

UNCLASSIFIED

**Annual Budget
Submission**

FY 1985



GHANA

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- GHANA -

FY 1985 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

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USAID/GHANA ACTION PLAN

The 1985 Country Development Strategy Statement for Ghana, which was an update of the 1983 CDSS, dramatically limited the scope of the A.I.D. development program. Because of the continued decline in the economic situation of the country over the past ten years, the Mission had previously operated under a two-track strategic option which, under the low-track, recognized the severe constraints of the economic morass on developmental efforts and set forth a minimal program level that would do little more than maintain a presence. The high-track option was put forth to enable the Mission to respond appropriately in the event of a serious and concerted effort by the Government of Ghana to deal with its economic problems through the negotiation of a stabilization program with the IMF.

The 1985 CDSS update eliminated the high-track option, recognizing that the performance of the GOG in the past two years gives little cause for optimism, and that even if economic recovery efforts are undertaken, the results therefrom will be slow in appearing.

In February 1983, in reaction to sporadic but increasingly virulent attacks in the Government-owned and controlled media on the United States and individual members of the U.S. official community, the U.S. State Department directed that for security reasons the official U.S. presence in Ghana continue to be reduced to the essential minimum. On March 8, the AID Assistant Administrator for Africa concurred in a reduction of the USAID/Ghana USDH staff from its then-current level of 9 down to 3 by mid-summer, i.e., the absolute minimum level necessary to maintain a presence and a minimum program in Ghana.

Subsequent to this, beginning March 31, 1983, the political climate in Ghana deteriorated even further and relations between the U.S. and Ghana have been severely strained by continued attacks by senior Ghanaian officials and the Government-controlled media on the Government of the United States and its diplomatic representatives in Ghana. On March 31, a senior Ghanaian official publicly accused the U.S. of recruiting mercenaries to invade Ghana, and supported his allegation by publishing a forged report, allegedly from the Federal German Embassy in Accra, which constituted a malicious attack on the U.S. and on the Ambassador. As a result, the U.S. suspended its consideration of the Government of Ghana's outstanding requests for additional assistance and began reviewing its on-going assistance activities. All new starts in participant training and initiation of new procurement of commodities for on-going projects have been suspended and two U.S. contract technicians working with the Agricultural Development Bank were given early termination notices; recruitment of a new technician for an on-going technical assistance contract was suspended; and design activities on the proposed new Contraceptive Supplies project and the to-be-oriented health training project (CHETS) were placed in abeyance indefinitely.

Thus, the severe reduction in the projected U.S. aid level which was initiated in the FY 85 CDSS in response to Ghana's economic non-performance has been further accentuated by the deterioration of the political relationship between Ghana and the U.S. Reductions in both the personnel level and the levels of development assistance and P.L. 480 below those previously envisaged have been incorporated into the FY 85 Annual Budget Submission. Since both the FY 83-87 CDSS, which is the basic planning document, and the FY 85 CDSS update have been overtaken by political events, the FY 85 ABS is not truly reflective of the strategy set forth in the planning documents, which, obviously, must be totally revised in the coming year.

As stated in the FY 85 CDSS update, the Mission's strategy focuses on assisting Ghana to achieve its objective of food self-sufficiency through two main elements: 1) the development of an effective commercial seed production/distribution system to make available improved, high-yield, disease resistant seed; and 2) the reduction of the population growth rate, which is itself a major factor in the food supply/demand formula, through the provision of effective family planning services and supplies. These two elements are complemented by a VOLAG P.L. 480 Title II feeding program which focuses primarily on maternal and child health feeding.

The extremely tight funding limitations imposed by the Approved Assistance Planning Level (AAPL)--\$2 million in FY 84 and \$1 million each FY 85 through 89--coupled with the preferred mode of fully funding new projects at the outset, makes it extremely difficult to lay out a rational program focusing on the narrow objectives set forth in the strategy documents. Therefore, to avoid falling into the trap of initiating a profusion of small, marginally-relevant activities over the next five years, the Mission has chosen instead to concentrate only on two project areas which relate directly to the two main elements of the CDSS objectives, and fund them incrementally throughout the planning period (FY 84-89)

Additionally, it should be noted that at the time of submission of this FY 85 ABS, the suspension of U.S. consideration of GOG requests for additional assistance continues in effect. This budget submission is based on the assumption that there will be a rapprochement between the U.S. and the GOG which will enable A.I.D. to resume development assistance activities in Ghana. It also assumes, as set forth in the updated CDSS, that the economic climate in Ghana will not improve sufficiently, even if a political rapprochement occurs, to justify a significant increase in the level of U.S. development and/or food assistance. In any case, we do not believe the economic situation, even if considerably improved, will warrant a substantial increase in project assistance. Rather, we would recommend the utilization of non-project assistance of a fast-disbursing nature, preferably grant funded, and probably in the transportation sector. If either or both of these assumptions prove to be far wide of the mark, it would be necessary to initiate an ad hoc revision of the entire country program.

Given the above background and caveat, the Mission has set forth the following program goals and means:

--Development of an effective commercial seed production/distribution system to make available improved, high-yield, disease resistant seed.

FY 84 was to be the fourth and final year of the MIDAS-II project, which was originally designed as a multi-faceted, coordinated, integrated agricultural development project aimed at increasing food crop production by small farmers. As a result of an intensive project review and redesign conducted in FYs 82 and 83, the project was scaled down to the point where, at the beginning of FY 84, it will include only the Seed Component. This component has progressed slowly, but, given the economic constraints prevalent in Ghana, at a satisfactory enough pace to warrant continuation. However, it will be far from the completion point at the present MIDAS II Project Assistance Completion Date of September 30, 1984.

It was therefore decided as a result of the MIDAS II review, and reflected in the FY 84 ABS and CP, to undertake a discrete project aimed at bringing the Ghana Seed Company to institutional and productive viability. This project was expected to require an additional \$4 million in A.I.D. resources in FY 84 through 87. However, due to slippage in the progress of implementation of MIDAS II, and, indeed, of the entire Mission program, and coupled with the severe budgetary constraints which have been imposed as a result of overall poor economic performance and the political climate, the Mission proposes to request AID/Washington action to extend the Project Assistance Completion Date for the Seed Component of MIDAS II to March 31, 1986, to enable the Mission to utilize the remaining pipeline to develop the Ghana Seed Company. Meanwhile, based on an evaluation of the Seed Component of MIDAS II to be conducted in FY 84, the Mission would develop the new Ghana Seed Company Project for initial obligations in early FY 86, thus assuring that the development of Ghana's seed production/distribution system would proceed without disruption from one project phase to the new generation project.

The new project will provide additional technical assistance, farm equipment, seed processing equipment and staff training needed to complete the production and institutional development of the Ghana Seed Company.

--Reduce the rate of increase in the disparity in the food supply/demand ratio in Ghana by slowing the rate of population growth through provision of effective family planning services and supplies.

Ghana in 1969 introduced one of the first and most comprehensive population policy statements in Africa. However, in spite of this excellent policy approach and the continuing efforts of the Government of Ghana to implement it, the population of Ghana has continued to increase at a rate of between 3 and 3.3 percent. Meanwhile, per capita agricultural production in Ghana decreased at an annual rate of 3.8 percent between 1970 and the present time.

Despite widespread acceptance of family planning concepts and methods by Ghanaian couples, inter-agency jurisdictional disputes within the GOG were a major constraint to the program until 1982 when the Government, at the urging of A.I.D., moved decisively by placing responsibility for the procurement and distribution of contraceptive supplies with the Ministry of Health, while leaving policy responsibility with the Ghana National Family Planning Program. The Ministry of Health seeks to achieve wider participation in family planning by closely linking it with its existing community health clinics and particularly with maternal and child health programs.

A basic constraint to this program is the inability of the Government of Ghana to provide the foreign exchange with which to procure the family planning supplies needed to carry out its policy objectives. A.I.D. will address this constraint by making available, through a new Contraceptive Supplies Project, adequate supplies of contraceptives to continue its program for the FY 84-86 period. Until the initiation of the new project, contraceptive supply requirements will be met through the provision of commodities funded under the regional Family Health Initiatives Project. Subsequent to FY 86, contraceptive supplies will either be provided in conjunction with a comprehensive Primary Health Care Program or procured with domestic or multi-lateral donor-provided funding.

--Emergency food aid will continue to be channeled through Catholic Relief Services under the P.L. 480 Title II Program, targeting primarily on the most nutritionally vulnerable categories, lactating mothers and children under the age of five.

Since this element of the program does not involve direct government-to-government support, it is less affected by the political tensions which currently exist and which, if not resolved in the near term, could result in some revision of the bilateral program.

It should be noted that if a political rapprochement between Ghana and the USG occurs, and if an economic stabilization program, including an IMF standby agreement, is undertaken and begins to produce positive results, there may be an urgent requirement to quickly undertake an expanded aid program. Non-project assistance aimed at supporting the rehabilitation of the transport sector would be a top priority item for consideration under an expanded program. On the project side, the most significant impact might be achieved by resurrecting the development of the Primary Health Care program which has now been moved from the status of a future project to a shelf item.

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FY 1985 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
TABLE I - LONG RANGE PLAN BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT (\$000)
COUNTRY/OFFICE GHANA

	FY 1983 ESTIMATE	FY 1984 CP ESTIMATE	FY 1985 AAPL	PLANNING PERIOD				
				1986	1987	1988	1989	
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE								
<u>ARDN</u>	--	2,000	--	--	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Grants	--	2,000	--	--	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<u>POPULATION</u>	--	--	2,000	1,000	--	--	--	--
Grants	--	--	2,000	1,000	--	--	--	--
Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<u>HEALTH</u>	--	1,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grants	--	1,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<u>EHR</u>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grants	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<u>SDA</u>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grants	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<u>SUBTOTAL FUNCTIONAL ACCOUNTS</u>	--	3,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Grants	--	3,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<u>PL 480 (Non-Add)</u>								
Titles I/III (of which III)	--	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
Title II	4,676	4,300	3,900	4,100	4,300	4,500	4,700	4,900

Total Personnel
 USDH (workyears)
 FNDH (workyears)

* Based on information available in mid-Third Quarter FY 83, it is assumed that there will be no FY 83 obligations or P.L. 480 Title I agreement.

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TABLE III - PROJECT OBLIGATIONS BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT
FY 1983 to FY 1985 (\$ thousands)

Country/Office GHANA

<u>APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT</u>	<u>FY 1983</u>	<u>FY 1984</u>	<u>FY 1985</u>
<u>Agriculture, Rural Development & Nutrition</u>			
641-0084 Development and Application of Appropriate Technology	--	--	--
641-0102 Managed Inputs and Delivery of Agricultural Services	--	--	--
641-0110 Ghana Seed Company	--	--	--
<u>Population</u>			
641-0109 Contraceptive Supplies	--	2,000	1,000
<u>Health</u>			
641-0082 Primary Health Care	--	--	--
<u>Education & Human Resources</u>			
641-0108 Opportunities Industrialization Centers, International	--	--	--
<u>SD</u>			
None			
TOTAL ALL DA APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS	-- *	<u>2,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
<u>Economic Support Fund</u>			
None			
TOTAL DA AND ESF	-- *	<u>2,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

* Based on information available in mid-Third Quarter FY 83,
it is assumed that there will be no FY 83 obligations.

FY 1985 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
TABLE IV - PROJECT BUDGET DATA

-----ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$000)-----

GHANA

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE	OBLIG THRU FY 82	PIPE LINE	FY 1983		FY 1984		FUNDED THRU FY 85	FY 86 OBLIG	FY 87 OBLIG	FY 88 OBLIG	FY 89 OBLIG	ITEM NO
			OBLIG-ITURES	EXPEND-ITURES	OBLIG-ITURES	EXPEND-ITURES						
TECH CODE	G	L	INIT FIN	AUTH	PLAN	TOTAL COST-						

HEALTH

COMMUNITY HEALTH TEAM SUPPORT												
												SUBCAT: HEDH
6410088	G	79	79	660	660	660	568	660	568	100	300	--
561	G	79	79	660	660	660	568	660	568	100	300	--

APPROPRIATION

TOTAL	660	660	660	568	660	568	300	660	568	300	300	--
GRANT	660	660	660	568	660	568	300	660	568	300	300	--
LOAN	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

ECONOMIC AND RURAL DEV, MANAGEMENT												
												SUBCAT: EHMA
6410077	G	77	82	3096	2832	296	246	50	50	50	246	--
710	G	77	82	3096	2832	296	246	50	50	50	246	--

6410108 OPPORTUNITIES INDUST. CENTERS, INT'L

OPPORTUNITIES INDUST. CENTERS, INT'L												
												SUBCAT: EHTV
635	G	82	82	1372	1368	1368	1368	750	750	600	600	--

APPROPRIATION

TOTAL	4468	4464	4200	1664	4200	1664	800	800	846	846	846	--
GRANT	4468	4464	4200	1664	4200	1664	800	800	846	846	846	--
LOAN	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

PROGRAM

TOTAL	32635	38167	30868	15695	30868	15695	2853	2853	6946	6946	6946	1000
GRANT	25635	31167	23868	9064	23868	9064	2353	2353	4946	4946	4946	1000
LOAN	7000	7000	7000	6631	7000	6631	500	500	2000	2000	2000	--

CONTRACEPTIVE SUPPLIES
(641-0109)

Duration of Project: FY 84-86
Appropriation: PN

Life-Of-Project Funding: \$ 3 million (G)
FY 84 Funding: \$ 2 million (G)

Purpose:

The project purpose is to provide a continuous supply of safe, reliable and acceptable contraceptives through a system of existing country-wide Ministry of Health and PVO clinics and through selected retail outlets in the private sector.

Statement of the Problem:

In spite of the issuance in 1969 of one of the first and most comprehensive population policy statements in Africa, Ghana's population growth rate has continued to rise until it is now estimated to be approximately 3.3 percent a year. A primary reason for this excessive growth rate, after more than a decade of substantial inputs to the family planning program, has been unresolved bureaucratic disputes between the Ghana National Family Planning Secretariat (GNFPPS), as the family planning coordinator and policy making agency for the GOG, and the various Government Ministries such as Health, Education and Information, which are charged with implementing Government-approved family planning programs in the public sector. These disputes have revolved around the issue of program control, with the Ministries reacting adversely to perceived dictation and the alleged desire of the GNFPPS to control not only policy but also the day-to-day administrative side of all family planning programs in Ghana, including those in the private commercial sector. This on-going bureaucratic debate has been most deleterious to adequately distributing contraceptives in the urban and rural areas of Ghana.

In spite of these problems, the past decade of family planning efforts has produced certain tangible results. Large numbers of personnel have been trained for the delivery of family planning services and a large scale information, education and communications program has been promoted country-wide. As a result, trained staff are available in Ghana to promote family planning and there is a much higher level of public awareness toward family planning than in most other sub-Saharan African countries.

This project was originally planned to be implemented in FY 83. However, relations between the United States Government and the Ghanaian Provisional National Defense Council (PNDC), which came into power on December 31, 1981, became increasingly strained during FY 83, resulting on April 1, 1983, in the U.S. Government's suspension of consideration of outstanding GOG requests for new assistance. The design and authorization of this project presumes that there will be an easing of tensions by the end of FY 83. However, the continuing economic morass in Ghana has also resulted in a drastic reduction in the budgetary levels projected for development assistance in Ghana in the period FY 84-89. This reduction has resulted in the need to make programmatic revisions which, in turn, make certain adjustments necessary on the Contraceptive Supplies Project.

A Project Identification Document (PID) for this project was submitted to AID/Washington in December, 1982. However, that document only proposed a two year contraceptive supply project at a funding level of \$1.5 million. It was anticipated that by the end of the life of the Contraceptive Supplies Project, a Primary Health Care Project, including Population Appropriation funding, would be activated and would maintain the flow of contraceptive supplies in the post-FY 84 period. The programming adjustments referred to above, however, resulted in the Primary Health Care Project being down-graded from a planned/programmed project to shelf-project status (i.e., to be undertaken only in the event of a significant improvement in the economic performance of Ghana and with marked improvement in the political climate vis-a-vis the U.S. and Ghana.

Meanwhile, subsequent to the submission of the PID for the Contraceptive Supplies Project, it was decided to incorporate the private sector retail commercial sales distribution program into the project. Additionally, an independent consultant who assisted the Mission in the PID design produced convincing arguments for the inclusion of additional staff training and informational, educational and communications inputs. Finally, the Mission, given the fact that the provision of contraceptive supplies through the expected but now shelved Primary Health Care Project would not take place as planned, has decided to fill the gap by extending the Contraceptive Supplies Project for an additional year. All of these planning changes which occurred during the past six months, have resulted in an increase in the estimated funding requirements of the project from \$ 1.5 million to a new total of \$ 3 million.

Proposed Means of Dealing With the Problem:

The Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning is the overall coordinating Ministry of the Government. As such a decision was made in March 1982 to resolve the administrative issues between the GNFPPS and the various Ministries. The USAID has been advised that all future commodity shipments are to be directed to the Director of Medical Services, Ministry of Health, who will integrate these supplies directly into the MOH's own logistic drug distribution network in accordance with GOG policy guidelines previously agreed to by all parties. Contraceptive supplies for the private sector retail contraceptive sales distribution program, however, would be handled separately by a private company.

The Mission feels that the clarification of role responsibility will eliminate many of the past bureaucratic problems that inhibited the successful movement of commodities to the rural areas. Given the already existing cadre of trained family planning personnel, it is the Mission's view that the proposed \$ 3 million funding level will insure an adequate supply of family planning commodities such as oral contraceptives, condoms and foaming tablets for the 250 Ministry of Health clinics throughout Ghana and for the retail market during the FY 84-86 period.

Host Country Entities:

Overall responsibility for the project will be with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. General policy guidance will remain with the GNFPSS and program operations and administration will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Health.

Target Group:

The principal direct beneficiaries of this project will be those Ghanaian couples, particularly in rural areas, who have been frustrated in their attempts to regulate family size and spacing due to the lack of adequate family planning supplies. Approximately 100,000 couple years of protection will be achieved. By permitting Ghanaians to better space births, both maternal and child mortality and morbidity should be significantly reduced.

Major Issues During Project Development:

- (1) The level of AID support to family planning must be tied to an improvement in the distribution of family planning contraceptives through public health clinics or private retail outlets. If bureaucratic jurisdictional disputes between GNFPSS and other agencies cannot be resolved effectively, it may be necessary to reduce the AID level of effort accordingly.
- (2) The capacity of the Ministry of Health to assume the operational and administrative program responsibilities for the distribution and integration of family planning supplies to the MOH public clinics. Continuing use of the Center for Disease Control logistic support will be necessary.
- (3) Mission staffing implications.

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TABLE V - FY 1985 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING			Country/Office GHANA				
RANK	PROGRAM ACTIVITY		ONGOING NEW	LOAN GRANT	APPR ACCT	PROGRAM FUNDING (\$000)	
	DESCRIPTION					INCR	CUM
1	6410109	CONTRACEPTIVE SUPPLIES	0	G	PN	1000	1000
2	641PL02	PL 480 Title II (MCH)			P2	(3800)	1000
3	641PL02	PL 480 Title II (Other)			P2	(300)	1000

		TOTAL				1000	

PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKINGTABLE V NARRATIVE

Given the fact that there is only one DA-funded project listed for FY 85 funding, the rationale for which has already been discussed in the Mission Action Plan and the Project Narrative sheet, no justification of the ranking order is deemed appropriate.

MISSION EVALUATION PLAN

TABLE VII NARRATIVE

Due to the extreme draw-down in the size of the Mission staff and budget, evaluation activities must necessarily be limited to those areas in which the Mission has on-going programs with implications for future planning and management requirements. With a USDH staff of only three, including no Program or Financial Management Officers, it will not be feasible to undertake more than two evaluations in either FY 84 or 85, and these will have to be dependent on heavy support from AID/W and REDSO/WCA.

The top priority on the evaluation agenda is the MIDAS II Seed Component evaluation scheduled for early in FY 84. This evaluation will examine an eight-year assistance effort by A.I.D. aimed at establishing a viable, effective commercial seed production/distribution entity in Ghana. The findings of this evaluation will be used to determine whether the Project Assistance Completion Date of MIDAS II should be extended beyond the current September 30, 1984 date and whether A.I.D. should undertake a third generation assistance effort -- the Ghana Seed Company Project -- planned for implementation in FY 86. Implementation of the current MIDAS II Seed Component is already far behind schedule and will be no where near completion by the present PACD.

The second FY 84 evaluation is required under the terms of the grant agreement with Opportunities Industrialization Centers, International, under its Phase III operational program grant. A.I.D. has provided assistance to OICI for over 10 years to establish a viable Ghanaian counterpart agency to provide community based occupational training for school leavers, drop-outs and others. This third and final grant was authorized with the understanding that substantial progress would have to be made by the end of the first year of the two-year grant toward the objective of cutting the financial apron-strings with A.I.D.

In FY 85, the top priority evaluation activity will be to determine the impact achieved by over 15 years of program assistance in the population and family planning field. Maintenance of an effective family planning program in Ghana appears to continue to be dependent on the provision of U.S.-funded contraceptive supplies. A careful examination should be made of the cost effectiveness of this assistance to determine what future steps should be taken following the termination of the Contraceptive Supplies Project in FY 86.

The FY 85 evaluation of P.L. 480 Title II will be a more or less routine periodic examination of this important aspect of the U.S. assistance effort. From FY 83 onward, P.L. 480 Title II will be the largest single element of U.S. assistance to Ghana. The degree to which this programs serves both the humanitarian objectives of the program and the policy interests of the U.S. should be carefully considered.

TABLE VIII - FY 1983
IN \$000

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ORGANIZATION ACCRA, GHANA

<u>EXPENSE CATEGORY</u>	<u>FUNCTION CODE</u>	<u>OBJECT CLASS</u>	<u>DOLLAR FUNDED</u>	<u>TRUST FUNDED</u>	<u>TOTAL BUDGET</u>	<u>UNITS</u>
<u>U.S. DIRECT HIRE</u>	U100		756.1			XXXXX
U.S. CITIZENS BASIC PAY	U101	110	432.3			9.3
PT/TEMP U.S. BASIC PAY	U102	112	5.0			.4
DIFFERENTIAL PAY	U103	116	67.5			XXXXX
OTHER AID/W FUNDED O.C. 11	U104	119				XXXXX
OTHER MISSION FUNDED O.C 11	U105	119				XXXXX
EDUCATION ALLOWANCES	U106	126	20.4			5.5
RETIREMENT - U.S.	U107	120	30.3			XXXXX
LIVING ALLOWANCES	U108	128	50.0			XXXXX
OTHER AID/W FUNDED O.C. 12	U109	129	9.0			XXXXX
OTHER MISSION FUNDED O.C.12	U110	129	2.0			XXXXX
POST ASSIGNMENT - TRAVEL	U111	212	8.0			3.0
POST ASSIGNMENT - FREIGHT	U112	22	40.0			3.0
HOME LEAVE - TRAVEL	U113	212	28.0			11.0
HOME LEAVE - FREIGHT	U114	22	50.0			11.0
EDUCATION TRAVEL	U115	215	3.6			2.0
R AND R TRAVEL	U116	215	-			-
ALL OTHER CODE 215 TRAVEL	U117	215	10.0			4.0
<u>FOREIGN NATIONAL DH</u>	U200		313.6			XXXXX
BASIC PAY	U201	114	108.9			21.9
OVERTIME, HOLIDAY PAY	U202	115	4.7			.7
ALL OTHER CODE 11 - FN	U203	119	101.2			XXXXX
ALL OTHER CODE 12 - FN	U204	129	13.6			XXXXX
BENEFITS FORMER FN PERS.	U205	13	85.2			XXXXX
<u>CONTRACT PERSONNEL</u>	U300		17.0			XXXXX
PASA TECHNICIANS	U301	258				
U.S. PSC - SALARY/BENEFITS	U302	113	17.0			.4
ALL OTHER U.S. PSC COSTS	U303	255				XXXXX
F.N. PSC - SALARY/BENEFITS	U304	113				
ALL OTHER F.N. PSC COSTS	U305	255				XXXXX
<u>HOUSING</u>	U400		441.7			XXXXX
RENT	U401	235	84.2			8.5
UTILITIES	U402	235	86.0			XXXXX
RENOVATION AND MAINT.	U403	259	145.0			XXXXX
QUARTERS ALLOWANCE	U404	127				
PURCHASES RES. FURN/EQUIP.	U405	311				XXXXX
TRANS./FREIGHT - CODE 311	U406	22				XXXXX
SECURITY GUARD SERVICES	U407	254	125.0			XXXXX
OFFICIAL RESIDENCE ALLOW.	U408	254	1.0			XXXXX
REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCE	U409	252	.5			XXXXX

TABLE VIII - FY 1983
IN \$000

ORGANIZATION ACCRA, GHANA

<u>EXPENSE CATEGORY</u>	<u>FUNCTION CODE</u>	<u>OBJECT CLASS</u>	<u>DOLLAR FUNDED</u>	<u>TRUST FUNDED</u>	<u>TOTAL BUDGET</u>	<u>UNITS</u>
OFFICE OPERATIONS	U500		895.7			XXXXX
ERNT	U501	234	186.0			XXXXX
UTILITIES	U502	234	92.0			XXXXX
BUILDING MAINT./RENOV.	U503	259	75.0			XXXXX
OFFICE FURN./EQUIP.	U504	310				XXXXX
VEHICLES	U505	312				XXXXX
OTHER EQUIPMENT	U506	319	31.0			XXXXX
TRANSPORTATION/FREIGHT	U507	22	15.0			XXXXX
COMMUNICATIONS	U508	230	15.0			XXXXX
SECURITY GUARD SERVICES	U509	254	70.0			XXXXX
PRINTING	U510	24				XXXXX
RIG/II OPERATIONAL TRAVEL	U511	210				
SITE VISITS	U512	210	31.4			41.0
INFORMATION MEETINGS	U513	210	8.9			3.0
TRAINING ATTENDANCE	U514	210	1.5			1.0
CONFERENCE ATTENDANCE	U515	210	-			-
OTHER OPERATIONAL TRAVEL	U516	210	12.0			18.0
SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS	U517	26	195.6			XXXXX
FAAS	U518	257	80.0			XXXXX
CONSULTING SVCS - CONT.	U519	259				XXXXX
MGT./PROF. SVCS. - CONT.	U520	259				XXXXX
SPEC. STUDIES/ANALYSES CONT.	U521	259				XXXXX
ALL OTHER CODE 25	U522	259	82.3			XXXXX
TOTAL O.E. BUDGET			2,424.1			XXXXX
RECONCILIATION						XXXXX
OPERATING ALLOWANCE REQUEST			2,424.1			XXXXX

OTHER INFORMATION:

Dollar requirement for local currency costs
Exchange rate used (as of May 1, 1983)

\$980.0
Cedis 2.75 to \$1.00

TABLE VIII - FY 1984
IN \$000

ORGANIZATION ACCRA, GHANA

<u>EXPENSE CATEGORY</u>	<u>FUNCTION CODE</u>	<u>OBJECT CLASS</u>	<u>DOLLAR FUNDED</u>	<u>TRUST FUNDED</u>	<u>TOTAL BUDGET</u>	<u>UNITS</u>
<u>U.S. DIRECT HIRE</u>	U100		248.0			XXXXX
U.S. CITIZENS BASIC PAY	U101	110	163.0			3.0
PT/TEMP U.S. BASIC PAY	U102	112	12.0			1.0
DIFFERENTIAL PAY	U103	116	32.0			XXXXX
OTHER AID/W FUNDED O.C. 11	U104	119	-			XXXXX
OTHER MISSION FUNDED O.C 11	U105	119	-			XXXXX
EDUCATION ALLOWANCES	U106	126	-			
RETIREMENT - U.S.	U107	120	12.0			XXXXX
LIVING ALLOWANCES	U108	128	10.0			XXXXX
OTHER AID/W FUNDED O.C. 12	U109	129	3.0			XXXXX
OTHER MISSION FUNDED O.C.12	U110	129	-			XXXXX
POST ASSIGNMENT - TRAVEL	U111	212	-			-
POST ASSIGNMENT - FREIGHT	U112	22	-			-
HOME LEAVE - TRAVEL	U113	212	-			-
HOME LEAVE - FREIGHT	U114	22	-			-
EDUCATION TRAVEL	U115	215	3.0			2.0
R AND R TRAVEL	U116	215	10.0			6.0
ALL OTHER CODE 215 TRAVEL	U117	215	3.0			2.0
<u>FOREIGN NATIONAL DN</u>	U200		185.0			XXXXX
BASIC PAY	U201	114	78.0			15.0
OVERTIME, HOLIDAY PAY	U202	115	2.0			.2
ALL OTHER CODE 11 - FN	U203	119	75.0			XXXXX
ALL OTHER CODE 12 - FN	U204	129	10.0			XXXXX
BENEFITS FORMER FN PERS.	U205	13	20.0			XXXXX
<u>CONTRACT PERSONNEL</u>	U300		15.0			XXXXX
PASA TECHNICIANS	U301	258				
U.S. PSC - SALARY/BENEFITS	U302	113	15.0			.8
ALL OTHER U.S. PSC COSTS	U303	255				XXXXX
F.N. PSC - SALARY/BENEFITS	U304	113				
ALL OTHER F.N. PSC COSTS	U305	255				XXXXX
<u>HOUSING</u>	U400		159.5			XXXXX
RENT	U401	235	48.0			4.0
UTILITIES	U402	235	25.0			XXXXX
RENOVATION AND MAINT.	U403	259	35.0			XXXXX
QUARTERS ALLOWANCE	U404	127	-			
PURCHASES RES. FURN/EQUIP.	U405	311	-			XXXXX
TRANS./FREIGHT - CODE 311	U406	22	-			XXXXX
SECURITY GUARD SERVICES	U407	254	50.0			XXXXX
OFFICIAL RESIDENCE ALLOW.	U408	254	1.0			XXXXX
REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCE	U409	252	.5			XXXXX

TABLE VIII - FY 1984
IN \$000

ORGANIZATION ACCRA, GHANA

<u>EXPENSE CATEGORY</u>	<u>FUNCTION CODE</u>	<u>OBJECT CLASS</u>	<u>DOLLAR FUNDED</u>	<u>TRUST FUNDED</u>	<u>TOTAL BUDGET</u>	<u>UNITS</u>
<u>OFFICE OPERATIONS</u>	U500		301.0			XXXX
RENT	U501	234	30.0			XXXX
UTILITIES	U502	234	15.0			XXXX
BUILDING MAINT./RENOV.	U503	259	35.0			XXXX
OFFICE FURN./EQUIP.	U504	310	15.0			XXXX
VEHICLES	U505	312	10.0			XXXX
OTHER EQUIPMENT	U506	319	-			XXXX
TRANSPORTATION/FREIGHT	U507	22	8.0			XXXX
COMMUNICATIONS	U508	230	1.0			XXXX
SECURITY GUARD SERVICES	U509	254	40.0			XXXX
PRINTING	U510	24				XXXX
RIG/II OPERATIONAL TRAVEL	U511	210				
SITE VISITS	U512	210	15.0			24.0
INFORMATION MEETINGS	U513	210	4.0			2.0
TRAINING ATTENDANCE	U514	210				
CONFERENCE ATTENDANCE	U515	210				
OTHER OPERATIONAL TRAVEL	U516	210	8.0			5.0
SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS	U517	26	50.0			XXXX
FAAS	U518	257	40.0			XXXX
CONSULTING SVCS - CONT.	U519	259				XXXX
MGT./PROF. SVCS. - CONT.	U520	259				XXXX
SPEC. STUDIES/ANALYSES CONT.	U521	259				XXXX
ALL OTHER CODE 25	U522	259	30.0			XXXX
TOTAL O.E. BUDGET			908.5			XXXX
RECONCILIATION			-			XXXX
OPERATING ALLOWANCE REQUEST			908.5			XXXX

OTHER INFORMATION:

Dollar requirement for local currency costs

Exchange rate used (as of May 1, 1983)

\$425.0
Cedis 2.75 to \$1.00

Estimated Wage Increases - FY 1983 to FY 1984

Estimated Price Increases - FY 1983 to FY 1984

20%
20%

ORGANIZATION ACCRA, GHANA

<u>EXPENSE CATEGORY</u>	<u>FUNCTION CODE</u>	<u>OBJECT CLASS</u>	<u>DOLLAR FUNDED</u>	<u>TRUST FUNDED</u>	<u>TOTAL BUDGET</u>	<u>UNITS</u>
<u>U.S. DIRECT HIRE</u>	U100		323.0			XXXXX
U.S. CITIZENS BASIC PAY	U101	110	163.0			3.0
PT/TEMP U.S. BASIC PAY	U102	112	12.0			1.0
DIFFERENTIAL PAY	U103	116	32.0			XXXXX
OTHER AID/W FUNDED O.C. 11	U104	119	-			XXXXXX
OTHER MISSION FUNDED O.C 11	U105	119	-			XXXXXX
EDUCATION ALLOWANCES	U106	126	-			
RETIREMENT - U.S.	U107	120	12.0			XXXXXX
LIVING ALLOWANCES	U108	128	10.0			XXXXXX
OTHER AID/W FUNDED O.C. 12	U109	129	3.0			XXXXXX
OTHER MISSION FUNDED O.C.12	U110	129				XXXXXX
POST ASSIGNMENT - TRAVEL	U111	212	8.0			3.0
POST ASSIGNMENT - FREIGHT	U112	22	45.0			3.0
HOME LEAVE - TRAVEL	U113	212	8.0			3.0
HOME LEAVE - FREIGHT	U114	22	24.0			3.0
EDUCATION TRAVEL	U115	215	3.0			2.0
R AND R TRAVEL	U116	215	-			
ALL OTHER CODE 215 TRAVEL	U117	215	3.0			2.0
<u>FOREIGN NATIONAL DH</u>	U200		219.0			XXXXX
BASIC PAY	U201	114	93.0			15.0
OVERTIME, HOLIDAY PAY	U202	115	2.0			.2
ALL OTHER CODE 11 - FN	U203	119	90.0			XXXXXX
ALL OTHER CODE 12 - FN	U204	129	12.0			XXXXXX
BENEFITS FORMER FN PERS.	U205	13	22.0			XXXXXX
<u>CONTRACT PERSONNEL</u>	U300		15.0			XXXXX
PASA TECHNICIANS	U301	258				
U.S. PSC - SALARY/BENEFITS	U302	113	15.0			.8
ALL OTHER U.S. PSC COSTS	U303	255				XXXXXX
F.N. PSC - SALARY/BENEFITS	U304	113				
ALL OTHER F.N. PSC COSTS	U305	255				XXXXXX
<u>HOUSING</u>	U400		151.5			XXXXX
RENT	U401	235	53.0			4.0
UTILITIES	U402	235	22.0			XXXXXX
RENOVATION AND MAINT.	U403	259	30.0			XXXXXX
QUARTERS ALLOWANCE	U404	127				
PURCHASES RES. FURN/EQUIP.	U405	311				XXXXXX
TRANS./FREIGHT - CODE 311	U406	22				XXXXXX
SECURITY GUARD SERVICES	U407	254	45.0			XXXXXX
OFFICIAL RESIDENCE ALLOW.	U408	254	1.0			XXXXXX
REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCE	U409	252	.5			XXXXXX

TABLE VIII - FY 1985
IN \$000

ORGANIZATION ACCRA, GHANA

<u>EXPENSE CATEGORY</u>	<u>FUNCTION CODE</u>	<u>OBJECT CLASS</u>	<u>DOLLAR FUNDED</u>	<u>TRUST FUNDED</u>	<u>TOTAL BUDGET</u>	<u>UNITS</u>
<u>OFFICE OPERATIONS</u>	U500		350.0			XXXXX
RENT	U501	234	33.0			XXXXX
UTILITIES	U502	234	18.0			XXXXX
BUILDING MAINT./RENOV.	U503	259	35.0			XXXXX
OFFICE FURN./EQUIP.	U504	310	11.0			XXXXX
VEHICLES	U505	312	30.0			XXXXX
OTHER EQUIPMENT	U506	319	-			XXXXX
TRANSPORTATION/FREIGHT	U507	22	11.0			XXXXX
COMMUNICATIONS	U508	230	1.0			XXXXX
SECURITY GUARD SERVICES	U509	254	40.0			XXXXX
PRINTING	U510	24	-			XXXXX
RIG/II OPERATIONAL TRAVEL	U511	210	-			
SITE VISITS	U512	210	17.0			24.0
INFORMATION MEETINGS	U513	210	4.0			2.0
TRAINING ATTENDANCE	U514	210				
CONFERENCE ATTENDANCE	U515	210				
OTHER OPERATIONAL TRAVEL	U516	210	10.0			5.0
SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS	U517	26	60.0			XXXXX
FAAS	U518	257	45.0			XXXXX
CONSULTING SVCS - CONT.	U519	259	-			XXXXX
MGT./PROF. SVCS. - CONT.	U520	259	-			XXXXX
SPEC. STUDIES/ANALYSES CONT.	U521	259	-			XXXXX
ALL OTHER CODE 25	U522	259	35.0			XXXXX
TOTAL O.E. BUDGET			1,058.5			XXXXX
RECONCILIATION						XXXXX
OPERATING ALLOWANCE REQUEST			1,058.5			XXXXX

OTHER INFORMATION:

Dollar requirement for local currency costs
Exchange rate used (as of May 1, 1983)

\$440.0
Cedis 2.75 to \$1.00

Estimated Wage Increases - FY 1984 to FY 1985
Estimated Price Increases - FY 1984 to FY 1985

20%
20%

TABLE VII - LIST OF PLANNED EVALUATIONS
 FY 1985 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
 COUNTRY/OFFICE GHANA

Project List (Project No. & Title)	FY 1984		FY 1985		Reasons/Issues	Funding Source (\$000)	USAID Person Days	Collateral AID Assistance
	Last Eval Completed (No./Yr.)	Start To AID/W (Qtr)	Start To AID/W (Qtr)	Start To AID/W (Qtr)				
641-0102 MIDAS II (Seed Com- ponent)	7/82*	1	2		The MIDAS II Seed Component is one of six agricultural input components (plus an administration element) of the original MIDAS I and II projects and the only component which remains active following the intensive review of the project conducted in FY 82, which led to a drastic downward revision of the project. This evaluation was to be conducted in mid-FY 83, but was delayed until early FY 84 to allow time for the results of the 1983 crop harvest to be known (an important factor to be considered in the evaluation). If a follow-on Ghana Seed Company Project is to be undertaken (641-0110) in FY 86, and the current MIDAS II Seed Component is to be extended to FY 86, the results of this evaluation will be vital, both in determining the prudence of the proposed extension and in the design of the new project.	40	34	REDSO/WCA PDO and Ag Economist; Agronomist and Seed Production experts (IQC); AID/W evaluation officer.
641-0108 DICI III (PVO)	--	2	2		To determine the degree of progress achieved by the PVO and its host-country counterpart organization in completing the institutionalization of the Ghanaian OIC network and establishing the financial self-sufficiency necessary to insure the viability of the organization.	25	20	REDSO/WCA Human Resources Development Officer; AID/W Evaluation Officer; and PVO evaluation staff.

* Intensive Review conducted internally by Mission.

MISSION EVALUATION OFFICER:
 FY 83 - Gerald G. Graf (8x)
 FY 84 - LeRoy Wagner (5x)
 FY 85 -

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TABLE VII - LIST OF PLANNED EVALUATIONS
 FY 1985 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
 COUNTRY/OFFICE GHANA

Project List (Project No. & Title)	Last Eval		FY 1984		FY 1985		Reasons/Issues	Funding Source (\$000)	USAID Person Days	Collateral AID Assistance
	Completed (Mo./Yr.)	Start (Qtr)	Start (Qtr)	To (Qtr)	Start (Qtr)	To (Qtr)				
641-0109 Contraceptive Supplies	--	1	2				While this will be a mid-stream evaluation of the Contraceptive Supplies Project to be initiated in FY84, it will, in fact, examine the effectiveness of the 15 year A.I.D. assistance effort for Family Planning activities in Ghana, which has been supported by a number of previous A.I.D. projects. This is not being listed as a multi-project evaluation because it is not the intent to examine in depth the former projects but rather to determine the effects of those projects at the present time.	OE	60	S&T/POP; AFR/TR/POP; REDSO/MCA
							2	3		
P.L. 480 Title II	9/81	2	3				To determine the effectiveness of P.L. 480 Title II feeding programs carried on by Catholic Relief Services in Ghana; the appropriateness of the target recipients, geographic distribution, and types of feeding programs; and the management effectiveness of the PVO sponsor.	FVA/FFP	60	IQC, REDSO/MCA and FVA/FFP

USAID/Ghana
Operating Expense Narrative

Management Improvements:

USAID/Ghana is in a mandatory phase down of U.S. Direct hire and FSN staff and as a result there are no meaningful comparisons that can be or, indeed should be made from one year to the next. We started FY83 with 11 U.S.D.H. and 27 FSN employees and by the end of the year we will be down to three U.S.D.H. and probably 15 FSNs.

Justification for Funding Changes:

In addition to the drastic reduction in personnel there has been a significant devaluation of the cedi that was effective on May 6, 1983. The devaluation (actually a complicated scheme involving bonuses and surcharges) was incorporated into the Annual Budget announced April 21, 1983 by the Government of Ghana. There are far reaching implications contained in the budget that will, no doubt, affect the operating expense budgets for the remainder of this FY as well as FY84 and FY85. However, there is simply no way to anticipate all of the factors that will affect local currency costs. Accordingly, budgets have been prepared based on dollar costs incurred to this point and projected as reasonably as possible for FY84 and FY85 as determined by new work force levels.

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TABLE VIII(a)
OBLIGATIONS OF ADP SYSTEMS
(\$000)

	-----Fiscal Year-----		
	1983	1984	1985
<hr/>			
A. <u>Capital Investments</u>			
1. Purchase of ADP Equipment			
2. Purchase of Software			
Subtotal			
B. <u>Personnel</u>			
1. Compensation, Benefits, Travel			
2. Workyears			
Subtotal			
C. <u>Equipment Rental and Other</u>			
<u>Operating Costs</u>			
1. ADP Equipment (ADPE) Rentals			
2. Supplies and Leased Software			
Subtotal			
			NO PROCUREMENT ANTICIPATED
D. <u>Commercial Services</u>			
1. ADP Service Bureau			
2. Systems Analysis and Programming			
3. ADPE Maintenance (If separate from item C.1.)			
Subtotal			
E. <u>Total Obligations (A-D)</u>			
F. <u>Interagency Services</u>			
1. Payments			
2. Offsetting Collections			
Subtotal			
G. <u>Grand Total (E+F)</u>			

Amount included in Mission allowance
for existing systems

Amount included in Mission allowance
for new/expanded systems

TABLE VIII(b)
OBLIGATIONS FOR WP SYSTEMS
(\$000)

	-----Fiscal Year-----		
	1983	1984	1985
A. Capital Investments in W/P Equipment			
B. W/P Equipment Rental and Supplies			
C. Other W/P Costs			
Total			

NO PROCUREMENT ANTICIPATED

Amount included in Mission allowance for existing systems

Amount included in Mission allowance for new/expanded systems

TABLE IX(a) - WORKFORCE REQUIREMENTS (U.S. DIRECT HIRE)

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SKILL CODE	POSITION TITLE	WORKYEARS			
		FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
012	Deputy Director	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
023	Program Officer	1.0	-	-	-
023	Asst. Program Officer	.3	-	-	-
031	Executive Officer	1.0	-	-	-
043	Controller	.7	-	-	-
050	Secretary	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0
060	General Services Officer	.5	-	-	-
060	Asst. General Services Off.	.6	-	-	-
103	Agricultural Develop. Off.	.6	-	-	-
103	Asst. Agricultural Dev. Off.	.9	-	-	-
124	General Development Officer	.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
501	Health Development Officer	.7	-	-	-
501	Health Development Officer	.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
- 601	Human Resources Develop. Off.	.7	-	-	-

TABLE IX(b) - WORKFORCE REQUIREMENTS (F.N. DIRECT HIRE)

SKILL CODE	POSITION TITLE	WORKYEARS			
		FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86
024	Program Assistant	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
024	Program Assistant	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
033	Asst. Personnel	1.0	-	-	-
041	Acct. Final. Analyst	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
041	" " "	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
041	" " "	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
041	" " "	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
050	Secretary	.6	-	-	-
050	"	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
050	"	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
050	"	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
050	"	1.0	-	-	-
070	Admin. Support	.3	-	-	-
070	" "	1.0	-	-	-
070	" "	1.0	-	-	-
071	Admin. Aide	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
072	Com/Rec. Supvr.	.2	-	-	-
072	Com/Rec. Supvr.	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
101	Agriculture Econ.	.6	1.0	1.0	1.0
150	Food For Peace Off.	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
930	Procurement/Supply	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
930	" "	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
930	" "	1.0	-	-	-

P.L. 480 Narrative

Food production in Ghana has declined at an alarming rate, particularly over the past year, because of a combination of continuing price disincentives, persistent drought conditions, and widespread bush fires.

The resultant steep decline in nutritional levels, especially among those groups most at risk, further exacerbated by the recent influx of Ghanaian returnees from Nigeria, makes the P.L. 480 Title II program a crucial component of U.S. humanitarian aid to Ghana. Title II commodities improve the general food availability and distribution within the country. The program is probably the most significant nutrition intervention in Ghana addressing malnutrition, especially in rural areas.

For the next several years, USAID, in collaboration with Catholic Relief Services (CRS), will utilize Title II commodities to combat malnutrition and promote economic and community development. Particular emphasis will be on the most vulnerable category -- maternal and child health -- with the following objectives:

1. To improve the nutritional status of pre-school children under five years of age who are below 80 percent of the standard weight for age;
2. To educate mothers on nutrition and child health;
3. To support the primary health delivery system by exposing recipients to preventive health, immunizations and population planning programs; and
4. To organize participating mothers for productive activities that increase family food supply and income.

To achieve optimal results without unduly overburdening the logistical capabilities of Ghana, we propose that double rations (one for the child and one for the mother), which were approved during FY 83, be retained only for centers of the first priority category (i.e. in which 45 percent or more of the enrollees record weight-for-age levels below the 80th percentile on the CRS Master Chart.

The school feeding program will be retained at the current level of 50,000 recipients with a sharper focus on those at greatest nutritional risk. The objectives will be to improve the nutritional status and the learning capability of these children and to encourage regular school attendance, especially in the Northern, Upper East and Upper West Regions.

The pre-school and other-child-feeding categories will also be retained at 10,000 and 1,000 children respectively.

The food-for-work category will include 5,000 recipients in support of the Government of Ghana's efforts to attract unemployed youths, especially returnees from Nigeria, to the rural areas for agricultural purposes.

Improvements in program management and directions of the Title II program which occurred as a result of both the Program Evaluation and the audit by AID Regional Inspector General are being sustained thru a collaborative effort by USAID, CRS/Ghana and the Government of Ghana. Some residual problems remain with respect to internal logistics, but these are not insurmountable given the high priority accorded to the program by the Government of Ghana. In this regard the USAID Mission is working with CRS/Ghana on the possibility of providing outreach grants for the purchase of radios for monitoring truck movements and for improving communication between the CRS office in Accra and their nine regional supervisors stationed around the country. This will improve the timeliness and utility of the commodity and recipient status reports. At present, these reports are three months behind time in order to reflect accurate figures.

CRS/Ghana has a port warehousing capacity in excess of 4,000mt and is accordingly capable of receiving, storing and distributing Title II commodities at these levels without risk of spoilage or waste. Also, in view of the large area in which distributions will occur, the Mission does not foresee any substantial disincentive to or interference with domestic agricultural production and/or normal marketing operations as a result of the levels of Title II commodities being programmed.

Mission monitoring of Title II activities will be accomplished thru the Program Office, which has one FNDH assigned to oversee Title II. The individual has ten years experience on Title II activities with CRS and USAID, respectively.

Comments on FY 84 AER/Operational Plan

CRS and USAID have in recent years been working in close collaboration in defining program goals and targeting commodities to needy areas. We endorse both the direction and dimension of the activities and levels proposed in the FY 84 AER and the Operational Plan.

FY 1984 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XIII

P.L. 480 TITLE II

1. Country: GHANA

Sponsor's Name: CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES - USCC

A. Maternal and Child Health.....Total Recipients 179,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>115,000 x 2 kg/64,000 x 4 kg</u>	<u>SFSG</u>	<u>5832</u>	<u>1,248,048</u>
<u>115,000 x 2 kg/64,000 x 4 kg</u>	<u>WSB/M</u>	<u>5832</u>	<u>2,262,816</u>
<u>179,000</u>	<u>OIL</u>	<u>1074</u>	<u>1,074</u>
Total MCH		<u>12738</u>	<u>3,511,938</u>

B. School Feeding..... Total Recipients 50,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>50,000</u>	<u>SFSG</u>	<u>1035</u>	<u>221,490</u>
<u>50,000</u>	<u>OIL</u>	<u>103.5</u>	<u>89,010</u>
Total School Feeding		<u>1138.5</u>	<u>310,500</u>

C. Other Child Feeding..... Total Recipients 1,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>1,000</u>	<u>SFSG</u>	<u>27.6</u>	<u>5,906</u>
<u>1,000</u>	<u>OIL</u>	<u>2.76</u>	<u>2,373</u>
Total Other Child Feeding		<u>30.36</u>	<u>8,279</u>

D. Food for Work.....Total Recipients 5,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>5,000</u>	<u>SFSG</u>	<u>436.8</u>	<u>93,475</u>
<u>5,000</u>	<u>OIL</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>25,800</u>
Total Food for Work		<u>466.8</u>	<u>119,275</u>

E. Other (Specify)..PRE-SCHOOL CHILD FEEDING.....Total Recipients 15,000

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>15,000</u>	<u>SFSG</u>	<u>310.5</u>	<u>66,447</u>
<u>15,000</u>	<u>OIL</u>	<u>31.06</u>	<u>26,703</u>
Total Other		<u>341.55</u>	<u>93,150</u>

11. Sponsor's Name: CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES

FY 1985 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XIII

P.L. 480 TITLE II

1. Country: GHANA

Sponsor's Name: CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES - USCC

A. Maternal and Child Health.....Total Recipients 184,370

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>118,450 x 2 kg/65,920 x 4</u>	<u>SFSG</u>	<u>6006.96</u>	<u>1,303,510</u>
<u>118,450 x 2 kg/65,920 x 4</u>	<u>WSB/M</u>	<u>6006.96</u>	<u>2,354,728</u>
<u>118,450 x 2 kg/65,920 x 4</u>	<u>OIL</u>	<u>1166.22</u>	<u>1,000,474</u>
Total MCH		<u>13120.14</u>	<u>4,658,712</u>

B. School Feeding..... Total Recipients 51,500

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>51,500</u>	<u>SFSG</u>	<u>1066.05</u>	<u>231,332</u>
<u>51,500</u>	<u>OIL</u>	<u>106.6</u>	<u>96,366</u>
Total School Feeding		<u>1172.65</u>	<u>327,698</u>

C. Other Child Feeding..... Total Recipients 1,030

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>1,030</u>	<u>SFSG</u>	<u>28.42</u>	<u>6,167</u>
<u>1,030</u>	<u>OIL</u>	<u>2.84</u>	<u>2,567</u>
Total Other Child Feeding		<u>31.25</u>	<u>8,734</u>

D. Food for Work.....Total Recipients 5,150

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>5,150</u>	<u>SFSG</u>	<u>449.9</u>	<u>97,628</u>
<u>5,150</u>	<u>OIL</u>	<u>30.9</u>	<u>27,933</u>
Total Food for Work		<u>480.8</u>	<u>125,561</u>

E. Other (Specify) PRE-SCHOOL CHILD FEEDING.....Total Recipients 15,450

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>15,450</u>	<u>SFSG</u>	<u>319.8</u>	<u>69,396</u>
<u>15,450</u>	<u>OIL</u>	<u>31.9</u>	<u>28,837</u>
Total Other		<u>351.7</u>	<u>98,233</u>

II. Sponsor's Name: CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES

B. Area - Scope - Conditions of Operation

1. Describe for each program category the problem that the program addresses, and outline the program's proposed response to this problem:

a) Maternal Child Health (MCH): Several factors - cultural, socio-economic, and environmental - combine to produce a high incidence of malnutrition and retarded growth among Ghanaian children. Prominent among these are:

- The typical diet is inadequate in quantity, quality and variety, a problem compounded by seasonal fluctuations in availability.
- In the South, carbohydrates predominate, and proteins are lacking. The decay of the transportation network which formerly brought fish and meat to rural dwellers, has resulted in a diet based on starchy tubers and occasional game.
- In Northern Ghana, greater utilization of legumes and leafy vegetables produces a more balanced diet, but low levels of agricultural production result in widespread food shortages. Population density, lack of arable land and sufficient rainfall, and primitive farming methods are responsible for inadequate food production.
- Rainfall in the major farming areas of the country was reduced by 20 - 30% in 1982; in some regions, entire crops failed so much so that the Ministry of Agriculture estimates shortfalls in basic staples such as maize in hundreds of thousands of tons.
- The sudden exodus of Ghanaians from Nigeria places tremendous strain on an already precarious food situation, at the onset of the lean season. In assessing the impact of the returnees on programs such as MCH, it is important to recognize that under conditions of extreme scarcity, adults are inclined to ignore the needs of children when sharing the family pot, which now must feed 10% more mouths than it did previously.
- Bush fires in January and February destroyed thousands of acres of farmland, crops, and whole villages throughout the country.
- The general decline of the economy, along with government efforts to control prices limit the money supply, and reduce imports, has discouraged farmers, who cannot raise capital or purchase scarce inputs.

It is expected that the economic factors cited above will only worsen during the coming year, and that a shortage of seed, fertilizer, farming tools, transport, and price incentives will discourage production further. Food shortages during the first half of 1983 have been the most extreme in memory, causing grave concern for the future of Ghana's children.

CRS/Ghana's response to these problems is to intensify a program which focuses on the needs of hunger's victims, while recognizing the limitations inherent to operating a feeding program within a logistical system which in large part has broken down.

CRS proposes to supplement the diet of young children with a take-home food aid package that provides both protein and caloric value. The three foods provided are: Wheat Soy Blend/Milk, a vitaminized cereal which provides a high proportion of protein and is highly suitable as a weaning food; Soy-Fortified Sorghum Grits, a protein-enriched cereal suitable for adaptation to any number of Ghanaian dishes; and Vegetable Cooking Oil, which provides calories and enhances the appeal of otherwise unappetizing foods.

MCH recipients are targeted in a number of ways to ensure that food reaches those segments of the population whose need is greatest:

- The majority of MCH centres are located in rural areas, where children are at greater risk due to lack of nutritional balance and variety, unavailability of health facilities.
- Children under six months of age, between 42 and 60 months, or living in towns and cities are eligible for food aid only if their weight for age is below standard. The utilization of the Growth Surveillance System to the MCH program has enabled CRS to identify needs more accurately and spread limited assistance to those most in need and who stand to benefit most.
- First Priority in food distribution is given to centres where more than 45% of enrollees fall below acceptable weight-for-age standards. Not only do such children receive food before their more fortunate peers, but they also benefit from a double ration system that is unique to CRS/Ghana. CRS introduced a Double Ration system for the neediest children of the country in 1980, and has now developed it to the point where it is a flexible and responsive approach to their changing needs.

Another important strategy of the MCH program is the involvement of mothers in the overall nutrition and health education context. When a mother brings her child to the MCH clinic, she not only receives a food supplement, but also an opportunity to learn about proper nutrition from clinic staff and CRS supervisors, the preparation of suitable weaning foods, and preventive health measures that will help her child to survive and to grow stronger and healthier. The emphasis in MCH clinics is on food as preventive medicine, since resistance to childhood disease is essential to survival in drug-poor Ghana. Mothers are taught to understand and interpret their children's records on individual Growth Surveillance Charts, so that health problems can be prevented before they develop.

During the past three years, Ghanaian mothers attending MCH clinics have begun participating in productive activities that improve nutrition and increase the family's food supply or income. Such activities maximize the impact of food aid by aligning it with the developmental goals of donors and sponsor. At present, approximately 4,000 mothers in over 30 MCH centers are participating in various Associated Development activities, which range from crop farming to rabbitry, and will expand to include fishfarming and soap-making. The interest among mothers and MCH clinic staff has been remarkable, and is indicative of widespread recognition of the severity of the food shortages and the motivation to utilize every available opportunity to improve the family's nutritional status. PL480 food as an incentive to such productive efforts is crucial to the success of the overall MCH program.

The Maternal and Child Health program continues to be of the highest priority for CRS/Ghana as it is for USAID. The relationship between adequate nutrition and the ability of young children to develop normally, physically as well as mentally, and to resist infection is overwhelming. Given limited resources, it is CRS policy to target those most at risk within the MCH program. As noted above CRS has allocated considerable resources in implementing the GSS monitoring approach; it has developed a prioritized allocation system to reach those identified as being most in need; and in addition it is using Title II commodities as a developmental resource in its Associated Development program. But in the face of a rapid decline in Ghana's ability to feed itself in 1983 our monitoring system indicates that more children are suffering and that they are suffering more in terms of their nutritional status and consequently their potential for normal development. As a result CRS proposes to maintain an allocation of Single Rations for 115,000 children in the MCH program and to increase to 64,000 the allocation of Double Rations to children in the MCH category.

b) School Feeding (SF): The CRS School Feeding program focuses on primary schools in the rural areas of each region of Ghana, where the major problems lie in the distances between a student's home and school, and the unavailability of a hot midday meal. Parents and children consider the School Feeding program an incentive to school attendance, and educators and nutritionists recognize the added benefits of increased attentiveness and higher energy levels even while such benefits may be difficult to measure.

CRS provides a daily hot lunch to 50,000 children in over 400 participating schools, the majority of them located in the Upper Region. Schools are targeted geographically, and programs are located only in rural areas whose socio-economic status falls below the national average. Students contribute modest canteen fees, firewood, condiments, etc., towards food preparation and the establishment of suitable preparation facilities; they also help in actual preparation and thus are exposed to the elements of a balanced diet.

In order to more closely associate the School Feeding programs with developmental efforts, CRS has sponsored a school gardens program. Now active in a rapidly increasing number of schools, this program adjunct promotes the concept of self-sufficiency in feeding, and gives children a sense of responsibility in providing for themselves. In most cases, foodstuffs produced are consumed by students along with PL480 foods; the surplus is sold to raise money for related projects. All CRS School Feeding programs have been instructed to collect token canteen fees from students; these are used to purchase program inputs such as cooking pots and agricultural implements, and only funds realised from the sale of empty containers is remitted to CRS in Accra.

c) Other Child Feeding (OCF): This small but important program seeks to address the needs of institutionalised children who 'fall through the cracks' of other CRS Title II feeding programs such as MCH, Preschool, and SF. Children who are permanent residents of orphanages and homes for the disabled and mentally retarded have been rejected by their families and by society, which lack the means to provide adequate care for them. This category of children is thus at the greatest risk, as they are without champions of their cause, or caretakers who take pride in bringing them up to be productive members of society.

CRS proposes to address this problem by providing a supplemental ration that will ensure a regular, daily source of adequate nutritional intake. Although this only partially answers the need of these rejected children, it does provide diet stabilization, greater balance and increased protein. In targeting OCF recipients, CRS assumes that virtually all children in this category are at greater risk than other children, and therefore selection of centers to be provided with food aid is based on overall community need.

d) Preschool: (PS) Children enrolled in day care centers, like primary-school pupils, are unable to go home for lunch, yet are not provided with any lunch by their parents, who go off to work and leave them from morning till late afternoon. These children are not enrolled in MCH programs because their mothers are not available to take them to clinic; thus Preschool feeding is seen as a substitute for MCH participation.

CRS has responded to this problem by supplementing the diet of day care enrollees with one hot, balanced meal daily. As in SF programs, attendance figures indicate that the provision of such a meal provides a great incentive to attendance. In selecting programs for participation in the Preschool program, emphasis is given to rural areas of greatest need and lowest standard of living.

Having redirected preschool assistance to recipients in rural areas during the past two years, and having received scores of applications for this category, CRS now proposes to expand recipient levels to 15,000, a figure that still falls far short of serving even a fraction of eligible, rural day care centers, much less those in cities and towns. CRS feels that unless this local initiative is supported by food aid assistance, centers will be forced to close their doors to children who cannot bring their own lunches.

e) Food-For-Work (FFW): As noted earlier, food productivity in Ghana is rapidly declining, due in large measure to factors beyond the control of any voluntary agency. CRS feels that it can contribute to the reversal of this trend by providing food-for-work to motivated community groups. Farmers have discovered in recent years that it is only by making a concerted, cooperative effort that they can obtain needed inputs and thus increase productivity; CRS has reinforced this concept by making farming inputs available whenever possible. During the past year, CRS has succeeded in helping Food-For-Work farming groups with seeds, tools, and marketing assistance; in 1983, this program is being expanded with the allocation of basic tools to every participating farmer.

The sudden expulsion of several hundred thousand Ghanaians from Nigeria in February, 1983 gives an added dimension to the potential for Food-For-Work as a developmental tool. It is towards the maintenance of social stability that CRS contribute to the effort of reabsorbing these returnees into Ghanaian society, and turn their abilities to productive efforts before they become a drain or a disruptive factor to an already strained society. Those who are willing to take up farming or fishing and have organized themselves into associations, obtained and cleared land, etc., have been assisted by CRS grants for the purchase of inputs, as well as FFW rations to sustain them until harvest time.

In selecting FFW projects from an increasing number of applicants, CRS gives priority to the following groups:

- Those associated with other CRS programs, such as MCH mothers;
- Nigerian returnees;

- Projects that will produce more in foodstuffs, or contribute more to the welfare of the community, than they will consume in FFW rations;
- Projects that are capable of becoming self-sustaining after the first year;
- Projects that address the problem of food shortages in an innovative manner;
- Projects located in communities where food shortages are particularly severe.

FFW participants are provided with an incentive ration of sorghum grits and vegetable cooking oil that can either be distributed to workers on a daily or weekly take-home basis, or prepared on the worksite as a hot meal. Each group is responsible for monitoring food distribution to the satisfaction of CRS, and for regular progress reports. The foods provided can be prepared in a variety of ways and have met high acceptance among participants.

2. Describe for each program category: (a) the overall objectives and purpose of each program, (b) the benchmark indicators that will be used by the cooperating sponsor to objectively measure progress toward achievement of these purposes, and (c) the important assumptions related to achieving the purposes that were made while planning the program.

a) MCH: The objectives of the MCH program are to improve the nutritional status and growth rates of children under five years of age, by improving the quality of the diet and providing greater dietary variety. A further objective is to identify children and areas of greatest need, to develop the flexibility of distribution necessary to reach those areas, and to focus program activities in such a way as to concentrate on the neediest recipients without neglecting those whose environments expose them to somewhat lesser though no less real risks. The MCH program aims to teach mothers the value of good nutritional habits in the overall context of health education, and to emphasize the developmental aspect of food aid through involvement in Associated Development Activities. A further goal is to graduate high-risk recipients from 'special' to normal status through the development of weekly programs that give added attention to these children's growth problems.

In the MCH program, the benchmark indicator of objective success is the Growth Surveillance System, the significance of which cannot be understated. In determining progress toward the above goals, the placement and maintenance of a child above the 80th percentile on an individual or Master GSS chart is the indicator of success.

Several assumptions underlie the establishment of the MCH program. The most basic of these is that all children in rural areas of an underdeveloped country such as Ghana can be assumed to be at risk. This is because of prevailing conditions: endemic malnutrition combined with lack of water and basic sanitation, the indiscriminate disposal of refuse, and the lack of health facilities all contribute to a higher incidence of infectious disease leads to mortality and morbidity far in excess of acceptable norms. The dietary factors discussed in section B.1.a above also stand as important assumptions leading to the development of such programs. Another assumption which has gained greater significance in recent years is that we are operating in the context of a very fragile and rapidly weakening social structure. The political and economic problems that have plagued Ghana for the past decade are responsible for declines in food production,

distribution capacity, and the ability of Government or the private sector to import needed food agricultural implements, or drugs necessary to safeguard the health of its thirteen million citizens. Social and economic instability necessarily impact on the smooth operation of voluntary and other forms of assistance to Ghana, at the same time making the assistance provided all the more crucial to national welfare. This is especially true in the case of young children, who comprise the most vulnerable sector of any population and whose well-being is more threatened in more troubled times.

b) SF: The overall objective of this program is to stabilise children's lives at the formative stages through the establishment of proper dietary habits and the direct advantages of a daily hot lunch. It has been seen that the availability of a school lunch program increases attendance, and motivates parents to send their children to school. Furthermore, CRS aims to assist schools to engage in meaningful and relevant food production activities through the establishment of school gardens and small husbandry (e.g., rabbitry) projects.

CRS began in 1982-83 to integrate SF programs into the Growth Surveillance System, the goal of which is to weigh each participant at the beginning and end of the school term. This is now being done on a trial basis in 46 schools. Those geographical areas where it has been possible to implement this surveillance are generating data that will be used to assess the direction of SF programs on individual and regional levels. It is especially important to be able to prioritise distribution of SF rations to schools whose pupils' need is greatest, such as is already being done with the MCH program. This will ensure more equitable distribution of the limited rations available, and the most efficient use of available transport.

The benchmark indicators currently used in the SF program focus on increased and more regular school attendance; as the GSS program accumulates enough data to bear significance, indicators will be revised accordingly and will stress maintenance of acceptable nutritional status. Additional indicators are related to the Associated Development Activities undertaken by individual programs: the successful establishment of school gardens, the increased self-sufficiency of school feeding programs, and the effective application of funds generated through the collection of canteen fees, all of which are closely monitored by CRS.

A basic assumption underlying the establishment of SF programs is the Government's inability, despite laudable intentions, to develop a successful school lunch program of its own. Whereas the Government's input into and participation in the MCH program approaches 100%, in school lunch programs it is virtually nonexistent. This reality makes it necessary for local initiative to gradually take over from private agencies if children are to continue receiving a midday meal of any substance. It is an unfortunate truth that parents need some form of incentive to send their children to school, rather than employ their free labour in farming, and that children need encouragement to remain in school, or to attend regularly.

c) OCF: The objective of the OCF program is to contribute to the nutritional, and hence social, stability of institutionalised children. Without a guaranteed daily meal, these children would continue to fall further behind their peers; the provision of food aid contributes in no small measure to the continued existence of programs that are constantly short of resources. Children who have no families, or who have such severe problems that their families have rejected them, would be forced to live a hand-to-mouth existence on the streets if it were not for these institutions, and CRS is committed to their continued support.

As these OCF programs are disparate and small, it is difficult to establish applicable indicators of objective success. CRS is now beginning to enroll OCF programs in the GSS system, and considers the establishment of a stable program which gives rejected children the opportunities they deserve as human beings an adequate factor in measuring progress. To date 14 OCF programs are implementing the GSS system on a trial basis in selected areas.

The assumptions upon which the establishment of OCF programs are based are cultural and social: orphans and disabled or mentally retarded children constitute the front line of societal rejects. The Government is not in a position to provide adequate care for these needy individuals, leaving the responsibility to private initiative. CRS seeks to partially fill such gaps with the OCF program.

d) Preschool: The objective of the Preschool program, which provides for children enrolled in day care centers while their parents are working, is to organize and educate children who would otherwise be without supervision during the day. The availability of day care, especially in the rural areas, encourages mothers to join the permanent work force and engage in activities more constructive than petty trading.

Benchmark indicators of the success of Preschool programs in meeting their stated goal are steady enrollments, regular attendance, and the firm and continued establishment of day care centers which free mothers to become productive members of society. As GSS data accumulates, comparison of Preschool recipients with their MCH counterparts will prove increasingly valuable in determining program priorities; at present, the data available is inconclusive.

The assumptions leading to the establishment of the Preschool program are the obvious need to reinforce the valuable contribution made by day care to both the family and the economy, the need of small children to have a balanced meal at midday, and the need to provide for children who cannot be enrolled in MCH programs which would provide them with similar food.

e) FFW: The goal of the FFW program is to increase agricultural productivity and community participation in self-help schemes. A second objective adopted in 1983 is to contribute to the resettlement of Nigerian returnees by providing viable employment opportunities.

Indicators of success in this program are the retention of a stable workforce, generation of additional community activities as motivation increases, the numerical increase of acreage under cultivation, and the ability to attract Government-controlled resources to active project sites.

The assumptions underlying this program are clear: agricultural production in Ghana is intolerably low, and unless increased through every available means, the country's already faltering economy could be doomed to failure and even greater dependence on foreign aid. The intervention of programs such as FFW seeks to motivate workers to remain in the rural areas and resist the drift to the cities. An adjunct assumption is that the continuous supply of high-protein supplements serves as an incentive to increase work output.

3. Will the program be countrywide or limited to certain provinces, states, cities, or other administrative or geographical areas?

All CRS Title II feeding programs are country-wide, with emphasis given to the needs of rural areas. As discussed elsewhere, special consideration, in the form of Double Rations, is given to MCH centres where more than 45% of recipients fall below acceptable growth rates.

4. Describe the normal distribution method at the project level in making food available to each category of recipients.

a) MCH: Mothers are expected to bring their under-five children to the clinic once a month. A comprehensive program begins with a health or nutrition lecture and includes administration of scheduled inoculations, and individual conference with a nurse and usually a cooking demonstration to enrolled participants. Each child is weighed, and the weight is entered on the individual chart as well on the Master Chart; the significance of the child's relative weight for age, as well as of any gains or losses, is explained to the mother. After completion of program, food is distributed to mothers who assist in measurement and recording.

b) SF, Preschool, and OCF: Food is prepared on site by an assigned supervisor, usually a teacher, with the children contributing condiments and firewood. All children enrolled at such institutions are eligible to receive food, which is consumed on the premises.

c) FFW: This is distributed in one of two ways: either as a meal prepared on the worksite and consumed by participants, or as a take-home ration distributed daily to individual participants. In each case, the ration per worker is the same.

5. Describe the participation by the cooperating country government and any special conditions relative to admission, storage, transportation, distribution, or utilization or losses of commodities.

The Government of Ghana, under agreement with CRS, allows duty-free entry for all Title II commodities. Provision is made in a separate line item of the Government's annual budget for the expenses involved in the clearing, warehousing, and inland transportation of Title II foods. Specifically, the agreement pledges the Government to,

"ensure that all costs of discharge, handling, port charges, transport, insurance after discharge and storage of the above-mentioned goods upon arrival at the port of entry be financed by the Government; make provision in the Annual Budget for financing the above; absorb the tax duties and levies elements of any of the above-mentioned goods....."

Escalating transportation costs have brought about adjustments in reimbursement procedures from the Government of Ghana to CRS. CRS keeps the Government informed of expected shipments on an annual, quarterly, and ship-by-ship basis, presenting revised estimates of transport costs as rates change. The Government, in turn, commits itself to agreed levels of program support during the preparation of the annual budget. CRS continually seeks ways to minimize the Government's expenditure on Title II and other food aid programs, as efficient program operation serves the best interests of recipients in particular and the country as a whole.

The Government in no way utilizes or controls the distribution of commodities or the selection of recipients and has never made any effort to influence the operation of CRS programs. The GOG further cooperates with the feeding programs through the establishment and support of MCH centers, seventy percent of which are Government operated.

CRS controls reimbursement for commodity losses in that the agency is directly reimbursed for such losses by the transporter involved, prior to forwarding vetted waybills to the Government for payment.

6. Explain arrangements to avoid possible duplication of distribution among the several programs.

As noted in the text above, duplication is avoided by the definition of each category of recipient. MCH and SF programs are mutually exclusive, separated by age. Preschool enrollees are not eligible to attend MCH centers because their mothers are not available to bring them to clinic. OCF recipients are institutionalized, and therefore unable to participate in any other programs. FFW is the only program in which adults can be recipients. Care is taken not to open new MCH centers in close contiguity with existing centers, in order to avoid cross-registration; geographical distribution thus serves as a deterrent to duplication in this case.

C. Control and Receipting - Records, Procedures, and Audits:

Accountability for a consignment begins ex-ship's tackle. The records used, in order of their applicability, are as follows:

1. Duty-free clearance: obtained from Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
2. Customs clearance: arranged by Ghana Supply Commission.
3. Daily tally: This card is used to record quantities offloaded from each hold of discharging ship. It is signed by representative of the ship, the Ghana Cargo Handling Corporation, and the Surveyor.
4. Delivery tally sheet: This is prepared by the GCHC, and records quantities loaded onto waiting trucks, ex-tackle. It is also signed by the three representatives listed above.
5. Survey Report: This report is submitted by an independent firm which records commodity discharges ex-tackle, specifying damaged, slack, and broken bags as well as unfit foods. The Surveyor's responsibility extends to the CRS warehouse, where inspection of unfit and broken bags takes place during the Port Health Authority's examination of each cargo.
6. Waybill: This document covers the two-mile journey of a consignment from the dock to the CRS warehouse. It is prepared by the Ghana Supply Commission. Upon arrival at the warehouse, CRS takes delivery of the consignment, accepting the GSC waybill and noting any discrepancies.
7. Warehouse ledgers: These books record incoming and outgoing commodities.
8. Physical inventory records: Physical inventories are conducted at the end of each calendar quarter, with appropriate reports and reconciliations following.
9. Waybill: Each outgoing consignment is documented by a waybill, which is issued in triplicate. Distribution of commodities to participating centers is made according to a distribution list drawn up to reflect the system of priorities based on the GSS.

Copies of the waybill are delivered as follows:

- a) To the consignee, via the transporter. The consignee signs the waybill upon receipt of the commodities, noting any discrepancies, and returns it to CRS by mail, thus providing independent confirmation of delivery;
 - b) To the transporter, who must present his copy, signed by the consignee with discrepancies duly noted, to CRS before payment can be made;
 - c) To CRS, for purposes of reference and comparison to the outgoing control ledger.
10. Shipping notice: This is sent to each consignee, and provides a second instance of independent confirmation of a consignment.
 11. Center tally cards: Each center maintains inventory tally cards for each commodity, on which both incoming and outgoing supplies are recorded.
 12. Monthly reports: Each center is required to submit a monthly report to CRS, in which attendance, issuance of rations, and beginning and ending inventories are recorded.
 13. In light of existing conditions in Ghana CRS has allocated additional staff to oversee food distribution and receipt.

D. Port Facilities - Practices:

1. Are offloading facilities at ports adequate to handle the foods?

Port facilities are adequate to handle the amounts of commodities requested in the current AER. Facilities are best equipped to handle consignments of less than 50,000 units and which are not dependent on specific equipment such as cranes, flatbed trucks, and more than five forklifts. The Government is cooperating with CRS in an effort to improve port security.

2. Are independent cargo surveys permitted?

The Government of Ghana does not interfere with independent cargo surveys.

3. Do port charges other than duty present a problem?

As noted in reference to the country agreement cited above, all port charges are absorbed or paid by the GOG.

E. In-Country Storage and Transportation:

1. Provide a statement describing available port, central, and outlying storage facilities including location and capacity. State specifically if available storage facilities are adequate to prevent commodity spoilage and waste or will the facilities available create special problems.

CRS has been granted the use of a secure warehouse owned by a government organisation (the Ghana National Trading Corporation) and located two miles from the Port of Takoradi. It has a capacity for 200,000 bags, and can hold as many as 250,000 if necessary. This warehouse is well constructed and provides security, ventilation, and off-floor pallet storage, and is considered adequate for current needs. Backup warehouse facilities owned by government and private organisations in Takoradi are available at short notice.

CRS maintains no interim storage facilities. All consignments are taken directly from the ship to the CRS warehouse to the individual centers. Each participating center signs an annual agreement with CRS, undertaking to provide storage facilities up to the standard directed. This includes protection from insect and rodent infestation as well as weather, ventilation, and off-floor stacking. CRS field personnel routinely conduct inspection of storage facilities to ensure that they are well-maintained.

2. What, if any, are the main problems related to inland transportation?

The main problems encountered in this area are the lack of available vehicles, a problem arising from the lack of tyres and spare parts in the country. Extremely poor road conditions and perennial fuel shortages compound the problem. Even under these conditions CRS attempts to deal with transporters who are reliable and who appreciate the steady work; the agency makes an effort to help transporters secure prompt payment from the Government and to obtain scarce parts and tyres whenever possible.

3. Will the distributing agency retain control of foods during transportation and storage?

CRS retains full control over foods during transportation and storage.

F. Processing - Reprocessing - Repackaging:

N/A

G. Financing:

1. How will costs of administration, storage, transportation, processing, packaging, special labels, issuance of informative materials, the cost of food preparation and serving, etc., be financed?

Administrative costs are supported by a combination of CRS funds, Household Contributions, and the proceeds from Empty Container Sales. Central storage facilities are provided in kind by the Government of Ghana through its subsidiary the Ghana National Trading Corporation. Storage at individual centers is provided by the operating agency having jurisdiction. Offloading expenses are reimbursed to CRS by the Government of Ghana. Inland transportation is paid directly from the Government to private transporters contracted to carry CRS food. Costs of food preparation at school and institutionalized feeding programs (cooks' salaries, fuel, supplemental foods, etc.) are paid by the individual center, using funds collected in the form of recipient contributions.

2. If commodity containers are to be sold, explain plan for sale, and method of control and utilisation of the salvage fund.

Empty containers are sold at the centers, for fees set by CkS. The proceeds are remitted in full to CkS, which controls its expenditure according to its budget for Fund 507.

H. Acceptability of Available Foods:

1. N/A

2. Comment as to the expected acceptability by each category of recipient of each available food.

a) Vegetable Cooking Oil is utilised in all recipient categories. Its acceptability is unquestioned by recipients, due to its wide range of applications in virtually every dish in the Ghanaian diet. Its availability further provides incentives for clinic attendance, as its value to mothers as a substitute for prohibitively expensive cooking oil on the market makes it very attractive.

b) Wheat Soy Blend, used in MCH programs, is an ideal weaning food. It is very much favoured by mothers, who are familiar with its local cornmeal counterpart, which lacks the protein and vitamin enrichment of WSB. It is used not only in making porridge, but is also adaptable to other local dishes as a more nutritious substitute for cornmeal.

c) Soy-Fortified Sorghum Grits is the cereal distributed in all program categories. Its attractiveness lies in its familiarity in parts of the country where small amounts of sorghum are grown, and its use in preparing any number of grain-based meals. Beyond the obvious use as a breakfast cereal, it is also popular as a substitute for grains such as rice, corn, and millet in grain-based dishes, which form a large portion of the Ghanaian diet.

I. Program Publicity:

1. Explain methods of educating recipients on source of foods, program requirements, and preparation and use of foods.

As an integral part of the MCH program, mothers enter into a contractual agreement with CkS, in which they are informed that their participation in the program requires regular attendance and a commitment to upgrade the food intake of their children. This agreement takes the form of a child's weight chart, with compliance indicated by satisfactory growth curves.

All recipients are informed that the source of the three Title II commodities is the United States. Recipients purchase the empty containers and are familiar with the handclasp emblem of U.S. aid programs. Educational posters have been designed, printed, and distributed to all participating centers in the four child-feeding categories. They have been well received and are felt to contribute to participants' understanding of their programs.

Cooking demonstrations using Title II foods as integrated into the local diet are regularly conducted at MCH centers. Schools and day-care centers often involve their enrollees in various aspects of food preparation, which is a form of education in itself.

2. Explain plans for program publicity including any factors that may adversely affect publicity.

Informal word-of-mouth publicity produces potential enrollments far in excess of the programs' capacity to meet the demand. The attractiveness of the food package is a major factor in the spread of this form of publicity. There are no known factors that may adversely affect publicity.

In addition all centers are provided with a set of posters which provide a health message as well as clearly indicating the source of the Title II commodities.

II. Contribution to Program

<u>Source</u>	<u>Value of Contribution in 1983 (Estimated)</u>	<u>Role Played</u>
<u>Financial</u>		
Household Contributions	\$894,554.45	Supports salaries and travel expenses of CRS field staff, and related program activities.
CRS/New York: Micro Fund	\$2,500.00	Small community projects emphasising crop expansion and dietary and health improvement.
Administrative Support	\$48,090.00	Supports varied office functions.
Government of Ghana	\$21,090,909.00 (Provisional)	Cost of clearing and inland transport of commodities.
Empty Containers	\$436,363.64	Supports salaries and travel expenses of CRS field staff, and related program activities.

Human Resources

CRS acknowledges the contribution of hundreds of health professionals involved in administering the programs. Their number and the value of their contributions are incalculable, but their role is invaluable to the success of each program.

Commodity

EEC:		
Supplemental Foods		Complements the foods provided under Title II with emphasis on attention to special needs recipients.
Butter Oil	\$59,576.00	
Milk	\$339,552.00	
Federal Republic of Germany		Targeted towards returnees to be used as a complement to Title II foods.
Rice	\$620,000.00	

II. Contribution to Program

<u>Source</u>	<u>Value of Contribution in 1983 (Estimated)</u>	<u>Role Played</u>
Used Clothing: Thanksgiving Clothing Collection, USA	\$450,000.00	Reinforces mother's commitment to clinic attendance.
Medicines and Medical Equipment	\$100,000.00	Enables clinics to provide more compre- hensive health services.
Project Support Various sources	\$100,000.00	Supports a wide range of development pro- jects.

In-Kind

Formerly the Government of Ghana was providing the bulk of its obligation as an in-kind donation; since mid-1980, however, this contribution has taken the form of a fund as described in the body of this report.

APPENDIX

AER FY'84: Changes in recipient categories

1. <u>MCH - Mothers</u>	FY'83 level:	-0-
	FY'84 request:	-0-

In order to streamline accountability at the center level, and to avoid misuse of food, CRS deems it desirable to eliminate the MCH-Mother category in favour of maintaining the double ration program for those children attending centers classed as first priority, in accordance with nutritional need demonstrated by the GSS.

2. <u>MCH - Child</u>	FY'83 level:	115,000 single ration 32,000 double rations
	FY'84 request:	115,000 single ration 64,000 double rations

As a result of the IG audit conducted in October, 1981, and GSS findings, CRS/Ghana revised its allocation/distribution system to allow for the prioritised delivery of double rations to those centers falling in the first priority category, that is, centers in which more than 45% of enrollees record weight-for-age levels below the 80th percentile. This ration/recipient mix reflects the thrust of the program, which focuses on areas of greatest need, both in isolated rural areas and through programs for "specials" in urban centers.

3. <u>OCF - 30 day</u>	FY'83 level:	1,000
	FY'84 request:	1,000

OCF recipients are institutionalised children in residential orphanages and programs for the disabled and mentally retarded, and are in daily attendance throughout the year.

4. <u>Pre-school</u>	FY'83 level:	10,000
	FY'84 request:	15,000

Children for whom pre-school program rations are requested are enrolled in day care programs which operated on a school schedule, nine months of the year. This program is now fully confined to rural communities. The modest increase of 5,000 recipients reflects the increased number of applications which have been received from rural institutions, not to mention urban sited ones. The social benefits of supporting rural-based pre-school institutions have been discussed in the Operational Plan.

5. <u>School Feeding</u>	FY'83 level:	50,000
	FY'84 request:	50,000

No change in recipient level. Although priority is given to children six months to five years in age the School Feeding Program in rural areas is often the deciding factor in whether older children attend school or not.

6. Food For Work

FY'83 level: 5,000 workers

FY'84 request: 5,000 workers

This program will focus on those agricultural development activities which are likely to be supported by Title II counterpart funds or other programs of the Government of Ghana. Rations are being limited to workers so as to avoid disincentives to alternate employment or poor accountability due to the high commercial value of the commodities. Following the return of Ghanaians from Nigeria in the early part of CY'83 quarter emphasis will be allocated to "returnee" involvement in FFW projects.