

Ghana

The Development Challenge: While Ghana's political situation remains stable and projected economic indicators for 2002 show some progress, Ghana continues to face daunting challenges. In 2002, inflation rates remained around 16%, a major improvement over the 26% rate of the year before. The cedi, Ghana's currency, was relatively stable for the whole of 2001 and most of 2002. Cocoa prices are currently high and oil prices were stable for much of the year. Although interest rates remain high at 36%, the rates have improved markedly over the year before where they hovered above 50%. In an effort to raise revenues, the Government of Ghana (GOG) increased water and energy tariffs in 2002 with no apparent political backlash. Yet, at approximately 4%, the growth rate has fallen short of the GOG's projections. With budget deficits consistently higher than planned, the GOG has borrowed heavily on the domestic market to fill the gap, diminishing available credit for private investment (although most bank lending is to the government or large businesses and institutions). Ghana reached the Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) initiative decision point in February 2002 and the government estimates a total of \$700 million in debt write-off at the end of 2004. However, serious slippage occurred in the first year of the International Monetary Fund agreement, which ended in late November 2002. Since then some progress has been made (petroleum pricing liberalization is most noteworthy) in addressing crucial issues. It appears the Government is more serious about making necessary reforms, without which there could be repercussions on the ability of the GOG to meet its budgetary requirements. Recent comments by the IMF indicate a more enthusiastic view of Ghana's prospects.

Politically, Ghana continues to enjoy a stable political environment despite increasing instability in the region. The deteriorating situation in neighboring Cote d'Ivoire is cause for serious concern. To date, the numbers of returning Ghanaians and foreign refugees have been manageable. However, Ghana is not equipped to handle large refugee flows and could easily be overwhelmed if the situation were to worsen. The Government of President Kufuor is committed to supporting the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) peacekeeping operations in Cote d'Ivoire. On the domestic front, there are literally hundreds of chieftancy disputes from one end of Ghana to the other, and many are prone to violence. A state of emergency has continued in the Dagbon traditional area in the Northern Region after the killing of the Yendi traditional leader and 29 of his factional supporters. Other areas of tension include the Wa, in the Upper West, and Bawku, in the Upper East, over traditional leadership and political loyalties. Both have seen violence this past year and intervention by the security forces.

Although basic reforms are in place for acceleration of decentralization and delegation of responsibility for provision of many social services to district governments, commitment at the national level is missing. Key ministries, such as Health and Education, have yet to relinquish many central/national authorities to the districts and planned levels of resources are not yet available to District Assemblies and local authorities. Local staff capabilities to administer and implement such programs are still low, as are the number of personnel available to carry out the work.

The USAID Program: USAID is currently developing a new strategy that will be fully operational by FY 2004. Some aspects may be phased in by the end of FY 2003. Separate notifications for any new activities beginning in FY 2003 will be provided upon approval of the new strategy. During this transition period, USAID is consolidating current programs to focus on those elements that have proven successful and will, in all probability, be continued in some form during the next strategic period. This includes increasing private-sector-led economic growth; improving primary education, family health, family planning, and the control of HIV/AIDS; and enhancing good governance. Given the enormous challenges faced by Ghana, USAID will, under the new strategy, examine ways to assist the GOG, civil society organizations and communities to promote decentralization across sectors and address issues related to conflict prevention and mitigation. While the economic growth portfolio will continue to stimulate the non-traditional export sector, USAID will also examine ways to invigorate traditional exports (e.g. cocoa) and the agriculture sector in the Northern Region, the poorest area of the country. The Data Sheets provided below identify the four objectives in the current program for which resources are requested for FY 2003. The FY 2004 requests stated in these data sheets pertain to the anticipated four new strategic objectives that will comprise the core of the new 2004-2010 strategic plan.

Other Program Elements: Ghana receives considerable assistance from USAID outside the bilateral programs.

P.L. 480 Title II resources support agroforestry and on-farm production activities implemented by Adventist Development and Relief Agency, and small/microenterprise and micro-credit programs provided by TechnoServe. Significant support for basic education in the northern regions is being achieved with Title II resources administered by Catholic Relief Services. Title II is also supporting programs to improve nutritional practices, water supply and sanitation implemented by Opportunities Industrialization Centers International.

The West African Regional Program supports various regional organizations on issues of economic integration; population, health and nutrition; food security, the environment, and natural resources management; and conflict prevention. The West Africa Water Initiative, with support from USAID's Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT) Bureau and the Global Development Alliance, is a major new effort to increase access to potable water in Ghana (as well as in Mali and Niger).

There are several other USAID-funded programs in agriculture: the Farmer-to-Farmer program and two Collaborative Research Support Programs, one in economic research strengthening (Strategies and Analyses for Growth and Access Project), and one in child survival (Project Concern International).

Other Donors: Donor coordination and collaboration remain excellent. Through the work of numerous sectoral committees, the new Multi-Donor Budgetary Support Group (where USAID is supportive but does not provide funds), and ad hoc groups focusing on a variety of specific concerns, donors share information and lessons learned and explore new opportunities. USAID will participate in new donor fora on decentralization and water. Assistance to Ghana, in the form of grants and concessional loans from over 20 multilateral and bilateral donors, is now around \$1 billion annually, the United States being among the four largest bilateral donors. Other major donors include: the World Bank (infrastructure, education and health); the International Monetary Fund (structural adjustment); United Nations agencies; the United Kingdom (public administration, health, education, rural infrastructure and agriculture); Japan (education, health and agriculture); the European Union (transportation infrastructure); Canada (water and decentralization); Denmark (health, energy and water); the Netherlands; Germany; France; Italy; and Spain.

Ghana PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual*	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	15,419	18,655	20,055	22,220
Development Assistance	19,858	15,963	18,688	14,575
Economic Support Fund	4,500	0	0	0
PL 480 Title II	18,027	12,407	14,951	21,767
Total Program Funds	57,804	47,025	53,694	58,562

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

641-001 Economic Growth				
CSH	0	0	300	300
DA	11,103	7,661	8,500	5,195
641-002 Quality Improvements in Primary Schools				
CSH	5,857	0	500	1,000
DA	0	7,200	8,275	7,030
641-003 Health				
CSH	9,562	18,655	19,155	20,820
DA	7,255	0	0	50
ESF	4,500	0	0	0
641-004 Democracy and Governance				
CSH	0	0	100	100
DA	1,500	1,102	1,913	2,300

* FY 02 appropriated CSH excludes \$300,000 in polio funds programmed under Africa Regional.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Ghana
Program Title:	Economic Growth
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	641-001
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$300,000 CSH; \$8,500,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$597,000 DCA
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$300,000 CSH; \$5,195,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	1997
Estimated Completion Date:	2004

Summary: USAID's economic growth program will increase private sector-led economic growth and will supports training and technical assistance to promote widespread public and private sector participation in policy change; provide technical assistance to increase the quality and variety of financial services; provide technical assistance to achieve sustainable increases in private enterprise production and marketing, especially in the area of non-traditional (agricultural) exports; improve service delivery of business associations; promote private sector tourism activities; and facilitate the provision of more sustainable supplies of energy and better energy demand management. A new objective is being designed for implementation in early FY 2004.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Policy Change (\$2,000,000 DA). Program resources will be used to strengthen participatory policy change in order to improve the Ghanaian business-enabling environment for private sector-led economic growth. USAID will assist the Government of Ghana (GOG) to draft operational, regulatory, and policy changes to stem government revenue leakage, improve the management of exchange rate policy and public debt, expand access to and improve the quality of financial services, further liberalize trade policy, make labor markets more flexible, and make key agricultural markets more efficient. USAID will provide follow-on grants to Ghanaian business associations and a Ghanaian economic policy research institute to enhance local capacity to conduct policy dialogue with the government. The U.S. Treasury Department will continue training in tax administration and will establish a long-term government securities market advisor in the Ministry of Finance. Principal contractors/grantee: Sigma One Corporation (prime).

Trade (\$4,000,000 DA). The enterprise development program provides technical assistance to assist specific firms in selected sectors - agriculture, agribusiness, textiles, garments, handicrafts and value-added wood products - to expand exports. It will continue to assist in accessing African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) trade benefits, promoting the utilization of efficient household stoves, and accessing quality seeds, fertilizer and crop protection products. Assistance will be provided to a consortium of exporter business associations, with links to the research arms of the GOG, who are now in the process of forming a private company to improve export of pineapple, bamboo, and flowers. Principal contractors, grantees and agencies: AMEX Intl., CARE, TechnoServe, Michigan State University, the U.S. Treasury Department and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

Tourism (\$2,000,000 DA). A new grant will strengthen the marketing of Ghana's tourist attractions and increase the skills of faculty and students of tourism at Cape Coast University and the Hotel, Catering and Tourism Training Institute. Training and technical assistance will also be given to tour operators, communities adjacent to tourist attractions, government entities and tourism stakeholders. Another new grant will increase the capacity of students and faculty to meet jewelry export orders through skills training and provision of new equipment and tools. Principal contractors and grantees: Georgia State University (prime) and the College of Jewelry (prime).

Credit. Implementation of the Development Credit Authority (DCA) using prior year DCA funds with two local banks will enhance credit availability by providing 50% guarantees, especially for small and medium-size enterprises. USAID funding for these guarantees should leverage a sum of \$13 million for loans.

Energy (\$500,000 DA). USAID's energy program will use training and technical assistance (TA) to complete negotiations on the Concession Agreement between the private developer and the four ECOWAS countries participating in the West African Gas Pipeline (WAGP), and to establish an enabling environment in those countries conducive to ensuring a more reliable, long-term, cost-effective supply of energy from construction of the WAGP and implementation of the West African Power Pool. They will be providing direct technical assistance to the Energy Division of ECOWAS and to member country energy committees in overall administration and management of the WAGP program. In Ghana, this TA and training will be directed to the principal energy regulatory agencies, the Public Utilities Regulatory Commission and Energy Commission, to enable them to perform their legislated role. Principal contractors and grantees: Nexant/Bechtel.

AIDS Prevention (\$300,000 CHS). HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention activities have begun under an activity entitled "AIDS Prevention in the Workplace". USAID is working with several large firms on preventing/controlling HIV/AIDS among their employees by providing educational materials and teaching employees about the risks and causes of HIV/AIDS. The principal partners are 17 different business firms located throughout Ghana.

FY 2004 Program:

The new strategy will broaden the current focus on export competitiveness beyond non-traditional exports by addressing marketing and quality issues in the cocoa sector. USAID and its partners will begin dialogue with a broad range of GOG officials to expand the policy focus and include additional agriculture-specific issues, such as cocoa industry structures, forestry management, and land tenure/access. Other policy issues include fiscal decentralization and institutional reforms in the legal, regulatory and trade facilitation arenas. Funding levels are estimates and USAID partners will be selected In FY 2004.

Regulatory work and policy reform (\$1,500,000 DA). USAID will focus on energy and telecommunications (and possibly water and sanitation). Support, largely through technical assistance and training to trade related enterprises will continue and will be complemented with intensive efforts by one or more contractors to strengthen the capacity and role of business associations and the domestic consultancy industry. Support activities will focus on the development of commercial enterprises, including those in the northern regions.

Economic Growth (\$2,195,000 DA). Interventions leading to value-added and improved profitability, as well as direct domestic and foreign investment in agro-processing and marketing will be implemented. New programs will be consistent with the goals of the new Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy, prepared by the GOG as the nation's conceptual plan for combating poverty (and for eligibility to participate in the World Bank and IMF Heavily Indebted Poor Country program) and focused on sustainable economic growth and basic human needs. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Tourism (\$1,500,000 DA). Another activity area will be to strengthen Ghana's tourism industry, especially through expanded eco-tourism and activities relating to Ghana's cultural heritage. This will be provided largely through technical assistance and training. Also, support for energy-related activities (Ghana-specific) will be considered, complementing regional energy programs. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

AIDS Prevention (\$300,000 CSH). HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention activities will be integrated into the new strategy, where work with increasing numbers of private firms on preventing/controlling HIV/AIDS among their employees will be undertaken. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Performance and Results: As a result of USAID's Non-Project Assistance, the GOG created a National Economic Dialogue (NED) Secretariat for monitoring and reporting on NED recommendations. In addition, the GOG approved a financial sector strategy, submitted a more flexible labor law to the

Cabinet, began to reach consensus on a national trade policy, and collected 9% more than targeted in revenues during the first three-quarters of 2002. In the energy sector, USAID helped Ghana harmonize its fiscal, environmental, legal, technical and tariff regimes with the WAGP countries, draft a natural gas market promotion strategy, and sign a Letter of Intent for a 20-year Gas Purchase Term Sheet for the Volta River Authority's Takoradi Power Plant.

Assisted enterprises used new agricultural and processing technologies recommended by USAID's enterprise development program. The volumes of horticultural products exported increased as yields and areas cultivated increased; e.g. the Sea-freight Pineapple Exporters of Ghana reported significant increases in exports: volume increased by 44% in 2001 and an additional 20% in 2002, while average prices increased. Overall, new figures for 2002 indicate that the \$54.8 million value of the 15 selected non-traditional export products represented a 10% increase over 2001. During 2002 there was an increase in the number of assisted micro-entrepreneurs (a third of them women), as well as an increase in the value of production (over \$180,000). The value of visits to key tourism sites supported by USAID reached \$600,000 in 2002, up 24% from 2001 and more than double the 2000 figure. A Private/Public Partnership program for the development of the Ghanaian food industry - supported by the Global Development Alliance initiative - will have Royal Ahold working with Michigan State University (MSU) and other USAID contractors and grantees to develop markets for Ghanaian fruits and vegetables.

By the end of the current strategy in FY 2004, this program will have accomplished the following: improved monetary policy enacted as the result of the creation of a new exchange rate policy unit in the Bank of Ghana; a more flexible labor law submitted to Parliament; a government-wide trade policy developed; greater GOG revenue generated, approaching 20% of GDP; and a Secretariat to monitor GOG policy reform implementation established. The value of eleven selected non-traditional exports will have surpassed \$50 million annually, and the value of visits to selected tourist sites in the Central Region will approach \$1 million annually. Ghana has just signed and ratified the WAGP Treaty and the WAGP International Agreement and will enact a package of enabling legislation. WAGP construction will have begun and USAID-funded technical assistance to improve the regulatory environment in the four countries involved in the pipeline will be finalized. Furthermore, the four-nation Pipeline Authority will have the capacity to oversee project development.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Ghana

641-001 Economic Growth	CSH	DA	DCA	DFA
Through September 30, 2001				
Obligations	0	69,040	0	21,645
Expenditures	0	31,989	0	21,620
Unliquidated	0	37,051	0	25
Fiscal Year 2002				
Obligations	0	7,046	0	0
Expenditures	0	12,708	0	25
Through September 30, 2002				
Obligations	0	76,086	0	21,645
Expenditures	0	44,697	0	21,645
Unliquidated	0	31,389	0	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds				
Obligations	0	0	597	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA				
Obligations	300	8,500	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003				
Obligations	300	8,500	597	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA				
Obligations	300	5,195	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	600	89,781	597	21,645

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Ghana
Program Title:	Quality Improvements in Primary Schools
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	641-002
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$500,000 CSH; \$8,275,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$1,000,000 CSH; \$7,030,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	1997
Estimated Completion Date:	2004

Summary: Development Assistance resources are funding a Primary Education Improvement Program that includes training communities to participate in and support the development of schools; training Parent-Teacher Association (PTA) members; constructing classrooms and school latrines; providing technical assistance to improve classroom teaching and school management practices; and awarding grants to district education offices to undertake school improvement activities. A new objective is being designed for implementation in early FY 2004.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Improve Teaching and Supervision (\$3,000,000 DA). USAID will fund training and provide follow-on support to 1,450 teachers in improved teaching methodologies, assessment procedures and the preparation and use of teaching and learning materials. One hundred seventy-five principals and 405 circuit supervisors will benefit from the same training and support services. Seventy-eight college tutors will be prepared to train teachers in lesson preparation and the preparation and use of teaching and learning materials, thus linking pre-service and in-service training and teaching methodologies. A training of trainers will be held to introduce recently developed handbooks for a limited number of head teachers and circuit supervisors (400 district-based staff), who will in turn introduce the handbooks to all head teachers and circuit supervisors. Teaching materials in pre-reading/beginning reading activities will be developed and introduced to 1,700 teachers and head teachers in 172 schools. Principal contractors and grantees: Academy for Education Development (prime), Education Development Center (prime), and government district education offices.

Increase Community Participation (\$2,000,000 DA). To enhance community involvement in educational delivery and school management, community mobilization and sensitization activities will be undertaken in 389 communities. To facilitate the development and implementation of school improvement plans, micro-grants will be provided to 172 communities. USAID will also fund the training of 10,600 School Management Committees/Parent Teacher Association representatives from 2,656 public primary schools in school management, such as funds collection and usage, community action planning and implementation, and interaction with teachers and administrators. Funding will also be provided for the training of 220 National Service personnel to serve as community facilitators. Radio programs and newsletters as a community mobilization tool will continue to be funded. Principal contractor: the Education Development Center (prime).

Improve Education Management (\$2,275,000 DA). To improve the capacity of education officials to plan, implement and monitor education programs, funding will be provided for training and follow-on support of 1,260 district officials from 84 districts. Small grants will be made available to 84 districts to implement education delivery improvement activities using district-based staff. Capacity building activities will be provided for 310 officers from 62 districts to enable them to design, collect and analyze data for education decision making at the district level. To further enhance institutional capacity, computers and accessories

will be provided to 62 district education offices. Principal contractor: the Academy for Educational Development (prime).

Improve the Learning Environment (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID will support the construction of six-unit classroom blocks for 87 schools, and fund the planting of trees at the schools. Training will be provided to all teachers and head teachers in the 87 schools in techniques to promote equity in the school environment. Principal contractors and grantees: the Academy for Education Development (prime), Catholic Relief Services (prime), and government district education offices.

HIV/AIDS Education (\$500,000 CSH). Funds will be used to build non-governmental organization (NGO) capacity to support schools in educating students, teachers and parents about the threat and prevention of HIV/AIDS. Principal grantee: World Education (prime).

FY 2004 Program:

The proposed new Strategic Objective will focus on the following:

Increase access for girls and disadvantaged children (\$1,500,000 DA). Growth in primary enrollment, participation and retention has stagnated mainly because of the lack of opportunities for minority social groups such as girls and children from disadvantaged backgrounds to access effectively the educational system. USAID will support activities designed to address the social, cultural and economic barriers to education faced by girls and other disadvantaged children in order to expand access to educational opportunities and facilitate the effective utilization of educational services by this group of children. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Increased accountability for learning (\$4,500,000 DA). Strengthening decentralization is key to increasing accountability for results. Accountability and learning will improve if districts are delegated greater responsibility and authority, while being held accountable for undertaking activities to improve learning. USAID will fund interventions that support the delegation of greater authority to the district education office to manage and be accountable for improved learning results at the district and school level. Communities and their School Management Committees/Parent Teachers Associations will also be encouraged and strengthened to be proactive in issues related to teacher attendance, teacher performance reviews and school budgeting and expenditure decisions. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Improved Teaching Practices (\$1,030,000 DA). In order to facilitate greater learning achievement by a greater percentage of school children and enhance participation and retention rates, USAID will fund activities designed to increase the content knowledge and improve instructional practices of teachers at both pre-service and in-service levels. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Increased access to HIV/AIDS Information (\$1,000,000 CSH). Access to information on HIV/AIDS is fundamental to efforts aimed at influencing positive change in sexual behaviors and reducing students' and teachers' vulnerability to the disease. USAID will seek to promote activities that engage students, parents and teachers in discussions related to HIV/AIDS. USAID may also support activities designed to facilitate education regarding positive sexual behaviors. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Performance and Results: USAID's education program has achieved several important results in 2002. The drop out rate of children in USAID-supported schools is significantly below the national drop out rate and is within the targeted achievement level (4.8% versus 10%). Community involvement in school management has increased significantly. Precisely 95% of the communities that USAID supported have demonstrated sustained involvement in their schools one year after USAID support was completed. Children in USAID supported schools are performing at least 20% better than national averages on learning achievement tests in math, spoken English, and reading. When the program ends in September 2004, over 100,000 children will have directly benefited from this program. Millions of others will have indirectly benefited. A survey of schools and communities where Quality Improvement in Primary Schools

(QUIPS) activities have been replicated showed that 2,318,523 pupils were benefiting from program activities.

In FY 2002, the Ministry of Education took steps to institutionalize several key approaches developed to achieve these results. Particularly noteworthy is the Ministry of Education's decision to place two national service volunteers in each of the 110 districts to promote community participation in schools after (USAID and its implementing partners had demonstrated that these personnel were highly effective in mobilizing communities to continue their involvement with the schools.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Ghana

641-002 Quality Improvements in Primary Schools	CSH	DA	DFA
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	35,547	5,897	2,893
Expenditures	19,333	4,635	2,893
Unliquidated	16,214	1,262	0
Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	0	7,200	0
Expenditures	8,748	2,391	0
Through September 30, 2002			
Obligations	35,547	13,097	2,893
Expenditures	28,081	7,026	2,893
Unliquidated	7,466	6,071	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	500	8,275	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003			
Obligations	500	8,275	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA			
Obligations	1,000	7,030	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	37,047	28,402	2,893

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Ghana
Program Title:	Health
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	641-003
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$19,155,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$20,820,000 CSH; \$50,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	1997
Estimated Completion Date:	2004

Summary: The Improved Family Health Program includes strengthening routine immunization and polio eradication; promoting Integrated Case Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI); improving nutrition; marketing of insecticide-treated bednets to reduce malaria; behavior change campaigns and social marketing of condoms to improve prevention of HIV/AIDS, and surveillance and monitoring of the epidemic; communication campaigns to increase the use of health products and services and adopt positive behaviors; training to increase the quality of service provision; and expanding reproductive health service provision through community-based approaches and social marketing of contraceptives. A new objective is being designed for implementation in early FY 2004.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Child Survival (\$4,800,000 CSH). USAID will support integrated management of childhood illnesses, polio eradication, strengthening of routine immunization, improved nutrition, exclusive breastfeeding and Vitamin A supplementation. The program continues to support major emphases of the Ministry of Health's (MOH) new five-year plan of work, i.e., health communication, private sector collaboration, and greater equity in health care access and provision. Building on a rapidly increasing demand for and mobilization of mutual health organizations for community pre-financing of health services, USAID will advocate for nationwide scale-up and provide assistance to the Ministry of Health (MOH) to coordinate such efforts. USAID will also support roll back malaria interventions including public/private bednet promotion and launching of a national infectious disease surveillance system. USAID anticipates that 80% of children 12-23 months old will be immunized with DPT3 and measles vaccine, and 77% of 6-11 month olds will be receiving appropriate solid foods. Principal contractors and grantees: private non-profit Ghanaian organizations (i.e., the Ghana Social Marketing Foundation), Africare, CEDPA, PRIME, the Johns Hopkins University, BASICS and Linkages, UNICEF and the World Health Organization.

HIV/AIDS (\$7,100,000 CSH). These activities will continue with preventive interventions including behavior change communication and condom promotion. Access to voluntary counseling and testing will be expanded, and care/support and treatment programs for people living with HIV/AIDS initiated. USAID will strengthen its focus on high-risk groups through interventions for prostitutes and expand programming among prison services, miners, professional drivers and uniformed services nationwide. HIV/AIDS anti-retroviral treatment pilot activities for pregnant women, within corporate settings, and among the general population, will be implemented. Interpersonal communication and peer education activities will be expanded through faith-based organizations and other non-governmental organization (NGO). Mass media campaigns will be refined to reflect the evolution in the status of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Ghana. The target for condom sales outlets was exceeded by over 12%, with 9,000 outlets operating by the end of 2002. The targets for 2003 and 2004 will be adjusted early in 2003. Principal contractors and grantees: private non-profit Ghanaian organizations (i.e., the Ghana Social Marketing Foundation), Africare, CEDPA, Engender Health, Family Health International, and the Johns Hopkins University.

Community-Based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) (\$7,255,000 CSH). This is the GOG's main strategy to reach communities with quality health services. As community health nurse staffing is the linchpin of this approach, USAID will continue in-service training of this cadre and integrate community health officer training into the pre-service curriculum for community nurses. With the success of the USAID-supported multimedia family planning demand generation campaign, contraceptive security including the regular availability of a wide range of contraceptive methods through a well functioning supply chain will receive increased support. Couple years of protection (CYP) for family planning will have reached 970,000. Principal contractors and grantees: private non-profit Ghanaian organizations (i.e., the Ghana Social Marketing Foundation and the Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana), Africare, PRIME, JHPIEGO Corporation, Engender Health, the Johns Hopkins University, BASICS, UNICEF and the World Health Organization.

FY 2004 Program:

The new objective will focus on the following:

Institutional Capacity (\$50,000 DA; \$1,000,000 CSH). USAID proposes to help consolidate impressive gains in health status in Ghana by the groundwork for increased support to institutional capacity aspects of health service delivery, addressing the ability of health service users and providers to demand quality services, and for expanding services to urban poor populations. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Child Survival and Infectious Diseases (\$5,400,000 CSH). Technical interventions will focus on maintaining and increasing high childhood immunization coverage rates, widening access to insecticide treated bednets, treatment of malaria in pregnant women and children, and expansion of "Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses" IMCI. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

HIV/AIDS (\$8,400,000 CSH). Anti-retroviral treatment for people living with HIV/AIDS, voluntary counseling and testing, and care and support will be expanded to reach all regions in Ghana where incidences are highest and to high-risk groups. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Family Planning (\$6,020,000 CSH). The contraceptive and essential drug distribution system will be strengthened and sales/availability points increased. The range of family planning services will be increased through promotion of methods, and quality issues on counseling, product supply and follow-up, will be strengthened. Strategic directions for mutual health organization schemes will be developed. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

All family planning agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City policy.

Performance and Results: A national strategy on Vitamin A integration into routine child health services has been formulated. USAID has created a public-private partnership to promote a sustainable and equitable market for insecticide-treated bed nets to reduce malaria morbidity and mortality and the first consignment of nets has arrived and is being distributed. On-going family planning and HIV campaigns have contributed to a sharp rise (34%) in condom sales; and the use of family planning methods, as measured by couple years of protection, grew significantly by 13% over last year (the target was a 6% increase). In FY 2002, mutual health organizations grew from 47 to about 200.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Ghana

641-003 Health	CSH	DA	DFA	ESF
Through September 30, 2001				
Obligations	20,487	18,601	24,779	5,700
Expenditures	8,484	10,524	24,685	0
Unliquidated	12,003	8,077	94	5,700
Fiscal Year 2002				
Obligations	15,805	0	0	0
Expenditures	11,435	5,904	82	5,700
Through September 30, 2002				
Obligations	36,292	18,601	24,779	5,700
Expenditures	19,919	16,428	24,767	5,700
Unliquidated	16,373	2,173	12	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA				
Obligations	19,155	0	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003				
Obligations	19,155	0	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA				
Obligations	20,820	50	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	76,267	18,651	24,779	5,700

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Ghana
Program Title:	Democracy and Governance
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	641-004
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$100,000 CSH; \$1,913,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$100,000 CSH; \$2,300,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	1997
Estimated Completion Date:	2004

Summary: USAID's democracy and governance program includes legislative strengthening activities with the National Parliament; building civil-society capacity to interact with local district administrations in 10 districts; and, information technology support to government departments, ministries, agencies, as well as to non-government organizations (NGOs) in the governance sector. A new objective is being designed for implementation in early FY 2004.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Local Government/Civil Society (\$1,113,000 DA). USAID will continue to implement the Government Accountability Improves Trust (GAIT) program. GAIT will expand its operations from the 10 districts in which it is currently working to 30 districts. The activities will continue to focus on promoting citizen participation and transparency in local government administration. Principal contractors and grantees: the Government of Ghana and the Cooperative League of the USA (prime).

Legislative Program (\$500,000 DA). An agreement will be signed with Parliament to replicate legislative bills and past laws on CD-ROM. Activities will focus on building capacity of key parliamentary committees, such as the Judiciary and Health committees. NGOs will select specific legislative bills and instruments pending in Parliament and assist affected sectors of civil society to provide direct input to Parliament on these proposed laws. USAID will also continue its support of Ghana's electoral process. Principal contractors and grantees: the Government of Ghana and the local non-government organization Legal Research Centre (prime).

Election Support (\$200,000 DA). Based on the evaluation/needs assessment conducted by the National Governance Programme, the Mission will determine in what areas it can support the Electoral Commission and the electoral process in general. In addition, through technical assistance and training, the Mission will support the Electoral Commission's efforts to re-evaluate Ghana's legal and institutional framework for district and national elections. The project goal is to prepare citizens for 2004 presidential/parliamentary elections. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Information Technology (\$100,000 DA). The Mission will continue its Information Technology program to governance institutions and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs). The Judiciary will be supplied with computer equipment to allow for tracking of cases on the docket. Additional "Community Learning Centers" will be created, where the public is trained in computer usage and access to the internet is provided. Currently, that program is funded by USAID's Education for Democracy and Development Initiative. Principal contractors and grantees: seven individual "Community Learning Centers".

AIDS Awareness (\$100,000 CSH). Support to local government and civil society AIDS Awareness campaigns will be provided. Under a plan to award advocacy grants, organizations will be provided support and funding for activities that combat HIV/AIDS. Additionally, groups who seek to approach

parliamentary committees on issues concerning HIV/AIDS will be assisted. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

FY 2004 Program:

The proposed new Strategic Objective will focus on the following (principal partners have not been identified and amounts are estimates).

Parliament and the GOG (\$800,000 DA). Currently, USAID is conducting assessments and consultations to determine the specific activities it should support in the new strategic period. Activities will focus on insuring that key government institutions are more responsive to and representative of citizens' interest. USAID intends to work with Parliament and the judiciary to build their capacity to better reflect the needs and interests of Ghanaian citizens. Parliamentary activities might include work with sub-committees to improve their ability to obtain crucial input from civic unions, advocacy groups, and/or non-governmental organizations. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Judiciary (\$100,000 DA). There is the perception that the judiciary is ineffective and corrupt. The Mission is contemplating working with the Ministry of Justice to provide computers and semi-automated recording systems to regional level courts. By computerizing caseloads, courts will better be able to track the cases for which magistrates are responsible. A computerized system will help to eliminate backlog and lost cases. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Decentralization (\$1,400,000 DA). The concept of decentralization is embodied in the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy, as well as in the country's constitution. Decentralization addresses the division of responsibility between central and local governments and the transfer of responsibilities and resources from the former to the latter. In order to support the country's efforts in this area, USAID plans to support activities that strengthen a decentralized local government system. The program is likely to concentrate on building capacity through provision of training and technical assistance at the district level, both on the supply (local government administration) and demand (civil-society) sides. By building capacity within civil society and within local administration, these groups will be in a position to better plan, budget, raise revenue, and implement programs. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

AIDS Awareness (\$100,000 CSH). Working with local government and civic unions at the District level, USAID will support HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention initiatives in the target districts, as well as with groups who advocate for reform of GOG programs and procedure relating to the HIV/AIDS problems Ghana is facing. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Performance and Results: A crucial objective of this program is the increased percentage of bills passed in Parliament that include civic input and/or have been amended in Parliament as part of a vibrant and active legislative process. Some Members of Parliament (MPs) seem to be making more pertinent motions in response to USAID's efforts to get them more involved in the legislative process, but final results are still pending. Three MP motions were introduced during the first two meetings of Parliament. However, MPs have not proposed as much legislation as planned though progress has been made. USAID's measurements of results in the Parliamentary-strengthening program do not reflect the increased quality of civic input on a number of pieces of legislation. USAID's informal tracking shows that all four of the bills currently in Parliament have already been amended and received civic input.

As a result of the local government and civil society programs, there has been an increase in advocacy by civil society organizations in the project districts. In the 10 districts where the GAIT program is conducting activities, 17 town meetings have been organized. Six public budget hearings have been conducted throughout the country (the first ever). The program has also organized question and answer sessions in three regions. As a result of GAIT's success, citizens of surrounding towns and villages have requested that GAIT begin working in their respective areas.

Under the information technology program, one key government institution was provided with a computerized information system. Two new community learning centers (CLCs) were established, bringing the total number of USAID-supported CLCs to six. This year, the four established CLCs

averaged 1,331 user sessions per month as opposed to 1,016 in the 2001. These CLCs have made impacts in their communities and are sustainable. As a result of their success, a number of new proposals have been received from other NGOs requesting assistance in establishing CLCs in their communities.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Ghana

641-004 Democracy and Governance	CSH	DA	DFA	ESF
Through September 30, 2001				
Obligations	0	11,928	8,000	2,900
Expenditures	0	7,532	8,000	2,467
Unliquidated	0	4,396	0	433
Fiscal Year 2002				
Obligations	0	1,102	0	0
Expenditures	0	1,856	0	17
Through September 30, 2002				
Obligations	0	13,030	8,000	2,900
Expenditures	0	9,388	8,000	2,484
Unliquidated	0	3,642	0	416
Prior Year Unobligated Funds				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA				
Obligations	100	1,913	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003				
Obligations	100	1,913	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA				
Obligations	100	2,300	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	200	17,243	8,000	2,900