

## 21. Country profile: Ghana



### 1. Development profile

A relatively peaceful nation of 23.4 million people and rich in natural resources, Ghana has shown impressive results in both macroeconomic growth and socioeconomic development in recent years. Since 2005, GDP growth has been estimated at over 6 percent year. This has been driven by a strong export sector, which features: high prices for cocoa, diamond and gold exports; a Government commitment to macroeconomic reforms and stability; and strong support from the international donor community. Despite the 2008 global recession, robust growth is expected as a result of the discovery of large oil reserves in 2007. Ghana battles moderate levels of inflation, and in 2008, inflation increased from 14 percent in 2007 to 18 percent. In response, commercial banks have lowered credit accessibility. Also, net private demand for credit has dropped in response to the global downturn.<sup>1</sup>

Education indicators, such as primary enrolment rates and the ratio of girls to boys enrolled, has improving, the enrolment rate has increased from 59.1 percent in 2005 to 83.4 percent in 2008 and ratio of girls to boys has increased from 0.93 in 2005 to 0.96 in 2008. This can be attributed to the strong support of the Ghanaian Government who, in 1996, included a provision in the Constitution calling for universal, free, compulsory, basic education. According to one source, it is “one of the most ambitious pre-tertiary education programmes in West Africa”.<sup>2</sup>

Unlike most countries in the region, “Ghana is on track to meet the Millennium Development Goal of halving extreme poverty by 2015”.<sup>3</sup> The proportion of the rural population with access to water has been steadily increasing, from 51 percent in 2005 to 56 percent in 2008.<sup>4</sup> Compared to other countries in Western and Sub-Saharan Africa, the percentage of people living below the poverty line in Ghana is low.

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<sup>1</sup> *Ghana: Country Brief*. (2009, September). Retrieved from World Bank: <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/AFRICAEXT/GHANAEXTN/0,,menuPK:351962~pagePK:141132~piPK:141107~theSitePK:351952,00.html>

<sup>2</sup> *Country Brief: Ghana*. (2009, October). Retrieved from United States Government, Department of States: Bureau of African Affairs: <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2860.htm>

<sup>3</sup> *Country Brief: Ghana*. US Government, Department of State: Bureau of African Affairs.

<sup>4</sup> *Ghana: Country Brief*. World Bank.

Ghana has an extremely high fiscal deficit. Because of this, the government has limited fiscal manoeuvring room, but revenues from the recently discovered oil should help. The Ghanaian Government has showed enthusiasm and support for social protection programmes, “In 2004, it added 2.5% to the value-added tax (VAT) rate to finance the new National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS). The initial experience of LEAP also shows that, notwithstanding capacity problems, there is at least the minimum institutional capacity to launch a cash transfer scheme”.<sup>5</sup>

<b>Socioeconomic indicators<sup>6</sup></b>	
Population (millions)	23.4
GNI per capita, PPP (current USD)	1,430
GDP (current USD) (billions)	16.1
GDP composition by sector (%)	Agriculture - 32 Industry- 26 Services- 42
GDP growth rate (%)	6.2
% below poverty line (%)	28.5
Inflation (%)	18.0
GINI index	42.8
Adult literacy rate (%)	65.0
Life expectancy (years)	57
Child dependency ratio	65.5
Elderly dependency ratio	6.3
HIV prevalence (%)	1.9
Overseas development aid per capita (current USD)	49
Net official development assistance 2005 (USD millions)	1,120
Remittances as % of GDP	11.8
2009 Human Development Index (HDI) ranking	152/182

## **2. Vulnerability analysis**

### **2.1 External shocks**

As exports account for 26 percent of GDP, Ghana’s vulnerability to external shocks is high.<sup>7</sup> The 2008 economic downturn negatively impacted the prices of cocoa and gold, decreasing tax revenues collected by the Government. This placed considerable pressure on the budget, widening the fiscal and external debt deficit during 2008.

<sup>5</sup> *Child Poverty: a Role for Cash Transfers*. (2009). Retrieved from United Nations Children’s Fund: [www.unicef.org/wcaro/wcaro\\_UNICEF\\_ODI\\_3\\_Cash\\_Transfers.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/wcaro/wcaro_UNICEF_ODI_3_Cash_Transfers.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> *Indicators*. (2010). Retrieved from World Bank: <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator>

<sup>7</sup> *Human Development Report 2009*. (2009). Retrieved from United Nations Development Programme: <http://hdrstats.undp.org/indicators>

In 2009, quick Government action and positive shocks, such as “good rains, low oil prices, high cocoa and gold prices, [and a] good cocoa season,” helped improve Ghana’s fiscal and external deficit position.<sup>8</sup>

## **2.2 HIV/AIDS**

HIV prevalence levels have dropped from a high of 2.5 percent in 1998 to 1.9 percent in 2007. This rate is almost half the regional average and, since the late 1990s, prevalence rates have consistently decreased. Much of this can be attributed to the Government’s proactive and timely action. Since 1985, when a National Advisory Commission on AIDS (NACA) was created, several programmes and initiatives have been implemented.<sup>9</sup>

## **2.3 Foreign aid and remittances**

Both remittances and foreign aid flows to Ghana are far above the regional averages. Remittances, estimated at USD 1.9 billion in 2008, account for almost 12 percent of GDP.<sup>10</sup> Aid flow accounts for USD 49 per capita, compared to the regional average of USD 36 per capita. In 2007, this amounted to 7.6 percent of GDP.<sup>11</sup> This high percentage places the country in a vulnerable position in the event of unexpected drops in foreign aid and/or remittances.

## **3. Monitoring and evaluation**

Ghana has an integrated and well-developed M&E framework in place. The reports established over 300 target indicators ranging from GDP growth to infant mortality rates. Several divisions of the Government are tasked with implementing the M&E framework at a district, regional and national level.<sup>12</sup>

The Ministry of Economic Planning and Regional Co-operation (MEPRC) oversees all Government M&E activities. The National Development Planning Commission implements the M&E framework and reports to the MEPRC. Additionally, there is National Inter-Agency Poverty Monitoring Groups that compiles information and data from several agencies and ministries in order to analyse Ghana’s progress with regards to poverty reduction. Much of the data used in the impact evaluations and progress updates is collected by the Ghana Statistical Service.

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<sup>8</sup>*Ghana: Country Brief*. World Bank.

<sup>9</sup> Kates, Jennifer and Leggoe, Alyssa Wilson. *The HIV/AIDS Epidemic in Ghana*. (2005, October). Retrieved from The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation: [www.kff.org/hivaids/upload/7355.pdf](http://www.kff.org/hivaids/upload/7355.pdf)

<sup>10</sup>*Country Brief: Ghana*. US Government, Department of State: Bureau of African Affairs.

<sup>11</sup>*Data Profile: World*. (2010). Retrieved from World Bank: [http://ddp-ext.worldbank.org/ext/ddpreports/ViewSharedReport?&CF=&REPORT\\_ID=9147&REQUEST\\_TYPE=VIEWADVANCED](http://ddp-ext.worldbank.org/ext/ddpreports/ViewSharedReport?&CF=&REPORT_ID=9147&REQUEST_TYPE=VIEWADVANCED)

<sup>12</sup> *Ghana: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper*. (2003, March). Retrieved from International Monetary Fund: <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2003/cr0356.pdf>

Each year since 2003, an Annual Progress Report has been completed and published. Recommendations from these reports aid lawmakers in creating the national budget. A 2007 review states that M&E has become an integral part of the Government's operating practices and that there is an increased demand "for timely and quality M&E from central Government, including Office of the President, Cabinet and Parliament."<sup>13</sup> Additionally, [www.ghanaInfo.org](http://www.ghanaInfo.org) was launched to make information and data readily available to the public.

The M&E framework still has room for improvement. More visibility and better-trained staff are needed at district, regional and national levels.<sup>14</sup>

## 4. Social assistance programmes overview

\*All currency conversions are based on 17<sup>th</sup> February 2010 rates:

- 1 GHS = 0.69252 USD;
- 1 EUR = 1.369 USD;
- 1 GBP = 1.57161 USD.<sup>15</sup>

Programme#1: conditional and unconditional cash transfers	Programme name	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) <sup>16</sup>
	Programme objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To support households in the poorest, most food insecure areas in order to protect them from shocks.</li> </ul>
	Programme components <sup>17</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Monthly transfers from GHS 8 (\$6.90 USD) for one dependent to a maximum of GHS 15 (\$12.90 USD) for four dependents.</li> <li>▪ Transfers to OVC's are conditional. The conditions are: no child labour or human trafficking, school attendance, birth registration, newborns must have post natal checkups and children must be fully immunized.</li> <li>▪ Transfers to the elderly and disabled people are unconditional.</li> </ul>
	Programme duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The programme is currently being piloted from 2008-2012 to refine programme interventions. By 2012, LEAP will be operating at full scale in each of the nation's 168 administrative districts.</li> </ul>
	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Main Programme: Currently 8,500 Households, in 54 Districts Nationwide. Focus is on three extremely poor groups, OVC's via caregivers, elderly poor above 65 years of age (with no subsistence support), and persons with severe disabilities (without productive capacities).</li> <li>▪ Emergency LEAP: Approx. 17,000 Households in 20 Districts in 8 regions.</li> </ul>

<sup>13</sup>Ghana Joint Assistance Strategy Paper (G-JAS). (2007, February 27). Retrieved from World Bank: <http://www.accra.diplo.de/Vertretung/.../gjasDatei.property=Daten.pdf>

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

<sup>15</sup>Currency Converter. (2010). Retrieved from Oanda: <http://www.oanda.com/currency/converter/>

<sup>16</sup>Child Poverty: a Role for Cash Transfers. UNICEF.

<sup>17</sup> Armando Barrientos, Migue Nino-Zarazua and Mathilde Maitrot. *Social Assistance in Developing Countries*. (2010, July). Retrieved from Chronic Poverty: <http://www.chronicpoverty.org/publications/details/social-assistance-in-developing-countries-database>

		<p>Focus is on impoverished, food insecure, and flood-affected areas (with some consideration for drought prone communities as well).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only 1/6 of the extremely poor population.<sup>18</sup></li> </ul>
	<b>Beneficiary determination process</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Single Register Database has been designed to rank, select and monitor LEAP beneficiary households based on data collected from the targeting survey. The database serves as the hub for storing data on potential and selected households, provides a framework for M&amp;E exercises, and tracks linkages with complementary Government programmes. The database will also provide information on the vulnerable and excluded to support pro-poor programme design and targeting at other agencies.</li> <li>An innovative and comprehensive households-targeting questionnaire has been developed, with assistance from Ghana Statistical Services, to identify the poorest and most vulnerable citizens.</li> </ul>
	<b>Finance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The NSPS and Main LEAP are funded by the Government.</li> <li>The LEAP-FEFOC is funded with support from the World Bank.</li> <li>Donors such as DFID and UNICEF also provide capacity building support funds.</li> <li>Requires 0.23 percent of total government expenditures.</li> </ul>
	<b>Legal framework</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Falls under the National Social Protection Strategy (NSPS).</li> </ul>
	<b>Administrative framework</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare oversees the implementation of the NSPS through the Social Protection Unit, which provides oversight of the LEAP and is responsible for coordinating complementary services for NSPS target groups.</li> <li>The Department of Social Welfare (DSW) implements the LEAP Programme.</li> </ul>
	<b>Monitoring and evaluation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conducted through the national M&amp;E framework.</li> </ul>
	<b>Programme Barriers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A funding gap of USD 6,000,000 needs to be filled in order to meet the capacity building needs for full-scale implementation by 2012.</li> </ul>

<b>Programme #2: social</b>	<b>Programme name</b>	<b>Informal Sector Fund (SIS)</b>
	<b>Programme overview<sup>19</sup></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ghana's Social Security and National Insurance Trust created the Fund in order to cover the 80% of the nation's labour force that were excluded under their current social insurance system.</li> <li>Needed because in 2003 only 6,349 informal workers contributed to the social insurance system, compared to 1.3 million formal sector workers.</li> </ul>
	<b>Programme objective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide informal sector workers with a retirement savings scheme</li> </ul>
	<b>Programme components<sup>20</sup></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Voluntary contributory pension scheme.</li> </ul>

<sup>18</sup>Child Poverty: a Role for Cash Transfers. UNICEF.

<sup>19</sup> Samson, Michael. *Good Practice Review: Extending Social Security Coverage in Africa*. (2009, July 25).

<sup>20</sup> Samson, Michael. *Good Practice Review: Extending Social Security Coverage in Africa*.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides member benefits based exclusively on their contributions</li> <li>No fixed rate contributions.</li> <li>Contributions are divided into 2 equal parts and credited to 2 individual member sub-accounts: The Occupational Scheme Account (50% of contribution) and the Retirement Account (50% minus life insurance premium).</li> <li>Members can make periodic withdrawals.</li> <li>Retirement Account funds are only accessible in the event of old age, disability, or death.</li> <li>Contributions can be used to secure credit from other financial institutions.</li> <li>Access small loans to start a business or finance homes.</li> <li>Members can borrow up to 4 times the outstanding balance of their OSA.</li> <li>Informal sector workers can participate as organised groups in a Group Personal Pension Scheme or as individuals in a Personal Pension Scheme.</li> </ul>
<b>Programme duration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implemented on a pilot basis from May 2005 to February 2008.</li> <li>Current scheme began in 2008.</li> </ul>
<b>Programme coverage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>About 80% of Ghanaian workers are employed in the informal sector.</li> <li>Self-employed Ghanaians who are between the ages of 15 and 59.</li> <li>Workers in the formal sector.</li> <li>Ghanaians living abroad.</li> <li>49,795 registered members in October 2009.<sup>21</sup></li> <li>Expected to reach 2 million individuals by 2013 and 5 million by 2015.</li> </ul>
<b>Finance<sup>22</sup></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Budget is 0.1% of GDP.</li> <li>GHC 12 million (\$8,310,250 USD) in 2010.</li> </ul>
<b>Legal framework</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Part of the SSNIT mandate laid out in the Social Security Law of Ghana (PNDCL 247).<sup>23</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Administrative framework</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SIS recruits members from the informal sector, opens accounts, and ensures contributions.</li> <li>Boafo Microfinance Services designs, offers, and services loan products.</li> </ul>

<sup>21</sup> *SSNIT Informal Secotr Scheme Registers 49,795 People*. (2009, November 11). Retrieved from MyJoyOnline: <http://news.myjoyonline.com/business/200911/37724.asp>

<sup>22</sup> Armando Barrientos, Migue Nino-Zarazua and Mathilde Maitrot. *Social Assistance in Develoing Countries*.

<sup>23</sup> *SSNIT Informal Secotr Scheme Registers 49,795 People*." MyJoyOnline.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HFC Bank provides loan capital and offers its banking network for the mobilisation of contributions as well as the disbursement and repayment of loans.<sup>24</sup></li> </ul>
	<b>Programme Barriers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of public education on the scheme.</li> <li>Reluctance to participate in long-term investment by potential members.</li> <li>Many informal workers don't see the need to belong to a formal pension scheme</li> </ul>

<b>Programme #3: social insurance</b>	<b>Programme name</b>	<b>Old Age, Disability, and Survivors<sup>25</sup></b>
	<b>Programme overview</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social insurance scheme.</li> </ul>
	<b>Programme components</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Old-Age Benefits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-pension equal to 50% of average annual earnings during the 3 best years, 25% can be taken as a lump sum.</li> <li>-grant equal to total contributions plus interest.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Disability Benefits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-pension equal to 50% of the insured's average annual earnings for 3 best years. Increased by 1.5% of average earnings for each 12 month period of contributions or by 0.125% of average earnings for each month of contributions exceeding 240 months.</li> <li>-grant: lump sum equal to total contributions plus interest.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Survivor Benefits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-lump sum based on the present value of the pension that would have been received after the date of death until age 72 or if the insured was not a pensioner but had 240 months of contributions a lump sum is paid equal to the present value of 12 years of pension.</li> <li>-present value of the pension is calculated using prevailing treasury bill rate of interest.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<b>Programme duration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1991 to the present.</li> </ul>
	<b>Programme coverage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employed persons.</li> <li>Voluntary coverage for self-employed persons and non-employed persons who were previously insured.</li> <li>Armed forces personnel have a separate system.</li> </ul>
	<b>Beneficiary determination process</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Old-age pension: age 60.</li> <li>Old-age grant: insured persons with less than 240 months of contributions of the retirement age.</li> <li>Disability Pension: permanent disability and incapacity for any gainful work with at least 12 months of contributions in the last 36 months. The disability</li> </ul>

<sup>24</sup> Samson, Michael. *Good Practice Review: Extending Social Security Coverage in Africa*.

<sup>25</sup> Table text from *Social Security Programmes Throughout the World: Africa, 2009*. (2009). Retrieved from US Government, Social Security Administration: <http://www.socialsecurity.gov/policy/docs/progdsc/ssptw/2008-2009/africa/index.html>

		<p>must be assessed by a qualified medical officer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disability grant: lump sum if individual does not qualify for the disability pension.</li> <li>Survivor pension: paid for the death of the insured before retirement. Dependents must have been named by the deceased and must live in the country.</li> <li>Benefits are reviewed annually.</li> </ul>
	<b>Finance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Insured persons: 5% of earnings.</li> <li>Self-employed persons: 17.5% of declared income.</li> <li>Employer: 12.5% of payroll.</li> </ul>
	<b>Legal framework</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Current law passed in 1991.</li> <li>2008 National Pensions Act.</li> </ul>
	<b>Administrative framework</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning provides general supervision.</li> <li>The Social Security and National Insurance Trust administer the programme through a tripartite management board.</li> </ul>

<b>Programme #4: social insurance</b>	<b>Programme name</b>	<b>Sickness and Maternity<sup>26</sup></b>
	<b>Programme components</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No statutory benefited for sickness and maternity</li> <li>Medical benefits are provided under the National Health Insurance Programme</li> </ul>
	<b>Programme duration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2003-present</li> </ul>
	<b>Programme coverage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All citizens of Ghana</li> <li>Armed forces and police personnel are excluded</li> </ul>
	<b>Beneficiary determination process</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash sickness and maternity benefits: no statutory benefits provided</li> <li>For medical benefits: must reside in Ghana</li> </ul>
	<b>Finance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formal sector employees: 5% of earnings</li> <li>Informal sector employees: 7.20 to 48 cedi a month</li> <li>Employers: 12.5% of payroll</li> <li>Government: the cost of benefits for the aged, the needy, and children up to age 18 provided that both parents have paid the annual contribution</li> </ul>
	<b>Legal framework</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Law passed in 2003</li> </ul>
	<b>Administrative framework</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social Security and National Insurance Trust collects the contributions and transfers them to the National Health Insurance Programme</li> </ul>

<sup>26</sup> Ibid.



Programme# 5: social insurance	Programme name	Work Injury <sup>27</sup>
	Programme overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employer-liability system involving insurance with a private carrier.</li> </ul>
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Temporary disability benefits:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The difference between the insured's earnings before the disability and the actual or potential earnings after the disability began. Benefit is paid after a 5 day waiting period for up to 24 months and may be extended up to 6 months. It can be paid periodically or as a lump sum.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Permanent disability benefits:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the insured is assessed with a total disability, a lump sum is paid equal to 96 months of the insured's earnings.</li> <li>Constant-attendance supplement: If the insured requires the constant attendance of others to perform daily functions, 25% of the total disability benefit is paid.</li> <li>Partial disability: A percentage of the full lump sum is paid according to the assessed degree of disability.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Workers medical benefits:</b> surgical, medical, hospital, and nursing care and the cost of medicines and appliances.</li> <li><b>Survivor benefits:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A lump sum is paid equal to 60 months of the insured's earnings at the time of the work injury. The benefit is paid to the insured's dependents</li> <li>Funeral Grant: If there are no dependents, the employer pays the entire cost of the funeral; if there are dependents, the employer pays for the funeral, up to a maximum.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	Programme duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1987 to the present.</li> </ul>
	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employed persons.</li> <li>Exclusions: Armed forces personnel, self-employed persons, casual workers, employer's family members and agricultural employees working in enterprises with less than 5 workers.</li> </ul>
	Beneficiary determination process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Persons who have been employed with at least 6 months of coverage.</li> </ul>
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Insured persons and self-employed persons do not contribute.</li> <li>Employer: total cost is met through direct provision of benefits or the payment of insurance premiums.</li> </ul>
	Legal framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Current law passed in 1987 and amended in 1988 and 1994.</li> </ul>
	Administrative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Employment and Social Welfare enforces the law.</li> <li>Employers can insure against liability with private insurance companies.</li> </ul>
Programme	Programme name	National Health Insurance Scheme <sup>28</sup>
	Programme objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To make available to all Ghanaians affordable, easy to access and high quality healthcare.</li> </ul>

<sup>27</sup> Ibid.

<sup>28</sup> Table drawn from *National Health Insurance Scheme*. (n.d.). Retrieved from Modern Ghana: [www.modernghana.com/GhanaHome/download.asp?id=4](http://www.modernghana.com/GhanaHome/download.asp?id=4)

	<b>Programme components</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ District-Wide Mutual Health Insurance Scheme supported by the government. The minimum package covers 95% of diseases in Ghana. Notably, AIDS treatment and Malaria medication are not covered.</li> <li>▪ Private Mutual Health Insurance Scheme.</li> <li>▪ Private Commercial Health Insurance Scheme.</li> </ul>
	<b>Programme coverage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All Ghanaians.</li> </ul>
	<b>Beneficiary determination process</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ For the informal sector, community health insurance committees identify and categorise residents into social groups that only pay what they are able to. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Group A, core poor: adults who are unemployed and do not receive any identifiable and constant support from elsewhere for survival are not required to contribute.</li> <li>○ Group B, very poor: adults who are unemployed but receive identifiable and consistent financial support contribute 72 Ghanaian Cedis (USD 50.67) annually.</li> <li>○ Group C, poor: adults who are employed but have low incomes and are unable to meet their basic needs.</li> <li>○ Group D, middle income: adults who are employed and able to meet their basic needs contribute 180 Ghanaian Cedis annually (USD 126.67).</li> <li>○ Groups E and F, rich and very rich: adults who meet their basic needs and some or most of their wants contribute 480 Ghanaian Cedis per year (USD 337.97).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<b>Finance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All Ghanaians pay 2.5% health insurance levy on selected goods and services to subsidise fully paid contributions to the District Health Insurance Schemes.</li> <li>▪ The Law on Health Insurance makes it mandatory for 2.5% of workers social security contributions to be put into the national health insurance fund to be subsequently disbursed to the District Mutual Health Insurance Schemes as their contributions to the scheme. Payments can be made in 12 instalments annually.</li> </ul>
	<b>Legal framework</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Law passed that makes it compulsory for all Ghanaians to join a health insurance scheme.</li> </ul>
	<b>Administrative framework</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Each district will be divided into Health Insurance Communities determined by where the insured are registered to vote.</li> <li>▪ A Health Insurance Committee will be formed in each Health Insurance Community to oversee the collection of contributions and supervise its deposit in the District Health Insurance Fund.</li> <li>▪ The DHIA will support a Board of Trustees who will appoint a management team comprised of the scheme manager, accountant, management information system manager, claims manager, publicity and marketing manager, and data entry operator.</li> <li>▪ All district-wide schemes have the right under the law to organise their schemes to cover as many diseases and services as they desire, provided it is approved by the National Health Insurance Council.</li> </ul>
	<b>Monitoring and evaluation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The District Health Insurance Assembly monitors.</li> </ul>

Programme# 7: in-kind food transfer	<b>Programme name</b>	<b>Ghana School Feeding Programme<sup>29</sup></b>
	<b>Programme overview</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aims to meet the Millennium Development Goals of reducing hunger, increasing school enrolment, increase domestic food production, and ensure school retention.</li> </ul>
	<b>Programme objective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide food to all pre- and primary-school children in Ghana.</li> </ul>
	<b>Programme components</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One hot meal per day for all students.</li> <li>Take home rations for girls.</li> </ul>
	<b>Programme duration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1<sup>st</sup> phase is 5 years: 2006 to 2010.</li> </ul>
	<b>Programme coverage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>138 schools.</li> <li>Initially 38,000 pre- and primary- public school children.</li> <li>1<sup>st</sup> phase 200,000 students in the first year, an additional 300,000 students each additional year, equalling 1.5 million children by 2010.</li> </ul>
	<b>Finance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>USD 27,552,689.26 annually.</li> <li>The Dutch government has committed to providing USD 8,265,594.63 annually.</li> <li>It costs USD 82.67 annually per child.</li> <li>The total budget for Phase 1 is USD 328 million (capital expenditure: USD 15 million, operating expenditure USD 287 million, and other expenditure of USD 26 million).</li> </ul>
	<b>Administrative framework</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ghana School Feeding Programme Secretariat set up by the Presidency, under the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development, and Environment, will implement at the national level.</li> <li>At the community level, School Implementation Committees, including Parent-Teacher Associations, are in charge.</li> <li>Each beneficiary school will take charge at the individual level.</li> </ul>
	<b>Monitoring and evaluation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Director of the Ministry for Rural Government, Rural Development, and Environment is in charge of M&amp;E.</li> </ul>
	<b>Programme barriers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>43 percent of beneficiary schools do not have access to safe drinking water.</li> <li>61 percent of beneficiary schools do not have good kitchen structures, 78 percent did not have adequate kitchen ware, 26 percent did not have toilet facilities and 87 percent lack hand washing facilities.<sup>30</sup></li> <li>There are reports of corruption and other inefficiencies that are affecting the programme.</li> </ul>

<sup>29</sup> Table drawn from *The Netherlands: 1<sup>st</sup> Phase of NEPAD/Ghana School Feeding Programme takes off in two weeks*. (n.d.). Retrieved from GhanaWeb: <http://www.ghanaweb.com/GhanaHomePage/diaspora/photo.day.php?ID=104247>

<sup>30</sup> Dogbevi, Emmanuel K. *Ghana spends over GH65m on school feeding programme*. (2009, August 24). Retrieved from Ghana Business News: <http://ghanabusinessnews.com/2009/08/24/ghana-spends-over-gh%C2%A265m-on-school-feeding-programme/>

Programme# 8: welfare and social services and public works	<b>Programme name</b>	<b>National Youth Employment Programme<sup>31</sup></b>
	<b>Programme overview</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When the programme was launched, 26 percent of the national, relatively young, population were unemployed.</li> </ul>
	<b>Programme objective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Goal is to promote the importance of youth in the development of a successful and sustainable workforce.</li> </ul>
	<b>Programme components</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aims to provide a combination of self-employment opportunities, wage earning jobs, and voluntary service activities to young people.</li> </ul>
	<b>Programme duration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The programme began in 2006 and continues to operate.</li> </ul>
	<b>Programme coverage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More than 107,550 employed youths as of August 2007.</li> </ul>
	<b>Beneficiary determination process</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“Youth” are determined to mean individuals between the ages of 15 and 35.<sup>32</sup></li> </ul>
	<b>Administrative framework</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>District Employment Task Forces liaise with the Labour Department to indentify job opportunities and help place students.</li> </ul>

Programme# 9: unconditional cash transfer	<b>Programme name</b>	<b>Capitation Grants<sup>33</sup></b>
	<b>Programme overview</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Many children in Ghana do not attend school because their parents cannot pay the school fees.</li> </ul>
	<b>Programme objective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To increase school enrolment and provide equal access to education.</li> </ul>
	<b>Programme components</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Abolition of school fees which includes everything from tuition to textbooks, to uniforms, to PTA contributions.</li> <li>Schools are not permitted to charge any fees to parents.</li> <li>Training for teachers.</li> </ul>
	<b>Programme duration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commenced in 2005.</li> </ul>
	<b>Programme coverage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>21,788 teachers receive training.</li> <li>All primary and preschool aged children who are enrolled in public school in Ghana.</li> </ul>
	<b>Finance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Every public primary school receives USD 3 per child annually.</li> <li>Total annual cost is about USD 115.465 billion.<sup>34</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>31</sup> Alarti-Amoako, Fred. *National Youth Employment Programme: Addressing the Sustainability of Youth Employment in Ghana*. (2007, September 25). Retrieved from The Statesman Online: [http://www.thestatesmanonline.com/pages/news\\_detail.php?newsid=4825&section=2](http://www.thestatesmanonline.com/pages/news_detail.php?newsid=4825&section=2)

<sup>32</sup> *National Youth Policy*. (1999). Retrieved from Republic of Ghana, Ministry of Youth and Sports: [www.youth-policy.com/policies/Ghana%20National%20Youth%20Policy.pdf](http://www.youth-policy.com/policies/Ghana%20National%20Youth%20Policy.pdf)

<sup>33</sup> Robert Darko Osei, Gertrude Adobea Owusu, Freda E. Asem, and Robert Lawrence Afutu-Kotey. *Effects of Capitation Grant on Education Outcomes in Ghana*. (2009, March). Retrieved from Institute of Statistical Social and Economic Research: [www.gdnet.org/CMS/getFile.php?id=undp\\_issuer1](http://www.gdnet.org/CMS/getFile.php?id=undp_issuer1)

<sup>34</sup> *Government Votes 165 Billion for Capitation Grant*. (2007, November 1). Retrieved from MyJoyOnline: <http://news.myjoyonline.com/education/200711/10070.asp>

	<b>Legal framework</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The constitution declares that the government must supply education to the people of the nation.</li> <li>▪ The <i>Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy II</i> recognizes education as the key to meeting MGDs.</li> </ul>
	<b>Programme barriers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Difficulty sustaining community participation.</li> <li>▪ Release of funds to schools can be slow.</li> <li>▪ Inadequate levels of transparency at the school level.</li> </ul>
	<b>Socioeconomic impacts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ School enrolment jumped 14 percent in the year after the programme was instituted.</li> <li>▪ Primary school gross enrolment rose by nearly 10 percent, bringing total primary enrolment to 92.4 percent nationwide. Primary net enrolment increased from 62 percent to 69 percent.</li> <li>▪ Every region in the country experienced a rise in enrolment; Northern Region (where rates were lowest) experienced the largest increase.</li> <li>▪ Overall enrolment in basic school increased by 16.7 per cent in the 2005/06 school year compared to 2004/05.</li> <li>▪ Enrolment of girls increased slightly more than that of boys (18.1% vs. 15.3%).</li> </ul>

<b>Programme# 10: conditional cash transfer</b>	<b>Programme name</b>	<b>The Global Social Trust<sup>35</sup></b>
	<b>Programme objective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To provide an incentive for pregnant women to register in the NHIS and hence support the rapid extension of health insurance coverage in Ghana, and provide some cash income for the poorest families at a time when the children and women in the families are most vulnerable and thus have a direct positive impact on poverty and especially poverty-related maternal and child mortality and health problems.</li> </ul>
	<b>Programme components</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The GST project in Ghana seeks to pilot the provision of a cash benefit to Ghanaian indigent pregnant women and mothers with children under the age of 5 and supports the extension of health care in Ghana.</li> <li>▪ The cash benefit will be paid subject to the meeting of certain conditions. Initially these will be: obtaining the prescribed prenatal care for mother and child; obtaining a level of post-natal care for the mother and child; and completing prescribed health check-ups 22 for each child in the family up to 5 years of age.</li> </ul>
	<b>Programme duration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Began in 2007.</li> </ul>
	<b>Programme coverage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 3,200 families in Ghana benefiting from the cash benefit.</li> </ul>
	<b>Finance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 2.2 million Euros (USD 3,011,800).</li> </ul>

<sup>35</sup> Table text from *Progress Evaluation of the Global Social Trust Pilot Project*. (2008, March). Retrieved from International Labour Office: [http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed\\_norm/-relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms\\_090293.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/-relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_090293.pdf)

	<b>Legal framework</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ To improve the overall access to health care, the Government of Ghana passed legislation in summer 2003, the National Health Insurance Act 2003 (Act 650), which put into effect a national health insurance system.</li> </ul>
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