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SPR Reading Guidance



Country Programme - Ghana (2012-2017)

Standard Project Report 2017

World Food Programme in Ghana, Republic of (GH)

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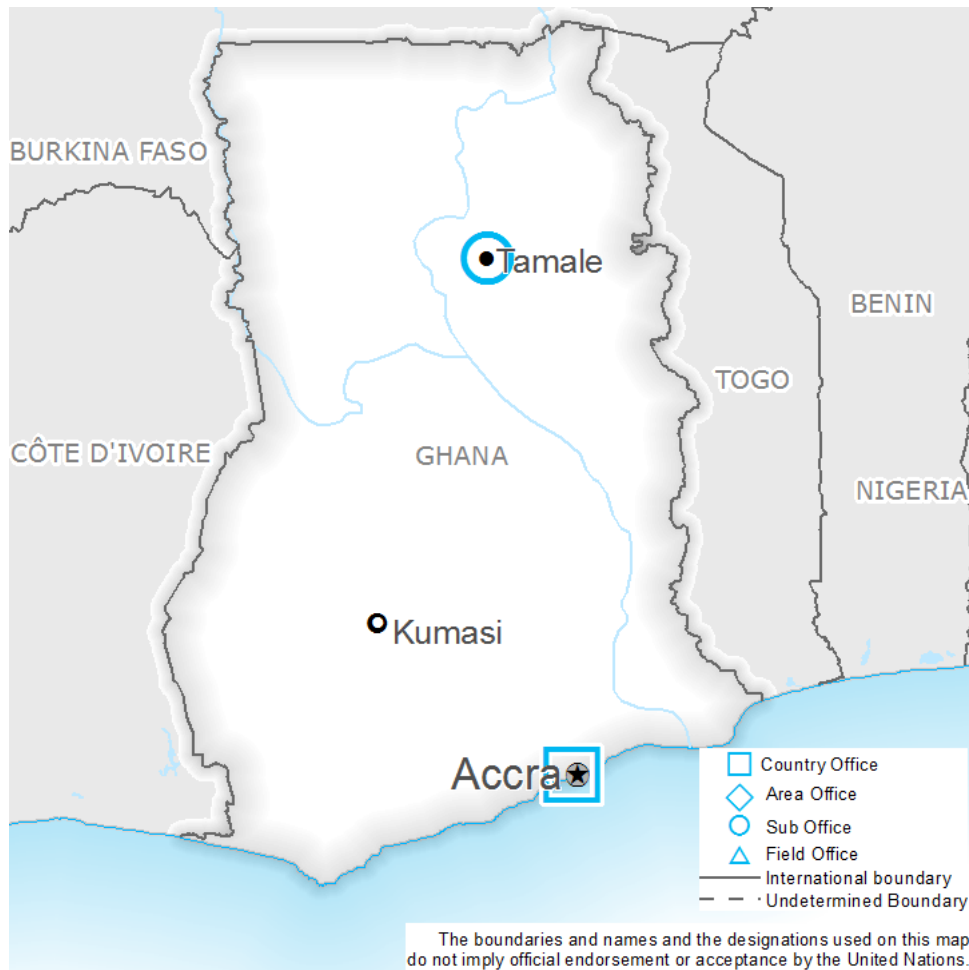
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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Achievements at Country Level

Under the Support to Basic and Girls' Education, girls in 234 schools in 17 districts received cash and vouchers in 2017. In collaboration with the Ghana Health Service, Nutrition education and Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health education were provided to the girls in the Volta Region.

WFP handed over school meals to the Government at the end of 2016, but remained very engaged with technical support to the National School Feeding Programme. Together with Partnership for Child Development and government partners, WFP undertook a nutrition survey of the school meals in selected schools under the National School Feeding Programme in northern Ghana, to advocate for increased investment in nutrition in line with findings of the Ghana Cost of Hunger Study, and of the Operational Assessment of the National School Feeding Programme funded by WFP and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in 2016. Work on the school feeding legislation, initiated in 2016 in collaboration with the WFP Centre of Excellence against Hunger in Brazil, was halted during the government's transition, and will resume in 2018.

Under the nutrition programme, financial and technical support was provided to two industrial processors for the construction of new plants for the production of safe, fortified nutritional products. Smallholder farmers received technical assistance on post-harvest handling, to increase quality of crops for supply to the industrial processors and other markets. The two industrial processors are producing local fortified nutritious foods, which are being distributed to pregnant and lactating women, children aged 6-23 months and people living with HIV, under the stunting prevention and HIV programmes through electronic vouchers using SCOPE, WFP's corporate digital beneficiary and transfer-management platform.

Distributions of the lipid-based nutrient supplements – GrowNut – under the Local Food-based Approaches for Improved Nutrition (LoFAIN) pilot project continued throughout 2017. Social and behaviour change communication was an integral part of the distributions. With the support of academia, a baseline study was undertaken, prior to commencing distribution; this was followed by an endline study at the end of the pilot. Findings from the endline indicated that the percentage increase in stunting in the intervention communities between baseline and endline was significantly lower than the increase in the comparison communities. There was also reduced prevalence of anaemia in the pilot communities. In terms of acceptability of the taste, aroma and colour of the product, majority of the mothers – 90 percent – indicated that their children found the product acceptable and consumed it. About 95 percent of mothers also perceived that GrowNut had a positive effect on the growth and development of their children. Consequently, 93 percent of the mothers indicated that they will feed GrowNut to children in the future and would buy it for their children if the pilot project ends. The mothers would also recommend it to other mothers. The study deduced that the intervention package led to the protection against stunting and the greater reduction in anaemia.

In support of national efforts at achieving zero hunger nationwide, WFP supported the Government of Ghana to undertake a national Zero Hunger Strategic Review (ZHSR) of strategies and interventions addressing the elimination of hunger and food insecurity, in order to identify the gaps for achieving zero hunger by 2030. The review was spearheaded by the Government Advisory Board with the support of University of Ghana in Accra and University of Development Studies in Tamale. WFP successfully completed all processes of the Interim Country Strategic Plan which comes into effect in January 2018. Findings from the ZHSR is being used to prepare the Country Strategic Plan for 2019–2023.

Country Context and Response of the Government

Ghana was the first country in Sub-Saharan Africa to meet the Millennium Development Goals' (MDGs) first target of halving extreme poverty by 2015 having attained lower middle-income status in November 2010. However, since 1992, inequality has been on the rise both between and within regions in the country [1] with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) classifying Ghana as a low-income food-deficit country. The service sector contributes 54 percent of Ghana's gross domestic product (GDP), while agriculture, formerly the highest contributor at 30 percent, now accounts for 20 percent of GDP. The agriculture sector recorded a 3.6 percent growth against a target of 3.5 at the end of 2016, with the service sector growing by 5.9 percent. Ghana's population is estimated at 29.1 million in 2017 by the United Nations (UN); men constitute 48.8 percent and women 51.2 percent.

In December 2016, Ghana celebrated peaceful parliamentary and presidential elections which resulted in a change of government and leadership. The new government administration, under the leadership of the New Patriotic Party, assumed office in January 2017 and proceeded to implement an agenda that would see Ghana shift focus beyond aid and economic management through taxation to production. Key policy initiatives centre around Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programmes which constitute 50 percent of the budget for key policy initiatives. These flagship programmes target free education, improvement in value chains in agriculture and strengthened economies. GDP was projected to grow at 6.3 percent in 2017 compared with 3.6 percent in 2016, and the end of year inflation was projected to be 11.2 percent in 2017 compared with 15.4 percent in 2016 [2]. While targets on halving extreme poverty, universal primary education and gender parity in primary school have been attained, gender parity is yet to be attained at the secondary school level. In terms of access to education at the basic level, an increase in enrolment had been recorded over the years for all levels of education and this has been reflected in marginal increases in the gross enrolment ratio and net enrolment ratio for primary and junior high school levels. According to the 2016 Education Sector Performance Report, gender parity was achieved at the primary level in 2015/16 with a recorded Gender Parity Index of 1.01. However, when disaggregated at the regional level, parity was lowest for the junior high school level, with the Northern region having the lowest parity at all levels, followed by the Volta region.

Food insecurity remains a challenge for Ghana. According to an Institute of Economic Affairs survey on food security, although the overall food situation improved countrywide, households in the Upper East (21.9 percent), Northern (20 percent) and Upper West (13.3 percent) regions reportedly faced the high level of food insecurity. Furthermore, post-harvest losses are a major issue in Ghana; the Ministry of Environment Science and Technology estimated that more than half of crops produced do not make it to the final consumer. Ghana lost 3.2 million mt of food valued at USD 8.9 billion in 2013 [3], affecting access to food. These regions experience higher rates of stunting compared to the national averages with 33 percent of children stunted [4], and 50 percent of households in Upper East and 38 percent in Upper West regions experiencing moderate to severe hunger [5]. People living with HIV (PLHIV) are not spared. The national HIV prevalence is relatively low at 1.8 percent. Of this prevalence, women constitute 60 percent, with the prevalence rate among women being 2.4 percent. The end of term evaluation of the 2011–2015 National HIV Strategic Plan indicates that the national coverage of anti-retroviral therapy (adults and

children) was 70.5 percent, 19.5 percent less than the 2015 target of 90 percent. Even though the prevalence is relatively low, when combined with food insecurity and malnutrition indicators, particularly in Northern Ghana where WFP intervenes, the plight of PLHIV, who have additional nutritional requirements, are worsened. The 2016 Emergency Food Security Assessment found the overall prevalence of food insecurity at 15.6 percent, with Upper East region having 20.8 percent of households either severely or moderately food insecure.

Policies related to food security and nutrition, approved in 2016, had been scheduled for conversion into legislation in 2017, but this was rescheduled for 2018 allowing the priorities of the new government administration to be reflected. These policies include that of School Feeding, Social Protection, Gender, Justice for Children, Child and Family Welfare, and some others related to food security, nutrition and social protection in Ghana. Together, these policies seek to address the challenges related to food security, nutrition and education in Ghana.

Ghana is committed to the continental and global protocols for the achievement of overall sustainable development. The African Union Malabo Declaration, the African Union's Agenda 2013 and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 call for ending hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition, and promoting sustainable food systems by 2025, 2063 and 2030 respectively. The President of Ghana is a co-chair of the Advocacy Group of Eminent Persons nominated by the UN Secretary General. For effective implementation of the SDGs in Ghana, the President of Ghana inaugurated an inter-ministerial SDGs implementation committee in Accra to effectively steer the implementation of the SDGs, and to further advocate its commitment to "leaving no one behind". Ghana espouses the vision of a Ghana Beyond Aid, and seeks to eschew an aid-dependent mentality, to rather harness resources from within to steer its agenda.

Furthering its commitment to food security and nutrition, the Government undertook a consultative process to produce the Ghana Zero Hunger Strategic Review (ZHSR) which charts a path to end hunger, food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition by 2030. The main objective of the Ghana ZHSR, through reviewing the food security and nutritional situation of the country and interventions, was to produce a comprehensive national report and road map for the Government and its partners to use eradicate hunger in the country by 2030. The key findings of the strategic report centred on: addressing the triple burden of malnutrition; reducing post-harvest losses by improving linkages of farmers to remunerative markets and promoting agriculture as a business to retain youth; enhancing the value and food safety; national level mapping of food insecure and at risk populations for better targeting of social protection, food and nutrition security interventions; building government capacities to implement food and nutrition security policies and programmes; and increasing government funding for these programmes while reducing donor dependency. The Government's efforts to achieve zero hunger nationwide were expressed in the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSDGA) 2014–2017 and the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (2017–2024).

The Government's vision for the agriculture sector includes a transformation of the peasantry farming system into sustainable, commercial production centred around improved market access. This vision is translated into the Food and Agriculture Sector Development Policy (FASDEP II & III) which adopts a holistic, value chain approach to agriculture development, and places greater emphasis on adding value and enhancing market access than previous policies. WFP supports the Government's initiative to include the private sector in the planning and implementation of programmes for improved effectiveness, recognising new partnerships as necessary to achieve zero hunger.

[1] United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Ghana Poverty and Inequality Report, 2016.

[2] 2017 Budget Statement for Ghana – Sowing the Seeds for Growth and Jobs.

[3] African Development Bank, Africa Progress report, 2014.

[4] Ghana Statistical Service, Ghana Health Service and Inner City Fund International: Ghana Demographic and Health Survey 2014.

[5] United States Agency for International Development (USAID) funded population-based survey, 2015.

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

In line with Ghana being a middle-income country, in 2017 WFP focused most of its support to strengthening the capacity of the Government and private sector entities that support food security and nutrition, enabling them to develop sustainable programmes. WFP objective focused on providing the Government with advocacy, technical assistance and capacity to address long-term hunger solutions. Some level of direct implementation was maintained in districts with the highest stunting rates and high HIV prevalence under the nutrition programme, as well as the support to basic and girls' education in areas with persistent gender disparity at the junior high school level. During 2017, WFP also finalised some food assistance for assets creation programmes that were initiated in 2016. All these programmes used cash-based transfers as a modality.

WFP's focus was mainly on enhancing value chains in nutrition and agriculture, utilising the cash and vouchers modality to implement programmes in line with the programme reorientation in 2016, in order to align with the Government's focus on improving agriculture through private sector partnership.

Specifically, under the Enhanced Nutrition and Value Chain (ENVAC) programme, 10,000 smallholder farmers, most of whom have been identified, and two local industrial fortified food processors were targeted with technical and financial assistance to produce fortified food. This went to support 20,000 pregnant and lactating women and 20,000 children aged 6-23 months under the stunting prevention programme, focusing on the first 1,000 days while also sensitising the general population, especially women, on the benefits of consuming such foods. As part of Delivering as One response to the national HIV response, WFP's mandate with the Joint United Nations Team on AIDS supported the food security of 3,000 people living with HIV who receive anti-retroviral treatment from public health facilities. Furthermore, their households receive support to enable them to meet the additional nutritional requirements to adhere to the drug regimen.

To achieve its objectives in Ghana, WFP used the experiences within the Purchase for Progress programme and Supply Chain management to promote food safety and quality as well as food technology. WFP is building on the existing business relationships with two local industrial processors of specialised nutritious foods (Premium Foods Ltd and Yedent Agro-Processing Ltd) by supporting an upgrade of their production lines to produce safe, fortified foods for the Ghanaian market and for WFP nutrition programmes in Ghana and in the region.

WFP also supports the Government in food security and nutrition policy development and implementation with assessments prioritised as an integral part of the operation supporting targeting and implementation. In this respect, a re-analysis of the Fill the Nutrient Gap study was undertaken in September 2017 incorporating an expanded list of prices of additional nutritious foods monitored by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. The re-analysis confirmed the relatively high cost of a nutritious diet for adolescent girls and women, especially pregnant and lactating women, due to the increased nutrients required for these groups of women. Providing vouchers for a locally produced, fortified cereal-legume complementary food and small-quantity lipid-based nutrient supplement (SQ-LNS) were the most effective in reducing the cost of a nutritious diet. For children aged 6-23 months, cost reductions were made by 84 percent with fortified cereal-legume complementary food and 60 percent with SQ-LNS. For the adolescent girl, providing a fresh food voucher for eggs and green leafy vegetables was the most cost-effective, reducing the cost by an average of 30 percent. Vouchers for Super Cereal and Super Cereal Plus for pregnant and lactating women were the most cost-effective when Super Cereal replaced a staple, reducing the cost by 50 percent on average. Overall, 45 percent of the population cannot afford nutritious diets. Any strategy that increases the availability and lowers the costs of nutritious foods can improve affordability and the likelihood of increased consumption of nutrient-rich foods to better meet nutrient requirements among different target groups. This re-analysis was done in collaboration with strategic partners: the Ghana Health Service and Ministry of Health, Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, Ministry of Agriculture, the academia, the Ghanaian private sector and United Nations agencies.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

WFP Ghana's country programme is 57 percent resourced overall, having received USD 44 million between 2012 and 2017. Top donors to the operation are the governments of Canada, Japan and Saudi Arabia as well as the private sector. The Government of Japan has largely supported WFP nutrition interventions, while the Canadian Government has contributed towards various components of the country programme.

In 2017, the country programme was 26 percent resourced overall, with carry-over from 2016 providing additional resources to maintain activities. With the resources received in 2017, WFP implemented nutrition and girls' education programmes as well as the Enhanced Nutrition and Value Chain (ENVAC) activities. Contributions provided capacity development and augmentation in nutrition as well as capacity support to smallholder farmers and commercial food processors for the local production of nutritious foods through ENVAC.

The country programme made efficient use of resource-based planning tools to prioritise programmes for funding to ensure beneficiaries were always catered for. The use of the value for money approach to organizational management continued to help improve the efficiency of all functional areas. The use of SCOPE, WFP's corporate digital beneficiary and transfer-management platform, in the implementation of the nutrition and education programmes helped to promote efficiency in beneficiary management and reporting. In 2017, the country office saw an improved management of WFP assets including the new vehicle management system which promoted efficiency in staff travel and better vehicle managements. Furthermore, the country office implemented a full Banks Communication Management payments system for improved efficiency.

Beyond the country programme, from 2012 to 2017 the Government of China provided funding to support the direct implementation of girls' education programmes in Ghana through a multi-year grant.

WFP has traditionally received support from the Government of Ghana in the form of staff for national activity coordination and implementation. Government Counterpart Cash Contributions (GCCC) from 2012 to WFP's operation was submitted for payment. While this was not received in 2017, there are good indications that this will be received early in 2018.

The country office embraced the objectives within the Integrated Road Map to improve efficiency in WFP programmes having received contributions in 2017 to be allocated towards and utilised under the Interim Country Strategic Plan in 2018.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	4,490	8,089	12,579
Children (5-18 years)	11,023	27,141	38,164
Adults (18 years plus)	24,888	36,621	61,509
Total number of beneficiaries in 2017	40,401	71,851	112,252



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Country Programme	431,176	-	999,365
Total Distributed in 2017	431,176	-	999,365

Supply Chain

In 2017, WFP implemented a full cash-based transfer operation. While the operation did not directly procure commodities for distribution to beneficiaries in Ghana, WFP facilitated the procurement of food commodities for neighbouring countries in the sub-region through regional procurement in spite of the fact that Ghana is no longer a Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) hub. WFP worked with local suppliers and producers to implement commodity vouchers, which replaced in-kind; there was constant engagement with facilities and retailers that were implementing programmes to ensure that proper attention was given to storage of all nutritional products and other commodities to ensure year-long wholesomeness.

To ensure value for money, WFP signed long-term agreements with local suppliers for various services including fuel supplies, clearing and forwarding, beneficiary registration using a local company and local transporters among others. WFP also reviewed its partnership agreement with a local financial service provider for the distribution of cash to beneficiaries, to include payments to service providers.

WFP received a request from the Ministry of Special Presidential Initiatives for support to the Infrastructure for Poverty Eradication Programme (IPEP), against the backdrop of WFP's experience and expertise in this area. The IPEP commands 50 percent of government's budget allocation for key policy initiatives. WFP Ghana hosted a supply chain mission from WFP Headquarters and regional bureau as part of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) formulation, to explore ways in which WFP can support government address the challenges in post-harvest handling by supporting government's One District One Warehouse flagship programme. This will form part of the WFP support to government under the 2019–2023 CSP.

WFP leverages the United Nations Human Response Depot (UNHRD) in Ghana as part of the logistics and supply chain hub, to deliver humanitarian goods to emergency destinations worldwide, on behalf of the United Nations (UN) and other humanitarian actors. The UNHRD fleet of trucks is an important arm of this logistics capacity and supports the land transportation of goods in the region. The facility provides state of the art storage option for some organizations prior to shipment of emergency supplies.

WFP Ghana participates in the Inter-Agency Working Group on Emergencies, and leads in the logistics cluster of the UN during contingency planning. The 2017 Multi Hazard Contingency Plan effectively incorporated preparedness elements from the supply chain perspective.

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

The mid-term evaluation of the country programme and subsequent nutrition appraisal missions in 2015 recommended scaling up of interventions for the prevention of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies, and promoting the production, processing and consumption of locally available nutritious foods, including support to promising local industrial processors to upgrade their capacity to produce specialised nutritious foods.

The Purchase for Progress final impact evaluation in 2016 and other qualitative studies confirmed the relevance of continuing support to smallholder farmers and agricultural value chains.

The mid-term evaluation also recommended shifting from imported to locally produced foods to the extent possible, and to cash-based transfers (CBT) wherever possible, to address the continuous logistical challenges associated with the timely movement of food by the Government which affected all food-based components of the country programme since its inception. A market assessment, which accompanied the 2016 Food Security Assessment, confirmed that markets were generally functional and that local conditions were favourable for the implementation of CBT.

As a result, a series of budget revisions were undertaken during 2016 to: discontinue treatment of moderate acute malnutrition and scale up stunting prevention; re-target districts with highest stunting for the stunting prevention programme; transit to 100 percent CBT; and mainstream the Enhanced Nutrition and Value Chain (ENVAC) initiative into Component 2 (Nutrition) of the country programme.

A Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) assessment was undertaken in December 2015 to evaluate the government capacity to effectively implement a home-grown school feeding programme. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Bank also jointly conducted an operational assessment of the National School Feeding Programme in 2016, which was co-funded by WFP. These assessments concluded that institutional capacity and coordination mechanisms are in place, but that operational implementation of school meals 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.

A Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis [1] undertaken during 2016 and a re-analysis done in 2017 using an expanded price list 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 nutritious diets for vulnerable populations, especially for children aged 6-23 months, pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls.

Similarly, the Ghana Cost of Hunger Analysis [2] in Africa report demonstrates the importance of investing in nutrition. According to the report, Ghana loses about GHC 4.6 billion (USD 1 million) each year in health, education and productivity by not investing enough in nutrition. This underscores 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.

Prioritising the Northern region for nutrition is also confirmed by the results of the 2014 Ghana Demographic Health Survey, which show that the Northern region has the highest stunting rate (33 percent) but made little progress over the years, as well as by the results of the 2015 United States Agency for International Development (USAID) population-based survey on nutrition, food security and poverty, according to which some districts in the Northern region have stunting levels of 40 percent and above.

[1] Fill the Nutrient Gap Ghana: Nutrition situation analysis framework and decision tool, October 2016.

[2] The Cost of Hunger in Africa: Social and Economic Impact of Child Undernutrition in Ghana, August 2016.

Story Worth Telling

The take-home ration programme in Ghana, now titled "Removing Barriers to Gender Equality", has undergone several revisions including the switch from in-kind food assistance to the use of e-vouchers and cash as incentives to increase gender parity in areas where there are wide gaps in school attendance between boys and girls. Thirty thousand girls are participating in this programme in which WFP supports the Ghana Education Service in its implementation in 408 schools across northern Ghana.

Aimed at increasing adolescent girls' attendance, retention and completion at the junior high school level whilst addressing short-term hunger in food-insecure districts, the programme has transitioned from food to cash disbursements in 42 schools in Ghana's Volta region, resulting in a wider impact in the communities where these girls live.

"The food WFP used to provide was good, but the cash is excellent because mothers are able to buy the kind of food they want from the market and save the rest for other needs," said John Thalsun, Chief Executive of the Nkwanta South District in the Volta region. "They use a portion of the money to buy items like pens, books and sanitary towels. Sometimes mothers even trade the balance so that they can make more money to help their daughters."

Edem Agbozo and her mother were ecstatic during the second cash disbursement in New Agou District Junior High School in Nkwanta. She received USD 35, the cash equivalent of food rations of 12 kg of beans, 6 litres of vegetable oil and 3 kg of iodised salt, as an incentive for attending school regularly during the previous term. Edem's mother had decided that since yam was very cheap during the harvest time in November, they would buy yam to eat with okra and other leafy vegetables they grow at home for most of their meals so that they could save as much of Edem's money as possible for a rainy day.

Local government executives also cite this incentive programme as having contributed to a decline in child marriages in their localities. They contend that the cash transfers and the accompanying sensitisation sessions on the value of education have increased children and families' interest in education, resulting in fewer parents forcing their daughters to get married at an early age.

More adolescent girls are continuing to the junior high school level. For example, over the past two years in New Agou there has been an increase in girls' enrolment from 62 to 98 girls. According to the headmaster, "the interest in education is very high now, children are punctual to school and rarely absent. Parents even come to school to ask for permission whenever their children cannot attend school."

To reinforce the surging interest in education in Nkwanta, administrative and traditional authorities developed a campaign called "keep girls off the street". The campaign brought the entire community together in activities designed to sustain girls' interest in remaining in school through to junior high and secondary levels.

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

In collaboration with the Government of Ghana and the Partnership for Child Development, a global consortium of civil-society organizations, academic institutions and technical experts, WFP conducted a school meals nutrition survey of 61 schools across ten selected districts in the Northern, Upper East and Upper West regions. The survey's main objective was to assess the school meals programme particularly in the context of the Local Food-based Approach for Improved Nutrition (LoFAIN) project. Furthermore, it addressed the broader school meals situation following WFP's handover of activities to the national programme in January 2017, particularly the meals' nutritional value and hygiene practices in place.

The findings were subsequently presented at the regional and national levels through workshops which disseminated information and advocated for stakeholder action to improve the school meals programme. Over 170 stakeholders from all sectors of government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) participated in these sessions. A comprehensive report on the survey was compiled and shared publicly and has since been used to advocate for an improved quality of school meals during 2018.

As part of the nutrition programme, WFP engaged with Aidez Small Project International, the University for Development Studies and Farm Radio International to undertake research as well as social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) activities under the LoFAIN project. The main objective was to improve knowledge, attitude and practices in infant and young child feeding (IYCF), improve micronutrient intake and reduce stunting in the project areas. The SBCC activities included participatory radio discussions, nutrition and health campaigns, counselling, cooking demonstrations, hygiene and food safety as well as the use of 'GrowNut' as a nutrient supplement for IYCF. Mother-to-mother support groups, health workers, volunteers and other stakeholders were reached through these activities. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Women in Agricultural Development, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and other agencies provided substantive technical inputs in the development of the LoFAIN communication strategy [1]. The LoFAIN project officially closed in October 2017.

WFP delivered trainings to Ghana Health Service regional and district staff on the stunting prevention programme. Trained officers subsequently conducted workshops for health staff and community volunteers at the district level within health facilities. Over 740 persons participated in the sessions at the regional, district, facility and community levels. A commodity voucher redemption scheme was also initiated for pregnant and lactating women beneficiaries in one of the targeted districts.

To enhance the value chains in nutrition, post-harvest needs assessments were conducted for men and women farmers from 18 farmer groups in the Northern and Ashanti regions. With funding from the Caterpillar Foundation, selected farmer-based organizations were trained in post-harvest handling principles as well as practical on-farm post-harvest handling. Learning visits were also organized for some farmers to the industrial processors Premium Foods Ltd and Yedent Agro-Processing Ltd, part of the value chain, to better understand their quality requirements. Farm Radio International undertook radio broadcasting and discussion with farmers with over 5,000 listeners. Construction of a 300 mt warehouse in Ejura is ongoing.

Under the nutrition support to people living with HIV (PLHIV), WFP partnered with the Ghana AIDS Commission and the Ghana Health Service to deliver nutrition support to HIV households in the Eastern region. The facilities were trained in the use of SCOPE for effective beneficiary management. Within the Joint United Nations Team on AIDS, WFP supported the implementation of a joint work plan that supported the Government with advocacy and coordination in one unified response. In partnership with a local food processor, Yedent Agro-Processing Ltd, local production of Super Cereal was initiated for timely supplies to PLHIV clients.

A pilot e-vouchers programme for girls, Ending Barriers to Gender Equality, was scaled up from 4 districts to 15 districts. In total, 13,191 girls in 192 junior high schools received vouchers for pulses, oil and iodised salt delivered through retailers using electronic cards/vouchers provided through SCOPE, WFP's corporate digital beneficiary and transfer-management platform. In the course of the year, SCOPE registration was undertaken for all cash and voucher transfer beneficiaries across four regions including junior high school girls, pregnant and lactating women, and children aged 6-23 months.

In consultation with the Ghana Education Service, a cash transfer scheme was piloted for 2,730 girls in 42 junior high schools in the Volta region. Cash redemption was carried out by a local financial institution, GN bank, with SCOPE cards used for verification. As part of the pilot cash transfer programme, sensitisation and awareness creation sessions on adolescent sexual and reproduction health were provided for the beneficiaries and their

parents. These sessions were facilitated by the Ghana Health Service District Health Promotion Officers. A scale-up of the cash programme in Northern region was deferred due to the country office capacity during the transition from the country programme to the Interim Country Strategic Plan.

Following the December 2016 elections in Ghana, in 2017 a new government took office resulting in the subsequent creation of new ministries and ministerial appointments, WFP explored the possibility of new partnerships with these ministries, particularly the Ministry of Special Development Initiatives. WFP maintained its existing traditional partnerships with the ministries of finance, gender, children and social protection (managing the Ghana School Feeding Programme), health, education, food and agriculture as well as the Regional Coordinating Councils.

Private sector partnerships with a local bank were also maintained in order to provide cash transfers to the beneficiaries under the Ending Barriers to Gender Equality and asset creation programmes. WFP partnered with two private sector food processing companies (Premium Foods Ltd and Yedent Agro-Processing Ltd) and one NGO from the USA, Project Peanut Butter, to produce specialised nutritious foods for distribution to WFP nutrition beneficiaries. Furthermore, WFP engaged with the private sector for the identification and selection of retailers and suppliers for WFP's education and nutrition programmes.

Throughout 2017, WFP signed five Memorandums of Understanding with supply side technical partners under the Enhanced Nutrition and Value Chain (ENVAC), including the Presbyterian Agricultural Station, Farm Radio International, Ghana Grains Council, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, and the Crop Research Institute.

[1] Final Report: LoFAIN Project in Bolgatanga and Central Gonja districts (Aidez Small Project International/University for Development Studies/Farm Radio International).

Results

In January 2017, WFP handed over the direct implementation of school meals to the Government of Ghana and focused on capacity strengthening activities within the programme.

Component One – Support to Basic and Girls' Education

This component of the country programme sought to increase enrolment, attendance and retention rates for children in primary schools. In particular, the programme aimed to close the gender gap between boys and girls and improve the overall pass rates for girls. Additionally, adolescent girls received commodity vouchers to incentivise school attendance and improve their retention and pass rates.

Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) conducted between 2012 and 2017 revealed that the intervention effectively bridged the gender gap between boys and girls enrolled in WFP-assisted junior secondary schools. The 2012 baseline survey showed a gender ratio of girls to boys as 0.8, an indication that more boys were enrolled than girls. This ratio improved to 1.0 in 2016 and 1.05 in 2017, implying that most WFP-assisted schools attained gender parity. The pass rate for girls also improved from 42.3 percent in 2012 to 48.2 percent in 2016 and 52.98 percent in 2017 (above the target of 50 percent). Furthermore, the 2017 PDM revealed that 92.5 percent of teachers reported improvements in concentration and ability to learn due to the incentives provided under the take-home rations initiative.

Component Two – Nutritional Support to Vulnerable Groups

Nutrition interventions addressing stunting and micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women with a focus on strengthening nutrition value chains, and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition among people living with HIV (PLHIV) were implemented in 2017. Over 2,300 PLHIV clients and their households received nutritional support with a recovery rate of 92.2 percent as against 70.37 percent in 2016, and anti-retroviral therapy (ART) survival rate of 99.9 percent as against 99.23 percent in 2016. Also, ART default rate of 5.8 percent was recorded as against 12.2 percent in 2016 and ART adherence rate was 94.2 percent in 2017 as against 81.89 percent in 2016, as the nutrition support and counselling facilitated attendance to health facilities. As part of the Joint United Nations Team on AIDS, WFP supported the 90-90-90 targets adopted by Ghana, while providing advocacy in scaling up nutrition sensitive social protection.

Under stunting prevention activities, e-vouchers for small quantity lipid-based nutrient supplement (SQ-LNS) were provided for children aged 6-23 months in two districts in the Northern and Upper East regions. PDM conducted revealed that 2.5 percent of households assessed had a poor food consumption score (FCS) making them severely food insecure. A further 17.4 percent of households had borderline FCS making them moderately food insecure, consuming staples and vegetables every day, accompanied by oil and pulses a few times a week. The

remaining 80.1 percent of households had an acceptable FCS.

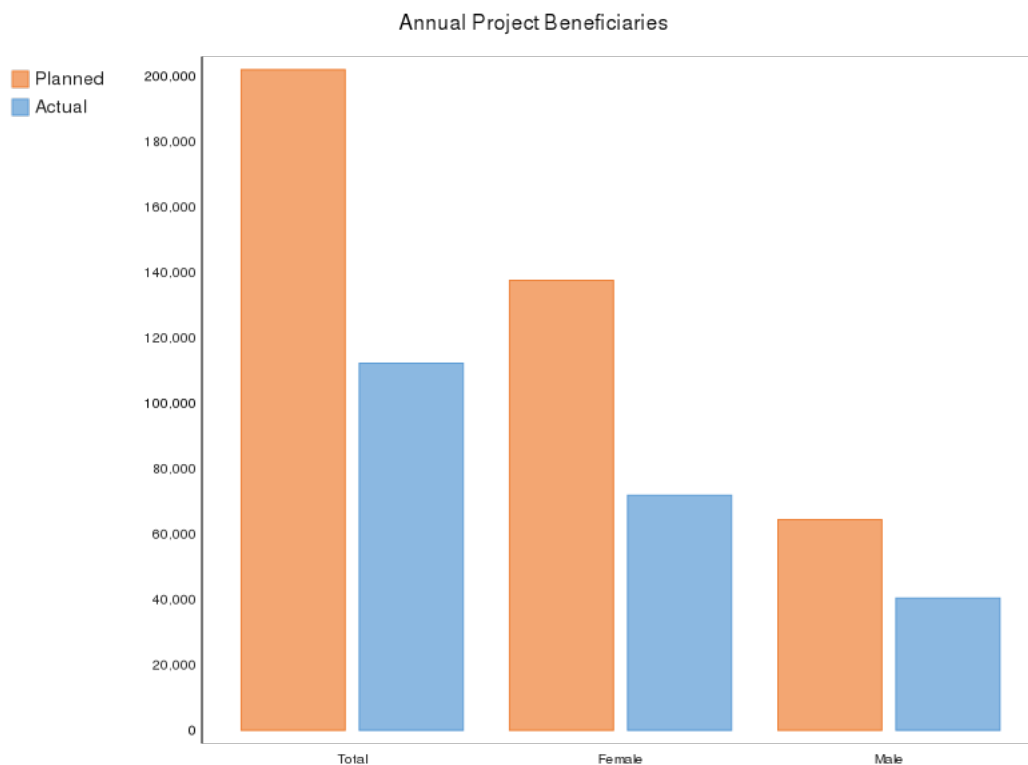
The social and behaviour change communication activities contributed to a majority of participatory households having acceptable FCS. This was confirmed by the findings of the endline survey which reported an improvement in the infant and young child indicators over the baseline values. Minimum Dietary Diversity and Minimum Acceptable Diet improved by 33.6 percent and 13.9 percent respectively.

The programme coverage was 75 percent and 22.1 percent participated in an adequate number of distributions as compared to 58.5 percent participating in an adequate number of distributions in 2016. This reduction was mainly due to challenges encountered with the e-voucher set up and distribution channels which incorporated pharmacies and health volunteers. A scale-up of the nutrition intervention with a revised distribution system utilising retailers and health facilities as distribution points and resolving the e-voucher challenges was initiated in 2017.

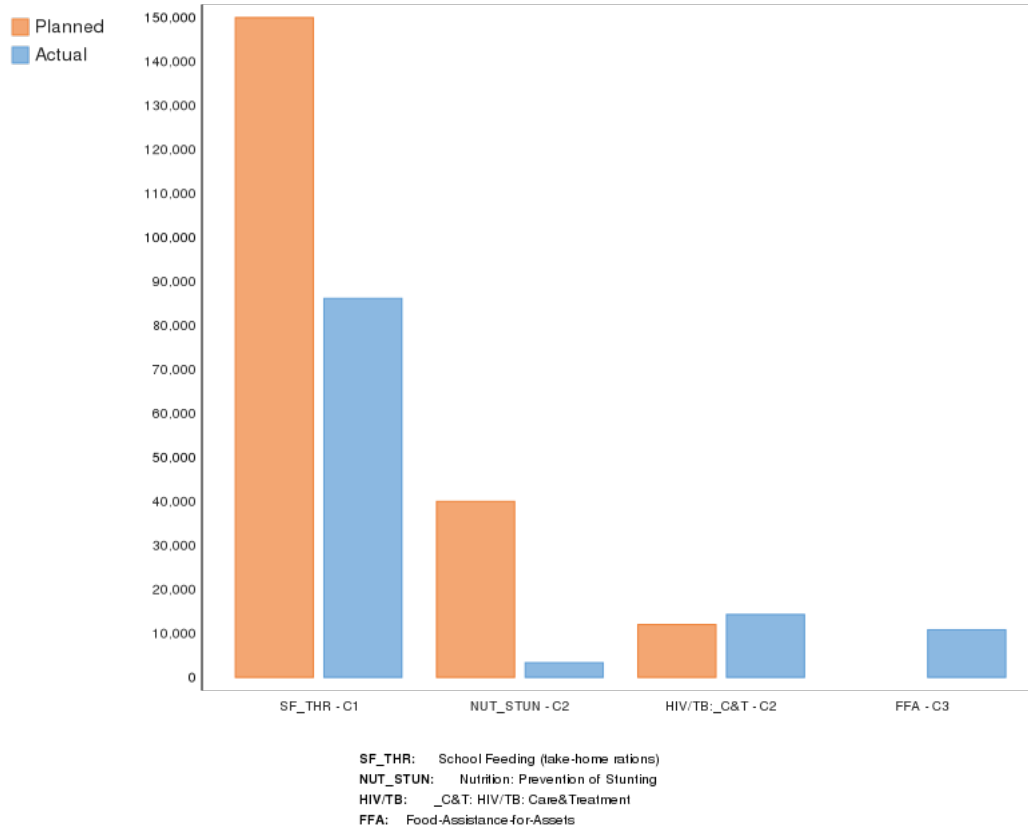
A baseline survey conducted on the support for smallholder farmers in 2017 indicated that most farmers are knowledgeable in good agricultural practices relating to production but need capacity development in the area of business development and market linkages. Initiatives are currently ongoing to address these gaps.

Component Three – Increase Resilience to Climate Change

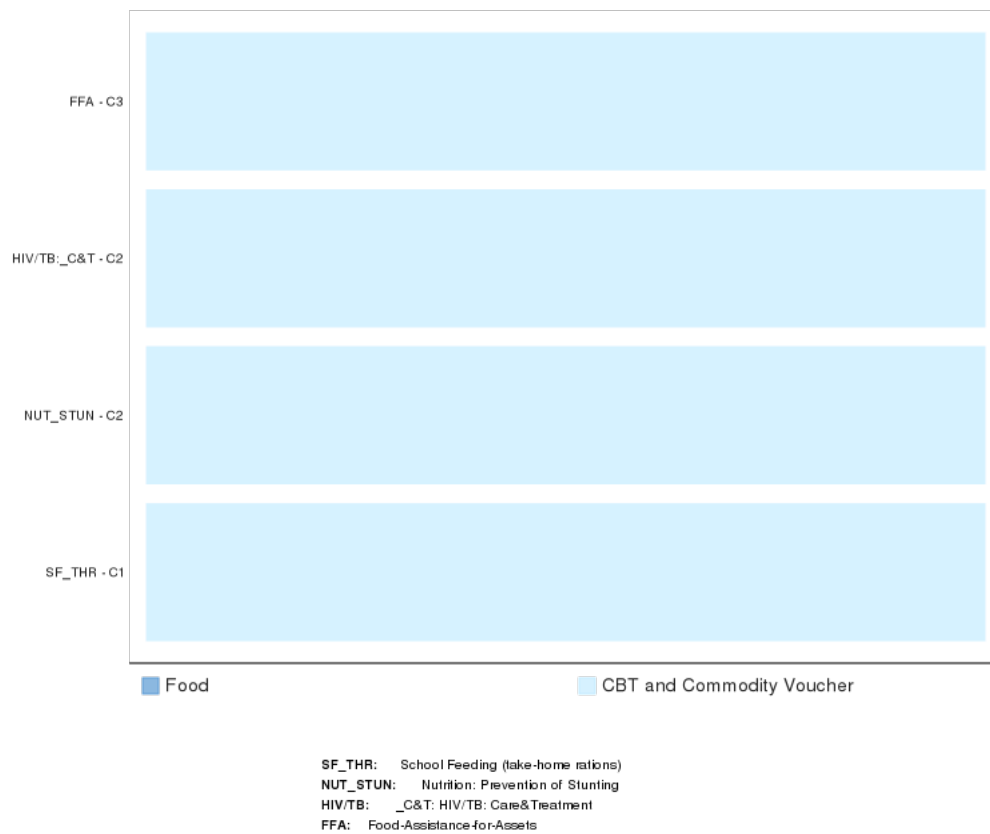
New activities supporting resilience and climate change adaptation were not planned for 2017. However, projects that had started in 2016 were continued in 2017 including the food assistance for assets and cash transfer programmes. The PDM conducted revealed that the number of households with an acceptable FCS was 71.05 percent as against 83.1 percent in 2016, whilst households with borderline FCS and poor FCS were 26.32 percent and 16.3 percent in 2017 as compared with 16.3 percent and 2.63 percent in 2016 respectively. The average dietary diversity score was 6.4 in 2017. This could be attributed to the fact that new interventions were not undertaken in 2017 meaning that beneficiaries received less transfers than the previous year, affecting their consumption patterns.



Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



Modality of Transfer by Activity



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	1,323,000	128,878	9.7%
Commodity Voucher	1,323,000	946,317	71.5%
Comp.2- Nutrition Support to Vul. Groups			
Commodity Voucher	1,962,000	53,048	2.7%
Comp.3-Climate Change Adaptation and IGA			
Cash	-	302,298	-
Total	4,608,000	1,430,541	31.0%

Performance Monitoring

WFP developed a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation (M&E) implementation plan, approved at the start of 2017, with timelines, responsibilities and budget for the various activities such as assessments, surveys, routine monitoring, joint monitoring, post-distribution monitoring (PDM) as well as capacity development for both WFP and partners. The purpose of the M&E plan was to ensure that well-functioning monitoring systems yield high-quality, timely, complete and relevant data to measure performance and demonstrate the results of the operations.

During 2017, a total of 303 project sites were monitored by monitoring assistants as compared with 136 in 2016 representing an increase of 123 percent. The increase is attributed to the roll-out of the Enhanced Nutrition and Value Chain (ENVAC) initiative across five regions.

Distribution monitoring was conducted for all three components of the country programme to collect outputs indicators. Furthermore, PDM was conducted and combined with focus group discussions on the outcomes and cross-cutting indicators. Mobile devices and tablets were used, programmed with the ONA Platform, to speed up data cleaning and analysis, and minimise data entry errors ensuring a faster process and improved reporting.

Baseline surveys were conducted by the country office in collaboration with two universities – University for Development Studies and the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology – to assess the ENVAC initiative.

WFP also supported the Statistics, Research and Information Directorate of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture by strengthening their capacities in market price data collection as well as crop yield studies using a technology-based approach (smartphones and online real-data transmission). This has enhanced the government's capacity and ability to ensure timely data collection, analysis and reporting.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Following the shift from in-kind food assistance to cash-based transfers for all WFP programmes in Ghana, retailer identification, assessment and selection were undertaken for both education and nutrition programmes. After a competitive selection process for the Ending Barriers to Gender Equality e-vouchers programme, it was found out that 67 percent of the selected retailers were men whilst 33 percent were women. In order to balance the gender, WFP advocated the selected retailers to recruit women onto their redemption teams including those to be trained by WFP as mobile point of sale (mPOS) operators. As a result, 25 women, representing 34 percent of retailer assistants/mPOS operators, were recruited for the programme and trained.

Building on this experience, vigorous awareness raising and sensitisation were embarked upon by WFP staff to encourage more women to apply for the roll-out of stunting prevention programme. This resulted in 77 percent of the retailers for the stunting prevention programme being women. This ensured a gender balance in the retailers

and their assistants that were recruited by WFP in 2017.

Within the Ending Barriers to Gender Equality programme, adolescent sexual and reproductive health education was facilitated by the Ghana Health Service through the District Health Promotion Officers. Boys, girls, women and men participated in the sessions which focused on the importance of girls' education, of eating a nutritious diet as well as other topics that benefited both men and women. Pregnancy and its consequences and eating nutritious food/balanced diet were also discussed.

In 2017, WFP Ghana developed a Gender Strategy for its Enhanced Nutrition and Value Chain (ENVAC) programme with the aim of placing the WFP Gender Policy (2015–2020) within the Ghana context, as well as providing a guide and reference for gender sensitive programming and action. The theme of the strategy is 'Gender Equality for Sustainable Agro-Food Value Chains and Improved Nutrition in Ghana'. The strategy recognises that when there is equal opportunity and access to resources and capacity for both men and women in the agro-food value chain process, there will be increased socio-economic development, empowerment of women and enhanced nutritional status of boys, girls, men and women. The strategy also entails an action plan which will be rolled out in 2018.

As part of the United Nations (UN) Gender Team, WFP Ghana continued to implement the recommendations of the UN Participatory Gender Audit, to ensure a gender friendly working environment for all staff.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP is accountable to affected populations, both for achieving results in addressing hunger and the way programmes are implemented. This requires systematic and meaningful engagement with people, including the most marginalised and vulnerable, in all stages of the project cycle. The Ghana country office ensures that people have a voice in the decisions that affect their lives and that WFP activities do not increase the protection risks to its beneficiaries, but contribute to the safety, dignity and integrity of vulnerable people.

In 2017, post-distribution monitoring was undertaken at the household level and focus group discussions were undertaken to ascertain the proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from or at WFP programme sites, and the proportion of assisted people informed about the programme. It was estimated that, on average, 43 percent of girls receiving take-home rations (49.05 percent women respondents and 29.23 percent men respondents) were informed or aware of who is included in the programme, what their entitlements are and where to make complaints if necessary. No beneficiaries encountered any safety problems in accessing WFP assistance in 2017 (representing 100 percent of beneficiaries).

For the stunting prevention programme, the proportion of beneficiaries that were well informed about the programme was 91.3 percent (91.31 percent of women respondents and 90.9 percent of men respondents). Furthermore, 100 percent of beneficiaries did not experience safety issues.

Under the food assistance-for-assets programme, 72 percent of the beneficiaries were well informed about the programme (66.21 percent of women respondents and 75.63 percent of male respondents). Overall, 95 percent of the beneficiaries did not experience safety issues.

Sensitisation and orientation will be scaled up to all categories of beneficiaries under the programmes to ensure there is improvement in the protection and accountability indicators.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/ Vera Boohene

Strengthening Ghana's food systems: Women smallholder farmers supported under the WFP P4P programme harvest and process cereals in the Northern Region of Ghana.

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	64,427	137,573	202,000	40,402	71,850	112,252	62.7%	52.2%	55.6%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.1 - Support to Primary Education)	54,000	96,000	150,000	31,014	55,136	86,150	57.4%	57.4%	57.4%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.2- Nutrition Support to Vul. Groups)	10,427	41,573	52,000	3,970	11,297	15,267	38.1%	27.2%	29.4%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.3-Climate Change Adaptation and IGA)	-	-	-	5,418	5,417	10,835	-	-	-
Comp.1 - Support to Primary Education									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	6,000	12,000	18,000	3,446	6,892	10,338	57.4%	57.4%	57.4%
Children (5-18 years)	15,000	42,000	57,000	8,615	24,122	32,737	57.4%	57.4%	57.4%
Adults (18 years plus)	33,000	42,000	75,000	18,953	24,122	43,075	57.4%	57.4%	57.4%
By Residence status:									
Residents	54,000	96,000	150,000	31,014	55,136	86,150	57.4%	57.4%	57.4%
Comp.2- Nutrition Support to Vul. Groups									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	8,128	14,177	22,305	611	763	1,374	7.5%	5.4%	6.2%

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)
Children (5-18 years)	328	739	1,067	458	1,069	1,527	139.6%	144.7%	143.1%
Adults (18 years plus)	1,971	26,657	28,628	2,901	9,465	12,366	147.2%	35.5%	43.2%
By Residence status:									
Residents	10,427	41,573	52,000	3,969	11,298	15,267	38.1%	27.2%	29.4%
Comp.3-Climate Change Adaptation and IGA									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	-	-	-	433	433	866	-	-	-
Children (5-18 years)	-	-	-	1,950	1,950	3,900	-	-	-
Adults (18 years plus)	-	-	-	3,035	3,034	6,069	-	-	-
By Residence status:									
Residents	-	-	-	5,417	5,418	10,835	-	-	-

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 (take-home rations)	-	150,000	150,000	-	86,150	86,150	-	57.4%	57.4%
Comp.2- Nutrition Support to Vul. Groups									
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	-	40,000	40,000	-	3,337	3,337	-	8.3%	8.3%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	-	12,000	12,000	-	14,316	14,316	-	119.3%	119.3%
Comp.3-Climate Change Adaptation and IGA									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	-	-	-	10,835	10,835	-	-	-

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 (take-home rations)	-	30,000	30,000	-	17,230	17,230	-	57.4%	57.4%
Comp.2- Nutrition Support to Vul. Groups									
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	-	40,000	40,000	-	3,337	3,337	-	8.3%	8.3%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	-	3,000	3,000	-	4,772	4,772	-	159.1%	159.1%
Comp.3-Climate Change Adaptation and IGA									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	-	-	-	-	2,167	2,167	-	-	-

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 (take-home rations)									
Children receiving take-home rations in secondary schools	-	30,000	30,000	-	17,230	17,230	-	57.4%	57.4%
Total participants	-	30,000	30,000	-	17,230	17,230	-	57.4%	57.4%
Total beneficiaries	54,000	96,000	150,000	31,014	55,136	86,150	57.4%	57.4%	57.4%
Comp.2- Nutrition Support to Vul. Groups									
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;									
ART Clients receiving food assistance	930	2,070	3,000	740	1,646	2,386	79.6%	79.5%	79.5%
Activity supporters	-	-	-	740	1,646	2,386	-	-	-
Total participants	930	2,070	3,000	1,480	3,292	4,772	159.1%	159.0%	159.1%
Total beneficiaries	3,720	8,280	12,000	4,438	9,878	14,316	119.3%	119.3%	119.3%
Comp.3-Climate Change Adaptation and IGA									
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	-	-	-	1,083	1,084	2,167	-	-	-
Total participants	-	-	-	1,083	1,084	2,167	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	-	-	-	5,418	5,417	10,835	-	-	-

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)	7,200	12,800	20,000	289	513	802	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	20,000	20,000	-	2,535	2,535	-	12.7%	12.7%
Total beneficiaries	7,200	32,800	40,000	289	3,048	3,337	4.0%	9.3%	8.3%

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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FPTs, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Project Records</i>	>70.00	56.00	0.00	0.00
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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, FO Record, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Project reports/records</i>	>10.00	8.00	0.00	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				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Survey</i>	=20.00	7.00	8.00	-
Increased equitable access to and utilization of education				
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>BOTH, Project End Target: 2017.12, Secondary data from School register, Base value: 2014.01, Secondary data, Secondary data from School register, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from schools</i>	=85.00	93.66	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: 2016.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from schools</i>	=6.00	2.99	2.50	-
Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>BOTH, Project End Target: 2017.12, Secondary data from School register, Base value: 2012.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from School register, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from Schools</i>	=85.00	81.50	95.00	-
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>BOYS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Secondary data from School register, Base value: 2014.01, Secondary data, Secondary data from School register, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from schools</i>	=85.00	94.42	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: 2016.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from schools</i>	=6.00	2.54	2.20	-
Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>BOYS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Secondary data from School register, Base value: 2012.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from School register, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from schools</i>	=85.00	83.00	95.00	-
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>GIRLS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Secondary data from School register, Base value: 2014.01, Secondary data, Secondary data from School register, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from schools</i>	=85.00	92.90	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: 2016.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from schools</i>	=6.00	3.46	3.10	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>GIRLS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Secondary data from School register, Base value: 2012.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from School register, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, secondary data from school</i>	=85.00	80.00	90.00	-
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools				
<i>NORTHERN GHANA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Secondary data from School register, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from School register, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from schools</i>	=6.00	4.07	3.82	-
Pass rate (girls) in WFP-assisted secondary schools				
<i>NORTHERN GHANA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Secondary data from School register, Base value: 2012.01, Secondary data, Secondary data from School register, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from school, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from school</i>	>50.00	42.30	48.20	52.98
Percentage of beneficiaries receiving deworming treatment				
<i>NORTHERN GHANA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, WFP Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, WFP Survey of assisted schools</i>	=60.00	50.39	46.00	87.63
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: 2017.12, WFP monitoring, Base value: 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, WFP Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from schools</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	92.50
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: 2016.12, Secondary data, Partners record</i>	=1.00	1.00	1.00	-
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: 2016.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from schools</i>	=1.00	1.20	1.00	-
Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted secondary schools				
<i>NORTHERN GHANA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Secondary data from School register, Base value: 2012.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from School register, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from schools, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Secondary data from schools</i>	=1.00	0.80	1.00	1.05
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: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	>4.00	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				

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>FARMERS, Project End Target: 2017.12, ENVAC Procurement data, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, FO Records, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, FO Record, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, FO Record</i>	>10.00	8.00	0.00	0.00
Project-specific				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>NORTHERN GHANA, Project End Target: 2017.12, LOFAIN Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, LOFAIN Survey</i>	<2.00	-	-	2.50
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>NORTHERN GHANA, Project End Target: 2017.12, LOFAIN Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, LOFAIN Survey</i>	<5.00	-	-	17.40
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
<i>NORTHERN GHANA, Project End Target: 2017.12, LOFAIN Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, LOFAIN Survey</i>	>80.00	-	-	80.10
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: 2017.12, Cross-sectional survey/desk-based approach, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, LOFAIN, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, LOFAIN</i>	>70.00	85.90	85.20	75.00
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>CHILDREN UNDER 5, Project End Target: 2017.12, Desk Based Approach, Base value: 2014.10, Secondary data, Previous 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: 2017.12, 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: 2017.12, 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: 2017.12, 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	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>NORTHERN GHANA, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.12, Joint survey, Follow up survey reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	>66.00	70.00	58.54	22.11
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet				
<i>NORTHERN GHANA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey, Partner report (UDS_LoFAIN Endline)</i>	>70.00	23.60	23.60	29.90
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>EASTERN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Cooperating Partner distribution report, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner distribution report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner distribution report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner distribution report</i>	<15.00	9.90	12.20	5.80
ART Survival Rate at 12 months (%)				
<i>EASTERN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Cooperating Partner distribution report, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner distribution report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner distribution report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner distribution report</i>	>95.00	99.93	99.23	99.90
ART Adherence Rate (%)				
<i>EASTERN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Cooperating Partner distribution report, Base value: 2012.01, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner distribution report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner distribution report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner distribution report</i>	>85.00	90.10	81.89	94.20
ART Nutritional Recovery Rate (%)				
<i>EASTERN, Project End Target: 2017.12, Cooperating Partner distribution report, Base value: 2012.10, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner distribution report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner distribution report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Cooperating Partner distribution report</i>	>75.00	56.10	70.37	92.20
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: 2016.12, WFP survey, FGD</i>	>80.00	50.00	98.00	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
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: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<3.70	18.40	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: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<20.00	21.60	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: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=80.00	60.00	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: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>5.00	5.00	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: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=5.30	5.30	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: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=5.30	5.30	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: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=10.00	11.30	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: 2016.12, WFP survey, WFP reports</i>	=10.00	11.39	68.00	-
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: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=10.00	11.95	68.00	-
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
<i>NORTHERN , Project End Target: 2017.12, WFP Reports, Base value: 2014.07, WFP survey, WFP reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, FGD, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, FGD</i>	>80.00	50.00	98.00	40.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>NORTHERN , Project End Target: 2017.12, WFP Reports, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, WFP Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, WFP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<3.70	18.40	0.60	2.63
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>NORTHERN , Project End Target: 2017.12, WFP Reports, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, WFP Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, WFP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<20.00	21.60	16.30	26.32

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
<i>NORTHERN , Project End Target: 2017.12, WFP Reports, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, WFP Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=80.00	60.00	83.10	71.05
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>NORTHERN , Project End Target: 2017.12, WFP Reports, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, WFP Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>5.14	5.14	5.50	6.08
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>NORTHERN , Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=5.30	5.30	5.00	5.50
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>NORTHERN , Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=5.30	5.30	5.00	6.11
CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>NORTHERN , Project End Target: 2017.12, WFP Reports, Base value: 2014.07, WFP survey, WFP Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=10.00	11.30	68.00	49.56
CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>NORTHERN , Project End Target: 2017.12, WFP Reports, Base value: 2014.07, WFP survey, WFP Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, WFP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=10.00	11.39	68.00	48.72
CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>NORTHERN , Project End Target: 2017.12, WFP Reports, Base value: 2014.07, WFP survey, WFP Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, WFP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=10.00	11.95	68.00	25.00
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: 2016.12, WFP survey, FGD</i>	>80.00	50.00	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: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<3.70	18.40	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: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<20.00	21.60	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: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=80.00	60.00	83.10	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>UPPER EAST, Project End Target: 2016.12, WFP Reports, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, WFP Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>4.99	4.99	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: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>5.30	5.30	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: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=5.30	5.30	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: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=10.00	11.30	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: 2016.12, WFP survey, WFP reports</i>	=10.00	11.39	68.00	-
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: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=10.00	11.95	68.00	-
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
<i>UPPER WEST, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.07, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, FGD, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, FGD</i>	>80.00	50.00	98.00	100.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>UPPER WEST, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, WFP reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<3.70	18.40	0.60	9.68
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>UPPER WEST, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<20.00	21.60	16.30	45.16
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
<i>UPPER WEST, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, WFP reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=80.00	60.00	83.10	45.16
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>UPPER WEST, Project End Target: 2017.12, WFP Reports, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, WFP Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>6.55	6.55	6.55	6.16
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>UPPER WEST, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=5.30	5.30	5.70	5.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>UPPER WEST, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=5.30	5.30	4.99	6.24
CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>UPPER WEST, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.07, WFP survey, WFP Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=10.00	11.30	68.00	84.65
CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>UPPER WEST, Project End Target: 2017.12, WFP Reports, Base value: 2014.07, WFP survey, WFP Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, WFP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=10.00	11.39	68.00	80.66
CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>UPPER WEST, Project End Target: 2017.12, WFP reports, Base value: 2014.07, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=10.00	11.95	68.00	60.98
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
<i>VOLTA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.07, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, FGD, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, GGD</i>	>80.00	50.00	98.00	100.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>VOLTA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, WFP reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<3.70	18.40	0.60	0.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>VOLTA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2012.12, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<20.00	21.60	16.30	50.00
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
<i>VOLTA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, WFP reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=80.00	60.00	83.10	50.00
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>VOLTA, Project End Target: 2017.12, WFP Reports, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, WFP Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>5.70	5.70	5.70	7.17
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>VOLTA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=5.30	5.30	4.99	7.00
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>VOLTA, Project End Target: 2017.12, WFP Reports, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, WFP Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>5.30	5.30	5.70	7.22

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
VOLTA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.07, WFP survey, WFP Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM	=10.00	11.30	68.00	42.11
CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
VOLTA, Project End Target: 2017.12, WFP Reports, Base value: 2014.07, WFP survey, WFP Reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, WFP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM	=10.00	11.39	68.00	50.00
CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
VOLTA, Project End Target: 2017.12, WFP reports, Base value: 2014.07, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM	=10.00	11.95	68.00	71.43

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Comp.1 - Support to Primary Education				
SO4: School Feeding (take-home rations)				
Number of female government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	50	94	188.0%
Number of national programmes developed with WFP support (nutrition, school feeding, safety net)	national programme	1	1	100.0%
Number of school staff and school committee members trained by WFP in school feeding programme design, and implementation in model schools	individual	900	-	-
Number of secondary schools assisted by WFP	school	410	232	56.6%
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	9	2	22.2%
Comp.2- Nutrition Support to Vul. Groups				
SO3: Capacity Development - Food Fortification and Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities and Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition				
Number of community groups groups trained in milling and baking	farmer organization	30	-	-
SO3: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities and Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition				
Number farmer organisation leaders trained in good agronomic practices	individual	100	-	-
Number of farmer leaders trained in farming as a business	individual	100	304	304.0%
Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills	farmer organization	15	18	120.0%
Number of government counterparts trained in use of data collection tablets	individual	45	57	126.7%
Number of individual farmers trained in good agronomic practices (GAP)	individual	10,000	-	-

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of individual farmers trained in post-harvest handling practices	farmer	10,000	144	1.4%
Volume of commodities (metric tons) sold by project beneficiaries	metric ton	10,000	-	-
SO3: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities and Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting				
Number of smallholder farmers mobilized, identified and profiled	farmer	10,000	8,585	85.8%
SO3: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting				
Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases	farmer group	100	-	-
Number of platform meetings with value chain actors/market oriented companies	instance	50	10	20.0%
Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	1,000	291	29.1%
SO4: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment; and Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting				
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	individual	240	2,535	1,056.3%
Number of community groups developed to share nutrition messages	individual	120	-	-
Number of factories supported	factory	3	-	-
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	100	19	19.0%
Number of men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	600	587	97.8%
Number of people receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	30,000	23,000	76.7%
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	individual	200	118	59.0%
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	2,200	2,535	115.2%
SO4: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting				
Mt of fortified blended food produced at WFP supported factories	Mt	5,000	62	1.2%
Number of data collection tablets provided to the government counterpart	item	50	33	66.0%
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	15	15	100.0%
Number of farm ponds constructed for micro irrigation and lined (250 cbmt)	water pond	2	2	100.0%
Number of fish ponds constructed (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	fish pond	8	8	100.0%
Number of water reservoirs built/rehabilitated	unit	5	5	100.0%

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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=50.00	86.20	90.00	38.46

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>UPPER EAST, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12</i>	=50.00	3.33	-	-
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>UPPER WEST, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12</i>	=50.00	11.11	-	-
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=50.00	86.20	90.00	61.79
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=25.00	4.20	6.00	53.85
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>UPPER EAST, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12</i>	=25.00	90.00	-	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>UPPER WEST, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12</i>	=25.00	51.85	-	-
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=25.00	4.20	6.00	35.92
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=25.00	8.30	4.00	7.69
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>UPPER EAST, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12</i>	=25.00	6.67	-	-
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>UPPER WEST, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12</i>	=25.00	37.04	-	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=25.00	8.30	4.00	2.11
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: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=40.00	63.20	70.00	58.24
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>UPPER EAST, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=40.00	63.20	70.00	30.88
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>UPPER WEST, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=40.00	63.20	70.00	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>NORTHERN, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=30.00	26.30	20.00	25.27
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>UPPER EAST, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=30.00	26.30	20.00	66.36
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>UPPER WEST, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=30.00	26.30	20.00	-
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>NORTHERN, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=30.00	10.50	10.00	16.48
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>UPPER EAST, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=30.00	10.50	10.00	2.76
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>UPPER WEST, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=30.00	10.50	10.00	-

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, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	50.00	60.00	-
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>UPPER EAST, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	50.00	60.00	-
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>UPPER WEST, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	50.00	60.00	-
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>NORTHERN, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	50.00	100.00	-
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>UPPER EAST, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	50.00	100.00	-
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>UPPER WEST, Nutrition, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>		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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	40.00	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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=50.00	40.00	50.00	10.26
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	40.00	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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=50.00	40.00	50.00	44.44

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=50.00	40.00	50.00	33.68
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=25.00	20.00	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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=25.00	20.00	25.00	5.13
Proportion of households where females 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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=25.00	20.00	20.00	-
Proportion of households where females 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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=25.00	20.00	10.00	44.44
Proportion of households where females 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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=25.00	20.00	10.00	34.62
Proportion of households where males 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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=25.00	33.80	25.00	-
Proportion of households where males 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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=25.00	33.80	35.00	84.62
Proportion of households where males 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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=25.00	33.80	40.00	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where males 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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=25.00	33.80	40.00	11.11
Proportion of households where males 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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=25.00	33.80	40.00	26.92
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>BRONG AHAFO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	26.00	43.80	-
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>50.00	26.00	43.80	48.00
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	26.00	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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>50.00	26.00	43.80	33.33
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>50.00	26.00	43.80	25.00
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	50.00	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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>60.00	50.00	42.95	80.00

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 UPPER EAST, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12	>60.00	50.00	42.95	-
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution UPPER WEST, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	>60.00	50.00	42.95	80.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution VOLTA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	>60.00	50.00	42.95	100.00

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) NORTHERN, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	=90.00	51.22	70.00	42.86
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) UPPER EAST, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12	=90.00	100.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) UPPER WEST, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12	=90.00	62.96	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) VOLTA, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	=90.00	51.22	70.00	23.23
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site NORTHERN, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	=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 EAST, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12</i>	=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, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12</i>	=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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	60.00	86.00	47.65
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>UPPER EAST, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	96.55	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>UPPER WEST, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	68.00	-	-
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	60.00	86.00	31.52
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</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, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12</i>	=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, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12</i>	=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>VOLTA, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	70.00	78.00	46.15
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>UPPER EAST, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	96.67	-	-
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>UPPER WEST, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	62.96	-	-
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	70.00	78.00	23.00
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</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, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12</i>	=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 WEST, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12</i>	=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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	68.00	100.00	85.71

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	68.00	100.00	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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	68.00	100.00	-
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>NORTHERN, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	78.00	100.00	76.60
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	78.00	100.00	97.70
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	78.00	100.00	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>NORTHERN, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	94.12

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 WEST, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	78.00	100.00	77.22
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	78.00	100.00	97.74
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	78.00	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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	99.55
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	92.00	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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	92.00	98.40	44.30
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	92.00	98.40	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	92.00	98.40	90.00
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 (Agricultural/crop production promotion), Base value: 2017.12</i>		100.00	-	-
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	92.00	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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	81.82
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=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, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	88.89
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	88.00	98.40	-

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) NORTHERN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	=90.00	88.00	98.40	44.74
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) UPPER EAST, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12	=90.00	88.00	98.40	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) UPPER WEST, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	=90.00	88.00	98.40	79.78
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) VOLTA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	=90.00	88.00	98.40	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites BRONG AHAFO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12	=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 NORTHERN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	=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 UPPER EAST, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12	=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 UPPER WEST, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	=100.00	100.00	100.00	96.67
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites VOLTA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	=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 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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	90.00	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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	90.00	96.90	28.21
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	90.00	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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	90.00	96.90	64.61
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	90.00	96.90	100.00
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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=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>NORTHERN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	87.50
Proportion of assisted people 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: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=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 WEST, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00	100.00	98.25

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				
VOLTA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	=100.00	100.00	100.00	96.15

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 (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	=200,000.00	0.00
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 (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	=200,000.00	0.00
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 (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	=200,000.00	0.00
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
VOLTA, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	=200,000.00	0.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
NORTHERN, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	=4.00	3.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
UPPER EAST, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	=4.00	3.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
UPPER WEST, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	=4.00	3.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
VOLTA, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	=2.00	3.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
ASHANTI, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2017.12	=100.00	-
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
NORTHERN, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	=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 EAST, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>UPPER WEST, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>VOLTA, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</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: 2017.12</i>	=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: 2017.12</i>	=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: 2017.12</i>	=200,000.00	-
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>NORTHERN, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	=4.00	-
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>UPPER EAST, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	=4.00	-
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>UPPER WEST, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	=4.00	-
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>NORTHERN, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>UPPER EAST, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>UPPER WEST, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	=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: 2017.12</i>	=2,000,000.00	-
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>NORTHERN, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=2,000,000.00	1,267.74

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>UPPER EAST, Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement), Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	=2,000,000.00	-
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: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=2,000,000.00	16,996.62
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: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=2,000,000.00	2,187.61
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: 2017.12</i>	=4.00	-
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: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=4.00	1.00
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: 2017.12</i>	=4.00	-
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: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=4.00	2.00
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: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=4.00	1.00
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: 2017.12</i>	=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: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</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: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	-
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: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</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		
VOLTA, <i>Food-Assistance-for-Assets (Land or water development and improvement)</i> , Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	=100.00	100.00