

ADRA/Ghana
END OF PROJECT NARRATIVE AND FINANCIAL REPORT
for the
OUTREACH GRANT NO. PDC-0703-G-SS-5030-02
Expiring July 31, 1988



Submitted to
Agency for International Development
by
ADRA International

ADRA INTERNATIONAL
ADVENTIST DEVELOPMENT & RELIEF AGENCY

END-OF-PROJECT STATUS REPORT

ADRA/GHANA OUTREACH GRANT
MAY 1987 - JULY 1988

August 1988

Accra, GHANA

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ADRA/Ghana 1987 Outreach Grant
End-of-Project Status Report: May 1987 - July 1988.

1. Introduction

The Adventist Development & Relief Agency (ADRA)/Ghana is the Ghana country program office of an international non-sectarian humanitarian agency established by the Seventh-day Adventist Church for the purposes of:

- a) providing appropriate and timely responses to situations of human need and suffering;
- b) providing catalytic support for self-reliant community based development efforts with the poor and disadvantaged members of society as primary targets in a way that enhances the quality of life and the well-being of such communities as a whole.

ADRA/International maintains offices in over 59 countries of the world including over 22 programs in Africa of which ADRA/Ghana is one. ADRA/Ghana started out as an Emergency Relief Program in 1984 as a response to a situation of near famine occasioned by long droughts and devastating bush fires in 1983. Up till 1985, the Emergency Relief Program, operated under the aegis of the Seventh-day Adventist World Service (SAWS) served as the focus for the distribution of several thousand metric tonnes of food donated by the United States, Canada, Finland and Holland, to mention but a few, in a true spirit of friendship.

In 1985, the Emergency Relief Program was phased out, ushering in a developmental regime operated by the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA/Ghana).

ADRA/International, our parent organization maintains the following address:

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This End-of-Project Status Report covers the period May 1, 1987 to July 31, 1988 and is the third since 1985, the first and the second having covered the periods January 1, 1985 to March 31, 1986 and April 7, 1986 to April 30, 1987, respectively.

The main thrust of ADFA/Ghana's developmental activities continued to be Food-for-Work (FFW and Maternal) Child Health (MCH). Cumulatively 2,868 projects have been sponsored under FFW with 42,005 unemployed/underemployed rural residents as direct participants and their 160,025 dependents. Areas covered are as given below:

FOOD-FOR-WORK PROJECTS BY TYPE IN FY87

SECTOR \ YEAR	1985		1986		1987		Cumulative	
1. Agriculture	307	24.1	318	52.4	497	50.3	1122	39.1
2. Social Services	843	66.3	219	36.1	288	29.1	1350	47.1
3. Water/Health/Sanitation	105	8.3	67	11.0	197	19.9	369	12.9
4. Economic Activities	17	1.3	3	0.5	7	0.7	27	0.9
TOTAL	1272	100	607	100	989	100	2868	100
MATERNAL CHILD HEALTH	11	27.5	26	55.0	36	90.0		

Generally, ADRA has through a purposeful commitment to program goals and objectives continued to refine its management strategies in such a way that the quality of service rendered has increased while projects sponsored and the target population reached have increased significantly without a corresponding match in the food resource.

2. Overview

a) In the FY87 Operational Plan ADRA/Ghana sought to address the following issues:

- 1) Low agricultural production and productivity resulting in food scarcities, high prices, inadequate caloric intake and ill-health.
- 2) Rising unemployment and widespread underemployment especially in the rural areas.
- 3) Low level of infrastructural services impacting on the growth and development of communities.
- 4) Prevalence of communicable but controllable diseases with a resultant high mortality and morbidity especially in the child population.
- 5) Widespread malnutrition among children of 5 years of age and below;
- 6) Lack of knowledge of basic hygiene, child care and nutrition.
- 7) Poor environmental sanitation.
- 8) High Population growth rate which affects the health and socio-economic status of the population.

b) General Goals

The primary goals of ADRA/Ghana's FY87 Outreach Program were:

- 1) To promote the spirit of self-reliance in especially rural communities through community based developmental activities and projects for the benefit of the community, particularly its poor and disadvantaged members.
- 2) To enhance the quality of life through maternal child health care and adult education as well as the provision of resources to meet certain identified human needs.

c) Specific Goals

- 1) One of ADRA/Ghana's objectives was to involve 50,000 Food-for-Work participants (mainly unemployed and underemployed) and their dependents in the FFW program so as to reduce the unemployment level in each FFW community by an average of 5% while providing nutritional supplements to such families.
- 2)
 - a) a second goal defined was to increase agricultural production and productivity through the addition of at least one new cash crop in each community involved in FFW agricultural activities;
 - b) a 20% expansion in total community land under cultivation;
 - c) the mounting of ten agricultural training sessions geared to promoting dry-season vegetable farming;
 - d) the provision of an agricultural extension linkage mechanism.
- 3) ADRA targeted the unemployed/underemployed in the implementation of food-for-work projects. It was envisaged that FFW participants' incomes would be increased by 10% thereby.
- 4) FFW also aimed at assisting communities in their efforts to develop, maintain and upgrade respectively non-existent and inadequate infrastructural facilities. such as school buildings, roads, public places of convenience to name a few which would enhance the quality of life thereby.

d. Maternal/Child Health (MCH)

The MCH program had the following objectives:

- 1) To improve the nutritional status of at least 6,000 malnourished children aged 0-5 years in 40 MCH Operational Centers such that 75% of the target population would show a positive weight-for-age growth trend within four (4) months of program participation while 60% of participants completing the program would continue to show a positive weight-for-age progress.
- 2) To reduce mortality and morbidity levels for especially children at all MCH Centers through the enrolment of mothers of participating children and other women of child-bearing age in a nutrition/health education program.

2. PROJECT RESULTS:

a) Food-for-Work

The number of Food-for-Work participants and their dependents increased twofold: from an Operational Plan level of 50,000 to 100,025 while the number of projects sponsored nearly doubled (from 607 in 1986 to 989 in 1987) without a corresponding increase in the food resource. The increase in food use efficiency was a direct result of the strict application of eligibility criteria defined by ADRA and shared with USAID the aggressive monitoring of operations as well as higher efficiency of program personnel obtained through experience and on-the-job training.

During the period under review, ADRA's Regional Co-ordinators met monthly at the Head Office for an on-the-job education which involved sharing experience in project identification, screening, selection and implementation of community projects, community mobilization, cost-benefit analysis, to mention but a few. Additionally, field inspections by both USAID and ADRA (local and international) personnel have served to correct and strengthen identifiable weaknesses inherent in the system.

ADRA Ghana utilized approximately 50% of its food resource in sponsoring FFW agricultural activities instead of the operational target of 70%. This was caused by the following:

- a) budget shortfall affecting community mobilization activities for new FFW agricultural projects, thus forcing fieldworkers to concentrate on the execution of social service projects made possible through income generated by FFW agricultural projects.
- b) A temporary shortage of food caused by the late arrival of food shipments at a time when FFW agricultural projects were expected to commence.
- c) The inability of the proposed Community Forestry Initiative to meet targets due to funding inadequacy. The expected increase in tree planting projects did not therefore materialize.

ADRA definitely desires to achieve this goal in FY88 with more refined programming and increased educational training sessions for fieldworkers in the areas of project identification/selection and implementation.

Furthermore the relative importance of crop farming in FFW agricultural activities is expected to be maintained. Crop farming, undoubtedly offers a unique funding opportunity for the implementation of community-based projects, besides providing a "training environment" for the dissemination of information on modern agricultural techniques and practices.

Total land cultivated increased to 6,138 acres. Land thus cultivated supported the introduction of at least one crop not widely grown in FFW agricultural communities. Crops were selected with nutrition and income potential considerations in view. The cultivation of "unpopular" crops by communities has served to bridge the gap between the agricultural extension agent and the community.

Afforestation (tree planting) which was stated in the 1986 report as manifesting a steady decline vis-a-vis other FFW agricultural activities (from 10.7% of general agriculture in 1985 to 6.6% in 1986) received a big boost, having gone up to over 15% of total land cultivated and 14.9% of agricultural activities undertaken in FY87/88. While this represents ADRA's increasing concern over the rapid downward spread of the Sahara Desert and the deteriorating environment of especially the northern parts of the country, it is expected that full scale seedling production by the 3 community nurseries being established in northern Ghana under a collaborative forestry initiative would stimulate local interest and involvement in afforestation in FY88/89.

FFW agricultural projects generated a minimum per capita income of cedis 20,000 (US\$115 in December 1987). With increased food use efficiency, per capita income generated has increased to over 30,000 (US\$140). This compared with the national per capita income of \$550 (World Bank, 1985) represents an increase of 21% -25% in FFW participants incomes. The percentage increase could be higher because average rural incomes are generally lower than the national average.

In relation to the national minimum wage of ₵60,000 (US\$280) an increase of about 50% was recorded, this representing a major change in FFW participants' incomes over the Operational Plan projections.

A Food-for-Work project at Anansu in the Ashanti Region for example, bagged cedis one million (US\$6,000) from the sale of farm produce after only four months of operations! Such projects maintained and sustained provide resources for the execution of felt need projects of communities. This is indirect monetization! (USAID Report on FFW in 1987).

As indicated in the December 1987 Progress Report measurement of the projected 20% increase in land cultivated in FFW communities was difficult because of the weak data base of rural agricultural production. An estimate of 5%-20% expansion was made based on:

- a) an average per capita land holding of 3 acres.
- b) economically active population of 300 per community.
- c) minimum average food-for-work land holding of 10 acres per project.

ADRA has accordingly substituted total land cultivated (with definitions of expected yields per unit of land) for the projected 5% expansion in total land under cultivation in FFW agricultural communities.

Next in importance to agriculture is social services which constitutes 29.12% of FFW projects. Activities undertaken under this have included the construction of school buildings, markets, to mention but a few. Greater emphasis is however expected to be placed on water, health and sanitation in FY88/89 than the above.

A total of 225 school buildings were constructed - a 125% increase in ADRA's FFW goal. Again, the 185.2 km of road constructed represents a 270% increase over the operational plan target of 50 km.

There was also a considerable improvement in agricultural training sessions for peasant farmers. A total of 117 and 318 hours were spent respectively in the classroom and on site in FY87.

All told, "ADRA/Ghana has demonstrated that with a purposeful commitment to development, food-for-work, can work in Ghana", having "been able to achieve the requisite synergy with other groups and agencies involved in the rural development effort" (USAID FY87 Report on ADRA's FFW Program)

b. Maternal Child Health

One of ADRA's specific goals was the establishment of 40 MCH Centers in all the regions of the country to serve approximately 6,000 malnourished children. In FY87, there were 36 MCH Centers having a combined recipient level of 6,325 malnourished children of 5 years and below. The remaining four centers are to be operational in FY88/89 when constructional works on the centers' permanent buildings are completed.

Out of 36 MCH Centers in operation, four operate from government hospitals, one from a private clinic and another from a voluntary association of wives of staff and also female employees of the University of Ghana.

ADRA/Ghana has so far trained 75 nutrition agents in basic nutrition and health care education. The program benefitted from an ADRA/International technical consultancy in May and June 1987. This was followed by a USAID review in June and July 1987 aimed at strengthening the program to ensure adherence to program objectives.

All mothers of participating children were enrolled on the educational program. Though some mothers absented themselves from educational lectures in some centers, attendance rates were generally high. Absentees were mostly mothers of "healthy" children who participated in the educational program but were selective in their choice of subjects. They were nonetheless reached on the home rounds of the centers' nutrition agents. Through this system of classroom and home lectures/demonstrations, 70% of participating mothers could prepare nutritionally balanced meals and administer self-prepared oral rehydration therapy to children affected by gastro-intestinal enteritis.

Malnutrition, one of the primary causes of infant mortality, dropped from 75% to 45%. Correspondingly, infant deaths decreased significantly. Child deaths average 1-2 out of a child population of 250-300 per center per annum. In times of epidemics (only one recorded) a center reported 5 deaths. Some centers have however not reported any deaths over a period of two years - down from sometimes 30% in some areas.

Three MCH centers are actively involved in GOG's Primary Health Care program with six agents receiving formal training as PHC practitioners. Approximately 62% of the children have completed immunizations and 30% are still on the immunization schedule.

One of ADRA's FY87/88 objectives was that 75% of children participating in the program would continue to show a positive weight-for-age trend within four months of program participation. During the year, an average of 65% of children made significant progress on their growth-for-age analyses and were discharged. Approximately 35% were retained. It became evident from field inspections that it was not only the child that was taking the food ration but other members of the family as well. ADRA/Ghana's MYOP for 1988 - 1990 postulates the involvement of especially pregnant and lactating mothers in its child survival program to assure the child an adequate nutrition supplement through increased breastmilk production, weaning foods, to mention but a few.

ADRA's emphasis on demonstration/backyard gardens has, however, produced encouraging results. At least 80% of the 36 centers have demonstration gardens where local staples usually used as weaning food are produced for use as instructional tools to raise income for center and beneficiary status improvements. A greater integration of the MCH and FFW programs is anticipated in FY88 and has been thus stated in ADRA's MYOP.

ADRA intends to carry out actual field surveys in 1988 on children who have completed the program to measure the program's objective that 60% of participants completing would continue to show a positive weight-for-age progress.

One of ADRA's MCH centers at Odomi-Akpafu located 250 kilometers from the capital is reported to have helped reduce the high infant mortality rate (50%) to zero. In addition, all the 43 children delivered in 1987 survived.

Another highly successful MCH Center, the Legon Baby Clinic, located approximately 16 kilometers from Accra, the capital, is run by volunteers comprising nurses, nutritionists, social workers, to mention but a few, from the University of Ghana, Legon. The Center which serves 7 villages, has initiated income-generating self-help projects such as sewing, cookery and trading for women of those communities to help raise the socio-economic status of the participating mothers.

4. FINANCIAL STATUS NARRATIVE

Never before has ADRA/Ghana gone through a financial crisis as this fiscal year which ended on July 31, 1988. By the end of April 1988, all the monetization money had As we stated in the last progress report, monies from the containers' fund and other sources were used to meet monetization expenses. This was caused by:

- a) an earlier detection of budget shortfalls, and
- b) funds arriving much later than was anticipated.

Monetization

An area of concern under monetization is section B - Program Administration, Supervision and Monitoring - which shows a little over 21% over-expenditure (Appendix B). This was caused by a 65% cut in the Supplementary Budget submitted to USAID from \$141,000 to \$50,000). Total monetization funds received was Cedis 71,944,038.00. We request that the remaining \$309,713.20 or Cedis 58,845,508.00 be maintained by ADRA/Ghana to meet program expenditure for fiscal year 1989 before that year's funding arrives.

Outreach

In this area too, the crisis section is B - Program Administration, Supervision and Monitoring - with the line item, Office Supplies and Expenses, being the sole contributor. This was the result of the purchase of a large volume of office supplies, computers and stationery from the United States of America. We believe that we have sufficient stock of certain items of stationery to last for at least two years. We have returned the balance of funds \$18,018.57 to ADRA International as required by Handbook 9.

Containers Funds

We report of about Cedis 2,24,444 at the banks for Containers' Funds. At the beginning of the 1987/88 program, we had Cedis 7,077,639. We were able to collect Cedis 4,555,43 during the period under review. Included in the total expenditure of Cedis 10,513,782 are:
Cedis 1,544,850 paid to the MCH Attendants as stipend;
Cedis 805,407 for expenses as allowed by Handbook 9;
Cedis 3,000,000 used to settle bills with the West African Union Mission;
Cedis 5,000,000 expended as prepaid rent for staff accommodation, warehousing and office space and, the rest used in meeting monetization expenses.

Recipient Voluntary Contributions

Again, we have not used any money from the Recipient Voluntary Contributions. We still are building it up to adequately meet future allowable expenses as stated in Handbook 9. We have total receipts of Cedis 1,086,483.

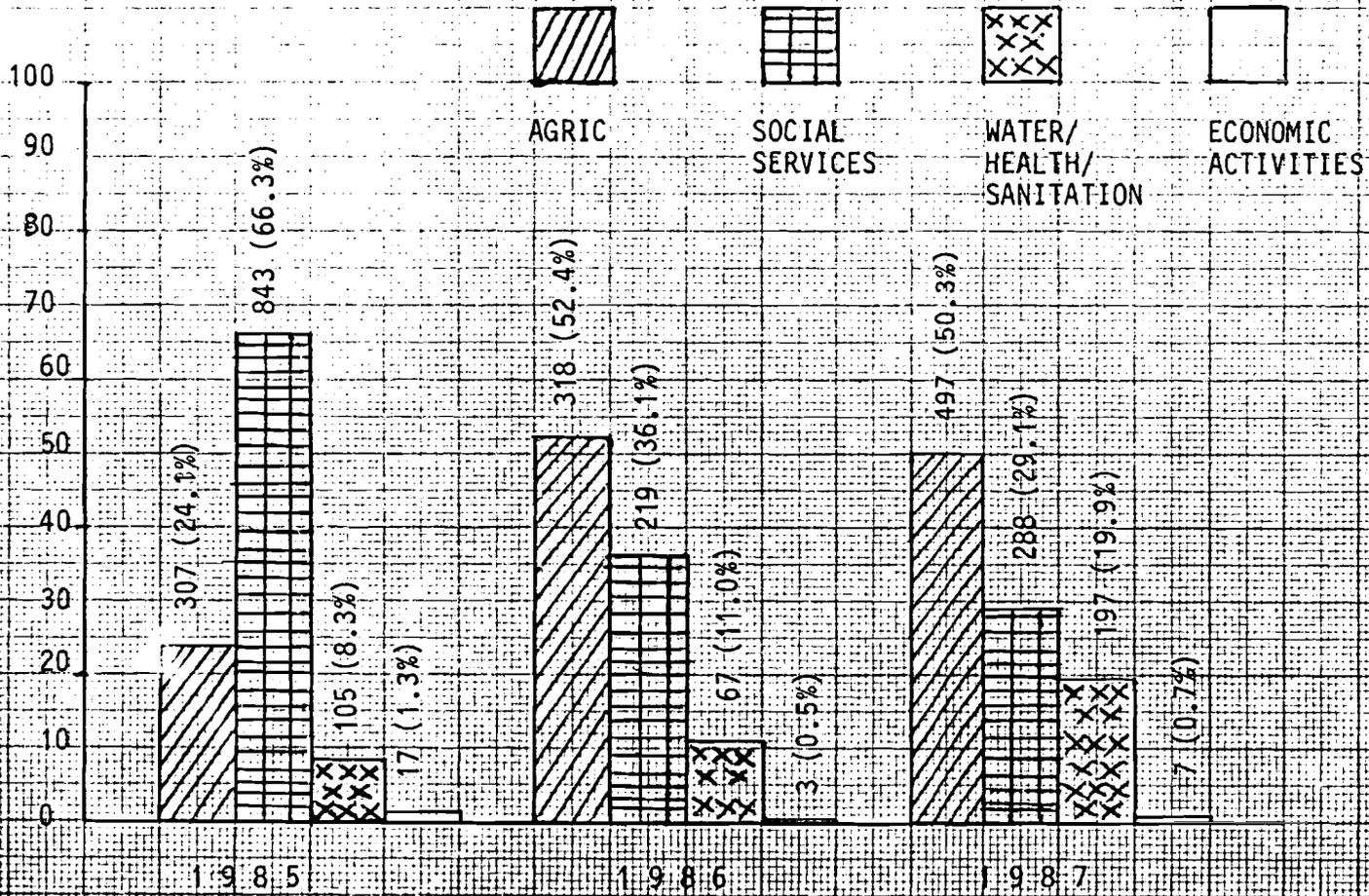
APPENDIX A

FOOD-FOR-WORK PROJECTS BY TYPE AND REGION
MAY 1987 - JULY 1988

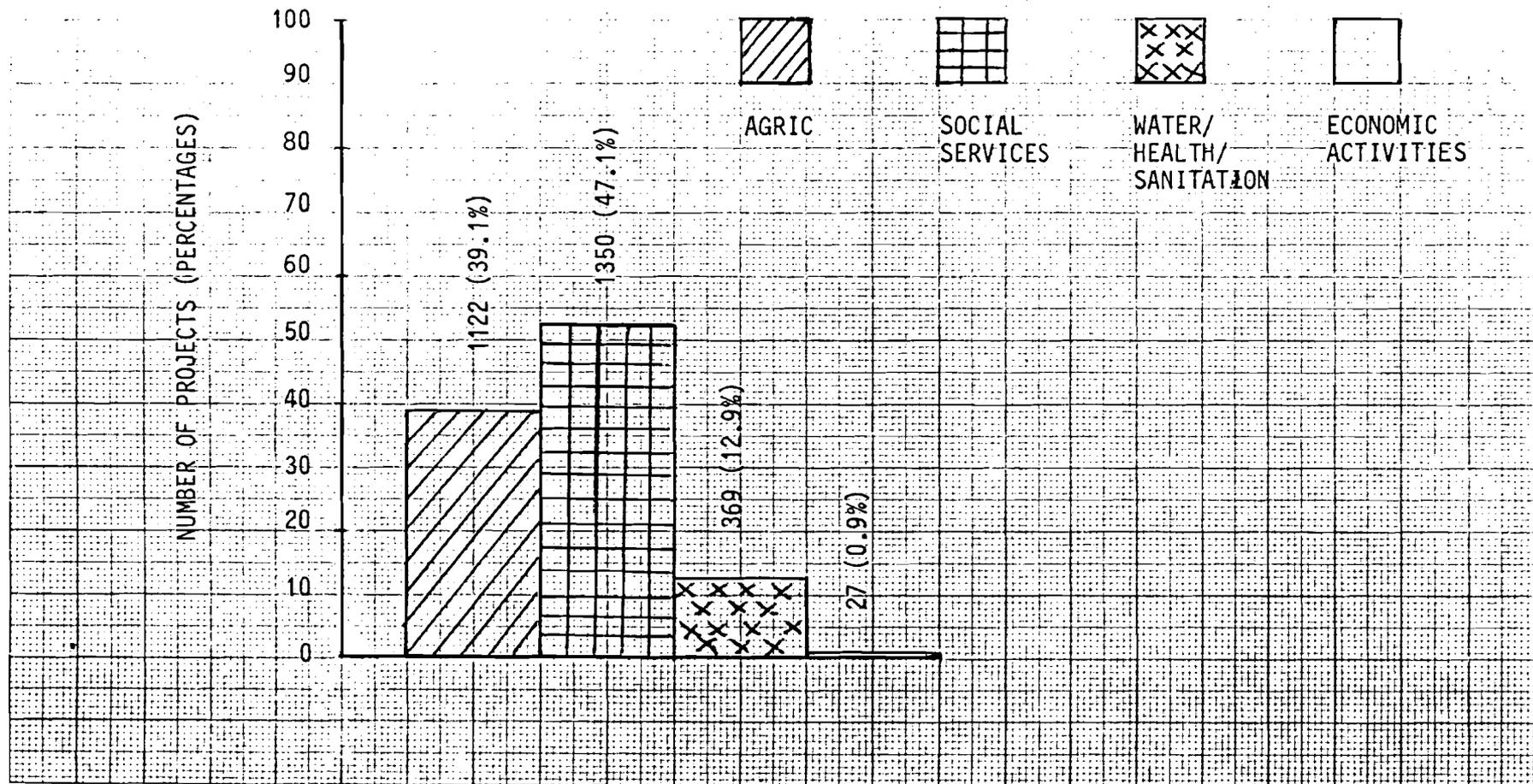
PROJECT TYPE	TOTAL	R E G I O N S									
		GA	E	C	W	V	A	BA	N	UE	UW
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>	<u>497</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>35</u>
Crop Farming	374	9	44	21	59	36	66	65	21	20	33
Rice Farming	2						1		1		
Cotton Cultivation	7		1			1			4		1
Tree Planting	48	1	5	1		1	2	2	19	16	1
Livestock/Poultry	1	1									
Fish Farming	10			5	1	1		3			
Palm Plantation	21		1	2	16			2			
Citrus Plantation	3			2	1						
Sugarcane	3				3						
Coconut Plantation	2				2						
Pineapple	2				2						
Farmers' Center	3			1	2						
Storage Shed	19				18					1	
Fish Dryers	1	1									
Ginger	1		1								
<u>SOCIAL SERVICES</u>	<u>288</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>20</u>
School Building	225	4	37	7	43	5	30	33	22	29	15
Day Care Center	14	1	1	5	5				2		
Comm/social Center	11		1		3		2			4	1
Staff/Guest H'se	10	1	1		1		1		5		1
Police Station											
Library	1		1								
Rural Electrific.	2				1		1				
Road Construction	22		9	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	3
Market	3						3				
<u>WATER/HEALTH/SANIT.</u>	<u>197</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>14</u>
Dam	2	1		1					1		
Well	102	1	19	54	2		3	2	17	1	3
Pipelines/Pump	3					1	1	1			
Pond Walling	1							1			
Health Cent/Clinic	39	2	3	3	13		6	4	3	2	3
KVIP Latrines	40	9	6	7	2	1	4	3			8
Drains/Gutters Des.	8	8									
Incinerators	1					1					
<u>Economic Activities</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Cottage Industries	2			1				1			
Vocational Tr Center	4						3			1	
Brick/Tile Prod.	1					1					
TOTAL	989	39	131	111	175	50	125	118	96	75	69

APPENDIX C

FOOD-FOR-WORK PROJECTS BY TYPE - 1985/1986/1987

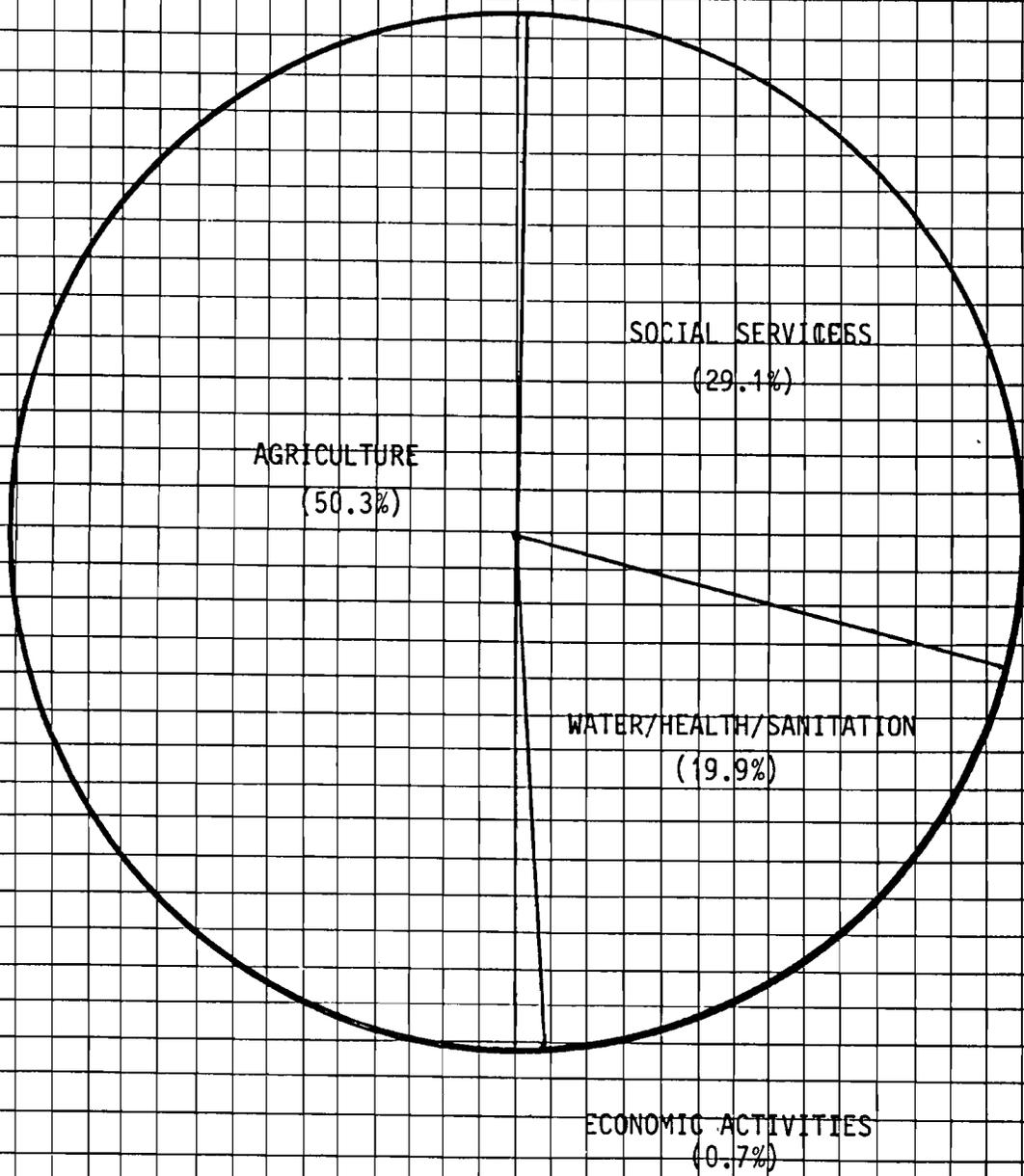


FOOD-FOR-WORK PROJECTS BY TYPE 1985 - 1987
(CUMULATIVE TOTALS)



FOOD-FOR-WORK PROJECTS BY TYPE

May 1987 - July 1988



Appendix D

BENCHMARKS

<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>TARGET</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>% CHANGE</u>
<u>FFW</u>			- +
1. Participants/dependents	50,000	100,025	100
2. Proportion of agriculture in FFW program	70%	50.3%	29
3. Reduction in unemployment level in FFW communities	5%	5% - 10%	0-100
4. Introduction of new crops	All FFW villages	All FFW villages	
5. Agricultural training sessions	10		
6. Increase in FFW participants' incomes	10%	21% - 25%	100+
7. Road constructed/rehabilitated	50 km	185.2 km	270
8. School Buildings constructed	100	225	125
9. Water/Health/Sanitation	unspecified	197	
10. Other income generating proj.	unspecified	7	
<hr/>			
11. Projects sponsored: 1986	607		
1987	989		63

Maternal Child Health

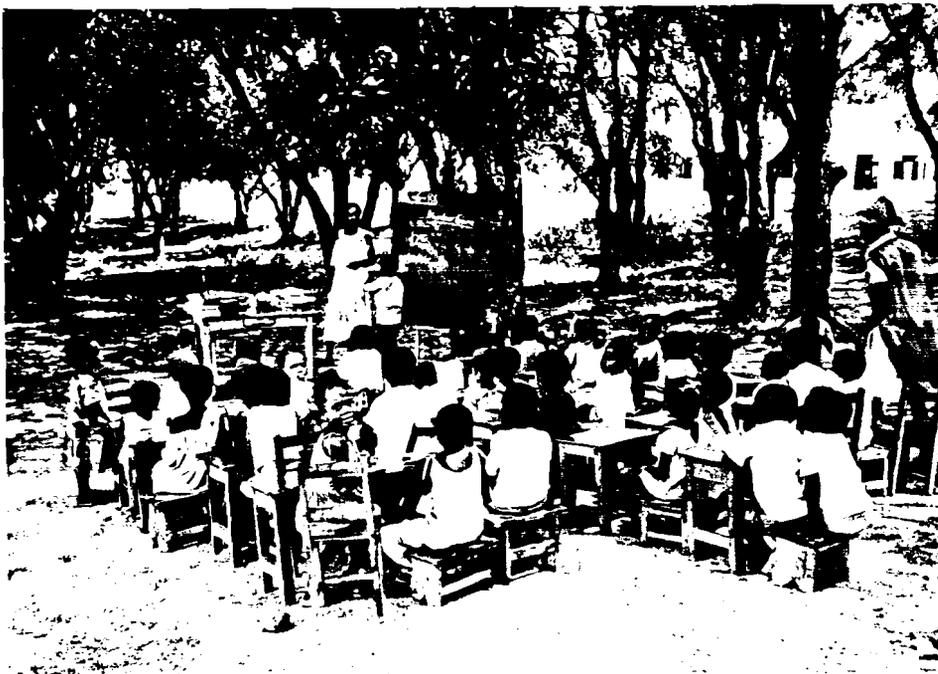
1. Centers operated	40	36	10
2. Children participating	6000	6325	5.5
3. Mothers enrolled	100%	100%	0
4. Infant mortality	to fall	fell (even zero some places)	(baseline data not available)

5. Children participating in the program to show a positive weight-for-age trend	75%	65%	13
6. Children completing program to continue to make progress in weight-for-age	60%		(to be measured in FY88/89)

APPENDIX E



One reason for ADRA's success has been a close monitoring of projects in the field as seen at Mafi-Kani Kope.



When the classroom in the background is completed, these future leaders at Twedie in the Ashanti Region can be assured of an improved educational environment.

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FFW Agricultural projects seek to introduce not only new crops but also improved techniques to rural communities: tomato growing at Tano Odumase in the Ashanti Region.

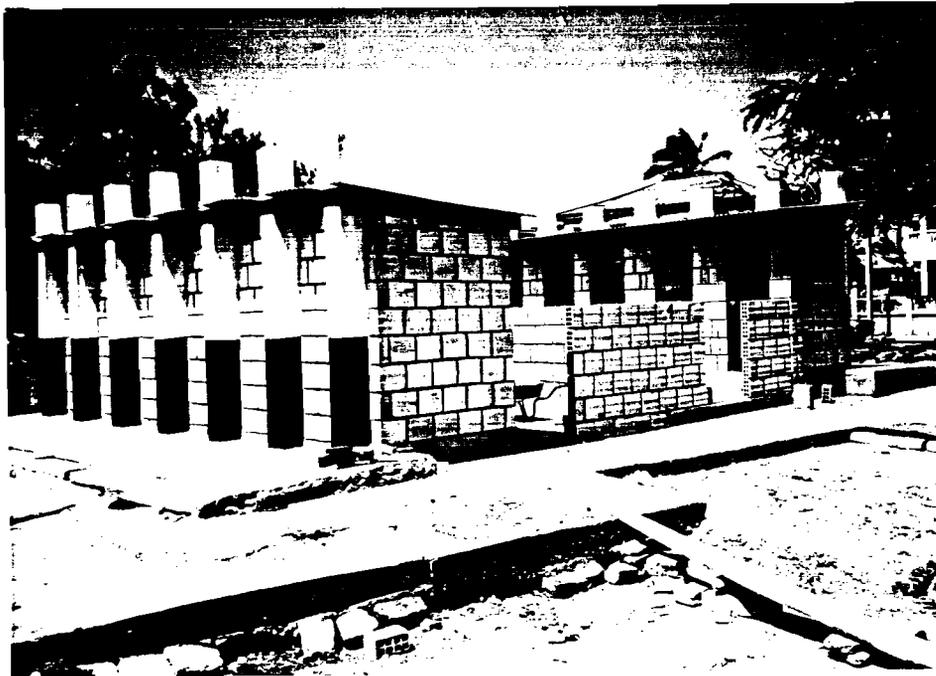


A FFW project uses food as a catalyst in the implementation of community initiatives - a FFW feeder road project in progress at Kyempo.

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Health is accorded priority attention by the people of Seniagya: A completed clinic and staff quarters.



Urban neighbourhoods are also mobilized in neighbourhood improvement schemes as demonstrated by the Odawna group (Accra) in the execution of a KVIP toilet project.

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ADRA/GHANA OUTREACH FINANCIAL REPORT

April 1987 - July 1988

EXPLANATION	BUDGET	EXPENSES	UNDER (OVER)
A. Commodity Storage/Handling	\$.00	\$.00	\$.00
B. Program Admin/Supervision/Monitor			
1. POL, Spare Parts, Maintenance	\$7,455.00	\$4,720.73	\$2,734.27
2. Office Supplies & Expenses	\$4,051.00	\$9,467.54 (\$5,416.54)
3. Printing, Telephone, Telex	\$810.00	\$62.87	\$747.13
4. End-use Travel	\$810.00	\$192.30	\$617.70
Sub-Total	\$13,126.00	\$14,443.44 (\$1,317.44)
C. Complementary Development Input			
1. Staff Courses	\$810.00	\$1,933.12 (\$1,123.12)
2. G.S.S.	\$810.00	\$987.13 (\$177.13)
3. ORT, Vitamin Supplements	\$405.00	\$.00	\$405.00
4. Slide Projector/Slides	\$810.00	\$264.00	\$546.00
5. Copies of Books	\$405.00	\$243.75	\$161.25
6. Diet Charts (Educational)	\$405.00	\$.00	\$405.00
7. Consultancies/Technical Assistance	\$2,431.00	\$3,830.66 (\$1,399.66)
Sub-Total	\$6,076.00	\$7,258.66 (\$1,182.66)
D. Commodity Movement			
1. Vehicle Insurance & Taxes	\$11,180.00	\$9,764.90	\$1,415.10
2. POL, Spare Parts, Maintenance	\$28,516.00	\$25,707.63	\$2,808.37
3. Commodity & Logistics	\$24,304.00	\$26,027.37 (\$1,723.37)
Sub-Total	\$64,000.00	\$61,499.90	\$2,500.10
E. Headquarters Overhead	\$14,145.00	\$14,145.00	\$.00
Sub-Total	\$14,145.00	\$14,145.00	\$.00
GRAND TOTAL	\$97,347.00	\$97,347.00	\$.00

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