseases such as diarrhoea and cholera.

Findings of the GIMPA Survey point very clearly to similar water and sanitation problems as alluded to the EHSU. For example, Table 5.12, shows that the proportion of households with taps in the Municipality is 9.4 per cent, with majority (75.4%) of the households obtaining their drinking water from boreholes. Quite a significant number of households (10.3%) obtain their drinking water from public outdoor taps. In fact the GSC survey 2009 also revealed that 54.5 per cent take about 0–14mins to get to their source of drinking water while the remaining use between 15–44mins. Majority of the populace (77.7%) reach their source of water on foot.

The GIMPA household survey, 2008 revealed that about 2 per cent of the households had a flush toilet, 51.3 per cent using KVIP while only 4.5 per cent use covered pit latrine. 41.8 per cent however, had no form of toilet facility and, therefore, resorted to using the bush (see Table 5.6).

Only 14.3 per cent of households have their refuse collected by refuse collectors. About 2.2 per cent have theirs burnt.

Liquid waste is poorly handled in the municipality with 51 per cent of the populace throwing their liquid waste onto the street while 21 per cent throw it into the gutter and the

toilets and keeping the general municipal environment clean. These are listed in Table 5.11.

With this equipment/logistics and total staff strengths of 48 for EHSU and 124 for Zoom Lion, the Municipal Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit reports that they are still not able to keep up with the task of keeping Wa Municipality clean. They attribute this shortcoming to the following constraints:

- Inability to keep stray animals from public places;
- Inadequate and inconsistent fueling of trucks;
- Weak labour force;
- Insufficient tools/equipment and frequent breakdown of old ones;
- Insufficient protective clothing/tools (for example no additional clothing was procured for the EHSU in 2008); and
- Inability to organize effective mass clean-up campaigns.



remaining 28 per cent throw theirs around their compounds (Table 5.12). The various liquid waste disposal methods can lead to serious sanitation problems and complicate the already bad malaria situation in the Wa Municipal area. The Municipal Assembly, therefore, needs to work harder on sanitation.

**Table 5.11: Sanitary Cleaning Equipment/Logistics**

Equipment/Items	Municipal EHSU	Zoom Lion
Skip loaders	2	1
Cesspit emptiers	2	1
Tractors	1	0
Compaction trucks	1	1
Meat vans	1	0
Wheelbarrows	45	17
Spades/shovels	25	60
Rakes	20	58
Cutlasses	12	10
Litter bins	77	448
Communal skip/roll-on roll-off containers	39	13
Mist blowers	1	0
Slashing hooks	4	0
Hoes	0	10
Water tanker		1
Roll-on-off		1
Tricycles (motorized)		20
Tricycles (manual)		38

*Source:* Wa Municipal Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit, 2008.

**Table 5.12: Source of Drinking Water, Disposal of Refuse, Disposal of Liquid Waste and Toilet Facility**

Item	% of Households
<b>Source of Drinking Water</b>	
Inside Taps on Compound	9.4
Public Outdoor Tap	10.3
Borehole	75.6
Protected	1.8
Covered Well	1
Uncovered Well	2
River/Pond	
<b>Disposal of Refuse</b>	
Collected by Refuse	14.3
Burned by Household	2.2
Public Provided Dump	25
Dumped Elsewhere	57.6
Buried by Household	0.8
<b>Disposal of Liquid Waste</b>	
Thrown onto the Street	51
Thrown in the Gutter	21
Thrown unto the Compound	28
<b>Toilet Facilities</b>	
Flush	2
KVIP	51.3
Covered Pit Latrine	4.5
Bush	41.8

Source: GIMPA Household Survey, 2008.

## CHAPTER 6

# Resource Endowment and Investment Opportunities

## Resource Endowment

### Introduction

Resource endowment in the Municipality was assessed based on various dimensions of resources such as natural resources, physical resources, human resource, social resources and financial resources.

### Natural Resources

The two critical natural resources of concern are the geological and soil resources, which are discussed below.

#### *Geology*

The geology of the Municipality is mainly characterized by Granite (68%); Alluvium (17%) and Sandstone (15%). The granite are usually associated with minerals. Some reconnaissance work in other districts in the Upper West Region, north of the Wa Municipal area, indicates the presence of minor occurrences of manganese, traces of gold and diamond, iron ore and clay associated with the outcrops of granite rocks. It may be worthwhile for the Wa Municipality, through the Small-Scale

Mining Division of the Minerals Commission of Ghana, to explore the possibility of deposits of essential minerals in the Wa Municipal area.

### Soil

The soils throughout the Wa Municipality are closely associated with the geology. In all, five different soil series characterized with varied agricultural potentials are encountered. Map 6.1 presents in detail the spatial distribution of soils in the municipality.

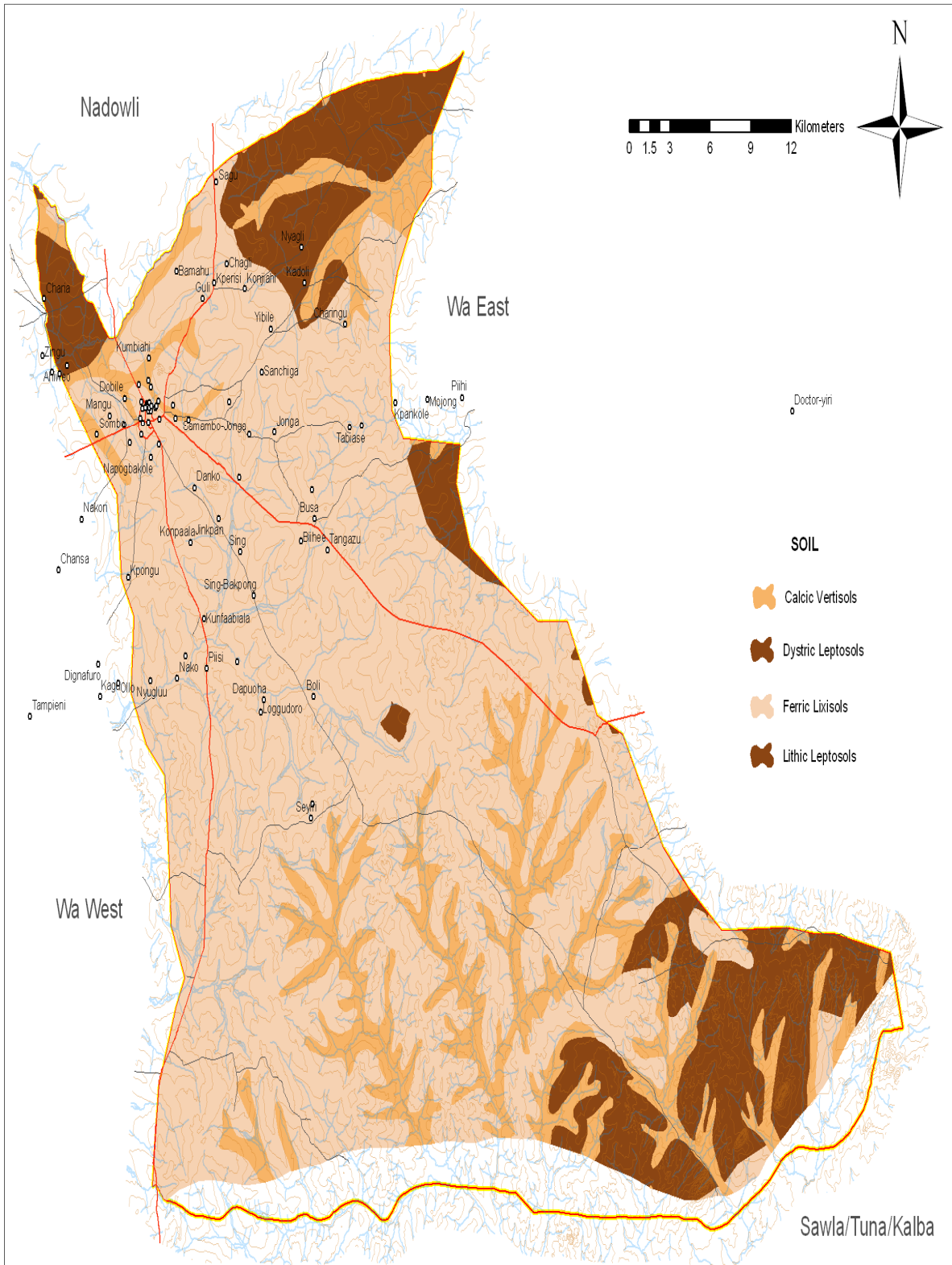
The most extensive soil type is the laterite soil. The second type is the Savanna orchrosols found along the Black Volta. The soil is generally shallow and gravelly on the undulating terrains. The soil supports a variety of crops especially cereals and tubers. In order to achieve high crop yields, soil conservation, composting and use of manure should be encouraged. Maps depicting soil suitability for selected major crops are presented in detail in Maps 6.2 to 6.4.

## Physical Resources

These comprise the basic infrastructure and socio-economic facilities needed to support

development or livelihood of the people. They include access to reliable transport, information and communication facilities, road networks, etc.

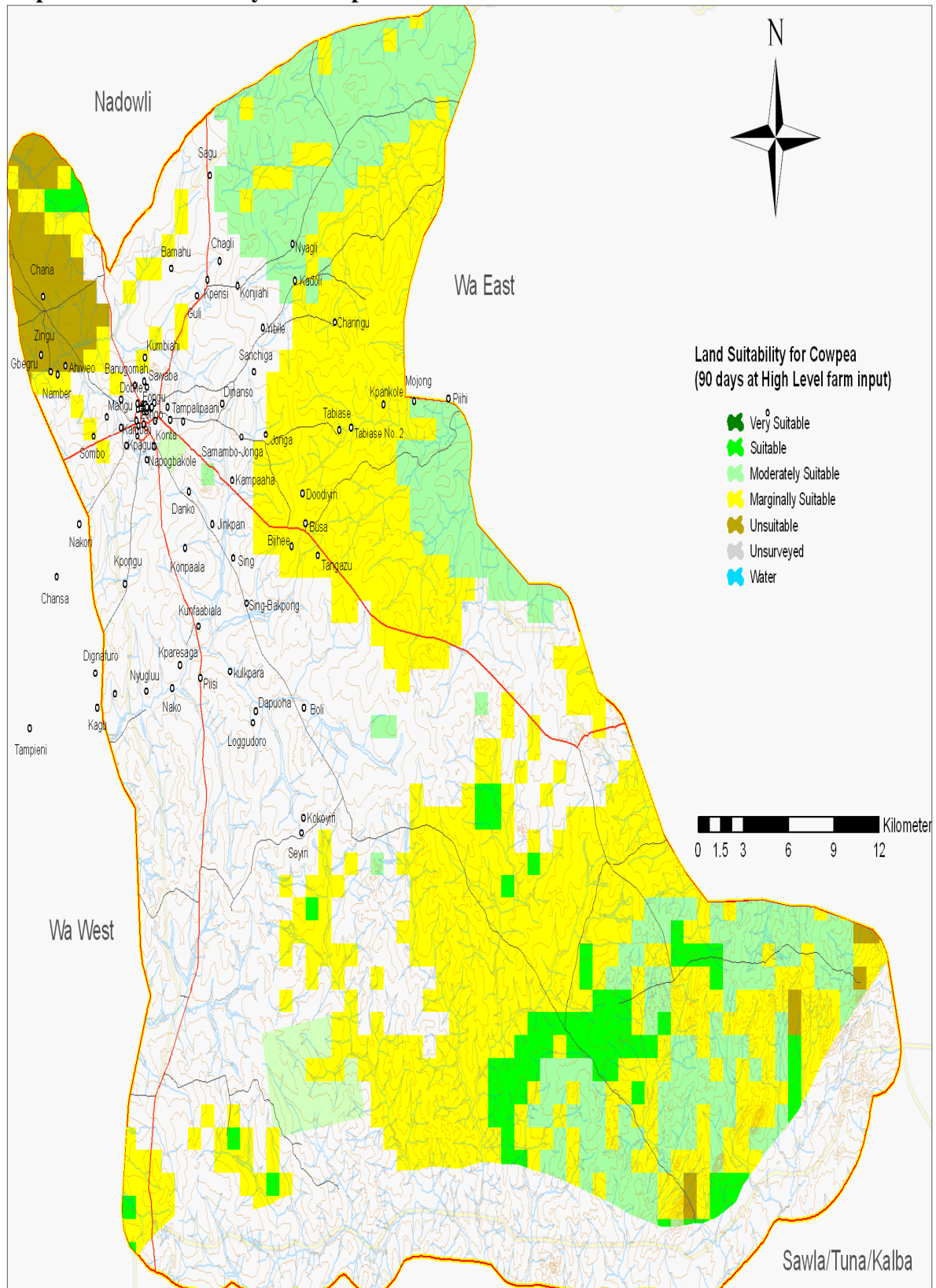
**Map 6.1: Different Soil Series with varied Agricultural Potentials**







**Map 6.3: Land Suitability for Cowpea**







### **Transportation and Communication Infrastructures**

Wa Municipality has a total of 551 kilometres of road network. Trunk and Feeder roads represent 32 per cent (154 km), and 72 per cent (397 km) respectively. This is captured in Map 6.5.

### **Socio-economic Resources**

The socio-economic resources include health and educational infrastructure, as well as water and sanitation facilities, which are presented below.

#### **Health Infrastructure**

Wa Municipality has 3 hospitals and 45 clinics distributed in various communities as shown in Map 6.6.

#### **Educational Infrastructure**

There are a number of educational infrastructure resources/facilities ranging from kindergarten, primary and high schools. In general, 201 school facilities made of 65, 98 and 38, Nursery, Primary and Junior high schools respectively were found in the Municipality. These were distributed as follows; 61 out of the 65 were found in 61 communities. Similarly, 31 of the Junior High Schools were found in 31 communities. The details of these are captured in Table 6.1 and Map 6.7.

**Table 6.1: Matrix of Educational Facilities in Wa Municipal Area**

Type of Facility	No. of Settlement	No. of Facilities
KG/Creche/Nursery	31	46
Primary	37	54
Junior High School	25	33
Senior High School	3	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>42 out 90</b>	<b>137</b>

Source: Wa Municipal Education Service.

### **Water and Sanitation**

In all, there are a total of 46 Sanitation facilities made up of 31 KVIPs, 13 Pit Latrines and two Water Closet toilets in Wa Municipality. These facilities were, however, accessible to 28 out of the 90 communities in the municipality. The distribution of these facilities is concentrated in the north-western part of the municipality within and around the capital. This can be seen in Map 6.8.

The distribution of water facilities on the other hand, is well pronounced and concentrated in the north western portion of the municipality. In all, a total of 275 water facilities made up of 123 boreholes, 68 hand-dug wells and 84 Stand Pipes were observed in the municipality. These facilities were however found in 74 of the total 90 communities as indicated in Table 6.2 and Map 6.9.

**Table 6.2: Matrix of Water Sources in Wa Municipality**

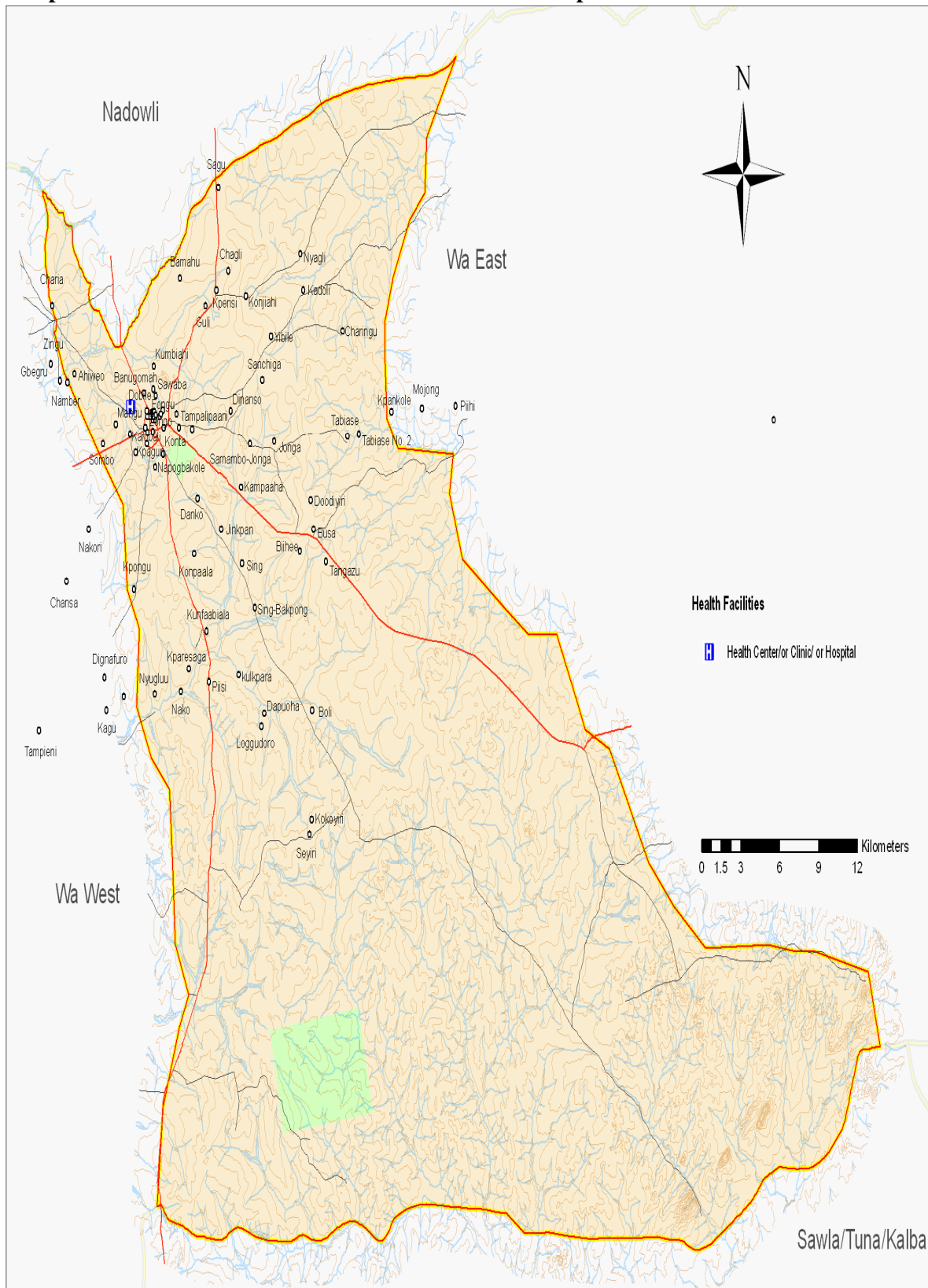
Type of Facility	No. of Settlement	No. of Facilities
Borehole	60	123
Hand Dug Well	28	68
Stand Pipe	23	84
<b>Total</b>	<b>74 out 90</b>	<b>275</b>

Source: GIMPA 2008 Survey.

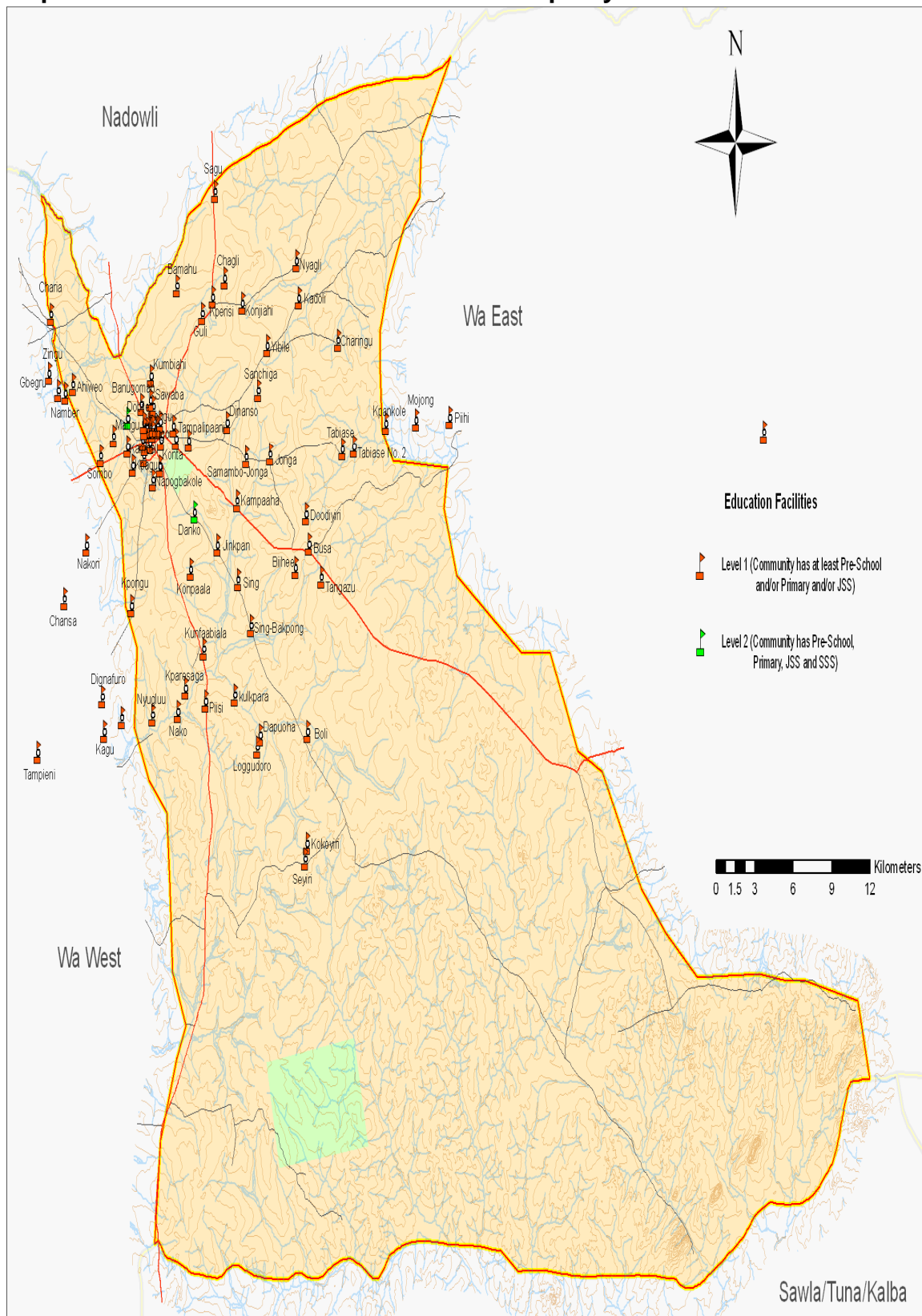
**Map 6.5: Road Network in Wa Municipality**



### Map 6.6: Distribution of Health Facilities in Wa Municipal Area

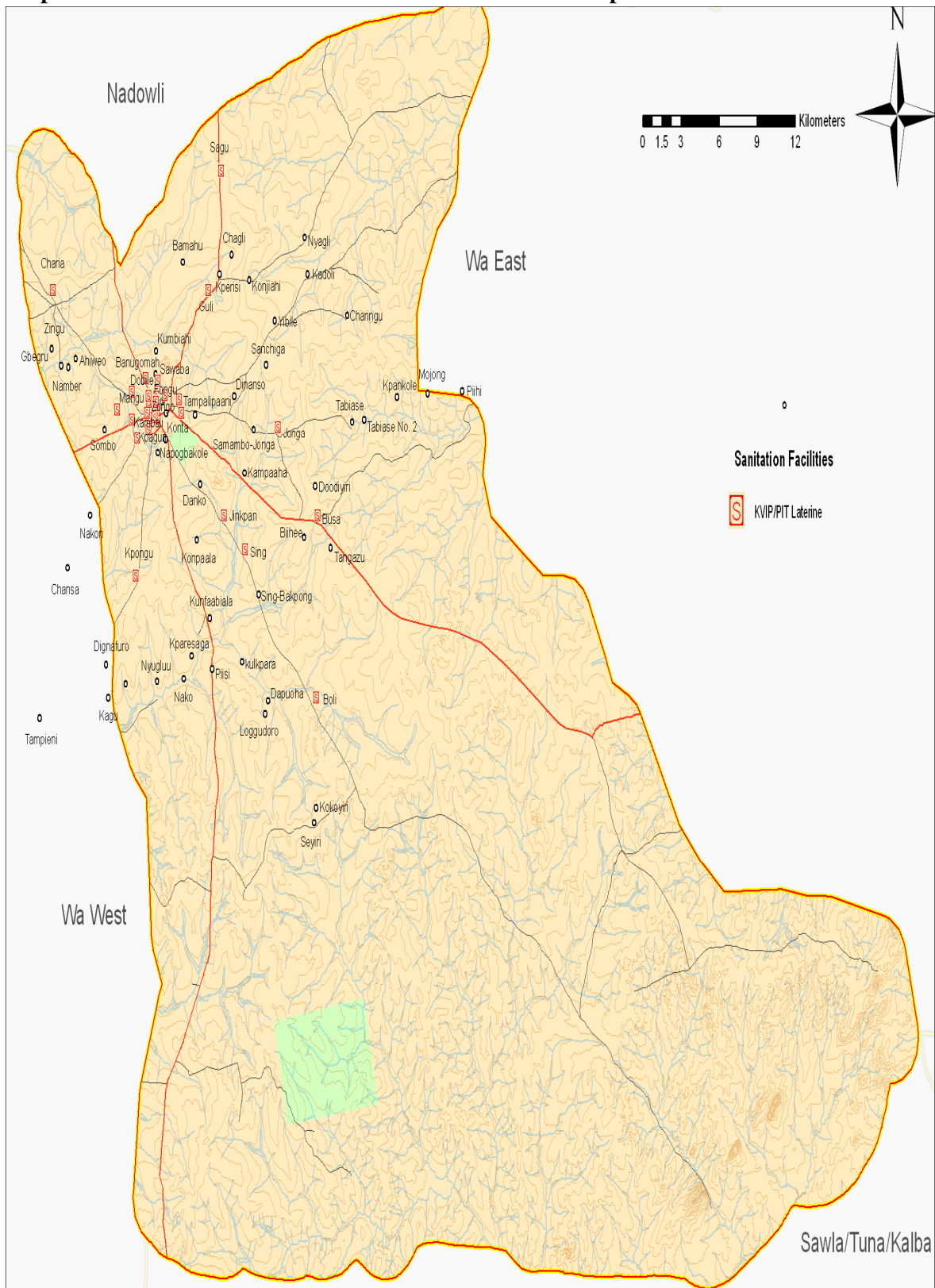


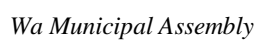
**Map 6.7: Educational Facilities in Wa Municipality**





**Map 6.8: Distribution of Sanitation Facilities in Wa Municipal Area**





## Markets

Markets in the municipality vary in size and importance and are located in major communities. They are classified into two categories, namely: Daily markets and Periodic markets. The distribution of markets in Wa municipality is captured in Map 6.10.

## Human Resources

The Wa Municipal Medium Term Development Plan estimated the population for the municipality in 2006 as 119,626 with Wa town having a high concentration of about 83,000 people. Adult literacy rate in the municipality is generally low (27%). Such low literacy level of the population can limit the self-help capacity of the people. Besides, the high out-migration of the people from the municipality further deprives the area of manpower.

## Social Assets (Resources)

These include social networks, membership of groups, and relationships of trust and reciprocity which one can draw on to support one's livelihood strategies. Focus group discussions with communities in Wa Municipality revealed the erosion of traditional values like communal solidarity, extended family system and reciprocity in favour of modernization values like individualism and rationalism. This has generated growing mistrust among community members, thereby weakening community members' ability to take advantage of social capital. There may be the need to reactivate the traditional values

that can strengthen the social capital available for community members to draw on. Indeed, for the poor such social capital is critical for their livelihood.

## Financial Resources

This denotes the financial resources available to people to deploy for their livelihood. Two main financial resources to the people were identified during the study:

- **Available stocks:** comprising cash, bank deposits, or liquid assets such as livestock.
- **Regular inflows of money:** comprising labour income, pensions or other transfers or remittances from others.

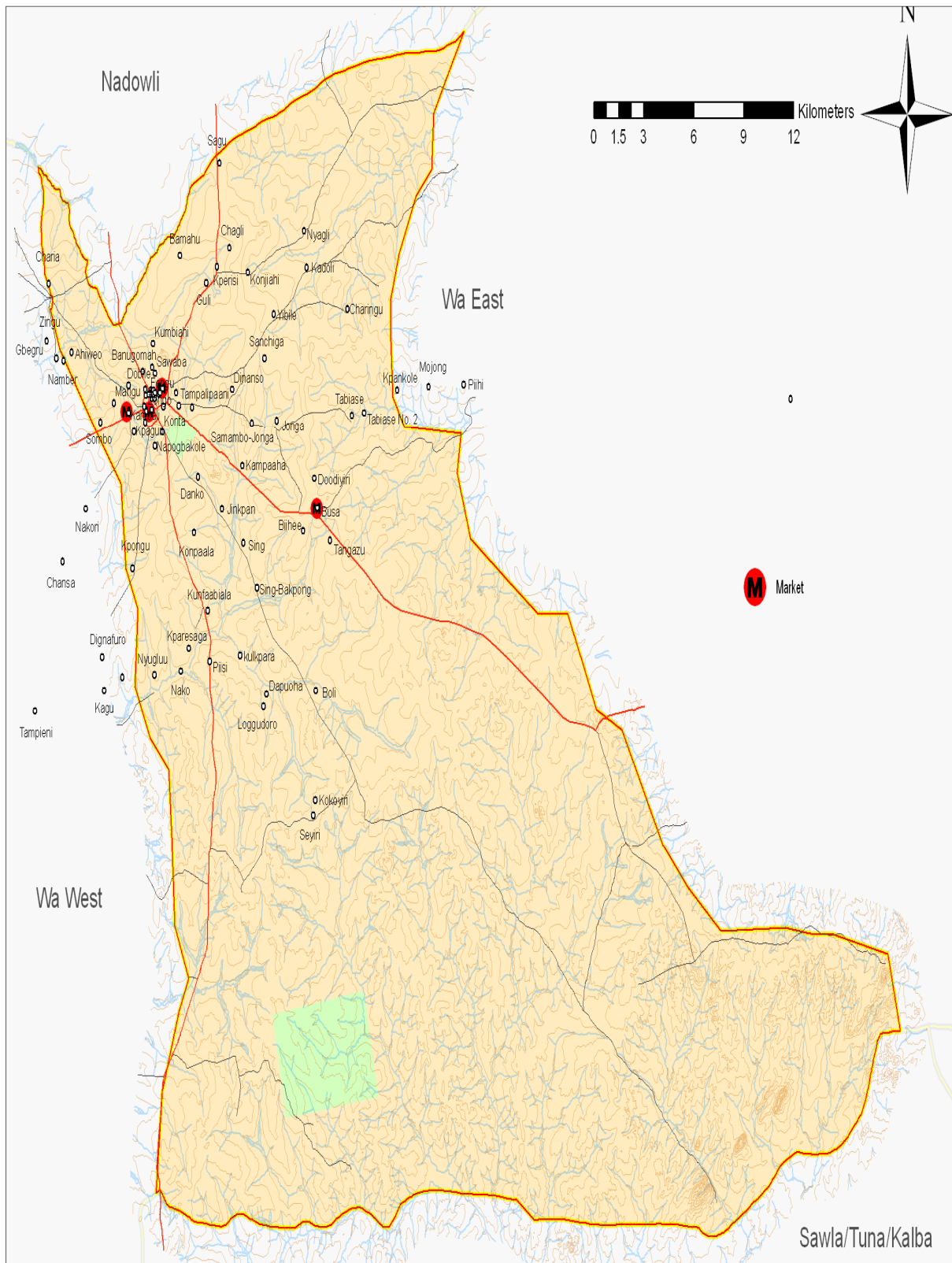
As already stated earlier, the per capita income in the area is so low that virtually everything is used for consumption with little or no cash savings for reinvestment or for future emergencies. Credit opportunities too are limited as evidenced by the fact that the total loan portfolio of Ghana Commercial Bank in Wa which is one of the major financial institution in the area only disbursed a total of GH¢645,050 in 2008 as loans to various clients.

## Investment Opportunities in the Wa Municipal Area

The concept of investment opportunities has been discussed briefly in Chapter 1 of this report. The Wa Municipal Assembly should be commended for compiling what it considers to be the investment potentials of the municipal area. This is a first and important step to understanding how to attract potential investors to the municipality.

The investment opportunities identified by the Municipal Assembly are summarized in Table 6.3.





**Map 6.10: Distribution of Markets in Wa Municipality**

**Table 6.3: Investment Potentials and Possible Projects and Businesses**

Sectors and Investment Areas	Possible Projects and Businesses Suggested by Wa Municipal Assembly	Remarks by Consultant
<b>1. AGRICULTURE</b> <b>i. Modernized farming</b>  <b>ii. Agro-Industry</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Irrigated farming; with enhanced farmer education and technology adoption. There large tracts of suitable agricultural lands.</li> <li>— Establishment of marketing and storage companies. This is a huge niche opportunity. Post harvest losses are as high as 35 per cent.</li> <li>— Cereal drying and selling; as well as commercial milling into various products such as grits, flour and bran (e.g. maize and sorghum).</li> <li>— Has about 6,700 herds of cattle and about 8,500 small ruminants with possibilities for dairy, meat, hides and skins products processing. Suitable area for livestock farming as well.</li> <li>— Commercial vegetable oil extraction is possible. About 7,000 MT of Shea Butter, 5,000 MT of Groundnuts and 5,000 MT of Cotton Seed are produced annually.</li> <li>— Fresh vegetables and fruits production and processing are virgin areas for exploitation. Investors with good knowledge of vegetables/fruits standards/grading, specialized transportation, storage, processing, marketing, etc, can reap huge benefits.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Limited water and markets are the main impediments to profitable farming in the area. There is suitable land and farmers are hard-working</li> <li>— Maize and sorghum have huge markets in Ghana. Bright sun light and low humidity in the north facilitate better drying and storage of cereals</li> <li>— Shea Butter has a huge international and Ghanaian market</li> <li>— Climatic and soil/land conditions/availability are very conducive (except limited rainfall) for many vegetables and fruits.</li> </ul>
<b>2. RURAL INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Bricks, tiles and ceramics manufacturing possible due to commercial deposits of clay.</li> <li>— Quarry-Marble industries are possible due to massive deposits of rocks in the area.</li> <li>— There is a planned light industrial zone/area.</li> </ul>	
<b>3. TOURISM</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Ecotourism with transport and hospitality as a business is a huge unexploited opportunity. Notable tourism attractions are: Wa Naa's Palace, Dzengdzeng Tendamba Pool, Wa Sudanese-style Central Mosque, Nakori Historical Mosque, George Ekem Ferguson's Tomb, the best planned (Wa) Polytechnic in Ghana, the bone setting clinic at Jonga, the Dumba Festival, etc.</li> <li>— Commercial production of traditional women cloths and men smocks, collection of olden-days beads and bangles, etc.</li> </ul>	
<b>4. ESTATE DEVELOPMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Several residents in Wa town are interested to reach a business agreement with estate developers to upgrade their homes and settlements</li> <li>— There is market at UDS, Wa Polytechnic, and Middle Class, etc, looking for rental</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Examples of Wa town settlements that are ready for this are: Dzengbeyiri, Nayiri, Dondoli, Tagrayiri, etc.</li> </ul>

## *Resource Endowment and Investment Opportunities*

<b>5. MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT</b>	<p>accommodation in Wa town.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— The Municipal Assembly lacks the capacity and funds to attain minimum sanitation standards</li> <li>— Investors in modern waste recycling management and final disposal site services are most needed</li> </ul>	
<b>6. TRADE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Wa has become a very busy and over-crowded business town.</li> <li>— There is an urgent need for the construction of a big shopping mall and other one-stop shopping centres by private investors</li> </ul>	
<b>7. JOINT VENTURES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Reputable and successful enterprises/companies in the Wa Municipality are ready for Joint Venture Partnerships with external partners and venture capitalists</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Examples of these include Kalgatson Enterprise, Lanfrans Enterprise, Folka Enterprise, Big Enterprise, Danwana Enterprise, etc.</li> </ul>

It is important to point out that well written out investment potentials and other development needs of the Wa Municipal area do not get anywhere by themselves beyond office shelves. The Wa Municipal Assembly,

therefore, needs to make deliberate efforts to market and publicize these investment potentials and development needs in order to attract investors and development partners into the Municipality.

# Summary and Recommendation

## Summary

The Wa Municipal Assembly has made some progress in the following MDGs.

- **Goal 1, Target 2:** The per capita income from the survey indicated GH¢0.93 and GH¢1.06 for rural and urban areas respectively; which constitute reasonable progress.
- **Goal 2, Target 3:** School enrolment in Wa Municipal Assembly has increased drastically between 2002 and 2008, even though the study could not estimate the gross and net enrolment rates; due to poor disaggregation of education data obtained from the Municipal Assembly.

However, Wa Municipal Assembly faces very serious challenges due to its very poor performance in most of the MDG s' targets. Some examples include the following:

- **Goal 3, Target 4:** There is a very high dropout rate for girls in the transition from primary to secondary.
- **Goal 6, Target 7:** Despite high awareness creation, the incidence of HIV continues to increase.
- **Goal 6, Target 8:** Malaria continues to be the number one cause of morbidity and mortality for all age groups.

It is important to emphasize that the MDGs are not just about achieving targets to satisfy the goals of the UN, but more importantly, the achievement of those targets

by any Metropolitan, Municipal or District Assembly will directly benefit the people of that assembly. This is why the assembly authorities should take the challenge to achieve the targets of these MDGs more seriously. Moreover, the observed high incidence of malaria in the Wa Municipal area clearly remains a great threat to improving life expectancy and, therefore, human development.

Unemployment and underemployment also continue to be a major challenge for the Wa Municipal area due to limited rainfall for all-year round agriculture and virtually no industry or major services in that area that can provide meaningful secure full time employment for the people. Although natural, human and other resources exist in the area, they are largely under-exploited and no serious investments have been made on transforming them into meaningful wealth creation activities. If nothing is done about these and other problems, they could derail the reasonable gains in per capita income and actually continue to cause the incidence of greater poverty in the municipal area.

## Recommendations

In view of the foregoing, many policy recommendations come to the fore. The key recommendations are as follows:

1. We recognize the burden of different reports that the Municipal Assembly (MA) may have. However this particular Human Development Report, which has the added initiative of the UNDP to highlight investment potentials in

- addition to the regular important areas such as education, health, agriculture, water and sanitation, etc., makes it very compelling for the MA to take it very seriously and implement its findings and recommendations.
2. On education, two major concerns that have been identified are (a) the poor numbers of pupils transitioning from primary to Junior High School and more especially to Senior High School and beyond; (b) below standard school enrolment data disaggregation making it impossible to ascertain gross enrolment and net enrolment rates by their standard definitions. The poor transition to higher levels is more seriously accentuated on girls; thereby disenfranchising the girl-child from attaining a reasonable level of higher education. It is recommended that the Wa Municipal Assembly and its Municipal Directorate of Education work harder on achieving better results on pupils' transition to higher levels than Junior High School; and also improve on education data management.
  3. In the case of health, the biggest challenge for Wa Municipal Assembly is malaria. It was also found that a large part of this problem is attributable to poor sanitation and bad practices in both solid and liquid waste disposal by household members. The malaria situation in the Wa Municipal area is so challenging that the Municipal Assembly and its Directorate of Health Services need to devise a multi-sectoral and cultural approach to effectively deal with the prevention and control of malaria; as well as influence attitudinal change within the various cultural groups to better appreciate and practice proper liquid and solid waste disposal from their household for a cleaner and less mosquito-prone environment.
  4. Two different units, the Municipal Environmental Health and Sanitation and the Community Water and Sanitation Agency, both work on water and sanitation in the Wa Municipal Assembly just like all other District Assemblies. However, the two units do not collaborate well enough for the sanitation education in the water sector to be also well understood in relation to household liquid and solid waste disposal and vice versa. It is strongly recommended that the Wa Municipal Assembly takes urgent steps to get the two units to collaborate for both clean water and a non-contaminated household environment.
  5. With regards to agriculture and the municipal economy, the lack of modernization of farming that also includes market-oriented agriculture tends to suppress the potential of a huge profitable agricultural economy. This has been demonstrated by well organized and promoted rice farming. Such high productivity and opportunities exist also for sorghum, groundnuts, beans and sesame which are all historically locally well-known and produced at the subsistence level in the Wa Municipal area. Urgent steps should be taken by the Municipal Assembly and its Directorate of Agriculture to promote and reap the benefits of market-oriented agriculture based on well-known indigenous crops, animals and birds which have both a high local consumption and a high market potential. Deliberate efforts should also be made to assist farmers access and respond effectively to markets which already exist in Ghana for crops like sorghum, groundnuts, sesame, sheanuts, etc and animals like cattle, sheep, goats, etc, as well as guinea fowls.

### *Summary and Recommendations*

6. Resource endowments constitute a good comparative advantage. However, the Wa Municipal Assembly needs to work closely with its people and investors to turn important economic resources into competitive advantages for accelerated development of the municipal area and for the economic benefit of its people and the investors.
7. In addition to having investment potentials, it is strongly recommended

that the Wa Municipal Assembly creates investment incentives that can effectively attract investors to the area. These could include creating an enabling environment by way of developing municipal investment policies, enacting municipal laws on tax rebates/exemptions for potential investors and other types of incentives.

## Appendix 1: Household Survey Questionnaire

### Notes for Interviewers:

1. Assign an identification number for each person in the household and maintain the ID number throughout. For each set of questions there are columns for the ID number and the name of the person from whom information is being collected.
2. ID numbers and names of members of households are needed to ensure that consistency is maintained. It is crucial that the characteristics of and information pertaining to individuals are not mixed up.
3. A person is a member of a household if he or she has been sharing food, i.e. “eating out of the same pot” with other members of the household for a period of at least three months. Thus a child of a member of the household who is now married and living away from home is **not a member of the household**, even though he or she may be a member of the family. On the other hand children in boarding school who return to the household during holidays are members of the household.
4. Before the start of the interview inform the members of the household that the information received from them is **confidential**. Information provided by any individual household or person will not be revealed either to any other households or to the District Administration etc.
5. For most of the sections it is expected that the head of the household will be able to provide the necessary information on all members of the household. However where it is clear that the head of the household is in doubt, as tactfully as possible please ask for information from the person whose information is being requested or another knowledgeable member of the household.
6. The questionnaire has fourteen modules-General Information, Structure of the household, Employment, Assets, Health, Maternal Health, Child Health, Education, Adult Literacy, Food availability, Resource Endowment, Household Amenities, Access to Services and a module on political participation.
7. At the start of each module or sub-module it will be indicated which category of household members should answer the question. Even though it is expected that the head of the household would have a fair amount of knowledge about the household members it is expected that for some questions it will be necessary to ask the person directly to ensure accuracy.
8. For some sections of the questionnaire privacy is required, i.e. the individual should respond to the questions separately and not in the presence of other persons. If this is not done the person may either not respond to the question or else give a false answer.
9. At relevant points of the questionnaire explanatory notes will be provided to assist the interviewer.

*Thank you for collaborating with us in this important exercise.*





## Section 1: General Information

Questionnaire Number.....

1. District Name .....
2. Enumeration area/code.....
3. Locality .....
4. Household Number.....
5. Household Address.....
6. Name/Code of Interviewer .....
7. Date of Interview .....
8. Time Interview Started .....
9. Time Interview Ended .....
10. Name of Supervisor .....

District	Code
Bole	101
Nanumba North	102
Zabzugu Tatale	103
Tamale	104
Karaga	105
East Mamprusi	106
Bolgatanga	201
Bawku West	202
Kassena Nankana	203
Wa	301
Lawra	302
Sissala East	303

**Notes: Locality:** 1. Urban  
2. Semi-urban  
3. Rural

## Section 2: Structure of Household

[Obtain information about all living members of the household]

I.D.	1. Name of person belonging to Household.	2. Sex	3. Age in years	4. Relationship to HH Head	5. What is your marital status?	6. Were you born in this town?
		1. Male 2. Female	(at last birthday); If less than 1 year, Code 0	1. Household Head 2. Spouse 3. Child 4. Adopted child 5. Sibling 6. Parent 7. In-law 8. Other Relative 9. Other (specify)	1. Never married 2. Loose/ informal union 3. Married (monogamous) 4. Married (polygamous) 5. Divorced 6. Separated 10. 7. Widowed	1. Yes 2. No



## Section 2 (Cont'd): Structure of Household

[Obtain information about all living members of the household]

I.D.	7. If No, in what year did you move to this town?	8. Why did you move to this town/ village? 1. To work/farm 2. To attend school 3. Came with spouse 4. Came to retire 5. Other (specify)	9. What is your ethnic group? (see table below)	10. What is your religion? 1. Christian 2. Muslim 3. Traditional 4. Other (specify)

Codes for ethnic groups					
1. Asante	6. Krobo	11. Dagomba	16. Kusasi	21. Other (specify)...	
2. Akwapim	7. Ewe	12. Mamprusi	17. Kassena Nankani		
3. Fanti	8. Guan	13. Gonja	18. Konkomba		
4. Ga	9. Nzema	14. Grussi/Frafra	19. Nanumba		
5. Dangme	10. Hausa	15. Dagarti	20. Builsa		

### Section 3: Employment

I.D.	Name of person belonging to Household	1. Did you do any type of work for pay in cash or in kind, in the last 7 days?	2. Have you been looking for work and been ready for work in the last 7 days?	3. If you are not working why?	4. If you are currently working what economic sector do you work in (main job)?
		1. Yes → q4 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	1. Attend school- ànext section 2. Too old to workàq9 3. Disabledàq9 4. Lost previous job. àq8 5. Cannot find a jobàq8 6. Work is Seasonalàq8 7. Other (specify) àq8	1. Agriculture 2. Fishing 3. Mining & Quarrying 4. Manufacturing 5. Construction 6. Transport/ Storage/ Communication 7. Finance/ Insurance/ Services 8. Utilities 9. Wholesale/Retail trade 10. Community/ Social Services 11. Other (Specify)

[Please administer to household members aged 7 years and over]

### Section 3 (Cont'd): Employment

[Please administer to household members aged 7 years and over.]

I.D.	5. What are the problems you face with regard to your work?	6. What is your employment status in your main job?	7. For whom do you work in the main job?	8. If you are not working now, how long have you been without a job?	9. If you are not working how do you support yourself?
	1. Finance 2. Difficult to access land 3. Erratic weather conditions 4. Uncertain demand for output 5. Poor health 6. Inadequate fish catch 7. High cost of inputs (e.g. fuel) 8. Difficulty in marketing products 9. Low price of products 10. Other (specify)	1. Self-employed with employee 2. Self employed without employee 3. Unpaid family worker 4. Casual Worker 5. Regular employee 6. Domestic employees 7. Student/apprentice 8. Other (specify)	1. Public 2. Private formal 3. Private Informal 4. Semi-Public/Parastatal 5. NGO's/Intl Org 6. Other (specify)	(in weeks)	1. Own savings 2. Pension 3. Remittance from relatives 4. Borrow from family/friends 5. Gifts 6. Credit purchases 7. Depend on spouse 8. Other (specify)

#### Section 4: Assets of the Household

[Include items only if they are in working condition]

1. Does any member of the household currently own any of the following assets?	Check 1. Yes 2. No	3. Does a female member of the household own any of these assets? 1. Yes 2. No
1. Motor car		
2. Motor bike		
3. Bicycle		
4. Truck		
5. Tractor		
6. Furniture		
7. Sewing machine		
8. Refrigerator/Freezer		
9. Radio		
10. Radio cassette		
11. Television		
12. Video recorder		
13. Electric/Gas Stove		
14. Electric Iron		
15. Electric Fan		
16. Air conditioner		
17. Mobile Telephone		
18. Boat		
19. Canoe		
20. Outboard Motor		
21. House		
22. Land for farming		
23. Other land		
24. Account with financial institution		
25. Shares in a company		
26. Jewellery		
27. Cloth: Dumas, Lace etc		
28. Cattle		
29. Sheep/Goats		
30. Chickens		
31. Non-farm business enterprise		
32. Donkeys		
33. Treasury Bills		
34. GT Feed line		
35. Farm tools		



## Section 5: Health

### [All Members of the Household]

I.D.	Name of HH Member	1. During the last 3 months did ... suffer from:	2. When ... was ill did ... visit	3. Why did ... not seek medical attention?	4. Has ... ever been vaccinated against measles?	5. Has ... ever been vaccinated against polio?
		1. Fever/Malaria 2. Diarrhoea 3. Injury/Accident 4. Skin condition 5. Eye/trachoma 6. Ear/nose/throat 7. Coughing 8. Snake bite 9. Blood pressure 10. Stroke 11. Diabetes/Sugar 12. None (go to next section) 13. Other (specify)	1. Private hospital/clinic 2. Public hospital/clinic 3. Community health centre 4. Private doctor/dentist 5. Traditional healer 6. Religious Healing Centre 7. Missionary Hospital 8. Pharmacist/chemical shop 9. Other (specify) 10. None	1. No need 2. Too expensive 3. Too far 4. Other (specify)	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No

### Question 6: What measures does the household take to prevent malaria?

#### [Multiple responses allowed]

1. The children sleep in treated bed nets
2. Adults sleep in treated bed nets
3. The house is sprayed regularly
4. The compound is weeded regularly
5. The gutters are cleaned
6. Take anti-malaria tablets regularly
7. Use mosquito coil regularly
8. The windows in house have mosquito nets
9. Other (Specify) .....
10. Nothing

## Section 5 (Cont'd): Health

[All Members of the Household]

I.D.	7. Has ... ever been registered or covered with a health insurance scheme?	8. If ... has never been registered, why?	9. Is ... still registered, or covered?	10. If ... is no longer a member, why?	11. If ... is registered or covered, what type of scheme is he/she registered with now? [check membership card]
	1. Yes, registered → q9 2. Yes, covered → q9 3. No	1. Premium is too high 2. Do not have confidence in operators of the scheme 3. Covered by other avenues 4. No knowledge of any scheme 5. Other (specify)... ..	1. Yes, registered → q11 2. Yes, covered → q11 3. No	1. Premium is too high 2. Do not have confidence in the operators of the scheme 3. Covered by other alternatives 4. Was not getting benefits 5. Other (specify)...	1. District mutual 2. Private mutual 3. Private company 4. Other (specify).....

## Section 5 (Cont'd): Health

[All Members of the Household]

I.D.	12. How many times has ... registered with scheme since first registration?	13. What are the expected benefits from the scheme?	14. Does ..... pay all/part of the premium?	15. How much premium has ... paid or expected to pay for the current insurance year?		16. Has ... ever benefited from the scheme?	17. How many times has ... benefited from the scheme since first registration?
		1. Only OPD services 2. Only in-patient services 3. Both	1. All 2. Part 3. Exempted → q15 4. N/A → q15	A. Paid [Cedis]	B. Expected to Pay [Cedis]	1. Yes 2. No	[code 99 if cannot remember]

## Section 6: Maternal Health

[This section should be answered by women aged 12-55 years]

I.D.	Name of HH Member	1. Has..... been pregnant in the last 12 months?	2. Did... receive pre-natal care during pregnancy?	3. Did ... have a live birth in the last 12 months?	4. Did .... receive post-natal care after delivery?	5. Who delivered the child?
		1. Yes 2. No → go to q6	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No - Still pregnant 3. No - Lost pregnancy 4. No - Still birth	1. Yes 2. No	1. Doctor 2. Nurse 3. TBA 4. Other

**Question 6: How many members of the household died during childbirth in the last twelve months? .....**

## Section 7: Child Health

1. In the last 12 months has the household lost any children through death?

1. Yes                      2. No

2. Age of Child	3. Number that passed away in the last 12 months	
	Male	Female
a) Before or during childbirth		
b) 0- 12 months		
c) 13 months-2 years		
d) 25 months – 3 years		
e) 37 months – 5 years		

## Section 8: Education

[Household Members aged 3 years and above]

I.D.	Name of person belonging to Household aged 3 years and above	1. Does ... currently attend school?	2.If.... currently does not attend school, has .... ever been to school?	3.If yes to q2 what is the highest grade completed?			4.What is the current grade?		5.What is ... mother's highest educational level?	6.What is ... father's highest educational level?
		1. Yes →q4 2. No	1. Yes 2. No→ go to next section	01 Pre-school 11 Primary 1 12 Primary 2 13 Primary 3 14 Primary 4 Voc/Tech 15 Primary 5 Teacher T 16 Primary6 Nursing 17 JSS1 Tertiary 18 JSS2 Koranic 19 JSS3 Special	20 M1 21 M2 22 M3 23 M4 24 SSS1 25 SSS2 26 SSS3 27 S1 28 S2 29 S3	30 S4 31 S5 32 L6 33 U6 41 42 43 51 52 53	01 Pre-school 11 Primary 1 12 Primary 2 13 Primary 3 14 Primary 4 15 Primary 5 16 Primary 6 17 JSS1 18 JSS2 19 JSS3	24 SSS1 25 SSS2 26 SSS3 41 Voc/Tech 42 Teacher T 43 Nursing 51 Tertiary 52 Koranic 53 Special Sch 54Agric College	[See question 3 for codes]  00 None  99 Don't know	[See question 3 for codes]  00 None  99 Don't know
						54 Agric				

## Section 8 (Cont'd): Education

### [Household Members aged 3 years and above]

I.D.	7. During the current academic year, has ..... missed some days at school?	8. How often was ..... not able to attend school?	9. The last time ..... did not go to school, what was the reason?	10. How long has ..... been out of school?	11. Is ..... back in school?	12. Has ..... ever repeated a class?	13. How old was ..... in Primary 1?
	1. Yes 2. No	1. Once 2. Twice 3. Thrice 4. Several times	1. Sickness 2. Needed on farm/shop/home 3. No money to pay fees and other expenses 4. Child not interested 5. Marriage 6. Bad weather 7. Other	(in days)	1. Yes 2. No	Yes 2. No	(in years)

## Section 9: Adult Literacy Rates

### [Ask of members aged 15 years and above]

I.D.	Name of household member	1. Can ... read and write in English?	2. Can ... read and write in a local language?
		1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No

## Section 10: Availability of Food

**[- will elicit information on hunger]**

1. How often in the last year did this household have problems satisfying food needs?

1. Never → *go to next section*    2. Seldom    3. Sometimes    4. Often    5. Always

2. If interviewee suffered from the above, does this happen every year?    1. Yes.....    2. No.....

3. Why was there difficulty in satisfying food needs? **[Multiple answers allowed]**

1. An Income earning member of the household died
2. An Income earning member of the household left
3. Additional member joined the household.....
4. An Income earning member of household lost job
5. An income earning member of household is no longer working because of illness.
6. Remittances no longer received
7. Reduction in remittances received
8. Poor harvest
9. Problem with storage
10. Sold most of product right after harvest and did not get a good price
11. Food prices became too high
12. Reduced access to land
13. Other

## Household Agriculture

1. If farming is your principal occupation what type(s) of agricultural production unit(s) (farming) are you engaged in? Rank by importance where 1 equals most important

	<i>Rank</i>
Foodcrop	1
Cashcrop	2
Livestock	3
Fish rearing	4
Other (specify)	5

2. Which **Major Crops** do you cultivate? (Use Table 3 to List at most five (5) major crops cultivated)
3. For each of the major crops mentioned, please indicate the plot size, whether inter-planted with other crops and the output.

[illegible]



4. Please indicate the seed type used in planting each of your Major Crops, the source and the price.

[illegible]

Seed Type

Source of seed

1. Traditional
2. Improved (include name)

1. Own seed
2. Market
3. NGO Development Project
4. MOFA (Govt) Development Project

**5. Please indicate the types and sources of fertilizer you used on your major crops**

[illegible]

Type of Fertilizer Code:      Source of Fertilizer

- ### 1. NPK

- ## 2. SA

- ### 3. Urea

- #### 4. Organic

5. *None*

- ### 1. Market

- ## 2. NGO Development project

- ### 3. MoFA (Govt) Dev. project

- #### 4. From own animals

## Appendices

Please indicate the type of any other agrochemical you used on the crops (including field and storage) as well as the source.

List of Major Crop on which used	Current season (2008)					Last season (2007)				
	Type of agro-chemical (see codes below)	Qty (number)	Unit Price	Source of agrochemical (see code below)	Distance to source (km)	Type of agro-chemical (see codes below)	Qty (number)	Unit Price	Source of agrochemical (see code below)	Distance to source (km)

### Type of agro-chemical

1. Field pesticide
2. Weedicides
3. Storage pesticides
4. None

### Source of agro-chemical

1. Market
2. NGO Dev. projects
3. MoFA Dev. project
4. Own Extract Prepared
5. Other (Specify)

7. Please, for your Post Harvest Crops (Major crops), what proportion of your harvest do you store and where?

Type of crop	Current season (2008)		Last season (2007)	
	Proportion of Crop Stored (%)	Where do you store the produce (See Code below)	Proportion of Crop Stored (%)	Where do you store the produce (See Code below)

### Where stored

1. On Farm barns
2. Off farm barns
3. Under ground
4. Other (Specify)

## Appendices

8. How many bags/sacks/calabashes, etc of Crop produce did you harvest last season (2008) and at what price did you sell a unit?

Major Crop	Current season (2008)					Last season (2007)				
	Qty Harvested (indicate unit)	Qty Sold (indicate unit)	Month most crop sold	Unit price	Value	Qty Harvested (indicate unit)	Qty Sold (indicate unit)	Month most crop sold	Unit price	Value

Indicate the land preparation technique(s) used by the household

Which of the following land and water management techniques do you practice?

Practice	Is farmer practicing? 1=Yes 2= No	Estimated area of land applied in acres	Number of years farmer has adopted practices
Earth Bonding			
Stone Bonding			
Ridging			
Mounding			
Mulching			
Cover Cropping			
No burn land clearing(cutlass/hoe)			
Zero-tillage(chemical)			
Plough-in vegetative cover			
Ploughing across slopes			
Ridging across slopes			
Apply manure (rate)			
Apply chemical fertilizers (rate)			

## Appendices

9. (a) Please indicate your Livestock size (numbers). (b) Which of the livestock did farmer start rearing within the last 10 years?

Livestock	Number 2008	Number 2007	Started rearing in last 10 years? 1 = YES 2 = NO
<b>Cattle &lt; 2year</b>			
<b>&gt; 2 year</b>			
<b>Sheep &lt; 1 year</b>			
<b>&gt; 1 year</b>			
<b>Goat &lt; 1 year</b>			
<b>&gt; 1 year</b>			
<b>Donkey &lt; 1year</b>			
<b>&gt; 1 year</b>			
<b>Pigs &lt; 1 year</b>			
<b>&gt; 1 year</b>			
<b>Other(specify)</b>			

10. Please indicate the size of your Poultry enterprise as well as those that the farmer started rearing within the last 10 years.

Poultry	Number 2008	Number 2007	Started rearing in last 10 years? 1 = Yes 2 = No
Chicken			
Duck			
Turkey			
Guinea Fowl			
Pigeon			
Other(specify)			

## Appendices

13. Please provide information on the ownership of livestock in your household

Livestock type	Current season (2008)		Last season (2007)	
	Number owned by MALE HH members	Number owned by FEMALE HH members	Number owned by MALE HH members	Number owned by FEMALE HH members
Cattle				
Sheep				
Goats				
Guinea Fowl				
Chicken				
Pig				
Turkey				
Ducks				
Donkeys				
Other (specify)				

39. How does your household manage its livestock? Enter all codes that apply. *See code below*

Livestock type	Mode of feeding	Mode of watering	What type of housing	Disease management
1. Cattle				
2. Sheep				
3. Goats				
4. Guinea Fowls				
5. Chicken				
6. Pigs				
7. Turkey				
8. Ducks				
9. Donkeys				
10. Other (specify)				

### FEEDING:

1. Free range
2. Cut and feed forage
3. Feed crop residue/by-product
4. None

### WATERING:

1. At home
2. Ponds/dams
3. Streams and rivers
4. Other (specify)
5. Other (specify)

### HOUSING

1. None
2. Kraal in house
3. Thatch hut
4. Other (specify)

### DISEASE MGT.

1. Self treatment
2. Seek vet. advice
3. None
4. Other (specify)

13. How many animals (Livestock) did you sell?

Livestock	Units Sold	
	Current season (2008)	Last season (2007)
1. Cattle		
2. Sheep		
3. Goats		
4. Guinea Fowls		
5. Chicken		
6. Pigs		
7. Turkey		
8. Ducks		
9. Donkeys		
10. Other (specify)		

14. Do you do fish farming? 1. YES..... 2. NO.....

15. What percentages of your farm labor use were from the following sources?

Source of labour	Percentage of total labour used	
	Current season (2008)	Last season (2007)
Family		
Hired		
Exchange		
Other (specify)		

16. Credit for farming

Season	Did you borrow money for farming (from any source)? (1) YES (2) NO	If YES, from which source? 1. Formal 2. Informal
Current season (2008)		
Last season (2007)		

Does your household own a woodlot? 1. Yes 2. No

If Yes, indicate when it was established and size of the woodlot. When: ..... Size: ..... acres

Does your household do a collection of sheanut? 1. Yes 2. No

If yes, indicate the quantity and unit selling price for the following season

Season	Quantity collected (bags)	Quantity processed (bags)	Qty sold unprocessed (bags)	Unit selling price for the unprocessed
Current season (2008)				
Last season (2007)				



## Appendices

### Welfare Indicators:

#### (a) Food availability

How long does the household's harvest of staple crops last?

..... months

During which months does the household experience severe food shortages? Please tick

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec

When do you harvest and how long does the following household food staples last in a year:

Household Food staples	Period food crop is harvested (See code below)	Food last till beginning of the Rainy Season	Food last till ending of the Rainy Season	Food last till beginning of the Dry Season	Food last till ending of the Dry Season
Maize					
Cassava					
Yam					
Sorghum					
Millet					
Rice					
Cowpea					
Other (specify)					

#### Food Harvest period code:

1. Beginning of the Rainy Season    2. Beginning of the Dry Season

Which part (s) of the year do your household consume most the following products?

(Tick all that apply).

	Beginning of the Rainy Season	Beginning of the Dry Season
beef		
mutton		
goat meat		
fresh fish		
smoked fish		
poultry meat		
bush meat		
Eggs		
Other (specify)		

**Have made any investments in the last 3 to 5 years?**

**If yes, what type of investments did you make and how much (GH¢)?**

**Non-Farm**

- Building of a house.....
- Renovation.....
- Education.....
- Training.....

**Farm**

- Seeds.....
- Fertilizer.....
- Farm tools.....
- Livestock.....

**Name any association(s) you belong to.**

**Do you make any contributions to this association?**

**If yes, state the amount (GH¢)? .....**

**Have you contributed towards any community projects?**

**If yes, name the project and state the amount (GH¢)? .....**  
.....

**Have you contributed towards the maintenance of any community projects?**

**If yes, name the project and state the amount (GH¢)? .....**  
.....

## Section 12: Household Amenities

1. What kind of toilet facility does the household use?

1. None/beach/bush
2. Flush toilet
3. Pan/bucket
4. Covered pit latrine
5. Uncovered pit latrine
6. KVIP
7. Other .....

2. How does your household dispose of refuse?

1. Collected by refuse agency
2. Burned by household
3. Public provided dump
4. Dumped elsewhere
5. Buried by household
6. Other (specify) .....

3. How does the household dispose of liquid waste?

1. Through the sewerage system
2. Thrown onto the street/outside
3. Thrown in the gutter
4. Thrown into the compound
5. Other .....

4. What is the main source of drinking water for this household?

1. Inside taps in dwelling or compound
2. Public outdoor tap
3. Borehole
4. Protected/Covered well
5. Uncovered well
6. Purchased treated water — tanker, bucket, barrels, sachet
7. River/pond/lake
8. Other (specify) .....

5. Does the household or a household member own the dwelling?

1. Owns the dwelling
2. Rents the dwelling
3. Use without paying rent

6. What is the material of the roof of the house?

1. Mud
2. Thatch
3. Wood
4. Metal sheets
5. Cement/concrete
6. Roofing tiles
7. Asbestos
8. Other (specify) .....

7. What is the material of the walls of the house?

1. Mud/mud bricks
2. Stone
3. Burnt bricks
4. Cement/sand crete
5. Wood/bamboo
6. Iron sheets
7. Cardboard
8. Other (specify) .....

8. What is the main fuel used for cooking?

1. Firewood
2. Charcoal
3. Kerosene oil
4. Electricity
5. Crop residue/saw dust
6. Animal waste
7. Gas
8. Other specify .....

9. What is the main fuel for lighting?

1. Kerosene/oil/sheabutter
2. Gas
3. Electricity
4. Generator
5. Battery
6. Candle
7. Other specify .....

## Section 13: Access to Services

[Please tick appropriate box]

1. How long does it take to reach the nearest facility 2. By what means does one travel?

Time to reach facility in minutes						By what means?					
	0-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+		Vehicle	Motor-cycle	Foot	Animal	Canoe/boat
a. Supply of drinking water											
b. Food market											
c. Public transportation											
d. Primary School											
e. Junior Secondary											
f. Senior Secondary School											
g. Health Clinic or Hospital											
h. Telecommunication facility											
i. Bank											
j. Post office											
k. Police Station											

## Section 14a: Political Participation

[Ask of household members aged 18 and over]

I.D.	1. Name of Member of HH aged 18 years and over	2. Did you vote in the last district elections? 1. Yes → go to 4 2. No	3. If No, why did you not vote? 1. Was not registered to vote 2. Was not eligible to vote 3. Was not in the country 4. Do not care to vote because it will have no effect on policies 5. Religious beliefs 6. Ill or injured 7. Other (specify)	4. Did you vote in the last national elections? 1. Yes → go to 6 2. No	5. If No, why did you not vote in the last national elections? 1. Was not registered to vote 2. Was not eligible to vote 3. Was not in the country 4. Do not care to vote because it will have no effect on policy 5. Religious beliefs 6. Ill or injured 7. Other (specify)	6. Have you ever been consulted prior to the start of any community projects? 1. Yes 2. No

**Section 14b (Cont'd): Political Participation**

**[Ask of household members aged 18 and over]**

1. Has any member of this household benefited from a community level project 1. Yes 2. No	
2. Has any member of this household benefited from a project of the district assembly? 1. Yes 2. No	
3. Please name the project	
4. Is any member of this household a member of a unit committee? 1. yes 2. no	
5. Does any member of the household know how much money was allocated to the district through the District Assembly Common Fund last year? 1. Yes 2. No	

## Appendix 2: Guidelines for Focus Group Discussions

### 1. Economic Activities

#### Questions

- 1a. What are the major economic activities in this community?
- 1b. Who are the major participants engaged in these activities? (Gender, youth, migrants, indigenes)

### 2. Governance/Institutions

- 2a. Level of security in the community? (Police protection, watchdog committees, fire volunteers, security of resources, rights of individuals/groups)
- 2b. Level of participation in the community development programmes? (youth, female, males, marginalized groups etc.)
- 2c. Contact with the elected and appointed govt representatives (e.g. district assemblies, MPs, DCEs etc)
- 2d. Access to legal services?

### 3. Resource Endowments

- 3a. What resources are available to the community? (natural and physical resources e.g.
  - Roads,
  - hospitals,
  - schools,
  - irrigation facilities/dams,
  - rivers,
  - land,
  - forests,
  - community wood lots,
  - protected areas (sacred groves, shrines),
  - reliable rainfall etc.)
- 3b. Who has access to these resources? (physical, financial etc.)
- 3c. How are the resources made available to the people? (timeliness, quality, effectiveness etc.)
- 3d. How are these resources managed?
- 3e. What rights do the traditional rulers/state authorities have over resources in the communities?
- 3f. What are the rules governing the usage of these resources? (e.g. land tenure arrangements, soil fertility regulations etc.)
- 3g. Why do you have these rules? (probe for sustainability)
- 3h. Are there any punitive actions for breaking rules?

#### **4. Investment Opportunities**

- 4a. What opportunities exist for investments in this community?
- 4b. Which opportunities are being exploited?
- 4c. Who is investing (e.g. indigenes, migrants, foreigner, etc) and in which area(s)?

#### **5. Constraints**

- 5a. What are the constraints to the utilization of resources?
- 5b. What development challenges face the community?
- 5c. What actions are being taken by the community to address them?
- 5d. What actions are taken by the district assembly to address them?



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