**YENDI MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY**

**NORTHERN REGION-GHANA**

**2021 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN**

**OF THE MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2018-2020)**

**UNDER**

**AN AGENDA FOR JOBS: CREATINING PROSPERITY FOR ALL**

**PREPARED BY:**

**MUNICIPAL PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT**

**YENDI MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY**

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**OCTOBER, 2020**

**RESOLUTION**

We, members of the Yendi Municipal Assembly, having reviewed our current situation vis-a`-vis our potentials, constrains and opportunities, have extracted this Annual Action Plan from the Medium-Term Development Plan (2018-2021) to guide the course of Development in the Yendi Municipal.

It is resolved that the programmes and activities outlined herein be adopted and have been adopted and authority given for implementation for the period January-December, 2021, this 22nd Day of October, 2020 at the closing session of the General Assembly at the Conference Hall of the Community Centre, Yendi.

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**(**HON. HUSSEIN ABDUL-KARIM) (GASPARD K. DERY)

PRESIDING MEMBER MUNICIPAL COORD. DIRECTOR

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# PROFILE OF YENDI MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

# 1.1 Introduction

The Yendi Municipal Assembly was established in 1988 by PNDC Law 207, Act 462. It was elevated to a Municipality in 2007. And in 2012 the Legislative Instrument was changed to (LI 2070) after the Mion District was carved out of it. The Municipality is the oldest among the Five (5) Municipal Assemblies and one of the Sixteen (16) Administrative MMDAs in the Northern Region of Ghana and the Municipality also happened to be the capital of the Dagbon Kingdom.

# a. Mission Statement

The Yendi Municipal Assembly exists to plan, manage and promote harmonious sustainable and cost effective development of human settlements in the district and in accordance with sound environment and planning principles

b. Vision

To Develop a Municipality where the people live peacefully together as one people in an Environment of Good Health, Enhanced education and Prosperity

## 1.2 Physical Features

### 1.2.1 Location and Size.

The Municipality is located in the Eastern corridor of the Northern Region. It lies between Latitude 90–350 North and longitude 00–300 West and 00–150 East. The Greenwich Meridian passes through a number of settlements – Yendi, Bago, Laatam, Lumpua, Gbetobu, Gbungbaliga and Nakpachei. The Municipal shares boundaries with six (6) other District Assemblies; to the East; Saboba District, Chereponi District and Zabzugu District, to the South Nanumba North District, to the North Gushegu District and Mion District to the West.

The Municipality is strategically located at the center of the Eastern Corridor of the northern, it has a landmass of 1,446.3 sq km. (Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census) It is about 90 km from the Northern Regional capital, Tamale

### 1.2.2 Climates and Vegetation

Mean annual rainfall for the municipality is (Jan- Dec.) – 1,125mm. Mean wet season rainfall for the municipal is (April- Oct.) 1,150 mm. Mean dry season rainfall (Nov. – March) 75mm. Mean annual deficit is between 500 mm and 600 mm. Rainfall is seasonal and unreliable. Temperature ranges between 210C- 36 0C giving rise to high temperature range. The vegetation is of the tree savannah type in areas not affected by settlements and farming activities. The degraded savannah type of vegetation is found around settlements and heavily cultivated areas. The rampant and extensive bush burning is having a marked effect on the Vegetation and consequently the climate. High temperatures make the environment uncomfortable for living and non-living organisms to function effectively. Economic trees in the district include ubiquitous Shea trees, Dawadawa, Mango and Cashew (Municipal MTDP 2018-2021)

**1.2.3. Climate Change, Biodiversity and Green Economy**

The fight against Climate Change (mainly attributed to man-made activities) is increasingly becoming more intense as a result of its continuous adverse impact on people’s source of livelihood and survival. Climate change effects such as changing weather patterns, heat waves, drought, bush fire and other increased incidences of natural disaster are visibly experienced in the Municipal. Using the MTDP Climate Change Integration Tool jointly issued by the NDPC and EPA table 4 shows the climate change analysis in the area. There was no programmes and Sub-programmes in the GSGDA II

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | ***Q1. List MTDP Programme or Theme, Q2. List related Sub-Programme (Sector):*** | ***Q3. List related MTDP Objective(s):*** | ***Q4. List Current and Potential Future Climate Risks (refer to sub-programme checklist):*** | ***Q5. List related MTDP Adopted Strategies:*** | ***Q6. Do the Adopted Strategies address the identified climate risks? (Y/N)*** | ***Q7. List Measure Enhancements or Additional Resilience Measures (refer to sub-programme checklist):*** |
|  |  | *Improve production efficiency and yield* | * Damage to crops and reduced productivity due to heat stress.   Reduced animal feeding and decreased growth rates due to higher temperatures.   Price volatility and price spikes due to increasing climate variability and extremes including floods and droughts.* | *• Reinvigorate extension services • Intensify and increase access to agricultural mechanization along the value chain* | *Y* | *Improve agricultural infrastructure (i.e., develop irrigation, farm dams, and mechanized farming) Provide extension services and training in climate-smart agriculture.* |
|  | *Agriculture and Rural Development* |
|  |  |  | * Increased risk of wildfire damage to infrastructure due to drought.  Disruption of transport and increased repair and maintenance costs from damage of roads infrastructure* | * Increase drainage capacity to accommodate more severe rainfall events.  Establish green infrastructure buffer zones to absorb water runoff and reduce flooding.* | *Y* | * Track changes in maintenance needs and schedules over time as adaptation actions are implemented.* |
|  | *Roads* |
|  | *Health* |  | * Increase in incidence of diarrheal diseases due to higher temperatures, especially in dry seasons (e.g. cholera). Increased risk of heat-related death or illness, and preterm birth due to exposure to higher temperatures.  Premature deterioration of structures/equipment from thermal stress, including building materials, due to increased temperatures* | * Consider the sustainability of roads that connect vulnerable populations to health centers or food markets Ensure that siting choices for health facilities and building codes consider current and projected climate risks, such as frequency of floods or extreme events.  Rebuild “climate smart” after extreme events to improve access to health services over the long run. Design health infrastructure (e.g., CHPS Compound) and health system supply chains to minimize their greenhouse gas footprint, as appropriate.* | *Y* | * Identify climate-relevant diseases and gaps in information systems that could provide early warning of changes in relevant health patterns Increase the capacity of health care and emergency services to support disaster planning and management.* |

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### 1.3.4 Soil

The soil is basically sedimentary rocks of predominantly voltarian sandstone, shales and mudstones. The soils derived from the above parent materials range from laterite, ochrosols, sandy soils, alluvial soils and clay. The organic content is low and is increasingly worsened by the extensive bush burning and bad agricultural practices. This to a large extent accounts for the low yield per acre and its consequent food shortage during the dry or lean season in the district.

## 1.3 Political and Administrative Structure

Administratively the Municipality has 32 electoral areas under one constituency. The Assembly consists of 45 Assembly members, 32 elected and 13 government appointees and 119 Unit committee members. Out of the 45 Assembly members only 3 (7%) are women with the remaining 42 (93%) been men. It has three Town councils, namely; Yendi Zonal council, Malzeri Zonal council and Gbungbaliga Zonal council. The Municipal Chief Executive is the Political head of the Municipality and also chairs the Executive Committee; the Municipal Co-coordinating Director is the Administrative head and chairperson to the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit (MPCU). The Municipality has a total of 268 communities.

### 1.3.1 Traditional Governance System

There are two gates to the skin of Ya-Naa, who is the overlord of Dagbon and Yendi as its traditional capital. The mode of ascension to the skins (throne) of the Ya-naa is through the “gate” system (a gate being one branch of a royal family). The Ya-naa usually in consultation with his King makers and Councils of Elders, enskin sub-chiefs who pay allegiance to him within their respective traditional areas, and these sub-chiefs are forty-five in number (45). Upon the death of the Ya-naa or any of the sub-chiefs, a regent is selected from the eligible gate to act until the final funeral rites of the late Chief is performed and a new one is enskinned.

The Traditional authorities do not only assist in security, conflict resolution, peace, arbitration of disputes but form part of the Municipal Assembly structure that seeks the development of the Municipality.

## 1.4 Municipal Economy

### 1.4.1 Agriculture

The majority of the people in the municipality are involved in subsistence Agriculture. Over 80 percent of the people depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Out of the total land area of 535,000 hectares, arable land constitutes 481,000 hectares out of which only 15 percent is under cultivation (Municipal MTDP, 2014-2017)

Other economic activities include weaving, agro-processing (shea butter extraction), meat processing, fish mongering, wholesale and retail of general goods, transport and many others. These activities are on a medium and small scale.

The Municipality has enormous potential in Agriculture. The land is suitable for the cultivation of cereals, tubers and rearing of animals. Animals reared include cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry birds for domestic and commercial purposes.

A good number of the people are engaged in small scale manufacturing business such as smock weavers, blacksmiths, bakers, mechanics, shea butter extraction and groundnut oil extraction.

### 1.4.2 Tourism Potentials

The tourism potential in the municipality is quite enormous. The major touristic sites are:

1. Mahama Dan Issah Alias Baba Ato’s (“Babatu”) Grave in Yendi, who was a notorious slave raider who together with Samori terrorised the Northern Region in the 19th Century. He is said to have originated from a tribe in the modern day Niger. Some relics of his weapons used to enslave can be found in the family compound of some of his descendants at Yendi. His grave has been preserved by his descendants.
2. Adibo Dale – Adibo (site of the battle of Adibo fought between the Germans and Dagombas in 1897.) Adibo Dale is the resistance to slave raiding in the North. It is stated that lots of spiritual events took place eg the hoof prints of the Kanbona-Kpema’s (Chief warrior) are still visible on boabab tree at Adibo since then.
3. German cemetery in Yendi, popularly called “German grave” is the location of interment of German and Dutch soldiers who died in their colonization efforts in a war with Dagombas preceding the establishment of German rule. It is however, ascertained that some early missionaries mainly from U.S.A were also buried here in the early 1900s. The major cause of the missionary deaths was malaria.
4. Na Dataa Tua in Yendi, site where men who had sexual knowledge of the Ya-Na’s wives were beheaded. At the site are a sacrificial stone and a baobab tree, at the base of which the heads were dumped.

## 1.5 Health

The Municipality has a Government Hospital located in Yendi and four health centers located at Yendi, Bunbonayili, Ngani, and Adibo. The municipality also has four (4) Community Health and Planning Services (CHPS) compounds at Sunson, Kuni, Kamshegu and Oseido. There is also a clinic at Malzeri and a private Clinic at the Church of Christ premises in Yendi. The Municipality has a Health Assistant’s Training Schoool.

## 1.6 Oil and Gas potential

The location of Yendi Municipality in the Voltain basin provides it the potential of oil producing area. The Greenwich Meridian passes through a number of settlements – Yendi, Bago, Laatam, Lumpua, Gbetobu, Gbungbaliga and Nakpachei. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) initiated a Strategic Environmental Assessment and identified Yendi as a potential oil and gas producing area.