



The Department for International Development (DFID) leads the UK's global efforts to end extreme poverty, deliver the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs) and tackle a wide range of global development challenges. The UK's focus and international leadership on economic development is a vital part of Global Britain - harnessing the potential of new trade relationships, creating jobs and channelling investment to the world's poorest countries. Throughout history, sustained, job-creating growth has played the greatest role in lifting huge numbers of people out of grinding poverty. This is what developing countries want and is what the international system needs to help deliver. Whilst there is an urgent need for traditional aid in many parts of the world, ultimately economic development is how we will achieve the Global Goals and help countries move beyond the need for aid.

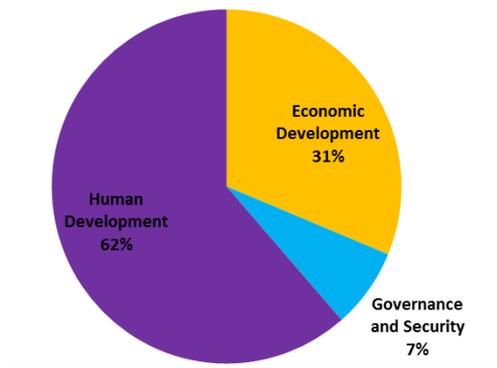
Planned Budget for 2017/18

£52m

Planned Budget for 2018/19

£42m

**Sector breakdown of 2017/18 bilateral plans**



**Top 3 planned spending programmes in 2017/18 (as at June 2017)**

Ghana Health Sector Support Programme	£15m
Livelihoods Empowerment Against Poverty	£7.2m
Girls Participatory Approaches to Students Success	£6.1m

**Contribution to the Global Goals and other government commitments (achieved as at March 2017)\***

**91 thousand** children supported to gain a decent education

**39 thousand** additional women and girls using modern methods of family planning

**Headline deliverables**

- **Building institutions:** We are helping Ghana reduce its reliance on UK aid, supporting the government to double the amount of tax collected, tackle corruption, and improve management of the economy.
- **Basic services and women and girls:** We are helping over 800,000 poor and vulnerable Ghanaians and have helped over 40,000 girls and women take control of decisions about when they have children and how many they have. We have supported over 90,000 children to receive quality education. The UK will continue to support women and girls and the most vulnerable by providing the government with technical support and policy advice to improve Ghana's systems to deliver better human development outcomes to all Ghanaians.
- **Economic development:** We are making it easier to do business in Ghana by working with the government to cut the number of days taken to issue building permits, increase the number of one-stop business permit centres and improve the efficiency of the commercial court system. This will help create jobs, make it easier for British businesses to invest, and create opportunities for UK exports.

**Why DFID is investing in Ghana**

Ghana is a development success story. A beacon of stability and democracy for over 20 years, it has halved the proportion of people living in poverty and has held peaceful and internationally-recognised elections, most recently in December 2016. Our focus is on helping Ghana to end its reliance on aid and become a strong trading partner for the UK. We are: helping the government of Ghana to become more

\* Results less than 1 million are rounded to the nearest thousand. Results over 1 million are rounded to the nearest hundred thousand

accountable and transparent to its citizens and reduce corruption; developing the private sector; and ensuring the poorest people in Ghana are not left behind as the country grows.

### **How will the UK respond to opportunities and challenges?**

The UK is helping Ghana overcome its economic and governance challenges and finance its own development. Primarily, we are doing this by assisting the government in improving economic management and revenue administration; working with government and citizens to reduce corruption; supporting the economy to grow and provide new jobs by making it easier to do business; and increasing the role of the private sector (e.g. supporting new entrepreneurs). This work will complement our investments in health and education to help people lead safer, healthier and more prosperous lives. We will continue to support the government's own programmes which focus on the poorest and most vulnerable in society.

### **What is being achieved for the UK?**

The UK and Ghana have a long shared history. Ghana is a member of the Commonwealth, and an estimated 250,000 people of Ghanaian descent live in the UK. Our spend is focused on achieving economic stability and improving the business environment, increasing jobs and opportunities for UK trade and investment. A strong economy will increase opportunities for Ghanaians making them less likely to migrate illegally. Securing stability and working to reduce inequality so that it does not lead to tension and conflict will maintain Ghana's position as a stable country in a volatile region. Long-term, this will increase its attractiveness to UK investors.

### **Partners**

- There are a number of key programmes in economic development, climate change, governance, health and education, which are managed from the UK, with support from our country office.
- One third of our bilateral budget is spent through the government of Ghana, including strengthening the delivery of health services, tax reform, and girls' education. In all programmes, we are building state capacity to deliver, and aiming to ensure government is able to continue the work once DFID funding ends. Funding through government is either performance based (i.e. paid on achievement of agreed activities) or tied to specific activities (e.g. for support to the Judicial Service for Election adjudication). We closely monitor government's performance on our programmes and delay, reduce or withdraw funding if they do not deliver.
- In Ghana, we will continue to work with and through a range of multilateral organisations, primarily: the World Bank, IMF and the African Development Bank on Ghana's macro-economic performance, growth and private sector development to improve the investment climate; selected UN agencies on social policy and migration; and the EU on democracy, accountability and corruption.
- 36% of DFID Ghana's programme is delivered by private sector suppliers, awarded through a competitive procurement process. This is primarily in areas where government of Ghana is not active or does not have the capacity to deliver what is required, and where the private sector has a comparative advantage. 25% is delivered through grants to civil society organisations. All such contracts place strict performance requirements on our partners to deliver results and ensure value for money. We regularly review performance and address weaknesses robustly, sharing lessons learned across the portfolio.