

UNCLASSIFIED

PD-AAS-518

**AGENCY FOR  
INTERNATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT**



**ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
FY 1979**

**USAID GHANA**

BEST AVAILABLE

**DEPARTMENT  
OF  
STATE**

JUNE 1977



UNCLASSIFIED

**FY 1979**

**ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION**

**GHANA**

**June, 1977**

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\*/ No Progress Narrative

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FY 79 ABS  
USAID/GHANA

TABLE I

Long Range Program Plan (\$ Millions)

	Planning Period					
	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>FY 79 Request</u>	<u>FY 80</u>	<u>FY 81</u>	<u>FY 82</u>	<u>FY 83</u>
<u>Food/Nutrition</u>						
Grants	3,440	2,666	1,485	2,200	2,600	3,100
Loans	12,000	13,000	5,000	8,000	5,000	8,000
<u>Population</u>						
Grants	965	584	300	300	500	500
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Health</u>						
Grants	1,189	1,401	1,614	1,283	1,169	1,300
Loans	-	-	5,000	-	5,000	-
<u>Education</u>						
Grants	675	2,276	2,307	1,806	955	686
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>						
Grants	-	100	600	600	600	600
Loans	-	-	2,000	-	-	-
<u>Total Functional Accounts</u>						
Grants	6,269	7,027	6,306	6,189	5,824	6,186
Loans	12,000	13,000	12,000	8,000	10,000	8,000
<u>PL-480 (Non-Add)</u>						
Title I	11,009	10,441	11,000	12,000	13,000	14,000
Title II	2,720	3,447	3,803	4,100	4,300	4,500

FY 79 ABS  
USAID/GHANA

DAP DOCUMENTATION SCHEDULE		
PROGRAM YEAR	DOCUMENTS TO BE USED AS BASIS FOR PROGRAM PLANNING	DATE APPROVED OR SENT TO AID/W
FY 1979	Original DAP	Approved 8/25/75
	DAP Revision	Sep 78
	Summary Strategy Statement	Open
	Sector Assessment: Agriculture	Approved 8/75
	Health	Oct 78
	Education	July 79
FY 1980	Analytical Description of Poor Majority and Agriculture/Rural Development Sector Assessment	March 80

FY 79 ABS  
USAID/GHANA

TABLE II

Funding Levels for FYs 1977, 78 and 79  
(\$000)

	<u>FY 77</u>	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>FY 79</u>
<u>Food/Nutrition</u>			
Grants	1,919	3,440	2,666
Loans	-	12,000	13,000
<u>Population/Health</u>			
Grants	1,887	2,154	1,985
Loans	-	-	-
<u>(Population)</u>			
(Grants)	( 768)	( 965)	( 584)
(Loans)	( - )	( - )	( - )
<u>(Health)</u>			
(Grants)	(1,119)	(1,189)	(1,401)
(Loans)	( - )	( - )	( - )
<u>Education</u>			
Grants	835	675	2,276
Loans	-	-	-
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>			
Grants	-	-	100
Loans	-	-	-
<u>TOTAL</u>			
Grants	4,641	6,269	7,027
Loans	-	12,000	13,000
<u>PL-480</u>			
Title I	-	11,009 <sup>*/</sup>	10,441 <sup>*/</sup>
Title II - Regular	2,435	2,720	3,447
Title II - Emergency	2,380	-	-

\*/ See Table VI

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT		1. TRANSACTION CODE				2. ABS/CP				
ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III		A A = ADD C = CHANGE D = DELETE				DOCUMENT CODE 6				
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY		4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO.	5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY		6. BUREAU/OFFICE		7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE			
GHANA			7/8		AFR		6		641	
8. TYPE DATA					9. TYPE ASSISTANCE					
1 1 = ABS 3 = CP 2 = ABS REVISION 4 = CP NOTIFICATION					1 1 = PROJECT 2 = PROGRAM					
10. PROJECT SEQ. - UENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. FOR OBLIG 78 funds	13. EST. FY AUTH OBLIG FINAL	14. APPRO. PRIA-TION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$ 000)			
							77 AY	78 OY	79 BY	LOP
<u>FOOD/NUTRITION</u>										
0067	Managed Input Deliv & Agric Services	2	79	FN	100	LGC	1,000	11,400	10,730	34,930
0070	Agric Management Dev	1	79	FN	180	GC	419	410	239	1,804
0071	Nutrition Improvement <sup>*/</sup>	4	80	FN	300	GN	-	360	397	912
0073	District Planning & Rural Dev	1	80	FN	230	GC	500	3,270	3,800	7,800
0086	Rural Dev Resource Support	3	82	FN	230	LGN	-	-	500	19,500
<u>POPULATION/HEALTH</u>										
0055	Danfa Rural Health/ Family Planning	2	78	PH	440	GC	910	600	-	6,118
0064	Population Program Support <sup>*/</sup>	2	79	PH	400	GC	375	415	309	2,145
0068	Management of Rural Health Services <sup>*/</sup>	1	78	PH	580	GC	427	889	-	2,176
0082	Delivery Rural Health Services	2	81	PH	530	LGN	-	-	996	13,300
0087	Programs in Population Dynamics <sup>*/</sup>	2	79	PH	421	GC	175	250	275	700
0088	Manpower Dev in Community Medicine	-	82	PH	510	GN	-	-	405	1,167
<sup>*/</sup> Differs from CP. See narratives following Tables IV							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W			
							MM	DD	YY	

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AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT <b>ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III</b>					1. TRANSACTION CODE <input type="checkbox"/> A = ADD <input type="checkbox"/> C = CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/> D = DELETE			2. ABS/CP DOCUMENT CODE 6		
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY  GHANA		4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO.  <input type="checkbox"/>	5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 7   8	6. BUREAU/OFFICE a. SYMBOL a AFR b. CODE [ 6 ]		7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE <input type="checkbox"/> 641				
8. TYPE DATA <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = ABS      2 = ABS REVISION <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = CP        4 = CP NOTIFICATION					9. TYPE ASSISTANCE <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = PROJECT      2 = PROGRAM					
10. PROJECT SEQUENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. FOR OBLIG. 78 13. EST. AUTH. OBLIG. FINAL	14. APPROPRIATION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN/GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$ 000)				
						77 AY	78 OY	79 BY	LOP	
	<u>EDUCATION</u>									
0077	Economic & Rural */ Development Mgt	1	81	E/HR	700	GC	735	520	622	2,800
0083	Women in Ghanaian Development	2	78	E/HR	760	GC	100	155	-	497
0089	Transp Maintenance Training Center	-	82	E/HR	284	GN	-	-	769	2,235
0090	Training for Rural & National Growth	-	83	E/HR	601	GN	-	-	294	1,693
0093	Women's Small-Scale Industrial Co-Ops	-	81	E/HR	272	GN	-	-	591	1,357
	<u>SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES</u>									
0092	Self-Help Community Impact Program	-	83	SD	700	GN	-	-	100	500
	*/ Differs from CP. See narratives following Tables IV									
							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W MM   DD   YY			

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COUNTRY/PROGRAM GHANA	PROJECT TITLE MANAGED INPUT DELIVERY AND AGRICULTURAL SERVICES (MIDAS)				AS APPROVED FY 70	REVISION FY	DATE PP/REVISION 8/75
	PROJECT NUMBER 641-0067				AS APPROVED FY 70	REVISION FY	DATE LAST PAR
PROJECT INPUTS				APPROPRIATION FN	AS APPROVED FY 70	REVISION FY	DATE NEXT PAR 10/77

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977 <sup>1/</sup>			ESTIMATED FY 1978			ESTIMATED FY 1979 <sup>1/</sup>		
	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURES	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURES	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURES	PIPE-LINE
PROJECT TOTAL	1000*	1144	1656	1400*	1760	1296	730*	1173	853
1. Credit Expansion	16	218	146	236	200	182	40	148	74
2. Fertilizer	172	155	232	149	184	197	-	140	57
3. Seed Multiplication	82	371	459	297	552	204	56	260	-
4. Research	393	44	393	341	339	395	318	320	393
5. Marketing	209	157	182	168	336	14	198	147	65
6. Extension Demonstration	93	189	189	184	129	244	82	108	218
7. Evaluation	35	10	55	25	20	60	36	50	46
HOST COUNTRY INPUT	2500			3700			4100		

<sup>1/</sup> SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYB LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II

<sup>2/</sup> EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

<sup>3/</sup> LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE

<sup>4/</sup> For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.

PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			
	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1976
DH	6	4 <sup>a/</sup>	2 <sup>a/</sup>	2 <sup>a/</sup>
FASA	19	9	7	-
CONTRACT	-	-	-	-
	9	10	4	-

AID 1330-8 (2-77) <sup>a/</sup> FY 77 Funds erroneously omitted from CP. Some increases because of inflation.

<sup>a/</sup> Includes 2 extensions each year.

USAID/GHANA  
FY 79 ABS

PROGRESS TO DATE

MANAGED INPUT DELIVERY AND AGRICULTURAL SERVICES (MIDAS)  
641-0067

Much of the initial ground work has been done for implementation of the grant funded subactivities of the project. Most of the commodities have been ordered; recruiting is in process for a number of contract technicians, the first of whom are at post; participants are being programmed. Four of the nine farm loan offices are established; the rest will be set up by the end of 1977. The pilot marketing survey has been started.

The loan negotiations were originally scheduled to commence in April 1976 and the loan was to be signed before June 30, 1976. This schedule was delayed when the U.S. Secretary of State's March visit was abruptly cancelled by the Government of Ghana. Consequently, MIDAS grant and loan authorizations and negotiations were suspended indefinitely. In August 1976 the Mission was authorized to resume negotiations. Since grant funds had to be obligated before September 30, 1976 the Project Agreement was signed on September 29, 1976 with the understanding that loan negotiations would be entered into soon thereafter. These negotiations then commenced on December 29, 1976.

However, during the period April to December 29, 1976 several developments occurred which have affected the pace of negotiations despite GOG's strong commitment to the MIDAS project.

First, the GOG had established a national procurement agency (GNPA) responsible for importing essential commodities (including fertilizer) in bulk to generate foreign exchange savings. The role of the Ghana Fertilizer Company (GFC) in procuring Ghana's raw material requirements for fertilizer became an unexpected issue during negotiations. After the Mission evaluated the operations of GNPA and satisfied itself of GNPA's capability it was decided that GFC, when operational, would not procure fertilizer directly from overseas but appoint GNPA as its procurement agent.

Second, to take advantage of low world market fertilizer prices prevailing in the summer of 1976, the GOG embarked on a long-term fertilizer import program utilizing its own foreign exchange resources. Consequently, Ghana is now receiving fertilizer shipments in volumes sufficient to meet requirements through CY 78 and does not anticipate any fertilizer imports financed by MIDAS until Phase II beginning in FY 79. Further, Ghana will import fertilizer utilizing AID loan funds only if CIF prices from eligible sources are competitive with prices from alternative sources; recent experience indicates that fertilizers from Gulf ports have not been competitive with quotations from Europe, either on a CIF or a FOB basis. Therefore, a new list of commodities eligible for funding under the loan had to be developed to identify commodities other than fertilizer which would be required by Ghana's small-scale farmers.

Third, it was anticipated that a technical/management partner could be found for GFC before negotiations commenced. Thus far a partner has not been found and it is doubtful whether GFC will become operational before FY 79. (Meanwhile it is proposed that MOA continue its old function of fertilizer distributor until GFC becomes operational.)

\*/ The increase of \$150,000 over the life-of-project grant cost shown in the CP is attributable mainly to inflation. The delay in execution of the project, described above, resulted in delays in placing orders for commodities and in getting advisors on board.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM GHANA	PROJECT TITLE				AS APPROVED		REVISION	DATE PP/REVISION
	AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT				FY 75	FY		12/74
	ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV				FY 79	FY		DATE LAST PAR 9/76
PROJECT NUMBER 641-0070				APPROPRIATION FN		AS APPROVED	REVISION	DATE NEXT PAR 8/77
				TOTAL COST		1,804		

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977				ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979
	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND- PERIOD	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND- PERIOD	
PROJECT TOTAL	419	425	260	260	410	410	260	260	239
1. Personnel	303	290	120	120	270	270	120	Various	124
2. Participants	46	49	-	-	90	90	-	"	73
3. Books and Training Supplies	20	34	14	14	5	5	14	"	5
4. Ghanaian Faculty Support and Travel	50	52	126	126	45	45	126	"	37
PROJECT TOTAL	675				853				718

HOST COUNTRY INPUT

PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			
	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1979
DH	3	3 <sup>a/</sup>	4 <sup>a/</sup>	4 <sup>a/</sup>
PASA	5	6	2	2
CONTRACT	-	-	-	-

1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYS LEVEL  
SHOWN IN TABLE II

2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 6 MONTHS OR MORE

4/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date  
by month and year of obligations for each project  
element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.

AID 1330-8 (2-77)

a/ Includes 1 extension

PROGRESS TO DATE

AGRICULTURE MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT  
641-0070

A Manpower Development Division has been established within the Ministry of Agriculture.

In cooperation with this division:

- (a) Each region (9) has now received two annual regional management training seminars for all of its agricultural managers (about 180 people trained in each cycle).
- (b) Requests for management consultancy and follow-up of the seminars have been fulfilled.
- (c) Two complete DAA programs have been completed and the 26 graduates from this nine-month program are now working in managerial positions in the Ministry of Agriculture.
- (d) The first year of the two-year MAA program has been successfully completed with 12 graduate students.

FY 78 Program

The third cycle of the ARMS program will take place; the third DAA program will be completed and the first students of the MAA program will receive their degrees.

- ARMS - Annual Regional Management Seminars
- DAA - Diploma for Agricultural Administration Programs (GIMPA)
- MAA - Master's Degree in Agricultural Administration (University of Ghana)

COUNTRY/PROGRAM		PROJECT TITLE			
GHANA		NUTRITION IMPROVEMENT			
ONGOING PROJECT		PROJECT NUMBER			
BUDGET DATA -		641-0071			
TABLE IV		APPROPRIATION		DATE PP/REVISION	
		AS APPROVED		DATE LAST PAR	
		FY 78		-	
		AS APPROVED		DATE NEXT PAR	
		FY 80*		-	
		AS APPROVED		-	
		912		-	
INITIAL OBLIGATION		REVISION		DATE PP/REVISION	
FINAL OBLIGATION		FY		-	
TOTAL COST		REVISION		-	
		FY		-	

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977			ESTIMATED FY 1978			ESTIMATED FY 1979		
	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURES	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURES	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURES	PIPE-LINE
PROJECT TOTAL	-	-	-	360	164	196	397	244	349
1. Consultants				67	67	-	24	24	-
2. Participants				53	17	36	50	50	36
3. Research Equipment				30	10	20	28	10	38
4. Vehicles				35	17	18	35	35	18
5. Nutritional Sample Survey				45	23	22	50	25	47
6. Demonstration Cost				80	20	60	150	70	140
7. Seminars and Other				50	10	40	60	30	70
HOST COUNTRY INPUT				310			310		

PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED		
	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
9/30/77	-	2	2
9/30/78	-	6	6
9/30/79	-	-	-
NON-CONTRACTS			
LONG-TERM	-	6	6
SHORT-TERM	-	-	-
CONTRACTS			
LONG-TERM	-	-	-
SHORT-TERM	-	-	-

1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYS LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II

2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE

4/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.

\*/ Three-year project. Delay in implementation necessitates moving last year of funding to FY 80.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM GHANA	PROJECT TITLE DISTRICT PLANNING AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DIPRUD)	AS APPROVED FY 77	REVISION FY	DATE PP/REVISION 5/77
ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV	PROJECT NUMBER 641-0073	AS APPROVED FY 80	REVISION FY	DATE LAST PAR
	APPROPRIATION F&N	AS APPROVED 2,800	REVISION	DATE NEXT PAR 7/78

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977				ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979		
	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURES	PIPE-LINE	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURES	PIPE-LINE	PIPE-LINE		FUND PERIOD (FR-TO)	
PROJECT TOTAL	500	55	445	445	1270	1030	685	685	800	490	-
1. Development Contract	180	25	155	155	770	540	385	385	440	220	Various
2. Consultants	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
3. Participants	-	-	-	-	30	15	15	15	30	15	"
4. Vehicles	30	-	30	30	65	30	65	65	5	5	"
5. Field and Household Equipment	60	-	60	60	135	135	60	60	125	60	"
6. District Experimentation Fund	90	-	90	90	50	90	50	50	80	80	"
7. Training Support and Other	115	5	110	110	220	220	110	110	120	110	"
HOST COUNTRY INPUT	225				210				205		

PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED				1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYB LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II
	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1979	
DH	-	1	1	1	2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS 3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE 4/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.
PASA	-	4	4	4	
CONTRACT	1	-	-	-	

COUNTRY/PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE		AS APPROVED	REVISION	DATE PP/REVISION
GHANA	DANFA RURAL HEALTH/FAMILY PLANNING		FY 69	FY	12/75
ONGOING PROJECT	PROJECT NUMBER		AS APPROVED	REVISION	DATE LAST PAR
BUDGET DATA -	641-0055		FY 78	FY	8/76
TABLE IV	APPROPRIATION		AS APPROVED	REVISION	DATE NEXT PAR
	PP/H		6,118		2/78 (Final)
U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)					

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977 <sup>1/</sup>			ESTIMATED FY 1978			ESTIMATED FY 1979				
	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND- PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND- PERIOD (FR-TO)
PROJECT TOTAL	910	837	814	600	963	451	-	-	451	-	-
1. UCLA Contract	724	738	647	494	748	371	10/77- 2/79	-	371	-	-
2. Participants	53	19	34	19	68	7	10/77- 2/79	-	7	-	-
3. Laboratory Equipment	-	-	-	14	14	-	10/77- 9/78	-	-	-	-
4. Ghana Medical School Grant	83	80	83	73	83	73	10/78- 9/79	-	73	-	-
5. End of Project Conference	50	-	50	-	50	-	10/77- 9/78	-	-	-	-
HOST COUNTRY INPUT	260			270				300			

PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			
	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1979
DH	4	-	-	-
PASA	-	4	-	-
CONTRACT	-	-	-	-
	NON-CONTRACTS LONG-TERM	SHORT-TERM	CONTRACTS LONG-TERM	SHORT-TERM
	4	4	-	-

1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYB LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II

2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE

4/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.

USAID/GHANA  
FY 79 ABS

PROGRESS TO DATE

DANFA RURAL HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING  
641-0055

Nine model health delivery systems have been developed from data gathered in the four test areas, where differing approaches for the delivery of health and family planning services are being designed and evaluated. Model systems developed include those for satellite clinic operations, organization of health posts, mass immunization and family planning education.

Medical students from the University of Ghana participate in field orientation programs with para-medical and Ministry of Health personnel. Writing of operational manuals has begun which will record and make available the knowledge and experience gained for ultimate extension throughout Ghana.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM GHANA	PROJECT TITLE POPULATION PROGRAM SUPPORT				AS APPROVED FY 71	REVISION FY	DATE PP/REVISION 12/76
ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV	PROJECT NUMBER 641-0064				AS APPROVED FY 79	REVISION FY	DATE LAST PAR 8/76
	APPROPRIATION PH				AS APPROVED FY 79	REVISION FY	DATE NEXT PAR 8/77
	TOTAL COST				2,145*		

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977			ESTIMATED FY 1978			ESTIMATED FY 1979		
	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE
PROJECT TOTAL	375	376	311	415	412	314	309	413	210
1. Short Term Contract Services	69	76	29	32	32	29	-	29	-
2. Participants	79	103	26	39	50	15	25	40	-
3. Contraceptives	130	125	130	129	130	129	144	129	144
4. Contraceptive Distribution	20	5	15	30	30	15	20	15	20
5. Training Programs and Research	77	67	111	135	145	101	120	175	46
6. Training Facilities	-	-	-	50	25	25	-	25	-
<b>MOST COUNTRY INPUT</b>	<b>95</b>			<b>100</b>			<b>77</b>		

1/ PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF

	9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED		
				FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
DH	-	-	-	2	-	-
PASA	-	-	-	10	8	4
CONTRACT	-	-	-	-	-	-
				NON-CONTRACTS LONG-TERM		
				SHORT-TERM		
				CONTRACTS LONG-TERM		
				SHORT-TERM		

2/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYS LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II

3/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

4/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE

5/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.

AID 1330-8 (2-77) \* Central Funding not included for all years. See next page and PN Tables for requirements for FYs 78 and 79.

USAID/GHANA  
FY 79 ABS

PROGRESS TO DATE

POPULATION PROGRAM SUPPORT

641-0064

Building on a base of 192 clinics serving 60,000 continuing users, the Ghana National Family Planning Program (GNFPP) has recently organized a series of regional seminars to strengthen the involvement of all officials and medical personnel participating in the program.

Coordination of the GNFPP program with that of the Ministry of Health has been improved by an intensified program to train health personnel in family planning activities.

Further training for improved planning and management, as well as supply of contraceptives and clinical equipment will be provided under the FY 78 program. An expanded outreach program in rural areas involving the distribution of contraceptives will also be implemented.

There will be no requirement for centrally funded orals in 1978 or 1979, and no requirement for centrally funded condoms in 1979.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM		PROJECT TITLE				DATE PF/REVISION	
GHANA		MANAGEMENT OF RURAL HEALTH SERVICES				9/75	
ONGOING PROJECT		PROJECT NUMBER				DATE LAST PAR	
BUDGET DATA -		APPROPRIATION				8/77	
TABLE IV		P/H				DATE NEXT PAR	
641-0068		2,176				9/77	
		AS APPROVED				REVISION	
		FY 74				FY	
		AS APPROVED				REVISION	
		FY 78				FY	
		AS APPROVED				REVISION	
		2,176				9/77	

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977			ESTIMATED FY 1978			ESTIMATED FY 1979		
	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE
PROJECT TOTAL	427	449	306	889	511	684	-	684	-
1. KFI Contract	249	370	191	357	249	299	-	299	-
2. DH Transportation Advisor	70	55	20	75	70	25	-	25	-
3. MGT Training Advisor - PASA	35	4	31	190	40	181	-	181	-
4. Participants	65	16	60	105	73	92	-	92	-
5. Training Materials and Other	8	4	4	62	29	37	-	37	-
6. HMI Institute Construction	-	-	-	100	50	50	-	50	-
HOST COUNTRY INPUT	100			220					

PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			NON-CONTRACT LONG-TERM	SHORT-TERM CONTRACT	LONG-TERM SHORT-TERM
	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979			
DH	1	10 <sup>a/</sup>	-	-	-	-
PASA	1	2	-	-	-	-
CONTRACT	2	-	-	-	-	-

1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYS LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II

2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE

4/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.

AID 1330-8 (2-77) \*1 See next page for footnote.

a/ Includes 6 extensions.

USAID/GHANA  
FY 79 ABS

PROGRESS TO DATE

MANAGEMENT OF RURAL HEALTH SERVICES  
641-0068

The Planning Unit has been established in the Ministry of Health and has the responsibility for coordination, analysis, submission and final preparation of the MOH budget. Two professional staff members have completed advanced studies in the U.S. and four others are scheduled to enroll in U.S. institutions in August 1977.

National health policy guidelines have been written and are being widely discussed in order to gain widespread acceptance. Manpower data is computerized and work is now under way to develop a mechanism for continuous updating. Health facility designs have been prepared. A method for systematic analysis of the effects of health programs on the serious disease problems in Ghana has been developed.

The Direct Hire equipment advisor has assisted the Ministry of Health to improve the administration and management of its transportation activities. A five-year plan is being developed; a vehicle standardization plan has been accepted; a mechanics training program has been started; a program to salvage parts from uneconomically repairable vehicles has been instituted; the inventory system has been improved.

\*/ Reason for Difference between ABS and CP

We are submitting revised Project Paper which extends project one year, extends KFI contract and DH Transportation Systems Advisor for one year, and adds a PASA management Training Advisor.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM GHANA	PROJECT TITLE PROGRAMS IN POPULATION DYNAMICS	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 77	AS APPROVED FY 77	REVISION FY	DATE PP/REVISION
ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV		FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	AS APPROVED FY 79	REVISION FY	DATE LAST PAR
PROJECT NUMBER 641-0087	APPROPRIATION	TOTAL COST	700	REVISION	DATE NEXT PAR 9/78

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977			ESTIMATED FY 1978			ESTIMATED FY 1979		
	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE
PROJECT TOTAL	175	82	93	250	225	118	275	252	141
1. University Contract	46	30	16	58	58	16	58	58	16
2. Participants	19	2	17	68	45	40	60	50	50
3. University of Ghana Operating Grant (ZDP)	55	25	30	40	50	20	29	35	14
4. Regional Seminars and Studies	55	25	30	69	65	34	110	89	55
5. Books, Materials, and Vehicle	-	-	-	15	7	8	18	20	6
<b>MOST COUNTRY INPUT</b>	-	-	-	160	-	-	163	-	-

PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED				NON-CONTRACTS LONG-TERM	SHORT-TERM CONTRACTS	LONG-TERM SHORT-TERM
	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1978			
DH	1	3	2	2			
PASA	3	7	7	7			
CONTRACT	-	-	-	-			

1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYS LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II

2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE

4/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.

AID 1330-8 (2-77) \* See Next Page for Footnote.

a/ Includes 1 extension in FY 78 and 2 in FY 79.

USAID/GHANA  
FY 79 ABS

PROGRESS TO DATE

PROGRAMS IN POPULATION DYNAMICS  
641-0087

Under a prior regional project (African Universities Teaching of Population Dynamics - 698-11-570-360) the University of Ghana established a regional population center and library, and identified scientific manpower in nearby institutions qualified to engage in research related to population policy formulation.

The Programs in Population Dynamics project is thus building on an established base. Under the project the Population Dynamics Program of the University of Ghana will conduct research projects, workshops, and seminars in the population field. Participants in these activities will include personnel from all elements of Ghanaian society concerned with family planning.

\*/ The Mission's estimated total cost of the project differs from that shown in the CP because our project has been linked with Ghana National Family Planning Program activities under the Population Support Project (#0064), thus will require less funding.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM GHANA	PROJECT TITLE ECONOMIC AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT (ERDM)	AS APPROVED FY 77	REVISION FY	DATE PP/REVISION
ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV	PROJECT NUMBER 641-0077	AS APPROVED FY 81	REVISION FY	DATE LAST PAR
		AS APPROVED 2,800*	REVISION	DATE NEXT PAR 7/78
		INITIAL OBLIGATION		
		FINAL OBLIGATION		
		TOTAL COST		

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977 <sup>1/</sup>			ESTIMATED FY 1978			ESTIMATED FY 1979		
	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPE-LINE
PROJECT TOTAL	735	42	693	520*	702	511	622*	530	603
1. U.S. Technicians	250	17	233	390	242	381	400	400	381
2. Participants	60	-	60	40	60	40	130	40	130
3. Vehicles	150	-	150	-	150	-	-	-	-
4. Furniture	85	25	60	-	60	-	-	-	-
5. Training Aids	70	-	70	5	70	5	5	5	5
6. Other	30	-	30	85	30	85	87	85	87
7. Training Site Renovation	90	-	90	-	90	-	-	-	-
<b>MOST COUNTRY INPUT</b>	<b>193</b>			<b>556</b>			<b>608</b>		

PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			NON-CONTRACTS LONG-TERM	SHORT-TERM	CONTRACTS LONG-TERM	SHORT-TERM
	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979				
DH	1	1	1	3	2 <sup>a/</sup>	5	5
PASA	4	4	4	4	5	15	15
CONTRACT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1/</sup> SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYS LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE 11

<sup>2/</sup> EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

<sup>3/</sup> LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE

<sup>4/</sup> For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.

\* / Increase over CP because of inflation.

<sup>a/</sup> Both extensions

COUNTRY/PROGRAM GHANA		PROJECT TITLE WOMEN IN GHANAIAN DEVELOPMENT		AS APPROVED FY 78	REVISION FY	DATE PP/REVISION
ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV		APPROPRIATION EH		AS APPROVED FY 78	REVISION FY	DATE LAST PAR
PROJECT NUMBER 641-0083		EH		AS APPROVED 497	REVISION	DATE NEXT PAR 10/77

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977-1/			ESTIMATED FY 1978			ESTIMATED FY 1979		
	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE
PROJECT TOTAL	100	129	216	155	178	193		193	
1. Consultants	39	54	39	60	40	59	-	59	
2. Participants	28	15	24	25	28	21	-	21	
3. Vehicle	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4. NCWD Grant	8	35	113	-	60	53	-	53	
5. GAW Grant	25	15	40	70	50	60	-	60	
PROJECT TOTAL	106			110					

HOST COUNTRY INPUT	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYS LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II
	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	
PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79	
DH	-	-	-	
PASA	5	5	-	
CONTRACT	-	-	-	
	NON-CONTRACT; LONG-TERM	SHORT-TERM	CONTRACT; LONG-TERM	
	SHORT-TERM	LONG-TERM	SHORT-TERM	

1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYS LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II

2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

3/ LONG-TERM -- INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE

4/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.

FY 79 ABS  
USAID/GHANA

PROGRESS TO DATE

WOMEN IN GHANAIAN DEVELOPMENT  
641-0083

The National Council on Women and Development (NCWD) is carrying out research projects to analyze the role of women in various segments of the Ghanaian economy. These studies will create a data base on which meaningful policy decisions can be made which will lead to improving the social and economic status of women.

The findings of one study have resulted in a request for funding under an Accelerated Impact Project to initiate a small-scale industry in each of five villages. Other studies include research on ways to plan for economic involvement of women, the identification of appropriate technologies, and a review of women in cooperatives and their opportunities for further involvement.

The Ghana Assembly of Women, whose membership is comprised of PVOs, has scheduled three leadership training workshops for key people in its member groups. Three additional workshops in other areas are expected to be held during FY 78. The GAW has further strengthened its services to its member groups by providing literacy classes and sewing lessons at villages near Accra. Other activities have included providing day- and child-care services at two village locations.



TABLE V - FY 1979 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY/SUPPORT ITEM	DECISION UNIT		REVISED BY		CONSOLIDATED BY	
		USAID/Ghana					
		CUMULATIVE MISSION OPERATING EXPENSES (000)	RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS				PROGRAM FUNDING (000)
			INCREM CUMULATIVE	US	FN	US	
APPROPRIATION ACCT	DESCRIPTION	US	FN	US	FN	US	FN
	<u>Decision Package - Current:</u>						
10.	MIDAS Loan (L)	F/N				5,000	17,695
11.	0071 Nutrition Improvement (GO)	F/N				397	18,092
12.	District Planning and Rural Dev. Loan (L)	F/N				1,000	19,092
13.	P.L. 480, Title I					11,009	30,101
	<u>Decision Package - Proposed</u>						
14.	0088 Manpower Dev. in Community Medicine (GN)	PH				405	30,506
15.	0082 Delivery of Rural Health Services (GN)	PH				996	31,502
16.	0093 Women's Small Scale Industries Co-ops (GN)	EHR				591	32,093
17.	0089 Transportation Maint. Training Center (GN)	EHR				769	32,862
18.	0090 Training for Rural & National Growth (GN)	EHR				294	33,156
19.	0092 Self-help for Community Development (GN)	SDA				100	33,256
20.	688-0407 Improved Rural Technology (GO)	EHR	1	48	64	-	-

FY 79 ABS  
USAID/GHANA

COMMENTS IN LIEU OF PID

RURAL DEVELOPMENT RESOURCE SUPPORT

641-0086

The Rural Development Resource Support Project is the successor project to District Planning and Rural Development (DIPRUD - #0073) in that it begins to replicate in other districts activities started in the Atebubu District of the Brong-Ahafo Region. It will assist the Brong-Ahafo Regional Council to integrate development programs in other districts of the region, based on the Atebubu experience.

The information for the PID was included in the PRP for DIPRUD. The PRP will be completed in December 1977. USAID will request services of a TDY team from AID/W to prepare the PRP.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
**PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET**  
 TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE  
 A A = ADD  
 C C = CHANGE  
 D D = DELETE

PID -27-  
 2. DOCUMENT CODE 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY  
 Ghana

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS)  
 641-0088

6. BUREAU/OFFICE  
 A. SYMBOL AFR B. CODE 06

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS)  
 MANPOWER DEV IN COMMUNITY MEDICINE

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT  
 A.  2 = PRP  3 = PP  
 B. DATE 1 | 0 | 7 | 7

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION  
 a. INITIAL FY 7 | 9 b. FINAL FY 8 | 2

10. ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = )

FUNDING SOURCE		PASSPORT
A. AID APPROPRIATED		1,167
OTHER		-
U.S.S.R.		-
B. HOST COUNTRY		1,174
C. OTHER DONOR(S)		128
TOTAL		2,469

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

A. APPRO- PRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY 79		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) PH	B-510	561		405		1,167	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
		TOTAL					

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)  
 510

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)  
 BR

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE  
 B-534

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)  
 Provide the most effective form of health care delivery systems which the limited manpower and financial resources will permit and to distribute health services as widely as possible.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 400 CHARACTERS)  
 Institutionalize the capability within the Ghana Medical School to train doctors at the post graduate level in community health in order to provide the number of trained physicians necessary for an effective rural health delivery system.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)  
 Two months for PRP \$20,000. Two months for PP \$20,000. One month for Ghanaian for PRP \$1,000.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature *Irvin D. Coker*  
 Title Irvin D. Coker  
 Director, USAID/Ghana

Date Signed 0 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 7

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED :  
 AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS.  
 DATE OF DISTRIBUTION

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT IN COMMUNITY MEDICINE (MADCOM) (0088)

A. SUMMARY OF THE PROBLEM

A high proportion of Ghana's population can be considered to be rural poor. It is estimated that 70 percent of Ghana's households reside in rural areas, and 98 percent of that group currently have per capita disposable incomes of less than \$150 in 1969 prices. This rural population is also effected by a high rate of infant mortality, a low life expectancy, under nutrition and malnutrition and a limited access to curative health services.

In the tropical setting of Ghana the stresses on human health are great especially for the poor. Environmental conditions for life in this climate create serious problems and intensify the hazards of poverty found everywhere. Nutritional deficiencies complicate the dangers to health and are themselves intensified by the wastage of food resulting from febrile and endemic diseases and parasite infestation. Closely spaced births, high parity (5 or more children) and resultant crowding have caused serious demographic changes and migration of the poor. Because of economic necessity workers capable of earning a livelihood have migrated to towns near the coast or to the richer agricultural areas leaving their dependents in the poorer areas exposed to long periods of food deprivation which in turn seriously increases their susceptibility to disease.

In the last twenty years there has been a marked increase in the number of health personnel and health facilities in Ghana; however, the geographic distribution and allocation of these resources leaves much to be desired. The rural areas, which provide the principal agricultural, mineral, etc. resources for the country are the primary victims of its organizational inadequacies. Finding ways of improving the balance of health service delivery systems and personnel between urban and rural areas is therefore of increasing importance.

The problems and conditions of services in rural areas are factors at the heart of this maldistribution of health personnel. Some of these deficiencies are found in living conditions, salaries, lack of area incentives, lack of logistical support, failure to delegate authority with responsibility and in summary a high degree of frustration with the health care delivery system.

The project will support our DAP goal of strengthening rural health services. Part of this problem is being addressed by project 0068, Management of Rural Health Services, which is strengthening the quality of planning and management within Ghana's existing health care system and thus improve the effectiveness of rural health services. Project 0082, Delivery of Rural Health Services, which is phase II of Project 0068 will implement an effective low cost health delivery service designed to provide integrated health, family planning and nutrition services to the rural poor.

Another aspect of the problem is that there are not enough trained people with community health expertise to fill the needed positions.

Within Anglophone West Africa facilities are now being developed to train doctors at the postgraduate level in community health. Ghana has to send its doctors to Europe or the U.S. for training which drastically reduces the number of people who can be trained within given resources and who are needed for service immediately after completion of training.

**B. PROPOSED RESPONSE**

The Government of Ghana (GOG) plans a wide ranging rural health delivery system which will provide training for public health personnel and will share with the communities the employment of local health attendants. In order to upgrade standards in the entire system the GOG plans to place a well trained public health physician into each of the 62 health districts (one per 200,000 population) and provide in addition training for 18 health planners and senior administrators, within 5 to 10 years. Approximately 100 graduates will be needed for Ghana over the next 10 years.

The GOG together with Nigeria, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and The Gambia has formed a West Africa Postgraduate Medical College which will have the authority to grant fellowships in Public Health. The college is an association of all graduate medical programs in the participating countries. Training will take place at individual medical schools within the region, but the awarding of the degree will be on a regional basis and will be recognized by each country involved. West African Speciality Examination Boards have been established and are similar to those in the U.S. They are made up of specialists from the participating countries who will conduct the examinations. A government to government agreement has been signed and the philosophies and strategies for training have been agreed upon.

Individuals trained outside of West Africa will be required to submit evidence of overseas training for evaluation and to submit to reexamination by the West African Postgraduate Health College.

The Department of Community Health of University of Ghana Medical School in cooperation with the Ministry of Health of Ghana has been assigned to provide the training for the Public Health practitioners.

The training program would be in two phases. Phase I would be for 18-24 months. This would be primarily theoretical training including basic training in epidemiology; health service delivery; maternal and child health; biostatistics; environmental and industrial health; health planning, economics and management; nutrition; population dynamics; how to train paramedics; and other public health subjects. It would be similar to a U.S. Master's of Public Health.

Phase II would be practical field training in rural areas for two years. Upon completion of both phases of training the graduate would be accepted as a "Fellow of the College" with such honors and privileges due recognized by all participating countries. Training would be equivalent to U.S. completed residency in Public Health.

A number of training sites will be made available for field work and special projects for Phase I and Phase II. The list of participating institutions will be determined by a Ministry of Health (MOH), Department of Community Medicine, University of Ghana Commission in agreement with other training and service units throughout the country.

Those being considered as participating agencies include:

- University of Kumasi, Department of Community Health
- University of Kumasi, Department of Civil Engineering (Sanitation)
- University of Ghana, Legon, Dept. of African Studies and Sociology, RIPS, DSSER, Dept. of Food Science and Nutrition
- Training Centers at Kintampo, Danfa and Akosombo
- Projects sites and programs in epidemiologics, nutritional and other Public Health programs.
- Training assignments to Regional Medical Officers and Department of MOH
- Similar institutions in other West African Countries.

Each candidate would agree before being admitted to the school to accept any public health position for which his government had expressed a need and the candidate would be assigned to a specific district at the time of acceptance.

At the moment the GOG plans to start with 10-15 students in October 1978; however, as the design of the project further develops the optimal number will be determined by need and resources.

This project will concentrate on Phase I with the purpose of institutionalizing the capability within the Ghana Medical School (GMS) to provide training in community medicine at the postgraduate level in order to provide the necessary public health physicians for the implementation of the rural health delivery systems.

OUTPUTS

- Curriculum developed for 2-year Phase I
- 10-15 graduates per year from Phase I
- Accommodations that provide sufficient classrooms, laboratories and office space
- Functioning laboratories with the basic equipment and material necessary to train the students in community medicine.
- Training sites established in various geographic areas in the country to provide practical experience as part of the academic program.

INPUTS

GOG

- Provide faculty and staff
- Full scholarships, living allowances and books for the candidates
- Physical site, building, grounds, and training sites
- International travel for overseas training

West African Health Secretariat

- Provide honoraria and travel cost for inter-college exchange of teachers and specialists.

USAID

- Provide short-term specialists to assist in curriculum development and specific expertise related to the implementation of the educational program.
- Training abroad to upgrade the faculty and provide specific public health experience for faculty and candidates.
- Equipment for the laboratory at the school and training sites and teaching aids for the classroom. (Occupational health and environmental health equipment is minimal at present.)
- Spare parts for repairs of vehicles.
- Foreign exchange for Public Health periodicals and Public Health Seminars to be conducted in Ghana.

C. RELATED ACTIVITIES

In order to coordinate services within the public health sector a Planning Unit has been established in the MOH and is supported by an AID project, Management of Rural Health Services (0068). Through that project as well as the training component of the Danfa Project (0055) public health training has been provided to enable the GOG to staff the Planning Unit with public health specialists. Under the extension of Management of Rural Health Services training will be provided for Regional Health Medical Officers in 9 regions of the country. The Department of Community Health will continue to carry on health research in Danfa area and continue to use Danfa as a basic training area for graduates.

The MOH has a training school at Kintampo for mid-level health personnel and a far reaching model in employment of locally financed community health workers. WHO is staffing an evaluation unit for the project and provides periodic short training seminars for senior health officers in Kintampo.

Other GOG-Ministry of Health training activities for mid-level health personnel (Superintendents, nurses, midwives, sanitarians) and auxiliary personnel exist in most regions.

The GOG, WHO, and other international donors are engaged in a multitude of programs, aimed to control tropical and endemic diseases. All these projects are directed to surveillance and environmental sanitation strategies. The direct treatment campaigns and immunization efforts are left to the existing health care services system of the GOG which is severely constrained by transportation limitation, lack of supplies, and coordination of efforts. This badly needed coordination is expected to be achieved by employing physicians in the district who from the start of their training have been accustomed to working with paramedics and auxiliaries in the field and providing them with back-up, directives and on-the-job training.

D. ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES

The alternative approach to solving the critical problem would be for people to continue to be trained out of the country. It is obviously more expensive to train people out of the country and the relevance of the training can be questioned. There also exists the problem of the trainees, especially medical personnel, remaining outside the country after their training.

E. BENEFICIARIES

The direct beneficiaries would be the people trained; however, the real beneficiaries would be the rural poor in areas where there are no doctors and where the planned public health care services are sorely in need of medical supervision and guidance to meet desired standards.

F. SPREAD EFFECT

While it is not intended that this project be replicated at another location within Ghana, it will still have a "spread effect". The training of the doctors in community medicine will include instructions for on-the-job training of paramedics. The community health training center will be located in Ghana and people from other West African Anglophone countries may come to Ghana for training and returning to their countries to work. It is expected that the graduates will direct and maintain the health care delivery system in their respective areas.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT AND PLANS

PART II

A. ESTIMATED PROJECT COST

The total cost of the project is estimated at \$2,469,300 broken down as follows:

GOG Costs	:	\$1,174,000	(48%)
WAHS Costs	:	\$ 128,300	( 5%)
USG Costs	:	\$1,167,000	(47%)

B. GOVERNMENT OF GHANA CONTRIBUTION

The GOG will provide the cost of operating the post graduate training program within the Department of Community Medicine at the GMS. The costs are detailed below:

-- Salaries and Allowances for Faculty and staff:	\$398,700
-- Support Costs for Students:	440,500
-- School Building and Maintenance:	<u>334,800</u>
Total	\$1,174,000

C. WEST AFRICAN HEALTH SECRETARIAT (WAHS) CONTRIBUTION

The WAHS will provide honoraria and travel costs for specialist from other countries to attend special sessions at the Ghana Medical Schools. Funding will also be provided for some exchange professors for a regular interplay of faculty throughout West Africa. Total costs for are estimated at \$128,300 broken down as follows:

-- Honoraria	\$ 13,500
-- Exchange Professors	\$114,800

D. UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

The U.S. Government through the USAID Mission will provide short-term advisory assistance to help develop the curriculum and organization of the educational program. Both long and short-term training will also be provided for faculty development and in some special cases for advanced

students. Equipment for the necessary laboratories and books and journals for the community health library will be financed by the project. Some local cost financing will be used to sponsor seminars/workshops. The USAID costs are projected as follows:

-- Short U.S. Technical Services	\$ 422,000
-- Long-term Academic Training	154,000
-- Short-term Special Training	91,000
-- Laboratory Equipment and Library Book and Journals	300,000
-- Other Costs	<u>200,000</u>
Total	\$1,167,000

**PART III: DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROJECT**

Once the PID has been approved the Mission will begin the preliminary work necessary for the PRP. The PRP should be completed in October 1977 and submitted to AID/W for approval in November. The PP will be written in March 1978.

Some of the basic data necessary for the development of this project will be available from the Danfa (641-0055) results. A study will need to be made of the exact requirements necessary to set up the Community Health School and what resources are now available. A study of the available training sites will have to be made to determine which would be the best ones because of staffing, location, resources and accessibility. A financial analysis will need to be developed to accurately determine the project cost to both the U.S. and the GOG.

The majority of the project design work will be done by the staff within the Mission; however, it is anticipated that two-person-months of U.S. technical assistance for both the PRP and PP work will be necessary. These individuals should have both planning and administrative experience relative to a Community Health School. In addition a study of 2-4 weeks by a Ghanaian behavior scientist will need to be done to advise us on the cultural and traditional aspects of rural health care delivery.

**PART IV: MAJOR ISSUES**

The issue that must be considered during the review of any proposed project is whether or not the GOG can sustain any new institutions developed under collaborative efforts. Given the current economic situation the GOG has tremendous demands for the limited budgetary resources available. The Government has indicated that health has a high priority by the relative increase in the health budget while other areas have been cut or remained the same.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
**PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET**  
 TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE  
 A A = ADD  
 C C = CHANGE  
 D D = DELETE

FID - 37-

2. DOCUMENT CODE  
 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY  
 GHANA

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS)  
 641-0089

6. BUREAU/OFFICE  
 A. SYMBOL B. CODE  
 06

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS)  
 TRANSPORTATION MAINTENANCE TRG CENTER

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT  
 A.  2 = PRP  
 3 = PP  
 B. DATE  1  0  7  7

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION  
 a. INITIAL FY  7  9  
 b. FINAL FY  8  2

10. ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = )

FUNDING SOURCE		BASE
A. AID APPROPRIATED		2235
B. OTHER	1. Peace Corps	250
	U.S.S.	
	2. OTHER COUNTRY	1261
	B. OTHER DONOR(B)	
TOTAL		3746

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY 79		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) EH	B-284	690		769		2235	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTAL				769		2235	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)

BL BR TNG

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

Provide every area of the country with access to the inputs and services required to achieve its fullest productive potential.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

Establish a capability to train indigenous personnel in the necessary skills to maintain adequate transportation systems in support of programs providing services to the rural poor.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

Two months TDY contract services to assist in the completion of the PRP (one month) and PP (one month); \$20,000.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature *Irvin D. Coker*

Title Irvin D. Coker  
 Director, USAID/Ghana

Date Signed  
 MM DD YY  
 0  5  2  7  7  7

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED 11 AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION

MM DD YY

PART I. Summary of the Problem and Proposed Response

A. Summary of the Problem:

A high proportion of Ghana's population can be considered to be rural poor. It is estimated that 70 percent of Ghana's households reside in rural areas, and 98 percent of that group currently have per capita disposable incomes of less than \$150 in 1969 prices. This rural population suffers from a high rate of infant mortality, a low life expectancy, undernutrition and malnutrition and a limited access to curative health services.

Almost all the rural poor are at least to some degree engaged in farming. Farms may be as small as 2-3 acres (nearly 55 percent of holdings cultivate less than 4 acres) with all activities done by hand including land preparation, weeding, harvesting and threshing. Women in particular divide their time between household chores and farming/farming related activities. The rural poor are confronted with serious problems in marketing produce and access to the necessary inputs for production. Government services are largely inaccessible including extension, health, credit and even elementary education for many.

While not spectacularly endowed, there is a consensus that Ghana possess resources in sufficient abundance to provide all its citizens with increased incomes and welfare. The problem has been the inability of Ghana's various governments to design and implement a development program which could effectively reach the rural poor. Previous governments had concentrated on capital intensive development projects and macro-economic problems. The present government has made a commitment to meeting the needs of the rural communities. The operating ministries responsible for programs in the rural areas are being decentralized to put more planning and management at the local level. Programs being developed by the government are intended to provide every area of the country with access to the inputs and services required to achieve its fullest productive potential.

A universal constraint in the implementation of these programs for rural development is the lack of adequate transport support to outreach and program extension. Approximately 50 percent of the motor vehicle fleets servicing the rural development effort is deadlined at any one time. Inputs and services, as a result, have little impact on the rural poor for whom they are intended. A primary reason for this weak transport capability has been the lack of trained manpower to manage and maintain transport and related equipment.

This lack of trained manpower not only delays or impedes the delivery of inputs and services to the rural poor under the various rural development programs, it also decreases the effectiveness and utility of resources available for those programs. This lack of trained manpower results in hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of equipment and parts being ruined unnecessarily because they are improperly installed, handled or maintained. Because mechanics are unable to correctly diagnose motor vehicle problems, parts that are still functioning perfectly are replaced in a hit or miss attempt to locate and correct the trouble. There are many other examples of losses due to the lack of training all of which result in a breakdown of communication with the rural areas of Ghana and hence the lesser developed segments of Ghanaian society.

**B. Proposed Response:**

In order to successfully implement a rural development strategy the Ministry of Economic Planning has determined that an effort must be made to upgrade the personnel involved in the transportation systems of the various ministries and agencies involved in that implementation. To that end, a Transportation Maintenance Training Center (TMTC) will be established to train in-service personnel in the transportation related fields of administrators, drivers/operators, mechanics, supply managers and related technical specialists. The TMTC would be able to provide the variety of transport related training to all of the ministries and agencies with a resultant improvement in the ability to reach the rural poor with specific programs to meet their needs. The training provided by the TMTC should enable the GOG to reduce the percentage of vehicles deadlined at any one time by half by the end of the project.

AID would provide assistance over a four year period to the Government of Ghana (GOG) in the establishment of the TMTC. Over the life of the project twelve specific training programs would be developed:

- Course I - Mechanics, vehicles
- Course II - Mechanics, heavy equipment
- Course III - Mechanics, farm machinery
- Course IV - Drivers, light vehicles (preventive maintenance, emergency repairs, etc.)

- Course V - Drivers, truck and bus
- Course VI - Operators, heavy equipment
- Course VII - Operators, farm machinery
- Course VIII - Electricians, automotive
- Course IX - Supply Management
- Course X - Administrative, basic
- Course XI - Administrative, advanced
- Course XII - Upgrading and cross-training

This development of these courses will include the creation of programs of instruction, instructor guides, lesson plans, student handouts, and a variety of training aids, such as charts, graphs, manuals, slides, tapes and transparencies. The project will train 17 trainers for the Center and over 3000 students as follows: 1300 mechanics, 900 drivers, 450 operators, 200 administrators and 200 supply managers. At the completion of the project the TMTC will be capable of carrying on an institutionalized training program covering each of the specific fields related to the management and maintenance of viable transportation systems. It will have all shops set up and operating machinery installed and an adequate supply system functioning.

The GOG will supply the physical site for the TMTC and a staff of 17 trainers to operate the Center. In addition the GOG will cover all the costs of operating and maintaining the Center including salaries and allowances for the trainers. Vehicles necessary for the training programs will be provided by the operational ministries.

AID will provide technical assistance for the establishment of the Center, the development of the courses and the training of the trainers. It is anticipated that these services would be handled by a contract for four technicians as follows: a chief of party, a training specialist, a maintenance (mechanic) specialist and a supply specialist. AID will also finance a limited amount of short-term participant training for the professional development of the TMTC staff. In addition AID will furnish the basic shop equipment and tool supplies for the Center and also materials in the rural areas, the rural

necessary for developing training aids. A small amount of local currency will be made available under the project for the use of local consultants and purchase of in-country supplies that are appropriate to the project development.

As additional project inputs the Peace Corps would be requested to provide up to 25 volunteers to work with the TMTC in initially providing training during the TMTC staff development phase and as field representatives for follow-up assistance.

C. Related Assistance:

The Canadian Government in 1972 provided \$3 million for the establishment of a technical training institute in Kumasi. The institute which is now operating is oriented toward providing the vocational skills necessary for the expansion of industry in Ghana; furniture construction, industrial electronics, welding, refrigeration and air conditioning are samples of the type of courses offered. The Canadian International Development Agency also has a current Road Maintenance Project working with the Ghana Highway Authority (GHA) which includes the development of a technical training facility within the GHA. This training, however, is specific to the needs of the GHA and is concentrated on the equipment particular to highway construction and maintenance. In addition the Federal Republic of Germany has provided assistance to various technical/vocational schools in Ghana, but these programs are also geared toward skilled technicians for private industry.

D. Alternative Approaches:

The alternative approach to solving this critical problem is to work with each major ministry on an individual basis as has been done with the Ministry of Health under the Management of Rural Health Services (641-0068) project. This approach has been producing results in the Ministry of Health, but that is only one ministry among many with the same problem. The most logical approach appears to be a central training ground which can provide the necessary training services to the government as a whole.

E. Beneficiaries:

As the goal of the project is to strengthen the maintenance capability of the several technical ministries participating thus enabling them to deliver their services more effectively

population will be a prime though indirect, beneficiary of the project. Services provided by government would have a greater impact on the population as more people would be exposed to more mobile government technicians and officials. Projects being implemented by AID and other donors to upgrade agriculture, health, rural development, education, etc., among the rural populations would enjoy an increased level of participation by GOG counterparts due to their greater mobility.

The direct beneficiaries of the project would be those trained in particular skills at the TMTC, skills making it possible for them to advance in their jobs as a result of their training.

**F. Spread Effects:**

While it is not intended that the project itself be replicated at another location within Ghana it will still have a "spread effect." Those trained at the TMTC will be used in supervisory capacities at least during the life of the project. Each individual trained will also become a trainer once he returns to his sponsoring agency, and the skills learned will be transferred through example. This type of "spread effect" is important to improving the transportation maintenance capabilities within the GOG in the shortest possible time.

**PART II: Financial Requirement and Plans**

**A. Estimated Project Cost:**

The total cost of the project is estimated at \$3,746,000 broken down as follows:

U.S. Costs:	\$2,485,000 (66%)
GOG Costs:	\$1,261,000 (34%)

**B. U.S. Contribution:**

The majority of the U.S. contribution will be provided through grants from the USAID. The balance will be the costs for the Peace Corps Volunteers engaged in the project. Costs by major input are detailed below:

USAID

Contract for technical	\$1,747,000
Short-term training programs	118,000
Shop equipment and training materials	270,000
Contribution toward TMTC building	100,000
	<hr/>
Sub-Total	\$2,235,000

Peace Corps

Maintenance costs for volunteers	250,000
	<hr/>
Total U.s.	\$2,485,000

C. Government of Ghana Contribution:

The project cost to the GOG will be about evenly divided between the operation and maintenance of the Center and the construction or renovation of the permanent site. The costs for the former will be continuing beyond the life of this project. Costs by major input are detailed below:

Salaries and allowances for staff	\$ 395,000
Operation and maintenance	288,000
Construction/renovation	500,000
Contribution to PCV cost	78,000
	<hr/>
	\$1,261,000

PART III: Development of the Project

Once the PID has been approved the Mission will begin the preliminary work necessary for the PRP. The PRP should be completed in September and submitted to AID/W for approval in October. The PP will be written in February of 1978.

The work done under the Management of Rural Health Services project (641-0068) will serve as the base for the detailed development of this project. A study will need to be made on the specific requirements of the other ministries and agencies that will become primary users of the TMTC to determine if the Center as proposed will meet their needs or what alterations in the design will need to be made. Many of the requirements have been identified in a report prepared by USAID contractor Mr. Dan Siglin during his TDY to Ghana early this fiscal year. An analysis will also have to be made to determine the most appropriate location for the Center both organizational and geographical. Financial analysis will also need to be developed to accurately gauge the project's cost to both the U.S. and the GOG.

The USAID will request approximately one man-month of technical services for both the PRP and the PP work. The majority of the project design work will be done by the staff within the Mission. However, it is anticipated that assistance will be needed from someone with experience in the establishment of similar training programs in the U.S. This person should have both planning and administrative experience relative to transportation maintenance training. The same person or institution would be desirable for both the PRP and PP.

#### PART IV: Major Issues

The issue that must be considered during the review of any proposed projects is whether or not the GOG can sustain any new institutions developed under collaborative efforts. Given the current economic situation the GOG has tremendous demands both on its foreign exchange and local currency resources for the limited budgetary resources that it has available. The Government has indicated that the improvement of the transport system must take a high priority if its rural development and agriculture policies are to be successful. The achievements being made within the Ministry of Health's transportation maintenance program under the Management of Rural Health Services project (641-0068) indicate that this activity will receive the necessary support.

A second issue is whether or not the government will be able to retain in its service those people trained. This problem arises in most projects carried out in Ghana as Government salaries and allowances are generally lower than those available in the private sector regardless of the category of work. The USAID along with other donors is continuously working with the GOG to create conditions of service and a level of morale such that personnel trained will remain with their respective organizations.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
**PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET**  
 TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE  
 A = ADD  
 C = CHANGE  
 D = DELETE

PID -46-  
 2. DOCUMENT CODE  
 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY  
 GHANA

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS)  
 641-0090

6. BUREAU/OFFICE  
 A. SYMBOL AFR  
 B. CODE 06

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS)  
 Training for Rural and National Growth

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT  
 A.  3 2 = PRP  
            3 = PP  
 B. DATE 07/7/8

10. ESTIMATED COSTS  
 (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = 1.15 Cedis)

FUNDING SOURCE	AMOUNT
A. AID APPROPRIATED	1693
B. OTHER	
1. U.S.A.	
2. U.S.S.R.	
C. HOST COUNTRY	785
D. OTHER DONOR(S)	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2478</b>

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION  
 A. INITIAL FY  7  9  
 B. FINAL FY  8  3

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

A. APPRO- PRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY 79		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) EH	B-601	790		294		1693	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
		TOTAL					

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)  
 721 | 710 | 810 | 850

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)  
 BR | TNG

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)  
 Improve the delivery of inputs and services to achieve the fullest productive potential for every area of the country.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)  
 Provide specific action-oriented training to expand the human resources available to plan and implement programs required for rural and national growth.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)  
 None anticipated

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE  
 Signature *Irvin D. Coker*  
 Title Irvin D. Coker  
 Director, USAID/GHANA  
 Date Signed 05/27/77

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED AND DATE OF DISTRIBUTION  
 MM DD YY

TRAINING FOR RURAL AND NATIONAL GROWTH  
641-0090

PART I: Summary of the Problem and Proposed Response

A. Summary of the Problem:

With an estimated 70 percent of Ghana's population living in rural areas and a large proportion of that group being considered Ghana's poorest segment and also recognizing the degree to which rural life consists of an intricately inter-related set of activities and problems, an integrated approach to development designed to benefit the poor majority has strong appeal. The current Five Year Plan of the Government of Ghana (GOG) acknowledges that past development efforts had been unduly concentrated in the urban areas and calls for a reversal of this trend by a decentralization effort in order to improve the delivery of inputs and services at the local level and promote development at that level. At the same time urban migration remains unchecked, contributing to an estimated annual growth rate of five percent.

One of the critical areas to this development effort is and will continue to be the human resources available at all levels to plan and implement the programs required. Human resources of the type necessary are in short supply throughout the country from national down to and including the local level.

While Ghana is comparatively advanced relative to other African developing countries in the availability of higher education, the universities are overly academic and not well adapted to the problem solving approach type of education needed in a developing country today. Training in the various academic disciplines is not geared to producing individuals with a pragmatic ability to assess and manage resources. In many areas the problem is not lack of professional skill but rather a lack of ability to relate that skill to diverse, resource short situations and to manage accordingly. The result is that neither faculty nor graduates are well oriented to concepts of development. Change is accruing within these institutions, but there will be a critical period before particular needs in the development effort can be met by the educational facilities in Ghana.

Many of these developmental needs will not be in the direct areas of assistance being provided through projects with the USAID or other donors, despite the fact that the needs are critical and important to the development effort. There is currently little or no way that these needs can now be adequately addressed as they arise.

B. Proposed Response:

In order to provide the specific training for problems that evolve during the course of the development process going on within Ghana, but which are not directly related to active assistance activities, the Ministry of Economic Planning (MEP) has indicated the necessity for a project designed to meet these training requirements. The project would provide training over a five year period for both rural and urban development programs and for the macro-level in order to promote the national economic growth required to sustain any rural development effort.

AID would provide long and short-term overseas training and observational tours in the U.S. or an appropriate third country for both academic and non-academic training. The specific program and levels of academic training would be decided on the basis of the requirements that develop and in close collaboration with the Ministry of Economic Planning, however, the primary type of scholarships provided would be expected to be for Master's Degrees. Subject matter would be primarily in economics (both macro and micro), rural development, financial management, project management, training of management, planning, statistics, education development (particularly non-formal) and specific technical fields such as environmental quality but would not necessarily be limited to these fields. It is estimated that 15 such programs would be completed during each year of the project.

Non-academic programs would also be decided on the basis of the requirements as they arise related to the accomplishment of specific tasks in the development effort. The fields of training would be in the same general categories as those indicated for the long-term training but would include observation tours of particular groups (such as leading farmers from specific areas) where the utility of such visits would assist in overcoming development constraints. It is anticipated that ten people would be sent for programs of approximately three months each during each year of the project.

The project would also include provision for special courses to be developed and presented in Ghana. AID would provide for these courses to be designed in conjunction with U.S. and local institutions for specific target groups. These courses would be expected to be for target groups of 25 or more. AID would finance the development of at least one such course each year of the project.

The GOG will provide the round trip international transportation necessary for each participant and will continue all salary and allowances due to every participant while they are in training abroad or locally.

C. Related Activities:

There are many projects being carried on by the USAID and other donors which will be related since individuals trained under this project may have an impact on the outcome of those other projects. There are two USAID projects which will be very closely associated with this one. The first is the Economic and Rural Development Management project (641-0077) which will be developing a capability within Ghana to plan and manage development at the district (local) level. As a part of this effort selected training will be done at the national and regional levels as well to facilitate the implementation of decentralization actions. The second project is the African Manpower Development project (698-0384) which is an Africa-wide effort to upgrade the human resources on the continent. The British development program also provides general training grants for scholarships not directly related to assistance projects however their assistance to Ghana is declining. Because of the large amount of training needed over the next years it is not believed that these efforts will be duplicated or competitive.

D. Alternative Approaches:

There are two alternatives to this proposed project for meeting the educational requirements. The first would be to expand the training components under all the other projects now being undertaken. This approach would not be as desirable as a separate project designed for the purpose of providing the training necessary. Training within technical

assistance projects could then remain as it should be -- directly related to the immediate scope of the respective projects. The second alternative is to develop the capability in Ghana to provide the action-oriented training contemplated. It is beyond the capability of existing institutions to train the required manpower within the necessary time frame.

**E. Beneficiaries:**

Since the purpose of the project is to train more people in development related fields in order to enhance the efforts for growth in both the rural/urban and national economies, the intended beneficiaries are the rural poor and to some extent the urban poor as well. More trained people should result in development programs being better planned, managed and implemented which will have greater positive impact on the lives of Ghana's poorer majority.

**F. Spread Effects:**

While none of the specific training programs can be detailed at this time, the criteria for selection will be that programs with the greatest multiplier effect in addressing the country's development needs will receive priority consideration. Preference will be given to those who will be able to apply their new skills and to pass on those skills to others.

**PART II: Financial Requirements and Plans**

**A. Estimated Project Cost:**

The total cost of the project is estimated at \$2,478,000 broken down as follows:

<u>Contributor</u>	<u>Average Annual Cost</u>	<u>Project Life</u>	<u>Total</u>
GOG	\$157,000	5 Years	\$ 785,000 (32%)
USAID	338,600	5 Years	1,693,000 (68%)
			<u>\$2,478,000</u>

**B. Government of Ghana Contribution:**

The GOG will provide round trip international air transportation for each participant and will continue all salary and allowances due to the participants during their training.

	<u>Estimated Cost</u>	<u>Number Per Yr.</u>	<u>Project Life</u>	<u>Total</u>
International Travel	\$1,500/trip	25	5 Years	\$187,500
Salaries & Allowances (15 LT & 10 ST)	5,650/yr	17.5	5 Years	494,375
				681,875
Inflation Contingency 7% Compounded per year				103,125
				<u>\$785,000</u>

C. U.S. Contribution:

The U.S. Government will provide for the costs of training for 15 academic programs each year, 10 non-academic programs per year and one specially designed course to be done in Ghana every year.

	<u>Estimated Cost</u>	<u>Number Per Yr.</u>	<u>Project Life</u>	<u>Total</u>
Academic Training (Long-Term)	\$11,520	15	5 Years	\$ 864,000
Non-Academic Training (Short- Term)	5,100/3 mo	10	5 Years	255,000
Special Courses (Technicians & Supplies)	70,000	1	5 Years	350,000
				<hr/> 1,469,000
Inflation Contingency 7% Compounded per year				224,000
				<hr/> \$1,693,000

PART III: Development of the Project

The Mission recommends that the requirement for a Project Review Paper (PRP) be waived for this proposed project. The design is rather straightforward and will not require the type of analysis usually done at the PRP stage. Issues raised during the review of this document should be of a nature that they can be addressed by a Project Paper (PP) rather than the PRP. If this recommendation is approved the Mission would submit the PP in June/July of 1978. No outside assistance for preparation of the PP is anticipated at this time. (If a PRP will be required for this project, it will be submitted in October 1977.)

**PART IV: Major Issues**

The most important issue to be considered is whether or not the GOG will be able to hold the individuals trained, given the current economic situation in Ghana and consequent "brain drain" now taking place. However, each participant will be required to agree to work for the Government for a specified period of time following his completion of training.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT <b>PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET</b> TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE	1. TRANSACTION CODE <input type="checkbox"/> A    A = ADD <input type="checkbox"/> C    C = CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/> D    D = DELETE	PID -54- 2. DOCUMENT CODE 1
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3. COUNTRY/ENTITY GHANA	4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/>
5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS) <input type="checkbox"/> 641-0092 <input type="checkbox"/>	6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL: AFR    B. CODE: 06
7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS) <input type="checkbox"/> Self-Help Community Impact Program <input type="checkbox"/>	

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT A. <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = PRP    3 = PP B. DATE: MM YY <input type="checkbox"/> 07 <input type="checkbox"/> 78	10. ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = NG1.15) <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width:70%;">FUNDING SOURCE</th> <th style="width:30%;">PROJECT</th> </tr> <tr> <td>A. AID APPROPRIATED</td> <td style="text-align: right;">500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. OTHER U.S. AID</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. HOST COUNTRY</td> <td style="text-align: right;">300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. OTHER DONOR(S)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>TOTAL</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>800</b></td> </tr> </table>	FUNDING SOURCE	PROJECT	A. AID APPROPRIATED	500	B. OTHER U.S. AID		C. HOST COUNTRY	300	D. OTHER DONOR(S)		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>800</b>
FUNDING SOURCE	PROJECT												
A. AID APPROPRIATED	500												
B. OTHER U.S. AID													
C. HOST COUNTRY	300												
D. OTHER DONOR(S)													
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>800</b>												

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION a. INITIAL FY <input type="checkbox"/> 79    b. FINAL FY <input type="checkbox"/> 83	
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11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)							
A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY 79		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) ST	B-700	210		100		500	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
		TOTAL					

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)			
540	550	680	

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)				14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE
BRW	BUW	PART	TECH	

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To develop the fullest productive potential in every area of the country.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

Provide a responsive mechanism to enhance community willingness to work toward solutions of their own problems.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

None anticipated

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE Signature: <i>Irvin D. Coker</i> Irvin D. Coker Title: Director USAID/Ghana	19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED (AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION) Date Signed: MM DD YY <input type="checkbox"/> 05 <input type="checkbox"/> 27 <input type="checkbox"/> 77
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SELF-HELP COMMUNITY IMPACT PROGRAM (SCIP)  
641-0092

As it addresses the problems described below, this project also offers the opportunity for wide-spread immediate impact, with obvious expression of U.S. concern for the poorest of the poor.

PART I: Summary of the Problem and Proposed Response

A. Summary of the Problem:

It is estimated that 70 percent of Ghana's households reside in rural areas and 98 percent of that group are classified in the subsistence level population. Coupled with the urban slum dwellers the percentage of the poor majority climbs even higher. This segment of the population suffers from subsistence diets, poor shelter, lack of sufficient educational facilities, a high rate of infant mortality, low life expectancy, undernutrition and malnutrition, limited access to curative health services and chronic underemployment and unemployment.

However, in the spirit of "Nnoboa" the traditional cooperative effort so prevalent in Ghana, efforts at improvement are being attempted in all areas. Village Development Committees have been formed and similar organizations set up in urban areas. Each committee is attempting to improve the lot of its people by setting development priorities and carrying out small scale project activities. The majority of these projects developed at the village level are of a self-help nature and rely primarily if not exclusively on the resources -- both human and material -- available at the village itself. Often the committees are able to get assistance from the District level government officials in the form of technical expertise or the loan of certain equipment to get a job done. (Such as a grader to finish a road cut and cleared by the villagers.)

In many cases, however, the projects proposed can not be completed because the cost for certain permanent non-expendable supplies or equipment is beyond the means of the local community to finance. Government representatives are too frequently unable to respond to requests of this nature

because of limited budgetary resources. There is then little other resource left to the villagers except to abandon their effort at self-improvement.

B. Proposed Response:

In order to provide a responsive mechanism to enhance community willingness to work toward the solutions of their own problems, a Self-Help Community Impact Program (SCIP) has been proposed. The Program would be designed to enable the USAID to respond quickly to requests from communities throughout Ghana to capitalize on their own initiatives and capacity to improve their well being and thereby increase their productive potential in line with Government goals. The project would also express the continuing U.S. interest in the plight of the poor majority and their right to the fulfillment of such vital needs as food, shelter, health care and education. A similar project carried out in Ghana in the past is still remembered favorably by many villages throughout the country.

The SCIP would make available up to a total of \$5,000 for any single project based on initiatives undertaken by the local community recipient. Criteria for selection of projects would include:

- a demonstrated benefit to the community as a whole (not just specific individuals);
- a significant contribution (at least 25 percent) by the local community towards the cost of the project. (This contribution can be cash or in kind.);
- an ability within the community to run and maintain the proposed project;
- a well defined plan with good cost and time estimates;
- a description which outlines a discrete activity resulting in a completed project;
- an indication that no other funding sources are available.

The USAID would provide the U.S. contribution via a simplified grant agreement based on an application from the recipient community. These applications could be done in coordination with indigenous voluntary organizations. The SCIP would be expected to assist in at least 20 such projects each year over the five year life of the project.

The U.S. Peace Corps Ghana is anxious to participate in a program of this sort, and it is anticipated the Peace Corps Volunteers (PCVs) will be involved in the villages where they are stationed. PCVs would help with the preparation project plan and the implementation of those selected. PCVs could also evaluate completed projects and provide follow-up.

The Government of Ghana (GOG) will provide technical expertise and lend particular equipment whenever it has such resources available. The local communities will provide manpower and materials to the extent possible.

C. Related Activities:

There is currently a Special Self-Help Program (SSH) which is operated by the U.S. Embassy. It is very similar to the project proposed in this document, however, it is extremely small (\$10,000/year) and therefore will have little impact nationwide. The SCIP is considered as a supplement or expansion of the SSH.

The Ghana Rural Reconstruction Movement (GHRRM) which has been funded by AID also works on small-scale village self help projects by assigning a full time rural specialist trained by GHRRM in an area with several villages. This rural worker (usually a Ghanaian) works with the villages to determine their needs and then he assists them locate assistance as needed.

Under an OPG currently under review in AID/W, World Education, Inc., proposes assistance for training community workers of the Ministry of Social Welfare who will be assigned to promote and implement projects such as contemplated by this project.

D. Alternative Approaches:

There are two alternative approaches to the project as proposed other than ignoring the opportunity to be responsive to these self development efforts. The first is to add such an element to the various technical assistance projects currently being undertaken. However those projects should be left as discrete projects with their specific scopes of work rather than making them multi-purpose. The second alternative is to provide funding to private and voluntary organizations (PVOs) in order to accomplish the objectives. This approach is likely to slow down the responsiveness by adding an additional layer. Also the number of PVOs with the scope to handle such an activity on a nationwide basis is very small. Thirdly it would limit the flexibility of the Mission in applying the project to advance program goals. For example funding could be provided for self-help projects in an area where other technical assistance might be of a research nature without any immediate signs of benefit to the local populace.

E. Beneficiaries:

The poor majority would be the direct and immediate beneficiaries of this project. Completed projects would provide improved health and sanitation, income opportunities, education infrastructure or community facilities. With improved well being and greater access to social amenities, these groups can be more productive and contribute more toward the achievement of national objectives.

F. Spread Effects:

This project would not be intended to have spread effects in the standard sense of the term, but the projects approval for funding would be those that produced the most widespread benefits to the most people. Some projects could set examples and end up serving as pilot or model approaches to certain problems and may be replicated elsewhere by other communities.

**PART II: Financial Requirement and Plans**

**A. Estimated Project Cost:**

The total cost of the project is estimated at \$800,000 broken down as follows:

Local Communities Contribution	\$150,000 (19%)
GOG Contribution	\$150,000 (19%)
U.S. Contribution	\$500,000 (62%)

**B. Local Communities Contribution:**

The local communities will contribute their proportion of the project by providing labor, materials indigenous to their locale and what ever financial resources that can be raised. Approximately \$30,000 would be contributed each year over the five year life of the project.

**C. Government of Ghana Contribution:**

The GOG will provide technical expertise such as water resource personnel, sanitation specialists, surveyors, architects, etc., as appropriate and available to assist the local communities plan and implement the self help projects they desire to undertake. The GOG will also provide special equipment such as road graders, well digging machinery, bulldozers and surveying tools. This equipment would be made available to the local communities on a short-term loan basis under the supervision of the GOG technical specialists. These services are estimated to cost the GOG approximately \$30,000 each year of the project.

**D. U.S. Contribution:**

The U.S. contribution will be made through grants from the USAID to the local communities concerned. Grants will range from \$100 up to a maximum of \$5,000. Funding will be provided for at least 20 grants for each year of project activity. The U.S. contribution, therefore, would be \$100,000 per year. Grants would be for such items as water pumps, pipes and conduits, septic tanks, roofing material, cement,

seeds, library books and hand tools. This paper has not included the costs of the PCVs because the extent to which they would be involved is unknown and their assistance here would be secondary to their main assignment.

U.S. Costs by Year:

FY 1979	Grants of up to \$5,000 for community self-help projects	\$100,000
FY 1980	"	\$100,000
FY 1981	"	\$100,000
FY 1982	"	\$100,000
FY 1983	"	\$100,000
		<hr/>
		\$500,000

PART III: Development of the Projects

The Mission recommends that the requirement for a Project Review Paper (PRP) be waived for this proposed project. The design is rather straight forward and will not require the type of analysis necessary at the PRP stage. The issues raised during the review of this document should be of a nature that they can be addressed by a Project Paper (PP) rather than the PRP. If this recommendation is approved the Mission will submit the PP in June/July of 1978. No outside assistance for the preparation of the PP is anticipated at this time. (If a PRP will be required for this project it will be submitted in November 1977.)

PART IV: Major Issues

None perceived.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
**PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET**  
 TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE  
 A A = ADD  
 C C = CHANGE  
 D D = DELETE

PID -61-  
 2. DOCUMENT CODE 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY GHANA

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS)  641-0093

6. BUREAU/OFFICE  
 A. SYMBOL AFR B. CODE 06

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS)  
 WOMEN'S SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIAL CO-OPS

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT  
 A.  2 2 = PRP  
 3 3 = PP

B. DATE  01  7  8

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION  
 a. INITIAL FY  7  9 b. FINAL FY  8  1

10. ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = )

FUNDING SOURCE		PA5524
A. AID APPROPRIATED		1,357
B. OTHER		
C. U.S.A.		
D. HOST COUNTRY		625
E. OTHER DONOR(S)		
TOTAL		1,982

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

A. APPRO- PRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) ST	B272	110		591		1,357	
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTAL				591		1,357	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)

BRW	BWW	CO-OPS	TECH	PART
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14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)

To increase the income of small-producers, primarily women, and the standard of living of rural people.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)

To increase income generating activities and the productivity of rural poor through development of small-scale industrial cooperatives.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)

Two person months contracting services during preparation of PP - \$20,000

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

Signature *Irvin D. Coker*  
 Irvin D. Coker

Title Director, USAID/Ghana

Date Signed  
 MM DD YY  
 05  27  77

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED 1:  
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WOMEN'S SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIAL CO-OPS

I. SUMMARY OF PROBLEM:

Lack of income generating activities in the rural area of Ghana has inhibited the ability of women to realize their full economic and social potential.

Until the late 1960's the Government policies neglected small-scale industry almost totally at the expense of concentrating on large-scale, capital-intensive industries which were predominantly state-owned. Changes in plan strategy and policies now take cognizance of the potentially favorable conditions which exist in Ghana for expanding small-scale industry, especially in the rural areas, because of local availability of raw materials and the sizeable under-utilized labor force which has not been previously integrated into the nation's industrial system. The GOG gives special attention to the previous neglect of small-scale industry in "The Guidelines for Five-Year Development Plan (1975-1980)".

The GOG has also specifically acknowledged the previous neglect of women as a vital resource in developing the nation's economy by establishing in 1975 the National Council on Women and Development (NCWD) which seeks to remedy this neglect. The Council, as an official governmental body, was given the mandate of advising the GOG generally on matters relating to the full integration of women into the national economy and in recommending specific areas where participation by women might be strengthened or initiated. The Council is comprised of 30 members and a secretariat of 70, which includes regional staff in each of the nine regions.

With this mandate and support of the GOG, the Council has embarked upon a bold and active program which will involve women more directly in the development and operations of small-scale industries and rural enterprises. The program plan entails creation of small-scale, low-cost, intermediate technology industries as pilot demonstrations at village centers, using the raw materials or industrial crops which might be abundant in a particular region. For example, the Council has established in the Eastern Region a small-scale industry to produce potash for soap making. The potash is produced from palm husk and is being sold in bags to village soap makers. In another region, the Council is establishing a small-scale industry for processing cassava into gari and starch, drawing upon the locally available cassava crop. In other regions, pottery making, basket weaving

and fish curing are further examples of either proposed or on-going activities. It is evident from these examples that the Council is moving forward in an action-oriented manner. The earlier they start the sooner benefits will accrue for increased incomes and greater production.

A crash program of workshops in village and cottage industries in regions throughout the country started in 1976 and continues under the leadership of the Council to teach women new skills and revive and improve on old ones, making use of locally available raw materials. In addition, the Council has formed a Committee of Experts which is conducting feasibility studies and appraisals on all existing crafts and cottage industries identified by the Council's regional staff as candidates for viable projects. The Committee is being very selective and only proposes a project if it provides:

- (a) goods and services in short supply that can be produced more extensively on a small-scale basis and not likely to be subsidized or promoted on a large scale by the Government;
- (b) income-earning opportunities which tend to develop in villages and towns and their surrounding areas;
- (c) types of activities which women currently enter or might consider entering if the constraints on their ability to participate fully are removed.

The Council has identified several problem areas where technical advice and assistance will be needed. They include assistance in (1) designing and development of small-scale industrial cooperatives that might function in dual roles of consumer and marketing activities; (2) building a strong central and regional organization capable of advising and training others in the mix of intermediate technology and disciplines; (3) acquiring the most appropriate equipment, process or technique for the rural industrial system; and (4) providing limited credit and cooperative marketing facilities/assistance for small producers, tradeswomen and vendors who operate roadside stands or stalls in rural markets.

The Council believes that women can be mobilized to increase their productivity, improve the quality of products and thus raise their meager incomes given the necessary incentives and tools. These incentives include intermediate appropriate technology by providing low-cost credit, by reducing the costs of consumer goods, by improving village marketing facilities, by developing human resources through intensive technical and leadership training.

## II. PROPOSED RESPONSE TO THE PROBLEM:

A. Project Goal and Purpose. The goal of the project would be to increase the income of small-producers, primarily women, and to raise the standard of living of rural people, through participation and involvement of women in rural enterprises and village small-scale industries in such a manner as to enhance the status of women and increase their contribution to the socio-economic development of Ghana.

The purposes of the project would be: (1) to increase the income and productivity in rural areas through the establishment of small-scale industries using low-cost intermediate technology and the establishment of cooperatives and enterprises at village levels; (2) the integration of women fully and directly into the national economy of Ghana by direct involvement and participation in social and economic programs, projects, and activities; and (3) the promotion and adoption of improved, low-cost technology by small producers. The rationale for the project is that involvement and participation of small producers, primarily women, in the proposed rural industrial system which caters to the market demands of village and rural people would be more responsive to the GOG - and AID - mandate of assistance to the rural population.

This proposed project is the outgrowth of its predecessor project, Women in Ghanaian Development (No. 641-0083) and an expansion of the Accelerated Impact Project (No. 698-0410). The former project helped define and identify the constraints which inhibited the full and direct involvement and participation of women in socio-economic development of Ghana. The latter project will provide the start-up resources needed for pilot testing and field demonstrations of small-scale, intermediate technology cooperatives. The demand for further expansion and continuation of these initiatives have contributed to the new, full-scale project of village level activities to enhance incomes and increase the productivity of rural people.

The Mission proposes an AID grant of \$1,357,000 which combined with a prospective GOG contribution of \$625,000 would help fulfill existing and new demands generated under the mix of pilot demonstration projects at the various village locations. Advisory assistance would be provided in solving problems relating to industrial administration and the organization and management of cooperative associations. Short-term technical assistance and training support would be provided, as required, over the life-of-project. Assistance would also be provided in acquiring equipment for testing and possible adaptation and use. The technical assistance component of this project would also assist establishment and operation of consumer and marketing cooperative centers, as well as provide management and technical advice to individuals.

The GOG proposes to provide in-country technical assistance to the proposed project, drawing upon resources of the Ghanaian Enterprises Development Commission (GEDC), the Management Development and Productivity Institute (MDPI), the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), UST's Technology Consultancy Center (TCC) and others through their on-going programs and/or special assistance growing out of direct requests for such assistance. The GOG also proposes to provide adequate labor force to implement proposed project. This would include professional, administrative and technical people needed in Accra and at regional installations. The GOG proposes to provide land as required at various village and rural locations for sub-project activities.

B. Relationship to Other USAID Projects and Activities. The Mission is currently implementing or planning a number of activities which will directly relate to and be supportive of this proposed project. Under Project 641-0067 (MIDAS), the system of Agricultural Development Banks is being expanded in rural areas to make more and better credit available to local cooperative groups as well as small farmers, the primary target. Project 698-0407, Improved Rural Technology, will develop and extend intermediate and appropriate technology to local entrepreneurs and groups as well as promote production of simple tools and equipment for rural enterprises. An OPG to World Education Inc. will support its efforts among other activities to promote local production oriented cooperatives. The Farmer Association and Agribusiness Development Project (FAAD, Project 698-0386) will fund sub-activities undertaken by PVOs to encourage and stimulate agriculture oriented business activities several of which will be undertaken as cooperative efforts. All the preceding projects relate to the stated Mission DAP objectives in Ghana of directing assistance as directly as possible to the poor majority, especially in the rural sector, through increasing the incomes of small producers.

C. Target Group. The direct target group for the project would be the small producers, primarily women, residing in the rural areas of the country, who would become involved in the service center or commercial/industrial activity through the Council's program. The indirect beneficiaries of the project would be the farm families and inhabitants of rural population centers which sell inputs and benefits from new products or services, and are employed in the new enterprises. The projected number of direct beneficiaries is impossible to estimate at this time, due to the mix of programs and projects at different regions and the various markets to be serviced.

D. Spread Effect. The Council proposes for the "spread effect" that small-scale industries and cooperative service centers be designed to cater primarily to rural market demands and those which could be

replicated at moderate costs elsewhere. In this total process, opportunities would have been created for people at all levels of income to participate and become involved in the development of the nation. This ability to build social change in the status of women as a by-product of national economic development would be the most worthy attribute of the Council's long-term endeavor.

E. End-of-Project Status. Conditions that will indicate proposed project purposes have been achieved - end-of-project status - include, among other things, the followings

1. Increased incomes of small producers, primarily women, in rural areas.
2. A functioning small-scale industrial cooperative system network of village consumer and marketing associations at one or two test locations in each of the nine regions of Ghana.
3. Increased involvement and participation of women in economic and social development of Ghana at all levels and visible changes in their standard of living and social well-being.
4. Increased production and consumption of indigenous materials and industrial crops.
5. A central technical and research body with experienced and proven ability to assist in the establishment and management of small-scale industrial cooperatives.
6. A working capital fund established and effectively operating to assist small producers.
7. More effective use of Ghana's natural resources.
8. Reduction in migration of rural people to urban areas.

III. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS - (\$000):

	<u>FY 79</u>	<u>FY 80</u>	<u>FY 81</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>A. <u>Summary of U.S. and GOG Inputs:</u></b>				
Total U.S. ... ..	591	485	281	1,357
Total GOG (\$ equivalent) ...	<u>210</u>	<u>245</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>625</u>
Total Cost of Project ...	<u>801</u>	<u>730</u>	<u>451</u>	<u>1,982</u>
<b>B. <u>Breakdown of U.S. Inputs:</u></b>				
1. Short-term consultants - 3 people for total of 7 months each year	63	70	77	210
2. Participant Training - short-term observation tours in U.S. and Third Countries	84	84	84	252
3. Commodities - small-scale industry equipment, audio-visual and other training materials, vehicles, office equipment, etc.	253	125	19	397
4. Other Costs - locally-manufactured equipment, construction or renovation of industrial sheds and marketing centers, research and testing, working capital and support of U.S. consultants	191	206	101	498
Total U.S. Contribution	<u>591</u>	<u>485</u>	<u>281</u>	<u>1,357</u>
<b>C. <u>Breakdown of GOG Inputs:</u></b>				
1. Personnel ... ..	100	110	115	325
2. Land ... ..	25	30	25	80
3. Purchase of Vehicles ...	60	75	-	135
4. Maintenance of Plant, Equipment and Vehicles	25	30	30	85
Total GOG Contribution ...	<u>210</u>	<u>245</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>625</u>

IV. ISSUES:

Issue One. Concerning the heavy infrastructure component of the Project Proposal, this element gives weighted consideration of the Council's priorities for what they have determined to be a balanced development program. This component is an extension and expansion of the new dimensions of the Council's program already underway in the Accelerated Impact Project (AIP) No. 698-0410.

Issue Two. What type of arrangements would be appropriate for transferring the USAID-financed capital inputs to the cooperatives? Should the coops be expected to repay to the NCWD the entire cost of the items and assume title to them; should the NCWD retain title; should the coops perhaps borrow funds from the Cooperative Bank with which to purchase the capital equipment; etc.

V. DEVELOPMENT OF PROJECT:

The project is proposed for funding in the first quarter of FY 79. It is a follow-on activity to the current Accelerated Impact Project No. 698-0410 which is scheduled to terminate September 30, 1979.

This project will build on the experience and findings of the current project, with an expanded scope of work and level of effort to that spelled-out in the Accelerated Activity Paper (AAP) and is aimed at accelerating income generating activities in rural areas of Ghana yet untouched by the small-scale industrial cooperatives program.

The Mission believes the Accelerated Impact Project (AIP) program experience and documentation will accomplish the requirement of the Project Review Paper (PRP) and recommends the next submission be the Project Paper (PP). The PP would be submitted in the summer of FY 1978.

TABLE VI

FY 79 ABS  
USAID/GHANA

## PL 480 TITLE I AGREEMENTS AND SHIPMENTS

Commodity	FY 77 Estimate			FY 78 Request		
	Agreements (MT)	Shipments (MT)	Carryover to FY 78 (MT)	(Estimated) Agreements (MT)	\$000 (MT)	(Estimated) Shipments to FY 79
Wheat				20,000	2,240	20,000
Rice				7,000	1,792	7,000
Maize				15,000	1,365	15,000
Vegetable Oil				3,000	1,872	3,000
Cotton				10,000 Bales	3,740	10,000 Bales
					<u>\$11,009</u>	
Commodity	FY 79 Request			FY 78 Request		
	(Est.) Agreements (MT)	(Est.) Shipments \$ (MT)	Carryover to FY 80 (MT)	(Est.) Agreements (MT)	\$ (MT)	Carryover to FY 79
Wheat	2,240	20,000	-			
Rice	1,536	6,000	-			
Maize	1,365	15,000	-			
Vegetable Oil	1,560	2,500	-			
Cotton	3,740	10,000 Bales	-			
	<u>\$10,441</u>					

While the GOG has requested a PL-480 Title I program for FY 77, the Mission does not expect that one can be negotiated prior to FY 78 given the magnitude of the policy questions which must be successfully addressed in any agreement reached.

FY 79 ABS  
USAID/GHANA

PL-480 TITLE I

Early in April 1977 the shortage of foreign exchange available to the GOG declined to such levels that the GOG took a step it had been resisting for some time of officially requesting a resumption of the PL-480 Title I program in Ghana. The previous program had phased out in early 1973 at which time Ghana felt it had both domestic agricultural production and foreign exchange earnings at such levels that Title I resources were no longer required.

The balance of payments position of Ghana, especially in the past two years, has now deteriorated to such an extent that the GOG finds itself unable to meet its requirements for essential raw material and capital imports, and also import the quantities of food required to supplement poor domestic production. The original request in April was for 110,000 tons of foodgrains, 15,000 tons of tallow, 60,000 bales of cotton and 1,000 tons of soybean oil. In acknowledging the request, the Mission pointed out that development of a Title I agreement was an exacting negotiation, fraught with policy implications, as well as being even more difficult to gain approval when decycled from the normal Title I programming schedule.

Subsequently (May 5, 1977) Mission received a revised request for the following amounts:

Wheat	40,000 tons
Rice	13,000 "
Corn	50,000 "
Tallow	12,500 "
Vegetable Oil	5,500 "
Cotton	30,000 Bales

The GOG based its request on poor harvests for the past two years, with the prospects for 1977 being equally poor; runaway inflation especially food prices; and the shortage of foreign exchange for the purchase of essential raw materials required by industry. The GOG also stated it hoped shipments could commence in the first half of CY 1978, but earlier if possible.

In discussions between the Administrator of AID and the Commissioner of Economic Planning both in Washington and Accra, it was made clear that the many conditions and requirements of a Title I program must be worked prior to reaching a sales agreement, despite the pressing need for the commodities. To date we have made no formal proposals to the GOG other than outlining the official requirements for PL-480 Title I, preferring that the GOG inform us what it is prepared to do within the framework of Title I criteria.

Therefore in this paper we cannot state what policy changes will result from an agreement, what uses will be proposed for local currency generated, what specific development goals will be addressed by a program, or what recipient groups will benefit from the commodities. We show for illustrative purposes the type of program that might result, basing the commodity mix on a preliminary assessment of shortfalls of various commodities, possible other donor (primarily Canada) programs, our assessment of PL-480 commodity availabilities, and the size of program we judge appropriate for Ghana.

We anticipate development of more definitive proposals within the next several weeks, and ultimately negotiation of a draft agreement for AID/W evaluation and consideration.

PL-480 TITLE II  
FY 80

I. COUNTRY: GHANA

Sponsor's Name: Catholic Relief Services

A. Maternal and Child Health.....Total Recipients 175,000

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	(000) <u>KGS</u>	<u>\$000</u>
175,000 (12 mos)	WSB	4,762.8	1271.6
175,000 "	SFSG	2,857.7	745.6
175,000 "	Vegetable Oil	952.6	650.6
TOTAL MCH		8,573.1	2667.8

B. School Feeding.....Total Recipients 62,000

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	(000) <u>KGS</u>	<u>\$000</u>
62,000 (9 mos)	SFSG	1266.6	330.6
62,000 "	Vegetable Oil	122.7	83.8
TOTAL SCHOOL FEEDING		1389.3	414.4

C. Other Child Feeding.....Total Recipients 10,000

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	(000) <u>KGS</u>	<u>\$000</u>
10,000 (12 mos)	SFSG	272.2	71.0
10,000 "	Vegetable Oil	27.2	18.6
TOTAL OTHER CHILD FEEDING		299.4	89.6

D. Food for Work.....Total Recipients 20,000

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	(000) <u>KGS</u>	<u>\$000</u>
20,000 (12 mos)	SFSG	2177.3	568.2
TOTAL OF FOOD FOR WORK		2177.3	568.2

E. Other (Operating Reserve).....Total Recipients 13,500

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	(000) <u>KGS</u>	<u>\$000</u>
13,500 (4 mos)	WSB	122.5	32.7
13,500 "	SFSG	73.5	19.2
13,500 "	Vegetable Oil	2.4	16.4
TOTAL OTHER		198.4	68.3

PROGRAM TOTAL..... \$3,808.3

FY 79 ABS  
USAID/GHANA

TABLE VII

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO COOPERATIVES  
(\$000)

<u>Grants</u>	<u>FY 77</u>	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>FY 79</u>
641-0067 Managed Input Delivery and Agricultural Services (MIDAS)	75	125	175
641-0073 District Planning and Rural Development	50	75	100
641-0086 Rural Development Resource Support	-	-	75
641-0083 Women in Ghanaian Development	100	155	
641-0093 Women's Small-Scale Industrial Co-Operatives	-	-	591
Community Development Staff Training (OPG) Regionally Funded (WEI Proposal)	-	124	146
Farmer Assn/Agribusiness Development (Ghana portion of 698-0386)	600	1,500	1,400
698-0410 Expansion of Small Scale Industries (AIP)	300	-	-
Ghana Rural Reconstruction Movement (Ghana portion of 698-0387.3)	52	-	-
<b>Total Grants</b>	<b>1,177</b>	<b>1,979</b>	<b>2,487</b>

Loans - None

FY 79 ABS  
USAID/GHANA

PL-480 TITLE II

The Mission submitted its Multi-year Program Plan (MYP) in the FY 78 ABS of July 1976. That plan was subsequently approved by AID/W as the Ghana program for FY 78 through FY 80.

The FY 77 Ghana Emergency Feeding Program:

After submission of the MYP in 1976 it became more and more clear that a disaster situation was developing in the Upper and Northern Regions of Ghana brought on by two successive years of drought and poor crops. To meet the emergency need 1,134 MT of sorghum was provided to the Catholic Relief Services (CRS) to supplement its regular program in August 1976. In response to an official GOG request for assistance another 5,000 MT was approved in October 1976 with a final 10,000 MT being authorized in March 1977. The latter 10,000 MT was provided on a government-to-government basis rather than being part of an expanded CRS program as was the case with the first 6,134 MT. As of this writing, the Ghana Emergency Program is actively under way, with distribution expected to continue perhaps through September. It is also too early to assess whether more emergency food will be needed, but prospects for the crop presently in the ground are not yet good indicating the emergency may well continue.

The FY 78 AER: Modifications from the MYP

The Mission submitted in early May 1977 the AER proposed by the Catholic Relief Services (CRS) outlining the FY 78 Ghana program requirements. The AER reflects changes in program mix from the MYP approved levels, changes which net out to an increase of 146 MT over what was approved last year to a new level of 10,013 MT, an increase the Mission recommends be accommodated. The total recipient level in turn slightly decreases to 220,000 from 223,500.

As described above, the great bulk of CRS distributions in FY 77 were made in the drought areas of northern Ghana, from the regular program as well as the emergency program. The School Feeding program is concentrated in the north and provided food at the approved level of 62,000 recipients in

FY 77. The MYP approved level for FY 78 is 50,000 only, reflecting the inauguration of the phase-out of that activity by approximately 10,000 recipients each year.

CRS has requested, and the Mission endorses, that the school feeding level be allowed to remain at 62,000 in FY 78. We have reversed our position of last year, feeling that in the present circumstances of severe food shortage in the north that it would be counterproductive to the Mission's and the Agency's overall goals to dismantle at this point part of the school feeding program. To do so would mean that it would almost be certain that the children removed from the program would then be nutritionally deprived, perhaps having to look to the more uncertain mechanism of an emergency feeding program for some of their sustenance. The Mission still agrees in principal that school feeding needs to be taken over by the GOG and institutionalized, but in the present deteriorated condition of the Ghanaian economy, any withdrawal of support by CRS would have a serious deleterious effect on the poorest segment of Ghanaian society, the very group we are trying to reach and assist.

A second change from the MYP is the increase in Food for Work recipients from 15,000 to 18,000. This change reflects the CRS desire to program directly more food to the north, and into activities enabling workers in deficit areas to earn food through productive labor. For the most part this increase is accommodated by the elimination of the 198 MT "operating reserve", the reserve established for unprogrammed emergencies. As the size of the reserve is so small in relation to the size of the emergencies experienced in Ghana in recent years, the reserve does not have the value as a programming device that was sought.

The number of recipients in the Maternal/Child Health category is increased from 115,000 in FY 77 to 130,000 in FY 78 AER, rather than to 135,000 as shown in the MYP. This slight reduction in the planned expansion of the program was necessary to accommodate the changes in the other categories and still stay within the overall program level.

The Mission recommends the FY 78 AER of CRS be accepted as submitted, believing it reflects the realities of the needs of the various groups CRS/Ghana is assisting and the environment in which it is operating.

PL-480 TITLE II  
FY 79

I. Country: Ghana

Sponsor's Name: Catholic Relief Services

A. Maternal and Child Health.....Total Recipients 155,000

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	(000) <u>KGS</u>	<u>\$000</u>
155,000 (12 mos)	WSB	4218.5	1126.3
155,000 "	SFSG	2531.1	660.6
155,000 "	Vegetable Oil	843.7	576.2
TOTAL MCH		7593.3	2363.1

B. School Feeding.....Total Recipients 62,000

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	(000) <u>KGS</u>	<u>\$000</u>
62,000 (9 mos)	SFSG	1266.6	330.6
62,000 "	Vegetable Oil	122.7	83.8
TOTAL SCHOOL FEEDING		1389.3	414.4

C. Other Child Feeding.....Total Recipients 10,000

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	(000) <u>KGS</u>	<u>\$000</u>
10,000 (12 mos)	SFSG	272.2	71.0
10,000 "	Vegetable Oil	27.2	18.6
TOTAL OTHER CHILD FEEDING		299.4	89.6

D. Food for Work.....Total Recipients 18,000

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	(000) <u>KGS</u>	<u>\$000</u>
18,000 (12 mos)	SFSG	1959.5	511.4
TOTAL FOOD FOR WORK		1959.5	511.4

E. Other (Operating Reserve).....Total Recipients 13,500

<u>No. of Recipients by Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	(000) <u>KGS</u>	<u>\$000</u>
13,500 (4 mos)	WSB	122.5	32.7
13,500 "	SFSG	73.5	19.2
13,500 "	Vegetable Oil	2.4	16.4
TOTAL OTHER		198.4	68.3

PROGRAM TOTAL .....\$3,446.8

Table 1

Program Analysis for the Oral and Condom Supplies Needed to Achieve Full Availability  
 USAID/GHANA  
 FY 79 ADS

(Thousands)	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<b>A. "Full Supply Analysis"</b>						
1. Married women of reproductive age - (See Annex A)	1,661	1,716	1,774	1,834	1,897	1,963
2. 65% of line A1 (Contracepting women required to achieve replacement fertility)	1,080	1,115	1,153	1,192	1,233	1,276
3. 50% of line A1 (Contracepting women utilizing orals and condoms)	831	858	887	917	949	982
4. Annual stock requirements for "full availability"						
a. Orals - 70% of line AJ x 13 monthly cycles	7,566	7,813	8,073	8,346	8,632	8,931
b. Condoms - 30% of line AJ x 100 units	24,900	25,700	26,600	27,500	28,500	29,500
<b>B. Annual New Supply From Non-AID Bilateral Sources</b>						
1. Private Commercial Sector						
a. Orals	13	15	20	20	20	20
b. Condoms	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Other Donors						
a. Orals	165	171	188	209	231	256
b. Condoms	922	147	163	179	197	216
3. Host Country Government Procurement						
a. Orals	0	0	0	0	0	0
b. Condoms	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Total In-Country Stock						
a. Orals	178	186	208	229	251	276
b. Condoms	922	147	163	179	197	216
<b>C. Gap to be filled to Achieve "Full Availability"</b>						
1. Orals (line A4a less line B4a)	7,388	7,627	7,865	8,117	8,381	8,655
2. Condoms (line A4b less line B4b)	23,978	25,553	26,437	27,321	28,303	29,284
<b>D. AID Bilateral Supply Objectives</b>						
1. Orals	314	169	0	0	223	682
2. Condoms	2,210	6,646	6,545	0	2,066	5,132
<b>E. Total New Supply</b>						
1. Orals (line B4a plus line D1)	492	355	208	229	474	958
2. Condoms (line B4b plus line D2)	3,132	6,793	6,708	179	2,263	5,348
<b>F. Remaining Supply Gap</b>						
1. Orals (line A4a less line E1)	7,074	7,458	7,865	8,117	8,158	7,973
2. Condoms (line A4b less line E2)	21,768	18,907	19,892	27,321	26,237	24,152
<b>G. People Gap</b>						
1. Orals (line F1 divided by 13)	544	574	605	624	628	613
2. Condoms (line F2 divided by 100)	218	189	199	273	262	242
3. Total (line G1 plus line G2)	762	763	804	897	890	855

Table 2

AID Bilateral Logistic and Financial Analysis  
of Orals

USAID/GHANA  
FY 79 ABS

A. AID Inventory Analysis	Calendar Year				
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
1. Beginning of year stock	2,133	1,923	1,503	1,023	682
2. Add: Scheduled deliveries (See Annex B)	169	0	0	223	682
3. Less: Expected Use	379	420	480	564	682
4. End of Year Stock	1,923	1,503	1,023	682	682

To be completed by AID/Washington

B. Financial Analysis (FY 78)

1. CY 1979 deliveries (Line A 2 above)
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase
3. Estimated total cost for FY 78 (to be determined by AID/W)

C. Financial Analysis (FY 79)

1. CY 1980 deliveries (Line A 2 above)
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase (To be determined by AID/W)
3. Estimated total cost for FY 1979 (To be determined by AID/W)

Table 3

AID Bilateral Logistic and Financial Analysis  
of Condoms

USAID/GHANA  
FY 79 ABS

(Thousands)

A. AID Inventory Analysis	Calendar Year				
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
1. Beginning of year stock	1,847	6,392	10,358	7,121	5,132
2. Add: Scheduled deliveries (See Annex B)	6,646	6,545	0	2,066	5,132
3. Less: Expected Use	2,101	2,579	3,237	4,055	5,132
4. End of year stock	6,392	10,358	7,121	5,132	5,132

To be completed by AID/Washington

B. Financial Analysis (FY 78)

1. CY 1978 deliveries (Line A 2 above)
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase
3. Estimated total cost for FY 78 (to be determined by AID/W)

C. Financial Analysis (FY 79)

1. CY 1979 deliveries (Line A 2 above)
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase (to be determined by AID/W)
3. Estimated total cost for FY 1979 (to be determined by AID/W)

FY 79 ABS  
USAID/GHANA

## MISSION EVALUATION SCHEDULE FOR FY 78 AND FY 79

Project Title and Number	Date of Last Evaluation	Number of Last PAR	Date of Submission FY 78 and/or FY 79 Evaluation	Period Covered Next Evaluation	Remarks
<u>GRANTS</u>					
Managed Input Delivery & Agric Services (MIDAS) 0067	-	-	Oct 77	Sep 76/Sep 77	
Agricultural Management Development 0070	9/10/76	77-4	Aug 77	Sep 76/Aug 77	
Farmer Assn & Agri-Business Dev (FAAD) 0072	-	-	May 78	May 77/April 78	
District Plng & Rural Development (DIPRUD) 0073	-	-	July 78	June 77/June 78	
Danfa Rural Health/Family Planning 0055	8/25/76	77-3	Feb 78	July 76/Feb 78	Final Evaluation
Population Program Support 0064	8/25/76	77-2	Aug 77	July 76/July 77	
Management of Rural Health Services 0068	8/25/76	77-1	Sep 77	July 76/Aug 77	
Population Dynamics 0087	-	-	Sep 78	Sep 77/Aug 78	

FY 79 ABS  
USAID/GHANA

MISSION EVALUATION SCHEDULE FOR FY 78 AND FY 79

Project Title and Number	Date of Last Evaluation	Number of Last PAR	Date of Submission FY 78 and/or FY 79 Evaluation	Period Covered Next Evaluation	Remarks
<u>GRANTS (CONTINUED)</u>					
Women in Ghanaian Development (WIGD) 0083	-	-	Oct 77	Sep 76/Aug 77	
Economic & Rural Dev Management (ERDM) 0077	-	-	June 78	June 77/May 78	
Development Applications Science & Tech (DAST) 0069	1/31/77	TOAID A-07	Feb 78	Feb 77/Feb 78	
<u>LOANS</u>					
Program Loan 641-H-017	-	-	Nov 77	Entire Loan	Final Evaluation after all commodities have arrived.
Managed Input Delivery & Agric Services Loan	-	-	Oct 78	Through Sep 78	

## TABLE VIII

REQUEST FOR PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT  
AND SUPPORT FUNDSFY 79 ABS  
USAID/GHANA

PROJECT	APPROP.	Purpose of FD/S Funds; Number of Peoples; Length of Time Services Required	Dates for TDY	Estimated Amount \$000
Rural Development Resource Support #0086	F/N	Three people for one month each for PRP	Nov 1977	30
Delivery of Rural Health Services #0082	PH	Three people for one month each for PRP Three people for one month each for PP	Aug 1977 Mar 1978	30 30
Manpower Development in Community Medicine #0088	PH	Two people for one month each for PRP Two people for one month each for PP One Ghanaian for one month for PRP	Aug 1977 July 1978 Aug 1977	) ) 40 )
Expansion of Small-Scale Industries Operated by Rural Women AIP 696-0410	EHR	Two people for two weeks each to design project	June 1977	10
Women's Small-Scale Industrial Cooperatives #0093	EHR	Two people for one month each or one for two months for PP	June 1978	20
Transportation Maintenance Training Center #0089	EHR	One person for one month for PRP One person for one month for PP	Oct 1977 June 1978	10 10
FY 1979 DAP - Health Sector	PH	One person for two months for Health Sector analysis	Aug 1978	20
- Education Sector	EHR	One person for two months for Education Sector analysis	May 1979	20.
PL-480 TITLE I		Three months consultancy services to design PL-480 Title I program	Oct 1977	30
Allotment direct to Mission		Allotment for unforeseen special activities, evaluations, and assistance in developing new projects such as marketing, extension, skills training, population, and the nation-wide transportation loan.		50
		TOTAL		300

-82-