



RAINS in 2009

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RAINS Vision, Mission and Values

Our Vision

A just society that is based on equity with equal opportunities for all and respect for diversity

Our Mission

RAINS works with all members of local communities including men, women, girls and boys and development partners to improve the quality of life for vulnerable groups, especially women, and girls and the disabled by strengthening local structures to take local level actions to promote and ensure fairness.

Our Values

- 1) **Respect for human rights:** We treat everyone fairly and do not discriminate either in the work place or at community level.
- 2) **Transparency and accountability including in the use of resources:** We are open about organizational transactions including decision-making and we are truthful and trustworthy and judicious in the use of resources.
- 3) **Tolerance and respect for culture:** We respect local traditions, beliefs and customs, and positive aspects of all cultures are promoted.
- 4) **Collaboration and partnership:** To achieve results we cooperate with other agencies and local level political and social structures, and work internally with each other.
- 5) **Dedication and commitment.** We are enthusiastic, loyal and dedicated to the pursuit of our mission.
- 6) **Volunteerism:** We are driven by internal motivation to realize the vision.

Foreword from the Chair

The story of the global financial crisis and the resultant impacts on the global economy has been told several times. Even in the face of the turmoil, 2009 was an illuminating time for us as we deepened our relationships with communities and partners. It was especially inspiring to see the innovative ways that communities responded to the challenges that lay before them. I am happy to report that a number of donors and partners responded positively to our requests to meet the needs of communities despite the global financial gloom.

As we strive to ensure increased efficiencies in all aspects of our work, we are also actively rising to the challenge of getting the basics right. We are putting less emphasis on infrastructure and welfare, and choosing instead to focus on advocacy and rights approaches.

In 2009, our Next Generation Project (NGP) introduced new aspects to the work. Community Child Clubs (CCCs) were established in 20 communities across the Savelugu/Nanton and West Mamprusi Districts of the Northern Region. The CCCs are working to ensure that children experience a safe, welcoming and encouraging environment that enables participation. Self Help Groups (SHGs) are active and taking credit for a variety of micro enterprises that are additionally contributing to eliminating migration to cities in the south. Community Surveillance Teams (CSTs) in all 20 communities are continuing with advocacy and sensitisation work. CSTs have successfully brought back **92** working children from southern Ghana. These children now enjoy protection and are receiving education and or skills training in their communities. The CST at Zieng in the Savelugu/Nanton District is pursuing a court case against a man who raped and impregnated a school girl, which marks a major breakthrough as communities begin to lift the cultural veil that in the past contributed to child abuse. We have continued with advocacy on environmental issues and RAINS successfully hosted a West African Regional workshop on climate change and community resilience. As you read this review you will come across several other community initiatives that we were involved in during 2009.

We have reviewed our strategic plan for 2010-2013 to reflect the shift in focus previously mentioned. The 2010-2013 Plan puts emphasis on mobilising communities for action. We will do more on advocacy and seek to build partnerships with state and non state actors to empower local communities to work with government and other agencies. The 2010-2013 Plan groups our various interventions into four broad thematic areas; **reducing child exploitation, promoting basic education, improving livelihood options and promoting natural resource management**. I am also happy to announce that the 2010-2013 Plan is addressing internal capacity issues. We will be investing more in the capacity of our staff to deliver efficiently. We are most grateful to HOPE for Children UK for supporting the development of this important strategy document.

These changes, coupled with the successes we have recorded in 2009 demonstrate that we are focused on delivering our mandate with notable improvements in quality and productivity. These successes have been achieved by the hard work, commitment and creativity of the Trustees, our staff and our partners. I would like to congratulate my colleagues on the Board for their commitment to duty and service. Furthermore, our staff have worked tirelessly to achieve results, despite working under difficult circumstances, and I salute them.

In 2008 I opened my message with a thought for Seidu Abdul Samed whose mysterious disappearance is hitting the 3rd year. As I write in 2009, there is still no trace of Seidu Abdul Samed who used to work with RAINS and who is presumed murdered. As I said in 2008, we have no doubt that justice will be done, however long it takes.

I would like to thank our donors, partners and supporters for ensuring that we reached out to several thousands of community members. In no particular order I mention Hope for Children UK, Comic Relief UK, Canadian Feed the Children (CFTC), American Jewish World Service, the African Biodiversity Network (ABN) and GoalGhana UK. I will also mention the Ghana Education Service, the Savelugu/Nanton and West Mamprusi District Assemblies, the Department of Social Welfare, the Department of Children, the Borimanga Rural Bank, the Bangmarigu Community Bank and the press for supporting our work in various ways. We are grateful, and we look forward to working with you in 2010 and beyond.

As you read this review, we will welcome your feedback and any suggestions you might have. Many thanks and may the Almighty bless you all.

Naa Tia Sulemana.

1. Community Surveillance Teams

Communities take the lead in enhancing child welfare and protection

Community Surveillance Teams (CSTs) are at the forefront of sensitising communities on the need to protect children and to enhance their welfare. Since their establishment 3 years ago, all 20 CSTs have recorded significant achievements. The CSTs are community owned and led. Membership is drawn from traditional rulers, local government officials, community teachers, school children, and youth and women groups. This concept is triggering community action, and ensuring that communities themselves tackle issues of abusive fosterage, kayaye and child exploitation. CSTs have been able to bring back a total of 92 kayaye from Southern Ghana and have integrated them into their communities. These young girls, apart from undertaking hazardous jobs, were also exposed to several other risks including rape and the threat of disease. They are now happily back in their communities where they are either attending formal schools or learning skills for livelihoods. Furthermore, CSTs have set up dialogue with families and parents on the welfare of girls who have either migrated or are at risk of being trafficked.



"We were informed that some girls (5 of them) were about to leave for Kayayo. We stopped them and then tried talking to their families. The families initially resisted insisting that the children need to work and get some income to supplement family income. We persevered and engaged them. They eventually agreed to let the girls stay and continue with their education." - CST member, Sayoo

We view the community approach as most effective and sustainable, and the CSTs are content to be doing this work voluntarily. They receive ongoing capacity support from RAINS and are optimistic of transforming into CBOs to continue with the good work they are doing. CSTs believe firmly that now issues of child exploitation, abusive fosterage and kayaye have been highlighted in the communities, they will continue with efforts to consolidate the benefits, even after RAINS has stopped supporting them.

"When my father gave birth to me, he taught me how to farm. I was doing it unaware of the great thing he was doing to me. Now he is no more but I still continue with the work which is making great impact in my life. RAINS has only introduced us to what we should have been doing. Hence in the event of its withdrawal we will still continue the work having seen the immense benefit it has on our community." – CST member, Kpalung

"If you were going to a village that you don't know the way to, and someone volunteered to show you the way up to the middle of the journey isn't it your duty to continue moving till you get there?" - CST member, Gbumgbum

Nothing can be more refreshing.



Fusheini Warahama is 15 years old and is currently in primary six. She is a foster child and stays with her grandmother. She ran to Accra for Kayaye for almost three months. When asked why she went- whether she was being forced by her foster mother or any other person, she said *"Nobody asked me to go. Some of my friends were going and I also decided to go in order to get exposure. I learnt Accra is a big city so I went to experience city life."* When asked about the experience she had down there. She said, *"I only stayed for three months before the PTA chairman sent people to bring me back, but for that period life was difficult. I had to carry people's heavy loads to their destinations for just a token."* As to whether she would like to go back, she responded, *"I am currently in school and if I were to go back, the CST would encourage my grandmother to bring me back. I am happy to be in school. I feel protected here and aspire to be somebody in future"*

Confronting the status quo:

One notable barrier to the fight against child exploitation and abuse is wrong application of culture. A lot of abuses go unreported largely because some community members feel it is normal. Some erroneously think that children have no rights. Abuses are normally handled at the community level and are often skewed to favour the perpetrators almost to the neglect of the victims and children. All these are changing. The Ziang CST refused to use traditional means of resolving a defilement case, and rather resorted to the law. The perpetrator had defiled and impregnated a 15-year old school girl. The CST rejected attempts to shield the perpetrator. The case is pending at the Savelugu Magistrate Court, whilst RAINS supports the CST to do further medical tests on the victim.

2. Self Help Groups

Don't underestimate poverty... It has contributed to sending many children into the cities to do hazardous jobs. Self help Groups (SHGs) say it is a major contributor to kayaye.

Poverty is rife in the communities where we work. Most of the people are peasant farmers and depend on rain-fed agriculture and a variety of not-so-lucrative micro businesses for their livelihoods. Poor soil fertility together with years of environmental degradation has resulted in declining yields and loss of incomes. With family level poverty increasing, the education of many children has suffered and many children are

forced to work under harsh conditions early in life. Many of these children who abandon school and move down south are fostered girls. They are consequently denied the pleasures of childhood, are exposed to all forms of abuses and become vulnerable to trafficking. Local women have a passion for their children; therefore they will support the development of children when they have the capacity. We work with local women to

reduce children's vulnerability to trafficking through a special focus on preventive action. In 2009 we worked with 179 women in 6 Self Help Groups (SHGs) in 6 communities throughout the Savelugu/Nanton and West Mamprusi District of the Northern Region. Each SHG is assigned an animator who resides in the community and helps in facilitating group meetings. Each SHG member



received **100 Ghana Cedis** as a loan channeled through participating financial institutions in the Districts. This enabled us to avoid the risks associated with NGO credit schemes that stand the risk of being equated to charity. Again, it links SHGs to banks, which might result in long term banking relationships. SHG members have invested funds given under the NGP into a variety of small businesses such as groundnut retailing, sheabutter processing, rice parboiling and grain banking. The members conduct solidarity meetings once every two weeks, where they discuss loan repayments, impacts of the loans, kayayo and how to prevent it, and other matters of general interest.

SHGs are able to link their membership of the SHG to efforts aimed at reducing child trafficking and kayayo. They propose that as they earn more income from their businesses, they are able to educate their children as well as their fostered children, thereby giving them protection and securing them against the adventures of trafficking and kayayo.

"Now I am able to give my foster child money to go to school. I am able to buy books for her and meet the costs of feeding her. All these I am able to do because I have received this credit and am earning some income. Again, we have resolved in our group to ensure that there is no discrimination directed at any child no matter the circumstances"

- Alimatu Fuseini, 60 years, member of the Nayorku *Ti doli Nya* SHG

"We are now making some income to support our children. They don't contemplate going to Kayayo. We also don't allow them to do hard and difficult jobs." - Zenabu Bukari, Foster Parent to Agi Kofi

RAINS is supporting capacity development for the SHGs by organizing business development training, and training on group dynamics. We are also mobilizing SHGs in other communities, and we are expecting to reach out to 1,000 SHG members throughout 2010.

Some of the SHGs are also undertaking other communal duties, for example tree planting and clean up campaigns.

3. Community Child Clubs

When children participate they become more self-confident and self-aware

There is still some resistance to the child participation movement. This resistance is rather based on the largely unfounded assumption that empowering children would take away the control from parents, guardians and teachers and put it in the hands of children, who might 'rebel' against authority. For those of us working in typical traditional communities this belief is even stronger. At RAINS we believe there is more to child advocacy. Indeed the entire development community benefits when children are fully informed. Child advocacy involves raising the status of children, increasing their



self-determination and the responsiveness and accountability of institutions affecting them.

In 2009 we progressed in our promotion of child participation. We established 20 Community Child Clubs (CCCs), resulting in a total membership of **1,230** children in 20 communities in the Northern Region. CCCs benefit from ongoing support and capacity building from facilitators who reside in the communities.

The CCCs are making significant progress and are successfully building the confidence of young people in rural communities. They meet once a week when facilitators guide them on discussions around child rights, the 1992 republican constitution of Ghana and life skills planning.

The CCCs are also undertaking other activities in the community, which they believe will strengthen their links with communities and get locals to appreciate the special circumstances of children. Almost all the CCCs have embarked upon environmental protection activities. They have planted various trees, including mango trees, around

the community schools, and are undertaking periodic cleaning campaigns around important places in the communities. Furthermore, they are using drama to educate communities on child rights and kayayo. These are great achievements given the fact that CCCs are only recently established. What is also refreshing is the fact that children

It is particularly refreshing to learn that one CCC is undertaking lobbying and influencing work. The Shelinvoya CCC has petitioned the chief of the community over the closure of the only community school. The school has been closed for several months after teachers boycotted the school following the death of a colleague. The teachers allege that the death was unnatural and cite witchcraft as the cause. The Chief and the Child Protection officer of RAINS have since been working with the Ghana Education service to post new teachers to the school.

are becoming conscious of their rights and are willing to provide information to other people on cases of abuse on their members. All the CCCs have developed work plans to guide their operations.

The CCC members are very happy to be part of these social groups, understanding that the clubs are promoting unity and friendship. RAINS has also incorporated sports into the work of the CSTs and the members like this aspect a lot.

“Football will build our confidence; it will also make us strong and healthy. It will enable us to compete with other teams from other areas thereby bringing us together” - CCC Member, Nanton Kurugu

The children are keen to see the CCCs develop further. They find in the CCCs **protection, social capital and an avenue for achieving life long ambitions.**

“It is a great club. We did not know of most of these rights. We are well equipped to demand what is due us. We will report cases of abuse and maltreatment. Because we are together we are powerful. It takes our mind away from evil thoughts. Why should we migrate now that we have a supportive environment? I will study hard to become a lawyer”- CCC member, Wungu

Testimonies such as this are powerful and will go a long way to support the healthy development of children. All is not rosy, however, as there are still pockets of resistances. We intend to do more advocacy on the rights of children to ensure that communities accept the significance of child participation to development. We need to ensure that children are children first before they become adults.

4. Returning Kayayee

Where meaningful opportunities are created for personal growth and recovery, a strong foundation is laid for Kayayee returnees to reintegrate fully into communities

Young girls who have been forced to migrate to cities in the south by circumstances in their communities, engage in Kayaye and often face a dilemma. The “sweet life” in the cities never happens, and yet going back is as difficult as remaining. These girls, in their quest for survival, are exposed to multiple risks in the cities. The traditional emphasis on skills training through a useful approach is not sufficient to enable girls to reconnect with their communities. Years of experience with this approach have meant we have learnt to add value to skills training, which enables Kayayee returnees to reconnect with the community, regain self-confidence and restore self-esteem.

At the RAINS Mandela Development Centre **44** young girls, mostly kayaye returnees or those from fostered backgrounds are learning skills for livelihoods as well as dressmaking. They also have regular access to information on life skills including reproductive health, family planning, HIV/AIDS education, guidance, and counseling, all delivered by experienced professionals in their field. Business planning and record



keeping sessions are held. There are also focused counseling sessions for individual trainees to enable each participant to build on existing strengths and learn new skills for achieving a greater quality of life. At the Savelugu Vocational School we are supporting the development of **365** young people, the majority of whom have returned from cities in the south of the country. At the Walewale Vocational school **50** young people are participating and an additional **150** are at Bole. In all, **609** young people, mostly kayaye returnees, are successfully undergoing skills development and life skills planning.

Once the right strategies are employed, young people who have returned to their communities are willing to develop their talents, and they go on to live dignified lives.



My name is **Inusah Fati Maltiti**. I am 24 years old and I lost my father at a very tender age. Just around the same time my mother became very ill and was unable to undertake any economic activity. I stopped schooling after Junior High school because it was difficult meeting the costs involved. Eventually I lost the opportunity to enroll in Senior High School because I could not raise the money in time to pay the fees. That was in 1998. I later went to Accra to do menial jobs.

I noticed it was difficult coping with life in Accra, I did not make money and I was not learning any skills. Most of the kayaye in Accra were also being abused by men and some of them became pregnant. I returned to Tamale and continued my education at the Senior High School. Initially I did not make all the grades to progress and I wanted to go back to Accra, but then I was informed of the Mandela Centre at RAINS and I enrolled for the dressmaking programme. We receive quality teaching here. We are given some small lunch supplements and training is completely free. My life has changed at the Mandela Centre. I have been given opportunities to exploit my God given talents. Whilst learning dressmaking, RAINS supported me to write the Senior High School Exam. This time around, with all the support I received and my determination to break barriers, I passed all subjects. RAINS then encouraged me to apply to a number of professional institutions and I eventually got admission into the Tamale College of Education.

I will train for 3 years and then become a full professional teacher. I am grateful to RAINS, meaningful opportunities have been created for me and my colleagues at the Mandela Centre to achieve a greater quality of life.

5. Child Ambassadors

Children play ambassadorial roles in developing their communities

In the communities where we work access to clean water is still problematic and waterborne diseases including guinea worm are prevalent. Furthermore, school infrastructure is inadequate. With support from the Canadian Feed the Children we started a child sponsorship project in Bidima in the West Gonja District and Kpatchelo in



the Savelugu/Nanton District to help create opportunities for a stronger future through education and health support. 200 children are enrolled into this project. These children are ambassadors of the community and are given opportunities together with other children to determine community development priorities. This sponsorship scheme is unique as it adopts a positive approach of presenting community challenges to development partners. All resources from sponsorship activities are utilized for community development, at the same time supporting the healthy development of sponsored children. Bidima is now benefitting from a rehabilitated school block whilst Kpatchelo is soon to get a nursery school block. As we deepen this aspect of our work we hope to tackle critical community infrastructural development needs alongside our advocacy work.

6. Football

Facilitating social change

The most effective way to achieve raised levels of involvement in sports and active recreation is to attract people at an early age and to retain them via appropriate and personally sustainable opportunities. The game of football is very popular in Ghana. Its universal appeal is acknowledged by all. Football has a positive effect on young children both in terms of physical development and life skills acquired through the values in team sport. With support from GoalGhana UK, Our ***Demma Min Lebgibsim work*** is now in the fourth year. 270 boys and girls in 15 teams in the three participating Districts of



Savelugu/Nanton, Tamale and Tolon/Kumbungu are regular and punctual in training. They have grown in confidence over time and are acquiring positive life values for the future. We have encouraged the development of soccer skills alongside pursuing education and life skills. Utilising sports and active recreation as a key

vehicle to improve lifelong health, combat crime, enhance health, promote inclusion and support education and training, is most effective when implemented in an atmosphere that provides access to critical resources, including health. In furtherance of this, in 2009 we engaged the services of registered nurses to attend to the health needs of the children. This ensured that they had access to vital preventive and regenerative health information which, in turn, enhanced their achievement of lifelong ambitions. The nurses continue to visit teams and communities regularly, holding information sessions on HIV/AIDS and other STDs, access to information and nutrition. They also undertake on-the-spot treatment for minor ailments, offer vitamin supplements to children and conduct weighing exercises.

Some players in the teams have been selected to attend academies elsewhere and are receiving full scholarships to enable them to combine soccer with education. Communities are confident that new frontiers are being opened for young children for social change.

"It is a unique opportunity. I think children need not only protection but also exposure to innovative things around them. When my son informed me he was participating in your project I was excited. But I did not know the transformation would be so soon. When he was selected into the National Sports Academy I could not hide my joy. Now my son (Mohammed Zakaria) is enjoying free education whilst he continues to play football. I am hopeful he will soon join one of the national teams. His colleagues in the village are training hard as they are motivated by the achievement of Zakaria" – Mohammed Abdulai, father of Mohammed Zakaria

7. Enhancing Food Security

Traditional methods of farming enhances food security and the integrity of the environment

In 2009 we supported capacity development for organic farming groups in Zoosali. 40 women are now participating and cultivating indigenous crop varieties, some of which are becoming extinct. By resorting to organic farming methods the women are contributing to enhancing the integrity of the environment. The harvests have been good for the farmers and this will go a long way to enhance the food security situation in the community. It has reinforced our belief that rural women do not need handouts. Rather they need opportunities to enable them contribute to making change.



Mma Jahma is a member of the Zoosali Women Organic Farmers Group. She cultivated groundnuts on her parcel of land. In her view, *"the resource strength of my group has been increased through the assistance of RAINS. All of us in the group are more energetic than ever to take good care of our crops. We also received some training that is helping us share resources, ideas and information within the group. The harvest has been good, over and above what we have gotten in the past. This will boost the food security situation in our households. It will also increase our respect in the community and place us in a better position to contribute to community debates. I want to share the good practices of this organic farming culture with other families and friends and we can together grow a community of people in practicing more responsible farming."*

8. Resilience Workshop

Building Community Resilience: we hosted partners and civil society groups in a West African regional workshop

RAINS has been pioneering innovative methodologies aimed at tackling some of the negative consequences brought about by corporate greed, adventurism and blind adoption of alien values and cultures. These negative tendencies have left the average African, especially those directly involved in peasantry, worse off. The ABN has supported RAINS for a number of years and continues to offer ongoing capacity support to RAINS to handle the aforementioned challenges. The climate change and community resilience workshop held in Tamale is one of several initiatives embarked upon by the ABN to build and sustain an Africa-wide forum to respond and adapt to negative externalities.

The Tamale workshop drew participants from a diverse constituency including traditional rulers, NGOs, other networks, academia, government agencies, local farmers, women groups, traditional healers and media practitioners from Ghana, Togo, Benin and Burkina Faso. The discussions revealed that communities possess a lot of knowledge and wisdom on current challenges. The failure of so-called modern responses became evident at the workshop. It was refreshing to have a level playing field in a setting that included academics and peasant farmers. Several useful commitments were made for action at the community level. The workshop succeeded in initiating a process that will develop an in-country network or grouping capable of withstanding the whims of corporate crusaders, as well as supporting communities to develop “home grown” ideas to make a change. The workshop also touched on the emerging issues of land grabbing and the threats to rural livelihoods. Using a combination of methods such as presentations, case studies and country reports, participants urged communities, civil society and policy makers to avoid quick fixes and to instead develop sustainable and home grown approaches to tackling climate change and building community resilience.



9. 2010-2013 Strategic Plan

Responding to the changing dynamics: 2010-2013 strategic plan developed

In 2009 we reviewed our Strategic Plan in response to the changing dynamics in development. The 2010-2013 plan utilises the lessons learnt over a decade of active and progressive work with children, women, communities and government agencies. In this plan we are clearer on our focus, and our mission, vision and programmes are elaborated and clearly explained. Our vision and actions are notably linked. This plan also addresses the issue of multiple projects and interventions, and links them in a manner that better explains our core areas of work and the outcomes we are striving to achieve. We have further explained our values in this document to enable outside users and partners better appreciate our approach and philosophy.

We are putting more emphasis on developing local level structures to enable them to work independently from RAINS, and to be better placed to demand action from government agencies and other duty bearers. We believe real change will happen when communities are sufficiently mobilised to tackle issues that are of significance to their development. Along similar lines,



this strategy also makes a huge departure from the “service delivery approach” and concentrates our efforts on advocacy and empowering communities to lead and take action. We still recognise that in our work we will come across several issues that require ameliorative and indeed “a welfare” approach. This plan makes provisions for this and ensures that there is a balance between a rights approach and a welfare approach without compromising on the overriding goal of enhancing the capacities of communities to lead the change process. Finally, this strategy builds on our successes at the community level, and makes communities the focus of our work for the next 3 years. We invite communities, partners and other stakeholders to work with us to deliver this strategy.

10. Small Grants, Big and Enduring Impacts

In 2009 our main partner Hope for Children, through its Small Grants Scheme, funded 77 interventions initiated and implemented by local CBOs. The interventions empowered women to increase their economic activity, and enhanced their role and visibility in the households and community issues. These interventions span through micro finance, education, income generations, youth training in self-employable skills to emergency mitigation and relief. The interventions have assisted families to rebuild their lives. Through one such grant, Timar Tama Union, a Tamale based CBO, assisted the training of 25 young women in self employable skills in Nanton-Kurugu in the Savelugu/Nanton District in the Northern Region. The work rescued 10 and prevented 15 young women



from engaging in head portering ('kayaye') and exploitation in southern Ghana. These youth are now learning vocations and receiving care and protection from families in their own communities. They are also informing their peers of the dangers inherent in rural-urban migration to engage in menial work.

This work has provided a stronger, more efficient and rights basis for poorer people to access basic necessities and services. It has also safeguarded the dignity of more than **1,500** people directly and **5,000** people indirectly. These outcomes are a shining example of how our small grants are making an incredible difference to the lives of women and children living in poverty.

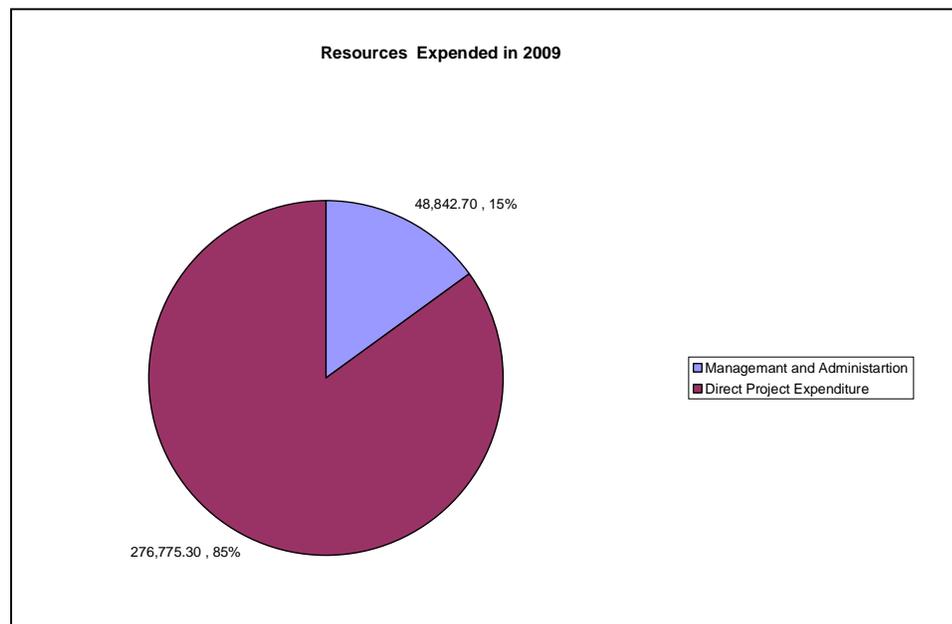
11. Learning and Exchanges

We continue to place priority on staff performance and staff accountability to target local communities and welfare. In support of this key project staff continue to benefit from capacity building both locally and through international exchanges. 3 members of staff embarked on high impact experiential exchanges to India, Botswana and Kenya. In India our staff visited the Arunodhaya Children Project in Chennai, Tamil Nadu where they interacted with development workers, policy makers and local communities on issues around child protection and participation. Visits to other places exposed our staff to issues on climate change, indigenous knowledge and biodiversity conservation. In the

coming years we intend to invest more in building the capacity of our staff, which will enable them to continue delivering effectively to communities and other stakeholders.

12. Finance and Administration

In 2009 grants and donations from partners amounted to GH¢436,354.00. A total of GH¢276,775.30 representing 85% of the total expenditure went into direct programme spending, while management and administrative costs including fundraising accounted for 15%. These figures are extracted from the 2009 audited accounts. The full statutory accounts have been filed with the regulatory agencies.



12. Trustees

Naa Tia Sulemana
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 Educationist, Member
 Accountant, Member
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RAINS

'Let there be work, bread, water and salt for all' - [Nelson Mandela](#)

2009 Results Table

Achievement	How many	What did we do	Location
Child Rights Awareness	1,259 children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 Community Child Clubs (CCCs) were established to enhance child participation, create awareness of child rights and build children's confidence • Footballs and training outfits were provided to each CCC to enable them establish football teams • The CCC in Shelinvoya led advocacy efforts to get the community school re-opened after a year of closure 	Tarikpaa, Savelugu, Nyoglo, Gumgbum, Kpalung, Zokuga, Zoosali, Zieng, Nanton/Kurugu, Nabogu (all in Savelugu/Nanton District) and Karimenga, Sayoo, Gbeo, Nayorku, Diani, Takorayiri, Shelinvoya, Daboya, No2, Wungu, Bulbia (all in West Mamprusi District)
Enhancing Livelihood Opportunities for young women	639 young girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Girls were enrolled in vocational training programmes and received counselling, career guidance and education on HIV/AIDS, reproductive health and family planning 	Vocational training centres in Tamale, Savelugu, Walewale and Bole
Tackling Child Labour and Kayaye	59 kayaye returnees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kayaye returnees have been reintegrated into their communities. Some of them are pursuing formal education whilst other are learning vocational skills 	20 communities in Savelugu/Nanton and West Mamprusi

<p>Strengthening Local Institutions to take action.</p>	<p>120 men and women</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These are made up of members of the Community Surveillance Teams (CSTs). They have been trained and provided with resources to undertake sensitization efforts on fosterage, kayaye, child rights and education. This is enabling them to promote school enrolment and prevent kayaye • The CST in Zieng is pursuing in rape case in court. They are receiving ongoing support to enable the victim, who is a school girl, to receive justice. 	<p>Tarikpaa, Savelugu, Nyoglo, Gumgbum, Kpalung, Zokuga, Zoosali, Zieng, Nanton/Kurugu, Nabogu (all in Savelugu/Nanton) and Karimenga, Sayoo, Gbeo, Nayorku, Diani, Takorayiri, Shelinvoya, Daboya, No2, Wungu, Bulbia (all in West Mamprusi District)</p>
<p>Empowering Local Women</p>	<p>179 members of Self Help Groups (SHGs)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SHGs were linked to Financial Institutions as part of efforts to enhance financial literacy among women • All 179 women were given loans of 100 Ghana Cedis each • The women are undertaking various economic activities and are earning income to support the education of their children • Women were trained on record keeping, micro enterprises and rotating savings 	<p>Wungu, Nayorku, Daboya No 2, Kpalung, TariKpaa and Zokuga</p>
<p>Enabling children especially fostered girls to have access to education</p>	<p>1600 school children</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Books, uniforms and other school materials were provided and children (especially girls) received support through counselling and 	<p>Tarikpaa, Savelugu, Nyoglo, Gumgbum, Kpalung, Zokuga, Zoosali, Zieng,</p>

		mentoring	Nanton/Kurugu, Nabogu (all in Savelugu/Nanton) and Karimenga, Sayoo, Gbeo, Nayorku, Diani, Takorayiri, Shelinvoya, Daboya, No2, Wungu, Bulbia (all in West Mamprusi District)
Improving the school Environment	145 school children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A school block has been constructed at Bidima in the West Gonja District 	Bidima
Promotion of Change through Sports	270 boys and girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boys and girls acquired soccer and team skills • They were also engaged on development issue including HIV/AIDS • Registered Nurses visited football teams to conduct health information sessions and also offer treatment for minor ailments and injuries 	Tamale, Savelugu/Nanton and Tolon/Kumbungu
Enhancing Ecological Agriculture and building Community Resilience	40 female farmers	<p>These women were trained on agro ecological practices.</p> <p>Demonstration farms were established for them.</p> <p>The women also received information on climate change and biodiversity conservation.</p>	Zoosali

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