

Mid-Year Four Progress Report to the Robertson Challenge Match Investors

Activities from July-December 2009
and financials for the first half year

January 31, 2010



Rotary partnership for water in Supriso; Maize yields at Nkawanda.

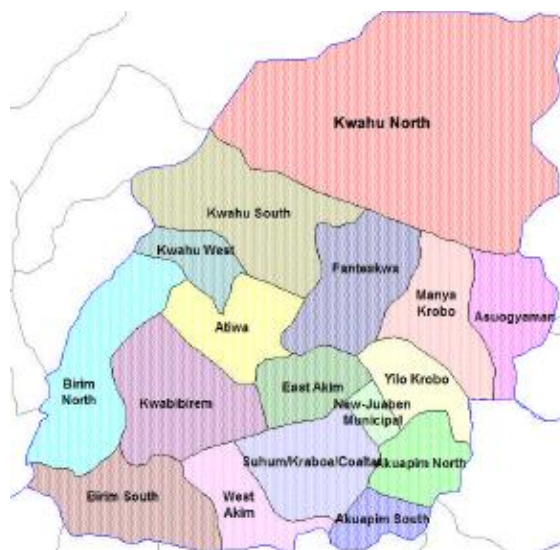
Executive Summary

The Scale-up Demonstration funded by the Robertson Foundation and its partners continues to be on course and on budget.

- The population of all Year 4 epicenters have been mobilized, the epicenter leadership has been empowered to take responsibility and construction has begun;
- All eight Year 3 epicenter buildings were completed during the early part of the period under review, bringing the total number of completed new epicenter constructions under the Scale Up to 22.
- THP's Project Officers together with TOTs and community animators were able to reach 10,418 people with VCA education in 195 communities during the period under review.
- As a result of the VCA educational programs, 3 partner communities initiated new development projects while 8 others continued work on existing community projects completing 4 of them during the period.
- The WEP animators covered 10,059 people while the HIV&AIDS animators also reached out to 7,637 people with their education.
- The Agric TOTs also reached 7,039 people with education on improved farming practices and demonstrations. The farming groups supported with farm inputs obtained improved yields in spite of the unfavorable weather conditions experienced during the major farming season. Individuals who adopted improved farming practices reported increased yields. THP partner community members received several awards as municipal and district best farmers during the 2009 National Farmers' Day Celebrations.
- The Epicenter Clinics continued to offer basic health services to partners, making sure that people led healthy and productive lives. Five thousand, six hundred and forty (5,640) Outpatients attended the clinics.
- By the end of 2009, the matching investors had provided more than \$1 million to match the full Year Four funding from the Robertson Foundation.

Eastern Region Districts

Mobilize Year	District	Construct Year	Epicenters
Before scale-up	Kwahu South	1	Ankoma
		2002	Atuobikrom
	Kwahu West	1	Dwerebease
			Adensua Besease
		1	Nkawanda
		2002	Nsuta-Aweregya
1	Atiwa	2	Awosoase
		4	Frimponso
	Birim North	2	Kwaboadi
	Birim South	2	Akotekrom
		3	Kokobeng
		2	Kyeremase
	East Akim	2	Agyapomaa
		4	Addonkwanta
	Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	2	Apau Wawase
		2	Dome-Achiansa
		2	Supreso
2	Akuapem North	3	Asenema
		4	Tadankro
	Asuogyaman	3	Anyansu
	Fanteakwa	3	Dominase
		4	Ehiamankyene
		3	Otuater
	Kwaebibirem	3	Abehenase
	Manya Krobo	3	Osonson
West Akim	3	Darmang	
3	Akuapem South	4	Kwakyekrom
	Kwahu North	4	Mem-Chemfre
		4	Sakabo
	Yilo Krobo	4	Akpo-Akpamu
		4	Obenyemi
		4	Boti



Notes on the Epicenter List

Since the last report, three of the clusters that appeared promising to be Year Four epicenters have fallen back into possible Year Five contention: Playo, Twerefour Faaso and Awurasa.

Their place has been taken in this updated listing by Boti, Sakabo and Addonkwanta.

The Adensua Besease epicenter communities continue to be supported in various activities, however due to the proximity of town services we do not foresee them moving into construction.

Achievements and Outputs during the Period

Completion of Year 3 epicenters

All eight Year 3 epicenters were completed during the early part of the period with two of them getting commissioned and made operational. The rest of the epicenters will be commissioned during the early part of the next half year. Meanwhile, all the various program interventions are being implemented in these epicenters.

Progress on the mobilization and construction of 8 Epicenters in Year 4

Eight epicenters were mobilized towards construction during the period. The status of the epicenter mobilization and construction is presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Status of Year 4 Epicenters under Construction

No	District	Epicenter	Status of mobilization and construction
1	Yilo Krobo	Obenyemi	<p>The laying of blocks reached window level for the L shaped building.</p> <p>The foundation footing of the Nurses' quarters was completed</p> <p>Plastering of the interior parts of the manhole completed.</p> <p>Digging of the KVIP was about 6 feet deep.</p> <p>The Obenyemi community organized a fundraiser and obtained an amount of five hundred Ghana cedis. (GH¢500.00) to support the project</p> <p>46 trips of sand have been mobilized</p> <p>24 trips of stones mobilized</p> <p>The Yilo Krobo District supported the epicenter with sixteen 16 trips of stones.</p> <p>3,385 blocks molded towards construction</p>
2	Yilo Krobo	Akpo-Apkamu	<p>Foundation footing (block laying) of the epicenter building completed.</p> <p>Filling of the footing has started.</p> <p>Foundation footing (block laying) of the Nurses' Quarters completed.</p> <p>Plastering of the inside of the manhole completed.</p> <p>Plastering of the interior parts of the KVIP has been completed.</p> <p>The Akpo community organized a fundraiser and a total of one thousand five hundred Ghana cedis (GH¢1,500.00) was realized</p> <p>GH¢800.00 was also realized through community levies.</p> <p>Ten trips of stones mobilized</p> <p>All 4,000 6" blocks molded towards construction</p>

3	Yilo Krobo	Boti	<p>Concrete casting of the epicenter building was completed.</p> <p>Plastering of the manhole was completed.</p> <p>Digging of the KVIP was 4 feet deep</p> <p>31 trips of sand mobilized</p> <p>10 trips of stones mobilized</p> <p>2,686 blocks molded towards construction</p>
4	Kwahu North	Mem Chemfre	<p>The main epicenter building at window level all round</p> <p>Digging of the KVIP pit was 6 feet deep.</p> <p>Twenty-three trips of stones mobilized</p> <p>3,695 blocks molded towards construction</p> <p>46 trips of sand mobilized</p>
5	Kwahu North	Sakabo	<p>The main epicenter building at window level all round with the clinic at lintel level.</p> <p>The nurses' quarters was at the footing stage</p> <p>KVIP dug to an average depth of 5 feet.</p> <p>3,544 blocks molded towards construction</p> <p>19 trips of stones mobilized</p> <p>46 trips of sand gathered on site</p>
6	Akuapem South	Kwakyekrom	<p>The food bank and the library section of the epicenter building are at the window level while other sections of the building, i.e. the Community bank, the conference hall and the clinic were at the footing stage.</p> <p>Digging of the foundation trenches of the Nurses' quarters was 90 percent complete</p> <p>Plastering of the interior parts of the manhole and KVIP completed</p> <p>34 trips of sand have been mobilized.</p> <p>11 trips of stones mobilized</p>
7	Fanteakwa	Ehiamankyene	<p>Epicenter site leveled with a Grader provided by the District Assembly and fuelled by THP.</p> <p>Digging of Foundation trenches started</p> <p>Digging of the KVIP Pit was 4 ft deep</p> <p>4 soft wood trees identified for processing</p> <p>93 boards sawn for profile workings</p> <p>2,230 blocks molded</p>

8	East Akim	Addonkwanta	<p>Foundation footing for the Main building completed</p> <p>Digging of foundation trenches for Nurses' Quarters and KVIP pit ongoing</p> <p>Digging of Manhole completed</p> <p>10 trips of stones mobilized on site</p> <p>2,500 blocks molded</p> <p>52 pieces of hardwood mobilized</p>
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Vision Commitment and Action Workshops

The Project Officers and the Assistant Project Officers as well as the TOTs intensified community level VCA educational sessions. These educational sessions were carried out in 195 communities reaching 10,418 people including 5,684 men and 4,734 women. The sessions re-invigorated the communal spirit of communities, leading to the mobilization of resources towards self-help projects and the epicenter buildings.

(Details of the VCA workshops held at epicenter levels have been presented in Appendix 1)

Animator Initiated Projects

Following the VCA educational sessions, one new project was initiated and two abandoned ones revived by three communities. Other 13 initiated projects were on-going, with 4 of them being completed during the period. Ten of these projects are educational facilities to improve educational standards in the partner communities. The completed projects include a KVIP toilet facility at Kwahu Nsaba in the Nkawanda epicenter, a 2-unit KG project at Besease in the Adensua-Besease epicenter, a 3-unit classroom, office and store at Otaipro in the Kyeremase epicenter, and a 3-unit KG project at Ofoase Kuma in the Kwaboadi epicenter.

The status of the Animator Initiated Projects is presented in Appendix 6



Otaipro 3-unit Primary School block Ofoase Kuma 3-unit KG Classroom block Kwahu Nsaba 10-seater KVIP Toilet

Women Empowerment Project (WEP)

The WEP Animators carried out 149 educational sessions in 127 communities. The Educational sessions took the form of Radio Talk shows, Community forums and home/church visits. There were instances where Animators preceded Open Discussions with sketches which attracted more

people. Discussions touched on Child Maintenance, Wills Act, Girl Child Education, Gender Equity, Gender Violence and Basic Facts on HIV and AIDS.

The WEP animators collaborated with the National Commission for Civic Education and the District Health Management Teams (DHMT) to organize educational sessions on Intestate Succession Law and Family Planning, as well as a free HIV and AIDS Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) exercise for two communities, Asuoso and Abetenso in the Nkawanda Epicenter as part of the ‘**Know your Status**’ campaign by the DHMT. Two hundred and eighty-eight (288) people comprising 68 males and 220 females took the test. A total of 10,049 people including 3,851 males and 6,208 females participated in these educational sessions. The WEP Animators also sold 7,398 condoms (7,075 male and 323 female condoms). See Appendix 2 for details on Condom sales.

Below are some comments and questions raised by participants during the educational sessions and which were addressed by the animators:

- *Does menopause kill?*
- *Does every woman experience menopause?*
- *A participant, overwhelmed with the manner in which the animators did their presentation, commented that “ the government should sponsor more of such women for the various communities, especially villages in Ghana so as to address quarrels associated with the distribution of estates, which affects women and the maintenance of children in society”.*
- *A young girl commented “Some of us have boyfriends because they provide the basic school needs which some parents don’t provide e.g. feeding fee, books, uniforms, footwear, among others. It becomes very difficult breaking up with these boys. How do we break up with a boyfriend who provides almost all a girl needs more especially at school?”*
- *Another said, “Sometimes the boys insist on having sex else they will not provide these items and some of us have no option than to accept them for sex”*
- *One man asked “If a husband has no work, how can he cater for a child”?*
- *A woman asked “Is it wrong for a child to assist the parents by selling”?*
- *Some men attributed rape to indecent dressing of girls and advised that parents should always check the types of dresses their daughters wear onto the streets.*
- *Mothers were also of the view that late night movies at Video centres which sometimes show pornographic scenes should be banned in the rural communities.*
- *‘The problem of infertility causes a lot of problems in marriages and in some cases even breaks up the marriage’,*

As a result of the WEP education,

- Fifteen people (5 women and 10 men) at Besease testified that they were able to write their own Wills.
- Virgins' Clubs have been formed at Nkawanda and Adensua-Besease Epicenters where most of the girls pledged not to indulge in pre-marital sex till marriage
- WEP animators are urging Unit Committee members to periodically visit these Video centers to check on the types of films shown in the night and to ban all films that have to do with nudity.

Training of Men as WEP Animators

During the period, 50 men were trained as WEP animators to help intensify education on the rights of children and women especially among men so that men could better understand the issues relating to the rights of women and children, and their role in enforcing these rights.

Cases Handled by WEP animators:

- WEP Animators in the Nsuta Aweregya epicenter resolved a case involving one Adwoa Faustina and Kwadwo Asiedu all at Aweregya. Faustina had taken their two kids, a boy aged 6 and the girl aged 4 with her to Accra but hardly found time to cater for the two kids. Due to their intervention the boy is now being taken care of by his father at Aweregya.
- A 17-year-old girl who delivered twins, a boy and girl, refused to breastfeed the boy despite urging by the chief and elders of the community because the alleged father of her twins was dating another girl. She shared the twins between herself and the boyfriend and abandoned the boy at the father's house. The couple have since reconciled after counseling by the WEP Animators. The mother now breastfeeds both twins and they are all in sound health.
- A WEP animator handled a sexual harassment case at Owusukrom in the Outdate epicenter involving a 65-year old man who consistently sexually accosted a 13 year old girl. The mother of the victim reported the case to the animator who intervened through sensitization and counseling. The perpetrator had since desisted from the indecent act..

As part of the activities marking the "UN's 16 Days of Activism to end Violence Against Women," a team of three WEP Animators from 3 epicenters campaigned vigorously against all forms of violence perpetrated against women and children. The program had the broad theme "***Commit, Act, Demand: We can end violence against women.***" The three weekly program which was organized on a local FM radio, Obuoba FM's ***Public Education Program*** at Nkawkaw sought to draw the attention of the society, leaders and institutions/departments mandated to protect the rights of women, to the prevalence of the various forms of violence against women. These included physical, psychological, economic, socio-cultural and sexual violence. The radio program which had a catchment coverage area of seven out of the ten regions

in Ghana attracted many comments from audience who through phone-ins either contributed to the program or asked questions bugging them. The success of the program has led to the women being given a permanent one-hour slot to carry out their education every Thursday at the Radio Station.

The WEP animators during the radio programs called for the following action:

- Strengthening and adequately resourcing institutions/departments such as the Department of Social Welfare, Domestic Violence and Victims Support Unit (DOVVSU) and the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) by government to make them committed to their role of safeguarding the rights of women and girls.
- High level of commitment from Traditional leaders and other men in leadership positions towards abolishing traditional cultural practices that infringe on the rights of women and girls and to punish violence against women.
- Intensification of campaign against violence against women by all and sundry: community members, leaders, civil society and their partners as well as institutions/departments.
- Increased funding for civil society organizations to implement programs that empower women.
- Every human being, male or female, should galvanize action towards ending violence against women



HIV/AIDS Educational Sessions

The HIV and AIDS animators organized one hundred and four (104) educational sessions in 89 sessions in schools, churches and community meetings. The topics discussed centered on the Basic facts about HIV and AIDS, Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), social attitudes that promote the spread of the menace including gender inequality; and the preventive measures such as Abstinence and Condom use. Five thousand, eight hundred and nineteen (5,819) condoms (5,655 male and 164 female condoms) were sold to reduce the spread of the pandemic. In all the discussions, the participants promised to take proper care of themselves. Many young adults who previously shied away from buying condoms now purchase them with ease as a result of the animators' education.

Below were some of the comments passed by participants:

- *“If we are not careful the HIV and AIDS will ruin our world.”*
- *“In order to curb the disease, free condoms should always be available at any point within the communities”*
- *“The District Assembly should help in combating the disease by supplying condoms”*
- *“This gender issue did not start yesterday. It’s been with man since creation and will be very difficult to change it. However it can be started with the children but not us the old people”.*
- *“When we try assisting our wives in the home, some of them tend to leave everything to us the men”.*

Details of the HIV & AIDS education sessions held are presented in Appendix 3

Crop Improvement Project

Education and coaching of partner farmers towards the adoption of best agricultural practices and post harvest management for increased farm yields continued during the period. The activities mainly took the form of demonstrations, farm visits, home visits and farmer educational sessions on improved farming practices such as timely weed control, farm maintenance, record keeping, row planting, fertilizer application, cowpea and vegetable production and the proper application of storage chemicals for the storage of maize.

The Agric TOTs educated farmers on why farmers have low yields and challenged partners to see farming as a business to create wealth. Farmers who had tried the use of storage chemicals advised their colleague farmers to also use storage chemicals to preserve maize for longer periods in order for them to earn more incomes. Currently, most farmers resort to the use of recommended storage chemicals to preserve their maize largely due to the education by the TOTs.

Farming groups were also supported to construct storage cribs for the drying of maize after harvest. The support was to encourage farmers to preserve grains for a longer period of time to improve food security and ensure higher prices for their produce. A total of 47 cribs were constructed. Seven thousand and thirty-nine (7,039) people made up of 3,594 males and 3,445 females were reached with education in 129 communities during the period. (See Appendix 4 for details on the activities of the Agric TOTs)

A total yield of 2,208 maxi bags (2,208,000kg) of maize was obtained from 175.2 hectares (438 acres) cultivated by farming groups and communities supplied with 3,884 kg of seed maize. Partner farming groups and communities obtained an average yield per hectare of 12.6 maxi bags (1,260kg) of maize. [504 kg of maize per acre]. See Appendix 5 for details

Below are some comments made by farmers:

- *“We have learnt that timely harvesting reduces post harvest losses”*

- *“The education has broadened our minds about the use of chemicals for weed control, to reduce our work load and use of the cutlass and hoe”*

During the last National Farmers’ day celebration organized by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture on 4th December, 2009, five (5) of THP’s partners from two (2) epicenters, namely Odumase Wawase and Adensua Besease Epicenters won various Municipal/District-level best farmer awards. She claims to have won this award for 3 consecutive years.

At the Kwahu West Municipal Assembly’s Farmers’ day celebration held on the premises of the Nkawanda epicenter building, **the best yam, plantain and cassava farmer awards as well as the overall best farmer award were all won by 4 different THP partners from the Wawase and Sitey Kesse communities in the Odumase Wawase epicenter.**

At the Kwahu South District Farmers’ Day celebration, Comfort Twumwaa who is both a TOT and a WEP Animator won **the best Maize farmer award.**



An Agric TOT in the Odumase Wawase epicenter standing by one of the cribs he assisted to construct



The Best Kwahu West Municipal Cassava farmer receiving her Award



Ms Margaret Dankwa, (left), Best Municipal Cassava Farmer; Mr. Isaac Attah (middle), Overall Municipal Best Farmer and Mr. Peter Omari Agyapong, (right), Best Municipal Yam Farmer, all from the Odumase Wawase Epicenter in the Kwahu West Municipality.

Functional Adult Literacy

During the period under review, the existing adult literacy classes increased from 24 to 35 classes with 866 learners comprising 285 males and 581 females. Trained facilitators who had earlier not received primers and therefore could not start their classes immediately after their training, were finally supplied with primers by the Non Formal Education Division (NFED) of the Ghana Education Service to begin classes. The enrolment at the Adult literacy classes is presented in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Adult Literacy Classes (Vernacular)

Phase	Epicenter	Community	No. of People Reached		
			M	F	T
Phase 3	Kwaboadi	Kwaboadi No.1	4	24	28
		Kwaboadi No.2	8	12	20
	Subriso-Awosoase	Awosoase	3	18	21
	Agyapomaa	Adwomoku	10	20	30
	Domi	Domi	10	23	33
	Supriso	Supriso	11	17	28
		Asarekrom	7	14	21
	Apau Wawase	Dagbe	6	15	21
		Awisam	10	26	36
		Agbodzi	11	15	26
	Kyeremase	Adokokwa	4	16	20
		Otaipro	12	19	31
	Akotekrom	Kunkwenya	11	16	27
	Asenema	Asenema	0	8	8
		Nyensi Camp	7	13	20
		Nyensi Camp	3	7	10
	Darmang	Ampofo	13	17	30
		Kwame Duodo	10	15	25
		Kwabnakrom	12	18	30
		Darmang	7	20	27
Atimatim		0	28	28	
Afabeng		10	23	33	
Phase 2	Abehenease	Akawani	10	13	23

		Ntronang	5	21	26
		Abehenease	9	10	19
		Subriso	3	15	18
		Akawani 2	7	10	17
	Dorminase	Upper Bosomtwe	9	10	19
		Omarfeley Besia	12	16	28
		Omarfeley Hwanya	16	12	28
	Otuater	Konkronso	10	9	19
		Owusukrom	6	10	16
	Kokobeng	Kokobeng	4	34	38
		Edimso	18	16	34
		Osorase Station	7	21	28
	Totals		285	581	866

Microfinance Program (MFP)

Capacity Building Workshops for Microcredit Groups

A training program was organized for 73 members of Epicenter Microfinance Committees made up of 37 males and 36 females. The objective was to develop the capacity of the epicenter committees in microfinance management to ensure high loan repayment rates. Assistant Project Officers (APOs) were trained together with the Credit Committees to provide support in loan recovery and to competently manage the microfinance scheme.

MFP VCA education and other training workshops were organized for the credit groups. The topics and issues discussed included THP's Principles and Strategy, Roles and Responsibilities of Loan Committees, Group Dynamics, Record Keeping, Principles and Practices of the MFP, Bank Reconciliation and Credit/ Savings Management. Others included Strategies for Effective Savings and Loan Recovery. The MFP VCA education covered 443 women while the other training programs covered 1,712 women and 602 men. The details of the MFP VCA coverage and participation at training workshops are presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Participation at MFP VCA Training Workshops and other training programs

	Epicenter	MFP-VCA Participants	Training Workshops For Credit Groups	
			MFP-W (No of Participants)	MFP-M (No of Participants)
1	Dwerebease	-	43	11
2	Ankoma	-	33	16
3	Odumase	59	118	75
4	Nkawanda	-	88	35
5	Atuobikrom	-	189	-
6	Nsuta-Aweregya	-	187	-
7	Adensua-Besease	-	48	29
8	Domi-Achiansa	61	99	48
9	Apau wawase	-	61	20
10	Agyapomaa	97	146	45
11	Supriso	-	113	43
12	Kwaboadi	-	64	29
13	Kyeremase	-	116	62
14	Akortekrom	57	59	40
15	Awosoase	-	85	41
16	Kokobeng	64	71	42
17	Darmang	105	117	34
18	Dominase	-	65	22
19	Abehenease	-	2	2
20	Asenema	-	2	2
21	Otuater	-	2	2
22	Osonson	-	2	2
23	Anyansu	-	2	2
	Total	443	1,712	602

MFP-Women

Table 4: MFP-Women Credit & Savings Activity

	Epicenter Name	# New Loans	¢ New Loans	Out-standing Loans ¢ *	PAR > 30 **	Loan Capital ¢	Total RLF ¢	Disbursed by THP ¢	Total Savings ¢
1	Adensua Besease	-	-	2,028	8%	4,901	6,929	6,000	1,772
2	Agyapomaa	48	3,900	4,706	0%	18,646	23,352	20,000	1,133
3	Akotekrom	93	4,650	12,090	0%	9,535	21,625	20,000	1,839
4	Ankoma	-	-	3,610	100%	16,378	19,988	18,000	425
5	Apau Wawase	-	-	1,870	65%	21,054	22,924	20,000	760
6	Atuobikrom	51	10,000	36,000	21%	4,368	53,368	27,500	9,002
7	Awosoase	-	-	3,335	1%	18,266	21,601	19,000	646
8	Dwerebease	-	-	10,576	18%	9,315	19,891	15,150	2,192
9	Domi Akyiansa	-	-	7,450	0%	10,027	17,477	17,000	1,728
10	Kyeremase	-	-	9,020	0%	10,338	19,358	18,000	3,427
11	Kwaboadi	-	-	8,371	0%	14,472	22,843	20,000	1,216
12	Nkawanda	-	-	9,031	100%	6,443	15,474	11,450	1,758
13	Nsuta Aweregya	88	14,950	52,860	16%	6,373	59,233	32,300	11,506
14	Odumase	-	-	8,755	59%	14,819	23,574	20,000	1,032
15	Suprison	-	-	3,865	100%	19,060	22,925	20,000	1,372
16	Dominase	-	-	851	0%	18,974	19,824	18,000	866
17	Otuater	-	-	-	0%	18,480	18,480	18,000	578
18	Anyansu	97	11,200	12,676	0%	8,058	20,734	18,000	1,724
19	Osonson	-	-	-	0%	18,973	18,973	18,000	1,731
20	Abehenease	-	-	-	0%	18,272	18,272	18,000	680
21	Darmang	-	-	-	0%	18,980	18,980	18,000	645
22	Kokobeng	-	-	-	0%	18,974	18,974	18,000	40
23	Asenema	40	4,200	5,040	0%	14,665	19,705	18,000	497
	Total	417	48,900	192,134	26%	319,371	524,504	428,400	46,569

MFP-Men

Table 5: MFP-Men Credit & Savings Activity

	Epicenter Name	# New Loans	¢ New Loans	Outstanding Loans ¢ *	PAR > 30 **	Loan Capital ¢	Total RLF ¢	Disbursed by THP ¢	Total Savings ¢
1	Adensua Besease	-	-	907	27%	580	1,487	1,300	448
2	Agyapomaa	-	-	1,764	80%	3,467	5,232	4,500	332
3	Akotekrom	33	1,650	2,502	0%	3,465	5,967	5,000	477
4	Ankoma	-	-	323	100%	2,778	3,101	2,000	186
5	Apau Wawase	-	-	1,110	40%	4,750	5,860	5,000	561
6	Awosoase	-	-	2,215	0%	1,400	3,615	4,500	537
7	Dwerebease	-	-	4,071	85%	5,133	9,204	4,800	546
8	Domi Akyiansa	-	-	3,279	0%	2,601	5,880	5,000	2,895
9	Kyeremase	-	-	1,177	0%	5,160	6,337	5,000	929
10	Kwaboadi	-	-	4,200	0%	2,046	6,246	5,500	527
11	Nkawanda	-	-	2,829	100%	4,979	7,808	6,500	1,041
12	Odumase	-	-	3,567	100%	1,339	4,906	4,000	1,073
13	Supriso	-	-	-	100%	2,394	2,394	4,500	759
14	Dominase	-	-	-	0%	5,133	5,133	5,000	760
15	Otuater	-	-	-	0%	5,270	5,270	5,000	715
16	Anyansu	40	4,240	5,008	0%	870	5,878	5,000	473
17	Osonson	-	-	-	0%	5,257	5,257	5,000	514
18	Abehenease	-	-	-	0%	5,975	5,975	5,000	105
19	Darmang	-	-	-	0%	5,537	5,537	5,000	579
20	Kokobeng	-	-	-	0%	5,133	5,133	5,000	9
21	Asenema	50	5,000	6,060	0%	114	6,174	5,000	501
	Total	123	10,890	39,012	36%	73,381	112,394	97,600	13,967

* Outstanding loans include principal plus interest for current and overdue loans

** PAR > 30 represents the proportion of outstanding principal that is more than 30 days overdue

Time Table for Rural Banks' Recognition

	Name of Epicenter	Phase	Expected Year of Recognition
1	Anyansu	2	2014
2	Darmang	2	2014
3	Dominase	2	2014
4	Kokobeng	2	2014
5	Asenema	2	2014
6	Osonson	2	2014
7	Abehenease	2	2014
8	Otuater	2	2014
9	Agyapomaa	3	2013
10	Akotekrom	3	2013
11	Ankoma	3	2013
12	Apau Wawase	3	2013
13	Awosoase	3	2013
14	Dome-Akyiansa	3	2013
15	Dwerebease	3	2012
16	Kwaboadi	3	2013
17	Kyeremase	3	2013
18	Nkawanda	3	2013
19	Odumase	3	2012
20	Supriso	3	2013

Epicenter Ownership of Rural Banks

There was a meeting with managers of the Credit Union Association of Ghana about the treatment of our epicenter Revolving Loan Funds when the epicenter Microfinance Program is recognized as a credit union. There were two options available to us namely:

- Investing the funds in the rural bank by buying shares but this should not be over 20% of the total share holdings of the bank.
- Giving the funds to the bank as loans with interest.

Since the epicenter is seen as one shareholder with the funds being more than the required percentage, the option available will be to invest the epicenter funds as loan capital to the bank with interest which will be agreed by the bank management and the epicenter executives.

Access to health services at epicenter clinics

There are 22 built epicenters in the scale up area and following the efforts made by the epicenter committees and THP staff, 4 additional epicenter clinics have become functional bringing the total of the clinics that are operational to 14. Health personnel have also been assigned to 6 of the 8 remaining epicenters and they are yet to take charge of the clinics.

At the time of reporting the epicenter committees of the two remaining epicenters were still in dialogue with their respective District Health Management Teams to post personnel to man the clinics so that members of their epicenter communities could utilize the available health facilities.

In the 14 operational clinics, a total of 5,640 outpatients patronized the clinics. Malaria cases treated at the clinics constituted 51.96% of the diseases treated. At the Nsuta Aweregya epicenter clinic, there was a reduction in the number of malaria cases treated from 235 in 2008 to 128 in 2009. This is attributable to the supply, education and the use of the insecticide treated bed nets in the epicenters communities supplied earlier by courtesy of Prof. Jeffrey Sachs.

The clinics recorded 129 deliveries made up of 59 boys and 70 girls. No mortality was recorded. Attendance at Child Welfare Clinics (CWC) for immunization and weighing was 9,184 comprising 4,262 boys and 4,922 girls. One thousand and twenty-two (1,022) pregnant women visited the clinics for antenatal care.

Details on the diseases treated and patronage at the epicenter clinics are presented in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Epicenter Clinic Data

July- Dec 09		Atuobi krom	Kyeremase	Dwerekrom	Ankoma	Aweregya	Nkawanda	Agyapomaa	Awoosoase	Wawase	Domi	Supreso	Akotekrom	Kyeremase	Asenema	TOTAL
Types of diseases treated	Malaria	460	466	273	708	128	165	0	90	66	141	156	25	239	14	2931
	RTI	218	186	96	39	58	62	0	21	0	0	0	8	0	0	688
	Rheumatism	81	4	27	0	40	2	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	178
	Worm infestation	28	0	0	4	19	22	465	51	10	11	5	13	0	5	633
	Hypertension	39	24	43	47	28	3	0	6	1	0	0	4	0	0	195
	Skin diseases	174	63	60	7	39	10	0	17	0	6	8	10	24	0	418
	Diarrhea/Dysentery	51	0	25	47	40	24	0	7	3	11	11	12	37	0	268
	Sores	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	5	4	6	5	6	9	0	41
	Cuts and bruises	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	4	9	3	0	24
	Home and occupational accidents	6	0	0	11	21	1	0	0	0	2	0	4	4	0	49
	Lower abdominal pains	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	6	3	8	22	0	48
	Snakebites	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	3	5	0	0	0	14
	STIs	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Cough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	2	10	4	15	34	2	88
	Waist Pains	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	1	8	6	13	13	0	65
	Total	1056	743	522	863	376	295	465	277	92	211	207	127	385	21	5640
Number of Deliveries recorded	# Boys	9	6	0	7	2	2	0	0	3	6	5	4	15	0	59
	# Girls	15	3	0	11	4	5	0	0	5	4	3	2	18	0	70
	Total	24	9	0	18	6	7	0	0	8	10	8	6	33	0	129
Weighing of children & Immunization	Male	799	365	440	941	263	331	226	32	89	230	168	190	188	0	4262
	Female	706	398	479	1617	202	254	238	35	96	278	219	189	211	0	4922
	Total	1505	763	919	2558	465	585	464	67	185	508	387	379	399	0	9184
Ante natal	268	62	73	121	46	116	19	0	18	62	52	74	111	0	1022	

Capacity building for income generation

During the period under review, THP-Ghana strengthened the collaboration with the Rural Enterprises Project (REP) and trained 17 partners (14 males and 3 females) from Anyansu Epicenter in leather works (production of footwear). A cross-section of participants comprising the unemployed youth, school drop outs, food vendors, students and a pupil teacher were trained. Thirty-nine (39) people including 37 females and 2 males were also trained in soap production and business management in the Anyansu epicenter. The participants were encouraged to use the skills acquired as an alternative livelihood for increased family income.



Leather Works' Groups at Work in the Anyansu Epicenter with some of the Sandals Produced on Display

Community Epicenters

Training of Program Animators and Epicenter Committees

Training workshops were organized for TOTs in the new epicenters to make them effective in carrying out VCA education in their epicenter communities. One other objective of the workshop was for the TOTs to enhance their leadership skills, to establish partnerships with the community animators and also to join forces with the Epicenter Executives in spearheading development activities in the epicenters.

Sixteen (16) TOTs (11 males and 5 females) from 9 epicenters were trained. One hundred and fifty-seven (157) Epicenter Executives (95 males and 62 females) from 25 epicenters were offered training which enhanced their skills as leaders and also created a platform for them to share experiences with other epicenter executives in managing the epicenters. Training of other program animators in the new epicenters will continue during the next half year. The number of trained animators and committees is presented in Table 7 below

Table 7: Number of Animators and Epicenter / Credit Committee Trained

Phase	Epicenter	WEP (Men)			New TOTs			Epicenter Executives			Credit Committee		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Phase 1	Obenyemi	2		2	1	1	2	4	3	7			
	Akpo Akpamu	2		2	1	1	2						
	Mem Chemfre	2		2	2		2	5	2	7			
	Sakabo	2		2	2		2						
	Boti	2		2	1	1	2	4	3	7			
	Ehiamankyene	2		2	1	1	2						
	Kwakyekrom	2		2	2		2	3	3	6			
	Addonkwanta	1		1		1	1						
Phase 2	Kokobeng	2		2				3	4	7	1	2	3
	Darmang	2		2				4	2	6	2	2	4
	Dominase	2		2				6	2	8	2	2	4
	Abehenease	1		1				5	2	7	2	2	4
	Asenema							4	3	7	2	2	4
	Otuater	2		2				3	2	5	2	2	4
	Osonson	1		1				6	1	7	2	2	4
	Anyansu	2		2				3	3	6	2	2	4
Phase 3	Dwerebease	2		2							1	1	2
	Ankoma	2		2	1			4	2	6	2	2	4
	Odumase	2		2				3	3	6	3	3	6
	Nkawanda	2		2				3	4	7	2	2	4
	Adensua-Besease	1		1							2	2	4
	Domi-Achiansa	1		1				4	3	7	2	1	3
	Apau wawase	2		2				4	2	6	1	2	3
	Agyapomaa							4	1	5	3	1	4
	Supriso	2		2				4	3	7	1	2	3
	Kwaboadi	2		2				3	1	4			
	Kyeremase	2		2				4	1	5	2	1	3
	Akortekrom	2		2				2	4	6	1	1	2
	Awosoase	1		1				4	3	7	2	2	4
Phase 4	Atuobikrom							3	1	4			
	Nsuta Aweregya	2		2				3	4	7			
TOTAL		50	0	50	11	5	15	95	62	157	37	36	73

Epicenter committee meetings

The epicenter committees organized monthly meetings to discuss issues relating to how to generate income to maintain the epicenter buildings, assessing support from the District Assemblies, and fostering partnership between communities and government institutions, among others.

Key outcomes

The Ankoma and Darmang epicenter executive committees and their TOTs made follow-up visits to their respective District Assemblies which resulted in the connection of electricity to the epicenters.

- Electricity poles have been supplied for the extension of power to the Odumase-Wawase, Dorminase and Otuater epicenters through the collaboration between the partner communities and their Members of Parliament and District Assemblies.
- In areas where the epicenters had difficulty in mobilizing their counterpart local resources, the District Assemblies provided sand and stones to support the construction of the Year 4 epicenters.

Sustainability of the Epicenters

At the epicenter level, the epicenter committees and sub-committees were trained by the Project Officers to sharpen their skills in managing the epicenter facilities and mapping out strategies to sustain the epicenters. Epicenter sustainability plans have been designed by the epicenter committees regarding income generation activities to be pursued, maintenance of the facilities, strengthening partnerships with District Assemblies, relevant government institutions and other stakeholders, deepening partnership among epicenter communities and improving loan recovery, among others.

During the period, four boreholes were constructed by THP at the Domi, Asenema, Osonson and Dorminase epicenters for the supply of safe water, especially to the clinic and the Nurses' quarters. Mechanization of the boreholes will be completed in January 2010 after which the water facilities will be ready for use. In partnership with Rotary Clubs in the US and Ghana, 3 others are being dug with the first one having at Supriso. The others are to be at Agyapomaa and Apau-Wawase, all in the Suhum District.



Drilling of Boreholes at the Epicenters

Partnerships:

- During the period under review, THP's collaboration with the Rural Enterprises Project (REP) led to the training of our partners in leather works (making of footwear), soap production and business management.
- Collaboration between the partner communities and their Members of Parliament and District Assemblies resulted in the extension of electricity to the Darmang and Ankoma Epicenters. Electricity poles have been supplied for the extension of power to the Odumase-Wawase, Dorminase and Otwater epicenters. Some District Assemblies also provided sand and stones to support the construction of the Year 4 epicenters, especially in areas where the communities had difficulty in mobilizing their counterpart local resources.
- A partnership between WEP Animators in the Kwahu West District and a local FM station (Obuoba FM) begun.
- Collaboration between THP and Rotary Clubs continues.
- THP-Ghana and the Red Cross Society of Ghana have agreed in principle to forge a partnership aimed at strengthening Health Education in THP's epicenters especially in the training of partners for First Aid delivery.
- Collaboration between THP partners and the DHMTs have resulted in the assigning of health personnel to six additional epicenter clinics.

Consultative Meeting with Municipal and District Chief Executives

A consultative meeting was organized for stakeholders including Municipal and District Chief Executives, District Directors of Ghana Health Service, District Coordinating Directors and Planning Officers from all THP operational Districts in Ghana to review THP's programs, to reaffirm their commitment and to assess ways whereby all the stakeholders would strengthen partnership with THP. An overview of THP was presented, followed by group work.

The following are the highlights of the key points made during the discussions and Group Reports.

- The need for Municipal & District Chief Executives to use political powers or influence to address some of the challenges faced by the communities for instance in the area of land acquisition for epicenters to be constructed.
- The need for THP to further broaden or expand the level of dialogue with the District Assemblies and the relevant stakeholders/departments at the district level in the areas where their (Assemblies and departments) support is ver important.
- The lottery process involved in selecting clusters should be reviewed to adopt more realistic ways of selecting areas where THP's support would be of utmost importance to the district.
- There should be a form of supervisory or implementing committee at the district level to broaden and strengthen THP's collaboration with the District Assemblies as well as to oversee the implementation of THP programs in the districts
- In the clusters where epicenters cannot be built due to the criteria set, efforts should be made by THP to support projects that address the basic needs of the various communities such as education, health, sanitation, etc, instead of totally abandoning such clusters.
- The need to partner the District Directorate of Health Services in designing and preparing proposals on malaria control to ensure that such proposals win funding
- The meeting agreed that the communal labor spirit of most communities had died out throughout the country and that District Assemblies realized the need to encourage and support the approach championed by THP to rekindle the communal spirit of communities.
- To ensure a better exit strategy, the relevant government departments should be involved in THP's projects from the scratch to ensure effective running of the programs.
- There is a strong need for MOUs to be prepared to define roles and responsibilities expected of the various stakeholders i.e. District Assemblies, Health, Social Welfare, communities, etc and THP.
- THP should be allowed to spearhead its community entry and sensitization alone - the involvement of the District Assembly at the sensitization and mobilization level would backfire as the communities would see the projects as coming from the District Assemblies and may not participate or make any contributions at all since Communities expect District Assemblies to provide projects without making any contributions of any form.

The Impact of VCA education in the Kwahu North District (Afram Plains).

The District Coordinating Director (DCD) for the Kwahu North District Assembly shared this experience on community mobilization during the consultative meeting:

- “This is the first time we are participating in the project and the level of mobilization by the focal person of The Hunger project, and the activities of the communities are so marvelous compared to other development interventions we have experienced. Under the current THP program, within a matter of a few weeks the two communities [Mem Chemfre and Sakabo Epicenters] have mobilized all the sand they need and are still mobilizing the stones that they need. If the Assembly had taken the lead in mobilizing the communities, they would not have come this far”.

Progress made by the Phase 4 epicenters

Nsuta Aweregya Epicenter

Leadership activities within the epicenter

The Epicenter committee organized 7 meetings which resulted in the following:

- Maintenance work has been carried out on the epicenter maize storage crib.
- A new set of epicenter executives has been elected comprising all epicenter communities.
- The epicenter compound constantly weeded.
- A sustainability meeting was organized with various Departments in the Kwahu West Municipality where Heads of Departments made suggestions as to how to improve upon activities of the epicenter. They also made commitment statements to support the epicenter in diverse ways in the running of the epicenter as well as community development projects.
- Ten florescent tubes and 6 florescent tube starters were replaced with new ones at the epicenter and old epicenter signboards repainted and signpost replaced.
- A total of GH¢2,050.00 has been repaid by loan defaulters as a result of joint collection exercise of the credit committee and epicenter chiefs.
- The Kwahu West Municipal Assembly has provided a first consignment 95 electric poles to Nsuta and 86 to Atwedie communities for their electrification project.
- A two acre farmland has been identified at Atwedie for the epicenter farm next year.
- Epicenter committee members advertised the use of the epicenter conference hall and chairs during community gatherings in various communities. As a result GH¢195.00 was realized from hiring of chairs and conference hall during the period.

Association of Epicenter Chiefs

Two meetings were organized during the period to interact with epicenter committee members and to find out the challenges faced by the epicenter committee in the running of the epicenter and also to renew their commitment to support the epicenter activities.

They also discussed various community development projects and how they could assist each other for timely completion.

Animator- Initiated Projects

- The Atwedie 3-unit primary School block and Office Project: the community mobilized three trips of sand and a trip of stones to continue their initiated project.
- Aweregya School Project. The community during the period mobilized 1.5 trips of sand towards their Junior High School project.
- Nsuta 3-classroom block with Office and Store. The community during the early part of the half year initiated a 3-unit primary block with an office and store project. The community mobilized sand and stones. Collaboration with the Municipal Assembly resulted in the Member of Parliament for the Nkawkaw Constituency supporting them with cement, iron rods and roofing sheets. The project has since been roofed and is currently at the plastering stage.

Partnerships

- Collaboration with the Kwahu West Municipal Assembly led to the provision of electric poles for Nsuta and Atwedie communities
- The Nsuta community initiated a 3-unit classroom block in partnership with the Member of Parliament for the area
- The Agric TOTs and the Municipal Health Management Team jointly organized a food demonstration exercise at Nsuta on how to prepare balanced meals with indigenous food items.

Atuobikrom Epicenter

Leadership activities within the epicenter

- The Epicenter Committee organized four meetings during the period for the out-gone executive committee to officially hand over to the new executive committee. They also deliberated on initiatives to empower communities to be self-reliant.
- The epicenter committee decided to celebrate their 10th Anniversary and use the occasion to solicit support from individuals, District Assembly and other benevolent organizations to enable them mobilize resources to maintain the epicenter building

- Six communities namely Atuobikrom, Kofi Owusukrom, Ahodwo, Formanso, Yirenkryikrom and Manfe embarked on development projects.
- On the use of the conference hall by a Church in Atuobikrom, the epicenter leadership negotiated with the church for an advance payment for the use of the conference Hall on Sundays. GH¢70.00 was paid to the epicenter.
- The epicenter committee also generated GH¢55.00 from the hiring of the plastic chairs
- The clinic constructed a sign post at the cost of GH¢80.00 from internally generated funds for the Community Health and Planning Services (CHPS) Center as part of the requirements by the National Health Accreditation Board

Community Initiated Projects

- The Atuobikrom community started renovation works on their school building. The doors have been fixed. They have requested their Member of Parliament to support them with cement to complete the project for painting.
- The Ahodwo community mobilized wood and roofing sheets to construct a kitchen to support their Kindergarten's school feeding program. They also mobilized 26 bags of cement to continue a classroom project for the primary six pupils which was completed during the period. In addition, the community has constructed a new playing field for the primary school.
- The Kofi Owusukrom community has excavated a pit to construct a latrine for both males and females in the community.
- The Formanso community constructed a pavilion to accommodate their KG and Primary One class. Also, a pit has been excavated with 200 bricks molded towards the construction of a pit latrine
- The Manfe community also initiated a pit latrine project which was at the roofing level
- Yirenkryikrom also initiated a 3-unit classroom block project with the support of the Member of Parliament. The foundation trenches have been dug with 2 trips of stones and sand mobilized on site. 200 blocks have been molded.

Partnerships

- The Yirenkryikrom community collaborated with the Member of Parliament for the area, to construct a 3-unit classroom block which is at the foundation level.

The Robertson Foundation Team's Visit

During the period, the Robertson Foundation's team from the US visited and interacted with epicenter communities to assess the impact of the program. They commissioned two epicenters, namely Asenema and Darmang epicenters and interacted with partners in Akotekrom, Odumase and Supriso epicenters. The team interacted with credit committees and credit groups, farming recipients, and the epicenter health committees to assess the impact of THP's program on their lives as well as their partnership with The Hunger Project.

The Robertson Team also visited and interacted with a community animator who had started a kindergarten project in her community. Furthermore, they held a meeting with the epicenter committee of Obenyemi, one of the Year 4 epicenters, to assess the leadership structures as well as their level of preparation towards construction in Year 4. The team also met and interacted with THP-Ghana staff where they expressed their satisfaction with the achievements so far and remarked that a lot more could be done on the sustainability of the epicenters and to improve the agricultural and microfinance programs.



Commissioning of the Asenema Epicenter



Meeting with Obenyemi; Commissioning Darmang

Appendix 1: Vision, Commitment and Action (VCA) Workshops

Epicenter		No. of Communities	No. of Sessions	No. of People Reached		
				M	F	T
Phase 1 Epicenters	Obenyemi	17	17	456	331	787
	Boti	2	2	46	24	70
	Akpo/Akpamu	3	3	71	35	106
	Kwakyekrom	30	40	1081	840	1921
	Mem Chemfre	5	6	194	79	273
	Sakabo	3	4	81	40	121
	Ehiamankyene	13	7	289	176	465
	Adonkwanta	4	4	143	97	240
	Adensua Besease	5	5	167	167	334
Phase 2 Epicenters	Kokobeng	13	13	233	177	410
	Abehenease	4	4	95	53	148
	Dorminase	6	6	205	159	364
	Otuater	4	4	132	110	242
	Osonson	10	11	386	277	663
	Anyansu	5	6	125	177	302
Phase 3 Epicenters	Darmang	11	11	273	280	553
	Asenema	10	10	129	121	250
	Odumase-Wawase	5	5	152	161	313
	Dwerebease	0	0	0	0	0
	Ankoma	2	2	26	25	51
	Nkawanda	0	0	0	0	0
	Subriso-Awosoase	9	9	257	141	398
	Agyapomaa	4	4	76	59	135
	Domi	5	5	181	241	422
	Supriso	6	8	148	150	298
	Apau Wawase	10	8	303	284	587
	Kyeremase	2	2	39	29	68
	Akotekrom	2	2	28	25	53
	Kwaboadi	0	0	0	0	0
Phase 4 Epicenters	Atuobikrom	0	0	0	0	0
	Nsuta Aweregya	5	5	368	476	844
Totals		195	203	5684	4734	10418

Appendix 2: WEP Educational Sessions

Epicenter		Communities	Sessions	Participation			Number of Condoms Sold		
				M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
Phase 1 Epicenter	Adensua Besease	6	9	97	721	818	720	0	720
Phase 2 Epicenters	Kokobeng	6	11	429	695	1124	220	160	380
	Abehenease	2	8	108	178	286	0	0	0
	Dorminase	5	7	535	668	1203	404	15	419
	Otuater	4	7	179	183	362	213	13	226
	Osonson	2	2	87	37	124	100	0	100
	Anyansu	2	2	28	61	89	167	0	167
Phase 3 Epicenters	Darmang	5	5	79	100	179	0	0	0
	Asenema	7	7	115	135	250	0	0	0
	Odumase Wawase	2	3	27	60	87	33	0	33
	Nkawanda	14	16	264	610	874	0	0	0
	Ankoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kwaboadi	4	6	102	197	299	59	0	59
	Dwerebease	2	2	19	64	83	70	0	70
	Supriso	10	5	195	239	434	687	10	697
	Apaw Wawaaase	9	7	195	193	388	1000	15	1015
	Domi	9	9	290	453	743	1252	20	1272
	Agyapomaa	9	9	179	231	410	354	0	354
	Subriso-Awosoase	11	12	200	299	499	1672	86	1758
	Akotekrom	6	8	271	400	671	121	3	124
	Kyeremase	1	2	66	117	183	0	0	0
Phase 4 Epicenters	Atuobikrom	4	1	80	93	173	0	0	0
	Nsuta Aweregya	7	11	306	474	780	3	1	4
	TOTAL	127	149	3851	6208	10059	7075	323	7398

Appendix 3: HIV & AIDS Educational Sessions

Epicenter		Communities	Sessions	Participation			Number Of Condoms Sold		
				M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
Phase 1 Epicenter	Adensua Besease	1	1	113	170	283	0	0	0
Phase 2 Epicenters	Kokobeng	0	0	30	62	92	0	0	0
	Abehenease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Dorminase	7	10	278	245	523	310	0	310
	Otuater	6	6	118	146	264	226	8	234
	Osonson	2	2	32	50	82	105	0	105
	Anyansu	5	5	215	308	523	265	0	265
Phase 3 Epicenters	Ankoma	3	5	172	226	398	171	0	171
	Nkawanda	7	7	102	218	320	162	5	167
	Kwaboadi	2	3	48	42	90	70	0	70
	Dwerebease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Odumase	5	6	95	166	261	190	2	192
	Supriso	7	5	158	164	322	589	0	589
	Apaw Wawaaase	11	5	486	754	1240	825	0	825
	Domi	1	2	31	47	78	140	0	140
	Agyapomaa	4	4	77	90	167	361	0	361
	Subriso-Awosoase	7	8	202	250	452	1367	80	1447
	Akotekrom	1	1	30	34	64	0	0	0
	Kyeremase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Darmang	7	7	399	594	993	107	66	173
	Asenema	9	9	139	141	280	45	0	45
Phase 4 Epicenters	Atuobikrom	2	5	112	195	307	183	0	183
	Nsuta Aweregya	2	13	353	545	898	539	3	542
	TOTAL	89	104	3190	4447	7637	5655	164	5819

Appendix 4: No of farmers reached by Agric TOTs and POs

Phase	Epicenter	Communities Reached	Sessions	Participation		
				M	F	Total
Phase 1	Adensua-Besease	6	19	105	134	239
Phase 2	Kokobeng	8	8	372	518	890
	Dorminase	7	15	281	193	474
	Otuater	5	7	165	113	278
	Osonson	7	7	127	82	209
	Anyansu	1	1	46	69	115
Phase 3	Asenema	8	8	110	91	201
	Darmang	9	0	225	237	462
	Ankoma	2	5	78	82	160
	Nkawanda	6	9	132	243	375
	Kwaboadi	6	15	208	164	372
	Dwerebease	2	4	18	13	31
	Odumase-Wawase	7	11	110	91	201
	Supriso	7	5	108	105	213
	Apaw Wawase	8	5	336	161	497
	Domi	5	6	168	72	240
	Agyapomaa	3	3	27	15	42
	Subriso-Awosoase	12	14	222	151	373
	Akotekrom	5	0	109	69	178
Phase 4	Atuobikrom	7	12	355	506	861
	Nsuta-Aweregya	8	21	292	336	628
	Total	129	175	3594	3445	7039

Table 5: Crop Yields and Net Farm Income

Phase	Epicenter	No Of Commu nities	No Of Group / Community Farms	Acre-Age	Total Cost Of Production (Ghc)	Total Yield Obtained (Maxibags)	Yield Per Acre	Price Of One Maxi Bag (100kg) (Ghc)	Total Income (Ghc)	Net Farm Income	Net Farm Income Per Acre
Phase 1	Adensua-Besease	2	2	5	645	30	6.00	80	2400	1755	351
Phase 2	Kokobeng	2	9	27	3510	145	5.37	80	11600	8090	299.63
	Anyansu	3	9	22	2565	62	2.82	80	4960	2395	108.86
	Dominase	8	12	58	6072	343	5.91	80	27440	21368	368.41
	Otuater	5	12	30	3313	147	4.90	80	11760	8447	281.57
	Osonson	4	8	26	2851	100	3.85	80	8000	5149	198.04
Phase 3	Darmang	3	4	14	1438.25	72	5.14	80	5760	4321.75	308.69
	Asenema	7	7	16	1818.4	82	5.13	80	6560	4741.6	296.35
	Agyapomaa	2	2	2.5	372.5	14	5.60	80	1120	747.5	299
	Kwaboadi	10	14	32	4565	194	6.06	80	15520	10955	342.34
	Dwerebease	2	17	36	4930	134.5	3.74	80	10760	5830	161.94
	Subriso-Awososae	6	14	47	7879	249	5.30	80	19920	12041	256.19
	Ankoma	3	11	26	3580	129	4.96	80	10320	6740	259.23
	Nkawanda	2	3	5	685	23	4.60	80	1840	1155	231
	Apau Wawase	3	7	22.5	1879	150	6.67	80	12000	10121	449.82
	Supriso	1	1	1	122	3	3.00	80	240	118	118
	Domi-Achiansa	1	1	1	126	6	6.00	80	480	354	354
	Akotekrom	4	5	16	1738	86	5.38	80	6880	5142	321.38
Phase 4	Nsuta-Aweregya	4	8	25	3005	122	4.88	80	9760	6755	270.2
	Atuobikrom	5	6	11	1515	51	4.64	80	4080	2565	233.18
		80	159	438	54354.15	2208.5			176,680	122,325.9	

Appendix 6: Animator Initiated Projects

Epicenter		Community	Type of Project	Date/Year Initiated	Status of the Project	Date/Year Completed	Support from THP or not
Phase 1	Adensua-Besease	Besease	2-unit KG Project	2004	completed	Nov-09	Supported by THP
	Sakabo	Sakabo No. 1	3-Unit Classroom project	March 2009	Lintel level		Not supported by THP yet
Phase 2	Dorminase	Yokperm	KG Classroom Block	2008	Roofing stage		Not supported by THP yet
	Anyansu	Kwanyarko	Community Centre	2008	Footing blocks laid		Not supported by THP
	Osonson	Osonson Korlenya	Corn Mill	2008	Mobilized 1 trip of stones		Not supported by THP
	Kwaboadi	Ofoase-Kuma	3-unit KG project	March 2007	completed	Sep-09	Supported by THP
Phase 3	Agyapomaa	Boateh	2-unit KG project	August 2009	Resource Mobilization		Not supported by THP
	Supriso	Dademantse	2-unit KG project, office and store	February, 2008	Roofing		Supported by THP
	Kyeremase	Otaipro	3-unit office and store Primary school block	2007	completed	2009	Supported by THP
	Akotekrom	Akotekrom	3-unit office and store KG block	2008	Roofing members placed		Supported by THP
	Darmang	Afabeng	2-unit office and store classroom block	2007	Screeding of the rooms on going		Supported by THP
	Nkawanda	Kwahu Nsabaa	KVIP	2004	Completed	2009	Supported by THP
	Asenema	Nyensi Camp	School building project	2009	Mobilization stage		Not supported by THP