



**PUBLIC PROCUREMENT AND DISPOSAL
OF PUBLIC ASSETS AUTHORITY**
"Regulating for Results"

**CONTRACT AUDIT OF THE GIZ ESCALATED CASE INTO THE PARTIAL
CONSTRUCTION OF A STAFF HOUSE AT ONYWAKO HEALTH CENTER II IN
LIRA DISTRICT**

CONTRACTOR: BUILDMAST ENGINEERING LIMITED

PROCUREMENT REF: Lira880/WRKS/2023-2024/00004

APRIL 2026

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ACRONYMS

BOQ	-	Bill of Quantities
CSO	-	Civil Society Organizations
ESHS	-	Environmental, Social, Health and Safety
ESMP	-	Environmental and Social Management Plan
GCC	-	General Conditions of Contract
GIZ	-	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
HCII	-	Health Center II
HCIII	-	Health Center III
LACSON	-	Lango Civil Society Network
SCC	-	Special Conditions of Condition
PDEs	-	Procuring and Disposing Entities
PPDA Act	-	Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Act, Cap. 205
PPDA	-	Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Authority
UGX	-	Uganda Shillings

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Authority (PPDA), in collaboration with the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) has established a Contract Monitoring System to facilitate real-time citizen oversight of government projects. This system allows Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to report findings directly to PPDA for immediate review and action.

On 18th October 2023, Lira District Local Government entered into a contract with Buildmast Engineering Limited for the partial construction of a staff house at Onywako Health Center II, with a total cost of UGX. 110,080,865, including VAT, and an expected completion date of 29th June 2024.

During the contract's execution, Lango Civil Society Network (LACSON) flagged unresolved issues related to the contract. In response to this escalated case from the Civil Society Organisation concerning lack of safety measures for works and project sign post for easy location of the site, the Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Authority carried out a contract audit on 17th October 2025. The audit aimed to assess the achievement of the value for money and propose recommendations to improve service delivery in accordance with the Section 8(1)(j)(ii) of the PPDA Act, Cap. 205, and Guidelines.

The specific objectives of the contract audit were to assess:

1. The progress of the works with regard to effectiveness of time management, quality control, and cost measures implemented; and
2. Compliance with Environmental, Social, Health and Safety Safeguards (ESHS) standards.

Key Findings of the Authority

- i) **Project Completion:** SCC (GCC 22.1) required that the works be completed by 30th June 2024. Contract review showed that the project was implemented on schedule, attaining 100% physical completion and full payment within the contract period. The project fulfilled its contractual obligations, demonstrating effective project management and compliance.
- ii) **Quality Control:** GCC 43 stated that the Project Manager may instruct the contractor to carry out sample tests to remedy any defects. The contract review found no technical material testing performed; The Supervising Engineer, however, identified, substandard materials (poor-quality concrete blocks and a weak floor slab), which were subsequently rectified to acceptable standards. These defects (poor quality concrete blocks and weak concrete floor slab) posed a risk of structural failure, safety hazards, and extra costs for correction of the identified defects which could harm the Entity's reputation.
- iii) **Failure to retain 5% retention fee:** Regulation 45 (1) (a) of the PPDA (Contracts) Regulations, 2023, requires Procuring and Disposing Entities to set retention percentage or amount. The SCC (GCC 57.1) requires 5% retention on payments.

The review found that the Entity did not withhold the required 5% retention fee (UGX. 5,504,043) from payment to the contractor. This was a non-compliance by the Entity which would lead to possible financial loss and contractual disputes in case the contractor had not rectified the defects as per the terms and conditions of the contracts.

- iv) **Site and Safety Concerns:** GCC 29.1 requires the contractor to take appropriate measures to protect the environment and minimise damage and inconvenience to people and property from pollution and other impacts of operations. The site inspection revealed that the contractor failed to clear construction debris and temporary structures, creating potential safety hazards including concealed area that could harbor snakes. This increased the risks of accidents and injuries.
- v) **Environmental Safeguards:** Section 66 of the PPDA Act, Cap. 205 requires PDEs to consider environmental protection in all procurement processes. The review found that although trees were planted to meet mitigation requirements, they are poorly maintained and growing in a bushy environment, making them vulnerable to damage by human and animal. Failure to properly implement environmental mitigation may result in ecosystem harm, regulatory penalties, and reputational damage.

Key Recommendations

In light of the above findings arising from the contract audit exercise and in accordance with Section 10 of the PPDA Act, Cap. 205, the Authority recommends the following measures:

1. The District Engineer and Head of Procurement and Disposal should always include specific provisions for material testing and regular inspections in the contract terms to ensure quality standards are met before construction begins.
2. The Contract Manager should always instruct the contractors to remove all temporary structures and construction debris (such as rejected concrete blocks) upon project completion to mitigate health risks like snake infestations.
3. The Accounting Officer should desist from paying contractors without retaining the proportional retentions fee whenever it is provided for in the Special conditions of contract, like in this case under SCC (GCC 57.1).
4. The Accounting Officer should reinforce the internal controls within the Entity in accordance with Regulation 27 (a) of the PPDA (Procuring and Disposing Entities) Regulations, 2023.
5. The Accounting Officer should always task the Health Center II staff-in-charge with the regular maintenance and protection of trees planted by the contractor for their continues survival and growth.
6. The Accounting Officer should instruct the District Health Officer to plan for the full completion of the staff house and the construction of additional wards and a chain-link fence to improve service delivery and site security.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Authority (PPDA), in collaboration with the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) established a Contract Monitoring System to facilitate real-time citizen oversight of government projects. This system allows Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to report findings directly to PPDA for immediate review and action.

On 18th October 2023, Lira District Local Government entered into a contract with Buildmast Engineering Limited for the partial construction of a staff house at Onywako Health Center II, with a total cost of UGX. 110,080,865, including VAT, and an expected completion date of 29th June 2024.

During the contract's execution, Lango Civil Society Network (LACSON) flagged unresolved issues related to the contract. In response to this escalated case from the Civil Society Organisation concerning these unresolved matters; no safety measures for works and no project sign post for easy location of the site, the Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Authority carried out a contract audit on 17th October 2025. The audit aimed to assess the achievement of the value for money and proposed recommendations to improve service delivery in accordance with the Section 8 (1) (j) (ii) of the PPDA Act, Cap. 205, and Guidelines.

Table 1 below shows the contract summary for the partial construction of a staff house at Onywako Health Center II in Lira District Local Government (Procurement Ref. Number: Lira880/WRKS/2023-24/00004) executed by Buildmast Engineering Limited.

Table 1: Contract Summary

Entity:	Lira District Local Government		
Project Name	Partial construction of a staff house at Onywako Health Center II		
Contract Ref. No.	Lira880/WRKS/2023-24/00004		
Project contract price (UGX)	110,080,865		
Contractor	Buildmast Engineering Ltd.		
Project funding	GOU		
Date contract signing	18 th October, 2023		
Date of site possession to contractor	27 th October, 2023		
Contract start date	27 th October, 2023		
Date of practical completion	29 th June, 2024		
Contract duration	8 months		
Contract Supervisor	Ariong Francis – District Engineer		
S/N.	Costed Scope of works.	Qty	Estimated cost (UGX)
1.	Preliminaries	1	21,400,000
2.	Substructure	1	36,167,500
3.	Super structure	1	21,185,300
4.	RC frames	Units	9,332,000

	Subtotal		88,084,800
	18% VAT		15,855,264
	Subtotal		103,940,064
	2% contingency		2,078,801
	Total value (VAT Inclusive) , computed by Auditors based on the summary values in the contractor's BoQ		106,018,865
	Contract price variance (110,080,865 - 106,018,865).		4,062,000
Work Progress	Progress achieved as per the progress report of 30th June, 2024		
i.	Physical progress – 100%		
ii.	Financial progress – 100%		
iii.	Time lapse – Eight (8) months (100%)		
iv.	Health Department Requisition Form 19		110,080,865
	Total payment to Contractor; on EFT No.13329151 dated 11 th July, 2024.		103,476,013

Note: The payment variance of UGX.103,476,013 reflects a 6% withholding tax deduction (6,604,852) applied to the original contract amount of UGX.110,080,865.

1.2 Objective of the audit

The primary objective of the contract audit exercise was to evaluate the attainment of value for money and recommend measures that enhance service delivery and the provision of PPDA law and Guidelines.

The specific objectives of the contract audit were to assess:

1. The progress of the works with regard to effectiveness of time management, quality control, and cost measures implemented; and
2. Adherence to Environmental, Social, Health and Safety Safeguards (ESHS) standards.

1.3 Scope of the audit exercise

The audit covered the contract implementation and management for the partial construction of a staff house at Onywako Health Center II, Lira District Local Government.

1.4 Audit Methodology

The Authority adopted the following methodology:

- i. Review of the signed contract, contract implementation records, and any correspondence related to the matter;
- ii. Physical verification of the site;
- iii. Debrief of the Entity management on the preliminary findings;
- iv. Issuance of a management letter to the Entity for its official management response; and
- v. Reporting on the audit findings and providing recommendations.

1.5 Limitation of Scope

The contract audit was undertaken by Auditors who did not have professional competence in engineering and building construction and, hence, could not conclusively give an opinion on the technical quality of the works undertaken. The overall responsibility for the quality of works

undertaken lies with the Lira District Local Government's management and the contractor, Buildmast Engineering Limited.

1.6 Legal documents applicable

The applicable legal documents were:

- i. The Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Act, Cap. 205;
- ii. The PPDA (Contracts) Regulations, 2023;
- iii. The bidding document issued to bidders;
- iv. The signed contract agreement; and
- v. The correspondences on contract management.

CHAPTER 2: FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1 Assessment of the progress of works with regard to the effectiveness of time, cost, and quality controls of works undertaken

2.1.1 Progress of works

On 17th October 2025, during the audit, the Authority established that the partial construction of a staff house at Onywako Health Center II was completed on 29th June, 2024. The project achieved 100% timely implementation, 100% physical progress and 100% financial payment to the contractor, Buildmast Engineering Ltd.

2.1.1.1 Timely completion of the project

GCC 36.1 stipulates that the contractor shall provide the Project Manager with a program for approval that outlines the general methods, arrangements, order, and timing for all activities involved in the works for effective time control. A review of this contract showed that time was managed efficiently during the partial construction of the staff house at Onywako Health Center II, as the Entity met its contractual timelines. The Entity entered into a contract with Buildmast Engineering Limited on 18th October 2023 for UGX. 110,080,865 (VAT included), and the project was completed by 29th June, 2024 in accordance with SCC (GCC 22.1). The project was completed within the eight months contract period without any delays registered.

2.1.2 Unsatisfactory quality of concrete blocks and concrete slab floor works rejected

GCC 43 mandated the Project Manager to instruct the contractor to conduct sample tests to rectify any defects. The audit findings from the Supervising Engineer, however, revealed that at commencement of the site works, the contractor obtained low-quality concrete building blocks and casted a weak concrete floor slab in the building. The rejection of these blocks and substandard concrete floor slab by the Supervising Engineer in an instruction issued on 30th May 2024, resulted from a failure by the contractor to follow the proper technical engineering construction processes regarding mix proportion, handling, and treatment.

Implication

The above weaknesses identified in the construction works showed that there was no material testing of the building materials before delivery on site and the project was not supervised closely. This led to retrospective construction decisions and as such, the Supervising Engineer had to instruct the contractor in an instruction issued on 30th May 2024 to:

1. Hack off the casted concrete floor slab and re-do it. This affects the quality of work; and
2. Remove all the concrete building blocks that had been delivered on site and have the right quality of the concrete blocks for the super structure construction.

Management response

Timely visual inspections and tests showed that the aggregates, sand and granite stone dust delivered were clean, dense, irregular/angular and of accepted sizes. The Contractor just failed to adhere to technical engineering construction processes of mix proportion, handling and treatment after placing as a basic tool for quality assurance. As corrective measures, instructions

must always be issued for implementation with 14 working days hence the Supervising Engineer did to guarantee the quality of the final product.

Authority's Comment

The Authority noted the Entity's response but remains concerned that the contractor's conduct was an indication of a lapse in supervision.

Recommendation

The District Engineer and the Head of Procurement and Disposal Unit should always ensure that in a construction project and wherever applicable, provision for material testing and inspection is included in the contractual terms and conditions to achieve the immediate testing of the materials before use in the construction and also timely inspections are done, to avoid the hacking of works presumably done/completed.

2.1.3 Cost Control

During the contract audit it was established that the cost of construction of Onywako Health Center II was within the contract price of UGX. 110,080,865 and there was no cost overrun realized in the contract.

2.1.3.1 Contractor failed to clear site of debris, building materials, and temporary structures

GCC 29.1 requires the contractor to take appropriate measures to protect the environment (both on-site and off-site) and to minimise damage and inconvenience to people and property caused by pollution, and other impacts of their operations. Although the contract allocated UGX. 200,000 (Two Hundred Thousand Shillings Only) under item B in the contractor's costed BoQ for the removal of temporary buildings, debris, unused material, etc., and required the site to be left clean and tidy to the Project Manager's satisfaction, this was not accomplished. The contractor failed to remove the temporary storage building, unused building materials, and other construction debris from the site.

Implication

Failure to remove temporary structure, clear site of debris and building materials exposed the persons living in the nearby residential houses and the public at the risks of unsafe conditions from deceitful persons, and potential environmental damage from improper disposal of building materials and construction debris.

Management response

The management of the Onywako Health Centre verbally requested the Contractor to donate the rejected concrete blocks and balance of building materials such as sand and stone dust to be used for fencing the bore hole serving the health center. The Contractor complied and the management was using these materials although they could not be consumed at ones. The hacked concrete shall be used/recycled for blinding the hardcore for the splash apron in the next phase.

Authority's Comment

The Authority noted the Entity's response, however, during physical verification, the rejected concrete blocks was a safety hazard, potentially harboring snakes. Donating rejected materials does not absolve the contractor of their contractual obligation to leave the site in a "clean and tidy

state". Leaving heaps of broken blocks and hacked concrete waste creates long-term hazards that the health center may not have the resources to manage.

Recommendation

The Accounting Officer should direct the Contract Manager to ensure that the temporary storage structure left on site by the contractor is removed accordingly and the site is cleared of all the buildings materials and construction debris, to secure the site from the above risks.

2.1.4 Financial progress

The financial management in the construction of Onywako Health Center registered project completion within time and budget, as the contractor was paid UGX. 103,476,013 after deducting withholding tax of 6% worth UGX 6,604,852. However, the following anomalies were established by the Authority:

2.1.4.1 Failure to retain the 5% retention fee

Regulation 45 (1) (a) of the PPDA (Contracts) Regulations, 2023, requires a Procuring and Disposing Entities to determine the percentage or amount of the total contract value that will be retained. The SCC (GCC 57.1) stipulated that 5% of payments should be retained. However, the audit found that the Entity did not withhold the 5% retention. This oversight resulted from a deliberate planning error rather than a mere administrative mistake.

Implication

Failure to retain the 5% retention fee was a breach of contract by the Entity. The retention fee is a security deposit held back by the client to ensure that the contractor completes all work and remedies any defects after project completion.

Management response

Management acknowledges the observation regarding the failure to retain the 5% retention fee as provided for under SCC (GCC 57.1). The omission was not deliberate but arose due to an oversight during the final payment processing, noting that the project had been completed within the approved time and budget and all works were certified as satisfactory at the time of completion.

Management appreciates the importance of retention fees as a contractual safeguard to ensure rectification of defects during the defects liability period. In this regard, the recommendation is well noted.

Going forward, Management has committed to strengthening internal controls over contract administration and payment processing to ensure full compliance with the Special Conditions of Contract. The Accounting Officer will ensure that all future payments to contractors strictly adhere to the provisions on retention fees where applicable, and responsible officers will be guided and reminded accordingly to prevent recurrence.

Authority's Comment

The Authority noted the Entity's response; however, it should be noted that the Entity's contract management plan explicitly stated the retention provision was "N/A," which directly contradicted

the General Conditions of Contract (GCC 57.1). This suggests the failure was a deliberate planning error rather than a simple administrative oversight.

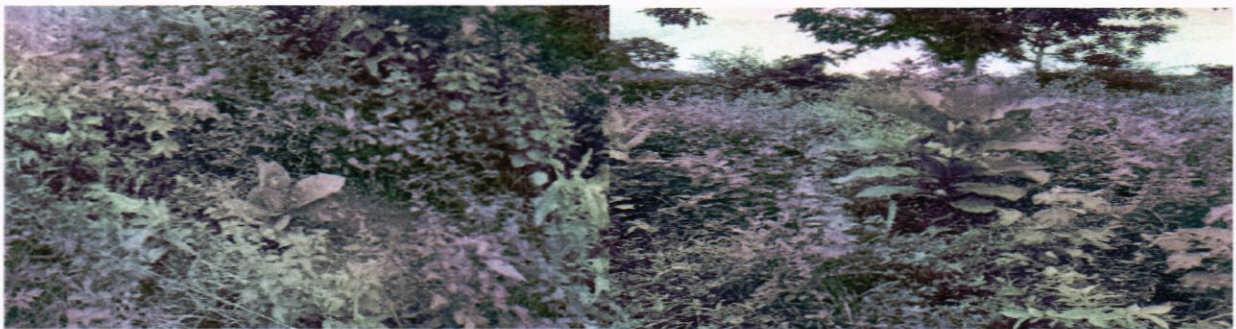
Recommendation

1. The Accounting Officer should desist from paying contractors without retaining the proportional retentions fee whenever it is provided for in the Special Conditions of Contract, like in this case under the SCC (GCC 57.1).
2. The Accounting Officer should reinforce internal controls within the Entity in accordance with Regulation 27 (a) of the PPDA (Procuring and Disposing Entities) Regulations, 2023.

2.2 Adherence to Environmental, Social, Health and Safety (ESHS) standards

2.2.1 Environment, Social, Health and Safety Safeguards (ESHS)

Section 66 of the PPDA Act, Cap. 205 mandates that Procuring and Disposing Entities take into account environmental protection, social inclusion, and the promotion of innovation in every procurement process. A review of this contract revealed that the contractor implemented environmental mitigation measures by planting trees around the project site; however, the trees are poorly maintained and are growing in a dense, bushy environment due to insufficient facilitation. See photographs below.



Trees planted were growing under difficulty in a bush and not well maintained for proper growth.

Implication

Abandoning the trees planted by the contractor and giving it chance to grow wildly, exposed the trees to damage from human activities like grazing animals, thereby endangering their chance of proper growth.

Management response

Management acknowledges the observation and appreciates the importance of environmental mitigation measures. The Accounting Officer will instruct the Health Centre II in-charge to take responsibility for the care and maintenance of the planted trees. Measures will be put in place to clear the surrounding bush, protect the trees from grazing animals and human interference, and ensure regular maintenance to promote healthy growth and sustainability.

Authority's Comment

The Authority noted the Entity's response and guides the Entity to not only issue instructions but to establish a verification mechanism to ensure that the bushy environment is cleared and physical protection for the trees is achieved.

Recommendation

The Accounting Officer should task and instruct the Health Center II staff in-charge to take responsibility and ensure that the trees planted around the health center grow well by protecting them from damage by grazing animals and human, since they are growing in bushy environment.

CHAPTER 3: RECOMMENDATIONS

The Accounting Officer should establish mechanisms to ensure that the following recommendations are shared with the relevant action parties and implemented accordingly:

1. **Strengthen Quality Control:** The District Engineer and Head of Procurement and Disposal Unit should always include specific provisions for material testing and regular inspections in contract terms to ensure quality standards are met before construction begins.
2. **Ensure Site Safety and Restoration:** The Contract Manager should always instruct contractors to remove all temporary structures and construction debris (such as rejected concrete blocks) upon project completion and before final payment is made to mitigate health risks like snake infestations.
3. **Enforce Financial Safeguards:** The Accounting Officer must adhere to the requirements of 5% retention of the contract payments for defect rectification, as required by the Specific Conditions of Contract (SCC (GCC 57.1)).
4. **Maintain Environmental Safeguards:** The Health Center II staff-in-charge should be tasked with the regular maintenance and protection of trees planted by the contractor to ensure their survival and growth.
5. **Project Expansion and Security:** The District Health Officer should plan for the full completion of the staff house and the construction of additional wards and a chain-link fence to improve service delivery and site security.

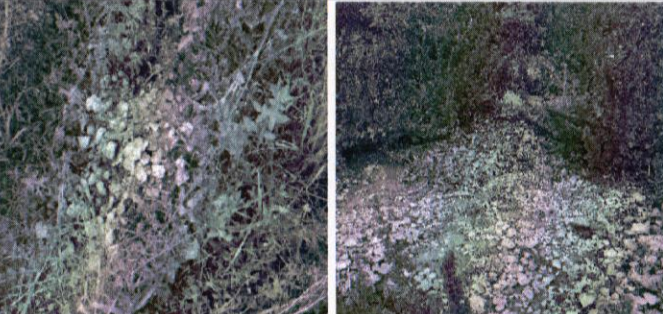

CHAPTER 4: AUDIT CONCLUSION




The Authority concluded that the partial construction of the staff house at Onywako Health Center II achieved 100% timely implementation, 100% physical progress, and 100% financial payment as of July 11, 2024. While the project was completed within the eight-month contract period and stayed within the budget of UGX. 110,080,865, the audit identified significant administrative and supervisory lapses. These included the initial use of substandard materials that required rectification, the failure to withhold a mandatory 5% retention fee, poor management of the trees planted by the contractor and the absence of a formal project handover report. Despite these issues, the partial works were deemed beneficial for the Health Centre staff and the community once the final construction phase was completed.

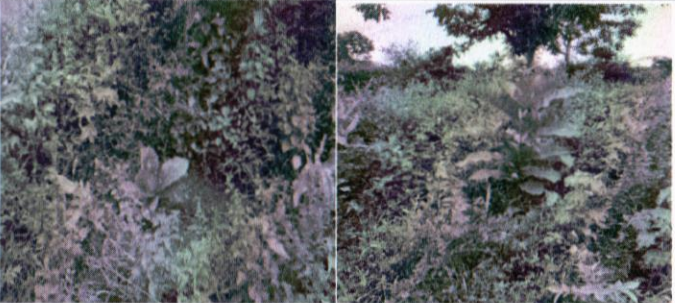

The Entity's management response, dated 22nd December 2025, acknowledged most findings, with explanations often pointing to underlying systemic issues and unresolved risks. Consequently, the Accounting Officer is urged to implement all the Authority's recommendations and address the identified anomalies promptly.

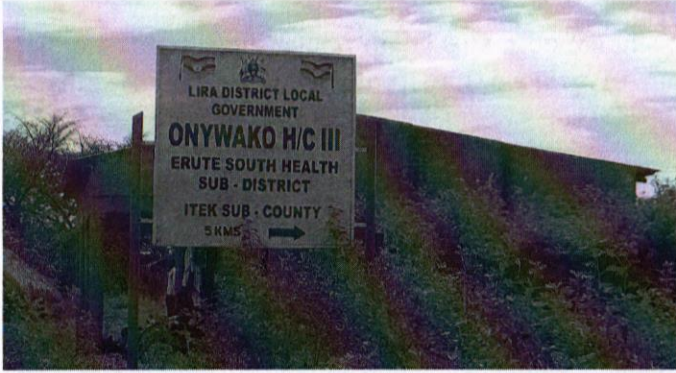

Annex 1: Physical Verification exercise



Table 2: Escalated CMS Project: Partial Construction of a Staff House at Onywako Health Center II.

No.	Procurement details	Information from CSO monitors	Authority's finding on the concerns raised by the CSO Monitors.	Physical verification photographs as at 17 th October, 2025.
1.	<p>CSO: Lango Civil Society Network.</p> <p>Project name: Partial construction of a staff house at Onywako health center II</p>	<p>State any health or social hazards that developed as a result of the project implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No health or social hazard was developed as a result of the project. 	<p>The Authority established that during the implementation of the project, no case of health or social hazard was reported or observed on the construction site, except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Failure by the Health Center in-charge to clear the bush around the compound which can be a hiding scene for snakes; and Failure by the contractor to clear the debris such as; heap of broken building blocks, hacked concrete waste around the site, which can be a hiding scene for snakes. 	 <p>Debris of hacked concrete floor slab that failed the quality test and was rejected by the Supervising Engineer.</p>
	<p>District: Lira</p> <p>Contractor: Buildmast Engineering Ltd</p> <p>Contract manager:</p> <p>Source of funding: Government of Uganda</p>	<p>Where services, supplies or works formally handed over to the beneficiaries?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No 	<p>The Authority established that at the commencement of the site works; the contractor had procured low quality building blocks; had cast weak concrete slab on the building, that the Supervising Engineer rejected and instructed the contractor to rectify. Accordingly, the contractor rectified the a normally. Thus, the works were completed successfully considering that the contractor left the site after completion of its contractual obligations.</p> <p>The Auditors, however, established that the project has not been handed over to the Entity. This is because no official</p>	

No.	Procurement details	Information from CSO monitors	Authority's finding on the concerns raised by the CSO Monitors.	Physical verification photographs as at 17 th October, 2025.
	<p>Date of commencement: 01/3/2024</p> <p>End date of project:</p> <p>Forwarded on: 13/6/2024</p> <p>Submitted by: Lydia2024</p> <p>Forwarded by: Jonalnf</p>	<p>Comments from consultation with other stakeholders e.g., was the community involved in the project?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community was partially 	<p>handover report was prepared for the completion of the project and it was noted that;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor complied with the Supervising Engineers instructions and the right building blocks were used in the construction and the slab work was also re-done; The environmental mitigation requirement was met, as the contractor planted the required trees around the project site. <p>On 17th October, 2025, the Authority verified the case after the site work was completed and site closure by the contractor, as such, the involvement of the community in the project remains as was reported in the escalated case. Thus, the community was partially involved.</p>	<p>Front and behind views of the staff house after completion project as per the contractual requirements.</p>  <p>Re-casted concrete floor slab below the superstructure.</p>   <p>Part of the rejected building blocks on site and in the site store, that failed the quality test and was rejected by the Supervising Engineer.</p>

No.	Procurement details	Information from CSO monitors	Authority's finding on the concerns raised by the CSO Monitors.	Physical verification photographs as at 17 th October, 2025.
		<p>involved because most of the workers are not from the community.</p> <p>In your opinion, is the project beneficial to the community?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very beneficial <p>General Comments and other observations about the project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From the site, there were no proper safety lines, no sign post to locate the site and holes were left open. 	<p>The project was for the partial construction of a staff house, hence a work in progress and upon completion it will be beneficial to the health staff who will offer health services to the benefit of the community. So, the project will be beneficial to the community.</p> <p>The Authority's comments and other observations following the verification exercise conducted on 17th October, 2025 are as below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GCC 57.1 required the Entity to retain 5% of the payment. However, the Entity paid 100% of the contract price thus; UGX. 110,080,865 to the contractor on 11th July, 2024 as per EFT No.13329151, without retention fee worth UGX. 5,504,043. The contract management plan of the Entity, dated 30th June, 2024, stated that the retention provision was <i>N/A</i> which was in violation of the requirements of GCC 57.1 above. 	 <p>Trees planted in the bush and not well managed for proper growth.</p>  <p>The staff house partially completed</p>

No.	Procurement details	Information from CSO monitors	Authority's finding on the concerns raised by the CSO Monitors.	Physical verification photographs as at 17 th October, 2025.
			<p>2. There was contradiction in the referencing of the health facility. Thus; in the bid invitation notice, Form 5, BEB notice, bidder's bid, EFT payment voucher, and progress report stated the refence as Health Center III (HCIII), while the contract agreement, SCC, bid acceptance letter and bid acceptance letter response, it was refenced as Health Center II (HCII).</p> <p>3. The contractor installed project sign post both at the main road junction to Onywako HCII and at the main entrance to the health center.</p> <p>Recommendations</p> <p>1. The Accounting Officer should task the District Health Officer to plan to expand on the health facility by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completing the staff house to a habitable state; • Constructing more wards like; maternity ward, children ward, male and female wards, outpatient department, etc., so as to improve the health facility to offer better health services to the citizens. The current administrative infrastructure in the health facility is inadequate, as can be 	 <p>The project sign post at the main road junction to the health center.</p>  <p>The project sign post at the main entrance to the health center.</p>

No.	Procurement details	Information from CSO monitors	Authority's finding on the concerns raised by the CSO Monitors.	Physical verification photographs as at 17 th October, 2025.
			<p>seen in the adjacent photograph, right behind the verification team.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constructing a chain link fence around the facility, with necessary gates for security and safety purposes. 	 <p>Incomplete staff house in the Health Center.</p>  <p>Existing treatment and administrative block in the Health Center, right behind the verification team.</p>