

PAGA TRADITIONAL COUNCIL

Post Office Box 2

Paga

January

1st December, 2012

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GHANA

THE CASTLE

OSU.

Sir,

**RE-DEMARCATON OF CURRENT TWO KASSENA NANKANA EAST
AND KASSENA-NANKANA WEST DISTRICT ASSEMBLIES OF THE
UPPER EAST REGION INTO THREE DISTRICTS.**

We the chiefs and the people of the Paga Traditional area acknowledge the receipt of the Electoral Commission's letter reference C/EC23/5F.10/V3/9 dated 28th December, 2011 on the above subject and petition here with as follows:

1. That the Kassena-Nankana West and the Kassena – Nankana East Districts carved out of the then Kassena-Nankana District was based among others on the fact that the population of each of the newly created districts met the criteria required to create districts as provided in Act 462 of 1993, that is, that the minimum population requirements for a rural district must be 75,000 and consideration of the population factor should not be lost sight of in the attempt to create additional new districts from the existing Kassena-Nankana West District.

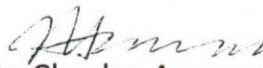
2. That the Chiefs and people of Navrongo have not petitioned for a new district, neither have the Chiefs and people of Paga Traditional area.
3. That the Hon. Regional Minister did not consult with the Chiefs and people of Paga on the need for the creation of a new (third) district, and regardless of this fact, the Regional Minister went ahead to suggest to His Excellency the Vice President and later to the Minister of Local Government and Rural Development for boxing or collapsing the two Kassena –Nankana districts to carve out a third district. When two groups of Chiefs went separately to petition His Excellency on the subject matter, the Regional Minister should have come to consult with all sides involved in the matter before muting the idea of collapsing and carving out a third district. The Hon Minister never found the need to call all sides for consultation and without consulting the Paga Pe on the matter he went ahead and announced same at the Paga Motel, and anxiety and agitation quickly run through all areas of Paga.
4. It must be pointed out that the Hon Regional Minister is alleged to have announced at a meeting with some Assembly men at the Paga Motel that the two existing Kassena – Nankana Districts would be collapsed and the Chiana area, and the Mirigu – Nabango – Kandiga – Sirigu areas would be given two separate districts with Paga joining Navrongo as one Municipal Assembly. This suggestion is unacceptable if it is true and we the Chiefs and People appeal to Government not to countenance such a suggestion as it has the potential to ignite confusion and rancour.
5. That, it is important to note that before the Kassena-Nankana West District was created, the then Kassena-Nankana District Assembly itself initiated the move for the creation of the Kassena-Nankana West District Assembly. An appeal was then made to Government

and it was approved for the Kassena – Nankana West District to be created.

6. That if there has to be any new creation of a third district, the prime consideration should be how to split the existing Kassena-Nankana West District into two and probably hiving off portions of the Kassena-Nankana East District to make up for the population requirement. There would then have been a clear direction as to how the dialogue would be focused, and identifying Navrongo and Paga as capitals of the Kassena – Nankana East District, and the Kassena – Nankana West District respectively would not be in doubt.
7. That the people of Paga, Chiana, Katiu, Kayoro, Nankong, speak the Kassem dialect while, Navrongo, Kolgo, Yua, Natugnia, Sirigu, Mirigu, Nabango, Kandiga, generally speak the Nankam dialect. If the linguistic factor is important in the demarcation of districts, the above should be noted in any further consultations.
8. That any attempt to relocate the Capital of Paga as the district capital for an amended Kassena-Nankana West District will be unfortunate as it will be unjustifiable.

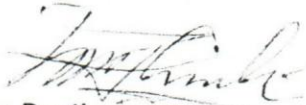
We therefore appeal to Government to deal with this matter cautiously considering the concerns raised, and hope that the fears and anxieties of the people of Paga will be allayed, and that the status quo will not change to the detriment of the Chiefs and people of Paga.

Yours faithfully

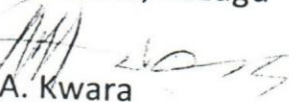

Pe Charles Awampaga II
Paramount Chief, Paga



Pe, Frederick Nyanguayire Aloah
Divisional Chief, Nakolo



Pe Parikure Thomas Aloah
Divisional Chief, Kazugu



Mr. A.A. Kwara
Chairman, Paga Development Association

Cc:

THE MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

MINISTRIES

ACCRA.

THE REGIONAL MINISTER

UPPER EAST REGION

LEGATANGA

THE CHAIRMAN

THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION

ACCRA.

PRESENTATION BY HON. ASSEMBLY MEMBERS OF PAGA TRADITIONAL AREA ON THE RE-DEMARCATION OF THE CURRENT TWO KASSENA WEST AND KASSENA-NANKANA EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLIES OF THE UPPER EAST REGION INTO THREE DISTRICTS

Date: Wednesday, 2012-01-04

Venue: Conference Hall of Paga motel

On behalf of Hon. Assembly Members and people of Paga Traditional Area and on my own behalf, I wish to thank the Coordinating Director for creating this forum which offers us the opportunity to speak on the re-demarcation of the current two Kassena West and Kassena Nankana East District Assemblies of the Upper East Region of Ghana into three districts. We want to also thank the Team from Electoral Commission for arranging this meeting for stakeholders in respect of the rather thorny issue of re-demarcation.

As the voice of the people, we want to indicate very emphatically that the people of Paga Traditional Area are not any way against the creation of a district in the East Zone; neither do we have any problem with the creation of one in the West. Clearly, the creation of an additional district will be a blessing rather a bane. What we strongly oppose, and shall continue to resist is the manuvre to collapse Paga as a District capital.

We shall use all legitimate means to resist any scheme by any individuals or group of individuals to collapse Paga as the District Capital of Kassena Nankana West District, and merging with Navrongo. We can aptly describe the manuvre to strip Paga of the capital as an obsession to implant seeds of discord and acrimony in the district. It is a matter of regret that in scheming for the removal of the District capital from Paga, the architects have failed to foresee the grave consequences such an action would bring not only to Paga, but by extension the whole nation. Tensions are already high in Paga and its environs, and Hon Assembly Members have assumed the arduous task of explaining issues to the people just to calm down tempers.

As Hon. Members of the Assembly, we shall be failing in our duty to defend the district, and Paga for that matter, as we have sworn to do, if we allow the whims and caprices of an individual or group of individuals to tamper with Paga as the district capital.

we
Much as we respect the Hon. Regional Minister (Upper East Region) and the District Chief Executive (K.N.W.D.A, PAGA), we must blame them for taking sides in this rather sensitive issue. In fact, they must be seriously blamed for the current 'crisis' we find ourselves in today. Indeed, they have been very bias.

1. It would be recalled that when the Regional Minister attended on the House to brief stakeholders of the Composite Budget, he did allude to the fact he had already proposed to government to consider merging the two districts, and re-demarcating them into three: one in the east, one in the west, and merging Paga with Navrongo to form Navrongo-Paga Municipal. Did the Minister made any consultations with stakeholders of KNWD, or did he take a unilateral decision? Besides, Hon. Assembly members were not invited to that meeting presumably because they might challenge the Minister's idea.
2. On 25th August, 2011, the Assembly, after a lengthy debate, moved to vote to decide whether the additional district should be allocated at East the West. But the D.C.E, in his wisdom, advised the House to suspend taking a decision until such time that the additional district is announced, during which time the House would convene to

decide where to site the new district. His decision was respected, and debate on the issue subsequently dropped. Surprisingly, the D.C.E and the Regional Minister could not wait for the new district to be created, neither did the DCE summon the House to explain anything, but proceeded to lead a high-powered delegation to see the Vice President to demand for the creation of a district in the west. The empirical evidence is that they were seen on GTV.

3. There were also attempts to stop the NDC Parliamentary Primaries in the Chiana-Paga Constituency in the name of an anticipated new district.
4. Today, the DCE is conspicuously missing in the meeting. As to why, he is not here, your guest is as good as mine.

We would, therefore, seriously to the Regional Minister and the Electoral Commissioner, to as a matter of urgency quash the move(s) to merge Paga with Navrongo. We cannot afford to create a problem (in fact a bigger one) in an attempt to solve a presumed problem except that it has been so intended. We need peace and stability in the K.N.W.D and the nation as a whole if we give a deeper reflection on issue at and act appropriately.

We wish to draw public attention to this appeal to the Regional Minister to demonstrate that leaders are not an indiscriminate bunch of people who are primarily interested in their own personal welfare and comfort and insensitive to the welfare and happiness of the larger society. Posterity will judge us (you and me) if we fail to take well-informed decision in this regard but plunge into schemes that are throw the district chaos and confusion. Let us emulate the good example set His Excellency, the President of the Republic of Ghana who is a peace-loving man, and surely will not sanction any action that would threaten the peace we have enjoyed since the creation the K.N.W.D in 2007.

Let me reiterate that the Hon. Assembly members and people of Paga Traditional Area welcome the creation and an additional district within the already existing K.N.W.D. What we are resisting, and shall spare no effort to resist is merging Paga with Navrongo to form Navrongo-Paga Municipal. We shall not tolerate any unwarranted interference in the affairs of KNWD. A more lasting and comprehensive solution of the problem, having regard to the tension being created, is to allow the people themselves to deal with their problem.

Peace is the highest aspiration of the people of Paga. We will negotiate for it, sacrifice for it; we will not surrender for it -now or ever. Cherish and love peace, for peace and development are bed fellows.

Once again, on behalf of Hon. Assembly Members and people of Papa Traditional Area, I thank you all for granting us audience.

Thank you.

SNOPSIS ON RE-DEMARCATION OF THE KASSENA-NANKANA DISTRICTS TOWARDS THE CREATION OF AN ADDITIONAL DISTRICT

INTRODUCTION

The then Kassena-Nankana District was one of Eight (8) districts of the Upper East Region. The District was split into two (2) in 2008 which saw to the creation of the Kassena Nankana West District Assembly and the mother district going by the name Kassena-Nankana East District Assembly.

DISTRICT'S POSITION ON RE-DEMARCATION

The District supports the idea of the re-demarcation of the two Kassena-Nankana Districts to pave the way for the creation of an additional district and wish to classify the issues of concern to the district under two headings:-

1. Political boundaries
2. Traditional boundaries

POLITICAL BOUNDARIES

The re-demarcation of the district will or may capture areas politically that owe allegiance to certain traditional authority. In view of this, the Navrongo traditional Council is ready to let Natugnia, and Yua be part of a new proposed district, but will not be ready to let Pinda, Akurugu-Daboo, Azaazi Abempingu, Akunkongo (infact Doba and its environs) joint any new district because of traditional historical reasons and certain challenges that are difficult to consider.

TRADITIONAL BOUNDAIRES

Whiles the Navrongo Traditional Council will/may let go some of her areas for political boundary demarcation reasons, these areas will still pay allegiance to the Traditional Council and therefore recommends the passage of a statute to guarantee the position of the Traditional council and the need for the presentation of a political map whiles preserving traditional boundaries.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Kassena-Nankana East District Assembly and its traditional authorities acknowledge the need for the creation of more districts and will wish to support any effort that will see to the realization of this development idea.

West Kassena traditional council
Postal Agency
Chiana Navrongo
Upper East Region
20th December, 2011.

To:
The Chairman,
Committee for Re-demarcation
Exercise of Kassena Nankana
West and East Districts.

Dear Sir,

PETITION FOR THE CREATION OF DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

We the four paramount chiefs of Chiana, Katiu, Kayoro and Nakong, the assembly members, opinion leaders and the entire people of the West Kassena Traditional Council wish to commend the NDC Government under the leadership of His Excellency Prof. John Evans Atta Mills for the zeal with which he is managing the country. Indeed, his stewardship is unmatched; the prudent economic management, the administration devoid of vendetta, the good and participatory governance is a testimony of the Atta Mills' good leadership. With this commitment to alleviate the suffering of the Ghanaian, we the chiefs and the people of West Kassena Traditional Council pledge our support to His Excellency and his able people to make Ghana a better place.

Nevertheless, building a better Ghana requires that the opportunity is created so that development programmes and policies are brought to the local people and the people getting the chance to fully participate in the decision making process. Decentralizing government policies and development programmes is indeed the surest way of building a better Ghana. In this regard, we the chiefs, assembly members, opinion leaders and the entire people of the West Kassena Traditional council humbly

and the entire people of the West Kassena Traditional council humbly submit this petition to the committee for the creation of a district to be known and called West Kassena District Assembly.

JUSTIFICATION

It is imperative that we petition the committee for a district due to the following reasons:

a) ACCESSIBILITY OF THE AREA

Since 1966 and in line with Dr. Kwame Nkrumah's decentralization plan, several historical records and local government memoranda recognized the remoteness and inaccessibility of Chiana and its location as a growth in the Kassena Nankana Area and recommended the creation of Local Government Administration there.

People of Kassena West have to cross two districts; Bulisa and Kassena Nankana East to their district capital- Paga about thirty-two (32) kilometers from Chiana Asunia; the nearest of the four paramountcies in the area. This is against the electoral commission's guiding principles in linkages in decision-making, which states, "No constituency should cut across district boundaries for this will give linkages to the district assembly and the national legislature..."

This aside, there is no direct route link from the district capital to any of the four paramountcies in the West Kassena Traditional area unlike our brothers at the East. This means we are the only disadvantaged area in the district and we will never benefit from any social and administrative facilities in the capital if we continue to remain part of the present district. We therefore crave the indulgence of the government to kindly create a separate district to be known and called West Kassena District.

b) ECONOMIC REASONS

West Kassena has a dispersed and projected three hundred and seventy square kilometers (370 km²) of land, about half of the total surface area of Kassena Nankana East and West Districts combined.

West Kassena has a flourishing weekly market patronized by merchants as far as Tumu in the Upper West Region and Sandema and Navrongo in the Bulisa and Kassena Nankana East Districts respectively both in the Upper East Region. In addition, the market attracts merchants from both Broan-Ahafo and Northern Regions. There are also three supporting markets at Kalvio, Kayoro and Katiu, all in the West Kassena Traditional Area, which generates enormous revenue for the government.

West Kassena is also an ideal site for the location of industries such as; Shea Processing, Groundnuts Paste Production, Sorghum And Vegetable Cultivation, Animals and Livestock Rearing especially, guinea fowl which does particularly well in the area. Thus, the potential of the area to develop and expand as an industrial giant and a sprawling metropolis in the next couple of decades is unimaginable.

MINING:

Quarry: Chiana is endowed with two quarrying mining sites which are currently in operations. **Gold:** A site has been ear marked to have gold reserves for possible exploration. **Iron Ore:** This mineral is in large deposits in one of our rocks identified by Ghana geological and survey department. **Granite:** Granite has been discovered in large quantities ideally for quarrying by some mineral mining dept. **Sand Wining:** Huge deposit of sand in our river-lets currently serves revenue for sand wining contractors.

c) HEALTH

West Kassena has a high maternal mortality due to its distance to the nearest hospital to accommodate the pregnant women. These women will either have to be transferred to the Sandema Hospital in the Bulisa District or War Memorial Hospital at Navrongo in the Kassena Nankana East District, some of whom die on the way. Statistics at the War Memorial Hospital show that most of the in-patients and deaths at the hospital are from the West Kassena Area. The delay in reporting accounted for the many deaths because of the distance to the hospital.

d) PREVIOUS REPORTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Mr. Chairman, it may interest you to note that several reports and recommendations from Convention People Party's (CPP) Government Decentralization Plan down to successive governments after it pointed to the fact that Chiana becomes the capital of any separation of the then Kassena Nankana District. For example, the Public Administration Restructuring Decentralization Implementation Committee (PARDIC) called for a split in the then Kassena Nankana District into north and south. The report recommends the split to contain the boundaries of the former Chiana-Paga Local Council / constituency with headquarters at Chiana while Navrongo continue as the headquarters of the then existing assembly containing the boundaries of the former Navrongo Local Council. Please, refer to the volume II PARDIC report of 2nd February, 1987.

Also in 1966, the Chiana Local Council / constituency and the Paga Local Council / constituency were merged and renamed Chiana –Paga Local Council / constituency with its headquarters at Chiana (refer – Re-organization of Local Government Inspector) but these legitimate recommendations have been consciously ignored by the New Patriotic Party's (NPP) Government, when the time came for the splitting of the district.

Conclusion

Mr. Chairman, we would like to affirm our full and total support for the re-demarcation of the current two districts; Kassena Nankana East and Kassena Nankana West into three districts. We hail the process as in the right direction for fair distribution of development to our various communities.

From the above presentation, it can be seen clearly that West Kassena Traditional Area deserves to be given a district. We are therefore of the view that the NDC government being a listening government and respecter of rule of law will create a separate district for the West Kassena Traditional Area to correct the anomalies created by the previous government.

We also want to make our stand clear that anything less will compel us to **PULL OUT** of our present district and join Kassena Nankana East District, where we can benefit from most of the facilities that we are currently being denied due to the position of the present district capital.

Thank you.

The paramount Chiefs

Pɛ Joseph B. Afagachi II
(Nakong Paramountcy)

Pɛ Oscar Batabi Tiyaamu II
(Kayoro Paramountcy)

Pɛ Ditundini Adiali Ayagitam III
(Chiana Paramountcy)

Pɛ Ayikode Zangwio IV
(Katiu Paramountcy)

**Opinion Leaders / Assembly
members**

Hon. Abakare Solomon
(Chiana Town Council Chairman)

Hon. Bagetewone Edward Allou
(Kayoro Area Council Chairman)

Mr. Nonterah George
(Opinion Leader)

Mr. Simple John Aniba
(Opinion Leader)

CC:

1. Electoral commissioner, Accra
2. Office of the President, Osu, Accra
3. Office of the Vice President, Osu, Accra
4. Minister of Local Government, Ministries, Osu, Accra
5. Regional Minister – Upper East
6. District Chief Executive – KNWD
7. District Electoral Commissioner – KNWD

**PETITION OF THE
KASSENA-NANKANA
DISTRICT ASSEMBLY FOR
THE
CREATION OF A NEW
DISTRICT AND A THIRD
CONSTITUENCY IN
KASSENA-NANKANA**

KASSENA NANKANA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

Tel: 0742-22366/22644



District- Administration,
Post Office Box 1
Navrongo.-UE/R

Our Ref. KNDA/DEP/7/VOL.1

Your Ref. No:.....

Date: 6th May, 2004

CREATION OF A NEW DISTRICT AND A THIRD CONSTITUENCY IN KASSENA-NANKANA

It would be recalled that the people of the Kassena-Nankana District have on different occasions and at various fora agitated for the creation of a new District and a third constituency in Kassena-Nankana.

At the last sitting of the Assembly on 11th December 2003 the Assembly set up a technical Committee to study the feasibility of the creation of the new District and Constituency.

The Committee presented its report to the House, which adopted it for action.

Among other things the house resolved that the report should be presented to His Excellency the President of the Republic of Ghana by a delegation led by you.

The other members of the delegation include:

1. Three chiefs from contesting areas namely: West, East and North zone
2. The Presiding Member of the Assembly
3. The District Chief Executive
4. The two members of Parliament from the two constituencies of the District

I have the privilege to present to you the document containing the :

1. Resolution of the General Assembly
2. Minutes of meeting of the Executive Committee on the matter and
3. Report of the Committee on the matter for presentation to His Excellency the President.

We wish to humbly request that you fix a date at your earliest convenience for the presentation to be made to the President


for: DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE
(ABDULAI ATCHULO)
DISTRICT CO-ORDINATING DIRECTOR

THE HON. REGIONAL MINISTER
UPPER EAST REGIONAL CO-ORDINATING COUNCIL
BOLGATANGA

C O N T E N T S

1. Resolution of the Assembly - A
2. Minutes of Emergency meeting of the Executive
Committee on the creation of additional District
And constituency - B
3. Report of the Committee - C

A

**RESOLUTION OF THE KASSENA-NANKANA DISTRICT
ASSEMBLY TO H. E. PRESIDENT J. A. KUFFOUR FOR THE
CREATION OF A NEW DISTRICT AND A THIRD
CONSTITUTENCY IN THE KASSENA-NANKANA DISTRICT**

The Kassena-Nankana District Assembly sitting at a general Assembly meeting on Thursday 11th December 2003 resolved that a Special appeal be made to H. E. the President for the creation of an additional district and constituency out of the Kassena-Nankana District for the underlisted reasons.

1. To facilitate smooth administration and bring government down to the ordinary people in the District.
2. To facilitate the equitable distribution of the national cake.

Following the resolution of the Assembly a five (5) man Committee was set to study and make the necessary recommendations for onward submission to the Office of the President.

The Committee after considering all the relevant documents on the demarcation of Districts and Constituencies, observed that:

1. The population of the Kassena-Nankana District according to the 2000 population census is about 150, 000 and that even if the district is divided into two, the population would still meet the Mandatory population of 75,000 required for the creation of a new District.

2. The Committee also observed that the locally generated Revenue of the Assembly has steadily increased over the years and is capable of supporting two districts if the district is split into two. The Revenue increased from a modest amount of ₦149,012,250.00 in 2000 through ₦224,166,000.00, ₦256,594,600.00 and ₦485,327,000.00 for 2001, 2002 and 2003 respectively.

3. The Committee also observed that the people of the District have long recognized the need for an additional District as evident by numerous petitions from different sections of the district. But that their efforts have not been successful because of the uncoordinated manner in which the requests are made.

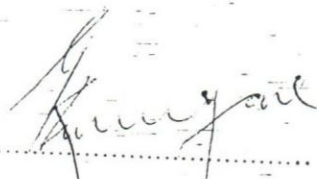
The Executive Committee of the Assembly sitting on the 17th day of March 2004 endorsed the findings and recommendation of the Committee and therefore resolves as follows: -

1. That this petition be forwarded to H. E. the President and the Chairman, National Electoral Commission, Praying for the creation of an additional District and constituency out of the present Kassena-Nankana District.
2. That H. E. should send an Independent committee that would study and make recommendations as to the composition, name and headquarters of the second district and additional

constituency. The president is assured that his decision would
be accepted by all parties.


(HON. KIZITO AKAYOMSE)

PRESIDING MEMBER


(HON. G. K. DAN-YARE)

DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE

B

MINUTES OF AN EMERGENCY MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE
COMMITTEE OF THE KASSENA-NANKANA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY,
WEDNESDAY 17TH MARCH 2004 IN THE ASSEMBLY HALL.

IN ATTENDANCE

NAME

MEMBER

1. Hon. Francis Agyeere
2. Hon. David Bagase
3. Hon. Adena A. Asaliba
4. Hon. Aloysius N. Addih
5. Hon. A.J. Tigawuti
6. Hon. Aloo Robert-Apeclura
7. Hon. Philip Babachuweh
8. Hon. J.A Angme
9. Hon. Helen Vorodam
10. Hon. Andrew Abase
11. Hon. Sampson Nankong
12. Hon. Joseph Awakapta
13. Hon. Kuseh Anthony
14. Hon. Omoro B. Adivila
15. Hon. Ayaara George A.
16. Hon. J.B. Asobayire
17. Hon. Fred Ayamgba
18. Hon. G.B. Anankware
19. Hon. Edward Nchor
20. Hon. Emmanuel Chegweh

DCE

Member

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ABSENT:

1. Hon. Grace Abatey
2. Hon. William Adum
3. Hon. Cecilia Musah
4. Hon. Kwame Nabare

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EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS:

1. Mr. John William Oduro
2. J.S. Ayombil
3. P.B. Agamba
4. Philip D. Baazeng
5. Abdulai Atchulo
6. Kizito Wassingu
7. Shaibu Mutawakilu
8. Mary Atigre
9. Peter Anyawie

Forestry Dept.

T & C PD

G. E. S.

K. N. D. A.

K. N. D. A.

K. N. D. A.

DD. F. O.

D. H. M. T.

MOFA.

ITEM	ACTIVITY	ACTION B
0:01	<p><u>OPENING</u></p> <p>The meeting commenced at 11:15 am with an opening prayer by Madam Mary Atigre.</p> <p>The District Chief Executive welcomed all members present to the meeting. He apologized for the late start of the meeting and urged members to prompt him the next time they wait for long.</p> <p>At this juncture, honourable members sought the introduction of Mr. Wassungu Kizito Kojo a national service person from the Environmental Protection Agency serving at the District Assembly. This was done by the Deputy District Co-ordinating Director.</p>	<p>Hon. Members</p> <p>DDCD</p>
0:02	<p><u>MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING</u></p> <p>Honourable members observed that the format of the letters circulated inviting them to the meeting was that of an ordinary meeting but that the proceedings of the meeting looked like that of an emergency meeting.</p> <p>The District Chief Executive indicated that the meeting was an emergency one to discuss the Report of a Committee on the creation of additional district and Constituency in the Kassena-Nankana District. He therefore apologized for the error in the Letters.</p>	

0:03

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CREATION
OF DISTRICT AND CONSTITUENCY

The District Chief Executive reminded honourable members about the decision of the General Assembly during its last meeting mandating him to appeal to H E the President for the creation of an additional District and Constituency out of the Kassena-Nankana District.

He said following the decision of the Meeting a Committee was set up to prepare a Report for submission. The District Chief Executive indicated that the meeting was to discuss the Report for Submission.

He therefore urged members to critically examine the Report and the recommendations made by the committee and give the final recommendation for submission.

HON.
MEMBERS

0:04

RECOMMENDATION

After a lengthy and heated debate the House agreed to the Recommendation of the Committee as follows:

1. That the District Assembly should write a Petition for the District Chief Executive, Presiding Member and all Conveners of Sub-Committees to sign. The Petition, which should be addressed, to H E the President/Electoral Commission should request for the creation of the second district and Constituency.
2. The President should be invited to send an independent Committee that should study and make recommendation as to the composition, name and headquarters of the second District and additional Constituency. The President should be assured that his decision would be accepted by all of the interested parties.

- 0:05
3. A delegation of Assembly Members and Chiefs should send the Petition to H. E the President.

COMPOSITION OF DELEGATES

The House further recommended that the delegation to present the report to the President should compose of:

1. Three chiefs from contending areas namely, West Zone, East Zone and North Zone.
2. The presiding member of the Assembly
3. The District Chief Executive
4. The two members of Parliament from the two Constituencies of the District.

0:06

MISBEHAVIOUR BY SOME UNIVERSITY OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES (UDS) STUDENTS

It was reported that some students of the above-mentioned university misbehaved towards some traders and some members of the general public during a 'float' organised by the student's body during their Students Representative Council (SRC) week celebration.

The House agreed to formally register its displeasure on the incident to the appropriate quarter DCD

0:07

CENTENARY CELEBRATION OF POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE KASSENA-NANKANA DISTRICT

It was recommended that the district hold an event to mark the centenary celebration as in the case of Shama Ahanta District Assembly.

The House further recommended that the programme for celebration should consider challenges in the district.

The District Chief Executive informed the house that a committee will be set up to plan for the proposed celebration.

DCE

0:08

OTHER MATTERS

Honourable members wanted an update on the proposed Health Insurance Scheme. The deputy co-ordinating Director gave a brief report on the progress made so far on the Scheme and the way forward. Honourable members were urged to encourage their communities to register when registration was opened.

Hon.
Members

0:09

CLOSING

At this juncture, Honourable Francis Agyare moved for the close of the meeting and was seconded by honourable J B Asobayire. Honourable Philip Babachuwah said the closing prayer and the meeting came to close at about 2:50 pm..

C

REPORT OF THE 2004 COMMITTEE ON THE CREATION OF A SECOND DISTRICT AND THIRD CONSTITUENCY IN THE KASSENA-NANKANA AREA

The Kassena-Nankana District Assembly during its Christmas meeting on 10th and 11th December, 2003 repeated its directive to the Administration to set up a committee to examine the possibility of government to divide the present assembly into two and create a third constituency.

The Administration therefore appointed the following to serve on the Committee:-

1. Madam Grace Mary Mboya
2. Mr. Basil Pwadura
3. Dr. Thomas Anyoarikeya
4. Mr. Patrick Amipare and
5. Mr. Andrew A. Kubaje

The Committee was inaugurated by the District Chief Executive on 19th January 2004. At the inauguration the District Chief Executive told the Committee members that the Assembly did not want them to specify which areas should form the new district and/or constituency or capital. The Committee was given two weeks to submit its report.

Terms of Reference

The Committees Terms of Reference are as follows:-

1. Identify the procedure and processes of the creation of Districts and Constituencies
2. Identify the requirements needed for the creation of additional District Constituencies

3. Identify the position of the Kassena-Nankana District with respect to the above
4. Give recommendations for the pursuant of the Assembly towards achieving the ultimate objective of the creation of an additional District and Constituencies in the Kassena Nankana District
5. Any other related matter

With regards to 1 and 2 above we attach the write up of the Electoral Commission for the National and Regional Sensitization Exercise captioned Outline of Demarcation of Administrative and Electoral Boundaries

For the position of the Kassena-Nankana District Assembly (KNDA) with respect to the creation of an additional district and constituency we attach various statistics that should guide the Assembly to take a decision. It should be noted that the central zone already qualifies as a district capital so not all the statistics in the Central Zone have been included.

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

1. Outline of Demarcation of Administrative and Electoral Boundaries
2. Sources of Revenue
3. Revenue from zones
4. Map of Kassena-Nankana District Assembly showing the existing constituencies
5. List of polling stations and number of voters
6. Existing infrastructure

OBSERVATION

1. A careful study of the foregoing attachments indicates that the present Kassena-Nankana District Assembly could be divided into two viable rural districts each with a population of about 75000 people.

2. The Navro-pio and his people have no objection to carving out new districts from the present Kassena-Nankana District Assembly, provided such creations did not "change the traditional/chieftaincy relationship that exist between the Navrongo Paramountcy and her sub-chiefs namely Pinda, Natugnia, Manyoro and Yua"

3. Four proposals or petitions exist for the creation of the additional district (s)

a) Proposal from South Zone

i. Kologo, Naga, Kandiga, Mirigu, Nabango and Sirigu to form one district

ii. Paga, Chiana, Katiu, Kayoro and Nankong to form a third district

b) Proposal from West zone

The new district should comprise of Chiana, Katiu, Kayoro and Nankong

c) Proposal from the East Zone

Sirigu, Mirigu, Kandiga, Nabango, Natugnia, Yua and Manyoro to form new district.

d) Proposal from North Zone

The defunct Chiana/Paga Local Council, which constitutes the present Chiana/Paga Constituency, should be revived and renamed Kassena-Nankana North District Assembly

4. With regards to constituencies two proposals were made

a) West Zone

i. Katiu, Kayoro, Nakong to constitute one constituency

ii. Chiana to form another constituency

b) North Zone

i. Mirigu, Nabango, Kandiga, Sirigu, Natugnia and Yua to form the Nankana Constituency

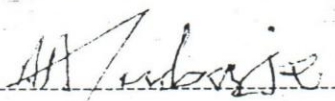
ii. Chiana, Katiu, Kayoro, Nakong, Pinda, Paga and Manyoro to constitute the Kassena Constituency

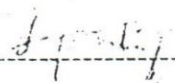
c) East Zone

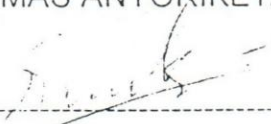
- i. Sirigu, Mirigu, Kandiga, Natugnia, Manyoro, Yua to form--
Kassena-Nankana East Constituency.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Committee after carefully studying the various petitions proposals reports the situation on the ground, the mood and aspirations of our people recommends that the District Assembly should write a petition for all the current Assembly members to sign. The petition, which should be addressed to H.E., the President Electoral Commission should request for the creation of the second district and constituency.
2. The President should be invited to send an independent committee that should study and make recommendations as to the composition, name and headquarters of the second district and additional constituency.
The President should be assured that his decision shall be accepted by all of our people.
3. A delegation of Assembly members and our chiefs should send the petition to H. E. the President.


1. MR. ANDREW KUBAJE


3. DR. THOMAS ANYORIKAYA


5. MR. BASIL PWADURA


2. MADAM GRACE-MARY MBOYA


4. MR. PATRICK AMIPARE

OUTLINE OF DEMARCATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES

NATIONAL AND REGIONAL SENSITIZATION EXERCISE

The Electoral Commission has the statutory responsibility under Article 45 (b) of the constitution to demarcate the electoral boundaries for both national and local government elections. The Commission has no statutory authority to create districts or demarcate the boundaries of district and their substructures such as sub-metropolitan assemblies, urban, zonal and town/area councils and unit committees. That statutory responsibility lies with the President. Article 241 (2)

Section 1(2) of Act 462 empowers the President to declare any area within Ghana to be a district and to assign a name to the district. The President under section 1(3) of Act 465 shall in the exercise of his powers under sub-section (2) direct the Electoral Commission to make such recommendations, as it considers appropriate for the purpose. Similarly under section 2 of Act 462, the Commission shall at the request of the President review areas of authority of unit committees, Town, Area, Zonal Urban and Sub-Metropolitan District Councils and District, Municipal and Metropolitan Assemblies and make such recommendations as it considers appropriate to the President. There is the need to clarify this relationship between the Executive and the Commission, which is an independent statutory body. Such request for the creation of District and the Substructures should go to the Ministry of Local Government, which acts on such matters for the President. The commission, as an advisory body on such matters, may receive such petitions but can act on them only upon a request from the President.

The Electoral Commission intends to review the division of Ghana into constituencies and electoral areas in line with the provision under Article 47(5) of the constitution. The Article states that the Electoral Commission shall review the division of Ghana into constituencies at intervals of not less than seven years or with twelve months after the publication of the enumeration figures after the

holding of a census of the population of Ghana which ever is earlier and may, as a result after the constituencies. The current constituencies were demarcated in 1992 and the census took place in 2000. The commission shall if requested by the President review the areas of authority of local government bodies and make recommendations to the President. In line with the Commission's free, fair and transparency policy, we wish to outline the criteria that guide the demarcation of administrative and electoral boundaries.

In election administration, demarcation of boundaries should precede all electoral processes. Demarcation determines the reference points or landmarks for the registration of voters. Demarcation facilitates the registering of people within predetermined polling areas. It facilitates the development of a computer file of addresses or locations to facilitate the preparation of voters registers for polling areas. This planned exercise has become imperative to satisfy the legal requirements and to address the numerous petitions received from traditional authorities, individuals and other interest groups concerning administrative and electoral boundaries and the dynamics of development. We also realize that some of the request and petitions stem from ignorance of the basis for the demarcation exercise. We will take this opportunity to explain the criteria that guide the demarcation exercise in Ghana.

CRITERIA FOR DEMARCATION

Administrative Boundaries

Demarcation of local government administrative areas is guided by law. The need to decentralize the administration of the nation by bringing administration closer to the people is a major factor in the creation of districts and the substructures. Local government aims at harnessing local knowledge and expertise for development. The bottom-up approach in development planning necessitates the development of linkages between local and national authorities in the decision making process. Also the responsibility of central government to open up the entire country for development requires that views and aspirations of all sectors of society are

brought into national planning process through decentralization of administration. For these reasons, the following criteria as stated under section 1(4) of Act 462 and others were used to demarcate the existing districts and their sub-structures.

Population

The population of the district must be large enough to include an appreciable number of economically active group who could be relied upon for the initial capitalization of the administration through taxation and also to offer commercial labour for the implementation of development projects. Petitioners should not aim at the District Assembly Common Fund for their development needs but should rely on locally generated funds. Section 1(4) sets the following minimum population requirements.

(a) In the case of

- (i) a rural district, that there is a minimum population of seventy-five thousand (75,000) people; and an urban district a minimum of one hundred thousand (100,000) people.
- (ii) A municipality, that the geographical area consists of a single compact settlement and that there is a minimum of ninety-five thousand (95,000) people; and
- (iii) A metropolis, that there is a minimum of two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) people.

(b) In the case of substructures of the districts:

- (i) sub-metropolitan districts and town councils were created under the metropolitan district based on distinct sectors of the metropolitan area and residential areas such as Osu, La, Amakom, etc in the city areas designated as town councils;

- (ii) Urban councils made up of single, compact towns of a minimum population of fifteen thousand (15,000) people were created under the urban districts;
- (iii) Zonal councils were created under the municipal districts and they were based on distinct sectors of the municipally.
- (iv) Town/Area councils which were either single compact settlements of not less than five thousand (5,000) people or a cluster of settlements each too small in population but together having a minimum population of five thousand (5,000) people were created; and
- (v) Unit Committees made up of not less than five hundred (500) people were created.

These substructures were center for mobilization, planning and project implementation under the local government system.

The mere possession of the minimum population does not automatically qualify a locality for the status. The need to control development to avoid duplication of efforts is very crucial in development planning.

Geographical or physical features

There is the need to ensure that there are no insurmountable barriers to communication in the envisaged area such as rivers and mountains that hinder travel from one part to the other

Economic Viability

There must be economic activities such as commercial farming, mining, weekly or daily markets from which the administration could derive revenue through taxation before looking to the central government for financial support.

Ethnicity and community of interest

Since the people need to exchange views to evolve development plans, people within an administrative area should have a common language to be able to communicate. There should be a shared interest and be able to interact freely. There should not be any ethnic conflicts and animosities.

Availability of trained personnel

This is essentially to cut down on the initial expenditure of the administration on provision of residential accommodation and other basic necessities.

Administrative Centre

The Administrative center should preferably be in a central location to be equidistant from all out-lying areas. The center should be accessible from all parts of the envisaged area and should not be less than seven miles from the nearest district administrative center to ensure that development is spread out since administrative centers attract development. The chosen center should have existing basic infrastructure that support administration such as schools, daily markets, health facilities and other government agencies.

The decision to create additional districts and the sub-structures will not be guided by political considerations alone but the state of the national economy and the need to avoid unnecessary rivalry, competition and duplication of efforts will, to a large extent, be the determinant factors.

Electoral Boundaries

Article 47 of the Constitution authorizes the Electoral Commission to divide the country into as many single member constituencies as the Commission may

prescribe for the purpose of election of members of Parliament. The law prescribes a set of criteria for the guidance of the Commission. Some of these are that no constituency shall fall within more than one region; the boundaries of each constituency shall be such that the number of inhabitants in the constituency is as nearly as possible, equal to the population quota. The number of inhabitants in a constituency may be less or more than the population quota to take account of means of communication, geographical features, density of population and area and boundaries of the regions and other administrative or traditional areas.

Any boundary change, as a result of a review shall come into effect upon the next dissolution of Parliament. Population quota means the number obtained by dividing the number of inhabitants of Ghana by the number of constituencies into which Ghana is divided.

A person aggrieved by a decision of the Commission in respect of a demarcation of a boundary may appeal to a tribunal consisting of three persons appointed by the Chief Justice and the Commission shall give effect to the decision of the tribunal. The tribunal's decision may appeal to the Court of Appeal whose decision on the matter shall be final. The Commission therefore acts in accordance with the law.

These legal provisions have been captured under section 1 to 3 of the Representation of the People Law (PNDCL 234) Section 4 PNDCL 284 authorises the Commission to divide each constituency into polling divisions and the divisions into polling stations as the Commission may prescribe.

The primary reasons for constitutions devoting considerable attention to the constituency changes, particularly in cases where there is a first-past the post electoral system as we have in Ghana, is to prevent constituencies being drawn to favour a particular political party or candidate. The temptation of gerrymandering by politicians must be avoided. Politicians will invariably carve constituencies, if

allowed, in a manner that maximizes their support while scattering and neutralizing the support of their opponents. This is why the Electoral Commission, which is an independent and neutral body, has been assigned this statutory responsibility.

Our laws conform to the best practices in other jurisdictions. Some of the internationally accepted practices are:-

- ✓ Constituencies should as far as practicable, have equally weighted electorates i. e. the population quota;
- ✓ There should be good and legal reasons for any constituency being markedly out of line with the quota;
- ✓ Constituency boundaries should be regularly reviewed and if necessary revised; and;
- ✓ Political parties and the general public should be able to respond to proposed boundaries before they are finalized. This calls for consultation and consensus. This is why we have.

Demarcation of constituency boundaries is a delicate exercise therefore extraordinary care should be taken by not offending unnecessarily the sensibilities of local traditional rulers and their people.

Boundary Demarcation Methods

Data on population distribution is very crucial in boundary demarcation. In Ghana, the Commission depends on survey maps from the Survey Department and population figures from the Statistical Services Department. It is very difficult to match the population figures with locations on the survey maps when such maps are not up to date. The commission ends up describing the boundaries without being able to accurately come out with maps to show the areas. Technology is available for producing accurate administrative and electoral boundaries. The Geographic information Systems (GIS) technology is

available. We have personnel who have been trained to utilize this technology but we do not have the necessary equipment for them to use. Until we acquire the facilities, we will continue to do the descriptive boundary demarcation.

Criteria Set by Electoral Commission

The general objective guiding constituency boundary demarcation in most jurisdictions is to arrive at approximately equally weighted constituencies (with same numbers of electors per constituency). This is so that each vote, to the extent possible, is afforded equal value or weight, in recognition of the democratic principle that all those of voting age participate equally in the ballot. A variance or tolerance of plus or minus 25% is considered more appropriate to strike a balance between the densely populated urban areas and the sparsely populated rural areas. In some jurisdiction, in addition to the 25% tolerance, a predetermined number of constituencies or seats are allocated to areas with populations of a certain number and under in order not to deprive such areas of proper representation. The use of number of registered voters as basis for demarcating constituency boundaries does not cater for all the people. Representation is about people, therefore the elected candidate should represent all inhabitants including those below the voting age who have peculiar needs.

✓ Land Mass

In Ghana, we consider both land mass and population. The need to open up the whole country to development makes it imperative to include minority views in governance therefore population density should not be the sole criterion for demarcation of constituencies.

Population and land mass are weighted in a ratio of 9:1 to give the number of constituencies in each of the ten regions. In the last demarcation of constituencies in 1992, the use of this ratio gave the Northern region more constituencies than the Brong Ahafo region even though the population of

Brong Ahafo was bigger than that of the Northern region. The Northern region is about one quarter of the national land size. The use of population alone will give unfair representation to the densely populated regions like Ashanti and Greater Accra regions. -

✓ National Economy and existing Infrastructure

The national economy and the existing infrastructure to house the legislature have a bearing on the size of the legislature. The perquisites to be given to legislators and sitting accommodation in the chamber and committee rooms thus help determine the number of representatives. The same principle applies in demarcating electoral area in the districts.

✓ Linkages in decision Making

To afford linkages in the decision making process, constituency boundaries should be coterminous with district boundaries. A district may have one or more constituencies. To develop a common voters roll for the conduct of all public election, demarcation of administrative and electoral boundaries are linked. The country is divided into regions into district; district into constituency; constituencies into electoral area electoral areas into units, units into polling areas and finally polling areas divide into polling stations. Each polling station has a voters register. The following guiding principles are strictly followed.

- (i) No constituency should cut across existing regional boundary;
- (ii) No constituency should cut across district boundaries. This will give linkages to the District Assembly and the national legislature;
- (iii) All existing districts should have at least one constituency
- (iv) No electoral area should cut across a constituency boundary;
- (v) No unit areas should cut across electoral area boundary;
- (vi) No polling area should cut across a unit boundary; and
- (vii) Polling stations should be within the polling area.

Demarcation of Electoral Areas

The same consideration for population, economic viability and existing basic infrastructure to house the assembly was used in determining the number of elected representatives in each assembly. During the 1987 demarcation of electoral areas, the smallest district assembly, in terms of population, was given thirty electoral areas. The number of electoral areas for each district was therefore made to be negatively correlated to the district population as population increased.

Conclusion

In conclusion we all need to find answers to the following:

- (i) Do we increase the number of electoral areas and constituencies just because the population has increased or do we retain the existing numbers and strengthen the operations at the assemblies and the national legislature?
- (ii) If the application of the population and land mass ratio results in a region losing a number of its present constituencies, do we go ahead and abolish some existing constituencies in the losing regions and create new ones in the regions which gain more constituencies?
- (iii) If we are to retain the existing constituencies do we create additional constituencies with the increase in our population and by how many?

Ladies and gentlemen, the power is in your hands. Let us hear your views.

Thank you.

SOURCES OF REVENUE

NO	NORTH ZONE (PAGA)	EAST ZONE (MIRIGU SIRIGU)	WEST ZONE (CHIANA)	SOUTH ZONE
1	Basic Rates	Basic Rates	Basic Rates	Basic Rates
2	Cattle rates	Cattle Rates	Cattle rates	Cattle rates
3	Markets Tolls	Market Tolls	Market Tolls	Market Tolls
4	7 seasonal tomatoes markets	One Tomatoes Market	Few Gardeners' tomatoes are sold at Navrongo	Nil
5	Kraal and Caravanserais	One community Kraal at Sirigu	Nil	Nil
6	Imports and Exports fees	Nil	Nil	Nil
7	Property Rates	Property Rate	Property Rate	Nil
8	Corn mill license	Corn mill license	Nil	Corn mill
9	Entertainment fees	Nil	Nil	Nil
10	Bicycle Rates	Bicycle Rates	Bicycle Rates	Bicycle Rates
11	Liquor, Pito & Sprits License	Liquor, Pito & Spirit License	Liquor, Pito & Spirit License	Liquor, Pito & Spirit License
12	Tourist Resorts (Crocobdiles Ponds & slaves Camp)	Sirigu Pottery & Basketry	Nil	Nil
13	Lorry Park at Border	Nil	Nil	Nil
14	Lorry Park in Town	One	One	One
15	Taxi License	Sirigu Area	Nil	One
16	Taxi Drivers and loading Boys license	Loading boys license	Loading Boys license	Loading Boys License
17	Rent from market stores	Nil	Nil	Nil
18	Building Permits	Nil	Nil	Nil

REVENUE FROM ZONES

ZONES	YEARS				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	TOTALS
CENTRAL	¢76,626,600.00	98,665,800.00	101,168,000.00	113,133,000.00	389,693,400.00
NORTH	¢44,431,100.00	99,490,200.00	121,530,000.00	320,767,000.00	586,218,300.00
EAST	¢21,330,850.00	21,069,500.00	23,408,600.00	30,385,000.00	96,193,950.00
WEST	¢ 4,411,700.00	3,069,500.00	5,808,000.00	13,416,000.00	26,705,200.00
SOUTH	¢ 2,212,000.00	1,871,000.00	4,580,000.00	7,626,000.00	16,289,000.00
TOTALS	149,012,250.00	224,166,000.00	256,594,600.00	485,327,000.00	1,115,099,850.00

ELECTORAL COMMISSION OF GHANA
LIST OF POLLING STATIONS AND NUMBER OF VOTERS
FOR POLITICAL PARTIES

REGION : UPPER EAST		
CONSTITUENCY : CHIANA/PAGA		DISTRICT: KASSENA-NANKANA
ELECTORAL AREA	POLLING STATION NAME	REGISTERED VOTERS
PAGA/NANIA		
J020901 (1)	Paga Primary School L/B	542
J020902 (2)	Paga Primary School U/B	471
J020903 (3)	Tedam Primary School	666
J020904 (4)	Guest House Paga	560
J020905 (5)	Nania Old Primary School	554
		2,793
KAJELO/BALOO		
J021001 (6)	Kajelo Primary School	389
J021002 (7)	Kajelo Market Square	526
J021003 (8)	Baloo Primary School	384
J021004 (9)	Nabiu Primary School	396
		1,695
ZENGA		
J021101 (10)	Tedam JSS U/B	389
J021102 (11)	Tedam JSS L/b	387
J021103 (12)	CPB at Negurisana Groove	302
J021104 (13)	CPB at Tibiru-Didongo	247
J021105 (14)	Saak Primary School	344
		1,674
BADUNU		
J021201 (15)	Badunu Primary School	463
J021202 (16)	Paga JSS	512
		975
BURU-NAVIO		
J021301 (17)	CPB at Navio Market U/B	376
J021302 (18)	CPB at Navio Market L/B	294
J021303 (19)	Navio Old Primary School L/B	305
J021304 (20)	Kazugu Night School	476
J021305 (21)	CPB at Tazika	399
J021306 (22)	CPB at Benyono Tomato Market Square	264
		2,114
NAKOLO		
J021401 (23)	Nakolo Primary School L/B	601
J021402 (24)	Nakolo Primary School U/B	415
J021403 (25)	CPB at Kuliya	430
J021404 (26)	Nakolo Middle School	307
J021405 (27)	Boania Primary School	307
J021406 (28)	CPB at Bonia Tomato Market Square	323

		2,383
KAFANIA-SABORO		
J021501 (1)	POST OFFICE CHIANA	354
J021502 (2)	CPB AT SHEA-NUT HOUSE	343
J021503 (3)	AYAGITAM PRIMARY SCHOOL	359
		1,056
ABOENIA		
J021601 (4)	KALVIO MARKET-HOUSE	798
		798
GUGOKO		
J021701 (5)	CPB AT GUGOKO	527
		527
GWENIA		
J021801 (6)	GWENIA JSS	681
		681
KANANIA		
J021901 (7)	CPB AT BOI APIO	630
J021902 (8)	CPB AT KORANIA CHIEFS HOUSE	182
J021903 (9)	ABULU-PRIMARY SCHOOL	409
		1,221
ASUNIA/ALONIA		
J022001 (10)	KULUBIA MARKET SQUARE	390
J022002 (11)	GNTC OLD STORE KABABIA	178
J022004 (12)	CPB AT ALONIA	264
	KULUBIA MARKET SQUARE "B"	241
NYANGANIA		1,073
J022901 (13)	CPB AT NYANGANIA	418
J022102 (14)	CPB AT GUALADABIA	265
J022103 (15)	CPB AT APIIBIA	188
		871
YIDANIA		
J022901 (16)	CPB AT YIDANIA-KINKANIA	335
J022902 (17)	CPB AT AKANIA	292
		627
WURUNIA		
J023001 (18)	CPB AT AJUABIA	325
		325

ELECTORAL COMMISSION OF GHANA
LIST OF POLLING STATIONS AND NUMBER OF VOTERS
FOR POLITICAL PARTIES

REGION : UPPER EAST		DISTRICT: KASSENA-NANKANA
CONSTITUENCY : CHIANA/PAGA		
ELECTORAL AREA	POLLING STATION NAME	REGISTERED VOTERS
NAKONG		
J023101 (1)	NAKONG L/A PRIMARY SCHOOL	165
J023102 (2)	CPB AT AWENIA	87
J023103 (3)	CPB AT AYANIA	12
J023104 (4)	CPB AT YOLANIA	111
J023105 (5)	CPB AT KAWENIA	95
J023106 (6)	CPB AT NEW NANKONG	94
		554
ASASONG (KATIU)		
J023201 (1)	KATIU COUNCIL HALL	46
J023202 (2)	CPB AT ACHINIA	21
J023203 (3)	KATIU PRIMARY SCHOOL	178
J023204 (4)	CPB AT BONAGANIA	266
J023205 (5)	CPB AT SAAZONIA	232
		1,193
BAYAO		
J023301 (6)	CPB AT BAYAO	194
J023302 (7)	CPB AT KATIU MARKET SQUARE	174
J023303 (8)	CPB AT ADABANIA	135
J023304 (9)	CPB AT TAMPUGSOUG	78
		581
BALIU		
J023401 (1)	CPB T AKAA	263
J023402 (2)	KAYORO L/A PRIMARY SCHOOL A	477
J023403 (3)	KAYORO PRIMARY SCHOOL B	324
		1,064
SABORO/KAYORO		
J023501 (4)	CPB AT TINTENIA	168
J023502 (5)	CPB AT MARKET SQUARE	294
		462
KUMBULU		
J023601 (6)	CPB AT KUMBULU	296
J023602 (7)	CPB AT WOMBIO	172
		468

ELECTORAL COMMISSION OF GHANA
LIST OF POLLING STATIONS AND NUMBER OF VOTERS
FOR POLITICAL PARTIES

REGION : UPPER EAST		
CONSTITUENCY: CHIANA/PAGA		DISTRICT: KASSENA-NANKANA
ELECTORAL AREA	POLLING STATION NAME	REGISTERED VOTERS
GUNWONKO		
J024001 (1)	CPB AT SIRIGU MARKET SQUARE A	405
J024002 (2)	SIRIGU CATHOLIC MISSION	249
J024003 (3)	SIRIGU MIDDLE SCHOOL	267
J024004 (4)	CPB AT AMUTANGA	626
J024005 (5)	SIRIGU MARKET SHARE B	609
J024006 (6)	SIRIGU PRIMARY SCHOOL	504
J024007 (7)	SIRIGU CHIEF'S HOUSE	674
		3,334
WUGINGO		
J024101 (1)	CPB AT WUGINGO	386
J024102 (2)	CPB AT DAZONGU NO.1	642
J024103 (3)	CPB BETWEEN AYONGO AND AKANSINGO	427
		1,455
BUSONGO		
J024801 (1)	BUSONGO PRIMARY SCHOOL	396
J024802A (2)	CPB AT ABORÉ DABOO (CATH. MISSION)	441
J024802B (3)	CPB AT NYANGOLINGO	494
		1,331
ACHOBISI		
J024801 (1)	KUMBUSINGO PRIMARY SCHOOL	506
J024802A (2)	MIRIGU PRIM. SCHOOL (A)	494
J024802B (3)	MIRIGU PRIM SCHOOL (B)	485
J024803 (4)	CPB AT PUMGOBISI	471
		1,956
KASSANOGO		
J024901 (5)	CPB AT KASSANOGO	620
J024902 (6)	CPB AT WOLONGO (KUMBUSIGO)	558
J024903 (7)	CPB AT GONNOM 'A'	341
J024904 (8)	CPB AT GONNOM 'B'	463
		1,982
NABANGO		
J025001 (9)	NABANGO PRIMARY SCHOOL	620
J025002 (10)	NABANGO MARKET SQUARE	714
J025903A (11)	CPB AT NYAONGO (A)	457
J025003B (12)	CPB AT NYAONGO (B)	436
		2,227

GOMONGO		J025101 (13)	CPB AT GOMONGO	541
				541

ELECTORAL COMMISSION OF GHANA
LIST OF POLLING STATIONS AND NUMBER OF VOTERS
FOR POLITICAL PARTIES

REGION : - UPPER EAST		
CONSTITUENCY : CHIANA/PAGA		DISTRICT: KASSENA-NANKANA
ELECTORAL AREA	POLLING STATION NAME	REGISTERED VOTERS
ATIBABISI		
J025201 (14)	KANDIGA PRIMARY SCHOOL U/B	548
J025202 (15)	KANDIGA PRIMARY SCHOOL L/B	436
J025203 (16)	CPB AT AYOREBISI	358
		1,342
BENBISI		
J025301A (17)	CPB AT BENBISI (A)	446
J025202 B (18)	CPB AT BENBISI (B)	408
		854
KUMBUSINGO		
J025401 (19)	CPB AT CATTLE RANCH LONGO	470
J025402 (20)	CPB AT CHIEF'S HOUSE LONGO	482
J025403 (21)	CPB AT KURUGU	703
J025404 (22)	CPB AT ATIYORUM	303
J025405 (23)	CPB AT KAASI	302
J025406 (24)	CPB AT AKAMO	482
J025407 (25)	KANDIGA JSS	478
		3,259

Total Number of Polling stations = 107 Total Registered Voters= 41,416

VOTER REGISTER STATISTICS – BALLOT BOOKLETS

REGION: UPPER EAST DISTRICT: KASSENA-NANKANA CONSTITUENCY NAVRONGO CENTRAL

NAME	PS NAME	REGISTERED VOTERS	100 BOOKLETS	25 BOOKLETS
NIA				
	BASINA PRIMARY SCHOOL A			
	BASINA PRIMARY SCHOOL B			
	BASINA PRIMARY SCHOOL B			
	OLD GBC BLOCK (A)			
	OLD GBC BLOCK (B)			
	COCOA BOARD OFFICE			
NIA				
	BALOBIA JSS (A)			
	BALOBIA JSS (B)			
	ADDA PRIMARY SCHOOL (A)			
	ADDA PRIMARY SCHOOL (B)			
NIA				
	KORANIA PRIMARY SCHOOL A			
	BOANIA PRIMARY SCHOOL			
	WURU VILLAGE CENTRE			
	NANGALIKINIA PRIM. SCHOOL			
	KORANIA VILLAGE CENTRE			
NIA				
	DOKOMOLO PRACTICS SCHOOL A			
	DOKOMOLO PRACTICS SCHOOL B			
NIA				
	VUNANIA MIDDLE SCHOOL (A)	552	5	3
	VUNANIA MIDDLE SCHOOL (B)	484	5	0
	NAVRONGO SECONDARY SCHOOL (A)	866	8	3
	NAVRONGO SECONDARY SCHOOL (B)	833	8	2
	GANI YOUTH CENTRE (A)	430	4	2
	GANI YOUTH CENTRE (B)	408	4	1
		3,573	34	11

AREA NAME	PS NAME	REGISTERED VOTERS	100 BOOKLETS	25 BOOKLETS
TAMPOLA				
	CPB AT TAMPOLA	305	3	1
		305	3	1
GIA				
	GIA PRIMARY SCHOOL	647	6	2
	TONO WORK SHOP	444	4	2
		1,091	10	4
PINDAA				
	CPB AT GUNGU	202	2	1
		202	2	1
MAYORO	MANYORO PRIMARY SCHOOL	551	5	3
	CPB AT GAABIA	546	5	2
	CPB AT WANCHOKO	594	6	0
	CPB AT GOMONGO PRIMARY SCHOOL	559	5	3
	C P B AT SAFORO PRIMARY SCHOOL	356	3	3
		2,605	24	11
NATUGNIA				
	NATUGNIA PRIMARY SCHOOL A	394	4	0
	NATUGNIA PRIMARY SCHOOL B	366	3	3
	NATUGNIA MARKET SQUARE A	431	4	2
	NATUGNIA MARKET SQUARE B	550	5	2
	CPB BETWEEN AKUMBISI & AVIBISI	751	7	3
		2,492	23	10
YUA				
	YUA PRIMARY SCHOOL	725	7	1
	YUA MARKET SQUARE	618	6	1
	CPB AT ATASIGIBISI	753	7	1
		2,086	28	5
PUNGU/ WUSUNGU				
	PUNGU PRIMARY SCHOOL A (A)	839	8	0
	PUNGU PRIMARY SCHOOL A (B)	821	8	1
	TELANIA WOMEN'S CENTRE	468	4	3
	WUSUNGU PRIMARY SCHOOL (A)	466	4	3
	WUSUNGU PRIMARY SCHOOL (B)	255	4	3

EA NAME	PS NAME	REGISTERED VOTERS	100 BOOKLETS	25 BOOKLETS
12 PUNGU/ PUNYORO				
	PUNYORO PRIMARY SCHOOL (A)	456	4	3
	PUNYORO PRIMARY SCHOOL (B)	456	4	0
	C P B AT YITONIA	438	3	1
	C P B AT NIMBASNIA (A)	323	4	2
	C P B AT NIMBASNIA (B)	450	4	1
		5,135	47	21
13 NAYAGENIA				
	NAYAGENIA PRIMARY SCHOOL (A)	685	7	0
	NAYAGENIA PRIMARY SCHOOL (B)	618	6	1
	NAYAGENIA MIDDLE SCHOOL	801	8	1
		2,100	21	2
14 SABORO/ NAMOLO				
	SABORO PRIMARY SCHOOL (A)	540	5	2
	SABORO PRIMARY SCHOOL (B)	501	5	1
	NAMOLO PRIMARY SCHOOL (A)	612	6	1
	NAMOLO PRIMARY SCHOOL (B)	608	6	1
	SOCIAL WELFARE (A)	545	5	2
	SOCIAL WELFARE (B)	545	5	2
		3,354	32	9
15 NYANGUA				
	NYANGUA PRIMARY SCHOOL	594	6	0
		594	6	0
DOBA				
	DOBA PRIMARY SCHOOL U/B	549	5	2
	DOBA MIDDLE SCHOOL (JSS) L/B	450	4	2
		999	9	4
GAYINGO				
	DOBA PRIMARY SCHOOL L/B	676	7	0
	WALEMKAKI JUNCTION	415	4	1
		1,091	11	1

EA NAME	PS NAME	REGISTERED VOTERS	100 BOOKLETS	25 BOOKLETS
AKURUGU/ DABOO				
	AKURUGU DABOO PRIMARY SCHOOL	669	6	3
	C P B AT AZAASI	437	4	2
	C P B AT ABEMPENGO	831	8	2
		1,937	18	7
KOLOGO-ZUO				
	KOLOGO PRIMARY SCHOOL A	173	1	3
	ZUO PRIMARY SCHOOL	530	5	2
	C P B AT KOLOGO-MARKET SQUARE	646	6	2
		1,349	12	1
KULEMBINGO/ ZOOGO NO. 1				
	KULEBINGO PRIMARY SCHOOL	132	1	2
	C P B AT (KULENGO PRIM. SCHOOL)	165	1	3
		297	2	5
KULEBINGO/ ZOOGO NO. 2				
	C P B AT ZOOGO	267	2	3
	C P B AT AYIMBISI	202	2	1
	C P B AT TANGABISI	155	1	3
		624	5	7
KOLINABA				
	BIU PRIM. SCHOOL	438	4	2
	BIU MARKET SQUARE	333	3	2
	C P B AT KOLNABA	49	0	2
	C P B A SENS	528	5	2
		1,348	12	8
NAAGA				
	NAAGA PRIMARY SCHOOL A	237	2	2
	NAAGA PRIMARY SCHOOL B	458	4	3
	NAAGA MIDDLE SCHOOL (JSS)	96	1	0

NAAGA

C P B AT CHAABA	243	2	2
CPB AT KUNJEBISI	130	1	2
C P B AT BALORE	152	1	3
C P B AT KUNGONGO	82	1	0
C P B AT KULONGO	182	2	0
	1,580	14	12
CONSTITUENCY TOTAL	43,838	412	149

AND TOTAL

INFRASTRUCTURE

NO	NORTH ZONE	EAST ZONE	WEST ZONE	SOUTH ZONE
1	Local Council Offices	Two Area Council Offices	Council Offices	Nil
2	House for the Clerk to Council	Nil	One Room Rest House now used by Sudan Interior Mission	Nil
3	District Commissioners Bungalow and Offices	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Agric Offices and Quarters	Three	One	Two
5	Plant Quarantine Station	Nil	Nil	Nil
6	Immigration Office with Quarters	Two temporary Structures		Nil
7	Customs Exercise and Preventive Service Offices, Bungalows and Quarters	Nil	Nil	Nil
8	Health Centre with 7 (2 in one) Low Cost Houses and a Doctor's Bungalow	Health Centre with four low Cost Houses	Health Centre with four low Cost Houses	Health Post at Biu
9	Post Office	Cost Houses	Postal Agency	Nil
10	Rural Bank Head Office	Postal Agency	Rural Bank Agency	Nil
11	Motel with 20 bungalows and Quarters	Nil	Nil	Nil
12	Police Station with Inspector in Charge	Nil	Police Post, Inspector	Nil
13	Twenty rooms Guest House built by the people	Police Post at Sirigu	Nil	Nil
14	Clearance House & Haulage facilities	Nil	Nil	Nil
15	Three very viable markets and three months Tomatoes season	Two viable markets at Sirigu & Kandiga	One viable market at Chiana	Two small markets
16	Twelve Primary Schools and 4 J.S.S. Schools	Twenty-four Primary Schools, nine JSS & One SSS	Thirteen Prim. Schools, five JSS & one SSS	Eight Primary, Schools, three JSS
17	Kraal and caravanserais with vet Offices generating revenue to Assembly	One community Kraal at Sirigu	Nil	Nil
18	Birth and Deaths Offices	Nil	Nil	Nil
19	S T C bus Terminus	Nil	Nil	Nil
20	Several Private Houses for renting	Few private houses	Few rental units	Nil