

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES



Ghana Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2018

ACR Reading Guidance



World Food
Programme

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Summary

In May 2018, the Ghana Zero Hunger Strategic Review (GZHSR) was launched by the President of Ghana, and the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023 was formulated through a highly consultative process and approved by the Executive Board in November 2018. The Interim CSP of 2018 constituted an interim blueprint for the CSP 2019-2023, and focused on most of the priorities identified by the GZHSR.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP strengthened the capacity of Ghana Health Service (GHS) to implement social and behavioural change communication (SBCC) in support of the stunting prevention programme implemented in seven districts in Northern Region by WFP and GHS. WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform (SCOPE) was also successfully transitioned to GHS and this resulted in a significant increase in the number of beneficiaries reached. Women and children received SBCC and nutrition education on optimal feeding practices, as well as electronic-vouchers to redeem fortified foods produced locally by Premium Foods, Yedent and Project Peanut Butter, at retail shops.

Adolescent girls in Junior High Schools in 17 districts consistently attended school for at least 80 percent of the academic period, through the incentives that they received from WFP through "take-home-rations". SBCC sessions on the importance of girls' education, and adolescent girls sexual and reproductive health were undertaken by Ghana education service and Ghana health service staff.

Under strategic outcome 2, the capacities of farmers' based organizations (FBOs) was profiled, and a resource mapping of aggregation points along the route of the FBOs to the WFP-supported industrial food processors was done to inform subsequent market linkages. A 300 mt warehouse was constructed, equipped and handed to the Government, for use as aggregation point for on-ward sales to local processors, and as a learning centre on good storage practices for farmers.

Two agro-processing companies - Yedent and Premium Foods - received sub-grants in 2017 to equip their new factories with state-of-the-art equipment capable of meeting WFP standards for super cereal types products. Installation of the new facility is being finalized in Premium Foods, while Yedent successfully conducted the "hot commissioning" of its new factory in December 2018. WFP collaborated with the Food and Drugs Authority (with whom a memorandum of understanding was signed in 2018) to ensure adherence to national food safety standards along the value chain.

For strategic outcomes 3 and 4, under an agreed joint workplan with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, WFP, in collaboration with the Mastercard, supported the National School Feeding Secretariat with a Cost Benefit Analysis of the national school feeding programme, to demonstrate the

returns to the school feeding investment and advocate for increased budget allocation for the programme. WFP helped increase the capacity of the Ghana School Feeding Programme to improve nutrition of school meals in Ghana. Finally, WFP collaborated with the National Disaster Management Organization and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, to combine satellite imagery with market price and food security data as part of the upgrade of their early warning system, under a One UN Joint pilot programme.



119,779
total beneficiaries
in 2018

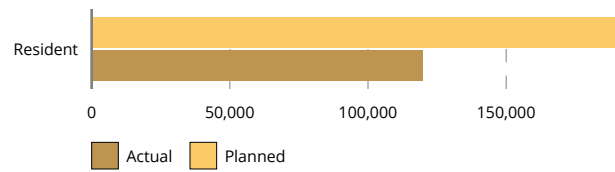


60%
female

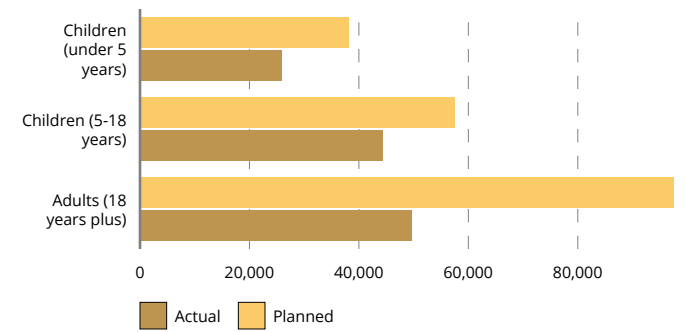


40%
male

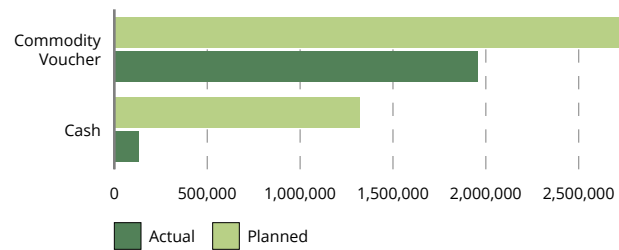
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Age Group



Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)



coordinated programme included preventing farm-level food losses; promoting production and consumption of nutritious local foods; strengthening early-warning and emergency preparedness systems; reducing malnutrition at all levels; promoting research and development. Most of these formed the basis of WFP's interim country strategic plan (I-CSP) and forthcoming CSP, which also aligned with the National Social Protection Policy, National Gender Policy, Nutrition Policy, School Feeding Policy, and National Strategic Plan on HIV/AIDS all of which received WFP support in the past.

The I-CSP, which was a transitional plan towards the CSP 2019-2023, contributed to the Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17. It is aligned with WFP's Strategic Results 2, 4, 5 and 6. Following consultations with Government and other development partners, the programme contributed to 4 Strategic Outcomes.

SO1: "vulnerable women, adolescent girls, people living with HIV and children aged 6-23 months in targeted areas have enhanced nutritional status all year-round".

SO2: "targeted populations and communities benefit from enhanced food systems which support nutrition Value Chains".

SO3: "national institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security and safety nets programmes".

SO4: "government efforts towards achieving Zero Hunger by 2030 are supported by effective and coherent policy frameworks".

In addition to partnership with the Government in 2018, WFP partnered with the Rome-Based Agencies to achieve the strategic outcomes based on comparative expertise and complementary. WFP partnered with PCD and the World Bank on the school feeding programme, with FAO on supporting local food systems, and with UNDP and FAO on supporting the government's early warning systems for emergency preparedness and response, under a One UN Joint Pilot programme initiated in 2018. WFP participated actively in all thematic working groups within the UN and at development partners level. WFP also continued to collaborate with academia and research institutes for rigorous monitoring and evaluation of its programmes, as well as to support evidence generation for policy processes and for advocacy on Zero Hunger.

Programme Performance - Resources for Results

The 2018 transitional interim country strategic plan (T-ICSP) was about 73 percent funded; the main donors were Canada, Government of Ghana's Counterpart Cash Contributions which formed about 40 percent of funds received, private donors and Luxembourg. The directed multilateral portion constituted 69 percent of total funding received. About 89 percent of the funds allocated to WFP were earmarked.

WFP successfully scaled up the stunting prevention programme in new districts in collaboration with the Ghana Health Service, reaching most of the planned beneficiaries by December 2018. A major achievement was the successful implementation of the local value chain for specialized nutritious products, as 100 percent of these products distributed through the e-vouchers system was produced locally by the two industrial food processors supported under sustainable food systems. The Ghana health service took over the WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform (SCOPE) registration process through increased interest and ownership.

Under the sustainable food systems, the construction and installation of additional factory equipment to produce super cereal type products under ENVAC progressed steadily. Both factory lines will be inaugurated in 2019 and management plan implemented with WFP support after handover. Furthermore, there was an in-depth profiling and resource mapping of the farmers based organizations supported under ENVAC, for a more effective programme of support.

Under strategic outcome 3, a cost benefit analysis of school feeding was undertaken, and together with the Ministry of Gender Children and Social Protection, will be used to advocate for increased investment in school feeding. In response to findings of a nutrition survey in school feeding, stakeholders in school feeding had their capacity strengthened in nutrition, to assist caterers to plan district menus for schools.

An important achievement under strategic outcome 4 was the assembling of different partners for the awareness campaign on standard weights and measures. The leadership of the Ghana Standards Authority showed commitment and national ownership.

The funding deficit mainly affected the take-home-rations programme which targeted adolescent girls with distributions to address parity in education. Consequently, distributions were done for two out of the usual three terms. During this two-term period, girls received the full rations through cash-based transfer (CBT) modality, and stayed in school over 80 percent of the term. Due to the deficit in funding, the planned expansion to new districts did not take place.

Ghana's lower-middle income status and government's "Ghana Beyond Aid" vision, resulted in many donors revising their support portfolios. The CSP 2019-2023 will adapt innovative fundraising strategies involving the private sector, host Government and non-traditional donors.

The CSP focuses on capacity strengthening, technical and policy support to the Government to achieve Zero Hunger as informed by the Ghana Zero Hunger Strategic Review. Fundraising for the capacity strengthening components will be done jointly with selected government institutions and key partners including Rome-Based Agencies.

Direct implementation of CBT transfer modality under strategic outcome 1 to address the triple burden of malnutrition will continue to use the supply chain for locally produced specialized nutritious foods. This will require continued support, while awareness and demand is created for fortified foods; and local industries, processors and regulatory bodies continue to be supported to meet the required quality standards.

Following discussions with donors to Ghana, there are indications for interest in continued funding for the nutrition programme and strengthening private sector capacity to produce and market specialized nutritious foods. WFP is actively advocating to broaden its donors base and received indications for potential interest in funding joint programmes with the host government, which in turn recognized WFP's expertise in food systems and asked for assistance in warehousing, post-harvest handling and market access.



Programme Performance

Strategic Outcome 01

Vulnerable women, adolescent girls, people living with HIV and children aged 6-23 months in targeted areas have enhanced nutritional status all year-round

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP with support from the Government, targeted children aged 6-23 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women; and people living with HIV/AIDS with the aim of addressing malnutrition. WFP incentivized girls' education at Junior High School level through a combined approach of nutritious food distribution and social and behaviour change communication through strategic partnerships with Ghana Health Service and Ghana Education Service. The strategic outcome had three activities as detailed below.

The objective of activity 1 was to provide take home rations, nutrition education and adolescent sexual & reproductive health (ASRH) education to adolescent girls in Junior High School. This activity was conducted in 17 districts in four regions. In spite of funding constraints, WFP was able to provide distributions to 57 percent of the planned 30,000 adolescent girls in two terms. The distributions were aimed at encouraging attendance and retention of girls in school. A total of USD 130,182 direct cash was transferred to beneficiaries in two districts while USD 1,479,595 of commodity vouchers were redeemed by beneficiaries in the remaining districts. Complementary to the distributions, Ghana Health Service (GHS) and Ghana Education Service undertook ASRH and nutrition education reaching 16,000 adolescent girls. This increased the awareness of the peculiarities and nutritional needs of adolescence and helped the beneficiaries to adopt positive behaviours in their households. Adolescent girls also maintained consistent school attendance.

In 2018, the project saw an improvement in the food consumption score (FCS) of the households of beneficiaries. About 87 percent of households had acceptable food consumption compared to the 2017 baseline value of 66 percent. FCS for households headed by women was higher than that of households headed by men as was also observed in 2017. This could be attributed to prioritization of purchase of nutrient-dense foods by households headed by women. Additionally, households receiving cash had higher FCS than those receiving commodity vouchers as they consumed more animal-source foods and fruits. This could probably be due to increased affordability resulting from the additional income of the cash transfer. However, as the cash and commodity vouchers' recipients are in different regions, consumer preferences could have also accounted for this finding. A similar trend was observed for household dietary diversity.

Activity 2 sought to provide commodity vouchers to access locally-produced specialized nutritious foods (SNFs) to pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G), people living with HIV (PLHIV) and children aged 6-23 months. Consistent with the first 1,000-day framework, PLW/G and children aged 6-23 months in seven districts in the Northern region received commodity vouchers for locally produced nutritious rations managed through WFP corporate platform, SCOPE. The rations included fortified blended foods (Tom Vita or Maizoya) produced by Yedent and Premium Foods, who are being supported under strategic outcome 2; fortified vegetable oil and iodised salt for PLW/G and PLHIV, while children received small-quantity lipid-based nutrient supplement (GrowNut) produced by Project Peanut Butter. Distributions were conditional to attendance and accessing the required health services for the various beneficiary categories. This resulted in increased access of health services and adherence with over 63 percent attending child welfare clinics at least three times and 91 percent participating in an adequate number of distributions. This was mainly because distributions took place at retail points at or close to the health facilities. Though distributions for children started later due to delay in production of GrowNut, through intense sensitization, 94 percent of the planned number of children and 86 percent of PLW/G were reached.

Findings of the post distribution monitoring indicated that 99 percent of the children did not take hematinics or multivitamin containing iron and 33 percent of households did not consume heme-iron rich foods the preceding week of the survey. Thus, the GrowNut distribution assisted beneficiaries to meet their iron requirements in a region where anemia prevalence is 82 percent. The finding also emphasizes the need for counseling to increase intake of iron rich foods.

Distributions to PLHIV in Eastern region helped to significantly reduce anti-retroviral therapy (ART) default rate and increased the ART nutritional recovery rate beyond the target and the baseline values due to increased attendance and adherence to ART.

Activity 3 provided capacity strengthening to Ghana Health Service for nutrition counselling and social and behaviour change communication (SBCC). SBCC is a major component of stunting prevention programmes as it encourages the adoption of appropriate nutrition and health behaviours taking cognizance of existing facilitators and barriers. Activity 3 therefore complemented the stunting prevention.

About 362 health staff and 214 health volunteers and mother-to-mother support group leaders were trained by Ghana Health Service on maternal, infant and young child nutrition and hygiene. It was important to train and equip health workers with the right knowledge, skills and tools as they remained the main source of maternal and child nutrition information as confirmed by 94 percent of

survey respondents. More than 50,000 PLW/G and caregivers of children, including men, received nutrition education and counseling. All these were made possible with funding from WFP.

Also, as 99 percent of respondents indicated that mothers decided on what to feed their children, the SBCC activities positively influenced children's diet resulting in an improvement in the proportion of children who received a minimum acceptable diet compared to the baseline. Various SBCC approaches and tools were employed by GHS to effectively reach primary, secondary and tertiary audiences. This included nutrition education and counseling using tools developed for the programme, food and cooking demonstrations, community durbars, radio programmes.

Social marketing or demand creation activities for the SNFs that were distributed under activity 2 and other locally produced fortified foods were piloted in two districts to complement the other SBCC activities.

Though activity 1 which targets adolescent girls will be discontinued under the Ghana Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023), adolescent girls will continue to be targeted with the objective of addressing their nutritional requirements. This change in focus was partly informed by the findings of the Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis conducted in Ghana (2015-2017).

Strategic Outcome 02

Targeted populations and communities benefit from enhanced food systems which support nutrition Value Chains by 2020

Strategic outcome 2 seeks to ensure that targeted populations and communities benefit from enhanced food systems and nutrition value chains. WFP's interventions in Ghana aimed at preventing stunting and addressing micro-nutrient deficiencies among vulnerable populations, including children, girls and women, with the private sector playing an important role in making nutritious fortified foods available in high burden areas and beyond.

Recognizing WFP's competency in smallholder farmers market access, food supply chains and logistics, the Government of Ghana partnered with WFP to strengthen the country food systems, particularly within the context of the "Planting for Food and Jobs" and "One District One Warehouse" government flagship programmes. Under the interim country strategic plan (ICSP), WFP started supporting interventions aimed at reducing post-harvest losses and improving food safety and quality through innovative agricultural warehousing and storage programme. WFP was working with selected private sector agro-food processors to enhance their capacity to produce and distribute specialized nutritious foods locally, thus offering market opportunities to

stakeholders along the nutrition value chains.

Three activities were carried out under this strategic outcome and achieved important milestones. All these activities are expected to continue in 2019.

Activity 4 targeted community level small-scale milling and blended flour processors, as well as medium-scale maize and staple foods flour processors. WFP partnered with Food Research Institute, Food and Drugs Authorities and Women in Agriculture to promote food safety and quality management among these actors. A national steering committee, comprising of public institutions, academia, inspection and regulatory agencies, as well as regional technical committees, were formed in 2018, and they provided implementation oversight and technical support for this activity. After a comprehensive assessment and request for proposal launched in the three northern regions, three medium scale food processors and two community level food processors were prioritized to receive funding from WFP in 2019, to help contribute to the availability and consumption of fortified and blended foods at community level, to further improve nutrition outcomes.

Activity 5 sought to enhance the capacity of two local industrial food processors (Yedent Agro Foods Processing Limited and Premium Foods Limited) to process and distribute specialized nutritious foods that meet international food safety and quality standards. The two processors fully utilized the funds allocated to them in 2018 to add on additional production lines. Both industrial processors invested in the construction of new facilities and used the Enhance National Value Chains (ENVAC) sub-grants to purchase and install state-of-the-art equipment to produce super cereal and super cereal type products, with close supervision and oversight by the WFP food technologist. The Yedent new facility is almost ready, pending completion of product acceptability test in February 2019, while the Premium Foods Facility is scheduled to commence their product acceptability test at the end of the first quarter 2019.

Following a comprehensive assessment of the food safety and quality management systems of the two industrial processors, a corrective and preventive action plan was developed to help the processors address the gaps identified relating to traceability, supplier management, Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points (HACCP) and internal audit systems. Yedent Agrofood Processing subsequently set up an internal audit team and conducted one set of internal audits. Yedent also started work on their HACCP; Premium Foods Limited also gained HACCP certification in partnership with Partners in Food Solution.

Activity 6 aimed to strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers to increase production and productivity of maize, millet, cowpeas and soybeans, reduce post-harvest losses and link to quality buyers such as selected industrial



processors and other structured markets, as well as to promote the production and consumption of more nutritious staples. Selected farmers benefitted from best agricultural practices training in collaboration with Crop Research Institute, for the adoption of a drought tolerant orange maize variety which is high in pro-vitamin A. Men and women farmers were educated on the benefits of cultivating and consuming the vitamin A rich maize. In connection with the best agricultural practice training, twenty-six demonstration fields were established in Ashanti and Brong Ahafo regions to provide key learning for the wider farming community to boost food security. Innovation platforms were formed in 20 communities with the same objective.

Selected farmers also benefitted from the provision of agricultural infrastructure (warehouse) and machinery in Ejura district in the Ashanti region. Mechanical Multicrop Threshers were distributed to women farmers organizations who produce soybeans, in partnership with MEDA-Greater Rural Opportunities for Women (GROW); this benefitted more than 600 women farmers in the upper-West Region. A pilot animal-drawn transportation technology project for women farmers in Upper East region also started in 2018, in collaboration with the Savannah Agricultural Research Institute. They also benefitted from tailor made labour saving post-harvest management technologies.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture-Women in Agriculture and International Potato Centre, orange-flesh sweet potato nurseries were established in four communities in two regions and equipped with a solar-powered irrigation scheme to benefit about 2,000 vulnerable women and children in the four communities. These nurseries served as income generation activities for the women groups, and increased access and consumption of the nutritious crop to households for improved nutrition.

A thorough capacity assessment and profiling of farmer-based organisation (FBOs), Nuclear Farmers and Aggregators was conducted by the Kwame Nkrumah University for Science and Technology; resources for aggregation including storage and drying facilities were mapped out to support efforts to link farmer-based organisations to identified markets, particularly to meet the demands for quality grains by the two industrial food processors supported under ENVAC. In the mapping process, eight aggregation centres were selected to facilitate the drying, cleaning and sorting of grains before delivery to the processors and other buyers.

The supported industrial processors procured a total of 33,055 mt of mixed commodities comprising of white maize, yellow maize and soybean. Out of the total quantity procured within the year, 3,866 mt constituting 11.7 percent was procured from ENVAC supported smallholder farmer organizations.

Strategic Outcome 03

National institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security and safety nets programmes by 2020

Strategic outcome 3 of the interim country strategic plan (I-CSP) seeks to ensure that national institutions strengthened capacity to manage food security and safety nets programmes by 2020. This is a follow up to the handing over of direct implementation of WFP's school feeding programme to the Government of Ghana since becoming a lower middle-income country. The focus of WFP support under the ICSP was to strengthen the capacity of national institutions to fully manage this, and other key social protection interventions. This was to be done through the provision of technical support to the National School Feeding Programme, through the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, on policy implementation and monitoring, targeting, nutritious quality of school meals and linkages to smallholder farmers.

Activities prioritized for implementation followed from the recommendations of the 2016 operational assessment of school feeding and the 2017 school meals nutrition survey. The main recommendations indicated that while the coverage of the school feeding programme increased - 1.7 million at the end of 2017 to 2.8 million at the end of 2018 - the nutritional quality of the meals provided was low. Recommendations included the need to generate data on the cost benefits of the school feeding programme to advocate for an increase in the school feeding grant. These recommendations formed the basis for the results accomplished in 2018, as per the agreed workplan with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protected, as follows:

The Ghana school feeding programme secretariat, in collaboration with WFP and Mastercard, conducted a cost-benefit analysis (CBA) of the school feeding programme with the main objective of using the findings for advocacy and policy dialogue. WFP Ghana supported with funds and technical expertise. The CBA revealed that every USD 1 invested in the national school feeding programme yields a USD 3 return along the life cycle of the child. This result is the starting point for advocacy work in support of the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection under the CSP.

The recommendations of the 2017 nutrition survey of school feeding following the handover of direct implementation to the national programme indicated the need for a training of trainers for Ghana school feeding programme, Women in Agricultural Development, Ghana Health Service on nutrition, food safety, hygiene, menu planning and the provision of handy measures, to ensure that the meals cooked in the schools are of high nutrition quality standards. Three out of the 10 regional level training were conducted in 2018 for about 500 school



feeding stakeholders from the Ministries of Food and Agriculture, Ghana Health Service, District Assemblies and school feeding desks. The objective of these training was to ensure that school feeding stakeholders at the regional and district levels have the requisite knowledge in nutrition and menu planning to better supervise and monitor the activities of the caterers. District specific menus were also developed using the menu planner tool to ensure the 30 percent recommended daily allowance of nutrition; these will be adopted for use in the regions. Partnerships is key to the success of the feeding programme, in this regards the training were jointly designed and facilitated by the Ghana school feeding programme, Partnership for Child Development, Food and Drugs Authority, Ghana Health Service, Ministry of Agriculture and WFP.

One of the objectives under this outcome area was to also ensure that all the standards and complementary services in school feeding are in place. WFP collaborated with other partners to work towards establishing model school feeding schools that had the requisite facilities and standards, and which could be used as a model for other schools. Three schools were selected for this pilot initiative to establish and link them to all the relevant complementary national programmes and services - linkage with smallholder farmers to One District, One Warehouse and other relevant government flagship programmes; establishment of school gardens, water and sanitation, capacity strengthening of district and school implementation committees for effective management; and community participation and ownership. In 2018, the initial sensitization of stakeholders, as well as the initial baseline/situational assessment were conducted in the three-pilot model school feeding schools, in three districts in three regions. District action plans with budgets for implementing the model were developed by each of the pilot districts.

A letter of understanding was also signed with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection in 2018 for the 2019-2023 CSP. Yearly workplans will be developed with the Ministry and other implementing partners, for implementation. The development of the home-grown component of the school feeding through more effective linkage to smallholder farmers, as well as the model school feeding schools, will be scaled up in 2019.

Strategic Outcome 04

Government efforts towards achieving Zero Hunger by 2030 are supported by effective and coherent policy frameworks.

The strategic outcome 4 of the CSP seeks to support the Government efforts towards achieving Zero Hunger through effective and coherent policy frameworks. The planned activities sought to provide technical support for policies and legislation related to social protection, nutrition, local fortification and smallholder farmers to the Government.

One of the main activities on the joint workplan with the Ministry of Gender Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP) for 2018 was the finalization of the draft legislation, to be laid before Parliament in 2018. The review was undertaken at the Ministry level with further nationwide consultations planned by the MoGCSP to solicit national views to finalize the draft. This final review did not materialize due to changes in Ministers. The legislation will be prioritized in 2019 workplan. Following the institutionalization of free Senior High School education, a gap in school feeding now exists for Junior High School. WFP is advocating the MoGCSP to institute a programme to bridge that gap.

A cost-benefit analysis (CBA) of the national school feeding programme was conducted in October 2018 with technical support from the Mastercard Foundation. The results from the CBA will be used by the Government to advocate for increased investment in school feeding in 2019.

A memorandum of understanding (MoU) was signed with the Food and Drugs Authority (FDA) to collaborate in ensuring food safety standards in the production and distribution of nutritional products by three local industrial processors and their network of retailers. Under this partnership, FDA will train small to medium scale food processors of blended flours supported under strategic outcome 2 in the three northern regions on good manufacturing practices and food safety standards. The MoU with FDA will be fully implemented in 2019

WFP actively supported the Government's flagship programme "One District One Warehouse", by completing the construction of a 300 mt warehouse in the main maize producing Ejura district in the Ashanti Region, to be used as learning centre and aggregation point for farmer based organizations that had been previously supported under the Purchase for Progress (P4P) and the ENVAC initiatives. Advocacy on the importance of proper warehousing infrastructure was supported by the visit of the Minister of Food and Agriculture in 2018 to the Ejura Warehouse. The Warehouse will be officially launched by the Minister of Agriculture in the first quarter of 2019.

WFP and its development partners organized stakeholder consultations to raise awareness on food safety, quality control and standard weights and measures in the Ashanti and Brong Ahafo regions. Following the stakeholders' consultations, a proposal was put together by Farm Radio International on interactive radio for food safety, quality control, standard weights and measures awareness creation campaign in the Ashanti and Brong Ahafo regions. The project will be implemented at the beginning of the second quarter of 2019 with financial contributions from WFP and its partners.

With no plans to update the national nutrition policy, WFP supported the Ghana Health Service to hold its first maternal and child health and nutrition

conference, which was aimed at strengthening partnerships in nutrition and renewing commitments to nutrition. As part of the conference, WFP presented its work in nutrition and facilitated a presentation on the Ghana Zero Hunger Strategic Review.

WFP supported the revision of the HIV/STI policy and dissemination of the revised Ghana AIDS Commission (GAC) ACT. In addition, WFP partnered with GAC to conduct the “Food Security and Vulnerability of HIV-Affected Households in Ghana”. The findings of this assessment will be used for advocacy in 2019.

WFP also facilitated the participation of two government officials in a workshop on food processing and rice fortification organized by the WFP China Centre of Excellence. Through this South-South cooperation activity, the officials, who are from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and Ghana Health Service, will play a key role in advocacy-related activities to be implemented in 2019.

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

The 2018 interim country strategic plan (ICSP) of the Ghana country office had three main gender sensitive (2A marker) programmes with four outcome areas; aimed at supporting the Government to address gender parity gaps in education; prevent stunting among children 6-23 months, pregnant and lactating women (PLW); and addressing gaps in the food and nutrition value chains in food systems. These interventions helped advance major progress towards gender as follows:

Under the 'Ending Barriers to Gender Equality' e-voucher programme, adolescent girls in Junior High Schools received either cash or food commodity voucher as an incentive for attaining 80 percent school attendance, and maintained regular attendance each month and helped reduce gaps in parity. Both boys and girls in all the 234 Junior High School and communities, parents and teachers benefited from Nutrition Education and Adolescent Sexual & Reproductive Health Education led by the Ghana Health Service. Functional school management committees contributed to this outcome.

Under the stunting prevention programme, men participation was actively encouraged in ante-natal, post-natal and child welfare clinics; consequently, most husbands accompanied their wives, and together with their wives, pregnant and lactating women and those with children aged 6-59 months, received key social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) messages on health and nutrition. Food assistance was provided to women and children aged 6-23 months. Two Ghana health service women staff were strategically co-opted as part of a trained WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform (SCOPE) team to promote gender awareness and sensitivity during beneficiary registration at the health facilities.

The selection of retailers to provide commodities for the nutrition and take-home rations electronic-voucher programmes were gender inclusive; there were as many women as men retailers contracted to supply food commodities for the interventions. The husbands of the women retailers further assisted them with record keeping and redemptions as a sign of gender harmony for effectiveness.

Women farmers were consciously targeted to improve production, processing, post-harvest management and marketing to address the gaps in access to farm inputs and improve their productivity and incomes. In collaboration with Women In Agricultural Development, 320 women from four women groups, and four men secretaries were assisted to cultivate and add value to orange-flesh sweet potatoes (OFSP). OFSP is considered as a female crop because it matures

within three months and has a high vitamin A content. Over 120,000 vines were distributed to 1,000 women in the four pilot districts. Cooking demonstrations using OFSP were undertaken; women groups now consume OFSP and earn incomes from it. The women say they are empowered and are good role models for their daughters.

About 600 women from 20 women farmer groups were supported with 20 multi-crop threshers to reduce the workload of women and minimise post-harvest losses. Some 44 women lead farmers were supported with donkeys and carts as an affordable and locally-available means to transport food commodities from the farms to storage points and markets on timely basis.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

Beneficiaries under all WFP programmes are entitled to be served in dignity, safety and with integrity. It is WFP's responsibility to make sure that beneficiaries accessing WFP food assistance are not exposed to protection challenges or risks.

WFP's activities in Ghana were designed and implemented to incorporate safety measures for beneficiaries when they commute to and from, or at distribution and redemption points. Since the strategic outcome 1 was implementing activities through 100 percent cash-based transfer modality, sectorial assessments were undertaken, including security and safety assessments of the project locations, to ensure that beneficiaries redeeming their entitlements at pre-established project locations are safe. Redemption or distribution points were not far from the residence of the beneficiaries; distributions were done during the day to avoid beneficiaries going home at night. These measures helped to avoid obstacles and threats to safety. Distributions were monitored by security personnel and staff to prevent extortion or ill treatment.

Beneficiary contact monitoring and post distribution monitoring undertaken in 2018 revealed that none of the WFP beneficiaries encountered safety or security problems going to or coming from distribution centres. This was achieved thanks to a consultative programme design, proper assessment of the project areas, as well as effective monitoring and sensitization of partners and beneficiaries on protection challenges.

All agreements signed with partners had annexes on gender and protection to ensure that beyond the protection that WFP directly ensures, partners also ensure the same level of protection in the implementation of programmes.



Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

WFP programmes are designed and implemented in a manner that reflects the needs and preferences of affected people, with emphasis on the needs of the various categories of vulnerable people. In 2018, the Ghana country office committed to ensuring proper accountability to the people we serve by providing information on WFP programmes. The programme ensured dialogues with main stakeholders and beneficiaries during the design and implementation of activities. Accountability to WFP beneficiaries was also ensured through the provision of platforms to receive complaints and feedback on operations.

During the reporting period, post distribution monitoring and focus group discussions were conducted to assess the proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive what kind of assistance, length of assistance). It was observed that 88 percent (out of the target of 90 percent) of the beneficiaries receiving take home ration were informed and aware of their entitlements; they were also aware of why they were included in the programmes and they knew where to make complains as compared to 75 percent in 2017. During 2018, no beneficiaries encountered any safety problems in accessing WFP assistance, thanks to the safety measures put in place during distributions.

A complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM) was in place since 2017 with a dedicated hotline as a platform for beneficiaries to voice out their complaints on the programme. There was a dedicated CFM staff who spoke local languages in the programme areas, who received all the complaints and provided immediate feedback to the beneficiaries. Issues that are complex and technical were escalated to the appropriate staff members for resolution and feedback. All the complaints received were logged in a template, analysed on quarterly basis and the main recommendations were integrated into the programmes for improvements.

In 2018, 68 calls were received - 84 percent from women beneficiaries and 16 percent from men. Out of the 68 calls received, 46 calls were complaints, 12 calls were compliments whilst 10 calls were requests for information. All the 46 complaints received were escalated to the appropriate staff and all issues were resolved. Ninety percent of the complaints were issues related to the WFP beneficiary and transfer management platform (SCOPE) challenges with registration and SCOPE cards.

One of the main challenges with the CFM is that it was an excel template and not a live system to receive complaints from beneficiaries. In 2019, this will be

transformed into an online CFM system comparable to the SUGAR CRM software which will record complaints from beneficiaries all day and all week. Also, sensitization of beneficiaries on WFP assistance, especially for new beneficiaries, needs to be strengthened.

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

Ghana made considerable progress in laying the foundations for sustainable growth and poverty reduction. A sound environment is a necessary precondition for effective use of Ghana's resources, and promote sustainable economic growth as a middle-income country. Various environmental challenges exist in Ghana, including deforestation; rapid population growth leading to the demand for more land for agricultural uses and for fuelwood, reduction of soil fertility which forces farmers to expand their cultivated lands by clearing additional forest areas and illegal mining activities which leads to pollution of fertile land and water bodies. Due to environmental degradation, there is loss of vegetation cover, reduced land resilience to natural climate variability and increased vulnerability to natural hazards. Poor sanitation and waste disposal practices put more pressure on the environment, especially as there is poor enforcement of regulations.

Environment-friendly conservation practices that help reduce land degradation and enhance productivity are underway in Ghana; policy, regulations and institutional capacity need to be strengthened to increase uptake. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development commits to "protect the planet from degradation, including through sustainable consumption and production, sustainably managing its natural resources and taking urgent action on climate change, so that it can support the needs of the present and future generations". The UN in Ghana is supporting the Government in tackling environmental issues through joint programmes and activities related to climate change and disaster risk reduction.

WFP Ghana worked with the African Risk Capacity (ARC) to support the Government of Ghana to effectively assist farmers to mitigate the effects of climate on their activities. The Ghana office provided support to the ARC to effectively coordinate the activities of partners in the region. During voucher redemptions under strategic outcome 1, beneficiaries were educated on correct disposal methods for the packaging materials of food products. Under the strategic outcome 2, training was provided to smallholder farmers under the enhanced nutrition value chains (ENVAC) on good agricultural practices and sustainable land management. Under the WFP-supported orange-flesh sweet potato (OFSP) cultivation, environmental-friendly farming practices were adopted



through the incorporation of organic manure instead of inorganic fertilizer into the soil before planting the potato vines. WFP sponsored warehouse constructed has some environmental friendly features: the roofing was structured to include transparent sheets to admit natural lighting during the day to help minimize the use of electricity during the day time.

In regards to the country office operations, various measures were taken to reduce CO2 emissions; most field trips were carried out last year by road other than air; there was significant reduction in generator fuel use and fewer business class flights tickets were issued. Electronic means of sharing information was mostly encouraged to reduce the high demand on paper and toner for printing. Functional units were encouraged to share networked printers. Regular servicing of official vehicles was carried out to improve fuel consumption and emission.



Reducing malnutrition

Ghana's private sector has been enlisted in the fight against chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, in an innovative market-based approach to reducing malnutrition.

Two locally-owned industrial agro-processors have been given funds and received technical guidance to upgrade their production facilities to produce specialized nutritious foods which help prevent stunting among children.

These specialized foods which are a blend of maize and soy, mixed with extra vitamins and minerals, have created a win-win situation for over 10,000 smallholder farmers, the indigenous industrial agro-processors and over 20,000 mothers and children. For the smallholder maize and soy farmers, the agro-processors have become a viable market for their produce, addressing a major challenge smallholder farmers face. The firms are now equipped to manufacture specialized nutritious foods of international standard and have been assisted to develop a robust distribution system which ensures their products are available on the market all year round. People living in areas with high stunting buy these foods at affordable prices for women and children whilst the poorest receive them free of charge through a voucher programme.

In addition to producing specialized nutritious foods for the stunting prevention programme, one of the processors is extending to improved production capacity to also produce Texturized Soy Protein (TSP) for use in the national school feeding, as a way of improving the nutritional quality of the meals prepared for primary school children.

At monthly health education sessions held at the clinic in Chereponi in Ghana's Northern Region, thirty-three-year-old Afia Abdulai had been educated about the negative effects of stunting. Consequently, she was elated when she was enrolled onto the e-voucher programme which entitles her to a monthly allocation of Tomvita, one of the specialized nutritious foods. Since her enrolment, she has noticed an increase in the amount of breastmilk she produces, possibly, because her fears about stunting have now been assuaged. She also attributes the good health of her four-month old son, Habib, to the breast milk. She considers herself a life-long advocate in the fight against malnutrition and the 1,000 day window of opportunity to prevent stunting among children.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Summary

Cover page photo © WFP/George Akonor
WFP-Supported Nutrition Value Chain; from the farm, to local industrial processing into nutritious foods, for stunting prevention.

Context and operations

[1] United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). 2016. Human Development Report. New York.

[2] The Global Gender Gap Index measures gaps between women and men in health, education, economy and politics.

[3] 2014 Demographic and Health Survey

[4] There is a gender-based division of labour, with men responsible for decision-making and mechanized agriculture. See Opare J. & Wrigley-Asante C. 2008. Assessment of the Gender and Agricultural Development Strategy. Ministry of Food and Agriculture; Coalition on the Women's Manifesto for Ghana. 2004. The Women's Manifesto for Ghana. <http://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/ghana/02983.pdf>; and FAO. 2018. National gender profile of agriculture and rural livelihoods – Ghana. <http://www.fao.org/3/i8639en/I8639EN.pdf>

Strategic outcome 02

Rate of post-harvest losses: This indicator is collected biennially per project plan. It was not collected in 2018 (baseline in 2017 and follow-up in 2019).

Strategic outcome 03

The “Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard” was not measured as the modality for measuring the indicator was being reviewed by WFP,

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	62,130	48,159	77.5%
	female	130,870	71,620	54.7%
	total	193,000	119,779	62.1%

By Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Adults (18 years plus)	male	33,720	17,131	50.8%
	female	63,740	32,516	51.0%
	total	97,460	49,647	50.9%
Children (5-18 years)	male	15,120	19,677	130.1%
	female	42,270	24,604	58.2%
	total	57,390	44,281	77.2%
Children (under 5 years)	male	13,290	11,351	85.4%
	female	24,860	14,500	58.3%
	total	38,150	25,851	67.8%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	193,000	119,779	62.1%

Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Vulnerable women, adolescent girls, people living with HIV and children aged 6-23 months in targeted areas have enhanced nutritional status all year-round			
Cash	1,323,000	130,182	9.8%
Commodity Voucher	2,871,000	1,959,226	68.2%

Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition				
Strategic Outcome 01: Vulnerable women, adolescent girls, people living with HIV and children aged 6-23 months in targeted areas have enhanced nutritional status all year-round				
Output A: Adolescent girls in Junior High School receive take home rations in order to reward attendance (SDG4) and improve gender parity (SDG5)				
Act 1. Provide take home rations, nutrition education and Adolescent Sexual & Reproductive Health education to adolescent girls in Junior High School				
Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	13.0	13.0	100.0
Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries	US\$	1323000.0	130182.0	9.8
Total value of vouchers (expressed in food/cash) redeemed by targeted beneficiaries	US\$	1323000.0	1479595.0	111.8
Output A: Pregnant and lactating women and girls, people living with HIV and children 6-23 months in areas with highest stunting and HIV prevalence receive locally produced nutrient dense foods, including locally produced specialized nutritious foods, in order to prevent malnutrition				
Act 2. Provide commodity vouchers to access locally produced Specialized Nutritious Foods to pregnant and lactating women and girls, people living with HIV and children 6-23 months				
Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	39.0	39.0	100.0
Total value of vouchers (expressed in food/cash) redeemed by targeted beneficiaries	US\$	1548000.0	283286.87	18.3
Output E: Adolescent girls in Junior High School receive education on nutrition and Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health in order to improve their nutritional status and improve their health and well-being (SDG 3)				
Act 1. Provide take home rations, nutrition education and Adolescent Sexual & Reproductive Health education to adolescent girls in Junior High School				
Number of adolescents exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging (female)	person	18000.0	16028.0	89.0
Output E: Pregnant and lactating women and girls and people living with HIV benefit from increased awareness of proper Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices and healthy eating habits in order to prevent malnutrition				
Act 3. Provide capacity strengthening to Ghana Health Service for Nutrition Counselling and Social Behavioural Change Communication (SBCC)				
Number of women receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling	individual	20000.0	44181.0	220.9
Number of caregivers (female) who received messages/training on health and nutrition	individual	20000.0	44181.0	220.9
Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable				
Strategic Outcome 02: Targeted populations and communities benefit from enhanced food systems which support nutrition Value Chains by 2020				

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Output A: Community-level small scale processors benefit from enhanced capacity in order to enhance their livelihoods				
Act 4. Provide technical support to selected Community Level processors of blended flours				
Value of non-food items distributed	US\$	700000.0	683047.71	97.6
Output F: Smallholder farmers benefit from increased training on good agricultural practices and on post-harvest management practices to reduce losses and improve sales to industrial and community-level processors				
Act 6. Provide capacity building & equipment support for smallholder farmers on Good Agricultural Practices, Post-Harvest Handling and Quality assurance				
Number farmer organisation leaders trained in good agronomic practices	individual	105.0	30.0	28.6
Number of farmer leaders trained in farming as a business	individual	200.0	158.0	79.0
Number of farmer organisation leaders trained in warehouse management practices	individual	50.0	30.0	60.0
Number of farmer organisations leaders trained in business skills (FaaB, savings, marketing skills, lobby and advocacy)	individual	25.0	20.0	80.0
Number of farmer organisations linked to agro input dealers	farmer organization	200.0	158.0	79.0
Number of farmer organizations supported with basic equipment required for marketing (platform weighing scale)	farmer organization	20.0	20.0	100.0
Number of farmer organizations supported with equipment (tarpaulins) for post-harvest handling	farmer organization	20.0	20.0	100.0
Number of farmers trained in marketing skills and post-harvest handling	individual	20.0	20.0	100.0
Number of government counterparts trained	individual	2.0	1.0	50.0
Output L: Targeted populations benefit from a better food system which offers increased availability and affordability of locally produced specialized nutritious foods in order to diversify their diet and prevent stunting				
Act 5. Provide financial and technical support to two industrial processors for equipment upgrade				
Amount of investments in equipment made	US\$	700000.0	400000.0	57.1
Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs				
Strategic Outcome 03: National institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security and safety nets programmes by 2020				
Output C: Schoolchildren targeted by Ghana's HGSF benefit from increased capacity of the Government to implement and manage a nutrition-sensitive and smallholder friendly Home Grown School Feeding Programme				
Act 7. Provide technical support to the National School Feeding Programme on policy implementation and monitoring, targeting, nutritious quality of school meals and linkages to smallholder farmers				

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Number of capacity development activities provided for advocacy on School Feeding.	activity	5.0	3.0	60.0
Number of people trained	individual	500.0	465.0	93.0
Number of technical support activities provided in schools	activity	5.0	1.0	20.0
Strategic Result 6: Policies to support sustainable development are coherent				
Strategic Outcome 04: Government efforts towards achieving Zero Hunger by 2030 are supported by effective and coherent policy frameworks.				
Output I: Ghanaians benefit from adoption of nutrition policy that enables them to improve nutrition status and access nutrition services				
Act 8. Provide technical support for policies & legislation related to social protection, nutrition, local fortification and smallholder farmers to the Government				
Number of policy engagement strategies developed/implemented	policy	10.0	6.0	60.0

Outcome Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Strategic Result 2 - No one suffers from malnutrition								
Strategic Outcome 01: Vulnerable women, adolescent girls, people living with HIV and children aged 6-23 months in targeted areas have enhanced nutritional status all year-round								
Outcome Indicator: ART Default rate								
Eastern Region	NPA: 2. Provide commodity vouchers to access locally produced Specialized Nutritious Foods to pregnant and lactating women and girls, people living with HIV and children 6-23 months	Commodity Voucher	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2013.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	9.90	5.60	<15.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: ART Nutritional Recovery rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Eastern Region	NPA: 2. Provide commodity vouchers to access locally produced Specialized Nutritious Foods to pregnant and lactating women and girls, people living with HIV and children 6-23 months	Commodity Voucher	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	56.10	78.00	>75.00	>75.00	
Outcome Indicator: Attendance rate								
Northern Region	SMP: 1. Provide take home rations, nutrition education and Adolescent Sexual & Reproductive Health education to adolescent girls in Junior High School	Cash, Commodity Voucher	male	80.00	90.00	=85.00	=85.00	Base Value: 2012.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	80.00	92.00	=85.00	=85.00	
			overall	80.00	91.00	=85.00	=85.00	
Outcome Indicator: Enrolment rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Northern Region	SMP: 1. Provide take home rations, nutrition education and Adolescent Sexual & Reproductive Health education to adolescent girls in Junior High School	Cash, Commodity Voucher	male	109.00	100.00	>108.00	>108.00	Base Value: 2018.02, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	93.00	88.00	>102.00	>102.00	
			overall	202.00	154.00	>210.00	>210.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								
Northern Region	NPA: 2. Provide commodity vouchers to access locally produced Specialized Nutritious Foods to pregnant and lactating women and girls, people living with HIV and children 6-23 months	Commodity Voucher	male	44.96	29.40	>80.00	>80.00	Base Value: 2018.05, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	50.00	37.50	>80.00	>80.00	
			overall	45.00	29.90	>80.00	>80.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Northern Region	NPA: 2. Provide commodity vouchers to access locally produced Specialized Nutritious Foods to pregnant and lactating women and girls, people living with HIV and children 6-23 months	Commodity Voucher	male	55.04	68.00	>80.00	>80.00	Base Value: 2018.05, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	75.00	58.30	>80.00	>80.00	
			overall	56.00	67.70	>80.00	>80.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)								
Northern Region	NPA: 2. Provide commodity vouchers to access locally produced Specialized Nutritious Foods to pregnant and lactating women and girls, people living with HIV and children 6-23 months	Commodity Voucher	male	48.84	43.20	>80.00	>80.00	Base Value: 2018.05, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	75.00	45.80	>80.00	>80.00	
			overall	50.00	43.30	>80.00	>80.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Northern Region	NPA: 2. Provide commodity vouchers to access locally produced Specialized Nutritious Foods to pregnant and lactating women and girls, people living with HIV and children 6-23 months	Commodity Voucher	male	24.03	33.10	=0	=0	Base Value: 2018.05, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	25.00	33.30	=0	=0	
			overall	24.00	33.10	=0	=0	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Northern Region	NPA: 2. Provide commodity vouchers to access locally produced Specialized Nutritious Foods to pregnant and lactating women and girls, people living with HIV and children 6-23 months	Commodity Voucher	male	8.53	3.30	=0	=0	Base Value: 2018.05, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	25.00	0	=0	=0	
			overall	8	3.20	=0	=0	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Northern Region	NPA: 2. Provide commodity vouchers to access locally produced Specialized Nutritious Foods to pregnant and lactating women and girls, people living with HIV and children 6-23 months	Commodity Voucher	male	4.65	23.70	=0	=0	Base Value: 2018.05, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	0	25.00	=0	=0	
			overall	5	23.80	=0	=0	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Northern Region	NPA: 2. Provide commodity vouchers to access locally produced Specialized Nutritious Foods to pregnant and lactating women and girls, people living with HIV and children 6-23 months	Commodity Voucher	male	31.01	37.50	<20.00	<20.00	Base Value: 2018.05, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	25.00	16.70	<20.00	<20.00	
			overall	31.00	37.00	<20.00	<20.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Northern Region	NPA: 2. Provide commodity vouchers to access locally produced Specialized Nutritious Foods to pregnant and lactating women and girls, people living with HIV and children 6-23 months	Commodity Voucher	male	36.43	28.80	<20.00	<20.00	Base Value: 2018.05, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	25.00	41.70	<20.00	<20.00	
			overall	36.00	29.90	<20.00	<20.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)								
Northern Region	NPA: 2. Provide commodity vouchers to access locally produced Specialized Nutritious Foods to pregnant and lactating women and girls, people living with HIV and children 6-23 months	Commodity Voucher	male	46.51	33.00	<20.00	<20.00	Base Value: 2018.05, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	25.00	29.20	<20.00	<20.00	
			overall	46.00	32.90	<20.00	<20.00	
Outcome Indicator: Gender ratio								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Northern Region	SMP: 1. Provide take home rations, nutrition education and Adolescent Sexual & Reproductive Health education to adolescent girls in Junior High School	Cash, Commodity Voucher	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2012.02, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0.80	0.85	=1	=1	
Outcome Indicator: Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								
Northern Region	NPA: 2. Provide commodity vouchers to access locally produced Specialized Nutritious Foods to pregnant and lactating women and girls, people living with HIV and children 6-23 months	Commodity Voucher	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.11 CSP end Target: 2018.11
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	8.77	8.77	>8.77	>8.77	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Northern Region	NPA: 2. Provide commodity vouchers to access locally produced Specialized Nutritious Foods to pregnant and lactating women and girls, people living with HIV and children 6-23 months	Commodity Voucher	male	39.30	44.00	=50.00	=50.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	44.10	50.40	=50.00	=50.00	
			overall	41.30	47.20	=50.00	=50.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
Northern Region	NPA: 2. Provide commodity vouchers to access locally produced Specialized Nutritious Foods to pregnant and lactating women and girls, people living with HIV and children 6-23 months	Commodity Voucher	male	75.00	44.40	>50.00	>50.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	75.00	45.80	>50.00	>50.00	
			overall	75.00	44.40	>50.00	>50.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Northern Region	NPA: 2. Provide commodity vouchers to access locally produced Specialized Nutritious Foods to pregnant and lactating women and girls, people living with HIV and children 6-23 months	Commodity Voucher	male	22.11	90.70	>66.00	>66.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Records Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP survey, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	22.11	90.90	>66.00	>66.00	
			overall	22.11	90.70	>66.00	>66.00	
Outcome Indicator: Retention rate								
Northern Region	SMP: 1. Provide take home rations, nutrition education and Adolescent Sexual & Reproductive Health education to adolescent girls in Junior High School	Cash, Commodity Voucher	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	92.90	95.00	=85.00	=85.00	
Strategic Result 4 - Food systems are sustainable								
Strategic Outcome 02: Targeted populations and communities benefit from enhanced food systems which support nutrition Value Chains by 2020								
Outcome Indicator: Percentage of default rate of WFP pro-smallholder farmer procurement contracts								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Ghana	CSI: 5. Provide financial and technical support to two industrial processors for equipment upgrade	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	0	=0	=0	
Outcome Indicator: Rate of post-harvest losses								
Ghana	SMS: 6. Provide capacity building & equipment support for smallholder farmers on Good Agricultural Practices, Post-Harvest Handling and Quality assurance	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.05, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	9	-	<9	<9	
Outcome Indicator: Value and volume of pro-smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Ghana	SMS: 6. Provide capacity building & equipment support for smallholder farmers on Good Agricultural Practices, Post-Harvest Handling and Quality assurance	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	3457.85	3866.30	>5000.00	>5000.00	

Strategic Result 6 - Policies to support sustainable development are coherent

Strategic Outcome 04: Government efforts towards achieving Zero Hunger by 2030 are supported by effective and coherent policy frameworks.

Outcome Indicator: Number of new or improved plans, policies, regulations, pieces of legislation and programmes to enhance food security and nutrition

Ghana	CSI: 8. Provide technical support for policies & legislation related to social protection, nutrition, local fortification and smallholder farmers to the Government	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.02, Secondary data, WFP Records Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, WFP Records Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	3	4	>5	>5	

Outcome Indicator: Proportion of targeted sectors and government entities participating in national zero hunger strategic reviews

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Ghana	CSI: 8. Provide technical support for policies & legislation related to social protection, nutrition, local fortification and smallholder farmers to the Government	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.02, Secondary data, WFP Records Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, WFP Records Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2018.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	60.00	70.00	>70.00	>70.00	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Progress towards gender equality								
Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men								
Northern Region	Commodity Voucher	SMP: 1. Provide take home rations, nutrition education and Adolescent Sexual & Reproductive Health education to adolescent girls in Junior High School	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2014.12 Latest Follow-up: 2014.12 Year end Target: 2014.12 CSP end Target: 2014.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	86.20	59.83	=50.00	=50.00	
Upper East region	Commodity Voucher	SMP: 1. Provide take home rations, nutrition education and Adolescent Sexual & Reproductive Health education to adolescent girls in Junior High School	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	3.33	3.85	=50.00	=50.00	
Upper West region	Commodity Voucher	SMP: 1. Provide take home rations, nutrition education and Adolescent Sexual & Reproductive Health education to adolescent girls in Junior High School	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	11.11	2.04	=50.00	=50.00	
Volta region	Cash	SMP: 1. Provide take home rations, nutrition education and Adolescent Sexual & Reproductive Health education to adolescent girls in Junior High School	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2014.12 Latest Follow-up: 2014.12 Year end Target: 2014.12 CSP end Target: 2014.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	86.20	48.95	=50.00	=50.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men								
Northern Region	Commodity Voucher	SMP: 1. Provide take home rations, nutrition education and Adolescent Sexual & Reproductive Health education to adolescent girls in Junior High School	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2014.12 Latest Follow-up: 2014.12 Year end Target: 2014.12 CSP end Target: 2014.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	8.30	15.72	=25.00	=25.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Upper East region	Commodity Voucher	SMP: 1. Provide take home rations, nutrition education and Adolescent Sexual & Reproductive Health education to adolescent girls in Junior High School	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	6.67	1.92	=25.00	=25.00	
Upper West region	Commodity Voucher	SMP: 1. Provide take home rations, nutrition education and Adolescent Sexual & Reproductive Health education to adolescent girls in Junior High School	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	37.04	8.16	=25.00	=25.00	
Volta region	Cash	SMP: 1. Provide take home rations, nutrition education and Adolescent Sexual & Reproductive Health education to adolescent girls in Junior High School	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2014.12 Latest Follow-up: 2014.12 Year end Target: 2014.12 CSP end Target: 2014.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	8.30	9.73	=25.00	=25.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women								
Northern Region	Commodity Voucher	SMP: 1. Provide take home rations, nutrition education and Adolescent Sexual & Reproductive Health education to adolescent girls in Junior High School	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2014.12 Latest Follow-up: 2014.12 Year end Target: 2014.12 CSP end Target: 2014.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	4.20	24.45	=25.00	=25.00	
Upper East region	Commodity Voucher	SMP: 1. Provide take home rations, nutrition education and Adolescent Sexual & Reproductive Health education to adolescent girls in Junior High School	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	90.00	94.23	=25.00	=25.00	
Upper West region	Commodity Voucher	SMP: 1. Provide take home rations, nutrition education and Adolescent Sexual & Reproductive Health education to adolescent girls in Junior High School	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	50.85	89.80	=25.00	=25.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Volta region	Cash	SMP: 1. Provide take home rations, nutrition education and Adolescent Sexual & Reproductive Health education to adolescent girls in Junior High School	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2014.12 Latest Follow-up: 2014.12 Year end Target: 2014.12 CSP end Target: 2014.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	4.20	47.55	=25.00	=25.00	
Protection								
Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
Northern Region	Commodity Voucher	SMP: 1. Provide take home rations, nutrition education and Adolescent Sexual & Reproductive Health education to adolescent girls in Junior High School	male	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2014.12 Latest Follow-up: 2014.12 Year end Target: 2014.12 CSP end Target: 2014.12
			female	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Upper East region	Commodity Voucher	SMP: 1. Provide take home rations, nutrition education and Adolescent Sexual & Reproductive Health education to adolescent girls in Junior High School	male	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Upper West region	Commodity Voucher	SMP: 1. Provide take home rations, nutrition education and Adolescent Sexual & Reproductive Health education to adolescent girls in Junior High School	male	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Volta region	Cash	SMP: 1. Provide take home rations, nutrition education and Adolescent Sexual & Reproductive Health education to adolescent girls in Junior High School	male	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2014.12 Latest Follow-up: 2014.12 Year end Target: 2014.12 CSP end Target: 2014.12
			female	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Accountability to affected populations								
Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Northern Region	Commodity Voucher	SMP: 1. Provide take home rations, nutrition education and Adolescent Sexual & Reproductive Health education to adolescent girls in Junior High School	male	51.22	71.01	=90.00	=90.00	Base Value: 2014.12 Latest Follow-up: 2014.12 Year end Target: 2014.12 CSP end Target: 2014.12
			female	60.00	50.00	=90.00	=90.00	
			overall	70.00	69.00	=90.00	=90.00	
Upper East region	Commodity Voucher	SMP: 1. Provide take home rations, nutrition education and Adolescent Sexual & Reproductive Health education to adolescent girls in Junior High School	male	100.00	100.00	=90.00	=90.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	96.50	100.00	=90.00	=90.00	
			overall	96.67	100.00	=90.00	=90.00	
Upper West region	Commodity Voucher	SMP: 1. Provide take home rations, nutrition education and Adolescent Sexual & Reproductive Health education to adolescent girls in Junior High School	male	62.96	93.02	=90.00	=90.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	68.00	66.67	=90.00	=90.00	
			overall	62.96	89.80	=90.00	=90.00	
Volta region	Cash	SMP: 1. Provide take home rations, nutrition education and Adolescent Sexual & Reproductive Health education to adolescent girls in Junior High School	male	51.22	96.77	=90.00	=90.00	Base Value: 2014.12 Latest Follow-up: 2014.12 Year end Target: 2014.12 CSP end Target: 2014.12
			female	60.00	90.00	=90.00	=90.00	
			overall	70.00	94.41	=90.00	=90.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
Northern Region	Commodity Voucher	SMP: 1. Provide take home rations, nutrition education and Adolescent Sexual & Reproductive Health education to adolescent girls in Junior High School	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Upper East region	Commodity Voucher	SMP: 1. Provide take home rations, nutrition education and Adolescent Sexual & Reproductive Health education to adolescent girls in Junior High School	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Upper West region	Commodity Voucher	SMP: 1. Provide take home rations, nutrition education and Adolescent Sexual & Reproductive Health education to adolescent girls in Junior High School	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Volta region	Cash	SMP: 1. Provide take home rations, nutrition education and Adolescent Sexual & Reproductive Health education to adolescent girls in Junior High School	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Environment								
Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified								
Northern Region	Capacity Strengthening	CSB: 4. Provide technical support to selected Community Level processors of blended flours	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.01 Year end Target: 2018.01 CSP end Target: 2018.01
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
		CSI: 5. Provide financial and technical support to two industrial processors for equipment upgrade	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.01 Year end Target: 2018.01 CSP end Target: 2018.01
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	100.00	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	

World Food Programme

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WFP-Supported Nutrition Value Chain; from the farm, to local industrial processing into nutritious foods, for stunting prevention.

<https://www1.wfp.org/countries/ghana>

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2018)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Vulnerable women, adolescent girls, people living with HIV and children aged 6-23 months in targeted areas have enhanced nutritional status all year-round	3. Provide capacity strengthening to Ghana Health Service for Nutrition Counselling and Social Behavioural Change Communication (SBCC)	362,962	88,865	0	88,865	37,654	51,211
		2. Provide commodity vouchers to access locally produced Specialized Nutritious Foods to pregnant and lactating women and girls, people living with HIV and children 6-23 months	2,373,447	1,722,708	0	1,722,708	1,208,798	513,910
		1. Provide take home rations, nutrition education and Adolescent Sexual & Reproductive Health education to adolescent girls in Junior High School	3,338,386	1,480,805	0	1,480,805	1,265,380	215,425
		Non Activity Specific	0	17,152	0	17,152	0	17,152
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			6,074,796	3,309,530	0	3,309,530	2,511,832	797,698

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Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2018)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
4	Targeted populations and communities benefit from enhanced food systems which support nutrition Value Chains by 2020	4. Provide technical support to selected Community Level processors of blended flours	943,176	455,809	0	455,809	197,636	258,173
		5. Provide financial and technical support to two industrial processors for equipment upgrade	843,021	517,042	0	517,042	489,955	27,087
		6. Provide capacity building & equipment support for smallholder farmers on Good Agricultural Practices, Post-Harvest Handling and Quality assurance	801,421	791,680	0	791,680	469,351	322,329
		Non Activity Specific	0	150,114	0	150,114	0	150,114
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			2,587,618	1,914,645	0	1,914,645	1,156,941	757,704

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Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2018)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	National institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security and safety nets programmes by 2020	7. Provide technical support to the National School Feeding Programme on policy implementation and monitoring, targeting, nutritious quality of school meals and linkages to smallholder farmers	539,625	510,772	0	510,772	213,723	297,049
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			539,625	510,772	0	510,772	213,723	297,049
6	Government efforts towards achieving Zero Hunger by 2030 are supported by effective and coherent policy frameworks.	8. Provide technical support for policies & legislation related to social protection, nutrition, local fortification and smallholder farmers to the Government	197,837	68,484	0	68,484	66,220	2,264
Subtotal Strategic Result 6. Policies to support sustainable development are coherent (SDG Target 17.14)			197,837	68,484	0	68,484	66,220	2,264
		Non Activity Specific	0	2,994,075	0	2,994,075	0	2,994,075
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	2,994,075	0	2,994,075	0	2,994,075
Total Direct Operational Cost			9,399,876	8,797,507	0	8,797,507	3,948,716	4,848,790
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,380,439	1,380,439	0	1,380,439	975,881	404,558
Total Direct Costs			10,780,314	10,177,945	0	10,177,945	4,924,597	5,253,348
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			700,720	537,431		537,431	537,431	0
Grand Total			11,481,035	10,715,376	0	10,715,376	5,462,027	5,253,348

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Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

Advance and allocation:

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.

This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

Annual Country Report - Donor Version
Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2018)
Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
Ghana	11,481,035	8,470,353	5,251,031
<i>*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018</i>			