



SAWLA TUNA KALBA DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

SAVANNAH REGION

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE

**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MEDIUM - TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(2018 – 2021)**

UNDER

**AN AGENDA FOR JOBS, CREATING PROSPERITY AND EQUAL
OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL**

2020 ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

PREPARED BY:

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SAWLA-S/R

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Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	4
1.0 Introduction	4
1.1 Implementation status of the 2021 AAP OF THE MTDP	4
1.2 Purpose of the M&E.....	6
1.3 Processes Involved and difficulties encountered	6
CHAPTER TWO: MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES	8
2.0 Introduction	8
2.0 Monitoring and Evaluation objectives.....	4
2.1 Programme/Project Status for the Period	10
2.2 Update of funding and Expenditure/Disbursement.....	11
2.3 Update on Indicators and Targets.....	13
2.4 Update on Critical Development and Poverty Issues	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.4.1 Water and Sanitation/CLTS.....	22
2.4.2 Free Senior High School (FSHS)	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.4.3 Ghana School Feeding Programme	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.4.4 The National Youth Employment Programme	26
2.4.5 One District One Factory.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.4.6 One Village-One Dam (1V1D).....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.4.7 Planting for food and Jobs (PFJ) and Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD).....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.4.8 Others.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Vulnerable, Disadvantaged and Marginalized	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.5 Evaluations conducted, their findings and recommendations	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.6 Participatory Monitoring and Evaluations (PM&E) undertaken and their results	Error! Bookmark not defined.
CHAPTER THREE: THE WAY FORWARD	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.0 The Way Forward.....	81

3.1 Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed	81
3.2 Recommendations	81
PLATES	Error! Bookmark not defined.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Annual Progress Report (APR) is the third report on the implementation of the Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021). The purpose of this report is to assess progress towards achievement of the MTDP goal and objectives. It is also purported to indicate the progress of implementing the Agenda for Jobs and will further help to assess whether development targets contained in the MTDP are being met.

Data is periodically updated with the departments as per LI 1961. These departments and agencies submit reports in one way or the other to their superiors. These reports together with update on the core indicators and other critical development and poverty issues that were not available were gathered by the DPCU through a structured template. The data gathered were validated in DPCU meeting before subjecting it to systematic analysis.

The report is presented in three chapters. Chapter one focuses on the brief background of Sawla Tuna Kalba and purpose of the report for the period, process involved and difficulties encountered and the status of implementation of the MTDP

Chapter two of the report provides M&E Activities. It provides information on the location/spread of projects, types, contract sums, payments and funding sources. Others are Update on Critical Development Issues and Participatory M&E and other studies.

Chapter three outlines the way forward and recommendations.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

This Annual Progress Report (APR) is the third of its kind as far as the implementation of the Medium Term Development Plan (2018-2021) is concern. It is a review of the status of actions taken on the implementation of activities outlined in the 2020 Annual Action Plan of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) under the Agenda for Jobs creation ..., (2018-2021). It is a sum of all the quarterly Progress Reports in the year. Specifically, it outlines and assesses the status of the set of core indicators agreed upon in the MTDP. The report is an output of a consultative process involving a number of key stakeholders.

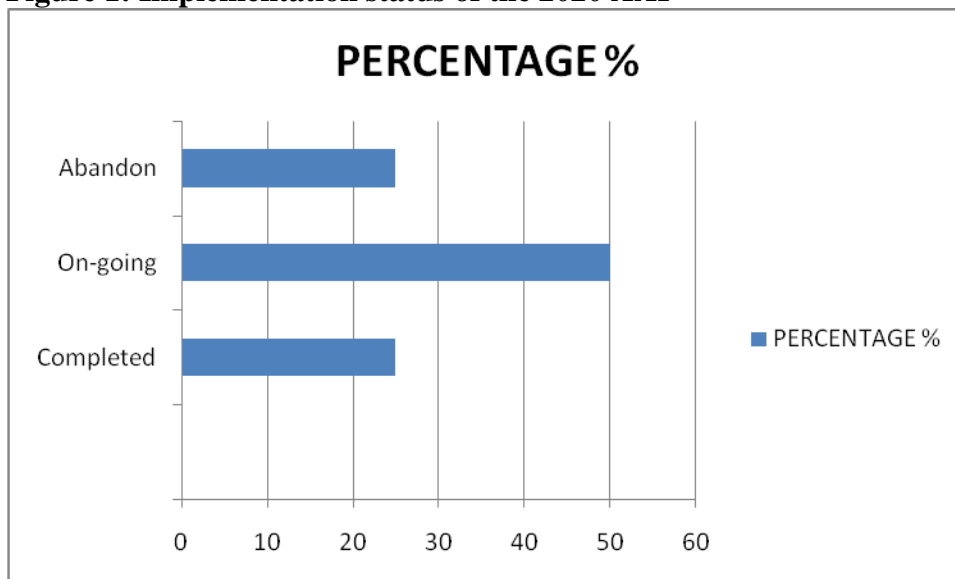
The report is presented in three (3) chapters. Chapter one provides an introduction to the APR; an overview of the status of implementation of the 2020 Annual Action Plan (AAP), purpose of the APR, the processes undertaken to prepare the report and the challenges encountered. Chapter two consider M&E activities including the programs/projects status for the period, update of disbursements from funding sources, update on indicators and targets, update on critical development and poverty issues and participatory M&E approaches used and the results. Chapter three focuses on the way forward.

1.1 Implementation status of the 2020 AAP of the MTDP

Figure 1 summarises the Implementation status of the 2020 AAP of the MTDP

PROJECTS IMPLEMENTATION	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE %
Completed	3	25
On-going	6	50
Abandon	3	25
Total	12	100

Figure 1: Implementation status of the 2020 AAP



The chart above shows the level of implementation status of the MTDP activities for the year ending 31st December, 2020. Overall, 90.67% of the 2020 Annual Action Plan was implemented and is at different level of completion as shown in Fig.1.

Table 2 contain the details on the Annual Action Plan Implemented under the Agenda for Jobs Policy Framework

Table 2: Details of AAP Implemented under the Agenda for Jobs Policy

S/No.	Development Dimension	2020	
		Plan	Exec
1	Economic Development	18	15
2	Social Development	15	14
3	Environment, Infrastructure & Human Settlement	15	13
4	Governance, Corruption & Accountability	27	26
5			
	Total	75	68

Consistent with previous reports, the inability of the Assembly to implement what was planned for the year was largely due to irregular inflow of funds and the slow pace of the procurement process. Even though the Assembly performed well in mobilizing funds

internally, it is unable to meet the level that can complement the DACF and other Donor Funds for complete implementation of planned programs/projects as contained in the 2020 AAP of the 2018-2021MTDP of the Assembly.

1.2 Purpose of the M&E

The purpose of the M&E was to measure progress towards achievement of the MTDP goal and objectives. It is also to assess the impact of the programs/projects in the MTDP to the citizenry of the area. It will also help to identify successes, failures, constraints and challenges for improvement to achieve better impacts/targets.

1.3 Processes Involved and difficulties encountered

This report is an output of a review with different stakeholders. This was done by collecting, collating and analyzing data on the extent of implementing the 2020 Annual Action Plan of the MTDP from the various decentralized departments. It could be physical structures, income levels and other social indicators as contained in the plan.

Before data collection commenced, templates were developed in line with requirement of NDPC to ensure that data collected covered all relevant areas. Annual data are updated in the decentralized departments like Community Development and Social Welfare, Health, Education and Agriculture. These reports together with update on the core indicators and other critical development and poverty issues that were not available initially were gathered by the DPCU through a structured template.

Availability of up-to-date and accurate data posed a challenge to the preparation of the 2020 APR. The challenges encountered during the data collection process include:

- Inadequate technical and financial resources to conduct effective monitoring and evaluation activities and/or to undertake regular and systematic studies;
- Difficulty in getting through to personnel from some decentralized departments for data on some indicators;
- Different reporting formats and cycles continue to exist, particularly for decentralized departments like Ghana Health Service, Ghana Education Service

and Agricultural Department despite templates provided. This makes coordination/harmonization of data processes difficult.

- The DPCU has low M&E capacity

CHAPTER TWO

MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES

2.0 Introduction

This part of the APR consider M&E activities including the programs/projects status for the period, update of disbursements from funding sources, update of indicators and targets, update on critical development and poverty issues and participatory M&E approaches used and the results.

The M&E objectives

Based on the development priorities, the vision and the mission, the Sawla – Tuna – Kalba District Assembly sought to achieve the following objectives at the end of 2020:

Focus areas for economic development

- ❖ To enhance production and supply of quality raw materials
- ❖ To improved fiscal performance and sustainability
- ❖ To improve Post-Harvest Management
- ❖ To promote agriculture as a viable business among the youth
- ❖ To improve Access to Land for Industrial Development
- ❖ To enhance Business Enabling Environment
- ❖ To improve production efficiency and yield
- ❖ To promote livestock and poultry development for food security and income generation

Focus areas for social development

- ❖ Enhance inclusive and equitable access to, and participation in quality education at all levels
- ❖ Ensure affordable, equitable, easily accessible and Universal Health Coverage (UHC)
- ❖ Ensure food and nutrition security
- ❖ Improve population management
- ❖ Improve access to safe and reliable water supply services for all
- ❖ Improve access to improved and reliable environmental sanitation services
- ❖ Eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions

- ❖ Attain gender equality and equity in political, social and economic development systems and outcomes
- ❖ Strengthen social protection, especially for children, women, persons with disability and the elderly
- ❖ Promote participation of PWDs in politics, electoral democracy and governance
- ❖ Promote effective participation of the youth in socioeconomic development
- ❖ Build capacity for sports and recreational development

Focus areas for environment, infrastructure and human settlements

- ❖ Protect existing forest reserves
- ❖ Combat deforestation, desertification and Soil erosion
- ❖ Enhance climate change resilience
- ❖ Promote proactive planning for disaster prevention and mitigation
- ❖ Improve efficiency and effectiveness of road transport infrastructure and services
- ❖ Enhance application of ICT in national development
- ❖ Promote a sustainable, spatially integrated, balanced and orderly development of human settlements
- ❖ Enhance quality of life in rural areas

Focus areas for governance, corruption and public accountability

- ❖ Improve decentralized planning
- ❖ Improve participation of Civil society (media, traditional authorities, religious bodies) in national development
- ❖ Promote discipline in all aspects of life
- ❖ Ensure responsive governance and citizen participation in the development dialogue

This report provides a summary of the progress made during the quarter towards the achievement of the above mentioned objectives, the challenges encountered and the lessons learnt.

The processes involved (methodology)

The key processes involved in the preparation of the Annual Progress Report include among other things, the following:

- ❖ Data collection, collation 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, goods and services
- ❖ Monitoring and Evaluation of implemented programs and projects.

Challenges encountered

- ❖ Inadequate financial resources. The low revenue base of the district did not only stall a lot of development projects; it has also made the district highly indebted.
- ❖ Delay in the release of DACF and DDF has also affected project implementation within the year under review
- ❖ Lack of internet and ICT facilities. Internet communication is expensive since there are no fixed telephone lines for internet connection. Staff of the District Assembly depends on the modems of various telecommunication servers available in the district charges of which are exorbitant and network not stable.
- ❖ Poor condition of feeder roads especially during the rainy season has made monitoring of projects and programmes very tedious.
- ❖ Difficulty in gathering data at the departmental level for the preparation of quarterly progress reports.
- ❖ Institutional memory is still a big issue in the district leading to insufficient supply of information by the department to feed into the progress report.

2.1 Programme/Project Status for the Period

Current situation/ achievements during the period

At the end of the period, a total of twelve (12) projects were recorded in the project register as at the end of the year. From the register, it was found that 41.66% of the projects were funded by DDF, Donor support 16.66%, the DACF 25% and finally, MP common fund 8.3%.

Fig. 2 presents the distribution of physical projects executed by development dimensions as captured in the MTDP dubbed ‘An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for All’. Figure 3a contains the project register.

2.2 Update of funding and Expenditure/Disbursement

There has been a significant improvement in the internally generated funds over the period but the Assembly is still heavily dependent on the DACF. Table 2 contain update of funding by sources

Table 1: Update on Revenue Sources (GH¢)

REVENUE ITEM	1 st quarter	2 nd quarter	3 rd quarter	4 th quarter	Total
IGF					
DACF					
MP's CF					
DDF					
(GOG GRANTS)					
DONOR SUPPORT					
TOTAL					

This information was not available at the time of compilation of this report

From table 2, it can be inferred that DACF was the highest revenue received in the year under review, next was Donor support, followed by DDF, IGF and finally GOG Grant.

Effort to generate fund

There have improvements in the internally generated funds. 70.23% of what was targeted was received with 3.61% increase over the previous year. This was the outcome of the measures put in place by the Assembly to improve the revenue situation of the District. The measures included among others: involvement of other stakeholders in revenue collection, strengthening the capacity of revenue collectors and intensification of efforts in property rate collection. The Assembly will as it were continue to pursue these and other such measures that are significant to revenue generation.

The general challenge is the low income levels of majority of people and lack of commitment of revenue collectors to open up to management all the revenue leakages. Un-motorable road is another major factor militating against effective revenue generation in the District.

a) 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, and poor roads linking productive sectors of the district economy and low and rudimentary economic activities in the district.

General challenges

A number of issues militate against plan preparation and implementation in the district. Key among them includes the following:

- Inadequate resources for plan preparation and implementation
- Delays in the release of funds by donor partners culminating in the continues rollover of plans

- Difficulty in gathering data for preparations of reports such as the quarterly and annual progress reports
- Inadequate motivation of staff of the DPCU in particular and the staff in general.
- No monitoring vehicle for DPCU to do it usual quarterly monitoring
- **Utilization of funds in accordance with the budget**

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

Expenditure made within the period was based on the composite plan and budget, Table 3 contains the expenditure updates.

Table 2: Update on Expenditure

EXPENDITURE ITEM	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	Total
Goods and Service					
Investment/Assets					
Others (Donors UNICEF+MAG)					
TOTAL					

At the time of compilation this report, the above information was not available

2.3 Update on Indicators and Targets

Despite several follow ups to collect relevant data on the performance of core indicators, some departments of the Assembly failed to cooperate.

In an attempt to accelerate the infrastructure development of the district, the District Assembly in collaboration with its development partners undertook the following developmental projects in the district for the year 2020. None of the projects have been completed however; the projects are in progress and are at different levels of completion.

Below is the summary of projects and implementation status as indicated in the 2020

Annual Action Plan.

PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS STATUS FOR THE YEAR

ITEM	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	THEMATI C AREA	LOCAT ION	CONTR ACTOR /CONS ULTAN T	CONTRA CT SUM	SOU RCE OF FUN DIN G	DAT E OF AWAR D	DAT E STA RTE D	EXP ECT ED COM PLET ION DAT E	EXPE NDIT URE TO DATE	OUTS TAND ING BALA NCE	IMPLE MENTA TION STATUS	REMA RKS
1	Construction of 1No. Meat Shop and Slaughter house	Social Development	Sawla	Tasba Ent.Ltd	110,000.32	DAC F		25/06/15	25/01/16	40,006.64		Roofing level	Long over due
2	Construction of 1no. 3-unit class room block	Social Development	Jang	Farhim Ventures	152,300.23	DAC F		10/02/16	10/12/16			Foundati on level	Long over due
3	Construction of 1no. 3-unit class room block	Social Development	Dabori/ Yipala	Hambros Trading & Invest. Ltd	152,966.73	DAC F		10/02/16	10/12/16	72,945		80% complete	Long over due
4	Construction of 1 No. 6 – unit classroom block for a midwifery	Social Development	Sawla		358,886.14	DDF				112,500		On-going	
5	Drilling and installation of 10 mechanized boreholes	Social Development	District wide		324,000	Japan emba ssy				218,500		Complete d and handed over	

6	Drilling installation and mechanization of 12No. boreholes	Social Development	District wide		50,075.00	Global Comm.							On-going	
7	Construction of 1No. small town water system	Social Development	Tuna	NA	120,000	DDF	NA	NA	NA				Completed and handed over	
8	Drilling and installation of 7 no. boreholes												On-going	
9	Supply of 100 electricity poles	Economic development	District wide	Y.B General Electricals	120,000	DDF	23/08/2019			120,000			Completed	
10	Construction of 3 unit classroom block, office and store, computer room, 4 seater KVIP and urinal	Social Development	Tuna Girls Model	Ankoff Enterprise	317,099.58	DDF	24/07/2019	29/07/2019	24/04/2020	-	-		Ongoing	
11	Drilling and installation of 7 no.	Social Development	Selected communities	Ammba ng Co. Ltd	170,500	DDF	24/07/2019	29/07/2019		-	-		Ongoing	

	boreholes in selected communities												
12	Drilling and installation of 10 no. boreholes with hand pumps in selected communities	Social Development	Selected communities	Amabange Company Ltd	150,000	MP Common Fund	18/04/2019	24/04/2019	18/10/2019	-	-	Ongoing	
13	Renovation of 6-unit classroom block	Social development	Kumfusi	M. Ibrahim Gangba enterprise	57,473.50	DAC F	13/12/2019	13/01/2020	13/03/2020	45,523.50	11,950	Completed and in use	
14	Renovation of 1no. 3-unit	Social development	Jentilpe	I.M. Maxi enterprise	26,297.80	DAC F	30/07/2020	30/07/2020	30/10/2020	26,297.80	00.00	Completed and in use	

PERFORMANCE OF CORE INDICATORS AT THE DISTRICT LEVEL

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2019)	Target 2020	Actual 2020
	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT			
1.	Total output in agricultural production	12,542.82	12,605.53	12,503.30
	i. Maize	2,204.14	2215.16	2,406.00
	ii. Rice (milled),	6,372.06	6,403.92	6,153.75
	iii. Millet	12,925.50	12,99013	12,978.38
	iv. Sorghum	16,782.40	16,866.31	12,679.97
	v. Cassava	192,836.85	194,765.22	197,452.45
	vi. Yam			
	vii. Cocoyam			
	viii. Plantain			
	ix. Groundnut	8,597.48	8,640.47	8,614.32
	x. Cowpea	771.19	775.05	777.51
	xi. Soybean			
	xii. Cocoa			
	xiii. Shea butter			
	xiv. Oil palm			
	xv. Cashew nut			
	xvi. Cotton			
	xvii. Cattle			
	xviii. Sheep			
	xix. Goat			
	xx. Pig			
	xxi. Poultry			
2.	Percentage of arable land under cultivation			

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2019)	Target 2020	Actual 2020
3.	Number of new industries established	–	–	–
	i. Agriculture,	–	–	–
	ii. Industry,	–	–	–
	iii. Service	–	–	–
4.	Number of new jobs created	234	5,000	311
	iv. Agriculture	-	-	-
	v. Industry	89	100	73
	vi. Service			
	SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT			
5.	Net enrolment ratio	46.9%	80.0%	48.9%
	i. Kindergarten	68.9 %	90.0%	71.0%
	ii. Primary	22.6%	54.0%	24.8%
	iii. JHS			
6.	Gender Parity Index	1.11	1.00	1.12
	i. Kindergarten	1.19	1.00	1.18
	ii. Primary	1.19	1.00	1.17
	iii. JHS	0.82	1.00	0.83
	iv. SHS			
7.	Completion rate	54.0%	80.0%	56.0%
	i. Kindergarten	69.0%	84.0%	71.0%
	ii. Primary	36.6%	50.5%	38.1%
	iii. JHS	20.0%	50.0%	21.2%
	iv. SHS			
8.	Number of operational health facilities	16	33	18
	i. CHPs Compound	11	20	13
	ii. Clinic	2	4	2
	iii. Health Centre	2	8	2
	iv. Hospital	1	1	1
9.	Proportion of population with valid NHIS card	29.4%	46.6%	33.6%
	i. Total (by sex)			
	ii. Indigents	0.5%	1.0%	0.58%

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2019)	Target 2020	Actual 2020
	iii. Informal	7.8%	10.0%	7.7%
	iv. Aged	1.5%	2.0%	1.3%
	v. Under 18years	16.2%	20.0%	16.8%
	vi. Pregnant women	2.7%	3.0%	2.4%
10.	Number of births and deaths registered	=	=	=
	i. Birth (sex)	=	=	=
	ii. Death (sex, age group)	=	=	=
11.	Percent of population with sustainable access to safe drinking water sources¹			
	i. District	63%	73%	68%
	ii. Urban	44.5%	45%	45%
	iii. Rural	55.5%	60%	55%
	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation services			
	i. District	66.6%	100%	67.5%
	ii. Urban	40.5%	100%	42.5%
	iii. Rural	59.5%	100%	61.6%
12.	Maternal mortality ratio (Institutional)	0	0	0
13.	Malaria case fatality (Institutional)	39,911	29,000	37,712
	i. Sex Female	22,062	17,000	1,601
	Male	17,849	12,000	16,111
	ii. Age group (under five 5)	10,611	10,000	10,513
14.	Number of recorded cases of child trafficking and abuse	3	0	4
	i. Child trafficking (sex)	1	0	1
	ii. Child abuse (sex)	2	0	2

¹ CWSA defines access to safe water to include the following elements:

1. Ensuring that each person in a community served has access to no less than 20 litres of water per day
2. Ensure that walking distance to a water facility does not exceed 500 meters from the furthest house in the community
3. That each sprout of borehole or pipe system must serve no more than 300 persons and 150 for a hand dug well
4. The water system is owned and managed by the community
5. Water facility must provide all year-round potable water to community members

	Indicator (Categorised by Development Dimension of Agenda for Jobs)	Baseline (2019)	Target 2020	Actual 2020
	Safeguard the Natural Environment and Ensure a Resilient, Built Environment			
15.	Percentage of road network in good condition			
	Total	33%	42%	37%
	Urban	35%	36%	33%
	Feeder	65%	64%	67%
16.	Percentage of communities covered by electricity			
	District	10.43%	20%	10.43%
	Rural	8.99%	15%	8.99%
	Urban	1.44%	5%	1.44%
	Governance, Corruption and Public Accountability			
17.	Reported cases of crime	2	0	3
	i. Men,	3	0	3
	ii. Women	2	0	1
	iii. Children			
18.	Percentage of annual action plan implemented			
19.	Number of communities affected by disaster	45	0	41
	i. Bushfire	30	0	22
	ii. Floods	15	0	19

2.3 Update on Indicators and Targets

Even though several follow ups to collect relevant data on the performance of core indicators, some departments of the Assembly failed to make the data available

2.4.1 Water and Sanitation

- ✓ Kalba small town system is ongoing steadily and it is hope it will completed by the end 2021
- ✓ Drilling of 21 boreholes has been completed
- ✓ 11 of the boreholes will be mechanized and the remaining 8 will be fitted with pumps
- ✓ Fitting boreholes with pumps is ongoing in all the eight selected communities.
- ✓ Work is yet to start to mechanize the remaining eleven boreholes

District Environmental Health Unit

Sanitation

A total of one hundred fifty (150) communities were triggered on CLTS with the following objectives

1. To sensitize communities to see the need to change their behavior towards sanitation and hygiene.
2. It was also to inspire communities to stop open defecation free.
3. One of the objectives was to ignite and inspire members to identify their sanitation and hygiene problems and find solutions to them by themselves

Achievements

1. In the one hundred fifty (150) communities that were triggered the people were made to understand that practicing open defecation is the same as eating back their own faeces through the following ways;
 - a. Through their domestic animals
 - b. They eat back their faeces through their hands
 - c. And through house flies

2. Community members also cleared all refuse dumps within their communities and identified new sites as refuse dumps
3. Members were ashamed of their own behaviour and practices. Immediate actions that were taken after the walk of shame was dig and bury.
4. Action plans and hygiene maps were drawn by communities' members themselves supported by the facilitating teams.
5. So far 69 communities achieved ODF status
6. Nine communities submitted for verification

Other achievements include;

1. Prosecution and fining of sanitary offenders
2. Control of slaughtering and inspection of 261 cattle inspected before slaughtering
3. Supervised the construction of 405 household latrines in 112 communities
4. House to house education and inspection of 864 households
5. Organization of three sessions of national sanitation clean up exercise
6. Renovation of two public toilets in Sawla

TOOLS USED/ PROCESSES

The tools used during the triggering activities were listed as followed

1. Shit calculation
2. Hygiene mapping
3. Walk of shame
4. Question and answers
5. Flow diagram

Chop Bars Inspection

The staff also conducted chop bars inspection to promote good food hygiene and proper food handling. Chop bar owners were advised to have their workers medically screened. They were also advised to register with the district assembly.

Sanitation

Promotion of CLTS in the District continued within the year. The environmental health unit has intensified the routine household inspection and is collaborating with other WASH partners to

achieve a District ODF by the end of 2020. The table below presents the status of CLTS/ODF in the District.

NUMBER OF OPEN DEFAECATION FREE (ODF)

DISTRICT	NO. COM.	NUMBER OF ODF BY AREA COUNCIL	POPULATION OF COMMUNITY	NO. OF HOUSES	NO. OF HHs	NO. OF IMPROVE LATRINES	NO. OF HWF
STKDA	Sawla	71	22,566	2,171	2,269	1,907	1,626
	Tuna	44	13,417	1,291	1,295	1,133	967
	Kalba	51	15,552	1,497	1,499	1,314	1,121
	Gindabo	42	12,807	1,233	1,236	1,082	923
	Sanyeri	47	14,637	1,409	1413	1,237	1,055
	TOTAL	254	78,981	7,601	7,712	6,674	5,692
STKDA	UNICEF	0	0	0	0	0	0
	GC-RING	0	0	0	0	0	0
	W4H	254	77,754	7,443	7,551	6,569	5,591
	CWSA/IDA	10	1,827	158	161	168	140
	CRS	0	0	0	0	0	0
	PRE-WATER	0	0	0	0	0	0
	SPRING	0	0	0	0	0	0
	SNV	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	259	78,981	7,601	7,712	6,674	5,692

1. SCHOOL SANITATION

Types of school toilet facilities

#	MMDA/TYPE	NO OF SCHOOLS.						LATRINE FACILITIES					REMARKS
		SHS		JSS		PRIM		WC	KV IP	VIP	BIOGAS	PIT LATR OTHER	
		#	POP	#	POP	#	POP						
	STKDA	3	1488	43	3626	113	1648	0	78	0	0	0	

1. MARKET SANITATION

#	MMDA	# OF MARKETS	# INSPECTED	# WITH TOILETS	# WITH URINALS	REMARKS
	STKDA	8	8	3	3	

REMARKS

2. CEMETERIES

#	MMDA	# OF APPROVED CEMETERIES	# OF UNAPPROVED CEMETERIES	# OF BURIALS	REMARKS
		5		45	

3. MEAT INSPECTIONS

Animals slaughtered

#	MMDA/ANIMALS	NO. OF SLAUGHTER HOUSE & SLABS	CATTLE	SHEEP	GOATS	PIGS	DOGS	DONKEY
1	STKDA	5	192	236	338	163	62	0
2								

REMARKS

GHANA EDUCATION SERVICE (GES)

Due to the president directive of lock down of schools the school feeding program was put on hold until further notice.

All the classroom blocks that were affected by the storm have been fixed.

Challenges

- Short supply of qualify teachers
- The non-committal attitude of teachers
- Poor relationship between the key stakeholders

2.4.4 The National Youth Employment Programme

A total of 1,197 youth have been employed in the various modules of the NYEP. Table 6 gives the state of NYEP by models in the District.

Table 3: Employment by NYEP Modules

S/No.	Module	No. of beneficiaries		
		M	F	Total
1	Youth in Sports	21	15	36
2	Community Policing Assistant Service	60	11	71
3	Arabic Instructors	41	0	41
4	Youth in Sanitation	46	90	136
5	Youth in Afforestation	670	243	913
	TOTAL	838	359	1,197

Source: District NYEP Office, Jan.2020

4.6 One Village-One Dam (1V1D)

Ten sites have been handed over to the contractors, and all the ten has been completed under the 1V1D.

District Department of Agric

The district department of agric during the year under review through the support of the district Assembly and in collaboration with other development partners carried out a series of activities that are aimed towards boasting the district agricultural performance.

The department was able to achieve a good percentage of its activities implemented due to its ability to arrange for goods and services from suppliers and pay later when funds are made available. Most of the funds requested for are refunds to pay suppliers. In all activities conscious efforts made to take care of gender issues.

Table 7: status of implemented activities

Unit	Total number of activities planned (1)		Total Number of activities implemented and completed (2)		Number of activities implemented that are gender sensitive (3)		Activity implementation rate (2/1)		% of implemented activities that are gender sensitive (3/2)	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Districts [1]										
MIS/SRID	7	5	7	5	3	2	1	0.4	42.9	40.0
CROPS	7	3	6	3	4	2	0.85714	0.66667	66.7	66.7
PPRSD	3	0	3	0	1	0	1	#DIV/0!	33.3	#DIV/0!
WIAD	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100.0	100.0
EXT	11	13	10	12	5	6	0.90909	0.46154	50.0	50.0
APD	3	1	3	1	2	1	1	1	66.7	100.0
ENG	3	0	2	0	3	0	0.66667	#DIV/0!	150.0	#DIV/0!
VET	6	1	6	1	3	1	1	1	50.0	100.0
Other (Admin)	3	11	3	9	1	2	1	0.18182	33.3	22.2
Other (specify)							#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Totals	44	35	41	32	23	15	0.93	0.43	56.10	46.88

Source: DAD 2020

1.3 Institutional collaboration

Again, the department during the year under review collaborated with institutions such as Sustainable land and water management project (SLWMP) which supported the training of farmers on soil and water management at Sogoyiri, Kufusi and Goyiri, taking coordinates of individual beneficiary farmers and supply of other inputs such as fertilizers, seeds, donkey carts etc. Parklands: on shea and intercrop with maize and soyabean and monitoring of activities, GESSiP supported 10 communities to establish baby and mother crops demonstrations. OLAM Ghana supported farmers with cashew seedlings, beehives and assessories. North code supported 5 communities with tree plantation to conserve the natural environment

Collaboration with project (MoFA)

The DAD in collaboration with SLWMP, Parklands and Shea Project, MOAP, OLAM Ghana, Ghana Extension Systems Strengthening Project (GESSiP).

OLAM Ghana and MoAP supported the celebration of District Farmers Day Celebration

Table 8: Collaboration with Projects (MoFA)

Name of Project / Activity	Beneficiaries					Achievement (Result from intervention)
	Male	Female	Youth	Aged	PLWD	
Parkland	38	12	19	5	3	Demonstration on row planting and GAPs in intercropping and production of quality sheabutter
Sustainable Land & Water management Project (SLWMP)	501	414	401	16	6	Monitoring and take of GPS coordinates of 695 acres of land ploughed for cereal legume rotation and cashew legume intercrop with earth bunds
OLAM Ghana	0	30	30	0	0	Integrated farming (cashew and Beekeeping). 30 hives colonized
ComCashew	1	0	1	0	0	Build the capacity of staff on cashew data collection and supported staff with logistics to collect data for 2020 season.

1.3.2 Collaboration projects (GIZ, USAID, WFP, JICA etc)

GIZ-MOAP built the capacity of DAD staff and subsequently the staff trained farmers from the various communities within the four (4) agriculture zones. The training has help farmers to better appreciate he need to do early detection and prevention.

Name of Project / Activity	Beneficiaries					Achievement (Result from intervention)
	Male	Female	Youth	Aged	PLWD	
MOAP	623	324	423	3	15	Knowledge and skills of farmers on diseases and pest management of soya, groundnuts etc enhanced.

Weather situation

The year under consideration experienced total rainy days of 68 and quantity of 1089.8mm. The temperatures were high during the day in the first quarter and cold at night. The second quarter of the year experienced thunderstorms and cloudiness during the day coupled with intermittent rainfall. The fourth quarter of the year was cold at nights and start of harmattan during the day especially in December.

2.2 Rainfall and its effect on agriculture

The period under consideration triggered the flowering of some tree crops such as cashew and mango. The temperature facilitated the drying of some field crops such as maize, soybeans, sorghum, millet and rice in the first quarter of 2020.

The 2nd and 3rd quarters of 2020 experienced rainfall favored the regeneration of grasses for livestock and enough water in the dams, dugouts, streams etc. Animals do not travel long distances in search of pasture and water etc.

Table 8: District Annual Rainfall Distribution

Table 9: External factors impacting on agricultural production

External forces	Area of occurrence	Frequency (1)		Significance (2)		Trends (3)	
		2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
FREQUENT EVENTS							
Bush Fire	All Zones	3	4	3	4	3	4
Price variation of agric inputs	All Zones	4	4	4	4	4	4
Seasonal price variation of local production		3	3	3	3	3	3
Malaria	All Zones	3	3	3	3	3	3
Seasonal rural - urban migration	All Zones	3	3	3	3	3	3
Urbanization and non-agricultural employment opportunities	-	3	3	3	3	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>
Fuel Price Increase	-	3	3	5	5	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>
Alien herdsman	-	3	3	5	5	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>
Illegal mining (Galamsey)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Indicate Zones concerned

(2) Indicate: 1 = Permanent; 2 = Seasonal every year; 3 = Occasional; 4 = Cycle of 2-3 times every ten years.

(3) Significance of impact on agriculture performance: 1 = very important with mostly positive impact on agriculture. 2 = Important with mostly positive impact on agriculture; 3 = Medium with mostly positive impact on agriculture; 4 = Minor and occasional with mostly positive impact on agriculture. 5 = Very important with mostly negative impact on agriculture. 6 = Important with mostly negative impact on agriculture; 7 = minor with mostly negative impact on agriculture; 8 = No impact

(4) 1 = Increase; 0 = Decrease; -1 = Stable.

2.3 Pest and disease situation

Pests and diseases are harmful to both crops and animals. They increase cost of production, quality of produce, reduction in yield, stunted growth and some cases total failure. It is very important factor to consider for agricultural development of improvement.

2.3.1 Fall army worm (FAW)

Table 10: (FAW)

DAD	Total farmland affected (Ha)		Total Area Sprayed (Ha)		Total Area Recovered (Ha)		Total Area Destroyed (Ha)		Number of farmers affected		Number of farmers affected	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019		2020	
									M	F	M	F
	113	99	164	186	164	175	0	0	131	11	122	48

These are cumulative figures recorded for 2020 period.

Table 11: Number of Agro-input retail outlets in the District

District	Number of registered input dealers		Number of unregistered input dealers		Total		Number of input outlets and sale points of which both registered and unregistered						Number of operational areas without input outlet/sale points			
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	Solely Crop input		Solely Livestock input		Solely Fisheries input		Mixed Input Outlet		2019	2020
							2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020		
	6	8	7	8	13	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	15	7	9

A registered Agro-input dealer should at least register the company with Registrar General Department and subsequently with Plant Protection and Regulatory Services Directorate under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and subsequently EPA.

2.4.2 Enhanced farmers access to improved technologies

2.4.2.1 Access to improved agricultural technologies

Extension coverage has been widened due to the engagement of NABCO officials and the newly recruited staff by both the local government and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Table 12: Access to Agriculture Technology and Extension Services

Agriculture Technology and Extension Services		Target	2019	2020
1.Number of improved Technology demonstrated to farmers:	Livestock	-	1	2
	Fisheries	-	-	-
	Crop	-	6	9
	Others	0	0	0
Area (acres) under improved Technology demonstrated to farmers:	Livestock	-	0	1
	Fisheries	-	-	-
	Crop		4	6
2.Extension Agent-farmer ratio			1:5600	1:5000
3.Total number of farmers participating in demonstrations	Male		231	523
	Female		212	239
4.Number of FBOs trained in extension services delivery			16	22

One (1) acre pasture development for small ruminants at Sogoyiri

7 Planting for food and Jobs (PFJ) and Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD)

Government policy on Planting for Food and Jobs is in full operation facilitated by the Department of Agriculture. The Department is also facilitating the implementation of Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD). The project is aimed at creating jobs and increasing incomes through promotion and development of exportable agricultural commodities. In view of which a cashew tree nursery was established at Tuna which produced about 78,000 seedlings for distribution to farmers for commencement of the implementation of the programme and a total of 77,120 cashew seedlings out of 78,000 has been distributed to 786 farmers (608 males, 178 females). The total area planted was 725.7ha. Table 7 shows the number of registered beneficiaries under the policy

Table 12: Registered Beneficiaries under the PFG/PERD

Crops	Variety	Area cropped (Ha)	Average yield (MT/Ha)	Estimated production (MT)	No of Farmers				
					Male	Female	Youth	Aged	PLWDs
Maize	Hybrid	66	2.5	165.0	46	11	21	0	0
	OPV	322	1.5	483.0	115	24	53	25	4
Rice	Jasmine 85								
	AGRA	315.2	2.4	756.5	415	26	201	21	2
Soybean	Jenguma	18	1.4	25.2	21	2	5	0	0
	Afayak	4.5	1.5	6.8	4	1	2	0	0
	Sungpungu								
Sorghum									
Total		725.7			601	64	282	46	6

Source: Department of Agriculture, STKD.

Other projects for agriculture development

- Construction of 1no. dugout at Digzie (completed)
- Construction of 1no. dugout at Sayeri (completed)
- Construction of 1no. dugout at Kulmasa (completed)

- Construction of 1no. dugout at Goyiri (completed)
- Construction of 1no. dugout at Nasoyiri (completed)
- Construction of 1no. dugout at Jentilpe (completed)
- Construction of 1no. dug-out at sawla (completed)

Challenges and constraints

- Lack of irrigation facilities to promote dry season farming
- Erratic nature of the rainfall affects food production in the area.
- Inadequate office and staff accommodation
- Irregular release of funds for field visits for monitoring and supervision.
- Inadequate vehicles/motor bikes for field visits

Department of cooperative and business development

The planned activities for the year under review were mainly CBTs, formation and sustaining of associations and MSEs sub-committee meeting. This is represented in table below:

ACTIVITY	TARGET GROUP	VENUE	EXPECTED PARTICIPANTS
Follow-up	BAC Clients	District Wide	867
Technology improvement in honey processing	Tuna Suntaanyor one and two	Tuna Sontaanyor one and two	70
Linkage to Labeling and Packaging	Sawla Women Group	Sawla	35
Technical Skills in Soap making	BAC Clients	Sawla	36
Management Training	Women group	Sawla	28
Business Counseling	MSE operator	Sawla, Gindabour and Tuna	80
Soap making	Tuna women group	Tuna	30
Formation of Association	Sawla	Sawla	50
Sustaining Association	Tuna	Tuna	30
MSEs Sub- committee meeting	Members	Sawla district Assemble Hall	12

Needs Assessment

Date	Target Group	No. of ppts			Venue	Needs Assessed	Recommended Intervention
		M	F	Total			
03/07/2020	Soap makers		30	30	Sawla	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Inadequate fund ❖ Insufficient equipment ❖ Low asses of market 	Start-up kits Micro-credit Marketing seminar

Facilitating MSE Access to Business Support Services

Date	Type of Activity	No. of beneficiaries			Name of Service Provider
		M	F	Total	
1 st – 18 th February, 2020	Formation of MSE sub committee				BAC
2 nd – 26 th June, 2020	Taking delivery of startup kits	10	4		BAC
25 th July, 2020	Follow up on Kaisan trainees	6	3		BAC

GHANA HEALTH SERVICES (DISTRICT HEALTH MANAGEMENT TEAM)

Reproductive and child health concerns at the beginning of 2020:

- 1) Inadequate RCH professionals (Obstetrician/Gynaecologist, Midwives and CHNs)
- 2) Low IPT3 coverage
- 3) Low patronage of delivery services in facilities
- 4) Late start of Antenatal care by pregnant mothers

- 5) Fewer than the minimum 4 visits to ANC before delivery
- 6) Low Family Planning uptake
- 7) High Anaemia rate among pregnant women
- 8) High teenage pregnancy rate
- 9) Inadequate New born and infant care
- 10) Poor PNC interventions and patronage
- 11) Low school Health coverage
- 12) Poor maternal and child health seeking behaviours and delays in adhering to referral advice
- 13) Inadequate male involvement in RCH issues
- 14) Difficulty in accessing laboratory services by clients in sub-districts outside the major towns of Sawla and Tuna

Operational RCH targets for year 2020

- To increase ANC Coverage from 116.9% – 130%
- To increase ANC visits to 4
- To increase pregnant women with 4+ visits from 60% – 70%
- To increase IPT3 coverage from 46.6% – 60%
- To increase Supervised delivery (skilled) from 37.8% – 60%
- To increase Post-Natal Services from 77.9% – 90%
- To increase F/P acceptor rate from 19.9% – 30%
- To increase CWC registrants 0-11mts from 103% – 115%
- To increase CWC registrants 12-23mths from 39.1% – 45%
- To increase coverage in school Health from 63% – 95%
- To improve Health Promotion and education activities geared at improving community health seeking Behaviours and encourage male involvement in RCH activities
- To reduce teenage pregnancy using community durbars and dialogue sessions
- To improve new born and infant care services
- To organize campaigns against anaemia in pregnancy and among children
- To start outreach Laboratory services to sub-districts

Constraints

- Hard to reach communities especially during the rainy season
- High rate of anaemia in pregnancy and children under five
- Insufficient RCh staff to manage the ever increasing ANC clients is also becoming a chronic challenge.
- Inadequate instruments for facilities to work with especially the newly created zones
- Inadequate accommodation for staff
- Inadequate Hb kits for Hb estimation

DISEASE CONTROL AND SURVEILLANCE:

Main priorities for 2020

- To attain an operational target of 100% for all antigens with the aim of protecting all children under one year of age
- To carry out screening in primary schools for some of the neglected tropical diseases like leprosy and yaws.
- To ensure timeliness and completeness of reporting.
- To keep surveillance on all communicable and non- communicable disease
- To improve upon TB detection rate in the district
- To revitalize surveillance with special emphasis on CBS in the district and to intensify suspicion for cases of measles, yellow fever AFP and so on.

Although Malaria still remains the top cause of OPD attendance, there has been a slight decrease in the case load for the period under review. This may be due to among other interventions, the promotion of ITN use in households but more needs to be done in the coming quarters.

Constraints / challenges

- A lot of underserved/hard to reach communities
- Inadequate storage facilities for vaccines
- Very bad road network.

- Late funding for most of our programmes.
- Shortage of RDT's kits for confirmation of Malaria diagnoses.
- Most CBS volunteers have become rather dormant in their surveillance work except during NIDs thereby leading to irregular submission of CBS reports by sub-districts and facilities

Nutrition services:

Priority areas:

- ❖ Routine growth promotion
- ❖ Nutrition and malaria control for child survival programme (NMCCSP)
- ❖ Community management of acute malnutrition (c-mam)
- ❖ Community case management of childhood illness
- ❖ Salt Iodization programme

Objectives:

- To reduce malnutrition at all levels from 23.2% to 15% by the end of the year 2019
- To increase the knowledge level of volunteers in communities on GP and CCM by 40%
- To increase micronutrient consumption of mothers and children < 5years from 60% to 70% by the end of 2020
- To increase optimum breastfeeding and appropriate complementary feeding practices from 60% to 70% by the end of 2020
- To reduce severe malnutrition rate from 6% to 3%

HIV& AIDS interventions

As part of activities aimed at reducing the HIV & AIDS pandemic, the district has undertaken a number of interventions such as voluntary testing, prevention from mother to child transmission (PMCT). Others include sensitization workshops for selected health workers, national service personnel and security officers in the district. School HIV & AIDS clubs will also be formed to create awareness among school children on the disease and other Sexuality Transmitted Diseases (STIs).

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL WELFARE

Child rights and vulnerability issues

1.14 Support skill and manpower development of the Vulnerable

The Department of Social Welfare takes lead in collaborating with Governmental and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in integrating the vulnerable, disadvantaged, and marginalized as well as Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) into the mainstream of development with their active participation and support of their families and communities for the realization of their fullers' potentials. The department in the just ended year through the support of the District Assembly supported **68 PWDs** in the payment of their school fees in various institutions of high learning and other economic activities. Out of the total **35** were Males and **33** were Females

Appendix one (1) is a sex disaggregated data of the beneficiaries of the support programme

Support for disables in the District and Formation of child rights committees

The department of social welfare and community development through the support of the District Assembly carried out a series of support programs for the vulnerable in the District within the year under review. The activities were focused empowering them economically such that they can undertake certain income generating activities so as to earn certain incomes for themselves and for the socio-economic wellbeing of their families.

The support include the provision of refrigerators, small ruminants, armpit chairs, sawing machines among others.

Below are some pictures of beneficiaries of this intervention.



Presentation of items to beneficiary by the Hon. DCE at the Sawla community center



Presentation of items to beneficiary by the Hon. DCE at the Sawla community center

The total **68** PWDS benefitted from the intervention out of this number, **37** Were Females and **31** were Males. This exercise took place at the Sawla community centre.

Appendix two (2) is a sex disaggregated data of PWDS captured through the registration exercise.

Formation of child rights committees

Child right committees were formed in ten (10) communities under the five (5) zones in the district between the periods of in the communities as indicated in the table below:

S/NO	COMMUNITY	TOTAL NO. OF MEMBERS	MALES	FEMALES
1.	TALE	7	5	2
2.	JINAVORI	7	5	2
3.	JENTILPE	7	4	3

4.	NASOYIRI	7	4	2
5.	SINDAA	7	4	2
6.	KAWIER	7	5	3
7.	KRONKROMPE	7	5	2
8.	NAAFA	7	5	3
9.	GINDABOUR	7	5	2
10.	PORU	7	4	3

Each committee comprises of at least seven memberships with both men and women. The committee is tasked to monitor exploitative child labour issues, child trafficking, teenage pregnancies, school dropouts and other child abuse related issues. They meet weekly while the department also monitors them monthly. They are tasked to also identify children who are supposed to be in school but are not able to be enrolled in any formal school

Under identification and registration of person with disability

A total of 118 PWDS were identified and registered under the association in the District for support. Out of this total **58** were females and **60** were males. 79 vulnerable persons were process for free National Health Insurance Registration with the breakdown in the table below.



Registration of PWDS on-going at Kawier



Registration Exercise at Jinavori

Appendix three (3) is a sex disaggregated data of PWDS identified and registered under the program

Justice Administration:

It includes investigating into the background of juvenile offenders, writing of reports to the court to help determine appropriate punishment/treatment to the juvenile offenders (Social Enquiry Report). During the quarter under review, five (5) child marriages were reported to the office. Efforts were made to reverse the situation and such girls were back to school at Nakwabi, Nakpala and Dongekurah

Sensitization on the harmful effects of institutional care of children (Child Rights Promotion and Protection)

During the year under review, thirty (30) communities were sensitized on the harmful effects of institutional care of children, effects on migration and importance of enrolling children in the school at the right age, effects on early marriage to the girl child, her family and the District at large. Issues promoting child survival and development were encouraged. The department also collaborated with

Braveaura to visit twelve (12) communities as indicated below. Stakeholders such as; Chiefs, traditional authorities, religious leaders, parents/guardians, relatives, students, and other community members in the following communities heryiri-Saru,Kulwong-Saru,Lewyriyiri-Saru,Sumah-Kalba, Jimperayiri-Kalb Mekaa-Kporibayiri, Bajuriyiri-Kunfusi, Porokon-Kalba and Dikatama-Kalba were sensitised.

Section of community members at Porokon-Kalba during the sensitization program



During the year under review, five(5)girls were safe from forced/child marriage out of these, 2 are from Mekaa-Kporibayiri 1 from Lewyyiri-Saru, and the remaining **two (2)** were also from Dinkatama-Kalba in the District. The five girls were counselled with their parents to ensure survival and development of the girls. The said girls were back to the class room. Another 8 male school dropout in some communities within the District were also identified and their respective parents council and they have since been sent back to school in total 13 Children’s life’s were been protected.

The table below is a sex disaggregated data of the said victims.

NAME	SEX		TOTAL S		COMMUNITIES	
	MALES	FEMALES	M	F		Age
Suadikatu Salifu		F		1	Mekaa-Kporibayiri	15
Memuna Awudu		F		2	Mekaa-Kporibayiri	16
Haruna Shamima		F			Dinkatama-Kalba	16

Husein Rahina		F		4	Lewyriyiri	15
Iddrisu Zenab		F		5	Lewyriyiri	17
Mustapha Ali	M		1		Tilayiyi-Kalba	12
Ibrahim Habibu	M		2		Taanayiri-Kalba	13
Issahaku Sandow	M		3		Wullah-Garkon	13
John Sabastian	M		4		Limetey-Kura-Sanyeri	16
Yidana Hamidu	M		5		Tilayiyi-Kalba	11
Zakaria Namalia	M		6		Tilayiyi-Kalba	15
James Mahamudu	M		7		Dinkatama-Kalba	14
Dauda Gudana	M		8		Limetey-Kura-Sanyeri	14
Totals			8	5		

During the year under review, one (1) Social Enquiry/Investigation Report (SER) was written on a single orphan whose mother died with his twin brother at the Sawla District Hospital after she had delivered. The baby was process to Anfaani Children's in Tamale for care and protection.

International day against Child Labour celebration

Durbar on Child Protection: World Day against Child Labour. Celebrated on the **20th June, 2020 at Kalba** in the Sawla Tuna Kalba District.

This year's World Day Against Child Labour was celebrated at Kalba in the Sawla Tuna Kalba District. The celebration was organised by the District Assembly in collaboration with Regional Advisory Network System (RAINS). The occasion was attended by the Hon. District Chief Executive, the District Co-ordinating Director, District Planning Officer and the Human Resource Manager all from central administration. The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, Birth and Death Registry, National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE), Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) and NGOs were also represented. Others include; Chief and elders of Kalba, women's groups, parents and guardians from Tuna, Sumah, Jimperayiri and Dikatama. Pupils and some teachers from Kalba D/A basic school cannot be left out. The programme was covered by personnel from Daily Graphic, Ghana News Agency and Nkelgi FM

Among other activities outlined, the District Assembly chose a community durbar to mark the day at the Kalba in the District. The durbar was attended by prominent personalities such as the Hon.

District Chief Executive, Chief of Kalba, men and women, and all stakeholders who have stake/interest in the child protection including development partners such as rains. Over five hundred (**630**) people including teachers, students and parents and guardians attended out of this total **401** were females and **229** were males.

The celebration was inaugurated by the representative of Executive Director of RAINS after the opening prayer and introduction of dignitaries. He commended the District Assembly for observing such an important day in the District. He acknowledged the date being on the 12th June every year and celebrating on the 20th June in the Sawla Tuna Kalba District this year as a step in the right direction because better late than never.

A speech was read by the Head of Department, Social Welfare and Community Development. According to the HOD, child labour is not only unacceptable but criminal in Ghana. He therefore promised to implement the Children`s Act, 1998 to the fullest in the District with backing from the relevant stakeholders. He assured the people that violators of child rights shall be prosecuted in the court of law. He mentioned formation of District Child Protection Network Committee to make child protection issues everyone`s business in the District. He commended RAINS for their financial support provided to get the committee formed.

The guest speaker Hon. District Chief Executive, saw this year`s theme ‘‘End Child Labour in Supply Chains - it is Everyone`s Business’’ very important, because children are being used in all manner of economic activities. Besides the global child labour situation, he was not happy about child labour situation in Ghana. He outlined 38.3% of children in rural areas being engaged in economic activities. 43.8% in rural savannah engaged in economic activities compared to 38.3% in rural forest and 21.9% in rural coastal areas which he said End Child Labour in Supply Chains- it is Everyone`s Business very relevant and most appropriate in the situation of Ghana.

He advised parents and guardians to invest in the future of their children as the only way to enjoy in their old age. He also added that parents /guardians should give opportunity to children to develop their talents in a free and un-intimidated environment.

He advised the people to be tolerant to one another and be one another's keeper without allowing politics to divide them. He said that politics is about development, unity and progress. He made the people to understand that his doors are open for all Ghanaians not for only the followers of NPP. He concluded his speech by a caution against HIV/AIDS which he said is real and only behavioural/attitudinal change can fight the canker.

The chairman who was the chief of Kalba in his concluding remarks appreciated the District Assembly for organising such an important programme in his community. He was overwhelmed for hosting the entire District Assembly especially both the Hon. District Chief Executive and the Co-ordinating Director.

The event was colourful, involving, and participatory geared towards ending Child Labour in Supply Chains as depicted by this year's theme. I hope same support will be extended to the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development to organise similar and same next year to promote the best interest of children in the District.

I wish to express my sincere gratitude to the Hon. District Chief Executive Hon. Tamimu Lawal and the District Co-ordinating Director David Anabiga for their constant support to the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development and social protection programmes in the District.

Community Development: assist to organize community development program to improve and enrich rural life through: literacy and adult education; voluntary contribution and communal labour for the provision of facilities and services such as water, schools, library, community centre and public places of convenience (development projects); teaching deprived or rural women in home management and child care.

Monitoring of growth, development and reunification of orphans with their families

During the year under review, the department through the support of the District Assembly monitored growth and development of orphans in the various communities within the Municipality.

14 were recorded out of which 11 cases were successfully resolved and such orphans were reunified with their families.

The table below attest to the above information.

Table 2.12 Family Welfare Cases

Type of cases	Brought Forward	New cases	Cases Successfully	Cases Referred to magistrat	Cases referred	Cases Withdrawn	Cases Remainin g/pen
Maintenance	0	6	5	0		0	1
Paternity	0	0	0	0		0	0
Custody	0	1	1	0		0	1
Family Reconciliation	0	7	5	0		0	2
TOTAL	0	14	11	0		0	4
SEX DISAGGREGATED	Females				Males		
	6				8		

Registration of Day Care Centres And Monitoring Operations Of Day Care Centres

During the year under review the department had monitored Twenty two (22) day care centres in the District. None of the day care centres monitored had registered with the department in the District Assembly but the rest were yet to also register.

Organize child labour clubs

Child labour clubs have been formed in ten schools across the district. The club is made up of both boys and girls in a particular school. The club meets to discuss about issues affecting the well-being of children. They have their executive body through elections and the department monitors them monthly. They are to learn much about child labour issues and impact their communities when they go back.

The table below shows the schools the clubs were formed and this was done between the period of with a total number of **502**, females **328** and males **174**.

S/NO	SCHOOLS	TOTAL NUMBER OF MEMBERS	BOYS	GIRLS
1.	GINDABOUR D/A	70	33	37
2.	JELINKON D/A	45	16	29
3.	NAKPALA D/A	63	21	

				42
4.	KANCHE D/A	51	15	36
5.	NAKWABI D/A	49	18	31
6.	GBINIYIRI D/A	35	12	23
7.	KODANYINA D/A	54	17	37
8.	KALBA D/A	33	12	21
9.	SOMA D/A	47	15	32
10.	KULMASA D/A	55	15	40

Engage some Communities in dialogue on Child protection issues provide homes for the homeless, abandoned and orphaned children

During the year under review, the department of social welfare and community development through the District Assembly carried out a series of dialogue meeting with some 24 selected communities in the District on child protection issues. These communities were, Sumah, Yomileteng-Kalba, Dikatama-Kalba, Tagalayiri-Kalba, Wullah-Garkon, Jieyiri-Garkon, Limetey-Kura -Sanyeri, Uro-Kalba, Kantekura-Sanyeri among others.

Families were educated on proper upbringing of children, child labour, child marriage, the effects of rural urban migration popularly known as kayaye which is too rampant in most communities within the municipality.

Below are some supporting pictures in some of the communities during the dialogue section



A picture of community dialogue on child protection at Tikpon-Kura

Provide homes for the homeless, abandoned and orphaned children

There have been several issues of abandoned children in the district. Some were missing with no traced routes and some were children who were abandoned by their own parents. Some of them were sent to Tamale Children's Home by court care order and some to operation Smiles at Nakwabi in the Sawla-Tuna-Kalba district.

S/NO	COMMUNITY	NO. OF RESCUED CHILDREN	PRESENT LOCATIONS
1.	SAWLA	3	NAKWABI CHILDREN'S HOME, TAMALE SAVE OUR SOULS
2.	GBONGBONDURI	2	TAMALE CHILDREN'S HOME
3.	KALBA	3	NAKWABI CHILDREN'S HOME

4.	BABOARAYIRI	4	NAKWABI CHILDREN'S HOME
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Operationalization of Local Economic Development (LED) in the District

Over the past three decades, Ghana has made significant efforts at reducing poverty levels and improving the lives of its citizenry. In spite of the progress made in tackling poverty and meeting the MDGs, citizens are still faced with issues of high level of hunger, poverty and unemployment. At the same time MMDAs are facing challenges in meeting the needs of the people because they lack commensurate resources and in some cases their effort are not adequately fed into local needs. Addressing these unpleasant phenomena urgently requires a paradigm shift in the way of doing things. In view of which the Sawla Tuna Kalba District Assembly has adopted Local Economic Development (LED) as an approach of development that fully harness the economic potentials of the district for job creation and consequently improve living standards of its citizenry.

Objective

The overall objective of this report is to present the summary of activities carried out by the DLEDST in the year.

Support for Local Economic Development (LED) Activities

The following constituted the major activities carried out in respect of supporting LED activities in the District:

CONSTITUTION AND OUTDOORING OF DISTRICT LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (LED) TEAM(DLEDT)

The District LED through the support of the District Assembly was constituted and outdoor within the year under review taken into account the varied background of the membership.

The following was the composition of the DLEDT:

No.	Name of Members of DLEDT	Designation	Status on Team
1	Hon. Isaac Kipo sanyazi	Chairman Finance & Admin. Sub-committee	Member
2	Iddrisu Adam	Dev't Planning Officer	Chairman
3	Mahama Yahaya	Budget Officer	Member
4	Adam Kabiru	Trades & Industry Officer	Secretary
5	Hon. Yahaya Isahaku	Chairman Social Services Sub-Committee	Member
6	Hon. Bialjiltey J Emmanuel	Chairman Development Planning Sub-committee	Member
7	Sawla Wura	Rep. of Traditional Authority	Member
8	Martin Gaala	Director of Dept of Agric	Member

The eight member Team among several others undertook the following activities:

1. Identify the major LED activities in each Zonal council
2. Identify champions of LED for each of the Zonal councils
3. Organise orientation for champions of LED
4. Identification of factor militating against local economic activities in each Zonal Council

Support for the identification of major LED activities in the District

The District Assembly in the just ended year under review supported the business advisory unit in the identification of major LED activities through the collaboration of the District LED Support Team DLEDST. The team in collaboration with the unit carried out this exercise in some six (6) selected communities within the District: Soma, Nakwabi, Saru, Tuna, Kalba, Sawla Sanyeri.

- a. The following were some of the activities identified by the team

The DLEDST broke into two sub-teams to visit all Area Council (two at a time) to identify their major local economic development activities for support. The outcome of the visits are as presented in the table below:

No.	Name of Area Council	Major LED Activities	Date of Visit	Team
1	Gindabour	Soap making	17 th &20 th Feb, 2020	Team 1: Chairman Development Planning Sub-committee, DBO, Trades & Industry Officer, Chairman Finance & Admin. Sub-committee
		Shea nut collection and processing		
		Cashew nut collection and storage		
		Fish monger		
		Crop Farming		
		Local craftsmen and artisans		
		Fishing		
2	Tuna	Pito brewing	11 th &12 th March., 2020	Team 2: DPO, Chairman Social Services Sub-Committee, Director Dept of Agric., Rep. of Traditional Authority.
		Groundnut oil processing		
		Soap making		
		Shea nut collection and processing		
		Crop Farming		
		Pito brewing		
		Animal rearing		
3	Dobodariyiri-Sanyeri	Tailoring/dressmaking	11 th &12 th March., 2020	Team 1: Chairman Development Planning Sub-committee, DBO, Trades & Industry Officer, Chairman Finance & Admin. Sub-committee
		Pito brewing		
		Local craftsmen and artisans		
		Groundnut oil processing		
		Crop Farming		
		Shea nut collection and processing		
4	Soma-Tuna	Animal rearing	5 th &6 th Apr. 2020	Team 2: MDPO, Chairman Social Services Sub-Committee, Director Dept of Agric., Rep. of Traditional Authority.
		Dressmaking/Tailoring		
		Crop Farming		
		Hair dressing		
		Pito brewing		
		Local craftsmen and artisans		
5	Kalba	Chop bar operation	5 th &6 th Apr. 2020	Team 1: Chairman Development Planning Sub-committee, DBO, Trades & Industry Officer, Chairman Finance & Admin. Sub-committee
		Dressmaking/Tailoring		
		Hair dressing		
		Local craftsmen and artisans		
		Soap making		
		Smock weaving		
		Pito brewing		
Local craftsmen and artisans				
6	Sawla	Chop bars operation	5 th &6 th Apr. 2020	Team 2: DPO, Chairman Social Services Sub-Committee,
		Dressmaking/Tailoring		
		Hair dressing		

No.	Name of Area Council	Major LED Activities	Date of Visit	Team
		Crop Farming		Director Dept. of Agric., Rep. of Traditional Authority.
		Pito brewing		
		Groundnut oil processing		
		Soap making		
		Local craftsmen and artisans		
7	Mejaa-Nahari	Local craftsmen and artisans	14 th & 15 th Apr. 2020	Team 1: Chairman Development Planning Sub-committee, DBO, Trades & Industry Officer, Chairman Finance & Admin. Sub- committee
		Groundnut oil processing		
		Soap making		
		Shea nut collection and processing		
		Crop Farming		
		Pito brewing		
		Animal rearing		
		Dressmaking/Tailoring		

Form and Train Organized Women Groups On Income Generating Activities Within The District

The Area Council LED champions facilitated the formation of women income generating activities groups made up of a minimum of 20 and a maximum of 25 women per group to be trained. Table 2 shows the women groups and the type of training provided for each group:



Women groups in a training session



A facilitator taking some women groups income generating activities



Women weaving traditional cloth



Participants moving from one work station to the other

Table 2: List of Women Groups Formed

No.	Name of Women group	Targeted training provided	Facilitators
1	Kpali fish mongers	1. Packaging,	The facilitators at the training were drawn from the Municipal Local Economic Development Team (DLEDT) and some
2	Sunkaayiri rice processors	2. Marketing,	
3	Darkudayiri soap makers	3. Basic record keeping,	
4	Kalba crop farmers	4. mobilization of investible capital,	
5	Bisiyiri brewers	5. Access credit from financial institutions	
6	Tuna Groundnut oil processors	6. Mobilizing investible capital from peers through VSLA formation	
7	Sawla hair dressers		
8	Tuna Shea nut collectors and processors		
9	Sawla dressmakers		
10	Sawla chop bar owners		
11	Gbilpie-Kulmasa soap makers		
12	Kantekura-Sanyeripito brewers		
13	Mejaa-Nahari animal rearing		
14	Dobodariyiri Groundnut oil processors		

a. Facilitate the formation of Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA)

The DLEDST facilitated the formation of VSLAs in each Zonal Councils. This became necessary due to the poor access to investible credit by most women engaged in income generating activities. DLEDST decided to pilot the VSLA concept with the fourteen (14) women groups formed.

The District Business Advisory Centre (BAC), was tasked to facilitate the formation and operationalization of fourteen (14) women VSLAs (i.e. two in each Area Council). The BAC organized a two day training in two clusters with each cluster made up of seven (7) groups. At the training issues address included:

1. The concept of VSLA
2. Development of VSLA constitutions
3. Roles and responsibilities of members of VSLAs
4. Purpose of the formation of VSLAs
5. Loans to members of the VSLAs
6. Share out period and principles guiding share out

Before the end of the quarter, nine (9) VSLAs were formed and operationalized with five outstanding.



Community orientation on the benefits of VSLA

b. Link trained rural women groups to financial institutions

The DLEDST in collaboration with Bawbaw Rural Bank and the National Investment Bank organised seven public forum, one in each Area council to educate people engaged in various

income generating activities on the modalities of securing credit from the banks. Major issues addressed during the fora included:

1. Need to form and work in groups
2. Need to keep basic records on daily business activities

a. Establishment of Area Council Platforms

The Area Council platforms were constituted with their respective chairmen and secretaries elected.

The Table below presents members of the Area Council platform and their respective positions.

No	Name of Area Council	Identified LED Platform Members	Designation
1	Sawla	1 Abdul Aziz Shamsu A/C Chairman 2 Sulemana Malik 3 Kipo Samata 4 Zenabu Fuseini 5 Dari Musah	Chairman Secretary Member Member Member
2	Kalba	1 Ben Bukari A/C Chairman 2 Issifu Asana 3 Lansa Jacob 4 Losina Yusuf 5 Jonatan Fariba	Chairman Secretary Member Member Member
3	Sanyeri	1 Stella Karim A/C Chairman 2 Mustapha Mohamadu 3 Azunga John 4 Sandow Ibrahim 5 Jabik Moses	Chairman Secretary Member Member Member
4	Jindabo	1 MemunalAlhassan A/C Chairman 2 Salam Losina 3 Emmuel Joseph 4 Anas Kipo 5 Fati Adam	Chairman Secretary Member Member Member
5	Tuna	1 FuseiniMahama A/C Chairman 2 TahiruAlhassan 3 Atinga Janet 4 Fuseini Alimatu 5 Mustapha Alhassan	Chairman Secretary Member Member Member

Below are some of the pictures taken during the group formation stage.



Guiding participants on the qualities to consider in selecting LED platform members at Jindabo



Facilitators interacting with selected Area Council LED platform members at Tuna



Facilitators interacting with selected Area Council LED platform members at Sanyari and Kalba respectively.



Train organized women groups on soap making activities

Some 6 organized women groups within the District were trained on soap making and other related activities by the District business advisory center through the support of the District Assembly. These women groups were very much happy for the training given them by the Assembly since it will go a long way to enhance their socio-economic living conditions

Below are some of the groups and some pictures taken during the training section.

Support in Technology Development

Under technological development, here some 21 youth were taken through apprenticeship training in hair dressing, fashion and designing, welding, bee keeping as well as financial management in order to enable them manage their financial resources when they establish their own businesses. Out of these total **13 were female and 8 were males**

The training was supported by the District Assembly in collaboration with Support the youth foundation a local based NGO that is into youth development in the District.

Below is some sex disaggregated data on the beneficiaries of this intervention

S/NO	NAME	SEX		TRAINING TYPE	COMMUNITY
		FEMALE	MALE		
1	Alima karim	F		Fashion & design	Sawla
2	Fatawu Dawuda		M	Welding	Tuna
3	Karimu Sadia	F		Hair dressing	Balma
4	Fati Issahaku	F		Hair dressing	Tuna
5	Mary John	F		Tailoring	Kalba
6	Eliasu Ibrahim		M	Bee keeping	Sanyeri
7	Fatahiya Awusi	F		Fashion & design	Sawla
8	Gloria Abatani	F		Hair dressing	Sawla
9	Kudus Amina	F		Tailoring	Nakwabi
10	Yatasu Wari	F		Tailoring	Balma
11	Radiatu Salam			Fashion & Design	Jentilpe
12	Malik Rashida	F		Tailoring	Gbengbanduri
13	Alhassan Samed		M	Bee keeping	Sawla
14	Zuberu Issah		M	Welding	Kwadanyina
15	Jacob Diana	F		Hair dressing	Sawla
16	Andrews Jonatan		M	Bee keeping	Gendabour
17	Emmanuel Eric		M	Welding	Nakwabi
18	Ben Kunatey	F		Fashion & Design	Soma
19	Rapheal Nina	F		Hair dressing	Nakpala
20	Sadat Rashid		M	Bee keeping	Kalba
21	Thomas Awaniya	F		Tailoring	Saru

CBT in soap and Cosmetic making

In the year under review, the District Assembly supported the unit to again carry out CBT training in soap and cosmetic making in some 4 selected communities within the District namely: Tuna, Kalba Nakwabi and Sawla. This was also counterpart funded by the Japan international foundation through their branch in the District.

The help in the provision of all the training needs of these beneficiaries and also supported each of the beneficiaries in establishing of their own businesses at their various communities to help render certain services to their community members which by so doing enhance they the service providers living standard as well.

16 Operationalization of Gender Mainstreaming Activities in the District

The year under review, the District Gender Disk Officer (GDO) received support to execute the planned activities. Specifically the GDO facilitated the implementation off the following activities:

Support in mainstreaming gender at work places and educational institutions

The Gender desk officer through the support of the District Assembly carried out a series of gender mainstreaming and sensitization activities within the District within the just ended year under review. In connection with this, a two (2) gender mainstreaming programs were organised in the two government Senior High Schools within the District namely Sawla Secondary School and Sawla Vocational. Where the students were made to understand that they were all equal irrespective of their sex and for that matter should always recognised their female counterpart items of student leadership positions, and the use of school facilities.

They were made to understand that, that was the only way we could move forward as a nation.

Below are the identified gaps that this intervention seeks to address and some photographs taken during the sensitization program.

1. Inferiority complex among women
2. Women are not consulted before decisions are made
3. Women are not assertive



The above picture was taken at the Sawla Vocational Vocational Institute during the gender mainstreaming sensitisation section where a cross section of the student both females and males were brought together for the program.

A total of **394** students attended the program out of these, **223** were females students and **171** were male students.



The above picture was taken at the Sawla Senior High School during the gender mainstreaming sensitisation section where a cross section of the student both females and males were brought together for the program.

Here, a total of **494** students attended the program out of these, **293** were females' students and **201** were male students.

The above picture was taken at the Tuna Senior High School during the gender mainstreaming sensitisation section where a cross section of the student both females and males were brought together for the program.

A total of **394** students attended the program out of these, **192** were females students and **202** were male students.

Conceptual issues and how they apply at work side

The issue of gender stereotype at work was another area of concern that was heavily criticized here a sensitization workshop was organized at the District Assembly conference hall for workers of the various departments in the District were the staff were actually sensitized that both men and women were equal and for that matter preference should not be given to one than the other especially when it comes to who occupies what position in our various offices. They were made to understand that, all jobs and positions were meant for both sexes, and for that matter no jobs or positions was reserved for the male to the detriment of the female.

SENSITIZATION ON THE NEED TO GIVE EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES TO BOTH SEX IN TERMS OF DECISION MAKING AND THE CONTROL AND UTILIZATION OF RESOURCES IN THE SOCIETY

As part of the gender mainstreaming activities carried out in the year under review. The DA supported the GDO to under-take a number of community durbars on the need to ensure that the voices of both females and males are listened to during local decision making. These durbars were carried out at Tuna, Kalba, Jindabo, Sanyeri, Kpali, Dobodariyiri and Gbongbonduori. The durbar also addressed the need to re-examine the local arrangement in respect of who has rights to local resources such as land and to begin to give equitable rights to women, minority groups and the vulnerable in society including PWD.

The identified gaps to be addressed by this intervention is given below:

1. Women were found to have limited rights to local resources such as land, capital and even their own labour.



A gender mainstreaming sensitization meeting the people of Sanyeri by the GDO

The table below is sex disaggregated data of participants of the meeting at Gbongbonduori

Names	Sex		Total	
	Male	Female	M	F
Ebenezer Isaac	M		1	
Bayisi Mariah		F		2
Iddrisu Salma		F		3
Haruna Sherifa		F		4
Matilda Awala		F		5
Iddi Hafiz	M		6	
Daniel Wumbei	M		7	
Zakari Waliu	M		8	
Sahidu Hamdia		F		9
Bukari Rauf	M		10	
Sulemana Alhassan	M		11	
Joyce Buwumia		F		12
Aurugu Hanna		F		13
Yampasiya Falilatu		F		14
Alidu Sakina		F		15
Nurudeen Sampa	M		16	
Abena Francis		F		17
Tanko Abdul Jalil	M		18	
Azabu Mumuni	M		19	
Ali Wuni	M		20	

MajeedHaadi	M		21	
Farouk Fuseinas		F		22
Adam Booya		F		23
Bawa Moses	M		24	
Peace Elijah		F		25
Joseph Nyaaba	M		26	
SafianDalal	M		27	
Simon Putoobasiba	M		28	
Dorcass Richard		F		29
Amin Amatu		F		30
Kofi Amina		F		31
Ayuuba Baba	M		32	
BasiruLatifa		F		33
NuhuMuzammilo	M		34	
Evans Philip	M		35	
Margret Kwara		F		36
Felix Wuni	M		37	
Pius SugrumVeela	M		38	
TOTAL			38	36

Sensitization on child / force marriage and reducing work load on women through a stakeholder fora on the utilisation of the gender analysis tool.

The gender mainstreaming activities in the year under review also saw a sensitization as well as the organisation of a stakeholder fora on the utilisation of the gender analysis tool. The objective of which was to make all stakeholders responsible in education their respective community members on the negative effects of child or force marriage on the child, her family and the society at large. And again to enable all stakeholders appreciate the exciting gender roles in the District in order to commit to working towards changing such roles.

The outcome from both male and female groups after their examination of the triple roles of gender i.e. reproductive role, productive roles and community roles observed that the female was overburdened with responsibilities especially in the area of reproductive and productive roles resulting in limited involvement in community roles. The fora thus resulted in community elders and leaders committing to working towards mixing roles to ease the burden on women.

The table below shows who does what when it comes to reproductive and productive roles in the society as indicated by participants in the meeting.

Below is one of the identified gaps that this intervention seeks to address and some photographs taken during the sensitization program

1. They were found to be over burdened with responsibilities especially in the area of reproductive and productive roles resulting in limited involvement in community roles.



Men group discussion the triple role of Gender at Doumer, feb. 25/02/2020

Women group discussion the triple role of Gender at Dabori on the 11/02/2020

Reproductive roles

ACTIVITY	MEN	WOMEN	BOYS	GIRLS
Sweeping	0	3	0	3
Cooking	0	3	0	3
Washing	0	3	1	3
Milling	0	3	2	3
Fetching of firewood	0	3	2	3
Marketing	0	3	2	3

Key: 0= Not at all. 1= little. 2= Good 3 = Very good

Productive roles

Activity (farming)	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
Ploughing	3	0	3	0
Sowing	1	3	1	3
Weeding	3	2	3	1
Harvesting		3	1	3

	1			
Selling	3	0	0	0

A sex disaggregated data of participants in the program

NAME	SEX		TOTALS	
	MALES	FEMALES	M	F
Abiba Yakubu		F		1
Memuna Awudu		F		2
Haruna Shaibu	M		3	
Husein Rahina		F		4
Issaq Abdalla	M		5	
Mustapha Alima		F		6
Iddrisu Zenab		F		7
Ibrahim Habibu	M		8	
Issahaku Ayisha		F		9
John Asana		F		10
Yidana Hawa		F		11
Amama Zakaria		F		12
James Mahamudu	M		13	
Dauda Assibi		F		14
Moses Ali	M		15	
Jarayatu Inusah		F		16
Sumaila Tahiru	M		17	
Sulemana Ibrahim	M		18	
Yakubu Abdul Fataw	M		19	
Tajudeen Ibrahim	M		20	
Seidu Khadija		F		21
Imoro Alimatu		F		22
Mahama Gafaru	M		23	
Osman Fauzia		F		24
Abdul Rahaman Hafiz	M		25	
Felicia Adam		F		26
Azara John		F		27
Akundaari Paul	M		28	
Amidu Sakinatu		F		29
Alhasan Alifatu		F		30
Adam Abdu	M		31	
Abiba Abubakari		F		32
Akologu Diana		F		33
John Mercy		F		34

Aliu Fati		F		35
Musah Saeeda	M			36
Latif Mohamed	M		37	
Jerrimaiah Mary		F		38
Zinatu Amadu		F		39
Mubarak Abdalla	M		40	
Mumuni Solomon	M		41	
Total			41	39

Sensitization on Teenage Pregnancies and Betrothal marriage

The Gender des officer within the year under review through the support of the Sawla Tuna Kalba District Assembly, carried out sensitization campaign in some five (5) selected on the Teenage Pregnancy and Betrothal marriage.

The communities are said to be recording higher cases of both Teenage Pregnancies and Betrothal Marriages as such leading to the falling standards of Education among the youths in those communities. The communities are: Saru, Gbeniyiri, Yoliyiri, Darkudayiri and Sunkayiri. A team of officers from the STKDA lead by the GDO from **5th to 8th March, 2020** visited those communities and sensitized the youth, Opinion Leaders, Chiefs and Elders on the need to put certain workable measures in place so as to bring on end completely to Teenage Pregnancy and Betrothal marriages. This was done by the officers letting them know how the falling in Educational standards among their youths through those acts is affecting the said victims economically and socially, their families, their communities and to a larger extend the overall development of the District.

Below are some of the identified gaps that this intervention seeks to address and some photographs taken during the sensitization program

1. There were reported cases of Teenage pregnancies, child marriages and Betrothal marriages across the District leading to school drop-out.
2. Poor parenting
3. Child neglect.



Sensitization program at Yoliyiri on the 7th of march, 2020

The table below is sex disaggregated data of participants of the meeting at Yoliyiri

Names	Sex		Total	
	Male	Female	M	F
Ebenezer Isaac	M		1	
Bayisi Mariah		F		2
Iddrisu Salma		F		3
Haruna Sherifa		F		4
Matilda Awala		F		5
Iddi Hafiz	M		6	
Daniel Wumbei	M		7	
Zakari Waliu	M		8	
Sahidu Hamdia		F		9
Bukari Rauf	M		10	
Sulemana Alhassan	M		11	
Joyce Buwumia		F		12
Aurugu Hanna		F		13
Yampasiya Falilatu		F		14
Alidu Sakina		F		15

Nurudeen Sampa	M		16	
Abena Francis		F		17
Tanko Abdul Jalil	M		18	
Azabu Mumuni	M		19	
Ali Wuni	M		20	
Majeed Haadi	M		21	
Farouk Fuseinas		F		22
Adam Booya		F		23
Bawa Moses	M		24	
Peace Elijah		F		25
Joseph Nyaaba	M		26	
Safian Dalal	M		27	
Simon Putoobasiba	M		28	
Dorcass Richard		F		29
Amin Amatu		F		30
Kofi Amina		F		31
Ayuuba Baba	M		32	
Basiru Latifa		F		33
Nuhu Muzammilo	M		34	
Evans Philip	M		35	
Margret Kwara		F		36
Felix Wuni	M		37	
Pius Sugrum Veela	M		38	
TOTAL			38	36

Sensitization on gender based violence

Violence as we all know has a divers effect on human development ranging from mental, physical, social and economic more especially gender based violence or violence against women. So any country that wants to develop always commit resources in controlling some of these cancer.

Based on these light that, the Sawla Tuna Kalba District Assembly in the just ended year under review, committed a lot of resource in supporting the gender desk officer to undertake a sensitization campaign in some Five selected communities including Sawla on gender based violence in order to help create a peaceful atmosphere so as to enhance Socio-Economic Livelihoods among the people in those communities.

Sensitization on Female Genital Mutilation

Female genital mutilation is another yet important activity undertaken by the gender des officer with the support of the Sawla Tuna Kalba District Assembly in the year under review.

The gender des officer in the year under review through the support of the STKDA carried out a sensitization campaign on Female Genital Mutilation at Gbangbanduri and Soma all within the District. Here a team of officers lead by the gender des officer and the Community development and Social Welfare officer carried out a two day sensitization campaign on the above subject matter in those two communities.

The community people were made to understand what it meant, its negative effects on the female child both emotionally and psychologically and their families as well. Through the sensitization it appears most people don't really know the dangers of such acts but rather hold a contrary view for that matter their reasons in perpetrating such acts.

The sensitization exercise then saves as an eye opener to most people in those communities as they can now appreciate why the should not continue with such acts any longer. This however became known through interaction with most of the people in those communities after the exercise had taken place.

The identified gap here is that:

- 1. There is high adherence to local believes and traditional practices**

Below were some photographs taken during the sensitization section in those respective communities.



A sex disaggregated data of participants in the program at Gbangbanduri

NAME	SEX		TOTALS	
	MALES	FEMALES	M	F
Fatimah Yakubu		F		1
Memuna Saaka		F		2
Kadiri Shaibu	M		3	
Husein Rahima		F		4
Nanziru Abdalla	M		5	
Mustapha Akose		F		6
Mutaru Zenab		F		7
Ibrahim Habibu	M		8	
Issahaku Nafisah		F		9
John Francisca		F		10
Masahudu Hawa		F		11
Fati Zakaria		F		12
Jamal Mahamudu	M		13	
Dauda Minata		F	14	
Moses Ali	M		15	
Jarayatu Inusah		F		16
Sumaila Tahiru	M		17	
Sulemana Ibrahim	M		18	
Yakubu Abdul Fataw	M		19	
Tajudeen Ibrahim	M		20	
Seidu Khadija		F		21
Imoro alimatu		F		22
Mahama Gafaru	M		23	
Osman Fauzia		F		24
Abdul Rahaman Hafiz	M		25	
Felicia Adam		F		26
Azara John		F		27
Akundaari Paul	M		28	
Amidu Sakinatu		F		29
Alhasan Alifatu		F		30
Adam Abdu	M		31	
Abiba Abubakari		F		32
Akologu Diana		F		33
John Mercy		F		34
Aliu Fati		F		35
Musah Saeeda	M			36
Latif Mohamed	M		37	
Jerrimaiah Mary		F		38
Zinatu Amadu		F		39

Mubarak Abdalla	M		40	
Mumuni Solomon	M		41	
Dramani Yatasu		F		40
Kura Bintu		F		41
Zajina Minatu		F		42
Fransisca Yadam		F		43
Mohammed Ayisah		F		44
Sidonia Kanchibe		F		45
Latif Awura	M		42	
Walhanatu Braimah		F		46
Total			42	46

Monitoring of women groups in the District

A total of 41 women groups were monitored by the gender desk officer through the support of the District Assembly in the just ended year under review. The gender desk officer in collaboration with the District Local Economic Development (DLED) Team carried out a series of monitoring exercises within the District on some women income generating groups to actually ascertain the level of progress with regards to the training they received on their income generating activities. Here groups that were having difficulty in accessing funds at the micro-credit institution in the District were help by linking them to the financial institution

The identified gap here is as follows:

1. Low skills to properly utilize VSLA funds
2. Lack of proper record keeping due to illiteracy among women

The table below is the list the communities and the total number of groups formed and trained on income generating activities towards enhancing livelihoods.

No	Name of community	Number of groups
1	Tuna	7
2	Saru	9
3	Kalba	4
4	Nakwabi	4
5	Gbangbanduri	1
6	Sanyeri	2

7	Soma	3
8	Jintelpe	2
9	Poru	2
10	Kwadanyina	2
11	Nyanga	1
12	Yipala	4
13	Nakpala	2
14	Sawla	6
15	Kunfuse	2
16	Jilenkon	2
17	Gbeniyiri	1
18	Darkudayiri	4
19	Sunkayiri	7
20	Balma	5
21	Jendabo	6
22	Bisiyiri	5

Source:

Example of some of the activities of the women groups is given below

➤ **E-NYE WOMEN'S GROUP**

During the period under review, **E-nye Women's group** at Tuna submitted their report on quarterly activities on income and expenditure. They carried out activities on community based milling and fortification with expenditure of **GHC 1,236.00** and income of **GHC1, 653.00**. The group has **GHC 417, 00** and deposited another **GHC 220.00** bringing the total to **GHC637.00** for quarter.

Climate Change Resilience activities implemented in the year 2020

A series of climate change resilience activities were carried out by the Sawla Tuna Kalba District Assembly as at the end of the just ended year December 2020 in order to improve upon the vegetation cover as well as ensuring food security in the District.

AS part of the Government of Ghana policy of prudent management and accountability practices binding on all DAs, the Sawla Tuna Kalba District Assembly has devoted a lot of its resources to carry out climate change issues. This Climate Change Adaptation Report is a review of the status of actions taken on the implementation of activities outlined in the 2020 Annual Action Plan in respect of Climate Change as captured in the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP).

The M&E objectives of the plan

Based on its priorities, vision and mission, the Sawla Tuna Kalba District Assembly sought to achieve the following objectives in the 2020 from the Annual Action Plan.

Climate Change Resilience Activities and Objectives

Activities	Objective
Establish 10 acre of tree plantation in some selected communities in the district	To protect the natural vegetation cover against all avoidable human activities by the end of the plan period
Organized sensitization campaign on climate change and disaster risk prevention.	To reduce the negative impact of climate change and disaster risk prevention in the district by the end of the year 2020.
Organized sensitization campaign on green economy	To help improve upon the vegetation cover in the district by the end of the plan period (2020).

Establishment of tree plantation in some selected communities

To effectively execute this activity a five member committee comprising of the chairman of the development planning sub-committee, the District development planning officer, the District director of forestry commission, the District director of agric and the District environmental health were constituted to lobby the chiefs and other traditional authorities of those selected communities on how to secure lands for effective operationalization of this activity. Communities contacted were Sanyeri, Sunkaayiri, Kpali, Bisiyiri and Mejaa- Nahari with a fruitful results as the community members themselves were already aware of some of the difficulties they undergo in terms of accessing certain basic livelihood activities.

However, these communities were chosen due to the fact that they were becoming more prone to climate change and its concomitant evil effects and as such, if care is not taken to quickly arrest the situation, farming which is the main stay of people in those communities will become very difficult to undertake and hence making human livelihoods difficult as the land can no longer support effective food crop production.

Facilitate the establishment of tree crop nursery

A total of 142,500 seedlings were supplied to 2485 farmers for planting. With this number, 1166 constitute males while 1319 were females. The Seedlings include teak, cassia, for woodlot plantation, local species such as mahogany, Cibber, Moringa for medicinal and local roofing purposes. Lucinia for fodder and others include grafted mangos for fruit trees and community protection

The picture below shows some of the nursery sites for the tree planting exercise.



Sensitization of communities on green economy through tree planting activities

The District Assembly in the just ended year supported a team of officers lead by the District NADMO Directorate and the forestry department to undertake a sensitization campaign on green economy, here the lands that were acquired by the District Assembly for the tree planting activities in some selected communities within the District during the year were put into used as the tree planting exercise was fully implemented within the year.

A team led by the district forestry officers help to train these beneficiaries farmers on how to effectively plant the seedlings in their fields.

The picture below shows one of the tree planting exercise that took place at **Mejaa- Nahari** with a forestry officer demonstrating to farmers on how plant their seedlings.



Facilitate the protection of water bodies

The district NADMO Directorate through the support of the District Assembly carried out a sensitization campaign in some three selected communities along the white volta on how to help protect the water bodies in the communities. Since those water sources serves as their main source of drinking as well as other household activities.

The community people were made to understand that, the introduction of any chemical onto those water bodies has a serious health implication in their lives hence the need to protect them and make them clean for their domestic use.

Organized sensitization campaign on climate change and disaster risk prevention and early warning signs detection.

In other to enhance the comprehension among the stakeholders, a series of educational campaign were carried out by the District environmental health unit and the forestry commission of the Assembly on the themes such as: sustainable used of the natural resources, population issues, development and environment, legal and policy issues.

Radio sensitization on climate change and disaster risk prevention

As part of strategy to educate people on the issues of climate change and risk prevention measures in the District, a series of radio sensitization campaign were organized by the Municipal Assembly at the Nkelgi FM, the only radio station in the Bole District since the Sawla Tuna Kalba District has no FM Station in order to help reached out to everybody in the District as the FM Station has a very wide coverage, with a team of 4 comprising the District NADMO coordinator, the District gender desk officer, the District agric officer and the District forestry commission officer.

The picture below display one of the radio sensitisation programmes undertaken in that regard at the Nkelgi FM on issues of climate change and risk prevention measures by the District Assembly.



The radio sensitisation program was communicated to the people in the local languages (Gonja, Brifo, Vagla and Dagari) in order to help achieve the intended objective. By reaching out to the program intended beneficiaries in a language that they can all easily comprehend?

Collection of indigenous weather information & dissemination of weather updates

As part of supporting farmers towards good crop yields, one meeting was held in some selected community to train selected farmers on how to collect indigenous weather information and their interpretation which are all aimed at reducing the incidence of disaster occurrences in those communities as they are the disaster prone communities in the District.



In addition 134 farmers were trained to receive weather information via MTN mobile network, interpret such information appropriately and then distribute such daily weather updates to their colleagues farmers in each of the 5 communities. Out of this, 119 were male while 15 were females. In the photographs above, one shows a training session on early warning system and the other also showing how farmers are learning to apply weather update information

Community disaster management youth brigades

A total of 125 member firefighting squad was formed trained and equipped by the District Assembly with each squad made up of 25 farmers in each of the selected communities. A total of 125 made up 43 female and 82 males formed, trained and equipped to fight wild fires in the 5 communities. After training, each fire volunteer trained farmer was equipped with a pair of wellington boots, one cutlass, a pair of protective hand gloves and protective clothing in those 5 communities



.The activity supports and strengthens farmers' capacities to manage and prevent manners of wildfires, considered inimical to food production in the District. Personnel from G.N.F.S conducted training in each community in both practical and theory and was supervised by the District firefighting team which is made up of the District fire officer, the District forestry officer, the District agric officer the District planning officer the District gender desk officer and the district NADMO coordinator. In addition, all 5 communities' members with estimated population of over 3000 were sensitized on basic wildfire prevention and control skills. As indicated in the photographs above where farmers are trained as community firefighting volunteers.

Organize sensitization campaign on climate change and disaster risk prevention and early warning signs detection through the preparation of Community Disaster Action plans (CDAPs)

As part of the District Assembly effort to help the community members in identifying some of the early warning signs and systems on climate change in their communities, some community members were taken through the preparation of community disaster action plans by a team comprising of the District planning officer, the District agriculture officer, the Ghana National fire Service officer, the District NADMO coordinator, the District forestry commission officer, the District gender desk officer and the District community development officer. Here the team analyzed each community climate change situation using the historical profiles relating to each community climate change events, livelihood vulnerability matrix of each community and seasonal calendar maps of each community drawn with the help of the community members. About 5 communities action plans (CAPs) were developed through participatory process with the community members, climate change related Hazard maps were developed, risk and mitigation measures identified.

The picture below shows some of the community members going through the community disaster action plan preparation at Kwadanyina community.



Development of District Disaster Action Plan (DDAP)

Accompanying the community CDAPs, the District Assembly again organized a broader forum where a District wide disaster action plan was developed (DDAP) to support communities in the District to adapt to climate change impacts. The Plan was put together defining the clear path to adaptation in the District as part of the process of supporting communities in the District to adapt climate change.

The results from the disaster prone communities was what the team used to come out with the District disaster action plan.

Disaster Preventive and Management Plan indicating various risks & mitigation measures

CLIMATE CHANGE DATA ANALYSIS PLAN SHOWING THE LIST OF DISASTER PRON COMMUNITIES, THE TYPE OF RISK, EFFECTS OF EACH GIVEN RISK AND THE MITIGATION MEASURES.

LIST OF DISASTER PRONE COMMUNITIES	TYPE OF RISK	EFFECTS OF THE IDENTIFIED RISK	MITIGATION MEASURES
Kpali	Floods/Army worm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food insecurity • Destructions of lives and properties • Degradation of the vegetation cover. • Displacement of households. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Early cropping, ➤ Increase the use of early maturing crops. ➤ The use of locally prepared pesticides. ➤ Intensify afforestation in order to replenish the vegetation cover.
Kulwong	Floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food insecurity • Destructions of lives and properties • Degradation of the vegetation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increase the use of early maturing crops ➤ Intensify afforestation

		<p>cover.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Displacement of households 	<p>in order to replenish the vegetation cover.</p> <p>➤ Early cropping,</p>
Dagbigu	Windstorm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food insecurity • Destructions of lives and properties • Degradation of the vegetation cover. • Displacement of households 	<p>➤ Increase the use of early maturing crops</p> <p>➤ Intensify afforestation in order to replenish the vegetation cover.</p> <p>➤ Early cropping,</p> <p>➤ Relocation of people who settled around river banks</p> <p>○</p>
Danivari	Floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food insecurity • Destructions of lives and properties • Degradation of the vegetation 	<p>➤ Increase the use of early maturing crops</p> <p>➤ Intensify afforestation in order to replenish the</p>

		<p>cover.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Displacement of households 	<p>vegetation cover.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Early cropping, ➤ Relocation of people who settled around river banks ➤
Bisiyiri	Floods/WindStorm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food insecurity • Destructions of lives and properties • Degradation of the vegetation cover. • Displacement of households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increase the use of early maturing crops ➤ Relocation of people who settled around river banks ➤ Intensify afforestation in order to replenish the vegetation cover. ➤ Early cropping,

CHAPTER THREE

THE WAY FORWARD

3.0 The Way Forward

3.1 Key issues addressed and those yet to be addressed

Some of the issues against the M&E Team in the implementation of the M&E Plan include inadequacy of funds. This is largely due to the mandatory deductions made by the District Assemblies Common Fund Administration at source. The DPCU has some computers and accessories, no photocopier and has no scanner. It has irregular access to vehicle for M&E and has no documentation center.

Another major constrain faced in the implementation of the M&E Plan was the required capacity of the DPCU. The DPCU has low M&E capacity in project monitoring especially specification of materials used for projects.

Management of the Assembly is urged to give to the DPCU what is due to the unit. An M&E vehicle should be allocated to the Unit and maintained regularly for effective monitoring of development activities/projects in the District. There is also the need for M&E capacity building programme to be organized for the DPCU members. It is hoped that if these are done with effective motivation, the DPCU will function effectively and efficiently. The District should resource the Project Inspection Team as it complements efforts of the Project Monitoring Team.

3.2 Recommendations

A number of important issues which need to be addressed in the immediate future among several others include the under mention:

- An M&E vehicle should be allocated and maintained regularly and made available to the DPCU for effective monitoring of development activities/projects in the Municipality;

- More pragmatic measures of mobilizing resources internally (IGF) should be introduced.
- Guidelines for the utilization of the DACF, which specifies that funds can only be used for ‘**development**’ projects, should be **strictly implemented** and **closely monitored**; and
- Widen the scope of civil society participation in development planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.