

BANDA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MTDP)

2026-2029

THEME:

**RESETTING GHANA AGENDA: CREATING JOBS, ENSURING
ACCOUNTABILITY AND PROMOTING SHARED PROSPERITY**

PREPARED BY:

DISTRICT PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT (DPCU)

DECEMBER, 2025

FOREWORD

With the advent of democracy in Ghana since 1992, the nation has prepared different development policy frameworks that guide the Local Assemblies to prepare comprehensive developmental plans to meet the demands of the masses in the country. The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) of Ghana, since 1992, has prepared various Medium-Term Development Policy Frameworks such as Ghana Vision 2020, The First Step (1996-2000), Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (2003-2005), Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (2006-2009), Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda I & II (GSGDA I&II), 2010-2017, and Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021). All these development policy frameworks have in them some inbuilt strategies which allows popular participation through public hearings, community needs assessments, general assembly meetings to approve plans, and many other strategies that deepen bottom-up approach in planning in Ghana.

Furthermore, the coming into being the National Development Planning (System) Regulation, 2016 (L.I. 2232), the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), and the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act 2016 (Act 925), placed development plans at the center of sustainable development and a gateway to livelihood empowerment and poverty reduction in Ghana. According to National Development Planning (System) Regulation, 2016 (LI 2232), Development Plans must be initiated and prepared in line with the National Development Policy Framework issued by NDPC so that the country will have a uniform development trajectory. Banda District Assembly in pursuant to this prepared the 2026-2029 MTDP in conformity with the guidelines issued by the NDPC.

The MTDP of the District focuses on five main development dimensions. Economic Development, Social Development, Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlement, Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability. These development dimensions address the core development issues identified from the people through needs assessment.

The Economic Development addresses agricultural issues, IGF mobilization, and Local Economic Development. The Social Development looks at education, health, employments, gender and vulnerability issues as well as water and sanitation issues. In all, the focus of the 2026-2029 MTDP of the District seeks to address the fundamental development issues of the district as identified in the needs assessment and prioritization exercises. It is believed that the successful implementation of the 2026-2029 MTDP of the

District will occasion a total development in the district. Besides meeting the basic social, economic and environmental needs of the district, the output of the plan can be found in the domain of the National Development Policy Framework and also meet Regional and Global development commitments such as the SDGs and the National Long-Term Development Plan.

The 2026-2029 MTDP was prepared in consultation with all the Key stakeholders. The planning process was guarded by the National Development Planning Commission through various capacity building workshops, supplying of materials and other resources as well as the issuing of the guidelines for the preparation of the plan. The plan has gone through rigorous assessments and validations and has finally been approved by the General Assembly of the District. This signifies that the focus and direction of the plan has generally been accepted by the people of the Banda District. Therefore, the district urges the central government and other development partners to support the implementation of the plan so that we can holistically create the society we wish to see. The 2026-2029 MTDP is the development direction for the Banda District for the next four years.

May the Almighty God Bless Us All.

HON. DONGI PETER

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Dongi Peter', with several horizontal lines drawn across it.

DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AAP	Annual Action Plan
APR	Annual Progress Report
BDA	Banda District Assembly
DA	District Assembly
DACF	District Assembly Common Fund
DACF-RFG	District Assembly Common Fund-Responsiveness Factor Grant
DCD	District Coordinating Director
DCE	District Chief Executive
DEHO	District Environmental Health Officer
DHD	District Health Directorate
DPCU	District Planning Coordinating Unit
ECG	Electricity Company of Ghana
FBOs	Farmer Based Organizations
GES	Ghana Education Service
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GNFS	Ghana National Fire Service
GOG	Government of Ghana
GTA	Ghana Tourism Authority
ICT	Information Communication and Technology
IGF	Internally Generated Fund
LEAP	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty
LED	Local Economic Development
LI	Legislative Instrument
LUSPA	Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MLGCRA	Ministry of Local Government, Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs
MOFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOTA	Ministry of Trade and Agribusiness
MOGCSP	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
MOSR	Ministry of Sports and Recreation
MLNR	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources
MOE	Ministry of Education
MESTI	Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation
NABCO	Nation Builder's Corps
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organization
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
PLWDs	Persons Living with Disabilities

PHC	Population and Housing Census
PBB	Programme Based Budgeting
PPD	Physical Planning Department
POCC	Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges
RCC	Regional Coordinating Council
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SW/CD	Social Welfare and Community Development
SMEs	Small and Medium-Scale Enterprises
SEA	Strategic Environment Assessment
TAs	Traditional Authorities
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
TLMs	Teaching and Learning Materials
YEA	Youth Employment Agency

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Over the years, various political regimes have prepared and adapted several development agenda for the implementation of development policies both at the national and local levels. The most recent of them being the ‘Agenda for Jobs’ on whose basis planning and implementation of activities, projects and programmes at both the national (Centre) and local (grassroots) levels were carried out for the period 2022-2025. It also doubles up as the second step in the implementation of the Long-Term National Development Plan (LTNDP), 2018-2057.

The Banda District Assembly is enjoined by the Local Government Act, Act 936, section 88, sub section 1-5 as a planning Authority to be responsible for the overall development of the district and to ensure the preparation and submission to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) through the Regional Coordinating Councils (RCC) for the approval of the development plan and budget for the district over a medium term.

On this basis, the Banda District Assembly’s 2026 -2029 Medium Term Development Plan is prepared at the local level to reflect consistency with the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework, “**Agenda for Jobs II: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunities for All (2022–2025)**” and laying the foundation and providing the enabling environment for the implementation of government led industrialization and job creation policies such as the **24Hr Economy**, **Feed Ghana** initiative and tourism development.

The demands of the new policy framework seek to deepen the need for a participatory process involving relevant stakeholders drawn from both the private, civil and public sectors. Mention can be made of local industries, SMEs operators, Civil Society groups, Government Departments and Agencies, Cross Sectorial Planning groups, Traditional Authorities and Local Community members. This is in compliance with provisions in the Local Government Act, Act 936. Under the broader umbrella and mandate of the District Planning Coordinating Unit (DPCU), a designated multi-faceted plan preparation team commenced the preparation of the plan by conducting a current situational analysis of the district to ascertain development gaps that still exist and has to be resolved.

This Medium-Term Development Plan 2026-2029 in the contest of the current development focus reflects development priorities and goal within the framework of the under listed goals:

- To sustainably improve internally generated fund (IGF)
- To establish Banda as a recognized heritage and ecotourism hub in Ghana by 2029
- To achieve sustainable and resilient food systems in the district by 2029
- To ensure inclusive, equitable, and quality education in the district
- To improve the quality, accessibility, and functionality of health facilities across the district

- To foster a resilient, inclusive, and growing district economy

Processes of preparing the 2026-2029 MTDP

The planning process began with the formation of a Technical Working Committee to oversee the plan preparation. A performance review, where the 2022-2025 MTDP was assessed to measure the implementation status and identification of development gaps which served as inputs into the 2026-2029 MTDP. This exercise was done by all the Heads of Departments, Traditional Authorities, Assembly Members, CSOs, Decentralized Departments, and other State Agencies.

Afterward, situational analysis was done whereby the community members were contacted through the administration of questionnaires and organization of community fora to access their development needs. The output of the needs assessment and the data collection exercise was used to update the profile of the district. After the performance review and updating of the district profile, the district development issues were generated. Prioritization of the tall list of development issues was done because of the scarcity of resources available to address all the issues identified.

After the prioritization, goals, objectives, and strategies were formulated to solve the prioritized development issues. At this stage, all the key stakeholders met to deliberate on possible courses of action to address the issues identified. The DPCU, afterwards prepared the Programme of Action (PoA) and Annual Actions Plans in line with the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (2026-2029) so that the development of the district will be in line with the national development path. Monitoring and evaluation arrangements were prepared to ensure that all the key stakeholders take part in the implementation of the programmes and projects in the development plan.

Participation of key stakeholders

The Medium-Term Development Plan enjoyed broad participation from various sectors such as;

Community members, Honorable Assembly Members, Staff of RPCU of RCC, NDPC, Traditional Authorities, State Agencies, Women's group, Non-Governmental Organizations and other development partners.

Development Programmes and Sub-Programmes

The plan was prepared with development direction from the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (2026-2029). The main focus of the plan was to ensure job creations, infrastructural development and revenue mobilization through active implementation of programmes and activities focused on education, health, agriculture, fiscal policy management, water and sanitation, employment generation, energy, security, roads whiles maintaining intergenerational equity.

At the backdrop of this, activities were formulated based on the following programmes and sub-programmes.

1. Economic Development (Revenue Mobilization and Management, Development of Local Trades and Industries, Industries and Industrial Development, Tourism Development, and Agricultural Development)
2. Social Services Delivery (Education Management, Health Services, Employment creation, Social Welfare and Community Development, and Environmental Health and Sanitation services)
3. Environmental and Sanitation Management (Natural Resource Management, Urban Roads and Transport Services, Infrastructure Development, Physical and Spatial Planning, Disaster Prevention and management)
4. Management and Administration (General Management, Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation, Finance and Revenue Mobilization)
5. Implementation, Coordination and Evaluation

Indicative budget

Effective implementation of the 2026-2029 MTDP will need an indicative budget of One Hundred and Seven Thousand, Twenty Ghana Cedis (GH¢ 107,020.00).

To recover this gap, the District Assembly has the following strategies;

1. Strengthening of IGF mobilization through mass education and resourcing Revenue Mobilization unit with the needed logistics.
2. Exploring to identify new ratable items and increase its tax base by covering artisans, petty traders, property rate and all sort of income generating activities.
3. Proper financial management measures will be implemented to protect the limited resources for development
4. Public Private Partnership (PPP) arrangement will be done to help project implementation
5. Organization of durbars for appeal for fund, where those in the diaspora, philanthropist, Business groups, organizations and individuals will be invited to contribute towards development of the district.
6. Writing of Proposals to appropriate institutions, NGOs, Banks, Donor agencies and international organizations to solicit funds.

List of Technical Team Members

S/N	DESIGNATION	POSITION
1.	District Coordinating Director	Chairman
2.	District Planning Officer	Secretary
3.	District Budget Analyst	Member
4.	District Social Welfare/Comm. Dev. Office	Member
5.	District Health Director	Member
6.	District Finance Office	Member
7.	District Director, MOFA	Member
8.	District Director, GES	Member
9.	District Works Engineer	Member
10.	District Internal Auditor	Member
11.	District Physical Planning officer	Member
12.	District Environmental Health Officer	Member
13.	District Human Resource Manageress	Member
14.	Planning Officer	Member
15.	District Statistician	Member

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Chapter One covers the Mission, Vision, Mandate, Core Values, Functions, Organogram - Organisational Structure, Locational Maps and the structure of the plan.

Banda District is one of the twelve Administrative Districts in the Bono Region after the creation of the Bono East and Ahafo Regions from the erstwhile Brong - Ahafo Region. The Banda District was created and inaugurated on 28th June, 2012 under Legislative Instrument (LI) 2092. The capital of the district is Banda Ahenkro. The district lies within latitudes 7° and 8° 45` North and longitudes 2° 52` and 0° 28` West. It shares boundaries with the Bole District (Savana Region) to the North, Tain District to the South, La Cote D'Ivoire to the East, Kintampo South to the West and Wenchi to the South-West.

1.1.1 Mission

The Banda District Assembly exists to mobilize human, physical and financial resources to provide basic social services through active participation of the people to create an enabling environment for wealth creation to enhance the living conditions of the people in the district.

1.1.2 Vision

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

1.1.3 Mandate

The primary mandate of the Banda District Assembly (BDA) include: establishing and implementing local development plans, maintaining public safety and human settlements, managing human resources, and ensuring efficient resource mobilization for local projects and services. BDA also promotes public participation, ensure access to justice and cultural heritage, and enforce bye-laws to regulate public behaviours.

1.1.4 Core values

The district has the following core values: Active participation, creating an enabling environment, Wealth creation and Enhancing living conditions.

The Banda District Assembly is the highest political administrative and legislative authority exercising deliberative, legislative and executive functions in the district from the Local Governance Act 2016, Act 936 (specifically Section 3 of Act 936).

1.1.5 Functions

The District is mandated by the Local Governance Act 2016, (Act 936 as amended) is to

- exercise political and administrative authority in the district;
- be responsible for the overall development of the district;
- promote local economic development; and
- provide guidance, give direction to and supervise other administrative authorities in the district as may be prescribed by law.
- exercise deliberative, legislative and executive functions
- formulate and execute plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilization of the resources necessary for the overall development of the district;
- promote and support productive activity and social development in the district and remove any obstacles to initiative and development;
- sponsor the education of students from the district to fill particular manpower needs of the district especially in the social sectors of education and health, making sure that the sponsorship is fairly and equitably balanced between male and female students;
- initiate programmes for the development of basic infrastructure and provide municipal works and services in the district;
- be responsible for the development, improvement and management of human settlements and the environment in the district;
- in co-operation with the appropriate national and local security agencies, be responsible for the maintenance of security and public safety in the district;
- ensure ready access to courts in the district for the promotion of justice;
- act to preserve and promote the cultural heritage within the district;
- initiate, sponsor or carry out studies that may be necessary for the discharge of any of the duties conferred by this Act or any other enactment; and
- perform any other functions that may be provided under another enactment.

1.2 COMPOSITION OF THE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

A District Assembly has legislative, executive and deliberative powers and as such it is responsible for the planning and development of areas under its' jurisdiction. A district Assembly comprises of;

1. The District Chief Executive who is nominated by the President of the Republic and approved by 2/3 majority of Assembly Members
2. All elected and appointed Assembly Members
3. Member(s) of Parliament in the District
4. A Presiding member who is elected from among the Assembly Members and presides over General Assembly meetings

Under the General Assembly is the Executive Committee (EXECO) which is one-third of the entire Assembly and made up of chairpersons of the various sub-committees of the District Assembly.

The Assembly is sub-divided into two (2) Area Councils, 13 Electoral Areas with 65 Unit Committee members. It has 19 Assembly Members; out of which 13 are elected, 6 appointed, including the District Chief Executive and the Member of Parliament. Assembly women form the minority with only one member appointed. The Member of Parliament is an ex-officio member of the Assembly without voting rights.

Area Council

The district has two area councils thus, Banda Ahenkro and Sabiye. These Area Councils are constituted by their respective Assembly Members, Unit Committee Members and the Secretariat.

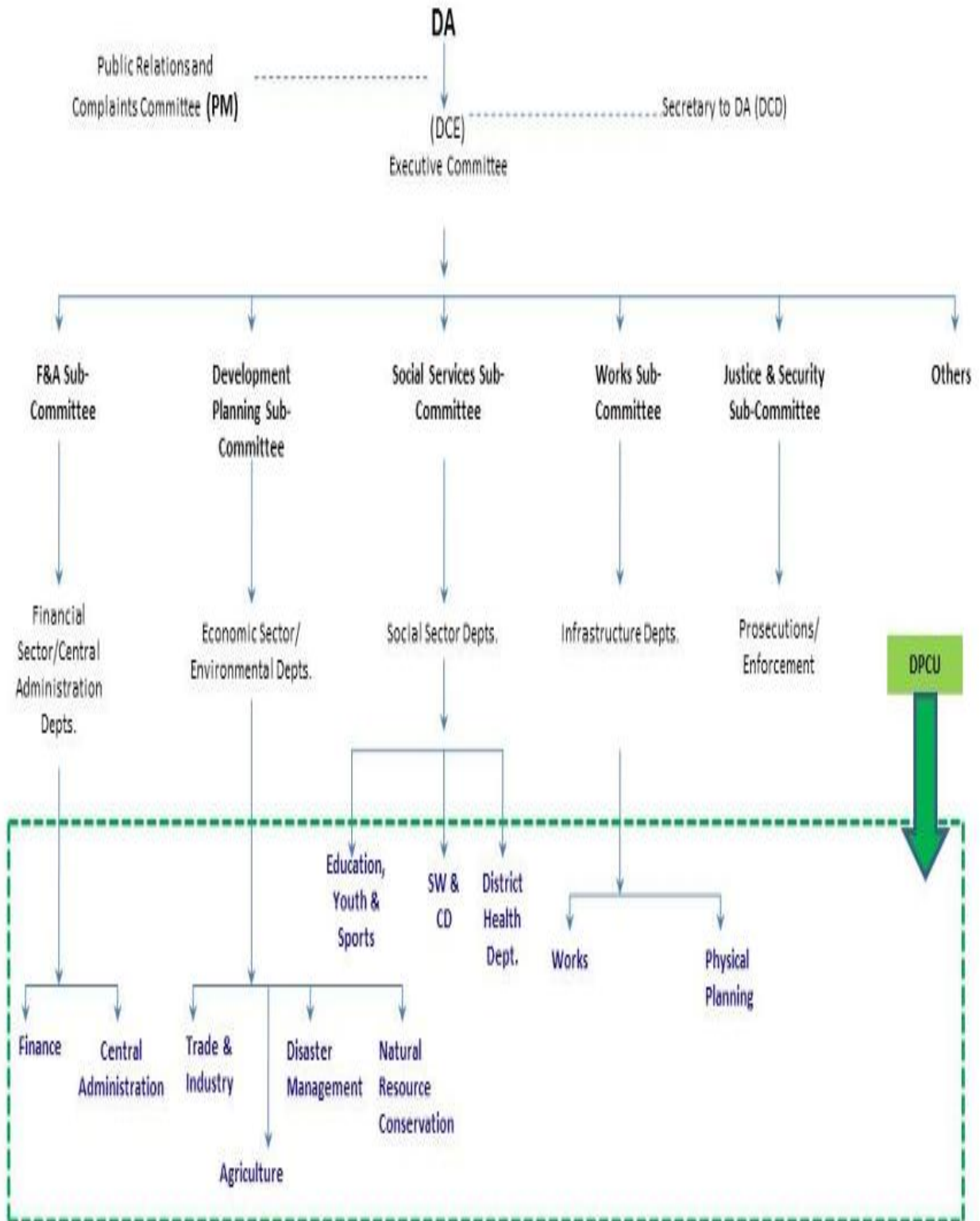
Sub-committees of the Assembly

The Assembly also has 5 sub-committees: Public Relations and Complaints, Justice and Security, Social Services, Finance and Administration, Development Planning Committee, which helps in the district development process.

The administrative wing of the assembly is headed by the District Coordinating Director who has an oversight responsibility over all other decentralized departments and agencies in the district. Other key administrative units of the district are the District Planning Coordinating Unit and the Internal Audit.

Organogram of the Banda District Assembly is shown below

Figure 1.1 ORGANOGRAM OF THE BANDA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



1.3 LOCATION AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTIC

Banda District is one of the twelve Administrative Districts in the Bono Region. The capital of the district is Banda Ahenkro. The district lies within latitudes 7° and 8° 45' North and longitudes 2° 52' and 0° 28' West. It shares boundaries with the Bole District (Savannah Region) to the North, Tain District to the South, La Côte d'Ivoire to the East and Kintampo South to the West. In terms of land area, the district covers a total of 2,298.34570 kilometers square out of the regional size of 39,558 kilometers square. The population density of the district is 8.8 percent.

The figures below show the map of the district in national and regional context as well as the district map.

Figure 1.1 Banda District in National Context



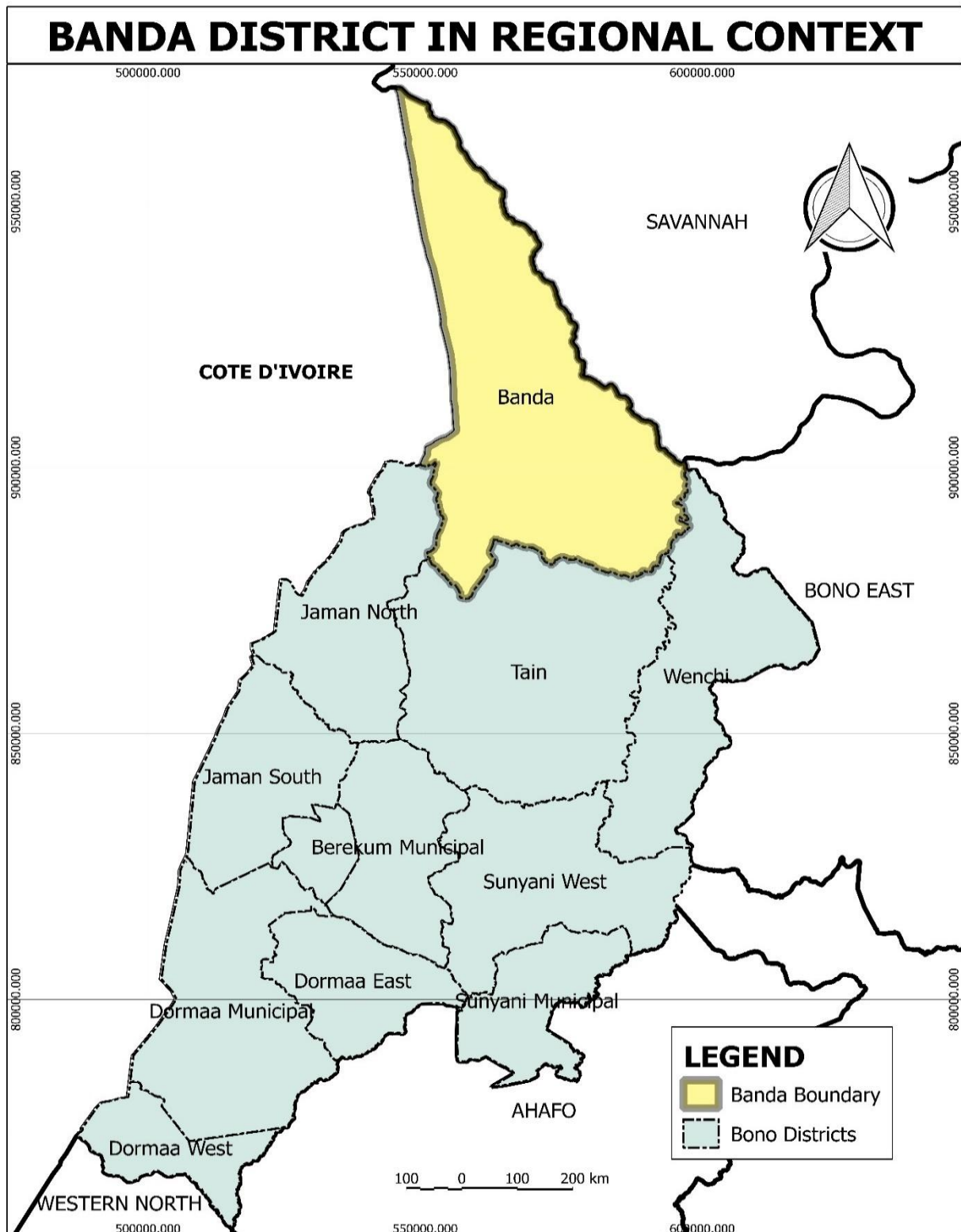
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Tel: +233507476105

COORDINATE SYSTEM: WGS 84 ZONE 30N



Source: Planning Unit, Banda

Figure 1.2 Banda District in Regional Context



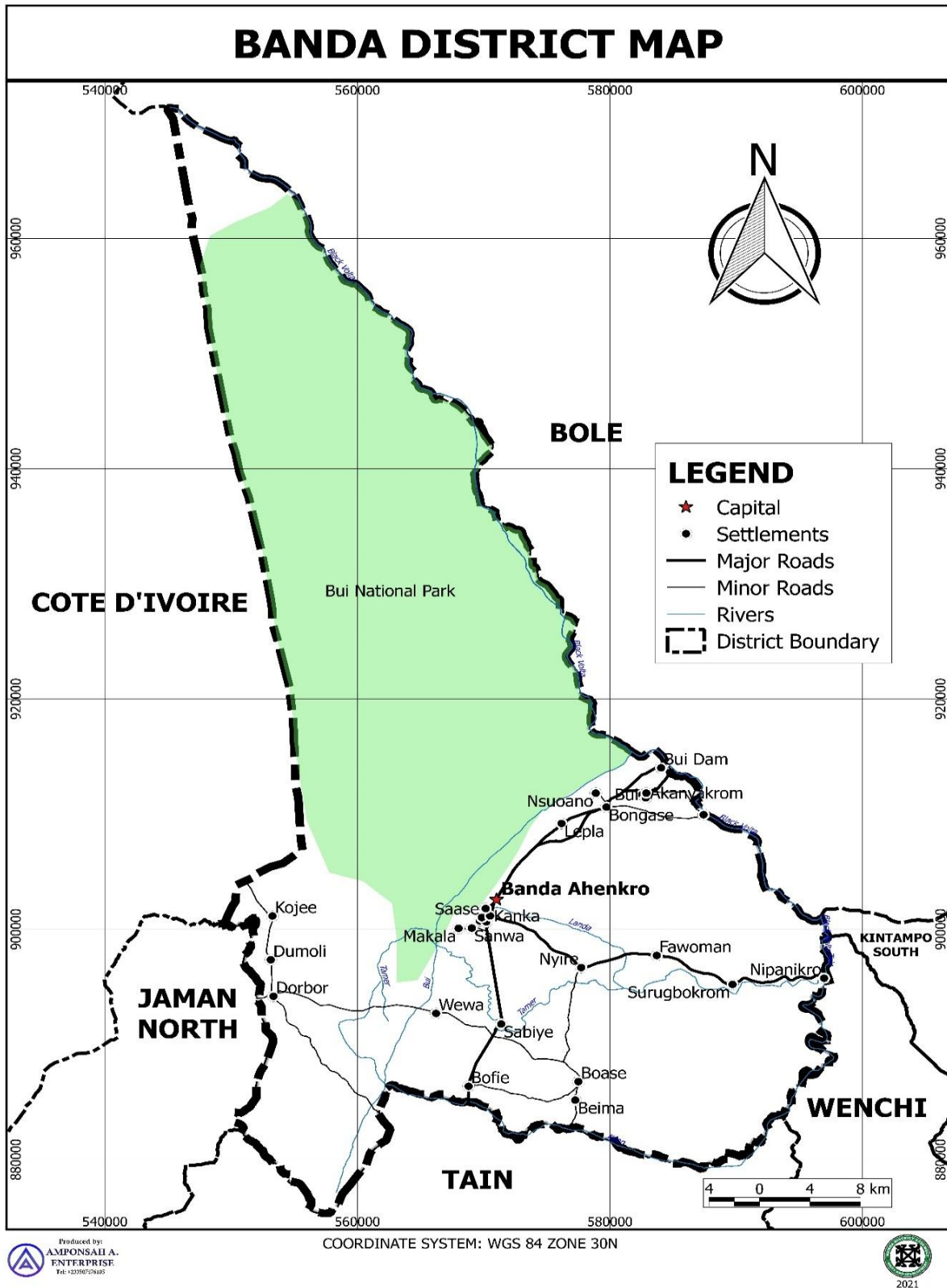
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COORDINATE SYSTEM: WGS 84 ZONE 30N



Source: Planning Unit, Banda

Figure 1.3 The Base Map of Banda District



Source: Planning Unit, Banda

1.4 STRUCTURE OF THE PLAN

The 2026-2029 Medium Term Development Plan is structured along the following lines:

Chapter One covers the Vision, Mission, Functions, Mandate and Core Values, Organogram - Organisational Structure and Locational Maps.

Chapter Two is made up of A table of performance on development outcomes, analysis of financial performance, analysis of existing conditions with adequate spatial expressions depicted in maps and)list of development issues (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) and estimated future development needs.

Chapter Three consist of a list of the prioritized development issues and a brief narrative on how prioritization was done.

Chapter Four: statement of development goals, objectives, strategies and programmes linked to national objectives, assessment of goal compatibility using goal compatibility matrix, an indication of development proposals integrated with spatial plans, through the relevant maps and desired future situation, accompanied with a brief narrative (a spatial representation of proposed goals and objectives).

Chapter Five: assumptions and methodologies used for the costing, matrix on Composite Development Programme for the plan period, with the indicative costs, programme status, and implementing institutions, programme financing matrix and revenue generation measures as well as Strategic Environmental Assessment of formulated programmes.

Chapter Six: Annual Action Plans (for the four-year planning period).

Chapter Seven: A brief narrative accompanied with a table on stakeholder analysis, indicators selected for tracking implementation of MTDP presented in the matrix, a brief narrative on intended evaluation(s) to be conducted over the plan period and knowledge management and learning framework.

Chapter Eight: Develop indicators to assess the effectiveness of communication strategy

- Defined communication channels for specific targeted audiences
- Communication messages for MTDP dissemination

1.5 BIBLIOGRAPHY

1.6 ANNEXES

CHAPTER TWO

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter mainly highlights the table of performance on development outcomes, analysis of financial performance, analysis of existing conditions with adequate spatial expressions depicted in maps and the list of development issues (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT)) and estimated future development needs

2.2 PERFORMANCE REVIEW

The tables below show the performance of the district in the implementation of development programmes under the **“Agenda for Jobs II: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunities for All (2022–2025)”**.

PERFORMANCE REVIEW (2022-2025)

Table 2.1 Performance Review

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
Economic Development	Number of youths trained and supported on entrepreneurial skills in the district	60 (23 females and 37 males) received training in 2021	500 youth to be trained	2024	600	Unemployment rates in the Banda District had been high and the training and support of 305 females & 295 males on entrepreneur skills resulted in job creation among the youth in the district.
Economic Development	Number of youths Employed under YEA in the district	150 youth employed under YEA	200 youth to be employed	2024	141	The review revealed high rates of unemployment among the youth in the district. The implementation of the YEA help reduced unemployment among the youth.
Economic Development	Number of new jobs in Agriculture created in the district	150	275	2024	300	300 new jobs were found to have been created in the district helping reduce poverty in the district.
Economic Development	Number of new jobs in Agriculture created in the district	150	275	2024	300	300 new jobs were found to have been created in the district helping reduce poverty in the district.

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievement	Remarks	Development Dimension
Economic Development	Number of new jobs in the industry created in the district	35	75	2024	100	100 new jobs were found to have been created under industries, reducing unemployment and poverty in the district.
Economic Development	Number of new jobs in service created	No data	No data	2024	No data	Data could not be obtained.
Economic Development	Percentage of unemployed population benefitting from LED policies and programs in the district	N/A	75%	2024	50%	50% of the unemployed population benefited from LED policies and programs, reducing poverty and unemployment in the district.
Economic Development	Number of modern market structures constructed in the district	None	2	2024	None	No modern market was constructed though 2 was targeted.
Economic Development	Total Number of farmers registered under Planting for Food and Jobs in the district	None	6,000	2024	3560	The registration of farmers under the Planting for Food & Jobs

						increased food production in the district.
Economic Development	Total number of farmers benefitted from Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD) in the district	10,000.00	4200	2024	3254	3,254 farmers benefitted from PERD, increasing the production of Export crops.
Economic Development	Percentage increase in selected food crops in the district	1. Maize= 1% 2. Cassava= 44% 3. Yam= 55% 4. Sorghum=0% 5. Rice= 0% 6. Cashew= -4.40%	1. Maize= 4% 2. Cassava= 3. Yam= 4. Sorghum= 4% 5. Rice= 4% 6. Cashew= 8%	2024	1. Maize= 4% 2. Cassava= 3. Yam= 4. Sorghum= 4% 5. Rice= 4% 6. Cashew= 8%	Cereal yield increased by 3% Cashew yield increased by 8%
Economic Development	Percentage increase in selected livestock in the district	1. Cattle = 3.6% 2. Sheep = 24.20% 3. Goat =8.5% 4. Poultry = 11.14%	1. Cattle = 5% 2. Sheep = 1.2% 3. Goat = 0.3% 4. Poultry = 2%	2024	1. Cattle =6 % 2. Sheep = 2% 3. Goat = 0.5% 4. Poultry =3 %	Livestock and poultry production increased by 1%

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievement	Remarks	Development Dimension
Economic Development	Percentage of arable land under cultivation	30%	50%	2024	No data	No data
Economic Development	Farmer Extension Officer Ratio in the district	1:4866	1:300	2024	1:300	Farmer Extension Officer Ratio stands at 1:300
Economic Development	Percentage of raw cashew nuts processed before exportation from the district (Value addition)	0%	50%	2024	0	(1D1F not available)
Economic Development	Number of Warehouses constructed in the district	None	4	2024	0	No warehouses constructed though 4 was planned.
Economic Development	Available Tourists Sites in the district	None (Potential tourism sites are available)	7	2024	5	5 tourists' sites available in the district
Economic Development	Number of irrigation facilities constructed in the district	None	3	2024	0	No irrigation facilities constructed though there was a plan for 3.

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
Social Development	Number of Operational CHPS compounds in the district	9	12	2024	9	9 CHPS were operational though 12 were planned.
Social Development	Number of Operational Clinics in the district	1	5	2024	0	Population is not qualified for clinic status.
Social Development	Number of Operational Health Centers in the district	2	15	2024	2	Number of Health Centers planned was 15, however, 2 are available.
Social Development	Percentage of communities educated on substance abuse in the district	90%	97%	2024	0%	Lack of funds hindered education on substance abuse in the district
Social Development	Total number of students benefitting from Free SHS in the district	None	1,000	2024	911	911 students benefited from Free SHS in the district
Social Development	Net enrolment rate in KG in the district	70%	100%	2024	82%	Enrolment at KG appreciated because of School Feeding in the district
Social Development	Net enrolment rate in PRIM in the district	88.9%	100%	2024	90%	Enrolment at Prim. appreciated because of School Feeding.

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievement	Remarks	Development Dimension
Social Development	Net enrolment rate in JHS in the district	75%	100%	2024	88%	Enrolment at JHS appreciated in the district
Social Development	BECE Pass rate in the district	99.61%	100%	2024	98.45%	BECE pass rate was excellent because of interventions in education.
Social Development	Percentage of PLWDs benefitting from support in the district	12%	90%	2024	82.6%	82% of PLWDs supported district wide
Social Development	Pupil core text books ratio in the district	0.4	1	2024	1:1	Pupil core text books ratio was 1:1 because of support from CSOs & NGOs.
Social Development	Percentage of pupils having access to seating places in the district	85%	100%	2024	100%	There are enough seats for pupils because of interventions.
Social Development	Percentage of schools needing minor/major repairs in the district	48%	20%	2024	24.9%	24.9% of schools benefited from minor repairs
Social Development	Percentage of schools with drinking water in the district	65%	100%	2024	90%	90% schools were provided with drinking water in the district

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievement	Remarks	Development Dimension
Social Development	Percentage of schools with toilet facilities and urinals in the district	70%	100%	2024	95.7%	95.7% of schools were provided with toilet facilities and urinals in the district
Social Development	Percentage of schools benefitting from Ghana School Feeding Programme in the district	60.8%	100%	2024	69.5%	69.5% of schools benefited from School Feeding Programme in the district
Social Development	Number of schools under trees in the district	6	0	2024	0	All schools under trees in the district have been removed
Social Development	Number of reported cases of child trafficking in the district	0	0	2024	0	No child trafficking cases were recorded in the district because of public education.
Social Development	Number of reported cases of child abuse in the district	0	0	2024	0	No reported cases of child abuse recorded in the district
Social Development	Proportion of approved Gender Based Violence interventions implemented in the district	86%	100%	2024	100%	All Gender Based Violence Interventions in the district were

						implemented because of support from the DA.
Social Development	Percentage of LEAP coverage in communities in the district	17%	90%	2024	45.7%	LEAP covers 45.7% of communities in the district
Social Development	Number of Dedicated Ambulance in the district	0	2	2024	1	Only one ambulance was serving the district
Social Development	Maternal Mortality Ratio in the district	0	0	2024	0	No Maternal Mortality case was recorded in the district
Social Development	Malaria Case Fatality in the district	0	0	2024	0	Zero malaria case fatality was recorded in the district
Social Development	Proportion of Population with valid NHIS card in the district	54.3%	70%	2024	80%	Population with valid NHIS cards stood at 80% in the district

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievement	Remarks	Development Dimension
Social Development	Population to Doctor Ratio in the district	0	0	2024	0	The district did not have a Medical Doctor.
Social Development	Population to nurse ratio in the district	1:513	1:500	2024	1:525	Population to nurse ratio was above average
Social Development	Population to Midwife ratio in the district	1:754	1:500	2024	1:971	Population to midwife ratio was above average
Social Development	Number of health facilities with mental health unit in the district	0	0	2024	0	There were no mental health units at the available facilities in the district
Social Development	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult population, 15-49 yrs. HIV positive) in the district	0.2%	1.0%	2024	0.6%	No HIV/AIDS cases were recorded in the district

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services in the district	30.6%	100%	2024	80%	The vigilance of Sanitation Officers in the district led to improved sanitation
Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Percentage increase in Household toilets in the district	6.45%	50%	2024	21%	Household toilets increased to 21% in the district though 50% was targeted.
Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Percentage of Population with sustainable access to safe water source in the district	52%	100%	2024	85%	85% of the population in the district had access to sustainable safe water source though 100% was targeted.
Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Number of Food Vendors Medically screened in the district	No Data	500	2024	220	220 Food Vendors were medically screened in the district though 500 was targeted.

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievement	Remarks	Development Dimension
Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Percentage of urban road network in good condition in the district	0%	0%	2024	0%	There are no urban roads in the district
Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Percentage of rural road network in good condition in the district	40%	100%	2024	50%	Roads were in good condition dry season but bad in wet season in the district
Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Percentage of total district road network in good conditions in the district	40%	100%	2024	80%	Roads were in good condition dry season but bad in wet season in the district
Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Percentage of rural communities covered by electricity in the district	73%	100%	2024	90%	Only 2 out of 33 communities in the district were not connected to electricity

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievement	Remarks	Development Dimension
Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Number of communities affected by bushfire in the district	2	0	2024	0	No bushfire cases were recorded in the district
Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Number of communities affected by flood in the district	2	0	2024	2	Dorbor and Bongase communities experienced floods in the district
Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Percentage of Planned activities in AAPs dedicated to Climate Change in the district	7.29%	10%	2024	9%	9% Planned activities in AAPs were dedicated to Climate Change
Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Percentage of Planned climate change activities implemented in the district	71.43%	100%	2024	100%	Two climate change activities were implemented
Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Percentage of communities with access to Telecommunication services in the district	50%	90%	2024	10%	90% communities in the district had no access to Telecommunication services
Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Number of schools with ICT centers in the district	1	5	2024	2	2 schools in the district had ICT centers though 5 was targeted.

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulati ve Achievem ent	Rema rks	Development Dimension
Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Percentage of Building Permits applications received and approved in the district	50%	100%	2024	75%	Building Permits applications appreciated from 50% to 75% in the district
Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Number of communities with Spatial Plans in the district	4	17	2024	7	Only 7 out of 33 communities in the district had Spatial Plans though 17 was targeted.
Environment Infrastructure and Human Settlement	Number of communities with streets named with signage in the district	3	10	2024	5	5 out of 33 communities in the district had streets named with signage though 10 was targeted.

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievement		Remarks
				Year	Data	
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Percentage of sub-structures actively functioning in the district	0%	100%	2024	0%	None of the 2 Area Councils was functioning
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Percentage of Women in Decision making in the district	9.43% of Assembly members were women	30%	2024	10%	Only 2 out of 19 Assembly members were women in the district
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Number of Town hall Meetings organized in the district	2	12	2024	4	4 Town hall Meetings held though 12 were targeted.
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Percentage of targeted IGF mobilized in the district	62.24%	100%	2024	110.44%	Targeted IGF in the district was 100% however, 110.44% was realized.
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Status of implementation of General Assembly Meetings' Decisions in the district	90%	100%	2024	80%	80% General Assembly Meetings' Decisions in the district were implemented
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Number of DPCU meetings organized	4	16 (4 per year)	2024	14	14 out of 16 DPCU meetings were organized
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Percentage of activities in AAPs implemented in the year	92.22%	100%	2024	98.84%	98.84% of activities in AAPs were implemented in the year

Development Dimension	Indicator	Baseline (2021)	2022-2025 Medium-Term Target	Cumulative Achievement	Remarks	Development Dimension
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Number of departments with permanent offices in the district	6	11	2024	8	Some departments had no permanent offices in the district
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Percentage of Staff housed in the district	9.5%	30%	2024	15%	12 out of 80 staff were housed by the DA.
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Number of inter service/inter-sectoral collaborations (meetings)	3	12	2024	4	4 inter service/inter-sectoral collaborations (meetings) were held in the year though 12 was targeted.
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Availability of updated Assembly Website	None	Updated website available	2024	Updated website is available.	Updated website is available
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Number of community durbars organized in the period	10	16 (4 per year)	2024	14	Only 14 out of 16 community durbars organized for lack of funds.
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Number of functional Police Stations or Posts in the district	2	4	2024	2	Only Ahenkro and Bui had police stations/post
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Police Citizen Ratio in the district	1:1,555	1:1,200	2024	1: 2,012	Police - Citizen Ratio in the district was far more than the national average of 1:1,200

Source: DPCU, BDA, 2025

2.3 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE (2022-2025)

The section looks at the total projected revenue and actual receipts from all sources earmarked for the execution of the 2022-2025 medium-term development plan.

Table 2.2 Financial Performance (2022 – 2025)

Source of Funds	Total Estimated Cost of Plan	Total Amount Received	Variance
IGF	1,560,977.87	1,575,455.55	-14,477.68
DACF	7,600,939.44	13,422,504.85	5,821,565.41
DACF-RFG	4,607,865.86	2,850,708.55	1,757,157.31
MP's CF	2,360,507.25	4,218,577.60	-1,858,070.35
PWD's CF	981,415.63	1,207,996.77	-226,581.14
GET Fund	-	-	-
GoG	12,204,555.18	14,122,641.32	-1,918,086.14
AIDS	-	54,709.64	54,709.64
Others	-	209,904.48	209,904.48

Source: Budget & Accounts Unit, BDA, 2025

Narrations

IGF

GF has recorded favourable variance of GHC14,477.68. This may be as a result of the operationalization of the Bongase market and by extension intensification of revenue mobilization at the Banda District

DACF

The DACF has also recorded a favourable variance of GHC5,822,565.41. This may be owing to the significant increment and timely release of funds in the year 2025

DACF-RFG

The DACF-RFG recorded unfavourable variance of GHC1,757,157.31. The unfavourable variance may be due to the fact there was no release for the years 2023 & 2025

PWD

The MPCF also recorded a favourable variance of GHC226,581.14. This may be owing to the significant increment and timely release of the fund in the year 2025

HIV

HIV recorded favourable variance of GHC209,904.48. This may be as a result of timely and consistent release of the fund

MPCF

The MPCF has also recorded a favourable variance of GHC1,858,070.35. This may be owing to the significant increment and timely release of DACF in the year 2025

GOG-SALARY

The GOG-Salary recorded a favourable variance of GHC-1,918,086.14. This may be owing to the 10% increment of public sector workers salary in the year 2025

Lessons Learnt

1. Agents of the Central Government implemented more than 75% of the physical projects in the district during the period under review
2. Civil Society Organization undertook more than 40% of non-physical projects especially with respect to social protection sector
3. Less than 40% of funds expected from Central Government were received
4. Inflation affected planned cost of projects at the beginning of the planned period

Implications of Low Financial Performance on the 2026 - 2029 MTDP

- Impede speedy implementation of the 2026 - 2029 MTDP
- affects planning, budgeting, procurement, and auditing Budget cuts for critical projects, raising public concern about corruption and service delivery,
- with weak financial management, the assembly may struggle to provide essential services and infrastructure effectively.
- financial weaknesses of the district can also lead to inefficiency in resource utilization and a failure to implement audit
- recommendations, which undermines accountability and public trust.

Challenges in implementing the 2022-2025 MTDP:

- delay in the release of funds (local & national levels);
- low IGF mobilization;
- insufficient human capacity or skills to implement complex development plans effectively;
- lack of consensus and technical limitations
- rigid systems.

2.4 EXISTING SITUATION

2.4.1 Relief and Drainage

The topography is predominantly undulating with gentle slopes of less than 1% inclination. The land generally rises from 30m above sea level to over 61m in the North. There are also high stretches of Table Mountains often known as Escarpment with valleys which serve as basins to the tributaries of the Black Volta.

The tributary rivers which serve the communities in the district are Tain, Tombe, Chin, Sidoo, Lepla, Kuhuli, Jinde, Yooloo, Fini, Seeloo and Gojongo. Some of the rivers dry up during the dry season but River Tain and River Tombe flow throughout the year. The Black Volta marks the northern boundary of the district (and that of BAR) with the Savana Region. This river also flows throughout the year and as a result, the second largest hydroelectric dam (Bui Dam) in Ghana has been constructed to support the national grid with 400 megawatts (MW) of power. The Bui Dam which construction began in January, 2008 and became fully operational in December, 2013 was built across the Black Volta River at the Bui Gorge, at the southern end of the Bui National Park. It is located on the border of the Bono region and the Savana Region. The Dam serves as a tourist attraction site which will attract a lot of people into the district. As a multipurpose dam, it provides water for irrigation and also improves the fishing industry in Ghana. This has led to the creation of employment avenues for those within or outside the district.

Ground water potential in the district is highly viable and this has accounted for the construction and high dependence on boreholes for water supply.

There is also a high stretch of Table Mountains known as Escarpment with valleys which serve as basins to the tributaries of the Black Volta.

2.4.1.1 Vegetation and Climate

The Banda District lies within the moist semi-deciduous forest and the Guinea Savannah woodland vegetation zones. Timber species like Odum, Sapele, Wawa and Mahogany are found in places such as Dorbor and Bongase. Wildlife like the deer, hippopotamus and antelopes are found in the Bui National Park situated in the district. Other forest reserves in the district are Sawsaw, Yaya and Bawa watershed. The combination of the vegetation zones – guinea savannah and the forest permit the cultivation of a variety of crops – cereals, tubers, vegetables and animal rearing.

2.4.1.2 Rainfall, Temperature and Humidity

The prevailing climatic conditions in the district constitute important parameters for development. With an average annual rainfall between 1,140 and 1,270mm, the district has a bio-modal rainfall regime. Major rainfall occurs between April to July and that of minor rainfall period occurs between September and late October. Following the rains, is the dry season which starts in November and ends in March. Mid- November to February ending marks the main dry season. The temperature in Banda District is generally high averaging about 24.5°C (779°F) throughout the year (Benneh and Dickson, 1970). Average maximum temperature is 30.9°C and minimum of 21.2°C with the hottest months being February, March April.

The forest reserves and the few groves around the water bodies in the district help protect the Black Volta and Tain Rivers from excessive evapo-transpiration. Relative humidity in the district is also quite high averaging over 75 percent throughout the year. Humidity is high in the wet months and low in the dry months.

2.5 VEGETATION OF BANDA DISTRICT

Table 2.3: Mean Monthly and Annual Maximum and Minimum Temperature in ‘°C’ for Banda (2025)

Temperature	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Mean Max	32.5	34.3	33.7	32.5	31.4	30.1	28.2	28.1	28.7	29.1	30.7	30.8	30.9
Mean Min	19.9	22.0	22.2	22.3	22.3	21.9	21.4	21.0	20.9	20.8	20.9	19.8	21.2
Mean °C	26.2	28.2	28.0	27.4	27.4	26.7	26.7	24.6	24.8	25.3	25.6	25.3	26.1

Source: Ghana Meteorological Service, Wenchi-2025

2.5.1 Soil, Geology and Minerals

The geological features together with the vegetation influence give rise to two distinct soils. These are forest Ochrosols and the Savana Ochrosols. Substantial clay deposits which could be developed into ceramics can also be found in parts of the district, notably around Bongase area.

Stone quarry is a potential resource. This is because the mountains contained hard rocks which was evidenced during the construction of the Bui hydroelectric project. These rocks were quarried and used for the construction of the dam.

Large quantities of gold deposits exist in the district. Exploration done years ago revealed large quantities of gold deposits in the stretch of the Table Mountain.

2.5.2 Impact of human activities on the physical environment

Human activities such as traditional farming, sand wining, illegal chainsaw operation etc. affect the physical environment of the Banda district. Some of the notable impacts of human activities on the environment are frequent land, water and air pollution. Land degradation, climate change, loss of biodiversity, frequent bush fire etc. are other factors that affect the physical environment. The district Assembly must have policies to address these issues harmoniously.

2.5.2.1 Demographic Characteristics

The demographic characteristics of the Banda District include the population size, growth rate, distribution, the age-sex structure and ratio.

2.5.2.2 Population size and growth

The district has a population size of about 28,179 people who reside in 33 communities as at 2021 (2021 PHC) and by projection, the population of the district hovers around 30,529. The district has an annual growth rate of 3.1% (PHC, 2021). In the next 4 years, the estimated population will be

31,838. The distribution of the population by sex indicates that there are 14,813 males constituting 52.6 percent and 13,366 females representing 47.4. A 52.6 percent male population may reflect migration patterns (e.g., men leaving for work), cultural factors, or health disparities.

2.5.2.3 Population Density

The Banda district covers a total land area 2,073.1 kilometers square. Given the population of the district to be 28,179, the population density is hence 13.59 per kilometers' square (GSS, 2025). A population density of 13.59 people per square kilometer is considered relatively low. This density can have various effects on the environment, infrastructure and social dynamics.

With the environment, fewer people means, there is less pressure on natural resources like water, land and energy. Lower population density reduces the risk of habitat destruction and loss of biodiversity. Also, fewer people generate less waste and pollution.

On infrastructure, lower population density means less demand for housing, transportation and utilities. With fewer people, services like healthcare and education might be more manageable and efficient.

On social dynamics, lower population density can foster a sense of community and social connection among residents. However, it may also limit access to certain services, such as public transportation, healthcare and education.

2.5.2.4 Household Composition

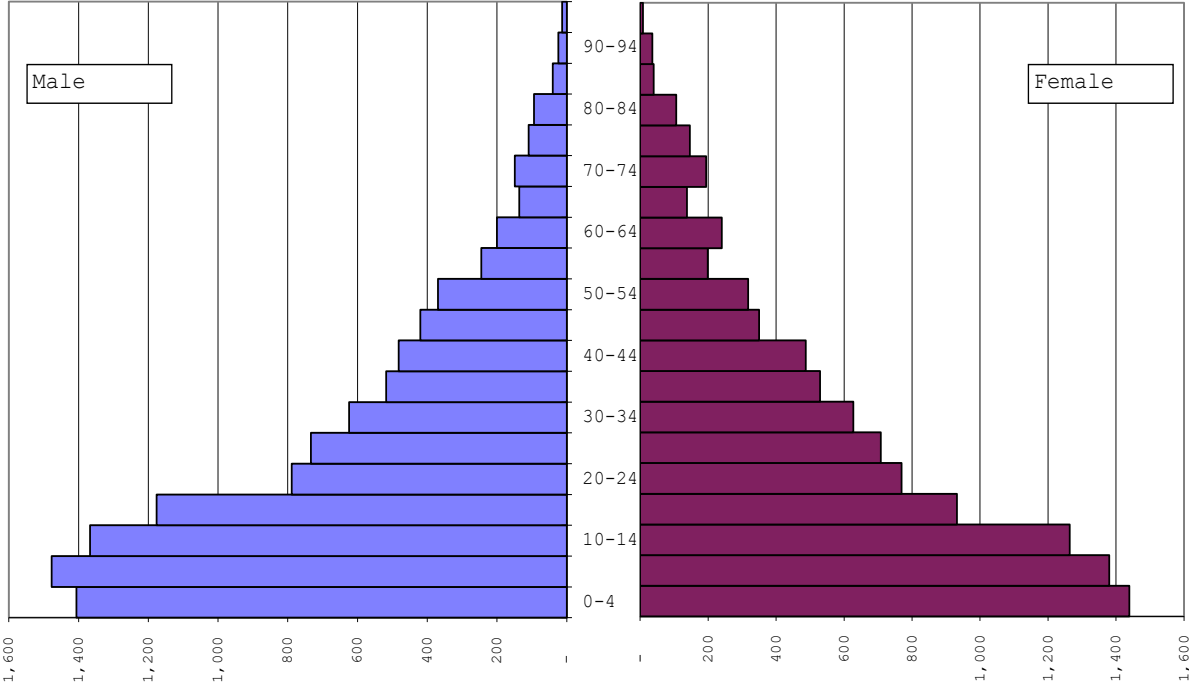
The estimated total number of households in 2021 in the district is 3,685 with an average household size of 6 people (GSS). Larger household size may reflect extended family living arrangements. The larger households size also impacts access to clean water or electricity and highlights infrastructure gaps.

2.5.2.5 Age and Sex Composition

Figure 2.1 which depicts the population pyramid of the Banda District, the proportion of males is less than the proportion of females from age group 0-4. However, there is a sharp decline among female from age groups 10-14 to 15-19 and also there is a sharp decline among the male population from age group 15-19 to 20-24.

The broad base of the pyramid denotes a youthful population consisting of a large proportion of children under 15 years and a narrow apex comprising a small proportion of elderly persons (65 years and older). This can be seen by a decline in the bars as the population advances in age. Persons in the age cohort 0-14 years represents 41.1 percent, 15-64 years represent 52.8 percent and 65 years and above accounted for 6.1 percent of the total population. This implies that the district has a greater percentage of labour force since a greater fraction of the population can be found in the economically active group. A high percentage of youth (under 15) also means future demand for schools and jobs and a small elderly population may reduce immediate healthcare burdens but signals future needs.

Figure 2.4: Population Pyramid



Source: 2025 DPCU

2.5.2.6 Religious Composition

The district is largely composed of Christian faith (Catholic, Protestants, Pentecostal and other Christians) which accounts for 72.2 percent of the total population. With respect to the Christian faith, Catholic forms the majority with a proportion of 34.6 percent. Islam forms 18.9 percent of the total population. The Traditional religion forms 1.1 percent, other religions form 2.6 percent

and 5.2 percent do not belong to any religion. However, more females (51.0%) than males (49.0%) tend to belong to the Christian faith and the specific denominations with higher proportion of males than females are catholic and other Christian groups. Males also form the majority of the population practicing Islam, Traditional religion, other religion and no religion.

2.5.2.7 Occupation Distribution

Considering the age at which one can work to be 15 years, out of the total 9,187 aged 15 years and older in the district, about two thirds (71.2%) are workers of Skilled Agriculture Forestry and Fishery. Service and Sales workers are 9.5 percent with the least (0.4%) being Clerical Support workers. Majority of the male population (71.7%) also belong to the Skilled Agriculture Forestry and Fishery workers. Less than one percent (0.6%) of the male population aged 15 years and older are managers with 3.2 percent of the same population category being Service and Sales workers. Of the female population 15 years and above, one percent are managers, Skilled Agriculture Forestry and Fishery workers make up 70.7 percent with 16.8 percent being Service and Sales workers. High reliance on agriculture or informal work may indicate vulnerability to climate and market changes. Unemployment or underemployment signals economic stress.

2.5.3 Social Services

2.5.3.1 Education

The district currently has 24 public KGs, 24 public Primary schools, 23 JHS and 1 SHS. There are 318 classrooms for KGs, 129 for JHS and 17 for SHS. Private schools in Bongase, Dorbor and Ahenkro have KG, Primary and JHS each.

Table 2.4: Total Number of Schools in the District

LEVEL	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL
KG	24	6	30
PRIMARY	24	6	30
JHS	23	3	26
SHS	1	0	1
TOTAL	72	15	87

Source: GES, Banda, 2025.

2.5.3.2 School Enrolment

Table 1.2 shows the enrolment of 2024 academic year. Total enrolment at the basic level shows a higher figure as compared to those at the higher levels. Enrolment figures of females at the KG, Primary and JHS levels are closing up with the males. However, female enrolment at the only SHS in the district is higher than the males. This indicates the growth of the girl child education in the district. Girl child education interventions may have contributed to this development. The future of education in the district therefore looks promising.

Table 2.5 School Enrolment

Year	K. G	Primary	JHS	SHS
Males	736	1898	822	420
Females	710	1752	815	450
TOTAL	1446	3650	1637	870

Source: GES, 2025, Banda

2.5.3.3 The State of Basic School Infrastructure in the Banda District

From the table below, it is realized that there are no longer schools under trees in the district. However, about 25% of schools from KG-JHS still have classrooms under dilapidated structures. This implies that the Assembly will have to commit adequate resources to developing classroom accommodation for the basic schools. The table also reveals an improvement in the state of school infrastructure. Only 10% of schools do not have potable drinking water and 4.3% do not also have toilet facilities. This is occasioned by the investment in educational infrastructure in the entire district by the Assembly.

Low literacy or school completion rates suggest a need for investment in education and adult learning programs.

Table 2.6: The State of Basic School Infrastructure in the Banda District

Level	No. of Schs.	STATUS OF CLASSROOM			
		Sch. Under Trees	%	Dilapidated Structure	%
KG	24	0	0	2	8.3%
PRI M.	24	0	0	2	8.3%
JHS	24	0	0	2	8.3%
TOTAL	72	0	0	6	24.9%

Source: GES; 2025, Banda

Table 2. 7 Teaching Staff in the District

Level	Trained	Untrained	Total
KG	48	9	57
PRIM	203	1	204
JHS	119	0	119
SHS	53	0	53
TOTAL	423	10	433

GES: 2025, Banda

The district has a total number of 433 teachers. Out of this, 57 are teaching in the K.G, 204 are teaching in the various Primary schools, 119 are in JHS and 53 are teaching in the SHS. There are far more trained teachers at the various levels of education in the district than the untrained. Out of the total 433 teachers, 2.4% (10) are untrained teachers while the remaining 97.6% (423) are trained teachers. However, at the KG, JHS and SHSs, the teacher enrolment has reduced. This implies that more teachers have to be employed to cope with the teaming enrolment of students/pupils in the district.

Table 2.8 Pupil/Teacher Ratio and Gender Parity Index

Levels of Education	Pupil Teacher Ratio	Gender Parity Index (GPI)
Pre-school	1:26	0.96
Primary	1:18	0.92
Junior High	1:14	0.99
Senior High	1:17	1.07

Source: GES: 2025, Banda

From the table, the pupil-teacher ratio at the pre-school level is 1:26 and Gender Parity Index (GPI) is 0.9; primary stands at 1:18 and gender parity at 0.92; JHS at 1:14 and gender parity at 0.99 and 1:17 and gender parity at 1.07 at the SHS level. This implies that pupil-teacher ratio in the district is lower than the national average of 1: 30 for KG, 1: 37 for Primary and 1: 15 for JHS (GSS, March, 2025). The Gender Parity Index gap is widening in favors of males at the KG, Primary and JHS levels. At the SHS level, however, the gap widens in favor of girls. A GPI that varies between 0 and 1 means a disparity in favor of boys; a GPI greater than 1 indicates a gap in favor of girls.

2.5.3.4. BECE Performance

The district BECE results show a dramatic improvement but inconsistency in the pupil's performance for 2022, 2023 and 2024. This is indicated in the table below

Table 2.9: BECE Performance

BECE Performance of the Banda District	BECE 2022	BECE 2023	BECE 2024
	99.61%	98.45%	Not yet released by WAEC

Source: GES: 2025, Banda

Per the figures above, it shows an upward trend from 2018-2021's performance of 60.50% passed.

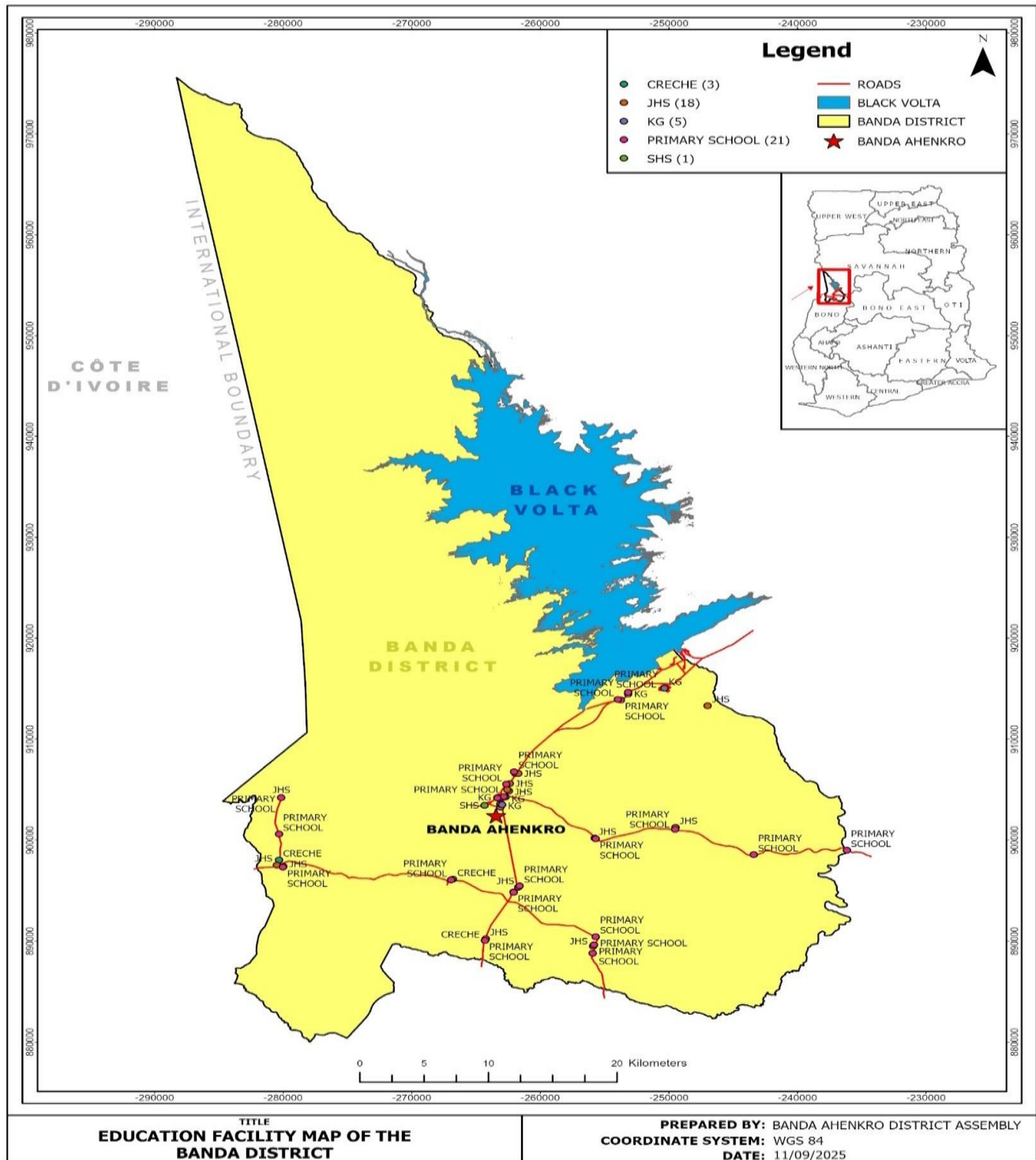
2.5.3.5 Major issues affecting Education in the District

The following are the main challenges affecting quality education delivery in the district

- Inadequate furniture for basic schools
- Deplorable conditions of educational infrastructure
- Inadequate logistics and materials to carry out educational activities at the Directorate
- Inadequate educational facilities.

Below is a map detailing educational facilities in the district.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES OF THE BANDA DISTRICT



Source: Planning Unit, Banda

2.5.3.6 Health Services

Healthcare delivery in the district is premised on the following objectives;

- Ensure Sustainable, Affordable, Equitable and Easily Accessible Health Care Services (UHC)
- Reduce Morbidity, Disability, Mortality and Intensify Prevention & Control of NCDs
- Enhance Efficiency in Governance & Management of Health System
- Intensify Prevention & Control Communicable Disease and Ensure the Reduction of New HIV & AIDS/STIs Infections, Especially Among the Vulnerable Groups

All health-related activities in the district are driven by the passion to improve the general health status of the citizens and the above objectives serve as the fulcrum to achieve that.

2.5.3.6.1 Health infrastructure

The district has now established its Health Directorate which has oversight responsibilities over all the CHPS and health centers namely, Banda Ahenkro and Sabiye.

All the Health Facilities in the District provide both clinical and preventive services.

Table 2.10: Health Facilities in the District.

Type	Health Centers	CHPS Compound	Outreach Points	Total
Number	2	9	45	56

Source: GHS, Banda District 2025

There are also (2) two Health centers, nine (9) CHPS compounds and forty-five (45) outreach points to attend to the health needs of the people.

Health centers

- Banda Ahenkro Health Centre
- Sabiye Health Centre

CHPs Compounds

- Bui CHPs Compound
- Dorbor CHPs Compound
- Banda Boase CHPs Compound
- Wewa CHPs Compound
- Bui Village CHPs Compound
- Sanwa CHPs Compound
- Bofie CHPs Compound
- Fawoman CHPs Compound
- Nyire CHPs Compound

2.5.3.6.2 Access to Health Care Facilities

The existing number of facilities in the district indicates that some communities have low access to health care facilities. A look at the number of facilities simply portrays that accessibility to health care facilities is mainly Health centers, Community Clinics and sometimes traditional healers. This is because these facilities are to a very large extent distributed within the major communities in the district. Distance to the health facilities is a major challenge in the district since most of the facilities are within the big communities among the thirty-three settlements.

2.5.3.6.3 Health Staff situation in the district

The district continues to suffer from inadequate health workers, especially in the rural areas. As of 2024, the population to doctor ratio was 0: 26,303 which is far beyond the World Health Organization (WHO) standard of 1: 10,000. This implies there is no medical doctor in the district to take care of the over 26,303 people. The number of nurses and midwives in the district are comparatively good but not enough to cater for every locality in the district. The district has a nurse to population ratio to be 1: 525 and that of midwives is 1: 971. Other health staff (e.g, Pharmacist, Biomedical Scientist, Laboratory Technician etc.) are inadequate.

The inadequate health personnel in the district affects health delivery in the district, pushing clients to seek health care in the nearby districts-Nsawkaw in Bono and Bole in the Savanna district. Clients who are unable to access health care outside end up losing their lives. This also hampers productivity in the district.

2.5.3.6.4 Top 10 Diseases in the District

According to the 2025 Annual Progress Report of the District Health Directorate (DHD). Table 1.3 shows the top 10 diseases in the district.

NO.	2022		2023		2024	
	CONDITION	CASES	CONDITIONS	CASES	CONDITI ONS	CASES
1	URTI	17013	Malaria	18354	Malaria	17042
2	Malaria	16,887	URTI	15994	URTI	12071
3	Rheumatism /other joint pain	6553	Rheumatism/oth er joint Pains	6227	Rheumatis m/other joint pains	5133
4	Intestinal worm	4975	Intestinal Worm	5389	Intestinal worms	4400
5	Diarrhoea	4817	Diarrhoea	4296	Diarrhoea	3806
6	Skin disease	3595	Skin Disease	3738	Skin disease	3216
7	Anaemia	3015	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	3026	Acute Urinary Tract Infection	2552
8	Acute urinary tract infection	2334	Ulcers	2285	Acute Eye Infection	2376
9	Acute eye infection	1788	Pneumonia	1967	Ulcers	2293
10	Pneumonia	1385	Acute Eye Infection	1853	Pneumonia	2046

Source: GHS 2025, Banda

Malaria continues to be the top disease in the district for the past 3 years. Malaria control programmes need to be intensified.

2.5.3.6.5 Maternal and Infant Mortality.

The district over the years, has implemented programmes to ensure zero maternal deaths. Ante-natal care and post-natal services have been deepened. As a result, the district recorded zero Maternal and Infant Mortalities due to malaria for the past four years.

2.5.3.6.6 HIV/AIDS situation in the district

Based on recent data, Banda District's HIV/AIDS situation shows concerning disparities in healthcare access despite a moderate local prevalence. The district's 2.03% adult prevalence rate matches the regional average, but significant geographic and systemic challenges hinder effective disease control.

Banda District HIV/AIDS Profile (2024 Estimates)

- People Living with HIV: 406 individuals
- Adult Prevalence Rate (15-49 years): 2.03%
- Regional Comparison: Matches the Bono Regional average of 2.22%, which is higher than Ghana's national average.

Critical Analysis of Key Challenges

- Severe Geographic Access Barriers

A 2024 health systems study revealed Banda District has the poorest geographic access to HIV point-of-care testing in the entire Bono Region. Residents must travel over 10 kilometers, with an average travel time exceeding 93 minutes to reach a testing facility, significantly worse than neighboring districts.

Systemic Drivers of Infection

Regional data identifies core drivers also affecting Banda: low condom use, multiple sexual partners, stigma, limited sexual health education, migration, transactional sex, and inadequate access to HIV services. Limited local testing availability in Banda directly exacerbates the last factor, creating a critical barrier to early diagnosis and treatment.

Moderate Prevalence with High-Risk Context

While Banda's 2.03% prevalence is not the region's highest (Dormaa East District leads at 5.36%), its healthcare access deficit places it at high risk. The combination of average infection rates and

the worst testing access in the region creates a vulnerable environment where undiagnosed cases and late presentation are likely more common.

The Banda District's HIV situation is characterized by a critical disconnect between a moderate prevalence rate and severely constrained healthcare access. Without targeted interventions to improve diagnostic availability and address underlying social drivers, the district remains vulnerable to a worsening epidemic despite regional efforts.

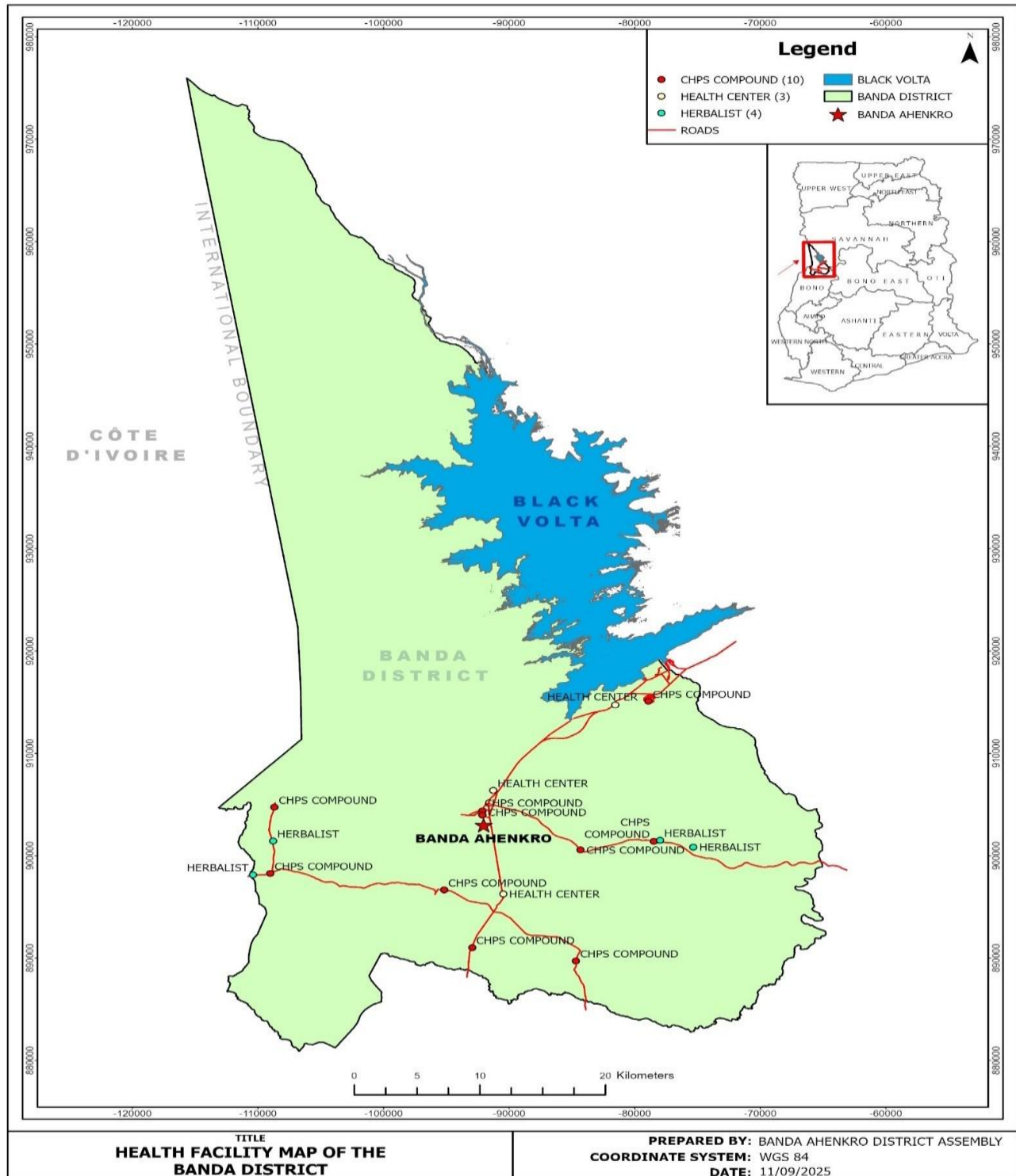
2.5.3.6.7 Strategies to Control Disasters in the District

The following strategies are in place to reduce occurrence of disasters in the district.

- I. Continuous education of the citizens in the disaster-prone areas (rainstorm) to plant trees around their houses to serve as windbreaks.
- II. Organization of Disaster Risk Reduction programmes in all the communities susceptible to disasters. For example, Climate Change sensitization programmes on FM stations in Nsawkaw, Information Centers and community durbars and symposias.
- III. Alerting the people on early warning signals of disasters so that they will be on guard.
- IV. Conducting baseline assessment on the causes of some disasters and finding appropriate solutions.
- V. Equipping the NADMO department with the needed skills and materials to fight Disasters and Hazards in the district.

Below is a map showing health facilities in the district

HEALTH FACILITY MAP OF THE BANDA DISTRICT



Source: Planning Unit, Banda ,2025

Table 2.12 shows the summary of these development interventions in the district.

Table 2.12: Social Intervention Programmes

Social Intervention programmes	No. of beneficiaries	
	Targets	Actuals
Ghana School Feeding Programme	5,096	3,429
Capitation Grants	5,287	5,287
National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)	8,500	8,811
Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)	1,000	554
National Youth Employment Programme	200	141
One District-One Factory Programme	2	1
Planting for Food and Jobs Programme	9,000	9,512
Free Senior High School	1,200	911
Nation Builders Corps (NABCo)	No data	No data

Source: APR, 2025.

The Ghana School Feeding Programme, Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP), National Youth Employment Programme and the Free Senior High School programmes could not achieve their targets at the end of the plan period. These interventions need to be strengthened in the next plan period to ensure improvement in the living conditions of the people.

2.6.1 Child protection

Table 2.13 shows the management of child-related cases in 2024.

Table 2.13: Child protection cases

S/N	Nature of case recorded	Number of cases				Status of resolution	
		2022	2023	2024	2025	Resolved	Pending
1	Paternity	0	5	0	0	0	0
2	Custody	0	1	0	1	0	0
3	Child abuse	0	0	0	0	0	0

2.13: Child protection cases

4	Child trafficking	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Domestic violence	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Family welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Maintenance	12	5	20	29	0	0
8	Family reconciliation	9	6	18	18	0	0

Analysis from table 2.13 above:

In 2022, 12 and 9 cases of child maintenance and family reconciliation respectively were recorded in the Banda district. However, there were no reported cases on the other child protection issues under the year under review. All cases brought before the districts' Social Welfare and Community Development office were resolved with no pending cases.

5 and 6 cases of child maintenance and family reconciliation respectively were recorded in 2023. There were no reported cases on paternity, custody, child abuse, child trafficking, domestic violence, family welfare, maintenance and family reconciliation. There were no pending cases. All cases of child protection brought to the Social Welfare were resolved.

In 2024, the Banda District recorded 20 cases of child maintenance and 18 cases of family reconciliation. There were no pending cases as all cases of child protection were resolved.

In 2025, 18 and 29 cases of child maintenance and family reconciliation respectively were recorded in the Banda district. However, there were no reported cases on the other child protection issues under the year under review. All cases brought before the districts' Social Welfare were resolved with no pending cases.

Perhaps, sensitization sessions held by the Social Welfare and Community Development department with the communities led to low or no cases in paternity, custody, child abuse, child trafficking, domestic violence, family welfare, maintenance and family reconciliation cases.

2.7 Water and Sanitation

A. Access to Water

The district has about One Hundred and Sixty (160) boreholes of which One Hundred (100) are functional. There are two (2) Small Towns Water Systems at Sabiye and Dorbor which are connected to individual households in the community. As of 2025, about 90% of the total population have access to good drinking water.

B. Solid Waste Disposal

The most widely used method of solid waste disposal is by public dump (open space) accounting for 85 percent. About 95 percent of the households also dispose off their solid wastes by dumping indiscriminately. House to house waste collection accounts for 0.9 percent. Dumping of solid waste in public containers is most common. Currently, only eight (8) refuse containers have been provided across the district. The district has only one final disposal site for solid waste located at Ahenkro on the Bongase road.

C. Liquid Waste Disposal

The most commonly used methods of disposing of liquid waste in the district are throwing onto the compound, throwing on to street/outside and throwing onto gutter. In relation to this method of waste disposal, more than one-half (57.6%) of the households throw their waste onto the compound and 36.2 percent throwing it onto the street or outside dwelling. It is just less than one percent (0.7%) of the households that discharge liquid waste through the sewage system in the district and another 2.9 percent throw their liquid waste into gutters (District Environmental Health Unit).

D. Toilet Facilities

Two out of every five households in the district (51%) have no toilet facilities and subsequently, resort to the use of bushes and fields to discharge human excreta while 16.0 percent use the private pit latrine. A total of 33 percent of the households use public toilet facilities such as VIP. The district has about 1,721 household latrines. (District Environmental Health Unit).

E. Drainage System

Communities within the Banda district, including Banda Ahenkro, Bongase, Banda Boase, and Biema, are specifically flagged as high-risk zones. Flooding is a destructive annual event. For instance, heavy rains have caused the Yoroweh River to overflow its banks, rendering roads impassable and cutting off communities like Banda Boase from neighboring towns. These events are not minor inconveniences; they have caused significant property damage and, in tragic cases, even loss of life in the wider region.

Most areas rely on Community Health Planning System (CHPS) compounds. Floods make it extremely difficult for residents to cross rivers to reach this vital medical facility.

Roads become inaccessible, isolating communities and preventing farmers from reaching their farms, directly disrupting agricultural livelihoods and day-to-day economic activities.

The root causes are multifaceted, combining environmental, infrastructural, and human factors. While the region is described as "well drained" by a network of perennial rivers, the built drainage systems in settlements in the Banda district are insufficient.

Poor drainage is also caused by indiscriminate dumping of plastic waste, which chokes gutters and drainage channels. Furthermore, the construction of structures and kiosks on unauthorized land and waterways impedes the natural flow of water, exacerbating flood risks.

Banda's relatively flat topography, combined with settlement patterns that may not fully account for natural water flow paths, increases vulnerability to standing water and overflow during heavy rains. (District Environmental Health Unit).

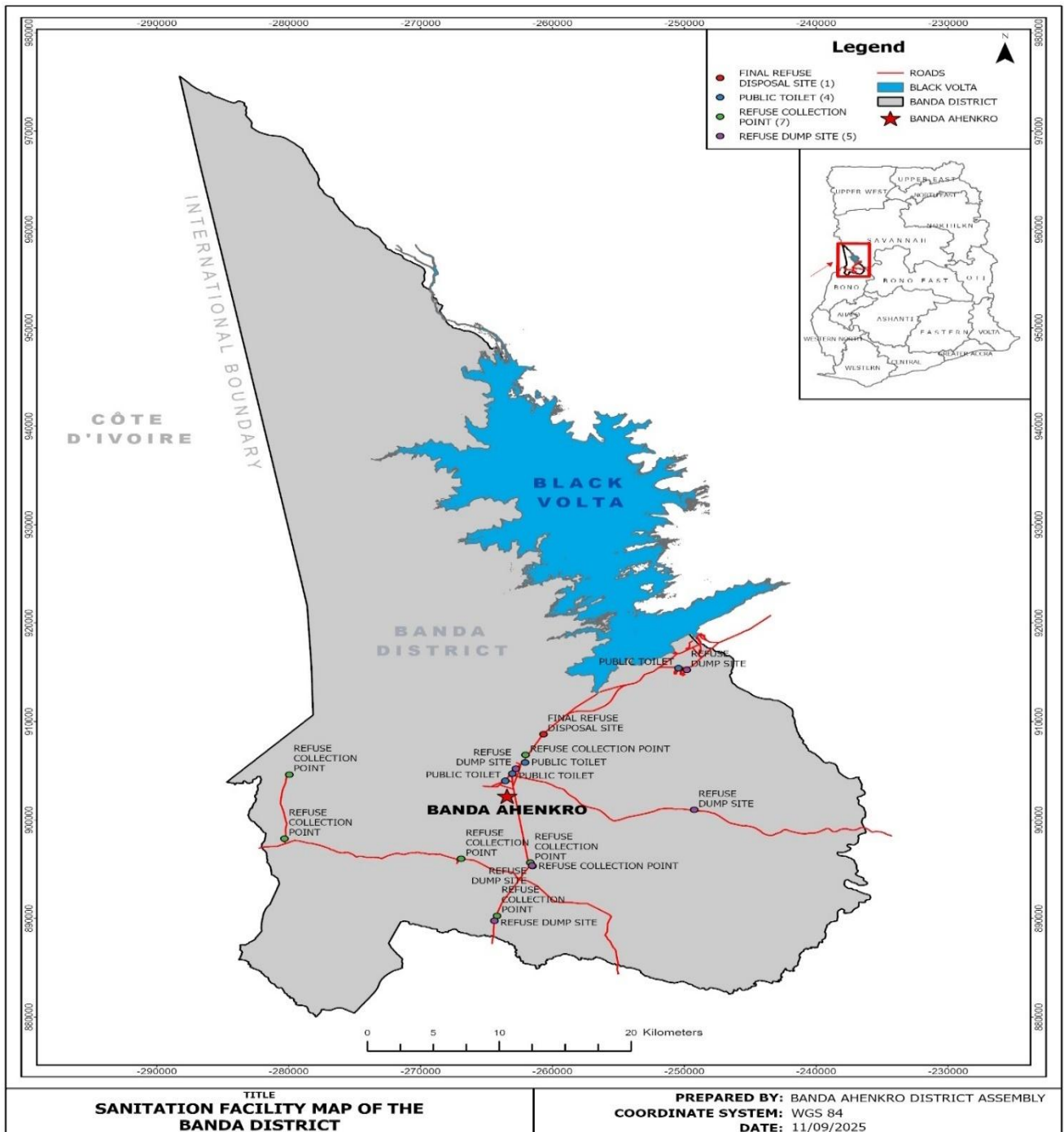
F. Sanitation

Sanitation in the District revealed that 85% of the total population use open dumping as their system of disposing solid waste in their communities. Also 95% dispose -off their solid waste indiscriminately while 5% use the public container. The available records indicate 8 containers have been distributed to 8 Communities as against 33 Communities we have in District. The district lacks behind the provision of portable sanitation facilities. The Banda District has only one (1)

toilet facility (VIP) for public use which currently has been abandoned for lack of proper management. This situation has led to the indiscriminate defecation in the environment (District Environmental Health Unit).

Below is the district sanitation facility map.

SANITATION FACILITY MAP OF THE BANDA DISTRICT



Source: Planning Unit, Banda, 2025

Water Security

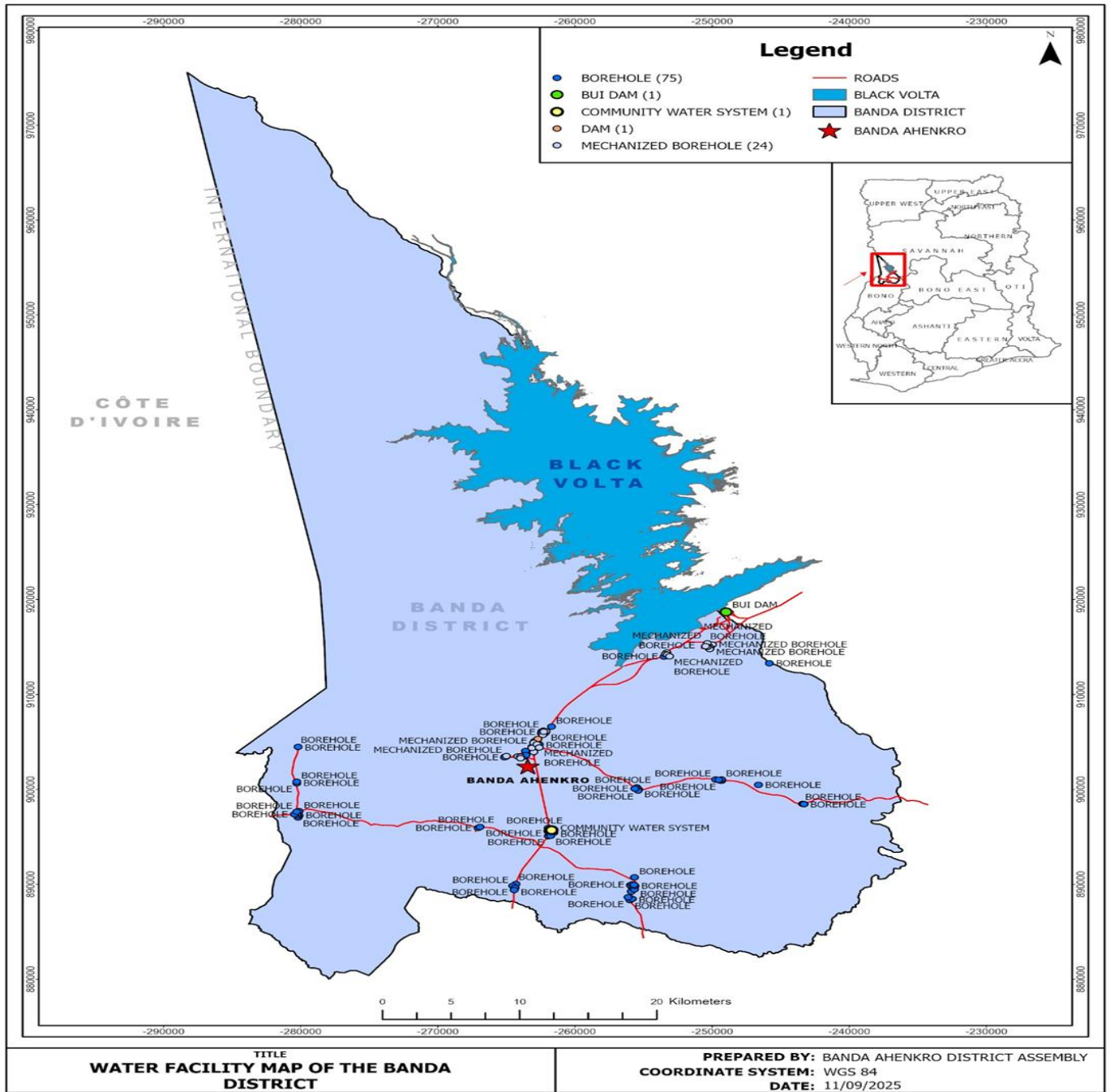
The sources of water for both industrial and domestic purposes in the district include boreholes, rivers and others. About two-thirds (71.8%) of the households in the district depend on borehole, pump and tube well compared to 33.4 percent for the region. A total of one out of every five households in the district depend on pipe-borne water (public tap/standpipe, outside and inside their dwelling). None of the households depend on rain water and tanker supply or vendor for the supply of drinking water but 1.4 percent and 0.1 percent respectively use sachet and bottled water as main sources of water for drinking. While 5.7 and 0.4 depend on river/stream and dugout/dam/pond respectively for their source of drinking water (GSS, PHC, 2021).

This analysis implied that the assembly drill more boreholes to cater for the 6.1% of the population who depend on rivers and dams as their source of drinking water.

Also, the total number of facilities are not enough to commensurate the current population of the district. For now, the district has only one Small Town Water System which is located at Sabiye. The district capital (Banda Ahenkro) does not have a Small-Town Water System and as such, efforts must be put in place to lobby for the construction of Small-Town Water System in the District Capital.

The map below shows water facilities in the district.

WATER FACILITY MAP OF THE BANDA DISTRICT



Source: Banda Planning Unit, 2025

2.8 Economy

The structure of the Banda District economy is built around Agriculture. Overall, about 85% of the total population in the district are into agriculture as a full time means of livelihood. The remaining households attain their livelihood from the other sectors of the economy such as service, manufacturing /industry and trading.

All three sectors are to some extent found in the district. Those in the primary sector of the district cultivate yam, pepper, cassava, groundnut, cowpea and plantain in large quantities. Apart from these food crops, the district is also a major producer of cashew for export. Fishing activities also go on in the district at Bongase but this is on small scale basis.

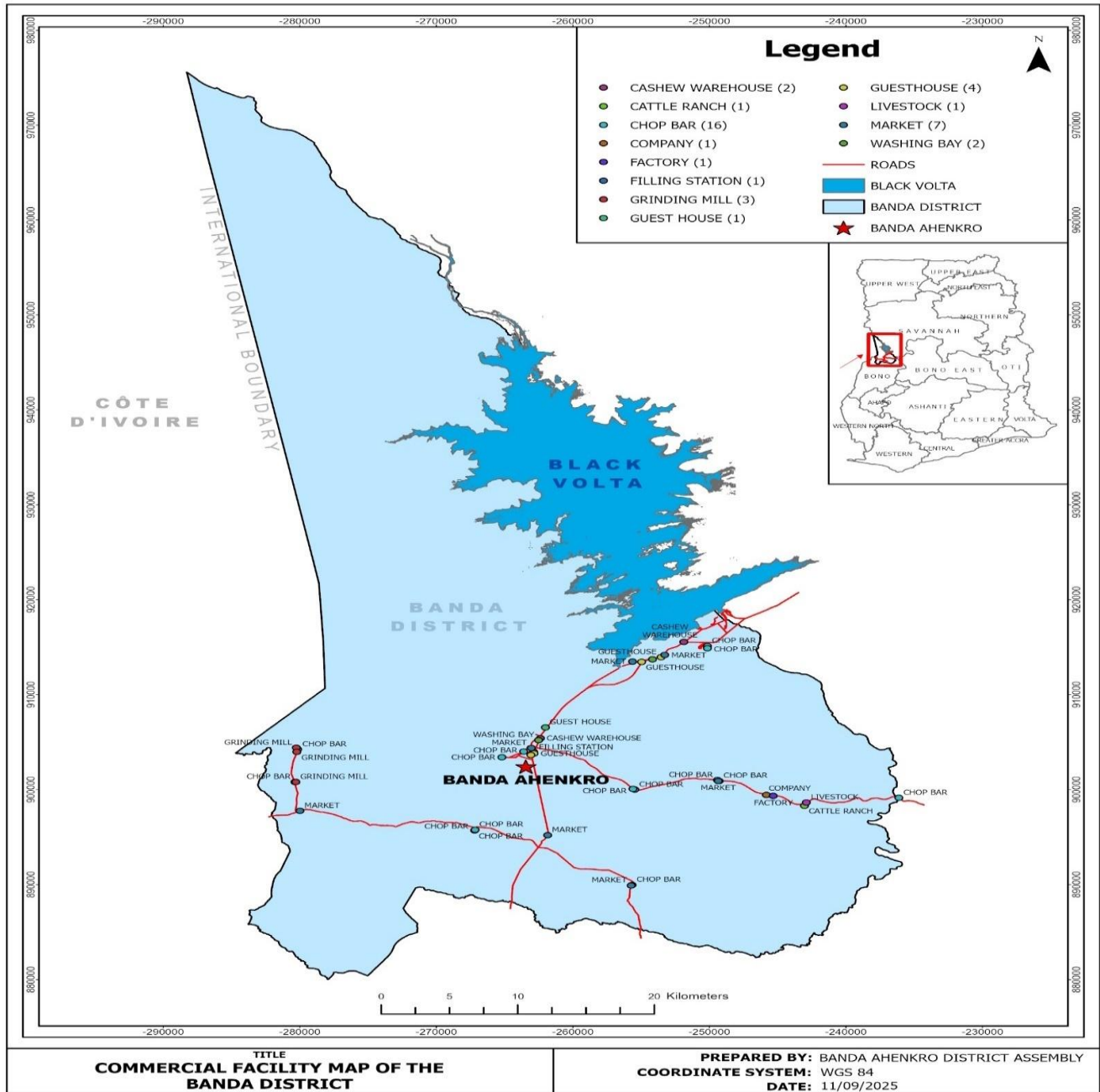
The secondary sector which comprises a few populaces employs builders, dressmakers, carpenters to mention but a few.

With regards to tertiary sector, services such as communication provided by all Ghanaian Telecommunication networks are present with the exception of GLO and Expresso. For banking services, ZENITH Bank is located at Bui, there are also the Nafaana Rural Bank and Brodi Community Credit Union.

Though the nature of the economy is a primary economy, there is no agro-based industry in the district to process raw materials produced in this sector.

Below is the commercial facility map of the Banda district

COMMERCIAL FACILITY MAP OF THE BANDA DISTRICT



Banda Planning Unit, 2025

2.9 Agriculture

The district is entirely rural and most of its households (78.6%) engage in agricultural activities while 21.4 percent are non-agricultural households. Before a person can engage in any economic activity, the person must be 15 years and above.

- **Major Food Crops Produced**

The major food crops grown are yam, maize, plantain, cocoyam and cassava. Major vegetables grown are tomatoes, garden eggs, okra and pepper. Vegetable production stood at 3.5%. Cash crops grown are cashew and shea. The acquisition and availability of land, favorable weather conditions, high soil fertility, double maxima rainfall pattern, easiness of land acquisition among others make production high and places the district at an investment destination.

Cashew is the leading cash crop grown in the district. The major cashew production areas in the district are Dorbor, Bongase, Boase, Biema, Banda Ahenkro and Sabiye.

The three main government projects on-going in the district

1. Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ)
2. Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD)
3. Modernization of Agriculture in Ghana (MAG)

2.10 Mining and Quarrying

Large quantities of gold deposits exist in the district. With the stretch of chain of mountains in the district, exploration done many years ago indicates there is large quantity of gold.

Stone quarry is a potential resource; this is because the mountains contain hard rocks. This was evident during the construction of the Bui Hydroelectric Project. These rocks were quarried and used for the construction of the dam. Only (0.3%) of the total population are into mining and quarrying.

2.10.1 Manufacturing and others

3.1 percent of the population are into manufacturing but not into agro- processing which the district has a comparative advantage. There is a large-scale production of cashew which can be processed

for export and local consumption. 5.8 percent are into construction of roads and building and 7.0 percent deal with wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles.

Other economic activities in the district include transport, storage, accommodation and food services activities (4.2%), to mention but a few.

Even though there is the availability of vast acres of land for development, no real estate activities are going on in the district.

2.11 Employment Status

According to the District Analytical Report of the 2021 PHC, the economically active population of the district was 79.2% and economically non active was 20.8%. Out of the economic active population, about 45.0% are employed and more than half of the population (55%) are unemployed.

2.12 Economic Resources

The district is endowed with lots of economic resources which include cashew, shea, vast lands, teak, to mention but a few. Stone quarry and Gold are also untapped resources. This has generated illegal mining activities popularly known as galamsey.

2.12.1 Business/Investment Potential

The district can boast of countless profitable business areas which when money is invested in will yield the investor dividend. One of such investments is the Bui Dam project which attracts so many people to the area. Investors in the estate development could take advantage of the vast land around the area and construct accommodation facilities for the in-migrants who would engage in one activity or the other due to the construction of the dam in the district.

Also, the Bui National Park which is the third largest wildlife protected area with an area of 1821km² is noted to be the residence of hippopotamus population in the black Volta which is the second largest in West Africa. The park also has primates like the endangered black and white colobus monkey and a variety of antelopes and birds.

As a result of the presence of the dam, the total land area covered by the water is about 444Km² which has formed the lake reservoir with length and width of about 33km² and 20km² respectively. Boat Cruising and Jet Skinning are also other sites where tourists derive a lot of pleasure.

The Banda Mountain Cave which is located on the large stretch of the Table Mountain popularly known as Escarpment gives a beautiful view when one is moving and looking at the west from Sabiye to Bongase in the Banda District. A beautiful story is told.

Mountain Hiking is also a potential site which will also give tourists a lot of pleasure. Investors in the hotel industry can take advantage by constructing classes of hotels which will attract a lot of people there.

There is also a vast arable land which can be used for large plantation farms. However, inadequate funds for the local farmers, dwarf their ability to fully utilize the arable land in the district. When it comes to cashew, Banda is among the districts with high output rates. Nevertheless, there is no cashew processing plant established in the district. If a cashew processing plant is however constructed, it will not only attract other services but it will create employment opportunities and will lead to the development of the district in the long run.

Fishing and its associated activities are also booming due to the large reservoir the dam has created.

2.12.2 Economic Infrastructure

Energy

The analyses from the data collected indicate that 90% of the 33 communities in the district have access to electricity. Specifically, 31 communities have been connected to the national electricity grid; over 20,000 households have been connected to the national grid.

With the completion of the Bui Dam Project, it is expected that the remaining communities will be connected to electricity. The project is also expected to boost road construction, job creation and tourism in the district. The Bui Dam is the second largest hydroelectric dam (Bui Dam) in Ghana which supports the national grid with 400 megawatts (MW) of power. The 400 MW Bui Hydropower Scheme is considered to be the most technically and economically attractive hydropower site in Ghana after the Akosombo and Kpong Hydro Power Plants. The construction

of the Bui Dam began in January, 2008 and fully became operational in December, 2013. The dam was built across the Black Volta River at the Bui Gorge, at the southern end of the Bui National Park. It is located on the border of the Bono region and the Savana region. As a multipurpose dam, it provides water for irrigation and also improves the fishing industry in Ghana.

2.13 Food Security

The economy of the district is primary and dominant with a lot of raw material production. Most of these raw materials are food stuffs. The district is purely rural with majority of the people engaged in agricultural activities. This has led to the production of a lot of food stuffs which has enhanced the food security of the district.

The district is able to produce enough for the inhabitants within the district with the surplus transported outside the district. One major crop cultivated in the district is yam which accounts for 10.4% of the annual total produce level. Other food crops produced in the district with their annual total produce level are pepper 5.1%; cassava 5.6%; cocoyam 3.2%; groundnut 4.2%; cowpea 4.3% and plantain 4.9%. Apart from these food crops, the district is also a major producer of cashew.

2.14 Governance

Governance refers to the process of decision making and the process by which these decisions are implemented. The major characteristics of good governance include: participation, consensus reduction in corruption, transparency and accountability and the say of both majority and minority groups.

2.15 Traditional Authority

The Chieftaincy Institution in the district is one of the important traditional institutions that the people highly value and are usually called Nana. All communities are organized under their respective chiefs who serve as a main medium of community mobilization for popular participation in development activities, conflict resolution and law enforcement.

The district has one traditional Council (Paramountcy). The traditional authority in the district is dedicated to the development of their traditional areas through education and enlightenment of the people. They also provide land for infrastructural development, mobilization of community for communal labour and arbitration of disputes. They therefore offer positive contribution to the

economic and social transformation of the district and must be seen as part of the decentralization process.

2.16 Stakeholders Engagement in Decision Making Process

The level of stakeholders' participation in the district varies concerning the subject matter. Several factors like the benefits to be gain (immediate or future) from the issues under discussion, the availability of appropriate mechanisms that allow all stakeholders to participate in issues that concern them and their political and religious affiliations influence stakeholder participation. The following stakeholders take part in the following interventions.

A. Assembly Members and Unit Committee Members

They take an active role in planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring of ongoing development projects in the district. The Assembly Members are responsible for the approval of the Composite Annual Budget for implementation.

B. Non-Governmental/Civil Society Organizations

The role of Non-Governmental and Civil Society Organizations in the development of the district cannot be overemphasized. The level of participation by these stakeholders clearly shows that there is good collaboration, partnership and information flow between the Assembly and the Stakeholders. They take part in Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation of projects as well as taking part in various sensitization programmes to help citizens abreast with contemporary planning and development issues.

C. Vulnerable and Marginalize

These groups of people include Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), women, the aged and the children in the various localities. The planning process is participatory and transparent so that the needs of the people are adequately covered. The vulnerable and the marginalized took part during the needs assessment and prioritization of development needs. This was to make sure the plan covers their needs. They also take part in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes.

D. Non-Centralized Departments, state agencies, and other stakeholders

The Assembly works in collaboration with all the Departments and other Agencies in and outside the district. These Departments support the assembly to pursue her development agenda. Examples of these stakeholders include Bono Regional Coordinating Council., Banda Ahenkro Traditional Council, GPRTU/ PROTOA, Banks, Local Council of Churches, The Muslim Community, Ghana Police Service, etc.

E. The General Citizens

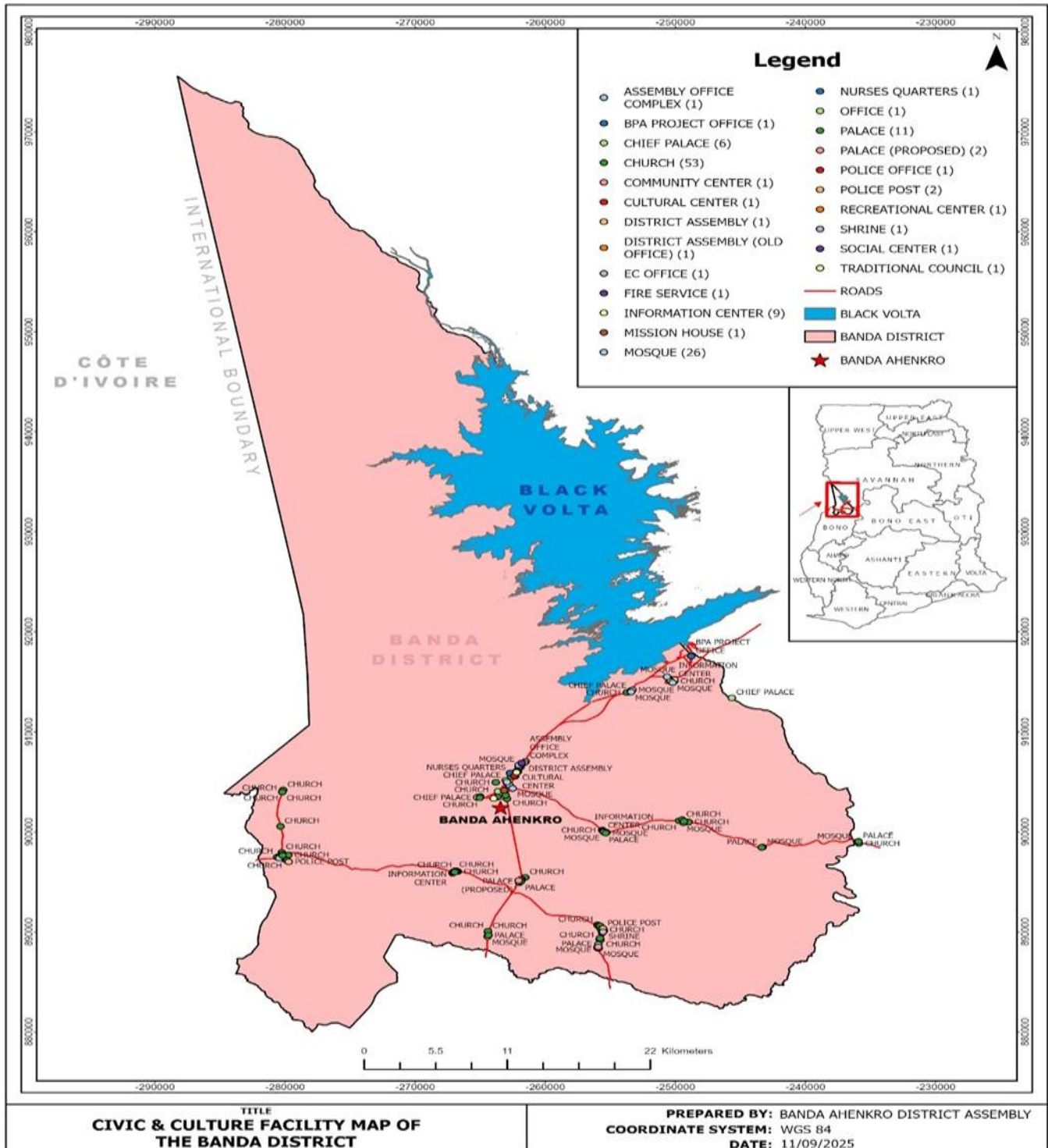
Development decisions have never escaped the general citizens who are the ultimate beneficiaries of the projects. Market women, Drivers, Farmers, and other workers have always been engaged in making decisions such as fee fixing resolutions, planning and monitoring projects.

2.17 Culture

The Banda Traditional Area is located in the north-western part of Bono just southwest of the boundary between Bono and Savana Regions. The Banda are ethnically Nafana just like those of Sampa who are known also as Fantra of Mfantra.

Below is the district civic and cultural map facility

CIVIC AND CULTURAL MAP FACILITY OF THE BANDA DISTRICT



Source: BDA Planning Unit, 2025

2.18 Ethnic Diversity

The district dominant population is the Bandas whose language is Nafaana. The other ethnic groups are Kologo, Bono, Lugei, Bator, Ewe, Ga-Adangbe, Moe and few others.

2.19 Vulnerability Analysis

The table below reveal the vulnerability conditions that exclude some people from participating in very important activities such as decision-making.

Table 2.14: Vulnerability Analysis

No.	Vulnerable group	Effects of Vulnerability	Intervention
1	The core poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low-income levels. - Limited or no access to means of production like land. - Generally, have no or low level of education, unskilled and cannot easily avail themselves for economic opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement the LEAP in most deprived communities and cover the core poor. - Adopt labor-intensive technology for the construction of selected community facilities to create employment for the unskilled. (GPSNP)
2	Gender Issues (women and children)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discriminated against access to education and general empowerment opportunities. - Subjected to all forms of abuse like domestic violence and limited access to family/household assets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intensify education on the various women and children Acts. - Intensify public education on the need for girl child education. - Build capacity of women and other vulnerable groups in gari processing, pomade and soap making. - Implement activities and programmes to reduce maternal mortality in the district.

Vulnerability Analysis

3	Persons with Disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limitation to the maximization of their full potential in terms of occupation. - Subjected to stigmatization and discrimination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify and support physically and mentally challenged pupils. - Update data on people with disabilities (PWDs) in the district. - Use part of the PWDs' share of the DACF to support the education of PWDs & their children. - Intensify education on the need to enroll disable children in schools. - Facilitate implementation of the Disability Act.
4	People affected by risks and shocks: three categories of risks and shocks identified in the District. That is Fire outbreaks, Floods and rainstorms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decrease in income levels as a result of losing productive hours - Low productivity of farmers who experience, floods, bush and domestic fire outbreaks - Deprivation of shelter in case of domestic fire outbreak, floods and rainstorms. - Inability to provide basic needs for households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish and strengthen fire volunteer groups to prevent and control domestic and bush fires. - Implement the LEAP in most deprived communities and cover the core poor- - Ensure that NHIS registers the vulnerable and excluded. - Support NADMO and department of Social Welfare and Comm. Dev't to identify the vulnerable and excluded and supported. - Ensure that the School Feeding Programme is implemented in the most deprived communities to cater for more vulnerable and excluded children.
5	Abused Children (Child Labour)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parental discrimination among children. - Failure to provide the child with basic necessities of life like food, shelter, health and education. - Subjected to inhuman treatment like compelled to marry at a tender age, child labour and domestic violence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collaborate with relevant stakeholders to rescue and integrate children in WFCL with their families. - Support department of social welfare to identify, rescue and support abused children. - Create public awareness of children's rights and the dangers of child labour. - Intensify the creation of public awareness on children's rights and the effects of WFCL. - Educate the public on the need to report cases of child abuse to the appropriate agencies for redress. - Provide support to victims of domestic violence.

2.20 Gender Analysis

The gender situation in Banda District reflects persistent structural inequalities, particularly in economic rights and political representation, which are being actively challenged by targeted grassroots interventions.

A core issue is women's lack of secure access to and control over land and property, which underpins economic disempowerment. Despite women making up a large portion of the agricultural workforce, cultural norms often deny them land ownership rights, limiting their economic independence and security.

Organizations like Women in Livelihood Development (WiLD) address this by training women on laws like the Intestate Succession Act (PNDC Law 111) to strengthen their legal claims. This barrier is connected to the broader problem of exclusion from local decision-making bodies. Historically, women in the area were "relegated to the background" in governance processes.

Significant progress is, however, being made. WiLD's advocacy has led to the successful election of women to local government positions and their nomination to key sub-committees of the Banda District Assembly (e.g., Works, Social, and Child Protection committees). This increasing political inclusion ensures women's perspectives inform local policies. Simultaneously, economic empowerment programs provide training and resources for women to start businesses, directly improving household incomes and resilience.

The district's demographics and infrastructure also shape the gender context. The entire population (approx. 28,000) is classified as rural, which typically correlates with limited access to services. The male population (14,813) outnumbers the female population (13,366), a notable gender gap that may influence social dynamics. About 44% of adults are illiterate, a barrier that likely affects women disproportionately.

Out of the 13 elected Assembly Members, there is no female. The Assembly has 2 female government appointees. So, in all, there are only 2 females out of the total 19 Assembly Members.

This implies that the Banda District's gender situation is one of entrenched inequality, especially regarding land rights and political voice, set against a backdrop of rurality and service gaps. The active work of local civil society organizations is creating tangible, positive change by empowering women legally, economically, and politically, fostering a more inclusive development path.

2.21 Societal Roles of Men, Women, Boys and Girls

Generally, three (3) major gender roles can be identified; reproductive, productive and community management roles. Table 2.15 shows Gender roles in the district.

Table 2.15: Gender Roles as Socially Defined in the District

No	Gender Group	Defined Roles and Responsibilities	Needs and Interest	Current Situation (Remarks)
1	Men	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are often heads of families or households? • Provision of accommodation for the family. • Raise monies for the upkeep of their families/households. • Recognized as decision-makers and hence involved in decision making that affects the development of their communities. Provision of food for the family. • Are often owners of productive resources such as land? • Entirely responsible for the welfare of their families and households. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Their families and especially their wives submit to their decisions. • Have access to reliable sources of income that enable them to meet the needs of their families. • Are recognized as leaders and given due respect. • They are actively involved in decision making both within the family and in the communities. 	Men are actively involved in decision making and general development of the district
2	Boys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Behave like men and for that matter like the fathers. • Assist in house chores like pounding fufu and fetching water for the family. • Take over the responsibilities of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are given chance to participate in decision making. • Their basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing, education and health are provided for. 	Involvement of boys and for that matter the youth in decision making is limited

Gender Roles as Socially Defined in the District

		the father in his absence.	•	
3	Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must ensure that there is food on the table • Must back the decision of the men • Nursing and raising of children in the family. • Ensure upkeep of the home 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peace in family and society. • Are involved in making decisions that affect their lives and families. • Have their children • Proper upbringing of their children • Have happy/successful marriages 	The involvement of women in decision making and the development process is limited because of marginalization by men and the lack of gender desk officers at the DA to promote gender issues.
4	Girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist the mother in all house chores like sweeping, cleaning, washing, cooking and fetching water. • Behave like women and for that matter like the mother. • Take over management of the household in the absence of the mother. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Their basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing, education and health are provided for. • Are given chance to participate in decision making. 	The involvement of girls and for that matter the youth in decision making is limited

2.22 Access to and Control Over Resources and Benefits

In the Banda District, women have access to most of the resources they use to perform their roles, but no control over them. For instance, women have access to land, food, income, local political processes but no control over ownership, its allocation, how it can be spent and little influence and control over the nature of issues to be addressed and final decisions.

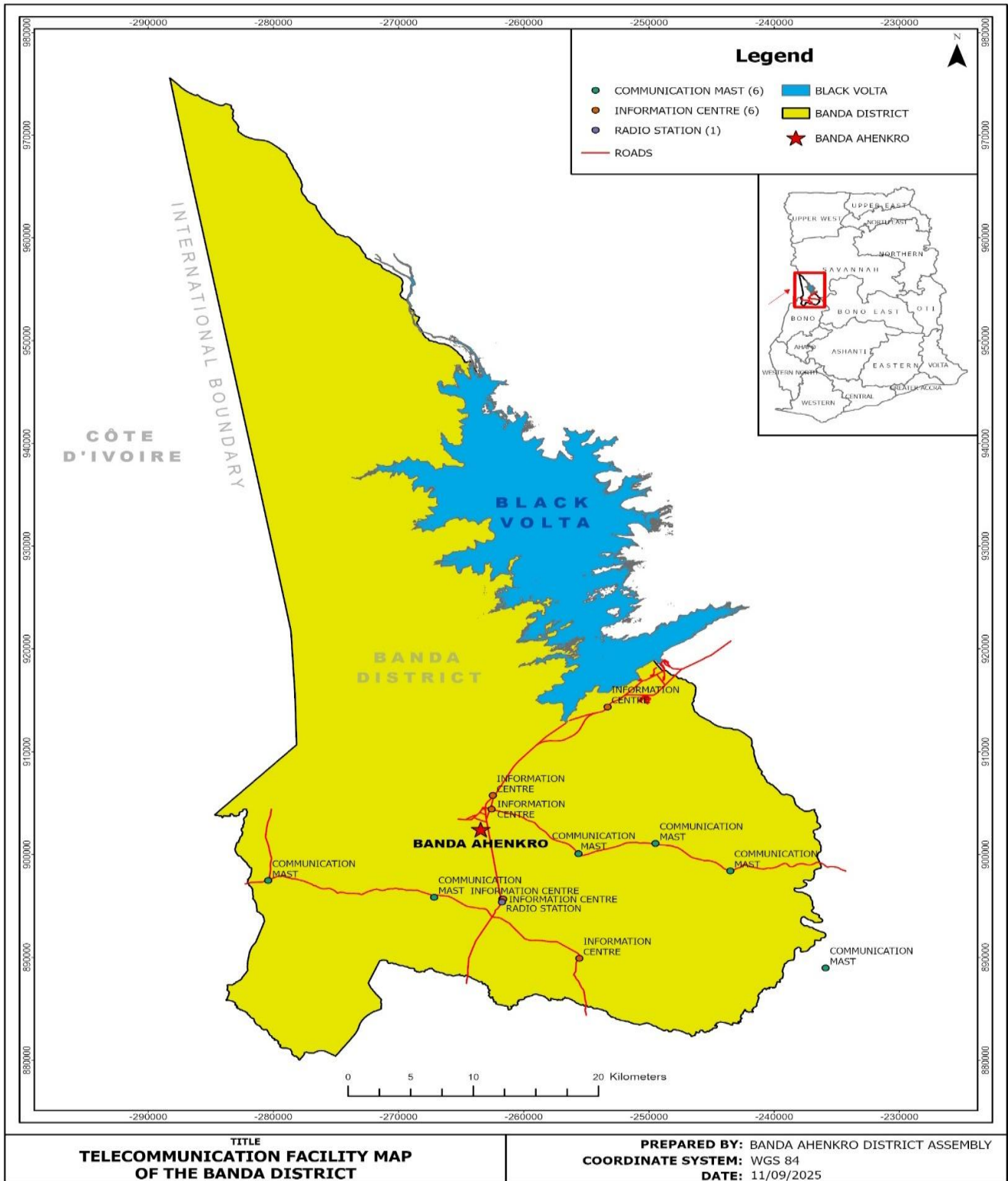
2.23 Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

The survey revealed that an appreciable percentage of the district's population has access to Radio, Television, Mobile services and information centers. 29% of the population have access to mobile services. It is therefore important to widen the various communication networks to cover the whole district to improve technology.

The situation in the district is not encouraging thus 2.9% of the district's population have desk/top computers. The district cannot boast of one fully constructed and furnished ICT center.

There is therefore the need for ICT centers to be constructed and furnished in order to open access to ICT facilities in the district.

TELECOMMUNICATION FACILITY MAP OF THE BANDA DISTRICT



2.24 Green Economy

Emerging socio-economic and climate threats, have influenced the following patterns and experiences in the Banda district;

- Unsustainable patterns of production and consumption within and across communities;
- The pattern of growth has not contributed to effective job creation for the population;
- The poor also have less access to resources such as clean and affordable energy, water, productive land;
- The poor are disproportionately impacted by unsustainable development;
- Growing concerns about climate change and degradation of ecosystems and biodiversity.

Therefore, mainstreaming Green Economy is an opportunity for achieving Sustainable Development in the Banda District. Unfortunately, there is a knowledge gap in the adoption of the concept at the district level. Hence, the need for the local key stakeholders to put in place adequate information and approaches on how District Assemblies can mainstream Green Economy issues into the new Medium-Term Development Plan (2026-2029).

2.25 Biodiversity

Banda's biodiversity is fundamentally shaped by its unique geography.

The district lies just north of what was historically high forest, characterized today by savanna woodland vegetation. This creates a transitional ecological zone.

The landscape is dominated by the steep Banda hills, which rise dramatically above low-rolling plains. These hills contain caves and rock shelters.

Major rivers like the Black Volta flow through the area. A significant recent change is the creation of Bui Lake by the Bui Hydroelectric Dam, which flooded approximately 20% of the adjoining Bui National Park.

Animal Life:

The area, particularly Bui National Park, was historically home to West Africa's significant hippopotamus populations. Archaeological evidence also points to the historical presence of large

mammals like lions and warthogs.

The caves within the Banda hills serve as habitats for wildlife such as bats, porcupines, and snakes. The surrounding savanna woodlands have long been an important source of "bush meat" for local communities.

Plant Life and Agriculture

The dominant vegetation is savanna woodland, adapted to the region's tropical climate with distinct wet and dry seasons. For centuries, local farming has utilized a mix of crops. Historically, this included drought-resistant staples like pearl millet and sorghum, and later New World crops like maize. Today, the area is known for crops such as yam, cassava, maize, groundnut, and cash crops like cashew and shea nuts.

Banda's biodiversity faces significant modern pressures

The construction of the Bui Dam radically altered the local ecosystem. It flooded large areas of Bui National Park and farmland, directly impacting wildlife like hippos and displacing fishing communities.

Historical photographs from the area show land being cleared for tobacco farming from the mid-1980s. More recently, cashew plantations have become a prominent feature, changing the land cover.

There are efforts to balance human needs with ecological health. The district authorities are promoting smart agricultural solutions and sustainable practices like agroforestry and organic farming to enhance biodiversity and soil health. This modern focus on resilience echoes historical strategies, where Banda's inhabitants coped with past droughts by diversifying their economic and subsistence activities.

The biodiversity of the Banda District is a legacy of its distinctive geography, historically supporting a mix of savanna species and diverse agriculture. While facing pressures from development and climate, current initiatives that draw on both historical wisdom and modern innovation are crucial for its future.

2.26 Climate Change

Climate change is severely impacting the Banda District, manifesting through rising temperatures, altered rainfall patterns, coastal erosion, and serious socio-economic consequences that threaten livelihoods and food security. The district experiences climate challenges. The 2025 farming season, for example, was marked by unfavorable weather, poor rainfall, and pest infestations, threatening crop yields and food security.

The district's core livelihoods are under direct threat from these climatic changes. Most farms in the district are small-scale and rain-fed, making them highly vulnerable to erratic weather. Higher temperatures can decrease crop yields and increase pests and diseases. Furthermore, rising CO₂ levels are reducing the nutrient density of staple crops, which could worsen malnutrition in a food-insecure district.

For communities near water bodies in the district, fishing is critical. Warming waters and changing ocean chemistry are disrupting fish migratory and reproductive patterns. Nationally, the fishing industry's catch potential could be depleted by 26% or more by 2050 due to climate change.

Socio-Economic and Security Consequences of climate change in the district

The environmental impacts are triggering a cascade of human crises. The degradation of farming and fishing is a primary driver of displacement in the district. It is estimated that West Africa could see up to 32 million internal climate migrants by 2050. This often forces vulnerable individuals into exploitative labor situations in cities or on commercial fishing boats.

Climate shocks are expected to push at least one million more Ghanaians into poverty by 2050. Economic hardship, coupled with family disruption due to migration in the district, heightens the risk of child labor and modern slavery, as children may be sent away to work.

Increased competition for dwindling arable land and water resources can exacerbate social tensions and lead to conflicts, particularly between farmers and herders.

Banda District faces a compounded climate crisis involving intense heat, unpredictable rain, and degraded ecosystems. These environmental shifts are destabilizing agriculture and fisheries, driving poverty, displacement, and heightened social risks. Addressing this requires moving

beyond isolated infrastructure projects toward integrated strategies that combine ecosystem-based adaptation with strengthened socio-economic safeguards and policies explicitly designed to protect the most vulnerable populations.

2.27 Environment in General

The most critical issue in the Banda district is the devastating impact of illegal gold mining. This activity is causing severe environmental alteration and poses a direct threat to national assets.

Illegal mining operations around the Bui Generating Station risk its operation through sedimentation and environmental damage. The district, a major cashew-producing hub, is losing fertile land and plantations to mining encroachment, undermining the local agricultural economy and displaces agricultural livelihoods, creating socio-economic tension and affected business owners. Forest reserves and vegetative cover are being destroyed at an alarming rate.

The general environment of Banda District is at a precarious crossroads, defined by competing land-use priorities.

However, the district has a strong agricultural base and it is home to critical national energy infrastructure. There is now visible political will and enforcement action at the regional level to combat illegal mining. Government plans to establish a cashew industry also point to a potential strategy for creating alternative livelihoods.

The general environment of Banda District is characterized by rich agricultural and cultural assets that are under severe and immediate strain from environmentally destructive illegal mining. The situation presents a complex challenge that pits short-term economic desperation against long-term environmental and food security.

The future stability of Banda's environment hinges on the sustained enforcement of anti-mining laws, the successful reclamation of degraded lands, and the effective implementation of alternative economic programs to provide viable livelihoods outside of galamsey.

2.28 Settlement Systems

The district's contemporary settlement system is defined by rural dispersion and recent infrastructural change. With only 28,179 residents across a large area (2,133 km²), Banda is the

least populous and least urbanized district in the Bono Region, with 0% of its population classified as urban. Its population density of 13.6 persons per km² is the region's lowest. The capital, Banda Ahenkro, anchors a network of at least 33 villages and settlements, including Banda Boase, Sabiye, and Dorbor.

A transformative modern development was the 2013 construction of the Bui Dam on the Black Volta, which created a large lake, flooded farmland, and led to the relocation of several villages. While the dam initially marginalized some communities, the new bridge and road connections have begun to reintegrate Banda into broader regional networks, potentially reshaping its future settlement patterns.

2.29 Distribution of Services and Infrastructure

The Banda District is endowed with numerous services distributed across the entire district. These services and infrastructure which enhance the daily lives of the people have been categorized according to Area Councils; Banda Area Council and Sabiye Area Councils. The tables below show the services and infrastructure that are found in both Area Councils.

Banda Area Council

Table 2.17: Service and Infrastructure Distribution in the Banda Area Council

HEALTH	EDUCATION	BANKING	OTHER AGENCIES	COMMUNICATION	ENERGY
Ahenkro Health Centre	Government Schools -13 KG. Schools -13 Prim. Schools -12 J.H.S	Nafana Rural Bank	District Assembly	Vodafone Mast	Electricity (19 Communities)
Bui Clinic	Ghana Education Service Directorate	Susu Collection Agencies	Pioneer Ghana Service	Airtel Mast	
Bui village clinic			Game and Wildlife Division	MTN Mast	
Health Directorate			Bui Power Authority		
			Action Aid Office		
			Agric Directorate		
			Nafana Literacy Centre		
			Ghana Police Service		

Source: DPCU Report (2025)

Sabiye Area Council

Table 2.18: Service and Infrastructure Distribution in the Sabiye Area Council

HEALTH	EDUCATION	BANKING	OTHER AGENCIES	COMMUNICATION	ENERGY
Biema Health Centre	11 KG. Schools	No Banking Services	No other government agencies are present in the community providing services	No mast	Electricity (12 Communities)
Sabiye Health Centre	11 Prim. Schools			But access to some few networks	
Dorbor CHPS Compound	11 J.H.S.				
Wewa CHPS Compound	1 Senior High School				

Source: DPCU (2025)

2.30 Poverty, Inequality and Social Protection

Communities or people can become vulnerable due to natural disasters or man-made disasters. With regards to natural disasters, the communities will not have any power to control but only manage the situation to minimize adverse effects.

Table 2.19: Tentative Poverty Pockets and Characteristics

Town/Area Council	Poverty Ranking	Characteristics
Sabiye Area Council	Most Stricken Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scattered nature of settlements • Poor road network and surface condition • Low level of education • Poor housing condition • Inadequate access to potable water • Low-income levels • No access to banking facility • Malnutrition • No market • Inadequate access to electricity
Banda Ahenkro Area Council	2 nd Most Stricken Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scattered nature of settlements • High illiteracy level • Poor road network and surface condition • Poor housing condition • No access to banking facility • Malnutrition • No market • Low-income level • Inadequate access to electricity

Source: DPCU Report (2025)

The physically challenged people are also the most vulnerable people in the district. Banda District has a total number of 670 people with disabilities. They are in categories, visual impaired, deaf, dumb, albinism, mentally retarded, physically challenged and intellectual disability.

Table 2.20: The table below shows the category and number

Kind of Disability	Number	MALE	FEMALE
Visual impaired	241	144	97
Dumb	11	8	3
Deaf	20	13	7
Disabled	265	255	10
Mentally retarded	112	59	53
Intellectual disability	19	9	10
Albinism	2	1	1
Total	670	489	181

Source: DPCU Report (2025)

The above numbers are the disabled people who have registered with the disability association in the district. 73% are males and 27 % are females. The Assembly would have to support them to enable them to earn a living and this support must come from the 2% common fund allotted to the disability.

2.31 Pro-Poor Programmes

Banda District is one of the districts benefiting from several government pro- poor programmes that aim at providing some kind of support to people living in abject poverty.

- The livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP): is taking place in 15 communities with total beneficiaries of 554.
- Capitation grant: It is taking place in all public schools from KG-JHS in the district. This grant is given to schools to enable them undertake various activities which include minor repairs, sports and culture etc. The grant relieves parents from paying school fees. The target is to increase and retain enrolment figures in the basic schools across the district.
- School feeding programme: is taking place in 16 schools in the district. The programme ensures that school children particularly those in lower primary are given one hot meal when they are in school. The idea is to retain enrolment figures in the beneficiary schools.
- Complementary basic education which targets school dropouts and helps reintegrate them into the mainstream education in the long run.

2.32 Local Economic Development (LED)

There are a number of resources in the Banda District that can be taken up by the District Assembly in conjunction with Private Sector players and other key stakeholders to develop into business clusters, enterprise zones and value chains. These include cashew and related products, and other specialized agricultural produce like mangoes, oranges, bananas and water melon which have become important in the non-traditional export system. After all, local economic development thrives on innovativeness of district management and how well a district's specialties can be packaged to meet local and global market demands.

2.33 Migration (Emigration and Immigration)

A total of 3,671 persons in the district is migrants. Majority (57.0%) of the migrants were born elsewhere in other regions of the country with 4.3 percent (157) born outside Ghana. Most of

the migrants who come from other regions are from Upper West Region (28.2%), followed by those from Ashanti Region (9.0%), with the least migrants from Eastern (1.3%).

2.34 Natural and Man-Made Disasters

The district experiences disasters of varied forms. The predominant natural disasters however are drought and bushfire. There are occasions when rainfall is so erratic that it negatively impacts agricultural activities. When droughts prolong, crops are exposed to pests and diseases of different forms and that can also get catastrophic. What this simply means is that natural disasters in the district can take such a cycle that in the end low yields, low incomes and hunger worsens. Beyond this is the menace of bushfires which sometimes result in the destruction of hundreds of acres of cultivated lands leading to the same effect of hunger. Some areas in the district are also susceptible to flooding during periods of excessive rainfall. Areas such as Bongase, Nyire, Sabiye, Dorbor, among others have experienced floods in the past. It is important for the District Disaster Management Organization to liaise with all stakeholders to identify and map out disaster prone areas in the district so as to enable them develop targeted interventions and as well respond timely and appropriately before and or after disasters occur. According to the Banda District Disaster Management Office, the reasons for these areas susceptible to disasters are:

- Fulani herds men burn the areas for their cattle to graze
- Hunters burn bushes for bush meat during dry seasons
- Farming method of slashing and burning causes bush fire outbreak
- Weak building materials used for houses; data shows that 57.8% of houses in the district are Bricks and Wattle and Daub. This causes destructions of houses when there is rain storm
- Chain saw operators and charcoal burners frequently fell trees which serve as wind breaks for houses. It is not surprising that rainstorm is now the common natural disaster in the district.

2.35 Air quality

The Banda District is quite a rural district. As a result, there are no industrial machines that produce pollutants into the atmosphere. Vehicular emission is also low as there are no much vehicles plying the roads in the district. Bush burning is minimal and contributes insignificantly

to air pollution. Most people also live close to nature. In this regard, the air quality is generally safe for humans, animals and plants.

2.36 Digitalization

Digitalization is generally poor in the district. About 85% of the communities in the district battle with internet connectivity including the district capital, Banda Ahenkro. Telecommunication and other internet services are very poor. This seriously impede digital services in the district.

Challenges Facing NADMO in the District

- Lack of vehicle for education
- Inadequate relief items for disaster victims
- Inadequate logistics
- Lack of office space

2.37 District Security Situation

Development can only occur in an atmosphere of peace, tolerance and in situations where crime levels are relatively low. This allows community members, market women and other business organizations to go on with their daily activities to improve their lives, thereby contributing positively to the development of the district and the country at large.

Crime takes various forms including robbery, rape, stealing, domestic violence and petty crimes. The district security must therefore be well positioned to handle crime and ensure that people live in an atmosphere of peace and tranquility. The District Security Committee is the highest security body at the district level. It is chaired by the DCE and members are drawn from the various security establishments in the district. They hold regular meetings to discuss the security situation in the district and to take measures to implement whatever recommendations thereon.

Combating crime requires human resources and logistics and it is important to continue to strengthen the numerical strength of the police in the district and provide the required logistics as well.

2.38 Police Service

The district has 2 police stations with a total staff strength of 14. The current population of the district stands at 28,791. Therefore, giving a police citizen ratio of 1: 1,286 as compared to the

national ratio of 1:200 and the UN standard of 1:450. This clearly shows that the staff strength of the police must be continuously beefed up while logistics and accommodation are planned and delivered to enhance the maintenance of law and order in the district.

2.39 The Ghana National Fire Service

There is one fire station in the district situated at Ahenkro. The major task of the service includes fighting fire and resource operation when accidents occur. They are also into the training of rural fire volunteers and education of the inhabitants in the district. Both office and residential accommodations are inadequate and the logistics to fight fire are lacking. There is also one fire tender for the main unit in Banda Ahenkro.

2.40 SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

Table 2.21: key development issues identified, 2025

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low IGF mobilisation 2. Inadequate office logistics/equipment 3. Non-functional Sub-district structures 4. Inadequate accommodation for D/A staff 5. Inadequate office accommodation for staff of assembly and other Departments
Implementation, Coordination, M&E	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate logistics for project and programme monitoring 2. Inadequate funds to implement planned projects and programmes
Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor drainage system 2. Inadequate toilet facilities 3. Limited access to potable water and sanitary facilities 4. Poor roads networks 5. Deteriorated water facilities 6. Lack of storage facilities 7. Inadequate sanitation infrastructure and equipment
DEVELOPMENT DIMENSIONS	ISSUES
Economic Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low production in food crops and livestock 2. Lack of market structures/infrastructure across the district 3. Limited entrepreneurship skills among SMEs 4. Inadequate LED activities 5. Lack of irrigation facilities for farmers 6. Undeveloped tourists' sites
Emergency Planning and Response	Inadequate spatial plans for urban communities

key development issues

Social Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Lack of Institutional boreholes2. Limited coverage of the LEAP3. Deteriorated healthcare facilities4. Deteriorated school infrastructure5. Inadequate TLMs for basic schools6. Inadequate police stations and posts7. Poor Telecommunication Network and internet connectivity in some Rural communities8. Lack of electricity in some communities9. Inadequate bungalows for Health staff10. Lack of I.C.T centers in communities and schools11. A low percentage of PWDs benefitting from support12. Lack of street lights in some communities13. Inadequate bungalows for education staff14. Limited coverage of the School Feeding Programme15. Inadequate educational infrastructure
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2.41 COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Potable Water	Electricity	Security	Education	Roads	Market	Recreation	Sanitation	Health	Agric Support	Communication	Skill Training
Boreholes in institution	Extension of electricity	Renovation of police post	Construction of primary school blocks	Opening roads-Sarbie-Boase-Nsawka w	Construction of markets	Construction of Social/Community Centres	Construction of toilet facilities	Renovation and upgrading of Health Centres & Clinics	Supply of inputs		Artisanal training
Maint. of water system	Connection of new communities to the national grid	Construction of new police post	Support for Needy but Brilliant Students	Completion of bridge	Market	Completion of social centres	Toilet facilities	Construction of staff bungalows	Training of farmers	Poor Network System	Batik Tie & Dye making
Drilling of Mech. Borhole		Construction of security personnel accommodation	Construction of teachers' Bungalow	Reshaping of bad roads	Market			Upgrading of CHPS to Health Centre	Bee Keeping		Sports training
Small Town Water systems			Construction of KG classroom blocks				Construction of slaughter houses	Support for students to enroll in health programs	Mushroom training		
									Caking of livestock		

2.42. SWOT ANALYSIS

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Cashew farming	Lack of processing machines	Availability of vast and fertile land Bui Dam for irrigation	Bush fires/illegal mining
Large quantities of gold deposits	Lack of capacity to mine	Establishment of Gold Board	Illegal/Irresponsible mining
Stone quarry	Inadequate capacity to mine	Presence of Mining companies	Illegal and unapproved methods of mining
Hydro dam for hydroelectricity	Pollution of dam due to illegal mining	Presence of Bui Power Authority	Activities of illegal manners
Fishing activities	Inappropriate fishing methods	Establishment of cold store	Unapproved methods of fishing/water pollution
Bee-keeping	Inappropriate methods of bee harvesting	Establishment of honey processing factory	Bush fires
Tourism sites	Underdeveloped tourists' sites	Formation of tourism development board	Poaching/illegal hunting
Sand wining	Inappropriate wining	Regulation of sand wining	Unapproved wining
General arable land	Inadequate farming skills	Education of farmers on best farming practices	Illegal mining/over grazing

2.43 Development Projections

Human resources and needs vary according to the size, composition and distribution of the population. It is for these reasons that the population projections for the planned period have been made to facilitate the calculation of services and facilities needed for the period.

2.43.1 Population Projection

The current population projection is based on the Population and Housing Census results of the district recorded in 2021 by the Ghana Statistical Services (GSS). The base projected population (2021) was 28,179 with an annual growth rate of 3.1%. Out of this figure, 14,813 are males constituting 52.6% and 13,366 females representing 47.4. A 52.6% male population size may reflect migration patterns (e.g., men leaving for work), cultural factors, or health disparities.

The estimated total number of households in 2021 in the district is 3,685 with an average household size of 6 people.

Assumptions

The following assumptions have been made about the district population over the plan period spanning 2026-2029.

- The base population growth rate of 3.1 % per annum will remain constant over the plan period.
- The total fertility rate of 3.7% per woman (2021) will not change.
- The survival rate of the district will increase gradually or remain constant over the plan period.
- Immigration will be checked over the plan period
- General migration in and out of the district will be insignificant
- There will not be an upsurge of any major economic activity such as mining/large industrial activity
- The outbreak of an epidemic is not expected over the planned period

- The district population will grow geometrically over the plan period spanning 2026-2029

Base on the above assumptions, the projected population and the corresponding facilities needs of the district over the plan period has been presented in the subsequent pages.

$$(P_t = P_o e^{rt})$$

Where P_o =current (base year) population; P_t =the future population; r = the population growth rate; t = the projection period in years and $e=2.718282$ is a constant.)

2.43.2 Population by sex and Age-cohort in the District from 2025 to 2029 (projected)

The population projection indicates that the population of Banda District will increase from current figure of 28,791 to 31,839 between 2024 and 2028 respectively.

Based on the above assumptions, the population of Banda District was projected as shown in Table

2.22: Population Projections

Communities	2024 Population	2025 Population	2026 Population	2027 Population	2028 Population
1. Banda Ahenkro	3,456	3,495	3,683	3,798	3,916
2. Sabiye	2,404	2,421	2,564	2,646	2,727
3. Bongase	2,956	2,985	3,152	3,249	3,349
4. Dorbor	2,148	2,158	2,293	2,364	2,437
5. Weiwa	1,549	1,555	1,657	1,708	1,760
6. Bofie	1,204	1,220	1,290	1,329	1,370

Population Projections

7. Kabronu	1,199	1,194	1,284	1,324	1,365
8. Bui Camp	1,184	1,195	1,269	1,308	1,347
9. Fawoman	1,161	1,611	1,244	1,282	1,322
10. Nyire	655	675	706	723	750
11. Bui Dam Site	570	588	606	630	644
12. Beima	564	581	600	619	638
13. Saase	496	511	527	543	560
14. Akanyakrom	405	418	431	444	458
15. Sanwa	404	414	430	443	457
16. Kojie	373	385	396	409	421
17. Dompofie	373	385	396	409	421
18. Nipanikro	132	136	140	145	149
19. Makala	421	432	448	461	476
20. Gbao	887	894	943	972	1,002
21. Bongase- Nsuano	217	224	231	238	245
22. Dokokyina	840	859	893	921	949
23. Bator	275	284	293	302	311

Population Projections

24. Tainano	512	528	544	561	579
25. Awulet Kope	655	675	696	718	740
26. Operator Kura	555	572	590	608	628
27. Tomefa	535	545	569	586	605
28. MTN Kope	410	424	436	449	464
29. Old Soldier Kope	239	246	254	262	271
30. Kanka	720	742	765	789	815
31. Lepla	145	149	154	159	165
32. Agblekame	215	222	229	236	243
33. Siribokurom/ Bofourkura	320	329	240	247	255
Total	28,179	29,052	29,953	30,882	31,839

Source: DPCU Population Projection, 2025 base on the 2021, PHC

Table 2.23: Compressed Age -Cohort of Population Projection for Banda District

AGE-COHORT	2024 (Base year)	2025	2026	2027	2028
0-14 YRS	11,605	11,997	12,210	12,842	13,313
15-64 YRS	14,782	15,241	15,487	16,219	16,840
65 YRS	1,792	1,783	1,793	1,821	1,686
TOTAL	28,179	29,052	29,953	30,882	31,839

Source : DPCU Population Projection, 2025 base on the 2021, PHC

2.43.3 Health Facility Needs Projections

Efforts targeted at securing a healthy population is a universal requirement for the socio-economic development of Ghana. In the light of this, MMDAs are expected to put in place sustainable measures to address the health needs of the people.

Assumptions

- There will be plan delivery of all backlogs
- Surplus resources will be absorbed as the population changes
- The development planning standards as captured in the table will remain unchanged over the plan period
- The human resources turnover will be well managed over the plan period

Table 2.24: Health Facility Projections

Facility Required	No. Existing	Standard	Years and Projected Population				
			2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
			28,791	29,052	29,953	30,882	31,839
Hospital	0	80,000-200,000	-	-	-	-	-
Health Centre	2	5,000-25,000	1	1	1	1	1
CHPs	9	5,000	5	5	5	5	6

Source: Banda Ahenkro Health Directorate, 2025

Inferring from the table above, Health infrastructure situation in the district is generally favorable per the standards (surplus). However, CHPs are now becoming electoral areas based on standard, and hence the district needs two more to meet this standard.

2.43.4 Education Projections

The educational system of the district suffers from major challenges such as inadequate physical infrastructure, inadequate furniture for schools, inadequate sanitation facilities etc. As part of efforts to ensure efficient delivery of education, a number of projection assumptions have been made based on realities pertaining to the various levels (pre-school, primary, JHS and SHS). The nature and categories of projections are presented below.

Table 2.25: School Going Age Population Projections

YEAR/AGE	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
4-5	2,066	2,130	2,196	2,264	2,334	2,407
6-12	5,142	5,301	5,466	5,635	5,810	5,990
13-16	1,741	1,795	1,851	1,908	1,967	2,028
17-21	523	539	556	573	591	609
TOTAL	9,472	9,765	10,069	10,380	10,702	11,034

Source: 2021 PHC GSS & Banda District GES, 2025

- **Projections for Pre-schools in the District**

Specific Assumptions

1. A pre-school shall have only 2 classrooms
2. One classroom shall contain a maximum of 40 pupils
3. The age range for pre-school ranges between 4-5 years
4. Stakeholders will annually provide all the backlogs for the district

Table 2.26: Projections for Pre-schools/Classrooms

Year Indicators	Standards Per classroom	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
No. of Children	1:40	1,446	1,506	1,566	1,626	1,686
No. of Classrooms Existing	1:40	24	26	28	30	32
No. of Classrooms required	1:40	30	27	29	32	33
Surplus/Backlog	1:40	-6	-1	-1	-2	-1

Source: Banda District GES, 2025

- **Projections for Primary School**

Assumptions

1. A primary school will contain 6 classrooms
2. Stakeholders will annually provide all the backlogs for the district
3. One classroom shall contain a maximum of 40 pupils

Table 2.27: Projections for Primary Schools

Year Indicators	Standards Per classroom	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
No. of Children	1:40	3650	3,800	3,950	4,100	4,250	4,400
No. of Classrooms Existing	1:40	144	144	144	144	144	147
No. of Classrooms required	1:40	131	135	138	141	143	143
Surplus/backlog	1:40	+13	+9	+6	+3	-1	-4

Source: Banda District GES, 2025

- **Projection for JHS**

Assumptions

1. A JHS shall contain three classrooms
2. All backlogs of JHS will be constructed annually
3. A classroom shall contain a maximum of 40 pupils
4. The age range for JHS is 13-16 years.

Table 2.28: Projections for JHS

Year Indicators	Standard classroom per	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
No. of Children	1:40	1637	1687	1735	1787	1838
No. of Classrooms Existing	1:40	69	69	69	69	69
No. of Classrooms required	1:40	45	46	47	48	49
Surplus/backlog	1:40	+24	+23	+22	+21	+20

Source: Banda District GES, 2025

2.43.5 Projections for Potable Water needs

Water is a basic necessity of life and must therefore be supplied in the right quantity and quality for the benefit of all people. Over the plan period therefore, the district assembly aims at sustaining the existing water coverage in the district. As indicated in the table below, the district would need about 99 additional boreholes over the plan period (2026-2029).

Boreholes

Specific Assumptions on projections for Boreholes in the District

In addition to the general assumptions, the specific assumptions in relation to boreholes include the following; that;

- The national/international standards for water delivery remained unchanged (300 people per borehole)
- There will be plan delivery of all backlogs
- Surplus resources will be absorbed as the population changes
- Facilities will be provided on demand driven basis

Table 2.29: Projection for Borehole

Year	Projected Population	Pop. Change	No. Needed due to pop change	Base Year Existing Facilities	Total needed (back log/surplus)	Standards (per population)
2025	28,179	-	-	160	160(Backlog 22)	1:300
2026	29,052	873	22	182	182(Backlog 5)	1:300
2027	29,953	901	5	187	187(Backlog 6)	1:300
2028	30,882	929	6	193	193(Backlog 6)	1:300
2029	31,839	957	6	199	199(Backlog 6)	1:300

Source: DEHU, BDA, 2025, base on 2021 population census.

- **STWPS**

Specific Assumptions- STWPS

Specific assumptions in relation to STWPS include the following; that;

- The national/international standards for water delivery remained unchanged (5000+ people per pump)
- Facilities will be provided on demand driven basis.
- There will be plan delivery of all backlogs
- Surplus resources will be absorbed as the population changes

Table 2.30: Projection for STWPS

Year	2025				
Location		Base Year Existing Facilities	Number Required	Total needed (back log/surplus)	Standards (Pump per population)
Capital Area	6,275	2	5	5 (backlogs 5)	1:5000

Source: APR, BDA, 2025

Table 4.8 communicates that the Capital Area will need one (1) Small Town Water Systems within the plan period to complement the existing water facilities. (The capital Area refers to Ahenkro, Kabronu, Saase, Sanwa, Kanka etc).

2.43.6 Projection for sanitation facilities

The main sanitation facility considered for the projection was Household Latrines.

Specific Assumptions for Household Latrines needs

- Campaign for construction of Households’ latrines will continue unabated throughout the plan period
- Provision for toilet facilities will serve as basis for issuing of permits to developers
- The rate (16%) of annual increment in Household latrines will not change
- The rate of constructing new houses annually in the district will not change

Table 2.31: Projection for Community sanitation facilities (Toilets)

Year	Existing House	Existing Household Latrines	Expected Household latrines	Surplus/Backlog
2025	7,398	1,721	7,398	-5,677
2026	7528	1,851	7,528	-5,552

Projection for Community

2027	7658	1,976	7,658	-5,555
2028	7788	2,103	7,788	-5,685
2029	7918	2,225	7,918	-5,693

Source: District Statistics/DEHU, 2025

According to Table 4.9 household latrines will continue to be a big challenge in the district. This implies that the district must strengthen the sensitization exercise on the need to construct household latrines and also fully enforce building regulations as stated in the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)

It is realized from the Table that by the year 2029, 99 potable water points will be required to service the increasing population. This implies that large investments should be channeled to the provision of water for the estimated population.

2.43.7 Agricultural Projections

Assumptions

- There will be plan delivery of all backlogs
- Surplus resources will be absorbed as the population changes
- The development planning standards as captured in the table will remain unchanged over the plan period
- The human resource turn over will be well managed over the plan period

Table 2.32 Projections for Agricultural Extension Agents

Year	Current Farmer Pop.	Current Ratio	Required AEAs	Current AEAs Available	Surplus or Backlog	Standard
2024	15,400	1:1,283	18	12	+6	1:1,500
2025	15,600	1:1,114	20	14	+6	1:1,500
2026	15,800	1:988	22	16	+6	1:1,500
2027	16,000	1:889	24	18	+6	1:1,500
2028	16,200	1:810	26	20	+6	1:1,500
2029	16,400	1:746	28	22	+6	1:1,500

Source: Agric Dept. BDA, 2025

Again, the result as captured in the above table indicates that the AEAs are excess of six (surplus) in the district. The district should not be quick to post these staff out because the entire district is rural in nature with scattered settlements with bad road network, and hence require more hands to deliver same service to a rather large number of populaces in an urban and nuclear settlement.

2.43.8 District Security Projections

Strategies towards ensuring public safety and security are a necessary requirement for commercial development at levels of society. This is because crime such as armed robbery has been on the increase in recent times. In the light of this, there is the need for the district to strategies in order to address critical security related problems that will ensure public safety. In view of this, some projections have been made on the area of the population and the staff strength of the police based on a number of assumptions as outlined below to ensure prompt response to security needs.

Assumptions

1. The UN standard of 1:500 is the basic ratio for the projections
2. The necessary backlog of the required staff will be posted to the district annually to increase the police numbers.

Table 2.33 District Police Staff Strength Projections

Year	Total District Projected Population	No. of Police Officers Existing	Standard	Existing standard/situation	Required	Backlog/Surplus
2025	28,179	14	1:500	1: 2,012	54	-40
2026	29,052	54	1:500	1: 538	55	-1
2027	29,953	55	1:500	1: 545	57	-2
2028	30,882	57	1:500	1: 542	58	-1
2029	31,839	58	1:500	1: 549	60	-2

Source: District Statistician, 2025

From the table above, the existing police –citizen ratio for the year 2024 is 1: 2,012 which is below the required standard of 1:500. This shows that about 40 police officers are needed in order to bridge the gap. This will increase the number of police officers from 14 to 60 for the year under review.

2.43.9 Internally Generated Fund (IGF) Projections

Resources are needed to propel the developmental mandate of the district. Thus, the district development interventions as captured in the Medium-Term Development 2026-2029 must be backed by reliable measures and sources through which resources can be mobilized to meet the execution of the development programmes of the plan. Therefore, over the plan period, the District Administration intends to increase its financial inflow base to expand its development programmes and projects.

Assumptions

The assumption made for the projections are that:

- The District Assembly will widen its internal revenue generation base.

- The Assembly will intensify its financial management capacity.
- The financial policies of the Assembly will be implemented.
- There will be a stable macro-economic environment for the country
- Improved revenue monitoring

Table 2.34: IGF Projections

Yr	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
IGF	365,000.00	430,300.00	473,330.00	520,663.00	572,729.30	624,795.60

Source: DBU, 2025

CHAPTER THREE

KEY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter consist of a list of the prioritized development issues and a brief narrative on how prioritization was done.

Juxtaposing the limited resources with the tall list of development issues identified from the situational analysis, it is likely impossible to address all the issues within the stipulated plan period. Therefore, in order of their importance, the issues were prioritized and this chapter talks about the prioritization process and the output of the prioritization.

3.2 PRIORITIZATION METHOD

Several tools are available for the prioritization of development issues. For example, POCC analysis, Impact Assessment tool, Toolkit on Migration etc. However, the district considered *Impact Assessment* to be used in prioritizing the development issues. This is because the *Impact Assessment* had indicators to measure how addressing the identified issues can deepen the fortunes of the citizens socially, economically, and environmentally as well as addressing their basic needs and rights.

In light of this, the prioritization was done based on the following development indicators:

- I. Severity and diversity of the problem and intended benefits (social, economic, environmental etc.) of addressing it.
- II. Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency. E.g. attraction of investors, job creation, increases in incomes and growth.
- III. Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs and rights.
- IV. Significant effects in the sustainable spatial development of designated spaces or corridors.

3.3 OUTPUT OF THE PRIORITIZATION EXERCISE

A matrix was designed which contained all the 36 development issues and the indicators for the prioritization. A prioritization scale was agreed on as follows;

3=High, 2=Medium and 1=Low. The prioritization Matrix is shown below;

Table 3.1 Prioritization Matrix

Identified District Development Issue	PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA				Total score	Rank
	Severity and diversity of the problem and intended benefits (social, economic, environmental etc.) of addressing it. (3)	Significant multiplier effect on economic efficiency, e.g attraction of investors, job creation, increases in incomes and growth. (2.5)	Significant linkage effect on meeting basic human needs and rights. (3)	Significant effects in the sustainable spatial development of designated spaces or corridors. (1.5)		
1. Inadequate educational infrastructure	9	5	9	4.5	27.5	10 th
2 Limited coverage of the LEAP	6	7.5	9	1.5	24	20 nd
3.Lack of market structures/infrastructure across the district	9	7.5	9	4.5	30	1 st
4. Inadequate police stations and posts	9	2.5	9	1.5	22	28 ^h
5. Poor Telecommunication Network and internet connectivity in some Rural communities	9	7.5	9	1.5	27	12 th
6.Inadequate toilet facilities	9	7.5	6	1.5	24	25 th
7. Inadequate office accommodation for staff of assembly and other Departments	6	7.5	9	1.5	24	21 st
8. Inadequate bungalows for education staff	6	5	9	1.5	21.5	29 th
9. Lack of Institutional boreholes.	9	7.5	3	4.5	24	22 nd

Prioritization Matrix

10. Lack of electricity in some communities.	9	7.5	9	1.5	27	15 th
11. Lack of I.C.T centres in communities and schools	9	5	9	1.5	24.5	18 th
12. Lack of street lights in some communities	9	5	6	4.5	24.5	19 th
13. Poor road network in the district	9	7.5	9	3	28.5	6 th
14 Poor drainage system	9	5	9	4.5	27.5	10 th
15 Inadequate sanitation infrastructure and equipment	9	7.5	6	1.5	24	24 th
16. Inadequate funds to implement planned projects and programmes	9	7.5	9	4.5	30	3 rd
17. Limited coverage of the School Feeding Programme	9	5	9	4.5	27.5	8 th
18. Inadequate spatial plans for urban communities	9	7.5	3	4.5	24	23 rd
19. Deteriorated healthcare facilities.	6	5	9	1.5	21.5	33 rd
20. Inadequate logistics, +stationery and materials for DA office use	6	7.5	9	4.5	27	16 th
21. Inadequate water facilities	9	7.5	9	3	28.5	5 th
22.Non-functioning District Sub-Structures	6	5	6	4.5	21.5	30 nd
23. Inadequate health facilities	9	7.5	9	4.5	30	2 nd
24. A low percentage of PWDs benefitting from support	9	5	9	4.5	27.5	7 th

Prioritization Matrix

25.Poor Internal Generated Fund (IGF) generation rate	9	7.5	9	4.5	30	4 th
26. Deteriorated water facilities	9	7.5	9	1.5	27	11 th
27. Undeveloped tourist sites	9	7.5	3	4.5	24	27 th
28. Lack of irrigation facilities for farmers	9	7.5	3	4.5	24	26 th
29. Low production in food crops and livestock	9	7.5	6	4.5	27	13 th
30.Deteriorated school infrastructure	6	5	9	1.5	21.5	34 th
31. Inadequate TLMs for basic schools	6	5	9	1.5	21.5	31 st
32. Inadequate bungalows for Health staff	9	5	9	1.5	24.5	17 th
33 Inadequate accommodations for D/A staff	9	7.5	9	1.5	27	14 th
34. Limited entrepreneurship skills among SMEs	6	5	9	1.5	21.5	32 nd
35. Inadequate LED activities	6	5	6	1.5	18.5	35 th
36.Lack of storage facilities	6	5	3	1.5	15.5	36 th

Source DPCU, 2025

3.3.1 List of Prioritized Development Issues.

After the Prioritization exercise, this is the list of prioritized issues with development implications for 2026-2029. They are ranked according to their marks.

1. Lack of modern market structures/infrastructure across the district
2. Inadequate health facilities
3. Inadequate funds to implement planned projects and programmes
4. Poor Internal Generated Fund (IGF) generation rate
5. Inadequate water facilities
6. Poor road network in the district
7. A low percentage of PWDs benefitting from support
8. Limited coverage of the School Feeding Programme
9. Inadequate educational infrastructure
10. Poor drainage system
11. Deteriorated water facilities
12. Poor Telecommunication Network and internet connectivity in some Rural communities
13. Low production in food crops and livestock
14. Inadequate accommodation for D/A staff
15. Lack of electricity in some communities
16. Inadequate logistics, stationery and materials for DA office use
17. Inadequate bungalows for Health staff
18. Lack of I.C.T centers in communities and schools
19. Lack of street lights in some communities
20. Limited coverage of the LEAP
21. Inadequate office accommodation for staff of assembly and other Departments
22. Lack of Institutional boreholes
23. Inadequate spatial plans for urban communities
24. Inadequate sanitation infrastructure and equipment
25. Inadequate toilet facilities
26. Lack of irrigation facilities for farmers
27. Undeveloped tourists' sites
28. Inadequate police stations and posts
29. Inadequate bungalows for education staff
30. Non-functioning District Sub-Structures
31. Inadequate TLMs for basic schools
32. Limited entrepreneurship skills among SMEs
33. Deteriorated healthcare facilities
34. Deteriorated school infrastructure
35. Inadequate LED activities
36. Lack of storage facilities

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter is made up of statement of development goals, objectives, strategies and programmes linked to national objectives, assessment of goal compatibility using goal compatibility matrix, an indication of development proposals integrated with spatial plans, through the relevant maps and desired future situation, accompanied with a brief narrative (a spatial representation of proposed goals and objectives).

Table 4.1: District Proposed Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Prioritized Issues	Goal (s)	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Development Dimension: Economic Development					
Poor Internal Generated Fund (IGF) generation rate	To sustainably improve internally generated fund (IGF) collection in the district to enhance local development financing and service delivery.	<p>1.To increase IGF revenue by 30% within the next fiscal year through expanded revenue sources and improved collection efficiency.</p> <p>2.To strengthen transparency and public trust in IGF management and utilization within 18 months.</p>	Ensure improved fiscal performance and sustainability	<p>1.Strengthen revenue institutions and administration to eliminate revenue leakages and diversify revenue sources (SDG Target 16.6, SDG Targets 16.5, 16.6, 17.1, SDG Targets 17.1, 17.3)</p> <p>2 Leverage technology for tax policy formulation and administration SOB3/SOR2, SDG 16, 17</p>	Improvement of Revenue mobilization
Inadequate LED activities		To increase the number, sustainability, and diversity of local micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) by 20% within the next four years	<p>1. Ensure improved skills development for industry</p> <p>3.Promote strategic industrial development initiatives</p>	<p>1.Transform the apprenticeship training model from a supply-driven approach to a market-demand model SDG 9, 12.</p> <p>2. Introduce industrial subcontracting to link MSMEs with large-scale enterprises SDG 4, 9, 17</p>	Development of Local Economy

Lack of modern market structures/infrastructure across the district	To develop inclusive, resilient, and sustainable modern markets in the district that drive local economic growth	1.Improve Domestic Trade by 40% by 2029	Expand market reach for Ghanaian products globally.	1.Develop modern markets and retail infrastructure in every community to enhance domestic trade (SDG Target 17.15) 2.Accelerate the implementation of the National Trade Policy (SDG Targets 17.13, 17.14, 17.15)	Market Infrastructure Development
Limited entrepreneurship skills among SMEs in the district		2.Support the development of 200 entrepreneurs and MSME by 2029	Improve support for entrepreneurship and MSME development	1. Strengthen programmes aimed at entrepreneurship development SDG 2, 8, 9, 16 2.Expand the Ghana Venture Capital Trust Fund to cover start-up businesses and MSMEs SDG 2, 8, 9, 16	Enterprise Skills Development

District Proposed Goals, Objectives and Strategies

<p>Untapped tourists' sites in the district</p>	<p>To establish Banda as a recognized heritage and ecotourism hub in Bono Region</p>	<p>1. Identify and develop 15 tourists' sites within the district 2. By 2027, implement integrated conservation plans for at least three priority heritage sites.</p>	<p>Diversify and expand the tourism industry</p>	<p>1. Expand the tourism sector through investment, innovation, and pursuit of service excellence SDG 9, 12, 14 2. Develop available and potential sites, including palace museums, to meet international standards SDG 9, 12, 14</p>	<p>Tourism Development</p>
<p>Low production in food crops Low production in livestock Inadequate warehouses Lack of irrigation facilities in the district</p>	<p>To achieve sustainable and resilient food systems in the district by 2029, ensuring food security, increasing incomes for smallholder farmers, and reducing post-harvest losses through integrated agricultural development.</p>	<p>1. To increase crop and livestock productivity and climate resilience by 30% within four years. 2. To reduce post-harvest losses by 50% and improve water-use efficiency by 40% within four years through upgraded infrastructure and management.</p>	<p>1. Enhance agricultural production and agri-business for economic transformation</p>	<p>1. Increase the production of climate-resilient varieties of food, cash and industrial crops, including diverse vegetables and legumes, fruits, and bio-fortified nutrient-rich crops using sustainable agricultural practices 2. Develop and Rehabilitate Rural Infrastructure for Water and Post-Harvest Management SDGs 6.4, 9.1, 12.3, 2.1, 8.10 3. Invest to expand irrigation infrastructure including dams and dugouts (SDG Targets 2.4,</p>	<p>Agriculture Development</p>

District Proposed Goals, Objectives and Strategies

				17.17, Targets 1.1, 1.4, 1.5, 1.a, 2.a, 17.3)	
Lack of interest of the youth in agriculture	Transform perception of agriculture among youth in Banda District from a subsistence, low-status activity into a viable, profitable, and technologically-driven business and career path.	<p>1.To increase the number of youth-led startups (input supply, mechanization services, processing, and marketing) in the district by 30% within the next four years.</p> <p>2. To equip at least 200 young men and women in the district annually with practical skills in climate-smart agriculture practices, post-harvest management, and basic agribusiness record-keeping.</p>	1.Promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth	<p>1.Create a central, youth-friendly resource center in a key town like Banda Ahenkro.</p> <p>2.Facilitate structured partnerships between organized youth farmer groups and established buyers, processors, or exporters of Banda's key commodities (e.g., cashew nuts, yam).</p>	Encouragement of youth in Agriculture

District Proposed Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Prioritized Issues	Goal (s)	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Development Dimension: Social Development					
<p>Inadequate teacher's bungalows</p> <p>Inadequate furniture for schools</p> <p>Inadequate educational infrastructure</p> <p>Limited coverage of the School Feeding Programme</p> <p>Deteriorated school infrastructure</p> <p>Inadequate TLMs for basic schools</p>	<p>Ensure inclusive, equitable, and quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all children and youth in the district.</p>	<p>1.By 2027, improve foundational learning outcomes by reducing the proportion of children in Grade 3. who cannot read and write</p> <p>2.By 2028, strengthen the education system's resilience and inclusiveness by ensuring all schools in the district have access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities.</p>	<p>1.Promote literacy and lifelong learning</p> <p>2. Enhance equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels</p>	<p>1.Continue implementation of free SHS to include TVET for all children in the district (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.3, 4.a)</p> <p>2.Enhance quality of teaching and learning environment at all levels (SDG Targets 4.1,4.2, 4.6, 4.c)</p> <p>3.Expand infrastructure and facilities at all levels (SDG Target 4.a, 4.c)</p> <p>4.Accelerate the campaign on early childhood education through implementation of Ghana School feeding programme (SDG Targets 4.1, 4.2)</p>	<p>Education Development</p>

District Proposed Goals, Objectives and Strategies

		<p>1.By 2027, increase the availability and adequacy of core TLMs in all basic schools in Banda District</p> <p>2.By 2028, build the capacity of at least 80% of basic school teachers in the district in the local development, effective utilization, and maintenance of TLMs using low-cost and locally sourced materials</p>		<p>1. Establish a Sustainable, Community-Embedded TLM Resource System (SDG 4, SDG 17)</p> <p>2.Implement a "Training of Trainers (ToT) and Local Innovation" Programme (SDG 4, SDG 12).</p>	Education Development
Inadequate health facilities	To improve the quality, accessibility, and functionality of health facilities across the district to ensure the provision of essential and equitable health services to the	<p>1.To upgrade and expand the physical infrastructure and essential medical equipment in 60% of the district's primary health centers (PHCs) in four years.</p>	Provide adequate health infrastructure and institute functional health logistics	<p>1.Accelerate implementation of Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) policy (SDG Targets 3.8, 3.c, 16.6)</p> <p>2.Strengthen the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) (SDG Targets 3.8, 3.c)</p>	Health Improvement

District Proposed Goals, Objectives and Strategies

	population in the district	2. To increase the availability of skilled health personnel and improve facility management by ensuring 60% of district health facilities have at least 40% of their mandated staff positions filled and trained in relevant clinical and operational protocols within two years.		3. Strengthen the District and sub-district health systems as the bedrock of the District primary healthcare strategy (SDG Targets 3.8, 16.6)	
Existence of Maternal Mortality cases		2.Reduce maternal mortality from 1 in 2024 to 0 in 2029	Reduce preventable disability, morbidity, and mortality	1.Strengthen maternal, new-born care, child and adolescent services (SDG Targets 3.1, 3.2) 2.Strengthen prevention and management of malaria cases (SDGs Targets 3.3, 16.6)	Health Care Delivery
Incidence of HIV/AIDS		3.Reduce the incidence of new HIV/AIDS/STIs from 1.6% in 2024 to 0.5% in 2029, and other	Reduce the incidence of new STIs, HIV and AIDS and other infections, especially among vulnerable groups.	1.Intensify efforts to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCTHIV) (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)	Improve Health Care

District Proposed Goals, Objectives and Strategies

		infections, especially among vulnerable groups		2.Strengthen implementation of HIV/AIDS, TB and sexual and reproductive health programmes (SDG Targets 3.3, 3.7)	
Low percentage of PWDs benefitting from support	To promote an inclusive and equitable society by increasing (PWDs) benefit from available government and community support services,	1.To increase the registration and certification of PWDs in the district's official database by 40% within the next four years. 2.To enhance the awareness and capacity of PWDs, their families, and community leaders on available rights, programs, and support mechanisms by 50% within two years.	Strengthen social protection for the vulnerable	1.Empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of ... disability and the principle of "leave no one behind.") (SDG 10.2) 2.Promote inclusive education and lifelong learning for persons with disabilities (SDG Target 4.5) 3.Promote entrepreneurship and financial support for persons with disabilities (SDG Target 8.3)	Support for PWDs
Child abuse and Domestic Violence	Prevent and protect children from all forms of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation	2.Develop and implement plans of action to address issues of child trafficking, child galamsay,	Prevent and protect children from all forms of violence, abuse, neglect and	1.Increase awareness on the effects of child labour 2.Institute child protection committees in all communities	Child protection

District Proposed Goals, Objectives and Strategies

		molestation and other neglected conditions by 2029.	exploitation	3. Implement and enforce the comprehensive support mechanisms for victims of domestic violence including child victims.	
Inadequate water facilities	To ensure universal access to safe, sustainable water and sanitation while building a resilient, inclusive, and environmentally sustainable urban district by 2030.	1.Achieve Universal Access to Safely Managed Water and Sanitation Services from 86% in 2024 to 95% in 2029.	Improve access to safe, reliable and sustainable water supply services for all	1.Provide mechanized boreholes and small-town water systems to unserved areas (SDGs Target 6.1, Target 6.1) 2.Expand safe water production and distribution systems (SDG Targets 6.1, 6.4, 6.5)	Improvement of Water System
Inadequate sanitation infrastructure and equipment Inadequate toilet facilities		2.Reduce the District's Per Capita Environmental Impact by 2029	Enhance access to improved and sustainable environmental sanitation services.	3.Reduce adverse environmental impacts by improving air quality and municipal waste management (SDG 11.6), and improve water quality by reducing pollution and untreated waste water (SDG 6.3).	Improvement of Sanitation facilities
Inadequate recreational facilities	To ensure equitable access to safe, inclusive, and	1.By 2027, increase the accessible public recreational space	Enhance sports and recreational infrastructure for all	1.Adaptive Reuse and Multi-Functional Green	Improvement of recreational facilities

District Proposed Goals, Objectives and Strategies

	sustainable recreational facilities for all residents of Banda District by 2029,	per capita in the district by 20%, 2.By 2028, establish and fund a district-wide Community Recreation Program		Infrastructure (SDG 11.3, SDG 13) 2.Promote partnerships with private sector in development of sports and recreational infrastructure (SDG Target 17.17)	
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District Proposed Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Prioritized Issues	Goal (s)	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Development Dimension: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements					
Poor Rural Road network Lack of access roads linking the communities Lack of street lights in some communities	To enhance the quality of life, economic opportunities, and safety for all communities in the Banda district by building inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable rural infrastructure by 2029	1.Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services 2.Promote an efficient transmission and distribution system 3.Enhance Safety and Accessibility	1.Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services	1.Community-Participatory Infrastructure Planning and Maintenance SDG 9 - Target 9.1 2.Deploy Integrated, Sustainable Technology Solutions SDG 11 - Target 11.2	Improvement in Rural Road Infrastructure
Poor Telecommunication Network in most communities Lack of I.C.T centres in communities and schools	To foster inclusive digital transformation and socio-economic development in	1.To significantly improve the availability and quality of telecommunication services and	Enhance application of ICT in national development	1.Collaborate with the private sector to increase the broadband, bandwidth and speed of connections district	Improvement in telecommunication

District Proposed Goals, Objectives and Strategies

	Banda district by 2029.	physical ICT access points across Banda district, prioritizing underserved communities. 2. To enhance digital literacy, skills, and equitable access to ICT tools and e-services for education, entrepreneurship, and civic participation for all demographic groups in Banda district.		wide (SDG Target 17.17) 2.Establish and operationalize multipurpose ICT centers as hubs not only for internet access but for sustained capacity building (SDG 9.1)	
Limited coverage of electricity in some communities Inadequate low-tension poles and street bulbs	To achieve equitable, reliable, and sustainable electricity access for households, businesses, and social services in Banda District by 2029.	1.To increase the electricity access rate in Banda District from 30% to 60% by 2029. 2. To strengthen and expand the low-voltage distribution network by deploying an additional 450 low-	Promote an efficient transmission and distribution system	1.Public-Private-Community Partnership for Grid Extension and Densification (SDG 7.1, SDG 9.1 and SDG 17) 2.Localized, Sustainable Infrastructure Deployment and Capacity Building	Improvement of Rural Electrification

District Proposed Goals, Objectives and Strategies

		tension poles and 85 kilometers of conductor lines in priority areas within the next 4 years.		(SDG 9.1, 9.4 SDG 8.5), (SDG 3.8, SDG 4.a).	
Poor implementation of the street naming and property addressing system Inadequate spatial plans for urban communities	To establish a universally accessible, efficient, and resilient spatial addressing and planning system in the Banda District	1.By 2027, to achieve 100% coverage of a standardized, visible, and logically sequenced street naming and property addressing system in all major residential and commercial zones of Banda District 2. By 2028, to develop and adopt a participatory, digitized, and enforceable District Spatial Plan that defines clear land-use zones, protects vulnerable ecosystems, and guides future	Promote sustainable spatially integrated development of human settlements	1.Ensure preparation of Structure Plans and Local Plans for Communities (SDG Targets 11.3, 11.7, 11.a) 2.Establish a multi-stakeholder taskforce (district assembly, traditional authorities, youth groups, utility companies, postal service). 3.Intensify the use of Geographic Information System (GIS) in spatial/land use planning at all levels	Spatial Development

District Proposed Goals, Objectives and Strategies

		infrastructure development			
Poor drainage system	Significantly improve public health, safety, and environmental quality in Banda District by establishing a sustainable and effective drainage system	1.Reduce flood-prone areas in Banda District by 40% within the next four years. 2.Increase community awareness and participation in drainage maintenance and waste disposal practices, within two years	Improve national resilience to hydrological threats	1.Construct new concrete-lined drains in flood hotspots and desilt existing drains before each rainy season (SDG Targets 9.a, 11.3) 2.Launch community education campaigns on the impact of solid waste on drainage, using local media and school programs.	Sanitation Improvement

District Proposed Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Prioritized Issues	Goal (s)	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Development Dimension: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability					
Inadequate funds to implement planned projects and programmes Inadequate office spaces for D/A Departments and Units	Enhance the operational capacity and service delivery of the Banda District Assembly by addressing critical	1.To secure and optimize financial and logistical resources for project and program	1.Deepen political and administrative decentralization	1.Actively pursue a multi-source funding strategy by intensifying revenue generation.	Improvement of resource and infrastructure

District Proposed Goals, Objectives and Strategies

<p>Non-functioning of District Sub-Structures</p> <p>Inadequate logistics, stationery and materials for D/A office use</p>	<p>resource and infrastructure gaps</p>	<p>implementation within the next 18 months.</p> <p>2.Improve physical infrastructure and revitalize governance systems by addressing office space deficits and making district substructures functional within 2 years.</p>		<p>2. Optimize existing office space through redesign, flexible work arrangements, and identify low-cost renovation options</p>	
<p>Development Dimension: Law</p>					
<p>Inadequate police stations and posts</p>	<p>Strengthen Community Security and Access to Justice as Foundations for Sustainable Peace and Development in Banda district.</p>	<p>1. To enhance the presence, accessibility, and community trust in local security and justice institutions within four years.</p> <p>2.To improve coordinated service delivery and conflict resolution at the local level by integrating</p>	<p>Enhance public safety and security</p>	<p>1.Establish and rehabilitate police stations and posts in communities to control crime-related activities</p> <p>2.Strengthen operations of the security agencies</p>	<p>Improvement in Security</p>

District Proposed Goals, Objectives and Strategies

		security with broader sustainable development initiatives.			
Inadequate durbar grounds	To enhance community cohesion, cultural preservation, and socio-economic opportunities in the Banda District.	<p>1. To construct and rehabilitate at least five community-endorsed, climate-resilient durbar grounds with essential amenities in targeted communities across Banda District by 2028.</p> <p>2. To establish and operationalize community-based management committees for all new and rehabilitated durbar grounds, by 2027.</p>	Promote cultural heritage for national development	Facilitate a collaborative planning process between the Banda Traditional Council, District Assembly, the Middle Belt Development Authority (MBDA), and community members to co-design durbar grounds (SDG Targets 8.9, 16.6)	Cultural Development

District Proposed Goals, Objectives and Strategies

Prioritized Issues	Goal (s)	Objectives	Aligned National Objectives	Strategies	Development Programme
Development Dimension: Emergency Planning and Response (HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL THREATS)					
High incidence of disaster (Bush fire, flood and rainstorm)	To build a disaster-resilient Banda District that safeguards lives, livelihoods, and ecosystems, ensuring sustainable development.	<p>1.By 2029, significantly reduce the direct disaster-related economic losses and displacement of people in Banda District.</p> <p>2.By 2028, restore and manage 500 hectares of critical watersheds, forests, and coastlines in Banda District.</p>	Improve national resilience to hydrological threats	<p>1.Strengthen early warning and response mechanisms for disasters</p> <p>2.Develop monitoring mechanism for disaster prevention and mitigation plan</p> <p>3. Strengthen capacity of the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) and other related institutions to perform functions more effectively</p> <p>4.Implement landscape-scale restoration projects such as reforestation of upper catchments, building vegetative buffer strips along rivers, and promoting regenerative agriculture on slopes</p>	Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability

Table 4.2: Proposed development goals for the Goal Compatibility Matrix

S/N	Goals
Goal 1	Sustainably improve Internally Generated Fund (IGF)
Goal 2	Establish Banda as a heritage and ecotourism hub
Goal 3	Achieve sustainable and resilient food systems in the district
Goal 4	Ensure inclusive, equitable, and quality education
Goal 5	Improve quality, accessibility, and functionality of health facilities across the district
Goal 6	Foster a resilient, inclusive, and growing district economy
Goal 7	Promote an inclusive and equitable society by increasing (PWDs) benefit
Goal 8	Ensure universal access to safe, sustainable water and sanitation
Goal 9	Enhance quality of life, economic opportunities, and safety for all communities
Goal 10	Strengthen Community Security and Access to Justice
Goal 11	Transform perception of agriculture among the youth in Banda District

Table 4.3 Goal Compatibility Matrix

No.	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7	Goal 8	Goal 9	Goal 10	Goal 11
Goal 1		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Goal 2			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Goal 3				+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Goal 4					+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Goal 5						+	+	+	+	+	+
Goal 6							+	+	+	+	+
Goal 7								+	+		+
Goal 8									+	+	+
Goal 9										+	+
Goal 10											+
Goal 11											

Goal compatibility analysis

- Sustainably improving internally generated fund IGF does not have bearing on ensure inclusive equitable and quality education in the district since the import of the two issues are parallel.
- Foster a resilient, inclusive, and growing district economy does not have bearing on Community Security and Access to Justice since the two issues are parallel.
- Ensure universal access to safe, sustainable water and sanitation does not have adverse implications on Sustainably improve internally generated fund IGF since the two are apar.
- Ensure inclusive, equitable, and quality education does not have negative effects on the quality of life, economic opportunities, and safety for all communities
- Improve quality, accessibility, and functionality of health facilities across the district does not have adverse implications on Promote an inclusive and equitable society by increasing (PWDs) benefit

4.4 Desired Future Conditions of the Planning Period

The 2026-2029 MTDP contains a number of projects and programmes intended to address the social, economic, physical and environmental needs of the people in the Banda District Assembly. Every project has spatial manifestation and therefore, successful implementation of the programmes and projects will change the present spatial design of the district landscape.

**BANDA DISTRICT
THE DESIRED FUTURE MAP**



CHAPTER FIVE
COMPOSITE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the assumptions and methodologies used for the costing, matrix on Composite Development Programme for the plan period, with the indicative costs, programme status, and implementing institutions, programme financing matrix and revenue generation measures as well as Strategic Environmental Assessment of formulated programmes.

Identified development issues needed to be addressed to bring holistic development. This can be done by forming programmes and sub-programmes with activities and projects to be implemented. All these programmes and the financial strategies are indicated in this section of the plan.

Table 5.1

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	PROGRAMMES
To sustainably improve internally generated fund IGF	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To increase IGF revenue by 30% within the next fiscal year through expanded revenue sources and improved collection efficiency. 2.To strengthen transparency and public trust in IGF management and utilization within 18 months. 	Revenue Improvement
To establish Banda as a recognized heritage and ecotourism hub in Ghana	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Increase direct community employment and local enterprise revenue from tourism by 40% within four years through skill development and the promotion of local crafts and services. 2.By 2027, implement integrated conservation plans for at least three priority heritage sites. 	Tourism Development

<p>To achieve sustainable and resilient food systems in the district</p>	<p>1.To increase crop and livestock productivity and climate resilience by 30% within four years</p> <p>2.To reduce post-harvest losses by 50% and improve water-use efficiency by 40% within five years through upgraded infrastructure and management</p>	<p>Agricultural Development</p>
<p>To ensure inclusive, equitable, and quality education</p>	<p>1.By 2027, improve foundational learning outcomes by reducing the proportion of children in Grade 3 who cannot read at grade level and perform basic numeracy by 50%.</p> <p>2.By 2028, strengthen the education system's resilience and inclusiveness by ensuring all schools in the district have access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities</p>	<p>Education Development</p>
<p>To improve the quality, accessibility, and functionality of health facilities across the district</p>	<p>1.To upgrade and expand the physical infrastructure and essential medical equipment in 100% of the district's primary health centers (PHCs).</p> <p>2. To increase the availability of skilled health personnel and improve facility management by ensuring 90% of district health facilities have at least 80% of their mandated staff positions filled and trained in relevant clinical and operational protocols within two years.</p>	<p>Healthcare Improvement</p>
<p>To foster a resilient, inclusive, and growing district economy</p>	<p>To increase the number, sustainability, and diversity of local micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) by 20% within the next four years</p>	<p>Business Development</p>
<p>To promote an inclusive and equitable society by increasing (PWDs) benefit</p>	<p>1.To increase the registration and certification of PWDs in the district's official database by 40%1.</p> <p>2.To increase the registration and certification of PWDs in the district's official database by 40% within the next four years.</p>	<p>Support and Deployment of PWDs</p>

	3.To enhance the awareness and capacity of PWDs, their families, and community leaders on available rights, programs, and support mechanisms by 50% within two years.	
To ensure universal access to safe, sustainable water and sanitation	1.Achieve Universal Access to Safely Managed Water and Sanitation Services from 86% in 2024 to 95% in 2029	Water and Sanitation Improvement
To enhance the quality of life, economic opportunities, and safety for all communities in the Banda district	1.Improve Physical Connectivity 2.Enhance Safety and Accessibility	Improvement in Road Infrastructure
Strengthen Community Security and Access to Justice	1. To enhance the presence, accessibility, and community trust in local security and justice institutions within four years 2.To improve coordinated service delivery and conflict resolution at the local level by integrating security with broader sustainable development initiatives	Improvement in Security
To transform the perception of agriculture among the youth in Banda District from a subsistence, low-status activity into a viable, profitable, and technologically-driven business and career path.	1. To increase the number of youth-led agribusiness startups (in areas like input supply, mechanization services, processing, and marketing) in the district by 30% within the next three years. 2. To equip at least 200 young men and women in the district annually with practical skills in climate-smart agriculture practices, post-harvest management, and basic agribusiness record-keeping.	Youth in Agriculture Development

Table 5.2 Programme of Action (PoA)

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Development Programme	Time Frame				Cost	Programme status	Implementing Institution/Department					
	2026	2027	2028	2029			GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead
1.Revenue Improvement					300,000.00	90,000.00		X			DA Finance Dept.	MoF, MLGRD, RCC
2.Development of Local Economy					150,000.00	20,000.00	200,000.00	X			DA TA	MoF, MLGRD, RCC
3.Agricultural Development					300,000.00	10,000.00	-		X		BAC DA	MoF, MLGRD, RCC
4.Market Infrastructure Development					400,000.00	-	200,000.00	X			DA	GTA, MLGRD, TA, RCC
5.Tourism Development					2,000,000.00	100,000.00	-		X		DA	MoFA FBOs MoF

Programme of Action (PoA)

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Development Programme	Time Frame				Cost			Programme status		Implementing Institution/Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Provision of TLMs for basic schools					1,000,000.00	400,000.00	-		X	DA GES	MoE, MLGRD, PTA, RCC
Provision of furniture for schools					200,000.00	20,000.00	-		X	DA GES	MoE, MLGRD, PTA, RCC
Improvement in educational infrastructure					400,000.00	50,000.00	-	X		DA GES	MoE, MLGRD, PTA, RCC
Improvement of health facilities					1,000,000.00	200,000.00	-		X	DHD DA	MoH, GHS, RCC
Provision of health logistics					200,000.00	50,000.00	-		X	DHD DA	MoH, GHS, RCC
Campaign on HIV/AIDS					80,000.00	20,000.00	-		X	DHD DA	MoH, GHS, RCC, Gh. AIDS Com.

Training of youth in bee keeping					300,000.00	20,000.00	-		X	BAC/RTC DA	YEA, MoF, MoTI, MLGRD
Support for PWDs					200,000.00	40,000.00	-		X	SW/CD	DA, MoGCSP, MoF
Enhancement of Child protection					40,000.00	10,000.00	-		X	SW/CD	DA, MoGCSP, MoF
Improvement of Sanitation facilities					1,200,000.00	80,000.00	-		X	DEHO DA	MLGRD, Zoomlion Gh. Ltd
Improvement of Water System					600,000.00	20,000.00	-		X	DA CWSA	MEHO, SW/CD, GWC
Improvement of recreational facilities					100,000.00	-	-	X		DA	MoYS, RCC, MLGRD

Programme of Action (PoA)

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Programme (PBB)	Time Frame				Cost			Programme status		Implementing Institution/Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability					100,000.00	20,000.00	-	X		DA TA	Forestry, MLNR, MLGRD, MoFA
Disaster prevention					60,000.00	10,000	-		X	DA	NADMO, GNFS, MoFA, TAs
Improvement in Rural Road Infrastructure					1,000,000.00	100,000.00	-		X	DA WD	Urban Roads, Feeder roads, GHA MLGRD, MoF
Improvement of Rural Electrification					500,000.00	10,000.00	-		X	DA	GRIDCO, ECG, MoF, MoE
Spatial Development					400,000.00	30,000.00	-		X	DA PPD	MRGRD, TAs, MLNR, LUSPA

Programme of Action (PoA)

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Programme (PBB)	Time Frame				Cost			Programme status		Implementing Institution/Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Provision of accommodation for DA staff					1,200,000.00	80,000.00	-		X	DA	MLGRD, RCC, MoF
Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning					90,000.00	10,000.00	-	X		DA	MLGRD, RCC
Sub-Structure Improvement					800,000.00	50,000.00	-		X	DPCU	DA, NDPC, MoF, MLGRD
Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement					100,000.00	50,000.00	-		X	DA	GPS, TAs, MLGRD

Programme of Action (PoA)

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION:

Programme (PBB)	Time Frame				Cost			Programme status		Implementing Institution/Department	
	2026	2027	2028	2029	GoG	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collaborating
Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability					170,000.00	80,000.00	50,000.00		X	NADMO GNFS	DA, MESTI, MLGRD, MoF

5.2.1 Programme Financing

This section deals with the means for mobilizing and utilizing financial resources for the implementation of the 2026-2029 MTDP.

The strategies for funds mobilization and utilization should take into consideration:

- Sources of funding such as Internally Generated Funds (IGF), projected central government in-flows such as Departmental Allocations, District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), DACF-RFG, direct donor funds etc.
- Identification and filling of financial resource gaps
- Expenditure areas with cost (which will provide an idea about the cost of the DMTDP (cost of the inputs).
- Clearly spelt out financial control mechanisms.

Having considered these, the DPCU prepared the Programme Financing as shown in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3 Programme Financing

Development Programmes	Programme Cost (A)	Expected Revenue & Source of Funding							Total	Gap
		GoG	IGF	DACF	DACF-RFG	ABFA	DPs	Others		
1. Development of Local Economies	1,070,000.00	350,000.00	70,000.00	170,000.00				180,000.00	7700,000.00	300,000.00
2. Tourism Development	600,000.00			260,000.00				200,000.00	460,000.00	140,000.00
3. Agricultural Development	2,100,000.00	500,000.00	80,000.00	400,000.00					980,000.00	120,000.00
4. Education Development	2,070,000.00	400,000.00	300,000.00	600,000.00	400,000.00			100,000.00	1,800,000.00	270,000.00
5. Healthcare Improvement	1,560,000.00	500,000.00	200,000.00	400,000.00	200,000.00			150,000.00	1,450,000.00	110,000.00
6. Job Creation	320,000		10,000.00	200,000.00				50,000.00	260,000.00	60,000.00
7. Support and Deployment of PWDs	330,000.00	50,000.00	70,000.00	150,000.00				40,000.00	290,000.00	40,000.00
8. Water and Sanitation Improvement	2,220,000.00	300,000.00	75,000.00	800,000.00	400,000.00			400,000.00	1,975,000.00	245000.00

9. Natural Resource Management	190,000.00		20,000.00	100,000.00				10,000.00	130,000.00	60,000.00
10. Road Infrastructure Improvement	1,219,000.00	900,000.00	160,000.00	700,000.00	300,000			90,000.00	1,250,000	140,000.00
11. Physical and Spatial Planning	430,000.00	50,000.00	25,000.00	200,000.00				100,000.00	375,000.00	55,000.00
12. General Administration	1,460,000.00		100,000.00	800,000.00				200,000.00	1,100,000.00	360,000.00
13. Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation	850,000.00		30,000.00	600,000.00					630,000.00	220,000.00
14. Finance and Revenue Mobilization	130,000.00		20,000.00	80,000.00					100,000.00	30,000.00
15. Legislative Oversight	150,000.00		40,000.00	100,000.00					140,000.00	10,000.00
16. Disaster Prevention and Management	100,000.00	30,000.00	20,000.00	40,000.00					90,000.00	10,000.00
17. Industries and Industrial Development	200,000.00	80,000.00	20,000.00	70,000.00					170,000.000	30,000.00
		16,070,000.00	3,160,000.00	1,240,000.00	5,670,000.00	1,300,000.00			1,520,000.00	12,870,000.00

After the preparation of the Programme of Action, a maintenance programme was developed to ensure that all infrastructure/assets are properly maintained within their respective jurisdictions. *The maintenance plan is shown in Appendix I.* Additionally, the first and second public hearing were organized to brief the key stakeholders on the programmes intended to be implemented within the planning horizon to help address the issues identified. *The first and second public hearing report is shown in appendix II&III respectively*

5.2.2 Assumptions Used in Costing

The assembly assumed that quantities and prices will change during the implementation phase of the project. The economy will witness stable inflation with a marginal rise in the cost of goods and services. Again, job or overhead expenses will increase in the coming years. Overhead make-up includes annual cost for managing and administrative expense, salaries and burden/fringes office and shop expenses, office supplies, computers, internet and office phone, vehicles for officers and management personnel, vehicles for officers, utilities and more.

5.2.3 Costing of Plan

Successful implementation of the plan heavily depends on the available resources. Programmes and projects intended to be implemented within the planning horizon must be costed so that the District can have a clear direction on how to distribute resources to help batter the lives of the people.

The costing of the programmes was not done arbitrary but followed some systematic measures as well as considering some important factors. Some of the costing methodologies are bulleted below

- The various activities to be implemented under each programme were identified first
- The total resources to implement the activities were broken down into goods, technical services, consultancy services and works
- The Public procurement authority was consulted through their website (www.ppa.gov.gh) to have a fair knowledge of prices of goods, works and services (Average Price Database for Common User Items)

5.3 Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment (SEA) of Programmes

To ascertain the sustainability of the Medium-Term Development Plan, 2026-2029, all the programmes were subjected to Strategic Environmental Impact Analysis by applying the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) tools. Programmes and projects have spatial manifestation and therefore it is important to assess how programmes positively or negatively affect the environment before their implementations. This section discusses the results of the Environmental Impact Assessment.

5.3.1 Objectives, Targets and Indicators

In order to clearly determine the environmental impact (positive or negative) of a proposed plan or programme, the environmental objectives, targets and indicators need to be established. Objectives and targets set aims and thresholds which should be taken into consideration to effectively assess the impact of proposed plans on the environment. Indicators are used to illustrate and communicate this environmental impact in a simple and effective manner. Table 4.4 shows the objectives, targets and indicators for the SEA.

Table 5.3: SEA objectives, Targets and Indicators

Objectives	Targets	Indicators
To improve Biodiversity by 2029	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All reserved areas must be protected • Degraded areas must be restored with fast-growing trees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of reserved areas protected • 20% of degraded lands restored
Improve air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All construction projects must be fenced • Construction of roads must be watered • Sanitation facilities must be situated in a convenient environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of ongoing projects fenced • Frequency of watering road construction in towns • Distance between the location of sanitation facilities and dwelling units
Improve surface water quality	All water bodies must be protected and preserved	Number of water bodies protected

5.3.2 Assessment of Programmes Impacts on the Environment

The impact assessment began with screening to determine whether implementation of programmes will have significant environmental effects on the environment. This was done to determine whether it was necessary to carry out SEA on the implementations of the 2026-2029 MTDP programmes. After screening, scoping was done to decide the content and level of the SEA, including the key environmental issues, likely significant environmental effects and alternatives which need to be considered. The output of the assessment is shown in the subsequent sections.

5.3.2.1 Impact on Existing Environment

All the programmes and sub-programmes were subjected to rigorous environmental assessment to ascertain their sustainability in the context of the natural environment and how programmes that have a negative impact on the environment can be implemented in an environmentally friendly manner. Table 5.4 shows the results of the impact of the programmes on the environment.

Significant Effect of the Programme on the Environment

Programme: Education Management

Table 5.4: Environmental impact of the Programmes

Significant Effect of the Programme on the Environment								
Programme: Education Management								
ENVIRONMENTAL RECEPTOR	S	M	L	P	T	+	-	Remarks
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	The programme will be implemented on virgin lands thereby protecting biodiversity, flora and fauna.
Water (surface, ground, estuarine)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The programme will be implemented on the land surface
Soil	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	The surface of the soil will be cleared during the construction of schools which results in soil degradation
Landscape	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	The programme will damage the visible natural features of the environment.
Cultural Heritage (architectural and archaeological heritage)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The programme will not affect cultural heritage

Population	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The programme does not directly affect the population
Human Health	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The programme will not pose any health risks
Air	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The programme will not affect the quality of air in the atmosphere
Noise	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The serenity of the atmosphere will not be disturbed by this programme
Climatic factors	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	The continuous clearing of virgin lands to implement the programme will affect weather patterns over time
Material Assets	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The programme will be implemented on undeveloped sites

Environmental impact of the Programmes

Significant Effect of the Programme on the Environment								
Programme: Health Services								
ENVIRONMENTAL RECEPTOR	S	M	L	P	T	+	-	Remarks
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	The implementation of the programme involves the clearing of vegetation and felling of trees
Water (surface, ground, estuarine)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The programme will be implemented on the land surface

Soil	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	The programme involves the clearing of the surface of the soil which results in soil degradation
Landscape	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	The programme will affect the visible features of the land
Cultural Heritage (architectural and archaeological heritage)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The program will not affect cultural heritage
Population	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The programme will not cause an increase or decrease in population size
Human Health	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	The programme will provide ease of access to quality health care services and reduce mortality rates
Air	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Implementation of the programme will not affect the quality of air in the atmosphere
Noise	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The serenity of the atmosphere will not be disturbed by this programme
Climatic factors	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	The continuous clearing of virgin lands to implement the programme will affect weather patterns over time
Material Assets	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The programme will be implemented on virgin lands.

Environmental impact of the Programmes

Significant Effect of the Programme on the Environment								
Programme: Employment Creation								
ENVIRONMENTAL RECEPTOR	S	M	L	P	T	+	-	Remarks
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The vegetation will not be tampered with during the implementation of this programme
Water (surface, ground, estuarine)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The programme entails the provision of new jobs for the unemployed
Soil	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The programme involves training the unemployed to acquire the needed skills
Landscape	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The programme will not affect the natural appearance of the environment
Cultural Heritage (architectural and archaeological heritage)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The programme will not affect cultural heritage
Population	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Employment creation will influence the rate of migration
Human Health	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The programme will not pose a threat to human health
Air	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The quality of air will not be affected when this programme is implemented
Noise	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The serenity of the atmosphere will not be affected by this programme
Climatic factors	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The weather patterns will not be affected by this programme
Material Assets	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Material assets will not be affected by implementation of this programme

Significant Effect of the Programme on the Environment								
Programme: Social Welfare and Community Development								
ENVIRONMENTAL RECEPTOR	S	M	L	P	T	+	-	Remarks
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	This programme focuses on improving the social well-being of the populace.
Water (surface, ground, estuarine)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	This programme seeks to promote equity
Soil	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The quality of soil will not be damaged by this programme
Landscape	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The visible natural features of the environment will be maintained during the implementation of this programme
Cultural Heritage (architectural and archaeological heritage)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The programme will not affect cultural heritage
Population	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	The programme focuses on the implementation of social intervention programmes to improve the livelihood of the populace
Human Health	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	The programme will not pose a threat to human health
Air	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The quality of air will not be effected through the implementation of this programme
Noise	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The serenity of the atmosphere will not be affected by this programme

Climatic factors	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The weather patterns will not be affected by this programme
Material Assets	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Material assets will not be affected by implementing this programme

Environmental impact of the Programmes

Significant Effect of the Programme on the Environment								
Programme: Environmental Health and Sanitation Services								
ENVIRONMENTAL RECEPTOR	S	M	L	P	T	+	-	Remarks
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The programme centres on waste management and overall personal hygiene
Water (surface, ground, estuarine)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The programme will not destroy waterbodies
Soil	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Securing of landfill sites for waste management will damage the soil
Landscape	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The programme will not affect the visible natural appearance of the environment
Cultural Heritage (architectural and archaeological heritage)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The programme will not affect cultural heritage
Population	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Implementation of the programme will not directly affect the population

Human Health	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	The programme focuses on improving hygiene and sanitation in the environment thereby enhancing human health
Air	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	The quality of air in the atmosphere will be improved if the environment is sanitized
Noise	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The serenity of the atmosphere will not be affected by this programme
Climatic factors	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The weather patterns will not be affected by this programme
Material Assets	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Material assets will not be affected by implementing this programme

Environmental impact of the Programmes

Significant Effect of the Programme on the Environment								
Programme: Rural Roads and Transport Services								
ENVIRONMENTAL RECEPTOR	S	M	L	P	T	+	-	Remarks
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	The clearing of vegetation during the implementation of this programme will destroy biodiversity, flora and fauna
Water (surface, ground, estuarine)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Constructing roads closer to water bodies can result in a decline in their quality

Soil	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	The programme involves the clearing of the surface of the soil which can cause soil degradation
Landscape	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	The visible natural features of the land are destroyed during road construction
Cultural Heritage (architectural and archaeological heritage)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The implementation of this programme will not affect burial or mausoleum sites
Population	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Good road network will ease mobility thereby influencing the movement to developed areas
Human Health	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The programme will not pose a threat to human health
Air	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The quality of air will not be affected when this programme is implemented
Noise	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The serenity of the atmosphere will not be affected by this programme
Climatic factors	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	The continuous clearing of virgin lands to implement the programme will affect weather patterns over time
Material Assets	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The programme will not affect material assets

Environmental impact of the Programmes

Significant Effect of the Programme on the Environment								
Programme: Infrastructural Development								
ENVIRONMENTAL RECEPTOR	S	M	L	P	T	+	-	Remarks
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	The clearing of vegetation during the implementation of this programme will destroy biodiversity, flora and fauna
Water (surface, ground, estuarine)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Constructing buildings closer to water bodies can result in a decline in their quality
Soil	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	The programme involves the clearing of the surface of the soil for construction to take place
Landscape	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	The visible natural features of the land are destroyed during building construction
Cultural Heritage (architectural and archaeological heritage)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The programme will not affect cultural heritage
Population	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Infrastructural development influence the movement from less developed areas
Human Health	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The programme will not pose a threat to human health
Air	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The quality of air will not be affected when this programme is implemented

Noise	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The serenity of the atmosphere will not be affected by this programme
Climatic factors	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	The continuous clearing of virgin lands to implement the programme will affect weather patterns over time
Material Assets	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The programme will not affect material assets

Significant Effect of the Programme on the Environment								
Programme: Physical and Spatial Planning								
ENVIRONMENTAL RECEPTOR	S	M	L	P	T	+	-	Remarks
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	The programme focuses on the conservation of vegetation and green spaces
Water (surface, ground, estuarine)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	The programme will identify and protect water bodies
Soil	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The quality of soil will not be damaged by this programme
Landscape	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	The programme involves the conservation of the natural features of the environment
Cultural Heritage (architectural and archaeological heritage)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	The programme maintains cultural heritage
Population	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Implementation of the programme will not directly affect the population
Human Health	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The programme will not pose a threat to human health
Air	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The quality of air will not be affected when this programme is implemented

Noise	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The serenity of the atmosphere will not be affected by this programme
Climatic factors	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The weather patterns will not be affected by this programme
Material Assets	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The programme will not affect material assets

Environmental impact of the Programme

Significant Effect of the Programme on the Environment								
Programme: Natural Resource Management								
ENVIRONMENTAL RECEPTOR	S	M	L	P	T	+	-	Remarks
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	The programme focuses on the management and conservation of forest reserves by ensuring that felled trees are replaced with seedlings
Water (surface, ground, estuarine)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	The protection of forest reserves will prevent water bodies from destruction and contamination
Soil	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	The programme advocates for the adoption of soil conservation practices like cover cropping which prevents soil from degradation
Landscape	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	The programme involves the conservation of the natural features of the environment
Cultural Heritage (architectural and archaeological heritage)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	The programme protects forests reserves thereby maintaining cultural heritage
Population	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Implementation of the programme will not directly affect the population
Human Health	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	The programme improves mental and physical human health

Air	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	The conservation of forests will help improve the quality of air in the atmosphere
Noise	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The serenity of the atmosphere will not be disturbed by this programme
Climatic factors	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	The continuous clearing of virgin lands to implement the programme will affect weather patterns over time
Material Assets	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The programme will not affect material assets

Environmental impact of the Programme

Significant Effect of the Programme on the Environment								
Programme: Rural Roads and Transport Services								
ENVIRONMENTAL RECEPTOR	S	M	L	P	T	+	-	Remarks
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	The clearing of vegetation during the implementation of this programme will destroy biodiversity, flora and fauna
Water (surface, ground, estuarine)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Constructing roads closer to water bodies can result in a decline in their quality

Soil	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	The programme involves the clearing of the surface of the soil which can cause soil degradation
Landscape	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	The visible natural features of the land are destroyed during road construction
Cultural Heritage (architectural and archaeological heritage)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The implementation of this programme will not affect burial or mausoleum sites
Population	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Good road network will ease mobility thereby influencing the movement to developed areas
Human Health	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The programme will not pose a threat to human health
Air	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The quality of air will not be affected when this programme is implemented
Noise	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The serenity of the atmosphere will not be affected by this programme
Climatic factors	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	The continuous clearing of virgin lands to implement the programme will affect weather patterns over time
Material Assets	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The programme will not affect material assets

Environmental impact of the Programme

Significant Effect of the Programme on the Environment								
Programme: Natural Resource Management								
ENVIRONMENTAL RECEPTOR	S	M	L	P	T	+	-	Remarks
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	The programme focuses on the management and conservation of forest reserves by ensuring that felled trees are replaced with seedlings
Water (surface, ground, estuarine)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	The protection of forest reserves will prevent water bodies from destruction and contamination
Soil	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	The programme advocates for the adoption of soil conservation practices like cover cropping which prevents soil from degradation
Landscape	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	The programme involves the conservation of the natural features of the environment
Cultural Heritage (architectural and archaeological heritage)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	The programme protects forests reserves thereby maintaining cultural heritage

Population	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Implementation of the programme will not directly affect the population
Human Health	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	The programme improves mental and physical human health
Air	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	The conservation of forests will help improve the quality of air in the atmosphere
Noise	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The serenity of the atmosphere will not be disturbed by this programme
Climatic factors	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	The continuous clearing of virgin lands to implement the programme will affect weather patterns over time
Material Assets	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	The programme will not affect material assets

**Note All the remaining programmes were run through this assessment to ascertain their environmental sustainability*

NOTE: S Short Term Effect
M Medium Term Effect
L Long Term Effect
P Permanent Effect
T Temporary Effect
+ Positive Effect
- Negative Effect

5.4. Mitigation Measures

The application of the sustainability tools to the programmes brought to the fore the need for the adoption of series of measures to address the negative impacts. A few negative impacts recorded during the sustainability tests need to be addressed to ensure sustainability.

Generally, the constructional activities such as; Construction of 1 No. CHPS compound at schools, roads, markets may have negative impacts on the environment such as the depletion of the forests, land, and pollution of water bodies etc. To address these degradations and pollution of water bodies, the District Assembly in collaboration with the Forestry Unit and other stakeholders have been planned to enforce the prevention of activities around the construction areas to conserve the vegetation. Additionally, sites earmarked for construction activities shall be carefully selected to avoid depletion of the forest area. This is especially true of areas around the forest covers so that proper care and precautions are taken to enhance the protection of wildlife such as snails, lizards, rodents, birds, snakes, insects, earthworms and termites.

To reduce the negative impact of erosion on project sites, the works department of the Assembly has been tasked to use the GPS and identify appropriate gradients before the landscaping of such sites are done. This is done in collaboration with the Department of Parks and Gardens to check any further run-offs or erosion of the top soils and creation of gullies. In other parts of the District, agro-forestry is vigorously being promoted to address this problem. Similarly, sensitization activities shall be vigorously pursued to reduce the impact of the depletion of the forest cover. Where roads are to be constructed, the planting of grasses along the edges shall also be pursued to prevent erosion.

In the case of sand winning activities, the District Assembly has sensitized the youth to take up the opportunities available under the National Youth Employment Programmes (different modules), the Youth in Agriculture Programmes etc. and also take advantage of the various skill training institutions outside the district to acquire basic skills that will make them self-employed. Furthermore, the District Assembly shall enforce the decision on getting all prospective sand winning applicants to deposit some amount of money before their plans are approved. This is to enable the degraded lands to be reclaimed by the Assembly in case the applicants fail to do so after winning the sand. The Assembly through the District Security Committee (DISEC) is also

clamping down on all illegal sand winners to stop the land degradation activities and ensure sustainability.

On socio-cultural issues, relating to access to land that affect both farming activities, individuals and families, the District Assembly will make enough budgetary allocation to provide adequate compensation to the affected landowners.

The problems of poor management of public toilets leading to the pollution of the environment are also strongly being addressed by the District Assembly. Under this arrangement, the Assembly is encouraging private partnership in the operation and management of toilets based on contract between the Assembly and the operator. The construction of household latrines through the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) concept is also vigorously being pursued by both the District Assembly through Community Water and Sanitation Agency and NGOs such as World Vision International (SENE ADP).

5.5 The Spatial and Structural Plans for 2026-2029

Development Programmes and Projects have spatial implications. Development and spatial management are mutually exclusive. This section of the plan presents the graphical implications (through maps) of the proposed programmes and projects on the landmark of Banda District Assembly after the plan period. It presents the **Spatial Development Framework (SDF)** of the entire District and also presents **Structural Plans** for towns and communities in the district, which samples have been displayed in **Appendix IV**.

CHAPTER SIX

ANNUAL ACTION PLANS (AAPs)

This chapter consists of the Annual Action Plans (for the four-year planning period)

6.1: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN, 2026

Table 6.1 Annual Action Plan, 2026

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

<p>OBJECTIVE(S): 1. Increase crop and livestock productivity and Improve Post-harvest lost through skilled staff 2. Increase the number, sustainability, and diversity of local micro, small, and medium enterprises 3. Increase IGF revenue</p> <p>PROGRAMME(S): 1. Agriculture Modernization and Post Harvest Management 2. Local Economic Development 3. Improvement of Revenue Mobilization</p>													
Project	Location	Time frame (2026)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
Support staff professional, technical and administrative capacity building trainings in financial and HR management, work plan preparation and budgeting, conflict resolution mechanism and extension planning and administration	District wide					43,000.00		2,000.00		√		Agric Dept.	Central Adm. HODs

Conduct 2 trainings for technical staff	Banda Ahenkro					38,000.00		2,000.00			√	Agric Dept	Central Adm. HODs
Facilitate easy access to farming inputs by farmers	District wide					15,000.00		5,000			√	Agric Dept.	Central Adm. HODs
Demonstrate to 50 female farmers PHM of Green leafy vegetables	District wide					20,000.00			50,000	√		Agric Dept.	Central Adm. HODs
Construction of market shed/stores	Bofie, Fawoman					500,000.00					√	DWD	Central Adm. HODs
Train crop farmers on GAPS on fertilizer and pesticide application	District wide					50,000.00				√		Agric Dept.	Central Adm. HODs
Support DAOs undertake monitoring visits	District wide					40,000.00				√		Agric Dept.	Central Adm. HODs
Train a female FBOs in Mushroom production Using cassava by-products	District wide					50,000.00					√	Agric Dept.	Central Adm. HODs
Collaborate with CIKOD and Action Aid to promote indigenous seed exhibition and food fair	Ahenkro								540,000.		√	Agric Dept.	Central Adm. HODs, IDA
Support local apprentice with start-up capital for business development	District wide								15,000.00	√		BAC	Central Adm. HODs, NGOs

Train the youth in bee keeping, mushroom production and batik tie and dye	District wide						5,000.00		√		BAC	Central Adm. HODs, NGOs
Facilitate MSMEs to monitoring and follow-up to clients	District wide						5,000.00		√		BAC	Central Adm. HODs, TAs, NGOs
Organize Capacity building workshops for revenue collectors and sensitize the public on the need to pay tax	District wide					14,000.00	3,000.00		√		HR Dept	Finance Dep't. Central Adm.
Prepare revenue database	Banda Ahenkro					10,000.00			√		Finance Dept.	Central Adm.
Institute commission for revenue collectors	District wide						25,000.00			√	Finance Dept.	Central Adm.
Procure logistics for revenue collectors	District wide					10,000.00			√		Finance Dept.	Central Adm.
Intensify monitoring of Revenue collectors	District wide						10,000		√		Finance Dept.	Central Adm.
Strengthening of district sub-structures with logistics	Banda Ahenkro & Sabiye					30,000.00			√		Central Adm.	HODs
Organize training workshop for Area council Members and Unit Committees	Banda Ahenkro & Sabiye						12,000.00		√		Central Adm.	HODs
Support for District Audit Committee meetings	Banda Ahenkro					6,000.00			√		Finance Dept.	Central Adm.

Sensitization of decentralized dept. s and units	Ahenkro							8,000.00		✓			
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Annual Action Plan, 2026

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: Social Development

OBJECTIVE(S): 1. Strengthen the education system's resilience and inclusiveness
 2. Upgrade and expand the physical infrastructure and essential medical equipment
 3. Enhance the awareness and capacity of PWDs and other vulnerable groups
PROGRAMME: 1. Education Development
 2. Health Care Improvement
 3. Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection

Project	Location	Time frame (2026)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
Support the screening of children for disabilities/defects	District wide					10,000.00		3,000.00		✓		Central Adm.	GES
Launch Read-a-Book-Per-Month initiative	District wide							71,000		✓		Central Adm.	GES
Educational support (Fuel, STMIE)	District wide					40,000.00		35,000.00		✓		Central Adm.	GES
Support deprived schools with educational materials	Selected schools					200,000.00				✓		Central Adm.	GES
Construct and equip 2 No ICT Centre in 2 schools	Banda Ahenkro, Kabrono					300,000.00			200,000	✓		Central Adm.	GES, Donor
Construction of 6-unit Pavilion classroom block	Agblekame					100,000.00				✓		GES	Central Adm.

Provide scholarship to brilliant but Needy Students	District wide					200,000.00				√		GES	Central Adm.
Support for Best Teacher/ student award	District Wide					10,000.00		2,000.00		√		GES	HODs
Construction of 3No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with office and store	Selected schools					282,000.00					√	GES	Central Adm.
Construction of 2No. 3 unit 1-Bedroom staff Quarters for Ghana Education Service	Selected communities					650,000.00					√	GES	Central Adm.
Provide schools with gender-friendly WASH facilities	District wide					30,000.00				√		GES	Central Adm.
Extend school feeding programme to needy communities	Selected Communities					20,000.00				√		GES	HODs
Construction of 1No. 3 unit 1-Bedroom staff Quarters for Ghana Education Service	Banda Ahenkro					270,000.00					√	GES	Central Adm.
Construction of 3NO. 2 Unit KG Classroom Block with office and store	Selected schools					800,000.00					√	GES	Central Adm.
Construction of 1No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with office and store at Bandaman SHS	Bandaman SHS					282,000.00					√	GES	Central Adm.

Construct 1 Community Health Planning Systems (CHPS) Compound	Dumoli					250,000.00					√	GHS	Central Adm.
Furnish CHPS Compound and health centres with logistics	District wide					35,000.00		5,000.00		√		GHS	Central Adm.
Intensify education on mental health and HIV/AIDS to reduce stigmatization	District wide					30,000.00		8,000.00		√		GHS	Central Adm. HODs
Support NID and Malaria roll back campaign	District wide					20,029.00				√		GHS	Central Adm.
Expand Banda Ahenkro Health Center into a Hospital	Banda Ahenkro					1,000,000			500,000	√		GHS	Central Adm. HODs, Donor
Distribute 1000 pieces of ITN to pregnant women	District wide					10,000			10,000		√	GHS	Central Adm. HODs, Donor
Construction of DHD Office Block	Banda Ahenkro					150,000.00			200,000.	√		GHS	Central Adm. HODs, Donor
Construction of 2No. 3unit bedroom self-contained nurses' quarters	Selected communities					232,741.67					√	GHS	Central Adm
Sponsor 50 students to enroll for health-related programmes.	District wide					300,000.00				√		GHS	Central Adm.

												HODs, Donor
Organize 4 mass meetings on community participation in fund raising and projects	Boase, Bui, Banda Ahenkro						7,000.00		√		DSW & CD	Central Adm. NCCE, HODs, NGOs
Sensitize the public to report abuse cases (Child Labour and child abuse)	District Wide						5,000.00		√		DSW & CD	Central Adm. HODs, NCCE
Liaise with MGCSP to expand the LEAP to cover the needed communities	Selected Communities						5,000.00		√		DSW & CD	Central Adm. HODs
Provide support to people with disabilities	District wide					200,000.00			√		DSW & CD	Central Adm. HODs
Organize training programmes for 400 women on LED to empower them economically	District wide						30,000.00		√		BAC	Central Adm. HODs, TAs
Organize a workshop to sensitize Junior High pupils on the Rights of the child (Children's ACT)	Banda Ahenkro						3,000.00		√		DSW & CD	Central Adm. HODs, NCCE

Annual Action Plan, 2026

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

OBJECTIVE(S): 1. Achieve Universal Access to Safely Managed Water and Sanitation Services 2. Enhance Safety and Accessibility 3. Improve Physical Connectivity 4. Enhance climate change resilience PROGRAMME(S): 1. Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation 2. Spatial Development 3. Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability													
Project	Location	Time frame (2026)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
Construct 1 No small-town water system	Banda Ahenkro					800,000.00			200,000	√		CWSA	Central Adm. HODs
Drilling and mechanization of 8No. Boreholes	Selected Communities					140,000.00				√		CWSA	Central Adm. HODs
Drilling of 10No. Boreholes with handpumps	Selected Communities					90,000.00				√		CWSA	Central Adm. HODs
Train WSMTs in basic management of water and sanitation	District wide					20,000.00					√	CWSA	Central Adm. HODs
Construction of slaughterhouse	District wide					900,000.00				√		DEHU	Central Adm.

Construction of 6No. 10-seater W/C Toilet with mechanize borehole	Selected communities							√		CWSA	Central Adm. HODs
Drilling and mechanization of 1No. Borehole and W/C at Sabiye	Sabiye				90,000.00			√		CWSA	Central Adm. HODs
Construction of fence wall for DCE's residence	Banda Ahenkro				70,000.00				√	DWD	Central Adm. HODs
Rehabilitate 50km length of existing feeder roads	District wide				400,000.00			√		DWD	DFR, Central Adm. HODs
Reshape 80km length of feeder roads in the district	District wide				500,000.00			√		DWD	DFR, Central Adm.
Extension of electricity to some selected communities	Selected Communities				65,100.00			√		DWD	Central Adm. IDA
Construction of 1No. warehouse at Bongase Fish Market	Bongase				349768.00				√	DWD	Central Adm
Procurement of 300No. Complete Street lamps	District wide				55,000.00			√		DWD	Central Adm

Procurement of 300No. Low Tension Poles for electricity extension works	District wide				400,000.00					✓	DWD	Central Adm, HODs
Construction of toilet facilities	Kanka and Saase				57000				√		DWD	Central Adm
Drilling of 1N0.mechanization borehole	Bandaman SHS						25,000.00			√	DWD	Central Adm
Construction of 1N0. 4-unit 1-bedroom bungalow with mechanize borehole	Boase police post				499,821.00					✓	DWD	Central Adm, Police service
Sensitization of staff on Local Gov't Protocols	BDA					10,000.00			√		HR Dep't	Central Adm
Support for property valuation	District wide				50,000.00					√	PPD	Central Adm., TAs
Design planning scheme and support the implementation of street naming and property addressing system for Banda	District wide				20,000.00		2,000.00			√	PPD	Central Adm., LUSP A TAs
Sensitize traditional authorities and communities on the need	District wide				20,000.00				√		PPD	Central Adm., TAs

for local plans and development permits.												
Acquisition of Aerial photos to continue with street naming and property address	District wide				20,000.00				√		PPD	Central Adm., LUSP A TAs
Hazard identification and Risk Management	District wide					10,000.00			√		NADMO	Central Adm.
Conservation of wildlife and protected areas	Protected areas						13,000.00		√		Forestry Dept.	Central Adm. Game & Wildlife
Organize workshop on environmental education for communities and stakeholders on the dangers of land degradation	Banda Ahenkro and Bui						15,000.00		√		Forestry Dept.	Central Adm., Game & Wildlife
Establish 5No. Cashew plantations	Kojie, Nyire, Bongase, Beima, Wewa						10,000.00	600,000	√		Agric Dept.	Central Adm. HODs, IDA
Preparedness; develop and maintain emergency response plan	District wide				100,000.00				√		NADMO	Central Adm.,

												HODs, TAs	
Raising public awareness; advocacy, media engagement, public education and training	District wide					20,000.00				√		NADMO	Central Adm., HODs, TAs
Construction of drains and Culverts	District wide					900,000.00				√		DWD	Central Adm.

Annual Action Plan, 2026

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

OBJECTIVE(S): 1. Deepen political and administrative decentralization
2. Improvement of resource and infrastructure
PROGRAMME(S): 1. Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement
2. Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
3. Infrastructure Development

Project	Location	Time frame (2026)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
Support planning and budgeting activities	Banda Ahenkro					30,000.00					√	DPCU	Central Adm. HODs
Conduct participatory Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects	District wide					30,000.00					√	DPCU	Central Adm. HODs

Sensitize communities on environmental hygiene and sanitation	District wide					17,000.00		1,000		√		DEHU	Central Adm. CWSA
Procure sanitation equipment for environmental health unit	Banda Ahenkro					10,000.00		5,000		√		DEHU	Central Adm.
Sanitation improvement package and fumigation activities	District wide					150,000.00				√		DEHU	Central Adm. HODs Zoonlion Co.Ltd.
Procure office equipment and logistics for DA and other departments	Banda Ahenkro							10,000		√		Procurement Unit	Central Adm., HODs
Procurement of Stationery for administrative activities	Banda Ahenkro					20,000.00				√		Procurement Unit	Central Adm., HODs
Conduct quarterly statutory meetings	Banda Ahenkro					25,000.00		5,000.00		√		Central Adm.	HODs
Maintain office vehicles	Banda Ahenkro							15,000		√		Central Adm.	HODs
Internal management of the District Assembly	Banda Ahenkro					400,000		110,000		√		Central Adm.	HODs

Procurement of a generator	Banda Ahenkro					8,000.00				√		Central Adm.	Procurement Unit, DWD
Provision of MP'S Common Fund	Banda Ahenkro					300,000.00				√		MPs Office	Central Adm., HODs TAs
Conduct public hearing, Town Hall meetings and social accountability exercises on project implementations	District wide					25,000.00				√		Central Adm.	HODs, TAs NGOs
Encourage the citizens to participate in government policies, plans and programmes	District wide					10,000.00				√		Central Adm.	HODs, TAs NGOs
Provide logistics and equipment for security personnel	Banda Ahenkro					40,000.00					√	Central Adm	Police service, GNFS, HODs
Support the operations of DISEC	Banda Ahenkro					20,000.00		1,500.00		√		Central Adm.	Police service, GNFS, HODs
Completion and furnishing of 1N0.3-bedroom semi-detached bungalow	Banda Ahenkro					448,785.00					√	Central Adm.	Police service, EC, HODs

for Police Commander and Electoral Commission												
Completion and furnishing of District Police Headquarters	Banda Ahenkro				498,452					√	Central Adm.	Police service, HODs
Installation of information Technology and Integration of Security Systems for the Construction of 1N0. 3-Storey Administration Block for Banda District Assembly	Banda Ahenkro				1,298,146.02					√	Central Adm.	HODs, TAs NGOs

6.2: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN, 2027

Table 6.2: Annual Action Plan, 2027

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

OBJECTIVE(S): 1. Increase crop and livestock productivity and Improve Post-harvest lost through skilled staff 2. Increase the number, sustainability, and diversity of local micro, small, and medium enterprises 3. Increase IGF revenue PROGRAMME(S): 1. Agriculture Modernization and Post Harvest Management 2. Local Economic Development 3. Improvement of Revenue Mobilization													
Project	Location	Time frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
Support DDA to undertake monthly monitoring visit.	District wide						60,000.00			√		Agric Dept.	Central Adm. HODs
Hon. DCE, DDA and DCD to undertake monitoring of activities implementation visits in 2 nd and 3 rd quarters.	Selected communities					50,000.00					√	Agric Dept.	Central Adm. HODs
Organize 4 zonal RELC planning sessions in 4 selected communities.	4 selected communities					15,000.00		5,000			√	Agric Dept.	Central Adm. HODs

Organize a District level RELC planning sessions at the district capital	District wide					30,000.00			50,000	√		Agric Dept.	Central Adm. HODs
Construction of 1No. (1.8m*8.0m) Diameter Single Cell Pipe Culvert, Wewa-Dorbor Feeder Road	Wewa-Dorbor					600,000.00				√		DWD	Central Adm. HODs
Establish 13 results and method demonstrations in tomato production	District wide					60,000.00					√	Agric Dept.	Central Adm. HODs
Support local apprentice with start-up capital for business development	District wide							17,000.00			√	BAC	Central Adm. HODs, NGOs
Train the youth in bee keeping, mushroom production and batik tie and dye	District wide						6,000.00			√		BAC	Central Adm. HODs, NGOs
Support local apprentice with start-up capital for business development	District wide								16,000.00	√		BAC	Central Adm. HODs, NGOs
Train 5 cashew farmer groups on apiculture for environmental conservation.	District wide					53,000.00		3,000.00			√	Agric Dept.	Central Adm. HODs

Organize Capacity building workshops for revenue collectors and sensitize the public on the need to pay tax	District wide					14,000.00		3,000.00		√		HR Dept	Finance Dept. Central Adm.
Prepare revenue database	Banda Ahenkro					20,000.00				√		Finance Dept.	Central Adm.
Institute commission for revenue collectors	District wide							26,000.00			√	Finance Dept.	Central Adm.
Procure logistics for revenue collectors	District wide						11,000.00			√		Finance Dept.	Central Adm.
Intensify monitoring of Revenue collectors	District wide							10,000		√		Finance Dept.	Central Adm.
Strengthening of district sub-structures with logistics	Banda Ahenkro & Sabiye					40,000.00				√		Central Adm.	HODs
Organize GA meeting	Banda Ahenkro							13,000.00		√		DPCU	Central Adm.
Support for District Audit Committee meetings	Banda Ahenkro					7,000.00				√		Finance Dept.	Central Adm.
Community engagement and open forum	Ahenkro						9,000.00			√		Client Service	Central Adm
Client Service Week Celebration	Ahenkro						12,000.00			√		Client Service	Central Adm
Construction of ultra-modern fish market site	Bongase					298,994.00				√		Works	Central Adm.

Annual Action Plan, 2027

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: Social Development

OBJECTIVES: 1. Strengthen the education system's resilience and inclusiveness
 2. Upgrade and expand the physical infrastructure and essential medical equipment
 3. Enhance the awareness and capacity of PWDs and other vulnerable groups

PROGRAMME: 1. Education Development
 2. Health Care Improvement
 3. Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection

Project	Location	Time frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
Provide recreational equipment for early grade learners	District wide					63,000.00		4,000.00		√		Central Adm.	GES
Launch Read-a-Book-Per-Month initiative	District wide							71,000			√	Central Adm.	GES
Provide dual desk furniture for P1–P6	District wide					40,000.00		35,000.00		√		Central Adm.	GES
Construction of toilet facilities (school/institutional latrine)	District wide					200,000.00					√	Central Adm.	GES
Completion of Sabiye Social Centre	Sabiye					400,000.00	300,000			√		Works.	BDA

Improvement in network connectivity	District wide					900,000.00	400,000.00			✓		MIS	BDA
Provide scholarship to brilliant but Needy Students	District wide					300,000.00				✓		GES	Central Adm.
Support for Best Teacher/student award	District Wide					11,000.00		2,000.00		✓		GES	HODs
Construction of 3No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with office and store	Selected schools					382,000.00					✓	GES	Central Adm.
Construction of 2No. 3 unit 1-Bedroom staff Quarters for Ghana Education Service	Selected communities					750,000.00					✓	GES	Central Adm.
Celebration of Independence Day	Banda Ahenkro					30,000.00					✓	GES	Central Adm.
Provide mono desk furniture for JHS	Selected Communities					20,000.00					✓	GES	HODs
Construction of 1No. 3 unit 1-Bedroom staff Quarters for Ghana Education Service	Banda Ahenkro					270,000.00					✓	GES	Central Adm.

Construction of 3NO. 2 Unit KG Classroom Block with office and store	Selected schools					800,000.00					√	GES	Central Adm.
Construction of market facilities	Selected communities					800,000.00	200,000.00				√		
Extension of electricity in communities	Selected communities					550,000.00					√	Works	Central Adm.
Furnish CHPS Compound and health centres with logistics at	District wide					35,000.00		5,000.00			√	GHS	Central Adm.
Intensify education on mental health and HIV/AIDS to reduce stigmatization	District wide					30,000.00		8,000.00			√	GHS	Central Adm. HODs
Support NID and Malaria roll back campaign	District wide					20,029.00					√	GHS	Central Adm.
Expand Banda Ahenkro Health Center into a Hospital	Banda Ahenkro					1,000,000			500,000		√	GHS	Central Adm. HODs, Donor
Distribute 1000 pieces of ITN to pregnant women	District wide					10,000			10,000		√	GHS	Central Adm. HODs, Donor

Construction of DHD Office Block	Banda Ahenkro					150,000.00			200,000.		√	GHS	Central Adm. HODs, Donor
Construction of 2No. 3unit bedroom self-contained nurses' quarters	Selected communities					232,741.67					√	GHS	Central Adm
Sponsor 50 students to enroll for health-related programmes.	District wide					300,000.00				√		GHS	Central Adm. HODs, Donor
Organize 4 mass meetings on community participation in fund raising and projects	Boase, Bui, Banda Ahenkro							7,000.00		√		DSW & CD	Central Adm. NCCE, HODs, NGOs
Sensitize the public to report abuse cases (Child Labour and child abuse)	District Wide							5,000.00		√		DSW & CD	Central Adm. HODs, NCCE
Liaise with MGCSP to expand the LEAP to cover the needed communities	Selected Communities							5,000.00		√		DSW & CD	Central Adm. HODs
Provide support to people with disabilities	District wide					200,000.00				√		DSW & CD	Central Adm. HODs

Organize training programmes for 400 women on LED to empower them economically	District wide							30,000.00			√	BAC	Central Adm. HODs, TAs
Organize a workshop to sensitize Junior High pupils on the Rights of the child (Children's ACT)	Banda Ahenkro							3,000.00		√		DSW & CD	Central Adm. HODs, NCCE

Annual Action Plan, 2027

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

OBJECTIVE(S): 1. Achieve Universal Access to Safely Managed Water and Sanitation Services

2. Enhance Safety and Accessibility
3. Improve Physical Connectivity
4. Enhance climate change resilience

PROGRAMME(S): 1. Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation

2. Spatial Development
3. Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability

Project	Location	Time frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
Construct 1 No small-town water system	Banda Ahenkro					800,000.00			200,000	√		CWS A	Central Adm. HODs
Drilling and mechanization of 8No. Boreholes	Selected Communities					140,000.00					√	CWS A	Central Adm. HODs

Drilling of 10No. Boreholes with handpumps	Selected Communities					90,000.00				√		CWS A	Central Adm. HODs
Train WSMTs in basic management of water and sanitation	District wide					20,000.00				√		CWS A	Central Adm. HODs
Construction of 6No. 10-seater W/C Toilet with mechanize borehole	Selected communities					1,000,000.00				√		CWS A	Central Adm. HODs
Drilling and mechanization of 1No. Borehole and W/C at Sabiye	Sabiye					90,000.00				√		CWS A	Central Adm. HODs
Construction of fence wall for DCE's residence	Banda Ahenkro					70,000.00				√		DWD	Central Adm. HODs
Rehabilitate 50km length of existing feeder roads	District wide					400,000.00				√		DWD	DFR, Central Adm. HODs
Reshape 80km length of feeder roads in the district	District wide					500,000.00				√		DWD	DFR, Central Adm.
Construction of 1No. warehouse at Bongase Fish Market	Bongase					349768.00				√		DWD	Central Adm

Procurement of 300No. Complete Street lamps	District wide				55,000.00				√	DWD	Central Adm
Procurement of 300No. Low Tension Poles for electricity extension works	District wide				400,000.00				√	DWD	Central Adm, HODs
Construction of toilet facilities	Kanka and Saase				57,000.00			√		DWD	Central Adm
Construction and Renovation of classroom blocks in communities	Selected communities					100,000.00		√		GES	Central Adm
Construction of 1No. 4-unit 1-bedroom bungalow with mechanize borehole	Boase police post				499,821.00				√	DWD	Central Adm, Police service
Sensitization of staff on Local Gov't Protocols	BDA					10,000.00		√		HR Dep't	Central Adm
Support for property valuation	District wide				50,000.00				√	PPD	Central Adm., TAs
Design planning scheme and support the implementation of street naming and property	District wide				20,000.00		2,000.00		√	PPD	Central Adm., LUSPA TAs

addressing system for Banda												
Sensitize traditional authorities and communities on the need for local plans and development permits.	District wide				20,000.00				√	PPD	Central Adm., TAs	
Acquisition of Aerial photos to continue with street naming and property address	District wide				20,000.00				√	PPD	Central Adm., LUSPA TAs	
Developing early warning systems, strengthening and expanding early warning systems	District wide					11,000.00			√	NAD MO	Central Adm.	
Organize tree plantation Exercise in the Communities (afforestation)	District wide					14,000.00		√		Forestry Dept.	Central Adm. Game & Wildlife	
Organize workshop on env'tal education for communities and stakeholders on the dangers of land Degradation	Banda Ahenkro and Bui					15,000.00			√	Forestry Dept.	Central Adm., Game & Wildlife	

Establish 5No. Cashew plantations	Kojie, Nyire, Bongase, Beima, Wewa							10,000.00	600,000		√	Agric Dept.	Central Adm. HODs, IDA
Integrating disaster management into community development	District wide					100,000.00				√		NAD MO	Central Adm., HODs, TAs
Construction of drains and Culverts	District wide					900,000.00				√		DWD	Central Adm.

Annual Action Plan, 2027

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

OBJECTIVE(S): 1. Deepen political and administrative decentralization 2. Improvement of resource and infrastructure													
PROGRAMME(S): 1. Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement 2. Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning 3. Infrastructure Development													
Project	Location	Time frame (2027)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
Support planning and budgeting activities	Banda Ahenkro					40,000.00					√	DPCU	Central Adm. HODs
Conduct participatory Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects	District wide					40,000.00					√	DPCU	Central Adm. HODs

Sensitize communities on environmental hygiene and sanitation	District wide					17,000.00		1,000		√	DEHU	Central Adm. CWSA
Organize stray animal control	District wide					10,000.00		5,000		√	DEHU	Central Adm.
Sanitation improvement package and fumigation activities	District wide					150,000.00				√	DEHU	Central Adm. HODs Zoom lion Co. Ltd.
Sensitization and screening of food vendors	District wide							10,000.00		√	DEHU	Central Adm., HODs
Procurement of Stationery for administrative activities	Banda Ahenkro					30,000.00				√	Procurement Unit	Central Adm., HODs
Conduct quarterly statutory meetings	Banda Ahenkro					25,000.00		5,000.00		√	Central Adm.	HODs
Maintain office vehicles	Banda Ahenkro							15,000		√	Central Adm.	HODs

Internal management of the District Assembly	Banda Ahenkro					400,000		110,000		√		Central Adm.	HODs
Conduct public hearing, Town Hall meetings and social accountability exercises on project implementations	District wide					25,000.00				√		Central Adm.	HODs, TAs NGOs
Encourage the citizens to participate in government policies, plans and programmes	District wide					10,000.00				√		Central Adm.	HODs, TAs NGOs
Payment of Ex-gratia	Banda Ahenkro					20,000.00				√		Central Adm.	HODs, TAs NGOs
Provide logistics and equipment for security personnel	Banda Ahenkro					50,000.00					√	Central Adm	Police service, GNFS, HODs
Support the operations of DISEC	Banda Ahenkro					20,000.00		1,500.00		√		Central Adm.	Police service, GNFS, HODs
Completion and furnishing of District Police Headquarters	Banda Ahenkro					498,452					√	Central Adm.	Police service, HODs

Installation of information Technology and Integration of Security Systems for the Construction of 1N0. 3-Storey Administration Block for Banda District Assembly	Banda Ahenkro					1,298,146.02					√	Central Adm.	HODs, TAs NGOs
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6.3: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN, 2028

Table 6.3: Annual Action Plan, 2028

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: Economic Development

OBJECTIVE: 1. Increase crop and livestock productivity and Improve Post-harvest lost through skilled staff 2. Increase the number, sustainability, and diversity of local micro, small, and medium enterprises 3. Increase IGF revenue PROGRAMME(S): 1. Agriculture Modernization and Post Harvest Management 2. Local Economic Development 3. Improvement of Revenue Mobilization													
Project	Location	Time frame (2028)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
Support the development of tourist sites in the district (Bui National Park, Black Volta)	Bui					500,000.00				√		Central Adm.	Game & Wildlife, HODs
AEAs undertake Home and Farm visits by 31 st December	Ahenkro					50,000.00					√	Agric Dept.	Central Adm. HODs
Organize Capacity building workshops for revenue collectors and sensitize the public on the need to pay tax	District wide					14,000.00	3,000.00				√	HR Dept	Finance Dept. Central Adm.
Train and support 10 youth (6 female and 4 males) on	District wide					30,000.00			50,000	√		Agric Dept.	Central Adm. HODs

cashew apple processing techniques in the district.												
Organize orientation for new staff	Banda DA						5,000.00		√		HR Dept.	Central Adm
Train 5 women groups in value chain activities of cassava processing	District wide					60,000.00				√	Agric Dept.	Central Adm. HODs
Support local apprentice with start-up capital for business development	District wide						17,000.00			√	BAC	Central Adm. HODs, NGOs
Train the youth in bee keeping, mushroom production and batik tie and dye	District wide						6,000.00			√	BAC	Central Adm. HODs, NGOs
Take legal action against rate defaulters	District wide						10,000			√	Finance Dept.	Central Adm.
Demonstrate to 50 female farmers PHM of Green leafy vegetable	District wide					53,000.00		3,000.00		√	Agric Dept.	Central Adm. HODs
Support for District Audit Committee meetings	Banda Ahenkro						10,000.00			√	Finance Dept.	Central Adm.
Bill distribution exercise	District wide					20,000.00				√	Budget unit	Central Adm.

Quarterly Revenue and Expenditure Performance Analysis Committee meetings	BDA							3,000.00		√		Budget unit	Central Adm
Institute commission for revenue collectors	District wide							26,000.00			√	Finance Dept./ Budget unit	Central Adm.
Procure logistics for revenue collectors	District wide						11,000.00			√		Finance Dept.	Central Adm.
Monitoring (Satellite) Sublet office at the various decentralized depts.	Banda Ahenkro							3,000.00		√		CSU	BDA
Strengthening of district sub-structures with logistics	Banda Ahenkro & Sabiye					40,000.00				√		Central Adm.	HODs
Organize statutory meetings	Banda Ahenkro						20,000.00				√	DPCU	Central Adm.
Procurement of logistics for the Banda DA and other depts.	BDA					900,000.00						Procurement Unit	Central Adm.
Development of planning schemes for communities	District Wide						9,000.00		600,000.00	√		PPD/LU SPA	Central Adm
Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation of projects	District Wide						100,000.00				√	DPCU	Central Adm
Construction of ultra-modern fish market site	Bongase					298,994.00					√	Works	Central Adm.

Annual Action Plan, 2028

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: Social Development

OBJECTIVES: 1. Strengthen the education system's resilience and inclusiveness
 2. Upgrade and expand the physical infrastructure and essential medical equipment
 3. Enhance the awareness and capacity of PWDs and other vulnerable groups

PROGRAMME: 1. Education Development
 2. Health Care Improvement
 3. Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection

Project	Location	Time frame (2028)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
Support for the organization of Mock and My First Day at School	District wide					73,000.00		5,000.00		√		Central Adm.	GES
Provide schools with gender-friendly WASH facilities	District wide					107,000.00	18,000			√		GES	Central Adm., HODs
Provide TLMs to schools	District wide					40,000.00				√		GES	Central Adm., HODs
Rehabilitate dilapidated classroom blocks	District wide					200,000.00					√	Central Adm.	GES

Completion of Sabiye and Sanwa Social Centres	Sabiye and Sanwa					800,000.00	600,000				√	Works.	BDA
Improvement in network connectivity	District wide					900,000.00	400,000.00			√	√	MIS	BDA
Provide scholarship to brilliant but Needy Students	District wide					300,000.00					√	GES	Central Adm.
Support for Best Teacher/student award	District Wide					11,000.00		2,000.00		√		GES	HODs
Construction of 3No. 6-Unit Classroom Block with office and store	Selected schools					382,000.00					√	GES	Central Adm.
Construction of 2No. 3 unit 1-Bedroom staff Quarters for Ghana Education Service	Selected communities					750,000.00					√	GES	Central Adm.
Celebration of Independence Day	Banda Ahenkro					30,000.00				√		GES	Central Adm.
Extend school feeding programme to needy communities	Selected Communities					20,000.00				√		GES	HODs
Construction of 1No. 3 unit 1-Bedroom staff	Banda Ahenkro					270,000.00					√	GES	Central Adm.

Quarters for Ghana Education Service												
Construction of 3NO. 2 Unit KG Classroom Block with office and store	Selected schools				800,000.00				√		GES	Central Adm.
Construction of market facilities	Selected communities				800,000.00	200,000.00		√				
Extension of electricity in communities	Selected communities				550,000.00			√		Works	Central Adm.	
Completion and furnishing of CHPS Compounds and health centres with logistics	District wide				55,000.00		8,000.00	√		GHS	Central Adm.	
Intensify education on mental health and HIV/AIDS to reduce stigmatization	District wide				30,000.00		8,000.00	√		GHS	Central Adm. HODs	
Supply of new motorbikes	District wide				120,029.00			√		GHS	Central Adm.	
Expand Banda Ahenkro Health Center into a Hospital	Banda Ahenkro				1,000,000		500,000	√		GHS	Central Adm. HODs, Donor	

TB Case Finding and Management	All facilities					100,000.00			10,000	√		GHS	Central Adm. HODs, Donor
Construction of DHD Office Block	Banda Ahenkro					150,000.00			200,000.		√	GHS	Central Adm. HODs, Donor
Construction of 2No. 3unit bedroom self-contained nurses' quarters	Selected communities					232,741.67					√	GHS	Central Adm
Quarterly Supportive Supervision	All facilities					500,000.00				√		GHS	Central Adm. HODs, Donor
Construction and completion of Durbar grounds /Social Centre in selected communities	Makala, Biema, Dumoli, Dorbor and Fowaman					800,000.00		7,000.00		√		DWD	Central Adm.
Sensitize the public to report abuse cases (Child Labour and child abuse)	District Wide							5,000.00		√		DSW & CD	Central Adm. HODs, NCCE
Liaise with MGCSP to expand the LEAP to cover the needed communities	Selected Communities							5,000.00			√	DSW & CD	Central Adm. HODs

Provide support to people with disabilities	District wide					200,000.00				√		DSW & CD	Central Adm. HODs
Organize training programmes for 400 women on LED to empower them economically	District wide							30,000.00			√	BAC	Central Adm. HODs, TAs
Educate basic school pupils on Teenage Pregnancy and its effects	Banda Ahenkro						3,000.00			√		DSW & CD	Central Adm. NCCE, HODs, NGOs

Annual Action Plan, 2028

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

<p>OBJECTIVE(S): 1. Achieve Universal Access to Safely Managed Water and Sanitation Services 2. Enhance Safety and Accessibility 3. Improve Physical Connectivity 4. Enhance climate change resilience</p> <p>PROGRAMME(S): 1. Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation 2. Spatial Development 3. Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability</p>													
Project	Location	Time frame (2028)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.

Construct 1 No small-town water system	Banda Ahenkro					800,000.00			200,000	√		CWSA	Central Adm. HODs
Drilling and mechanization of 8No. Boreholes	Selected Communities					140,000.00					√	CWSA	Central Adm. HODs
Drilling of 10No. Boreholes with handpumps	Selected Communities					90,000.00				√		CWSA	Central Adm. HODs
Train WSMTs in basic management of water and sanitation	District wide					20,000.00					√	CWSA	Central Adm. HODs
Construction of 6No. 10-seater W/C Toilet with mechanize borehole	Dompofie, Boase, Akanyakrom, Dokokyina, Sabiye, Kanka and Bui					1,000,000.00				√		CWSA	Central Adm. HODs
Drilling and mechanization of 1No. Borehole and W/C at Sabiye clinic	Sabiye clinic					90,000.00					√	CWSA	Central Adm. HODs
Construction of slaughterhouse	District wide					900,000.00					√	DEHU	Central Adm.

Rehabilitate 50km length of existing feeder roads	District wide					400,000.00				√		DWD	DFR, Central Adm. HODs
Reshape 80km length of feeder roads in the district	District wide					500,000.00					√	DWD	DFR, Central Adm.
Construction of 1No. warehouse at Bongase Fish Market	Bongase					349768.00					√	DWD	Central Adm
Procurement of 300No. Complete Street lamps	District wide					55,000.00					√	DWD	Central Adm
Procurement of 300No. Low Tension Poles for electricity extension works	District wide					400,000.00					√	DWD	Central Adm, HODs
Construction of toilet facilities	Kanka and Saase					57,000.00				√		DWD	Central Adm
Construction of classroom blocks (KG, Prim and JHS) in communities	Selected communities						100,000.00			√		GES	Central Adm
Construction of 1No. 4-unit 1-bedroom	Boase police post					499,821.00					√	DWD	Central Adm,

bungalow with mechanize borehole												Police service
Sensitization of staff on Local Gov't Protocols	BDA					10,000.00			√		HR Dep't	Central Adm
Support for property valuation	District wide					50,000.00				√	PPD	Central Adm., TAs
Design planning scheme and support the implementation of street naming and property addressing system for Banda	District wide					20,000.00		2,000.00		√	PPD	Central Adm., LUSPA TAs
Sensitize traditional authorities and communities on the need for local plans and development permits.	District wide					20,000.00				√	PPD	Central Adm., TAs
Acquisition of Aerial photos to continue with street naming and property address	District wide					20,000.00				√	PPD	Central Adm., LUSPA TAs
Securing adequate budgetary allocation for disaster risk reduction at all levels of gov't						700,000.00				√	NADMO	Central Adm.

Organize tree plantation Exercise in the Communities (afforestation)	District wide						14,000.00		√		Forestry Dept.	Central Adm. Game & Wildlife
Organize workshop on env'tal education for communities and stakeholders on the dangers of land Degradation	Banda Ahenkro and Bui						15,000.00			√	Forestry Dept.	Central Adm., Game & Wildlife
Establish 5No. Cashew plantations	Kojie, Nyire, Bongase, Beima, Wewa						10,000.00	600,000		√	Agric Dept	Central Adm. HODs, IDA
Develop and maintain emergency response plan	District wide					150,000.00			√		NADMO	Central Adm., HODs, TAs
Construction of drains and Culverts	District wide					900,000.00			√		DWD	Central Adm.
Prevention and Mitigation; measures to reduce the likelihood and impact of disasters such as floods, wind storms and outbreaks	District wide						500,000.00		√		NADMO	Central Adm.

Annual Action Plan, 2028

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

OBJECTIVE(S): 1. Deepen political and administrative decentralization 2. Improvement of resource and infrastructure													
PROGRAMME(S): 1. Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement 2. Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning 3. Infrastructure Development													
Project	Location	Time frame (2028)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
Support planning and budgeting activities	Banda Ahenkro					40,000.00					√	DPCU	Central Adm. HODs
Conduct participatory Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects	District wide					40,000.00					√	DPCU	Central Adm. HODs
Conduct school health campaign	District wide					17,000.00		1,000			√	DEHU	Central Adm. CWSA
Organize stray animal control	District wide					10,000.00		5,000		√		DEHU	Central Adm.
Organize routine inspection	District wide					150,000.00				√		DEHU	Central Adm.

Sensitization and screening of food vendors	District wide						10,000.00			√		DEHU	Central Adm., HODs
Procurement of logistics for DA and other departments	Banda Ahenkro						80,000.00			√		Procurement Unit	Central Adm.,
Procurement of Stationery for administrative activities	Banda Ahenkro					30,000.00				√		Procurement Unit	Central Adm., HODs
Conduct quarterly statutory meetings	Banda Ahenkro					25,000.00		5,000.00		√		Central Adm.	HODs
Maintain office vehicles	Banda Ahenkro							15,000		√		Central Adm.	HODs
Internal management of the District Assembly	Banda Ahenkro					400,000		110,000		√		Central Adm.	HODs
Conduct public hearing, Town Hall meetings and social accountability exercises on project implementations	District wide					25,000.00				√		Central Adm.	HODs, TAs NGOs
Encourage the citizens to participate in government policies, plans and programmes	District wide					10,000.00				√		Central Adm.	HODs, TAs NGOs

Provide logistics and equipment for security personnel	Banda Ahenkro					50,000.00					√	Central Adm	Police service, GNFS, HODs
Support the operations of DISEC	Banda Ahenkro					20,000.00		1,500.00			√	Central Adm.	Police service, GNFS, HODs
Completion and furnishing of District Police Headquarters	Banda Ahenkro					498,452					√	Central Adm.	Police service, HODs
Installation of information Technology and Integration of Security Systems for the Construction of 1N0. 3-Storey Administration Block for Banda District Assembly	Banda Ahenkro					1,298,146.02					√	Central Adm.	HODs, TAs, NGOs

6.4: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN, 2029

Table 6.4: Annual Action Plan, 2029

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: Economic Development

OBJECTIVE: 1. Increase crop and livestock productivity and Improve Post-harvest lost through skilled staff 2. Increase the number, sustainability, and diversity of local micro, small, and medium enterprises 3. Increase IGF revenue PROGRAMME(S): 1. Agriculture Modernization and Post Harvest Management 2. Local Economic Development 3. Improvement of Revenue Mobilization													
Project	Location	Time frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.
Support the development of tourist sites in the district (Bui National Park, Black Volta)	Bui					500,000.00					√	Central Adm.	Game & Wildlife, HODs
Train 1000 youth and sensitize communities on income generation activities	District wide					120,000.00	5,000.00			√		BAC	Central Adm. HODs, TAs, NGOs
Sensitization of staff on local government protocols	Banda DA					14,000.00	3,000.00				√	HR Dept	Central Adm.
Support staff professional, technical and administrative capacity	Ahenkro					30,000.00	50,000			√		Agric Dept.	Central Adm. HODs

building trainings in-service provision and client relationship												
Organize orientation for new staff	Banda DA				14,000.00		5,000.00		√		HR Dept.	Central Adm
Conduct 2 trainings for technical staff by 30th September, 2029	Ahenkro				60,000.00					√	Agric Dept.	Central Adm. HODs
Support local apprentice with start-up capital for business development	District wide						17,000.00			√	BAC	Central Adm. HODs, NGOs
Train the youth in bee keeping, mushroom production and batik tie and dye	District wide					6,000.00			√		BAC	Central Adm. HODs, NGOs
Take legal action against rate defaulters	District wide						10,000		√		Finance Dept.	Central Adm.
Support the conduct of 12 monthly Technical Review Meetings by 31st December.	Ahenkro						3,000.00			√	Agric Dept	Central Adm. HODs
Support for District Audit Committee meetings	Banda Ahenkro					10,000.00				√	Finance Dept.	Central Adm.

Support Mid-year Budget Review committee meetings	BDA					500,000.00	20,000.00				√	Budget unit	Central Adm.
Support Stakeholder Engagement/consultative meetings	BDA					10,000.00		3,000.00		√		Budget unit	Central Adm.
Support Fee Fixing Resolution	BDA					30,000.00		26,000.00		√		Finance Dept./ Budget unit	Central Adm.
Procure logistics for revenue collectors	District wide						11,000.00			√		Finance Dept.	Central Adm.
Support the compilation and collation of monthly reports from sub-let offices	Banda Ahenkro							3,000.00		√		CSU	BDA
Client Service Week Celebration	Bui & Bongase					40,000.00				√		CSU	Central Adm.
Support the organization of statutory meetings	Banda Ahenkro					200,000.00	20,000.00			√		DPCU	Central Adm.
Procurement of logistics for the Banda DA and other depts.	BDA					900,000.00						Procurement Unit	Central Adm.

Support the organisation of Technical Sub-Committee meetings	BDA					9,000.00		600,000.00	√		PPD/L USPA	Central Adm
Conduct Monitoring and Evaluation of projects	District Wide					100,000.00			√		DPCU	Central Adm
Support the development of SDF for the district	District Wide								√		PPD/L USPA	Central Adm
Train cereal and grain farmers in 5 communities on the use of Hematic bags to address PHM	BDA								√		PPD/L USPA	Central Adm
Construction of ultra-modern fish market site	Bongase					298,994.00			√		Works	Central Adm.

Annual Action Plan, 2029

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: Social Development

OBJECTIVE: 1. Strengthen the education system's resilience and inclusiveness
2. Upgrade and expand the physical infrastructure and essential medical equipment
3. Enhance the awareness and capacity of PWDs and other vulnerable groups
PROGRAMME: 1. Education Development
2. Health Care Improvement
3. Vulnerability, Social and Child Protection

Project	Location	Time frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.

Support the organization of inter-school sports competitions	District wide					73,000.00		5,000.00		√		Central Adm.	GES
Supply Teaching and Learning Materials (TLMs)	District wide						18,000.00		600,000.00	√		GES	Central Adm., HODs
Support the training of school sports teams (football, athletics)	District wide					40,000.00				√		GES	Central Adm., HODs
Support the screening of children for disabilities/defects	District wide					200,000.00				√		GES/GHS	Central Adm.
Completion of Sabiye and Sanwa Social Centres	Sabiye and Sanwa					800,000.00	600,000			√		Works	BDA
Improvement in network connectivity	District wide					900,000.00	400,000.00			√	√	MIS	BDA
Support deprived schools with educational materials	District wide					300,000.00				√		GES	Central Adm.
Construct child-friendly classroom blocks in underserved communities	Selected schools					382,000.00				√		GES	Central Adm.
Construction of 2No. 3 unit 1-Bedroom staff	Selected communities					750,000.00				√		GES	Central Adm.

Quarters for Ghana Education Service													
Celebration of Independence Day	Banda Ahenkro					30,000.00				√		GES	Central Adm.
Construction of market facilities	Selected communities					800,000.00	200,000.00			√			
Extension of electricity in communities	Selected communities					550,000.00				√		Works	Central Adm.
Completion and furnishing of CHPS Compounds and health centres with logistics	District wide					55,000.00		8,000.00		√		GHS	Central Adm.
Intensify education on mental health and HIV/AIDS to reduce stigmatization	District wide					30,000.00		8,000.00		√		GHS	Central Adm. HODs
Supply of new motorbikes	District wide					120,029.00				√		GHS	Central Adm.
Expand Banda Ahenkro Health Center into a Hospital	Banda Ahenkro					1,000,000			500,000		√	GHS	Central Adm. HODs, Donor
Conduct review meetings	Ahenkro								10,000	√		GHS	Central Adm.

												HODs, Donor
Construction of CHPS Compound	Over Bank				150,000.00			200,000.		√	GHS	Central Adm. HODs, Donor
Construction of 2No. 3unit bedroom self-contained nurses' quarters	Selected communities				232,741.67					√	GHS	Central Adm
Support for National Immunization Day	All facilities						4,000.00			√	GHS	Central Adm
Quarterly Supportive Supervision	All facilities				500,000.00					√	GHS	Central Adm. HODs, Donor
Construction and completion of Durbar grounds /Social Centre in selected communities	Makala, Biema, Dumoli, Dorbor and Fowaman				800,000.00		7,000.00			√	DWD	Central Adm.
Sensitize the public to report abuse cases (Child Labour and child abuse)	District Wide						5,000.00			√	DSW & CD	Central Adm. HODs, NCCE
Liaise with MGCSP to expand the LEAP to cover the needed communities	Selected Communities						5,000.00			√	DSW & CD	Central Adm. HODs

Provide support to people with disabilities	District wide					200,000.00				√		DSW & CD	Central Adm. HODs
Organize training programmes for 400 women on LED to empower them economically	District wide							30,000.00			√	BAC	Central Adm. HODs, TAs
Educate basic school pupils on Teenage Pregnancy and its effects	Banda Ahenkro						3,000.00		√			DSW & CD	Central Adm. NCCE, HODs, NGOs

Annual Action Plan, 2029

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements

<p>OBJECTIVE(S): 1. Achieve Universal Access to Safely Managed Water and Sanitation Services 2. Enhance Safety and Accessibility 3. Improve Physical Connectivity 4. Enhance climate change resilience</p> <p>PROGRAMME(S): 1. Water, Environmental Health and Sanitation 2. Spatial Development 3. Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability</p>													
Project	Location	Time frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.

Construct 1 No small-town water system	Banda Ahenkro					800,000.00			200,000	√		CWSA	Central Adm. HODs
Drilling and mechanization of 8No. Boreholes	Selected Communities					140,000.00					√	CWSA	Central Adm. HODs
Drilling of 10No. Boreholes with handpumps	Selected Communities					90,000.00				√		CWSA	Central Adm. HODs
Construction of 2No. 6-Seater Aqua Privy Toilet	Ahenkro and Bongase					20,000.00					√	CWSA	Central Adm. HODs
Construction of 6No. 10-seater W/C Toilet with mechanize borehole	Dompofie, Boase, Akanyakrom, Dokokyina, Sabiye, Kanka and Bui					1,000,000.00				√		CWSA	Central Adm. HODs
Drilling and mechanization of 1No. Borehole and W/C at Sabiye clinic	Sabiye clinic					90,000.00					√	CWSA	Central Adm. HODs
Construction of slaughterhouse	District wide					900,000.00					√	DEHU	Central Adm.

Rehabilitate 50km length of existing feeder roads	District wide					400,000.00				√		DWD	DFR, Central Adm. HODs
Reshape 80km length of feeder roads in the district	District wide					500,000.00				√		DWD	DFR, Central Adm.
Construction of 1No. warehouse at Bongase Fish Market	Bongase					349768.00				√		DWD	Central Adm
Procurement of 300No. Complete Street lamps	District wide					55,000.00				√		DWD	Central Adm
Procurement of 300No. Low Tension Poles for electricity extension works	District wide					400,000.00				√		DWD	Central Adm, HODs
Construction of toilet facilities	Kanka and Saase					57,000.00				√		DWD	Central Adm
Construction and Renovation of classroom blocks (KG, Prim and JHS) in communities	Selected communities						100,000.00			√		GES	Central Adm
Sensitization of staff on Local Gov't Protocols	BDA						10,000.00			√		HR Dep't	Central Adm

Support for property valuation	District wide					50,000.00					√	PPD	Central Adm., TAs
Design planning scheme and support the implementation of street naming and property addressing system for Banda	District wide					20,000.00		2,000.00			√	PPD	Central Adm., LUSPA TAs
Support coordination among various government agencies, NGOs and community organisations	BDA							20,000.00		√		NADMO	Central Adm.
Support developing robust public health structure and response for potential disaster outbreaks	District wide							14,000.00		√		NADMO	Central Adm.
Organize workshop on env'tal education for communities and stakeholders on the dangers of land Degradation	Banda Ahenkro and Bui							15,000.00			√	Forestry Dept.	Central Adm., Game & Wildlife
Establish 5No. Cashew plantations	Selected communities							10,000.00	600,000		√	MOFA	Central Adm.

												HODs, IDA	
Support data collection and analysis on disaster and ensuring information flow between different levels of government	District wide					150,000.00				√		NADMO	Central Adm., HODs, TAs
Construction of drains and Culverts	District wide					900,000.00				√		DWD	Central Adm.
Preparedness; develop and maintain emergency response plan	District wide						500,000.00			√		NADMO	Central Adm.

Annual Action Plan, 2029

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability

<p>OBJECTIVE: 1. Deepen political and administrative decentralization 2. Improvement of resource and infrastructure</p> <p>PROGRAMME(S): 1. Governance, Accountability and Public Safety Improvement 2. Co-ordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning 3. Infrastructure Development</p>													
Project	Location	Time frame (2029)				Cost				Project Status		Implementing Institution/Department	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	GoG	DACF	IGF	Others	New	Ongoing	Lead	Collab.

Support planning and budgeting activities	Banda Ahenkro				40,000.00				√	DPCU	Central Adm. HODs
Conduct participatory Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects	District wide				40,000.00				√	DPCU	Central Adm. HODs
Conduct meat inspection	District wide						1,000		√	DEHU	Central Adm. CWSA
Support the organization stray animal control	District wide				10,000.00		5,000	√		DEHU	Central Adm.
Support Waste Management Evacuation	District wide					10,000.00		√		DEHU	Central Adm.
Sensitization and screening of food vendors	District wide						10,000.00	√		DEHU	Central Adm., HODs
Procurement of logistics for DA and other departments	Banda Ahenkro					80,000.00		√		Procurement Unit	Central Adm.,
Procurement of Stationery for administrative activities	Banda Ahenkro				30,000.00			√		Procurement Unit	Central Adm., HODs

Conduct quarterly statutory meetings	Banda Ahenkro				25,000.00		5,000.00		√		Central Adm.	HODs
Maintain office vehicles	Banda Ahenkro						15,000		√		Central Adm.	HODs
Internal management of the District Assembly	Banda Ahenkro				400,000		110,000		√		Central Adm.	HODs
Conduct public hearing, Town Hall meetings and social accountability exercises on project implementations	District wide				25,000.00				√		Central Adm.	HODs, TAs NGOs
Encourage the citizens to participate in government policies, plans and programmes	District wide				10,000.00				√		Central Adm.	HODs, TAs NGOs
Provide logistics and equipment for security personnel	Banda Ahenkro				50,000.00					√	Central Adm	Police service, GNFS, HODs
Support the operations of DISEC	Banda Ahenkro				20,000.00		1,500.00		√		Central Adm.	Police service, GNFS, HODs
Completion and furnishing of District Police Headquarters	Banda Ahenkro				498,452					√	Central Adm.	Police service, HODs

Installation of information Technology and Integration of Security Systems for the Construction of 1N0. 3-Storey Administration Block for Banda District Assembly	Banda Ahenkro				1,298,146.02					√	Central Adm.	HODs, TAs NGOs
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CHAPTER SEVEN

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

7.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter looks at the monitoring and evaluation approaches to ensuring the successful implementation of the MTDP. It includes the monitoring indicators and the evaluation matrix.

Monitoring the implementation of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) spanning over 2026 – 2029 is a continuous process and a collaborative effort to develop an efficient and results-based system for the achievement of the set development. It will not only facilitate the collection, analysis and dissemination of information on performance and outcome but will also enable National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and MDAs to feed the analysis from the district directly into policy and decision-making processes.

7.1 Purpose of Monitoring

The purpose of monitoring is to:

1. Provide programme or project management staff and other stakeholders with information on whether progress is being made towards achieving stated objectives.
2. Provide regular feedback to enhance learning and to improve the planning process and the effectiveness of interventions.
3. Increase programme or project accountability to donors and other stakeholders.
4. Enable managers and staff to identify and reinforce initial positive results, strengths and successes.
5. Enable managers to make timely adjustments and corrective actions to improve the programme or project design, work plan and implementation strategies.
6. Check on conditions or situations of a target group and changes brought about by programme or project activities, as well as on the continued relevance of the project.

In the implementation of programmes and projects in this document, the District Planning and Co-ordinating Unit (DPCU) is responsible for the general monitoring and evaluation of this plan. However, actual project monitoring and evaluation are the responsibility of Sector Departments and NGOs implementing these projects as has been indicated against each project. Monitoring and evaluation reports from sector departments and the DPCU are

coordinated by the DPCU and presented to the executive committee of the Assembly periodically.

The National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) and Regional Co-ordinating Council (RCC) shall also monitor periodically projects undertaken in the district and especially financed from the District Assemblies Common Fund. Prescribed formats for monitoring and evaluation of District projects are yet to be finalised by the NDPC for the districts. When such formats are ready the District Assembly through its DPCU shall be expected to follow these formats for project monitoring and reporting accordingly.

Specific outputs from M&E activities will include:

1. Quarterly progress reports
2. Annual progress reports
3. Site/Field or project monitoring reports
4. Specific activity reports
5. Quarterly minutes of DPCU and internal monitoring meetings

7.2 Stakeholders' Analysis

In undertaking any project, there are parties with vested interest in the activities and results of the undertaking. The motivations of the project sponsors, individuals affected and those motivated by political, social, environmental, and economic interests are obvious. These parties called *stakeholders* have some kind of stake, claim, share, or interest in the activities and results of the project

Table 7.2 below provides information on all the stakeholders identified in relation to this M&E plan. It also assesses their information needs and responsibilities in the implementation of the M&E plan.

Table 7.2 Stakeholders' Analysis.

Stakeholders	Classification	Needs/Interests/Responsibility	Involvement in M&E Activities
DPCU	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To plan, monitor & evaluate, report on implementation of programs/ projects and disseminate results 2. Availability & Use of M&E Guidelines 3. Availability of MTDP 4. Baseline data, Indicators & Targets 5. Capacity building 6. Enhanced institutional strengthening 7. Dissemination of logistic support 8. Data collection 9. Citizen participation 10. Coordination of M&E Activities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disseminate M & E reports/findings 2. Development of a database 3. Organization of workshops 4. Data collection 5. Report writing 6. Involved in all M&E activities
ASSEMBLY MEMBERS	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To plan, monitor & evaluate, report on implementation of programs/ projects and disseminate results. 2. Approve of Plans for M&E 3. Provide Baseline data, 4. Policy formulation 5. Dissemination of information 6. Community mobilization 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. M&E results reporting and dissemination 2. Monitoring 3. Data collection
TRADITIONAL RULERS/AUTHORITIES	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide Baseline data, 2. Disseminate results 3. Citizens Assessment /mobilisation 4. Development of their communities 5. Advocacy 6. Mobilization 7. Validation of reports 8. Advisory service 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. M&E seminars and meetings 2. Data collection 3. M&E results reporting and dissemination
DECENTRALISED DEPARTMENTS/ UNITS	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To plan, monitor & evaluate, report on implementation of programs/ projects and disseminate results. 2. Baseline data, Indicators & Targets 3. Use of MTDP 4. Use of M&E Guidelines 5. Enhanced institutional strengthening 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitoring 2. Dissemination of M&E results 3. Workshops
Residents	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide Baseline data, 2. Advocacy 3. Mobilization 4. Validation of reports 5. Demand accountability 6. Efficient service delivery 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Facilitate the development of Database 2. Workshops 3. Data collection 4. Disseminate results

LOCAL NGOs /CBOs/CSOs	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide Baseline data, 2. Advocacy 3. Mobilization 4. Validation of reports 5. M&E reports 6. Demand accountability 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. M&E results reporting and dissemination 2. Workshops 3. Data collection 4. Project Inspection
NDPC	Secondary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Policy direction and guidelines 2. Provision of technical support 3. Capacity building 4. Monitor the Assembly to deliver on requirements 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitoring & evaluations 2. M&E results Dissemination 3. Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports
RCC	Secondary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of technical assistance 2. Capacity building 3. Monitor the Assembly to deliver on requirements 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PM&E 2. Data Collection 3. M&E results reporting and Dissemination 4. M&E seminars and meetings
MEDIA	Secondary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of Information to the general public 2. Transparency and Accountability 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dissemination and communication of M&E results 2. Project Inspection
DONOR PARTNERS	Secondary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitor and evaluate projects 2. Provide Resource for example funds 3. Capacity building 4. Technical expertise 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitoring 2. Dissemination of reports 3. Evaluation
MP	Primary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lobby for projects 2. Formulate Policies 3. Disseminate policy decision 4. Disseminate information 5. Facilitate the Legislation of laws 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitoring 2. Dissemination of M&E results 3. Workshops 4. Data collection

7.3 MONITORING MATRIX

Table 7.3 Monitoring Matrix (Core Indicators)

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Goal: Foster a resilient, inclusive, and growing district economy										
Objective: Increase IGF revenue by 30%										
Programme: Local Economic Development										
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2025)	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring/ frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
1. Percentage change in IGF Mobilization	The difference of current year IGF over the previous year expressed as a percentage	Outcome	98.54%	100%	100%	100%	100%	By categories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rates • Fees • Licenses • Rent, etc 	Quarterly	Finance Dept.
2. Number of new industries established: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Industry • Service 	Counting of new establishments within the district for purposes of producing goods and services. The scope covers all sectors of the economy.	Output	Agriculture = 60	100	120	140	160	By sectors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Industry • Service 	Quarterly	BAC/RT SC Agric. Dept.
			Industry = 20	40	60	80	100			
			Service = 50	100	120	140	160			

3. Number of new jobs created	Counting of formal sector jobs created per annum with aggregation at sectoral level	Output	Agriculture = 200	250	300	350	400	By sectors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Industry • Service 	Quarterly	BAC/RT SC Agric. Dept
			Industry = 110	150	190	230	270			
			Service = 200	250	300	350	400			
4. Total output of agricultural production <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Maize ii. Rice (Milled) iii. Cassava iv. Yam v. Cocoyam vi. Plantain vii. Groundnut viii. Cocoa ix. Cashew Nut x. Cattle xi. Sheep xii. Goat xiii. Pig xiv. Poultry 	Total quantity of selected crops, livestock and poultry and fisheries produced in the district in a given year	Output	Maize = 2.23mt	2.5mt	3.0mt	3.5mt	4.0mt	By category: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Staple crops -Selected cash crops -Livestock and poultry 	Annually	Agric. Dept
			Rice (Milled) = N/A	0.5mt	1.0mt	1.5mt	2.0mt			
			Cassava= 17.21mt	21.0 mt	24.0 mt	28.0 mt	32.0 mt			
			Yam= 16.91mt	18.0 mt	20.0 mt	22.0 mt	24.0 mt			
			Cocoyam =9.01mt	11.0 mt	13.0 mt	15.0 mt	17.0 mt			
			Plantain =9.52mt	11.0 mt	13.0 mt	15.0 mt	17.0 mt			
			Groundnut= N/A	1.0mt	1.5mt	2.0mt	2.5mt			
			Cocoa =N/A	1.0mt	2.0mt	2.5mt	3.0mt			

			Cashew Nut= 0.96mt	1.1mt	1.3mt	1.5mt	1.7mt			
			Cattle= 3412	3,600	3,800	4,000	4,200			
			Sheep= 9100	9,300	9,500	9,700	9,900			
			Goat= 10204	10500	11000	11500	12000			
			Pig= 3,592	4000	4500	5000	5500			
			Poultry= 110390	111000	112000	113000	114000			
5. Average productivity of selected crop (mt/ha)	Output per hectare of selected crops (mt/ha)	Outcome	Maize= 2.23mt	2mt/ha	2mt/ha	2mt/ha	2mt/ha	By category:	Annually	Agric. Dept
i. Maize			Rice (Milled)= N/A	0.5mt/ha	0.5mt/ha	0.5mt/ha	0.5mt/ha	-Staple crops		
ii. Rice (Milled)			Cassava= 17.21mt	5.0mt/ha	5.0mt/ha	5.0mt/ha	5.0mt/ha	-Selected cash crops		
iii. Cassava			Yam= 16.91mt	5.0mt/ha	5.0mt/ha	5.0mt/ha	5.0mt/ha			
iv. Yam			Cocoyam =9.01mt	4mt/ha	4mt/ha	4mt/ha	4mt/ha			
v. Cocoyam										
vi. Plantain										
vii. Groundnut										
viii. Cocoa										
ix. Cashew Nut										

			Plantain =9.52mt	4mt/ha	4mt/ha	4mt/ha	4mt/ha			
			Groundnut=N/A	0.5mt/ha	0.5mt/ha	0.5mt/ha	0.5mt/ha			
			Cocoa =N/A	2mt/ha	2mt/ha	2mt/ha	2mt/ha			
			Cashew Nut=0.96mt	0.5mt/ha	0.5mt/ha	0.5mt/ha	0.5mt/ha			
6. Number of farmers benefitting from planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) programme and Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD)	Counting of total number of farmers registered under the programmes in the district.	Output	District = 12,520	13,500	14,500	15,500	16,500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District • Male • Female 	Quarterly	Department of Agric.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District • Male • Female 		Male = 7,763	8,300	8,800	9,500	10,000				
		Female = 4,757	5,200	5,700	6,000	6,500				

1. Net enrolment Ratio <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K.G • Primary • JHS 	Net enrolment ratio is the number of boys and girls of the school age of a particular level of education (KG/Primary/JHS) that are enrolled in that level of education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group	Outcome	K. G = 80%	90%	95%	100%	100%	By levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K.G • Primary • JHS 	Quarterly	Dept. of Education.
			Primary = 85%	95%	100%	100%	100%			
			JHS = 40%	50%	55%	60%	65%			
2. Gender Parity Index <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K.G • Primary • JHS • SHS 	Total number of girls at all levels as a ratio of total number of boys at all levels (KG, Primary, JHS, SHS)	Outcome	K. G = 0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	By levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K.G • Primary • JHS • SHS 	Quarterly	Dept. of Education.
			Primary = 1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0			
			JHS = 0.93	0.95	0.98	1.0	1.0			
			SHS = 1.44	1.30	1.20	1.10	1.0			
3. Completion Rate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary • JHS • SHS 	Ratio of the total number of pupils/students (girls and boys) enrolled in the last	Outcome	Primary = 97%	100%	100%	100%	100%	By Grades: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary • JHS • SHS 	Annually	Dept. of Education.
			JHS = 80%	90%	95%	100%	100%			

	grade of a given level of education (Primary 6, JHS 3), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of that level of education.		SHS= 70%	80%	85%	90%	95%			
4. Pass Rate	Counting of final exams takers (girls and boys) who passed a particular exams over a total count of final exams takers in that same grade.	Outcome	JHS = 95%	97%	98%	99%	100%	By Grades: • JHS • SHS	Annually	Dept. of Education
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JHS • SHS 			SHS=N/A	80%	85%	90%	95%			
5. Percentage of schools benefitting from Ghana School Feeding Programme	Counting of total number of schools benefitting from GSFP and express as a percentage of total number of government	Outcome	K.G= 36%	40%	42%	42%	45%	By level: • K.G • Primary	Quarterly	Education Dpt. GSF coordinator

	schools in the district.									
Goal: Improve the quality, accessibility, and functionality of health facilities across the district										
Objective: Improve health delivery in the district										
Programme: Improve Health Care										
5. Proportion of health facilities that are functional • CHPS Compound • Clinic • Health Center • Hospital	Measures the number of health facilities that are registered and in operation for purposes of providing health care services to the general public expressed as a percentage of completed health facilities	Outcome	CHPS Compound =10	11	13	13	14	By level: • CHPS Compound • Clinic • Health Center • Hospital	Quarterly	Health Dept.
			Clinic = 5	6	6	7	7			
			Health Center = 6	7	7	8	9			
			Hospital = 1	1	1	1	2			
6. HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	The percentage of adult population (15-49 years) that are HIV positive	Outcome	1.6%	1.2%	1.0%	0.8%	0.5%	District	Quarterly	Health Dpt.
	The population with valid NHIS	Outcome	Total (by sex) = 61.51%	70%	75%	80%	85%	By categories	Quarterly	NHIS

7. Proportion of population with valid NHIS card	card, expressed as a percentage of total district population		Indigents = 5.71%	7%	8%	8%	9%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigents • Informal • Aged 18 years • Pregnant women 			
			Informal = 22.46%	24%	24%	25%	25%				
			Aged = 2.64%	4%	6%	7%	8%				
			Under 18 years = 29.11%	33%	34%	36%	38%				
			Pregnant women = 1.58%	2%	3%	4%	5%				
8. Number of births and deaths registered	Count of births and deaths registered in the district in a particular year.	Output	Birth	Male=1,711	1,800	1,850	1,900	1,950	-Birth (male & female) -Death (age groups)	Monthly	Health Department
				Female=1,623	1,700	1,750	1,800	1,850			
			Death	0-14 yrs=7	9	11	13	15			
				15-64 yrs=27	30	33	35	38			
				64+ yrs=42	45	50	55	60			

9. Maternal mortality ratio (institutional)	Maternal deaths recorded per 100,000 live births in the district	Outcome	2	0	0	0	0	District	Monthly	Health Department
10. Malaria case fatality (Institutional)	Total malaria deaths expressed as a percentage of total malaria admissions in health facilities	Output	District=0	0	0	0	0	-District	Monthly	Health Department
			Under 5 yrs = 0	0	0	0	0	-Under five years		
			Women between 15-49 years= 0	0	0	0	0	-Women between 15-49 years		
11. Prevalence of Malnutrition: • Wasting • Underweight • Stunting • Overweight	Proportion of children 0-59 months (institutional) whose height-for-age, weight-for-age, weight-for-height is less than two standard deviations (- 2SD) from the median of the reference population/ group	Outcome	Wasting=N/A	2%	1%	1%	0%	• Wasting • Underweight • Stunting • Overweight	Monthly	Health Department
			Underweight=N/A	2%	1%	1%	0%			
			Stunting = N/A	2%	1%	1%	0%			
			Overweight = N/A	2%	1%	1%	0%			
Goal: Ensure availability, reliability and sustainability of quality water and sanitation services										

Objectives: Improve the quality of health care services										
Programme: Health Improvement										
12. Percentage of population with access to basic drinking water services	Share of the District population with access to basic drinking water services expressed as a percentage of total District population	Outcome	District = 86%	88%	90%	92%	95%	By settlement level: • District • Urban • Rural	Quarterly	Environmental Health Unit Community Development and Social welfare Dpt. CWSA
			Urban = 79.1%	82%	84%	86%	89%			
			Rural = 42.7%	45%	48%	54%	60%			
13. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services	Share of population with access to basic sanitation services including ventilated improved pit latrines, flush toilets to sewer	Outcome	District = 70.4%	75%	78%	80%	88%	By settlement level: • District • Urban • Rural	Quarterly	Environmental Health Unit
			Urban = 62.3%	68%	70%	73%	75%			
			Rural = 26.1%	30%	33%	36%	40%			

	systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, composting toilets etc. expressed as a percentage of the total district population										Community Development and Social welfare Dpt. CWSA
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Goal: Create modalities to strengthen quality livelihood among the vulnerable

Objective: Reduce the rate of trafficking in the district

Programme: Child protection

14. Total number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child trafficking • Child abuse 	Count of recorded cases of child trafficking and child abuse cases in the district	Output	Child trafficking (Male =0 and Female=0)	Male =0 Female =0	M=0 F=0	M=0 F=0	M=0 F=0	-Child Trafficking (Sex)	Monthly	Social welfare and Community Development
			Child Abuse (male= 2, female=3)	Male =1 Female =1	M=0 F=0	M=0 F=0	M=0 F=0	-Child Abuse (Sex)		

Monitoring Matrix

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: ENVIRONMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Goal: Safeguard the natural environment and ensure a resilient built environment										
Objectives: Improve road network in the district Expand rural electrification district wide Reduce disaster rate										
Programmes: Improvement in Rural Road Infrastructure Improvement of Rural Electrification										
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2024)	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
1. Percentage of road network in good condition	The total km of classified road network in good condition expressed as percentage of total road network	Outcome	Total= 55%	60%	63%	66%	70%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total • Urban • Feeder 	Quarterly	Works Dpt. Urban roads Feeder roads
			Urban= 58%	60%	64%	66%	68%			
			Feeder = 47%	50%	53%	56%	60%			
2. Percentage of communities covered by electricity	The number of communities in the district connected to the national grid divided by total number of communities in the	Outcome	District = 88.3%	90%	93%	95%	97%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District • Rural • Urban 	Quarterly	Works Dpt ECG NEDCo
			Rural = 70%	75%	77%	79%	82%			
			Urban = 100%	100	100	100	100			

	district expressed as a percentage									
3. Number of communities affected by disaster	Count of communities in a district recording disaster cases including floods, bushfires etc.	Output	Urban= 7	8	7	6	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban • Rural 	Quarterly	NADMO GNFS
			Rural = 3	2	2	2	2			

Monitoring Matrix

DEVELOPMENT DIMENSION: GOVERNANCE, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Goal: Strengthen Community Security and Access to Justice										
Objective: Reduce the incidence of crime										
Programme: Improvement in Security										
Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator type	Baseline (2024)	Targets				Disaggregation	Monitoring frequency	Responsibility
				2026	2027	2028	2029			
1. Reported cases of Crime <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rape • Armed robbery • Defilement • Murder 	Count of reported cases of major crimes including rape, armed robbery, defilement, and murder recorded by	Output	40%	30%	20%	10%	5%	By type: - Rape -Armed robbery -Defilement	Monthly	Ghana Police Serve
			50%	40%	30%	20%	10%			
			25%	20%	15%	10%	5%			
			10%	6%	4%	2%	0%			

	Ghana Police in a given year								-Murder		
2. Percentage of Annual Action Plan implemented	Count of activities implemented divided by the total number of planned activities in a given year expressed as a percentage	Outcome	91.36%	92%	93%	93%	95%	District	Quarterly	MPCU	

7.4 STRATEGY FOR DATA COLLECTION, COLLATION, ANALYSIS AND USE OF RESULTS MATRIX, IMPLEMENTATION, AND M&E.

Data to be collected from the field will indicate the extent of progress made in implementing the MTDP. The specific information that will be collected from the field includes project start-time and expected completion; contract sum of project and amount disbursed so far as well as the status of the project implementation.

The DPCU also recognizes the importance of data validation in the overall process of monitoring. It involves a review of data collected with all stakeholders to ensure that the data collected is the right type and is devoid of errors. Fig 6.1 shows a framework for data collection, data validation and collation.

Fig 7.1: Framework for data collection

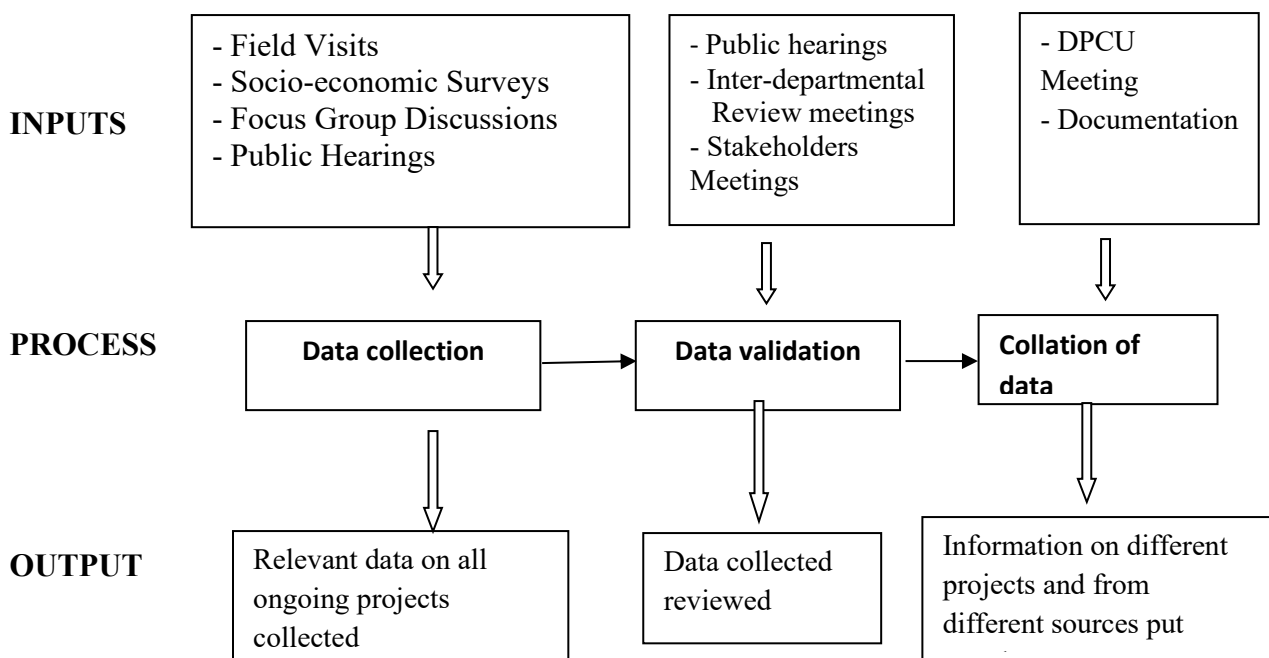


Figure 7.1 above provides a framework that will guide the collection, validation and collation of data for purposes of monitoring the Banda District Medium-Term Development Plan. It details the activities/inputs that will go into the process and the expected output at the end of each process.

7.5. REPORTING ARRANGEMENT

The district monitoring team will undertake monthly and quarterly M&E exercises on all ongoing projects and report accordingly to management, RCC and NDPC on areas such as the performances of contractors, the assessment of beneficiaries' opinions on the projects, judicious use of resources as well as project's impact on people. The reporting times will be quarterly and annually.

7.5.1 How and when to report on Findings

To ensure the overall success of the plan, a well-developed reporting system built into an M&E plan is very important. The Banda District Assembly recognizes the importance of carrying all key observations and findings to the respective stakeholders and therefore documentation in this process is very crucial.

The Monitoring Team will document in a report format; all major findings and observations identified during routine monitoring activities. Quarterly reports will then be written to sum up the findings for each quarter. Also, on an annual basis, Annual Progress Report (APR) comprising the activities of the DPCU, and other key stakeholders throughout the year will be prepared and submitted to the appropriate institutions. The format below will be used to report on M& E quarterly and annually;

Box 1: Quarterly and Annual Progress Reporting Format

Title Page

- i. Name of the MMDA
- ii. Time period for the M&E report

Introduction

- i. Summary of achievements and challenges with the implementation of the DMTDP
- ii. Purpose of the M&E for the stated period
- iii. Processes involved and difficulties encountered

M&E Activities Report

- i. Programme/Project status for the quarter or year
- ii. Update on funding sources and disbursements
- iii. Update on indicators and targets
- iv. Update on critical development and poverty issues
- v. Evaluations conducted; their findings and recommendations
- vi. Participatory M&E undertaken and their results

The Way Forward

- i. Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed
- ii. Recommendations

7.6 EVALUATION

The assessment is usually based on a systematic and objective collection and analysis of data and information relative to such issues as effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, sustainability and impact on its stakeholders. In planning for evaluation of the 2026-2029 MTDP, the following will be considered;

- i. Reviewing of the policy, programme or project plan
- ii. Assessing the need for an evaluation
- iii. Defining the purpose of the evaluation
- iv. Identify and analyze the stakeholders
- v. Developing the evaluation questions
- vi. Determining the type and scope of the evaluation
- vii. Deciding on the evaluation design and methods
- viii. Preparing the evaluation work plan and budget
- ix. Preparing a follow-up and utilization action plan
- x. Preparing the evaluation Terms of Reference (TOR)
- xi. Determining data requirements and sources
- xii. Selecting data analysis methods
- xiii. Determining the reports to generate
- xiv. Formulate a dissemination and communication strategy

7.6.1 The Evaluation Matrix

The evaluation matrix is a concrete translation of the TOR into key issues of the evaluation the main questions and sub-questions that must be addressed and the indicators and methods to be used for data collection and analysis. All components of the evaluation matrix are interrelated and help us develop the most appropriate work plan for conducting an evaluation. table 6.3 shows the evaluation matrix.

Table 7.4 The Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions		Data needed	Data sources	Data collection Methods
	Main Questions	Sub-Questions			
Relevance	Do you need this project/programme?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is this your priority? 2. Were you involved in the planning stage? 	Qualitative data	The community or beneficiary Institution	Survey and interviews
Effectiveness	Are you satisfied with the mode of implementation?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is there transparency in the implementation? 2. Is the project implemented according to plan? 	Qualitative and Quantitative data	Community, Contractors, Implementing agencies etc	Focus Group Discussion, interviews and surveys with questionnaires
Impact	How does it affect your livelihood?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How does the project affect your socio-economic life? 2. Does the project have impact on the poor and vulnerable 3. How does the project ensure environmental sustainability? 	Qualitative and Quantitative data	Beneficiary community or institution	Focus Group Discussion, interviews and surveys with questionnaires

Sustainability	How will you maintain the project/programme?	1. Is there well functional body to protect and maintain the facility? 2. What are the sustainability measures for the project?	Qualitative and Quantitative data	Beneficiary community or institution Implementing agencies	Focus Group Discussion, interviews and surveys with questionnaires
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7.6.2 Intended Evaluations to be Conducted

The DPCU will undertake the following types of evaluation throughout the plan period depending on the stages of projects implementation.

A. *Ex-ante Evaluations:* This will be conducted before the implementation of projects and programmes. The objective is usually to determine the feasibility of the intervention. Some of the ex-ante evaluations include: cost-benefit analysis, economic rate of return (ERR), technical appraisal, policy analysis, environmental impact assessment (EIA), feasibility studies, and needs assessment.

B. *Mid-Term Evaluation:* This will be conducted half-way into the implementation of any development plan or intervention. This type will be done to consider the performance and first outputs of implementation and to propose modifications where necessary.

C. *Final or Terminal Evaluation:* This will be carried out to assess the achievements or challenges recorded through the implementation of programmes and projects. The results from final evaluations are very useful in the formulation of policy.

7.7 PARTICIPATORY MONITORING AND EVALUATION (PM&E)

Participatory M&E is a tool used to capture perceptions and assess whether interventions have met expectations, especially of the poor and vulnerable in society. It is broad-based and encourages the participation of the beneficiary communities and other stakeholders such as CBOs, NGOs, CSOs, beneficiary groups, DPCU members, Area Council members, project staff etc.

A key purpose of PM&E is to build the capacity of communities to track the progress of their own development. It also gives community members the opportunity to decide on what is/not working well and the way forward.

The following are PM&E methods, which were used in planning for PM&E

1. Participatory Rural Appraisal.
2. Citizen Report Card.
3. Community Score Card.
4. Participatory Expenditure Tracking Surveys.

Aside these methods, the following steps were considered in the planning of PM&E in the district;

1. Deciding on the need for PM&E.
2. Deciding on the PM&E method to use.
3. Identifying the key stakeholders.
4. Identifying a lead facilitator.
5. Determining the performance questions.
6. Determining the resources and time available.
7. Defining a TOR for the lead facilitator or consultant.
8. Training the team to carry out the PM&E.

7.8 KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

The concept of knowledge has become critical in the context of sustainability and continuous improvements of programmes and projects.

Knowledge management refers to the systematic process of creating, capturing, sharing, and effectively utilizing knowledge to improve decision-making, performance, and innovation across planning and development projects.

It enables institutions to harness existing knowledge, learn from past experiences, and apply lessons learned

Table 7.5: Knowledge Management Matrix

S/N.	Knowledge Area	Knowledge Holder	Knowledge Source	Knowledge Gap
1.	Project Management	Pln. Mohammed Iddrisu Zito	Education and Training	Low Computing
2.	Report writing	Seidu Sulemana	Education and training	Inadequate training
3.	Data entry	Adane Augustine	Workshop	Inadequate training
4.	Land Use Planning	Anthony N. N-Yinbilpul	School and workshops	GIS deficiency
5.	Data entry	Gabriel Apraku	Capacity building	Inadequate training
6.	Computer software	Agyei Ibrahim	Inborn	Inadequate training
7.	Reporting	Gyamfi Dickson	Auditing	Concluding part of Auditing
8.	Data Collection	Charles Osei Bonsu	Education and Training	Inadequate training

Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2025

Table 7.6: Competency Matrix for Learning

S/N.	Competency	Training Programme	Evaluation Criteria	Learning Objectives
1.	Organizational skills, Team work Good interpersonal relationship Good communication skills	Capacity building	Feedback from stakeholders	To be a transformational leader
2.	Team work Good interpersonal relationship Good communication skills	Capacity building	Observation & performance appraisals.	To be highly skilled in managerial position
3.	Team work, organizational skills	Capacity building	KPI tracking	To be team player

			Feedback surveys	
4.	Communication skills, team work and problem solving	GIS	Feedback surveys	Skilled based
5.	Team work and interpersonal relationship	Workshop	Managerial feedback / observation	To be a team player and able to manage any position
6.	Good communication skills & Team work	Workshop	Observation & performance appraisals	To be able to communicate decisions clearly
7.	Problem solving	Capacity building	Observation	To be a world class software engineer
8.	Good communication skills & Team work	Workshop	Effectiveness	To provide reliable data

Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2025

CHAPTER EIGHT
COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

8.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter outlines clear and specific strategic communication plan that will enable the Assembly effectively and efficiently communicate with its stakeholders on the plan. This will help with the successful implementation of the plan with stakeholders playing active roles. The participatory nature of the plan requires that information about progress and changes are communicated periodically to stakeholders. The communication strategy ensures that feedback mechanisms occur to reduce risk associated with sustainability and ownership.

The 2026-2029 DMTDP will use the following strategies to share and discuss M&E information with relevant stakeholders and decision makers.

8.2 Communication Schedule Strategy

Table 8.1 communication schedule for the district

Activity	Purpose	Target Audience	Means of Communication	Time frame	Responsibility	Key message	Indicators
General Assembly Meeting	For the adoption of the Plan	Assembly members, MP, DCE, DCD, CSOs, HODs TA, NGOs	Power point presentation, Open Discussions	2026-2029	DCD, DPO	To validate activities in the AAPs in the MTDP	Percentage of activities in the MTDP approved in the plan
Quarterly review meetings	To review activities of the quarter and collect data for quarterly report	DPCU, HODs	Power point presentation Open Discussions	End of March, June, September, December each year	DCD /DPO	Report on key achievements, challenges and way forward	Tracking the progress of the MTDP

Public Hearing / Community engagements	To create awareness and sensitization on the DMTDP	Community and Area Council members, TA, CSOs, vulnerable groups etc.	Community durbars, radio discussions	Periodically	DCE, DCD / DPO	Dissemination of information on development interventions in the district	Tracking the progress of development in the district
APR Review Workshop	To validate / review draft APRs	DPCU, HODs, Assembly members, CSO	Meeting, Presentations	20 January annually	DCD	To review, discuss and recommend development interventions	Percentage of activities implemented in the plan
Fee Fixing Consultations and Budget Hearings	To review financial and revenue performance and outlook for the ensuing year and create awareness on the budget and tax obligations	Trade associations, corporate entities, revenue collectors, F&A Subcommittee, vulnerable groups, public	Power point presentation, Open Discussions	Annually	DCD, DBA, DFO	To review financial and revenue performance in the district	Percentage of revenue mobilized within the plan period
Town Hall Meetings	Engage the citizens on the activities carried out in the district	DPCU, Media, General Public, CSOs, TA	Power presentation, Information Centers, Flyers	Quarterly	DCE, DCD, HoDs	Update on development status of the district	To ensure popular participation

Feedback on Day-to-day activities and general performance of Assembly	To ensure transparency, stakeholder trust and cooperation	General public, Central Government, Development Partners, Assembly and Area Council members	DCEs Community Engagement	Annually	DCE	To create awareness	Level of citizen participation
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Source: District Planning Coordinating Unit, 2025

The activities outlined will be implemented by the communication committee of the district assembly.

The members of this committee will include:

1. District Coordinating Director
2. Information service officer
3. District Planning Officer
4. District Budget Officer
5. District Finance Officer
6. Management and Information Systems Officer (MIS)

8.3 Communication Strategy

For the dissemination of the 2026-2029 DMTDP as well as sharing and discussing M&E information with relevant stakeholders and decision makers, the following strategies will be used.

Table 8.2: Communication/dissemination Strategies

No	Platform /Channel	Description
1	Public Hearings	Budget hearings, public planning hearings, exhibition of development projects, stakeholders / ratepayers fee fixing consultation, validation and review forums
2	Public/ Mass Meetings and events	Independent Day Celebrations, Open days, Public Sitting of the Assembly, Policy fairs, Area Council and Unit committee meetings, public sensitization meetings
3	Notice Boards	At vantage locations such as Assembly premises, Area councils' premises Palaces, community centres or halls and lorry stations
4	Mass Media Platforms	Radio discussions, Newsletters, news conferences, websites, interactive social media platforms.
5	Town Hall and Community Meetings	Organized fora where politicians or local leadership meet with constituents to discuss issues of interest
6	Public Information Centres	Community Announcement Centres,
7	Client Service Units / Centres	Unit established to handle public enquiries. Serve as first point of call for visitors to the Assembly
8	Public Relations and Complaints Committee	Receives and addresses complaints and petitions and settles disputes between the Assembly and its stakeholders
9	Religious and Traditional Ceremonies	Festivals, durbars, Christian council meetings, religious conferences and celebrations
10	Photo Exhibitions	Pictorial presentation of projects and events on noticeboards, at Policy Fairs, During Open Days or special events

APPENDIX I

REPORT ON 1ST PUBLIC HEARING

(A) Name of District: Banda District

Region: Bono

Venue: Kabrono Roman Catholic Church

Date: 24/11/2025

(B) Medium of Invitation:

- Letter of invitation
- Use of community information centre.

(C) Names of special/interest groups & individuals present

- Hon. Anane Yaw Shadrack
- Star Ghana Foundation (Women in Livelihood Development) (NGO)

(D) Identifiable representative at hearing (chiefs, government agencies, political parties, economic groups)

Chiefs

- Nana Kwaku Manu, Gbao
- Nana Kofi Mensah, Kabrono
- Nana Tahara, Makala
- Nana Kwabena Mensah, Makala
- Naan Kwadwo Donkor, Kabrono
- Nana Kofi Kumah, Sanwa
- Nana Nyiedor, Rep. Queen mother, Dompofie
- Nana Kwabena Tali, Kontehene, Dompofie
- Asumah Moro, Imam, Rep. Kanka
- Alhassan Sule, Imam Rep. Saase

Government Agencies

- Environmental Health Department
- Department of Agric
- Ghana Education Service
- Ghana Health Service
- Social Welfare and Community Development
- Human Resource Department

Economic Groups

- Drivers
- Farmers
- Small scale Business Operators
- Artisans

Religious Organisations

- Pentecostal Church
- Catholic Church
- African Faith Church
- Traditionalists
- Moslems

(E) Total No. of persons = 200

(F) Gender Percentage represented:

- Males: 122 (61%)
- Females: 78 (39%)

(G) Languages spoken – Nafaana/Twi/English

(H) Major issues at Public Hearing

- Presentation of draft Medium Term Development Plan 2026-2029

(I) Main Controversies and Major Areas of Complaints

- Low revenue performance in the district
- Low public participation in projects/programme implementation
- Fair distribution of development opportunities
- Water and Sanitation issues
- Galamsey menace
- Youth development

(J) Proposals for the resolution of the above controversies and complaints:

- The activities outlined in the plan should be strictly implemented
- Community members should be included in the projects/programme by way of planning and monitoring.

(K) A Brief Comment on General Level of Participation:

- The community members actively engaged in the discussions and raised reasonable issues of concern.
- The level of participation was high and encouraging.
- Women were also able to express their views likewise their male counterparts freely.

PREPARED BY:

District Planning Officer:



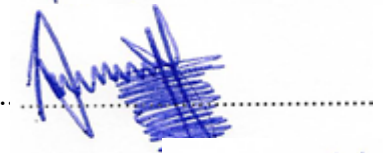
**Pln. Mohammed Iddrisu Zito
(Snr. Development Officer)**

APPROVED BY:

DCE:



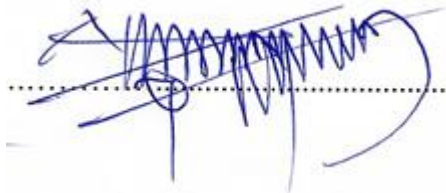
DCD:



Presiding Member



Chairman of Development Planning Sub-Committee



ATTENDANCE SHEET

BANDA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

TYPE OF MEETING: Public Hearing (First Hearing)

KABOND VENUE: Roman Catholic Church DATE: 24/11/2025

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	UNIT / DEPT.	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	Kuma Jones Kwadwo	Assemblyman	Dompfia/Makala	024654053	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Rofi Bodi	Assemblyman	Gbaa/Sanwa	0241174576	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Kankwa Frank	Unit committee	Makala	' '	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Kwadwo Afei	" "	Makala	" "	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Gomen Atempasah	Unit committee	Gbaa	0240792388	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Hon Grace Afrah	Govt. Appointee	" "	0245402282	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	Mensah Moses	Unit committee	Sanwa		
8	Mensa Kwame	Rep. Fld	Makala		<i>[Signature]</i>
9	Mena Nyiedu	Opinion leader	Dompfia	0542553815	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	Zimbu Watayi				<i>[Signature]</i>
11	Mena Kwaku Manu	Chief	Gbaa	0537666008	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	Thomas Kwadwo Antoku	Unit chair	Dompfia	0240065742	<i>[Signature]</i>
13	Enoda Kwabena Teli	Farmer	Dompfia	0247468766	<i>[Signature]</i>
14	Thurman Tanel	Harvester	Dompfia		

ATTENDANCE SHEET

BANDA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

TYPE OF MEETING.....

VENUE.....DATE.....

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	UNIT / DEPT.	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
15	Moatse Bani's	Rep. FIBD	Stao	0543609351	
16	Franc Bangual	Unit Comm. Sta	San Jose	0559968810	
17	Nene Kati Mensak	Chief	Kabonno		
18	Sumeila Sallak	Iman	Bompohe	0249219053	
19	Osei Johnson	Teller	Gbaa	054862670	
20	Nana Kwabuo Bonler	Chief	Lahroma		
21	Asumah Mero	Rep. Iman	Kankor	05487221147	
22	Atak Sina	Rep. Iman	Ikanla		
23	Mamans Mussek	Trader	Kankor		
24	Asana Molhemmed	Trader	Kankor	0554468144	
25	Brama MARD	Rep FIBD	Gaase	0204891107	
26	Nana Takara	Chief	Maikala		
27	Nana Kwabena Mensak	Olyeane	Maikala		
28	Alhasan Amala	Technician	Board ofis	0599998719	

ATTENDANCE SHEET

BANDA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

TYPE OF MEETING.....
 VENUE.....
 DATE.....

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	UNIT / DEPT.	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
29	Thomas Amkwa	Teacher	Domotia		
30	Anane Yaw Shaderevic	Assemblyman	Kabonno / P/A	024188915	Shw
31	Solemema Yahya	Presiding member (Pm)	Saase	0246489846	YUS
32	Amako Adams	DCB		0244862587	
33	Hon. Bung'i Peter	DCI		0207722130	
34	Allessay. Sule	Rep. lman	Saase	0592247356	CTD
35	Maw Sma	Unit c/H clat	Saase	0574744329	BT
36	Mtsak Mohamad	Business man	Saase	044488499	Joko
37	Nana Kofi Brewster	Rep. FGDs	Sanwo		WPI
38	Olyeamo Bdrume	Opposee Kabonno	Kabonno		WPI
39	Ruma Abena Georgina	Traders	Kabonno		
40	Nana Abena Bunkur	Queen mother	Kabonno		
41	Bapan Vivian	Hot Sells	Kabonno		WPI
42	Kofi Sompou	Opion seller	Kabonno		WPI

ATTENDANCE SHEET

BANDA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

TYPE OF MEETING.....

VENUE.....

DATE.....

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	UNIT / DEPT.	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
43	Kofi Kumal	Opim leader	Samra	024442781	AKO
44	Aman Maza	fashion show	Samra	05498240044	
45	Yaa Anane	Ford vendor	Gboro	0245298165	
46	Boris DFH	Rep. Safety net	Makala	024931314	DFH
47	Issifu Nasia musa	Opim leader	Kabomo		
48	Mohamed Shaibu	Iman	Kabomo	0200495746	Shaibu
49	Alhassan Beba	Iman	Samra		AKO
50	Musafa Mohammed	Opim leader	Makala		
51	Rie Rose	Teacher	Kabomo Presby Pm.	02431446	Burke
52	Yau Agyei	Teacher	" " " "	0554992001	
53	Gabriel Mensah	" " "	Kabomo FHS	0594489220	Gabriel
54	Ruff Mware	" " "	" " "	0277493249	Ruff
55	Tadon Augustine	Teacher	Baasa Primary	0257722945	Tadon
56	Asema Merv	" " "	" " "	059334966	Asema

ATTENDANCE SHEET

BANDA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

TYPE OF MEETING.....

VENUE..... DATE.....

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	UNIT / DEPT.	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
57	Ibrahim Adam	Head Teacher	Islamic IHS	02478786	Ibrahim
58	Agatha Anghelore	Teacher	Bompofie P. Prim.	0249162676	Agatha
59	Letal comfort	ll ll	Presby Prim. Bompofie	0554308135	Letal
60	Ramont Mensah	Teacher	Bompofie IHS	0249778066	Ramont
61	Sau David	Teacher	Sauwa/Maraka Prim.	0267412490	Sau
62	Samba Peter	Teacher	Bandanama SHS	055455499	Samba
63	Adlai Faustina	Farmer	Kabonwa		Adlai
64	Stephan Yashah	Farmer	Kabonwa		Stephan
65	Kuma Yau	Businessman	Sauwa		Kuma
67	Baah Gideon	Barber	Sauwa		Baah
68	Samuel Kofi Sekete	Driver	Kabonwa		Samuel
69	Atta Ama	Teacher	Kabonwa		Atta
70	Idrisu Hawa	Teacher	Kabonwa		Idrisu
71	Kwadwo Kumah	Teacher	Sauwa		Kwadwo

ATTENDANCE SHEET

BANDADISTRICT ASSEMBLY

TYPE OF MEETING.....
 VENUE.....DATE.....

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	UNIT / DEPT.	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
72	Issah Keatum	Farmer	Seage		
73	Victoria Abana	FRD Rep.	Gbao		
74	Lesina Yaa Yebrah	Breeding	Dampofie		
75	Doye Alcosua	Israling	Dampofie		
76	Migabena Solo	Masin	Kabano		
77	Elizabeth. Afstio Afua	Marketing	Makala		
78	Solo Victor Kusabena	Caprology	Kabano		
79	Badu Nancy	Harvester	Dampofie		
80	Afiata Amadu	Israling	Kanika		
81	Hanga Agyeyang	Fishing	Den Kabano		
82	Afryae Ahsand	Yams Seller	Kabano		
83	Aduru Alice	Fort Seller	Senwa		
84	Kna Abena Felicia	Fish Seller	Gbao		
85	Abadio Georgina	Fish Seller	Gbao		

ATTENDANCE SHEET

BANDA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

TYPE OF MEETING.....

VENUE..... DATE.....

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	UNIT / DEPT.	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
86	Bunugi Ya Rose	Field Seller	Impertie		
87	Mary Afua Kumah	Vegetables seller	Impertie		
88	Comfort Mensah	Bringing Spout	Kabonno		
89	Abdulai Halba	Bringing Spout	Sanga		
90	Forced Emmanuel	Bringing	Makala		
91	Ianea Florence	Student/STU	Kanica		
92	Amerley Termin	Farmer	Dampotie		
93	Darkwa Elizabeth Ya	Nurse	Kabonno		
94	Abena Emar	Trading	Sanga		
95	Nyansi Amme	Father/MSI.	Sanga		
96	Kwaku Remah	Farmer	Sanga		
97	Nsia Rebed-	Farmer	Sanga		
98	Afiata Abdulhai	Student/MSI	Kabonno	051738574	
99	Eric Kwasi Yaboa	Bringing	Gbae		

ATTENDANCE SHEET

BANDA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

TYPE OF MEETING.....

VENUE..... DATE.....

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	UNIT / DEPT.	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
100	Fimpang Kusala Isac	Farmer	Kaberna		
101	Rose Kusayie	Farmer	Bompohe		
102	Bavrid Kusabene Bomku	Opin Jaddi	Kaberna		
103	Anama Gladys	Trading	Bompohe		
104	Gomina Kusalku	Business	Kaberna		
105	Biana Gomina	Trading	Kaberna		
106	Biafa Gomina	Student	Kaberna		
107	Omoro Amadu	Farmer	Kanika		
108	Omoro Memana	Farmer	Kanika		
109	Atrosua Selomoff	Trading	Kaberna		
110	Cocilia Kuma	Kusala Fa	Kusala		
111	Gurden Yaw	Trader	Bompohe		
112	Abdulrah Fati	Trading	Sansa		
113	Abena Awa	Sanwaha	Sansa		

ATTENDANCE SHEET

BANDA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

TYPE OF MEETING.....

VENUE.....DATE.....















NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	UNIT / DEPT.	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
114	Omero Adia	Trading	Saasa		
115	Omero Faki	" "	Saasa		
116	Abona Yida	Trading	Dampoti's		
117	Ahna Emelia	Brewnarer	Dampoti's		
118	Ris Atkasu	Brewnarer	Dampoti's		
119	Gburlex Veronica	Student-	Kebrno		
120	Bmler Fine	fire officer	Kebrno		
121	Dsei Isaac Nihmana	Sanumail op.	Glae		
122	Ounsa Davie	Farmer	Glae		
123	Rish Enoch Kwabona	ADPS	Planning Unit	054955556	
124	Seidu Sulmana	ADPS	Planning Unit	054955556	
125	Nana Kwaku Sampson	ADPS	Planning Unit	024254467	
126	Ahane Ahigail	Unit Committee	Dompofo	0596219395	
127	Yau Boney	" "	Kebrno		

ATTENDANCE SHEET

BANDA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

TYPE OF MEETING.....

VENUE..... DATE.....

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	UNIT / DEPT.	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
128	Pamini Yaa Boris	Trader	Kabonno		
129	Haida Akassan	" "	Kankka		
130	Ama Lizy	" "	Gbaa		
131	Mari Abdulai	Egg Seller	Saase		
132	Malsiba Abdulai	Prisunship	Saase		
133	Atia Bernice Oppong	Scuba	Scuba		
134	Lawrence Oppong	Trader	Scuba		
135	Afia Bukky Rose	Trader	Scuba		
136	Mari Idnisi	Soda/seller	Saase		
137	Naami Atwaa Nyiadu	Food Vendor	Saase		
138	Atua Serwa	Breastmilk	Makala		
139	Afia Fofie	Provisionist	Gbaa		
140	Martta Allosua	Chemical seller	Gbaa		
141	Mary Atwaa	Kankey seller	Gbaa		

ATTENDANCE SHEET

BANDA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

TYPE OF MEETING.....

VENUE..... DATE.....

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	UNIT / DEPT.	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
142	Akrosua Ayjie	Food Vendor	Sanua		
143	Yebzah Rose Afra	Food "	Sanua		
144	Florence Ama Bonye	" "	Sanua		
145	Elizabeth Abans	" "	Sanua		
146	Rate Klana Yaa	Farmer	Gbao		
147	Faestina. Abens neun	Farmer	Gbao		
148	Yaa Mensa	" "	Gbao		
149	Nyako Martha	Farmer	Makala		
150	Nyako Helina	Teacher	Dompofie		
151	Fudjour Elizabeth	" "	Dompofie		
152	Mansal Guden	" "	Dompofie		
153	Lopem Radaal Ama	Brasmenter	Makala		
154	Samuel Billey	Teacher	Sanua DHS	02433612445	
155	Stye Kwama Sot	Farmer	Kabama		

ATTENDANCE SHEET

BANDA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

TYPE OF MEETING.....
 VENUE..... DATE.....

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	UNIT / DEPT.	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
156	Kwabena Mensah	Farmer	Kabonno		
157	Afranie Tutuhen Kusano	Farmer	Kabonno		
158	Rofi Krak	Farmer	Kabonno		
159	Ampensah Simon Kwasi	" "	Kabonno		
160	Amyngley Evelyn	Business	Kabonno		
161	Mansa Akona	Trading	Kabonno		
162	Akua Berta	Trading	Kompofo		
163	Mama Theresa	Trading	Kompofo		
164	Baicta Isura Adwoa	" "	Kompofo		
165	Fordjour Kwadwo	Farmer	Kompofo		
166	Yonyo Florence	Trading	Kompofo		
167	Baah Mary	" "	Kompofo		
168	Mariama Beidu	" "	Saase		
169	Nana Kwabena John	Diyyaame	Kompofo		

BANDA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

TYPE OF MEETING.....

VENUE..... DATE.....

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	UNIT / DEPT.	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
170	Kwatawa Memuna	Trading	Sease		
171	Afi Florence	ll ll	Senwa		
172	Alyni Mavis Abeng	ll ll	Senwa		
173	Fofie Andrews	farmer	Kabone		
174	Dental Juliana Akua	Trading	Kabono		
175	Bonsu Felicia	ll ll	Kabono		
176	Siongo Emmanuel	Farmer	Dompofie	0247290039	
177	Bapaa Sambl	Farmer	Dompofie	0205159359	
178	Kwasi Aggrey Pms	Farmer	Dompofie	0247411192	
179	Jatak Ebenezer	Teacher	Dompofie	0244690504	
180	Kwasi Kwana	farmer	Dompofie		
181	Sah Charles	kniver	Dompofie	0243746382	
182	Yaw Charles	farmer	Dompofie	0245925613	
183	Yaw Michael	farmer	Dompofie	0241889258	

ATTENDANCE SHEET
BANDA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

TYPE OF MEETING.....
VENUE..... DATE.....

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	UNIT / DEPT.	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
184	Angushe Adone	ASPO	Planning	0248170513	<i>[Signature]</i>
185	Gilaniel Apaliu	ASPO	Planning Unit	0248664147	<i>[Signature]</i>
186	Emmanuel Anyimady	ASPO	Planning	0209753877	<i>[Signature]</i>
187	Plu. Mohamed Haniou Zita	SDPO	Planning	0208391444	<i>[Signature]</i>
188	Felie Benker	S.S.D.O	Sweet	0256805755	<i>[Signature]</i>
189	Kudame Benker	Farmer	Gbaa		<i>[Signature]</i>
190	Kofi Boudi Sampson	Farmer	Unit C' Haas Gbaa	0208447261	<i>[Signature]</i>
191	Ama Niamini	Trader	Sanwa		<i>[Signature]</i>
192	Yau Yabozah	Businessman	Sanwa		<i>[Signature]</i>
193	Yaa Nsovoa	Fuel Seller	Gbaa	0549884078	<i>[Signature]</i>
194	Mercy Oshuro	Fuel Seller	Gbaa		<i>[Signature]</i>
195	Ama Kupe	Money Trader	Gbaa	0554242221	<i>[Signature]</i>
196	Tamas Kusin Bakh	Trader	Kabone P. Mungu	0247727294	<i>[Signature]</i>
197	Manu Alice	Trader	Samp Die		<i>[Signature]</i>
198	Kwesi Mousah Nwiri	Photocopier	Gbaa		<i>[Signature]</i>
199	Ama Busuwa	Trader	Gbaa		<i>[Signature]</i>
200	Leah Adomelis	Photocopier	Kabone		<i>[Signature]</i>

APPENDIX 1II

REPORT ON 2ND PUBLIC HEARING

(A) Name of District: Banda District

Region: Bono

Venue: District Assembly's Conference Hall

Date: 26/11/2025

(B) Medium of Invitation:

- Letter of invitation
- Use of community information centre.

(C) Names of special/interest groups & individuals present

- Hon. Asante Kwabena
- Hon. Sito Jerry
- Rep. Resource Link Foundation (CSO)
- Rep. Farmer Group (Progressive Farmers Association)

(D) Identifiable representative at hearing (chiefs, government agencies, political parties, economic groups)

Chiefs

- Nana Kwadwo Yeboah, Dumoli
- Nana Shielongor, Abrantiamanhene, Bofie
- Nana Sie Manna, Sabiye
- Okyeame Saase Thomas, Sabiye
- Nana Kwaku Savamani, Bongase
- Mamadu Abdulai, Chief Imam, Biema
- Malam Issah, Imam, Biema
- Nana Kwadwo Wuo, Dokokyina
- Nana Atta, Sub-Chief, Agblakame

Government Agencies

- Game and Wildlife Division
- Ghana Education Service
- Ghana Health Service
- Social Welfare and Community Development

- Environmental Health Department

Economic Groups

- Artisans
- Drivers
- Farmers
- Small scale Business Operators

Religious Organisations

- Pentecostal Church
- Catholic Church
- African Faith Church
- Traditionalists
- Moslems

(E) Total No. of persons = 190

(F) Gender Percentage represented:

- Males: 110 (57.9%)
- Females: 80 (42.1%)

(G) Languages spoken – Nafaana/Twi/English

(H) Major issues at Public Hearing

- Presentation of draft Medium Term Development Plan 2026-2029.

(I) Main Controversies and Major Areas of Complaints

- Security issues
- Development of harbor
- Water and Sanitation issues
- Women empowerment
- Galamsey issues
- Ecosystem conservation
- Equitable distribution of development
- Issues of low IGF in the district
- Empowerment of the local people to monitor projects
- Shoddy work done by contractors

(J) Proposals for the resolution of the above controversies and complaints:

- The activities outlined in the plan should be strictly implemented
- Community members should be included in the projects/programme by way of planning and monitoring.

(K) A Brief Comment on General Level of Participation:

- The community members actively engaged in the discussions and raised reasonable issues of concern.
- The level of participation was high and encouraging.
- Women were also able to express their views likewise their male counterparts freely.

PREPARED BY:

District Planning Officer:



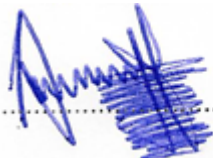
**Pln. Mohammed Iddrisu Zito
(Snr. Development Officer)**

APPROVED BY:

DCE:



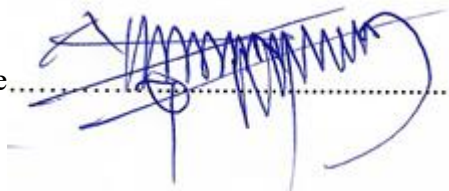
DCD:



Presiding Member



Chairman of Development Planning Sub-Committee



APPENDIX IV: ATTENDANCE

ATTENDANCE SHEET

BANDA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

TYPE OF MEETING... PUBLIC HEARING (SECOND HEARING)
 VENUE... SIAA Church/Ahenkro DATE... 26/11/25

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	UNIT / DEPT.	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	Hon. Asante Kwabena	Assembly man Ahenkro East	Ahenkro	0244971030	
2	Asigini Peter	HR	HR		
3	Hon. Sifa Jerry	Assemblyman	Ahenkro	0241320523	
4	Kwadwo Eric	Farmer	Boase	0545168577	
5	Farmer Yaw	✓	Boase		
6	Kofi Oquasu	✓	Boase	0552732430	
7	Kofi Asangah	✓	Bienoa	0553079965	
8	Nimsah Gladys	Trader	Ahenkro	0846587226	
9	Akosua Cynthia	Trader	Sumoli	0247244568	
10	Samuel Adomah	Farmer	Norson	0547237310	
11	Issifu Salga Obaa	Unit Committee	Kojie	0241086959	
12	Boye Tushin	Farmer	Kweta	0249060719	
13	Felicia Asimah	Trader	Boase	024819043	
14	Charles Osei Ransy	Pastor	Bienoa	054464755	

ATTENDANCE SHEET

BANDA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

TYPE OF MEETING.....

VENUE.....DATE.....

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	UNIT / DEPT.	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
15	Tolol Kwadwo Teboah	chief	Deomeli	0547233709	
16	Tolol Kumah Dayieek	✓	Bogre	0530234939	
17	JOSE Shiebangor	Abankrahene B.O	Bofie	0240840586	
18	Yaw Beartey	farmer	KLEA 9	0240161286	
19	Donkor Sangboto	farmer	Bongase	0536025417	
20	Obane Stephen	farmer	Bofie	0596097519	
21	Bediako Kwabeng	Farmer	Brema	0247067016	
22	Fati Ibrahim	Unit Committee	Aelkakaome	0557587171	
23	Kwasi Kwasi Anthony	Unit Committee	Dokokyinda	0542548783	
24	Abuu Draman	Unit Committee	Bofie	0571262551	
25	Sime Kwaku Densi	farmer	Tekoman	024339427	
26	Sie Kwasi Ousu Williams	farmer	Nyire		
27	Kwaku Duth	farmer	Bui	0559418930	
28	Ama Lucy	Trader	Bongase	0241463814	

ATTENDANCE SHEET
BANDA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

TYPE OF MEETING.....

VENUE..... DATE.....

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	UNIT / DEPT.	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
29	Boahemas Cecilia	Assembly worker	Ah En Kro	0246093252	[Signature]
30	Kumah Kwaku Stans	Farmer	Ah En Kro	0543691778	[Signature]
31	Kumah Kwame	Farmer	BOASE	053052857	[Signature]
32	Bo Kwame Daniel	Farmer	✓	0540949821	[Signature]
33	Afia Forwar	Farmer	Mewa	0539575880	[Signature]
34	Faustina Addei	Trader	✓	0537298351	[Signature]
35	Abigail Akua	Trader	✓		[Signature]
36	Sampson Donkor	Farmer	✓	0548924424	[Signature]
37	Abena Mayzini	Trader	Nyir C	0546491383	[Signature]
38	Ateu Comfort	Farmer	Ah En Kro	0257202178	[Signature]
39	Yeboah Grace	Trader	Ah En Kro	0597454997	[Signature]
40	Adwoa Gifty	Farmer	Bondorse	0548609722	[Signature]
41	Akosua Kintor	Trader	Bondorse	0594583897	[Signature]
42	Akosua Donkor		Nyir C		[Signature]

ATTENDANCE SHEET

BANDA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

TYPE OF MEETING.....

VENUE.....DATE.....

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	UNIT / DEPT.	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
43	Ama Gabriel	Farmer	Dumali		
44	Akosua Akumamah	Trader	Kofoe	0559227056	
45	Dagbo Grace	Trader	blewa	0546085730	
46	Kadijatu Mons	Trader	Bofie	0530526667	
47	Kofi Mensah	Farmer	Bieyda	0507020662	
48	Muntino Abass	Fashion Designer	Bongose	0248724143	
49	David Dagbo	Health Worker	Lab	0546355668	
50	Ishe Kofi Tawiah	Businessman	Bui	0543375161	
51	Dean Jordan	Computer	Fadonka	0942335444	
52	Akosua Bachu	Trader	Akamjagrem	0247244836	
53	Esther Yebea	Trader	Sobekyina	0245363580	
54	Jeg Asobonteng	Farmer	Ablakame	0531390876	
55	Amisah Tawia	Fashion Designer	Nili, e	0245453942	
56	Donkor Gbadys	Trader	Eselwa	0248617200	

ATTENDANCE SHEET

BANDA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

TYPE OF MEETING.....

VENUE.....DATE.....

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	UNIT / DEPT.	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
57	Hcu. Dendi Peter	DCE	Athenkro	0207722130	
58	Ayocko Adams	SCB	Athenkro	0244862587	
59	Mohamed Ibrahim Zila	SDPO	BDA	05057777	
60	Gyans Dickson	DIA	BDA	0244781858	
61	Samuel Adomako	DBA	BDA	0245893171	
62	Gabriel Appaku	DPO	BDA	0244866447	
63	Angel-Mmafik Ayank	DBA	BDA	0244911403	
64	Bilken Clement	Assemblyman	Sabiye	0241982693	
65	Nana Sie Manna	Chief	Sabiye	0572247477	
66	Prist Isaac Gyam	Abusayamin	Sabiye	0241537131	
67	Lotanne Michael	Elder	Sabiye	0576843522	
68	Saase Thomas	OKyeame	Sabiye	0576087958	
69	Kumah Maxwell	Unit Comm	Sabiye	0574922119	
70	Akossia Afru	Unit Comm	Sabiye		
71	Emmanuel Anyimadu	DPO	Planning		

ATTENDANCE SHEET
BANDA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

TYPE OF MEETING.....

VENUE.....DATE.....

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	UNIT / DEPT.	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	Dala Collins	FRB/REP	Nyire	0543659114	
2	Abular Yusuf	Assemblyman	✓	0549161633	
3	Kwaku Ben	Pastor	✓	0544128144	
4	Akosua Obroni	trader	Bui	0558125500	
5	Kwabena Badu	Unit Commander	✓	0247502736	
6	Akylie Isaac	trader	-	0530414877	
7	Stephen Denkor	Furher	Nyire		
8	Moses Trimpang	trader	Bui		
9	Yaw Badu	Tailor	Abibakome		
10	Fati Mohammed	Food Vendor	Bongase		
11	Kwakuo Dickum	Farmer	Akanyekrom	0558798748	
12	Ateig Rabience	trader	Kesomian		
13	Ahene Mum	Farmer	Dakokyinga	0559972299	
14	Radé Rebecca				

ATTENDANCE SHEET

BANDA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

TYPE OF MEETING.....

VENUE.....

DATE.....

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	UNIT / DEPT.	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
15	Yaa Brenya	Farmer	Nyire		
16	Kwasi Oliver	-	Bongas E	0547579710	
17	Yaa Fecia	-	Fleomon		
18	Fordjour Daniel	-	Bokokying		
19	Gyimfow Susana	Trader	Bokokying		
20	Ana Ophelia	-	Bui		
21	Alima Watorwa	-	Nyire		
22	Kwame Daniel	-	Bongas E	0248094003	
23	Ana Gyafow	-	Nyire	0599163892	
24	Afua Bedu	hair	Ahanyakrom		
25	Attag Patience	Food Vendor	Faldomax		
26	Kyeremeh Charles	Barber	Nyire	0547579710	
27	Akosua Kumah	Trader	Aghlakam C	0547579710	
28	Asensaa Susana	FARMER	Bui		

ATTENDANCE SHEET

BANDA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

TYPE OF MEETING.....

VENUE.....

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	
29	Boahemas Cecilia	Assembly worker	A
30	Kumali Kwaku Frans	farmer	A
31	Kumali Kwame	Farmer	B
32	Bio Kwame Daniel	Farmer	
33	Afua Fofiwar	Farmer	
34	Faustina Addai	Trader	
35	Abigail Akua	Trader	
36	Sampson Donkor	Farmer	
37	Abena Mawzini	Trader	
38	Atia Comfort	Farmer	A
39	Yeboah Grace	Trader	A
40	Adwoa Gifty	Farmer	B
41	Akosaia Kintor	Trader	B
42	Akosaia Donkor		N

ATTENDANCE SHEET
BANDA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

TYPE OF MEETING.....
 VENUE.....DATE.....

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	UNIT / DEPT.	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
43	Anane Emelia	Farmer	Bui	0550224797	
44	Ama Cynthia	—	Dokokying	0597	
45	Sannet Gonga	—	Akanyakrom	0591095680	
46	Afia Rozis	—	Dokokying	0597920259	
47	Ama Mang	—	Bui	0597920259	
48	Kwasi Mensah	Trader	Nyire		
49	Twabawa Faustina	Taylor	Fawohkon		
50	Akosua Sarah	Farmer	Bonfase		
51	Afua Emelia	—	Akanyakrom	0553105799	
52	Comfort Maanum	—	Bui		
53	Kwame Eric	Student	Ajblakame	0554738326	
54	Comfort Akosea Nyienbalke	Farmer	Fawohkon		
55	Akua Nsoawa	—	Nyire		
56	Maanum Jockey	—	Nyire		

ATTENDANCES

BANDA DISTRICT A

TYPE OF MEETING.....

VENUE.....

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION
57	Kwadwo Sampson	Agric Rep
58	Adwoa Kwakye	Teacher
59	Akosua Patience	Business Woman
60	Mamun Kente	Farmer
61	Adwoa Mercy	Tailor
62	Serwaa Yida	Youth group Rep
63	Abena Abena	Social Worker
64	Akosua Linda	Tailor
65	Akosua Bitu Donkor	Hair dresser
66	Akuu Anana	
67	Abena Asaba	Tailor
68	Ana Mansah	Trader
69	Nsowaa Dunkwa	Farmer
70	Kumah Florence	Hair dresser
71.	Georgina Boateng	Procurer
72.	Tamara Ore	NKS
73.	Anthony N-nyiborpol	PPO

ATTENDANCE SHEET

BANDA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

TYPE OF MEETING.....

VENUE.....DATE.....

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	UNIT / DEPT.	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
1	Maxwell Ghadaga	Assemblyman	Bui	0248127711	
2	Mohammed Ali	Unit Committee	Bui	0241861734	
3	John Kwakoo Kumah	Pastor	Bongsofo	0552232268	
4	Nana Kwakoo Savamani	Chief	Bongsofo	05591625880	
5	Adwoa Afiyie	Trader	Bui	0541320976	
6	Alex Krah	Driver	Bui	0541845777	
7	Namudu Abdulai	Chief Imam	Biema	0207492366	
8	Malam Isah	Imam	Biema		
9	Georgina Agyak	Farmer	Farmer		
10	Bio Mercy	Tailor	Farmer	0946780124	
11	Atta Akua	University Farmer	Farmer	0532704318	
12	Maureen Afiya	Teacher	Ahenkro	0248170513	
13	Yaa Felicia	Farmer	Farmer		
14	Ama Kumah	Food Vendor	Farmer	0547579710	

ATTENDANCE SHEET

BANDA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

TYPE OF MEETING.....

VENUE.....

DATE.....

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	UNIT / DEPT.	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
16	Ana Kumaah	Trader	Wolesi		
17	Wataro Majaliya	Tailor	✓		
18	Zenabu Monahed	Farmer	Bestie		
19	Akasua Florence	✓	✓		
20	Dankor Akasua	✓	Bease		
21	Petter Ashaitu	✓	✓		
22	Kuma Akua	✓	✓		
23	Mansa Mary Adwoa	Food Vendor	Bui		
24	Esi Kpakpa	Unit Committee	✓		
25	Kwadwo Mensah	Mason	Bongase		
26	Nana Kwadwo Wlo	Chief	Nekobiyina		
27	Kwesi Nketiah	Farmer	✓		
28	Kwadwo Awadu	✓	Agbekume		
29	Nana Atta	Sub-chief	✓		

ATTENDANCE SHEET

BANDA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

TYPE OF MEETING.....









VENUE..... DATE.....

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	UNIT / DEPT.	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
30	Akua Lydia	Farmer	Fawoan		
31	Darfoun Mary	✓	Nyir		
32	Efia Elizabeth D. Jsa	✓			
33	Dontia Ageman Gifty Yaa	✓	Bui		
34	Gladys Agbango	✓	Bongose		
35	Albert Ansaah	Trader	Kojie		
36	Odu Joseph	Trader	Sumoli		
37	Anana Watara	Farm er	Akanyakrom	0533869350	
38	Mamuna Nandon	✓	Nyir	055000 2059	
39	Adams Amama	✓	Boase	0533948876	
40	Douker Kadija	✓	Fawoan	0537656901	
41	Kwabena Siedu	Health Worker	Lab	0541334509	
42	Asena Watara	Farm er	Fawoan		
43	Badu Magret	✓			
44.	Seidu Sulmana	BPO	Planning	0242544767	
45.	Bioh Kwabena Enoch	ASPO	Planning	0549555556	
46.	Kabre Findi	ADI	C/A		

ATTENDANCE SHEET

BANDA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

TYPE OF MEETING.....
 VENUE..... DATE.....

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	UNIT / DEPT.	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
15	Maotee Beardi	Rep. FRD	Stao	0543609389	
16	Frank Bangual	Unit Head	San Jose	0559968810	
17	Nana Kofi Mensah	Chief	Kabonno		
18	Sumeila Sallah	Iman	Bompojie	0249219053	
19	Osei Johnson	Teacher	Stao	054862670	
20	Nana Kwabuo Buntar	Chief	Lahono		
21	Asumah Mens	Rep. Iman	Kankor	0548221147	
22	Atak Gina	Rep. Iman	Manla		
23	Mamans Musaal	Trader	Kankor		
24	Asana Mohammed	Trader	Kankor	055446814	
25	Beama Maw	Rep FRD	Stao	0204891107	
26	Nana Tolara	Chief	Manla		
27	Nana Kwabena Mensah	Oligarch	Manla		
28	Alhasan Amala	Technician	Work Office	0599998719	

ATTENDANCE SHEET

BANDADISTRICT ASSEMBLY

TYPE OF MEETING.....
 VENUE..... DATE.....

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	UNIT / DEPT.	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
29	Thomas Amukoo	Teacher	Home office		
30	Anane Yaw Shadrach	Assemblyman	Kabonno/ADG	024188915	Shw
31	Selomema Yakaya	Presiding member	Scasa	0246489846	YUS
32	Amoako Adams	DCI		0244862587	
33	Hon. Bung'i Peter	DCI		0207722130	
34	Alhassan Sule	Rep. Iman	Scasa	0592472550	SHI
35	Maw Sma	Unit c/w clw	Scasa	0574744329	BT
36	Musad Mohammed	Business man	Scasa	0044388494	YUS
37	Nana Kofi Aredor	Rep. FGDs	Sanwa		YUS
38	Olyeame Borame	Rep. Kabonno	Kabonno		YUS
39	Runa Abers Georgeina	Traders	Kabonno		
40	Nana Abers Bunkur	Queen mother	Kabonno		
41	Bapan William	Food seller	Kabonno		YUS
42	Kofi Senapan	Opion leader	Kabonno		YUS

ATTENDANCE SHEET

BANDA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

TYPE OF MEETING.....

VENUE.....DATE.....

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	UNIT / DEPT.	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
43	Kofi Kumal	Opim leader	Samra	024442981	
44	Aman Mensa	Fashin Dawa	Samra	0549840044	
45	Yaa Anane	Ford Vender	Gbo	0245298165	
46	Boris JDF's	Rep. Safety net	Malakala	0249313144	
47	Issifu Nargia musa	OP/leader	Kabona		
48	Mohammed Shaibu	Iman	Kabona	0200495746	
49	Alhassan Beba	Iman	Samra		
50	Musafa Mohammed	Opim leader	Malakala		
51	Rae Rosa	Teacher	Kabona Presby Am.	024314466	
52	Yau Ayer	Teacher	" " " "	055499200144	
53	Gabriel Mensah	" " " "	Kabona THS	05944892201	
54	Ruff Anane	" " " "	" " " "	0277493249	
55	Tadani Augustine	Teacher	Base Primary	025722945	
56	Aseana Merv	" " " "	" " " "	059334966	

ATTENDANCE SHEET

BANDA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

TYPE OF MEETING.....

VENUE.....DATE.....

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	UNIT / DEPT.	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
57	Ibrahim Adam	Head Teacher	Islamic IHS	02478786	Ibrahim
58	Agatha Amankwe	Teacher	Dompfio P. Prim.	0249162676	Agatha
59	Letak Comfort	ll ll	Presby Prim. Dompfio	054308159	Letak
60	Raymond Mensah	Teacher	Dompfio JHS	0249776066	Raymond
61	Sam David	Teacher	Samba / Marala Prim.	0267412490	Sam
62	Samba Peter	Teacher	Bandama SHS	055455499	Samba
63	Adlai Faustine	Farmer	Kabonra		Adlai
64	Stephan Yobeah	Farmer	Kabonra		Stephan
65	Kuma Yaw	Businessman	Supura		Kuma
67	Baah Gideon	Barber	Samba		Baah
68	Samuel Kofi Setete	Driver	Dabonra		Samuel
69	Atta Ama	Teacher	Kabonra		Atta
70	Idrisu Hwawa	Teacher	Kabonra		Idrisu
71	Kwadwo Kumah	Teacher	Gbawe		Kwadwo

ATTENDANCE SHEET

BANDADISTRICT ASSEMBLY

TYPE OF MEETING.....
 VENUE..... DATE.....

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	UNIT / DEPT.	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
72	Issah Keatum	Farmer	Sease		
73	Victoria Abana	FRD Rep.	Gbaa		
74	Resina Yaa Yebrah	Breeding	Dampofie		
75	Togea Alcosua	Isading	Dampofie		
76	Muabena Soko	Masari	Kabarno		
77	Elizabeth. Afhie Afua	Masari	Makakala		
78	Solzo Victor Kumbena	Capretary	Kabarno		
79	Badu Mercy	Headmaster	Dampofie		
80	Afiata Amadu	Isading	Kamanka		
81	Hange Ayigayong	Fishing	Den Kabarno		
82	Afryne Agsard	Yams Seller	Kabarno		
83	Aduru Alice	Food Seller	Seenua		
84	Kne Abena Felicia	Fish Seller	Gbaa		
85	Abasio Georgina	Fish Seller	Gbaa		

ATTENDANCE SHEET

BANDA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

TYPE OF MEETING.....

VENUE..... DATE.....

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	UNIT / DEPT.	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
86	Buniki Yaa Rose	Field Seller	Import/Export		
87	Mary Afua Kumah	Vegetable Seller	Import/Export		
88	Comfort Mensah	Bringing Spout	Kabonno		
89	Abdulai Halwa	Bringing Spout	Ganga		
90	Forced Emmanuel	Bringing	Makela		
91	Ianea Florence	Student/STU	Kanuca		
92	Amortey Teremis	Farmer	Import/Export		
93	Darkwa Elizabeth Yaa	Nurse	Kabonno		
94	Abena Emar	Trading	Ganwa		
95	Mwasi Amma	Father/MSI	Ganwa		
96	Kwaku Remah	Farmer	Ganwa		
97	Nsira Robert	Farmer	Ganwa		
98	Afiata Abdulhai	Student/MSI	Kabonno	051738574	
99	Eric Kwasi Yaboa	Bringing	Gbae		

ATTENDANCE SHEET

BANDA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

TYPE OF MEETING.....
 VENUE..... DATE.....

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	UNIT / DEPT.	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
100	Fringsy Kusaka Isaal	farmer	Kabarno		
101	Rose Kusayic	Farmer	Bumputic		
102	Bawid Kusabene Banker	Opin Joddy	Kabarno		
103	Ahame Gladys	Trading	Bumputic		
104	Gomina Luwalu	Business	Kabarno		
105	Biana Gomina	Trading	Kabarno		
106	Biaata Gomina	Student	Kabarno		
107	Omoro Amadu	Farmer	Kanlkan		
108	Omoro Memana	Farmer	Kanlka		
109	Ahosua Salomoff	Trading	Kabarno		
110	Cocilia Kumma	Makala Fa.	makala		
111	Gurden Yau	Talpa	Bumputic		
112	Abdulrah Feti	Trading	Sasse		
113	Abena Aisa	Sanwafu	Sawusa		

ATTENDANCE SHEET

BANDA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

TYPE OF MEETING.....

VENUE.....DATE.....


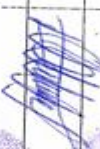





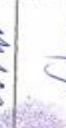





NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	UNIT / DEPT.	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
114	Omoro Adia	Trading	Saasa		
115	Omoro Faki	" "	Saasa		
116	Abona Vida	Trading	Bompost's		
117	Abua Emelia	Breastmover	Bompost's		
118	Rio Akosua	Breastmover	Bompost's		
119	Gburleten Veronica	Student-	Kabona		
120	Bunkur Fine	Fire officer	Kabona		
121	Dsei Isaac Nkama	Sanumail op.	Gbaa		
122	Omura Davie	Farmer	Gbaa		
123	Rish Enock Kwabona	ADPS	Planning Unit	0549555556	
124	Siedu Sulmana	ASPD	Planning Unit	0242544977	
125	Nana Kwaku Sampson	KROTHENE	Bombfire	0596219395	
126	Ahame Abigail	Unit Committee	Kabona		
127	Yau Boney	" "	Kabona		

ATTENDANCE SHEET

BANDA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

TYPE OF MEETING.....

VENUE..... DATE.....

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	UNIT / DEPT.	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
128	Pamini Yaa Boris	leader	Kabonno		
129	Hawa Aklassan	" "	Kankka		
130	Ama Lizy	" "	Gbao		
131	Meri Abdulai	Egg Seller	Saasa		
132	Mahiba Abdulai	Provision shop	Saasa		
133	Afia Bernice Oppong	Scavva	Scavva		
134	Laurence Oppong	Trader	Scavva		
135	Afia Buku Rose	Trader	Scavva		
136	Meri Idnisi	Sokolashu	Saasa		
137	Naami Akwaa Nyindor	Food Vendor	Saasa		
138	Akua Serwa	Wresman	Makala		
139	Afia Fofie	Provisioner	Gbao		
140	Martha Akosua	Chemical seller	Gbao		
141	Mary Akwaa	Kankey seller	Gbao		

ATTENDANCE SHEET

BANDA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

TYPE OF MEETING.....
 VENUE..... DATE.....

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	UNIT / DEPT.	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
142	Mkossua Jy die	Food vendors	Sambu		
143	Yebrah Rose Afra	Food "	Sambu		
144	Florence Ama Bengwa	" "	Sambu		
145	Elizabeth Mbans	" "	Sambu		
146	Rate Kana Yaa	Farmer	Gbao		
147	Faestina, Albena Neun	Farmer	Gbao		
148	Yaa Mensa	" "	Gbao		
149	Nyarko Martha	Farmer	Makala		
150	Nyarko Hteling	Teacher	Dompofie		
151	Fardjour Elizabeth	" "	Dompofie		
152	Mansal Guden	" "	Dompofie		
153	Lopom Rachael Ama	Brother	Makala		
154	Samuel Billey	Teacher	Sambu JHS	09433612445	
155	Salle Kwame Solt	Farmer	Kabomo		

ATTENDANCE SHEET

BANDA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

TYPE OF MEETING.....

VENUE.....DATE.....

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	UNIT / DEPT.	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
156	Kwabena Mensah	Farmer	Kabonno		
157	Afranie Tutuhen Kusame	Farmer	Kabonno		
158	Rofi Krak	Farmer	Kabonno		
159	Ampensah Simon Kwesi		Kabonno		
160	Amyrtey Evelyn	Business	Kabonno		
161	Mansa Aboana	Trading	Kabonno		
162	Akua Benta	Trading	Sampefie		
163	Mamu Theresa	Trading	Sampefie		
164	Rudicta Ibra Adwoa		Sampefie		
165	Fordjour Kwadus	Farmer	Sampefie		
166	Yonye Florence	Trading	Sampefie		
167	Baah Mary		Sampefie		
168	Mariama Beida		Serge		
169	Nana Kwabena John	Diyame	Sampefie		

ATTENDANCE SHEET

BANDA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

TYPE OF MEETING.....

VENUE..... DATE.....

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	UNIT / DEPT.	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
170	Kwataya Memuna	Trading	Sage		
171	Afi Florence	'' ''	Senwa		
172	Nyini Mavis Abeng	'' ''	Senwa		
173	Fofie Andrew	Farmer	Kabona		
174	Benteh Juliana Akua	Trading	Kabona		
175	Bonsu Felicia	'' ''	Kabona		
176	Sionye Emmanuel	Farmer	Dompfie	02-4729039	
177	Bapaa Samuel	Farmer	Dompfie	0205159359	
178	Kwasi Aggrey Puns	Farmer	Dompfie	0247411192	
179	Jatak Ebenezer	Teacher	Dompfie	024469054	
180	Kwasi Kwama	Farmer	Dompfie		
181	Sah Charles	knives	Dompfie	0243746387	
182	Yaw Charles	Farmer	Dompfie	0245925613	
183	Yaw Michael	farmer	Dompfie	0241889258	

ATTENDANCE SHEET
BANDA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

TYPE OF MEETING.....
VENUE..... DATE.....

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	UNIT / DEPT.	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
184	Aryugsho Adone	ASPO	Planning	0248120513	<i>[Signature]</i>
185	Gilaniel Appaku	ASPO	Planning Unit	0248664147	<i>[Signature]</i>
186	Emmanuel Anyimady	ASPO	Planning	0209753877	<i>[Signature]</i>
187	Plm. Mohammed Ibrahim Zita	SDPO	Planning	0208391444	<i>[Signature]</i>
188	Felix Bunkler	S.S.D.O	Sweet	0256805785	<i>[Signature]</i>
189	Kudame Bunkler	Farmer	Gbaa		<i>[Signature]</i>
190	Kofi Boudi Sampson	Farmer	Unit C Haus Gbaa	02082447261	<i>[Signature]</i>
191	Ama Naomi	Trader	Samba		<i>[Signature]</i>
192	Yau Yabozah	Businessman	Samba		<i>[Signature]</i>
193	Yaa Nsovoa	Fuel Seller	Gbaa	0549884028	<i>[Signature]</i>
194	Mercy Oshuro	Fuel Seller	Gbaa		<i>[Signature]</i>
195	Ama Uduo	Worshiper	Gbaa	0554242021	<i>[Signature]</i>
196	Lamas Kusan Basah	Trader	Kabone P. Panyu	0247127294	<i>[Signature]</i>
197	Manu Alice	Trader	Gbaa		<i>[Signature]</i>
198	Kudasi Nwabak Nwiri	Businessman	Gbaa		<i>[Signature]</i>
199	Anna Busurua	Trader	Gbaa		<i>[Signature]</i>
200	Leah Andrews	Photographer	Kabone		<i>[Signature]</i>

APPENDIX VI

Table 7.2: Knowledge Management Matrix

S/N.	Knowledge Area	Knowledge Holder	Knowledge Source	Knowledge Gap
1.	Project Management	Pln. Mohammed Iddrisu Zito	Education and Training	Low Computing
2.	Report writing	Seidu Sulemana	Education and training	Inadequate training
3.	Data entry	Adane Augustine	Workshop	Inadequate training
4.	Land Use Planning	Anthony N. N-Yinbilpul	School and workshops	GIS deficiency
5.	Data entry	Gabriel Apraku	Capacity building	Inadequate training
6.	Computer software	Agyei Ibrahim	Inborn	Inadequate training
7.	Reporting	Gyamfi Dickson	Auditing	Concluding part of Auditing
8.	Data Collection	Charles Osei Bonsu	Education and Training	Inadequate training

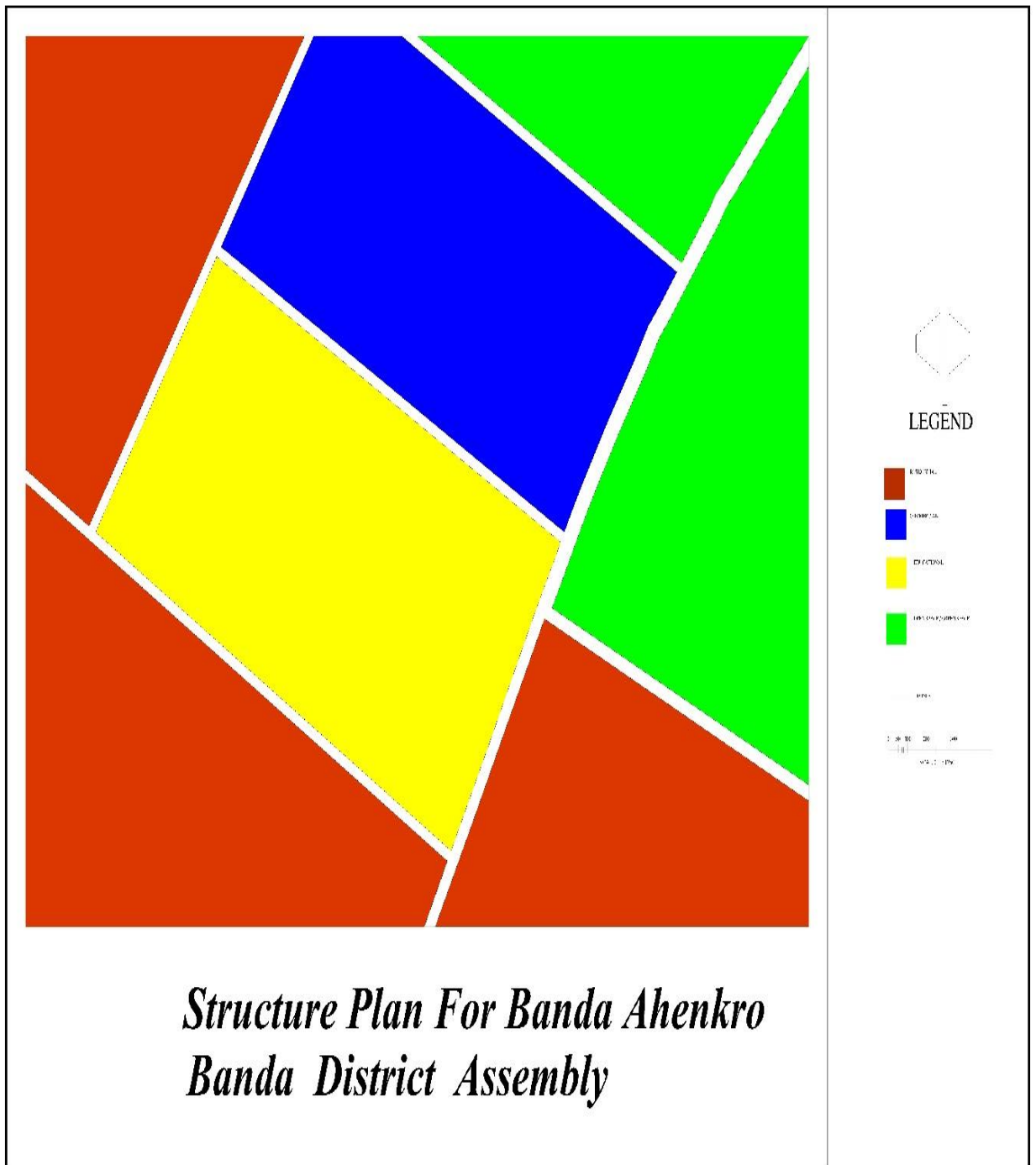
APPENDIX VII

Table 8.3: Competency Matrix for Learning

S/N.	Competency	Training Programme	Evaluation Criteria	Learning Objectives
1.	Organizational skills, Team work Good interpersonal relationship Good communication skills	Capacity building	Feedback from stakeholders	To be a transformational leader
2.	Team work Good interpersonal relationship Good communication skills	Capacity building	1. 360-Degree Feedback 2. KPI tracking	To be highly skilled in managerial position
3.	Team work, organizational skills	Capacity building	1. Managerial observation 2. Follow-up reviews	To be team player

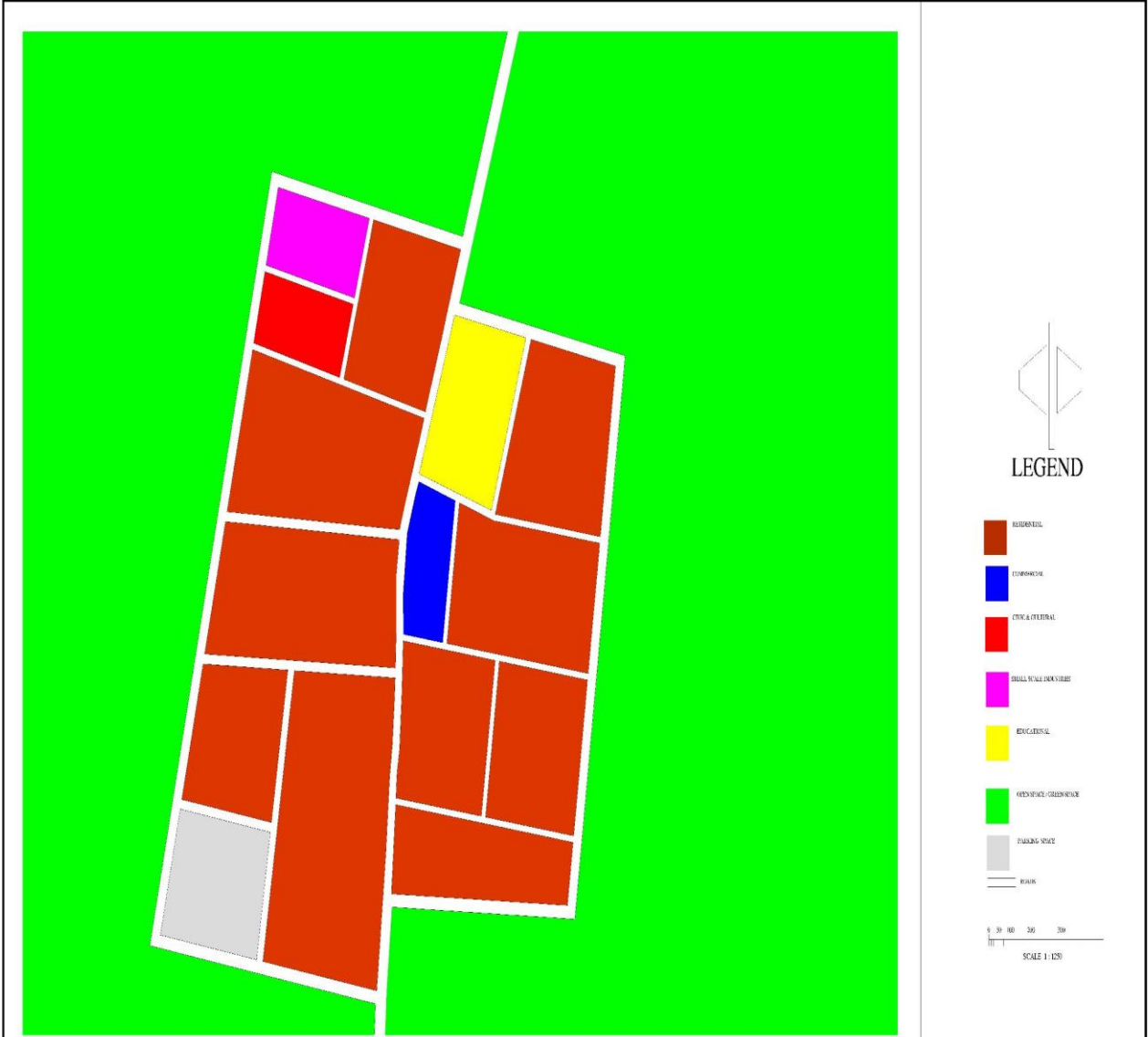
4.	Communication skills, team work and problem solving	GIS	1. Supervisor/peer feedback 2. 360-Degree Feedback	Skilled based
5.	Team work and interpersonal relationship	Workshop	Feedback surveys	To be a team player and able to manage any position
6.	Good communication skills & Team work	Workshop	Stakeholder / peer feedback surveys.	To be able to communicate decisions clearly
7.	Problem solving	Capacity building	1. Managerial feedback / observation 2. KPI tracking	To be a world class software engineer
8.	Good communication skills & Team work	Workshop	Feedback from stakeholders	To provide reliable data

8.4: APPENDIX VIII: STRUCTURE PLANS FOR COMMUNITIES

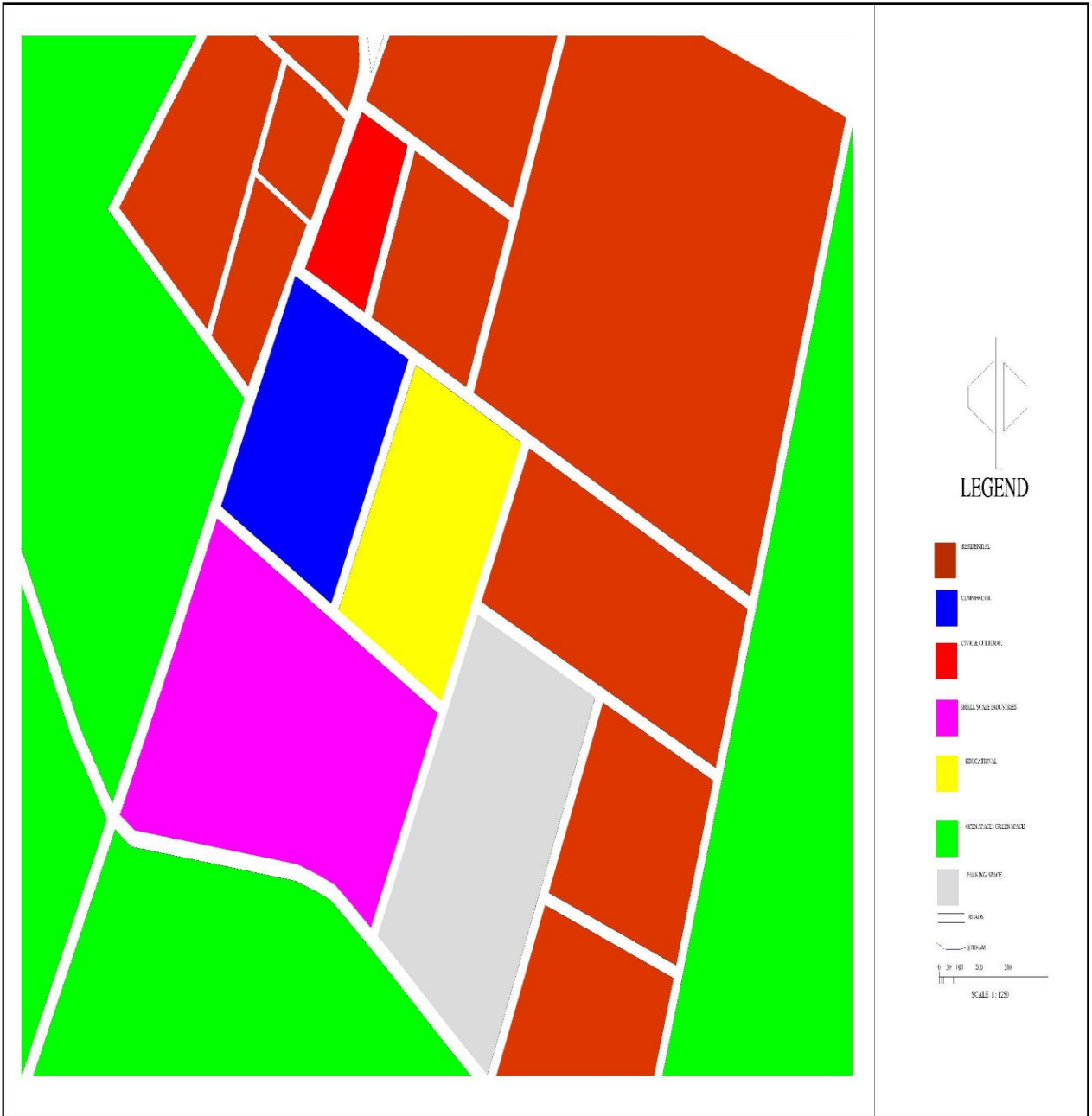




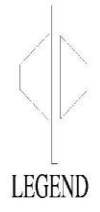
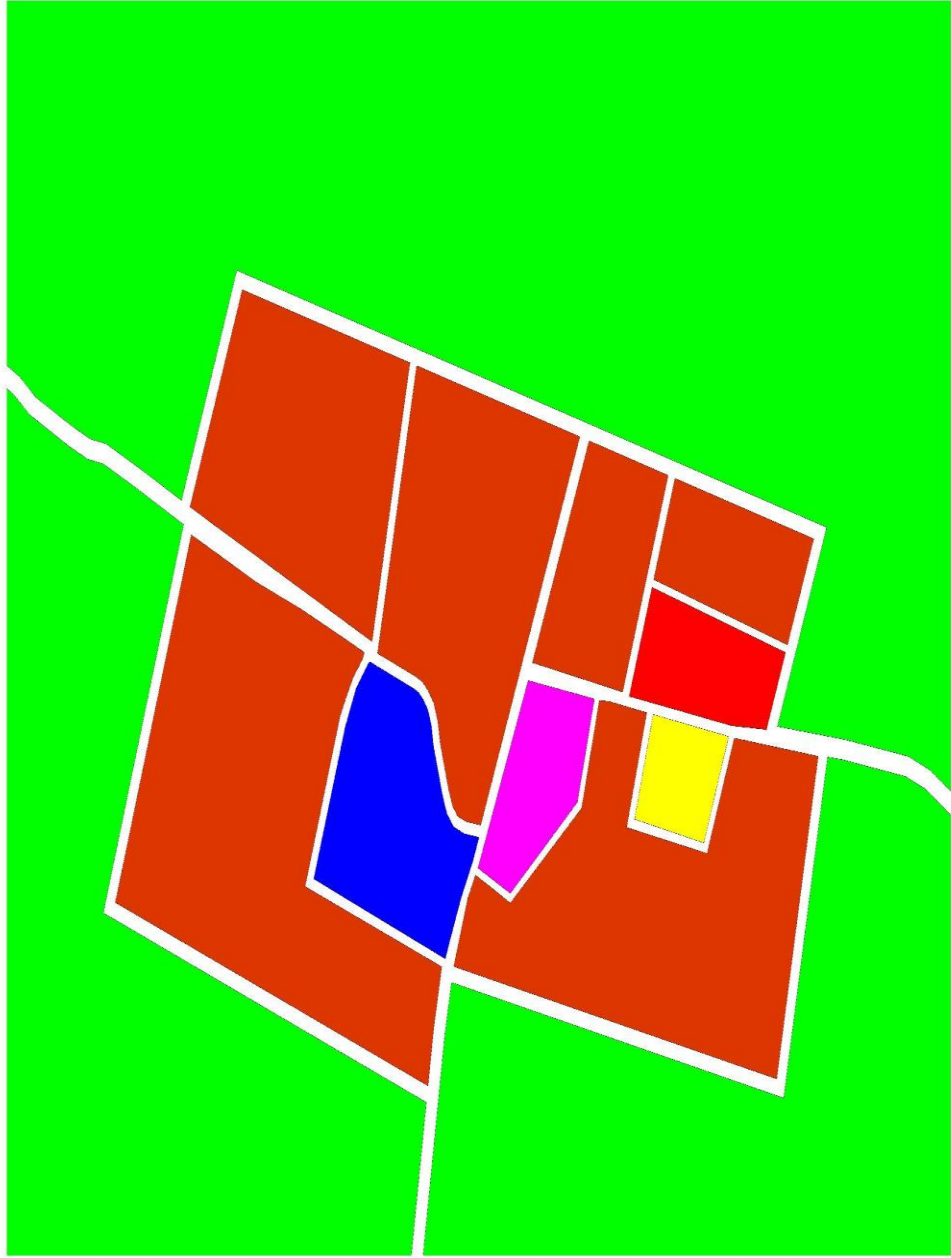
*Structure Plan For Kojie
Banda District Assembly*



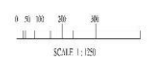
*Structure Plan For Bofie
Banda District Assembly*



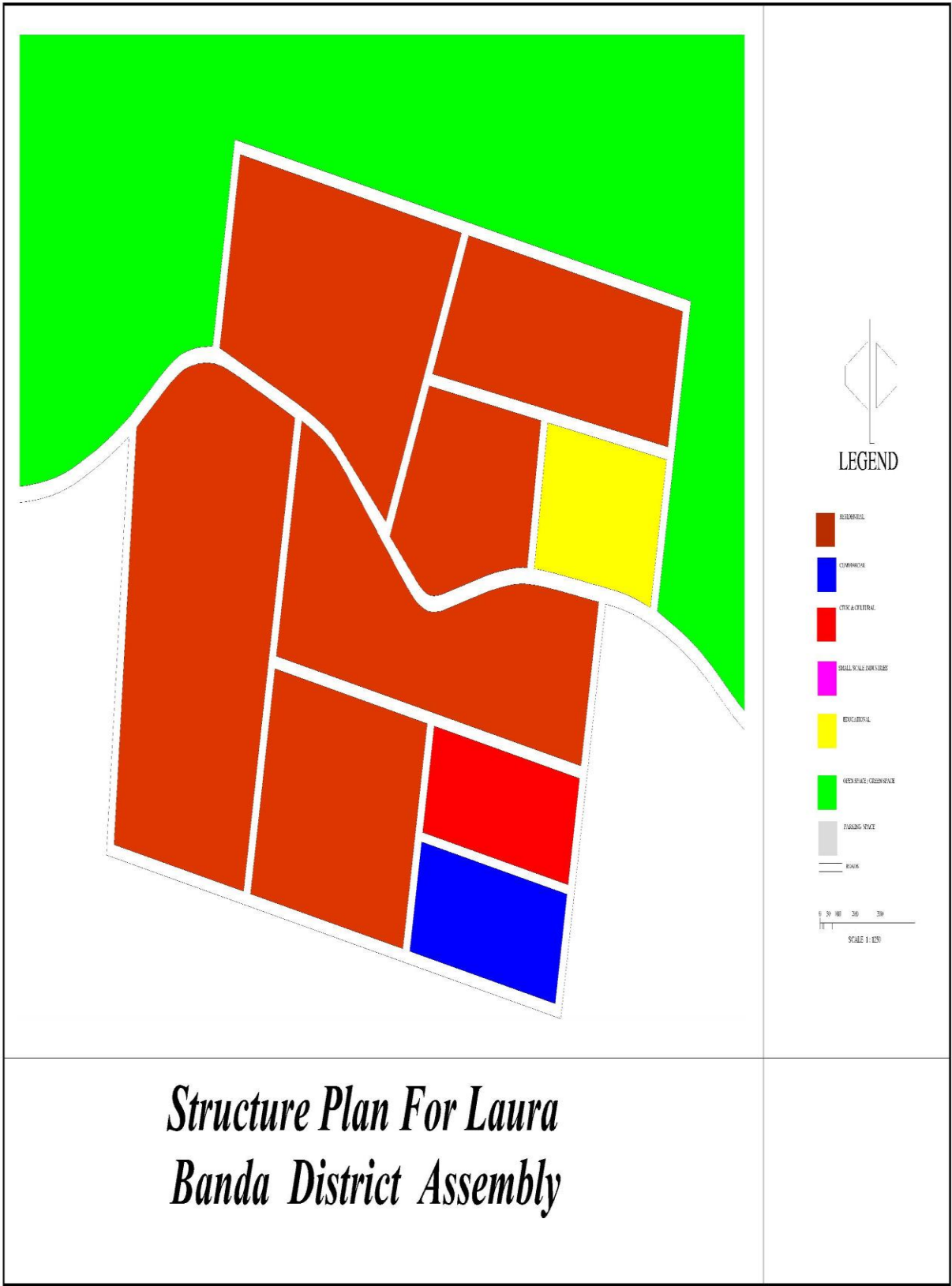
*Structure Plan For Beim
Banda District Assembly*

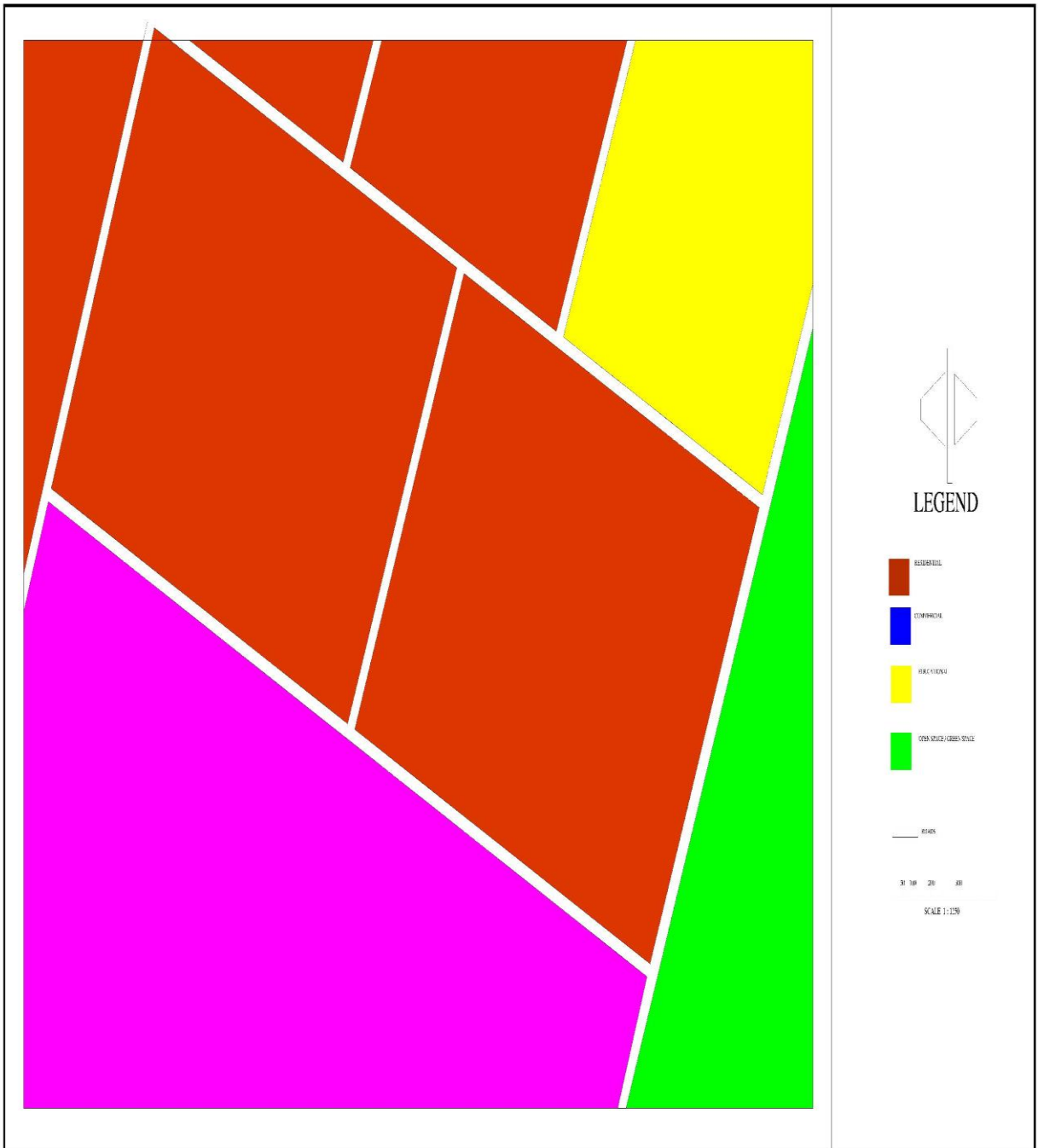


- RESIDENTIAL
- COMMERCIAL
- CITY CENTRAL
- SMALL SCALE COMMERCE
- MEDICAL
- OPEN SPACE - GREEN SPACE
- ROADS

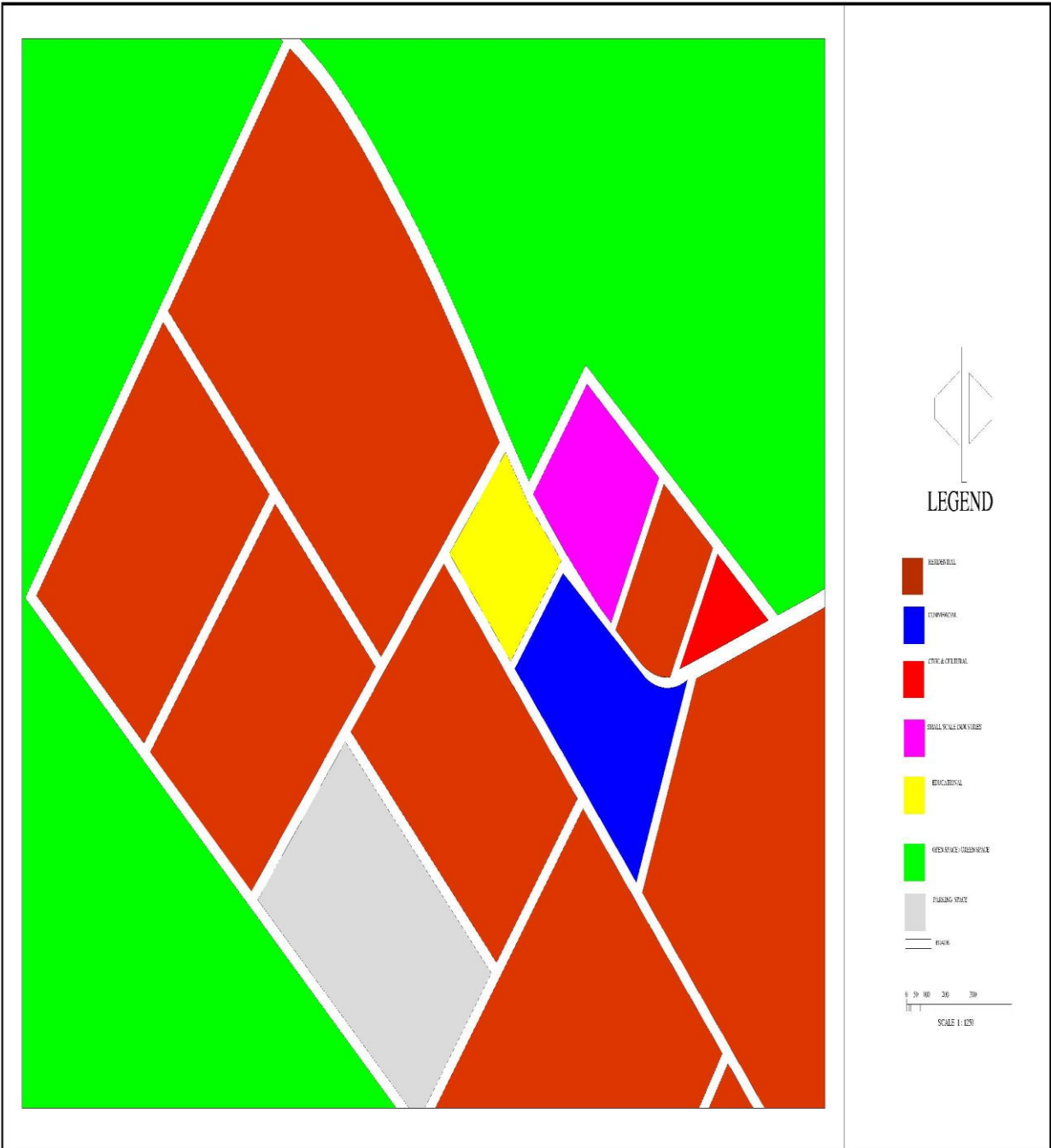


*Structure Plan For Wawe
Banda District Assembly*

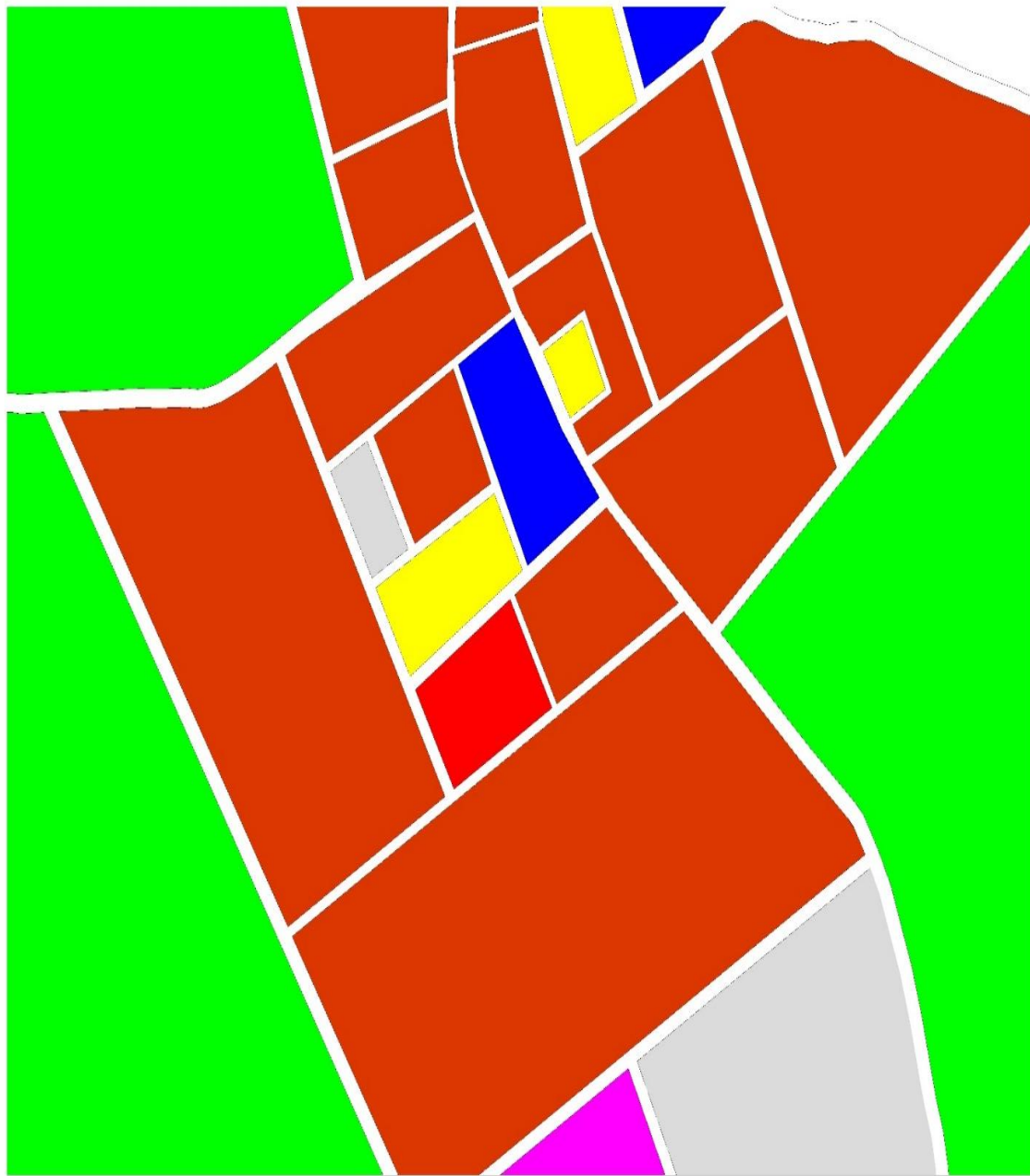


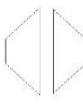


*Structure Plan For Kabrono & Kanka
Banda District Assembly*

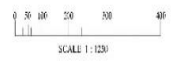


*Structure Plan For Nyire
Banda District Assembly*

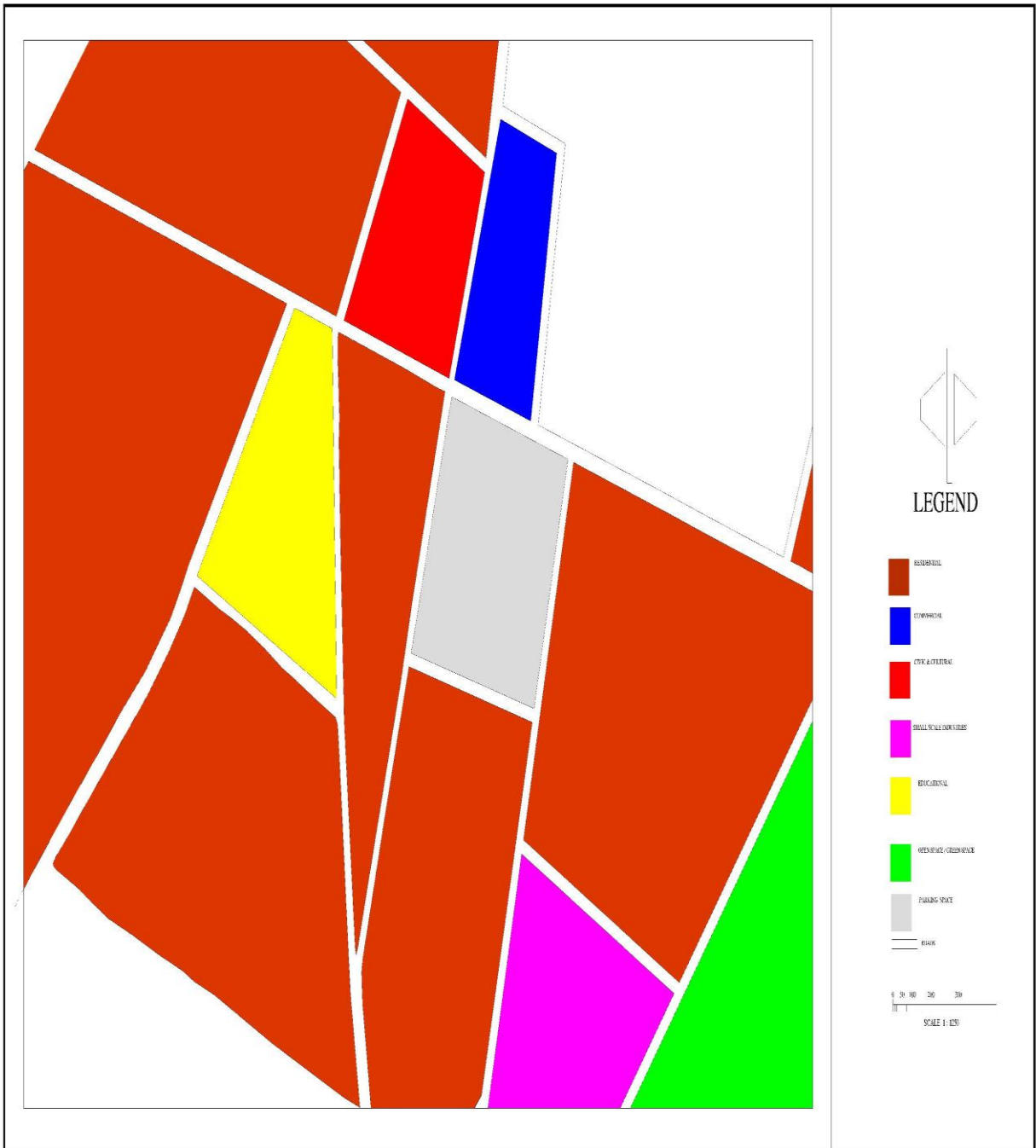



 LEGEND

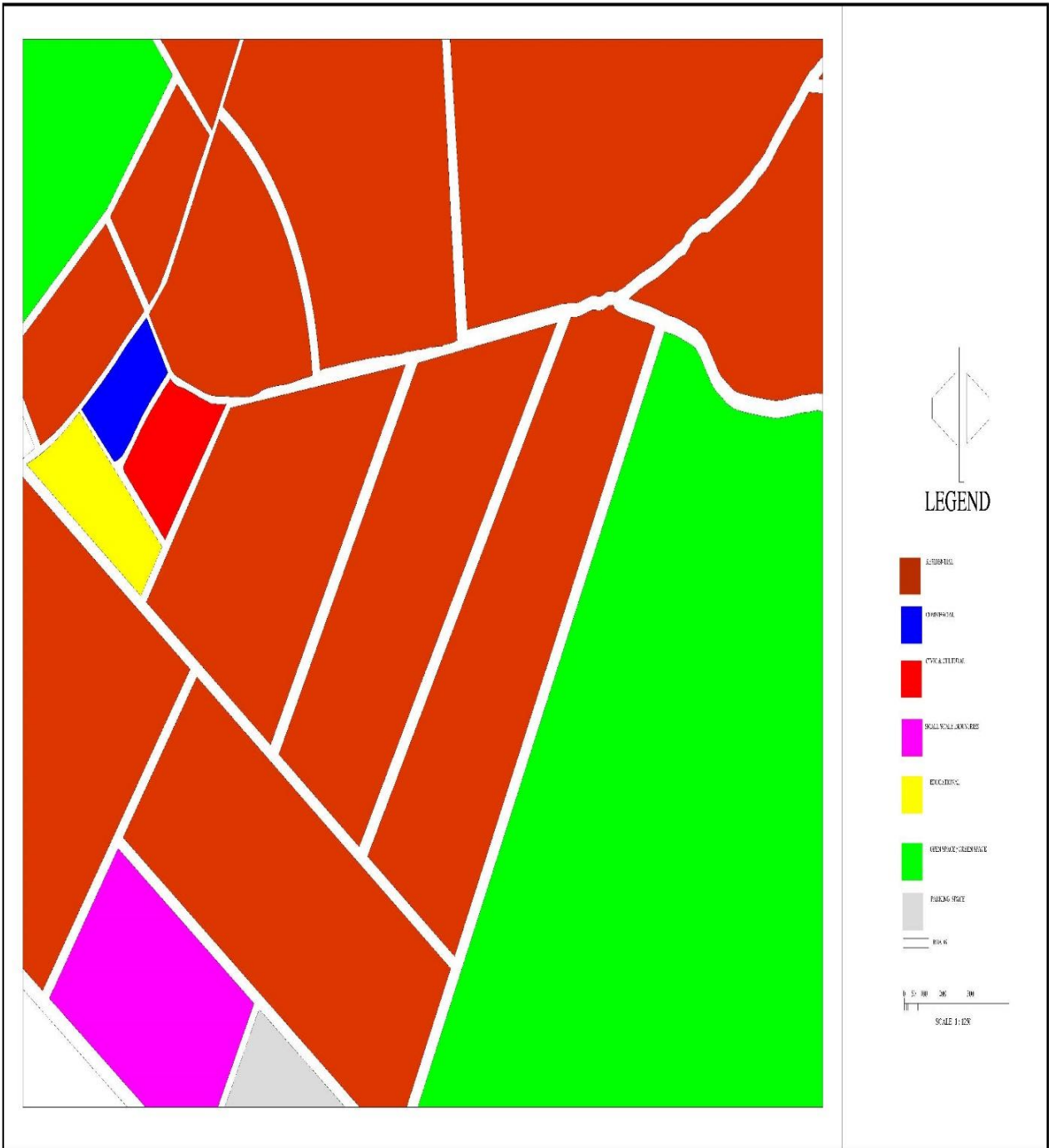
-  RESIDENTIAL
-  CULTURAL
-  CIVIC & CULTURE
-  SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES
-  TRADITIONAL
-  OPEN SPACE/GREEN SPACE
-  PARKING SPACE
-  ROAD



*Structure Plan For Dorbor
Banda District Assembly*



*Structure Plan For Dompofie & Makala
Banda District Assembly*



*Structure Plan For Bui
Banda District Assembly*