Ghana Country Strategic Plan (2019–2023)
GHANA CSP SETTING

• Ghana Zero Hunger Strategic Review (2017)
• Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (2017-2024)
• UN Sustainable Development Partnership with Ghana (UNDAF) (2018-2022)
• Consultations
Asset Creation

• Dug-outs and small dams
• Fish ponds
• Afforestation

• Handed over to Government (sub-national level) in December 2016
School Meals

• Direct transfers handed over to Government in December 2016
• Shift to technical support and capacity strengthening
GHANA STRATEGIC SHIFTS

Take Home Rations/Removing Barriers to Gender Equality

• Phasing out of direct transfers in December 2018
• National gender parity achieved - 0.97
• Senior High School expected pull factor
GHANA STRATEGIC SHIFTS

Food Assistance to PLHIVs

• Handing over in December 2018; part of Ghana AIDS Commission strategic plan.
1. **Stunting Prevention**: private sector agro-food processing firms (buying cereals from smallholder farmers), producing and marketing specialized nutritious foods to improve nutrition among women, children and adolescent girls.
GHANA CSP FOCUS AREAS

2. Sustainable Food Systems:
   • Post-Harvest Management
   • Smallholder Agriculture and Market Support
   • Agricultural Value Chains
   • Food Security-related Logistics

Associate to the Government
GHANA CSP FOCUS AREAS

3. **Capacity Strengthening** for Government to implement food and nutrition security strategies and programmes:
   - School Meals
   - Social Protection
   - Nutrition (and other)
PARTNERSHIP

- Government-led programmes. Partnerships especially for joint resource mobilization with the Ministries of Food and Agriculture, Gender Children and Social Protection
- NGOs, CSOs and Academia – advocacy and for evidenced-based information
- Private sector

- UN agencies:
  - RBAs on food systems
  - UNICEF on social protection and nutrition complemented by WASH
EXIT STRATEGIES

• Public-private partnership strategy centred on Ghanaian food processors improving food safety and quality of SNFs
• Effective supply chains which create and meet market demand of safe affordable nutritious foods by 2030
• WFP aims to exit from direct nutrition support by 2030.

• Market-based approach to enhance nutrition among populations who can afford nutritious diets
• Direct transfers for those who cannot afford nutritious diets through national social protection programmes