

**USAID/Ghana**

**Annual Report**

**FY 2005**

June 16, 2005

## **Please Note:**

The attached RESULTS INFORMATION is from the FY 2005 Annual Report and was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on the cover page.

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## Ghana

### Performance:

Overall, USAID/Ghana's program met most of its targets for FY 2004. Most activities under the old strategy (1997-2004) were completed and the results clearly indicate that USAID's interventions were appropriate and largely successful. Areas of increased effort for USAID and for Ghana, where results are not encouraging, included primary students' achievement levels in reading and numeracy, under-five mortality, family size, parliamentary performance, and per capita income. The government appears committed to continue efforts for improvement, renewing the Poverty Reduction Strategy and the recently re-elected majority party has pledged to improve education, health, civic participation, and economic opportunities for all Ghanaians.

USAID's democratic governance component of the strategy supports efforts to consolidate democracy by increasing civic input into public policy at the local and national levels. These efforts focus on strengthening civil society capacity and increasing opportunities for civil society to engage local government at the district level and on strengthening Parliament and increasing Parliament's access to information at the national level. Efforts continue to focus on enhancing civic input into legislation before Parliament. In addition, new efforts were launched to explore partnering with the Parliamentary Research Centre to produce issue papers and other short research pieces on key pieces of legislation. The program supported the first ever budget analysis workshop that brought together a group of social and economic policy experts to provide the Parliamentary leadership, Committee Chairs, and their Ranking members detailed analysis of the 2004 annual budget. This analysis focused on the macro-economic, trade and private sector, agriculture, health, and education policy. The Results Framework for the parliamentary support portion of the program has undergone several revisions and measures used before do not accurately reflect the progress being made. There has been substantive civil society participation in decision-making and progress is considered satisfactory.

This was the final year for the local level program supporting civil society engagement with local government with the program activities finishing up in July 2004. Efforts focused on ensuring sustainability for the twenty districts graduating from the program and exploring what lessons could be learned to aid the design and management of related activities under the new strategy. This included conducting a field assessment of the primary activity and holding a conference for all the participants in the program, both from local government and civil society, to take stock of the activities, get participant feedback, and explore ways and means of the turning the various civil society umbrella groups into effective and efficient organizations capable of sustaining engagements with local government. With Presidential and Parliamentary elections in December 2004, the program also supported activities aimed at increasing women's interest and participation in the elections.

In 2004 the Private Sector Growth Program exceeded one out of three of its key performance targets, specifically in non-traditional exports (NTEs). The value of all NTEs for 2004 is showing an increase of 17.3% (from \$589,000,000 to an estimated \$691,000,000) over 2003, significantly higher than the target of \$600,000,000. The value of selected NTE sales increased by 386% (2004 estimates are based on figures for January - June and projected by trend analysis). The Ghana Export Promotion Council, the main source of export data, made major changes in its data collection process and was faced with problems in managing the new system. USAID is working with other trade data sources to address related data quality issues. Three of the four targeted policy reforms were met. Tourism performance showed substantial gains for the three Central Region sites, but the ambitious targets were not met. The number of visitors and revenue generated were estimated to have increased by 57% and 28%, respectively, from 2003 to 2004, to a total of 196,000 visitors and \$906,000. These levels were about 10% below target.

Health status in Ghana has improved in many ways in recent years and throughout the life of Health Strategic Objective, although many health challenges remain. Improved Family Health met most expectations for the strategic objective but not all. Per the 2003 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) released in 2004, HIV/AIDS prevalence was lower than expected at 2.2% of the general population, and indicates that USAID's focus on most at risk groups and places is very appropriate for the Ghana setting. On the other hand, Ghana's fertility rate remained constant at 4.4, in contrast to the nearly 2 child decline between the mid-eighties and nineties. The under-five child mortality rate at 111/1000 live births showed an increase from the 108/1000 result documented in the 1998 DHS. While not statistically significant, trends since 1988 indicates that child mortality has remained more or less constant. The Health Strategic Objective fell short of meeting its insecticide-treated materials sales target, given delays in start-up of this program; but met its targets for diphtheria/pertussis/typhoid and measles vaccination coverage (80%), and the 19% target for contraceptive prevalence was also met. All other targets (condom sales, use of long term and permanent family planning methods, population coverage by Community Health Officers, condom sales, weaning foods usage, number of condom sales outlets) were met or exceeded; and a national HIV/AIDS policy was formally adopted.

USAID's program to improve primary education includes training and technical assistance to enhance pupil learning outcomes through: improved teaching and supervision; increased community participation in schools; improved learning environment; and improved education management. FY 2004 was the final year of implementation of the primary education program (it will not be formally ended until June 2005 in order that an evaluation of the program can be conducted using funds from the older program). Planned life of program intervention activities in each of the component areas of the program were completed in 22 districts, thus ensuring complete coverage of the 110 functional districts in the country. A total of 260 schools and communities benefited directly from support provided by the program during the year. An additional 330 schools were assisted through grants provided to District Education Offices (DEOs) to spread program intervention activities in FY 04. Overall, a total of 578,688 pupils from 2,192 schools have received support during the life of the program.

Not surprisingly, activities during the last year of program implementation focused on ensuring the sustainability of individual primary education program initiatives. These efforts included a series of region-level meetings on best practices of the program, community level initiatives to revise school performance improvement plans and forums with district level managers to share lessons and agree on sustainability strategies.

Key sustainability and mainstreaming activities during the year included providing each of the 110 DEOs with a set of program intervention materials. The capacity of a cadre of district level trainers was built up and supported to enable each district to maintain in-house capacity to undertake training and supervision for new schools and teachers in their districts using the tools and methodologies developed under the program. A special effort was made to incorporate in-service training materials, tools and approaches into the pre-service training curriculum. Tutors at the Teacher Training College level were trained and supported to enable them to effectively introduce these materials and approaches to new teacher trainees. A remobilization of all program communities was undertaken and District School Management Committees (SMCs) were established in 22 districts to provide a supporting institutional framework for the activities of respective school SMCs. Another important activity during the year was the production and airing on national TV of a documentary on the role of community participation in education.

For more information, one can access the USAID/Ghana website at <http://www.usaid.gov/missions/gh>

## Results Framework

### 641-000 Sample

#### 641-001 Increased private sector growth

##### SO Level Indicator(s):

- Income from visits to key Central Regions tourist sites
- Number of visits to key Central Region tourist sites
- Value of selected non-traditional exports from USAID-assisted firms

- 1.1 Increased productive capacity of private enterprises
- 1.2 More efficient and lower cost marketing systems
- 1.3 More sustainable energy supply

#### 641-002 Increased effectiveness of the primary education system

##### SO Level Indicator(s):

- Communities demonstrating sustained community involvement in education process
- Increased pupil learning in English literacy
- Increased pupil learning in math
- Increased pupil learning in spoken English
- Total pupil drop out rate in partnership schools (male and female)

- 2.1 Improved teaching and supervision
- 2.2 Improved education management
- 2.3 Increased community participation
- 2.4 Improved learning environment

#### 641-003 Improved family health

##### SO Level Indicator(s):

- Children fully immunized
- HIV prevalence rate
- Total fertility rate

- 3.1 Increased use of reproductive health services
- 3.2 Increased use of selected child survival services

#### 641-004 Public policy decisions better reflect civic input

##### SO Level Indicator(s):

- % of key local government decisions in project districts reached through participatory mechanisms
- % of non-budget bills passed with civic input
- % of passed bills with amendment

- 4.1 Enhanced effectiveness of Parliament to represent citizen interests
- 4.2 Improved effectiveness of local and national CSOs to influence policy
- 4.3 Local government decision making processes are more participatory
- 4.4 Increased citizen access to information for civic education and improved governance, transparency & accountability

#### 641-005 Democratic And Decentralized Governance Strengthened Through Civic Involvement

##### SO Level Indicator(s):

- % of bills reaching the second reading that receive civic input
- Number of targeted districts achieving sustainable performance through civic involvement, disaggregated by level of sustainability

- 5.1 Enhanced responsiveness of key governance institutions to citizens
- 5.2 Strengthened district assembly capacity for transparent and accountable governance
- 5.3 Improved sectoral advocacy performance

#### 641-006 Competitiveness of Ghana's Private Sector in World Markets Increased

##### SO Level Indicator(s):

Number of agriculture-related firms benefiting directly from interventions  
Number of producers organizations, water user associations, trade and business associations, and CBOs assisted

Share of Ghana's non-traditional exports compared to world exports  
Share of nontraditional agriculture exports as a share of total world exports  
Share of non-traditional exports increases against total exports

**6.1** Enabling environment for private sector improved

**6.2** Private sector capability to compete in selected industries/sectors strengthened

#### **641-007 Health Status Improved**

##### **SO Level Indicator(s):**

HIV prevalence rate among adults

HIV prevalence rate among most at-risk groups

Total fertility rate

Under-five mortality rate

**7.1** Individuals and communities empowered to adopt positive health practices

**7.2** Access to health services expanded

**7.3** Quality of health services improved

**7.4** Institutional capacity to plan and manage programs strengthened

#### **641-008 Quality of and Access to Basic Education Improved**

##### **SO Level Indicator(s):**

% of teachers engaging in HIV/AIDS prevention strategies

Completion rate for primary 6 level girls in northern region

Enrollment rate for girls in northern region

Primary 3 and 6 level students reading with understanding

**8.1** Increased educational opportunities for girls in underserved areas

**8.2** Improved instructional system

**8.3** Improved management and accountability

**8.4** Increased community advocacy for and contribution to quality education

**8.5** Improved HIV/AIDS prevention in the education sector