

SAVELUGU MUNICIPAL

ASSEMBLY



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ANNUAL ACTIVITY PROGRESS REPORT FOR 2020

JANUARY 2021

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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FOR 2020

INTRODUCTION

In line with the government policy of prudent management and accountability on the utilization of scarce national, the Savelugu Municipal Assembly committed its resources to the preparation of Monitoring and Evaluation Plan 2018-2021. The plan sought to provide a framework for monitoring the implementation of the projects and programmes as well as the activities in the Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) and the outcomes therein.

The purpose of the M&E plan is to track the implementation process of the MMTDP. This report summarizes the status of implementation of the 2019 Annual Action Plan that was carved out from the Municipal Medium Term Development Plan (MMTDP).

THE M&E OBJECTIVES OF THE YEAR

Based on its priorities, vision and mission, the Savelugu Municipal Assembly sought to achieve the following objectives:

- Low internal Revenue generation capacity
- Lack of guaranteed market prices for farm produce
- Limited diversification of the local economy
- Inadequate capacity of the private sector to take advantage of opportunities available
- Lack of start-up capital and inadequate business management skills
- Inadequate dialogue between the private and the public sectors
- Inadequate irrigation infrastructure
- Inadequate tractor services and other implement for the farmers
- High post harvest losses due to lack of storage facilities
- Inadequate access to credit by farmers
- Rampant destruction of shea, dawadawa, cashew and mango trees by bush fires

- Fruit fly menace
 - Poor surface condition of roads
 - Inadequate access to potable water
 - Inadequate coverage of electric energy and single phase electricity in the Municipality
 - Lack of fixed line telephone services in the municipality
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- Low girl child enrolment and high incidence of drop out among girls
 - Poor BECE Performances
 - Declining gender parity index
 - Irresponsible parenting
 - High incidence of teacher absenteeism
 - Inadequate access to quality health care
 - Rising cases of HIV/AIDS
 - Inadequate access to sanitation facilities
 - Lack of employable skills among the youth
 - Limited employment opportunities for the youth
 - Lack of alternative livelihood programmes
 - Limited involvement of traditional authorities in revenue mobilization
 - Poor state of Office infrastructure of Area Councils
 - Conflicts
 - Declining communal spirit in development intervention at the community level
 - Low level of women participation in local level governance

THE PROCESSES INVOLVED

The implementation of the Municipal Assembly's planned projects and programmes was backed by the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan that included the following Processes which culminated into Value for Money:

- Data collection and analysis, stake holder consultation, preparation and adoption of the Annual Work Plan and Budget for the year (2020)
- Preparation of Procurement Plans for works and services
- Procurement of works and services
- Monitoring and Evaluation of the implementation of the activities in the plan.

CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- Inadequate financial resources for the implementation of planned projects and programmes. The Internally Generated funding situation of the Assembly is still remains low and the 2020 as compared to 2019.
- The delay in the release of DACF to the Assembly worsen revenue situation during the period under review
- Many interventions from donors ended their operations in the Municipality with only DDF and DACF. These were the only interventions in the Municipality, However RING implementations still on-going

Comments on:

a) Releases of funds:

The Assembly largely depends on external sources including DACF and donors for the implementation of programmes and projects. Since the Assembly has no control over these resources, short falls in these funding regimes often affect the implementation of projects in the DMTDP. Funds from these sources are also characterized by delays in their releases. In some cases the funds do not come at all within the planned period and therefore projects have to be rolled over to the next planning period.

b) Efforts to generate funds:

The Assembly continues to register some improvements in the internally generated funds. This is as a result of some measures put in place by the Assembly to improve the revenue situation of the Municipality. The measures included among other things: minimizing revenue leakages, annual review of fee fixing resolution, introduction and yearly update of revenue data base, strengthening the

capacities of revenue collectors, intensification of efforts to collect property rates. The Assembly will continue to pursue these and other innovative measures to reduce the vulnerability of the Municipality from the external sources.

Other challenges with regards to generating funds:

The major challenges include low incomes of majority of the people, low commitment of revenue collectors, revenue leakages, poor roads linking productive sectors of the Municipality economy.

UPDATE ON DISBURSEMENTS

Municipal Assembly: SAVELUGU

	2018	2019	2020	TOTAL
ADMINISTRATION	GH¢189,496.81	GH¢312,543.19	GH¢110,091.32	GH¢612,131.32
SERVICE		GH¢11,769.70	GH¢	GH¢11,769.70
INVESTMENT (EONOMIC)	GH¢3,021,611.68	GH¢995,071.92	GH¢756,307.28	GH¢4,772,990.88
SPECIAL PROJECTS	GH¢47,087.58	GH¢428,220.49	GH¢652,818.55	GH¢128,126.62
MISCELLANEOUS	GH¢71,963.42	GH¢39,275.92	GH¢171,735.80	GH¢286,975.14
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	GH¢3,330,158.98	GH¢1,786,881.22	GH¢1,690,952.95	GH¢6,807,993.15

Comments on:

c) Adequacy of funds:

Despite some progress in the internally generated funds, the Assembly is still heavily dependent on donor support. The expected donor inflows do not come. This situation makes Assembly vulnerable and explains why some planned activities could not be executed during the year under review. Though some efforts have been made over the years in terms of resource mobilization, much still needs to be done to meet the aspirations of the people.

d) Utilization of funds in accordance with the budget

The Municipal Assembly has always trying to implement programmes and projects as captured by the MMTDP. The bulk of the funds during the period under review went to the social services sector such as Education, Health, Water and sanitation. Thus a greater percentage of the expenditure was in accordance with the budget.

UPDATE ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES

Incentives for Business Development in the Municipality:

The Municipal Assembly is working hard to provide a very conducive atmosphere for the private sector to grow in the Municipality. This effort is being complemented by BAC and development partners such as World Vision, Rains and others who provide various forms of support to the private sector. The presence of the ITFC, and more recently, the investment proposal of a South African Sugar cane Company in the area is a testimony of the potential of the Municipal Assembly to the private sector. However, the numerous activities outline for implementation especially with funding from the Assembly often suffer implementation challenges.

a) Special Challenges with implementation of the Municipal M&E Plan:

The Assembly completed the M&E plan in 2020 and the various activities in the plan are being pursued. The major challenge in the implementation of the M&E Plan is inadequate resources. The weak DACF base in the year under review did not only affect

physical project implementation, but some of the activities in the M&E could not also be implemented. It is our expectation that something would be done about deductions at source which is biting the MA very hard.

b) The Capitation Grant implementation in the Municipality:

The implementation of Capitation Grant continues to contribute to increases in enrolment in the Municipality. Available statistics from Ghana Education Service indicate that whilst the gross enrolment rate has increased from 77.5% in 2019 to 88.5% in 2020, the gross enrolment rate of boys increased from 85.1% in 2019 to 89.1% in 2020 and that of girls increased from 68.4% in 2019 to 71.4% in 2020. Whilst the enrolment for both sexes is increasing, the rate for girls still lags behind that of boys. The Municipal will continue to pursue measures to bridge the gap between the two sexes to attain gender parity within the shortest possible time.

c) The School feeding programme:

The number of schools benefiting from the Ghana School feeding Programme currently is 36 schools in the Municipality. The school feeding programme and other interventions are not only helping to increase enrolment, but are also contributing to retain the children in school.

A total of 10,125 children are currently benefiting from the programme in the Municipality. The Assembly is collaborating with ACDEP to link the caterers of the programme to farmers to achieve the objectives of boosting the local agricultural production. It is our hope that the programme will be scaled up to include more schools in the Municipality.

d) Land under Irrigation :

The Municipality has two main irrigation dams (Bunglung and Libga) all of whom are small scale irrigation facilities. Other small scale facilities are located at Kukuobila, Dipale and SuguTampion. The Assembly is in discussions with its development partners to rehabilitate the Libga and Bunglung Dams to make them efficient for the people. New irrigation facilities are being targeted at Yilikpani, Zosali, Nyamandu and Nyeko. The implementation of these project has being on the drawing board for some time now

and it is our hope that the development partners will support the Assembly to implement them to boost the economic activities in the communities

e) LEAP Payment process

There are fourteen (14) communities and two hundred sixty two (262) beneficiaries’ households in the Savelugu municipality. On 17 May 2019, the office had a mobilization exercise to all the beneficiary communities to sensitize them on the essence of the LEAP program and informed them about their respective days of payment. Community forum were organized in all the beneficiary communities to remind them of the conditionality attached to the LEAP cash grant.

The payment exercise took place on the 19th of May, 2020, with an amount of fourteen thousand, seven hundred and eighteen Ghana cedis(14,718.00) being transferred to Ghana Post. Out of this amount, fourteen thousand, five hundred and eighty six Ghana cedis (14,586.00)was paid to 260 households. Two (2) beneficiary households could not been paid, because they were absent at the time of payment. The rest of the money was paid into GCB account number 1011130029950

UPDATE ON CORE MUNICIPAL INDICATORS

NO	PRIVATE SECTOR COMPETITIVENESS	2017 Baseline	2018 indicator level	2019 Indicator level	2020 Indicator level	
1	Per capita production of key staple foods (crops, livestock and fish) in kg/annum or animal/annum					
2	Proportion/length of roads			110.1km	150km	

	maintained/rehabilitated - Trunk Roads (in km) - Urban Rods (in km) - Feeder Roads (in km)	-	-			
3	% change in number of households with access to electricity	16.3%	21.3%	24.8%	75%	
4	Hectares of degraded forest, mining, dry and wet lands rehabilitated/restored: a. Forest b. Mining c. Dry and wetland					
5	% increase in tourist arrivals	5	-	-	-	
6	Teledensity/Penetration rate:					
7	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (% of adult)	51%	47%	21%	10 %	
8	Maternal mortality ratio (number of deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth per 100,000 live births)	12	6	3 deaths recorded	4 death recorded	
9	Under-five mortality rate (Number of deaths		31	23/1,000	15/1,000	4/1,000

	occurring between birth and exact age five per 1000 live births)					
10	Malaria case fatality in children under five years per 10,000 population	75	57	32	21	
11	Percent of population with sustainable water facilities	25%	45%	65%	75%	
12	% of population with access to improved sanitation (flush toilets, KVIP, household latrine)	20%	45%	50%	55%	
13	<p>Gross Enrolment Rate (indicates the number of pupils/students at a given level of schooling-regardless of age-as proportion of the number children in the relevant age group)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Primary - JSS - SSS 		83.2%	81.3%	85.2%	
			27.8%	63.4%	76.6%	
14	Gender Parity Index (Ratio between girls' and boys' enrolment rates, the balance of parity is 1.00)		0.80	0.77	0.79	
15	Proportion of unemployed youth benefiting from			191	429	

1.0 Crop production Figures 2017-2020

YEAR	MAIZE	RICE	SORGHUM	MILLET	CASSAVA	YAM	G'NUTS	COWPEA	SOYBEAN	TOTAL(mt)
2017	19,254	40,378.80	1,429.40	991.2	5,118.40	6,345.70	4,813	9,240	10,553.40	98,123.9
2018	21,537.81	22,354.56	448.7	316.80	1,426.88	4,812.48	5,142.15	1,190.16	11,161.17	63,578.23
2019	18,412.20	19,141.80	336.2	321.00	1,358.0	5,417.3	6,359.41	1,321.8	12,014.70	64,682.50
2020	12,502.64	14,028.3	234.08	296.07	1,302.4	6,355	5,794.39	1078.24	11,986.92	53,578.04

Crop production figures were computed after harvesting has been accomplished and yield data from SRID crop cut were analyzed.

1.1 Livestock Populations 2017-2020

YEAR	CATTLE	SHEEP	GOATS	PIGS	POULTRY	HORSES	DONKEYS	PETS	
								DOGS	CATS
2017	34,651	68,649	73,542	11,249	76,021	000	0000	0000	0000
2018	36,872	72,128	77,052	13,079	81,987	000	0000	0000	0000
2019	39,046	75,114	81,228	1,219	94,111	926	1,767	2,048	2,008
2020	44,257	79,209	89,593	2,317	108,633	1,013	2,189	3,245	3,567

Poultry includes local fowls, Guinea fowls, ducks, turkeys and domesticated pigeons.

Fisheries have no figures because the municipality has no fisheries officer, beside the difficulty in population growth rate estimation

2.0 Percentage of arable land under cultivation

-Total land area of the municipality: 2,022.6 sq. km.

-Percentage under cultivation: 85.7%

NPK	101,848	101,848	0	100		10,421	525	10,946
Urea	47,600	47,600	0	100		3,589	78	3,667
Organic Fertilizer	7,173	7,173	0	100		454	44	498

Table...: Certified seeds received and distributed

Type of Seed	Unit	Target	Quantity			% distribution	No of beneficiaries		
			Received	Distributed	Balance		Male	Female	Total
Maize (OPV)	Mini bag		3,262	3,262	0	100	2,611	36	2,647
Maize (Hybrid)	Mini bag		4,410	4,322	88	98	5,572	393	5,965
Rice	Mini bag		4,960	4,000	960	80.6	942	25	967
Sorghum									
Soya bean	Mini bag		1,100	1,100	0	100	977	22	999
Groundnut									
Tomato			1,500	1,500	0	100	631	341	972
Onion									
Chilli Pepper									
Carrot									
Cabbage									
Lettuce									
Cucumber			500	500	0	100	310	12	322

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

A. Provide statistics for Planting for Food and Jobs beneficiaries

How many farmers have benefitted from PFJ so far?

Year	PFJ Beneficiaries Breakdown		
	Males	Females	Total
2017	1,838	30	1,868
2018	8,728	1,099	9,827
2019	16,975	3,301	20,276
2020	10,766	202	10,968
	38,307	4,632	42,939

B. How many farmers have benefitted from Farm input subsidy?

Year	PFJ Beneficiaries Breakdown		
	Males	Females	Total
2017	1,838	30	1,868
2018	8,728	1,099	9,827
2019	16,975	3,301	20,276
2020	10,766	202	10,968
	38,307	4,632	42,939

C. How many farmers have benefitted from seed subsidy?

Seed Subsidy beneficiaries

Year	PFJ Seed Beneficiaries Breakdown		
	Males	Females	Total
2017	945	0	945
2018	503	0	503
2019	6,339	2,397	8,736
2020	3,570	154	3,724
	11,357	2,551	13,908

D. HOW MANY TREE SEEDLINGS HAVE BEEN SUPPLIED; PLANTING FOR EXPORT AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT?

YEAR	NO OF CASHEW SEEDLINGS RAISED AND DISTRIBUTED	BENEFICIARIES			HECTARES/LAND UNDER CULTIVATION	REMARKS
		MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL		
2018	30,000	475	175	650	300.00	Achieved
2019	10,000	350	50	400	100.00	Achieved
2020	150,000 SHEANUTS	200	500	700		Target for 2020

As at now 30,000 out of planned 150,000 Seeds of Shea have been nursed at the Libga dam site in preparation for distribution come 2021 planting season.

E. How Extension officers have been recruited?

In total 13 Extension officers have been recruited with the breakdown as follows:

- 1 veterinary doctor(Current District Veterinary Officer)
- 2 plant protection and regulatory services field staff (PPRSD staff)
- 4 veterinary Technical/field officers
- 6 General agric extension officers

F. How many motorbikes have been distributed?

Ten (10) Galaxy 125 Motorcycles, all were registered before distribution to field and management staff.

G. Indicate any other Agriculture based achievement in your area.

. Planting For Export and Rural Development (PERD)

The municipal Assembly established and distributed 10,000 improved Cashew seedlings to interested and registered farmers throughout the length and breadth of the municipality in 2019. In all, 400 farmers benefited this year encompassing 350 males and 50

females. Some beneficiary communities of the intervention include: Kukuobila, Diare, Bihinayili, Kpallung, Zaazi, Zosali etc. It is hoped that if farmers take good care of the seedlings, the assembly will go at all length come the next cropping season to reach out to more farmers. In view of the preference of women for shea which is seen as an immediate livelihood tree crop for both domestic use and fast cash commodity there was some shift from cashew to shea this 2020.

2. Rearing For Food and Jobs (RFJ)

The project pilot has commenced in earnest and amongst the six MMDA's in the Northern region chosen, Savelugu Municipal is a beneficiary. The areas to be supported include poultry, Sheep, Goats and Pigs(Swine) Savelugu municipal is to benefit from the Sheep component. The pilot phase will take on board livestock farmers who already have existing structures and flocks

REARING FOR FOOD AND JOBS/SIP

- 35 small ruminant farmers have been identified and selected (24m,11f)**
- 24 communities are targeted to benefit from the facility.**
- All 35 target beneficiaries have put up the recommended housing facilities.**
- All 35 selected farmers geo-location coordinates has been captured in addition to some other vital information onto a data base and submitted to the project management unit for consideration.**

WATER AND SANITATION:

1.0 Introduction

The Municipality has a population of 116,335 which was gotten from the 2010 population census. The female population accounts for 52% of the total population of the municipality which males make-up for 48%. Majority of the people in the municipality are Dagombas who are the indigenous people and make-up for 80% of the total population. There are minority tribes like Frafras, Grushies, Fulani headsmen and Battor fishermen along the banks of the White and Black Volta.

A greater percentage of the people in the municipality engage in subsistence farming but of recent, the introduction of mango cultivation for export has made the municipality to become a beneficiary of the Millennium Challenge Account. Some investors are also in the municipality to invest in Sugar cane cultivation which has become a reality since 2017. Prominent food crops grown in the municipality are rice, maize, millet, sorghum, yam, groundnut and cowpea. A greater percentage of the women folks engage in petty trading to earn a living.

There is high migration rate to the South of the country, where young girls engage as porters or “Kayayoo”. This Kayayoo business accounts for the high dropout rate among girls in schools in the municipality.

The municipality is blessed with abundant fertile land, potential tourist’s attraction sites and large water bodies but these are yet to be fully exploited for the benefit of the people in the municipality.

The municipality has about 81 communities, four (4) Zonal Councils with hundred and twenty-five (125) Unit Committees. The Chieftaincy institutions in these communities play an important role to unite the two people. Hence government policies and programs

are easily brought to the grassroots. There is therefore no doubt that there is high level of awareness in sanitation and hygiene, but their practice is nothing good to write about.

2.0 **Manpower Information**

2.1 **Labour Force**

The manpower situation in the municipality has improved tremendously. The advent of Zoomlion, a Waste Management Company, with a total workforce of two hundred and fifty (250) has strengthened our labour force which was almost at crisis level. With the presence of this category of labourers, we are now able to cope with the large volumes of waste generated at almost all the public places.

2.2 **Technical Staff**

This has also improved. The strength of this category as at December 2020 is as follows:

Chief Environmental Health Officer	=	2
Assistant Public Health Engineer	=	1
Senior Environmental Health Officer	=	2
Chief Environmental Health Assistant	=	2
Assistant Chief Environmental Health Assistant	=	7
Principal Environmental Health Assistant	=	4
Senior Environmental Health Assistant	=	9
Environmental Health Assistant	=	20
Total	=	47

2.3 **Promotions**

During the year under review, thirteen (13) staff members were promoted to the following grades:

Senior Environmental Health Officer	=	2
Chief Environmental Health Assistant	=	3
Assist. Chief Environmental Health Assistant	=	2
Principal Environmental Health Assistant	=	2
Senior Environmental Health Assistant	=	6
Total	=	15

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SANITATION ANNUAL REPORT 2020

3.0 Introduction

Savelugu Municipal is one of the Districts that was carved out of the then Savelugu-Nanton Municipal Assembly in 2018. It shares boundaries with Nanton to the East, Kumbugu to the west, West Mamprusi to the north and Tamale Metropolitan Assembly to the south.

The Municipality has an estimated population of 110,495. The female population accounts for 52% of the total population of the municipality which males make-up for 48%. Majority of the people in the municipality are Dagombas who are the indigenous people and make-up for 80% of the total population. There are minority tribes like Frafras, Grushies, Fulani headsmen and Battor fishermen along the banks of the White and Black Volta.

A greater percentage of the people in the municipality engage in subsistence farming but of recent, cash crops such as Mango and Cashew nuts is being cultivated. Prominent food crops grown in the municipality are rice, maize, millet, sorghum, yam, groundnut and cowpea. A greater percentage of the women folks engage in petty trading to earn a living.

There is high migration rate to the South of the country, where young girls engage as porters or “Kayayoo”. This Kayayoo business accounts for the high dropout rate among girls in schools in the municipality.

The municipality is blessed with abundant fertile land, potential tourist’s attraction sites and large water bodies but these are yet to be fully exploited for the benefit of the people in the municipality.

The municipality has 76 communities and four (4) Zonal Councils, with total number of households of 9514. The total number of household toilets in the municipality is 2,124 and a total of sixteen (16) ODF communities in the municipality, representing 21% ODF coverage.

The Chieftaincy institutions in these communities play an important role to unite the people. Hence government policies and programs are easily brought to the grassroots. There is therefore no doubt that there is high level of awareness in sanitation and hygiene, but their practice is nothing good to write about.

4.0 Manpower Information

2.1 Labour Force

The manpower situation in the municipality has improved tremendously. The advent of Zoomlion, a Waste Management Company, with a total workforce of two hundred and fifty (250) has strengthened our labour force which was almost at crisis level. With the presence of this category of labourers, we are now able to cope with the large volumes of waste generated at almost all the public places to some extent, but however the Waste Communal Containers are inadequate.

2.2 Technical Staff

This has also improved. Males = 18 and Females = 27, Total = 45. The strength of this category as at December 2020 is as follows:

Environmental Health Analyst	=	1
Asst. Environmental Health Analyst	=	4
Public Health Engineer	=	1
Senior Environmental Health Officer	=	1
Chief Environmental Health Assistant	=	3
Assistant Chief Environmental Health Assistant	=	5
Principal Environmental Health Assistant	=	4
Senior Environmental Health Assistant	=	12
Environmental Health Assistant	=	14
Total	=	45

2.3 Promotions

During the year under review, thirteen (13) staff members were promoted to the following grades:

Senior Environmental Health Officer	=	1
Chief Environmental Health Assistant	=	2
Assist. Chief Environmental Health Assistant	=	2
Principal Environmental Health Assistant	=	2
Senior Environmental Health Assistant	=	6
Total	=	13

2.4 Transfers

The following number of transfers took place during the year under review

Number of Transfers In = 10

2.5 Deaths

None

2.6 Retirements

None

5.0 Sanitation And Hygiene Activities During The Year

3.1 Solid Waste Management

Total waste generated is 79.97 tonnes per day, and the total waste collected is 6.56 tonnes per day. Therefore the percentage of waste collected is 8.2%

This means 91.8% of the waste generated is not collected and is dumped in the open. The increment in solid waste generated and uncollected is due to increase in population and no additional communal waste containers added to the existing ones. Also unregularly and inconsistently emptying of the waste containers due to inadequate provision of fuel for the weekly operation of the refuse truck is also a contributing factor.

Currently the total number of functioning Communal Waste Containers in the municipality is 17, with Zoomlion Ltd owning 10 and the Assembly having

7.Evacuation of Refuse

Eight (8) major refuse dumps were evacuated in Savelugu Town in order to prevent any possible outbreak of disease. The locations are:

1. Agric Forest
2. Kpatule
3. Mohifong
4. Kugafong
5. Kabontooni
6. Dukunaayili
7. Yapala
8. Nayilifong

3.2 Liquid Waste Management

Due to the awareness creation and education on Open Defecation using the Community-Led Total Sanitation Concept (CLTS), **the total number of household toilets in the municipality has increased tremendously from 2,124 (in 2019) to 3,073 as at the end of 2020 representing 44.68%.** The implementation of the Sanitation Challenge For Ghana (SC4GH) activities and the sensitization of the people on the COVID-19 protocols are the major contribution to the rapid increase in the household toilet coverage in the municipality in the year under review.

The municipality has a total of sixteen (16) ODF communities in the municipality, representing 21% ODF coverage. However, the proper usage and maintenance of these latrines leaves much to be desired, there is hope at the end of the tunnel as monitoring of these communities is being intensified.

There are 32 public toilets in the municipality; Savelugu has 25 Public toilets, Diare has 3 and Pong-tamale has 4. Most of them are old and in a bad state. Also due to the high user population, these toilets frequently get full and as such require de-sludging almost every 3 months. However, 9 of the public toilet in Savelugu has been Privatized.

3.3 Other Activities

In the year under review, the Environmental Health Unit in collaboration with other relevant departments carried out construction of 12 No. 1-seater Pour flash Disability friendly household toilets for 12 households under the Sanitation Challenge For Ghana (SC4GH) Monetary Award Below is the list of beneficiaries:

No.	Name	Sex	Location	House No.
1	Sawdatu Baba Yaka	F	Savelugu	G133
2	Mutala Omar	M	Savelugu	B Blk B5
3	Zakaria Inusah	M	Diare	C 19
4	Alhassan Amida	F	Diare	B 54
5	Sulemana Abdulai	M	Diare	A55
6	Abdulai Abdul-rahaman	M	Zoosali	ZV-18
7	Yussif Issahaka	M	Savelugu	B Blk F 53
8	Mohammed Zakaria	M	Pong-Tamale	B1
9	Alhassan Mohammed	M	Pong-Tamale	A14
10	Alhassan Ayisha	F	Langa	A51
11	Maata Imoro	F	Savelugu	G165
12	Alhassan Ayisha	F	Savelugu	A Blk F 149

3.3 School Sanitation

During the year under review, Environmental Health Staff could not carry out school hygiene and sanitation activities due to the COVID-19 pandemic. As a measure to battle the Corona virus, all schools were shut down by directives from the President of the Nation

3.4 Promotion Of Soak-aways In Communities

The entire staff of this unit seriously embarked on soakaway promotion as a means to improve the poor state of drainage in our communities. Most of the communities started to work on this, but Savelugu Township has challenges because of the closeness of the buildings to one another and lack of space between structures. In all, the exercise has been successful for most insanitary drained areas have turned into playing grounds for children

3.5 Hygiene Education In Communities

During the year under review, the staff of this unit has been able to visit about 25 communities to re-enforce our public health education and COVID-19 protocol messages. The need to keep ones surroundings and courtyard clean, cover all prepared food, wash and dry cooking utensils, safe disposal of waste water, stop open defecation and hand washing with soap at critical times were, wearing of facemask, keeping social distance of at least 2 meters are some of the messages we emphasized on the part of our public health and hygiene education activities. Education and sensitization through radio programmes was increased this year due to the ban in public mass gathering.

28 Handwashing facilities were distributed in Health Facilities, Markets and Chief palaces across the municipality.

3.6 Challenges

- The unforeseen COVID-19 pandemic affected all aspect of life including the implementation of our work plans for the year.
- Inadequate funding to carry out CLTS implementation and other sanitation activities.
- Inadequate solid waste management equipment such as Communal Waste Containers, Refuse trucks, etc.
- Lack of liquid waste management logistics such as Cesspit Emptyer Truck, Liquid Waste Treatment Site
- Improper use of solid and liquid waste facilities by the people in the municipality. For example, dumping burning ash into waste bins and communal waste containers which result in destroying the containers.
- Indiscriminate dumping of waste into drains and water ways, which result in blocking the flow of water in the drain.
- Lack of commitment by some community leaders and opinion leaders towards sanitation.

6.0 **Recommendations**

In order to improve sanitation and hygiene delivery in the municipality, the following recommendations are suggested:

1. Purchase of additional communal refuse containers. Ten (10) is recommended.
2. Purchase of Cesspit emptyer truck.
3. Purchase of new refuse collection truck.
4. Purchase of tools, detergents and protective clothing for the Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit.
5. Provision of weekly allocation of fuel for the Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit to conduct follow-up visits to CLTS communities.
6. Monthly servicing of motorbikes for the Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit.
7. Purchase or allocation of a vehicle for the Unit to ease the transportation of Sanitation equipment and materials such as Hand washing facilities to Institutions and also for Supervision and monitoring activities.

7.0 **Conclusion**

On the whole, the municipal performance under the Environment Health and Sanitation Unit was at a standstill under the year in review, this is as result of the COVID-19 pandemic which affected the implementation of the work plan for 2020. However the total number of household toilets increased by 44.68%. The efforts put in by the Municipal Chief Executive and the entire staffs of the Assembly have contributed immensely in improving sanitation. It is my hope that the Municipal Assembly will continue to perform its role as a parent to see Environmental Health and Sanitation Unit achieve its set targets for 2021

PHYSICAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report seeks to informed management on the performance of the department for 2020. The scope of the report covers, planned activities implemented in 2020, brief on street naming exercise, challenges faced by the department and the way forward, proposed activities for 2020 and conclusion.

Summary of Activities Implemented in 2020

No.	Activity	Target	Actual Outcome	Remarks
1	Prepare Two (2) Local Plans to guide physical development in the Municipality	2No. LP	5 local plans prepared (Libga North Block D, Zaaze Kuku, Ying West Extension, Tibale Block 'A' and Bihinaayili)	Plans are approved by SPC
2	Revision of Revise 2No. Old Local Plans	2 Local Plans revised	Kuga fong plan revised	Kambontoni yet to be revised
3	Organize 3No. Spatial Planning committee (SPC) Meetings	3 No. SPC	1 session organized	2 sessions yet to be organized
4	Organize four (3) no. Technical Sub-Committee (TSC) Meetings	2session	2No. TSC Meetings organized	1 sessions yet to be organized

5	Organized 1No. Planning Education workshop for chiefs, assemblymen and opinion leaders	1 Session	1 Session organized	Fully participated
6	Assist in Valuation of properties and Businesses in Savelugu Township	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 field officers Trained for valuation exercise • Digitized maps for the Municipality prepared • divisional maps prepared • polygons of properties prepared • Data collection on properties on-going 		
7	Street Naming and property Addressing (data collection)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 Revenue collectors, System Administrators trained on dlRev software • List of street Names in Savelugu Township prepared and submitted to the Vice President office. 		

5.0 CHALLENGES FACED FOR THE YEAR

The Department has faced some challenges during the year which affected its performance. A few are outlined here:

- ❖ Customary land boundary dispute around Janjori-Kukuo, Kogni, Yilonayili, and parts of Sahakpligu.
- ❖ Inadequate support of the Assemblies in terms of financial commitment to spatial planning and development control
- ❖ The misplacement of the amplify governance project laptop that was used for the street naming exercise with all the data on the project by an officer for Municipal budget office affects the continuity of the project
- ❖ Building without permit in the Municipality
- ❖ Weak enforcement of physical development control measures

6.0 SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- ❖ The Assembly should provide funds timely for regular meeting of Statutory planning committee to take timely decision on spatial planning issues
- ❖ Funds should be made available to facilitate the implementation of proposals in the structure plans of the assembly to avoid possible encroachment on public land uses.
- ❖ The traditional authorities should initiate the process of preparing plans for growing settlement in the Municipal notably among Kpong-Tamale, Diare, Moglaa.
- ❖ Planning educational workshops should be organized for relevant stakeholders on spatial planning and development control.
- ❖ The Works Department of the Assembly should be supported to go around and monitor physical development ensuring that developers are granted permit before development.

CONCLUSION

Despite the limited financial support to the department, modest achievements were recorded during the period. The department is however hopeful that most satisfying progress would be made in the coming years with more resources from the Assembly.

**3.0 DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT
REPORT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR (JANUARY-DCEMBER)
2020**

INTRODUCTION

The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development is one of the departments of the Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assembly (MMDA). It has a mandate of facilitating the formulation and implementation of social welfare and Community Development policies and programmes at the MMDA level within the framework of national policy. The department has two units; the social Welfare unit and the Community Development unit. This report covers activities of the department with special focus on the welfare unit for the Year(January-December) 2019.

**SOCIAL WELFARE ANNUAL ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION STATUS REPORT,
(January To December) 2020.**

NO.	Activity	Location	Started Date	End Date	Implementing Agency	Amt Sum Estimated (Gh¢)	Amt Disbursed (Gh¢)	Gender	Remarks	
Social Intervention Programmes										
1	Data Collection on people with Disability	All communities	15 th – July, 2020	30 th December, 2020	SW/C D and Disability Centre	Gh¢ 769 7.00	Gh¢ 749 7.00	305	434	Successful
2	Leap Payment	44 Comm.	03 August, 2020	10 th October, 2020	SW/C D	Gh¢ 163 400	Gh¢ 163 400	2150	2150	Successful
3	Registration of NGOs	(2 registered) SW/C D Office	18-July	12-August 2020	SW/C D	–	–	1	1	Successful
4	Ghana Household Registration	All communities	Second and third quarter, 2020	Second and third quarter, 2020	SW/C D	–	–	0	1	Funds not directly manage
5	Registration of community Based Organisation	2 registered	Second quarter	Third quarter, 2020	–	–	–	–	–	Successful

6.	Community Sensitization on Child protection,	Diare	Fourth Quarter, 2020	Fourth quarter, 2020	SW/C D and Right To Play	–	–	153	127	On going
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	corporal Punishment and Gender Based violence										
7.	Capacity Building training for PWDs on starts up, financial Management	Disability Center	Fourth Quarter, 2020	Fourth Quarter, 2020	SW/C D and Disability Center	-	Gh¢ 3600.00	-	20	13	Successful
8	Direct cash Payment for PWDs	SMA, Disability Center	Fourth Quarter, 2020	Fourth Quarter, 2020	SW/C D	-	38,549.00	-	17	13	Successful
9.	Child neglect and child abuse	Diare, Savelugu (3 cases)	Third and fourth quarter, 2020	Third and fourth quarter, 2020	SW/C D	-		-	1	2	Successful
Total							51480.00	170897.00	2525	2650	

4.0 JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION

Not much was recorded in this area. However a male student aged seventeen years who was arrested in Savelugu and charged with others for stealing is being tried at the juvenile court in Tamale. The Executive committee of the Assembly has also charged all Assembly persons to engage traditional rulers to help stop child loitering especially at night and the use of drugs like tramadol while the police have been put on the alert to arrest offenders.

5.0 CHALLENGES

There were several challenges including the following:

5.1 Logistical problems of Borimanga Rural Bank: The Bank which is responsible for payment of LEAP beneficiaries had serious logistical problems in the face of additional households. Their E-switch machines broke down leaving only one. This coupled with

their dependence on online payment made the payment very dragging. They have been challenged to repair all their machines before the next cycle.

CONCLUSION

The year was quite a challenging one with remarkable achievements in services for persons with disabilities and vulnerable households. The department hopes to build on that and do more during the next year.

HEALTH:

HEALTH PERFORMANCE

STATUS REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE MUNICIPAL PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY COMMITTEE ON COVID-19 IN THE SAVELUGU MUNICIPALITY, 30th DECEMBER, 2020.

Introduction:

The Savelugu Municipal assembly has since the outbreak of the disease in the country, rolled out lots of outreach programs and public education campaigns.

The initiative forms part of on-going efforts of the Government to sensitize the citizenry on the novel corona virus pandemic, otherwise known as COVID-19. Pursuant to this, relevant state institutions including the ISD, the NCCE as well as Ghana Health Services have recently received some logistical support to embark on supposedly district-wide sensitization campaign on the pandemic.

the municipal public health emergency committee, which membership included but not limited to the MCE, MCD, Health Director, Planning officer, information officer and others is actively carrying out a number of activities with ultimate aim of curbing the pandemic. These include the following:

Besides procuring and distributing PPEs and enhanced personal hygiene kits, management of the assembly continues to engage the masses not only on public information campaign works but also on ways to help deepen public adherence to existing preventive protocols.

For the period under review, a couple of platforms had been created to engage critical stakeholders on the partial lifting of the ban on social gathering. At the last emergency meeting with the imams in the savelugu township, the Muslim clergy, declared their resolve to re-engage their stakeholders to profile ideas meant to ensure adherence to the reviewed protocols on congregational prayers. In the course of deliberations, the MCE, Hon. Hajia Ayishetu Seidu was grateful to the religious leaders for their cooperation in the wake of the pandemic. She was however quick to hint plans by the members of the

security operatives to descend heavily but unannounced on persons engaged in acts likely to compromise not just the protocols but also wreck havoc on public health.

It is instructive to indicate that, the decision of government to ease restrictions on social gatherings, including religious activities, presented yet another protocol enforcement challenges country-wide, the Savelugu municipality was no exception. Subsequent to the announcement about the ease of restrictions, the routine monitoring done by the district level task force revealed the sad situation of people flouting the rules with impunity. As a consequence, a renewed effort was required to monitor compliance levels and to deal decisively with persons caught flouting the directives.

During the period under consideration, the assembly continued to lead the way in increasing access to right and up-to-date information about the pandemic, with development partners complementing that effort. So far the last to support in this direction was the GDCA under its Empowerment for Life, E4L, intervention program as per the attached report.

At the last public health emergency and rapid response committee meeting held at the assembly conference hall, the municipal health directorate confirmed receipt of lots of PPE supplies not only from the assembly but also a number of development partners like the GDCA, CCFC, World Vision amongst other development partners operating in the Municipality. The municipal Health Director, madam Denisia L. Agong used the platform to commend the assembly for their support, described as overwhelming. She was also grateful to philanthropic individuals, particularly, the member of parliament for the area, Hon. Mohammed Abdul-somed Gunu, for the enormous support.

The empowerment for life, E4L program of the GDCA, has therefore, in collaboration with the Information Services Department, ISD, the National Commission for Civic Education, NCCE as well as the Ghana Health Service, GHS, rolled out vigorously pursued outreach program to sensitize the citizenry on the disease. The beneficiary communities, namely; Pong-Tamale, Kpong, Tibali, Nabogu, Nakpanzoo, Moglaa, Zaazi, Bihinaayili, Libga and Langa were drawn from across two zonal councils in the Savelugu Municipality namely; Pong-Tamale and Moglaa zonal councils. With the exception of Nakpanzoo, all were E4L project communities. The move was expected to compliment ongoing efforts made by the Savelugu Municipal Assembly and indeed government to create public awareness and related issues about the pandemic

Briefing the committee on the municipal level case management and related issues, madam Denisia Agong remarked that, the municipality had so far recorded about eleven Covid-19 suspected cases. Of this number, results of 8 had come out as negative, with the rest still pending. This was exclusive of the 3 months old baby who unfortunately passed on upon arrival at the TTH. The said baby was first sent to the hospital in Savelugu with signs and symptoms of a condition other than those of covid-19. The baby was treated and discharged. A couple of days later, the baby presented entirely different signs and symptoms of yet another condition still not suspected to be Covid. There again, the baby was treated and discharged. The next thing the health directorate heard was that the baby was taken to the SDA hospital in Tamale where she was suspected a covid infected

person. She was subsequently referred to TTH where she passed on only few hours on arrival. Before then, her specimen had been taken for investigation which later came confirming her negative for covid-19.

Despite the support enjoyed by the health directorate, they were a few challenges to do with relocating the current holding centre to make way for academic work to resume, among other administrative challenges. Nonetheless, so far so very good in terms of public information campaign and awareness creation effort.

The sensitization campaign exercise, which started in earnest across the communities within the municipality is expected to create awareness and increase public knowledge about the pandemic in a grand effort to stem the spread of the virus.

Campaign strategy

Key campaign messages

In addition to basic information about the disease such as signs and symptoms, mode of transmission etc. the people were schooled on preventive protocols like enhanced personal hygiene such as proper handwashing techniques, coughing and sneezing etiquettes etc. The need to avoid covid related stigma and lately, the reviewed protocols on social gathering including religious activities, partial reopening of schools and universities etc. also featured prominently in the team's engagement with the people.

Delivery strategy

The information van is interfacing with electronic media outlets such as radio and tv broadcasting stations to spread the message

There is also isolated instances of targeted but restrictive social mobilization drive, where youth groups were engaged while being critical on the social distancing measures as announced by the government in the wake of the outbreak of the pandemic.

The basis for the selection of communities to benefit under the preliminary phases, depended primarily, on their levels of vulnerability in terms of limited access to right and credible information about the novel COVID-19 pandemic amongst other considerations.

The information van, fitted with communication gadgets was deployed to do street announcement which approach was interfaced with household visitations, including palaces and opinion leaders, artisans and shops, individuals and groups of individuals etc. to engage them on the key messages as mentioned above.

Aside this, almost every social event, including outdoorings, etc. that were sighted in the communities so visited, was utilized to benefit the sensitization exercise. Even at the Ghana Health Service organized platforms dubbed: 'child welfare clinical visits', the team took advantage of mothers who turned up for the health care services.

Issues arising

Prior to the sensitization campaign, there was widespread speculation about a section of the populace, expressing doubt about whether or not the disease existed. This eventually played out in the field, where some individuals, mostly young people from different communities, and on different platforms, based their suspicion on the reluctance of the authorities to televise persons that tested positive for the virus. It became so obvious that those with this claim were speaking the minds of many.

Responding to the claim, the team cited the fear of stigma against the victims as one of the reasons why televising covid patients remains a dangerous adventure.

There was also a growing concern about limited access to nose mask and ofcourse issues of affordability to help in the preventive measures. This theme featured quite prominently across the beneficiary communities. An appeal was therefore made to the corporate world and indeed government to increase supply of the nose mask to benefit the rural poor and vulnerable groups in our communities.

Challenges encountered

The Savelugu municipality is still vast with relatively huge number of communities that are far apart. The hard-to-reach communities remain part of the most vulnerable ones in terms of limited access to right and credible information about the deadly pandemic. Accordingly, limited allocation of logistics including fuel and honorarium for the apparently huge campaign exercise could not deliver and sustain such fantastic outcomes so far. Nonetheless, it is an important first step in the right direction which could only be enhanced.

Another huge challenge was the fact that Public misconceptions and myths surrounding the novel disease have far reaching implications on the success or otherwise of the various complementary public sensitization models so far. Therefore, efforts to increase outreach programs to deepen public knowledge about the pandemic, is no longer a choice but a necessity.

The team was not provided with posters and flyers designed as education materials for the sensitization exercise. Nonetheless, as part of the collaboration, the Information Services Department provided enough for the exercise for the period.

What was however inadequate were PPEs, including nose masks and sanitizers for the team as part of deliberate plans to limit their vulnerability in the line of duty.

Recommendation:

The face-to-face encounter with the people in the overall outreach program, yielded lots of positive outcomes as evident in the kinds of fantastic responses the team received from the audience in the course of the interactions. This could only get improved and encouraged in subsequent engagements.

Efforts be made to sustain the education campaign in the vulnerable communities for as long as the pandemic continues to wreck havoc on public health.

In addition, as noted earlier in this report, information about this disease keeps evolving and changing. It is only proper, therefore to update the unsuspecting public on any changes therein.

The outreach team recognizes the important role collaboration between and among state and non state actors play and continue to play in challenging times like this; nevertheless, the team recommends that in subsequent programs, efforts be made to include a budget line to cater for honorarium for the outreach team members.

Management needs to do a lot more collaboration with other state institutions and corporate Ghana to increase funding support for increasing awareness creation on the restrictions and related issues of health concern.

Conclusion

The re-activation of municipal emergency health committee and subsequent rolling out of outreach programs have so far proven to be a great experience of our engagement with the public on the pandemic

The people were receptive and cooperating throughout the exercise and that the campaign was an incident free one. In fact, the team was granted audience and sustained interest. Over all, the program was a success. Meanwhile, photographs of interesting scenes had since been delivered to the E4L office in Savelugu, as part of daily debriefs over the sensitization campaign period.

OTHER STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

1.1.1. Scaling up of CHPS

Scaling up of CHPS was a major objective of the Ghana Health Service for the past four (4) years.. As a result the Municipal Health Directorate carried out a number of activities which included the provision of technical assistance to Sub-municipalities and Facilities to scale up CHPS.

A total of 21 CHPS zones had been demarcated out of which 14 are operational and 9 are with compounds while 2 are under construction.

Meanwhile the proportion of electoral areas with functional CHPS zone stands at 0.31 this is because the electoral areas are 45. Aside the demarcated CHPS zones twenty one (19) CHO's had been deployed offering services to a population of 47,715 under the eight (14) operational zones and a total of 1,729 clients were seen and treated and OPD for the quarter under review.

Skilled Attendance to delivery

Access to skilled delivery is very crucial to the achievement of the millennium development goals and most importantly helps reduce maternal complications and mortality. A lot of motivational interventions were put in place such as giving of key soap to trained birth attendance for cases referred to the health facilities, mothers were given warm beverages after delivery and also provision of cool beverage during antenatal clinic sessions.

Over the years skilled delivery had seen a constant increase in coverage across all the health facilities with TBA's deliveries also gradually going down even though they are still conducting deliveries in the communities.

Table 7: Delivery indicators

INDICATORS	2018		2019		2020		2021		
	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	TAR	NO	%
Skilled delivery	886	71.7	880	78.2	933	73.5	6548		
TBA's delivery	349	28.3	246	21.8	344	26.5			
Totals	1235	100	1126	100	1277				

GHANA EDUCATION SERVICE

BRIEF ANNUAL SUMMARY REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES PERFORMED / CARRIED OUT BY THE SAVELUGU MUNICIPAL EDUCATION DIRECTORETE 2019 / 2020 ACADEMIC YEAR

SN	PROJECT / ACTIVITY	LOCATION	BENEFICIARY	STARTING DATE	COMPLETION DATE	OFFICER(S) RESPONSIBLE	AMOUNT INVOLVED IF APPLICABLE (GHC)	COMPLETION LEVEL	REMARKS
1	Trained 88 Head teachers and ICT teachers on tools for mobile data collection for National Radio Program	Savelugu	Head Teachers, Teachers and Students / Pupils	10-Jul-20	14-Jul-20	Statistics and Training Officers	7040.00	100%	Work completed
2	Conducted training for 125 Head teachers (both Public and Private Schools) on Annual School Census data collection	Savelugu	Head Teachers, Teachers and Students / Pupils, MOE, NGOs, etc.	5-Aug-20	13-Aug-20	Statistics and Training Officers	5000.00	100%	Work completed
3	Participate Under 13 team for Milo Soccer Championship for boys in Primary Schools	Zabzugu	Head Teachers, Teachers and Students / Pupils	12-Nov-19	23-Feb-20	P.E Coordinator	N/A	100%	Work completed
4	Conducted induction programme for 54 newly appointed Diploma in Basic Education teachers	Savelugu	2018 newly appointed Diploma in Basic Education teachers posted to Savelugu Municipal	22-09-2020	24-09-2020	Training officer, SISOs, IPPD, HRMD, S&M	4,320.00	100%	work Completed

5	Trained 381 Teachers (Headteachers, Basic 1 to Basic 6) on Differentiated Learning (DL) programme to improve Numeracy and literacy skills of learners	Savelugu	Headteachers , Basic 1 to Basic 6 Teachers	14-12-2020	18-12-2020	DTSTs	67,600.00	100%	Work completed
6	Organized and Monitored 2020 BECE for all final year students	Savelugu and Pong-Tamale	All 2020 BECE Candidates in the Municipality	14-09-2020	18-09-2020	Exams Officer, Supervisors and Invigilators	N/A	100%	Work completed
7	Organized and Monitored Common End of Term Examination for all JHS 2 students in the Municipality	Savelugu Municipal	All JHS 2 students in the Municipality	02-12-2020	08-12-2020	Exams Officer, Secretaries, Head teachers and Teachers	N/A	100%	Work completed
8	Collected data on all the equipment provided by DLA in 84 schools in the Municipality and drew a learning focus sustainability plan in collaboration with DLA and other partners.	Savelugu Municipal	Students / Pupils, Teachers, Head Teachers and Community members	10-06-2020	27-10-2020	TVET Coordinator, DLA Focal Person	N/A	100%	Work completed
9	Supervised handing over of Miss Margarete Gbande Headmistress of Pong-Tamale	Pong-Tamale	Students and Staff	22/01/20	22/01/20	Internal Auditors Unit	N/A	100%	Work completed

10	District Internal Auditors met Zonal Leaders to discuss monitory of COVID-19 Zonal safety protocols in SHS.	Savelugu	Students & Teachers	10/6/20	10/6/20	Internal Auditors Unit	N/A	100%	Work completed
11	Monitory of COVID-19 Safety protocols in SHS	Savelugu DEO	Students & Teachers	25/06/20	25/06/20	Internal Auditors Unit	N/A	100%	Work completed
12	Supervised handing over of Mr. Nankureh Augustine Store Keeper SMEO	Savelugu DEO	Students and Staff of DEO	28/09/20	28/09/20	Internal Auditors Unit	N/A	100%	Work completed
13	Supervised handing over of Mr. James Ansong Municipal Internal Auditor	Savelugu DEO	Students and Staff of DEO	30/09/20	30/09/20	Internal Auditors Unit	N/A	100%	Work completed
14	Auditing of Tibali M/A Tigla Sugu-Tampia M/A and Diare E/A Primary 'B' School.	Savelugu and Diare	Students & Teachers	7/10/20	7/10/20	Internal Auditors Unit	N/A	100%	Work completed
15	Collecting of data on Staff in the Senior High School/MMDE who's names are not on payroll.	Savelugu and Pong-Tamale	Staff	26/01/20	26/10/20	Internal Auditors Unit	N/A	100%	Work completed
16	Vetted School Performance Improvement Plan (SPIP) for all Schools in the Municipality	Savelugu Municipal	Pupils, Teachers and Community members	01/01/2020	31/12/2020	Budget Officer	25.00	100%	Work completed

17	Collected data on all GES staff in the Municipality and prepared compensation budget and allowances of all staff and submitted to GES Headquarters.	Savelugu and Koforidua	All GES Staff in the Savelugu Municipality	01/05/2020	30/09/2020	Budget and Statistics Officers	500.00	100%	Work completed
18	Processed 16 teachers legacy arrears inputs, 131 teachers salaries transfer inputs, 23 teacher re-activation salaries inputs, 62 newly recruited teachers' salaries inputs, 103 teachers promotion / upgrading salaries inputs and 65 teachers responsibility allowances	Savelugu Municipal	Teachers, Head teachers, Form Masters and Heads of Departments	01/01/2020	31/12/2020	IPPD Officer	300.00	100%	Work completed
19	Carried out Hand washing promotion and tippy tap demonstration in 15 schools in the Municipality	Savelugu Municipal	Pupils and Teachers	01/01/2020	30/01/2020	SHEP Coordinator	N/A	100%	Work completed
20	GES collaborated with world vision to train some schools in the Municipality on gender and age friendly latrines to improve	Savelugu Municipal	Pupils / Students, teachers, parents and the general public.	01/02/2020	31/07/2020	SHEP Coordinator, Public Health Nurse, WV Health and Nutrition Officer , etc.	N/A	100%	Work completed

<p>WASH infrastructure in schools, trained 30 School-Based Health Coordinators on sexual and reproductive health education and trained 88 Head teachers and 88 School-Based Health Coordinators, 6 teachers in the SHS and TVET on guidelines for COVID-19 for schools.</p>								
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Identified Challenges in Management during the Quarter

Inadequate rooms for office accommodation, inadequate logistical support for school visitation, supervision and monitoring.

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF 2020 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (PHYSICAL AND NON-PHYSICAL PROJECTS)

SAVELUGU MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY

PROGRESS REPORT ON PROJECTS/PROGRAMMES – JANUARY-DECEMBER 2020

NO	TITLE OF PROGRAMME/PROJECT/INITIATIVE	LOCATION	BRIEF NARRATIVE PURPOSE/OBJECTIVES	EXECUTING FIRM	CONSULTANT	START DATE	ANTICIPATED COMPLETION DATE	CONTRACT SUM (Gh¢)	PAYMENTS CERTIFIED	AMT. OUTSTANDING (Gh¢)	FUNDING SOURCE (S)	STATUS PROGRESS TO DATE	REMARKS
1	Construction and Furnishing of ICT/Library Block at the Girls Model JHS	Savelugu	Improve Education Infrastructure	Yoozak Ent.	Mun. Works Dep't	20-Aug-19	16-Feb-20	269,679.75	269,740.75	-	DPAT 2	100%	Retention is Released
2	Construction and Furnishing of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities	Botengli	Improve Education Infrastructure	Gbambegu Company Limited	Mun. Works Dep't	18-Nov-19	17-Jun-20	221,636.00	221,636.00	-	DPAT 2	100%	Retention is Released
3	Supply and Deliver 1,800 Dual-Desk Furniture to Selected Basic Schools in Savelugu Municipality	Various	Improve Education Infrastructure	Hajisam Ventures Ltd	Mun. Works Dep't	18-Nov-19	12-Mar-19	419,913.60	419,913.60	-	DPAT 2	100%	Work is completed
4	Construction and Furnishing of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities	Zugu Yilkpani	Improve Education Infrastructure	Hajisam Ventures	Mun. Works Dep't	17-Apr-18	14-Oct-18	170,825.00	169,038.00	-	DACF	100%	Retention is Released
5	Reshaping of Gbanga-Yogu Feeder Road (7.9km)	Gbanga-Yogu	Access to Communities	Sky Team Gh. Ltd.	Mun. Works Dep't	3-Aug-20	1-Nov-20	64,246.00	-	64,246.00	DACF	100%	Work is completed

6	Evacuation of Refuse	Municipal-wide	Sanitation Improvement	Desedani Company Limited	Mun. Works Dep't	3-Aug-20	2-Sep-20	49,945.15	-	49,945.15	DACF	100%	Work is completed
7	Completion of 2No CHPS Compounds	Nabogu & Tigla	Improve Health Infrastructure	ZK Fidash Services	Mun. Works Dep't	3-Aug-20	1-Dec-20	198,970.20	177,593.58	21,376.62	DACF	100%	Work is completed
8	Furnishing of 3No. CHPS Compounds	Nabogu, Tigla & Yong	Improve Health Infrastructure	Ayishadis Company Ltd.	Mun. Works Dep't	3-Aug-20	2-Oct-20	62,089.00		62,089.00	DACF	45%	Work in progress
9	Construction of 1No. Peadiatric Ward at Savelugu Hospital	Savelugu	Improve Health Infrastructure	Sagyarido w Co. Ltd	Mun. Works Dep't	4-Mar-16	29-Nov-16	300,790.00	270,711.00	30,079.00	MP'S DACF	100%	Work is completed
10	Construction of 1No. Butchers' shop	Savelugu	Economic Infrastructure	Yoozak Ent.	Mun. Works Dep't	11-Jul-16	7-Apr-17	294,445.65	279,688.50	14,757.15	MoF	100%	Work is completed
11	Construction of 1No. Maternity Ward	Dipale	Improve Health Infrastructure	Razeq Ventures	Mun. Works Dep't	29-Nov-19	10-Jun-20	143,850.00	129,465.00	14,385.00	NHIF	100%	Work is completed
12	Construction of 1No. 6-Seater KVIP Toilet at Kuga Fong	Savelugu	Improve Sanitation Infrastructure	Sagyarido w Co. Ltd	Mun. Works Dep't	26-Nov-19	24-May-20	85,332.50	76,799.25	8,533.25	MP'S DACF	100%	Work is completed
NO	TITLE OF PROGRAMME/ PROJECT/INITIATIVE	LOCATI ON	BRIEF NARRATIVE PURPOSE/ OBJECTIVES	EXECUTI NG FIRM	CONSULT ANT	START DATE	ANTICIPAT ED COMPLETI ON DATE	CONTRACT SUM (Gh¢)	PAYMENTS CERTIFIED	AMT. OUTSTANDIN G (Gh¢)	FUNDIN G SOURCE (S)	STATUS PROGR ESS TO DATE	REMARK S
13	Construction of 1No. Maternity Unit at the Diare Health Center	Diare	Improve Health Infrastructure	Razeq Ventures	Mun. Works Dep't	6-Jul-20	2-Jan-21	120,450.00	108,405.00	12,045.00	MP'S DACF	100%	Work is completed
14	Construction of 1No. 6-Seater KVIP Toilet at Nayilifong	Nayilifong	Improve Sanitation Infrastructure	Gaf Sak Gh. Limited	Mun. Works Dep't	6-Jul-20	2-Jan-21	75,935.20	51,122.88	24,812.32	MP'S DACF	70%	Work in progress
15	Construction of 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities at Bunglung L/A primary school	Bunglung	Improve Education Infrastructure	Sagyarido w Co. Ltd	Mun. Works Dep't	11-Jul-16	7-Apr-17	409,257.00	180,000.00	229,257.00	Min. of Education	55%	Work in progress
16	Construction of 6-unit classroom block with	Diare	Improve Education Infrastructure	M. Sanyuf Enterprise	Mun. Works Dep't	11-Jul-16	7-Apr-17	399,615.00	198,907.16	200,707.84	Min. of Education	70%	Work in progress

	ancillary facilities at Alhussainia L/A primary school												
17	Construction of 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Tootinyili	Improve Education Infrastructure	Morasko Limited	BRRRI	20-Aug-19	16-Feb-20	453,271.50	-	453,271.50	GETFund	45%	Work in progress
18	Renovation and Expansion of Dining Hall at the Savelugu School for the Deaf	Savelugu	Improve Education Infrastructure	Hazbuk Company Limited	Mun. Works Dep't	16-Dec-19	13-Jun-20	297,564.54	59,512.91	238,051.63	DACF Secretariat	40%	Work in progress
19	Renovation of Girls Dormitory at the Savelugu School for the Deaf	Savelugu	Improve Education Infrastructure	S K Sukma Enterprise	Mun. Works Dep't	16-Dec-19	13-Jun-20	152,798.42	124,306.58	28,491.84	DACF Secretariat	95%	Work in progress
20	Installation of Barbed Wire on the Fence Wall of the Savelugu School for the Deaf	Savelugu	Security	S K Sukma Enterprise	Mun. Works Dep't	16-Dec-19	14-Feb-20	91,350.00	91,350.00	-	DACF Secretariat	100%	Work is completed
21	Construction of 1No. 8-Seater with Handwashing Facility and 12No. 1-Seater Disable Friendly Pour Flush Toilets at 13 Locations	Savelugu-5+1, Diare-3, Pong-Tamale-2, Zoosali-1 and Langa-1	Improve Sanitation Infrastructure	Desedani Company Limited	Mun. Works Dep't	30-Apr-20	27-Oct-20	184,500.00	77,097.60	107,402.40	SANITATION CHALLENGE	43%	Work in progress
22	Drilling and Construction of 5No. Borehole	Zosali, Pigu, Diare, Sakpuli and Nyetua	Improve Water Infrastructure	Sunta Drilling and engineering Limited	Mun. Works Dep't	28-Aug-20	10-Dec-20	103,750.00	93,375.00	10,375.00	DPAT 2	100%	Work is completed
	Reshaping of kpedua – kudugzegu and spot improvement of kudgegu-	Gbanga-Yogu	Access to Communities	Sky Team Gh. Ltd.	Mun. Works Dep't	3-Aug-20	1-Nov-20	64,246.00	-	64,246.00	DACF	100%	Work is completed

	kuldaaFeeder Road (7.9km)												
23	Renovation of 3No. Staff Bungalows	Savelugu	Improve Governance Infrastructure	Tifla Busines Ventures	Mun. Works Dep't	10-Aug-20	8-Dec-20	195,250.00		195,250.00	DACF	45%	Work in progress

PROGRAMME KEY FOCUS AREA: Ghana Education Service

Sub programme:

Sl. No.	Project/Activity	Location	Not Impl.	Partly Impl.	Fully Impl.	% Impl.	Remarks
1.	Support to STMIE	Savelugu			✓	100	Successful
2.	Procurement of No. 1800 Dual desk for selected primary schools in the Municipality	M-wide			✓	100	Successful
3.	Fuel support to GES circuit supervisors for supervision	Savelugu			✓	100	Successful
4.	Support for girl child education	Savelugu			✓	100	Successful
5.	Support to brilliant but needy students	Savelugu			✓	100	Successful
6.	Support to sports development	M-Wide			✓	100	Successful
7.	Construction and Furnishing of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities	Botingli			✓	100	Successful
8.	Construction and Furnishing of 1No. 3-Unit Classroom Block with Ancillary Facilities	Zugu Yilkpani			✓		Successful
9.	Construction and Furnishing of ICT/Library Block at the Girls Model JHS	Savelugu			✓		Successful

PROGRAMME KEY FOCUS AREA: Ghana Health Service (GHS)

Sub programme: Improvement in Health service Delivery.

Sl. No.	Project/Activity	Location	Not Impl.	Partly Impl.	Fully Impl.	% Impl.	Remarks
10.	Support to malaria	Savelugu			✓	100	Successful
11.	Healthcare service delivery support	Savelugu			✓	100	Successful
12.	Healthcare service delivery support	Savelugu			✓	100	Successful

13.	Training of persons with HIV/AIDS on income generation activities (Soap making ,Processing of raw Shea Butter,Dawadawa processing and packaging ,Batik tie and Dye)	Savelugu			✓	100	Successful
14.	Sensitization on stigmatization	Savelugu			✓	100	Successful
15.	Monitoring of women living with HIV/AIDS	Savelugu			✓	100	Successful
16.		Savelugu			✓	100	Successful
17.		Savelugu			✓	100	Successful

PROGRAMME KEY FOCUS AREA: Central Administration

Sub programme:

Sl. No.	Project/Activity	Location	Not Impl.	Partly Impl.	Fully Impl.	% Impl	Remarks
18.	State protocol and donation	Savelugu			✓	100	Successful
19.	Stationary and office equipment	Savelugu			✓	100	Successful
20.	Refurbishment of the Assembly Hall	Savelugu			✓	100	Successful
21.	Renovation Of the staff compound house	Savelugu			✓	50	Successful
22.	Publication of office documents (News Letters on development projects)	Savelugu			✓	100	Successful
23.	Support to Traditional Authorities	Savelugu			✓	100	Successful
24.	Public Hearing/Town Hall meetings	Savelugu			✓	100	Successful
25.	National/Anniversary Celebrations	Savelugu			✓	100	Successful
26.	Maintenance of official vehicles	Savelugu			✓	100	Successful
27.	Repairs of Office Equipment	Savelugu			✓	100	Successful
28.	Utility Bills	Savelugu			✓	100	Successful
29.	Composite Budget Preparation	Savelugu			✓	100	Successful
30.	Support qly sub-committee meetings, Mid Year and Annual Review meeting on	Savelugu			✓	100	Successful

	implementation of development programmes						
31.	Organize and service Assembly meetings	Savelugu			✓	100	Successful
32.	Monitoring and Evaluation	Savelugu			✓	100	Successful
33.	Installation of Barbed Wire on the Fence Wall of the Savelugu School for the Deaf	Savelugu			✓	100	Successful
34.		Savelugu			✓	100	Successful
INFRASTRUCTURE/ ROADS							
Sl. No.	Project/Activity	Location	Not Impl.	Partly Impl.	Fully Impl.	% Impl	Remarks
35.	Construction of 1No. Maternity Ward	Dipale			✓	100	Successful
36.	Reshaping of Gbanga-Yogu Feeder Road (7.9km)	Gbanga-Yogu			✓	100	Successful
37.	Completion of 2No CHPS Compounds	Nabogu & Tigla			✓	100	Successful
38.	Furnishing of 3No. CHPS Compounds	Nabogu, Tigla & Yong			✓	100	Successful
39.	Construction of 1No. Peadiatric Ward at Savelugu Hospital	Savelugu			✓	100	Successful
40.	Construction of 1No. Butchers' shop	Savelugu			✓	100	Successful
41.	Construction of 1No. Maternity Ward	Dipale			✓	100	Successful
42.	Construction of 1No. Maternity Unit at the Diare Health Center	Diare			✓	100	Successful
43.	Construction of 6-unit classroom block with anciliary facilities at Alhussainia L/A primary school	Diare			✓	100	Successful
44.	Renovation of 3No. Staff Bungalows	Savelugu			✓	100	Successful
45.	Construction of 6-unit classroom block with anciliary facilities at Bunglung L/A primary school	Bunglung			✓	100	Successful
46.	Renovation and Expansion of Dining Hall at the Savelugu School for the Deaf	Savelugu			✓	100	Successful
47.	Renovation of Girls Dormitory at the Savelugu School for the Deaf	Savelugu			✓	100	Successful
48.	Installation of Barbed Wire on the Fence Wall of the Savelugu School for the Deaf	Savelugu			✓	100	Successful
49.	Construction of 1No. 8-Seater with Handwashing Facility and 12No. 1-Seater Disable Friendly Pour Flush Toilets at 13 Locations	Savelugu-5+1, Diare-3, Pong-Tamale-2, Zoosali-1 and Langa-1			✓	100	Successful
50.	Drilling and Construction of 5No. Borehole	Zosali, Pigu, Diare, Sakpuli and Nyetua			✓	100	Successful

51. \	Construction of 6-unit classroom block with ancillary facilities	Tootinyili			✓	100	Successful
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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Sl. No.	Project/Activity	Location	Not Impl	Partly Impl.	Fully Impl	% Impl	Remarks
52.	Train Farmers on GAPS in Vegetable Production at the irrigation sites and uplands in the municipality.	M-wide			✓	100	Successful
53.	Train 150 farmers on climate SMART agriculture, contour tillage and climate change adaptation strategies	M-wide			✓	100	Successful
54.	Conduct at least seven (7) demonstrations on hybrid maize, rice and soybeans for improved technology transfer to farmers.	M-wide			✓	100	Successful
55.	Train 300 farmers on safe handling, use and disposal of pesticide containers.	All (6) Z-Councils			✓	100	Successful
56.	Train 35 tractor operators on the right methods of plough adjustments and contour tillage and basic routine maintenance.	All (6) Z-Councils			✓	100	Successful
57.	Organize merged reviews and training sessions of DVCC membership on group sustainability modules. -Group dynamics -Leadership skills -Conflict management and resolution - Review of DVCC work plans	M-wide			✓	100	Successful

58.	Conduct training for 25 Agro-input dealers on proper handling and storage of agrochemicals	M-wide			✓	100	Successful
59.	AEAs, MDA and MDOs Conduct Home and Field Visits to farming communities	M-wide			✓	100	Successful
60.	Carry out 4 radio broadcasts on climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies	M-wide			✓	100	Successful
61.	Train field staff on on-farm water harvesting and conservation techniques	M-wide			✓	100	Successful
62.	Carry out radio program on certified seed and improved technologies for yield enhancement	M-wide			✓	100	Successful
63.	Conduct weekly market visits for food commodity and farm input price data collection.	M-wide			✓	100	Successful

NADMO/CLIMATE CHANGE ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT

Sl. No.	Project/Activity	Location	Not Impl.	Partly Impl.	Fully Impl	% Impl	Remarks
64.	(Educated 400 farmers in 8 communities on off dry season activities with focus on establishment of small/micro enterprises for income generation.)	kukobila, nagdibu,			✓	50	successful
65.	Organized demonstrations on the best use of irrigation dams for vegetable farming	Savelugu			✓	100	Successful

66.	Established integrated bushfire control measures.(Fire belts, fencing etc).	Savelugu			✓	100	Successful
67.	Established tree seedling nurseries at Libga And cashew Tree Plantations in 5 communities	M-wide			✓	100	Successful
PHYSICAL PLANNING DEPARTMENT							
Sl. No.	Project/Activity	Location	Not Impl.	Partly Impl.	Fully Impl	% Impl	Remarks
68.	Acquisition and proper documentation of all MA Lands	M-wide			✓	100	Successful
69.	Street naming and property addressing system	M-wide			✓	100	Successful
ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AND SANITATION UNIT							
Sl. No.	Project/Activity	Location	Not Impl.	Partly Impl.	Fully Impl	% Impl	Remarks
70.	Train Latrine Artisans Training	Savelugu			✓	100	Successful
71.	Carry out CLTS ODF Monitoring	M-wide			✓	100	Successful
72.	Construction of SC4GH Disability Friendly toilets	Savelugu, Pong-tamale, Diare, Langa			✓	100	Successful
73.	Evacuation of Refuse	Municipal-wide			✓	100	Successful
74.	Construction of 1No. 6-Seater KVIP Toilet at Kuga Fong	Savelugu			✓	100	Successful
75.	Construction of 1No. 6-Seater KVIP Toilet at Nayilifong	Nayilifong			✓	100	Successful
76.	Monthly clean-up exercise	Savelugu, Pong-			✓	100	Successful

		tamale, Diare, Moglaa						
WATER AND SANITATION								
	Project/Activity	Location	Not Impl	Partly Impl.	Fully Impl.	% Impl	Remarks	
77.	Rehabilitation of 1No. Mechanized borehole	Dinga			✓	100	Successful	
78.	Rehabilitation of 10No. KVIPs	M-Wide			✓	100	Successful	
79.	Rehabilitation of 8No. Boreholes	M-Wide			✓	100	Successful	
80.					✓			
SOCIAL WELFARE/COM. DEVELOPMENT								
Sl. No.	Project/Activity	Location	male.	Female	Total	status	% Impl	Remarks
81.	Data Collection on people with Disability	All communities				Carried out	100	Successful
82.	Leap Payment	44 Comm.				Carried out	100	Successful
83.	Registration of NGOs	(2 registered) SW/CD Office				Carried out	100	Successful
84.	Ghana Household Registration	All communities				Carried out	100	successful
85.	Registration of community Based Organisation	2 registered				Carried out	100	Successful
86.	Community Sensitization on Child protection, corporal Punishment and	Diare				Carried out	100	Successful

	Gender Based violence							
87.	Capacity Building training for PWDs on starts up, financial Management	Disability Center				Carried out	100	Successful
88.	Direct cash Payment for PWDs	SMA, Disability Center				Carried out	100	successful
89.	Child neglect and child abuse	Diare, Savelugu (3 cases)				Carried out	100	Successful
90.	Monitoring of daycare centers and Support to social HH Monitoring	moglaa,Libga,Nabogu,PongTamale,Nyuglo)				Carried out	100	Successful
91.	Social (child) Protection Committee meetings	M-wide				Carried out	100	Successful
92.	Registration of people living with Disability (PWDs	M-wide				Carried out	100	Successful

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES/NATIONAL BOARD FOR SCALE INDUSTRIES (NBSSI),LED

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The National Board for Small Scale Industries (NBSSI) was established by an Act of Parliament of the Third Republic of Ghana (Act 434 of 1981) and operationalized in 1985 to focus on the promotion and development of the Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) sector.

As part of efforts to increase job creation and economic growth in Ghana, NBSSI was charged with maximizing the contribution of MSEs to the country's economic and social development with respect to: Production, Income distribution, Employment and the closer integration of women and rural dwellers into the national economy

OBJECTIVES OF NBSSI

- ❖ Contribute to the creation of an enabling environment for small-scale enterprise development.
- ❖ Contribute to the development of an enterprise culture in Ghana.
- ❖ Facilitate MSEs access to business development services.
- ❖ Facilitate access to credit for small enterprises

GOALS

- ❖ To improve the business environment of the districts.
- ❖ To establish an effective network of stakeholders to support the fast growing MSE sector.
- ❖ To establish an ICT system for the promotion and the development of MSEs nationwide.
- ❖ To have a highly competent and professional staff throughout the country to pursue our mandate.
- ❖ To have a vibrant organization positioned to pursue our mandate of serving the needs of our valued stakeholders.
- ❖ To establish a strong financial base including generation of income.

MISSION

To be the lead authority that coordinates the MSME sector and facilitates the competitiveness of Micro, Small and Medium enterprises through the provision of efficient, effective enterprise development services and innovative financial services.

CORE VALUES OF NBSSI: Professional, Innovative, Results oriented, Passion about customer satisfaction, Accountable and Gender Equity

This report covers the period **January to December ,2020.**

2.0 ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

2.1 Staff Strength

NO	NAME	GENDER	DESIGNATION	STATUS	REMARKS
1	Issah Osman	M	BAC Head	At post	
2	Mohammed Wasila	F	Secretary	At post	
3	Abdulai Zakaria	M	BDO	At post	NABCO personnel

2.2 National Service Persons/Students on Industrial Attachment

Give details of National Service Persons and students on industrial attachment at the BAC.

NO.	NAME	GENDER	STATUS	COURSE OF STUDY	INSTITUTION	PERIOD OF ATTACHMENT	
						FROM (dd/mm/yy)	TO (dd/mm/yy)
4.	Alhassan Abubakari Sadik	M	At post	Marketing	Tamale Technical University	10/06/2019	10/08/2021
5.	Iddrisu Mohammed Hardi	M	At post	ICT	Tamale Technical University	10/09/2020	01/08/2021
6	Amin Ibrahim	M	At post	Basic education	University of education	10/09/2020	01/08/2021
7	Mohammed Seidu	M	At post	Basic Education	University of education	10/09/2020	01/08/2021
8	Iddi Basha	M	At post	Basic Education	University of education	10/09/2020	01/08/2021

2.8 Staff Training and Development

Training programs, seminars and workshops attended locally or abroad by staff are shown in the table below:

NO.	NAME	POSITION	STATION	TYPE OF TRAINING	DATE	SPONSOR	VENUE
1	Issah Osman	BAC Head	Savelugu	Final testing of REP GIS application	24&25/09/2020	REP/NBSSI	Eusbett Hotel
2	Abdulai Zakaria	BDO	Savelugu	Final testing of REP GIS application	28/07/2020	Assembly	Eusbett Hotel

2.6 Invitational Meetings Attended

DATE	INSTITUTION ORGANIZING MEETING	OBJECTIVES	SUMMARY OF ISSUES DISCUSSED	VENUE
16/11/2020	Assembly	Discuss issues concerning the operation of the departments	1.Presentation by each departments on their operations	MCE Office

3.0 ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR THE YEAR

No.	ACTIVITY	TARGET GROUP	VENUE	NO. OF PARTS.	FUNDING SOURCE	REMARKS
1	KAIZAN	Selected soap and	Municipality wide	2	REP/NBSSI	

		welding clients				
2	Provision of training on modern methods of farming	Existing FBOs	Municipality wide	20	REP/NBSSI	
3	Regulatory requirement training	Active clients	Assembly Hall	20	REP/NBSSI	
4	Business counselling services on records keeping	Active Clients	Municipality wide	50	REP/NBSSI	

4.0 ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED FOR THE YEAR

4.1 Training

DATE	ACTIVITY	TARGET GROUP	VENUE	NO. OF PARTS.		FUNDING SOURCE		REMARKS	
				M	F	T			
05/10/2020	Entrepreneurship and financial Literacy training	CAPBUSS Beneficiaries	Assembly Hall	12	38	50	NBSSI]		
17/10/ 2020	Monitoring	KOICA beneficiaries	Sahanaayili	12	11	23	KOICA		
18/10/, 2020	Monitoring	KOICA beneficiaries	Duko and K	1	21	22	KOICA		

			anshegu					
19/10 /2020	Monitoring	KOICA beneficiaries	Savelugu and pong Tamale	20	4	24	KOICA	
20/10 2020	Monitoring	KOICA beneficiaries	Jena and sanveli	0	19	19	KOICA	
21/10/2020	Monitoring	KOICA beneficiaries	Diare	21	7	28	KOICA	
10/10/2020	Monitoring	KOICA beneficiaries	Kanshegu	25	1	26	KOICA	
02/11/, 2020	Monitoring	KOICA beneficiaries	Duko and Kanshegu	1	21	22	KOICA	
11/11 /,2020	Monitoring	KOICA beneficiaries	Savelugu and pong Tamale	20	4	24	KOICA	
12/11 /2020	Monitoring	KOICA beneficiaries	Jena and sanveli	0	19	19	KOICA	

12/11/2020	Monitoring	KOICA beneficiaries	Diare	21	7	28	KOICA	
13/11/2020	Monitoring	KOICA beneficiaries	Kanshegu	25	1	1 26	KOICA	

4.2 Advisory, Counselling and Extension Services

SERVICE AREAS	NO. OF SESSIONS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Business Registration (RGD, Assembly)	3	3	3	6
Registration with NBSSI				
Clients' Registration	10	3	7	10
Financial Support				
Referrals				
Technology and Equipment				
Training				
Business Opportunities				
NBSSI Activities				
Needs Assessment				
Marketing of Products				

213Business Counselling	1	10	20	30
Business Start-Up	0	0	0	0
Request for data on MSEs				
Others (Please specify)				

4.3 Summary of Activities Implemented

ACTIVITIES	NO. OF ACTS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Business Development Services:				
Technical Training				
Management Training	0	0	0	0
Food Hygiene Workshop				
Start Your Business Workshop				
Entrepreneurship Seminars				
Advocacy & Lobbying Skills Training				
Literacy & Numerical Skills Training				
Study Tour /Industrial Visits				
Information Seminars / Sensitization Programmes				
Farmer Field Fora				
Needs Assessment	1	30	80	110
NVTI Exams				
Facilitating Access to Markets				
Trade Fairs				
Site Inspection for Enterprise Recommendation				
Presentation of Kits				
Internship				
Occupational Safety Health and Environmental Management (OSHEM)				
KAIZEN Activities				

Group Development				
Follow Up				
Others (Specify)				
Subtotal	1	30	80	110
Advisory, Counselling & Extension Services:				
Advisory and Extension	3	20	40	60
Provision of Information on:				
Business Registration	60	31	29	60
Financial Support				
Referrals				
Technology and Equipment	0	0	0	0
Training	0	0	0	0
Others (specify)				
Subtotal		51	69	120
MSE Access to Credit				
Preparation of Business Plans				
Introduction of MSEs to Banks				
Others (Specify)				
Subtotal				
Stakeholders Meeting/ SME Institutions Network				
Sub Committee Meeting	0	0	0	0
Stakeholders Forum	0	0	0	0
Sub Total		0	0	0
Total Number of Activities		81	149	230

5.0 OUTCOME / IMPACT OF BAC ACTIVITIES FOR THE QUARTER

Please give a brief introduction

The Business Advisory Centre's Activities have positively impacted on the lives of the clients of the Centre.

5.1 Summary of Outcome/ Impact

OUTCOME INDICATORS	4TH. QUARTER, 2020		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Adopting New and improved technology	150	90	240
New Business Established	120	200	320
New Jobs Created	150	240	390
Recording Increased Production	110	120	230
Diversifying Business (New Product Line)			
Diversifying Business (New Business Line)			
Adopting Improved Packaging	10	20	30
Clients Recording Increasing Sales	50	110	160
Clients Keeping Business Records	20	15	35
Clients Selling Outside Home District	2	3	5
Clients Having Access to MSEs Information	2500	1500	4000
Clients Operating Active Bank Accounts	200	310	510
Clients Supplying Products to Larger Enterprises			
Enterprises Established by Grad. Apprentices./Unemployed			
Clients adopting good and improved management practices			
LTA's with improved leadership	■	■	

LTA's networking with others			
Registration of business	3	3	6
Clients certifying their products with GSA			

6.0 FINANCES

6.1 Imprest Received:

NO.	MONTH	INSTITUTION	IMPREST AMOUNT RECEIVED			
			CASH (GH¢)	IN KIND		TOTAL (GH¢)
				EQUIPMENT	COST (GH¢)	
1.	July-September	KOIKA	2,246.40	0	0	2,246.40
Total			2,246.40			2,246.40

6.2 Training Funds Received from other Projects/Programmes/Institutions and Persons

E.g. REP, Municipal and District Assemblies, MP's Common Fund, JICA, NGOs, etc. Please, state the exact amount received for programs during the period

NO.	ORGANIZATION	AMOUNT RELEASED TO THE BAC FOR PROGRAMS (GH¢)
1.	REP	1920.00
2	GOG	
3	JICA	
4.	MMDAs	
5.	MP	
4	Others (please specify)	
	Total	1920

6.3 Funds Generated Internally

NO.	TYPE OF ACTIVITY	AMOUNT GENERATED
1.	RGD registration	600.00
2.	NBSSI Clients' Registration	3,290.
3.	GSA Recommendation Letters	
4.	sale of products from technical training	
5.	Others (please, specify)	
	Total	

6.4 Transfers to Regional Secretariat/Head Office/REP

Eg. NBSSI clients' Registration, commitment fees, sale of products from technical training programmes, GSA Recommendation Letters, etc

NO.	ITEM	AMOUNT TRANSFERRED (GH¢)
1.	Commitment Fees	
2.	NBSSI Clients' Registration	
3.	GSA Recommendation Letters	
4.	sale of products from technical training	
5.	Others (please, specify) RGD registration	
	Total	

7.0 NETWORKING/ COLLABORATION WITH OTHER INSTITUTIONS

STATE the efforts that the BAC is making to network with partner institutions, projects and programmes. Give detailed explanation on the nature of any on- going collaborations between the BAC and each partner institution/ projects/programmes

NAME OF PARTNER INSTITUTION	NATURE OF COLLABORATION
KOICA	Train beneficiary groups on Business Development Services
CAMFED	Counselling services for the beneficiaries
REP	Business development services Counselling Services Facilitate client's access to credit

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (LED):

INTRODUCTION

The Assembly has over the years endeavored to strengthen the local economy through pragmatic programmes to serve as the foundation for economic development in the municipal. As part of this effort the Participatory Appraisal of Competitive Advantage (PACA) intervention was launched in the Municipal in May 2020.

The PACA methodology enables the local stakeholders to identify economic opportunities and activities that can be implemented with local resources in order to achieve economic growth in the area. The intervention mobilizes the local public sector, the private sector, support institutions and representatives of the civil society organizations.

The objective of the PACA intervention included the mobilization of local LED stakeholder; identification of feasible LED initiatives and projects improvement of communication and interaction between local stakeholders, transfer of knowledge to the local level and the alignment of the perceptions and understanding of LED between different stakeholders. The PACA intervention was facilitated by a local PACA Team, the composition of which reflected on the mixed stakeholder group of the LED process and also consisted of the public and private sector representatives and private sector consultants.

The process brought about a number of conclusions and lessons learned suggestions and recommendations that have been taken up by the local PACA Team. The process generated a lot of energy and enthusiasm for economic development in the area.

7.0 FOLLOW UP ACTIVITIES OF MA

Before the PACA intervention, the SNMA identified and included in the Municipal Medium Term Development Plan some key areas of the local economy requiring attention under the Local and Regional Economic Development. These include the development of the sheanut sector, the rice sector, expansion and processing of organic mangoes, the light industrial sector, the development of entrepreneurial skills of small business enterprises among others. We believed that expansion in these sectors of the district economy is a recipe for accelerated economic growth and development in the municipal. This served as the premise on which the PACA intervention was launched in the municipal.

Since the start of the intervention in the municipal, a strong local team known as the Municipal LED Platform has been put in place to oversee the implementation of the LED activities in the municipal.

Periodic meetings are held of LED activities for it's smooth running.

The membership of the LED platform included the following:

NO.	NAME	ELECTORAL AREA	CONTACT
1.	IDDRISU HARDI	ZEING	0266183218
2.	MAHAMA YUSIF	ZOGGU	02071619252
3.	MUNKAILA A.YAKUBU	PONG-TAMALE	0205054336
4.	FUSEINI ABDULAI	VET/NAY.P/T	0544212043
5.	IDDRISU Y. HUSSEIN	KPATULI	0245210898
6.	IDDRISU A-FATAWU	NAYILIFONG NORTH(SAV)	0246155347
7.	ARIMYAW IMORO	BUNLUNG	0246234866
8.	MAHAMA WUMBEI(C)	TARIPKAA	0503090079
9.	ESTHER JONTONG	SAVELUGU	0242177648
10.	REV.SILAS SULEMANA	PONG-TAMALE	0242678403
11.	A.Z. ROSINA	JAGUN	0207413877
12.	YAKUBU GAANI	G/A TAMPION	020981990
13.	AWALI.SADDAH	G/A ZOGGU	0208565788
14.	SALIFU ARIMIYAW T.	WANZAMA FONG NATON	0207583575
15.	YAKUBU ABUKARI	G/A NANTON	0243651826
16.	ALHASSAN T. NASSAM	NAMBAGLA	0248345318
17.	AZARATU ISSAHAKU	G/A KPACHELO	

PREPARED BY OSMAN ISSAH.....
(BDO)

9.0 CHALLENGES

1. Absence of the program vehicle is affecting performance of the office
2. Delay in the release of operational and training funds for the running of the office as well as organizing program

10.0 RECOMMENDATION

1. Write to the assembly to repair the vehicle
2. Facilitate **the release of funds for operations and trainings**

11.0 CONCLUSION

The year has ended successfully despite the above-mentioned challenges that impeded the smooth implementation of BAC activities in the Savelugu Municipality

WORK PLACE ENVIRONMENT AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SAFETY MEASURES

The following activities have been implemented in the year under review;

- Cleaning and clearing of Assembly Premises
- Fumigation of all offices
- Procurement of fire Extinguishers
- Procurement of Hand Washing Facilities and Sanitizers
- Insurance of Official Vehicles
- Maintenance of Official Vehicles
- Regular Management Meeting organized
- Provision of Protective Clothing and Tools and Logistics

GENDER ACTIVITIES

The following Trainings were organized under Gender and Development;:

1. Formation of VLSA Groups in selected communities
 1. Sensitization on child right and protection
 2. Training of Women Empowerment and Leadership
 3. Radio discussions on early child marriage and child protection policy

The above activities were carried with their reports below:

1. TRAINING OF WOMEN ENPOWERMENT AND LEADERSHIP ROLES AND POSITIONS.

DATE: MARCH, 2020

OPENING CEREMONY

In view of Time limitation, the opening session was brief. However, it had to go through some routine formalities including;

Participants included:

Female -66

Male-4

- Self -Introduction
- Introduction of the Gender Strategist Analysts, partners from West African AIDS Foundation and the facilitator for the day (Chief Alhassan Issahaku- Regional Population Office)
- Brief Opening by the Gender Desk Officer
- Key Issues raised that inspired participants included:

- Importance of skills building necessitated the Training
- Mainstreaming Gender means Development, and facilitates not only providing equal opportunities for all but also the involvement of all
- The high premium placed on the Training by the organizers should be reciprocated by participants through their active Participation.
- The Gender Desk Officer acknowledged her trust in the facilitator and asked for participants 'cooperation.
- Well wishes for the sail through of the Training

TRAINING OBJECTIVES

It was expected that by the end of days Training session participants would be able to:

1. Clearly differentiate between SEX and GENDER, and therefore explain the various gender Concepts.
2. Explain key Gender concepts.
3. Describe Ghana's Local Governance Structure and brief explanation of its functional units.
4. Discuss Women's Empowerment and Leadership as partnership for social development.
5. Appreciate and subsequently adopt key tenets and principles of time management, especially adverse impacts of time STEALERS.

PARTICIPANTS

Participants were from the six zonal councils of the Savelugu Municipal Assembly who were mainly women. Ten participants from each zonal council with their Electoral Area representative present at each training session.

PARTICIPANTS EXPRESSED EXPECTATIONS

As part of the beginning of the Training interactions, expectations of participants were solicited and collated as follows:

1. To know more about gender and gender mainstreaming.
2. To know the differences between gender and sex
3. To share real life experiences to enrich the Gender promotion programme.
4. To be able to manage oneself effectively.
5. To learn about how to deal with sensitive issues that the various units or department faces in their everyday work.
6. To learn how to impart the knowledge gained to others
7. To make friends, share problems and how to solve these problem as they emerge.
8. To get handouts for use in daily life, etc.

OUTLINE OF TRAINING CONTENT

1. Training objectives and participants' Expectation
2. SEX and GENDER – Making Delineation.
3. Gender mainstreaming
4. Conceptual/contextual definitions.
5. Local Governance Systems, Ghana.
6. Women's Empowerment and Leadership
7. Time Management
8. Oral Post Test/Evaluation

KEY DEFINITIONS

<u>SEX</u>	<u>GENDER</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Universal• Biological determination• Permanent, not interchangeable	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Socially constructed/cultural/socialization• Learned• Dynamic – changes over time• Influenced by a wide range of socio economic/socio cultural variables• Dictating factors (social, political, environmental, economic, religion institutional biases)

LEAD DISCUSSION ON:

1. Gender Division of labour.
2. Gender Equality
3. Gender Issue
4. Gender Stereotypes
5. Gender Responsiveness
6. Gendered Access to resources, facilities, services, funds, benefits, decision making etc.
7. Gender gaps
8. Gender relations
9. From WAD/WID to GAD
10. Gender Responsive Budget

11. Gender control
12. Triple Role of Women
13. Gender analysis

TOOLS FOR GENDER ANALYSIS

- Gender division of labour and how work is organized: that is from whom?, through whom?, by whom?, and How?
 - Types of work and who does what: Reproductive, productive and community policing and management.
 - Access and control over resources and benefits
 - The influencing factors in the larger socio-cultural and economic and political environment that affect the change in gender relations
 - The conditions and positions of men and women, and the potential effects the intervention could have on these.
14. Gender Perspective and Lens- situation of women, men etc. relative to who will gain and who will lose.
 15. Gender Responsive Budget- all needs and interest of all population cohorts are tabled and addressed in public.
 16. Practical gender needs
 17. Strategic gender interest

GENDER MAINSTREAMING

The consideration of Gender Equality Concerns in all policy, programs, administrative and financial activities, and in organizational procedures towards organizational transformation.

As a strategy for promoting Gender equality, it is not an end in itself but approach and a means to achieving gender equality/equity.

Gender Mainstreaming involves making the achievement of gender equality central to all developmental interventions including; policy, research, resource allocation, planning and programme implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Engendering development requires gender analysis and the use of sex disaggregated data by leaders, urban and rural developers and all other stakeholders. For development in action, gender mainstreaming is a blessing and not a curse and must be known and adopted by all.

CONSTITUENTS OF GENDER MAINSTREAMING

- Women and Men
- Boys and Girls
- Abled and Disabled
- Levels of being rich or being poor (wealth status)
- Power levels etc

Some critical questions i

included:

- ❖ What is the mainstreaming?
- ❖ What is mainstreaming?
- ❖ Why mainstreaming?
- ❖ What are the crystals of mainstreaming?
- ❖ Who benefits from gender and how?
- ❖ Gender mainstreaming in our current local governance structure –a reality or falsehood?
- ❖ Why the observed phenomenon?

WHY THE MAINSTREAMING?

- Everybody is human and matters in social life: actors and drivers of changes
- The rights of human beings and human rights imperative and must be recognized, respected and observed.
- No one knows it all, but everybody knows something: collective action, pulling experiences and expertise, all inclusive phenomenon and clear sense of equality/ equity.
- Enhanced – efficiency, relevance, effectiveness
- Social / organizational harmony

Gender mainstreaming should be a sustained action. It requires effective leadership with visionary positive and clear sense of proactively.

GENDER MAINSTREAMING AND DEVELOPMENT

The facilitator outlined the various components of gender and development as:

1. End point of gender mainstreaming is development
2. Improved rights – based approach to development
3. Human needs and aspirations met with minimal obstructions/ challenges

4. Decisions – shared and opportunities equitably distributed
5. Poverty reduced
6. Continuing quality education for all
7. Reduction in stereotyped behaviours and attitudes
8. All inclusive governance
9. Women’s political participation enhanced.
10. Peace building for development in freedom
11. Gender mainstreaming used to implement monitoring and evaluation
12. Roles needs perspectives assessed
13. Gender dynamics examined within families and communities
14. Gender responsive budgeting carried out
15. All persons benefits from development
16. Practical needs and strategic interest built and sustained
17. From women’s participation to control
18. Existing gender relations transformed

GENERAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN GHANA

Some of the benefits of gender achievements in Ghana’s development as mentioned by the facilitator included;

- I. Positive change in gender relations and more respectful societal attitudes towards women.
- II. More decision-making and political participation by women in communities
- III. Women’s increased knowledge of their legal rights
- IV. Greater likelihood that girls would stay in school(and achieve academically)
- V. Reduced violence against women
- VI. Improved structures to improve the quality of women, girls, others.
- VII. Shift in attitude about shared roles and responsibilities between members and women/girls in child rearing, labour, and human relation issues

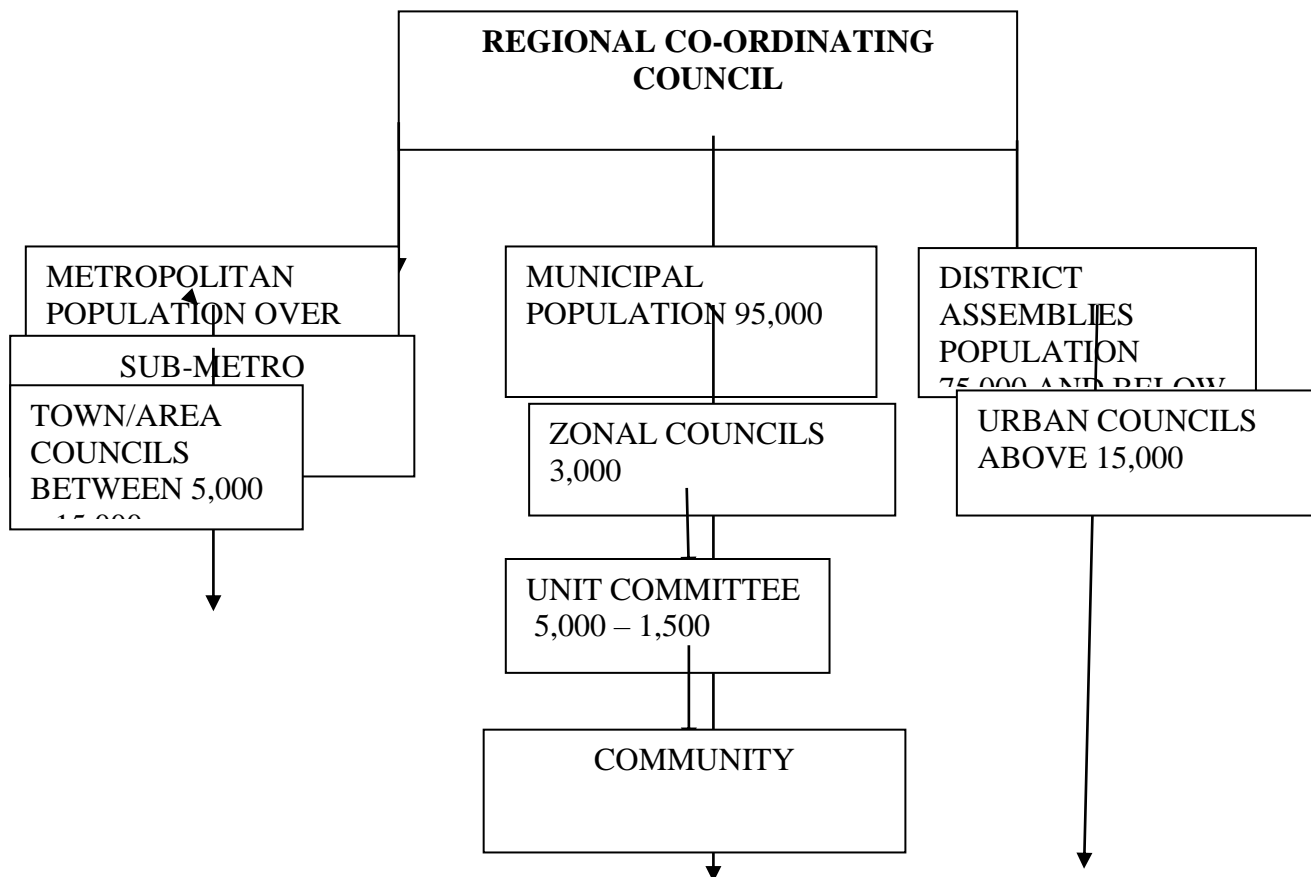
Gender mainstreaming considers interrelated set of dominant ideas and development directions, and takes the decisions and actions taken in accordance with those critical issues which include; ideas, practices. Mainstream ideas and practices determine who gets what, and provides a rationale for allocation of resources. Programmes are tailored to the different needs and realities of women, men, boys, girls, etc. There is more optimal participation of these groups and benefits are more equally distrusted.

GHANA'S LOCAL GOVERNANCE SYSTEM

The current political and administrative decentralization process was in place since 1988, with the passage of the PNDC Law 207. The assembly system of the Local Government accommodated the 4th Republic Constitution in 1992 to 'promote popular participation, expedite Local level development and facilitate the delivery of basic services in the most responsive way to the people.

In the process of decentralization in 1993, the PNDC Law 207 was replaced following the passage of the Local Government Act 462. This Act established the Assemblies as units of Local government in a decentralized system of administration. Act 462 made provision for creation of a Political, Executive, Legislative deliberating taxing authority at the district levels.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM –ORGANOGRAM



Women's Rights – context and Dynamics

Introduction to Rights- Based Approach

- International and National Conventions, Covenants, Constitutional provisions, Performance protocols, Institutional arrangements protect women's Rights as Human Right Imperative.

- Some of the Right include
 - ❖ Rights to life, Safety, Security and Survival.
 - ❖ Right to Own Property/Inheritance
 - ❖ Right to Education and Training
 - ❖ Right to live in a house without any interference
 - ❖ Right to think and speak freely
 - ❖ Right to be free from Domestic and other forms of violence
SRH Rights- Marriage, childbearing etc.
 - ❖ Right to economic self -sufficiency
 - ❖ Right to access legal aid at will and volition
 - ❖ Right to hold public Office – leadership
 - ❖ Right to take part in Political activities of the nation
 - ❖ Right to freely Access health Services
 - ❖ Many others.

In N/R, the Rights of women and children seem to be the preserve and dictates of adult men. This must change.

BUILDING ASSERTIVENESS SKILLS TO FOSTER WOMEN'S RIGHTS

The casual observation is that most women do not know their Rights let alone work to see them observed. The few who know cannot assert their rights. In desperation, they adopt submissive or aggressive techniques in the name of tradition and culture.

Discussion of the three scenarios mentioned

-Assertive, Submissive, aggressive are summarized below as was presented for In-depth Discussion.

1. AGGRESSIVE

I win- you lose phenomenon.

2. SUBMISSIVE

You win- I lose

3. ASSERTIVE

I win – you win phenomenon

It is the assertive skills we need to foster technically, mentally, socially, spiritually, Economically etc.

Empowerment of Women

- Historical epoch – from the creation of ADAM and EVE = mark of empowerment for both Equity and Equality Principles
- Women constitutes greater Part of human population
- Women as nurturers of the human population
- Brainstorming and finally defining women's empowerment.
- Key issues- WHO empowers WHO, and HOW?

Truth – no one can empower another: each person needs enabling environment to get empowered by himself/herself.

- How can empowerment take place? through
 - Education, training for better social placement
 - Economic independent and active participant, with element of self –control
 - Right being observed
- Policy directions, legal framework and institutional arrangements.
 - Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and women's empowerment.

At the end of the day, what do women want?

- Freedom to Manage their own affairs
- Freedom and Support to acquire new skills
- To be Heard and Respected
- To control their own property
- To have equal informed rights in decision making at various levels of inclusiveness
- Participation in Development activities
- Time to Rest
- To make choices for themselves
- To be better educated and Trained
- To be competitive in the world of work
- To have their concerns reflected in government policies and performance protocols
- Reproduction to be their CHOICE and not their DESTINY.

CHALLENGES OF WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

In addition to socio economic deprivation, a lot of adversaries stand in the way of women as they travel towards empowerment.

Bottle necks must be removed, and loose buttons fastened to facilitate women's empowerment.

Why empower women? Successes and challenges over the years – Ghana

1. Investment in female education affects female participation in the labour market
Reiteration exists in the works of Dr.Kwegyir Aggrey, CAMFED, Nelson Mandela, Kofi Annan etc.
Education is important for promotion of women's. Empowerment
 2. Empowerment is an important goal in itself – upholding the Rights of women to participate fully and equally in the economic, political and social life of a nation is not an act of benevolence of those in power, but rather a requirement for the progress of all societies (Human Rights Imperative).
 3. Women do not share equally with men in opportunities, benefits and responsibilities of citizenship and Development
 4. Women as the poorest of the poor who need support to swim out of the waters of poverty.”
 5. Action exists to uplift the position/status of women and must be championed by all.
- (a) From universal declaration of human rights (1945) and the Vienna human Rights declaration, 1993; ICPD (1994); Beijing conference and platform for action (1995) are efforts made severally by Ghana based on international agreements.
- (b) 1992 fourth Republican constitution tables' rights- based Development agenda for women.
- (c) From NCWD (1975), through MOWAC (2001) TO MOGCSP.
- (d) Establishment of Gender Desk offices at MMDAS, and Girl child education units,GES
- (e) Women's empowerment integrated into the development planning processes under GOG/UNFPACountry Programme and championed by RPCUs and MPCUs.
- (f) Non- formal Education Programme targeting women without basic Education to increase their literacy and numeracy levels
- (g) Employable skills Development centers
- NBSSI
 - Association of Ghana industries
 - Skills Training and Entrepreneurship programme(STEP) to encourage self- employment.
- Strengthen Rights protection mechanism through CHRAJ, DOVVSU, Legal Aid, Paralegal systems, FIDA etc.
- (i)GPRS, including MASLOC support for women.
- (j)LEAP
- (K)Women in agricultural development (WIAD) established since 1970 for the purpose of empowering women in Agric.
- (L) NGO/CBO/FBO/CSO /Networks/ coalition on women's empowerment in various of endeavours.

(M) Introduction of FCUBE has increased the Girl child's access to both first and second cycle schools.

(N) Quota for females in central and local government, and enrolment in schools

(O) Dealing with obnoxious cultural practices, FGM, Trokosi, Witchcraft Allegations etc.

(P) Friendly SRHR services

(Q) Other policy directions are performance protocols.

It is expected that GILLBT and the Participants will take inspiration from the above to show more proactivity and visionary posture to foster women's empowerment process.

Women and leadership

Ten critical, thought – provoking leadership issues were discussed collectively prior to actual content delivery. This provided space for all participants to talk, thereby sharing their knowledge on what they perceived to be leadership and its tenets

These issues are:

- Who leads?
- Who is being led?
- Where does leadership take place?
- How is leadership done?
- What makes for successful leadership?
- Why leadership/lead?
- How does leadership emerge
- Are leaders born or bred?
- Good leadership and good followers: a synergy or a dichotomy
- Barriers to effective leadership

Some Definitions of Leadership Discussed:

1. Leadership is a reciprocal process of social influence in which leaders both influence followers, and are influenced, in turn, by them
2. Leadership is basically the execution of a particular kind of role within an organized group or society, and this role is defined essentially in terms of power or the ability to influence others.
3. Leadership is the capability and will to rally men and women to a common purpose.
4. A leader is someone who is capable of creating a conducive atmosphere for the group to achieve results.

It is on basis of the latter definition that importance of Good leadership is emphasized, thus the end of being RESULTS that are credible to influence changing social system.

Five Areas of Competency that Distinguish Leaders and Can Shape Leaderships Development: Cardinal Issues to Inform Women's Leadership

Communication Concerns

- Team work
- Personal identity
- Professionalism
- Project management
- Strategic relationship between leadership and communication in leadership, communication is essential; it is ubiquitous (cannot be avoided).
- Communications being inevitable, irreversible and unrepeatable are critical in leadership. Other communication principles and processes were also elucidated.

Archaic beliefs:

- a) “The first role of a woman is the kitchen;
The second role of a woman is reproduction;
The third – women should not take the leadership position when there are men.”
- b) The front leg of an Elephant is the man, the hind leg, the woman.”
These and many myths and misconceptions stifle women's leadership development, and these are local issues for advocacy and animation. Afterall;
 - (i) If leaders can be born or made, then women who can be born or made can be leaders. It can be learned and women can learn
 - (ii) Leadership is for all, not for a few, and women are part of the many.
 - ✓ Leadership is about relationship
 - ✓ Every one's business
 - ✓ Self-development.
 - ✓ Not about position or fame or future. It is about relationship between those who aspire to lead and those who choose to follow.
- Leadership styles vary in context – and there is no best leadership style. Leadership style –of - best fit is largely
- **SITUATIONAL.**
- We need two people in leadership
- Good leaders
- Good followers.
- Credibility is the foundation of leadership.
- It is better to follow a leader not because

You have to but because you want to (willing)

- Honesty
- Forward looking
- competent
- Inspiring

Discussion of five leadership behaviors in practice, namely

- MODEL the way
- INSPIRE a shared vision
- CHALLENGE the process
- ENCOURAGE others to act
- ENCOURAGE the heart

Participants were asked to Internally examine their leadership level at the moment, and therefore strive to do real SWOT analysis.

The moment was one of science, perhaps within conflict as to where they are played in leadership level status.

TIME MANAGEMENT

Reminders about the sounding insult of the phrases “

“AFRICAN TIME “

“GHANAIAN TIME “

Major Components of time management discussed include:

1. Definition and explanation of the concepts of time Management

2. Rationale for effective Time Management

-women and children as vulnerable populations and in focus, “the child cannot wait for long delays before acting on his best interest.

3. Characteristics of Time.

4. Time stealers and time killers

5. Improving Time management.

6. Sharing experience from our daily lives

7. Probes on why a Ghanaian Time’

Salient issues to inspire positive challenge in Time Management - a possibility for all.

- Procrastination is the thief of time
- Time is usually available, but seldom used effectively

Time is gift from God and Should be honored

Your Time Management measures your:

- Sense of Commitment and Responsibility
- Level of Discipline in society
- Planning Skills

Remember that:

It is imperative to focus on “vital few instead of “trivial many”.

TIME IS LIMITED, INVISIBLE, UNCHANGEABLE, IRREVERSIBLE, INVALUABLE, FIXED: CANNOT BE HOARDED

- Time cannot be afforded to be wasted.
- In life, Time is either USED, MISUSED OR INVESTED
- Time is MONEY: Time is LIFE.
 - Note: ECCLESIASTES chapter 3
There is time for everything:
Time to plant and a time to harvest.
 - Planning your Daily Time organises you better for the day’s work on timely basis.
 - Avoid unnecessary and overloaded time stealers and Time Killers, including but not limited to phone calls, noise, idleness, prolonged leisure, inaccessibility, not being able to say NO” or YES’,
Having no clear objectives.

Saving Time and improving time management can be based on avoiding most of the time stealers. Be yourself. Know when to do what and do so at the set time to gain your respect and reputation as a disciplined person.

At the end of the session, the enthused participants accepted their ineffective Time management and pledged to improve the system. They were advised to walk the time, because “Time has no time for people who waste their precious time

SUMMARY OF TRAINING

Successes

- The Training was carried out as planned - with content delivery virtually exceeding what was initially intended.
- The crave for similar training suggests the importance and assimilation of training content.
- The commitment by participants to use the Knowledge acquired from the training in dealing with issues of gender in their various jurisdiction to promote development, and therefore strengthening planned programmes sustainability expectations.

Lessons learnt

- Inclusion of Top management in training does not scare participants - it inspired them (as was observed with this training package)
- Adults exhibit resilience during training when content delivered is interspersed with comical episodes- it diverts them to relax internal and externally.
- A promise of training handouts fosters the span of concentration and participation by participants
- A friendly Environment enhances training effectiveness.
- Audience feel part of the process when issues are proposed openly for discussion, rather than imposing issues on them to accept piece-meal.

Best Practice

- Discussing grand tour questions with participants prior to actual presentation of topic (especially as was done for sex and gender, leadership and to some extent, empowerment of women). Participants had the feeling of satisfaction that their responses did not vary greatly from those of the facilitator
Extensive use of Questions and Answers allowed for mental probing and builds confidence in the Participants.

Way Forward

- The Need to mobilise resources to organize more training for then group.
- In future enough time should be allowed for facilitator to develop the teaching -learning materials in full before the Commencement of the Training.
- Provision should be made for participants to suggest the training content they best need.

CLOSING CEREMONY

As it was in the beginning, so it was again at the end. The commitment of the Gender Desk officer of Savelugu Municipal Assembly in closing the session:

- First showing satisfaction about the entire engagement
- Second, interacting with participants as way of evaluating the knowledge they gained; she expressed satisfaction about their responses
- She thanked them for their participation and urged them to use the knowledge gained judiciously especially passing on the knowledge to those who were not privileged to be part.

- That RING was working through for more funding for the Gender Units in the Various Assemblies so that such engagements will move beyond replication to up scaling.
- The Sum up Suggested the saying that “to whom much is given, much is expected”

Conclusion

It is a pleasure to organize learning for people who are willing and ready to learn. This was manifested on the 13th July, 2019.

A time to close sounded like a time to begin. This was the spirit of an enthused group of learners.

Apparently, the content discussed was good for the group as demonstrated by their verbal utterances and gestures across topics.

It is the hope of the facilitator, and it is assumed so for the organizers (RING and The Gender Desk Officer), that more of such training sessions will be organized over the years.

Indeed, knowledge without practice is impotent and practice without knowledge is blind. It is for this reason that I hope and pray that participants will not only use the documents and knowledge for themselves but use it to share with others. Knowledge shared is indeed, knowledge gained

2.REPORT ON SENSITIZATION ON CHILD RIGHTS AND PROTECTION (THE GIRL CHILD ORGARNIZED 18TH AUGUST, 2020

FACILITATORS:

- 1. MADAM. SALAMATU ABU - GES- GIRL CHILD COORDINATOR**
- 2. MADAM. JENNIFER BAMUNA- MUNICIPAL GENDER DESK OFFICER**

PARTICIPANTS:

Female students-2,443

Male students-1821

Total students=4,264

REPORT ON LABOUR MARKET

BACKGROUND

Education is the pivot for child development but according to the district data on education, as the girl child progresses, the enrolments reduces as a result of teenage pregnancy, dropout, early marriage and others. It is in view of this that is has become necessary to organize a training programme for young girls, to award scholarship and sponsorship to higher education with the supports of other Non-Governmental organization.

Education is very important for every child whether girl or boy. It is sad that some communities still discriminate against the education of the girl child; it is in this regard that, the sensitisation became necessary.

OBJECTIVES

The objective of this training is to:

- Educate Girls and parents on the importance of education, the girl child rights and protection
- Let people know that, educated girls can do the same job like educated boys.
- Educate students on the choices of courses at Tertiary

Participants

In all twelve Junior High Schools were reached with a cross section of the Parent Teacher Association (the executives).

A total of about Four Thousand Two Hundred and Sixty Four (4,264) students were sensitized, out of which 2,443 were females and 1821 were males.

SENSITIZATION CONTENT

The Participants were educated on the importance of educating a girl child and the rights of the girl child in various aspects as:

- **Future Generation would be educated**

There was an African proverb that says, if we educate a boy, we

educate an individual but if we educate a girl, we educate a family and a whole nation that is sending a girl to school, she is more likely to ensure that all her children also receives an education. As many claim, investing in a girl's education is investing in a nation.

- **Decrease Infant Mortality**

Children of educated women are less likely to die before their first birthday. Girls who receive education are less likely to contract HIV & AIDS, and thus less likely to pass it onto their children. Primary education alone helps reduce infant mortality significantly and secondary education helps even more.

- **Decrease Maternal Mortality**

Education women (with greater knowledge of health care and fewer pregnancies) are less likely to die during pregnancy and childbirth. Increased education of girls also lead to more female health care providers to assist in health delivery.

- **Decrease Child Marriage**

Child marriage in some cases involving girls as young as 10 to 14 almost always resulting in the end of a girl's schooling. The result is illiterate or barely literate young mothers without adequate tools to built healthy families. Education girls typically marry later, when they are better able to bear and care for their children.

- **Increase Involvement in Political Process**

Education women are more likely to participate in political discussions, meetings and decision-making, which in turn promotes a more representative government

- **Education improve Socioeconomic Growth**

Education women have a greater chance of escaping poverty, leading to healthier and more productive lives, and raising the standard of living for their children, families and community. These and many more are some of the valuable reasons why we should all support education for girls. For every boy is educated, every girl should be educated too.

- **Sponsorship for Girls**

Report indicates that as girls progress to higher levels in education, the enrolments decreases, as a result there are sponsorship packages to support young girls to climb higher in education. The District Assembly has sponsorship for Training College Trainees and will link up with other NGO's to support girls with little efforts to pursue higher academics. Girls cannot excel without th support of parents and the communities in which the hail from, so they were encouraged to support the girls in communities towards education for development. Some interesting questions were asked what programmes should be studied if they want to be a Medical Doctors in future.

It was revealed to participants that, students who want to become Medical Doctors in future must study science also; women with determination can do any profession of her choice provided she studies towards that profession. There was no one specific profession for women as people may think. People associate certain jobs to be for women, like secretary, matron and others, but relates men to Doctor, Teacher, engineer and others.

Participants were educated that, the choice of program at the Tertiary level is very important when it comes to some technical profession one wants to do in future. If someone who wants to become an accountant, it is necessary to study Business at the High school, Administrator – General Arts, but being a police, Army and others in that field does not need any particular course but training will be given during the recruitment.

The participants were very happy to have been preview to such information and the parents pleaded that, such programmes should always be organized for the children since it was very educative.

3. Report on the discussions on Early Child Marriage and Child Protection Policy at Mighty FM and Dalon FM in the Savelugu Municipal Assembly (25TH -27TH AUGUST,2020)

FACILITATORS:

1. **MADAM. SALAMATU ABU - GES- GIRL CHILD COORDINATOR**
2. **MADAM. JENNIFER BAMUNA- MUNICIPAL GENDER DESK OFFICER**
3. **PROGRAM HOST :ABUKARI YAHAYA.**
4. **THE PANEL INCLUDED:**
 - **FEMALE-2**
 - **MALE-1**
5. **CALLERS:(FEMALE-26, MALE-9).**

PARTICIPANTS: MUNICIPAL WIDE PHONE-IN PROGRAM

Savelugu Municipality is has a challenge of Most of her girls being forced out of school to marry and do not even see the four corners of a classroom at all but ends up in a man house who engages her in all kinds of domestic responsibilities at the expense of her health and life.

It is for this and other reasons that, the Resiliency in Northern Ghana (RING) jointly featured this issue with the Savelugu Municipal Assembly Gender Desk Officer for radio discussion.

Live phone-in two hours radio discussion was hosted by Might FM 90.5MHZ at Savelugu and Dalon Community Radio in Savelugu both in the Northern Region from 8:00pm to 10:00pm on Saturday and Sunday respectively on 26th and 27th August, 2018.

KEY TENETS OF CHILD MARRIAGE AND CHILD PROTECTION.

The programme was discussed in Dagbani, with Zangbalun Bagzaa Naa Alhassan Issahaku Amadu (a Development Consultant) as the lead discussant. Radio discussion in the local dialect is often very effective in a largely illiterate society such as the Northern Region (62.8% illiterate, PHC-2010) and more so it is held in the night when women, girls and other vulnerable groups are free to listen.

Early child marriage is a very worrying issue now in Ghana. Most girls are forced into marriage at a very tender age especially in the remote areas of the country due to the belief system and the tradition of the people despite the fact that Ghana was the first country to ratify the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child which called for the abolishment of traditional practices prejudicial to the health of children, Ghana has one of the highest childhood marriage prevalence in the world.

About 25% of females between the ages of 20-25 years are married before they turned 18 years old: most often females from the rural setting.

There is no hidden fact when a girl is married as a child, her fundamental rights are violated. In other words, ending child marriage preserves a girl's childhood, promotes her rights to education, reduce her exposure to violence and abuse, and contribute to breaking cycles of poverty that are passed down from one generation to the next. Delaying marriage and childbirth can further protect girls from the risks of HIV infection, death during childbirth, and debilitation medical conditional like obstetric fistula.

A Child forced into early marriage is a negative social practice because these young girls lack the mental capacity to make informed decisions about their marriage partner, the timing or the implications of this binding commitment. This harmful traditional practice persists in most of the country and instead of the situation declining, is worsening.

The critical issue is that, this nagging phenomenon particularly stifles the growth and social development of these young girls.

When an individual gets married before the minimum age of 18 years, it is classified as child marriage and this is a heated criminal offence in Ghana. Indeed, if you want to be in a good marriage for life, do not marry as a child since child marriage is more of a curse than a blessing, carrying a blend of physical, economic, Social and spiritual consequences.

The cardinal issue probing the minds of this programme team is "children can't get marriage clear when it is not clear to them". Children as parents, then whose parents are who?.

It is for this reason and others that the Gender Desk Officer and RING jointly used phone-in live radio discussion as part of their strategic framework in addressing the causes and way forward of child marriage in the Municipality.

CONTENT SUMMARY

1. Introduction to child marriage as component of Gender and Development Project of Savelugu Municipal Assembly
2. Conceptual definitions of Child Early and Forced Marriage (CEFM)
3. Reasons why SNMA and RING tabled CEFM for live radio discussion with phone in interactions with listeners
4. Major factors accounting for CEFM in Savelugu Municipality and Northern Ghana as a whole
5. Incidence of CEFM in the three Northern Regions of Ghana particularly Savelugu Municipality
6. Legal and Policy issues related to child marriage
7. Consideration of child marriage- Past, Present and future
8. Creating synergy as part of intervention strides
9. Phone -in and summary

FOCUSED POLICIES AND LAWS ON CHILD MARRIAGES AS PART OF THE DISCUSSIONS

The essence of these policies and laws was of alert listeners about changing times in the era of law and order that override traditions and culture but fosters reciprocal respect and compatibility

- The 1992 Fourth Republican Constitution, article 26: against culture that dehumanize or undermine the development and rights of girls, among other people.
- To protect and preserve the fundamental human rights and freedom, unity and stability for Ghana (article 18; chapter 5)
- Entitlement to Free Child Universal Basic Education, 1996

- Criminal Code, 1960
- Section 14: against forcing a child to be betrothed or to be subject of a dowry transition, or to be married
- Section 16: using Department of Social Welfare and Community Development to enhance child protection
- Section 97: against rape
- Section 101: against defilement
- Section 17: establishment of child Panels
- Children' Act 1998 (Act 560)
- United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child,1989- Ghana being one of the earliest to Ratify it
- Gigali Declaration, 2015
- Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa- -non discrimination against the Girl Child, preserving social, economic political wellbeing
- Domestic Violence Act , 2007
- Early Childhood Care and Development Policy (MOWAC, 2004) and National Gender and Children Policy, 2001
- Education for all
- Existence of Girl Child Unit GES, Gender Desk Offices, MMDAs, DOVVSU, Police, MOGCSP
- UN universal Declaration of Human Rights etc, these and other issues were raised.

CAUSES OF CHILD MARRIAGE

Early and forced child marriages are largely influenced by cultural beliefs, poverty and social pressure. It occurs more frequently among girls who are the least educated, poorest and living in rural areas. It is largely due to the unequal power relations between men and women in most places, where women and girls usually occupy a lower status in society as a result of social and cultural traditions, attitudes and beliefs fuelled by patriarchy. These ingrained cultural practices deny women their right and opportunities to equal rights as the male counterpart in society.

SUMMARY OF LISTENERS' PHONE –IN CONTRIBUTIONS

1. Most the calls 8(50%) came from Savelugu Municipal, the remaining 8(50%) scattered among Sagnerigu Municipal and Tamale Metro. Nine of the phone –in came during the live discussion while 6 came afterwards.
2. Most callers supported the fact that irresponsible parenting was the bane of the issue surrounding child marriage, calling therefore for collective action to improve the situation
3. It was explicated from the contribution that- contribution of society members in child parenting was minimal, contrary to its pervasiveness in the past and was value- addition to child socialization, Traditional authorities should assert their “reverence” and “reference” role to catalyze effective parenting as good step towards ending CEFM, Generally, poor parenting wax placed more on males than on females. When further probing was done, views were reversed with agreed blame for men; the use of “ATAYA” base- a common place for drinking special tea by men in groups deep to the night or even till day break was vehemently detected as such behavior that paves way for the child loitering and misbehavior (lost to check by male parents).

4. Self- indulged and pregnancy-indulged marriages by children were said to be currently predominant. The candid views\observations were that truly, forced marriages were in the decendancy. However, children who exhibit sexual promiscuity, non-performing in school and other indiscipline attitudes are usually forced to get married. Mothers’ failure to teach young girls menstrual hygiene was raised by a female caller (Salma from Shishegu, Sagnerigu District). She also blamed child marriage to observed lack of employment and called for factories and companies in the North to engage young people at work. Open videos participated in by children were also an issue of great concern she cited.
 5. Partnership of men and women in child mentoring was called for by Abdul-Majeed from Kampon
 6. “everybody’s child is like that” syndrome has been observed to be a pervasive utterance in society, and this is said to be “poor parenting Language”
 7. Suggestions were made to revive society volunteer behavior of children and young people
 8. Need to inform Police/Security networks about breach of Laws including child marriage. These and other issues were raised
- 9. Special note on non-maintenance by Alhassan Memuna, Jisonayili- phone in call (0544796953);** a lady from Jisonaayili in the Sagnerigu municipal narrated her frustration for being in a single parenting role with her school going child for nearly four years.
10. The husband’s behavior is a threat of divorce and has distanced himself from her and the child- she called for counseling and clear sense of action. (particular have being noted for further discussion and possible action)
 11. Callers expressed the desire for frequency of such discussions on radio and follow up with community- based sensitization and advocacy engagements.
 12. The resource person for the radio discussion narrated personal contacts (face to face with known persons) expressing appreciation for the frank discussion featured, particularly re-echoing the lead discussants assertion that “parents are not as parental as they are expected to parent”.

Table 1: KEY TENENTS OF CHILD MARRIAGE DISCUSSED LIVE ON RADIO AT MIGHT FM AND DALON COMMUNITY RADIO

Discussion, Content/Issue	Summary of point raised and explained / substantiated	Listeners’ contribution/Questions	Remarks
1. Introduction of subject	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acknowledgement of the joint efforts of SNDA and RING • Rationale for the programme to contribute towards the reduction of child marriage 	Questioning the rationale for the programme in the context of Northern Ghana’s culture; appropriate response given as per rationale	Some people remain naïve about the legal aspect of child marriage, considering the intervention as abuse of culture

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of Human Rights imperative for development 		
2. Conceptual definitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child defined as boy or girls aged less than 18 years • Child marriage as marriage by boy and girl less than 18 years • Forced marriage as one done under coercion, deceit, compulsion, unknowing to the victim • Children's Act 1998 (Act560) and 1992 Constitutional Provision used as evidence, among others 	Callers wanted probing clarification about a child and child marriage and responses were based on legal definitions and contrasted with consideration of growth in size	Clarity made about who a child is, what is child marriage and related levels of maturity and further information on levels economic and physiological maturity
3. Reason why SNDA/RING tabled CEFM for live Radio discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on legal issue to protect citizens from breach of the law • Evidence that child marriages exist in the district and tend to shuffler the development of children • To strengthen reporting of cases for management/interventions • To foster present and future development • Human Rights imperative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor parents and focus women not holding fast with their children • Men on "ATAAYA BASE" make them stay from children throughout the night 	All laments on lack for solution
4. Major factors accounting for CEFM in Northern Ghana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural and Traditional Religions misinterpreted and misapplied • Irresponsible parenting • Ignorance about legal implications and associated dangers • Non-enrolment/failure in school • Sexual promiscuity spotted in the life of girl and boys • Pornographic films and other issues including out of wedlock pregnancies/childbearing, ending up in child marriage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open video shows expose them to sex • Lack of employment • Self-indulged marriages • 'we human beings have changed the system • Poor parenting is cardinal • Lack of 'checks' on whom our children associate with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We need to get opportunities for parents and children's development

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young girls’ self – indulged marriage • Escape from hostile parents/guardians etc 		
5. Incidence of CEFM in the 3 Northern Regions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ghana Demographic Housing Survey (2008 and 2014) and MICS-2011 used to show cases of high level of child marriage in the three northern Regions. Roughly about 36% in the Upper East were married before age 18 	We have cases of child marriage, but it as usually not planned ones as it was the past	Listeners have little evidence based information about child marriage
6. Legal framework Policy directions an performance protocols on CEFM	<p>Citation of – 1992 Fourth Republican Constitution Section 14, 16, 17, 97 and 101 of the CRIMINAL code 1960 1998 children’s Act -(Act 560) Protocol to the Africa charter on Human’s and People’s Rights on the Rights of women in Africa (article 6 focused largely on marriage etc) Education for all 2000 Child Protection Policies Concerned sections of MGCSP, CHRAJ, DOVVSU, DV Act 2007 etc</p>	<p>Can one report wrong doing about child marriage? The response was ‘Yes’ and process explained Late call (often the programme) about non-maintenance for nearly 4 year – case at Jisonnayili</p>	Memunatu provided initial counseling on phone and contacts obtained from follow up discussions (culturally sensitive discussions needed without compromising legal dimensions)
7. Delineation of CEFM -past -present - future expectations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Past was well censored by responsible parents and permitted by society at a time education was not a priority and limited prohibitive laws on child marriage • Presently, there is reduction in forced marriage including betrothals • Pregnancy related and self- indulged child marriages now predominate • Future needed change to matured, prepared, decent 	The past was said to be more decent than the present but generally neither the past nor the present is good enough. Hoping for the future	Radio discussion ‘eye - opener

	marriages		
8. Consequences of child marriage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physiological/physical-pelvic disproportioning, obstetric fistulae, obstructed labour, uterine perforation etc • Legal implications, including imprisonment • Breach in social standards, cultural norms, traditional values, religious precepts etc • Infections, bleeding, shocks • Malnutrition as well as anemia • High morbidity and mortality of mothers and children • Economic depression – deepened poverty • Premature births , among others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consequences were well elucidated • Obstetric fistula was scare (a follow up question) 	Appreciable contributions especially health implications
9. General notes on ending CEFM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuing quality education by boys and girls • Fostering responsibility in parenting • Synergy in interventions- MMDAs, CSOs etc, Traditional / Religious leaders, media encounter • Enforcing child marriage-related laws • Cultural modification • Decent marriages encouraged • Bye laws on teenage pregnancy 	<p>Need for factories to engage young girls attention away from sexual lust All should join hands – collective action Need to inform wrong doing Responsible parenting</p>	Good parenting and should begin with good, effective marriage
10. Creating synergy for strengthening interventions	<p>This can be initiated by CHRAJ, DOVVSU, MoGCSP etc as Government Agencies Roll in traditional leaders as culturally revered and referenced people Religious leaders Youth-led , child focused groups Coalition /Network building Integration of child marriage issues into MMDAs development</p>	<p>Traditional and other opinion leaders is link with MMDAs will set the pace for synergy</p>	Possibility of synergy on condition that all are committed to cause and course of the menace

	plans and budgets well used		
11. Summary/last messages			

6. REPORT ON GENDER DIALOGUE SESSION WITH OPINION LEADERS/STAKEHOLDERS ON EARLY CHILD MARRIAGES IN THE SAVELUGU MUNICIPALITY – 21ST NOVEMBER, 2020

PARTICIPANTS: FEMALE-50

MA;LE-20

TOTAL=70

A dialogue was session organized in the various zonal councils of the municipality. Participants were taken from the VSLA groups in the various communities under each of the zonal councils. The communities included: Diare, Moglaa, Duko, Savelugu Liman Fong, Tarikpaa, Savelugu Gumbihi fong, Zosali, Bunlung, Yong and Pong Tamale.

INTRODUCTION

Madam Fawzia Sakara (Assistant Director I) representing the Municipal Coordinating opened the session by welcoming all participants and introduced the topic for discussion as “**Early Child Marriage**”. She indicated that, the issue was becoming alarming and needed to be addressed. She therefore opened the topic for discussion by way of identifying the causes of the problem and solutions to the problem.

CAUSES OF EARLY CHILD MARRIAGES

- ❖ Negligence of children on the part of parents
- ❖ Upbringing of children within the polygamy family
- ❖ The refusal of men to take care of the girl child and also not interested in educating them
- ❖ Most women want to see their grandchildren before dying hence, they pressurize the children to married.

WAY FORWARD

- ❖ Let’s exercise patience in the upbringing of our children
- ❖ Stop demanding money from the children – it was intimated that some parents demand money from their children knowing very well that they are not working
- ❖ Sensitizing the public on the laws of early child marriages
- ❖ Community sensitization

CONCLUSION

The dialogue session was a success. Participants were so happy and urged that more of such programmes should be organized regularly. They also suggested that their husbands should be included in such programmes since they are the heads of the family.

CLIMATE CHANGE ACTIVITIES

The year witnessed some Climate Change activities in the Municipality. The following were among the activities that were implemented;

1.0 REPORT ON CLIMATE RESILIENT AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGIES DISSEMINATED TO FARMERS.

-NO OF BENEFICIARIES:FEMALE 142,MALE-211=353

-LOCATION: PONG-TAMALE ZONAL COUNCILPREMISE

► **Climate Change Defined:**

Generally, climate change refers to noticeable changes in an average weather conditions such as temperatures, rainfall and humidity levels in an area studied over a period of time mostly thirty (30) years or more.

► **Human Factors (Triggers) accountable for Climate Change**

- ✚ **Industrialization-** establishment of industries/factories, fossil fuel power plants
- ✚ **Urbanization-** clearing for Construction of roads, dwelling houses, population increases etc
- ✚ **Timber logging-** tree felling without replacements in the wild forests
- ✚ **Inappropriate agricultural production technologies,** abuse of agro chemicals, bush burning, slash and burn agriculture.

► **Climate Change Manifestations/Signs globally and in Ghana:**

- rising temperatures (both day and night)
- Variable and unpredictable rainfall totals and variability, shifting rainfall regimes
- rising sea levels and collapse of coastal communities due to rising tidal waves
- weather extremes(too cold or too warm temperatures, for precipitation/rainfall heavy floods, severe soil erosion, loss of soil fertility and extreme drought conditions or longer than usual dry spells resulting in crop yield losses and HH food insecurity, and in some cases very heavy storms) etc
- Drying up of water bodies that were known to be permanent sources of water
- Increasing incidences of pests and diseases in crops and livestock
- Mass death of marine life

► **Causes of Climate Change:**

Carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuel burning power plants such as electricity generators.

Carbon dioxide emissions from burning gasoline for transportation, vehicles; cars and motor cycles.

Deforestation by indiscriminate tree felling and shrubs cutting without replacement

Increase in usage of chemical fertilizers containing nitrogen on croplands (Improper use of agrochemicals) with ozone layer depletion effects

Use of obsolete refrigerants & allied equipments such as used fridges, freezers, air conditioners, computers etc.

► **Role of Agriculture in Climate Change**

Land clearing contributes 10-30% total net CO₂ emissions

Burning – dry season bushfires, (Slash and burn agriculture)

Anaerobic respiration in rice & ruminants –CH₄

N-fertilizer application-N₂O (10% N₂O emission)

► **Effects of climate change on Agriculture**

- Increase vulnerability and reduction in HH income of farm families
- Low Crop production(low yields/crop failure due to unfavorable rainfall)
- Animal production (Low productivity due to increase heat stress beyond thermo neutral/comfort zone)
- Marine/Fisheries production(Spawning)- Spawning is laying of eggs by aquatic/ marine animals such as fishes is negatively affected
- Increase in dynamics of pests/insects and diseases emergence and resistance development to known control options by emerging pest species, e.g the fall Army Worm
- Threat to food security in households, farm families and communities
- Dwindling water resources by drying up of perennial water sources/bodies
- High irrigation demands due to rising temperatures and evapo-transpiration losses

► **Farmer adaptive responses to Climate Change Impacts:**

❖ **Use of Climate resilient cropping systems (Climate Smart Agricultural technologies)**

- ✓ Alternative livelihood options and off-farm income generation activities such as beekeeping, dry season vegetable cultivation, micro-livestock rearing- Rabbits, Guinea pigs etc.
- ✓ Effective crop rotation systems/ multiple cropping systems
- ✓ Early maturing crop varieties
- ✓ Crop/livestock integration systems- crop cultivation with livestock rearing on same pieces of land, feeding crop residues to livestock and manure recycling for soil fertility enhancement
- ✓ Mixed cropping/crop diversification systems
- ✓ Local Energy efficient cooking stoves- less tree felling for fuel wood requirements
- ✓ A forestation/tree planting exercise in marginal lands for soil regeneration
- ✓ Agro-forestry systems- combining tree crops with annual crops cultivation.
- ✓

❖ **For farmers in drought prone areas;**

- Efficient on farm water harvesting and conservation techniques, such as earth bunds, stone bunds, tied ridging, contour tillage and increase in the use of compost and other inorganic manures for increase organic matter content and water retention ability of soils.
- Staggering of planting dates for same crops as a risk aversion strategy
- Use of drought and pest tolerant crop varieties

❖ **For farmers in flood prone areas;**

- Efficient excess water management into storage points for later irrigation purposes.
- Draining of excess water out of the field for the creation of better conditions for crop development
- Use of water diversion weirs
- Effective use of uplands for upland crops cultivation.
- Integrated crop and aquaculture/fisheries development as secondary sources of income

Preamble:

This report reflects climate change activities undertaken by field extension officers/staff of the department of agriculture for the period January to September 2018 in a bid to build farmers capacity on climate change issues and ways to mitigate the negative impacts of climate change. A total of 344 farmers with a breakdown of 233 males and 111 females were reached out to with these climate change mitigation techniques in all 6 zonal councils(Savelugu, Diare, Moglaa, Nanton, Tampion and Pong-Tamale) of the municipal assembly

Climate Change Defined:

Beneficiary farmers in the sensitization and awareness creation forums were made to understand that climate change generally refers to noticeable changes in average weather conditions such as temperatures, rainfall and humidity levels in an area studied over a period of time mostly thirty (30) years or more.

Climate Change Manifestations/Signs globally and in Ghana:

Farmers were taken through some general climate change signs that are usually noticeable and include but not limited to the following

- rising temperatures (both day and night).
- Variable and unpredictable rainfall totals and variability, shifting rainfall regimes.
- rising sea levels and collapse of coastal communities due to rising tidal waves.
- weather extremes(too cold or too warm temperatures, for precipitation/rainfall heavy floods, severe soil erosion, loss of soil fertility and extreme drought. conditions or longer than usual dry spells resulting in crop yield losses and household food insecurity, and in some cases very heavy storms) etc
- Drying up of water bodies that were known to be permanent sources of water.
- Increasing incidences of pests and diseases in crops and livestock.eg the fall army worm recently introduced to Ghana.
- Mass death of marine life in coastal areas.

In a tabular format below is a summary of the communities that were reached out to with the climate resilience technologies as well as the numbers of farmers attending the sensitization / awareness creation sessions

Summary of Climate Change Activities undertaken January-December 2020

S NO	ZONE	TARGET COMMUNITY	ACTIVITY ACCOMPLISHED	DATE	ATTENDANCE		TOTAL	REMARKS
					Male	Female		
1	Savelugu, Diare.	Diare,kushei, moglaa,zuggu, yilkpani,Tiglaa, Yong,Adaya.	Educate of 400 farmers in 8 communities on off dry season activities with focus on establishment of small /micro enterprises for income generation.	23/01/18	234	166	400	Generally target minimum of 400 farmers was anticipated and was accomplished.
2	M-wide	Libga,moglaa,, Tiglaa,kanshegu communities,	Organize demostrarions on the best use of irrigation dams for vegetable farming.	12/03/18	46	18	64	Female inputs were more than male counterparts though their number was less
3	Pong-Tamale	Tibali	Establlish integrated bushfire control measures(fire belts, Fencing etc.)	16/05/18	42	10	52	There was free flow of information and exchange ideas among both sexes.
4	Savelugu, Pong-Tamale	Moglaa,libga,na bogu,pong-Tamale,Nyoglo	Establlish tree seedlings nurseries at libga and cashew tree plantation in 5 communities	09/07/18	38	23	61	Turnout was good despite the initial delay.
Totals					233	111	344	

Farmers adaptive responses to Climate Change Impacts: The participants at all six zonal level sensitization sessions were taken through three(3) key areas to mitigate climate change issues as indicated below for coping systems.

- ❖ **Use of Climate resilient cropping systems (Climate Smart Agricultural technologies)**
 - ✓ Alternative livelihood options and off-farm income generation activities such as beekeeping, dry season vegetable cultivation, micro-livestock rearing- Rabbits, Guinea pigs etc.
 - ✓ Effective crop rotation systems/ multiple cropping systems
 - ✓ Early maturing crop varieties
 - ✓ Crop/livestock integration systems- crop cultivation with livestock rearing on same pieces of land, feeding crop residues to livestock and manure recycling for soil fertility enhancement
 - ✓ Mixed cropping/crop diversification systems

- ✓ Local Energy efficient cooking stoves- less tree felling for fuel wood requirements
 - ✓ Aforestation/tree planting exercise in marginal lands for soil regeneration
 - ✓ Agro-forestry systems- combining tree crops with annual crops cultivation.
- ❖ **For farmers in drought prone areas;**
 - Efficient on -farm water harvesting and conservation techniques, such as earth bunds, stone bunds, tied ridging, contour tillage and increase in the use of compost and other inorganic manures for increase organic matter content and water retention ability of soils.
 - Staggering of planting dates for same crops as a risk aversion strategy
 - Use of drought and pest tolerant crop varieties
 - ❖ **For farmers in flood prone areas;**
 - Efficient excess water management into storage points for later irrigation purposes.
 - Draining of excess water out of the field for the creation of better conditions for crop development
 - Use of water diversion weirs
 - Effective use of uplands for upland crops cultivation.
 - Integrated crop and aquaculture/fisheries development as secondary sources of income.

**REPORT ON CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION FUND PROJECT.
PROGRESS REPORT ON FENCING AND FIRE BELT CREATION ACTIVITIES
 ACCOMPLISHED AT ZION, KUKUOBILA, ZAAZI AND TAMPION COMMUNITIES.**

Preamble/Introduction:

This is a summary progress report on activities accomplished at Zion, and Kukuobila in respect of fencing and fire belt creation and fire belt creation only for Zaazi and Tampion communities in respect of established tree seedlings of *Cassia spp* which was planted late last year and 2018..

Objectives:

1 The objective of the security fencing is to protect the established seedlings from destruction by stray animals (Sheep, goats and cattle) which graze at the peripheries of the dam walls. During the dry season, these animals find more green vegetation in and around the dams compared to other areas due to the residual moisture effect of the impounded water added to the fact that they share the same water source with the human population in the communities.

Livestock populations in and around the water points increase several times during the dry season compared to the rainy season due to the fact that water is readily available in the communities in the rainy season than it is during the dry season. These population increases could pose potential threats to the established tree seedlings as they feed on almost every green vegetation they come across. The key reason for which the aspect of fencing is strongly recommended.

2. The fire belt creation around the established tree seedlings is equally very vital as dry season wild fires has resulted in loss of lives, property, tree plantations, food stuffs and other valuables such as farm equipments and machinery. Rather unfortunately the large majority of rural population do not know the damage we do to soils by the menace of wild uncontrolled bush fires. Against this background a 5m stretch of fire belt was created around all 4 communities established seedlings despite the fencing accomplished in all the target communities.

Security Fencing and Fire belt Creation around the reserved Areas:

Zion took the lead in the fencing and fire belt creation as a combined activity such that on daily basis while some members were involved in fencing activities of the reserved area others were also creating the fire belt round it. This took the community 2 days (9th-10th) of February 2020 to accomplish.

Kukuobila community followed similarly with the fencing and fire belt creation also in 2 days (16th - 17th) of February while Gushei and tootingyili followed with their fire belt creation activities on 25th and 27th of February respectively.

Other Observations and Findings at specific locations that need Consideration:

1. At Gushei community, a good number of the well established tree seedlings were lost/died due to the severe rains the region experienced last year, it will be good if some re-filling can be done the coming season 2021 to re-establish the survival percentage to at least 85-90%
2. Similarly at Tootingyili, a good percentage of the well established tree seedlings that were planted in 2019 were also lost/died due to the same severe rains, similarly, as indicated above, some level of re-filling need to be done the coming season 2020 to re-establish the survival percentage to a better status than it is now.
3. At Zion, some seedlings replacement/re-filling need to be done as some seedlings were also lost either due to the heavy rains or their inability to survive the long dry spell due to the tender stage at which they were transplanted to the field.
4. In respect of Kukuobila on the other hand, the entire field had to be re-planted with the community resources as all the initial planted seedlings were totally flooded to death due to the severe rains last year. Some of the lately planted seedlings are dead and some replacement is highly recommended too.

Other Climate resilient interventions on-going in Beneficiary Communities

Generally in all the beneficiary communities the following are running concurrently with the tree planting exercise.

1. Provision of portable water through drilling of one or two boreholes per community
2. Aquaculture/fish farming
3. Honey bee keeping
4. Dry season leafy green Vegetable Production
5. Diversified income generation activities, eg. soybean processing, shear butter extraction, groundnuts oil extraction

Other Climate smart Extension messages delivered to farmers in beneficiary and non beneficiary communities:

1. Use/planting of early maturing climate smart crop varieties
2. On farm Water harvesting techniques such as bunding in rice fields, tied ridging, contour tillage and earth bunds etc
3. Use of drought tolerant varieties to mitigate change impacts
4. Multiple cropping systems as a risk aversion strategy to reduce risk of weather uncertainty.

Conclusion:

With the current state of the reserved areas we can conclude that the investments made so far is worth it, as the fencing and fire belt creation will guarantee a better survival percentage of the established tree seedlings at the end.

Recommendations:

- In view of the fact that agric and for that matter tree planting is a time bound activity owing to the fact that we depend entirely on natural precipitation/rainfall which is seasonal, for the 2021 season efforts should be made to ensure early and timely funds release for the procurement and planting of the tree seedlings in all 2021 target communities and replacements in the 4 (2021) beneficiary communities

- Generally, the fencing materials received for both 2019 and 2020 has not been sufficient to fence round all four (4) fields established so far , against this background its recommended that for the subsequent years, staff at all project sites should be made to measure all individual fields and submit their dimensions to the national level through the regional directors before procurements of the materials are done with specific reference to each site and sent as such so that recurrence of such shortages of fencing materials can be avoided.

Alternatively funds can be sent to the regional directors informed by earlier communication to the national level on individual dimensions of fields in each region for local level procurement and distribution of the needed materials.

2.3 OTHER CLIMATE CHANGE ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT INCLUDED:

- Organised a 2-Day training of 200 farmers on record keeping and development and use of cropping calendar for effective farm planning
- Conducted 4 Soybeans demonstration fields for the promotion of participatory learning and action research among 300 farmers.
- Established 8 farmer field schools involving 220 farmers on integrated pest management.
- Trained 100 farmers on effective post-harvest management of cereals, legumes and root tubers.
- Educated 400 farmers in 8 communities on off dry season activities with focus on establishment of small/micro enterprises for income generation.
- Organized demonstrations on the best use of irrigation dams for vegetable farming –Libga, mogla ,Tibali,Kanshegu communities.
- Undertook soil fertility management training –municipal-wide
- Established integrated bushfire control measures -municipal-wide
- Provided 5 bee hives to four communities(kanshegu ,Yong,Tibali and totenyili communities)
- Provided some (9) communities with small ruminants(Nyetua, Saakpuili, Yoggu, Tigla, Nyeko, Tindang, Kadua, Jegun – Kuku.
- Established tree seedling nurseries at Libga
- Established Teak Tree Plantations in 5 communities (moglaa,Libga,Nabogu,Pong-Tamale,Nyuglo

HIV/AIDS

The HIV/AIDS activities that were conducted during the year concentrated on Income Generating Activities for people Living with HIV/AIDS. The Focus was on Women Living with HIV/AIDS. They were trained on the following activities;

- Soap Making
- Processing of raw Shea Butter into finished one.eg Oil for cooking, hair pomades.
- Batik tie and Dye
- Dawadawa Processing and packaging
- Soya bean Processing(Mill Tombrown, Cake oil etc)

The Training ended successfully and about 120 women participated, Their Leaders Pledged their commitment and readiness to empower themselves by making a living from what has been inculcated into them.

In addition, the following HIV/AIDS programmes were implemented;

- Capacity Building and training of more service providers
- Support to PLWHIV
- Community Mobilization Continues
- School Alert Programs
- Monitoring and Evaluation

The Municipal Assembly AIDS Committee in Collaboration with Other Civil Society Organization Succeeded in this quarter. Since most planned activities were executed as well as the expansion of activities to new communities especially in the Area of Stigma and Discrimination, This has led to reduction in inhuman treatments to PLHIV in the Municipality due to the strategic sensitization of people to get them understand the disease.

CAPACITY BUILDING

The following activities were undertaken under in the third quarter

- Budgeting and Budget control
- Proposal writing
- Performance Management
- Variance Analysis
- Service Delivery Standards
- Preferential Variance Analysis
- Leadership Monitoring and Evaluation
- Project Planning and Proposal writing
- Documentation and Record Management
- Client Service Delivery