

ANNUAL REPORT 2007

“Peace of Christ- Hand in Hand Community”



Nkoranza, GHANA.

Postbox 120, Nkoranza (BA), GHANA.

Tel: ++233-(0)24273109

Email: handinhand@ghana.com

Website: www.operationhandinhand.nl

Banking details in The Netherlands:

“The Bresillac Foundation”, Cadier en Keer, The Netherlands.

email: willebr.huisman@wxs.nl

Acc. No: 40.06.14.030. (mention: 300.151/Hand in Hand)

Born approximately 1987. Transferred to Hand in Hand in December 1991, from the Mental Hospital in Accra. Died 24 Sept 2007. Buried on our premises near the rock.



Nana Yaw was the first child who came to live at the Hand in Hand Community in December 1991, when he was about four years old. He can be considered the founder of our community! Nana Yaw was found abandoned at a deserted market. After being brought to the police office and later to an orphanage, he was transferred to the mental hospital where he lived for some years on the adult male ward, among a nameless number of emaciated, psychotic men. Seeing him there was a pathetic sight, a small skinny boy sitting motionless among hundreds of almost naked and burned out figures.

Nana Yaw was a severely handicapped child. He suffered from a pervasive form of autism and had almost uncontrollable epileptic fits despite specialist medication. He lived in Ineke and Bob's house, in his own safe room, during all the sixteen years of his stay with us. He was a solitary young boy who could occasionally be aggressive when he was teased or otherwise felt oppressed. This aggression had almost disappeared during the later and best years of his life. Nana Yaw never talked but understood a lot, both in English and in Twi language. Mostly he lived in his own separate world but there were times when he expressed a desire for contact, especially later on in his life. At such a time he would suddenly find himself sitting on someone's lap and smile a warm, almost naughty smile at you, meaning to say "See what I can do if I feel like it?" At such moments he melted our hearts. At times he would express his need for interaction by asking people over and over again to dress him. Or stretch out his arm like a commander, saying "Take me for an outing!" When Nana Yaw first arrived he was emaciated. Perhaps that is why he was always difficult with food. He usually walked around with a plate in his hand, begging for extra food, but during his last year he started refusing food while still going around begging. Rather than give his uneaten food to the other kids he would walk to his secret place in the bush and dump it out of reach for even the dogs and the chickens. He suddenly died on the 24th of September 2007. Being the Nana he was he received an almost royal funeral and was buried near the rocks of our land, where Araba too has been buried, a few years earlier.

Rest in Peace, dear Nana Yaw.

Contents:

- 1. Summary**
 - 2. Information on Ghana**
 - 3. Purpose of the community**
 - 4. Short history and sketch of the present situation**
 - 5. Journal of the year 2007**
 - 6. Organization and management**
 - 7. Finances**
 - 8. Evaluation of last year 's plans**
 - 9. Plans for 2008**
 - 10. Conclusion**
- Annex 1: Financial statements 2007**
- Annex 2: Budget 2008**

1: Summary:

General. The ‘PCC/Hand in Hand Community’ is an inter-religious residential home and rehabilitation center for abandoned and mentally handicapped children. This non-government organization was registered in Ghana in 1992.

Number of resident children. This year four new children joined. Regina and Moses (later called Joshua) joined on transfer from Osu Children home. Kojo was brought in by a volunteer, Liane, on transfer from an orphanage near Kumasi, and Emanuel 3 joined us on request from one of the nurses in the hospital. Our oldest child, Nana Yaw, died suddenly on the 24th of September. Emanuel also died shortly after arrival of pulmonary Tb. We now have 45 children and youngsters permanently residing in the community.

Sheltered Workshop. The attached ‘Sheltered workshop’ has been over three years in the running. The sheltered workshop is meant to provide work and vocational training for the mentally handicapped youngsters who live in the Hand in Hand Community as well as for those who live in the surrounding villages. At present 18 youngsters from outside the PCC- Hand in Hand-Community have joined the workshop. Kojo Owusu, Kwame Evans and Bright were newly admitted this year.

Income generating projects. During 2007 the internet café continued to benefit from the services of a new and faster satellite provider. The cafe keeps its central position in town and attracts customers from Nkoranza and far beyond. Our guesthouses were in top demand. 972 persons made use of our accommodation, a record number. The income generating projects together (guests, cards and supermarket, internet-cafe) generated 23% of the total running cost needed for the year. Much was, in addition, generated from the sale of beautiful products made at the sheltered workshop.

Volunteers. This year the volunteer program was restructured. The ideal number of volunteers at any time is 4 and the ideal duration of stay 3 months or longer. The assistance of volunteers is extended over help at the autistic hall, the computer lab and with special individual attention of kids.

Permanent staff. The staffs consists of a total of 24 persons.

Shalom Special school. The neighboring ‘Shalom Special School’ is a school for mentally handicapped children. There are over 100 schoolchildren enrolled. Almost all of our younger residential Hand in Hand children attend the school. The school had been initiated by the Peace of Christ/Hand in Hand Community but runs independently as a government school. The school celebrated its 10th anniversary.

2: Information on Ghana:

- Some aspects of our region:

A national census took place in the year 2000. Our local (Nkoranza) figures are sourced from this census report with adjustment for annual growth percentages.

Nkoranza district has a surface-area of 1200 square kilometers. It shares borders with the districts of Techiman, Atebubu, Kintampo and Ejura. In the year 2005 the population of Nkoranza District was estimated to be 160,000, of which 45,000 inhabitants live in the district town called Nkoranza. This is where we have our residential home and sheltered workplace and where the Shalom Special School is situated.

Nkoranza is a rural district at the heart of Ghana. The main source of income is farming, large scale crop-farming of mostly maize, cassava, yam, watermelon and cashew, as well as subsistence farming for family use.

Unemployment-level is high. (No local percentage known, estimated over 40%)

Nkoranza is one of the 13 districts that together make up the Region called ‘Brong Ahafo’. Brong Ahafo region approximates the size of The Netherlands and counts over 2 million inhabitants.

In the more developed areas of Ghana (nearer Accra) a middle class is beginning to form of professionals, farmers, traders and entrepreneurs. However the greater percentage of Ghana’s rural population, such as the people from Nkoranza and the Brong Ahafo region, still live below poverty level.

- **More general Information on Ghana 's demography as quoted from the Ghana Fact Book (CIA):**
- Population: 21,029,853
- Median age: 20,45 years
- Population growth rate: 1,25% (2005 est.)
- Birthrate: 23,97 births/ 1000 population (2005 est.)
- Death rate: 10,84 death/ 1000 population (2005 est.)
- Capital: Accra
- Administrative divisions: 10 regions (Ashanti, Brong Ahafo, Western, Eastern, Greater Accra, Northern, Upper East, Upper West, Central, Volta.)
- Independence: March 6 1957 (from UK)
- Economic overview: Well endowed with natural resources Ghana has roughly twice the per capita output of the poorer countries in West Africa. Even so, Ghana remains heavily dependent on international financial and technical assistance. Gold, timber, and cocoa production are major sources of foreign exchange. The domestic economy continues to revolve around subsistence agriculture, which accounts for 34% of the GDP and employs 60% of the work force, mainly small landholders. Ghana opted for debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) program in 2002. priorities include tighter monetary and fiscal policies, accelerated privatization, and improvement of social services. Receipts from the gold sector helped sustain GDP in 2004. Inflation should ease, but remains a major internal problem.
- GDP: purchasing power parity - \$ 48.27 billion (2004 est.)
- GDP real growth rate: 5,4 % (2004 est.)
- GDP per capita: purchasing power parity \$ 2300 (2004 est.)
- GDP- composition by sector: agriculture: 34,3%, industry 24,2%, services: 41,4%.
- Labor force: 10,24 million (2004 est.)
- Labor force by occupation: agriculture 60%, industry 15% services 25% (1999 est.)
- Unemployment rate 20% (1997 est.)
- Population below poverty line: 31,4% (1992 est.)
- Inflation rate consumer prices: 13% (2004 est.)
- Budget: revenue: \$ 2,17 billion, expenditure: \$2,56 billion, incl. cap. Exp. Of NA (2004)
- Agriculture: cocoa, rice, coffee, cassava, peanuts, corn, sheanuts, bananas, timber.
- Industries: mining, lumbering, light manufacturing, aluminum smelting, food processing, cement, small commercial ship building.
- Exchange rates: Cedi per US dollar: 9,004,6(2004), 8,677,4 (2003), 7,932,7 (2002), 7,170,8 (2001) 5,455,1 (2000)

3. Purpose of the ‘Hand in Hand Community’:

In the rural areas intellectually handicapped children are still sometimes referred to as ‘water-children’. Local tradition has it that these children are born as a result of a woman being raped by a water-spirit. Water spirits, real or not, are thus causing havoc in people 's lives and the water children, being half spirits and half human are much feared. In the traditional way the handicapped child is put back along the riverside where these spirits have their abode. At night the spirits then submerge and take the children ‘back home’ to the depth of the river with them.

Luckily these traditional concepts are rapidly changing. In Nkoranza the presence of our many special children has already caused a sustained positive change. In the beginning we had a real problem finding caregivers who could rise above the fears and family pressures of the local community and have enough courage to live with our kids. These early days caregivers came and went in rapid succession. Some stayed only for a few hours. Now, 15 years later, our caregivers form a loving and stable team. Clearly the innocent nature of these special children has helped disarm the troubling traditional belief-system of the Brong-Ahafo (Bono) people. Gradually the mentally handicapped child is not only seen as harmless but as truly very special. Increasingly also churches, schools, the government and many non government initiatives have invested time in educating the Ghanaian community about the nature

of mental diseases and intellectual and behavioral handicaps. They have been active agents in campaigning for a more humane treatment of the intellectually handicapped child.

Apart from the dangerous traditional belief-systems, the parents of course have to cope with the universally experienced feelings of agony when faced with having to raise a handicapped child.

It is not surprising therefore, that some of these handicapped children are abandoned along the river, or else starved or hidden away in small rooms and sheds, while others are laid abandoned in more public places in the hope that someone may find them and keep them alive.

It is to children like these, who are abandoned, that we want to offer our warm and loving home.

Most of our children are transferred from two state institutions in the capital: the Osu Children home and the state mental hospital in Accra. This is where most abandoned foundlings are brought if they were lucky enough to survive. These two institutions, ill prepared as they are for the housing of mentally disabled children, formed the end of the line for these kids, as there are no residential homes for mentally handicapped children in Ghana, not until we founded our ‘Hand in Hand Community’.

Of late we have also received children from orphanages in Tamale, Cape coast and Kumasi. Usually nothing is known of the actual origin and natural family of the abandoned child.

4. PCC-Hand in Hand Community: Short history and sketch of present situation:

Our community was started as far back as 1991, by four (3 Ghanaian and 1 Ghanaian-Dutch) health-professionals. A Christian spirit and a commitment to provide shelter to abandoned children with a mental handicap lay at the basis of this movement. In 1991 land was provided by the traditional chief and official registration as an NGO (non government organization) took place in Ghana in 1992. The land has sources of natural water and some awesome rock-formations. One by one simple bungalows were built to house the abandoned and mentally handicapped children which were found under horrendous circumstances in state mental hospitals and orphanages. From then onwards gradually more children were transferred to our community and the project developed further. Donations came flowing in. Caregivers were employed and trained to provide a loving home for the children. As accommodation and financial means allowed, more children were transferred to our community. Presently we accommodate 45 residential children and 18 youngsters who come from families in surrounding villages to work at the sheltered workshop with us.

Our very first child, Nana Yaw Moses, was transferred in December 1992 from the state mental hospital in Accra. He came as a thin and deeply afflicted autistic boy whose epileptic fits were nearly uncontrollable, also because he refused oral medication of any kind.

Gradually Nana Yaw developed into a somewhat confident young man, although he always remained anxious and extremely timid. Today Nana Yaw would have been 21 years old. He died suddenly on the 24th september 2007. May he rest in peace and may his memory remain an inspiration and a cause for gratitude to us. After Nana Yaw new children kept being transferred to our community in a steady stream, although activities temporary slowed down when in 1994 three of the founders left. Dr. Ineke Bosman took a leave of absence for an MA in counseling in Chicago, Dr Appiedu Mensah left for surgical specialization at Korle Bu and Mr. George Kumih Kyeremeh was transferred by the Ministry of Health to another region. Temporarily the ‘Hand in Hand project’ was

left on the shoulders of Mr. Andrew Osei Takyi alone, who looked after the children with the help of two caregivers and continued with further constructions. Ineke returned in 1996 after which Andrew and Ineke began to systematically, one by one, bring the listed children home to this new residential community at Nkoranza. They worked through the list of names of abandoned and mentally handicapped children who were barely surviving in the mental hospital and orphanages where they had earlier encountered them. Every time a room was ready and there was the hope for a sponsor, the two-some traveled to Accra to bring more abandoned children to our community.

In 1997 a proposal for the construction of a special school was agreed upon and temporary school-premises build. The government was willing to take over the management of the school in that same year. Shalom Special School was born. Presently over 100 children, from inside and outside our residential community, are enrolled at the school.

In June 1997 Mr. Bob Maram from joined the community. A fairytale wedding-feast at the Hand in Hand premises took place between Ineke and Bob. The then 12 handicapped children formed the center and entourage of the wedding-party.

Gradually Bob became the third executive director, in charge of finances. We invited a fourth director, Mr. Samuel Baffo, to be in charge of the income generating projects. Facilities were added, such as the swimming-pool in 1998 and a summer-hut for fun and games in 1999 (now the 4-room large 'House of Games'). The construction of ten guesthouses, one by one, took place between 1998 and 2006 in response to an ever increasing number of visitors to our community. A telephone-connection was established in 2001 and a mini-supermarket and restaurant for visitors was opened around that time. A cuddle-room was constructed next to the kitchen and has been extended since to a two-room 'siesta-house' with hammocks and all. The idea of a sheltered workshop came up in 2002. Two boys from nearby villages were invited to work on the farm with us. This went so well that in 2003 we asked the Dutch Embassy for a grant with which we constructed the sheltered workplace. The volunteer Ellen arrived from Holland in April 2004 and initiated and coordinated all activities at the sheltered workshop. The internet-café, built in order to generate income and increase our connection with the outside world, also became operational in 2004.

Between 2005 and 2007 an extra weaving-hall, summer-hut, unit to recycle old glass bottles into beautiful beads, computer-lab and autistic hall were added to the sheltered workshop.

Mr. Andrew Takyi left in 2006 as he fulfilled his life long dream of becoming a pastor and Mr. Ema Daasebre rejoined us as day to day coordinator after a leave of absence for further studies.

At the end of 2007 the Board of Directors consisted of 3 persons, Ineke Bosman (general director), Bob Maram (financial director) and Kwame Baffo, (director of income generating projects). Mr. Ema was the coordinator of the residential community and the responsibility for the workshop was shared by Geordie Woods (Peace Corps volunteer) and Sr. Angela.

Our premises are large. They measure 24 acres of hilly land with a lovely natural setting. The buildings where the children with their caregivers live form a half circle of small cottages. The caregivers live like parents with their children. They sleep together, play together, bathe their children, eat with them and bring them to school. The caregivers each also have other general assignments such as running daycare, shopping and cooking, weeding and farming, supervising the swimming-hour, etc. Emphasis is laid on warmth, fun and love. Parties are small but frequent events. Recently a 'Saturday-disco' has added to the weekly routine for the children and youngsters at the workshop. We loyally adhere to the daily routine so that the kids can feel safe. Highlight of the daily schedule is the 4pm swimming-time where the children bathe, exercise and have fun with the water. This 'pool-happening' is also the beginning of the end of the day. Afterwards kids and caregivers eat together and then retreat to look TV or move to their cottages. At 8 all is quiet and asleep.

At the other side of the semi circle of children-cottages there is a grouping of small round huts, which are very picturesque guesthouses for our visitors. Through our guesthouses we help to generate income for our kids. We also do that by way of selling cards and other items at the kiosk. The satellite internet-cafe in town generates income and is a great service to the community included our visitors. The beautiful products produced at the sheltered workshop are becoming popular among our friends and visitors and sell very well. All this is much needed for the continuation of our project.

Six of our children have Down 's syndrome. Ten children are autistic. Three suffer from various rare hereditary congenital diseases (Rett 's disease, Recklinghausen 's adeno-fibroma and Friedreich 's ataxia). Seven children have cerebral palsy and the others suffer from non-specific intellectual handicaps, often combined with epilepsy and physical handicaps. The majority of these syndromes are caused by birth-injuries.

5. Journal of the year 2007:

This year our community celebrated its fifteenth birthday.

Another four children joined us this year.



Joshua Moses



Regina



Kojo Jospeh



Emanuel 3th.

Another Moses, later baptized Joshua, joined in February, together with Regina, both were transferred from Osu Childrens Home. Joshua is a charming 6 year old who is completely deaf. In September he was allowed to join the school for the deaf in Jamasi on probation. Kojo joined us in June. Kojo is a little boy of around 5, strange but beautiful. He suffers epileptic fits (absences) and autism. He was brought by volunteer Liane from an orphanage near Kumasi. Emanuel the third joined us in July. Emanuel was a 6 year old boy who lived with one of the nurses at the hospital. Because the nurse was often on duty and had to leave Emanuel unattended in her house we eventually decided to take him into our community. He suffered severe epilepsy, untreated all through his short life. Brain damage must have been the result. He died a few months after arrival, but still enjoyed a reasonably safe and happy time with us. Ema died of pulmonary TB. Nana Yaw died on the 24th Sept. 2007, suddenly, cause unknown. May they both rest in peace.

Our staff position changed. Ellen, Alidya, Abiba, Rose, Stephen, Benson and Ako left, Geordie Woods, Mercy, Grace, Letitia, Susie, Agnes and Christy arrived. James and Ema returned after their course and Ema again took up the central position of coordinator of the community.

Infrastructure multiplied. The restaurant was renovated and extended with a second dining hall and a gift shop was added. The hermitage at the rocks was renovated into a most beautiful quiet guesthouse. A bungalow was added for children. The G8 came in October to paint and refurbish all the children's rooms, which was a real celebration of work and fun. Janet's kitchen was renovated and a new staff house was erected for Steve Philips, an American lay missionary, who would be expected in Jan. 2008. A new toilet block was erected near the sheltered workshop.

The workshop extended with a computer-lab, a new weaving hall and the autistic hall.

As usual the enthusiasm of our children and caregivers reached its peak during the Christmas events. The number of visitors again peaked over the Christmas. It is clear and awe inspiring that our visitors get touched by the simple and happy spirit of our community. Many return and become volunteers or/and established friends. Our children in all their disarming spontaneity are at the heart of this attractiveness.

6. Organization and Management:

In 1992 our project was registered in Ghana as a "non government organization". Its aim is to give integral care to abandoned and mentally handicapped children in Ghana. The style of Hand in Hand is open and family like. Children live in small groups of two or three with a caregiver, who acts as the mother and/or father figure for their kids. Attendance to school, rehabilitation, medical care, therapy, joint meals, joint siestas in the cuddle room, and of course music and play are all part of the daily program.

The 21 caregivers who live and work with the children consider their service as voluntary. However the caregivers receive a monthly allowance as well as free board and lodging together with their children. The caregivers have a coordinator in Mr. Emmanuel. The

workshop has its own coordinator. After Ellen left in May 07 the coordination was shared between Angela, Geordie Woods (a Peace corps volunteer) and overviewed by Ema, the general coordinator. Other employees are 3 watchmen. The staff of the guesthouses and internet café are paid separately by their units.

During 2007 the board consisted of three persons: Dr. Ineke Bosman (chairman and founding director), Mr. Robert Maram (financial director) and Mr. Samuel Baffo (director for income generating projects).

Mr. Ema Dasebre returned as the coordinator and will in all likelihood become a member of the board again. .

This year our volunteer program was expanded. We now absorb four volunteers at the same time, who help on a one to one base with special kids, help in the computer lab and at the autistic workshop. Ema coordinates the volunteer program.

The “Araba memorial Internet café” runs as a separate enterprise. There are 3 staffs and a cleaner employed. The guesthouses also run independently. A hostess, Charity, an assistant, Mercy, and two cleaners are employed. Charity and Mercy are also caregivers. Mr. Baffo is in charge.

In 1997 the development of a special school for the mentally handicapped was initiated by the PCC. This “Shalom Special School”(SHASS) is now a government organization. Headmaster, Mr. Godfrey Yoppour, is in charge.

7.Finances:

(Ref. Annex 1 for the 2007 financial statements and projected budget for 2008.)

PCC/Hand in Hand works without government aid. Its running depends almost fully on donations and child sponsorships from outside the country.

The total amount for expenditures in 2007 amounted to 134,375 New Cedis. (A New Cedi approximately equals the value of 1 dollar) This included running cost (69,829 Cedis) and constructions (64,634 Cedis). There is a significant shift towards income which is generated locally at Nkoranza, as opposed to donor money from overseas.

Income generated locally: This year 67,685 Cedis was generated locally from sales of products, guesthouses and the internet café. This amounts to approximately half of the money used this year. The amount is exceptional because of the great increase in sales from products sold by the sheltered workshop. African necklaces and bracelets are much in fashion this year all over the world! (Last year the amount from by income-generating products was 69,000 New Cedis.) We hope this universal fashion trend for African beads will last!

For our 45 children we need 135 sponsors, as the average sponsorship is shared between three persons. The upkeep of one child amounts to the annual amount of 900 euro. Divided by three persons this becomes a more manageable 300 euro per year or 25 per month. The children at the Sheltered Workshop need at total amount of 300 euro per year for their sponsorship.

- At the end of 2000 we had 21 children and 45 sponsors.
- At the end of 2001 we had 27 children and 66 sponsors.
- At the end of 2003 we had 29 children and 4 young adults. 73 sponsors.
- At the end of 2005 we had 39 children and 15 young adults.
- At the end of 2006 we had 42 children and 15 adult from the villages. 100 sponsors.
- At the end of 2007 we had 45 children and 18 kids at the workshop. 110 sponsors.

Presently we need approximately 25 new sponsors.

Interested persons can inquire at the website (www.operationhandinhand.nl) where there is a special page about children not yet sponsored. ('Vraagje ' May we ask you a question ') Or mail to handinhand@ghana.com

Child-sponsors and other benefactors could donate to:
--

"The Bresillac Foundation", Cadier en Keer, Holland. Tel: (31)- 043-407-7373. Bank-account: ABN-AMRO, No: 40.06.14.030. mention: hand in hand/300.151.

8: Evaluation of our plans for 2007:

- We did extend the workshop as planned.
- We completed an awesome renovated hermitage for the visitors.
- The pool has been tiled and is not leaking anymore.
- The volunteer programme has been adjusted. We now invite 4 volunteers at a time with a minimal stay of three months. The contents of the activities for volunteers have been extended and concretized.
- 8 volunteers from Holland (The G8) came to renovate and refurnish all the houses of children and caregivers. All is freshly painted.
- We renovated the restaurant and constructed a new gift-shop at the gate.
- We got all our paperwork right, key is chartered accountants who audited our books.
- We completed the 'bush-house', an office for the financial director and staff.

9. Plans for the year 2008:

1. Welcome the new Coordinator for the workshop from the States, for an episode of three years.
2. Extend the sheltered workplace with completion of computer hall and weaving hall and an additional sewing hall. Surround the workshop with a wall and gates that provide security.
3. Build a house for Kofi Asare (independent living) and possibly one for John as well.
4. Build a new house for Ntiamoah and Ema (G8)
5. Build a new store in lieu of the old container which should be discarded.
6. Construct an office for Mr. Baffo, the income generating projects office.

10: Conclusion and acknowledgments:

We are grateful to our staff and caregivers, our friends, sponsors and benefactors. We are proud of our children who realize a contented life on foundations of abandonment and deprivation. This is a small miracle that no one, certainly not a psychologist, nor a psychiatrist, nor we, for that matter, can understand. To see is to believe.

It is clear that all this involves a vision and a commitment that is much larger than that of all of us together. We believe that the breath of God is at the heart of it all. This may also explain the joy and peace that many people, including complete strangers, experience at our premises.

Annex 1: Financial report 2007

Cash Flow financial statement for the year ended 31 dec 2007 (in new Ghana Cedis)

Receipts

Transfer from overseas	48,137	
Guesthouse income	22,930	
Greetingcars, dvd's	1,100	
Supermarket, Kiosk	470	
Internet-cafe	2,600	
Sale products Sheltered worshop	33,585	
Sport en Spel donation	17,000	
G8 Donation	7,000	
Local donations	1,553	
Total	134,375	

Expenditures

Allowances	25,207	
Feeding	18,752	
Repairs	7,797	
Electricity, generator	2,781	
Personal needs	6,916	
Travel and Transpotation	1,755	
Medical	1,363	
Accounting fees	700	
Mail, phone, printing etc	1,995	
other	2,563	
total, recurrent expenditure	69,829	69,829
Constructions:(Roads, House children, House Steve		64,634
Office workshop, extension beadhall, fences, etc.)		134,463
add ending balance 31 dec 2007: 9378		
deduct beginning balance 31 dec 2006: 9466		-88
Grand total:		134,375

certain donations are not refelcted here:

Donations for textiles, food, computers, laundrymachine, etc
Donation in kind of anti-convulsive medication

Annex 2: Budget 2008:
2008 Annual
Budget

Income	(in New Gh. Cedis)	
Transferred overseas:	43,400	
income generating projects	30,000	
<i>cards calendars/dvds</i>		
<i>sales super-market kiosk</i>		
<i>internet café</i>		
sheltered workplace	40,000	
plus donations beads-account		
lilian fund	4000	
local donations	2000	
total receipts	119,400	
Expenditures		
allowances	34,300	
feeding	21,200	
repairs	5,500	
electricity	3,000	
personal needs	6,000	
travel and transprtation	2,000	
medical	2,000	
accounting/legal fees	800	
others mail printing	4,600	
total recurring expenses	79,400	
constructions:		40,000
total expenditure		119,400