



BIA EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY



2022 SECOND QUARTER PROGRESS REPORT

PREPARED BY: DPCU, JULY, 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 Second Quarter Progress Report	2
1.5 Difficulties Encountered.....	2
1.6 Status of Implementation of 2022-2025 MTDP	2
CHAPTER TWO	3
2.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES REPORT.....	3
2.1.0 Status of implementation of the 2022 Annual Action Plan.....	3
2.2 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE	6
2.3 UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES	9
Operationalization of Adabokrom Senior High School.....	13
2.3.6 Youth Employment Agency (YEA).....	13
2.1 Pest and Disease situation.....	16
2.1.1 Fall Army worm.....	16
2.1.1.1 Fertilizer distribution and seeds distribution.....	16
The department of agric did not receive fertilizer coupons and seeds for the period under review. in the reporting period.....	17
2.1.1.1 Access to Improved Agriculture Technology and Extension Services	17
Table 2.16: Farmer Based Organizations	17
2.1.1.2 Beneficiaries of Technologies Demonstrated.....	17
2.1.1.4 Demonstrations conducted.....	19
2.1.1.5 Improved Technologies Adopted by Farmers	19
Extension home and farm visit	20
2.1.2 Major Crop Performance (Non PFJ)	21
2.1.3 Major Crop performance (PFJ)	21
2.2 Emergency Preparedness.....	21
Farmers adopting improved livestock technologies adopted.....	22
Enhanced Land and Environment Management.....	22

4.0	Climate change awareness and sensitization.....	22
4.1	Conservation Agriculture (CA).....	22
	Monitoring findings and Actions Taken	23
2.3.8	Small and Med-Size Enterprises (SMEs).....	23
	HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICE	24
2.3.9	Disasters and Operations	36
	Public Education/Sensitization.....	36
	Media Discussion.....	36
	Challenges	36
2.3.10	SANITATION AND ENVIRONMENT.....	37
	Pest and Vector Control and Other Entomological Activities.....	38
	Solid Waste Management Equipment.....	38
	Night Soil Disposal (Liquid Waste) Management.....	38
	Food Hygiene	40
	ACHIEVEMENT.....	42
	CHALLENGES	42
2.3.13	Development Management and Planning.....	42
	CHAPTER THREE	43
3.0	KEY ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION ..	45
3.1	KEY ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	45
▪	Inadequate funds to execute planned activities.....	45
3.2	RECOMMENDATIONS	45
3.3	CONCLUSION.....	45
	APENDIX I: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF OTHER PROJECTS, 30 th June, 2022	47

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 June, 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 2.9: NABCO beneficiaries.....	13
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.....	

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 June, 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 2 nd 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 2 nd 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 2 nd 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 2 nd quarter trends of proportion of malaria cases treated with ACTs.	31
Figure 2.18: Shows the 2 nd 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 2 nd quarter period.....	33
Figure 2.22: Shows the district 2 nd 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; April 1st to June 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 Second 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 activities.

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)
Proportion of the AAP being implemented during the period under review	60.13%
Percentage of interventions yet to start (AAP)	39.87%
Proportion of the overall MTDP plan implemented/being implemented by the end of the period	20.3%

Source: DPCU, June, 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 development projects and programmes in the district for the period under review. A total of 148 projects/ programmes are contained in the composite Annual Action Plan. Out of these, sixty (89) representing about 60.13% 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 *30th June, 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	20
2	Social Development	37	23
3	Environment, Infrastructure and Human Settlements	52	32
4	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability	23	11
5	Emergency planning and response and covid-19	6	3
	Total	148	89

Source: DPCU, June 2022

Table 2.2 PROJECT REGISTER, 30th June, 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 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	40%	On-going
Construction of 2-storey district police compound	Governance, Corruption And Public Accountability	Adabokrom	M/S YIOGO LEBADINI	546,198.00	DACF	12-12-19	12-12-19		408,127.65	138,069.35	98%	On-going

Source, DPCU, June, 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, June		Year 2020, June		Year 2021, June		Year 2022, June	
	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual
Rates	41,900.00	-	66,900.00	-	97,300.00	-	92,000.00	4,216.89
Land & concession	104,336.00	32,080.24	105,336.00	237,489.00	85,000.00	152,838.65	371,000.00	149,047.00
Fines & fees	34,600.00	26,455.00	79,100.00	21,802.00	89,600.00	15,897.00	77,500.00	65,888.00
Licenses	113,270.10	83,525.41	171,250.00	27,487.00	176,600.00	49,812.00	191,500.00	69,237.00
Rent	3,500.00	450.00	800.00	1,350.00	3,500.00	780.00	3,000.00	970.00
Grants	5,042,633.62	1,392,830.97	6,153,299.84	2,174,132.76	6,628,894.49	799,143.84	6,636,003.07	2,099,676.66
Investment income	-	-		-		-	-	-
Miscellaneous	36,500.00	9,567.10	36,500.00	285.34	36,500.00	378.30	32,500.00	49.71
TOTAL	5,376,739.72	1,544,908.72	6,613,185.84	2,462,546.10	7,117,394.49	1,018,849.79	7,403,503.07	2,389,085.26

2.2.2 Internally Generated Fund (IGF) only

Table 2.4 Internally Generated Fund (IGF) only

Item	Year 2019, June		Year 2020, June		Year 2021, June		Year 2022, June	
	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual
Land & concession	146,236	32,080.24	172,236	237,489.00	182,300	152,838.65	371,000	149,047.00
Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	92,000.00	4,216.89
Fines, fees, penalties, forfeits	34,600	26,455.00	79,100	21,802.00	89,600	15,897.00	77,500	65,888.00
Licenses	113,270.10	83,525.41	171,250	27,487.00	176,600	49,812.00	191,500	69,237.00
Rents	3,500	450.00	800	1,350.00	3,500	780.00	3,000	970.00
Miscellaneous	36,500	9,567.10	36,500	285.34	36,500	378.30	32,500	49.71
Total	334,106	152,077.75	459,886	288,413.34	488,500	219,705.95	675,500	289,408.60

2.2.3 Expenditure

Table 2.5 Expenditure

EXPENDITURE								
Item	Year 2019, June		Year 2020, June		Year 2021, June		Year 2022, June	
	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	923,670.91
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	720,020.61
Consumption of fixed capital	-	-	-				-	-
Interest	-	-	-				-	-
Grants	711,351.52	349,264.72	1,083,686.71		667,124.00	107,418.80	-	-

				359,911.79				
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	301,563.50
Assets	2,064,250.27	403,692.40	2,243,000.00	583,755.70	2,364,151.00	300,442.69	3,043,596.00	330,278.57
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	2,227,553.59

The Internal Generated Fund (IGF) performance for the period under review was better than the same period last year. 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.

Notwithstanding the good IGF performance in the second quarter, the assembly will continue to liaise with the Hon. Assembly members 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 Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)

Bia East District is one of the beneficiary district of the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) with the under listed communities and Household beneficiaries. During the period under review the 73rd and 74th LEAP payments Cycles was carried out. Beneficiaries were paid two cycle payment. As of the time of compiling the second quarter report the LEAP secretariat are in arrears of beneficiaries of three (3) cycle payment.

Table 2.6: LEAP beneficiary

No	Community	Total number of HH Beneficiaries	Total Amount Allocated GHC (73rd and 74th)
1	Sebebia	47	6,308.00
2	Camp 15	32	4,720.00
3.	Alhajikrom	14	1,960.00
4.	Kaase	37	5,240.00
5.	New Ahimakrom	24	3,300.00
6.	Adabokrom	43	6,872.00
7.	Assemnyinakrom	6	816.00
8.	Kwasare	5	664.00

9.	Nkwantakesse	13	1,868.00
10.	Sowodadiem	3	636.00
11.	Bredi	6	976.00
12.	Mosihenkrom	6	1,164.00
13.	Besease	4	728.00
14.	Adumkrom	8	1,348.00
15.	Donkorkrom	3	516.00
	Total	251	37,424.00

There are 67 males and 184 females Household beneficiaries in Bia East District.

Beneficiaries receive funds every two (2) months, six times in a year. Total amount paid to beneficiaries was GHC37,424.00. The total amount was for two payment cycle and that is 73rd and 74th. This was done by Staff of Kaaseman Rural Bank electronically through the interbank payment system CHIPS (E-zwich) Payment system.

2.3.2 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. The exercise was done in the four area councils namely Asemyinakrom, Kaase, Fosukrom and Adabokrom. As at the time of compiling the second quarter report 445 PWD's have been registered.

2.3.3 Child protection

Child right promotion

A total number of six (6) cases were received and treated at the department level. Five (5) was successfully dealt with; one custody case (1) was referred to the court at Debisso. The breakdown is as follows.

- Maintenance - 4
- Reconciliation - 1
- Paternity - 1

- Custody - 0
- Total = - 6

Justice administration

No juvenile case was recorded during the quarter under review

Operation of Day Care Centers

There are 18 daycare centers operating in the District. All the daycare centers are yet register with the Assembly/Department. As at the end of the second quarter only four has picked forms to register but because of fee - fixing of the assembly not gazette it was put on hold.

Community mobilization

The Department of social welfare and community development and the planning unit facilitated community action plans (CAPs) for Nyonkopa Cocoa Amadukrom, Nyamebekyere and Canaan. The communities were also sensitized on the child labour issues.

Other Management Efficiency Related Activities

Table 2.7 Other Management Efficiency Related Activities

ACTIVITY	OUTPUT	OUTCOME
BECE 2022	Capturing of bio data and registration of candidates	884 candidates registered
Operationalization of Adabokrom Community Day Senior High School	The School officially commenced on 19 th April, 2022	400 students have been enrolled in various programs
Professional Learning Committee	Monitoring of Professional Learning Committee in selected schools in the district.	Only 20% of the schools in the district undertake PLC
Delivery of metal desks	Adabokrom Community SHS took delivery of 800 metal desk .	The desks have been stored at the school premise.

2.3.5 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 2.8: 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	Nkwatakese 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, June, 2022

Operationalization of Adabokrom Senior High School

Adabokrom Community Day Senior High School was given the green light to operate as a Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institution and to admit students for 2021/2022 academic year. The school was operationalized in April this year with the support from the district assembly, Nananom, and other important stakeholders in the district. Bia East District Assembly secured a hostel facility for the students constructed by the community funded by SRA. The District Assembly also extended electricity to school, constructed toilet facility and provided about 50 student bunk beds. 800 metal desk was supplied to augment furniture situation at the school. The school received a school bus from the GETFUND Secretariat. The ministry of education granted the school boarding status upon formal request from the district assembly.

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. However, Bia East District had its first Senior High School operationalized in April, 2022 and enrolled 400 students but the total student population for the period under review was 386. All the 386 students are enjoying the free SHS programme.

2.3.6 Youth Employment Agency (YEA)

The Youth Employment Agency (YEA) by its mandate creates Employment Avenue for the youth to reduce unemployment rate in the country.

The NABCO Program started in January, 2018 under 7 modules. 70 of trainees made up of 57 males and 13 females are presently at post. The current number of the trainee for the period under review stood 51. The number comprised 39 males and 12 females. However, 13 trainees have been permanently employed into various public and private institutions, 4 males exited and 2 males deceased.

The programme is at its transition period where all trainees are expected to exit into the you start programme which is expected to be launch in September, 2022 by the President. When the you start is fully launch, it will offer the youth the opportunity to have access to financial support to establish their own business. The aim of the programme is to reduce youth unemployment in the Country. The table shows the number people currently under the nation builders crops.

Table 2.9: NABCO beneficiaries

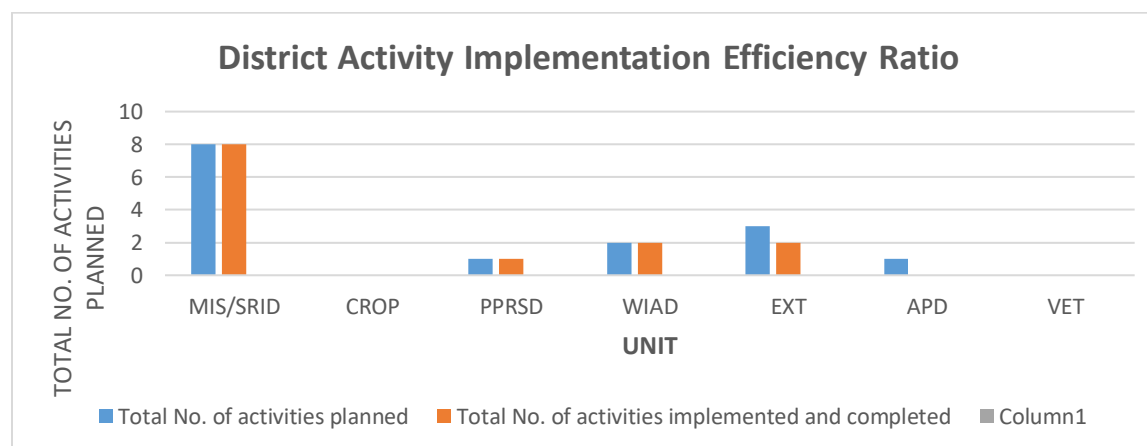
MODULE	Number of Beneficiaries
--------	-------------------------

	Total	Male	Female
Educate Ghana	18	10	8
Heal Ghana	1	1	0
Feed Ghana	25	21	4
Civic Ghana	0	0	0
Digitize Ghana	2	2	0
Enterprise Ghana	0	0	0
Revenue Ghana	5	5	0
Total	51	39	12

NABCO Secretariat, June, 2021

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Figure 2.1: District Activity Implementation Efficiency Ratio



Implementation efficiency ratio in the extension was 0.67. 4 activities were planned and completed in the PPRSD, WIAD and APD. Implementation efficiency ratio in the crops, WIAD and Extension was 1.0. One activity was planned in the livestock sub-sector (demonstration on IMO technology under Rearing for Food and Job were not completed due to lack of funds. PPRSD activity planned and completed included Fall Army Worm management and prevention. WIAD activities planned and completed included training of farmers on off farm livelihood activity (Dettol and washing powder) and food based nutrition and diet improvement. On

crosscutting issues, the activities undertaken include monitoring visits to operational areas by DDA, DDOs and AEAs.

Table 2.10: training conducted

District	Name of programme by type	Year	Beneficiaries	
			M	F
BIA EAST	A day training of DDOs and AEAs on using FBOs in Extension Delivery along the value chain	26 th April, 2022	1	0
	A day training workshop on market data collection for market enumerators and management information systems officers	23 rd June, 2022	1	1
Bia East	Training for DDos and AEAs on MoFA web-based M&E Reporting Portal	27 th June, 2022	9	1
	Training for DDos and AEAs on groups and types of FBOs (production, processing, marketing, co-operation)	27 th June, 2022	9	1

Source: DAD, June 2022

1.4 Farmers Fora

The Department organized 2 farmers' fora in 2 communities. In all 33 males and 12 females were reached making a total of 45 farmers.

Table 2.11: Communities the farmers' fora were held

S/N	COMMUNITY	DATE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	Bediitor	15/06/2022	14	12	26
2	Massakrom	22/06/2022	19	0	19
TOTAL			33	12	45

Farmers were educated farmers on the need to form groups (FBOs) for trainings and treatment of farm animals, Beekeeping and snail farming. They were also educated on the safe handling of chemicals at home and farm, the kind of chemicals to use and the need to use Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs).

Rainfall and its Effect on Agriculture

The period was relatively wet than the previous year, with 29 days of rainfall recorded compared to 26 days of rainfall in 2021. The department has difficulty in taking weather data such as rainfall volumes in the district because there is no weather station or Meteorological Service office in the District.

Table 2.12: District Annual Average Rainfall Distribution

No	District	2 nd Quarter 2021		2 nd Quarter 2022		Percentage Change (%)	
		Rainfall (mm)	No. of Rain days	Rainfall (mm)	Number of Rain days	Rainfall	No. of Rain days
			26		29		

Source: DAD

2.1 Pest and Disease situation

2.1.1 Fall Army worm

The incidence of fall armyworm invasion was recorded during the reporting period. 97 farmers comprising 64 males and 33 females reported of invasion in their maize farms totaling 67.8 ha. Those farmers were given insecticides. The farms showed signs of recovery after the spraying. The number of insecticides distributed to farmers during the reporting period was as follows 4 litres of Viper, 12 litres of Adepa and 10 kg of Bypel.

Table 2.13: Fall Army worm situation

District	Total farmland affected (Ha)		Total Area Sprayed (Ha)		Total Area Recovered (Ha)		Total Area Destroyed (Ha)		Number of farmers affected ¹		Number of farmers affected	
	2 nd Quarter 2021	2 nd Quarter 2022	2 nd Quarter 2021	2 nd Quarter 2022	2 nd Quarter 2021	2 nd Quarter 2022	2 nd Quarter 2021	2 nd Quarter 2022	2 nd Quarter 2021		2 nd Quarter 2022	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
BIA EAST	125.2	67.8	125.2	67.8	125.2	67.8	0	0	78	13	64	33

Table 2.14: Quantity of chemicals distributed

District	Type of Chemical	Quantity of chemical received	Quantity of Chemical Distributed	Unit of measure		Beneficiary farmers		Coverage (Ha)
				Litres	(Kg)	M	F	
Bia East	Viper	4	4	Litres	-	4	2	4.1
	Adepa	12	12	Litres	-	10	5	12.6
	Bypel	10	10	-	kg	50	26	51.1
	TOTAL					64	33	67.8

Source: DAD, 2022

2.1.1.1 Fertilizer distribution and seeds distribution

¹Mandatory

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

2.1.1.1 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 2.15: Access to Agriculture Technology and Extension Services

Indicator		Target	2021	2022
1. Number of improved Technology demonstrated to farmers:	Livestock	3	4	6
	Fisheries			1
	Crop	10	4	4
	Others			2
Area (acres) under improved Technology demonstrated to farmers:	Livestock	2	4	6
	Crop	10	4	4
2. Extension Agent-farmer ratio			1:3000	1:7000
3. Total number of farmers participating in demonstrations	Male	300	48	273
	Female	245	28	212
4. Number of FBOs trained in extension services delivery		10	5	8

Table 2.16: Farmer Based Organizations

Type of FBOs	2021		2022	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Crop	624	458	737	576
Livestock	95	61	95	61
Fisheries	2	1	10	2

During the reviewing period, there were 44 existing groups. Two new groups were formed during the quarter. There were 38 functional groups comprising of 842 males and 639 females during the reviewing year as compared to 42 functional groups in 2021.

2.1.1.2 Beneficiaries of Technologies Demonstrated

Table 2.17: Beneficiaries of crop technologies demonstrated

No	List of technology by type	Target		Males		Females		Total		% female 2021
		2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	

1	Planting in rows in maize, tomatoes	50	100	91	102	74	81	165	183	44
2	Soil, vegetation and water conservation through the use of mulch, zero tillage and other	50	100	36	52	28	41	64	93	44
3	Fertilizer application in maize and rice	100	-	111	-	72	-	183	-	-
4	Beekeeping management and harvesting of honey	30	50	18	20	6	31	24	51	60.78
5	Identification of FAW in the farm and how to manage it	50	100	83	231	78	184	161	415	44.3
6	Record keeping	30	100	41	211	38	125	79	336	37.2
7	Proper use of Agrochemicals	50	100	89	97	81	35	170	132	26.5
8	Preparation of liquid soap	20	-	3	-	20	-	23	-	-
9	Importance/benefit of FBO formation	-	100	-	87	-	40	-	127	31.5
10	Good Agronomic practices	-	100	-	59	-	32	-	91	35.2
11	Food based nutrition and diet improvement	-	20	-	0	-	20	-	20	100
12	Off farm livelihood activity	-	20	-	0	-	20	-	20	100
	Total	380	750	472	859	397	609	869	1468	39.8

During the reviewing period, 1468 farmers comprising of 859 males and 609 females benefited from technologies extended by AEA's.

In the crop-sub-sector, which is the dominant sub-sector in the district, seven 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.

Two technologies were extended to women farmers and market women which include Food based Nutrition and diet improvement and off farm livelihood activity (Dettol and washing powder).

2.1.1.3 Agricultural Extension Service Performance

Table 2.18: 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	5	2	7	5	1	6
% AEAs at post compared to required	50	50	50	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

2.1.1.4 Demonstrations conducted

Table 2.19: Number and types of demonstration conducted

Region	No. of Demonstrations conducted		Type of demonstration		Beneficiaries				Total
	2021	2022	2021	2022	Male		Female		
	4	4	Method Demonstration	Method Demonstration	48	54	28	39	93

2.1.1.5 Improved Technologies Adopted by Farmers

Table 2.20: 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	58	85	36	65

Soil, vegetation and water conservation through the use of mulch, zero tillage and other	Soil, vegetation and water conservation through the use of mulch, zero tillage and other	22	41	14	28
Fertilizer application in maize and rice	Fertilizer application in maize and rice	105	-	56	-
Beekeeping management and harvesting of honey	Beekeeping management and harvesting of honey	18	20	6	31
Identification of FAW in the farm and how to manage it	Identification of FAW in the farm and how to manage it	83	231	78	184
Record keeping	Record keeping	23	111	18	86
Proper use of Agrochemicals	Proper use of Agrochemicals	65	82	52	26
Preparation of liquid soap	Preparation of liquid soap	0	-	11	-
-	Importance/benefit of FBO formation	-	87	-	40
-	Good Agronomic practices	-	38	-	18
-	Food based nutrition and diet improvement	-	0	-	20
-	Off farm livelihood activity	-	0	-	20
TOTAL	TOTAL		695		518

During the reviewing period, 1,213 farmers out of 1,468 farmers adopted the technologies extended by AEAs representing 82.6%.

Extension home and farm visit

During the reviewing period, 1 AEA, 2 Veterinary officers and one NSS personnel conducted 387 home visits and 507 farm visits as against 349 home visits and 498 farm visits second quarter 2021 to educate farmers/ FBOs on good agricultural practices, records keeping and financial management.

Table 2.21: 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	3,459	2078	1381	3,622	2,175	1,447

2.1.2 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, cassava and cocoyam.

Table 2.22: Improved Major Crop Performance (Non PFJ)

No	Crops	Productivity (Mt/Ha)	Area of production (Ha)	Production (Mt)
1	Maize	1.2	3,892	4,670.4
2	Rice	1.4	443	2,285
3	Cassava	11.64	1,400	14,320
4	Yam	6.45	1,300	7,812
5	Cocoyam	5.33	2,900	11,390
6	Plantain	9.08	5,000	39,695
7				

2.1.3 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 improve rice seed and maize seed. Increase in yields is translating into an increase in incomes leading to improved livelihood of farmers.

Table 2.23: 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

2.2 Emergency Preparedness

The Department of Agriculture in collaboration with RADU and Regional Vet Services has 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

301 farmers were trained on how to use simply traditional materials to prepare good housing for livestock and poultry and a proper daily management of the pen to improve on the health of farm animals. Out of the total farmers trained 122 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 save the farmer money since they spend less on veterinary services.

Table 2.24: Farmers adopting improved livestock technologies

No.	Number of Technologies adopted		Male		Female	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
	6	6	258	263	185	181

Enhanced Land and Environment Management

4.0 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 2.25: Climate change awareness/sensitization Training

Activities	Number of Trainings	Beneficiaries		Total
		Male	Female	
Cropping management (e.g. Crop rotation, cover cropping etc.)	1	25	14	39
Integrated Pest Management (IPM)	2	36	14	50
TOTAL	3	61	28	89

4.1 Conservation Agriculture (CA)

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

Table 2.26: 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
------	-----	-----	-------	-----	-----

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 fifteen (15) 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; Kwasare, Camp 15 Junction, Camp 15, Manhyia, Arhinfulkrom, Bediitor, Fosukrom, Nyamebkyere, Mangoase, Massakrom, Bankyiem, Adukrom, Tailor Donkor and Achiase. In all, 52 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 serious attention. The rice farmers especially were told that management of the assembly were working hard to put management structure in place to operationalized the rice mill factory at camp 15 Junction. The monitoring team also carried concern of the late arrival of inputs and inadequate fertilizers to the suppliers for redress.

The team was satisfied with performance of the farmers despite the challenges they encounter.

2.3.8 Small and Med-Size Enterprises (SMEs)

Table 2.27: Activities carried out

ACTIVITY	OBJECTIVES	TARGET GROUP	VENUE	NO. OF PARTS.		
				M	F	T
Business Counselling	To prepare potential business owners	Any person interested in business	BAC Office	1	4	5
Social media marketing training	Training business owners to make use of digital marketing	Business Owners	BAC Office	1	4	5
Fraud detection training	To enable business owners become security conscious during business	Business Owners	BAC Office	5	6	11

	transactions					
--	--------------	--	--	--	--	--

Table 2.28: other activities carried out

Training Activities	No of Act.	Male	Female	Total
1. Other (Specify) Importance of digitization	1	6	4	10
1. Other (Specify) business owners	4	3	2	5
Counselling & Extension Services	10	20	21	41
Total	15	29	27	71

HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICE

Table 2.29: 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

The year under review saw an improvement in staff to population indicator ratio as compared to the previous three years. The downside was the district losing its only doctor, who sought transfer to a facility with operational theatre, sitting that he might be losing his surgical skills if he does not practice it.

Disease Surveillance and Control Services

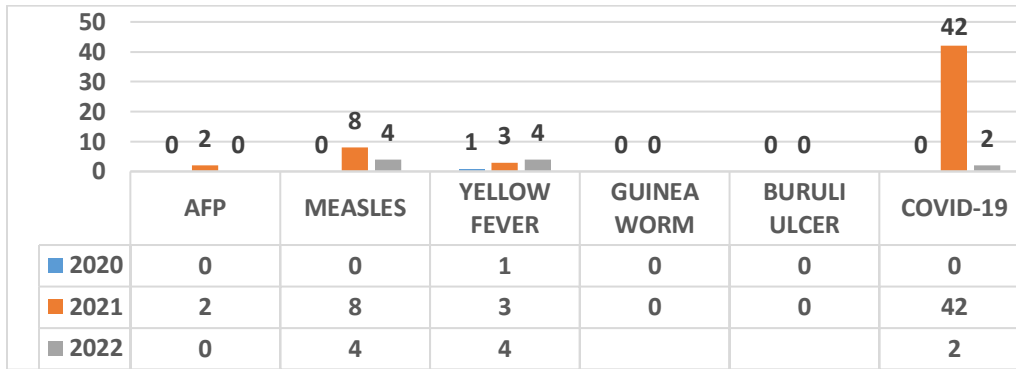
EPI

The EPI coverage targets of 95% children under one to be vaccinated have been surpassed, with percentage figures like 135.0% for BCG, 123.2% for Penta 3 and 109.6% for MR2.

Detailed routine vaccination figures can be found in the Annex.

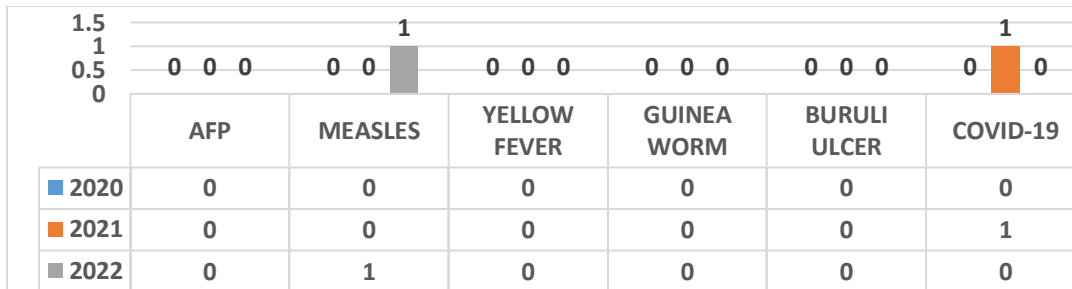
INTEGRATED DISEASE SURVLANCE AND REPORTING (IDSR)

Figure 2.2: Shows total suspected cases of public health importance.



Suspected cases in the year under review increased but the target could not be met. Suspected covid-19 cases on the other hand took a downward trend less suspected case.

Figure 2.3: Shows confirmed cases of public health importance

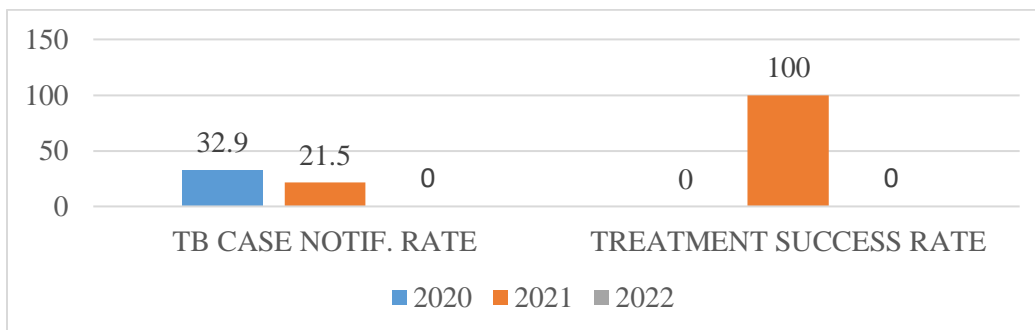


The district recorded one positive measles case at Massakrom in the 2nd qtr of the year. This kicked into action the outbreak investigation team to track all contacts of the index case and make follow-ups test family and contacts.

Tuberculosis (TB)

The first quarter of 2022 saw one positive cases of tuberculosis while the 2nd quarter recorded none.

Figure 2.4: Tb Case Notification Rate Per 100,000 Pop, With Percentage Treatment Success Rate.



Covid-19

Overall, the district had a total of 10 confirmed covid case in the district since the outbreak. 4 confirmed cases out of the 103 suspected cases in 2020 and 6 confirmed cases out of the 59 suspected cases in 2021. None of the Covid cases were serious to warrant hospitalization. Covid-19 Vaccination began in earnest in the district on 1st march 2021 with the vaccination of special group or those at risk. This was further extended to the general population later in the year. The district was able to achieve and vaccinate 13,227 (55.2%) of the target of 23,940. Vaccinate efforts continues until target is achieved. Four (4) National Immunization Days were organized in the 2nd quarter of the year, 2022.

HIV/AIDS

HIV Screening in the district Increased exponentially in the year under review. It increased by 510% from the previous year. Supply of test Kits and other HIV program commodities was more frequent in the year. This and strengthened sensitization contributed to the exceptional performance in HIV testing rate. Amongst the tested 4.8% were found to be positive. All were put on treatment. For detailed performance see Annex.

Figure 2.5: Shows the trend of total HIV tested, percentage positive and those referred into care.

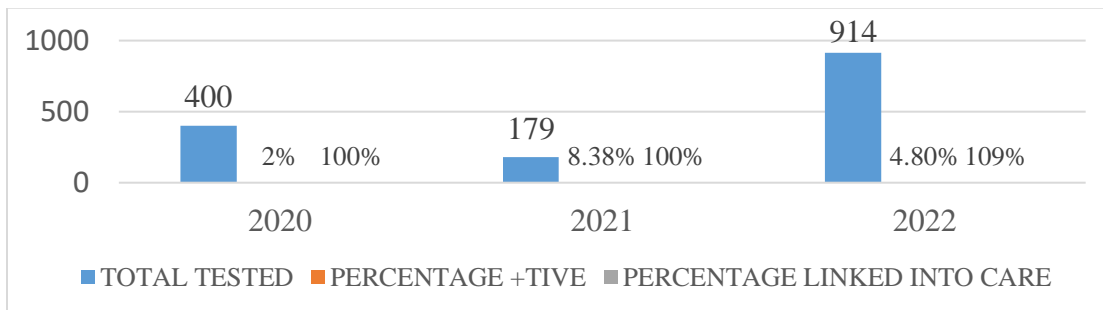
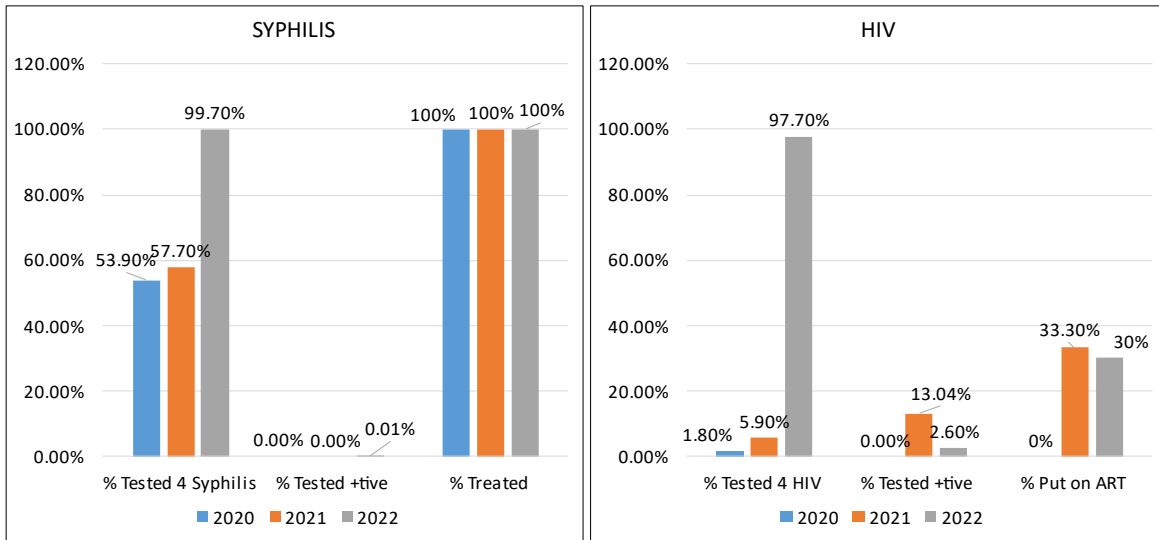


Figure 2.6: Shows venereal screening (Syphilis & HIV) amongst the pregnant women who registered with ANC.

VENEREAL DISEASE SCREENING AMONGST

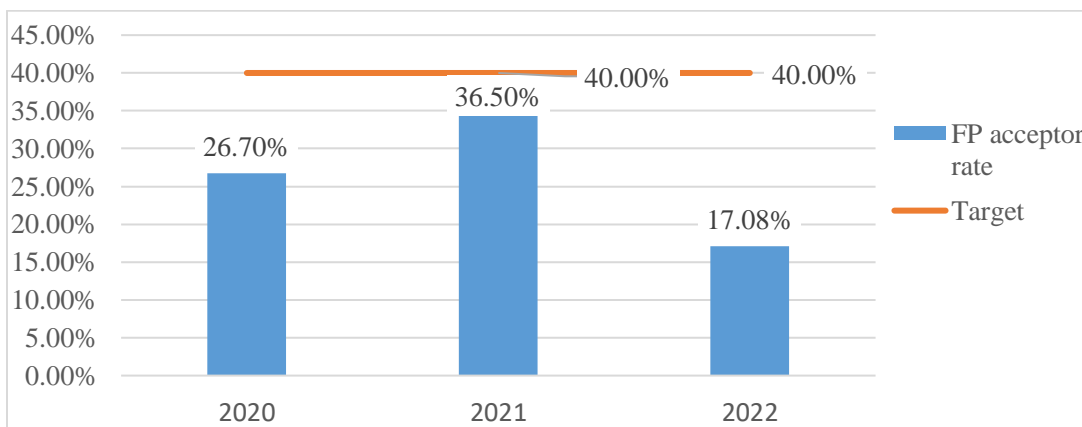


There was a significant increase in the overall testing rate for HIV. All those found to be positive were referred into care.

Family Planning

A series of activities geared towards improving family planning indicators were carried out amongst numerous challenges. The acceptor rate in the quarter under review did not see any improvement as compared to the previous quarters. A target of 40% was set but could not be achieved.

Figure 2.7: Details the trends of family planning acceptor rate in the 2nd quarter of the year.



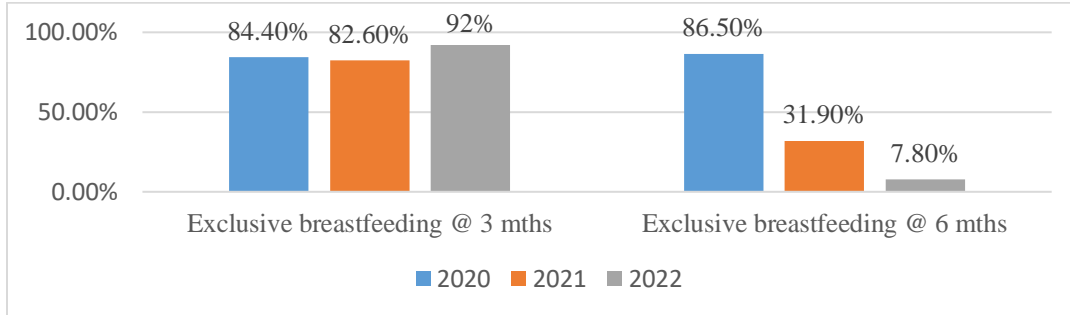
Family planning acceptor rate took a dive from the previous year. The doubling of the district population after the census did not help matters much.

Nutrition

Various nutrition programs have been carried out in the first quarter of the year under review. Significant strides have been made in some area's while other areas has not been so promising.

Exclusive breastfeeding at 3 months saw an improvement, it increased from 82.6% to 92% in the year under review. Exclusive breastfeeding at 6 months on the other hand saw a decrease from 31.9% the previous year to 7.8% in the 1st quarter of the current year.

Figure 2.8: Shows the trends of exclusive breastfeeding @ 3 and 6 months



There was an improvement in the exclusive breastfeeding at 3 months with the opposite trend identified for exclusive breastfeeding at 6 months.

Figure 2.9: Illustrates the proportion of children under five who were measured to assess stunting in the 2nd quarters.

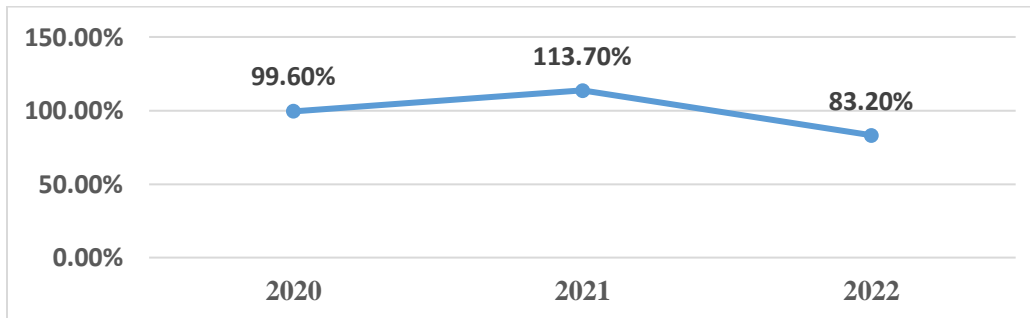


Figure 2.10: Shows the percentage children under 5 registrants who are underweight.

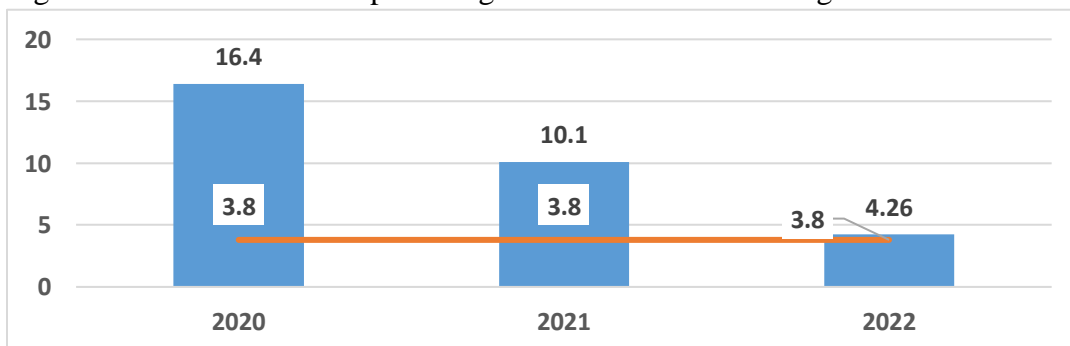


Figure 2.11: Shows the trends of vitamin A coverage 6 and 11 months

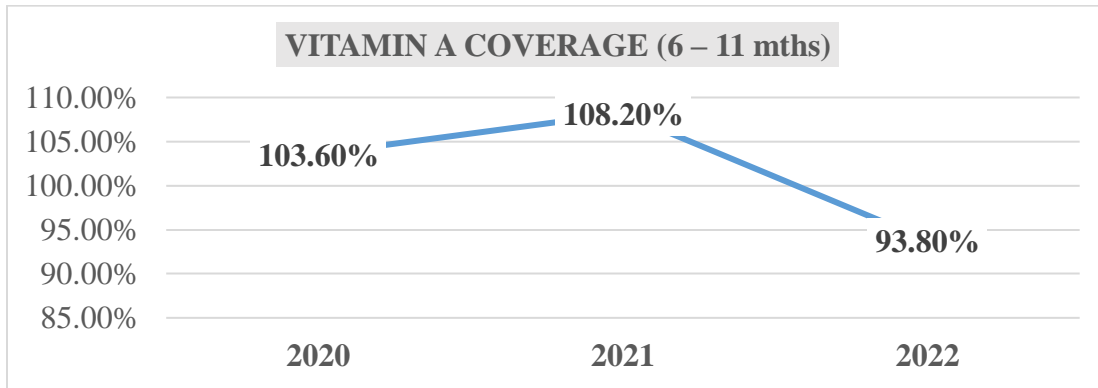
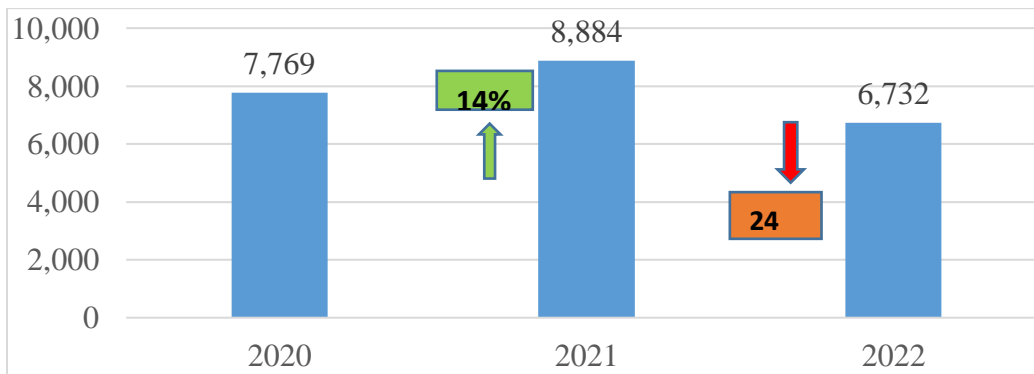
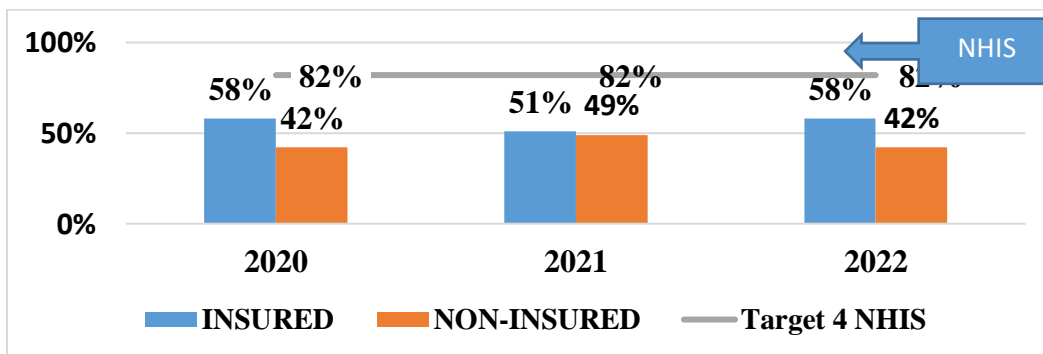


Figure 2.12: Shows the district three years 2nd quarter total OPD attendances



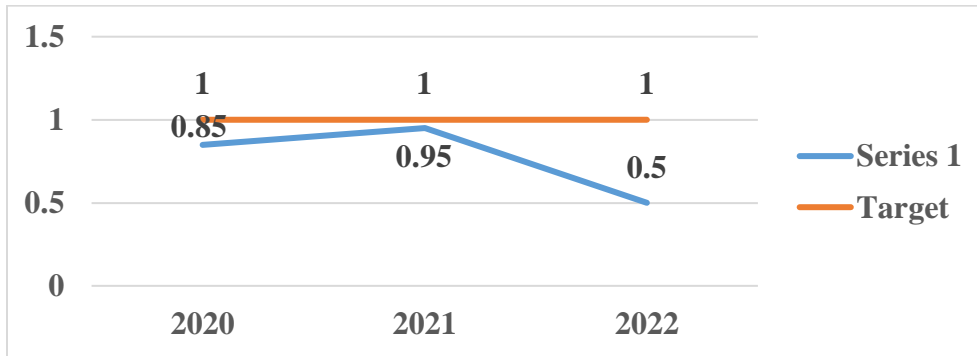
The period under review witnessed a drastic decrease in OPD attendance in the entire district. A 24% decrease from the previous year of the same period.

Figure 2.13: Details insured and non-insured OPD attendances.



NHIS card bearing members attending the facilities in the district for OPD services saw an increase to 58% from 51% of the same period the previous year.

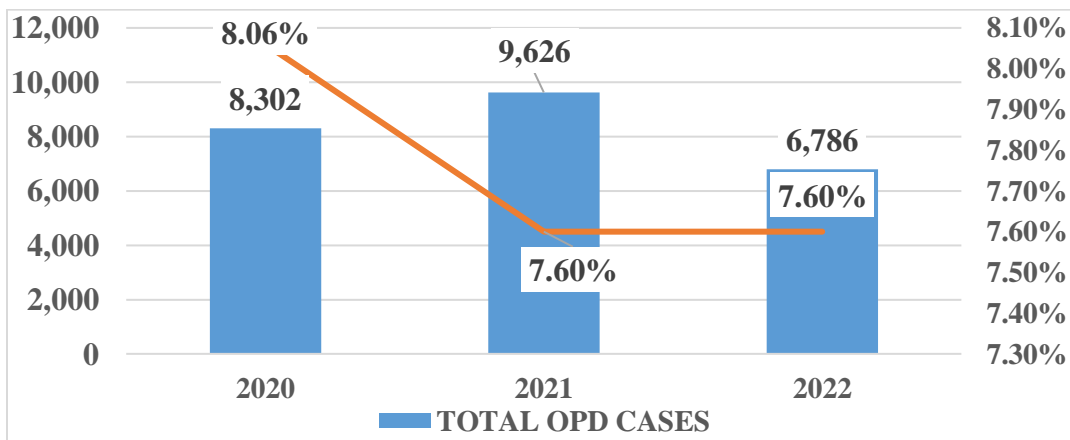
Figure 2.14: Illustrates the overall district OPD per capita



With the overall district OPD attendance dropping, likewise the OPD per capita for the first half of the year. OPD per capita hinge on the premise that at least each individual in a community should pay at least one visit to a health facility for a routine check-up. The target for this indicator is 1, unfortunately that target was far from being achieved.

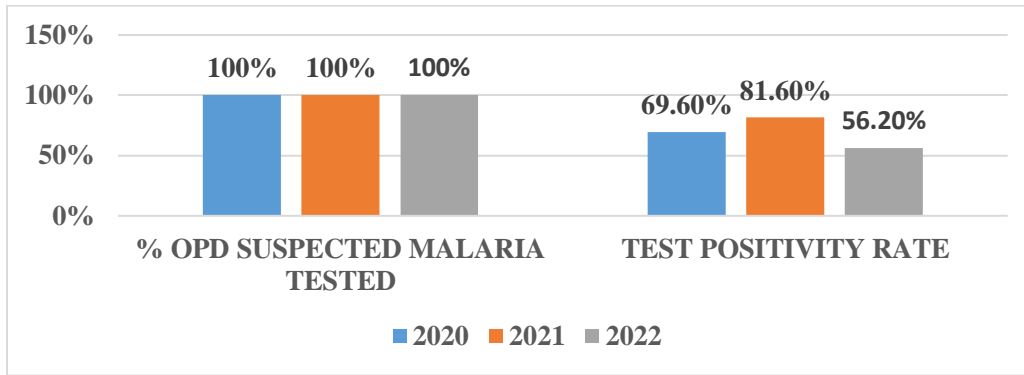
The period under review saw a significant reduction in the number of uncomplicated malaria cases from an attributed percentage case of 36.9% to 22.5%. This condition was immediately followed by upper respiratory tract infection with a percentage attribute of 14.04%. Diarrhea disease followed as the third top most causes of OPD attendances with 7.5% percentage contribution. All other diseases took the chunk of the percentage with 31.8%.

Figure 2.15: Shows the percentage cases that was reviewed.



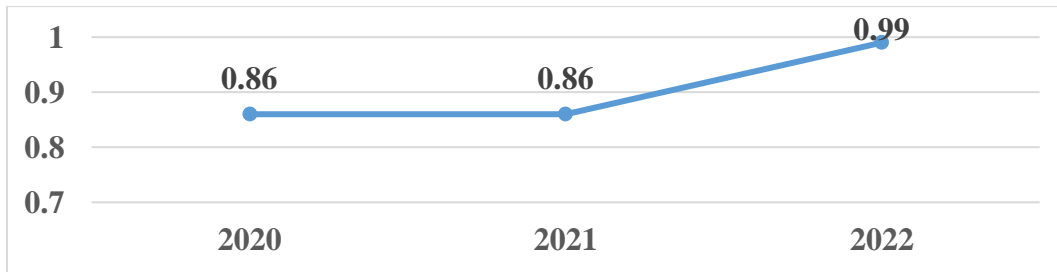
All OPD cases diagnosed and treated are supposed to come for review to assess the treatment and recovery progress and in some instance revise the treatment if positive progress has not been noted. Unfortunately, only 7.6% of OPD cases came for review both in the current year under review and the previous year of the same period.

Figure 2.16: Highlights the malaria testing rate and test positivity.



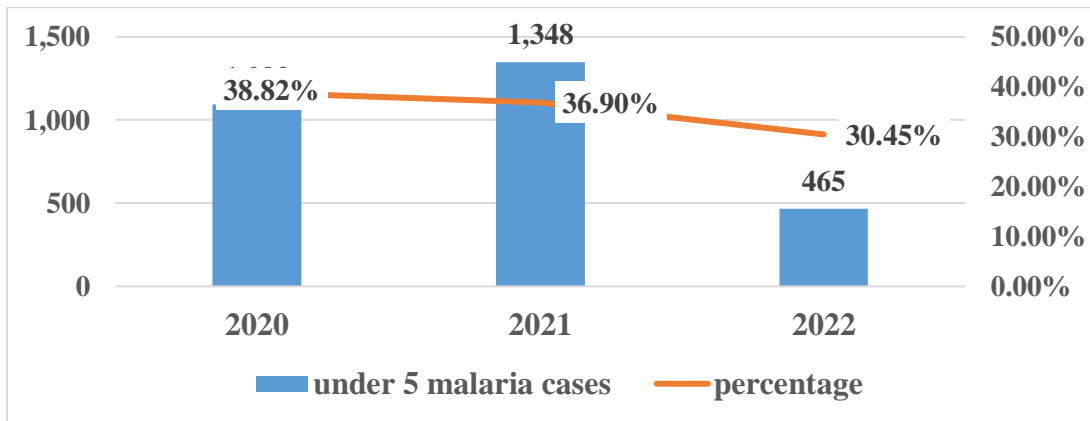
All suspected malaria cases suspected were tested before treatment. The test positivity rate recorded in the first quarter of the period under review dropped from 81.6% to 56.2%.

Figure 2.17: Shows the 2nd quarter trends of proportions of malaria cases treated with ACTs.



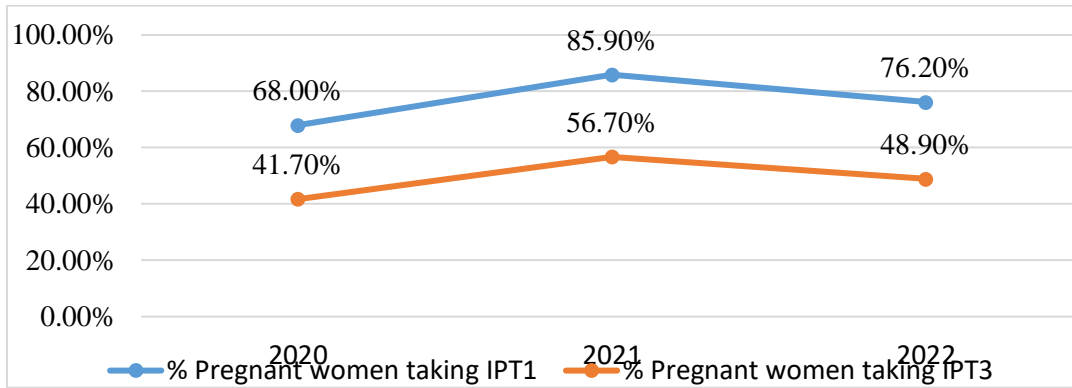
Malaria cases treated with ACTs surpassed the target of 95% in the period under review.

Figure 2.18: Shows the 2nd quarter trends of malaria in children under-fives.



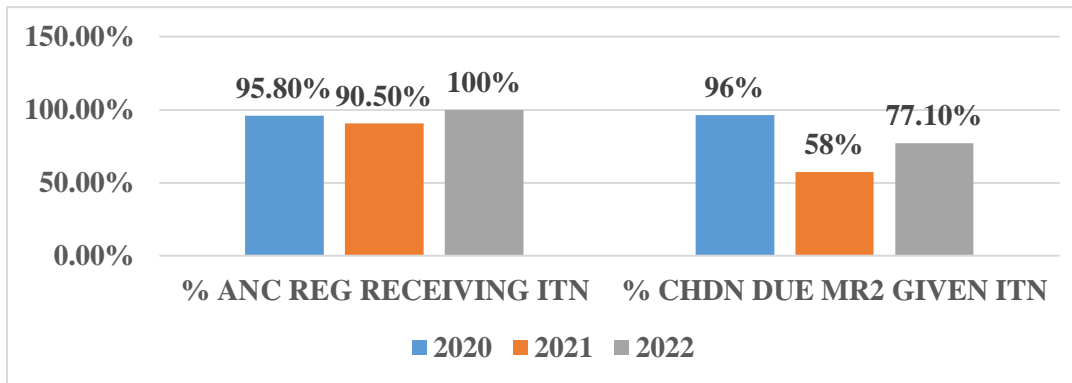
There was a drastic reduction in malaria in children under-fives recorded in the period under review.

Figure 2.19: Illustrates IPT 1 and IPT 3 coverage within the district.



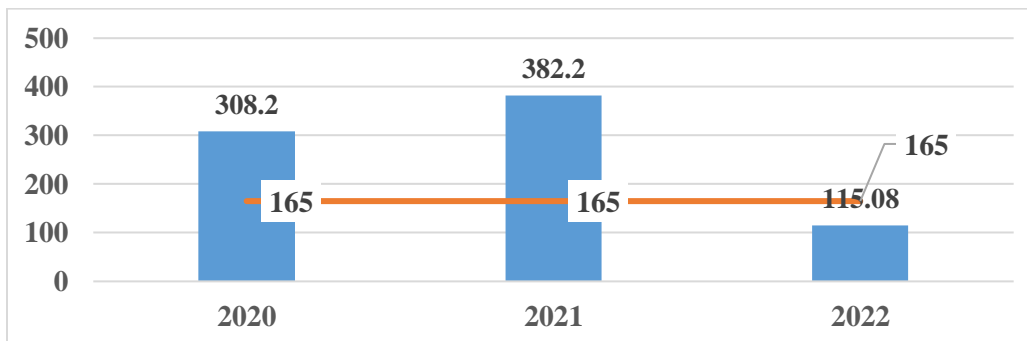
IPT administration to pregnant women saw a decrease in coverage for both IPT 1 & IPT 3.

Figure 2.20: Details the trends of ITN distribution amongst pregnant women and children due for MR2 vaccine.



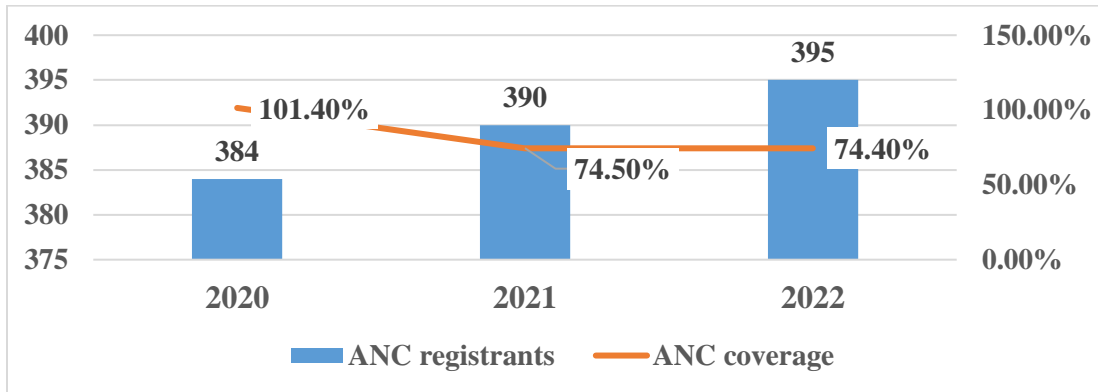
All pregnant women registering for ANC services within the period under review were given insecticide treated nets this was an improvement as compared to the previous year of the same period. The target for Nets distributed to children due for MR2 unfortunately could not be met even though substantial gains have been made in that regards.

Figure 2.21: Shows malaria incidence rate in the district within the 2nd quarter period



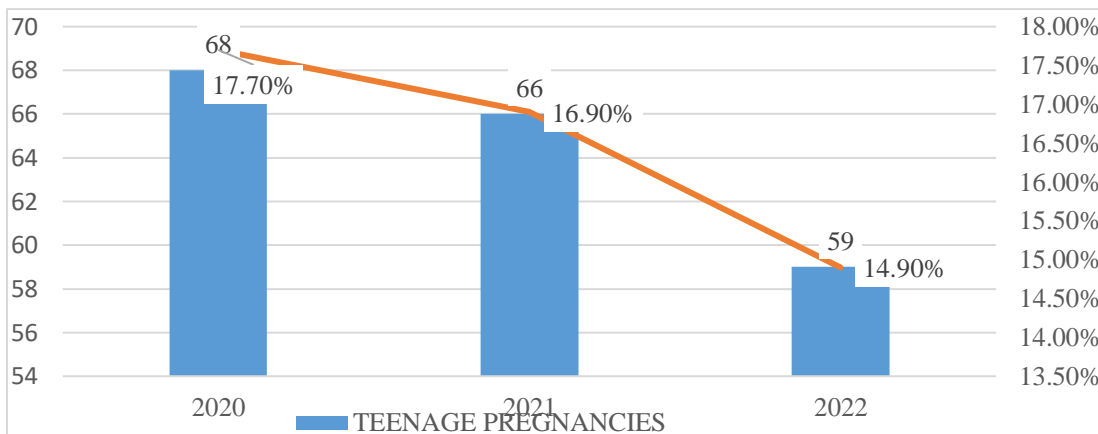
There was a reduction in malaria incidence rate per 10,000 populations below the set target in the period under review.

Figure 2.22: Shows the district 2nd quarter ANC registrants and coverage.



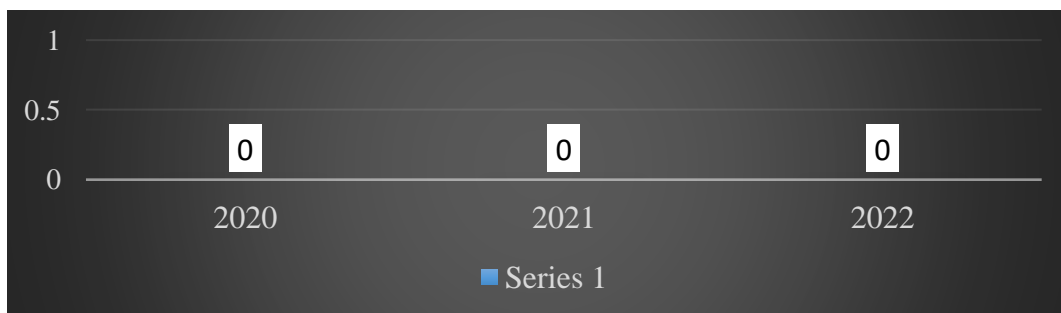
There was an increase in the overall number of ANC registrants with the percentage coverage stagnated.

Figure 2.23: Shows the trends of teenage pregnancies amongst the ANC attendants



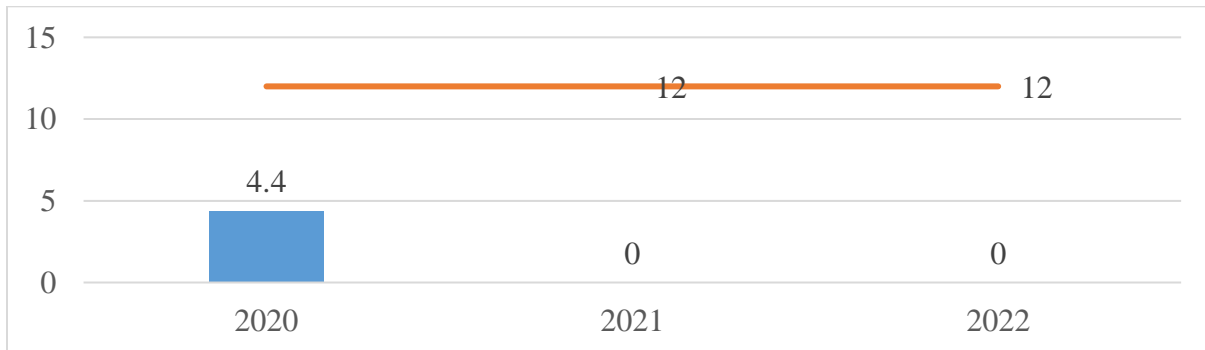
There was a marginal decline in teenage pregnancies amongst the ANC registrants when compared to the previous year of the same period.

Figure 2.24: Illustrates the district trends of maternal mortality ratio



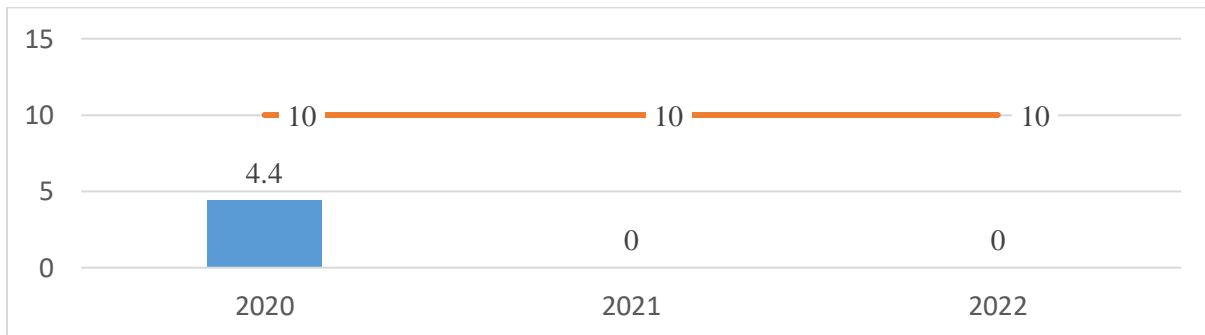
No maternal deaths were recorded within the district in the three years' period compared.

Figure 2.25: Shows the trends of still birth rate per 1,000 births.



Zero still birth.

Figure 2.26: Shows the trends of institutional neonatal mortality per 1,000 live births



No institutional neonatal mortality recorded.

ACHIEVEMENTS / ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT

- Carried out training on maternal death audit process and procedures for Midwives and CHNs.
- 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.
- Held monthly data validation meetings to improve data quality.
- Conducted Other Routine Activities
 - CWC/Immunization Services
 - Clinical services

- Disease Surveillance and Reporting
- Health Education and Risk Communications
- No maternal death recorded.
- Zero neonatal mortality & still births.
- The district participated in the four covid-19 vaccination National Immunizations Days (NIDs) organized.
- Significant reduction of OPD uncomplicated malaria from 36.96% to 22.5% in the entire district, with it malaria incidence rate.
- Treatment of uncomplicated malaria with Artemisinin Combination-based Therapy (ACTs) improved from 86% to 99%.
- Reduction in anaemia at 36 weeks of gestation from 38% to 21%.
- Through improved logistic management and supply system, 97.1% of all pregnant women were tested for HIV, a significant improvement from 5.9% in the previous year.
- The District Health Directorate coordinated the 1st part of Mass Drug Administration (MDA) targeting onchocerciasis. This disease causes blindness, elephantiasis and skin diseases. It is one of the Tropical Neglected Disease (NTD) affecting Ghana and the communities in Bia East by extension.

CHALLENGES

- Inadequate number of staffs to man facilities.
- Lack of critical care / specialized health workers.
- Inadequate accommodation for staffs.
- Low % insured OPD attendance.
- Low IGF generation.
- Inadequate fleet of transport (motorbikes) and a time worn vehicle.
- Delay in reimbursement of NHIS leading to high indebtedness to RMS and other suppliers.
- Frequent shortage of drugs and consumables.
- Persistent threat of eviction from some of our facilities.
- Stalled CHPS projects.
- Inadequate tablets (phones) for data entries (covid-19 vaccination).

- Inadequate resources for CHPS implementation
- Non-acceptance of some posted staffs to report to the district.
- Inadequate computers, tablets and other IT equipment to augment the health services provision in the health facilities within the district.

2.3.9 Disasters and Operations

Public Education/Sensitization

The National Disaster Management organization (NADMO) carried out public education/sensitization on hazard mapping in some flood and windstorm disaster prone areas within the district. Zonal coordinators visited all the flood prone communities within their zones for field assessment and reported to the district secretariat. The Zonal Coordinators also took advantage of communities with local information centers to educate communities. These communities included Adabokrom, Asemyinakrom, Akyease, Nkwantakese, Kwasare, Sebebia, Atiakrom, Kwadwo Armah, Kaase, Ahimakrom, Adabokrom and Fosukrom, and Owonta. The Coordinators also visited funerals grounds in their operational areas to educate them on disaster mitigation issues.

Media Discussion

The NADMO Secretariat visited Boafo FM at Adabokrom on one occasion. The said activities were held on the 12th of May 2022. The purpose of the visit was to educate the general public on disaster management and prevention especially flood.

Cleaning Exercises and Dredging of Major Drains

Cleanup Exercises were organized in some major communities within the district. Beneficiary communities included Kwasare, Fosukrom, Kaase and Camp 15 junction.

Institutional Collaborations

The secretariat in collaboration with the District Assembly Spatial Planning Committee inspected various buildings and projects within the district. The purpose of the monitoring was to inspect building permits and other documents for development control across the district. The said activity was organized on the 23rd of May 2022.

Challenges

- Lack of relief items for disasters victim is a major challenge for office.
- Inadequate staff both at the secretariat and zonal levels.
- Lack of means of transportation for monitoring exercise.

2.3.10 SANITATION AND ENVIRONMENT

Table 2.31: Premises Inspection

Type of premises	Target set	Target achieved	Common nuisances detected
Domiciliary	850	670	Growth of weeds, indiscriminate dumping of refuse, insanitary waste water disposal, unauthorized excavation of pits and usage of pit latrine
Industrial	25	20	Non usage of PPE's, practicing crude dumping, using of pit latrine, creating of smoke and noise nuisance
Health Care Facilities	23	19	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	75	53	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	21	11	0	0
Number of owners. Fined	0	21	11	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 latrine

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 Industr	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 disinfection)	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	Well managed final disposal sites	Regular pushing, leveling and compacting of final disposal

	sites		sites expected.
--	-------	--	-----------------

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	19/04/2022	Education on proper waste management and tree planting
Kwasare	28/04/2022	Education on sand wining and illegal

		chain saw operation
Kaase	13/05/2022	Effects of bush fire and effective solid waste management
Asemnyinakrom	18/05/2022	Education on climate change
Fosukrom	25/05/2022	Education on sand wining and tree planting
Camp 15	9/06/2022	Education on illegal chain saw operation, proper food handling
Ahimakrom	14/06/2022	Sensitization on solid waste management, education on sand winning
Achiase	17/06/2022	Health education on sanitation
Kwabena-Nketaa	21/06/2022	Health education on climate changes, education on construction of household latrine
Amoatengkrom	23/03/2022	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

- Inadequate staff
- Irregular lifting/ emptying of communal containers from the communities
- Inadequate communal containers
- Lack of slaughter house/slab for meat inspection
- Inadequate labour force to work with
- Delay in procurement of sanitary items

2.3.13 Development Management and Planning

Development requests from prospective developers within the district were not processed because the spatial planning committee and the technical sub-committee could not meet. In all, 6 development application permits were received. The table below provides details.

Table 2.42: Development Management and Planning

No. of permit development application received	No processed	No. approved
8	8	8

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENTS AND TOWN HALL MEETING

Table 2.43: Stakeholder Engagements and Town Hall Meeting

No.	Type of Meeting	Discussion	Resolutions	Participants		
				Total	M	F
1	Town hall meeting 01/04/2022	<p>CDD interface engagement; Modelling Effective Democratic Spaces for Inclusive Development”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-involvement of community in project initiation, execution and monitoring • Inadequate education and health infrastructure • Inadequate support for artisanal businesses • Non-utilization of some completed projects • Unprofessional conduct of some health staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement of community in project initiation, execution and monitoring • Provide adequate education and health infrastructure • Support for artisanal businesses • Put completed projects to good use • Punish health staff who leak patients information 	124	78	43
2	Stakeholder meeting 05/02/2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities of the timber companies within the district • How to generate revenue from the timber companies • Request dual desks school children and construction of student beds for the SHS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The district assembly will register all chain saws including repairers • SRA allocation to communities could also be used for furniture for schools among others • Sell ceased timber to timber companies operating in Adabokrom but interested persons must apply to the manager at Juaboso. Each company will support assembly with 50 (2*6) boards to construct student beds. 	31	25	6
3	Briefing from World Vision Ghana 10/05/22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pillar 1; focus on farm work • Pillar 2; focus on community development work eg VSLA • Pillar 3; environment • Pillar 4; child right and child labour • Pillar 5; gender mainstreaming 	Will have further engagement with the district assembly and all the relevant stakeholders	12	10	2
4	Received officials from	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Briefed DCE and some staff on how some children engage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will furnish the district assemble with a copy of 	17	9	8

	participatory development associate (PDA) 15/06/22	child labour were identified, rescued and supported with educational learning materials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intention to push for expansion of LEAP 	report on child labour in the district <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further engagement with the assembly 			
5	Held meeting at the chief palace on the payment of compensation for the hospital land 15/03/2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DCE briefed Nananom on the status of the project and the efforts the assembly made to pay the compensation • Priority areas included; those settled on the land, destroyed crops, cocoa trees, plots 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreed that part of money be used to constructed a house for Mr. Karim whose wife was occupying the place without given her money • All other land owners will receive 2,5000.00 for the mean time • The money will be paid in cash by the finance officer at the district assembly 	42	23	19

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 KEY ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

3.1 KEY ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED

Some of the critical issues to be addressed in the implementation of second quarter activities included;

- Inadequate funds to execute planned activities.
- Some DPCU members lack the requisite capacity to effectively discharge their duties.
- Poor road network.
- Inadequate staff strength for some departments.
- Inadequate logistics for environmental health officers.
- Irregular lifting/ emptying of communal containers from the communities by Zoomlion
- Some seed rice distributed to farmers under the Special Rice Initiative and the PFJ are not yielding the varietal characteristic of AGRA rice, while some are not yielding
- Inadequate storage facility to store fertilizers and seeds received for the Planting for Food and Jobs Campaign.
- Delay in release of MAG funds to undertake planned activities.

3.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Timely release of funds for implementation of programmes and projects of the 2022 AAP.
- Provision of needed tools, logistics and equipment would enhance effective sanitation service delivery.
- Continuous maintenance of roads network in the district.
- Capacity building in M&E for DPCU members.
- Better improved variety must be supplied to farmers with challenge
- Construction of a store facility for the department
- Timely release of MAG funds to undertake planned activities

3.3 CONCLUSION

The implementation of programmes and projects slowed for the period under review because of lack of funds but the Bia East District Assembly will discharge its duties 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 June, 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 - Sowodadi em	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		Adabokrom-Kaase	N/A	N/A	GoG (Cocoa roads)	2021	2021	2021	N/A	N/A	30%	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		Nyamebkyere	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		Nyamebkyere	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	HALLWORKINGH. 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, CORRUPTION AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	Adabokrom	MESSRS SYNERGY IMPEX LIMITED		GoG	N/A	N/A	2019	N/A	N/A	90%	On-going
Construction of 1no. single court complex		Adabokrom	MESSRS SYNERGY IMPEX LIMITED		GoG	N/A	N/A	2019	N/A	N/A	65%	On-going

Source, DPCU, June 2022

