

**USAID/Ghana  
FY 2002 Annual Report  
Part III through VII**

The attached results information is from the FY 2002 Annual Report for USAID/Ghana and was assembled and analysed by USAID/Ghana

The Annual Report is a « pre-decisional » USAID document and does not reflect results of USAID budgetary reviews. Additional information on the attached can be obtained from the Ghana Country Development Officer, USAID, Office of West African Affairs.

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## **Please Note:**

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### **Part III: Performance Narrative**

#### **A. Challenges**

The December 2000 National Election marked a major milestone in Ghana's democratic transition with the transfer of power from one democratically elected leader to another. The electorate chose to replace the 20-year rule of President Rawlings with the opposition controlling both the presidency and the parliament. However the new government faces daunting economic problems left by the previous administration. Its first challenge was to stabilize the economy and address a non-functioning fiscal system. Upon inauguration, the new administration inherited a depleted national treasury, high inflation (45%) a currency that lost half its value in depreciation in one year, and an economic environment attractive to neither foreign nor domestic investment. Economic growth was stagnant, foreign exchange reserves were less than 3 weeks cover, and the need to service an external debt of over US\$ 5.8 million (debt servicing equivalent to 9% of GDP in 2000). Unemployment remains high and the motivation and productivity of the civil service low. Although the macro-economic situation was dismal, Ghana was fortunate to have relatively good rains and national food production was sufficient to meet domestic requirements. Ghana continues to rely heavily on donor assistance.

The new Government faces numerous challenges. Most of the new ministers and other senior administrative officials have technical expertise but little practical experience in public administration or running a government. Getting beyond rhetoric to actual policy reform and implementation continues to be a work in progress. Institutional capacity is weak and motivation is often limited. While Ghana needs a major reform of the public sector, resources to support these reforms are limited. The Government has embarked on measures to control public expenditure as well as raise revenues. The IMF and World Bank classify Ghana as eligible for the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF) and International Development Association (IDA) funding. The per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was less than US\$ 300 in 2001. Early in the New Year the Government announced that it would seek external debt relief under the Highly Indebted Poor Country Initiative (HIPC). This immediately led to efforts to improve fiscal performance on the part of the Government. Cash expenditures were kept within budget and 95% of revenue targets were achieved. In February 2002, the IMF and the IDA agreed to support Ghana's HIPC application. The Government produced the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (GPRSP) as part of the HIPC application. This document is the Government's plan for economic recovery, public sector financial management, and includes verifiable programs to increase investment in the social sector and other poverty alleviation efforts.

Poverty in Ghana is disproportionately concentrated in the northern half of the country. While there has been significant poverty reduction in the past decade, this has occurred mainly in the major urban areas, the forest and high-yielding agricultural areas of central and southern Ghana. Accesses to some social services, such as education, have also improved during this period but net enrollment is due mainly to increases in private school attendance. Enrollment in public primary schools has actually declined. Immunization coverage is high and child mortality rates are declining. While the HIV/AIDS rate is currently less than 4%, an aggressive behavior change program is required to keep it low. Surveys continue to confirm that the demand for family planning services is not being met.

Lack of transparency, corruption and low levels of public accountability constitute a continuing challenge for the new Government as it did also for the previous administration. While the new President has made “Zero Tolerance of Corruption” a major theme of his administration, it is too early to assess the impact of this laudable effort.

## **B: Program Performance**

### **641-001: Increased Private Sector Growth**

The Increased Private Sector Growth strategic objective (SO-1) supports Ghana’s national goals of alleviating poverty and achieving increased household income through accelerated, broad-based and private sector-led economic growth. SO-1 seeks to diversify and expand Ghana’s economy by creating a more investor-friendly business environment and by strengthening the private sector’s competitiveness, especially in the global marketplace. This is to be achieved through the expansion and strengthening of key private markets, leading to increased economic opportunity through business and employment growth and thereby increased household food security through increased household income, particularly in the rural agricultural sector where most of Ghana’s poorest live and work. Beneficiaries are owners and employees of small and micro-enterprises involved in production for local consumption and export, many of which are women, as well as those providing production inputs, processing and marketing services to these enterprises. SO-1 PL-480 (Food for Peace) Title II funding develops sustainable rural enterprises and small and micro-credit programs that also contribute to increased food security for the rural poor. SO-1 continues to support development of tourism - Ghana’s third-largest foreign exchange earner. SO-1 also provides technical assistance to the development of the West Africa Gas Pipeline (WAGP), which will provide clean thermal energy to Ghana, Togo and Benin from gas presently flared in the Niger delta, simultaneously reducing regional greenhouse gases and pollution caused by the flaring and by the use of petroleum for electricity generation.

The greatest challenge for this program has been and continues to be getting Ghana to improve its performance in implementing its Economic Reform Program in an adverse economic environment. To this end, USAID supports key macro-economic and sectoral policy reforms to improve the business environment, and provides technical assistance and training to improve the technical/managerial skills of Ghanaian enterprises. Policy reforms also focus on fiscal and monetary stabilization at the macro level, and on revising or eliminating regulations that adversely affect Ghana’s international competitiveness, focusing on sectors with the best earning potential.

SO-1 is performing as expected, and has met all key targets. Non-traditional export (NTEs, e.g., excluding gold, cocoa, and timber) performance was good for USAID-assisted firms, particularly given the context of an extremely difficult economic environment. SO-1’s performance in promoting and developing tourism to heritage sites was impressive, with receipts 24 % above last year (double USAID’s) target. In transitioning to a different, more geographically diverse and smaller-scale tourism focus, USAID has successfully leveraged a funding match of 50 % from other sources. The Mission’s technical assistance to the process of forming key agreements between the four countries involved in the development of the WAGP has also continued to prove vital in keeping this essential program on target.

Policy Reform and Financial Intermediation: Ghana’s Minister of Finance requested USAID’s assistance in planning and conducting the National Economic Dialogue (NED) conference, which

occurred in May 2001. The conference successfully brought together a group broadly representative of the public and private sectors and of civil society. The NED provided the new Ghana government with the first opportunity to achieve a national consensus on a course of action for economic recovery following the government's decision to apply for debt relief under the Highly Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) program. NED recommendations, along with a detailed implementation action plan, will be used to form the future economic policy reform agenda for the government, and will help to design a program of support for real reform. The recommendations will also contribute to the preparation of the HIPC-related (Ghana) Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). Sigma One, USAID's economic policy contractor, provided key technical assistance to the Government in the preparation of the private sector and financial sector components of this vital document. Ghana is also viewed favorably as one of the countries committed to rural-led economic growth under the Partnership to Cut Hunger and Poverty that is now evident in the GPRS.

Improved Private Enterprise Performance: NTE enterprises receiving USAID assistance experienced significant sales growth in 2001. The poverty reduction impact of growth in NTEs was reported to have been significant, particularly for rural households involved in export crop production and handicraft activities – mainly in terms of reducing the number impoverished households. Exports of value-added wood products exceeded the performance target for the year by 25% and jumped from \$2 million to \$5 million, while exports of agricultural products almost doubled to a level of over \$20 million -- 84% above what was planned. The number of assisted enterprises exhibiting expanded marketing capabilities, such as developing a new trading relationship with a European buyer, exceeded the target by 19%. Furthermore, the cumulative number of assisted firms using improved marketing information systems exceeded the target by 40%. A USAID-funded national workshop with broad participation of the public and private sector resulted in a national action plan for developing agricultural input markets.

Buyers in Europe, the major market for Ghanaian NTEs, have begun to impose increasingly strict import quality standards and regulations, with major cost implications for exporters. In response, the exporters, with USAID technical assistance, came together to meet this challenge with a degree of co-operation hitherto unprecedented, according to those who have worked in the industry for over 15 years. This is a major change in business behavior facilitated by our development program. SO-1 has also worked to achieve a major transformation of shipment of pineapple exports from air to sea. This change would allow exporters much higher volumes and significantly lower costs. An important milestone was achieved this year when, for the first time, pineapples were shipped from Ghana by sea every month.

Increased Micro-enterprise Performance: A USAID grantee, in partnership with their sub-grantee, made very good progress in assisting small-scale rural enterprises to improve productivity in crop production, processing, storage and marketing. Crops include those for local consumption and exports such as cashews, pineapples, spices and herbs, vegetables, and medicinal plants and ornamental plants. USAID-assisted farmers generated revenue of \$795,500, representing an achievement of 144% of the year's target, and were assisted in leveraging \$167,000 in credit from various financial institutions for their economic activities.

#### **641-002: Increased Effectiveness of the Primary Education System**

USAID continues to be a major player in primary education reform in Ghana under the auspices of its Strategic Objective 2 (SO-2), Increased Effectiveness of the Primary School System. Working simultaneously at the national policy and at the community schools level in eventually all of

Ghana's 110 districts (it is currently in 65), the Quality Improvements in the Primary Schools (QUIPS) program is designed to bring about meaningful, sustainable reform of this sector. The education sector in general and the primary education sub-sector in particular have been identified by both Ghana and its development partners as both in critical need of reform and essential to any real and sustained poverty reduction. This is reflected in Ghana's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). This perception of the fundamental importance of basic education and a formal commitment to it dovetails with the USAID Agency-level objective of expanding access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially girls.

Beneficiaries are principally primary-school pupils in QUIPS schools and other district schools that adopted the QUIPS methods, their parents, school communities, and teachers and administrators trained in new pedagogical and management practices. Pupils in almost 50% of northern schools are benefiting from Title II school-feeding programs.

Lack of discipline, in the form of teacher absenteeism and professional negligence, and of accountability, in the form of lack of sanctions for teacher indiscipline or failure of students to learn, are the major challenges confronting SO-2. The teaching and classroom management methodologies that QUIPS is promoting will only be effective if teachers are in classrooms applying them and held accountable for doing so. USAID has communicated to the Education Minister the importance it attaches to increasing accountability. Greater decentralization (such as the delegation of teacher hiring and firing authority to the district level education office) has been identified by USAID as well as other donors as being one possible solution to this issue. Another potential solution is being piloted this year by the Ministry of Education (MOE) with QUIPS. It involves the recruitment and training of 100 National Service Volunteers (University Graduates) to work in 10 district education offices to mobilize communities and School Management Committees (SMCs) and Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) to increase their level of involvement in schools, as a means of increasing accountability on the part of schools. This kind of work requires dynamic, committed individuals, and SO-2's experience using National Service Volunteers in previous years suggests this group of people is well suited to the task. An added advantage of the program is that it provides university graduates with hard-to-find practical professional work experience.

The number of districts participating in QUIPS increased from 40 to 65 (out of a total of 110 districts). The number of schools and communities involved increased from 117 to 195. A high level of commitment to maintaining the quality of the program allowed this expansion to take place without detracting in any way from the delivery. An extensive mid-term evaluation was undertaken in March 2001, which found that the QUIPS Program was having a very marked impact on improving school quality and fostering greater community involvement in schools. The assessment recommended that more be done to build the capacity of district education offices to spread school improvement and community mobilization activities to all schools. This recommendation led to the creation of a district grant component that provides education offices with funds to support activities that will result in improved student learning in a greater number of schools.

Overall, the SO exceeded 2 out of 3 of its intermediate result targets and missed one. The SO exceeded one of its SO-level targets by reducing the average dropout rate in QUIPS schools from 4.9% in 2000, to 3.6% in 2001. In the area of learning achievement (SO level result), 13.2% of QUIPS students passed the national criterion referenced Test in English compared to 9.6% nationwide. While this performance falls short of the targeted 13.7%, the score is significantly higher than the average score in other public schools. One explanation for the half %age point shortfall is that over the past two years QUIPS has tended to select schools in rural and educationally

disadvantaged areas as opposed to including urban schools, as was done in early years. This tends to over-represent the weaker-performing schools. Title II resources continue to be effectively utilised by CRS in the North to increase and maintain enrolments.

The MOE has not performed well under Tranche III Phase 2 of the Non-Project-Assistance (NPA) Program, meeting only 1 out of 5 benchmarks. This lackluster performance reflects the limited management, planning and analysis capacity of the MOE. Given its poor performance, the MOE agreed to convert the remaining \$4.5 million in obligated NPA funds to Project Assistance. The Mission will use these funds to support district grants and other new initiatives that arose from recommendations of the mid-term assessment. Meanwhile, the EU and the UK's DfID will provide technical assistance to the MOE to strengthen its planning and analysis capacity.

Increased Community Involvement in Schools: Seventy-eight percent of the 195 communities that have completed at least one year of the QUIPS Program are actively involved in school decision-making (surpassing the 70% target). As a result, PTAs and SMCs are more effective in improving teacher attendance, providing in-kind contributions to the school, and monitoring the use of school resources. The GOG adopted a QUIPS manual as the handbook for training SMC/PTA's nationwide. At least two copies of this handbook will be provided to all PTAs in Ghana.

Improved Classroom Teaching and School Management: Seventy-two percent of the 1415 teachers trained by QUIPS are using pupil-focused instructional practices in the classroom (far exceeding the 55% target). Approximately 34,000 students are benefiting from these new practices and are actively participating in their classes, posing questions, thinking critically and receiving feedback from the teacher.

New activities: SO-2 successfully launched two new initiatives this year. The first is a program in the area of HIV/AIDS Education that will build the capacity of local NGOs in the education sector to support the prevention of HIV/AIDS infection. In addition, under an IFESH Grant, HIV/AIDS clubs are being organized in 10 Teacher Training Colleges. The second initiative is the Strategies for Advancing Girls Education (SAGE) Program (funded by G/WID). This activity supported the MOE in revising and implementing a national strategy for girls' education in Ghana. Through SAGE, the MOE has developed a Handbook for the 120 Girls' Education Officers working throughout Ghana.

### **641-003: Improved Family Health**

Fertility and population growth rates far in excess of economically sustainable levels, high infant mortality and child malnutrition, and an ongoing HIV epidemic are not merely health challenges to Ghana, but critical development challenges as well. Addressing them is crucial to Ghana being able to meet its overall development goals. USAID/Ghana's Strategic Objective (SO-) 3, *Improved Family Health*, supports the US Mission to Ghana Performance Plan by contributing to reduced fertility, improving maternal and child health and limiting the spread of HIV/AIDS. The SO-3 program supports improved reproductive and child health through activities designed to increase demand, access, quality and policies related to health service delivery in Ghana. SO-3's principal beneficiaries are Ghanaian children under five years and women and men of reproductive age. SO-3's strategy is directly supportive of the new Government of Ghana Ministry of Health (GOG/MOH) Five-Year Plan of Work (2002-2007). The new Plan of Work focuses on health communication to educate the population about health issues, closer co-operation with the private sector to leverage additional health resources, and reduction of inequalities in access to quality

health care between regions and within regions. The USAID-sponsored Community Health Planning and Services (CHPS) program is a cornerstone of the strategy.

The program exceeded most targets set forth in 2001. Protection from pregnancy through contraception increased by 32% due to USAID-supported private- and public-sector programs. USAID-funded activities also contributed to improvements in child health, now achieving 76% immunisation coverage. Ghana's present HIV prevalence rate, at 4%, is significantly lower than that of neighboring countries.

### **Increased Use of Family Planning and Safe Motherhood Services**

The new government's commitment to family planning was clearly demonstrated during the past year. President John A. Kufuor stated that family planning is a high priority for the nation's development when he gave the keynote address at the launch of USAID-funded 'Life Choices' multi-media campaign. This campaign to increase demand for family planning services utilizes both mass media and interpersonal approaches to reach men, women and adolescents who want to delay pregnancy, plan their next child or complete their family. The campaign received high-profile attention in the media and represents a major turning point family planning activity in Ghana. An interim evaluation of the campaign is planned for April 2002.

To increase Couple Years of Protection (CYP; a proxy indicator of contraceptive prevalence based on sales of contraceptives), USAID set in place programs for strengthening the delivery of and increasing access to integrated basic health and family planning services. USAID supported the MOH's CHPS program in 56 of the 110 districts while community health officers have been assigned in 10 lead districts. Additionally, health professionals and community leaders from all ten regions completed USAID-sponsored training in community-organizing skills to mobilize community volunteers and committees. USAID is working closely with other donors to ensure adequate financial support for a sustainable national program. USAID supports the Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana's efforts to increase outreach through the training and deployment of an additional 700 community-based workers, over and above the 1,000 active in the previous year. Increased contraceptive use is linked to USAID's focus on quality. As a result of that focus, 150 clinics have been upgraded to 'full-service sites', providing a full range of contraceptive methods, and over 2000 clinic staff were trained in the last two years in Family Planning (FP) counseling, long-term contraceptive methods and infection prevention. A recent assessment concluded that reproductive health training in Ghana is very effective and that USAID/Washington-based co-operating agencies are using some of the most up-to-date training techniques. Safe motherhood activities have been expanded into six regions and 5 midwifery schools, with an additional 6 ready for start-up. The program effectively uses regional training and support teams, equips training sites, supports supervision systems and continuously trains primary providers.

One of the challenges facing USAID and the MOH today is that of ensuring an adequate supply of contraceptives. To improve efficiencies, USAID, through its partner, DELIVER, is assisting with the restructuring of the country's logistics system and recommending measures to reduce the contraceptive pipeline. Increased use of family planning has resulted in a funding shortfall for contraceptive supply. The British Department for International Development (DfID) will make up some of the shortfall, but additional resources still need to be identified.

### **Increased use of HIV/AIDS services**

The second phase of the "Stop AIDS, Love Life" campaign, featuring traditional leaders who spoke out publicly about HIV/AIDS, was completed during the past year. The campaign was successful in reaching over 70% of the population in urban and rural areas. Personal risk perception increased during the campaign (from 44% to 58% among men and 41% to 54% among women). A new phase of the campaign, entitled 'Journey of Hope' and focusing on community-level activities, was launched in September 2001. Journey of Hope messages emphasize abstinence, faithfulness, condom use and compassion for people living with HIV/AIDS.

USAID carefully monitors condom sales to measure overall program impact. Last year 18 million condoms were sold, an increase of 35% over the previous year and 100 % over FY 1999 sales. The majority of these condoms (74%) are distributed and sold by the USAID-supported Ghana Social Marketing Foundation (GSMF). In addition, USAID sponsored a survey to track behavior change. According to the survey, about half of male urban youth used a condom during the last sexual encounter with non-regular partners. Commercial sex workers (CSWs) in Accra have high condom use, but in urban areas outside Accra condom use by CSWs remains lower. Among other high-risk groups, such as the police and miners, 25% still engage in risky sex. Based on these findings, SO-3 continues its focus on high-risk groups by expanding to the Prison Service, by consolidating its program with the miners, and by targeting the uniformed services and professional drivers on a national scale. When additional funding becomes available, USAID will expand its focus on CSWs, the group at highest risk in the country.

Last year USAID intensified its HIV/AIDS prevention programs through NGOs and faith-based institutions, targeting youth through more intensive interpersonal communication activities. As a result, the Presbyterian Church has 137 functional district coordinators organizing peer education in youth action clubs, the Salvation Army is expanding their HIV/AIDS activities through community volunteers, and the Muslim Relief Association has trained 100 youths as peer educators in slum areas of Accra. The traditional Manyo-Krobo Queen Mothers Association is carrying out an intensive education program in the two highest-prevalence districts in Ghana (with HIV seroprevalence reported at 15%).

Last year the Mission successfully integrated HIV/AIDS activities into the programs of other SOs: workplace-based education and peer counseling in the private business sector under SO-1, *Increased Private Sector Growth*; HIV/AIDS materials into the curricula of teacher training colleges and student peer education in the schools under SO-2, *Increased Effectiveness of the Primary Education System*; and, advocacy for reproductive health and HIV/AIDS in the Democracy/Governance (SO-4) sector. In addition, USAID Cooperating Agencies CARE and ADRA are USDA food aid resources for HIV/AIDS programs involving including care and support. USAID is also working with the U.S. Embassy Defence Attaché's Office to expand support for HIV/AIDS awareness training to the Ghana Armed Forces.

#### **Increased Use of Selected Child Survival Services**

Diphtheria, Pertussis and Typhoid (DPT) immunization coverage was 76% in 2001 (up from 69% in 1999). USAID made a grant of \$1 million to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for procurement of essential, cold chain equipment. This was done after a countrywide cold chain inventory conducted in September 2001 found that less than 60% of public health facilities have cold chain equipment, and that up to 70% of existing cold chain equipment is due for replacement over the next two years. An effective cold chain system is essential to Ghana achieving Polio-free

certification under the government's Polio Eradication Initiative. No cases of wild polio virus were detected in FY01.

USAID continues to support interventions for improving the nutritional status of children. In May 2001, USAID provided funds for nation-wide distribution of Vitamin A capsules to children aged 6 to 59 months, independent of the National Immunization Days (NIDs) campaigns. Coverage increased from 89% in July 2000 to almost 100% in 2001. Ghanaian children are now receiving two doses of Vitamin A annually, as recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO). Promotion of better infant feeding practices is being supported through a network of partners with programs targeting the three northern regions, where malnutrition is most acute. The number of individuals reached was 330,000 in 2001. Recent survey data indicate exclusive breastfeeding rates are 50% in intervention areas compared to non-intervention areas. P.L. 480 resources are also being used by ADRA and CRS to promote improved family nutrition and sanitation in the northern regions.

USAID spearheaded a unique public-private partnership for the promotion and use of insecticide treated materials (ITMs) as part of the MOH's Rollback Malaria Initiative. Over 20,000 treated bednets were sold in Ghana since the marketing campaign was launched in November 2000. A major constraint to increased use is the high cost of the bednets; a high cost due largely to import duties. With intensive lobbying by USAID, the Government is expected to waive the duties on imported ITMs during the next session of Parliament.

Last year, USAID's dialogue with the MOH resulted in the adoption by MOH of the WHO Integrated Disease Surveillance (IDS) strategy. Work has already begun to adapt the state of the art generic WHO guidelines and develop standard case definitions. USAID will assist the MOH to fully implement IDS and to develop an epidemic response capability over the next two years.

With support from its USAID/Washington Global Bureau partner, PHRplus, USAID effectively engaged in the debate on health financing schemes and influenced the outcome. USAID successfully persuaded the GOG to consider alternative health financing schemes, including private insurance and community based mutual health organizations (MHOs). New legislation, recently redrafted by the MOH, encourages expansion of MHOs as a key strategy to increase access to health services. With USAID technical assistance the number of MHOs grew from four two years ago, to 47 earlier this year, covering 280,000 members. USAID has agreed to increase its support in this area so that the MOH can further expand coverage of MHOs.

#### **641-004: Public Policy Decisions Better Reflect Civic Input**

Overall, this Democracy/Governance objective met expectations, achieving results in the areas of legislative strengthening, local civil society engagement with local government, and support for anti-corruption initiatives. Although some quantitative indicators failed to meet their numeric targets, in most cases that failure did not reflect underlying poor performance but is explained by extraneous factors as discussed below. In this reporting period, our legislative program focused primarily on institutional capacity building and promoting interaction with civil society. We worked closely with the Parliamentary Research Center, which started to process an increasing number of research requests from MPs as a result of USAID training and a successful USAID-sponsored Information Technology upgrade of the center. We also supported a local NGO to organize public hearings concerning a controversial piece of pending legislation. In the local civil society/local government project, the USAID project was present in 10 districts (one in each region); with the project emphasis being the promotion of accountability and transparency on the local District

Assembly level. On the national level, we supported anti-corruption efforts of the Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition (GACC) as well as projects of its individual members, one of which has resulted in the drafting of a Whistle Blower Protection Statute.

### **Achievements**

Legislative Strengthening: USAID worked closely with the Parliamentary Research Center (PRC) in a multi-faceted assistance program that comprised group and individual training, an I.T. support package that included 14 computers, internet access and web site development, and a linkage with a local NGO. The result is that the PRC handled 227 requests from MPs in 2001, its first year of operation. MPs praised the PRC's ability to handle the research requests and also applauded their own ability to use the six computers that were set aside in the PRC for exclusive use by MPs. The "Members Internet Café" is routinely full. This reporting period also showed significant civic input into bills passed (65%) as well as an active role played by legislators on the floor of the House as evidenced by the %age of bills amended (70%). These two numbers fell short of the targets we had set of 80% and 90%, respectively, but this gap is easily explained by the anomalous fact this year that the government introduced a large number of a very simple stand-alone fee increase bills (for example a hike in the price of a marriage license) as part of their economic recovery program. The bills were short, technically simple, and fairly uncontroversial, and thus did not generate many civic input, debates or proposed amendments. Had these 7 bills (out of the total of 23 bills passed in 2001) been packaged together in 1 omnibus bill, as is often done, the resulting indicators would have been 82% of bills passed receiving civic input and 88% of bills passed amended, essentially meeting one target and exceeding the other. Other targets were met or exceeded. We found that 44% of committee meetings included interaction with civil society (exceeding the target of 42%) and that the number of private member motions rose to 3 (matching our target) from 2 in 2000. Our support of a local NGO project also resulted in a series of widely-publicized and successful regional fora at which MPs from the Parliamentary Committee on Constitutional, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs were present to receive first-hand public input and comment on the controversial National Reconciliation Bill.

Local Civil Society / Local Government: Significant results were achieved in the local governance program, despite some slow-down in program activity due to a change in the implementation organization, from the International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES) to the Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA). The program was also downsized from working in 20 districts (2 in each of the country's 10 administrative regions) to 10 districts. CLUSA has re-focused the project (named GAIT, Government Accountability Improves Trust) on issues of local government accountability and on civil society – local government interaction. A series of ten Town Hall Meetings held in the districts were among the achievements of the CLUSA program in 2001. Over 3,500 people attended these events, which were organized by the GAIT civic unions (umbrella associations of civil society groups in each district). At the meetings, local civil society organizations (CSOs) were given the opportunity to question District Officials on a whole range of local issues. While quantitative indicators and results are hard to obtain, we can report qualitative results such as: in Sekyere, District Officials responded to complaints raised at the Town Meeting™ by erecting road signs and indicators around the Agona lorry park to prevent ongoing avoidable road accidents; in Wa, firewood sellers re-organized their stockpiles after hazards of their prior practice was raised at the TM; also in Wa, the district repaired malfunctioning streetlights after the issue was raised at the TM. Perhaps most related to the project's ultimate aim, the Berekum civic union formally wrote the District Administration requesting to send a delegation to a bid opening for

water and sanitation contracts, in order to monitor the transparency of the process. Attempts to continue tracking the same quantitative indicators from the prior IFES-implemented project ECSELL (Enhancing Civil Society Effectiveness at the Local Level) yielded numbers far below the intended target. The percentage of CSO leaders, who reported initiating contact with local government officials to advocate the interests of their members was 42%, compared with 89% in 2002 and the target of 95%. However, the figures are not properly compared, as: (1) the civic unions have changed in composition from the ECSELL program to GAIT; (2) the GAIT survey only covered the first 7 months of 2001; (3) the CLUSA grant did not even begin until February 1, 2001, and the succeeding few months witnessed a slow-down in activity due to change in the implementation agencies; and (4) administration of the survey was conducted by different pollsters. While disappointing on its face, we feel the GAIT result should be viewed more as a baseline for the future of that program rather than as reflecting poor performance in comparison to the prior year.

Anti-Corruption: The principle result in this area of activity was the drafting of a Whistle Blower Protection statute by a local NGO, Institute of Economic Affairs, supported by a USAID grant. The process was particularly inclusive, with stakeholders from civil society, government agencies, and Members of Parliament invited to a number of roundtable discussions, during which successive drafts were repeatedly refined. The next step will be the introduction in Parliament of this legislation, which has already received support from key institutions such as the Attorney General's office during the project. The Mission's Anti-Corruption program is essentially a pilot project with no set indicators established as of this time. We are working closely with the Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition (GACC), and if it appears that a range of extensive support will be effective, than a results package and accompanying performance monitoring plan will be put in place. However, the GACC has yet to resolve internal cohesion problems as well as obtain critical government buy-in.

Education for Democracy and Development Initiative (EDDI): The Mission's active EDDI program achieved significant results in the implementation of several IT support projects to key governance institutions and NGOs. In addition to the Parliament project already noted above, computer systems were installed and web sites developed for: the National Media Commission, the Center for Public Interest Law, Legal Resources Center, and the International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA-Ghana). A new Community Learning Center (CLC), sites where low cost internet access and computer training are provided to community members by a NGO that operates the center, was established in the Volta Region. This brings the total of USAID supported CLCs in Ghana to 4. This fell short of the target of establishing 2 new CLCs in 2001, but that 5<sup>th</sup> CLC project is being completed in February 2002. One of the new CLCs will cater for the physically handicapped. Among the two CLCs tracking results, the average number of monthly internet sessions dipped slightly from 1227 in 2001 to 1016 in 2002, reflecting the growth of competing for-profit internet cafes and also technical problems at the Cape Coast CLC. Additional USAID support to upgrade the Cape Coast CLC's capacity has been secured.

Elections: The Mission's support for Ghana's December 2000 national elections, funded primarily by ESF resources, combined a number of different programs that together was widely viewed by the Electoral Commission as having made a critical contribution to what turned out to be free, fair and credible elections. USAID funding of a technical assistance program supported the EC's wide-ranging training program of EC staff and party agents, the holding of monthly coordination meetings of senior regional and headquarters senior staff, and printing costs related to publicity. Additional funding, contributed via a locally-established UNDP Election Support Trust Fund, paid for the purchase of electoral stain (indelible ink) used to mark the fingers of voters and prevent

double-voting in the first round of voting, and for the printing of ballots and purchase of fuel in the second round. Additional funds from the Education for Democracy and Development Initiative (EDDI) were used to establish a Wide Area Network computer system linking EC headquarters with each of its regional offices. The system was used on election day to transmit scanned copies of constituency vote results to Accra.

**Part IV: FY 2001 Performance Data Tables and Results Frameworks**

Table 1: Annual Report Selected Performance Measures

Table 2: Selected Performance Measures for Other Reporting Purposes

Results Frameworks:

Private sector Growth (641-001)

Primary Education (641-002)

Family Health (641-003)

Democracy/Governance

(641-004)

**Part IV: FY 2001 Performance Data Tables and Results Frameworks**

Table 1: Annual Report Selected Performance Measures

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
<b>Pillar I: Global Development Alliance: GDA serves as a catalyst to mobilize the ideas, efforts, and resources of the public sector, corporate America and non-governmental organizations in support of shared objectives</b>						
1	Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the public sector or NGOs?	Yes	No	N/A X		
2	a. How many alliances did you implement in 2001? (list partners)	1				ITM public - private partnership
	b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2002?	3				
3	What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?	Unknown				
<b>Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade: USAID works to improve country economic performance using five approaches: (1) liberalizing markets, (2) improving agriculture, (3) supporting microenterprise, (4) ensuring primary education, and (5) protecting the environment and improving energy efficiency.</b>						
4	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the EGAT pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed	Met X	Not Met	DA	
<b>USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened</b>						
5	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA	
<b>USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged</b>						
6	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA	
<b>USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable</b>						

7	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A		
<b>USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded</b>						
8	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	CSD	
9	a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2001 actual)	Male 24,582	Female 21,730	Total 46,312	CSD	
	b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 target)	Male 33,303	Female 29,240	Total 62,543	CSD	
<b>USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected</b>						
10	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
11	a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2001 actual)					
	b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 target)					
<b>Pillar III: Global Health: USAID works to: (1) stabilize population, (2) improve child health, (3) improve maternal health, (4) address the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and (5) reduce the threat of other infectious diseases.</b>						
12	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Global Health pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed X	Met	Not Met	DA,CSD	
<b>USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies</b>						
13	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA	Couple Years of Protection (CYP) target exceeded by 19%. Data Quality Assessment carried out by central Cooperating Agency in 2001, estimating accuracy within 5% range. Ghana maintains the original USAID CYP conversion factors for purposes of comparison.
<b>USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality</b>						
14	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		

<b>USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth</b>						
15	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A		
<b>USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries</b>						
16	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	CSD	National condom sales increased by 63%. since FY 00. Date Quality Assessment same as reported under objective 1, above.
<b>USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance</b>						
17	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	DA,ESF	
<b>Pillar IV: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance</b>						
18	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed	Met X	Not Met		
<b>USAID Objective 1: Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened</b>						
19	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
<b>USAID Objective 2: Credible and competitive political processes encouraged</b>						
20	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	ESF	Successful election concluded
<b>USAID Objective 3: The development of politically active civil society promoted</b>						
21	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA	SO-4 recorded a significant number of civil society events with candidates during the national election

<b>USAID Objective 4: More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged</b>						
22	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A	DA	
<b>USAID Objective 5: Conflict</b>						
23	Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
24	Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
25	Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	Male	Female	Total X		
<b>USAID Objective 6: Humanitarian assistance following natural or other disasters</b>						
26	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
27	Number of beneficiaries					

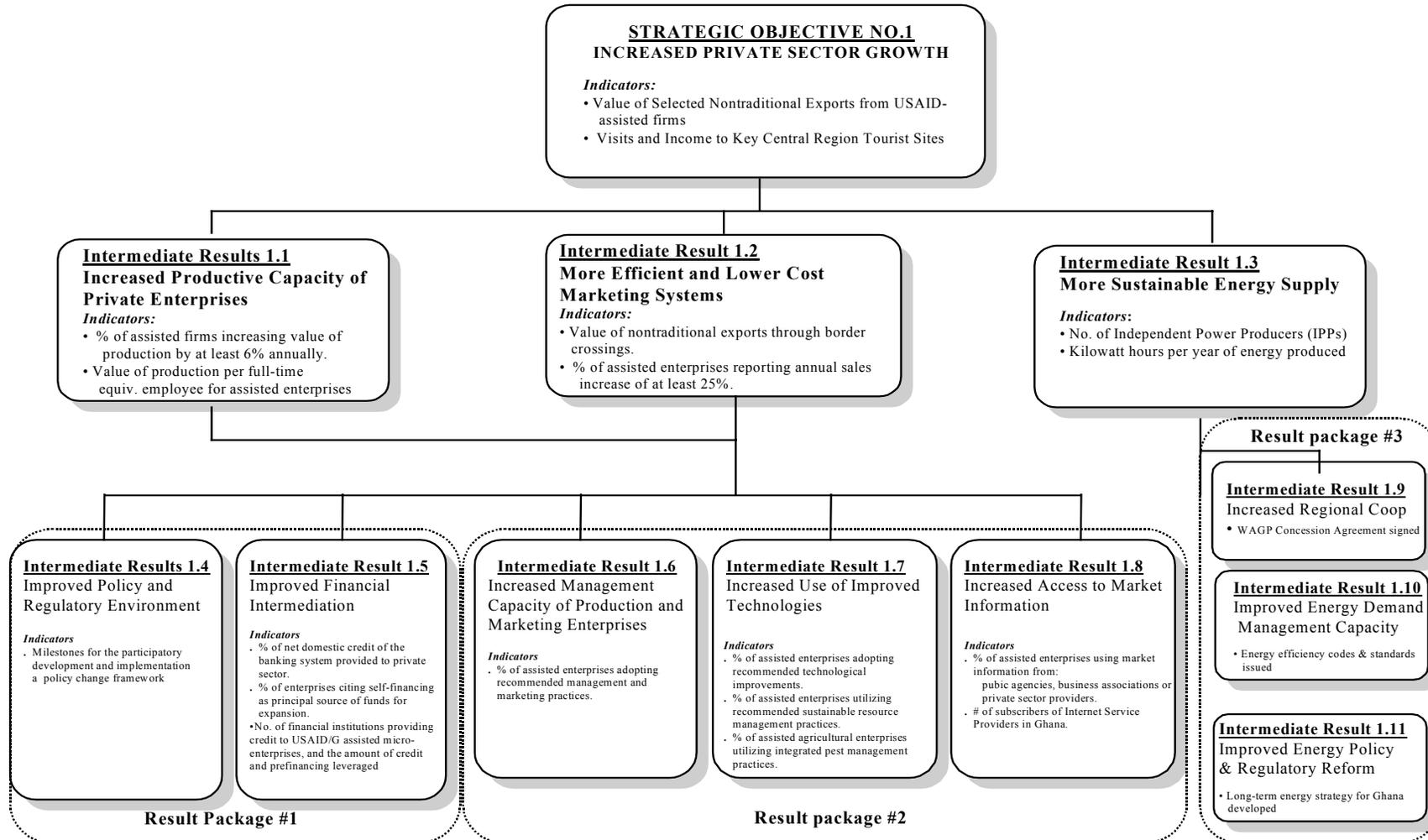
**Part IV: FY 2001 Performance Data Tables and Results Frameworks**

<b>Table 2: Selected Performance Measures for Other Reporting Purposes</b>						
<b>USAID/Ghana</b>						
The information in this table will be used to provide data for standard USAID reporting requirements						
<b>Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)</b>		<b>OU Response</b>			<b>Fund Account</b>	<b>Data Quality Factors</b>
<b>Child Survival Report</b>						
<b>Global Health Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies</b>						
1	Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)	CYP increased this year by 32%			POP	Data quality found satisfactory during a recent assessment
<b>Global Health Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality</b>						
2	Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total 76%		EPI audit forthcoming in April '02
3	Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total		
4	Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total 96%		Coverage data validated by sample survey
5	Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?	No				All cases of AFP verified through laboratory testing
<b>Global Health Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth</b>						
6	Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)					No data quality assessment

<b>Global Health Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance</b>						
7	a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2001 actual)	21,000				New program, DQA forthcoming through NETMARK database
	b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 target)	50,000				
8	Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy					No data quality assessment
<b>HIV/AIDS Report</b>						
<b>Global Health Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries</b>						
9	a. Total condom sales (2001 actual)	18.0 million			HIV/AIDS	Data quality was found satisfactory during recent assessment
	b. Total condom sales (2002 target)	20 million				
#	a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2001 actual)	Male	Female	Total		No data quality assessment
	b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 target)			N/A		
#	Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?	No				
#	a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2001 actual)	Male	Female	N/A		
	b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 target)			N/A		
#	a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2001 actual)	Male	Female	N/A		
	b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 target)			N/A		

#	a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2001 actual)	Male	Female	N/A		
	b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 target)			N/A		
<b>Victims of Torture Report</b>						
<b>Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance Objective 7: Providing support to victims of torture</b>						
#	Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?					
#	Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)	Male	Female	Total		
#	Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)	Male	Female	Total		
<b>Global Climate Change</b>						
<b>USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected</b>						
#	Global Climate Change: See GCC Appendix					

# USAID STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 1 RESULTS & ILLUSTRATIVE INDICATORS



**USAID/Ghana (SO2)  
Increased Effectiveness of the Primary Education System through  
Quality Improvements in the Primary Schools**

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE**

*Indicators*

- % of students in participating schools passing Criterion Referenced Test in English and Math (national/Partnership comparison)
- % of communities demonstrating sustained community involvement in education process
- % of student dropout rate in Partnership primary schools compared to national rate

**INTERMEDIATE RESULTS**

**PARTNERSHIP SCHOOL PROGRAM**

**Intermediate Results 2.1**  
Improved Teaching and Supervision

*Indicators*

- % of teachers using pupil-focused instructional practices in Partnership Schools.
- % of teachers using effective classroom management techniques in Partnership Schools.
- % of headteachers using effective supervisory techniques in Partnership Schools.

**Intermediate Result 2.2**  
Improved Education Management

*Indicators*

- # of QUIPS schools that demonstrate the ability to effectively manage material resources
- # of District Education Offices that demonstrate the ability to improve the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of educational programs.

**Intermediate Result 2.3**  
Increased Community Participation

*Indicators*

- % of communities active in school decision-making in Partnership schools
- % of communities using participatory methodologies in initiating school projects in Partnership Schools

**Intermediate Result 2.4**  
Improved Learning Environment

*Indicators*

- # of schools adopting techniques to promote equity in the Partnership Districts
- # of communities and schools in Partnership Districts implementing Community-School Improvement Plans

2.6

Improved Access & Retention in the Northern Regions

PL 480 - CRS

2.7

Improved Pupil Health and Nutritional Status

MOE, MOH

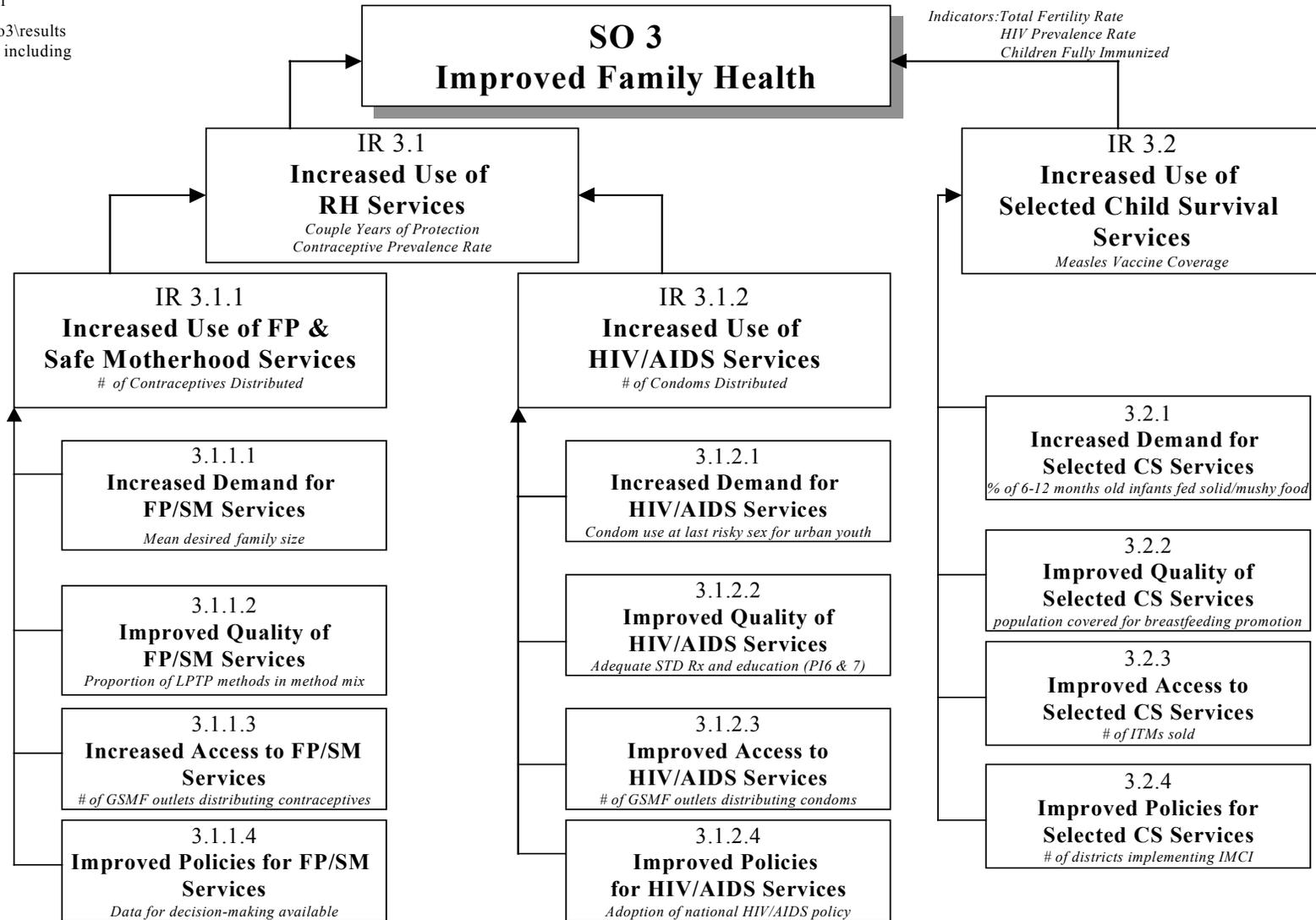
2.8

Improved Pre-Service Education

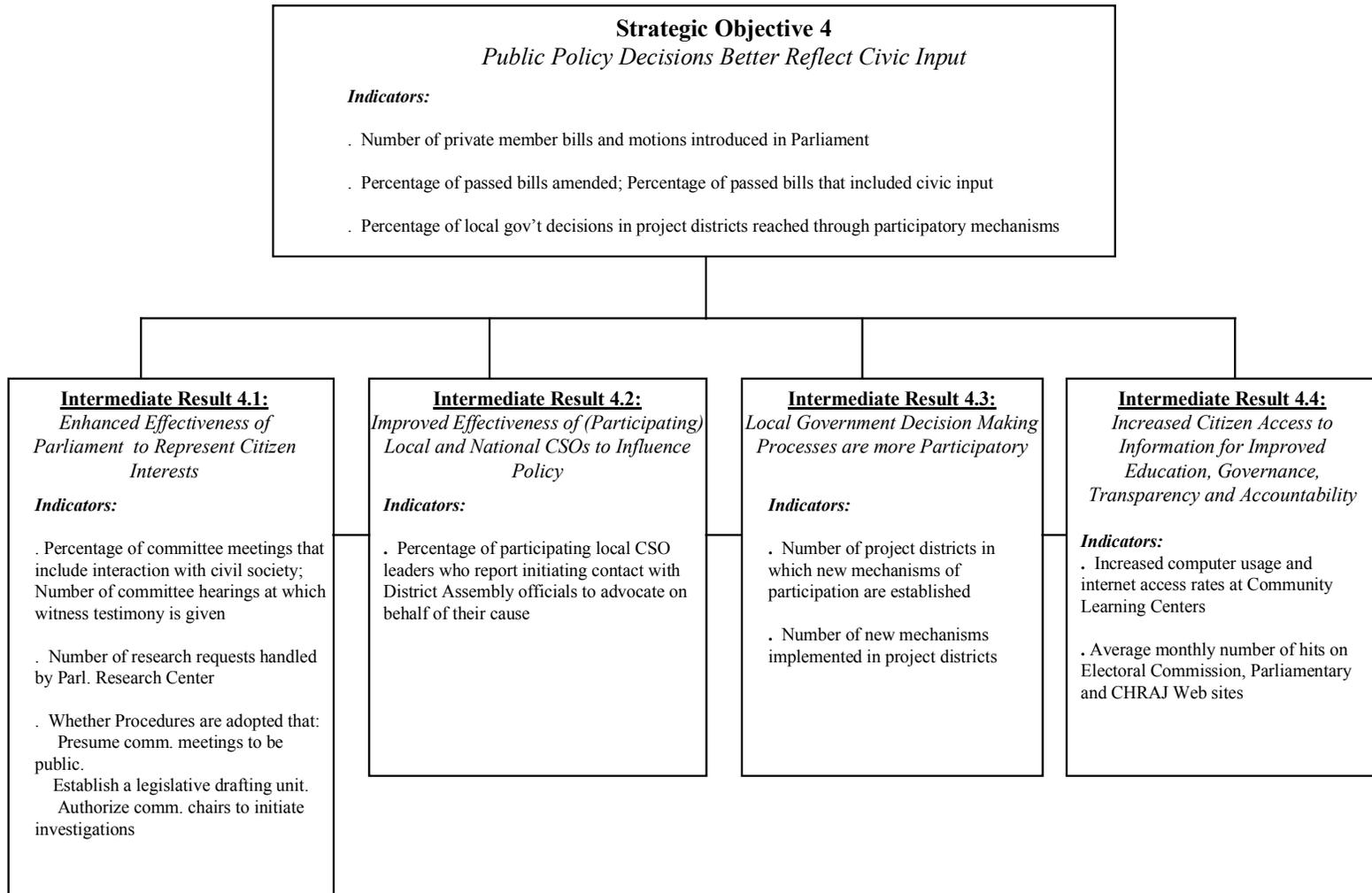
DFID, KFW, GTZ, MOE

March 2001

u:\public\so3\results framework including activities



**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE # 4 -- DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE  
RESULTS FRAMEWORK**



**Part VII: Environmental Compliance****Component 1. Plan for new or amended IEE or EA actions for the coming year**

**New:** There are no plans for new IEEs in FY 2002. IEE for SO1 will be reviewed to take care of anticipated new activities. A Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) recommended by the SO1 IEE for activities that could have implications for pesticide import, distribution or use is planned for this year. The action had been kept on hold, pending a review of results of a similar study conducted jointly by MOFA and GTZ. A decision was made to proceed with the PEA after findings of the study had been reviewed.

**IEE Amendments:** Funding for SO-1, originally meant to end 09/30/02 was extended to 09/30/03. Thus, an amendment of the original IEE (27ghana3.iee) will be submitted to the BEO in April 2002. Similarly, having extended SO-2 for two years the amended IEE (27ghana1.iee) approved in 03/97 will be amended again and submitted for approval in May 2002, unless otherwise noted. The IEE of SO-3 will also be amended to take care of a similar extension.

**Component 2. Compliance with previously approved IEEs or EAs**

Most Mission activities are in compliance with their corresponding approved IEEs as reflected in the table that follows. There has been delays in Programmatic Environmental Assessments (PEA) for pesticide related activities under SO#1 and SO#3. Those programs have, however, been carried through in spite of the delays. Guidelines for a PERSUAP resulting from a PEA for insecticide treated bednets have been provided by the BEO. Thus SO#3 will do a PERSUAP and monitor compliance accordingly. A PEA for pesticide related activities under SO#1 will be completed by May 2001 unless otherwise noted and recommendation will be implemented to ensure compliance *with 22CFR 216 to Reg. 216*.

### USAID/GHANA ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS, PLANS AND SCHEDULE

Assistance Activities	FY 2001 and previous	FY 2002	Comments
<b>SO #1 Increased Private Sector Growth</b>			
SO-Level/SOAG IEE (-27 ghana03.ief) for all activities - approved 07/97	CE for most activities and a deferral for activities that would have implications for pesticide use. SO have been extended for a year but IEE was not amended.	A Programmatic Environmental Assessment for pesticide related activities under the SO will be conducted. <i>The</i> IEE will also be reviewed as new activities are anticipated. <i>An</i> amendment to <i>the</i> original IEE will be submitted to BEO for approval.	Environmentally sound principles <i>relating to safe use of pesticides will be</i> are incorporated into TA activities. Monitoring of activities will continue.
WAGP - ATRIP (29ghana3atrip.ief). IEE approved 11/99	CE recommended for all activities are in compliance with approved IEE.	Plans to initiate the process for Environmental Assessment.	Monitoring will continue
<b>SO #2 Increased Effectiveness of the Primary Education System</b>			
SO Level/SOAG IEE for all activities (26ghana2.ief). Original IEE approved 09/96.	Original IEE amendment approved by BEO on 03/11/97 to take care of additional activities - construction of primary school buildings. A deferral was changed to negative determination. SO extended till 09/30/04.	No activity changes are anticipated. However <i>The</i> IEE will be amended <i>as required with an extension of the life of the activities</i> to take care of the extended period.	Standard pre-approved school buildings were constructed on existing school plots and did not exceed 10,000M <sup>2</sup> . Monitoring of activities will continue.
<b>SO #3 Improved Family Health</b>			
SO Level/SOAG IEE for all activities (29ghana1.ief) approved 07/99	Activities <i>were</i> extended for a year <i>so the IEE will be amended</i> but IEE amendment was not effected.	No activity changes are anticipated. However, <i>The</i> IEE will be amended to take care of the extended period. In addition a PERSUAP will be done for activities related to insecticide treated bed-nets.	Mission will continue to monitor testing for HIV/AIDS to ensure safe disposal of test materials.

Assistance Activities	FY 2001 and previous	FY 2002	Comments
<b>SO #4 Enhanced Civic Participation and Accountable Governance</b>			
SO Level/SOAG IEE for all activities (27ghana2.iee) approved 06/97	Cat.Ex. recommended for all activities.	No actions anticipated.	
<b>PL 480 Tittle II</b>			
PL 480 Tittle II DAPS	IEEs approved for the DAPs of four CSs - ADRA, TNS, OICI and CRS. ESRs for FY2001 were submitted by all CSs and were approved. TNS submitted a PERSUAP for the use of Actellic Super EC in the Inventory Credit Program.	OICI will submit a PERSUAP for use of Actellic Super EC.	Monitoring of activities will be intensified.