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SPR Reading Guidance



Country Programme - Ghana (2012-2016)

Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Ghana, Republic of (GH)



World Food Programme

Table Of Contents

Country Context and WFP Objectives

Country Context

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

Achievements at Country Level

Supply Chain

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Story Worth Telling

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

Project Activities

Operational Partnerships

Performance Monitoring

Results/Outcomes

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

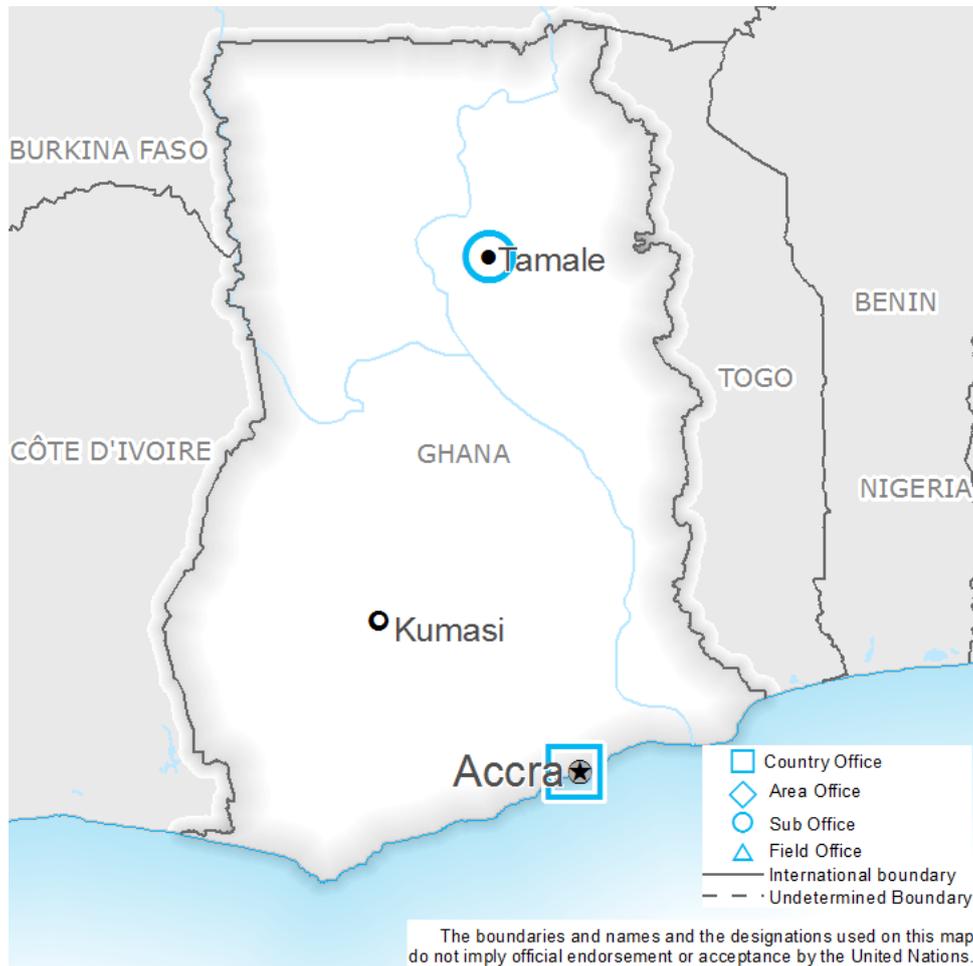
Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Project Indicators

Resource Inputs from Donors

Country Context and WFP Objectives



Country Context

Ghana is a lower middle-income country with a population of 24.6 million and an annual population growth rate of 2.4 percent. Men constitute 48.8 percent and women 51.2 percent of the population. It ranks 140 out of 188 countries on the 2015 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Index. Agriculture is the basis of the economy, accounting for more than one third of the gross domestic product (GDP) and about 55 percent of formal employment. Ghana's leading cash crops consist primarily of cocoa, and recently cashew, cotton and palm oil, all of which provide about one third of export revenue. Countrywide, poverty has reduced from 58 to 29 percent since 1990, however, over 45 percent of the population still lives on less than USD 2 per day, of which 70 percent can be found in northern Ghana.

Despite significant progress at national level in poverty reduction over the last 15 years, which also led to Ghana reaching (lower) middle-income country status [1], Ghana faced macroeconomic challenges in 2016. The annual average economic growth rate of Ghana over the last 5 years was 6.99 percent, however the economy slowed down to 2.5 percent in the second quarter of 2016. Inflation has been erratic in 2016. It has reduced from 19 percent in January to 15.5 percent in November, but is still short of the targeted 13 percent. Targets on halving extreme poverty, the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water, and universal primary education and gender parity in primary school have been attained, as well as the passing of legislation on an HIV fund to improve implementation.

Food insecurity still remains a challenge, especially in the Northern, Upper East and Upper West regions. This is further aggravated when combined with social, economic and environmental risks. The 2016 *Cadre Harmonisé*

report on the risk areas and vulnerable populations in food and nutritional insecurity in the Sahel and West Africa indicates that 8.4 percent of the population are at a high risk of food insecurity. Food insecurity was aggravated by unfavourable weather conditions which adversely affected the cultivation of cereals and legumes, especially maize and cowpeas, the main staple crops in Ghana. While climatic conditions are an important driver of food system performance and farm production-related income, when combined with socio-economic conditions, agricultural practices, and food production and access, the impact is amplified. The 2012 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) ranged food insecurity rates in these regions from 20 to 37 percent of the population, and this was corroborated by the 2016 Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) which found that the 10 most food insecure districts are in the Upper East region.

Higher rates of stunting compared to national rates persist in Northern, Upper East and Upper West regions: 33 percent of children in these regions are stunted [2]; and 50 percent of households in Upper East and 38 percent in Upper West experience moderate to severe hunger [3].

The national prevalence of acute malnutrition in Ghana is below 5 percent, hence the decision for Ghana to move from treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) into stunting prevention. Micronutrient deficiencies include anaemia, which often results in reduced immunity, increased risk of maternal mortality and premature births.

Although the national prevalence of HIV in Ghana is generally low at 1.3 percent, there are regional disparities with the Eastern Region of Ghana having a high prevalence of 3.7 percent. The 2014 HIV Sentinel Survey estimates that about 224,488 people in Ghana are living with HIV, of which 15 percent are children. It is also estimated that about 11,700 mothers need treatment for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

National policies governing safety nets and social protection were approved in 2016. These include policies on School Feeding, Social Protection, Gender, Justice for Children, and Child and Family Welfare. These policies help address challenges related to food security, nutrition and education in Ghana. The Ghana Cost of Hunger in Africa study, launched in 2016, shows that undernutrition negatively affects education and long-term productivity, costing the country 6 percent of its GDP each year. The Study strongly advocates for greater investments in nutrition.

[1] The national poverty rate fell from 52 percent in 1991 to 24 percent in 2013.

[2] Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Health Service and ICF International. Ghana Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), 2014.

[3] USAID funded population-based survey.

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

The Government of Ghana's efforts in achieving Zero Hunger nationwide are captured in various strategies and plans, under the coordination of the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). The Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) 2014–2017 is the current planning document. This will be followed by a long-term planning document, Long Term National Development Plan (LTNDP) 2018–2057 for a 40 year timeframe, to be broken into 10-year planning phases. The LTNDP is being aligned with a localised Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The thematic areas of the GSGDA and LTNDP include: ensuring and sustaining macroeconomic stability; enhancing competitiveness of Ghana's private sector; accelerating agricultural modernisation and natural resource management; oil and gas development; infrastructure and human settlements development; human development, employment and productivity; and transparent and accountable governance. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), leveraged to support government poverty reduction strategies, using the Delivery as One (DaO) mechanism, ensured the United Nations (UN) and the Government of Ghana to focus on these thematic areas. WFP's response strategy is aligned with the same areas: accelerated agricultural modernisation and natural resource management; human development, employment and productivity; and transparent and accountable governance.

WFP's work has been further aligned with sub-policies at the sectoral level, in collaboration with other UN agencies, particularly the Rome-based agencies. Within the food security and nutrition thematic area, the Rome-based agencies collaborate under the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH), which WFP Ghana hosts. WFP collaborates with other agencies in the development and implementation of several key policies including Nutrition, Social Protection, School Feeding and Agriculture. The REACH initiative provides a platform for the partners – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO) and WFP – to support government efforts to implement multi-sectoral approaches for addressing malnutrition, as envisioned in the National Nutrition Policy. WFP Ghana also participates in the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) under the coordination of the NDPC.

As a member of the SUN movement, Ghana has committed to focus on the critical "1,000 day window of opportunity" for improving nutrition. WFP is in line with this commitment by scaling up malnutrition prevention activities for pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-23 months, and by transitioning to prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) for HIV-related interventions. The Joint United Nations Team on AIDS (JUTA) provides an effective coordinating body to enable the UN to deliver the HIV response in Ghana as one entity. UN supported the review of the 2011–2015 National Strategic Plan on HIV/AIDS and the development of the 2012–2016 Strategic Plan was coordinated through the JUTA with the active involvement of WFP. This promoted effectiveness, better value and reduced transaction costs than if agencies had worked alone. Joint programming and partnerships among agencies combine resources to work together in a transparent way to share risks, responsibilities and accountability, for improved effectiveness.

WFP commenced support to the Government to undertake a Zero Hunger Country Strategic Review to help develop a common understanding of the challenges Ghana faces in eliminating hunger by 2030, and to outline strategic outcomes and programmatic actions that will contribute to Ghana's zero hunger efforts. Former President of Ghana John Kufuor leads the review with the support of a high level Advisory Board. Following this review, WFP Country Strategic Plan will prioritise SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships), and will be implemented within the relevant goals of the LTNDP, which are to: 1) build an industrialised, inclusive and resilient economy; 2) create an equitable, healthy and disciplined society; 3) build safe, well-planned and sustainable communities; 4) build effective, efficient and dynamic institutions for development; and 5) strengthen Ghana's role in international affairs through cooperation with other nations. WFP supports the Government initiative to include the private sector in planning and implementation of programmes for improved effectiveness, and to set the pace for new partnerships to achieve zero hunger. Government-led clusters and sector working groups will be a platform to provide technical assistance through south-south cooperation for policy development and legislation, in collaboration with the Centre of Excellence against Hunger in Brazil.

WFP Ghana participates in the Inter-Agency Working Group on Emergencies, and leads the Logistics Cluster of the United Nations during contingency planning. In 2016, a contingency plan was prepared for floods for the raining season.

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

WFP has undertaken a re-orientation of the country programme, in response to bottlenecks encountered during implementation as a middle income country (MIC), as well as assessments recommending a shift in modality of implementing programmes in line with the government initiatives in public-private partnerships to build strong and resilient communities and to address zero hunger.

In 2016, WFP phased out the use of in-kind modality for assistance, and moved to a full cash-based transfers (CBT) operation, acknowledging Ghana's status as a middle-income country and the presence of functional markets across the country – as observed by WFP 2016 Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) and recent market assessment. The Government of Ghana supports market-based approaches and use of CBT for social protection.

Two budget revisions were undertaken in 2016 to shift to CBT and to include the new "Enhanced Nutrition and Value Chains" (ENVAC) initiative in the country programme. ENVAC fosters public-private partnerships for the prevention of chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies through market- and food-based approaches that strengthen nutrition value chains. Following the budget revisions, take-home rations under the education component and the nutritional support to vulnerable groups have shifted to the use of commodity vouchers, with the exception of 13 mt of lipid-based nutrient supplements (LNS) to be used under the pilot Local Food-based Approaches for Improved Nutrition (LoFAIN).

In 2017, WFP's objective will move increasingly towards providing the Government with advocacy, technical assistance and capacity development support to address long-term hunger solutions and achieve Zero Hunger nationwide.

WFP works strategically with all partners – the Ghana Health Service, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, Ministry of Agriculture, United Nations (UN) agencies and the private sector. WFP specifically targets smallholder farmers, small- and large-scale food processors, to support prevention of chronic malnutrition through market- and food-based approaches. Under the education component, priority is given to strengthening legislation for school meals in Ghana, so that successive governments will prioritise the programme. WFP also works with the Government to hand-over the final batch of schools to the Government school meals programme in line with the exit strategy designed in the country programme.

WFP's nutrition intervention prioritises local production of nutritious foods in line with the Ghana's draft Nutrition Policy. Through a budget revision, the nutrition component has been expanded to include an integrated agriculture-nutrition and value chain focus, to be achieved through mainstreaming of Purchase for Progress (P4P) and integration of the new ENVAC initiative, with the aim of increasing capacity of smallholder farmers and food processors. Nutrition-sensitive behaviour change communication will prioritise female household members to promote healthy eating and adequate infant and young child feeding practices. Targeting will be done at household level for people living with HIV (PLHIV), and at individual level for stunting prevention among children and pregnant and lactating women. SuperCereal will be provided as individual rations for PLHIV, and household members of PLHIV will receive beans, oil and salt.

The Three-Pronged Approach (3PA) is an innovative programming approach developed by WFP in consultation with governments and partners to strengthen the planning and design of resilience building, productive safety nets, disaster risk reduction and preparedness programmes. The 3PA brings people, governments and partners together to identify context-specific actions required, using converging analyses, consultations and participatory approaches. It is made up of (1) The Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) at the national, (2) Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) at the regional and (3) Community-based Participatory Planning (CBPP) at the local level. This process will be leveraged to support the Government and other partners in community livelihood programming that directly complements nutrition objectives, and contributes to increasing agriculture production of vulnerable smallholder farmer – in preparation of the Government taking over the assets creation component in 2018.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

Resourcing levels for the Country Programme range from 68 percent from the beginning of the programme to 72 percent in 2016. Most of these funds were slated under capacity development and augmentation (CD&A) to increase capacity support to smallholder farmers, industrial as well as small-scale food processors to support local production of nutritious food commodities as part of the Enhanced Nutrition and Value Chains (ENVAC).

In line with resource-based planning, priority for resources was given to nutrition and Value Chain activities, followed by support to primary and girls' education. School meals in particular has benefited from the approval of both the school meals programme and the social protection policies in 2016, and from a recent overarching operational assessment undertaken during 2016, funded by WFP, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Bank. The country office has good prospects to attract donor funding to support the important reforms that the operational assessment is recommending and the new national school feeding leadership is undertaking since the programme moved from the Ministry of Local Government to the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection – in an effort to enhance coherence of all social protection programmes in Ghana.

Top donors for the country programme included the governments of Canada, Japan and Saudi Arabia, and private donors. WFP undertook local resource mobilization from other donors to complement available funds. Donor consultations held within Ghana and globally indicate interest in supporting WFP to strengthen agriculture-nutrition linkages and value chains as a strategy for tackling nutrition challenges. The Caterpillar Foundation approved some funds for a one-year pilot to reduce post-harvest losses as part of the wider ENVAC initiative.

WFP demonstrated value-for money in organisational management by improving overall efficiency across functional areas. WFP worked in partnership with the National Service Secretariat to include new university graduates in the WFP monitoring team, under the National Service Scheme in order to increase coverage and reporting on results. The Information Technology (IT) Unit initiated the use of SCOPE, WFP's corporate digital beneficiary and transfer-management platform, for the implementation of the nutrition and education programmes, in order to improve beneficiary management services and reporting. In terms of human resources management, staff wellness received a boost; gym membership was provided for field staff to promote their health and wellness, and this promoted higher motivation and efficiency of staff. Timely payments to partners led to high levels of satisfaction of partners, and this projected WFP as a more attractive partner for small and local organizations. Monthly team-building exercises promoted teamwork in the workplace. Improved management of WFP assets and vehicle system also led to reduction in fuel consumption, better vehicle management and efficiency in travel. Banks Communication Management (BCM) payments system put in place enhanced payment processes and improved efficiency. Payments for implementing partners are received and processed in a timely manner.

Achievements at Country Level

Under the support to basic and girls' education and the school meals programme, primary schoolchildren in schools in the Northern, Upper East and Upper West regions received school meals from January to November. WFP reimbursed the caterers in a timely manner, in collaboration with a local bank. The collaboration with the Ghana School Feeding Programme as envisaged under the Country Programme was fully realised, with the successful hand-over of the WFP school meals beneficiaries to the national school meals programme in line with the hand-over strategy in the country programme.

WFP and the Partnership for Child Development jointly funded the development of the School Feeding Policy, which was launched in October 2016. WFP in collaboration with the Brazil Centre of Excellence against Hunger, is funding the promulgation of legislation for school feeding to ensure that it remains a priority for successive governments. A draft bill was finalised during 2016 through a highly consultative process, for submission for Cabinet approval in 2017. Collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) included the launch of an initiative to include a component of adolescent sexual and reproductive health (ASRH) in the take-home rations for girls to improve gender parity. WFP leverages the transfers, and UNFPA provides the ASRH education covering HIV-specific risks affecting adolescent girls.

A market assessment conducted in 2016 indicated that markets are functional, and could support the use of cash-based transfers (CBT). Therefore, to ease the Government logistical challenges with port clearance and transportation of food commodities to project areas, the in-kind programmes transitioned to commodity-based vouchers, with the last round of in-kind food distributions done in the first quarter of 2016.

Relevant suppliers and retailers assessments were conducted in pilot districts to commence distributions using commodity vouchers to beneficiary girls in January 2017. The requisite trainings on the e-voucher modality and the SCOPE platform for beneficiary data management and food distribution were undertaken in the programme areas for all cooperating partners.

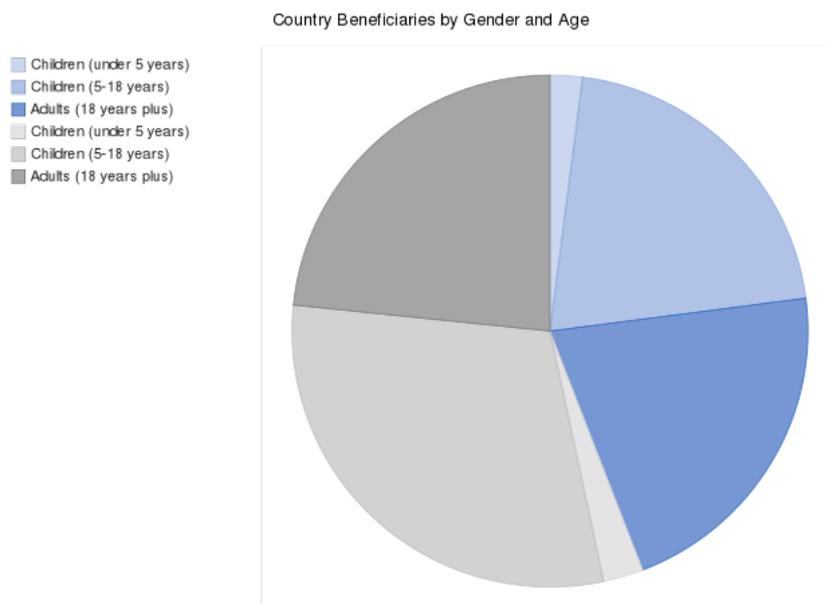
The nutrition support for vulnerable group was also transitioned using commodity vouchers, as part of the programme re-orientation to take advantage of functional markets and to ease the Government logistical and financial challenges associated with port clearance and transport of imported food commodities. During 2016, WFP undertook a series of assessments and revised processes to support the programme re-orientation towards the use of commodity vouchers.

Implementation of asset creation projects continued with the rehabilitation of additional community assets that support food security. The rehabilitated assets provided livelihoods, and the needed infrastructure to support food production as well as water for domestic use for both men and women. Men and women actively and equally participated in the rehabilitation of assets, thereby improving the gender dynamics in the communities. All cash entitlements in 2016 were paid based on the milestones attained.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	4,875	6,078	10,953
Children (5-18 years)	50,429	72,216	122,645
Adults (18 years plus)	51,090	56,340	107,430
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	106,394	134,634	241,028





Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	696	81	98	13	0	888
Total Food Distributed in 2016	696	81	98	13	0	888



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Country Programme	888,768	-	-
Total Distributed in 2016	888,768	-	-

Supply Chain

In 2016, there were no imports of food commodities in line with the drive to support local production of nutritious foods for WFP programmes. WFP worked with local suppliers and contractors to implement the commodity vouchers, which replaced in-kind activities. Ghana has a surplus of food commodities such as maize, beans and iodised salt, and efficient wholesaler and retailer network in the urban towns for commodities such as rice, sugar and vegetable oil. This was factored into the assessments and planning for the delivery of cash-based transfers (CBT) and commodity vouchers.

In anticipation of the large amount of funds involved in CBT and commodity vouchers, mitigation measures were put in place to address challenges that could occur with suppliers and contractors delivering the assistance. Commercial processors supporting local production of nutritious foods were required to undertake insurance and capacity development support was provided to improve their capacity to deliver and manage contracts. WFP has long-term agreements (LTAs) with local suppliers for various services – fuel supplies, clearing and forwarding, and local transporters – and is revising its agreement with a local financial service provider in charge of effecting cash transfers and distributions for all CBT programmes.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	13	-	13
Total	13	-	13
Percentage	100.0%	-	-

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

The mid-term evaluation of the country programme and subsequent nutrition appraisal mission both conducted in 2015 recommended scaling up of stunting prevention, and reducing coverage for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). Results of the 2014 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey showed a decline in global acute malnutrition rates among children under 5, below the recommended threshold which justifies WFP's decision to phase out the targeted supplementary feeding for the MAM treatment. As a result, in 2016, the MAM treatment discontinued through a budget revision, while stunting prevention interventions were scaled up, targeting mainly the Northern region where the prevalence of stunting among children aged 6-59 months is 33 percent compared to a national prevalence of 19 percent.

The evaluation missions further recommended: (i) progressive shift to prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) for the HIV programme to enhance integration with nutrition programmes for pregnant and lactating women and children, and (ii) enhanced support for local production and processing of specialised nutritious foods (SNF) to replace imported SNFs. The Enhanced Nutrition and Value Chains (ENVAC) initiative, approved and mainstreamed into the country programme, is a response to this second recommendation, while the HIV programmes transitioned to PMTCT through a budget revision in 2016.

The Purchase for Progress (P4P) final impact evaluation undertaken by the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC), as well as other qualitative studies, confirmed the relevance of continuing support to smallholder farmers and agricultural value chains. In 2017, support to smallholder farmers within the agricultural and nutrition value chain will be enhanced.

An emergency food security assessment (EFSA) inclusive of a market assessment was conducted in 2016. The key findings indicated ten highly food insecure districts in the Northern Savannah Ecological zone, mainly in Upper East, Upper West and Northern regions. The market assessment also indicated that market conditions were generally favourable for cash-based transfer (CBT) interventions. This supported the drive for the reorientation of the programme to a full CBT operation.

According to the 2016 *Cadre Harmonisé* for identifying risk areas and vulnerable populations in food and nutritional insecurity in the Sahel and West Africa, 8.4 percent of the population are at a high risk of food insecurity. Unfavourable weather conditions had adverse effects on the cultivation of cereals and legumes, the production of which declined in the region. Programme response will be targeted at the risk areas identified. The market monitoring system will be expanded to cover all the areas where CBT will be implemented. The results of the EFSA as well as of district level population based nutrition surveys disseminated in 2016 were used to improve geographical targeting of programmes, enhance integration of programme components as well as guide the scale-up of the CBT modality.

Various challenges were encountered with the shift to the use of CBT modality; these include sub-optimal voucher redemption rates by the targeted caregivers due to insufficient knowledge and information by the beneficiaries on the products, technical challenges with the mobile point of sale (mPOS) equipment of the pharmacists and volunteers, as well as other challenges with setting up the supply chain system in hard to reach locations. Beneficiary registration also coincided with farming activities. There were also delays in reaching agreement with the processing companies on their role in the supply chain for the CBT modality. These challenges serve as lessons and will be addressed by intensifying Social Behaviour and Change Communication and sensitisation on the benefits of the small-quantity, lipid-based nutrient supplements (SQ-LNS), re-training of pharmacists and retailers on how to operate the equipment, and a clarification of the roles of processing companies in the supply chain for

CBT. These measures will be rolled out in 2017.

Low coverage under stunting prevention was due mainly to the time-consuming nature of the SCOPE registration process, which at times coincided with the farming season. This discouraged caregivers from participating in the programme. These low interest areas also happened to be the urban locations, which had the largest target populations. In 2017, the registration period will be carefully chosen to avoid conflicts with other important community events. Social Behaviour and Change Communication will be reviewed to address all issues related to the limited and erroneous perceptions of infant and young child feeding practices.

A Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) assessment was undertaken in December 2015 to evaluate the capacity of Government to effectively implement a home-grown school feeding programme. The key outcome of the SABER exercise was that the policy framework for school feeding was in place, and recommended strengthening community involvement and linkages to of smallholder farmers. In an effort to strengthen collaboration and improve synergies with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), an operational assessment of the national school feeding programme was jointly conducted with UNICEF and the World Bank in 2016. These assessments concluded that the recently approved School Feeding Policy and the Social Protection Policy provide a strong framework, and institutional capacity and coordination are in place. However, operational implementation of school feeding was weak and required improvement on various fronts including nutritional quality of school meals, community involvement and oversight, linkages to smallholder farmers, and monitoring and evaluation. Going into 2017, the focus of the support to school feeding will be based on these recommendations to strengthen the community involvement and linkages to smallholder farmers. Discussion are currently on-going with the Ghana School Feeding Programme to link the feeding programme in a selected district with smallholder farmers under a pilot.

A recent re-assessment of the gender gaps in access to junior secondary education showed gender gaps above 25 percent in many districts; this informed the re-targeting of the take-home ration interventions to focus on the areas with high disparity. The "Fill the Nutrient Gap" pilot was undertaken in Ghana during 2016, and showed that different food based approaches and intervention packages including the promotion of the consumption of specialised nutritious foods would be required to increase affordability of vulnerable populations to a nutritious diet, especially for children under 2, pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls. Following from this, a comprehensive social and behaviour change communication will be implemented as part of the nutrition programme to promote the recommendations on consumption of locally available nutritious foods. Results from the Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis will be disseminated during 2017 to influence key government strategic plans as well as the review of the Nutrition Policy.

The Ghana Cost of Hunger in Africa analysis report highlights the importance of investing in nutrition. According to the report, Ghana loses about GHC 4.6 billion each year, equivalent to 6 percent of its GDP, in health, education and productivity by not investing enough in nutrition. It emphasises the importance of girls' education; an educated woman understands the impact and implication of good nutrition, and makes informed decisions on nutrition for the household. This study is a strong tool in stunting prevention as it particularly targets adolescent girls. The report will form the basis for advocacy for increased investment in nutrition.

Prioritising the Northern region for nutrition is confirmed by results of the 2015 United States Agency for International Development population-based survey on nutrition, food security on poverty, where some districts in the region have stunting levels of 40 percent and above.

Story Worth Telling

The announcement by local authorities inviting people in Gbache community to volunteer to construct fish ponds came as welcome news to Youni Yaa as she pondered what to do during the off-farming season.

Yaa and her husband are smallholder farmers who grow maize, black-eyed peas and bambara beans in Gbache, in Ghana's Upper West Region. Like other farmers, they work hard tilling the soil, planting and harvesting their crops during the wet season which runs from May to October each year. However, there is no work during the six-month long dry season which lasts from November to April. As farming in Ghana is largely rain-fed, no farming activities can take place during the dry season. This situation heightens poverty, hunger and food-insecurity in Gbache and other communities in northern Ghana where farming is the primary livelihood.

"I volunteered to help build the fish ponds because I was told the fish would be used in the school meals programme," Yaa said. "This means four of my five children who are in school will benefit from my work".

The fish ponds in Gbache are part of the asset creation programme which WFP implements in northern Ghana, in collaboration with local authorities and non-governmental partners. The asset creation programme aims to increase the physical and economic resilience of vulnerable communities prone to climate change. The projects undertaken include the rehabilitation and construction of small dams for rearing livestock, household chores and dry season gardening. Fish ponds are also constructed to improve food security and nutrition, and increase the income of vulnerable poor people living in deprived food-insecure communities.

The benefits of the asset creation projects are three-fold; community members acquire vital assets whilst earning an income for participating in the communal works. Furthermore, the projects curb rural-urban migration. In 2016, over 7,700 people in four communities benefited from these projects. Yaa and the others who participated in the construction of the fish ponds in Gbache, earned up to USD 150 (GHC 600) each. The money was very helpful as these projects were undertaken during the dry season when there was no food and money was hard to come by.

"This year, my friends and I didn't have to leave our families and travel to the cities to work as '*Kayaye*', head porters, to earn money during the dry season," said Yaa. "Neither did our husbands have to travel to engage in the dangerous work of '*galamsey*' (illegal mining) either."

Yaa hopes that the dam, which provides water for the fish ponds, will never dry up so that the community can construct more ponds to provide an alternate source of income during the long dry season. "The fish ponds which WFP introduced to our community have been extremely beneficial. My children now get nutritious fish to eat, I earned money to buy food and neither my husband nor I had to travel to work."

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

The overall objective of the Ghana Country Programme is to support the Government of Ghana to improve the food and nutritional security of vulnerable populations in six regions (Northern, Upper East, Upper West, Volta, Eastern, Brong-Ahafo and Ashanti) through: support for primary and girls' education; enhanced nutrition and value chains; and assets creation programmes.

Support for primary schoolchildren through one hot meal a day and support to girls' education through take-home rations, are aligned to WFP Strategic Objectives 3 and 4, and aim at increasing access to education, and improve school attendance and gender parity. The programme also provides capacity strengthening support to the government for a sustainable home grown school meals.

The nutrition component is aligned to Strategic Objective 4, and has been expanded during 2016 to include an integrated agriculture-nutrition and value chain focus. This has been achieved by integrating the five-year "Enhanced Nutrition and Value Chains" (ENVAC) initiative into the Country Programme. ENVAC effectively mainstreams Purchase for Progress (P4P) activities and the support to smallholder farmers, and builds the capacity of the private sector to produce specialised nutritious foods for the Ghanaian population at large, as well as specifically for the WFP beneficiaries of the stunting prevention programmes, who will access these locally produced specialized foods through e-vouchers.

Through the expansion, the nutrition component of the Country Programme aims at preventing stunting and micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women in districts with highest stunting. It includes support to malnourished people living with HIV (PLHIV) availing anti-retroviral treatment (ART) from public health facilities, and their food insecure households, to assist in the nutritional recovery and improve treatment outcomes. It aims at increasing production and sale of some selected staples, and provides capacity development for targeted small-scale farmers, linking them to selected processors of specialised nutritious foods as potential quality markets for the smallholders' produce. The component also includes Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) for increased consumption of nutritious foods. The Local Food-based Approaches for Improved Nutrition (LoFAIN) project, with funding from Japan, seeks to address stunting prevention and micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–23 months, using e-vouchers and SBCC.

Asset creation is aligned to Strategic Objective 3 and ensures increased physical and economic access to community assets through targeted reconstruction/rehabilitation of dams and dug-outs through cash based transfers.



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	9,538,414
Direct Support Costs	15,075,522
Food and Related Costs	24,457,463
Indirect Support Costs	5,149,381
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	24,491,198
Total	78,711,978

Project Activities

The schools meals programme was implemented in 2016 supporting 181 schools in the most deprived areas for 2 out of the 5 school days a week, while the Government was funding the other 3 days. The 181 schools were successfully handed over to the Government in December 2016.

During 2016, WFP Ghana hosted Government/WFP delegations from Nepal and Lesotho, who came to learn from the Ghanaian National School Feeding experience and the role WFP had played and continues playing in supporting the national school feeding programme. A School Feeding Bill was also developed with the support from the Brazil Centre of Excellence against Hunger. The School Feeding Bill underwent a series of consultations, and will be submitted to Cabinet for approval in 2017. WFP will step up capacity strengthening and technical support to the Ghana National School Feeding Programme, particularly to improve the nutrition quality of the school meals, the linkages to smallholder farmers and attendance tracking. WFP will also continue supporting the process of approval of the school feeding legislation, with the support of the Brazil Centre of Excellence against Hunger.

Based on recommendations from the 2015 mid-term evaluation, a series of consultations were held at the school, community, district, regional and national levels to rethink the take-home ration modality in light of the experiences/challenges on the ground. These engagements led to the re-targeting of girls to focus only on adolescent girls in junior high schools with a gender parity gap of 25 percent and above. The transfer modality also changed from in-kind food to electronic vouchers, with the use of SCOPE for beneficiary data management and food redemption. Similarly, WFP re-oriented its Food by Prescription in-kind programme towards cash-based transfers (CBT) using commodity vouchers. The reorientation exercise was not operational until the end of 2016. A Training of Trainers' workshop was organized on the take-home rations electronic vouchers modality for 38 district level cooperating partners. The latter subsequently conducted trainings for head teachers and their assistants from the selected schools. Discussions have been initiated with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) on collaboration to address adolescent sexual and reproductive health issues.

A number of studies were undertaken to inform nutrition programming for the Local Food-based Approaches for Improved Nutrition (LoFAIN) and the Enhanced Nutrition and Value Chains (ENVAC) initiatives. These included: the "Fill the Nutrient Gap" analysis and dissemination of results to stakeholders; a Nutrition and Food Security Assessment (baseline survey) in LoFAIN project districts; formative assessments for the development of a Social Behaviour and Communication Change (SBCC) strategy; sampling and nutrient analysis of some selected locally available nutritious foods to update the West Africa Food Database; and technical audits of selected industrial food processors under the ENVAC initiative, to support set up new production lines. In addition, a series of assessments were undertaken during 2016 to support the transition to CBT modality, such as information and communication technology (ICT) micro and macro assessments, and supply chain assessments.

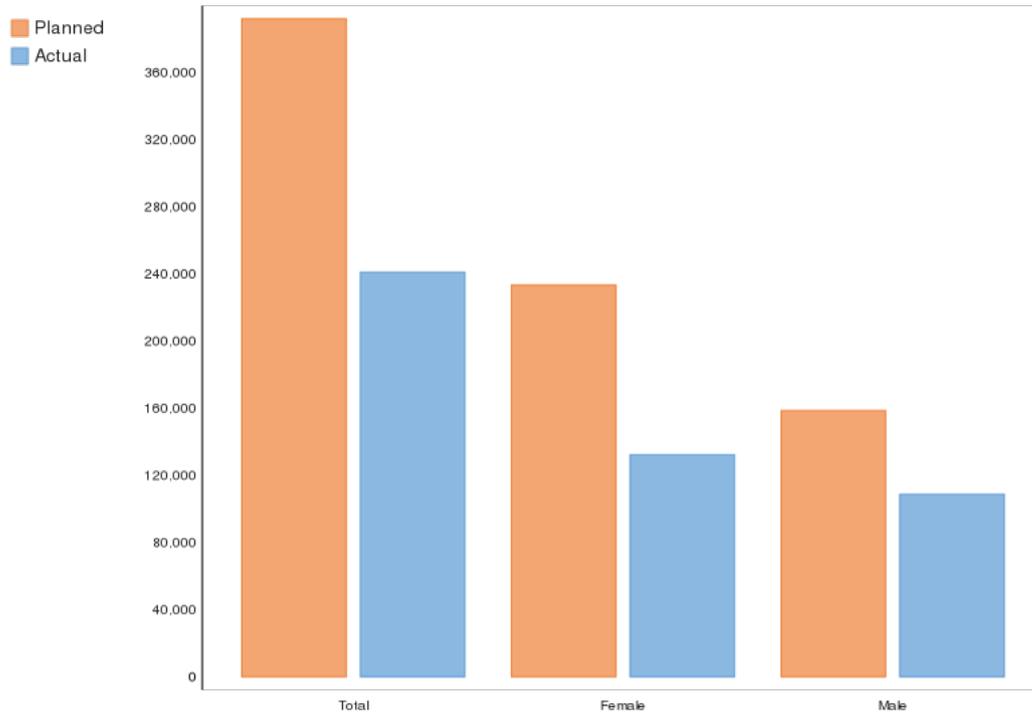
Major activities under the nutrition component included the formulation of a small-quantity lipid-based nutrient supplements (SQ-LNS) based on current internationally agreed standards for LNS; acceptability studies for the SQ-LNS; and entering into a Service Agreement with Project Peanut Butter, an international non-governmental organization (NGO), with a factory in Ghana for the local production of the SQ-LNS.

The distributions through electronic vouchers of the SQ-LNS began in October 2016 on a small scale in the Bolgatanga Municipality, involving pharmacies and local health volunteers for the distribution of the product to caregivers of children 6 to 23 months, for the prevention of stunting and micro-nutrient deficiencies. This went hand in hand with nutrition education and SBCC on healthy eating and proper Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices. Trainings of health staff and volunteers on SBCC messages, and on routine health data collection and attendance tracking through an electronic platform were also carried out in the two targeted districts, Bolgatanga and Central Gonja. The distributions through e-vouchers were monitored through SCOPE.

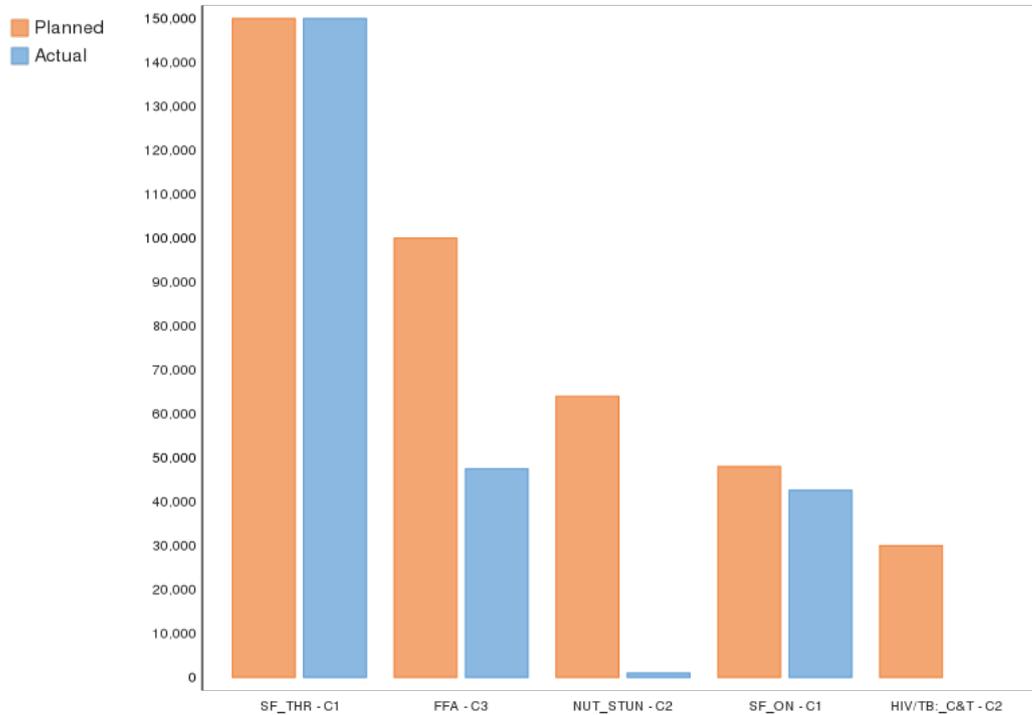
Asset creation activities initiated in 2015 continued during the first quarter of 2016, because some activities such as dams and dug-outs rehabilitation and construction activities are seasonal and usually start in the summer and continue up to the first quarter of the following year. By June, four new projects were initiated and are currently at various stages of implementation. They include two joint Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)/United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/WFP/United Nations University (UNU) projects on climate change being implemented in two districts in Upper West region. Fish ponds were constructed from the dams that were completed, and these served as livelihoods and income earners for the asset creation participants and their beneficiaries.

Collaborative discussions on possible partnership with World Vision International and the Canadian Feed the Children were held. In the case of World Vision International the joint mission and assessments culminated into a project proposal. Due to lack of funding on WFP's part, the project could not be executed in 2016, however efforts are being made to review the overall asset creation and resilience approach in 2017, particularly through the introduction of the community-based participatory planning approach, dialogue for integrated efforts and advocacy.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

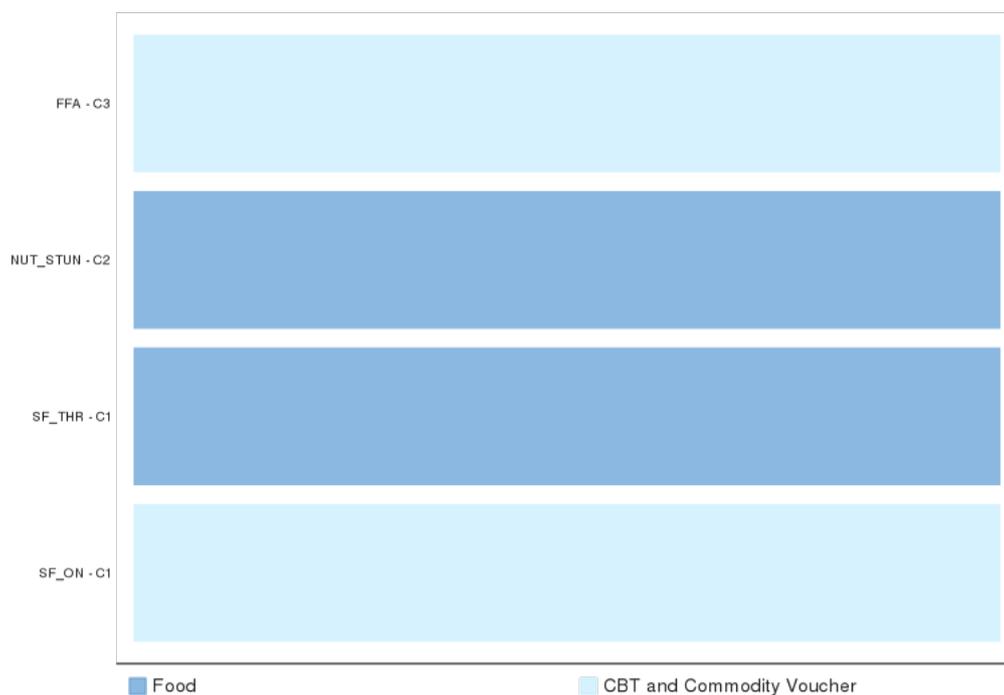


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



SF_THR: School Feeding (take-home rations)
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets
 NUT_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting
 SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)
 HIV/TB: _C&T: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment

Modality of Transfer by Activity



SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)
 SF_THR: School Feeding (take-home rations)
 NUT_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Comp.1 - Support to Primary Education			
Beans	-	98	-
Iodised Salt	891	0	-
Maize	7,182	696	9.7%
Vegetable Oil	1,836	81	4.4%
Subtotal	9,909	875	8.8%
Comp.2- Nutrition Support to Vul. Groups			
LNS	13	13	96.7%
Subtotal	13	13	96.7%
Total	9,922	888	9.0%

Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Comp.1 - Support to Primary Education			
Cash	825,600	602,067	72.9%
Comp.2- Nutrition Support to Vul. Groups			
Commodity Voucher	6,408,677	-	-
Comp.3-Climate Change Adaptation and IGA			
Cash	2,934,000	286,702	9.8%
Total	10,168,277	888,768	8.7%

Operational Partnerships

In 2016, WFP worked with government ministries, departments and agencies. Oversight and coordination for the Ghana School Feeding Programme was moved from the Ministry of Local Government to the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection; WFP established a good collaboration with the Ministry. Partnership also included collaboration with international and local non-governmental organization (NGOs) such as Partnership for Child Development, Farm Radio International, TechnoServe and Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), and public research institutes such as Crop Research Institute and Food Research Institute. Partnerships also included United Nations agencies, universities and the private sector.

WFP collaborated with the University for Development Studies to conduct baseline survey for the Local Food-based Approaches for Improved Nutrition (LoFAIN) project, and with the Kwame Nkrumah University for Science and Technology to conduct the final impact assessment for Purchase for Progress (P4P). Collaborations were formed with United Nations agencies in the development of the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH) country implementation plan. WFP collaborated with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) on the drafting of a concept note to support adolescent girls targeted by the take-home ration activities in reproductive and sexual health education. WFP, World Bank and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) jointly funded an operational assessment of the Ghana School Feeding Programme as well as the launch of the School Feeding Policy. Following the development of the school feeding policy, WFP Ghana team also collaborated with the Government and the Brazil Centre of Excellence against Hunger in the development of legislation for school feeding, to be prioritised by all successive governments.

Partnerships with NGOs such as the Canadian Children Fund were formed to provide assistance for assets creation interventions. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations University and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) continued with their collaboration on climate change adaptation.

Even though actual implementation of food assistance for malnourished people living with HIV (PLHIV) could not be implemented in 2016 due to the programme reorientation, WFP continued to collaborate with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) on the Joint UN Team on AIDS on developing and implementing a joint workplan for the response in Ghana. Within the wider social protection arena, WFP strengthened its partnership with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection to support policy development and implementation.

Private sector partnerships consolidated a reliable and responsive agreement with a local bank for the payment of the asset creation beneficiaries and school meals cash reimbursement to caterers. Under the Enhanced Nutrition and Value Chains (ENVAC) initiative, partnerships were formed with two private sector companies (Yedent and Premium foods) to upgrade their equipment, and improve food safety and quality processes as per the recommendations from the technical audits of 2015 and 2016, for the production of specialised nutritious foods to be distributed to WFP nutrition beneficiaries in 2017.

Performance Monitoring

Ghana country office has put in place a robust monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system to improve performance and to ensure that monitoring activities and processes are strengthened and aligned to WFP Strategic Results Framework. This enabled the country office to collect, analyse and report high-quality data on the operation's performance and results. The Country Office Tool for Managing Effectively (COMET) was rolled out to further align the monitoring of project indicators to the Strategic Results Framework. It enabled the creation of project logframes in the system and facilitated the entry and tracking of targets, baselines and follow-up outcomes, including the cross-cutting indicators. COMET promoted harmonisation of all monitoring processes across various WFP systems for effective reporting.

The Monitoring and Evaluation Activity Implementation Plan outlines key assessments, surveys, routine monitoring, joint monitoring and capacity development for the various components of the Country Programme including timeline, responsibilities and budget.

Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) was undertaken to collect output, outcome and crosscutting indicators using a smartphone technology, Open Data Kit (ODK) platform. The use of the tablets and phones sped up data cleaning and analysis, minimised data entry errors and improved reporting.

Purchase for Progress (P4P) impact assessment reporting was carried out in collaboration with African Economic Research Consortium (AERC).

Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) was carried out in February 2016 to estimate and update the food security situation in districts within the Savanna Agro-ecological Zone where WFP operations are concentrated. Some 15.6 percent of households in the northern regions, Brong Ahafo and Volta, were classified food insecure. Of these, 15 percent are moderately food insecure while less than one percent are severely food insecure. Most food insecure districts are located in Northern region and Upper East region.

The Enhanced Nutrition for Value Chains (ENVAC) initiative developed an M&E Strategy with key partners, namely the Statistics, Research and Information Directorate of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, University for Development Studies, and the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology. WFP Ghana outsourced the baselines and follow up surveys, as well as some key qualitative case studies, to these three key research institutions. This approach also contributes to the capacity development of university graduates in the research field as it uses university students as enumerators.

Results/Outcomes

Under the support to primary and girls' education, most indicators such as attendance, enrolment and retention rates were stabilised in 2016 compared to the previous 2015.

The average annual rate in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools recorded a slight reduction. The rate for boys was kept at 2.2, whilst that of the girls dropped from 3.4 in 2015 to 3.1 in 2016. The reasons include: seasonal migration of girls to urban areas to look for work as porters in the markets, early marriage and teenage pregnancy. While WFP supports girls in junior high school with incentives to stay in school, girls in primary school are emerging as needing support to enrol in school. WFP will collaborate with relevant authorities to address this emerging issue at primary school level.

Attendance rates increased from 90.3 percent in 2015 to 95 percent in 2016. This can be attributed to the assistance from WFP and the Government under the school meals. Retention rates recorded 95 percent in 2016, compared to 93.3 percent in 2015.

The nutrition support to vulnerable groups (Component 2) underwent several programmatic shifts through a budget revision during 2016. The Baseline survey for Enhanced Nutrition and Value Chain (ENVAC) will be conducted in the first quarter of 2017 including Food Consumption Score of the smallholder farmer households, therefore the data were not available for 2016.

The distributions through electronic vouchers of a peanut paste, small-quantity lipid nutrient supplements (SQ-LNS), began in October 2016 under the stunting prevention pilot called "Local Food-based Approaches for Improved Nutrition" (LoFAIN). The distributions through e-vouchers, including the voucher redemption, was monitored through SCOPE, and preliminary data used to review implementation. Social and Behaviour Change Communication on the benefits of the SQ-LNS was provided to all beneficiaries. Pharmacists and retailers were also trained on how to operate all the tools required for timely redemption of the transfers.

There was underachievement for the nutrition component. This was due mainly to the delays encountered in the transition from in-kind food distribution to a full cash-based transfers (CBT) operation, as well as delays in setting up

the supply chain for the CBT modality. These are being addressed for a full roll-out of the modality in 2017.

Low coverage under stunting prevention was due to the time-consuming nature of the SCOPE registration process. This discouraged caregivers particularly in the urban locations with the largest populations, from participating in the programme. Cultural inhibitions on infant and young child nutrition also accounted for the low Minimum Acceptable Diet. The Social Behaviour and Change Communication is being reviewed to address these identified challenges.

Climate Change Adaptation and support for resilience (Component 3) was implemented through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities using CBT. Post-distribution monitoring was undertaken to ascertain the food and nutrition security of the participating households.

The household Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a proxy indicator for household food security. FCS measures the quantity and quality of people's diet in relation to households' dietary diversity, the relative nutritional importance of the food consumed, and the food frequency within the seven days prior to the interview. There was marginal improvement in the number of households with acceptable FCS. Households with borderline FCS increased marginally over the previous year. Households with poor FCS saw a slight reduction. Measures will be put in place to improve food consumption score of asset creation beneficiaries; these include sensitization on the importance of consuming a diversified diet for the participants and their households. WFP will also ensure continued timely payment of entitlements to enable beneficiaries avail a diversified diet. There was a slight improvement in the Dietary Diversity Score in 2016.

Even though the planned programme beneficiaries could not be reached, the actual projects implemented, and the number of beneficiaries reached for the period commensurate with the funding received. Funding available for the asset creation programme for the year was maximised to benefit the programmes under implementation. The government's Ghana Social Opportunities Project (GSOP) provided similar interventions, which attracted prospective beneficiaries. In 2017, WFP programme will be phased out onto the GSOP, leaving WFP to focus on providing capacity strengthening activities to government to sustain the projects developed.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

WFP participated in the case study on West Africa Gender and Markets Initiative launched by the Regional Bureau for West and Central Africa's Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) team. The aim was to strengthen the collection and analysis of gender-informed data on the roles of women and men in the markets across the region, challenges and different levels of empowerment achieved.

The study found that the informal food markets in legumes (soybean, cowpea) and cereals (millet) are dominated by women throughout the production, processing and marketing on a small-scale basis, while men dominate in wholesale marketing; the male value chain actors tend to enjoy greater profits than their female counterparts. In the formal markets (supermarkets and related chains), the role of women is only enhanced when they can actively participate in a value chain through farmer-based organizations (FBOs). Women and men face the same challenges and constraints for operating in agricultural value chains, though the impact on women is usually more than on men. Key constraints for women entering, operating and expanding within agricultural value chains relate to lack of capital (including land ownership), limited access to credit and/or financial services, limited skills and knowledge of agro-technology, limited access to extension services, labour and storage facilities, and for aggregators, limited transportation infrastructure. As gender is a cross cutting issue under the Enhanced Nutrition and Value Chain (ENVAC), the gender gaps will be addressed by working with FBOs, women groups and by forming partnerships with the private sector, research institutions, international and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), other United Nations agencies and the Government.

An updated gender parity analysis was conducted across WFP operational regions for the take-home rations programme using Government data from the Ministry of Education. The analysis revealed that gender parity at primary level has been reached in most areas, however, a gender parity gap of 25 percent and above still exists at the junior high school level, especially in the most deprived and food-insecure areas. WFP re-strategized its take-home ration intervention, by withdrawing from primary schools and focusing only on junior high schools. Discussions were initiated with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to address adolescent (including boys) sexual and reproductive health issues at the junior high school level. WFP continued to support pregnant and lactating women, people living with HIV (PLHIV) and children under 2 to address their nutritional and health needs. Under the school meals programme, over 90 percent of the caterers are women benefiting from cash-based transfer, and 50 percent of community project management committee members under the asset creation are women.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

It was estimated that 76 percent of the assets creation beneficiaries were informed or aware of the targeting criteria, what their entitlements are and how to file complaints if any. This was due to the fact that there were some late inclusions and registrations of participants during project implementation who would typically enrol into the programme after the receipt of the first tranche of payments. This affected the information and sensitisation processes as they are done prior to the start of implementation. The programme is instituting follow-up sensitisation during implementation.

None of the beneficiaries encountered any safety problems. Programme design ensured that the asset creation payment centres were located within commuting distance, to ensure that participants were able to access their payments. Notices are given to communities two weeks prior to scheduled payments to ensure their availability on the day of payment. Payments were always done during the day, to ensure that beneficiaries did not encounter any hindrances to undertaking their work or collecting payments. During payments, priority was given to women and other vulnerable participants. Security was provided by the financial service provider through cash transit at distribution sites, until distributions are over. The security personnel was always present during payments to deter miscreants from causing trouble.

A feedback mechanism was promoted to provide a channel for beneficiaries to communicate with WFP on any issues. Toll free numbers were provided to all beneficiary communities; and the feedback system was coordinated by a staff with multilingual skill in local dialects. WFP will explore the use of this feedback mechanism to ensure that beneficiaries are receiving the correct entitlements.

For the pilot stunting prevention programme, Local Food-based Approaches for Improved Nutrition (LoFAIN), all the beneficiaries interviewed were informed about the programme and none of them experienced safety issues.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/ Nyani Quarmyne

Primary schoolchildren enjoying a home-grown school meals, prepared from local food commodities.

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	158,640	233,360	392,000	108,721	132,307	241,028	68.5%	56.7%	61.5%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.1 - Support to Primary Education)	81,000	117,000	198,000	78,368	114,225	192,593	96.8%	97.6%	97.3%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.2- Nutrition Support to Vul. Groups)	27,640	66,360	94,000	466	504	970	1.7%	0.8%	1.0%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.3-Climate Change Adaptation and IGA)	50,000	50,000	100,000	29,887	17,578	47,465	59.8%	35.2%	47.5%
Comp.1 - Support to Primary Education									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	3,000	4,500	7,500	3,058	4,587	7,645	101.9%	101.9%	101.9%
Children (5-18 years)	33,000	63,000	96,000	29,436	57,393	86,829	89.2%	91.1%	90.4%
Adults (18 years plus)	45,000	49,500	94,500	45,874	52,245	98,119	101.9%	105.5%	103.8%
By Residence status:									
Residents	81,000	117,000	198,000	77,753	114,840	192,593	96.0%	98.2%	97.3%
Comp.2- Nutrition Support to Vul. Groups									
By Age-group:									
Children (6-23 months)	15,040	16,960	32,000	466	504	970	3.1%	3.0%	3.0%
Adults (18 years plus)	12,600	49,400	62,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
By Residence status:									
Residents	27,640	66,360	94,000	466	504	970	1.7%	0.8%	1.0%
Comp.3-Climate Change Adaptation and IGA									
By Age-group:									
Children (6-23 months)	-	-	-	3,208	2,619	5,827	-	-	-
Children (24-59 months)	-	-	-	3,519	1,751	5,270	-	-	-
Children (under 5 years)	4,000	4,000	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children (5-18 years)	18,000	18,000	36,000	6,547	4,288	10,835	36.4%	23.8%	30.1%
Adults (18 years plus)	28,000	28,000	56,000	16,613	8,920	25,533	59.3%	31.9%	45.6%
By Residence status:									
Residents	50,000	50,000	100,000	22,204	25,261	47,465	44.4%	50.5%	47.5%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.1 - Support to Primary Education									
School Feeding (on-site)	-	48,000	48,000	-	42,593	42,593	-	88.7%	88.7%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	150,000	-	150,000	150,000	-	150,000	100.0%	-	100.0%
Comp.2- Nutrition Support to Vul. Groups									
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	-	64,000	64,000	970	-	970	-	-	1.5%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	-	30,000	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp.3-Climate Change Adaptation and IGA									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	100,000	100,000	-	47,465	47,465	-	47.5%	47.5%

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.1 - Support to Primary Education									
School Feeding (on-site)	-	48,000	48,000	-	42,593	42,593	-	88.7%	88.7%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	-	30,000	100.0%	-	100.0%
Comp.2- Nutrition Support to Vul. Groups									
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	-	64,000	64,000	970	-	970	-	-	1.5%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	-	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp.3-Climate Change Adaptation and IGA									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	20,000	20,000	-	9,493	9,493	-	47.5%	47.5%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.1 - Support to Primary Education									
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	24,000	24,000	48,000	21,296	21,297	42,593	88.7%	88.7%	88.7%
Total participants	24,000	24,000	48,000	21,296	21,297	42,593	88.7%	88.7%	88.7%
Total beneficiaries	24,000	24,000	48,000	21,296	21,297	42,593	88.7%	88.7%	88.7%
School Feeding (take-home rations)									
Children receiving take-home rations in secondary schools	-	30,000	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	-	100.0%	100.0%
Total participants	-	30,000	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	-	100.0%	100.0%
Total beneficiaries	57,000	93,000	150,000	57,000	93,000	150,000	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Comp.2- Nutrition Support to Vul. Groups									
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;									
ART Clients receiving food assistance	2,520	3,480	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	2,520	3,480	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	12,600	17,400	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp.3-Climate Change Adaptation and IGA									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
People participating in asset-creation activities	10,000	10,000	20,000	4,746	4,747	9,493	47.5%	47.5%	47.5%
Total participants	10,000	10,000	20,000	4,746	4,747	9,493	47.5%	47.5%	47.5%
Total beneficiaries	50,000	50,000	100,000	23,732	23,733	47,465	47.5%	47.5%	47.5%

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.2- Nutrition Support to Vul. Groups									
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting									
Children (6-23 months)	15,040	16,960	32,000	466	504	970	3.1%	3.0%	3.0%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	32,000	32,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	15,040	48,960	64,000	466	504	970	3.1%	1.0%	1.5%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1 - Support to Primary Education				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels				
Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country				
<i>NATIONAL, Project End Target: 2016.12, FPTS, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, FPTS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FPTS, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FPTS</i>	>70.00	56.00	34.00	0.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases				
<i>NATIONAL, Project End Target: 2016.12, FPTS, Base value: 2012.12, Secondary data, FPTS, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, FPTS, FO Record, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FO Record</i>	>10.00	8.00	28.00	0.00
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided				
<i>NORTHERN GHANA, Project End Target: 2016.12, WFP survey, Base value: 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Survey</i>	=20.00	7.00	12.00	8.00
Increased equitable access to and utilization of education				
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>BOTH, Project End Target: 2016.12, Secondary data from School register, Base value: 2014.01, Secondary data, Secondary data from School register, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from School register, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from schools</i>	=85.00	93.66	93.30	94.20
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>BOTH, Project End Target: 2016.12, Secondary data from School register, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from School register, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from School register, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from schools</i>	=6.00	2.99	2.93	2.50
Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>BOTH, Project End Target: 2016.12, Secondary data from School register, Base value: 2012.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from School register, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from School register, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from Schools</i>	=85.00	81.50	90.30	95.00
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>BOYS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Secondary data from School register, Base value: 2014.01, Secondary data, Secondary data from School register, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from School register, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from schools</i>	=85.00	94.42	94.50	94.20
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>BOYS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Secondary data from School register, Base value: 2014.11, Secondary data, Secondary data from School register, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from School register, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from schools</i>	=6.00	2.54	2.20	2.20

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>BOYS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Secondary data from School register, Base value: 2012.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from School register, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from School register, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from schools</i>	=85.00	83.00	90.10	95.00
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>GIRLS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Secondary data from School register, Base value: 2014.01, Secondary data, Secondary data from School register, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from School register, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from schools</i>	=85.00	92.90	93.11	94.20
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>GIRLS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Secondary data from School register, Base value: 2014.11, Secondary data, Secondary data from School register, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from School register, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from schools</i>	=6.00	3.46	3.40	3.10
Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>GIRLS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Secondary data from School register, Base value: 2012.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from School register, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from School register, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, secondary data from school</i>	=85.00	80.00	90.60	90.00
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools				
<i>NORTHERN GHANA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Secondary data from School register, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from School register, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from School register, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from schools</i>	=6.00	4.07	3.10	3.82
Pass rate (girls) in WFP-assisted secondary schools				
<i>NORTHERN GHANA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Secondary data from School register, Base value: 2012.01, Secondary data, Secondary data from School register, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from School register, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from school</i>	>50.00	42.30	47.52	48.20
Percentage of beneficiaries receiving deworming treatment				
<i>NORTHERN GHANA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, WFP Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, WFP Survey</i>	=60.00	50.39	55.00	46.00
Percentage of teachers reporting improved child ability to concentrate and learn in school as a result of school feeding				
<i>NORTHERN GHANA, Project End Target: 2016.12, WFP monitoring, Base value: 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, WFP Survey</i>	=100.00	100.00	95.00	100.00
Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools				
<i>NORTHERN GHANA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2012.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from School register, Previous Follow-up: 2014.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Partners record</i>	=1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>NORTHERN GHANA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Secondary data from School register, Base value: 2012.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from School register, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from School register, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from schools</i>	=1.00	1.20	1.00	1.00
Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted secondary schools				
<i>NORTHERN GHANA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Secondary data from School register, Base value: 2012.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from School register, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from School register, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from schools</i>	=1.00	1.30	0.90	1.00
Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels				
NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index				
<i>NORTHERN GHANA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.07, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	>4.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Comp.2- Nutrition Support to Vul. Groups				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels				
Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases				
<i>FARMERS, Project End Target: 2017.12, ENVAC Procurement data, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, FO Records, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, FO Record, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, FO Record</i>	>10.00	8.00	28.00	0.00
Project-specific				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>GHANA, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, ENVAC Survey</i>	<2.00	0.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>GHANA, Project End Target: 2021.12, ENVAC Survey, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, ENVAC Survey</i>	<5.00	0.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
<i>GHANA, Project End Target: 2021.12, ENVAC Survey, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, ENVAC Survey</i>	>80.00	0.00	-	-
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>CHILDREN 6 - 23 MONTHS, Project End Target: 2016.12, Cross-sectional survey/desk-based approach, Base value: 2014.11, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	>70.00	85.90	-	85.20

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>CHILDREN UNDER 5, Project End Target: 2016.12, Desk Based Approach, Base value: 2014.10, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data</i>	>50.00	0.00	-	22.42
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
<i>NORTHERN GHANA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Cooperating Partner distribution report, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data</i>	>75.00	50.00	85.60	-
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
<i>NORTHERN GHANA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Cooperating Partner distribution report, Base value: 2012.01, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data</i>	<3.00	0.03	0.00	-
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
<i>NORTHERN GHANA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Cooperating partner distribution reports, Base value: 2012.12, Joint survey, Follow up survey reports, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Follow up survey reports</i>	<15.00	15.05	10.40	-
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
<i>NORTHERN GHANA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Cooperating Partner distribution report, Base value: 2012.10, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data</i>	<15.00	8.02	4.00	-
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>NORTHERN GHANA, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.12, Joint survey, Follow up survey reports, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data</i>	>66.00	70.00	80.00	58.54
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet				
<i>NORTHERN GHANA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Survey</i>	>70.00	23.60	-	23.60
Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels				
NCI: Nutrition programmes National Capacity Index				
<i>GHANA, Project End Target: 2016.12</i>	=3.00	-	-	-
Project-specific				
ART Default Rate (%)				
<i>NORTHERN GHANA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Cooperating Partner distribution report, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey</i>	<15.00	9.90	12.20	-
ART Survival Rate at 12 months (%)				
<i>NORTHERN GHANA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Cooperating Partner distribution report, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey</i>	>95.00	99.93	99.23	-
ART Adherence Rate (%)				
<i>NORTHERN GHANA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Cooperating Partner distribution report, Base value: 2012.01, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey</i>	>85.00	90.10	81.89	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
ART Nutritional Recovery Rate (%)				
<i>NORTHERN GHANA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Cooperating Partner distribution report, Base value: 2012.10, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey</i>	>75.00	56.10	70.37	-
Comp.3-Climate Change Adaptation and IGA				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
<i>BRONG AHAFO, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.07, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, FGD, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, FGD</i>	>80.00	50.00	90.00	98.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>BRONG AHAFO, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, WFP reports, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<3.70	18.40	0.82	0.60
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>BRONG AHAFO, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, WFP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<20.00	21.60	16.98	16.30
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
<i>BRONG AHAFO, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, WFP reports, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=80.00	60.00	82.20	83.10
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>BRONG AHAFO, Project End Target: 2016.12, WFP Reports, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, WFP Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>5.00	5.00	5.60	6.00
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>BRONG AHAFO, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=5.30	5.30	5.00	5.14
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>BRONG AHAFO, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=5.30	5.30	5.00	5.14
CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>BRONG AHAFO, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.07, WFP survey, WFP Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, WFP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=10.00	11.30	47.00	68.00
CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>BRONG AHAFO, Project End Target: 2016.12, WFP Reports, Base value: 2014.07, WFP survey, WFP Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, WFP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, WFP reports</i>	=10.00	11.39	47.00	68.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>BRONG AHAFO, Project End Target: 2016.12, WFP reports, Base value: 2014.07, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, WFP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=10.00	11.95	47.00	68.00
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
<i>NORTHERN, Project End Target: 2016.12, WFP Reports, Base value: 2014.07, WFP survey, WFP reports, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, FGD, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, FGD</i>	>80.00	50.00	90.00	98.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>NORTHERN, Project End Target: 2016.12, WFP Reports, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, WFP Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, WFP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, WFP reports</i>	<3.70	18.40	0.82	0.60
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>NORTHERN, Project End Target: 2016.12, WFP Reports, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, WFP Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, WFP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, WFP reports</i>	<20.00	21.60	16.30	16.30
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
<i>NORTHERN, Project End Target: 2016.12, WFP Reports, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, WFP Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=80.00	60.00	82.20	83.10
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>NORTHERN, Project End Target: 2016.12, WFP Reports, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, WFP Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>5.14	5.14	5.60	5.50
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>NORTHERN, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=5.30	5.30	5.00	5.00
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>NORTHERN, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=5.30	5.30	5.00	5.00
CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>NORTHERN, Project End Target: 2016.12, WFP Reports, Base value: 2014.07, WFP survey, WFP Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, WFP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=10.00	11.30	47.00	68.00
CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>NORTHERN, Project End Target: 2016.12, WFP Reports, Base value: 2014.07, WFP survey, WFP Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, WFP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, WFP reports</i>	=10.00	11.39	47.00	68.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>NORTHERN , Project End Target: 2016.12, WFP Reports, Base value: 2014.07, WFP survey, WFP Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, WFP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, WFP reports</i>	=10.00	11.95	47.00	68.00
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
<i>UPPER EAST, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.07, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, FGD, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, FGD</i>	>80.00	50.00	90.00	98.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>UPPER EAST, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, WFP reports, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<3.70	18.40	0.82	0.60
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>UPPER EAST, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, WFP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<20.00	21.60	16.98	16.30
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
<i>UPPER EAST, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, WFP reports, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=80.00	60.00	82.20	83.10
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>UPPER EAST, Project End Target: 2016.12, WFP Reports, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, WFP Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>4.99	4.99	5.60	5.00
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>UPPER EAST, Project End Target: 2016.12, WFP Reports, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, WFP Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>5.30	5.30	6.35	6.55
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>UPPER EAST, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=5.30	5.30	6.00	6.55
CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>UPPER EAST, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.07, WFP survey, WFP Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, WFP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=10.00	11.30	47.00	68.00
CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>UPPER EAST, Project End Target: 2016.12, WFP Reports, Base value: 2014.07, WFP survey, WFP Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, WFP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, WFP reports</i>	=10.00	11.39	47.00	68.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>UPPER EAST, Project End Target: 2016.12, WFP reports, Base value: 2014.07, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, WFP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=10.00	11.95	47.00	68.00
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
<i>UPPER WEST, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.07, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, FGD, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, FGD</i>	>80.00	50.00	90.00	98.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>UPPER WEST, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, WFP reports, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<3.70	18.40	0.82	0.60
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>UPPER WEST, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, WFP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<20.00	21.60	16.98	16.30
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
<i>UPPER WEST, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, WFP reports, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=80.00	60.00	82.20	83.10
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>UPPER WEST, Project End Target: 2016.12, WFP Reports, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, WFP Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>6.55	6.55	5.60	6.55
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>UPPER WEST, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=5.30	5.30	5.50	5.70
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>UPPER WEST, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=5.30	5.30	5.00	4.99
CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>UPPER WEST, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.07, WFP survey, WFP Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, WFP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=10.00	11.30	47.00	68.00
CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>UPPER WEST, Project End Target: 2016.12, WFP Reports, Base value: 2014.07, WFP survey, WFP Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, WFP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, WFP reports</i>	=10.00	11.39	47.00	68.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>UPPER WEST, Project End Target: 2016.12, WFP reports, Base value: 2014.07, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, WFP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=10.00	11.95	47.00	68.00
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
<i>VOLTA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.07, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, FGD, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, FGD</i>	>80.00	50.00	90.00	98.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>VOLTA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, WFP reports, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<3.70	18.40	0.82	0.60
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>VOLTA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, WFP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<20.00	21.60	16.98	16.30
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
<i>VOLTA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, WFP reports, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=80.00	60.00	82.20	83.10
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>VOLTA, Project End Target: 2016.12, WFP Reports, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, WFP Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>5.70	5.70	5.60	5.70
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>VOLTA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=5.30	5.30	5.00	4.99
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>VOLTA, Project End Target: 2016.12, WFP Reports, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, WFP Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>5.30	5.30	5.20	5.70
CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>VOLTA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.07, WFP survey, WFP Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, WFP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=10.00	11.30	47.00	68.00
CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>VOLTA, Project End Target: 2016.12, WFP Reports, Base value: 2014.07, WFP survey, WFP Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, WFP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, WFP reports</i>	=10.00	11.39	47.00	68.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>VOLTA, Project End Target: 2016.12, WFP reports, Base value: 2014.07, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, WFP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=10.00	11.95	47.00	68.00

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Comp.1 - Support to Primary Education				
SO4: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of feeding days	instance	86	82	95.3%
Number of national programmes developed with WFP support (school feeding)	national programme	5	2	40.0%
SO4: School Feeding (on-site) and School Feeding (take-home rations)				
Number of school staff and school committee members trained by WFP in school feeding programme design, and implementation in model schools	individual	600	849	141.5%
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	600	670	111.7%
SO4: School Feeding (take-home rations)				
Number of feeding days	instance	270	120	44.4%
Comp.2- Nutrition Support to Vul. Groups				
SO4: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting				
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	individual	240	240	100.0%
Number of community groups developed to share nutrition messages	individual	120	120	100.0%
Number of cooking demonstrations undertaken for fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products	demonstration	61	61	100.0%
Number of data collection tablets provided to the government counterpart	item	120	16	13.3%
Number of feeding days	instance	180	90	50.0%
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	200	76	38.0%
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	91	16	17.6%
Number of instances in which nutrition and health messages were provided	instance	4	4	100.0%
Number of men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	600	315	52.5%
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	2,200	2,150	97.7%
Comp.3-Climate Change Adaptation and IGA				
SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals	asset	41	37	90.2%
Number of water reservoirs built/rehabilitated	unit	6	4	66.7%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1 - Support to Primary Education				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>NORTHERN, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	86.20	87.50	90.00
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>VOLTA, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	86.20	87.50	90.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>NORTHERN, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=25.00	4.20	5.90	6.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>VOLTA, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=25.00	4.20	5.90	6.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>NORTHERN, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=25.00	8.30	7.90	4.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>VOLTA, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=25.00	8.30	7.90	4.00
Comp.2- Nutrition Support to Vul. Groups				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>NORTHERN, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=40.00	63.20	63.70	70.00
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>UPPER EAST, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=40.00	63.20	63.70	70.00
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>UPPER WEST, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=40.00	63.20	63.70	70.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>NORTHERN, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=30.00	26.30	26.80	20.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>UPPER EAST, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=30.00	26.30	26.80	20.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>UPPER WEST, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=30.00	26.30	26.80	20.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>NORTHERN, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=30.00	10.50	9.50	10.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>UPPER EAST, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=30.00	10.50	9.50	10.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>UPPER WEST, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=30.00	10.50	9.50	10.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>NORTHERN, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	50.00	55.00	60.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>UPPER EAST, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	50.00	55.00	60.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>UPPER WEST, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	50.00	55.00	60.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>NORTHERN, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	50.00	50.00	100.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>UPPER EAST, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	50.00	50.00	100.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>UPPER WEST, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	50.00	50.00	100.00
Comp.3-Climate Change Adaptation and IGA				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>BRONG AHAFO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	40.00	62.00	50.00
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>NORTHERN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	40.00	62.00	50.00
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>UPPER EAST, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	40.00	62.00	50.00
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>UPPER WEST, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	40.00	62.00	50.00
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>VOLTA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	40.00	62.00	50.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>BRONG AHAFO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=25.00	20.00	14.00	15.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>NORTHERN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=25.00	20.00	14.00	25.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food UPPER EAST, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12	=25.00	20.00	14.00	20.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food UPPER WEST, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12	=25.00	20.00	14.00	10.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food VOLTA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12	=25.00	20.00	14.00	10.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food BRONG AHAFO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12	=25.00	33.80	24.00	25.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food NORTHERN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12	=25.00	33.80	24.00	35.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food UPPER EAST, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12	=25.00	33.80	24.00	40.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food UPPER WEST, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12	=25.00	33.80	24.00	40.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food VOLTA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12	=25.00	33.80	24.00	40.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees BRONG AHAFO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12	>50.00	26.00	46.00	43.80

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>NORTHERN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	26.00	46.00	43.80
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>UPPER EAST, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	26.00	46.00	43.80
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>UPPER WEST, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	26.00	46.00	43.80
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>VOLTA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	26.00	46.00	43.80
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>BRONG AHAFO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	50.00	56.00	42.95
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>NORTHERN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	50.00	56.00	42.95
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>UPPER EAST, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	50.00	56.00	42.95
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>UPPER WEST, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	50.00	56.00	42.95
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>VOLTA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	50.00	56.00	42.95

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1 - Support to Primary Education				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>NORTHERN, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	51.22	60.00	70.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>VOLTA, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	51.22	60.00	70.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>NORTHERN, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>VOLTA, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>NORTHERN, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	60.00	84.00	86.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>VOLTA, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	60.00	84.00	86.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>NORTHERN, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>VOLTA, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>NORTHERN, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	70.00	80.00	78.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>VOLTA, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	70.00	80.00	78.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>NORTHERN, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>VOLTA, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Comp.2- Nutrition Support to Vul. Groups				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>NORTHERN, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	68.00	87.40	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>UPPER EAST, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	68.00	87.40	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>UPPER WEST, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	68.00	87.40	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>NORTHERN, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>UPPER EAST, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>UPPER WEST, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>NORTHERN, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	78.00	91.30	100.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>UPPER EAST, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	78.00	91.30	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>UPPER WEST, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	78.00	91.30	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>NORTHERN, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>UPPER EAST, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>UPPER WEST, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>NORTHERN, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	78.00	89.30	100.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>UPPER EAST, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	78.00	89.30	100.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>UPPER WEST, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	78.00	89.30	100.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>NORTHERN, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>UPPER EAST, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>UPPER WEST, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Comp.3-Climate Change Adaptation and IGA				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>BRONG AHAFO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	92.00	93.00	98.40
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>NORTHERN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	92.00	93.00	98.40
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>UPPER EAST, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	92.00	93.00	98.40
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>UPPER WEST, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	92.00	93.00	98.40
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>VOLTA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	92.00	93.00	98.40
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>BRONG AHAFO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>NORTHERN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>UPPER EAST, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site <i>UPPER WEST, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site <i>VOLTA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) <i>BRONG AHAFO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	88.00	94.00	98.40
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) <i>NORTHERN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	88.00	94.00	98.40
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) <i>UPPER EAST, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	88.00	94.00	98.40
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) <i>UPPER WEST, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	88.00	94.00	98.40
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) <i>VOLTA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	88.00	94.00	98.40
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites <i>BRONG AHAFO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites <i>NORTHERN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>UPPER EAST, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>UPPER WEST, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>VOLTA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>BRONG AHAFO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	90.00	93.40	96.90
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>NORTHERN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	90.00	93.40	96.90
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>UPPER EAST, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	90.00	93.40	96.90
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>UPPER WEST, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	90.00	93.40	96.90
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>VOLTA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	90.00	93.40	96.90
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>BRONG AHAFO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site NORTHERN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site UPPER EAST, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site UPPER WEST, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site VOLTA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12	=100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1 - Support to Primary Education		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks) NORTHERN, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12	=200,000.00	120,000.00
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks) UPPER EAST, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12	=200,000.00	100,000.00
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks) UPPER WEST, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12	=200,000.00	100,000.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services NORTHERN, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12	=4.00	7.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services UPPER EAST, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12	=4.00	7.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services UPPER WEST, School Feeding (on-site), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12	=4.00	7.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>VOLTA, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=2.00	7.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>ASHANTI, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>NORTHERN, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>UPPER EAST, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>UPPER WEST, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Comp.2- Nutrition Support to Vul. Groups		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>NORTHERN, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=200,000.00	200,000.00
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>UPPER EAST, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=200,000.00	200,000.00
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>UPPER WEST, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=200,000.00	200,000.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>NORTHERN, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=4.00	4.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>UPPER EAST, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=4.00	4.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>UPPER WEST, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=4.00	4.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>NORTHERN, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>UPPER EAST, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>UPPER WEST, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Comp.3-Climate Change Adaptation and IGA		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>BRONG AHAFO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=2,000,000.00	200,000.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>NORTHERN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=2,000,000.00	200,000.00
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>UPPER EAST, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=2,000,000.00	200,000.00
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>UPPER WEST, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=2,000,000.00	200,000.00
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>VOLTA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=2,000,000.00	200,000.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>BRONG AHAFO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=4.00	5.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>NORTHERN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=4.00	5.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>UPPER EAST, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=4.00	5.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>UPPER WEST, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=4.00	5.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>VOLTA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=4.00	5.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>BRONG AHAFO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>NORTHERN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>UPPER EAST, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners <i>UPPER WEST, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners <i>VOLTA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Japan	JPN-C-00290-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	13
		Total	-	13