



BIA EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



2022 THIRD QUARTER PROGRESS REPORT

PREPARED BY: DPCU, OCTOBER, 2022

TABLE OF CONTENT

Table of Contents

CHAPTER ONE.....	1
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.2 The Purpose of the Monitoring and Evaluation.....	1
1.3 Process Involved	1
1.4 Dissemination of the 2022 Third Quarter Progress Report	2
1.5 Difficulties Encountered.....	2
1.6 Status of Implementation of 2022-2025 MTDP	2
CHAPTER TWO	4
2.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES REPORT.....	4
2.1.0 Status of implementation of the 2022 Annual Action Plan	4
2.2 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE	6
2.3 UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES	9
Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD).....	14
Pest and Disease situation	15
Fall Army worm	15
Table 2.16: Farmer Based Organizations	16
Beneficiaries of Technologies Demonstrated.....	16
Demonstrations conducted.....	19
Improved Technologies Adopted by Farmers.....	19
Extension home and farm visit	21
Major Crop Performance (Non PFJ)	21
Major Crop performance (PFJ)	21
Emergency Preparedness.....	22
Farmers adopting improved livestock technologies adopted.....	22
Enhanced Land and Environment Management.....	22
Climate change awareness and sensitization.....	22
Conservation Agriculture (CA)	23
Conservation Agriculture Demonstrations	23
Monitoring findings and Actions Taken	24
2.3.4 HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES.....	24

2.3.6 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT	32
Pest and Vector Control and Other Entomological Activities.....	33
Solid Waste Management Equipment.....	33
Night Soil Disposal (Liquid Waste) Management.....	34
Food Hygiene	36
Achievement.....	37
Challenges	37
CHAPTER THREE	39
3.0 KEY ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION ..	39
3.1 KEY ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	39
3.2 RECOMMENDATIONS	39
3.3 CONCLUSION.....	40
APENDIX I: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF OTHER PROJECTS, 30 th September, 2022.....	41

TABLES

Table 1.1: Proportion of the DMTDP Implemented.....	2
Table 2.1: status Implementation of Annual Action Plans (AAP).....	3
Table 2.2 PROJECT REGISTER, 30 th September, 2022.....	5
Table 2.3 Revenue performance from all sources	6
Table 2.4 Internally Generated Fund (IGF) only.....	7
Table 2.5 Expenditure.....	7
Table 2.6: LEAP beneficiary.....	9
Table 2.7 Other Management Efficiency Related Activities.....	11
Table 2.8: Ghana School Feeding Programme(GSFP).....	12
Table 2.10: training conducted	15
Table 2.11: Communities the farmers' fora were held.....	15
Table 2.12: District Annual Average Rainfall Distribution.....	16
Table 2.13: Fall Army worm situation.....	16
Table 2.14: Quantity of chemicals distributed.....	17
Table 2.15: Access to Agriculture Technology and Extension Services	17
Table 2.16: Farmer Based Organizations	17
Table 2.17: Beneficiaries of crop technologies demonstrated.....	19
Table 2.18: Availability of Agricultural Extension Services.....	19
Table 2.20: Farmers adopting improved technologies.....	19
Table 2.21: Number of extension home and farm visits conducted.....	21
Table 2.22: Improved Major Crop Performance (Non PFJ).....	21
Table 2.23: Improved Major Crop Performance (PFJ).....	21
Table 2.24: Farmers adopting improved livestock technologies.....	22
Table 2.25: Climate change awareness/sensitization Training.....	22
Table 2.26: Crops under conservation Agriculture.....	22
Table 2.27: Activities carried out.....	23
Table 2.28: other activities carried out	24
Table 2.29: Shows the trends of the district health staff to population ratio.....	24

Table 2.31: Premises Inspection.....	37
Table 2.32: Enforcement and Prosecution Management.....	37
Table 2.33: Stray Animals Arrest.....	38
Table 2.34: No. latrines.....	38
Table 2.35: Industrial Pollution Control.....	39
Table 2.36: Environmental Monitoring.....	39
Table 2.37: Food and Water Hygiene Market Sanitation.....	40
Table 2.38: Sanitation of Food Establishments.....	40
Table 2.39: Environmental Health Promotion Education and Community Mobilization.....	40
Table 2.40: Environmental Health Related Public Policies.....	41
Table 2.41: Unique District Base Environmental Health Activities.....	41
Table 2.42: Development Management and Planning	42
Table 2.43: Stakeholder Engagements and Town Hall Meeting.....	43
APENDIX I: Status of Implementation of Other Projects, 30 th September, 2022.....	47

FIGURES

Figure 2.1: District Activity Implementation Efficiency Ratio.....	14
Figure 2.2: Shows total suspected cases of public health importance.....	25
Figure 2.3: Shows confirmed cases of public health importance.....	25
Figure 2.4: Tb Case Notification Rate Per 100,000 Pop, With Percentage Treatment Success Rate.....	25
Figure 2.5: Shows the trend of total HIV tested, percentage positive and those referred into care.....	26
Figure 2.6: Shows venereal screening (Syphilis & HIV) amongst the pregnant women who registered with ANC.....	27
Figure 2.7: Details the trends of family planning acceptor rate in the 3 rd quarter of the year.	27
Figure 2.8: Shows the trends of exclusive breastfeeding @ 3 and 6 months.....	28
Figure 2.9: Illustrates the proportion of children under five who were measured to assess... stunting in the 3 rd quarters.....	28

Figure 2.10: Shows the percentage children under 5 registrants who are underweight.....	29
Figure 2.11: Shows the trends of vitamin A coverage 6 and 11 months	29
Figure 2.12: Shows the district three years 3 rd quarter total OPD attendances.....	29
Figure 2.13: Details insured and non-insured OPD attendances.....	30
Figure 2.14: Illustrates the overall district OPD per capita.....	30
Figure 2.15: Shows the percentage cases that was reviewed.....	31
Figure 2.16: Highlights the malaria testing rate and test positivity.....	31
Figure 2.17: Shows the 3 rd quarter trends of proportion of malaria cases treated with ACTs.	31
Figure 2.18: Shows the 3 rd quarter trends of malaria in children under-fives.....	32
Figure 2.19: Illustrates IPT 1 and IPT 3 coverage within the district.....	32
Figure 2.20: Details the trends of ITN distribution amongst pregnant women and children due for MR2 vaccine.....	32
Figure 2.21: Shows malaria incidence rate in the district within the 3 rd quarter period.....	33
Figure 2.22: Shows the district 3 rd quarter ANC registrants and coverage.....	33
Figure 2.23: Shows the trends of teenage pregnancies amongst the ANC attendants.....	33
Figure 2.24: Illustrates the district trends of maternal mortality ratio.....	33
Figure 2.25: Shows the trends of still birth rate per 1,000 births.....	34
Figure 2.26: Shows the trends of institutional neonatal mortality per 1,000 live births.....	34

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 Introduction

The Progress Report is a requirement to the National Development Planning System Act, 1994 (Act 480) and the Local Governance Acts, 2016 (Act 936) enjoins the MMDAs to prepare Medium-Term Development Plan, Annual Action Plans and quarterly and annual progress reports on the progress of implementation of programmes and projects.

This progress report highlights the status of implementation of programmes and projects initiated by the assembly in the 2022 Annual Action Plan with funding from the Central Government, IGF and Donors for the period; July 1st to September 30th, 2022.

The report also touched on revenue by sources and disbursements, Local Economic Development, National Poverty Reduction and social interventions such as the school feeding, livelihood Empowerment Against poverty (LEAP) and cross-cutting issues among others in the district.

1.2 The Purpose of the Monitoring and Evaluation

The overall purpose of this report was to assess the progress towards the attainment of the District development goal and objectives as captured in its MTDP and to also learn lessons from implementation challenges/successes for improved plan implementation in the third quarter. In summary, the report sought to identify successes, failures, constraints and challenges, share the best practice and use lessons learnt for decision making and re-planning.

1.3 Process Involved

The District Planning Coordinating Unit's (DPCU) secretariat was charged with the responsibility of preparing a draft report for consideration by the DPCU. In preparing the report the DPCU secretariat relied largely on data from heads of decentralized and non-decentralized department.

The report preparation process begun with DPCU sending reminders to all heads of department to submit their respective quarterly reports on the extent of implementation of the 2022 Annual Action Plan.

The data collected was checked for completeness, after which it was collated and analyzed. To improve the quality of the report, some heads of department were contacted to provide clarity on some of the data that was not clear in their respective reports.

Routine field visits and monitoring to project sites were also conducted to collect primary data, and where possible validate some of the information provided.

Finally, the DPCU organized validation meeting. This meeting afforded the DPCU secretariat the opportunity to share the draft report with members and other invited officers for their comments and inputs to improve in the quality of the report.

1.4 Dissemination of the 2022 Third Quarter Progress Report

This report would be disseminated to National Development Planning Commission (NDPC), Regional Coordinating Council (RCC), DPCU members, and other relevant stakeholders.

The objectives for disseminating the report are to:

1. To keep stakeholders abreast with the progress and outcome made in the implementation of programmes and projects in all the development dimensions.

1.5 Difficulties Encountered

1. Difficulty in collating Departmental data into a comprehensive report to reflect the true state of affairs in the district.
2. Inadequate funds for Monitoring and Evaluation of programmes and projects.

1.6 Status of Implementation of 2022-2025 MTDP

The implementation of the MTDP has started progressively as it is in the first year of implementation with some projects and programs implemented and others on-going.

Table 1.1: Proportion of the MTDP Implemented

Indicator	Year (2022)
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Proportion of the AAP being implemented during the period under review	76.4%
Percentage of interventions yet to start (AAP)	23.6%
Proportion of the overall MTDP plan implemented/being implemented by the end of the period	20.5%

Source: DPCU, September, 2022.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES REPORT

2.1.0 Status of implementation of the 2022 Annual Action Plan

This section of the report covers the implementation of developmental projects and programmes in the district for the period under review. A total of 148 projects/ programmes are captured in the composite Annual Action Plan. Out of these, one hundred and thirteen (113) representing about 76.4% of the total activities are executed or being executed. New contract has not been awarded since the Assembly was still trying to pay contractors for the on-going projects for the quarter under review.

The level of implementation of planned projects/activities as at 30thSeptember, 2022 is illustrated in table 2.1

Table 2.1: status Implementation of Annual Action Plans (AAP)

S/N	Development Dimension	2022	
		Planned	Executed/being executed
1	Economic Development	30	25
2	Social Development	37	30
3	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	52	38
4	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	23	16
5	Emergency planning and response and covid-19	6	4
	Total	148	113

Source: DPCU, September, 2022

Table 2.2 PROJECT REGISTER, 30th September, 2022

Project description	Devt Dimension of policy framework	Location	Contractor/c consultant	Contract sum	Sources of fund	Date of award	Date started	Expected date of completion	Expenditure to date	Outstanding balance	STATUS (%)	Remarks
Construction of 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities landscaping and planting of 20 trees	Social Development	Akwabengkrom	M/S KINGSCOM CO LTD	275,867.17	DACF	12-12-19	12-12-19	12-6-20	114,270.81	161,596.36	45%	On-going
Construction of 2-storey district police compound	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	Adabokrom	M/S YIOGO LEBADINNI	600,272.00	DACF	12-12-19	12-12-19		408,127.65	192,144.35	98%	On-going

Source, DPCU, September, 2022

2.2 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The funding sources of the Bia East District Assembly remained the Central Government transfers to MMDAs (GOG Grants), the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), the District Development Facility (DDF), Donor Grants and the Assembly's own Internally Generated Funds (IGF).

2.2.1 Revenue Performance from All Sources

Table 2.3 Revenue performance from all sources

Item	Year 2019, September		Year 2020, September		Year 2021, September		Year 2022, September	
	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual
Rates	41,900.00	0.00	66,900.00	0.00	97,300.00	0.00	92,000.00	39,467.90
Land & concession	104,336.00	56,617.24	105,336.00	260,865.05	85,000.00	153,188.65	371,000.00	243,462.00
Fines & fees	34,600.00	36,112.00	79,100.00	30,817.00	89,600.00	30,115.00	77,500.00	70,538.00
Licenses	113,270.10	95,701.41	171,250.00	41,574.00	176,600.00	75,887.00	191,500.00	119,125.00
Rent	3,500.00	450.00	800.00	0.00	3,500.00	780.00	3,000.00	970.00
Grants	5,042,633.62	2,006,232.24	6,153,299.84	2,921,291.60	6,628,894.49	2,403,644.79	6,636,003.07	2,653,526.66
Investment income	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Miscellaneous	36,500.00	16,818.93	36,500.00	355.56	36,500.00	427.98	32,500.00	152.57
TOTAL	5,376,739.72	2,211,931.82	6,613,185.84	3,254,903.21	7,117,394.49	2,664,043.42	7,403,503.07	3,127,242.13

2.2.2 Internally Generated Fund (IGF) only

Table 2.4 Internally Generated Fund (IGF) only

Item	Year 2019, September		Year 2020, September		Year 2021, September		Year 2022, September	
	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual
Land & concession	146,236	56,617.24	172,236.00	260,865.05	182,300.00	153,188.65	371,000.00	243,462.00
Rates	-	0.00	-		-	0.00	92,000.00	39,467.90
fees	34,100.00	31,562.00	78,600.00	30,817.00	89,100.00	30,115.00	74,000.00	68,188.00
Fines, penalties, forfeits	500.00	4,550.00	500.00	0.00	500.00	0.00	3,500.00	2,350.00
Licenses	113,270.10	95,701.41	171,250.00	41,574.00	176,600.00	75,887.00	191,500.00	119,125.00
Rents	3,500	450.00	800.00	1,350.00	3,500.00	780.00	3,000	970.00
Miscellaneous	36,500	16,818.93	36,500.00	355.56	36,500.00	427.98	32,500.00	152.57
TOTAL	334,106.00	205,699.58	459,886.00	334,961.61	488,500.00	260,398.63	675,500	473,715.47

2.2.3 Expenditure

Table 2.5 Expenditure

EXPENDITURE								
	Year 2019, September		Year 2020, September		Year 2021, September		Year 2022, September	
Item	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual
Compensation	889,065.12	63,752.64	975,118.00	781,658.7	1,399,876.49	61,462.10	1,661,926.00	1,503,669.39
Goods & services	1,439,913.51	354,153.62	1,786,381.13	543,026.27	2,038,000.00	260,493.70	2,226,195.07	1,037,078.42
Consumption of fixed capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	711,351.52	349,264.72	1,083,686.71	359,911.79	667,124.00	107,418.80	-	-
Social benefits	12,159.30	-	10,000.00	-	13,243.00	-	-	-
Other expenses	260,000.00	40,385.00	515,000.00	69,540.00	635,000.00	16,332.99	471,786.00	342,583.50
Assets	2,064,250.27	403,692.40	2,243,000.00	583,755.70	2,364,151.00	300,442.69	3,003,596.00	375,578.57
TOTAL	5,376,739.72	1,211,348.38	6,613,185.84	2,337,892.46	7,117,394.49	746,150.28	7,403,503.07	3,258,909.88

The Internal Generated Fund (IGF) performance as at September, 2022 was better than the same period 2021. This was as a result of the formation of Assembly's revenue taskforce, printing and selling of motor and vehicle stickers across the district, organization of regular radio sensitization programme and stakeholders' meetings on assembly's fees and rates.

Nevertheless, the up rise Internal Generated Fund performance in the third quarter, the assembly will continue to liaise with the Hon. Assembly members and Nananom to recruit commission collectors, provide means of transport, organize regular radio sensitization programme and stakeholders' meetings on assembly's fees and rates, projects and explain the need for people to pay tax, train revenue collectors, update economic data, issue demand notice and prosecute defaulters.

2.3 UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES

2.3.1 CHILD AND SOCIAL PROTECTION DEVELOPMENT AND DISABILITY AND DEVELOPMENT

Livelihood Empowerment against Poverty (LEAP)

Bia East District is one of the beneficiary District with the under listed communities and Household beneficiaries. During the quarter under review the beneficiaries of the programme has not been paid the 77th and 78th payment cycle on 28th September, 2022. The LEAP secretariat is yet to load beneficiaries E-Zwich cards.

There are 74 males and 248 females Household beneficiaries in Bia East District.

Total amount paid to beneficiaries was thirty-seven thousand, four hundred and twenty-four Ghana Cedis (GH¢37,424.00) in every cycle payment. This was done by Staff of Kaaseman Rural Bank electronically through the interbank payment system CHIPS (E-zwich) Payment system.

Persons with Disability (PWDs)

The social welfare and community development department during the quarter under review updated and registered new members of People with Disabilities. As at the time of compiling the third quarter report 452 PWD's have been registered. During the quarter under review some PWDs were trained in the making of liquid detergent from 8th -9th September, 2022. A total of 18 beneficiaries benefited from the training programme. Among them were fifteen (15) females and three (3) males.

2.3.3 Child protection

Child right promotion

A total number of four (4) cases were received and treated at the department level. Three was successfully dealt with; one custody case (1) was referred to the Commission on Human Right and Administrative Justice at Adabokrom. The breakdown is as follows.

- Maintenance - 4
- Reconciliation – 0
- Paternity – 0
- Custody - 0
- Intestate - 0
- Referred case - 1

- Total = - 4

Justice administration

No juvenile case was recorded during the quarter under review but two case of paternity was referred to the magistrate court at Debiso.

Community mobilization

The Department in collaboration with World Vision International visited fifteen communities and carried out community action plans validation to aid the District Assembly and other Non-Governmental Organization in terms of project initiation and executions in the communities to avoid duplications.

2.3.2 EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Other Management Efficiency Related Activities

Table 2.6 Other Management Efficiency Related Activities

ACTIVITY	OUTPUT	OUTCOME
Organized seminar for BECE candidates	872 BECE candidates participated in the seminar	Candidates were taught how to answer and how to select programmes that will lead to their career choice.

Annual school census workshop	73 head teachers from both public and private schools participated in the workshop.	All 73 head teachers have been used EMIS portal organized.
Internal Audit	Head teachers submitted their handing over reports and have been audited	Head teachers taking over have been given the necessary financial and administration training.
EMIS data collections exercise	80% of the Annual school census completed	Data collections for both school and teachers 80% completed.
Monitoring of differentiated learning.	45 public primary schools visited.	All 45 schools are implementing differentiated.
Preparation of nominal roll and 2023 compensation budget.	456 staff comprising of classroom teachers and 28 central administrations.	All 456 Ghana education service staff in the district have been captured in the 2023 compensation budget.
School, circuit, district reading learning	B1-B3 pupils participated in the school circuit, and district levels reading festivals	The reading festival has ignited reading habit among pupils.

Ghana School Feeding Programme

The total number of schools that are beneficiaries of Ghana School feeding programme are twenty-four with a total enrollment of seven thousand six hundred and seven pupils (7607). The total number of boys were three thousand nine and nine (3,909) whilst the girls were three thousand six hundred ninety-eight (3,698).

Table 2.7: Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP)

S/N	NAME OF SCHOOL	ENROLLMENT		TOTAL
		BOYS	GIRLS	
1	Kaase R/C Primary A School	131	111	242
2	Kaase R/C Primary B School	136	111	247
3	Fosukrom D/A Primary A	100	198	298

4	Fosukrom D/A Primary B School	149	135	284
5	Adabokrom English and Arabic Primary School	165	160	325
6	Achiase D/A Primary A	199	177	376
7	Achiase D/A Primary B	167	144	311
8	Kaasenyamebkyere D/A Primary A School	206	191	397
9	Kaase Nyamebkyere D/A Primary B' (Alhajikrom D/A Primary) School	110	115	225
10	Kwabena Nketaa D/A Primary School	165	169	334
11	Kwasare R/C Primary School	249	267	516
12	Akonansa D/A Primary School	154	131	285
13	Ahimakrom D/A Primary School	111	100	211
14	Sebebia D/A Primary School	214	132	346
15	Nkwatakesse D/A Primary School.	186	150	336
16	Amangoase D/A Primary School	131	135	266
17	Ntesere D/A Primary School	172	152	324
18.	Ahinfukrom D/A Primary School	221	213	434
19.	Camp Junction English and Arabic Primary	130	125	225
20.	Camp Junction D/A Primary A School	111	96	207
21.	Camp Junction D/A Primary B School	134	107	241
22.	Asemyinaakrom D/A Primary School	149	161	310
23	Adabokrom D/A Primary A School	185	195	380
24.	Adabokrom D/A Primary A School	234	223	457
TOTAL		3,909	3,698	7,607

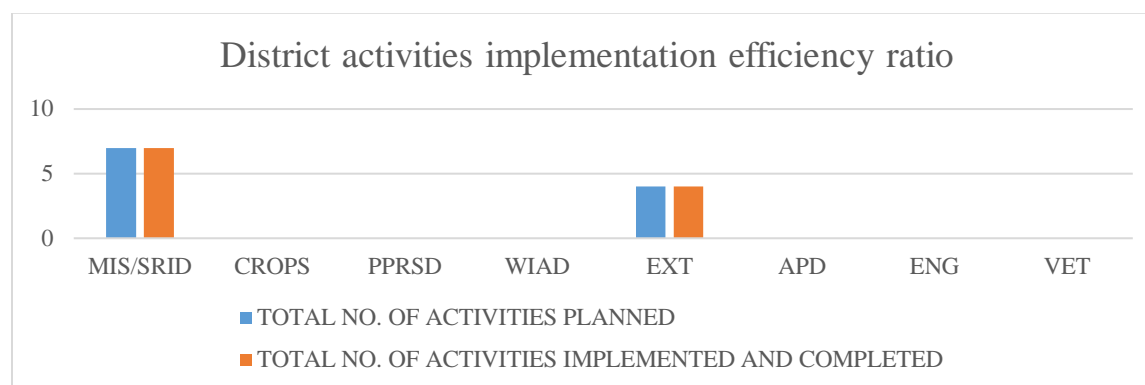
Source; GES, September, 2022

Free SHS Programme

Government commenced implementation of free secondary education in September for 2017/18 academic year. The programme started with first year students in all public Senior High Schools across the country. Bia East District had its first Senior High School operationalized in April, 2022 with the current total student population of 383. This number comprised 207 males and 176 females.

3.3.3 AGRIC AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT)

Figure 2.1: District Activity Implementation Efficiency Ratio



The district planned to undertake eleven (11) activities. All activities were prioritized for action during the reviewing period. Four (4) activities were planned and completed in the Extension unit. Implementation efficiency ratio in the Extension was 1.0. No activity was planned in the WIAD, PPRSD, Crop and livestock sub-sector. Monitoring visits were undertaken in operational by DDA, DDOs and AEAs.

Table 2.9: training conducted

Name of programme by type	Year	Beneficiaries	
		M	F
A day training on the new reporting template for effective report writing	19 th July, 2022	0	1
A day training workshop on counterfeit and illegal pesticides for District PPRS officers	28 th July, 2022	1	0
A day training workshop on value addition, packaging and marketing for Rice Aggregators and Processors.	28 th July, 2022	0	3

Name of programme by type	Year	Beneficiaries	
		M	F
A day review and validation workshop on the first and second Quarter Reports to compile the Regional MAG Mid-Year 2022 Progress Report	25 th August, 2022	1	0
A day Regional RELC Review/planning Session	13 th September, 2022	1	1
Training for DDOs and AEAs on MoFA web-based M&E Reporting Portal	23 rd September, 2022	8	1
Training for DDOs and AEAs on Extension Delivery and effective Report writing.	23 rd September, 2022	8	1

Source: DAD, September 2022

Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD)

The Department of Agriculture with support from the Tree Crop Development Authority (TCDA) distributed one thousand and fifty (10,966) hybrid coconut seedlings to 56 farmers in the District made up of 50 males and 6 females in 20 communities.

Date	Seedling	Quantity Received	Quantity Distributed	Male	Female	Total	Area (Ha)
13/08/2022	Coconut	6,300	6,300	12	1	13	36.00
10/09/2022	Coconut	4,666	4,666	38	5	43	26.66
TOTAL		10,966	10,966	50	6	56	62.66

Rainfall and its Effect on Agriculture

The period was relatively less wet than the previous year, with thirty-one (31) days of rainfall recorded compared to thirty-eight (38) days of rainfall in 2021. The department of agriculture had difficulty in taking weather data such as rainfall volumes because there is no weather station or Meteorological Service office in the district.

Table 2.11: District Annual Average Rainfall Distribution

No	District	3 rd Quarter 2021	3 rd Quarter 2022	Percentage Change (%)
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		Rainfall (mm)	No. of Rain days	Rainfall (mm)	Number of Rain days	Rainfall	No. of Rain days
			38		31		

Source: DAD

Pest and Disease situation

Fall Army worm

The incidence of fall armyworm invasion was recorded during the reporting period. 146 farmers comprising 95 males and 51 females reported of invasion in their maize farms totaling 105.6 ha. Those farmers were given insecticides. The farms showed signs of recovery after the spraying. The number of litres of insecticides distributed to farmers during the reporting period were 41.5 Litres. It included Adepa, 47.8 litres of Worm Atak EC and 8 litres of Viper 46 EC.

Table 2.12: Fall Army worm situation

Total farmland affected (Ha)		Total Area Sprayed (Ha)		Total Area Recovered (Ha)		Total Area Destroyed (Ha)		No. of farmers affected		Number of farmers affected	
3 rd Q'tr 2021	3 rd Q'tr 2022	3 rd Q'tr 2021	3 rd Q'tr 2022	3 rd Q'tr 2021	3 rd Q'tr 2022	3 rd Q'tr 2021	3 rd Q'tr 2022	3 rd Q'tr 2021		3 rd Q'tr 2022	
								M	F	M	F
98.05	105.6	98.05	105.6	98.05	105.6	0	0	75	31	95	51

Table 2.13: Quantity of chemicals distributed

Type of Chemical	Quantity of chemical received	Quantity of Chemical Distributed	Unit of measure		Beneficiary farmers		Coverage (Ha)
			Litres	(Kg)	M	F	
Viper	12	8	Litres	-	10	4	9.85
Adepa	36	41.5	Litres	-	41	25	48.95
Worm Atak EC	48	47.8	Litres	-	44	22	46.8
TOTAL					95	51	105.6

Source: DAD, 2022

Fertilizer distribution and seeds distribution

The department of Agric did not receive fertilizer coupons and seeds for the period under review.

Access to Improved Agriculture Technology and Extension Services

Extension Agent-farmer ratio as at 2022 is one (1) AEA to 7,000 farmers as compared to 1 AEA to 3,000 farmers in the previous year. This was as a result of the increase in the number of farmers and decreasing number of Extension Agents.

Table 2.14: Access to Agriculture Technology and Extension Services

Indicator		Target	2021	2022
1. Number of improved Technology demonstrated to farmers:	Livestock	3	6	6
	Fisheries		0	0
	Crop	10	9	22
	Others		3	2
Area (acres) under improved Technology demonstrated to farmers:	Livestock	2	1	1
	Fisheries			
	Crop	10	1	1
2. Extension Agent-farmer ratio			1:3000	1:7000
3. Total number of farmers participating in demonstrations	Male	300	427	298
	Female	245	231	223
4. Number of FBOs trained in extension services delivery		10	4	20

Table 2.16: Farmer Based Organizations

During the reviewing period, there were 44 existing groups. No new groups were formed. There were however 38 functional groups comprising of 842 males and 639 females for the period under review compared to 58 functional groups in 2021 for the same period.

Beneficiaries of Technologies Demonstrated

Table 2.15: Beneficiaries of crop technologies demonstrated

No	List of technology by type	Target		Males		Females		Total		% Female 2022
		2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	
1	Planting in rows	100	100	93	211	62	194	155	405	47.9
2	Fertilizer application in maize and rice	100	100	58	161	36	112	94	273	41.0

3	Agricultural Value Chain	25	-	10	-	25	-	35	-	-
4	Pegging of coconut field	20	-	15	-	3	-	18	-	-
5	Preparation/promotion of local foods	20	-	3	-	20	-	23	-	-
6	Post-Harvest of plantain and preparation of plantain flour	35	-	5	-	35	-	40	-	-
7	Dressing of plantain suckers before planting	40	-	21	-	18	-	39	-	-
8	Pruning of cassava and plantain	50	-	44	-	20	-	64	-	-
9	Good farm sanitation	50	-	31	-	15	-	46	-	-
10	Good cultural practices in vegetable production	50	-	30	-	22	-	52	-	-
11	Record keeping	100	-	86	-	43	-	127	-	-
12	Proper application of pesticides	50	100	30	195	12	154	42	349	44.1
13	Good Site Selection	-	100	-	107	-	96	-	203	47.3
14	Proper Land Preparation	-	100	-	32	-	18	-	50	36
15	Nursery Management	-	100	-	142	-	128	-	270	47.4
16	Time of planting	-	100	-	151	-	116	-	267	43.4
17	Use of Improved Seeds	-	100	-	207	-	155	-	362	42.8
18	Weed Control	-	100	-	234	-	206	-	440	46.8
19	Planting Distance	-	100	-	172	-	118	-	290	40.7
20	Pest and Disease Identification and Control	-	100	-	248	-	218	-	466	46.8
21	Vegetative seed production and management	-	100	-	67	-	33	-	100	33

22	Appropriate Harvesting Techniques	-	100	-	93	-	60	-	153	39.2
23	Intercropping	-	100	-	40	-	45	-	85	52.9
24	Crop Rotation	-	50	-	23	-	30	-	53	56.6
25	Minimum or No-Till	-	100	-	73	-	45	-	118	38.1
26	Construction of Earth/Stone bonds for erosion control	-	50	-	18	-	20	-	38	52.6
27	Compost Preparation and Application	-	100	-	92	-	95	-	187	50.8
28	Agroforestry	-	100	-	43	-	34	-	77	44.2
29	Infield water harvesting techniques (mulching, cover cropping)	-	100	-	86	-	70	-	156	44.9
30	Mixed farming	-	100	-	149	-	111	-	260	42.7
31	Crop-livestock integration	-	100	-	55	-	44	-	99	44.4
	Total	640	2,100	426	2,599	311	2,102	735	4,701	44.7

4,701 farmers comprising of 2,599 males and 2,102 females benefited from technologies extended by AEAs

In the crop-sub-sector, which is the dominant sub-sector in the district, (22) technologies were extended to the farmers. The technologies include Planting in rows, Good Agronomic practices, formation of FBOs, proper use of agrochemicals, records keeping, FAW management and prevention and etc.

Agricultural Extension Service Performance

Table 2.16: Availability of Agricultural Extension Services

	2021			2022		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number of AEAs required	10	4	14	10	4	14
Number of AEAs at post	4	2	6	5	1	6

% AEAs at post compared to required	40	50	42.9	50	25	42.86
Number of farmers	15359	12565	21,494	22,503	19,955	42,458
Ratio of farmer to AEAs at post			3,000:1			7,000:1

Demonstrations conducted

Table 2.17: Number and types of demonstration conducted

Region	No. of Demonstrations conducted		Type of demonstration		Beneficiaries				Total
	2021	2022	2021	2022	Male	Female	Male	Female	
	8	9	Method Demonstration	Method Demonstration	427	298	231	223	521

Improved Technologies Adopted by Farmers

Table 2.18: Farmers adopting improved technologies

Type of Technology adopted		Male		Female	
2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
Planting in rows in maize, tomatoes	Planting in rows in maize, tomatoes	81	211	54	194
Pegging of coconut field	Pegging of coconut field	15	-	3	-
Fertilizer application in maize and rice	Fertilizer application in maize and rice	35	161	23	112
Preparation/promotion of local foods	Preparation/promotion of local foods	2	-	15	-
Good cultural practices in vegetable production	Good cultural practices in vegetable production	21	-	18	-
Record keeping	Record keeping	59	-	39	-
Proper application of pesticides	Proper application of pesticides	24	195	8	154

-	Good Site Selection	-	65	-	69
-	Proper Land Preparation	-	18	-	9
-	Nursery Management	-	88	-	82
-	Time of planting	-	107	-	92
-	Use of Improved Seeds	-	150	-	106
-	Weed Control	-	179	-	157
-	Planting Distance	-	119	-	78
-	Pest and Disease Identification and Control	-	199	-	185
-	Vegetative seed production and management	-	39	-	17
-	Appropriate Harvesting Techniques	-	67	-	40
-	Intercropping	-	32	-	36
-	Crop Rotation	-	21	-	19
-	Minimum or No-Till	-	42	-	29
-	Construction of Earth/Stone bonds for erosion control	-	5	-	11
-	Compost Preparation and Application	-	41	-	45
-	Agroforestry	-	29	-	24
-	Infield water harvesting techniques (mulching, cover cropping)	-	72	-	52
-	Mixed farming	-	126	-	88
-	Crop-livestock integration	-	40	-	33
TOTAL	TOTAL		2,006		1,632

3,638 farmers out of 4,701 farmers adopted the technologies extended by AEAs representing 77.4%.

Extension home and farm visit

During the reviewing period, 2 AEAs, 2 Veterinary officers and 1 NSS personnel conducted 786 home visits and 645 farm visits as against 212 home visits and 384 farm visits third quarter 2022 to educate farmers/ FBOs on good agricultural practices, records keeping and financial management.

Table 2.19: Number of extension home and farm visits conducted.

District	Total number of farmers visited	2021		Total number of farmers visited	2022	
		Male	Female		Male	Female
Bia East	1,318	906	412	2,331	1,139	1,192

Major Crop Performance (Non PFJ)

The general performance of major crops of farmers who did not participate in the PFJ was good this year with a well distributed rainfall. This made food available all through the year especially plantain, and cocoyam.

Table 2.20: Improved Major Crop Performance (Non PFJ)

No	Crops	Productivity (Mt/Ha)	Area of production (Ha)	Production (Mt)
1	Maize	1.4	3,550	5,085
2	Rice	1.5	1,443	2,285
3	Cassava	15.36	2,100	32,320
4	Yam	13.6	1,600	21,812
5	Cocoyam	6.68	3,200	21,390
6	Plantain	14.9	6,000	89,695

Major Crop performance (PFJ)

The use of improved seeds by farmers has increased since the inceptions of the PFJs. Farmers have seen the good yielding abilities of rice seeds and maize supplied to them. This therefore increased the demand for improved rice seed and maize seeds. Increase in yields is translating into increase in incomes leading to improved livelihood of farmers.

Table 2.21: Improved Major Crop Performance (PFJ)

No	Crops	Productivity/Yield (Mt/Ha)	Area of production (Ha)	Production (Mt)
1	Maize	2.05	2,477	5,087
2	Rice	1.62	2,248	3,642

Emergency Preparedness

The Department of Agriculture in collaboration with RADU and Regional Vet Services trained district vet officers on Rapid Response for Disease Outbreak. This was to make vet. officers ready when there is a disease outbreak and the protocols to follow in the event of an outbreak.

Farmers adopting improved livestock technologies adopted

Six (6) livestock technologies were extended to 165 males and 111 females. Out of the total farmers trained 301 farmers adopted to the technologies demonstrated to them. Out of the total farmers trained 32 have adopted the technology and are now keeping their birds and livestock in decent structure that is protecting animal from the elements of the weather. This has reduced reported cases of respiratory diseases in animals. This technology has also saved the farmer money since they spend less on veterinary services.

Table 2.22: Farmers adopting improved livestock technologies

No.	Number of Technologies adopted		Male		Female	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
	6	6	286	168	152	133

Enhanced Land and Environment Management

Climate change awareness and sensitization

Farmers were sensitized on the need to preserve the environment and to reduce/ prevent deforestation, bush fires and not to farm close to water bodies. Farmers appreciated the need to adhere to good environmental practices.

Table 2.23: Climate change awareness/sensitization Training

Activities	Number of Trainings	Beneficiaries		Total
		Male	Female	
Cropping management (e.g. Crop rotation, cover cropping etc.)	2	86	70	156

Integrated Pest Management (IPM)	6	248	218	466
Water use management (e.g. bunding in rice fields, Drainage construction in flooded fields, Irrigation etc.)	1	18	20	38
Catchment areas protection schemes (e.g. reclamation of arable land, re-afforestation, etc.)	2	43	34	77
TOTAL	11	395	342	737

Conservation Agriculture (CA)

Farmers were encouraged to practice conservational agriculture such as mulching, zero tillage, cover cropping etc. This preserves the nature of the land whiles cultivating crops. Slashing and burning are common in the district and incidence of soil erosion, hence the need for farmers to adopt conservational agricultural methods.

Table 2.24: Crops under conservation Agriculture

Crops	Total Cropped Area (HA)	Area under conservation Agriculture (HA)	% Under conservation Agriculture	Yield (mt/ha)	
				Conservation	Non-conservation
Maize	3,550	900	25.35	2.0	1.5
Rice	443	110	24.83	1.8	1.4

Conservation Agriculture Demonstrations

Six (6) Conservation Agriculture demonstrations have been carried out. 134 farmers participated in demonstration exercises, which included in crops rotation, mulching and zero tillage. Farmers now appreciate the need to incorporate conservation agriculture into their farming systems.

Table 2.25: Conservation Agriculture demonstration

Conservation System	Target	Actual Number	Beneficiaries		
			Total	Male	Female
Crop rotation	3	2	53	23	30
Mulching	3	2	156	86	70
Zero tillage	3	3	118	73	45
Total			327	182	145

Monitoring findings and Actions Taken

The district monitoring team conducted routine monitoring and evaluation to assess the performance of the interventions such as Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJs), Rearing for Food and Jobs (RFJs) and the Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD) under the Governments Flagship Programme.

The team visited some beneficiary farms of the Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJs), Rearing for Food and Jobs (RFJs) and the Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD) at various location across the district. The locations visited are, Besease, Donkorkrom, Camp 15 Junction, Fosukrom, Atuakrom, kwasare and Kaase. In all, 520 farmers were met in the course of the monitoring visit. The team found out that bad road network, late arrival of inputs such as planting seeds; fertilizer; and agro-chemicals; lack of processing machines, lack of readily availability aggregators, processors along the value chain were the challenges confronting the farmers.

The monitoring team assured farmers that their concerns would be given attention. The monitoring team also took notice of late arrival of inputs and inadequate fertilizers.

2.3.4 HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES

Summary of Achievements/Activities/Projects

- Carried out training on maternal audit process and procedures for Midwives and CHNs as part of AAIMNS project.
- Conducted the 3rd round of Integrated Supportive Supervisory (ISS) visits to all facilities within the district.
- Embarked on OTSS to all facilities in collaboration with Impact Malaria & NMCP.
- Conducted Other Routine Activities
- CWC/Immunization Services
- Carried out clinical services
- Carried out Disease Surveillance and Reporting
- Health Education and Risk Communications
- Recorded Zero maternal death, neonatal mortality & still births
- Carried out 4 rounds of covid-19 vaccination NIDs and routine vaccinations.
- Reduction of OPD uncomplicated malaria from 37.41% to 27.25% in the entire district.
- Treatment of uncomplicated malaria with Artemisinin Based-Combination Therapy (ACTs) improved from 66% to 99%.
- Through improved logistic management and supply system, 98.5% of all pregnant women were tested for HIV, an improvement from 53% in the previous year.
- Participated in the maiden regional Health week celebration.

- Conducted the first round of nOPV vaccination.
- Successfully carried out the 1st round of Oncho MDA.

Table 2.26: Shows the trends of the district health staff to population ratio.

INDICATOR	RATIO 2022	TARGET
Doctor-patient	0:53,705	1:7,000
Nurses-patient	1:749	1: 450
Midwife to wifa	1:800	1: 700
Midwife to expectant mothers	1: 210	1:90
Mental health nurses-population	1:4,654	1:1,200
Technical officers-population	1:8,846	1: 9,200

Figure 2.2 percentage of functional CHPS Zones

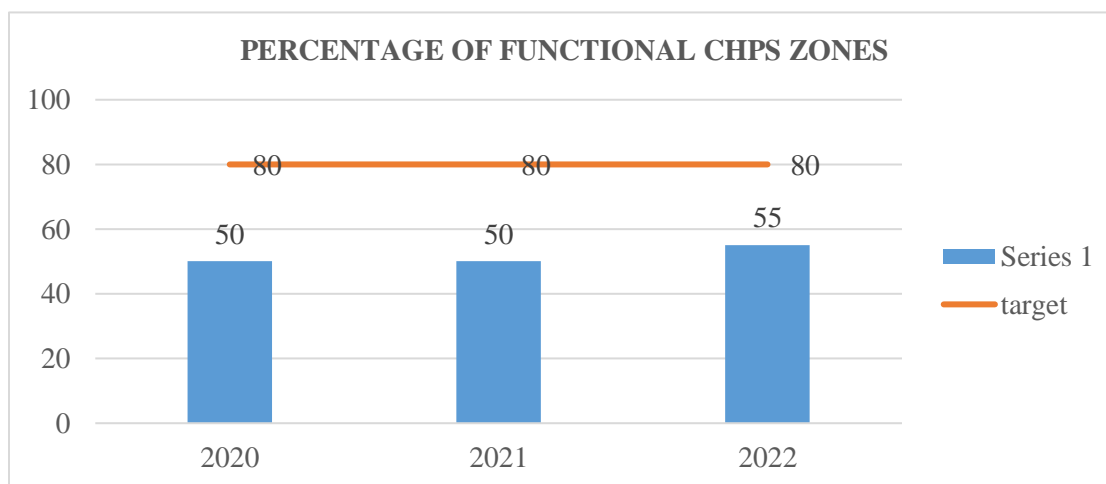


Figure 2.3 Percentage OPD cases attributed to malaria

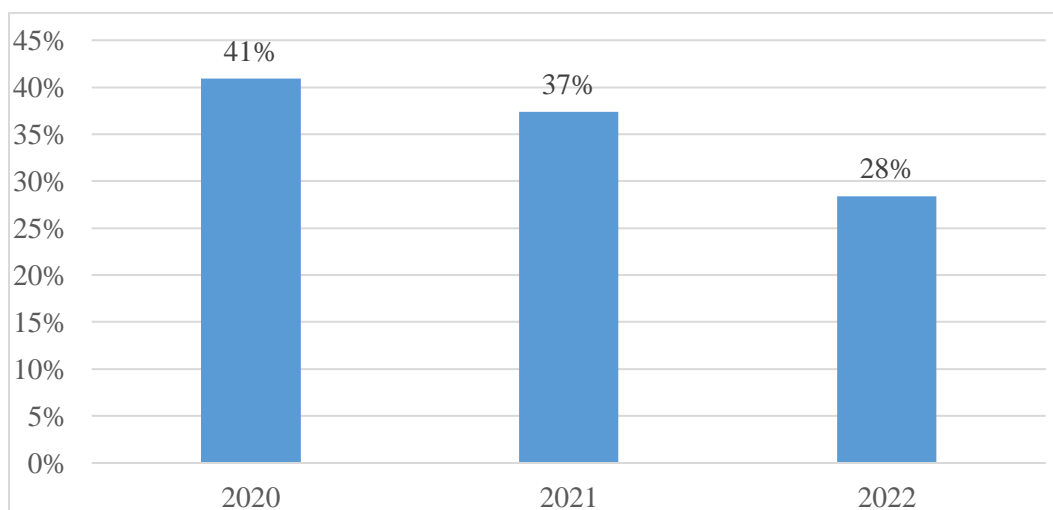


Figure 2.4: Malaria Testing Rate, Test Positivity Rate and % Put On ACTs

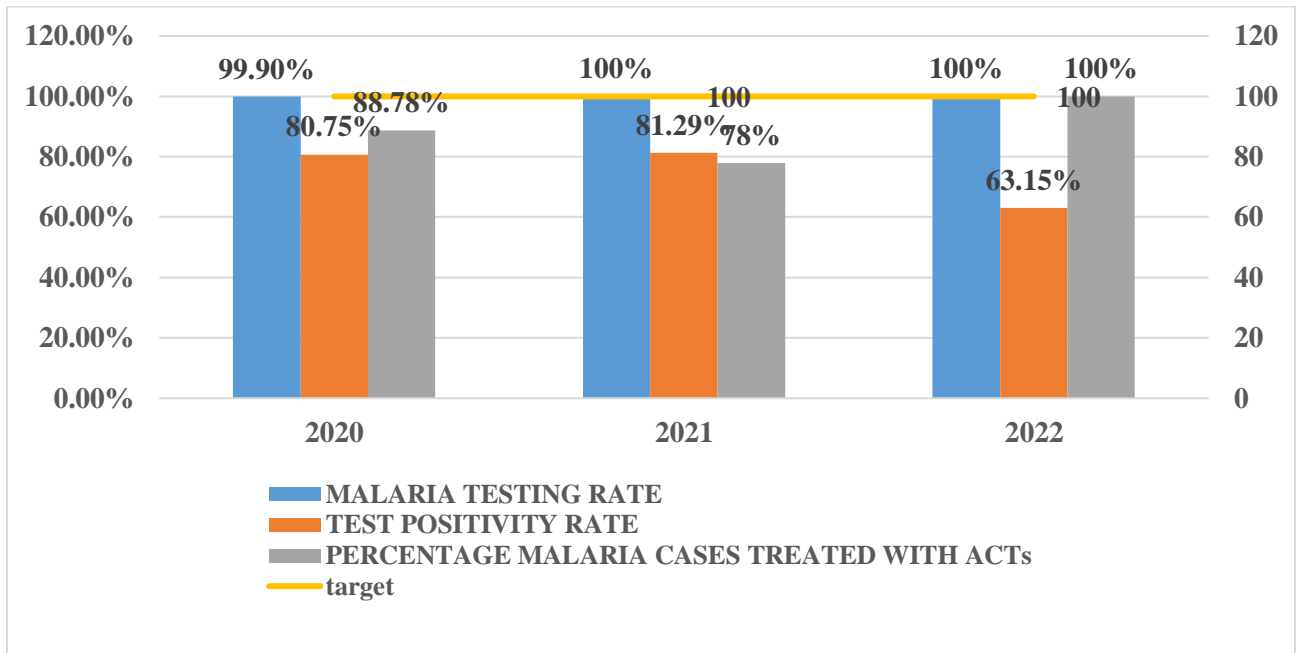
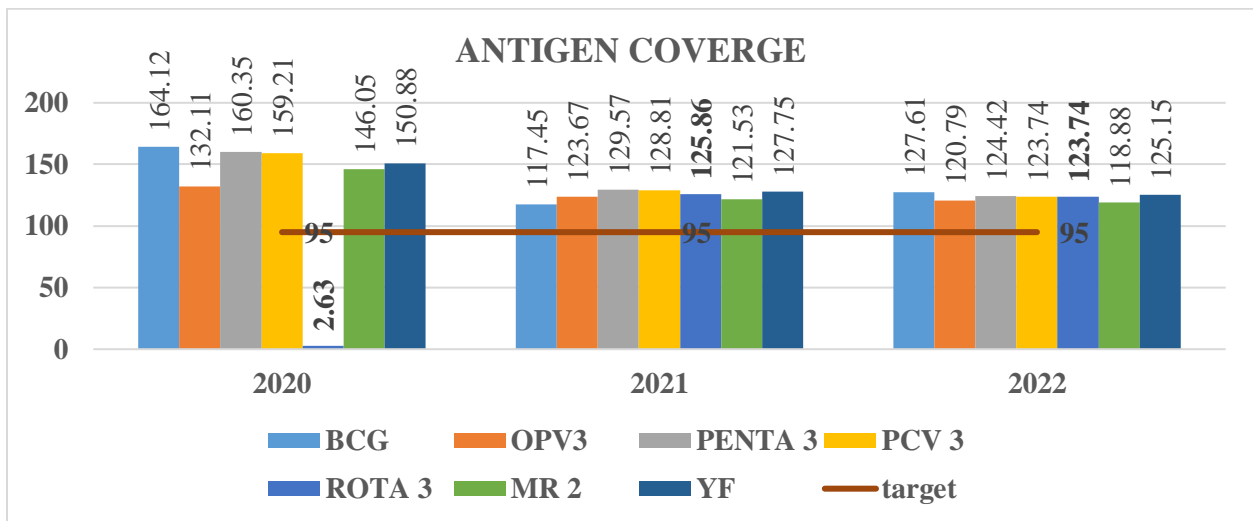


Figure 2.5: EPI Performance



Tuberculosis (TB)

A total of entrant screening was carried out. No TB cases was recorded for the period under review.

Figure 2.6: TB Screening and Testing

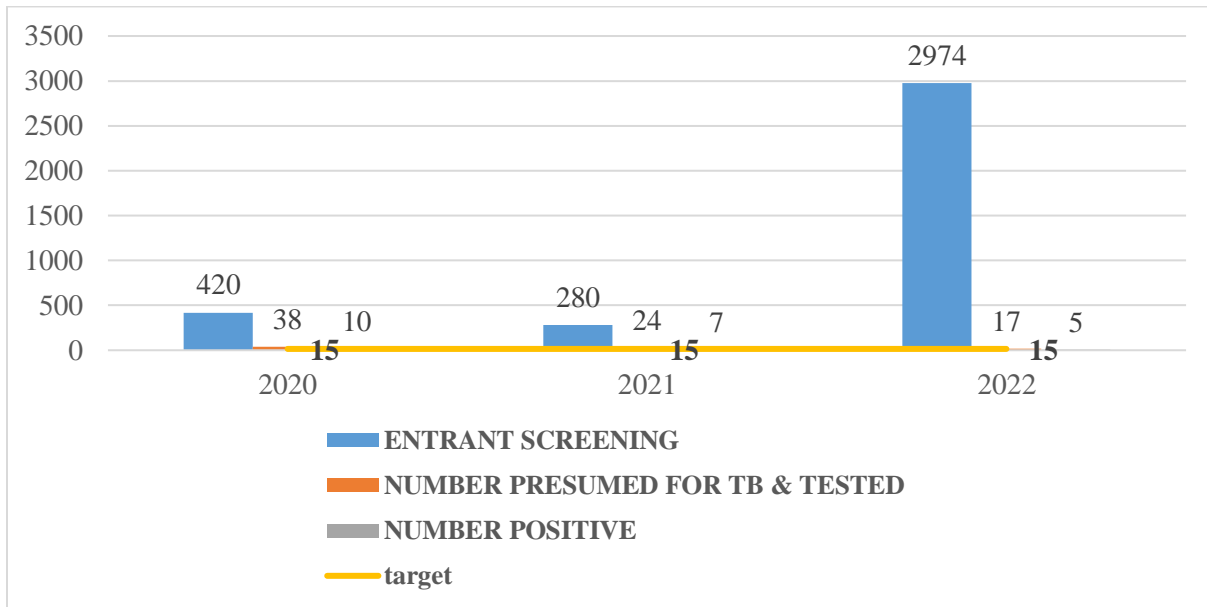
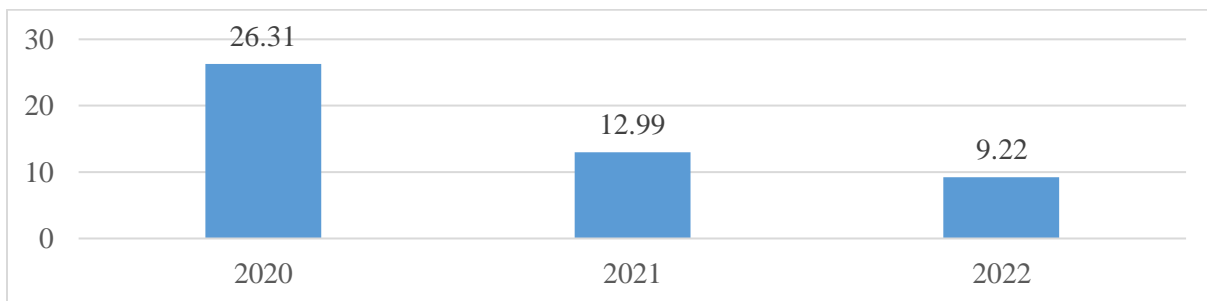
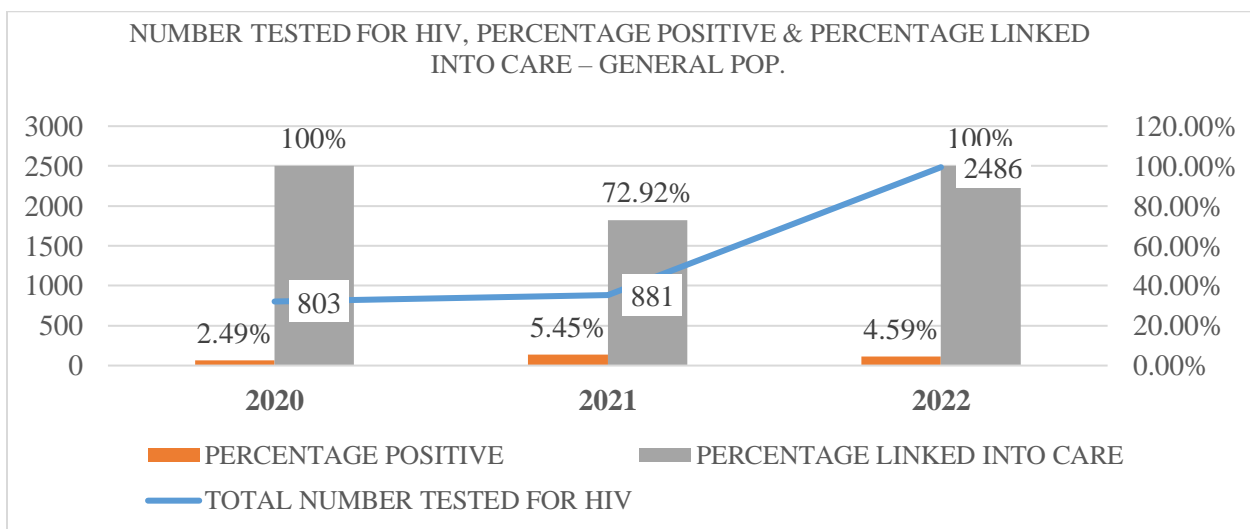


Figure 2.7: TB Case Notification Rate Per 100,000 Population



HIV/AIDS

Figure 2.8: Number tested for HIV, % positive and % linked into care -general pop



ANC

Figure 2.9: ANC registrants with total attendance

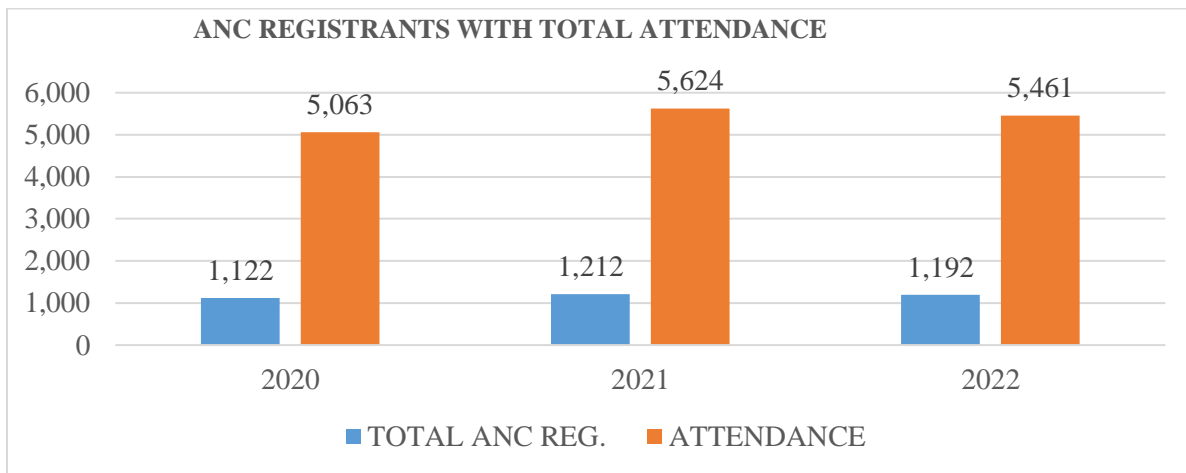


Figure 2.10: ANC coverage & those making 4th visit

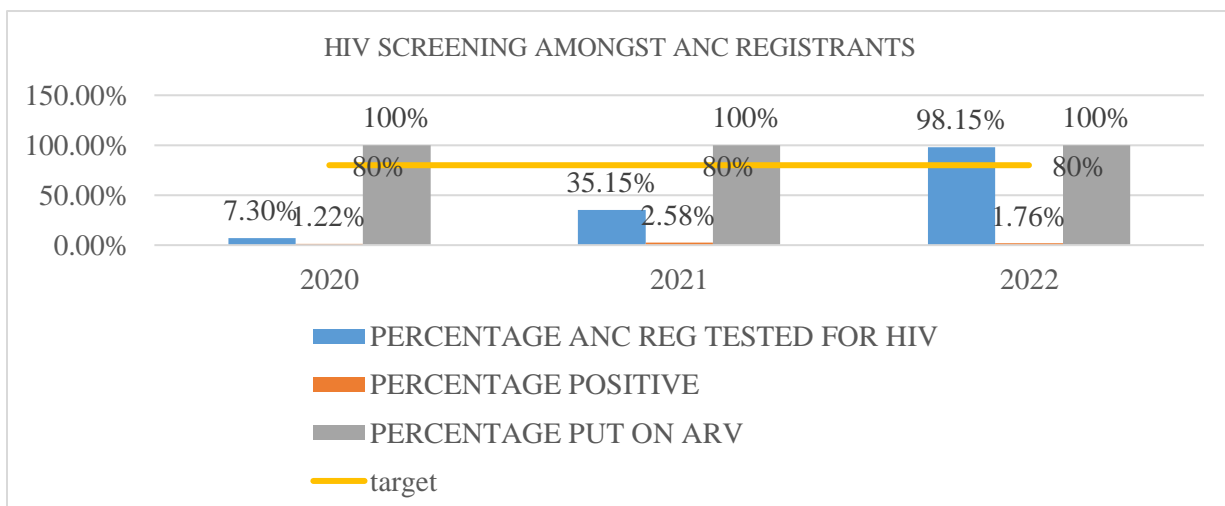
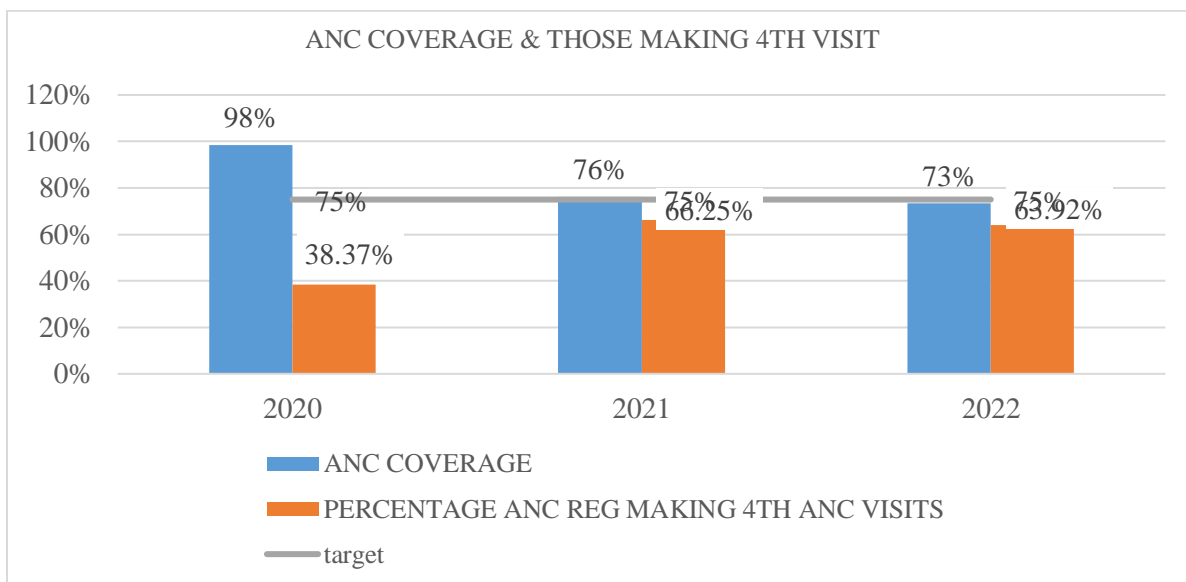


Figure 2.12: IPT3 coverage & ITN distribution amongst pregnant women & children due for MR2

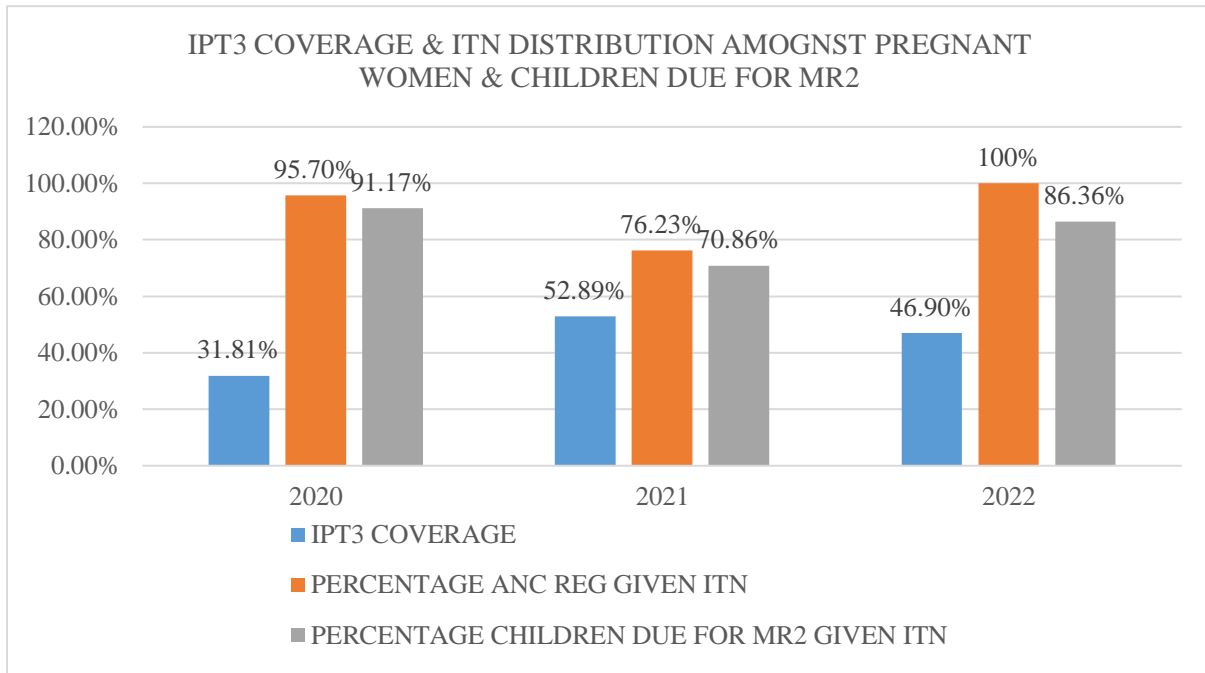


Figure 2.13: Percentage PNC offered within 48hrs of delivery

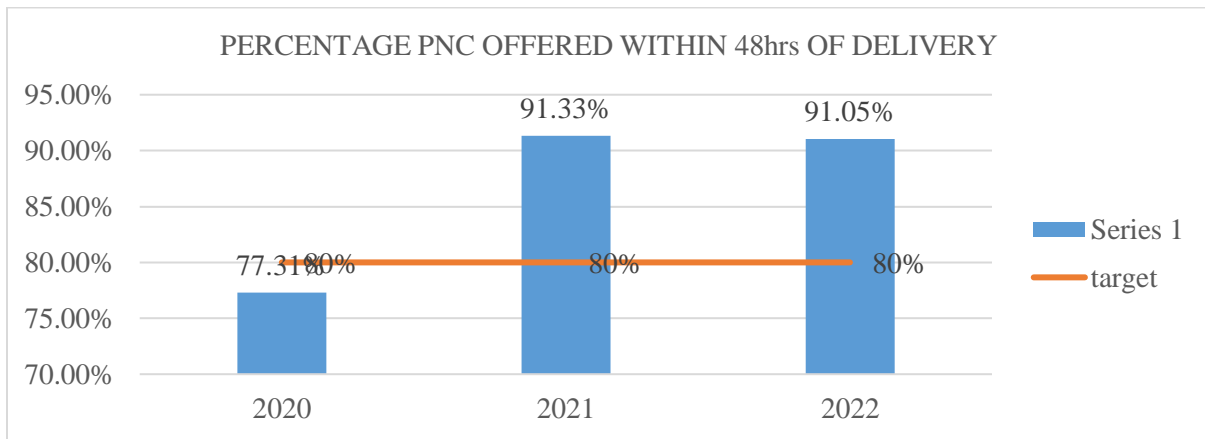


Figure 2.14: Birth Deliveries

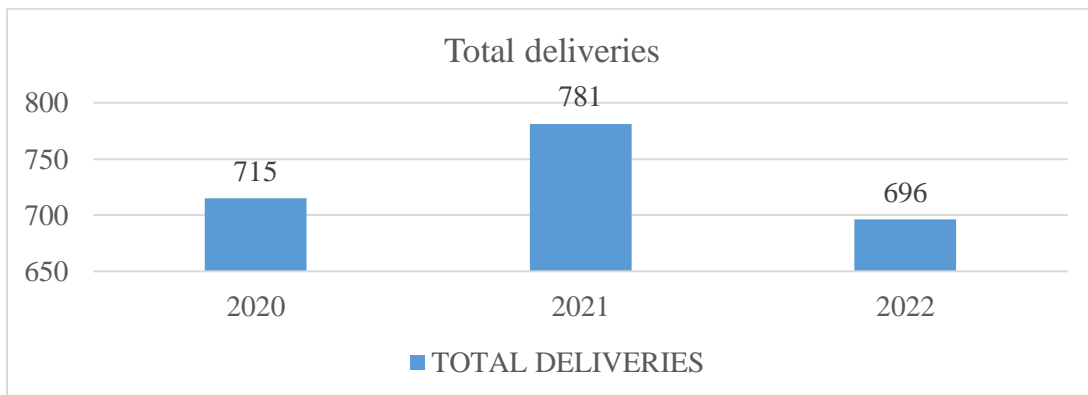


Figure 2.15: Skilled deliveries coverage

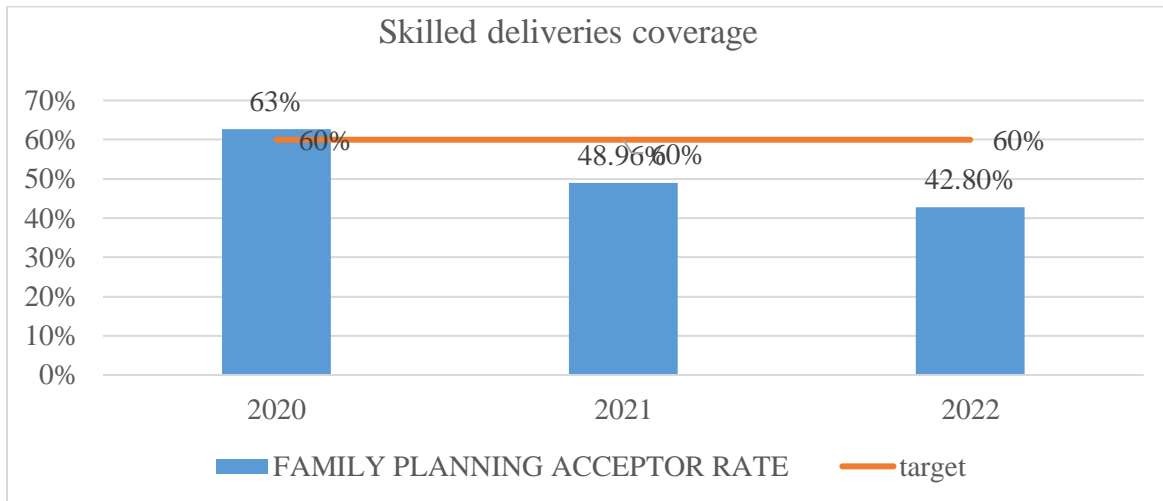


Figure 2.16: Total Births with Percentage Birth Weight

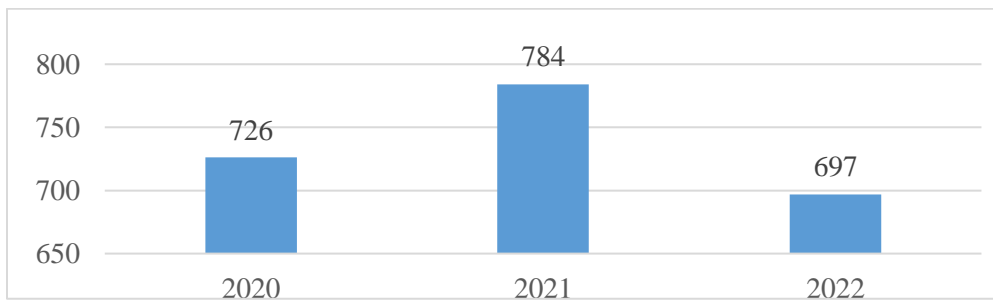
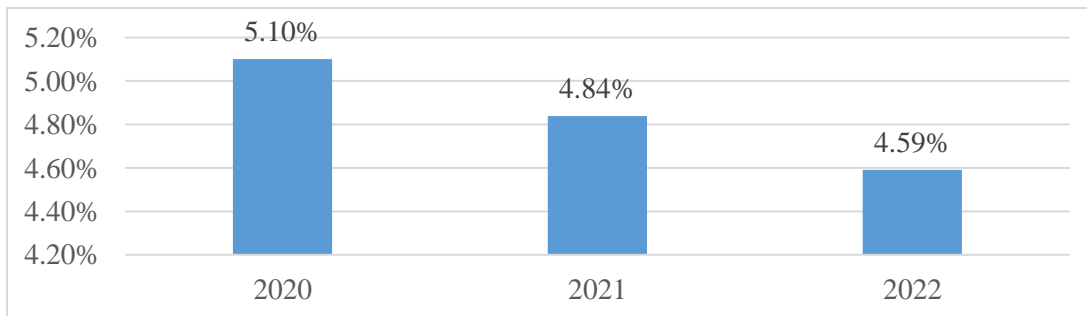
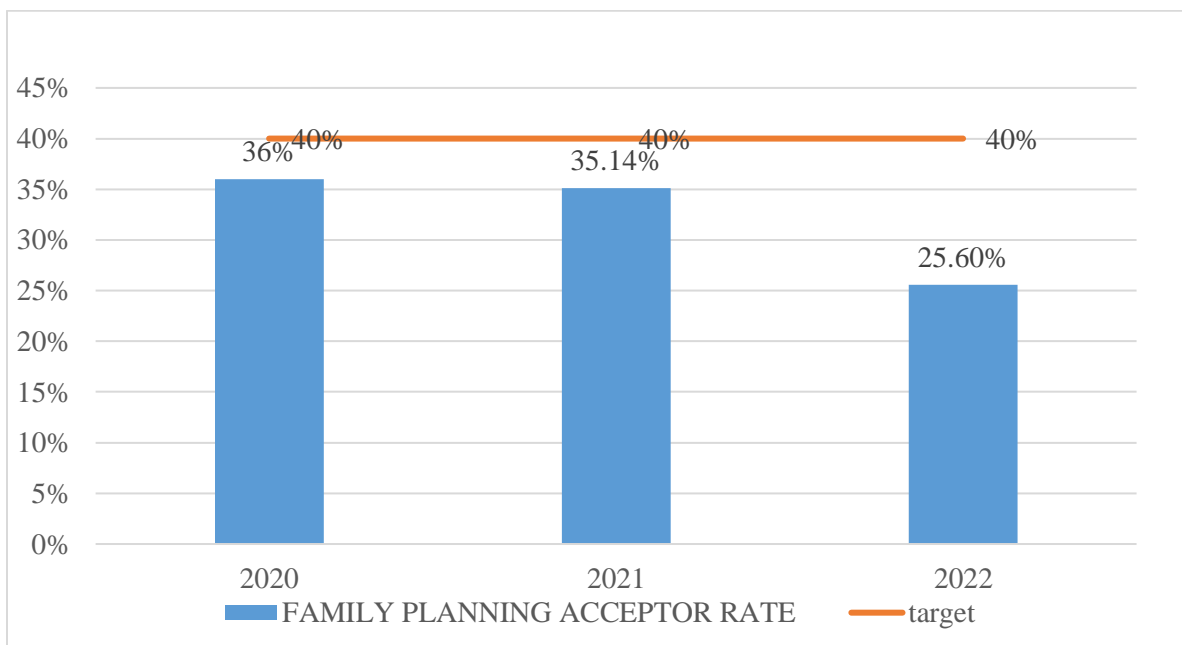
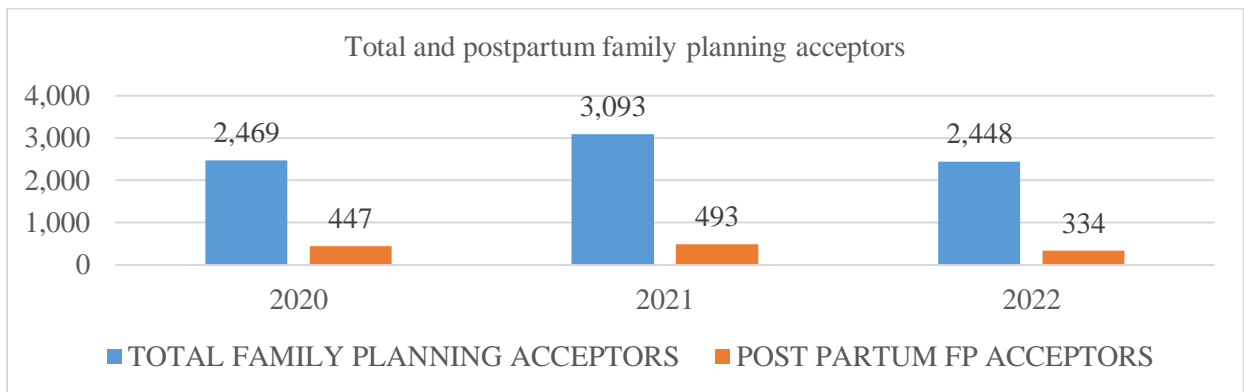


Figure 2.17: Percentage Birth Weight Less Than 2.5KG



Family Planning

Figure 2.18: Total and postpartum family planning acceptors



2.3.5 DISASTER PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT

Public Education/Sensitization

Public Education/sensitization continued with visits to disaster victims within the district. Zonal coordinators took advantage of communities with local information centers to educate communities. Communities with local information centers that were utilized by the various zonal coordinators included Adabokrom, Asemyinakrom, Akyease, Nkwanta kese Kwasure, Sebebia, Atuakrom, Kwadwo Armah, Kaase, Ahimakrom, Adabokrom and Fosukrom, Owonta. Coordinators also took advantage of funerals to educate communities on disaster mitigation issues.

Media Discussions

The NADMO Secretariat visited Boafoc Fm at Sefwi Adabokrom on two occasions during the third quarter . The said activities were held on the 31th of August and 7th of September 2022 respectively. The purpose of the visit was to educate community members on disaster mitigation issues.

Cleaning Exercises and Dredging of Major Drains

none

Collaboration and Support

The NADMO secretariat in collaboration with the Ghana National Fire Service and Red Cross Society of Ghana to educate fire volunteers on fire safety. The activity took place on the 6th of September, 2022 at Adabokrom.

The District Assembly Special Planning Committee inspected various building and projects within the district. The purpose was to inspect building permit and other documents.

Challenges

- Lack of relief items for disasters victims.
- Lack of means of transport and officers find it difficult to move round the district.

2.3.6 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT

Table 2.31: Premises Inspection

Type of premises	Target set	Target achieved	Common nuisances detected
Domiciliary	750	690	Growth of weeds, indiscriminate dumping of refuse, insanitary waste water disposal, unauthorized excavation of pits and usage of pit latrine
Industrial	15	13	Non usage of PPE's, practicing crude dumping, using of pit latrine, creating of smoke and noise nuisance
Health Care Facilities	16	13	Growth of weeds, insanitary disposal of hospital waste in three (3) facilities and seven (7) facilities lack toilet facility
Hospitality	2	2	Growth of weeds and littering
Educational premises	50	35	Indiscriminate dumping of refuse, inadequate lighting and ventilation in some classrooms, insanitary toilet facilities and growth of weeds

Markets and Lorry terminals	5	5	Displaying of food stuff on the bare ground, exposed food and littering of refuse, delayed in cleaning market centers
Sanitary sites and infrastructure	15	15	Heap of refuse, offensive odour smoke nuisances and fly's nuisance

Table 2.32: Enforcement and Prosecution Management

Abatement Notice		Injunction Notice		Common nuisances detected
Number issued	Number complied with	Number issued	Number complied with	
12	9	3	3	Over growth of weeds, indiscriminate dumping of refuse, wrongful siting of household latrines, improper disposal of waste water, stray animals and unauthorized excavation of pits

Table 2.33: Stray Animals Arrest

Type of animals	Cattle	Sheep	Goat	Pigs	Others
Number of animals arrested	0	11	6	0	0
Number of owners. Fined	0	11	6	0	0
Number of owners prosecuted	0	0	0	0	0
Key challenge (s)	Lack of mobility, Difficulty in getting catchers, interference and threat by owners.				

Pest and Vector Control and Other Entomological Activities

The Environmental Health Unit in collaboration with Zoomlion Ghana and National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) disinfected some selected areas in the district to mitigate pests and vectors.

Solid Waste Management Equipment

No. of Final disposal sites: 3

No. of skip loader trucks: 1

No. of communal containers: 7

Management of solid waste in the district is in the hands of Zoomlion Ghana Ltd as sanitation improvement package. Managing solid waste in the district has always been a challenge as a result of spillage from communal containers due to irregular emptying of the containers.

Sanitation in the market and the lorry packs has been a challenge due to lackadaisical attitude of Zoomlion sweepers due to delay in the payment of their stipend and lack of supervision.

Night Soil Disposal (Liquid Waste) Management

The table below shows number of latrines

Table 2.34: No. latrines

Types of latrines	Actuals (2017)	Actuals (2018)	Actuals (2019)	Actuals (2020)	Actual (2021)	Actuals (2022)	SOURCE OF DATA
WC	56	63	71	86	439	446	EHU
BIO DIGESTER	0	0	0	2	82	99	EHU
KVIP	9	15	34	45	315	323	EHU
VIP	91	118	193	214	1127	1134	EHU
Acqua privy	4	4	4	4	4	4	EHU
Pit latrines	1055	1313	1339	1348	1348	13 39	EHU
Total	1215	1513	1641	1699	1967	3345	

Table 2.35: Industrial Pollution Control

Nature of Industries	Description of the Pollution	Impact or possible impact on Public Health
Sawmills. Sachet water production, Fitting shops, Corn mills and Carpentry shops	Air pollution, Noise pollution and smoke nuisance	Vision and hearing impairments, respiratory disorders
Key challenge (s)	Difficulty to adhere to precautionary measures by the workers.	

Table 2.36: Environmental Monitoring.

Service Provider (s)	Category of service provider	Expected output	Remarks
Zoomlion Ghana Ltd	Sanitation improvement package and fumigation (disinfection and disinfestation)	Clean and healthy environment and pests and insects controlled	Frequent provision of logistics and timely lifting of communal containers expected.
Waste landfills service	Management of final disposal sites	Well managed final disposal sites	Regular pushing, leveling and compacting of final disposal sites expected.

Table 2.36: Building Sanitation

Number of permit development application received by the Municipal/ District Assembly.	Number approved by the Assembly	Number issued with certificate of habitation by the Assembly	Number of permit application rejected
14	13	13	1

Table 2.37: Food and Water Hygiene Market Sanitation

Name of market	Number of inspections	Key findings from the inspection	Remarks
Adabokrom Market	12	Expose food, displaying of food stuffs on the bare ground, blocking of access roads and sales of rotting vegetables	Education given on proper handling of food and notices served
Camp 15 Junction Market	12	-do-	-do-
Asemnyinakrom Market	12	-do-	-do-
Kaase Market	12	-do-	-do-
Fosukrom Market	12	-do-	-do-

Table 2.38: Sanitation of Food Establishments

Food establishment by Location	Number of inspections	Key findings from the inspection	Remarks
No major food establishment in the communities, they are all food vendors	Frequent visit to food vendors	Some food vendors did not undergo medical screening and selling by dusty road sides and none wearing of apron	Education given; notices serve.

Food Hygiene

Table 2.39: Environmental Health Promotion Education and Community Mobilization

Name and location of community	Date of community mobilization	Purpose of community mobilization
Adabokrom	11/07/2022	Education on proper waste management and tree planting
Kwasare	15/07/2022	Education on sand wining and illegal chain saw operation
Kaase	27/07/2022	Effects of bush fire and effective solid waste management
Asemnyinakrom	2/08/2022	Education on climate change
Fosukrom	8/08/2022	Education on sand wining and tree planting
Camp 15	10/08/2022	Education on illegal chain saw operation, proper food handling
Ahimakrom	12/08/2022	Sensitization on solid waste management, education on sand winning
Achiase	15/08/2022	Health education on sanitation
Kwabena-Nketaa	22/08/2022	Health education on climate changes, education on construction of household latrine
Amoatengkrom	7/09/2022	Effective solid waste management and control of stray animals

Table 2.40: Environmental Health Related Public Policies

Name of Public Policy	Status of implementation
National Sanitation Policy	Clean up exercise
Rural Sanitation Model and Strategy (RSMS)	Communal labour
National Environmental Sanitation Strategy and Action Plan (NESSAP)	Disinfection and Disinfestation
Health Policy	Health education

Table 2.41: Unique District Base Environmental Health Activities

Name of unique/activity	Coverage area of implementation	Expected Results	Key implementation challenges
Education on construction of household latrine	Four area councils	Encouraging	Inadequate funds
Stray animal arrest	Four area councils	Strayed animals controlled	Public interferences
Radio sensitization on sanitation issues	District wide	Healthy populace	Mobility and Motivation of staff
Food hygiene education	Four area councils	Wholesome food sold	Inadequate logistics law attendants.
School health education	Four area councils	Healthy populace	Mobility and logistics

Achievement

- Successfully conducted District wide domiciliary inspection.
- Embarked on food safety and hygiene education.
- Embarked on stray animals' arrest.
- Attended to complaints from the public.
- Successfully embarked on disinfection exercise district wide.
- The Unit Supervised waste landfills service for a successful management of final disposal sites
- The Unit embarked on school health education

Challenges

The following were some challenges that the unit battled with

- Frequent breakdown of Zoomlion Skip Loader Trucks
- Irregular lifting/ emptying of communal containers from the communities
- Inadequate communal containers
- Lack of slaughter house/slab for meat inspection

- Delay in procurement of sanitary items

2.3.7 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Some Management Staff of the Assembly embarked on community sensitization on Ghana Productive Safety Net Project 2 (GPSNP2) at Sebebia, Fosukrom, Achiase, Camp 15 Junction, Kaaase and Saaye. The exercise started on 31st July,2022 and ended on 2nd August,2022.

Participants included traditional authorities, Hon assembly members, unit committee members, men, women, youth, children, disable, majority and minority groups among others. Fosukrom, Camp 15 Junction and Kaaase communities agreed to do coconut plantation, oil palm plantation at Achiase, dam at Sebebia, road maintenance at Saaye.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 KEY ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

3.1 KEY ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED

Delay in release of funds

The issue of delay in the release of funds and the deductions from source are yet to be addressed. However, the district has made strides in improving the Internally Generated Funds. A number of training programmes have also been organized for staff of the Assembly to improve their performance.

GETFund, IPEP and CODA Projects

There are abandoned GETFund, IPEP and CODA projects that have not been completed.

The monitoring and evaluation exercises conducted by the District Planning Coordinating Unit and various departments revealed a number of challenges and constraints with the implementation of programmes and projects in the district.

These challenges included;

- Delay in completion of projects
- Poor condition of road network.
- Lack of dedicated means of transport for M & E activities
- Inadequate capacity for some monitoring team members to effectively discharge their duties.
- Inadequate logistics for environmental health officers.
- Irregular lifting/ emptying of communal containers from the communities by Zoomlion

3.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations were therefore made on the basis of the challenges identified for the consideration of the Management of the Assembly.

- Provision of needed tools, logistics and equipment would enhance effective sanitation service delivery.

- Routine maintenance of roads network in the district.
- Build capacity of M&E members.
- Steps should be taken to complete all abandoned projects
- Steps must be taken to ensure projects are completed within time schedule

3.3 CONCLUSION

The implementation of the 2022 Annual Action Plan for the District for the period under review was above average even in the mist of the economic challenges. All projects and programmes came from the 2022 Annual Action Plan and the Budget. Management of the assembly has taken steps to work assiduously to ensure that the developmental goals and objectives of the district are achieved to improve the wellbeing of the people.

APENDIX I: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF OTHER PROJECTS, 30th September, 2022

Project description	Devt Dimension of policy framework	Location	Contractor/consultant	Contract sum	Sources of fund	Date of award	Date started	Expected date of completion	Expenditure to date	Outstanding balance	STATUS (%)	Remarks
Construction and taring of 19.3km road	ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	Kwasare Junction - Sowodadiem	N/A	N/A	GoG (Cocoa roads)	2020	2020	2021	N/A	N/A	70%	On-going (9.1KM completed)
Rehabilitation of 24km feeder road	ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT	Adabokrom-Kaase	N/A	N/A	GoG (Cocoa roads)	2021	2021	2021	N/A	N/A	15%	Abandoned
Construction of 3-No. solar mechanized boreholes		Adabokrom, Massahkrom, Brenyakwa	N/A	N/A	IPEP	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Abandoned
Construction of 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities and planting of 20 trees	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Kaase	N/A	N/A	GetFund	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	55%	No activity at site

Construction of 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities and planting of 20 trees	Nyamebe kyere	N/A	N/A	CODA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	55%	No activity at site
Construction of 3-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities and planting of 20 trees	Nyamebe kyere	N/A	N/A	CODA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	28%	No activity at site
Construct 1no. 6unit Classroom blocks, with ancillary facilities and planting of 20 trees	Atuakrom	N/A	N/A	CODA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	55%	Abandoned
Construction of 1No. 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Massahkrom	REGENT HOUSE CO.LTD	868,230.69	CODA			10-7-22	N/A	N/A	95%	On-going
Construction of 1No. CHPS Compound with 2No. staff accommodation	Camp 15 Junction	HALLWORT GH. LTD.	745,039.23	CODA			10-7-22	N/A	N/A	35%	On-going
Construction CHPS compound	Ahimakrom	N/A	N/A	CODA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	55%	Abandoned

Construction of 1no. Judicial service bungalow	GOVERNANCE, CORRUPT	Adabokrom	MESSRS SYNERGY IMPEX LIMITED		GoG	N/A	N/A	2019	N/A	N/A	90%	On-going
Construction of 1no. single court complex	ION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	Adabokrom	MESSRS SYNERGY IMPEX LIMITED		GoG	N/A	N/A	2019	N/A	N/A	65%	On-going

Source, DPCU, September, 22

