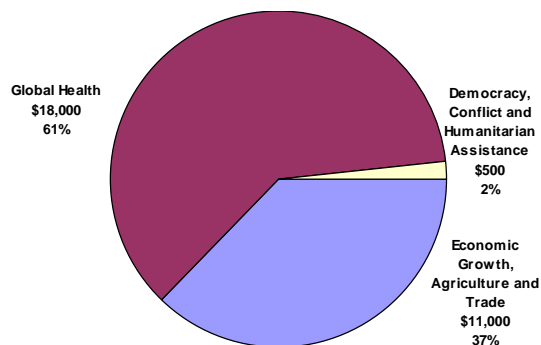
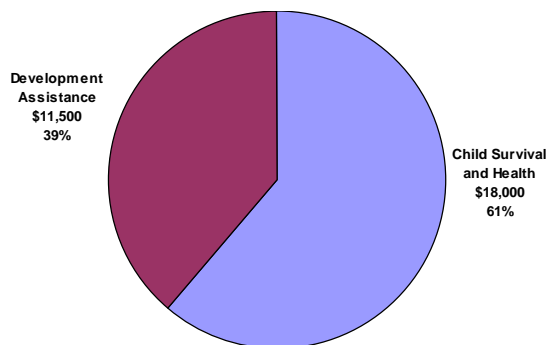


Ghana

FY 2006 Assistance by Sector



FY 2006 Assistance by Account



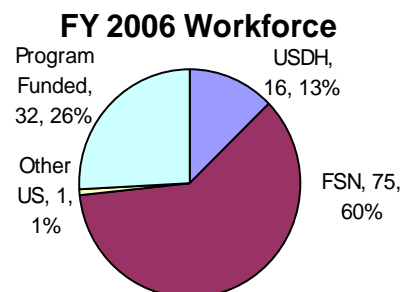
Objectives and Budget

Objective	SO Number	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Strengthen Democratic Governance	641-005	2,054	1,987	1,500
Increase Competitiveness of Private Sector	641-006	7,871	7,636	6,273
Improve Health Status	641-007	17,920	18,220	17,300
Improve Quality of and Access to Basic Education	641-008	9,420	8,520	4,427
Total (in thousands of dollars)		37,265	36,363	29,500

Excludes P.L. 480. See Program Annex.

Administrative Expenses and Workforce

Administrative Expenses	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Mission Allocation	4,360	3,412	3,496
USDH Salaries & Benefits	1,837	1,934	1,976
Program Funds	3,099	3,113	2,425
Total (in thousands of dollars)	9,296	8,459	7,897



Mission Director: Sharon Cromer

Ghana

The Development Challenge: Ghana continues to move forward as a progressive, democratic state. The Government of Ghana (GOG), along with civil society and the private sector, is completing the first phase of the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS) 2002-2004 and is in the process of developing a new phase for the next three years. In FY 2004, Ghana was declared one of 16 countries eligible to apply for funds from the U.S. Government's (USG's) Millennium Challenge Account. The incumbent party (winner of the 2004 election) had as its platform to meet the United Nations' Development Goals of the Millennium through implementation of Ghana's Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS). With the successful election, the government now has the mandate to continue moving forward with the implementation of GPRS.

Economically, Ghana has made advances over the past year. The Gross Domestic Product is calculated to have grown by 5% in 2004 and the value of exports has increased by 11%. Inflation has declined significantly, but is expected to rise to 20% by year's end. Government debt has dropped 13% and Ghana reached the Heavily Indebted Poor Country completion point in June 2004. This progress is helping to reduce general poverty, down 20% in the last two decades.

Ghana still faces major challenges in certain key areas. An estimated 40% of its population of approximately 21 million still has a per capita income of less than \$1 per day and unemployment remains high. Under-five mortality increased slightly over the last five years (according to the 2003 Demographic and Health Survey), increasing from 108 per 1,000 in 1997 to 111 per 1,000 in 2003. While use of family planning methods has increased to 25% nationwide, the total fertility rate (children per woman) has only improved marginally, from 4.6 in 1997 to 4.4 in 2003. On the education front, while USAID-supported schools have made good progress on attendance and performance, nationwide the primary school drop-out rate appears static at 9% and grade level competency in reading and math remains extremely low. While Ghana can certainly be categorized as a democratic nation, devolution of certain responsibilities from the national to the regional and district levels has been slow and District Assemblies' institutional capacity has grown only marginally. The Parliament is still struggling to fulfill its check-and-balance role vis a vis the executive branch. All of these challenges are areas in which USAID is focusing its assistance efforts.

The USAID Program: The U.S. Government and USAID continue to have a solid, positive relationship with the GOG, private sector, civil society, and the people of Ghana. Many activities are implemented in partnership with the Ghanaian private sector and local, non-governmental organizations. While many donors are shifting more assistance to direct GOG budget support, it is still recognized that USAID's development approach, emphasizing technical assistance and training, is effective and relevant. USAID's ability to influence policy reform and government institutions is not diminished, but is strengthened by the more immediate, direct, and targeted forms of assistance.

By the end of FY 2004, USAID had identified most of its principal development partners for the new Country Strategic Plan 2004-2010 and initial activities were underway. The overall program is largely on track. The new strategy builds on the strengths and the many successes of the previous strategic plan, while focusing more support on the ambitious GPRS by strengthening governance systems and promoting private sector growth. USAID's overall goal is equitable economic growth and accelerated poverty reduction within a system of sound democratic governance. This goal directly supports Ghana's poverty alleviation programs as articulated in the country's vision documents, including the GPRS and Vision 2012. Funding is sought to implement USAID's four Strategic Objectives: Strengthened Democratic and Decentralized Governance through Civic Involvement; Competitiveness of Ghanaian Private Sector in World Markets Increased; Health Status Improved; and Improved Quality of and Access to Basic Education. Planned activities are described in the attached data sheets.

Other Program Elements: USAID and the U.S. Treasury Department co-fund technical assistance to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning through a technical advisor in debt management and periodic training in tax administration. Other ongoing, USAID-supported programs operating in Ghana include several in agriculture (Farmer-to-Farmer programs and two Research Support Programs), one in

economic research (Strategies and Analyses for Growth and Access Project), cocoa production (Sustainable Tree Crop Program), and child survival.

P.L. 480 Title II food aid resources are channeled through U.S. Private Voluntary Organizations for activities such as agro-forestry, on-farm production and storage, small/micro-enterprise development support, micro-credit programs, school feeding, support for people living with HIV/AIDS and other vulnerable groups, community health programs, potable water supply, and sanitation.

The USAID West African Regional Program (WARP) moved to Accra, Ghana in early FY 2004. WARP's strategic objectives support various regional organizations with programs of economic integration; population, health and nutrition; food security, the environment, energy, and natural resource management; and conflict prevention. The West Africa Water Initiative, with significant support from the USAID Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade and the Global Development Alliance Secretariat (which supports public-private partnerships), continues as a major initiative for increasing access to potable water in Ghana.

Other Donors: Donor coordination and collaboration continue to be excellent. Working through a variety of fora, including sector-wide approach programs, the two-year old Multi-Donor Budgetary Support Group (USAID does not provide budgetary support, but does participate in the group's policy reform deliberations and determination of progress measures), and ad hoc groups working on particular activities, USAID shares information and strives to harmonize its programs with those of other donors and the GOG. Donor assistance is critical to Ghana's development and government operations, providing over 50% of the government's budget per the 2003 United Nations Development Program (UNDP) report on donor assistance. The same UNDP report indicates that the US is the third largest bilateral donor, following the United Kingdom (UK) and the Netherlands. Major bilateral and multilateral donors include the World Bank (infrastructure, education and health); the International Monetary Fund (structural adjustment); the United Nations agencies (working in various sectors); the UK (budget support and public administration, health, education, infrastructure and agriculture); Japan (education, infrastructure, health and agriculture); the European Union (budget support, transportation infrastructure); Canada (budget support, water and decentralization); Denmark (health, private sector, energy and water); the Netherlands (health, environment, budget support); Germany (agriculture, environment, democracy, market economy); Switzerland; France; Italy; and Spain.

Ghana PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Current	FY 2006 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	19,150	18,620	18,920	18,000
Development Assistance	20,716	18,645	17,443	11,500
Economic Support Fund	530	0	0	0
PL 480 Title II	20,345	17,663	18,206	22,421
Total Program Funds	60,741	54,928	54,569	51,921

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

641-001 Increased Private Sector Growth				
DA	2,200	0	0	0
641-002 Quality Improvements in Primary Schools				
DA	7,340	0	0	0
641-003 Improved Family Health				
CSH	8,298	0	0	0
641-004 Democracy and Governance				
DA	1,100	0	0	0
641-005 Strengthen Democratic Governance				
DA	978	2,054	1,987	1,500
ESF	530	0	0	0
641-006 Increase Competitiveness of Private Sector				
DA	6,130	7,871	7,636	6,273
641-007 Improve Health Status				
CSH	10,552	17,920	18,220	17,300
641-008 Improve Quality of and Access to Basic Education				
CSH	300	700	700	700
DA	2,968	8,720	7,820	3,727

Mission Director,
Sharon Cromer

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Ghana
Program Title:	Strengthen Democratic Governance
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	641-005
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$1,987,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$100,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$1,500,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2003
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: USAID/Ghana's Democracy and Governance program will consolidate democracy by increasing civic involvement in public policy at the local and national levels. The program includes activities to strengthen civil society capacity; increase opportunities for civil society to engage local government, particularly in regards to education; strengthen Parliament; increase Parliament's access to information; and promote free and fair elections.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Strengthen Democratic National Governance Institutions (\$342,237 DA). Through targeted training and workshops, and technical assistance, USAID will support Parliament's efforts to achieve the following goals: (1) improve the effectiveness and efficiency of legislative processes and procedures; (2) increase Parliament's access to civic input and specialized information and research; (3) strengthen Parliament's capacity to review and analyze the national budget and engage on public finance issues; and (4) develop a system for measuring parliamentary performance.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$822,382 DA). USAID's efforts will include activities to support improved advocacy by civic unions and civil society organizations (CSOs) for citizen interests at the district level, and improved community advocacy for and contribution to education quality. The program is crosscutting as it aims to build community and district-level support for quality education. Activities will increase community ownership of schools and assist parent-teacher associations (PTAs) and community-level school management committees (SMCs) to make teachers and administrators more accountable. The program will also increase community involvement and contribution to the management and oversight of education quality. In addition to capacity building activities, USAID intends to use various citizen participation techniques to improve citizen-government relationships and quality education.

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$822,381 DA). USAID will promote more open, competent, transparent, and accountable district-level government. Effective local government requires a working partnership between civil society groups and the various offices and committees that comprise the District Assemblies (DAs). USAID will establish and strengthen horizontal linkages among DAs and CSOs across districts and within regions for the cross-fertilization of ideas, sharing of best practices, and building and voicing regional policy agendas.

Promote and Support Free and Fair Elections (\$100,000 prior-year ESF). In early FY 2005, USAID supported the Electoral Commission's efforts to train political party polling agents for the December 2004 Presidential and Parliamentary elections. Under this program, political party agents were trained in the rules, regulation and procedures for elections in 2004 to enable them to play their monitoring role effectively and enhance the overall transparency of the elections. The Electoral Commission trained agents alongside or on the same basis as its own temporary polling staff who were recruited to run the polling stations. This project also supported district and regional level Inter-Party Advisory Committees so as to provide an institutionalized platform to allow the Electoral Commission and political parties and candidates to dialogue on emerging electoral challenges and develop responses.

Principal contractors and grantees (for all components): The Cooperative League of the USA and the

Electoral Commission (primes); the Research Triangle Institute and Education Development Center (subs); and others to be determined.

FY 2006 Program: Strengthen Democratic National Governance Institutions (\$234,648 DA). USAID will provide technical assistance to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of legislative processes and procedures; support open forums as a means to increase Parliament's access and receptivity to civic input; provide training and equipment to strengthen Parliament's capacity to review and analyze the national budget; and maintain the system for measuring parliamentary performance.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$632,676 DA). USAID will continue to support improved advocacy by civic unions and CSOs for citizen interests. Activities aimed at increasing community ownership of schools and assisting PTAs and SMCs to make teachers and administrators more accountable will be expanded to additional geographic areas. The program will continue to support increased community involvement and contribution to the management and oversight of education quality. USAID will add seven districts for program implementation, in addition to the original five. A special component to engage civil society in the 2006 district-level elections will be initiated.

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$632,676 DA). USAID will continue to support district-level government and expand the horizontal linkages among DAs and CSOs across districts and within regions. In addition to capacity building activities, USAID will continue working to improve citizen-government relationships and quality education. Activities will be closely coordinated with those of the Strengthen Civil Society component and will take place in the same 12 districts.

Same implementers as FY 2005.

Performance and Results: Program activities initiated in FY 2004 will begin to report measurable results in FY 2005. USAID projects that at the completion of this program there will be substantial increases in the percentage of bills reaching the second reading that include civic input, a greater number of targeted districts achieving sustainable performance through civic involvement, additional numbers of targeted District Assemblies achieving high performance in the participatory budget process, and an increasing percentage of targeted CUs/CSOs initiating advocacy activities.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Ghana

	DA	ESF
641-005 Strengthen Democratic Governance		
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	978	530
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	978	530
Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	2,784	0
Expenditures	389	373
Through September 30, 2004		
Obligations	3,762	530
Expenditures	389	373
Unliquidated	3,373	157
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	100
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	1,987	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005		
Obligations	1,987	100
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA		
Obligations	1,500	0
Future Obligations	8,642	0
Est. Total Cost	15,891	630

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Ghana
Program Title:	Increase Competitiveness of Private Sector
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	641-006
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$7,636,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$466,000 DCA
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$6,273,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2003
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: USAID's program to increase the competitiveness of Ghana's private sector includes training and technical assistance to the private sector and the Government of Ghana (GOG) for improving the enabling environment for private sector development and for strengthening private sector competitiveness in selected industries and sectors involved in overseas, regional, and domestic markets. USAID activities will promote policy and regulatory reforms, particularly relating to agriculture and infrastructure (such as electricity, gas, and telecommunications). USAID will provide assistance to private sector enterprises, including horticultural and small- and medium-sized businesses, to help them meet regulatory and market-driven standards and to attract foreign investment and market linkages. In addition, USAID will promote environmentally sound, income-generating activities such as agro-forestry and ecotourism.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Increase Participation in Global Trade and Investment (\$1,500,000 DA). USAID will provide technical assistance and training to private sector enterprises, particularly in the horticultural industry, to meet regulatory and market driven trade quality, safety and health standards in the production and marketing of products for domestic, regional, and international markets. USAID will also provide technical assistance to improve the trade-related enabling environment for private sector exporters.

Improve Economic Policy and Governance (\$2,000,000 DA). USAID will support public and private sector institutions in policy analysis and advocacy in policy areas necessary to increase trade, production, and marketing (i.e. agricultural commodities and processed products), and will expand related public-private sector policy dialogue. USAID will finance grants made by the Business Association Policy Advocacy Challenge Fund (a multi-donor effort supported by USAID and other aid agencies) to business and trade associations, trade unions, and farmer organizations that can effectively analyze and advocate for private sector-led policy positions. USAID will advocate for policies and regulations that promote safe bioengineered crops, and strengthen the University of Ghana's policy analysis and advocacy capacity.

Increase Private Sector Growth (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID will strengthen the capacity of small- and medium-sized firms to respond to trade opportunities and to compete profitably in overseas, regional, and domestic markets by providing technical assistance to Ghanaian firms that seek to develop contacts with foreign firms interested in local investment, joint ventures, and buyer-seller mentoring relationships. USAID will support business associations and service providers who work on export constraints.

Strengthen Financial Sector's Contribution to Economic Growth (\$466,000 prior-year DCA; \$1,000,000 DA). USAID will support the implementation of Ghana's Financial Sector Strategic Plan (FinSSP) by providing technical assistance, furnishing a long-term advisor to the Bank of Ghana, and by funding activities to improve the efficiency and development impact of private transfers to Ghana. Through the Development Credit Authority (DCA), USAID will provide loan guarantees for selected, productive loans to be issued by the Global Development Alliance partner ECOBANK.

Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$386,000 DA). USAID will work to strengthen the regulatory frameworks for gas, electricity, and telecommunications, and will support the energy regulatory work of the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC). USAID

will also promote reform of information and communications technology (ICT) regulations.

Increase Agricultural Productivity (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID will increase agricultural productivity by: integrating smallholder farmers into the supply chain for exports; strengthening producer organizations and business service providers; strengthening agricultural input marketing systems through improved technology adoption; increasing agribusiness partnerships between Ghanaian and developing country firms; and increasing rural access to energy and ICT services.

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$750,000 DA). USAID will link biodiversity conservation with income earning activities, working with an agro-forestry program linked to cocoa production or through community-owned and operated ecotourism activities. USAID will promote sustainable land use and organic product exports to the European market.

Principal contractors and grantees (for all components): Chemonics (prime); CARE, Technoserve, The Services Group, NARUC, the Statistical, Social and Economic Research and Ghana's Public Regulatory Commission (PURC), and Citizens International (subs); and others to be determined.

FY 2006 Program: Increase Participation in Global Trade and Investment (\$1,200,000 DA). USAID will continue to provide technical assistance and training to strengthen the policy and regulatory environment; improve the capability of private sector enterprises to meet regulatory and market-driven trade quality, safety, and health standards; and respond to trade opportunities.

Improve Economic Policy and Governance (\$1,600,000 DA). USAID will deepen its involvement in policy and regulatory reform that promote agricultural exports.

Increase Private Sector Growth (\$800,000 DA). USAID plans to continue to strengthen the capacity of Ghanaian firms to respond to trade opportunities and to compete profitably in all markets. USAID will also continue to develop links with foreign firms to encourage local investment, joint ventures, and buyer-seller mentoring relationships and support local firms in the marketing of exports.

Strengthen Financial Sector's Contribution to Economic Growth (\$900,000). USAID will continue to provide technical assistance to support FinSSP implementation and will expand the ongoing DCA loan guarantee program to include additional banks. Efforts to improve the efficiency and development impact of private transfers to Ghana will also continue.

Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$473,000 DA). USAID will continue to strengthen gas, electricity, and telecommunications regulatory frameworks and support training for staff of the PURC on the role of public and private participation in the regulatory process. USAID will begin to develop a wireless-based agriculture market information system.

Increase Agricultural Productivity (\$750,000 DA). USAID will continue its activities with participating producers, processors, marketers, and exporters in order to strengthen export supply chains.

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$550,000 DA). USAID will continue income-generating biodiversity activities (including ecotourism) and will continue to promote sustainable land use practices and organic product exports to the European market.

Same implementers as FY 2005.

Performance and Results: Program activities initiated in FY 2004 will begin to report measurable results in FY 2005. The following longer-term results are expected: Ghana's non-traditional exports (NTEs) as a share of total world exports will increase 20% by 2007 and 35% by 2010 with respect to the 2003 baseline; Ghana's non-traditional agriculture exports as a share of total world agricultural exports will increase 20% by 2007 and 35% by 2010; and the share of NTEs in Ghana's total exports will increase from the current 25% to 31% by 2007 and 35% by 2010.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Ghana

641-006 Increase Competitiveness of Private Sector	DA	DCA
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	6,134	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	6,134	0
Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	7,842	0
Expenditures	124	0
Through September 30, 2004		
Obligations	13,976	0
Expenditures	124	0
Unliquidated	13,852	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	466
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	7,636	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005		
Obligations	7,636	466
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA		
Obligations	6,273	0
Future Obligations	30,600	0
Est. Total Cost	58,485	466

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Ghana
Program Title:	Improve Health Status
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	641-007
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$18,220,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$17,300,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	2003
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: USAID/Ghana's Health program focuses on: empowering individuals and communities to adopt positive health practices; expanding access to quality health services; and strengthening institutional capacity to plan and manage health programs. The program addresses aspects of reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, and maternal/child health; systems strengthening in logistics management, surveillance, training, supervision, and human resource management; and sustainable improvements in health behaviors and advocacy to foster individual empowerment, community participation, and government commitment to maintain and improve health indicators.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$5,800,000 CSH). USAID will provide appropriate HIV prevention and sexually transmitted infections (STI) services among most-at-risk groups. USAID will support research on issues such as sero-prevalence and place mapping to refine interventions and identify locations for new interventions. To mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS, associations of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA), and orphan and vulnerable children (OVC) groups will be organized to provide basic care and psycho-social support, food rations and/or educational support. Community caregivers will also be trained. USAID will also support up to 18 sites for prevention of mother-to-child transmission in high-prevalence areas and train providers to offer improved care. USAID will leverage the establishment of counseling and testing sites for at risk groups, and help launch a stand-alone site for the general population. USAID will focus on developing decentralized HIV/AIDS operational plans, behavioral and sero-prevalence testing capabilities, and private sector management/implementation skills. USAID will design and implement targeted behavior change campaigns, such as the "ABC" (Abstinence, Be faithful, and Consistent use of condoms) programs and others.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$2,000,000 CSH). USAID will support and expand the integrated disease surveillance and response (IDSR) system. USAID will promote and socially market insecticide-treated nets (ITNs.). USAID will continue supporting the Ministry of Health's (MOH) use of intermittent presumptive therapy (IPT) protocols in coordination with Global Fund activities, and new malarial drug introduction and use. Efforts will ensure drug manufacturing and packaging quality standards, as well as behavior changes regarding the proper administration and use of the drugs by caregivers and consumers. USAID will provide assistance to develop standards of care for HIV testing at tuberculosis (TB) service sites, and for TB diagnosis among HIV-positive individuals.

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$3,610,000 CSH). USAID, through the Community-based Health Planning and Services program (CHPS) initiative and in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MOH), will complete protocols, curricula, and training manuals. USAID will establish training sites in about eight districts to offer practical in-service training and upgrade an estimated six community health schools. Up to 100 communities will establish CHPS in over 25 health zones. USAID will establish supervision and referral networks and will expand community participation and testing.

Reduce Unintended Pregnancy and Improve Healthy Reproductive Behavior (\$5,110,000 CSH). USAID will assist Ghana's reproductive health program to disseminate, apply, and revise standards, and monitor their use using regional quality assurance teams. Promotional activities will address misconceptions

about contraceptives and encourage use of long-term methods. USAID will strengthen social marketing and establish franchised private sector sites, strengthen contraceptive forecasting and procurement practices, and expand integrated logistics management training. USAID, with other donors and the government, will implement Ghana's Contraceptive Security Strategy.

Build Health Systems Capacity (\$1,700,000 CSH). USAID will support behavior change and health information campaign planning, development and implementation, and expand and strengthen surveillance and data for decision-making. USAID will support advocacy skills to ensure adequate funding for health and poverty alleviation objectives (e.g. CHPS, malaria, HIV/AIDS, and contraceptive security). USAID will also support development of skills in program planning and implementation (e.g. HIV/AIDS response, logistics management, community-level planning, care and support) and launch personnel performance management and strengthened supervision.

Principal contractors and grantees (for all components): Academy for Educational Development, EngenderHealth, Population Council, Deliver Inc., Opportunities Industrialization Centers International, Malaria Action Coalition, and Macro International (primes); JHPIEGO, Abt Associates, Futures Group and CARE (subs); and others.

FY 2006 Program: Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$5,500,000 CSH). USAID will focus on reducing and stopping HIV/AIDS transmission; strengthening and expanding treatment, including logistics and monitoring; and improving care and support of people infected and/or affected by HIV/AIDS.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$1,500,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support the MOH in implementing the new anti-malarial drug policy. IDSR will be expanded.

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$3,400,000 CSH). USAID will further expand and strengthen community integrated management of childhood illnesses, and strengthen management information systems, operations research, monitoring and evaluation, and adherence to service delivery protocols. USAID will also focus on the prevention of malaria and promote breastfeeding.

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$1,900,000 CSH). USAID will continue to provide technical assistance and related support to strengthen and expand malaria, STI, and HIV prevention and treatment programs targeted at pregnant women, in coordination with Global Fund and World Bank interventions. Emergency obstetric care and life saving skills will be expanded.

Reduce Unintended Pregnancy and Improve Healthy Reproductive Behavior (\$3,500,000 CSH). USAID will continue technical assistance for quality family planning services, promotion and market segmentation among public and private sectors, and will provide limited commodity support.

Build Health Systems Capacity (\$1,500,000 CSH). USAID will continue support to systems strengthening in logistics, training, monitoring and evaluation, and performance management; and to improve the planning, management, and financial oversight skills of planning and implementing organizations.

Same implementers as FY 2005, plus others to be determined.

All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City Policy.

Performance and Results: Program coordination, planning, and implementation are aligned with the government's health sector-wide approach. Principal outcomes for the life of the strategic objective will be a stabilization in the rate of HIV/AIDS prevalence and 30,000 fewer infections; a lessened burden on 10,000 orphans and vulnerable children; 20,000 people living with HIV/AIDS provided with home-based care and nutritional supplements and 40,000 benefiting from HIV-related treatments; 192,000 fewer unplanned pregnancies; and 46,500 fewer mothers and children dead from preventable diseases.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Ghana

641-007 Improve Health Status	CSH
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	8,392
Expenditures	71
Unliquidated	8,321
Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	15,520
Expenditures	4,070
Through September 30, 2004	
Obligations	23,912
Expenditures	4,141
Unliquidated	19,771
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	18,220
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005	
Obligations	18,220
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	
Obligations	17,300
Future Obligations	70,320
Est. Total Cost	129,752

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Ghana
Program Title:	Improve Quality of and Access to Basic Education
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	641-008
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$700,000 CSH; \$7,820,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$700,000 CSH; \$3,727,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2003
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: USAID's education program to improve the quality of and increase access to basic education for Ghanaian children includes training, technical assistance, and the provision of commodities. The program will increase girls' enrollment, improve reading skills, increase accountability, increase community participation in schools, and prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS within the education system.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$7,520,000 DA). USAID's efforts to improve the quality of basic education in Ghana include initiatives aimed at increasing educational opportunities for girls, improving the quality of instructional systems in primary schools, improving management and accountability, and increasing advocacy for quality education.

USAID will support the establishment of complementary education centers for school-age children, who, for varying reasons, are unable to access and participate in the formal education system in northern Ghana. These centers will be established in rural areas where there are no schools or where the formal school is unable to address the flexible schooling needs of children. The teaching efforts of these community system facilitators will support the children's successful transition to the formal education system. USAID will develop the skills of primary school teachers to assess children with mild to moderate learning disabilities in targeted districts and take appropriate action to work with them. USAID will recruit recent high school graduates and retired professionals living in communities where a public school exists but where there are an insufficient number of teachers and will provide training and intensive school-based follow up.

USAID will initiate programs to ensure that the majority of children who enter and complete primary school are able to read with understanding. USAID funds from the centrally managed African Education Initiative will finance activities to improve reading comprehension by using the Language Experience Approach and through the adaptation and contextualization of the Breakthrough to Literacy (BTL) and Bridge to English instructional materials. In addition, USAID will provide school teachers with meaningful and practical strategies and tools for assessing the progress of their pupils in learning to read and enable them to devise appropriate remedial instructional approaches. USAID will employ social marketing mechanisms to build community support for the acquisition and development of reading skills among children. USAID will assist the Government of Ghana (GOG) to develop a reliable pupil assessment system through the Basic Education Comprehensive Assessment System (BECAS) initiative, and will test the National Education Assessment (NEA) and the School Education Assessment (SEA) in FY 2005.

USAID will provide district incentive grants to enhance planning and management at the local level to improve educational quality, especially in reading. The grants will build capacity in the areas of management, monitoring and evaluation, and transparency and accountability. USAID plans to work at the national level to develop a management framework that merges existing budgeting, planning, and accounting methods of different donors into a common process with a focus on participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation.

USAID will help communities play a greater role in the development of school performance improvement

plans. These plans include defined roles for community members in terms of helping to improve school quality. USAID, together with school management committees and parent-teacher associations, will monitor student and teacher performance and attendance and will promote open dialogue among these organizations to share information on school and community resources. These initiatives are implemented in collaboration with the Democracy and Governance Strategic Objective program for strengthening civil society and supporting democratic local government and decentralization.

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$700,000 CSH, \$300,000 DA). USAID will provide Ghanaian civil society organizations with small grants to provide school-based peer education and support activities aimed at HIV/AIDS prevention. USAID, working with the Ministry of Education, will improve the HIV/AIDS training activities targeted at teachers, so that teachers are better prepared to protect themselves from HIV infection and to address issues of HIV/AIDS in their schools, including improved ethical behavior on the part of teachers inside and outside of school.

Principal contractors and grantees (for all components): Academy for Educational Development, Cooperative League of the USA, Education Development Center, and World Education (primes); Molteno (sub).

FY 2006 Program: Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$3,727,000 DA). USAID will expand the number of educational opportunities, especially for girls, in deprived communities of northern Ghana. USAID will train up to 450 community facilitators to provide literacy and numeracy instruction in about 350 complementary education centers. USAID will alleviate perennial teacher shortages in northern Ghana by training, supplying, and placing an estimated 150 support teachers recruited from local communities in understaffed schools. USAID, working with the GOG, will develop a print-based distance education program for untrained teachers. If this is successful, USAID will support GOG efforts to upgrade teachers' knowledge and skills and ensure the professional certification of approximately 4,200 teachers.

USAID will continue to expand the BTL literacy instructional approach to seven additional districts by training approximately 900 teachers in 490 schools. USAID will initiate a culture of reading program to promote parental and community support and involvement in its literacy improvement program. USAID will roll out the NEA and SEA at the national level and analyze and disseminate the results. USAID will provide district incentive grants to an additional seven districts to assist officials to employ participatory planning methods to support local school improvement efforts, reaching approximately 420 officials.

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$700,000 CSH). USAID will support Ghanaian civil society organizations to provide school-based peer education and other community-related initiatives to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS in the education sector. Through the use of the "Window of Hope" curriculum, USAID will train approximately 23,000 teachers at the pre-service level to protect themselves from HIV/AIDS and to effectively address issues related to HIV/AIDS infection in their schools.

Same implementers as FY 2005.

Performance and Results: Performance baselines and targets are being finalized and measurable results will begin to be reported in FY 2005. USAID will work to ensure that, by the end of this program, there will be substantial increases in the percentage of primary school-aged girls who attend school in northern Ghana, the percentage of students (boys and girls) who complete grade six of primary school at USAID-assisted schools, literacy and numeracy achievement levels among boys and girls in USAID-assisted schools, and the number of teachers engaging in effective HIV/AIDS prevention strategies.

