

Ghana

The Development Challenge: Ghana is making significant progress on the economic front. The nation is controlling expenditures and monetary growth, maintaining a stable exchange rate, lowering inflation and interest rates, developing a trade policy framework, actively promoting investment, addressing structural deficiencies in the energy and infrastructure sectors, and strengthening good governance and transparency. However, cumbersome government requirements are serious obstacles to business development. In early 2003 the high inflation rate of 30% was due to the Government of Ghana's (GOG's) lifting subsidies and increasing fuel and utility prices, but if the GOG maintains current fiscal policies, inflation should drop to the annual target of 22%. By controlling expenditures and exceeding revenue targets, the GOG expected to balance the budget in 2003. The GOG has also maintained a zero net domestic financing requirement and the IMF positively assessed Ghana's economic performance during a review of the Poverty Reduction Growth Facility. Real GDP growth is projected at 4.7% for 2003, up from 4.5% in 2002. Ghana's currency, the Cedi, is stable; foreign reserves surpass \$1 billion. Ghana reached its Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) decision point in February 2002, realizing significant budgetary savings.

From 2000 to 2003 the GOG increased nominal expenditures for health by more than 300% and almost as much for education. Under-five mortality, as measured by the 1993 and 1998 Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), has declined from 119 deaths to 108 deaths per 1,000 live births. The population growth rate of 2.4% per annum is still a serious problem. HIV/AIDS prevalence appears to have stabilized at around 4%, but risks for explosive growth remain.

Public-private partnerships are growing and the potential for expansion is great. Partnerships are showing success in two key areas: sale of insecticide-treated-bed nets (for preventing malaria); and workplace-based HIV/AIDS prevention programs.

The Government's development agenda as outlined in the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS) gives priority to the health sector. This has been evidenced by active commitment to increasing the overall resources available for health and reducing inequalities in health. Nevertheless, the increasing resources have not readily led to improvements in the volume and quality of service, and the sector has also been unable to capture the full efficiency and equity gains of innovations such as community-based health planning and services (CHPS). Major challenges include maintaining a focus on the poor in the approach to health delivery and in resource allocation, implementation of the health insurance scheme that rationalizes exemptions and addresses access issues for the poor; scaling up implementation of priority health interventions (e.g., CHPS); and implementing innovative strategies for stemming the brain drain and re-distributing health staff to deprived areas.

The Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports (MOEYS) Education Strategic Plan was finalized in May 2003. Two of the key challenges facing the education sector are how to improve accountability within the system and maximize the use of scarce resources. The MOEYS also needs to demonstrate that it can deliver on the commitments made in the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy to improve education services for the most disadvantaged.

Major challenges remain, and USAID/Ghana plays a key role in addressing them. Decentralization is still a work in progress and local governance capacity remains low. The ability of Parliament to perform its representative and legislative functions is limited. The quality and availability of health services need improving. School enrollment and retention are still too low, especially in the north. Most children are not able to read and numerate at grade level.

Ghana is the United States' third largest trading partner in Sub-Saharan Africa. It plays a key role in promoting political and economic stability in the region, as exemplified by the actions taken in stabilizing the situations in Liberia and Cote d'Ivoire under the ECOWAS chairmanship of Ghana's President Kufuor. Ghana has a strong commitment to human rights, as evidenced by the continuing National Reconciliation Commission hearings.

The USAID Program: USAID/Ghana is simultaneously implementing the final year of the Country Strategic Plan FY 1997 - FY 2004 and initiating the new Country Strategic Plan FY 2004 - FY 2010. During this transition period, USAID is consolidating the current programs to focus on those elements that will be continued during the next strategic period. These include: enhancing good governance and decentralization; increasing private sector-led economic growth; improving the quality of and access to primary education; and improving the quality and coverage of family planning, maternal/child health, and control of HIV/AIDS. USAID/Ghana is examining ways to assist the government, civil society organizations, and communities in promoting and establishing decentralization across the targeted sectors. The economic growth portfolio will continue to stimulate the non-traditional export sector and will also examine ways to invigorate traditional exports (cocoa, wood) and cross-border trade. In the health sector, targets include reduction of the under-five mortality rate, reduction in the total fertility rate, and stabilizing the HIV/AIDS prevalence rate. For primary education, USAID/Ghana will increase enrollment and retention, improve literacy and numeracy skills, and provide HIV/AIDS prevention information.

Other Program Elements: Ghana also receives assistance directly from USAID/Washington: the Democracy and Human Rights Fund finances activities in support of human rights and democratic institutions and the Self-Help program supports local non-government organization activities. These efforts are administered by the U.S. Embassy. P.L. 480 resources are channeled through U.S. Private Voluntary Organizations for activities such as agroforestry, on-farm production and storage, small/microenterprise and microcredit programs, school feeding, community health programs, potable water supply, and sanitation. P.L. 480 resources are expected to increase by 50%, with expanded food distribution for primary school children in the north, the severely disabled, and people living with HIV/AIDS. The U.S. Department of the Treasury provides support to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning through a technical advisor in debt management and periodic training in tax administration.

The USAID West Africa Regional Program Office (WARP) moved to Accra, Ghana, in October 2003. WARP strategic objectives support various regional organizations with programs of economic integration; population, health and nutrition; food security, the environment, energy, and natural resource management; and conflict prevention. The West Africa Water Initiative, with significant support from the Agency's Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade Bureau and the Global Development Alliance, is a major initiative for increasing access to potable water in Ghana.

Other USAID-backed programs operating in Ghana include several in agriculture (Farmer-to-Farmer programs and two Research Support Programs), one in economic research (Strategies and Analyses for Growth and Access Project), cocoa production (Sustainable Tree Crop Program), and a child survival program implemented by Project Concern International.

Other Donors: Donor coordination and collaboration in Ghana is excellent. Through the work of numerous sectoral committees, the year-old Multi-Donor Budgetary Support Group (where USAID collaborates but is not a signatory), and ad hoc groups focusing on a variety of specific concerns, donors share information and jointly finance programs. Donor assistance is extremely important to Ghana's development and government operations. The U.S. is the third largest bilateral donor, behind the United Kingdom (UK) and the Netherlands. Major donors include: World Bank (infrastructure, education and health); International Monetary Fund (structural adjustment); United Nations agencies; UK (budget support and public administration, health, education, infrastructure and agriculture); Japan (education, infrastructure, health and agriculture); European Union (budget support, transportation infrastructure); Canada (budget support, water and decentralization); Denmark (health, private sector, energy and water); the Netherlands (health, environment, budget support); Germany (agriculture, environment, democracy, market economy); Switzerland; France; Italy; and Spain.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Ghana
Program Title:	Strengthen Democratic Governance
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	641-005
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$2,300,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$1,787,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2003
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2009

Summary: USAID/Ghana's Democracy and Governance program supports efforts to enhance the responsiveness of key governance institutions to citizens' requests at the national level and to strengthen decentralized local governance at the district level. The local level program also includes a cross-sectoral focus on community involvement in education and economic growth.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Enhanced Responsiveness of Key Governance Institutions to Citizens' Requests (\$750,000 DA). At the national level, early in 2004 USAID will complete its evaluation of the legislative strengthening programs implemented under the previous strategy. The results will be used to further inform the design of the new program, which focuses on three key areas: (1) strengthening Parliament's institutional capacity; (2) increasing stakeholder input on policy and legislation; and (3) empowering selected parliamentary committees to enhance their legislative and oversight functions. To strengthen institutional capacity, USAID will provide training to the Parliamentary Research Center's (PRC's) three newly established sectoral departments dealing with economic, social, and legal issues. This training will equip the staff with the tools to analyze critical legislation brought before Parliament in these three areas. USAID will also target the clerks and other key staff linked to key sector committees. To facilitate stakeholder input on policy and legislation, USAID will support activities to mobilize stakeholders affected by draft legislation, including consolidation of input into memoranda that are presented to the relevant committees considering the legislation. To empower selected parliamentary committees, USAID will support activities that explore ways to increase their oversight functions and strengthen their capacity to consider legislation put before them. Within the first three months of these new activities, USAID will work with its new partners to establish performance measurement baselines and set targets for the new strategy. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Strengthened Decentralized Local Governance (\$1,550,000 DA). USAID expects to award a new, jointly funded (by the Mission's Democracy and Governance, and Education programs) agreement by mid-2004. This program will provide: (1) support for more democratic, competent, transparent and accountable district-level government; (2) improved advocacy by civil society organizations (CSOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs) (for citizen interests at the district level); and (3) improved community advocacy for and contribution to education quality, thereby addressing the supply and demand for better governance. The emphasis is on supporting effective local government, defined by a working partnership between civil society groups and the various offices and committees that comprise the District Assemblies. Efforts to strengthen community involvement in basic education are a crucial part of this activity. The education sector is a key focus of USAID and is almost consistently identified by Ghanaians as an area of top concern. Principal grantees: to be determined.

On the local government side, this program will improve key District Assembly functions encompassing representation and oversight. By the end of the program, Assembly Members and officials in the selected districts will better understand their roles and responsibilities, have good representational skills,

demonstrate effective oversight of deconcentrated sector services, utilize local media, and know how to engage effectively with other stakeholders across districts to improve local government. On the civil society side, the program will work to strengthen CSOs' advocacy skills and ability to lobby local and national government, foster sharing of experience among CSOs, CBOs, and District Assemblies, and increase government responsiveness at various levels to citizen demands. This activity will link democratic governance and education in order to yield significant gains in building an environment for quality education. Overall, USAID expects that by building advocacy capacity within civil society and deliberative capacity within local administration, these groups will be in a better position to plan, budget, raise revenue, deliver services, and implement programs. Within the first year of this new agreement, USAID will establish performance measurement baselines and set targets for the new strategy in a participatory, transparent, and accountable way.

FY 2005 Program:

Enhanced Responsiveness of Key Governance Institutions to Citizens' Requests (\$687,000 DA). Efforts with Parliament will target the national budget review process. USAID will work with Government and Parliament to open up the review process so that Parliament is given time to review the budget. In addition, USAID will support efforts to provide Parliament access to detailed analysis of the budget to assist their review. Same implementers as FY 2004.

Strengthened Decentralized Local Governance (\$1,100,000 DA). At the local level, the program will focus on establishing a solid foundation in the five new districts, working to integrate community level education activities with district level advocacy efforts. At the same time, efforts in the other 20 targeted districts will begin to prepare these districts for graduation from the program. Same implementers as FY 2004.

Performance and Results: USAID/Ghana's new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2004-2010 was approved by USAID/Washington in July 2003. At the end of FY 2003, USAID/Ghana signed its Strategic Objective Agreement for Democratic Governance with the Government of Ghana. In early FY 2004, USAID conducted an assessment of its current local government/civil society activity to inform the development of its new activity. Since this is a new Strategic Objective, there are not yet any results to report.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Ghana
Program Title:	Increase Competitiveness of Private Sector
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	641-006
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$5,089,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$4,700,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2003
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2009

Summary: USAID's program to increase competitiveness of Ghana's private sector in world markets supports training and technical assistance to improve the enabling environment for private sector development. It is designed to strengthen private sector capacity to compete in selected industries and sectors nationally, regionally and worldwide.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Improved Enabling Environment for Private Sector Competitiveness (\$2,450,000 DA). This component will address both policy reform and institutional capacity building. In addition to providing technical assistance and training, USAID will also manage a grants program focusing on building local capacity to provide technical assistance. The purposes of this component are to: (a) support both public and private agricultural sector institutions in policy analysis and advocacy in critical policy issues affecting agricultural trade, production and marketing; and (b) establish the necessary enabling policy environment to spur expanded economic growth opportunities for non-traditional exports. Priority focus areas will work toward: (1) better macroeconomic management; (2) improved financial intermediation; (3) removal of barriers to entry/exit in the market place; (4) improved trade regime; (5) strengthened gas, electricity and telecommunications regulatory framework; and (6) expanded public-private sector policy dialogue. Principal contractors: to be determined.

Increased Private Sector Capacity to Compete in Selected Industries/Sectors - Enterprise Development (\$2,639,000 DA). The focus of the enterprise development activity will be to strengthen the capacity of small and medium size firms to respond to trade opportunities and to compete profitably overseas, regionally, and in domestic markets. The purpose of the program will be three-fold, starting with providing assistance to Ghanaian firms that hope to access overseas markets by developing contacts with foreign firms to encourage local investment, joint ventures, and buyer-seller/ mentoring relationships in Ghana. USAID will also provide support to local firms in marketing of exports by assisting them with improvement of the quality and efficiency of all aspects of their businesses, such as product design, production technology, preparation of business plans, establishment of accounting systems, improvement of logistics and access to credit. Additionally, USAID will provide support to business associations by helping them address industry-wide problems constraining growth of exports and providing better services to their members. Principal contractors: to be determined.

FY 2005 Program:

Improved Enabling Environment for Private Sector Competitiveness (\$2,400,000 DA). USAID will start capacity building activities such as improving the operations of the Tax Policy Unit in the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, streamlining customs procedures, strengthening the Domestic Debt Unit and three revenue collection agencies, and developing gas and electricity regulatory frameworks with the Public Utilities Regulatory Commission and the Energy Commission. USAID will decide which activities from the previous strategy will be folded into the new program. Some promising elements of the previous

strategy's program, such as making the labor law even more flexible, further liberalizing trade policy and improving monetary policy, will be continued. Same implementers as FY 2004.

Increased Private Sector Capacity to Compete in Selected Industries/Sectors - Enterprise Development (\$2,300,000 DA). USAID will continue its work to promote non-traditional exports through support to selected enterprises and associations. Same implementers as FY 2004.

Performance and Results: During FY 2003, the new Country Strategic Plan 2004-2010 was approved and the new Economic Growth Strategic Objective Agreement was signed by the Mission and the Government of Ghana. Funds were obligated to initiate activities and the drafting of solicitation requests was begun. The Mission has started to identify performance measures and design the Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP). Results are expected to contribute significantly to progress in the following areas: (1) growth in sales of Ghana's non-traditional exports (NTEs); (2) an increase in the share of NTEs in Ghana's total exports; and (3) an improvement in Ghana's standing in the World Economic Forum Index of Growth Competitiveness (or a component thereof). A rationale will be developed for identifying and achieving a specific contribution to SO outcomes that can be verified through annual measurement of specific indicators. Since this is a new Strategic Objective, there are not yet any results to report.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Ghana
Program Title:	Improve Health Status
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	641-007
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$17,920,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$17,860,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2003
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2009

Summary: USAID/Ghana's Health program includes: individual and community empowerment to adopt positive health practices; expanded access to health services; improved quality of health services; and strengthened institutional capacity to plan and manage health programs. Implementation of the interrelated aspects of Ghana's Health Strategic Objective (SO) and the stand-alone HIV/AIDS strategy has been coordinated.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Communication and Marketing for Health (\$5,000,000 CSH). Activities will consolidate those aspects of USAID's portfolio that contribute to the establishment of an environment supportive of positive behavior change. The program will support the Government of Ghana's (GOG) health sector to: 1) strengthen public and private capacity for conducting sustainable behavior change communication (BCC) activities at all levels; 2) develop and implement BCC and IEC activities (mass media, inter-personal) in reproductive and child health, and HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support; 3) strengthen the capacity of government, decision-makers and opinion leaders to advocate in support of programs and activities that influence positive behavior change and increase access and 4) strengthen and expand distribution network(s) and sales of contraceptives and quality services that will support positive behavior change. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Community Health Service Delivery and Access (\$3,500,000 CSH). The Ministry of Health/Ghana Health Service (MOH/GHS) promotes an innovative program to improve health equity in Ghana through decentralized health care adapted to local circumstances. The community approach is predicated on the full participation of the community, district government and local health officials and the mobilization of local human and material resources to promote access and health education. Activities will support the scale-up of the community-based initiative in 28 of the most deprived districts in the country and selected deprived urban sites. The program will include 1) national level support in advocacy, pre- and in-service training, and monitoring and evaluation systems; 2) development of leadership skills at the district level; 3) community mobilization, basic health service delivery and surveillance skills and tools; 4) links with financial access activities (health insurance); and 5) studies and operations research. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Child Survival, Reproductive Health/Family Planning and HIV/AIDS Service Quality Strengthening (\$4,120,000 CSH). The service quality strengthening aspect of the health program will support improved family planning, reproductive health, safe motherhood, child survival and clinical HIV/AIDS service delivery by 1) addressing human resource capacity development (performance management; rational pre- and in-service training capacity and management); 2) ensuring the application of quality standards and processes through supervision and performance management; 3) developing problem identification and solving skills at local levels; 4) developing and strengthening outreach strategies including referral networks; 5) promoting private sector participation in clinical service delivery and ensuring quality; and 6) strengthening surveillance. Quality aspects of integrated management of childhood illnesses, safe

delivery services, tuberculosis, sexually transmitted infections, and treatment of HIV-related ailments including opportunistic infection (OI) management will be addressed. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

HIV/AIDS Interventions (\$5,300,000 CSH). HIV/AIDS interventions will ensure that information on the relative risk of specific groups, their accessibility, size and expected impact are available and used for the development and implementation of interventions. Specifically, this program will: 1) conduct operations research and second generation surveillance activities; 2) establish effective voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) in high transmission areas; 3) ensure anti-retroviral (ARV), logistics, referral and support system quality (including OI); 4) strengthen support to people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) through links with non-governmental organizations (including faith-based and civil society organizations), and 5) develop programs for children affected by HIV, including orphans and vulnerable children. To help ensure a well coordinated country response, activities will also support management and advocacy efforts, and institutional capacity strengthening of the Ghana AIDS Commission, HIV/AIDS committees, the National AIDS Control Program and non-government organizations, including faith based and community organizations. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

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

FY 2005 Program:

Communication and Marketing for Health (\$5,500,000 CSH). A plan for ensuring the development of BCC and IEC materials, complementary to developing in-country institutional capacity to conduct BCC and IEC, will be developed; Demographic and Health Survey data will be available to contribute to targeted program planning; and an overall policy to guide the implementation of community-based services will be finalized. Same implementers as FY 2004.

Community Health Service Delivery and Access (\$2,967,000 CSH). Implementation of the GOG's contraceptive security plan will begin, as will the application of quality standards and processes through supervision and performance management, problem identification and solving skills at local levels, outreach strategies including referral networks, private sector participation in clinical service delivery and surveillance systems. Same implementers as FY 2004.

Child Survival, Reproductive Health/Family Planning and HIV/AIDS Service Quality Strengthening (\$4,093,000 CSH). Personnel performance management and supervision strengthening activities will be launched. Same implementers as FY 2004.

HIV/AIDS Interventions (\$5,300,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support both the monitoring and evaluation of the spread of HIV/AIDS and the treatment and care of people living with HIV/AIDS, especially orphans made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS. A research agenda for identifying and monitoring most-at-risk groups for HIV/AIDS will be operational. Planning will begin for the launch of at least one stand-alone VCT center. Same implementers as FY 2004.

Performance and Results: The Health Strategic Objective Agreement was signed with the GOG near the end of FY 2003. As the Health SO is just getting underway, there are not yet any results to report. Nevertheless, the groundwork for its timely initiation has been laid. Several transition activities implemented through pillar bureau programs will ensure continuity as appropriate and/or provide specialized services.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Ghana
Program Title:	Improve Quality of and Access to Basic Education
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	641-008
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$700,000 CSH; \$7,490,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$700,000 CSH; \$5,013,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2003
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2009

Summary: USAID's program to improve primary education supports training, technical assistance and the provision of commodities to increase girls' enrollment, improve reading skills, increase accountability, increase community participation in schools, and prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS within the education system.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Increase Girls' Enrollment (\$2,500,000 DA). This component of the program is intended to increase access to education in northern Ghana. It will support the establishment of community run schools for school-age children, especially girls, who for varying reasons are unable to access and participate in the formal education system in northern Ghana. The component includes scholarships for girls under the Africa Education Initiative. USAID will establish community managed schools in rural areas where there are no schools or where the formal school is unable to address the flexible schooling needs of children. Children in these schools will be taught by facilitators recruited from the community. Under this component USAID will also support: (1) activities to develop the skills of primary school teachers to assess children with mild to moderate learning disabilities in targeted districts and take appropriate action to work with them; and (2) the recruitment of Community Support Teachers from communities where a public school exists but there are an insufficient number of teachers to staff the school. Principal grantees: to be determined.

Improve Children's Reading Skills (\$1,990,000 DA). The focus of this component is to ensure that the majority of children who enter and complete primary school are able to read with understanding. This component will be implemented in 20 of the 110 districts in the country. A pilot is currently underway in four districts in Ghana to test an approach known as Breakthrough to Literacy. This approach has been successfully implemented in three Southern African countries. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined

Improve Management Accountability (\$1,800,000 DA). This component of the program is focused on strengthening the capacity of district education offices and district assemblies to effectively support schools in order to ensure that children can read at grade level. Once implementation of this component gets underway in September 2004, technical assistance and district incentive grants will be provided to build districts' capacity to (1) support the implementation of literacy and reading improvement programs in schools and (2) improve accountability at both the school and district level. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Increased Community Advocacy for and Contribution to Quality Education (\$1,200,000 DA). Community participation in primary education has been a key policy objective of the Government of Ghana (GOG) over the past decade. The experience under the USAID-funded Quality Improvements in Primary School Program and those of other development partners has demonstrated that raising education quality requires stronger community oversight and advocacy, as well as contributions to school material needs.

This component of the program will support increasing community advocacy for and contributions to quality education. It will be implemented in conjunction with the Mission's Democracy and Governance Program. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Improved HIV/AIDS Prevention in the Education Sector (\$700,000 CSH). This component focuses on continued efforts to further prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS within and mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS on the education sector. Ghanaian Community Service Organizations (CSOs) will be strengthened and the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sports (MOEYS)/GES/School Health Education Program (SHAPE) will be augmented by: (1) additional small grants to support expansion of CSOs to provide school-based HIV/AIDS prevention and support activities; (2) further capacity building efforts by helping the GES apply operations research and working with the Ghana AIDS Commission; and (3) discrete activities to promote the sharing of successful experiences and the dissemination of lessons learned. SHAPE will also provide a package of ongoing support (training and technical assistance) to key stakeholders within the education sector (including the MOEYS/GES) as they endeavor to integrate HIV/AIDS into their programs. In addition, a new slate of activities will aim to enhance MOEYS teacher training activities so that teachers are better prepared to protect themselves from HIV infection and to address issues of HIV/AIDS in their schools, including improved ethical behavior as it pertains to teacher/student sexual relationships. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

FY 2005 Program:

Increase Girls' Enrollment (\$1,500,000 DA). As part of the Africa Education Initiative, USAID will work toward increasing girls' enrollment by providing scholarships to girls in the northern part of the country. Same implementers as FY 2004.

Improve Children's Reading Skills (\$1,000,000 DA). Implementation of the Breakthrough to Literacy Program will begin in approximately 75 schools FY 2005. Same implementers as FY 2004.

Improve Management Accountability (\$1,500,000 DA). USAID will award grants to about five district education offices to help improve their capacity to support the implementation of literacy and reading improvement programs in schools and improve accountability at both the school and district level. Same implementers as FY 2004.

Increased Community Advocacy for and Contribution to Quality Education (\$1,013,000 DA). The joint program with the Democratic Governance effort will begin in about 5 new districts. Same implementers as FY 2004.

Improved HIV/AIDS Prevention in the Education Sector (\$700,000 CSH). The Mission's HIV/AIDS prevention program in the education sector will expand into the Ashanti Region. Approximately 2,000 teachers and 40,000 students will participate in HIV/AIDS training during this fiscal year. Same implementers as FY 2004.

Performance and Results: The Basic Education Strategic Objective Agreement was signed with the GOG near the end of FY 2003. As the program is still in the start up phase, there are not yet any results to report. Nevertheless, the groundwork for its timely initiation has been laid and the activities have been grouped into two solicitations for assistance. The performance monitoring plan is being developed.

**Ghana
PROGRAM SUMMARY**

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Current	FY 2005 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	18,655	19,150	18,620	18,560
Development Assistance	15,963	20,716	14,879	11,500
Economic Support Fund	0	530	0	0
PL 480 Title II	12,407	20,345	14,177	17,189
Total Program Funds	47,025	60,741	47,676	47,249

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
641-001 Economic Growth				
DA	7,661	2,200	0	0
641-002 Quality Improvements in Primary Schools				
DA	7,200	7,340	0	0
641-003 Health				
CSH	18,655	8,298	0	0
641-004 Democracy and Governance				
DA	1,102	1,100	0	0
641-005 Strengthen Democratic Governance				
DA	0	978	2,300	1,787
ESF	0	530	0	0
641-006 Increase Competitiveness of Private Sector				
DA	0	6,130	5,089	4,700
641-007 Improve Health Status				
CSH	0	10,552	17,920	17,860
641-008 Improve Quality of and Access to Basic Education				
CSH	0	300	700	700
DA	0	2,968	7,490	5,013

Mission Director,
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