

# SOCIOSERVE-GHANA

## ANNUAL REPORT, 2016

### **SOCIOSERVE-GHANA**

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## **EBOLA VIRAL DISEASE PREVENTION PROJECT**

Ebola virus disease (EVD), formerly known as Ebola hemorrhagic fever, is a severe, often fatal illness in humans. The virus is transmitted to people from wild animals and spreads in the human population through human-to-human transmission. The recent outbreak of the Ebola virus disease in West Africa began in December 2013, mainly affecting Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. On 8 August 2014, WHO had declared the Ebola epidemic in West Africa a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC).

Ghana is considered as being at risk of Ebola due to a number of reasons: The country is an international transport hub due to intense traffic by air, land and sea. It is estimated that an average of 30 flights land at and depart from the Kotoka International airport daily, transporting between 4000 to 10000 passengers daily. An estimated 57 approved entry points by land are also used daily for passengers to and from Ghana daily. Ghana has weak health systems, with weak surveillance systems and poor systems for collecting and managing data. Majority of health workers are also concentrated in the major cities. There is inadequate expertise on the part of national institutions, health workers and civil society groups for mounting a rapid and effective response.

A National Preparedness and Response plan was therefore developed for implementation. Since the prevention of Ebola requires a multi-sectoral approach involving civil society organisations, the UNAIDS developed a Social Mobilization Action Plan with the goal of increasing public knowledge on the transmission and dangers of the EVD, change attitudes, and practices, address stigma and other factors that can potentially fuel its spread.

The UNAIDS Social Mobilization Action Plan was coordinated by the Ghana HIV & AIDS Network (GHANET) and other organisations.

In October 2015, Socioserve-Ghana entered into a contractual agreement with GHANET to undertake social mobilisation activities on Ebola in the Lower Manya Krobo Municipality as part of a project titled ***“Ebola Viral Disease Prevention”***. The project ended in September 2016.

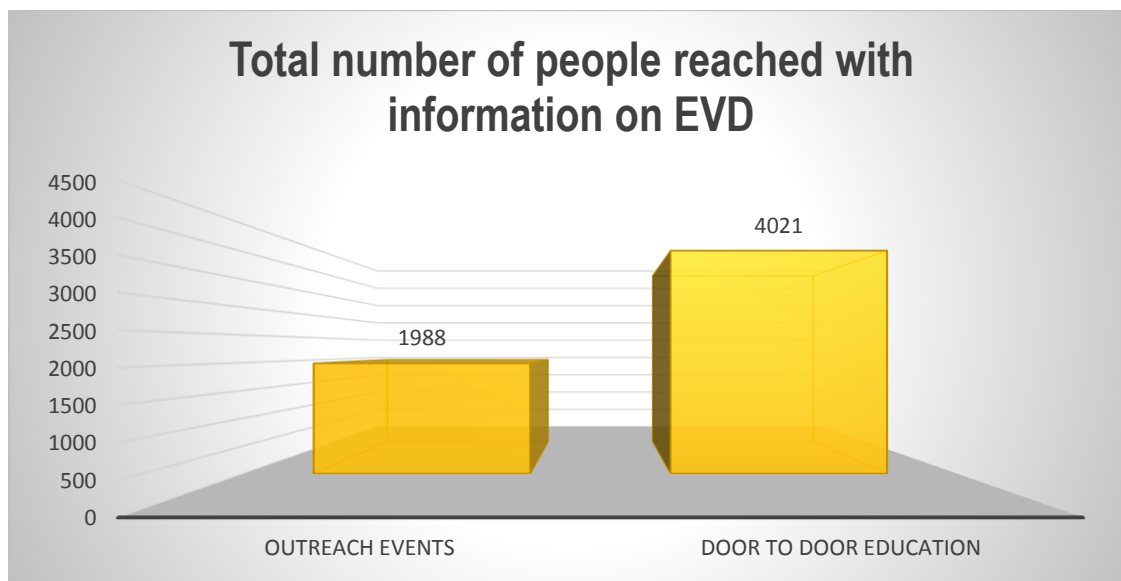
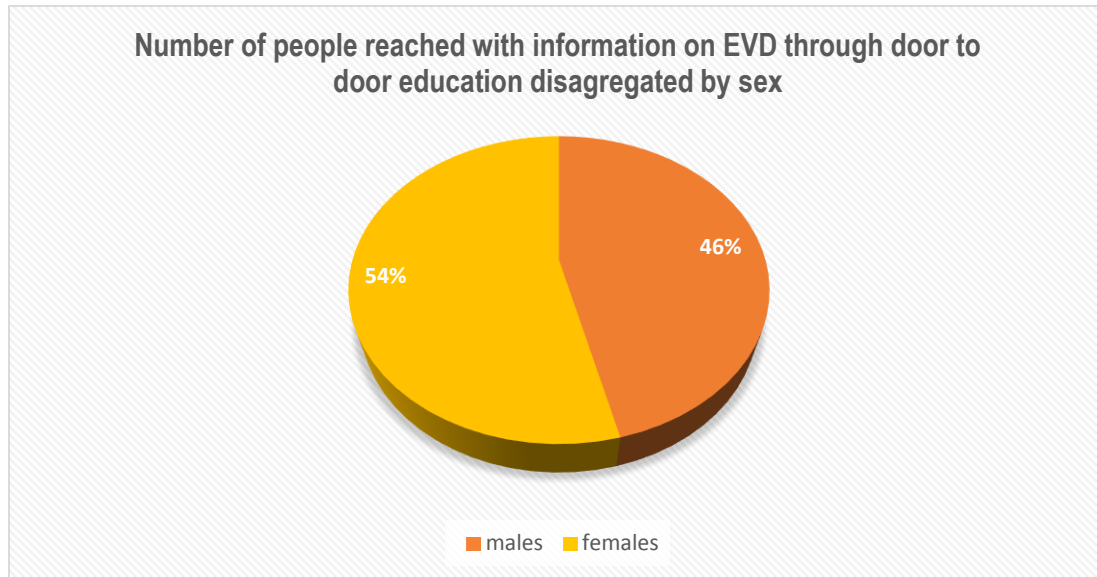
Activities undertaken as part of the project were:

- Training of community health volunteers, health officers, chiefs and opinion leaders on Ebola prevention
- Door to door education by trained volunteers
- Community outreach events such as community durbars, organised group discussions and talks in schools
- Radio Programs

The following results were achieved at the end of the project

- Eighteen (18) outreach events were held in 2016. The events took place in churches, mosques, schools and at the community level. Discussions focused on the transmission, prevention, signs and symptoms of EVD.

- 1,998 community members were reached with information on EVD through community outreach events
- 4,021 people made up of 1,855 males and 2,166 females were reached with information on EVD through door to door campaigns
- Increased knowledge on EVD

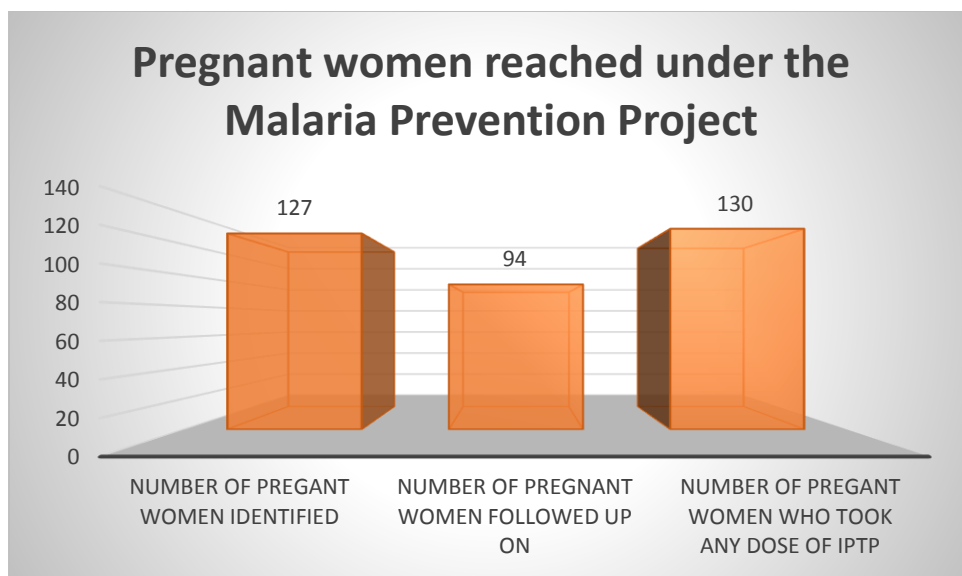


*We thank all those who contributed in diverse ways to make the program a success. Our appreciation goes FMSL Multimedia Ltd (Rite 90.1FM) for granting us free air time. Our field Officer, Goldman Awuku Dodzie for his commitment and the Lower Manya Krobo, Municipal Health Administration for supporting us.*

## MALARIA PREVENTION PROJECT

Socioserve Ghana in 2016 continued with its Malaria Prevention Project in the Lower Manya Krobo Municipality. This was funded by the National Malaria Control Program. The project aimed at contributing to the reduction of malaria burden to a level where it no longer constituted a major cause of morbidity and mortality and contribute to the improvement of economic and social development.

The project targeted women, children and the general population. Trained volunteers embarked on house to house education on malaria and also undertook house to house identification and registration of pregnant women. Pregnant women identified, who were not attending antenatal were encouraged to do so. Volunteers sometimes accompanied these pregnant women to the nearest health facility or facility of their choice for antenatal care. Those who were already attending antenatal were also encouraged and served reminders to ensure they did not default. Activities of the trained volunteers achieved the following results:



High numbers recorded for pregnant women taking Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPTp) as a result of project strategies such as engaging spouses of pregnant women on the importance of antenatal and the inclusion of community opinion leaders in malaria education. Also the community outreach events reinforced the importance of ante-natal and IPTp.

Community outreach events such as community durbars, talks with organized groups (churches, keep fit clubs, women's groups etc.) were organized. In all 89 outreach events were held, reaching out to 8,505 community members.

Interventions under the project helped to reduce reports of OPD attendance for Malaria infections in the Lower Manya Krobo Municipal from 20,685 in 2015 to 11,231 in 2016. Also ANC 4<sup>th</sup> attendance increased from 2, 184 (59.7%) in 2015 to 3,037 (84.6%) in 2016.

SSG will continue to provide education to ensure pregnant women and targeted groups understand the importance of taking the Sulphadoxine Pyremethamine and sleeping under Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNs).

*Our sincere thanks go to the **National Malaria Control Program** for funding the project, Lower Manya Krobo Municipal Health Administration, Lower Manya Krobo Queen Mothers Association and our community health volunteers for being the backbone of this project.*

### **Saving lives through Community Based Volunteers.**

Community Based Volunteers (CBVs) are an important element of many health systems and programmes for the promotion and delivery of a wide range of health interventions and disease surveillance. These are men and women who are trained by Ghana Health Service and other Civil Society Organisations such as Socioserve-Ghana to support in health care delivery in communities in which they reside. This enables them to have constant communication and consistent engagements with community members on topical issues.

The Malaria Prevention Project relied on the services of these trained CBVs. CBVs were tasked to identify and register all pregnant women in their communities, check if they are attending Antenatal Care (ANC).

However, in cases where the pregnant women was not attending ANC, it was the responsibility of the CBVs to encourage them by explaining its importance to them. They also offered them education on malaria and its implications for pregnant women and children under 5 years. Through this process, many pregnant women who hitherto were not attending ANC, attended it and had safe deliveries.

One of such pregnant women was Mariama Senyemi. Mariama was 28 years old and 6 months' pregnant when the CBVs met her. She had never attended ANC and that was her 3rd pregnancy. She felt the ANC was not important because after all she had delivered 2 healthy babies without attending ANC.

It took a lot of convincing before the volunteer eventually got her to the hospital one day since she looked very pale and sick. Mariama had her first ANC visit in the 6th month of her pregnancy. The volunteer followed up on her and monitored her ANC attendance until she delivered twins (A boy and a girl) 3 months later.

Mariama narrates her story:

*"I was always feeling very weak and sick until I came into contact with the CBV. She explained the importance of ANC but I was not interested. I thought she will stop visiting but she was persistent until one day, when she came and I was so sick I couldn't do anything. She hired a taxi and took me to the hospital. That was my first time of going to the hospital. I did a scan and got to know I was carrying twins. Attending ANC was very helpful, the weakness and frequent sickness stopped. I found myself very healthy and even called the CBV when labour pains set in. She took me to the hospital where I gave birth to my beautiful twins. I actually had a caesarean section, I don't know what would have happened if I had delivered at home. I am very grateful for her assistance. I encourage every pregnant woman to visit the hospital. A happy, healthy mother and a happy, healthy baby is your sure bet."*

## A pregnant Woman's Story

The real impact of the Malaria Prevention Project is evident in the life of Mavis Naryi. In a typical traditional setting, it is believed that a woman who is pregnant must hide the pregnancy in order to avoid being bewitched or losing the baby until the pregnancy is about 4 months old. This is especially so if it is a first pregnancy. Due to this, most women in rural communities do not attend ANC until they are in their 5th or 6th month of pregnancy.

Mavis, through the help of the trained community health volunteer got to realise the importance of ANC, dangers of malaria in pregnancy and especially being her first pregnancy at age 34.

*"I was 20 weeks pregnant when I came into contact with the CBV. She educated me on the importance of ANC, the information helped to clear some misconceptions I had about pregnancy and ANC. Even though there is a clinic in my community, I opted to attend a clinic outside my community of which the CBV was of great support. I used to be attacked by malaria a lot but through her education I now sleep in an insecticide treated net. Nurses always give me Sulphurdioxine Pyremethamine drug anytime I visit the clinic. I feel healthy unlike previously where I was always falling sick. I am very happy with the services being offered and I hope to deliver a healthy bouncing baby"*

Many young women lose their lives and their babies due to some of these misconceptions and beliefs. All hands on deck. Let's help drive malaria away and keep our mother and babies safe.

## REINFORCING T.B INTERVENTION IN THE EASTERN REGION THROUGH EFFECTIVE TARGETING

With support from the National Tuberculosis Control Program, SSG continued with its interventions on Tuberculosis (TB). The project was implemented in the Kwahu Afram Plains North and South districts.

The project titled “***Reinforcing TB interventions in the Eastern Region through effective targeting***” was aimed at:

- Facilitating the screening, detection and enrolment on treatment all identified TB cases in project districts
- Increase TB treatment success rate in project districts by pursuing an effective follow-up system as well as targeting of Advocacy, Communication and Social Mobilization activities.

To achieve this objective, very innovative strategies were employed by SSG. Among them were:

- Contact tracing: With support from the Kwahu Afram Plains North and South District Health Management Teams, CHOs and Volunteers were tasked to track people who in one way or the other had come into contact with someone with infectious T.B such as a family member, a close friend, or more rarely a close work colleague. These people were screened for TB.
- Mass TB screening: The general public were screened for TB. This was done with assistance from Community Health Workers, Disease Control Officers and Community Based Volunteers.
- Screening of Prison Inmates: In collaboration with the Kwahu Afram Plains South District Health Management Team, we screened inmates at the Forifori prisons for TB.
- Effective targeting : focusing educational programs and case detection in communities with known TB Cases
- Community Outreach events: To facilitate increase in TB case detection in project districts, SSG ensured that the general population was not left out. Community Volunteers and health workers embarked on a house to house visit to educate and screen people who showed signs and symptoms of T.B. Sputum was collected and sent to the lab for the necessary tests to be conducted.

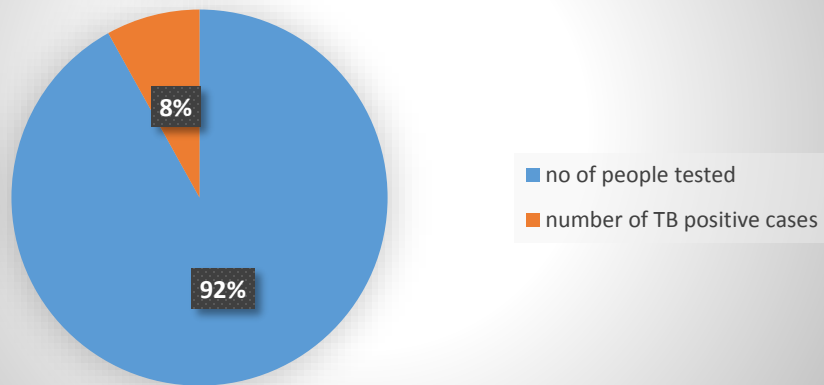
Our activities helped to deepen knowledge of community members on TB and also helped to reach out to remote and hard to reach areas in the project districts. Our interventions also contributed to increased case search and case detection.

During the period, 245 people were screened for T.B, 57 happened to be eligible for testing, 5 were diagnosed as T.B positive and all 5 persons were put on treatment.

Below is the graph depicting number of people tested and positive cases:



## Number of persons tested for TB and Positive Cases



We are deeply grateful to the District Health Directors for Afram Plains North and South, the Disease Control Officer (KAPN), T.B Coordinator (KAPS), Ghana Prisons Service (Forifori) and not forgetting our hardworking and committed volunteers and health workers who made this project a success.

## **SSG JOINS OTHER CSO'S IN THE EASTERN REGION TO COMMEMORATE 2016 WORLD AIDS DAY**

Socioserve-Ghana (SSG) joined other CSOs, State Agencies, Traditional Authority, Students and the general Public to commemorate 2016 World AIDS Day in the Eastern Region. SSG took part in the National event organized by the Ghana AIDS Commission at the Koforidua Jackson Park by mounting an exhibition stand to displays interventions and achievements made by SSG and its partners. During the exhibition, we undertook male and female condom demonstration as well as providing education on HIV during the event.

The National theme for 2016 event was ***“90-90-90: Providing Comprehensive Integrated Services for All towards an HIV Free Generation”***

## SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE PROMOTION (SAP) PROJECT

Finally, the SAP Project has ended. The project which benefited 70 men and 42 women began in January 2015 and sought to promote sustainable and climate-smart agricultural practices by farmers in Peki-Dzake and Opokuase communities located along the Weto Landscape in the Volta Region. This was to enhance agricultural biodiversity and improve livelihoods and wellbeing of the farmers. This project was a response to the continual depletion of ecosystems and unsustainable use of resources on the Landscape making communities more vulnerable to the impact of climate change and also affecting their livelihoods.

Agroforestry systems were developed by the farmers to improve crop productivity and enhance agriculture biodiversity. Farmers were introduced to organic farming and were supplied with organic fertilizers to undertake demonstration farms. Beneficiaries were supported to set up grasscutter rearing and bee keeping as alternative livelihood enterprises. In 2016 5 farmers had their grasscutters reproducing and they are expected to donate one litter (young grasscutter) each to the group so that new members joining the group can also benefit.

Since the project also aims at improving wellbeing, the farmers were trained to operate a Village Savings and Loans Scheme. The scheme was aimed at improving financial security of the farmers through promoting the culture of savings and access to credit for the farmers to hire labour, expand their farms, pay their wards' school fees etc. The year 2016 saw a massive growth in the Village Savings and Loans Scheme. During the year, the capital base of the group increased by 100% and 15 farmers benefited from credit facilities. Initially, the scheme had only twelve (12) members however in 2016 seventeen (17) additional farmers applied and joined the scheme. Interestingly, more farmers have expressed interest to join due to the benefits their colleague farmers are deriving from the scheme. Savings by members and interest accrued on loans are shared among members half yearly. In 2016 savings and interests were shared in June and December. During the sharing in December one beneficiary said *'wow where did I get all these monies to save. I can be able to expand my farm by additional half acre'*. All members were happy with the monies they were taking home and that encouraged other farmers to join.

An awards ceremony was held to award best performing farmers. Winners were presented with farm implements like knapsack sprayers, wellington boots, rain coats, cutlasses and hoes. During the event farmers also showcased their organic farm products and sold to the public.

We are grateful to the Project Oversight Committees who saw to the day to day implementation of the project activities in their communities including the Agric Extension Agents who provided constant training and orientation for the farmers.

The SAP Project is part of the Community Development and Knowledge management for the Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS), funded by the Japan Biodiversity Fund, Implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and delivered in Ghana by the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP).

## PROMOTING ELECTORAL INTEGRITY IN GHANA (PEIG) - 2016 AND BEYOND

The 2016 general election was expected to be a highly contentious race between the two major political parties, the New Patriotic Party (NPP) and the National Democratic Congress (NDC). Sensational and biased media coverage of the election process had begun, and the hostility between political parties remained tensed. Every Ghanaian was anxious since the above was recipe for electoral violence.

As a result, Socioserve-Ghana sourced funding from the **European Union** to implement actions aimed at contributing to a violent free, transparent and credible 2016 general election in Ghana. The 2 years' project commenced in January 2016 and it's been implemented in partnership with Global Action for Women Empowerment (GLOWA), Development Gateway International (DEGAIN), Media Foundation for West Africa (MFWA) and Delink Services. It is being implemented in 15 constituencies across 5 regions of Ghana-Western, Eastern, Volta, Central and Ashanti.

The project sought to promote accountability and tolerance among political parties and their supporters, by engaging their representatives at the constituency level to renounce violence and cooperate with different electoral stakeholders to resolve election-related conflicts, and by supporting political youth groups to become leaders of peace within their communities. The second objective of the project was to increase the level of peaceful civic participation in democratic processes, by providing electorates with the knowledge, skills and opportunities needed to assess candidates based on policy issues and to make fully informed voting decisions, while supporting them in exercising their democratic rights without fear of intimidation.

Among the major activities implemented in 2016 ahead of the election were;

- Formed and reactivated Inter Party Dialogue Committees at the constituency level, trained and supported them to promote peace and mediate electoral conflict in their constituencies
- Formed and revived existing youth networks, trained and supported them to undertake peace promotion activities and facilitated their constructive engagement with parliamentary candidates on youth agenda
- Provided public education on the electoral process targeting mostly women and persons with disabilities
- Held parliamentary debates in 7 swing and competitive constituencies including Asuogyaman, Cape Coast South, Tarkwa Nsuaem, Lower Manya Krobo, Nkwanta North, Effutu, Sekyere Afram Plains
- Trained journalists of 10 radio stations across the 5 regions and monitored those radio stations for indecent language and hate speech on their airwaves to name and shame them. The radio stations are; Pure FM, De Beat FM, Nhyira FM, Cruz FM, Thank You FM, Radio Windy Bay, Rite FM, Beyond FM, Victory FM, Bridge FM

Substantial results were achieved at the constituency levels before and during the elections....

- Inter-party cooperation was strengthened and electoral conflicts were resolved at the constituency level. The project made it possible for the IPDCs to be active and visible in their constituencies and resolved conflicts that erupted before, during and after the elections in Offinso North, Sekyere Afram Plains, and Cape Coast South.

- Political and non-political youth groups collectively renounced violence and promoted peace through youth-led peace activities like games, peace walks and forums ahead of the elections.
- Knowledge of citizens on Ghana’s electoral process has increased in the communities where the educative sessions were held. Women had the opportunity to ask questions about the electoral process bothering their minds. This has brought them closer to government.
- The parliamentary debates provided the platform for citizens to interact with their candidates and for the candidates to share their plans for the development of the constituency as well as respond to questions from the electorates.
- Radio stations under monitoring were more responsible and decent in the language used on their airwaves because those identified as using such inflammatory words were named and shamed.

Major stakeholders who collaborated with us during the year for the implementation included the National Commission for Civic Education, National Peace Council, National Youth Authority and the Electoral Commission. We are grateful for their participation and collaboration. We also express our appreciation to the political parties, traditional leaders, MMDAs and local radio stations for their cooperation.

Thankfully, the elections have ended and the transition has smoothly taken place. We shall keep the engagement at the constituency level to reflect on the elections and pick lessons for the future.

We invite you to visit the project website using the link [www.peigproject.com](http://www.peigproject.com) and the facebook page also using <https://goo.gl/yJ3jh0>


## PROMOTING INCLUSIVENESS IN ELECTION (PIE) 2016

Promoting Inclusiveness in Election (PIE) 2016 was a Nine Months Project implemented by Socioserve-Ghana in Partnership with GBC Kaakye FM. The project was implemented in Kwahu Afram Plains North and South constituencies in the Eastern Region and Krachi East, West and Nchumuru constituencies in the Volta Region.

The project targeted rural and hard-to-reach constituencies on the basis that, they are most of the time left out in the electoral discourse by virtue of their geographical location. There is often little or no meaningful engagements between electorates in these areas and political leaders. The PIE project therefore sought to create platforms to enable citizens in rural constituencies participate freely and fairly in Ghana's 2016 elections.

Throughout the project period, SSG adopted innovative strategies that helped in achieving project results. Strategies deployed were as follows:

- i. **Collaboration with Inter Party Dialogue Committee (IPDC):** The IPDCs which is a composition of representative of political parties, state institutions, traditional authorities and social groups in all the project constituencies were reconstituted and trained to understand and appreciate the project. Members were taken through the political parties Code of conduct, Identifying conflict triggers and understanding and managing conflicts, among others.
- ii. **Strategic Partnerships:** Partnering with GBC Kaakye FM and Radio Afram Plains helped to voice the evidence of change we



*“ELECTIONS BELONG TO THE PEOPLE,  
IT’S THEIR DECISION. IF THEY DECIDE  
TO TURN THEIR BACK ON THE FIRE AND  
BURN THEIR BEHINDS, THEN THEY WILL  
JUST HAVE TO SIT ON THEIR BLISTER”  
(ABRAHAM LINCOLN)*

produced. This played an important role in deepening democracy and served as a medium to keep politicians and electorates in check. The National Commission on Civic Education (NCCE) and the Electoral Commission (EC) made access to the politicians easier since they have a history of working with some of them. Also, we had the opportunity of having most of our programs aired at a reduced cost

- iii. **Development of Peace Pact and Code of Conduct for “Meet Your Candidate Sessions”:** SSG developed a Peace Pact which was signed and accepted by all political parties to conduct themselves appropriately during outreach programs. A code of conduct for the Meet Your Candidate Sessions/ Debates were developed to guide proceedings of the program.
- iv. **Involvement of political parties and Parliamentary Candidates in the decision making process.** SSG created avenues to get participating political parties and parliamentary candidates involved in the decision making process. .
- v. **Showing of Movies/Peace Actions:** Screening of these movies helped to sensitize people on the need for peace in the election period and after so as not to plunge the country into war. The movie served as a force of attraction for the peace events because during the movie sessions, announcements were made on the following day’s program.

- vi. **Employing social media to promote participation:** IPDCs established WhatsApp group pages where information was shared and issues discussed in real-time among themselves.
- vii. **Empowerment of Citizens:** Capacity building programs were organised to empower citizens on their rights and responsibilities towards the 2016 elections.

Project Interventions contributed to the achievement of the following results:

- Reduction in the number of spoilt and rejected ballots in project constituencies
- The “Meet your Candidates” Sessions/debates provided the opportunity of bringing the candidates face to face with the electorate to deliberate on issues affecting them, thereby deepening democracy and promoting political tolerance within the constituency
- Policies and interventions of candidates critically analyzed for electorate to take informed decisions
- Knowledge of project beneficiaries enhanced on social and economic issues through the trainings, debates, pre and post-debate discussions. People living in island communities and other hard to reach areas in all project constituencies actively contributed to political discussions on key issues by phoning in during the live weekly radio discussions on RAP FM in the Afram Plains area and GBC Kaakye FM in the Volta Region as part of the project.
- GESI groups in project constituencies empowered to be assertive
- Generally, no incidences of violence were recorded in communities that benefitted from the project, not even in communities indicated by civic groups as having a history of tension and violence during elections.
- The project contributed to ensuring adherence to the rule of law, particularly, electoral laws. This is because aggrieved parliamentary candidates or party members resorted to the appropriate channels to register protests rather than using unapproved ways.
- The Peace Programs served as a unifying point to bring all political parties together on one platform. Hardly does one find all the political parties on one platform addressing their supporters but the peace programs brought all the parties together to speak on peace, danced with each other and lighted the peace candle. This symbolizes political tolerance among the parties and their supporters and a mark for deepened democracy.
- The project contributed to building a collaborative relationship among the constituency leadership of the various political parties



GENUINE DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS SERVE TO RESOLVE PEACEFULLY THE COMPETITION FOR POLITICAL POWER WITHIN A COUNTRY AND THUS ARE CENTRAL TO THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE AND STABILITY. A KEY INDICATOR OF DEMOCRACY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE IN THE DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING WORLD IS CREDIBLE AND PEACEFUL ELECTIONS.

This was a STAR Ghana funded project with EU, Danida and UKaid as donors

*We acknowledge the support of the National Commission for Civic Education, Inter Party Dialogue Committees, GBC Kaakye FM (Partner Organisation), Radio Afram Plains, Political Parties and our field Coordinators, Mr. Micca Tulevo and Mr. Enoch Tangme.*

## TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

1. Chief Executive Officer of Socioserve-Ghana, Mrs. Josephine Sackey participated in the Kettering Foundation's multinational workshop known as Deliberative Democracy Institute (DDI) in Dayton, Ohio, U.S.A from July 11-15, 2016.

DDI 2016 brought together civil society practitioners, scholars, journalists and community leaders that use a range of strategies designed to improve civil society by encouraging citizen participation and advancing knowledge of democratic practices.

During the workshop, participants explored the conditions under which citizens assume responsibility for changing their communities and considered the ways in which deliberative approaches may provide a possible mode for decision-making.

The Kettering Foundation is a non-profit operating foundation rooted in the American tradition of cooperative research. Kettering's primary research question is, what does it take to make democracy work as it should? Kettering's research is distinctive because it is conducted from the perspective of citizens and focuses on what people can do collectively to address problems affecting their lives, their communities, and their nation.

SSG is grateful to the Kettering Foundation for their support to enable Mrs. Sackey attend this workshop.

2. The Programs Manager, Miss Rita Ntoso, in 2016 completed a 14 months program titled Social Leadership Development Program. The program was run by New York University (NYU), Wagner in partnership with University of Ghana with sponsorship from Mujeres por África and Banco Santander.

The program brought together 15 women leaders working in civil society or on public and social issues. Participants were taken through leadership development trainings, furthermore, participants identified pressing organizational or community needs and designed action-learning projects to address them. For her Action Learning Project, Ms. Ntoso developed a Communication Strategy for SSG.

Over the period, participants worked in small groups to implement their projects aided by ongoing expert coaching and support from peers and employers.

SSG acknowledges the immense support of Dr. Rose Mensah Kutin, (Ms. Ntoso's Program Coach). We are thankful to NYU Wagner, Banco Santeder, Fundación Mujeres por África and the University of Ghana for part funding the course.

3. The Communications Officer of Socioserve-Ghana, Etsey Atisu underwent two days of training at myghanaonline.com, in Accra, on Basic Website Management as part of activities targeted at equipping the staff with the required knowledge and skills in managing the SSG official website.

MyGhanaOnline is a website service provider based in Accra, providing affordable small business web hosting options to get businesses online. Among other things, myghanaonline is the official host company for Socioserve-Ghana's website.

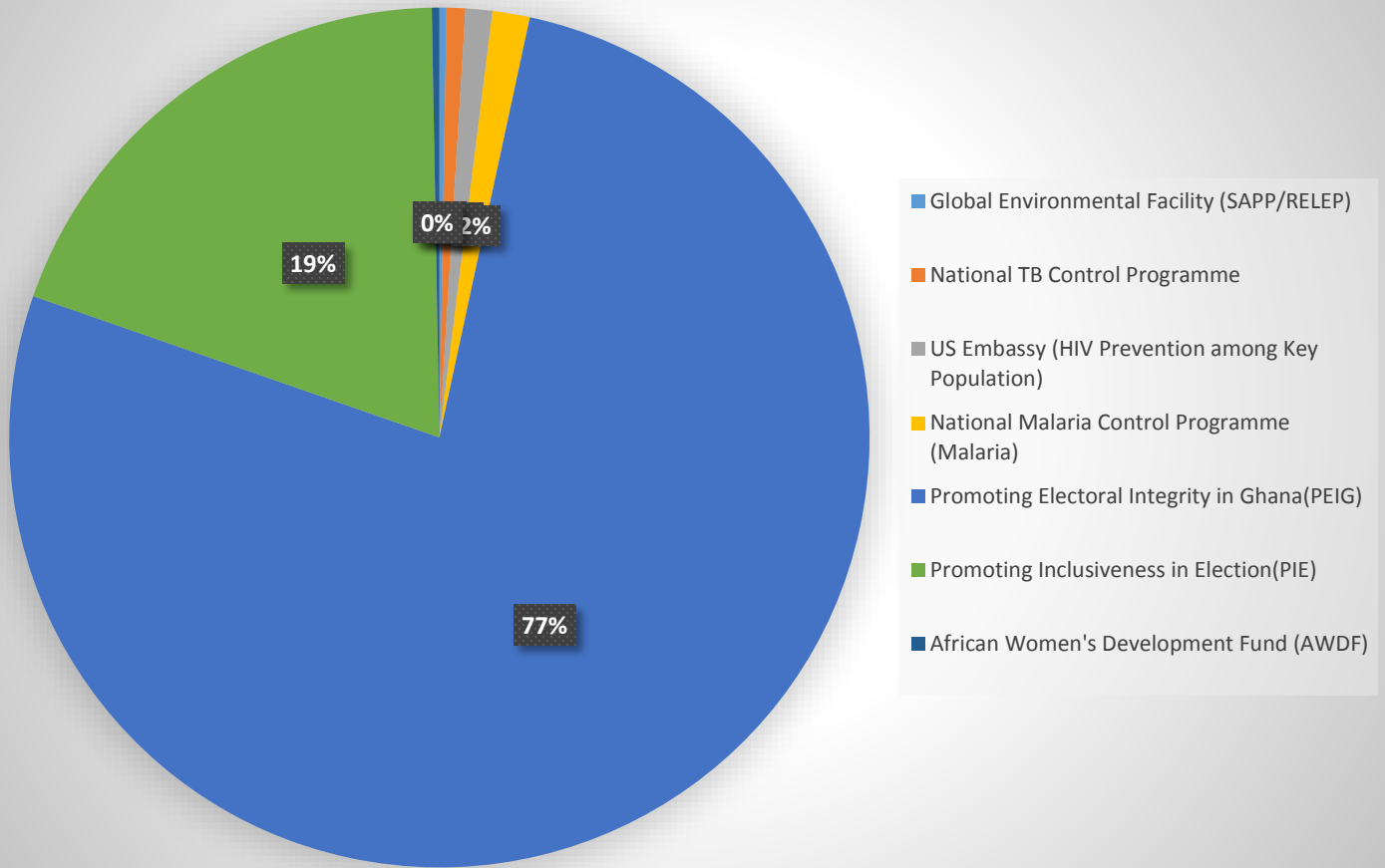


Etsey Atisu acknowledges the immense effort made by SSG to offer him an opportunity like this to enhance his knowledge in an area that promotes his work efficiency.

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT :  
THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2016**

	<b>2016</b>
<b>PROGRAMME INCOME</b>	<b>GH¢</b>
This represents funding from:	
Global Environmental Facility (SAPP/RELEP)	3,800
National TB Control Programme	10,000
US Embassy (HIV Prevention among Key Population)	14,366
National Malaria Control Programme (Malaria)	20,000
Promoting Electoral Integrity in Ghana(PEIG)	1,097,435
Promoting Inclusiveness in Election(PIE)	276,526
African Women's Development Fund (AWDF)	4,000
<b><u>TOTAL INCOME</u></b>	<b><u>1,426,127</u></b>

## SOURCES OF FUNDS



**FINANCIAL STATEMENT.**  
**THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER, 2016**

**EXPENDITURE**

Global Environmental Facility (SAPP/ RELEP)	18,193
National TB Control Programme	12,959
US Embassy(HIV Prevention among Key Population)	5,485
Ghana HIV/AIDS Network (EBOLA)	4,973
National Malaria Control Programme (Malaria Prevention)	15,631
Promoting Electoral Integrity in Ghana(PEIG)	991,665
Promoting Inclusiveness in Election(PIE)	266,893
African Women's Development Fund(AWDF)	400
Ghana Aids Commission (HIV Prevention Project)	62,868
General and Administration expense	395,569
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>1,774,637</b>

# EXPENDITURE

