

NANUMBA NORTH MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

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23rd June, 2022

SUBMISSION OF LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIC PLAN

We submit herewith, the Local Economic Development Strategic Plan of the Nanumba North Municipal Assembly for your perusal and necessary action.

2. I count on your usual cooperation.
3. Thank you.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Abay'.

ABDULAI YAQUOB
HON. MUNICIPAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE

HON. MINISTER
MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, DECENTRALISATION &
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
P.O BOX M50, ACCRA

THROUGH
HON. REGIONAL MINISTER
NORTHERN REGIONAL COORDINATING COUNCIL
TAMALE

ATTENTION:
REGIONAL ECONOMIC PLANNING OFFICER
NRCC, TAMALE

NANUMBA NORTH MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN

SUBMITTED TO

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, DECENTRALISATION & RURAL DEVELOPMENT MINISTRY



PREPARED BY:

**THE NANUMBA NORTH MUNICIPAL PLANNING AND COORDINATING UNIT (MPCU)
BIMBILLA**

MAY, 2022

1. INTRODUCTION: MUNICIPAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

Location

Nanumba North Municipality is found in the eastern part of the Northern Region and lies between latitudes 8.5° N and 9.25° N and longitude.

It shares boundaries with five Municipal /Districts; Yendi Municipal to the north, Mion District to the north west, East Gonja Municipality to the west and south-west, Nanumba South District to the south east and Zabzugu District to the north-north-east. The Capital is Bimbilla.

Population

The population of Nanumba North Municipality according to the 2020 Population and Housing Census is 188,680. The male population is 92,279 (48.9%) and females 96,401 (51.1%).

1.1 Economic Assessment of the Municipal

1.2.1 Economic Potential of the Municipality.

- The Economic potential of the Municipality lies in its vast arable land with a huge agricultural investment potential.
- Out of the total land area of 173,459 hectares in the Municipality, about 130,094 hectares representing 75% are agricultural lands. However, only 46,566 hectares representing 28% is under cultivation.
- The major occupation of the people is agriculture. 79.4% of the populations are engaged in agriculture.
- Crops grown are roots and tubers, cereals, legumes and tree crops such as cashew. The Municipality is a net exporter of legumes and roots & tubers (i.e. yams, cassava).
- The Municipality is well known for the production of yam with a projected annual production potential up to 304,794.70 metric tons.

1.2.2 Economic Challenges

- High rate of youth unemployment in the Municipality.
- Limited access of youth to startup capital, equipment and business development support.
- Limited capacities of youth in skill development and employment qualifications in the formal sector.

1.2.3 The economy of specific areas of interest (LED product):

Agriculture, forestry and fishing employ larger proportion of the population (79.4%), which basically makes the municipal economy agrarian. Majority of the people employed in the agricultural sector are males relative to the female population.

The next leading sector is wholesale and retail (7.6%), which may largely be the effect of the closeness of the municipal to the eastern border of the country, which makes it a market for secondary imported goods. Manufacturing, Hospitality and education also employ reasonable number of people relative to the already mentioned industries.

Out of the total land area of 173,459 hectares in the Municipality, about 130,094 hectares representing 75% are agricultural lands. However, only 46,566 hectares representing 28% is under cultivation.

There are also women co-operatives who are engaged in economic ventures, such as group farming, cassava processing, sheabutterprocessing, and groundnut oil production. Other women co-operatives are engaged in dressmaking, hairdressing, petty trading etc.

There are 10 markets distributed in the Six Area councils and come off on a six-day shift system. These markets are Bimbilla, Chamba, Taali, Lepusi, Salnayili, Binchertanga, Bakpaba, Nakpa, Juanayili, and Lanja. They serve as major marketing centers where mostly agricultural commodities are traded.

1.2 LED approaches in the past and the changes foreseen

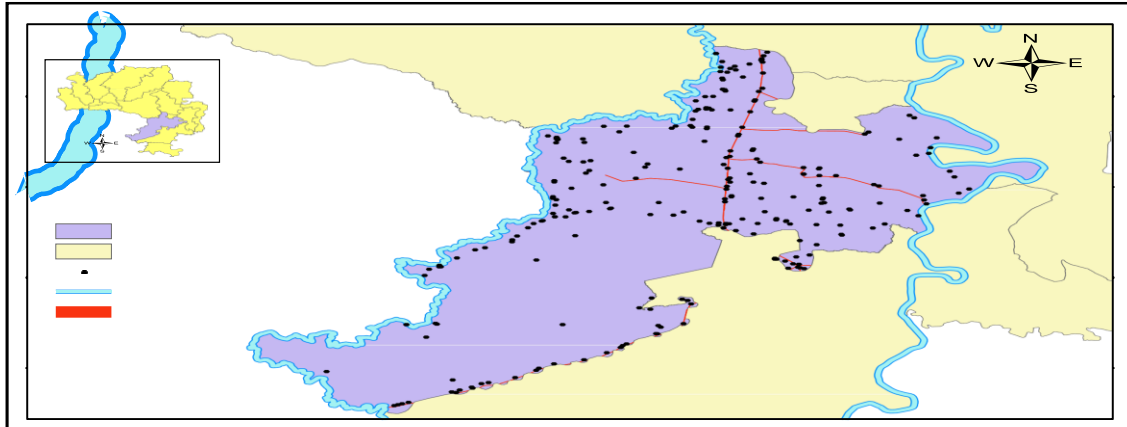
In the past, the Municipal Assembly adopted an approach to reduce post-harvest loss by construction of warehouses to help reduce spoilage of agriculture products. Also, the Assembly prioritized the construction of access roads to advantage yam producing areas to address yam produce been locked up in the hinterland due to poor road network.

The Department of Agriculture intensified the education of farmers to address challenges related in the use of chemicals in yam production. So that yam and yam products from the Municipality can meet both national and international standards including that of the Internal Organization for Standardization (ISO). Nanumba North Municipal Assembly is meeting the objectives of these initiatives as there is evidence of private sector investments Agricultural production in the Municipality.

VISION: The municipality seeks to improve the local economic situation through harnessing Agriculture production to create jobs for rapid economic growth.

2. Mapping of District Economic Resources, Institutions and Actors for Led Products

2.1 Physical resources



Communities such as Chamba, Songo, Junayili, Gambuga, Lanja, Boriyili are all suitable for yam, Cassava and Soya-beans cultivation.

Productive Rice valleys: Kaleogu, Sabonjida, Juo, Jakpumba, Jua and Salnayili are viable locations and have been bonded for commercial rice production, but all these are underutilized.

Ownership of the resources in the Municipality resides with the Traditional Authorities.

2.2 Enterprises/businesses working in the economic sector of the Municipal

In December 2020, the Assembly facilitated the establishment of a Business Advisory Centre (BAC) which is a subsidiary of Ghana Enterprise Agency (GEA) in the Municipality. For the year 2021 the Department recorded a total of One hundred and fifty(150)jobs were established Five New businesses in the Municipality. The economic sectors identified in the Municipality includes: Agriculture, Industrial, Pharmaceutical, Financial, trading, Hospitality, and Commerce. The Municipality has 200 small scale enterprises, 50 medium enterprise, and 10 large enterprises.

In total, the Municipality has recorded Three hundred and fifty (350) Businesses and Fifty (50) Services with Two thousand five hundred employees. Some of the products of these businesses include; food crops, cash crops, building materials, etc.

The indigenes of the area owns majority of the business in the Municipality. Whiles other national such as Nigerians forms the minority.

2.3 Institutions

Relevant public institutions in the Municipality as far as the resources/ LED product are concerned include:

- Municipal Department of Agriculture
- Business Advisory Center ,
- Cooperative Department
- Nanung Traditional Council
- Send Ghana

- Songtaba
- Dinkugari Development Organization (DIDO)
- Bimbilla Teacher Training Collage

These Public Institutions impact knowledge to the youth on crop management, Financial Management and book keeping through various trainings. The cooperative department support service such as registration of business and linking entrepreneurs to opportunities

2.4 Availability of services or utilities

- **Land availability:** Vast arable land with huge agricultural investment potentials:
 - The Municipality is predominantly agricultural
 - The total land area is 173,459 hectares. Agricultural lands are about 130,094 hectares representing 75%. However, only 46,566 hectares representing 28% is under cultivation.
 - There is currently no area under irrigation despite the fact that two major rivers – Oti and Daka run through the Municipal.
 - Productive Ricevalleys: the Kaleogu, Sabonjida, Juo, Jakpumba, Jua and Salnayili are viable and have been bonded for commercial rice production, but all these are underutilized.
 - Crops grown are roots and tubers (yam produced in large quantities), cereals, legumes and tree crops such as teak and cashew nuts.
 - Animal rearing including poultry keeping is an integral part of every household.
 - Soya mill factory: Investment opportunities are available for investors with the Nanumba North Municipal Assembly in the mass production, marketing and financing of soya bean products like soya weani mix, soya oil and soya cakes for poultry.
- **Water:** Currently, the Municipality has Six (6) small town water systems in Bimbilla, Bincheratanga, Dipa, Lepusi, Pusuga and Makayili communities, about 272 functioning boreholes, 13 hand-dug wells which dry up in the dry season, 20 dams/dugouts and streams. With 103,826 of the population having access to potable water, the coverage is now 82.3% (MWST, 2020). About thirty-six (36) communities do not have access to any source of safe drinking water. In the Bimbilla township depends on one conventional treatment plant system which serves the whole of Bimbilla town and Dangbenayili.

- **Telecommunication:** The Municipality enjoys the services of three (3) telecommunication providers namely Vodafone which provide fix line services as well as cellular, Scancom Ghana Ltd (MTN), and TiGO- Airtel which provide cellular services. For the fixed line, it is only one service provider which is Vodafone currently in Bimbilla and Chamba.
- **Transportation:** The Municipality is the gateway to the eastern corridor of Ghana. The trunk road network leading to the capital town of the municipality namely Bimbilla is well tarred and as such there are various transport operators such as MY Transport, GO Transport and the GPRTU operating in and around neighboring towns and villages along the eastern corridor
- **Financial & Banking:** Bimbilla is a nodal point for business and marketing in the Northern Region, the eastern corridor in particular. It is much anticipated that when the eastern corridor roads is completed Bimbilla Township could be compared to the likes of Kintampo and Techiman, thus an ideal place to do business.
Currently the Ghana Commercial Bank is the only bank in the theNanumbaNorth Municipality. There are also few creditorganizations such as the Bimbilla Credit Union, Salaga farmers Credit Union and Baoba. Existing structures, land, accommodation facilities are available for other business or banking institutions to establish in the Municipality.
- **Building and Construction Industry**
River Sand along the Oti River: Considering the high cost of river sand in the eastern corridor of the region investment opportunities exist in the construction of an access road and the development of portions of the banks of the Otiriver to explore river sand.
Roofing sheets and Brick: A local entrepreneur Messrs Dewuboa Company Limited is known for his constructional and entrepreneurial capacity in the manufacture of roofing sheets and bricks. Opportunities exist for other entrepreneurs to partner in the promotion, financing and supply of raw materials

2.5 Human resources availability and skills for LED products

The population trend in the Municipality reveals the availability of Six Thousand (6,000) workforces for the LED products identified. There exists skilled and unskilled workforce.

This workforce however requires further training in technical training, book keeping, entrepreneurial and product value chain to add value to LED product.

2.6 Prioritization: Choosing economic priority for LED product

The decision to site a Yam processing factory in Bimbilla to produce yam flour or powder was made by stakeholders directly or indirectly involved in agri-business, in a one-day stakeholders' consultative forum organized by the Nanumba North Municipal on the 31st of January, 2018.

Yam is cultivated by almost every household or locality in the Nanumba North Municipality as a means of livelihood and as an income generation activity.

Productivity of smallholder cropping systems in the Nanumba North Municipality is largely influenced by inherent soil fertility and the prevailing weather conditions. The main system of farming is low input agriculture, with little mechanization and rare irrigation systems. Most food crop farms are intercropped whereas mono cropping is mostly associated with larger-scale commercial farms.

The variety of yam produced in the Municipality includes Pona, Larebako, Muchumudu and Dente. Production figures for the past three years shows yam production data in the Municipality, from 13.21 metric tons in 2014, 13.36 metric tons in 2015, 13.21 metric tons in 2016 to 20.16 metric tons 2017.

The economic value of the yam industry has grown quite rapidly in recent years, with its foreign exchange earnings shooting up to the third position amongst the nontraditional export commodities in 2010. Lately, there has been an increasing demand for yam for consumption as food in both the domestic and foreign markets, as well as a growing interest in developing starch extracts from yam for industrial use. Again, global interest in assuring food security, particularly in Africa, has brought about a focal urgency to strategically improve on the cultivation, preservation, processing and general commercialization processes in the yam industry.

3. INSTITUTIONAL AND GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTING LED PRODUCT

3.1 Leadership

The Municipal LED product team leader is the Hon. Municipal Chief Executive.

The Municipal Assembly represents the larger group for the Local Government. Global Amass represent the private enterprise while the Nanung Traditional Authority represent the Traditional authorities. The NGO indentified for the institutional and governance arrangements for the implementing: ED product is Send Ghana.

The Municipality has established a home LED product within the Department of Agriculture where an officer has been designated to man the office. The Terms of reference is been prepared by the Human resources for the steering committee members. The Municipal Medium Term Development Plan of 2022-2025 contains all the products identified. This will take care of the annual plans and budget as well as performance assessment. These products have also been linked to the Northern Development Authority.

Terms of reference for the team responsible for developing LED product

The LED product Development Team will be guided by the vision, objectives, strategies, output and outcome indicators set out in this strategic plan.

A steering committee to be established will have the following membership.

- Hon. MCE-Chairman
- CEO / Manager of a Private Enterprise
- Municipal Coordinating Director- Secretary
- Municipal Planning Officer,
- Director of Agriculture,
- Municipal Head business Advisory Centre,
- Municipal Head, Cooperative Unit,

Roles and Functions

- i. The Steering Committee shall be appointed to provide a strategic direction and oversight to LED initiative in order to meet the aims and objectives set out in this plan
- ii. To coordinate and harmonise LED initiatives, activities and stakeholders to ensure a harmonised LED SOPs in the Municipality
- iii. Liaise with appropriate governmental and non-governmental stakeholders to support and establish various initiatives for LED.
- iv. Disseminate timely and appropriate information to all stakeholders on LED programmes and activities in the Municipality

Organisation of Meetings

- i. Meetings of the committee shall be held once every quarter and emergency meetings called as and when necessary and minutes duly recorded to cover deliberations
- ii. A minimum of one-half of membership shall be required to form a quorum for the commencement of deliberations
- iii. Consensus/unanimity shall be the mode of decision-making at meetings. Where there are disagreements on course of action, a simple majority shall be required to arrive at a decision, if feasible, with modifications from dissenting minority
- iv. Members may delegate appropriate officers to represent units/departments to provide needed information on issues at stake
- v. Meetings shall be chaired by the MCE (Chairperson) or a delegated proxy

Evaluation of LED Activities

- i. The general purpose for the evaluation shall be to assess the impact, modify or scale up LED activities in the Nanumba North Municipality
- ii. Evaluation of the LED activities shall be done vis-à-vis the objectives
- iii. Specific assessments shall be made in specific contexts of utmost interest to the committee

- iv. There shall be a logical progression between the purpose of the evaluation, its specific objectives, and the questions posed in relation to each objective in terms efficiency, effectiveness and impact

3.2 Establish a political support at the Assembly for LED product.

The Assembly already has a strong political backing from the Assembly members. During the last General Assembly Meeting, Hon. Assembly Members of the Nanumba North Municipal Assembly supported the implementation of the products submitted to the house.

A stakeholder meeting involving all political parties has been organized and strong commitment from opposition political parties was assured. Apart from the attendance by stakeholders from relevant department and agencies within the municipality, the former Chief Executive of the Assembly of the past NDC government and key constituency party executives of the opposition political parties were in attendance. The outcome of the engagement was supportive to the success of the project to improve local economic development of the area as one surest way of improving the fortune of the citizenry.

Through the Northern Regional Coordinating Council (NRCC), and the Ministry of Local Government, Decentralization and Rural Development, the Assembly will liaise with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Administrator General Department, Ghana Standard Board, Food and Drugs Board, Education, Training, Research Institutions, Advertisement Agencies to make the project succeed.

The Assembly will need the Private Enterprises on MPP arrangement to support in terms of finance, technology and expertise for the implementation of the project. The community groups such as Farmer Base Organizations, Village Savings and Loan groups, and other SME groups / cooperative will support in terms labour, production of raw material such yam, cassava, soybean, and marketing.

The hon. MCE happens to be the Dean of MMDCEs in the Northern Region and will use that as advantage to lobby from National political leadership through the NRCC for financial resources and technology as well as strong engagement with the private sector.

3.4 Municipal-Private Partnership (MPP) and Roles of key partners

The Assembly intends to engage the private sector to implement this projects. Interested business owners with strong capital base will be contacted with a proposal of the prioritized product to ebagement in the partnership. The following is the roles of stakeholders that will executive the project.

The Municipal Assembly is the initiator of the project and will engage the private enterprise in this business. The leadership of the MPP will be the Steering Committee lead by the Hon. Municipal Chief Executive as Chairman. Other member so the steering committee will include the Chief Executive Officer or Manager of the Private Enterprise, Municipal Coordinating Director, Director of Agriculture, Municipal Head of Business Advisory Centre, Municipal Head of Cooperatives Unit and other ex officio members whose inputs might be relevant for the success of the project.

The steering committee under leadership of the Chairman will be responsible for prodiving strategic direction and oversight to the LED initiative and activites therefrom to achieve the aims and objectives of set out in the Plan.

The Business Advisory Centre, Cooperative Unit, Tamale Technical University (TaTu) and University for Development Studies (UDS) will support in of terms training on the required knowledge and skills in business management.

The Traditional Authorities will lease land for the farming and industrial use to make the project successful. The Municipality has large skilled and unskilled labour fource who are in readiness to support the project at reasonable wages. The major raw material in this project includes access to the agricultural produce such as yam, cassava, and soybean. These produce already in large cultivation usually exported unprocessed. The Municipality annually, produces 304,794.70 metric tons which is usually exported without any value addition. The coming into being of a processing factory will create ready market for the farmers. In terms of access to utilities in support of the project success, Municipality, especially Bimbilla where the project will be sited rely on the National Grid for power supply. For water supply for the agro processing factory which will require a lot of water, Bimbilla reply on a conventional water treatment plan system which serves the whole town and Dangweyili. The project could reply this water system for ready and uninterrupted water supply for daily operation. In terms of Technology, the

Municipality has an abandoned Soy-Mix Factory which is currently not utilized due to some issues. Bringing in a private partner to the business is a good strategy to better harness abundance of yam, cassava and soybean produce in the Municipality. The One District One Factory (1D1F) program has been led by a private enterprise called Global Almas for the processing of variety of agricultural produce such yam, cassava, and rice. The Global Almas Factory has a lot of agroprocessing equipment to support in this course.

The steering committee in collaboration with the Municipal Assembly will be responsible for organizing meetings to discuss relevant issues that will be inure to the success of the project. The project will be financed by both the Municipal Assembly and the Private Enterprise. In terms of the Soy-Mix, the value the existing factory gives the Assembly a good equity for partnership. Selected Enterprise will only need to undertake the operation and maintenance cost to stay in business.

The Assembly and the to be Steering Committee will collaborate with UDS and TaTu for education and training required for the project. Other institutions such as the Department of Agriculture and the Business Advisory Centre will be instrumental in the delivery of education and training in terms of the skills and knowledge requirement.

In term of the Soy-Mix the Assembly already have the infrastructure in place but however locked up in the capital required to make it operation.

The abundant agricultural produce in the municipality is currently underutilized by the agroprocessing factory led by the Global Almas. There is therefore a need for an MPP engagement for the establishment of a separate agroprocessing factory in Bimbilla. The infrastructure requirement for the project will include the factory itself, warehouse, electricity, water pipelines extension, and access road, The Assembly is required to provide the electricity extension, warehousing, water pipeline extension and roads whiles the partner is to provide technical factory infrastructure in terms of the building and equipment.

The quality control will regulated by the Ghana Standard Board, Food and Drug Board, and the Agriculture Research Institute. The Steering Committee will be required to ensure that the products are wholesome for public consumption as required by the regulators.

The Steering committee will need the services of the Ghana Revenue Authority and Administrator General Department for the registration of the Business. At the local level, the Assembly will give a waiver in terms of the fees payment for registration and issuance of licences and permit with the Assembly. The Ghana Standard Board and Food and Drugs Board Authority will also be relevant in the process.

The management will collaborate with the Ghana advertising Association for best Advertising Agency to propagate and attract customers to the product.

3.3 Role of the RCC and other national agencies

The Municipal Assembly will take advantage of standard operation in the local governance role of technical bus stopping to work closely with investors in all areas of Local Economic Development.

3.5 **Organizational structure for managing LED product**

The organizational structure of the project will involve the municipal Assembly the represent the government of Ghana, private enterprise, the regulatory agencies, education and training institutions and the community/ customers. The structure has been outlined in figure 1 below.

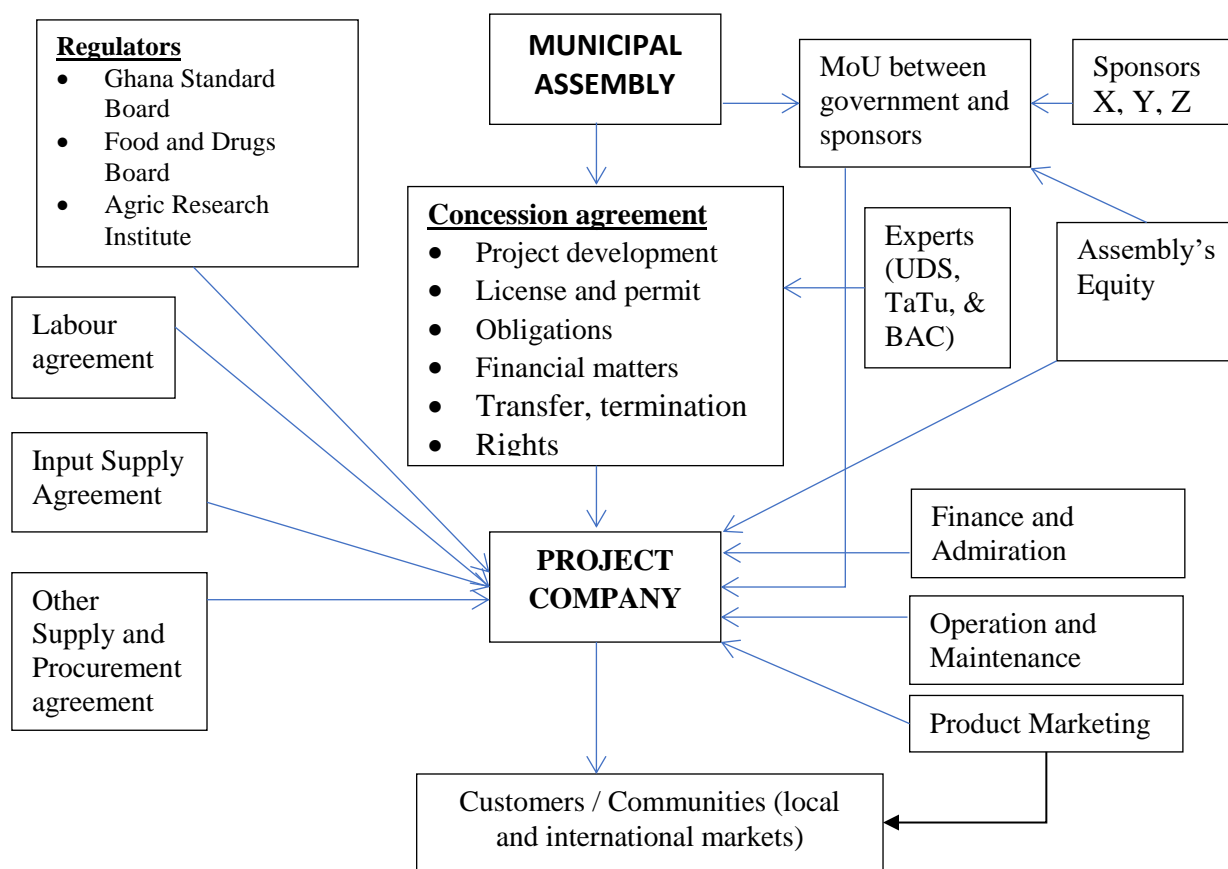


Figure 1: Organogram for the MPP Arrangement

4. DEVELOPING ‘ONE AREA ONE PRODUCT’

Table 1 present a logical framework that gives analysis for the various products.

Table 1: Logical Frame for the intended Products

No		Product/Service A	Product/Service B	Product/Service C
1	LED product Name	Processed and Packaged Yam	Packaged and ProcessedGari	Soya oil, Soya Cakes and Soya Flour
2	Area (Location)	Bimbilla	Bimbilla	Bimbilla
3.	Goal of the project	Value addition, food security and job creation	Value addition, food security and job creation	Value addition, food security and job creation
4.	Short description of the project (Current Situation & Prospects)	-Low value Addition(unprocessed yam) -Dried yam chips	• Low value Addition(unprocessed Cassava)	• Unutilized Soya processing plant

		<p>could be processed into fufu powder</p> <p>-The yam powder or flour could be milled and bagged into attractive 500 grams packets and then packed into cartons either for sale in the local supermarkets or for export</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gari mix • Raw gari • put in various weights (1 kg, 5kg etc) • Packaged and labeled 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The revamping of an existing soya beans processing plant in Bimbilla for the processing of Soya-bean into Weani-mix and Soya oil. • put tom-brown and soya oil in variuos weights (1kg 5kg etc) • packaged and labeled
5.	Output indicator	<p>-To create employment for 500 unemployed youth annually</p> <p>-To increase Assembly revenue mobilization by 5% annually</p> <p>- Increase food security by 5% annually</p>	<p>-To provide employment for 500 Unemployed people (350 women and 150 men)</p> <p>-Create jobs for 500 women and youth along the gari processing value chain</p> <p>- Increase food security by 5% annually</p>	<p>-Increase food security by 5% annually</p> <p>-Create jobs for 200 women and youth</p> <p>-To increase the income levels of at least 200 youth in soya processing</p>
6.	Objectives	<p>To Increase job creation, promote rural income generation through grass-root participation in industrial and commercial activities for five (5) years</p>	<p>To increase the production of cassava (raw materials for the processing companies) for five (5) years.</p>	<p>To increase the access to market for soya beans growers through value addition to the raw materials for five (5) years.</p>

7.	Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Establish an office responsible for linking farmers to ready markets and current information -Create enable environment between the municipality and private sector investors through tax incentives -To engage private enterprises on PP terms to establish yam processing centres in Bimbilla. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To carry out sensitization and awareness creation for interested persons in Gari processing -To train and support interested persons with capital to venture into Gari production -To acquire fertile land from the Traditional Authorities for the cultivation of Cassava -To create an enabling market and branding (Gmantambu Gari) by linking processors to local buyers and global actors with requisite packaging and quality standard -To engage private enterprises on PP terms to establish yam processing centres in Bimbilla. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To carry out sensitization and awareness creation for interested persons in soya beans production -To train and support interested persons with capital to venture into soya beans production -To train and support interested persons with capital to venture into soya beans production -To acquire fertile land from the Traditional Authorities for the cultivation of soya beans -To create an enabling market and branding by linking processors to local buyers and global actors with requisite packaging and quality standard -To engage private enterprises on PP terms to establish yam processing centres in Bimbilla.
8.	Activities/Stakeholder(s) responsible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Municipal LED Platform -Local Farmer Groups -NGO's in yam Production -MOFA/RCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal LED Platform -Local Farmer Groups -NGO's in cassava Production -MOFA/RCC -Internal Enterprise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal LED Platform -Local Farmer Groups -NGO's in soya-beans Production -MOFA/RCC

		-Internal Enterprise -CEOs of bigger industries in the municipality	-CEOs of bigger industries in the municipality	-Internal Enterprise -CEOs of bigger industries in the municipality
9.	Realistic timeframe	2022-2027	2022-2027	2022-2027
10	Indicative budget & sources of funding	Total Budget GH¢ 9,000,000.00 Municipal Assembly's Equity = GH¢ 2,000,000.00 Expected Private Sponsor Share = GH¢ 7,000,000.00	Total Budget GH¢ 9,000,000.00 Municipal Assembly's Equity = GH¢ 2,000,000.00 Expected Private Sponsor Share = GH¢ 7,000,000.00	Total Budget GH¢ 3,000,000.00 Municipal Assembly's Equity = GH¢ 2,000,000.00 Expected Private Sponsor Share = GH¢ 1,000,000.00
11	Value Chain Analysis	See Figure 2	See Figure 2	See Figure 2
12	Expected Number of jobs: Direct & Indirect	500 Direct jobs for the factory and 50,000 indirect jobs farmers, aggregators, transporters etc.	500 Direct jobs for the factory and 50,000 indirect jobs farmers, aggregators, transporters etc.	500 Direct jobs for the factory and 50,000 indirect jobs farmers, aggregators, transporters etc.
13	Expected average income	GHS 700.00 per month	GHS 700.00 per month	GHS 700.00 per month

Value Chain Analysis of the Products (Yam, Cassava and Soybean)

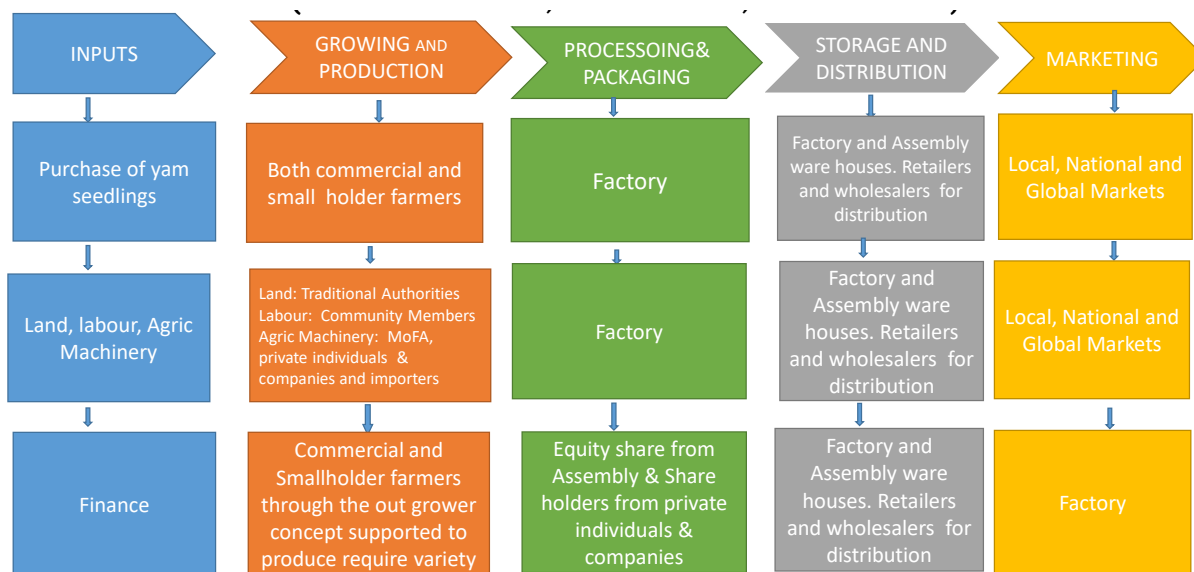


Figure 2: Value Chain Analysis of Agricultural Production (Yam, Cassava and Soybean)