

# **BANDA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

## **2024 APPROVED COMPOSITE BUDGET**

# **BANDA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**



## **APPROVAL STATEMENT OF COMPOSITE BUDGET, FFR, AAP AND RIAP FOR THE YEAR 2024**

Prepared and approved by the General Assembly of the Banda District Assembly at the General Assembly Meeting held on 26<sup>th</sup> October, 2023 in accordance with Section 20 (1) of the Public Financial Management Act, 2016 (Act 921).

Compensation of employees	Goods and Services	Capital Expenditure
GH¢3,634,800.00	GH¢2,373,930.90	GH¢3,791,248.13

Total Budget GH¢9,799,979.03

DATE: 26<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER, 2023

SAKA ISSAH SAD RAT  
DCD

DATE: 26<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER, 2023

HON. SAMPSON MANU  
PRESIDING MEMBER

# **BANDA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY**

## **DISTRICT PROFILE**

### **1.0 Introduction**

The Government of Ghana has recognized that the country's population is the nation's greatest resource. It is both the instrument and objective of national development. The government therefore has responsibility towards its protection and enhancement of the quality of life (Government of Ghana, 1969). Government also explicitly recognized the reciprocal relationship between population and development (i.e. population affects development even as development affects population). An understanding of the population, its characteristics and dynamics, is therefore crucial for realistic development planning.

The Government of Ghana has formulated and implemented a decentralized local government system since 1988 with the District Assembly as the focal point for development. The District Assembly is expected to initiate and coordinate the processes of planning, programming, budgeting and implementation of District plans, programmes and projects to ensure development. Each District Assembly is expected to carry out medium and long term development planning to meet the aspirations of the population.

The overall level of development and demographic structure of the country conceals differences between and within regions, Districts, urban and rural localities. As such, there are bound to be differences in the population and development needs and priorities between and within regions, Districts, urban and rural localities.

The report covers the Banda District and its cardinal objective is to make available to decision makers, planners, researchers, and the general public, analysis of the results of the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) and their full implication for policy and planning in the District.

This chapter focuses on the historical background of the Banda District. It further discusses the physical features including location, size, relief, drainage, climate, vegetation, geology and soils in the District. In addition, it covers the socio-cultural characteristics of the population, administrative and political structure as well as social and economic infrastructural facilities.

## **1.1 Background**

Banda district is a district carved out of Tain district in the Bono Region. It was created and inaugurated on 28th June 2012 with a Legislative Instrument (LI) 2092. The Banda District has Banda Ahenkro as its capital. It arose as a result of the large size of the then Tain District which was not in one way or the other allowing the government to fully implement its policies of Local Governance to the benefit of the entire citizenry. Banda Ahenkro, the capital is 126 kilometres away from Sunyani, the regional capital (approximately 1 hour 47 minutes' drive by road).

## **1.2 Physical Features**

### **1.2.1 Location and size**

Banda District is one of the twelve Administrative Districts in the Bono Region after creating the Bono East and Ahafo Region from the erstwhile Brong Ahafo Region. It was created and inaugurated on 28<sup>th</sup> June 2012 under Legislative Instrument (LI) 2092. The capital of the district 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 (Northern Region) to the North, Tain District to the south, La Cote D'Ivoire to the East and Kintampo South to the West. Banda Ahenkro, the capital is 126 kilometers away from Sunyani, the regional capital (approximately 2 and half hours' drive by road). In terms of land area, the district covers a total of 2,298.34570 kilometers square out of the regional size of 39,558kilometres 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.

### **1.2.2 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 is 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 flows throughout the year. The Black Volta marks the northern boundary of the district (and that of BR) with the Northern Region. This river also flows

throughout the year and as a result, the second largest hydroelectric dam (Bui Dam) in Ghana has been constructed, which supports the national grid with 400 megawatt (MW) of power. The Bui Dam whose construction began in January 2008 and fully became 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 Northern regions. The dam serves as a tourist attraction, which attracts 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 for household use.

### **1.2.3 Economy of the District**

The local economy is structured into three key sectors. These are agricultural, commerce/service and industrial sectors. Agriculture dominate with about 85% of the total population engaged in it.

Those in the primary sector 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 a small scale. The secondary sector which comprises a few populace employs artisans such as builders, dressmakers, carpenters to mention but a few. With regard 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 is also the Nafaana Rural Bank.

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

### **Major Economic Activity**

#### **Agriculture**

The major contributor to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Ghana is agriculture. Ghana's economy is an agrarian one. It involves various activities whose understanding may generally enhance decision makers' ability to formulate relevant policies to improve the output of the sector.

The district is entirely rural and most of its households (78.6%) engage in agricultural activities while 21.4 percent are non-agricultural households.

The major food crops grown are yam, maize, plantain, cocoyam and cassava. Major vegetables grown are tomatoes, garden eggs, okro and pepper. Cash crop grown is cashew. The availability of land, favorable weather conditions, high soil fertility, double maxima rainfall pattern, easiness of land acquisition among others support agricultural production and places the district at an investment destination in that regard.

The major cashew production areas in the district are Dorbor, Bongase, Boase, Biema, Banda Ahenkro and Sabiye.

### ***The Impact of Agriculture in the District***

Agriculture is the main stay of the district. The prevailing climatic conditions in the district constitute important parameters for development. The rainfall is characterized by seasonality which is a limiting factor in agriculture and plant growth.

Below are some of the impacts of agriculture in the district

1. Food security: The food security situation has improved as farmers are adopting improved technologies disseminated to them by the agricultural extension agents (AEAs). The introduction of improved varieties especially maize has gradually improved yields over the years. In addition, the introduction of improved varieties and technologies, input supply by Planting for Food and Jobs has also enabled resource poor farmers to engage in agricultural production.
2. Employment Creation: As a result of the availability of AEAs to provide technical assistance many of the youth are going into farming as a business. Acreages of some crops especially cashew, cassava, yam and groundnuts are improving yearly. This helps to improve the employment situation as more people get engaged on the farms.
3. Increased Income: due to the availability of improved varieties and technologies productivity of crops like yam (which is also a cash crop) and other cash crops like cashew and cassava has improved. This leads to increase in the produce available to the farmer. Who has surplus to sell to improve his income.

4. Improved Livelihood: This is evident in the housing sector as more housing structures keep springing up. The transport sector has also improved in quantity and quality.
5. Internally Generated Funds: Increased production also improves the local revenue generation of the District Assembly.
6. Reduced Streetism: Many of the youth have started vacating the streets to engage in agricultural production. This if sustained could lead to a reduction in crime rate.

Besides, these desirable impacts, global warming is a negative impact that agriculture and industry bring about.

Poultry are also raised and have a great potential for growth when effectively harnessed. The Black Volta which has been 'damed' has increased the volume of water which is a high potential for irrigation activity.

#### **1.2.4 Energy**

The analyses from the data collected indicate that 48.5% of the 33 communities in the District have access to electricity. Specifically, 16 communities have been connected to the national electricity grid; the number of households connected to electricity is 16,791.

With the completion of the Bui Dam Project, it is expected that all communities will be connected to electricity. The project is also expected to boost road construction, job creation and tourism in the District. Bui Dam is the second largest hydroelectric dam (Bui Dam) in Ghana which supports the national grid with 400 megawatt (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 Bui Dam, whose construction began on January 2008 and fully became operational on 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 Brong Ahafo region and the Northern region. As a multipurpose dam, it provides water for irrigation and also improves the fishing industry in Ghana.

#### **1.2.5 Food Security**

The economy of the District is primary where there is 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 agriculture activity. 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.

### 1.3 Social services

#### 1.3.1 Education

The district currently has 31 public KGs, 31 public Primary schools, 20 JHS and 1 SHS. There are 46 classrooms for KGs, 150 for Prim, 66 JHS and 19 for SHS.

There 4 private schools in the district which are located in Bongase, Kabrono, Dorbor and Ahenkro. The private schools in Bongase, Kabrono and Dorbor have KG, Primary and JHS while the one in Ahenkro has only KG and primary.

#### A. Enrolment

**Table 1.4 Enrolment levels**

LEVEL	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL
	Enrolment	%	Enrolment	%	
Pre-School	1426	52.8%	1276	47.2%	2702
Primary	1777	45.9%	2091	54.1%	3868
Junior High	793	54.7%	658	45.3%	1451
Senior High	270	54%	230	46%	500
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4266</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>4255</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>8521</b>

Source: GES, Banda District (2018)

**Table 1.5: Total Number of Schools**

Level	Kindergarten	Primary	J.H.S.	SHS	Total
No. of Schools	31	31	20	1	<b>83</b>



## **B. Pupil/Teacher Ratio and Gender Parity Index**

<b>Levels of Education</b>	<b>Pupil Teacher Ratio</b>	<b>Gender Parity Index</b>
Pre-school	16:1	1.03
Primary	19:1	1.07
Junior High	18:1	0.92
Senior High	22:1	1.02

Source: DPCU Report 2018

### **1.3.2 Health**

The District has now established its Health Directorate which have oversight responsibilities over all the clinics and CHPS, namely Banda, Sabiye, and Bui health

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

**Table 1.6: Health Facilities in the District.**

<b>Type</b>	<b>Health Centres</b>	<b>CHPS Compound</b>	<b>Outreach Points</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Number</b>	3	7	28	<b>38</b>

Source: Ghana Health Service, Banda District 2018

There also exist (3) three health centres, seven (7) CHPS compound and 28 outreach points to attend to the health needs of the people.

### **1.3.3 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 of their solid waste indiscriminately while 5% use the public container. The available records indicate 9 containers have been distributed to 9 Communities as against 33 Communities we have in District. The District lacks behind the provision of portable sanitation facilities. Banda District does have only one toilet facility for public use. This situation has led to the indiscriminate defecating in the environment.

### **1.3.4 Water Security**

Water is a very essential component of human living and without it life can become unbearable. Depending on how it is treated, it can improve or deteriorate the health standards of the users. The

sources of water for both industrial and domestic purposes in the district include boreholes, rivers and others. The commonest source of water in the district is borehole. An assessment on the water situation in the District revealed that, 73.9% depend on pipes, 11.1% depend on boreholes and 15% on streams/rivers as their main source of drinking water. Among these sources, rivers and streams are considered not healthy for human drinking. Therefore, policies should be in place to save 15% of the population from water borne diseases and guinea worm

The survey revealed that the average time spent to access water facilities in the district during the peak period is as follows; 66.7% spend 1-5 minutes, 20% spend 6-10 minutes, 8.3% spend 11-15 minutes and 5.0% spend more than 15 minutes.

The survey revealed that 61.5% of the population says that water facilities are not adequate causing frequent water shortages in their localities, 6.1% complained of frequent light off which causes water shortage, 26.3% complained on the cost of buying water while 4.5% of the population did not have any problem with water facilities in the district. Table 1.8 shows water facilities in the district

Inadequate access to safe water is perennial problem in rural and urban areas of the country. Poor access to safe water in Banda District is not different of what the nation witnessed during the dry season. Therefore, access to safe drinking water should be the top priority of the Banda District

### **Vision**

The Vision of the Banda District Assembly is to attain excellence in local governance

### **Mission**

The Mission of Banda District Assembly is to reduce poverty through effective and efficient citizen participation in local governance by mobilizing quality human and material resources to promote local economic development.

## **1.4 DEVELOPMENT ISSUES**

Some of the development issues of the district are identified under each of the thematic areas of the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGD I).

### ***1.4.1 Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability***

- Low revenue generation

#### **1.4.2 *Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana Private Sector***

- High rate of charcoal burning and chain saw operation
- Limited access to credit facilities
- Undeveloped tourist sites
- High illiteracy rate

#### **1.4.3 *Accelerated Agriculture Modernization and Sustainable Natural Resource Management***

- Low agricultural production
- High post-harvest losses
- Poor farming practices
- Poor and inadequate storage facilities

#### **1.4.4 *Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement***

- Poor road surface condition
- Inadequate potable water
- Low connection of electricity to the national grid
- Haphazard development

#### **1.4.5 *Human Development, Productivity and Employment***

- Poor performance of basic school students
- High incidence of malaria
- Inadequate support to physically challenged
- Dilapidated school structures and schools under trees

#### **1.4.6 *Transparent and Accountable Governance***

- Inadequate residential and office accommodation for District Assembly Staff
- Low capacity of Area/Town Council members

- Low participation of women in decision making
- Inadequate capacity of District Assembly members

## **1.5 ATTEMPTS AT SOLVING SOME OF THE DEVELOPMENT ISSUES**

Upon critical consideration of the development issues, efforts have been made to solve these numerous problems faced by the district. Some of the measures being undertaken are elaborated below.

### ***1.5.1 Ensuring and Sustaining Macroeconomic Stability***

- Education of revenue collectors
- Sensitization of the general public on the need to pay tax
- Establishment of District Database System (DDS)

### ***1.5.2 Enhancing Competitiveness in Ghana Private Sector***

- Facilitation of Public Private Partnership
- Controlling of land degradation
- Facilitation of access to credit facilities

### ***1.5.3 Accelerated Modernization of Agriculture Production and Natural Resource Management***

- Sensitization of farmers on modern methods of farming
- Improvement on extension services
- Facilitate the construction of storage facilities

### ***1.5.4 Infrastructure, Energy and Human Settlement***

- Reshaping of feeder roads
- Extension of electricity
- Provision of potable water

### ***1.5.5 Human Development, Productivity and Employment***

- Improve upon the performance and standard of education
- Improve upon the quality of health care delivery
- Generate employment for the youth in the District

### ***1.5.6 Transparent and Accountable Governance***

- Promote the participation of women in local governance

- Improve upon the security situation in the District
- Provide residential and office accommodation for District Staff

## **1.6 OBJECTIVES OF THE 2024 COMPOSITE BUDGET**

The overall objective of this year's composite budget is to strengthen human and institutional capacity and improve service delivery for accelerated development. The specific objectives include the following:

- To build and strengthen the capacity of the District Assembly and its structures
- To provide basic social services to the people in the District
- To improve and support private sector initiative
- To create an enabling environment for Good Governance.

## OPERATIONS & PROJECTS FOR 2024 COMPOSITE BUDGET

List of all Projects/programmes	IGF (GHc)	GOG (GHc)	DACF (GHc)	DDF (GHc)	Other Donor (GHc)	Total Budget (GHc)	Justification- What do you intend to achieve with the programmes/projects and how does this link to your objectives?
<b>1.MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION</b>							
Compensation of Employees	34,800.00	2,765,506.94				2,800,306.94	To build and provide staff adequate remuneration
13% SSNIT	5,200.00					5,200.00	To build and provide staff adequate remuneration
Commission	30,000.00					30,000.00	Motivation for revenue collectors
Bank charges	1,000.00		1,500.00			2,500.00	To cater Bank charges
Procurement of Office Furniture and Accommodation			40,000.00			40,000.00	Build Effective, Efficient and dynamic Institutions
Monitoring and Evaluate development projects	8,000.00		50,000.00			58,000.00	To keep track of the level of development of projects and update management on the dev't for decision making.
Running Cost of official Vehicles / local travel cost	18,000.00		50,000.00			68,000.00	Build Effective, Efficient and dynamic Institutions
Prepare Revenue Improvement Action Plan	5,000.00		20,000.00			25,000.00	Build Effective, Efficient and dynamic Institutions
Data for GIFMIS Operations	5,000.00					5,000.00	To create and establish reliable data for GIFMIS activities

Maintenance of Official Vehicles	5,000.00		30,000.00			35,000.00	Build Effective, Efficient and dynamic Institutions
Provision for unplanned activities	10,000.00		30,000.00			40,000.00	Build Effective, Efficient and dynamic Institutions
Assembly's members Ex-gratia	30,000.00		60,000.00			90,000.00	Build Effective, Efficient and dynamic Institutions
Support Security personnel to combat crime	5,000.00		40,000.00			45,000.00	Build Effective, Efficient and dynamic Institutions
Staff and Assembly persons Travel and Transport Allowance	15,000.00		40,000.00			55,000.00	Build Effective, Efficient and dynamic Institutions
Organize Assembly Meetings/ conferences/Workshops Expenses	15,000.00		40,000.00			55,000.00	To Train and Resource Dist. Assembly to function effectively
Refreshment item/Protocols services	5,000.00		30,000.00			35,000.00	Build Effective, Efficient and dynamic Institutions
Preparation of Composite Budget and 2025 AAP			50,000.00			50,000.00	Support the preparation and implementation of 2025 AAP, Composite Budget
sub- structures Allowance	5,000.00					5,000.00	Train and Resource DA sub-structures to function effectively
Utilities (Water & Electricity)	20,000.00					20,000.00	Build Effective, Efficient and dynamic Institutions
Provision of adequate logistics, materials and stationery for efficient performance of DA	10,000.00		20,000.00			30,000.00	To ensure effective management of the Assembly for service delivery
Staff and Assembly members capacity building	5,000.00		40,000.00			45,000.00	Build Effective, Efficient and dynamic Institutions
Audit Committee Meetings			40,000.00			40,000.00	Build Effective, Efficient and dynamic Institution

Donations and Contributions	20,000.00					20,000.00	Build Effective, Efficient and dynamic Institutions
Organize Town Hall Meetings			20,000.00			20,000.00	To ensure accountability and public participation in decision making at the district level
GOG for Assets Transfer		25,000.00				25,000.00	Build Effective, Efficient and dynamic Institutions
GOG for statistics Department		7,500.00				7,500.00	To enhance services delivery by stats Depart.
Value books	5,000.00					5,000.00	Build Effective, Efficient and dynamic Institutions
Support DEHO's activities (Education programmes, Clean up exercises, Sanitary items, Inspection, National Events /pauper burials)			20,000.00			20,000.00	To improve service delivery of the environmental health staff
Procure Stationary, equipment and logistics for Environmental Health Unit			10,000.00			10,000.00	To improve service delivery of the environmental health staff
Support the implementation of DESSAP			30,000.00			30,000.00	To improve service delivery of the environmental health staff
Organize medical screening for food/water vendors	2,000.00					2,000.00	To enhanced cleanliness in the District
Fumigate sanitary sites and public open spaces			20,000.00			20,000.00	To improve upon solid waste and liquid management in the District
Construction of 1No. Butcher shop			240,000.00			240,000.00	To improve upon sanitation facilities in the District
Support Post Covid-19 Activities	2,000.00					2,000.00	To minimize the spread and impact of Covid-19



GOG. Goods and services for HR Dept		8,000.00				8,000.00	To enhance services delivery by HR Department
Allocation for MP's projects			500,000.00		800,000.00	1,300,000.00	To cater for MP project and programmes in the district
<b>SUB TOTALS</b>	<b>261,000.00</b>	<b>2,806,006.94</b>	<b>1,421,500.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>800,000.00</b>	<b>5,288,506.94</b>	
<b>2. INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT</b>						<b>0.00</b>	
Compensation of Employee		144,631.70				<b>144,631.70</b>	To build and provide staff adequate remuneration
Extent electricity to new sites of expanding communities			30,000.00			<b>30,000.00</b>	To improve security situation in the district
Support the implementation of the O&M Plans of the District			100,000.00			<b>100,000.00</b>	To support operation and maintenance activities in the district
Construction of 2No. (1.8mx7m) and (1.2mx7m) diameter single cell pipe culvert and reshaping of sectional graveling of 1.5km length				600,000.00		<b>600,000.00</b>	To improve access to roads in the district
Support Community Initiated Projects			30,000.00			<b>30,000.00</b>	To encourage communal spirits and ownership of projects by communities
Construction of Limited Mechanization of Water System at Dorbor, Fawoman and Nyire			497,200.00			<b>497,200.00</b>	To improve access to potable water in the district
Completion of 1No. 3-Bedroom Nurses Semi-			129,975.00			<b>129,975.00</b>	To enhance services delivery for police department

Detached Bungalow for Police Commander and Magistrate at Ahenkro							
Drilling and Mechanization of 1No. Borehole	73,000.00					<b>73,000.00</b>	To improve access to potable water in the district
Construction of Police Station at Sabiye			250,000.00			<b>250,000.00</b>	To enhance services delivery of police department
Reshaping of Feeder Roads			200,000.00			<b>200,000.00</b>	To improve access to roads in the district
GoG for works Dep.		18,000.00				<b>18,000.00</b>	To enhance services delivery by works department
Organize monitoring across the District to prevent the development of illegal structures	5,000.00					<b>5,000.00</b>	To enhance services delivery by Physical Planning
GOG for PPD		15,000.00				<b>15,000.00</b>	To enhance services delivery by Physical Planning
Organize Spatial and Technical Committee Meetings	5,000.00		45,000.00			<b>50,000.00</b>	To improve spatial planning in the district
Prepare and update Local Plans for Communities in the District	2,000.00		20,000.00			<b>22,000.00</b>	To improve local planning in the district
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>85,000.00</b>	<b>177,631.70</b>	<b>1,302,175.00</b>	<b>600,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,164,806.70</b>	
<b>3. SOCIAL SERVICES DELIVERY</b>							
Compensation of Employee		150,411.78				<b>150,411.78</b>	To build and provide staff adequate remuneration

Support GES programmes( i.e. STME Clinics, Mock Exams, Sports & Culture , My First Day at School, SHEP and Girl Child Education) etc			40,000.00			<b>40,000.00</b>	To help the Education Directorate performs it academic activities
National day Activities			50,000.00			<b>50,000.00</b>	To cater for National day activities
Const. 1No. 3unit Classroom block with Office and Stores at Banda Fawoman			120,842.75			<b>120,842.75</b>	To help increase the level of literacy in the district and also help reduce learning under trees problem in the district.
Completion of 1NO.2Bedroom Semi-Detached Bungalow for nurses at Sabiye				82,231.16		<b>82,231.16</b>	To help solve accommodation problems for workers in the district
Construction of 1NO.3-Unit Bedroom Teachers Quarters at Ahenkro				220,010.00		<b>220,010.00</b>	To help solve accommodation problems for workers in the district
Support Needy but brilliant students			20,000.00			<b>20,000.00</b>	To improve access to quality education
Construction of 1No. 2 Unit Classroom Block Office and Stores at Dorbor-(Repackage)			150,000.00			<b>150,000.00</b>	To help reduce learning under trees problem in the district
Completion of 1No. Community Planning and Services (CHPS) Compound at Kojie			84,682.12			<b>84,682.12</b>	To create an Equitable, Healthcare delivery
Completion of 1NO.Unit community Health Planning and				29,038.00		<b>29,038.00</b>	To create an Equitable, Healthcare delivery

Services compound (CHPS) at Dompofie							
Support GHS Programmes (NID, Roll Back Malaria, HIV/AIDS, etc)			20,000.00			<b>20,000.00</b>	Support health department with logistics to carry out programs relating to HIV, TB and mental condition
Allocation for PWD			200,000.00			<b>200,000.00</b>	To economically empower the PWDs in the District
Support the implementation of Gender mainstream plan			10,000.00			<b>10,000.00</b>	To economically empower the Gender Activities in the District
Support Department of Social Welfare &Community Devolp. Activities (Training & Education programmes, Meetings, Logistics and fuel	5,000.00		10,000.00			<b>15,000.00</b>	To improve social works in the communities
GOG / UNICEF-ISS. Goods and Services for Social Welfare and Community Development		20,000.00			45,000.00	<b>65,000.00</b>	To improve social works
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>5,000.00</b>	<b>170,411.78</b>	<b>705,524.87</b>	<b>331,279.16</b>	<b>45,000.00</b>	<b>1,257,215.81</b>	
<b>4. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>						<b>0.00</b>	
Compensation of Employee		539,449.58				<b>539,449.58</b>	To build and provide staff adequate remuneration
Support government flagship projects (DCACT,PFJ,PERD)			32,000.00			<b>32,000.00</b>	To increase productivity of rural farms

Support DoA Programmes Farmers Day Celebration			80,000.00			<b>80,000.00</b>	To cater for national farmers day and to build a resilient economy
Support Women Empowerment	2,000.00		60,000.00			<b>62,000.00</b>	To cater for farmers and to build a resilient economy
Support Agricultural Technical Activities	5,000.00		68,000.00			<b>73,000.00</b>	To support local economic development activities
GPSNP Activities					228,000.00	<b>228,000.00</b>	
GOG. Goods and Services for Agric		25,000.00				<b>25,000.00</b>	To enhance services delivery by Agric. Department
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>7,000.00</b>	<b>564,449.58</b>	<b>240,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>228,000.00</b>	<b>1,039,449.58</b>	
<b>5. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT</b>							
Organize communities sensitization on the effects of climate change	5,000.00					<b>5,000.00</b>	To help reduce deforestation and encourage afforestation in the district
Educate farmers on the need to plant cover crops and legumes as a form of biodiversity conservation			10,000.00			<b>10,000.00</b>	To help conserve the land
Organize trees plantation exercise in the communities	2,000.00					<b>2,000.00</b>	To help protect the land and trees in the district
Provide support to GNFS, Agric. and NADMO to educate the public on the impact of bushfires on climate change			10,000.00			<b>10,000.00</b>	To help reduce bushfires in the district

Support NADMO to undertake regular monitoring			3,000.00			<b>3,000.00</b>	To help reduce disaster in the district
Provide relief items for NADMO to manage disaster situation			20,000.00			<b>20,000.00</b>	To help victims with relief items as compensation
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>7,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>43,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>50,000.00</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>365,000.00</b>	<b>3,718,500.00</b>	<b>3,712,199.87</b>	<b>931,279.16</b>	<b>1,073,000.00</b>	<b>9,799,979.03</b>	