

SAVING
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Ghana Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2023



World Food
Programme

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Summary

The 2018 Ghana zero hunger strategic review (ZHSR) process, launched by the President of the Republic of Ghana, informed the design of the WFP's new country strategic plan (CSP 2019-2023) in Ghana. In line with the findings of the ZHSR, the priorities of the CSP include addressing the triple burden of malnutrition; reducing post-harvest losses; improving smallholder farmers' access to markets; enhancing food safety and quality along nutrition value chains; strengthening capacities for targeting and implementation of food security; nutrition and social protection programmes; and enhancing emergency preparedness and response.

Contributing to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, strategic outcome 1 employed a combination of cash-based transfers and capacity strengthening to targeted beneficiaries, and capacity strengthening of Ghana Health Service staff in eight targeted districts on social behavioural change communication (SBCC), counselling and monitoring of nutrition indicators. Women and children received SBCC and nutrition education on optimal feeding practices as well as e-vouchers to redeem at local retail shops to buy fortified foods produced locally by WFP's partners (Premium Foods, Yedent and Project Peanut Butter). Stunting prevention interventions were also initiated in 2019 in the Ashanti Region, the second region with the highest burden of malnutrition, in collaboration with the Ghana Health Services and the Koko Plus Foundation. Preparatory work to include adolescent girls in the stunting prevention programme was undertaken and is expected to be rolled out in 2020.

Strategic outcome 2 contributing to SDGs 2 and 17, focused on supporting targeted smallholder farmers in aggregating and improving post-harvest management practices and linking them to selected industrial processors, through technical support and capacity strengthening. Achievements in 2019 included the "site acceptance tests" of the new production plant of Yedent, and the initiation of the process for the new plant at Premium Foods. Both Yedent and Premium Foods were supported to upgrade their capacity to produce fortified blended flour to international standards. WFP procured specialized nutritious foods from Yedent, Premium Foods, and Project Peanut Butter for the stunting prevention programme. Funds that would have been used to import nutritious products were invested into the local economy. WFP collaborated with the Food and Drugs Authority to ensure adherence to national food safety standards. Meanwhile, WFP transferred the Ejura warehouse, a 300 mt warehouse constructed with WFP funding, to the Ghana Commodity Exchange to manage the warehouse on behalf of the WFP-supported farmer-based organizations using the service.

Working towards SDG 17, through strategic outcomes 3 and 4, WFP and partners under an agreed joint workplan with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP), advocated for the dissemination of the cost-benefit analysis (CBA) on school feeding for increased investment. Undertaken with the technical support of Mastercard, the CBA highlighted that every GHS 1 (USD 0.18) invested brings a cost-benefit ratio of GHS 3.3 (USD 0.59) in the life of the school child. Findings were widely disseminated under the leadership of the MoGCSP and presented to the Parliamentary Select Committee on Gender, Children and Social Protection for deliberation. As part of processes towards legislation on school feeding, the draft bill on school feeding received its first reading in parliament, prior to legal deliberation and finalization. Through WFP's support, school children are also consuming more nutritious meals, following a nationwide elaborate training of school caterers and head cooks of the school feeding programme on innovative cooking to improve the quality and nutrition of school meals.

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 the Government's early warning system. In collaboration with the Ghana Health Service and the Ghana AIDS Commission, WFP in 2019 initiated a capacity strengthening and livelihoods programme for people living with HIV (PLHIV) who had been phased out of the WFP's food assistance, as a way of ensuring drug adherence. This initiative was one of the recommendations of the widely disseminated food security assessment of PLHIV commissioned by WFP and Ghana AIDS Commission (GAC). Finally, WFP also supported the Voluntary National Review process of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2019 as part of processes to address growing inequalities in Ghana.

31,791

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

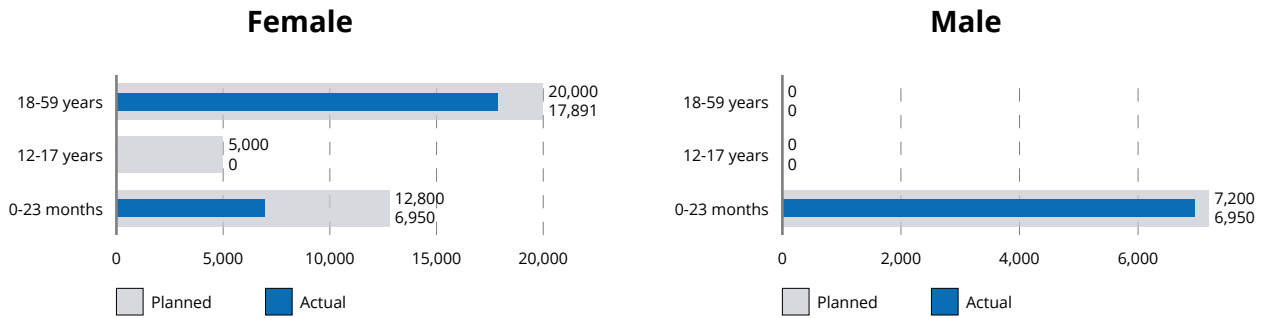


78% female

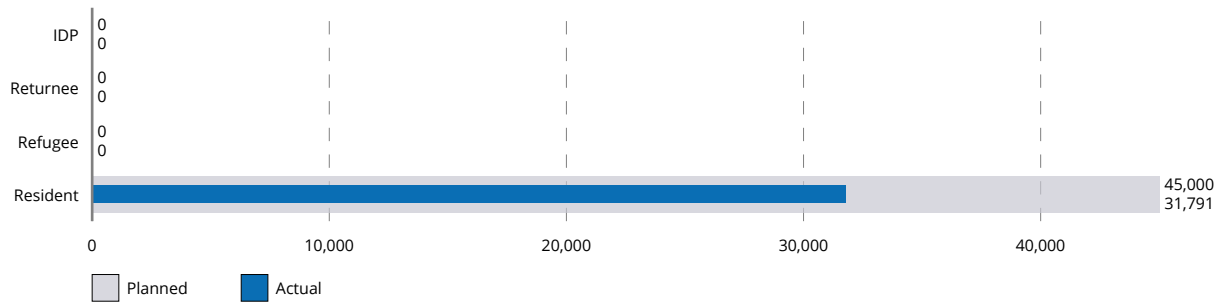


22% male

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status

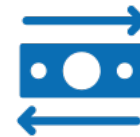


Total Food and CBT



0 mt

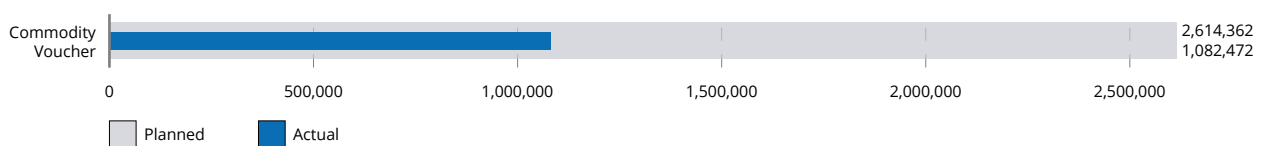
total actual food transferred in 2019
of 1,159 mt total planned



US\$ 1,082,472

total actual cash transferred in 2019
of \$US 2,614,362 total planned

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and Operations



Data Created: 20 Feb 2020 - Contact: hq.gis@wfp.org
 Website: www.wfp.org - Prepared by: HQ, Emergency GIS Unit
 Map Reference: GHA_PRES_WFPpresence_ASP_20200207
 Data sources: WFP offices; WFP - Boundaries: UNMap - Populated places: GeoNames
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Ghana is a lower-middle-income country, with a population of 30.1 million [1], and a per capita gross domestic product (GDP) of USD 2,270 in 2019 [2]. The middle-income status makes it ineligible for concessional financing. Ghana is off the International Monetary Fund (IMF) programme, after completing its four-year Extended Credit Facility (ECF) programme. It is projected to see economic growth, but with caution, given the impending country polls in 2020. Despite progress made in reducing poverty and hunger among its population, significant regional disparities and gaps persist. In 2019, Ghana ranked 142nd out of 189 countries in the 2018 Human Development Index [3] and with a gender parity score of 0.688 out of 1, it ranked 89th of 177 countries in the 2018 Global Gender Gap Index [4]. According to the 2016/17 Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS), 23 percent of the population lives below the poverty line, and 8.2 percent below the extreme poverty line. Poverty rates reduced marginally between 2012 and the 2016,

while inequalities increased between the Northern and Southern regions, rural and urban areas, and among specific livelihood groups, with women more marginalized. These increasing inequalities in access to services and resources were also highlighted in the 2019 voluntary national review (VNR) of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The 2014 Demographic and Health Survey highlighted high rates of stunting in Northern Ghana, with a prevalence of 33 percent in comparison to the national average of 19 percent. Countrywide, 42 percent of women of reproductive age and 66 percent of children aged 6–59 months were anaemic. Anaemia among children aged 6 to 59 months reached as high as 74 percent in the Upper East and Upper West, and 82 percent in the Northern Region [5], with very few women and children meeting the requirements for minimum acceptable diet (MAD) and minimum dietary diversity (MDD). Maintaining the recommended nutritional quality of school meals has been a challenge since WFP's handover of the school feeding programme to the Government in 2016.

WFP's new country strategic plan (CSP 2019-2023) in Ghana, adopted in January 2019, is aligned with the Government's Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP 2017–2024), National Social Protection Policy, National Gender Policy, Nutrition Policy, School Feeding Policy, and National Strategic Plan on HIV/AIDS. Priorities to improve the population's food and nutrition security under the CPESDP include reducing post-harvest food losses; promoting local production and consumption of nutritious local foods; strengthening early-warning and emergency preparedness systems; reducing malnutrition at all levels; and promoting research and development. Contributing to SDGs 2 and 17, the CSP has four strategic outcomes which fall under the root causes (strategic outcomes 1, 3 and 4) and resilience-building (strategic outcome 2) focus areas and are in line with the gaps identified by the 2018 zero hunger strategic review. Strategic outcome 1 aims to improve nutritional status of vulnerable populations, including children and women of reproduction age in high burden regions, in line with national targets by 2025. Through strategic outcome 2, WFP and partners ensure targeted populations and communities in Ghana benefit from more efficient, inclusive and resilient food systems which support nutrition value chains by 2030. Strategic outcome 3 focuses on strengthening capacity of local and national institutions to better target and manage food security, nutrition and social protection programmes by 2030, while strategic outcome 4 ensures the Government's efforts towards achieving zero hunger by 2030 are supported by advocacy and coherent policy frameworks.

The Government of Ghana is WFP's key partner in the country, with all programmes implemented with and through national institutions, ministries and specialized agencies, including the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, Ghana Health Services, and the Food and Drugs Authority. WFP also partners with local partners, including the Partnership for Child Development, the African Union Development Agency (AUDA) on school feeding, industrial food processors on food fortification and the Ghana Commodity Exchange (GCX) to link smallholder farmers to warehouse receipt systems and to GCX's trading platform. Within the United Nations (UN) agencies, WFP partners with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) on adolescent nutrition, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) on local food systems' support, and with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and FAO on supporting the Government's early warning systems for emergency preparedness and response. The latter is as part of a One UN joint pilot programme initiated in 2018. WFP is also actively collaborating and coordinating gender, emergency preparedness and response, agriculture and social protection interventions with the UN inter-agency groups, the Government's sectorial working groups and development partners. Lastly, through partnership with academia and research institutions, WFP aims to generate evidence to improve programme design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and for advocacy on zero hunger.

CSP financial overview

2019 marked the first year of implementation of the new country strategic plan (CSP 2019-2023) in Ghana, transitioning from the transitional interim country strategic plan (T-ICSP 2018). The CSP was about 83 percent funded of the total needs-based requirement of USD 16.1 million, mainly thanks to contributions from Canada, Japan, the Government of Ghana's Counterpart Cash Contribution (GCCC) received in 2018, and some private donors. The multi-year Canadian contribution accounted for 19 percent of the 2019 requirements, while Japan's contributed accounted for 31 percent of the requirements. About 70 percent of the funds were earmarked for specific activities. Ghana's lower-middle income status and the Government's "Ghana Beyond Aid" vision resulted in many donors revising their support portfolios. To mitigate these challenges, WFP in Ghana adopted innovative fundraising strategies to mobilize additional resources, involving the private sector and non-traditional donors.

Strategic outcome 1 was well-funded compared to other strategic outcomes, mainly due to the new involvement of Japan into WFP's stunting prevention programme in Ghana for 2019 and 2020. This new funding stream, coupled with the 2019 and 2020 allocations from Canada's multi-year funding for nutrition activities ensured strategic outcome 1 to be well funded for two consecutive years (2019-2020). Japan also brought on additional partnerships to the stunting prevention programme, which helped maximize resources. All the specialized nutritious products distributed under this strategic outcome were locally produced, through WFP's support and investment in strengthening local processing capacities under strategic outcome 2. This added great value for money to the stunting programme.

On the contrary, strategic outcomes 2, 3 and 4 were inadequately funded. For strategic outcome 2, the only funding available was the 2019 allocation from Canada, which was not sufficient to cover the needs of all planned activities, particularly the nutrition-sensitive agriculture and market access support to smallholder farmers. The scope of activities was therefore reduced and priority was given to activities that promoted the completion of the hot commissioning of the new processing equipment (for the production of specialized nutritious foods). The benefits of the funds invested into this activity transcended beyond WFP to other national programmes. The school feeding programme for example is using Texturized Soy Protein, produced by one of the food processors supported by WFP. Ongoing fundraising efforts from the private sector, international financial institutions and other non-traditional funding sources for an innovative market access support programme is expected to yield results in 2020. An e-commerce concept pilot programme to improve smallholder farmers' access to markets, finance and technology is under development by WFP in partnership with the Ghana Commodity Exchange, and was initiated through WFP's seed money (the 2030 Fund).

The expected resources for the planned nation-wide comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis (CFSVA) as part of strategic outcome 3 were not received in 2019. Despite the relatively low level of funding of this strategic outcome, some significant achievements were recorded with the resources available (the bulk of which was from GCCC), particularly in advocacy and knowledge transfer to the national school feeding programme. Most of the funds available for strategic outcome 4 were local funds received from GCCC as well, enabling WFP to support the Government's efforts continuously in achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG 2) through advocacy and coherent policy frameworks. In 2020, WFP has plans to request for a reallocation of funding, to allot some excess funds from strategic outcome 1 to strategic outcomes 2, 3 and 4, to help address the funding gaps of the other critical activities, while enhancing fundraising efforts.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01

Vulnerable populations, including children and women of reproductive age, in the regions with the highest numbers of stunted children have improved nutrition status in line with national targets by 2025

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$4,140,547	\$3,630,621	\$7,270,784	\$1,709,887

Through strategic outcome 1, WFP aimed to address the triple burden of malnutrition (stunting, micronutrient deficiencies and overweight/obesity) among vulnerable groups in targeted regions characterized by high levels of malnutrition and food insecurity. Specifically, activity 1 sought to provide capacity strengthening and cash/vouchers to targeted beneficiaries to facilitate access to specialized nutritious foods (SNFs) and/or micronutrient-dense fresh foods for vulnerable children aged 6-23 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/Gs), taking advantage of the 'window of opportunity' (the first 1,000 days of life). Activity 1 also aimed to support Ghana Health Service (GHS) in targeted districts on social behavioral change communication (SBCC) for healthy diets, counselling and monitoring of nutrition indicators.

Financial resources for strategic outcome 1 were readily available, including multiyear resources for 2019 and 2020, which allowed WFP to implement most of the planned activities in a timely manner. Viewed against the implementation plan, 2019 expenditures averaged only about 64 percent, mainly due to the fact that the planned adolescent girls' initiative could not be implemented in 2019. Preparatory work to include adolescent girls in the stunting prevention programme was undertaken and is expected to be rolled out in 2020.

During 2019, WFP in collaboration with the Ghana Health Services (GHS) targeted pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children aged 6-23 months in seven districts in the Northern regions and one district in the Ashanti region. Overall, about 71 percent of planned beneficiaries, including 56 percent PLW and 44 percent children aged 6-23 months, received their entitled commodity vouchers, combined with nutrition sensitization. SBCC messages emphasized healthy eating and lifestyle choices, while electronic vouchers allowed PLW to access locally produced SNFs, iodized salt and vitamin A-enriched vegetable oil, to acquire the essential nutrients required during pregnancy and period of exclusive breastfeeding. Mothers also accessed locally produced SNFs tailored to the needs of infants starting complementary feeding at six months.

The fortified blended flours part of the PLW's rations (Tom Vita or Maizoya) were produced by Yedent and Premium Foods, two processors who are being supported by WFP as part of the enhanced nutrition and value chains (ENVAC) initiative under strategic outcome 2. Small-quantity lipid-based nutrient supplement (SQ-LNS - GrowNut), produced locally by Project Peanut Butter, or KOKO Plus, a micronutrient supplement also produced locally by Yedent, were distributed to children aged 6-23 months in the Northern and Ashanti regions respectively. Beneficiaries could only redeem their rations upon accessing the required health services for each category. This contributed to greatly improving attendance at health facilities in communities, where vulnerable and marginalized groups have limited access to basic health care, therefore directly contributing to universal health coverage (UHC).

Although compliance was extremely high among the PLW (108 percent), it was lower for children aged 6-23 months (51 percent), partly as a result of the greater attractiveness of the PLW package compared to the children's package. WFP plans to enhance SBCC activities in 2020 in targeted communities, on the benefits of the GrowNut and KOKO, targeting husbands more specifically, for them to increasingly encourage their wives to redeem the SNFs' rations intended for their children.

On top of the SNFs distributed, SBCC remained a key component of the nutrition programme this year. The robust campaigns carried out by the 326 trained health staff to some 100,000 community members (out of 135,000 targeted) yielded impressive results. For instance, the proportion of households consuming daily heme iron-rich foods, protein rich foods and vitamin A rich foods in 2019 all increased in all targeted regions compared to the 2017 baseline values. The proportion of households consuming daily heme iron-rich foods more than doubled in the Northern regions, while in the Ashanti region, it increased by 15 percent. Similarly, daily intake of proteins and vitamin A rich foods increased by 17.9 and 29.7 percent respectively (in the Northern Region), and by 6.6 and 0.7 percent respectively (in the Ashanti region). The minimum acceptable diet score of children aged 6-23 months also recorded notable gains, increasing by 7.5 percent in the North and by 10 percent in Ashanti. All results recorded exceeded set targets for 2019.

Progress was also made in reducing stunting prevalence in targeted areas. Results from the post distribution monitoring assessment highlighted that nearly one-fourth of children aged 6-59 months in targeted northern intervention areas were stunted, which represented a modest progress overall (0.4 percent reduction in stunting prevalence) compared to baseline. District and gender disparities were also noted, with some districts found to have significant levels of reduction, while others had increasing trends. For example, 10.7 percent of children in the Ashanti region were stunted, a proportion that was far lower than that of the Northern region (24.3 percent), and the

prevalence of stunting was higher among boys (30.6 percent) compared to girls (18.3 percent) across all the districts. The districts with increased levels of stunting were characterized by a limited number of health facilities implementing the stunting prevention programme and highly mobile populations.

A major undertaking in 2019 was the expansion of the stunting prevention programme into a new region, namely the Ashanti region, which has the second highest levels of malnutrition in Ghana. The supply chain for the distribution of the locally produced nutritious foods was managed by food processors managing a network of retail shops, while the distribution of entitlements was managed through SCOPE, WFP's corporate digital beneficiary information and transfer management platform. Good progress was also made on the preparations of the stunting prevention initiative targeting adolescent girls, expected to be rolled-out in early 2020. Activities included the design of training manuals, operational guidelines, flyers and posters. The operational guidelines and manuals for the programme were cleared by the Ghana Health Service SBCC Technical Committee and are expected to be used nationally, not only in WFP-supported health facilities. This initiative has plans to pilot a combined assistance modality: commodity voucher for SNFs will be combined with unrestricted cash in some districts, while commodity voucher for SNFs will be combined with a value voucher with a list of food and non-food items based on adolescent health and hygiene needs.

As part of capacity strengthening activities of GHS staff, during 2019, frontline health workers and community health volunteers (CHVs) were trained on how to conduct SBCC activities using different channels. Both health workers and CHVs were also trained on how to monitor the growth of children during child welfare clinics. They also acquired skills on how to administer the mobile data collection and analytics (MDCA) tool and register beneficiaries onto the SCOPE platform. Retailers in the Ashanti region were also trained to effectively use the mobile point of sale (mPOS) devices to assist beneficiaries redeem their entitlements, as the programme was newly set up in that region. The capacity strengthening component helped improve the implementation of the programme at all levels.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide cash and vouchers for specialized nutritious foods and/or micronutrient-dense fresh foods for vulnerable children aged 6–23 months, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women through government safety nets and support the Ghana Health Service with regard to social and behaviour change communication to promote healthy diets in high burden areas	4

Strategic outcome 02

Targeted populations and communities in Ghana benefit from more efficient, inclusive and resilient food systems which support nutrition value chains by 2030

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$4,347,933	\$3,499,877	\$1,340,937	\$519,597

Strategic outcome 2 aimed at making the Ghanaian food systems more efficient, inclusive and resilient, while reducing post-harvest losses, increasing smallholder farmers' access to markets, and delivering nutritious, safe and affordable food for the population. Two activities (activities 2 and 3), focusing on supporting local processing capacity and smallholder farmers' market access, were implemented. Through activity 2, technical support was provided to communities and industrial processors of fortified flours and blended flours, while activity 3 supported the linkage of smallholder farmers to the Government's flagship programmes.

This strategic outcome was funded at only 31 percent against the needs-based plan requirement. Overall, 58 percent of the funds under the implementation plan were used, which covered 75 percent and 50 percent of planned sub-activities under activity 2 and activity 3 respectively. Planning was always done in United States Dollars and implemented in Ghana Cedis; with the depreciating exchange rate, there was often foreign exchange savings which made it possible for the programme to accomplish more with less. Activities not implemented in 2019 due to operational delays were shifted to 2020, as several preparatory actions needed prior to project implementation were not finalized yet.

Under strategic outcome 2, one of the associated key outputs was the increased total food production capacity, from 3 metric tonnes to 18 metric tonnes daily for Yedent Agro-processing, and from 40 metric tonnes to 100 metric tonnes daily for premium foods. Hot commissioning was undertaken for both food processors during this period. Moreover, available resources allowed WFP to purchase commodities from the farmer-based organizations in targeted project



areas, and a total of 3,295 metric tonnes was purchased in 2019 out of 5,000 metric tonnes planned. Although there was a marginal decline compared to the amount purchased in 2018 (3,866 metric tonnes), it represented 65 percent of the available implementation plan's budget. Through activity 2, various processes were undertaken to facilitate the provision of technical support to community level and medium scale food processors. A National Steering Committee (NSC) with representation from the Food Research Institute; Women in Agricultural Development of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture; Food and Drugs Authority and WFP was formed to coordinate the prioritization and selection of food processors. Two medium scale and one community level food processors were selected to receive financial and technical support (including key equipment) to enhance their production capacities and improve food safety and quality of blended flours. Following the signing of field level agreements, an architect was recruited to design the drawings to enhance the facilities, for work to commence in the three locations. With the upgrade of the facilities, significant improvements in the processing are expected, as well as an increased availability and consumption of various blended flours at the community level. The consumption of safer blended flours is expected to contribute to increased well-being of infants, adolescents, pregnant and lactating mothers and adults, as well as an improvement in the living standards of the selected processors and the farmers that will supply raw materials for processing.

Under the support to the industrial processors, Yedent Agro Foods Processing Company Limited set up a new production line with modern equipment and an additional capacity of 18 mt per day to produce fortified cereal blends. Hot commissioning of the new production line was conducted in 2019 and the factory is finalizing its systems to begin production on the new line. The Food and Drugs Authority (FDA) inspected the new factory and final report is planned to be provided by FDA. Meanwhile, hot commissioning for Premium Foods Limited's new Super Cereal equipment (procured under the sub-grant agreement with WFP) was initiated in December 2019. The next phase for the processors will be a pre-assessment to identify gaps before the audit, after which approval request will be submitted to WFP to produce Super Cereal like fortified foods using the new production lines.

Through activity 3, selected aggregators, processors, nucleus and smallholder farmers were trained on post-harvest handling practices across the six operational regions in collaboration with the Adventist Development and Relief Agency. In collaboration with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and partners, 92 percent of planned smallholder farmers were also trained on good agronomic practices, marketing and business skills, warehouse management practices and group dynamics. Smallholder farmers adopted the use of hermetic bags for storage of cereals and legumes to reduce post-harvest losses, while reducing the use of agrochemicals. WFP in Ghana also collaborated with the crop research institute (CRI) to introduce the cultivation, marketing and consumption of provitamin A enriched yellow maize among WFP's supported smallholder and nucleus farmers. Field demonstrations and farmer field schools were used. In 2019, there was an increase in the cultivation of the provitamin A yellow maize as a result of the high demand by the poultry industry.

WFP also supported the establishment of market access networks and services by handing over to the Ghana Commodity Exchange (GCX) the management of a WFP-funded, fully equipped 300 mt capacity warehouse in the Ashanti region (in the municipality of Ejura-Sekyedmasi). Since the hand-over, several smallholder farmers affiliated to WFP-supported farmers' organizations have deposited about 44 mt of maize in the warehouse. This maize was dried, graded and bagged at the warehouse, which is linked to GCX's network of certified warehouses and electronic trading platform. The GCX launched the warehouse receipts system which is now operational in certified warehouses in selected locations. During 2020, WFP has plans to support smallholder farmers and aggregators under the enhanced nutrition and value chains (ENVAC) initiative to link them to these certified warehouses. Overall, farmer-based organizations supported under the ENVAC through aggregators were able to sell their produce, including over 3,295 mt of maize, to processors and institutional buyers. Increased volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems are expected to further improve the incomes of the smallholder farmers. The Government of Ghana established a steering committee to coordinate the processes towards conducting a nationwide post-harvest loss assessment. As a member of the steering committee, WFP will leverage planned resources in post-harvest loss reduction initiatives to support the national exercise.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Link smallholder farmers with the One District, One Warehouse programme by providing training and equipment to minimize post-harvest losses and facilitate quality assurance and market linkages with processors and institutional customers	3
Provide technical support for community and industrial production of fortified flour and for food safety and quality assurance. This includes technical support on food safety and quality for up to 30 community milling and blending concerns, predominantly women's groups, in the three northern regions and financial and technical support for two industrial fortified flour producers in Brong Ahafo and Ashanti regions.	3

Strategic outcome 03

Local and national institutions have enhanced capacity to target and manage food security, nutrition and social protection programmes by 2030

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$4,062,639	\$2,843,847	\$783,508	\$288,870

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP aimed at strengthening the capacity of local and national institutions to better target and manage food security, nutrition and social protection programmes by 2030, through the provision of technical support mainly. Funds received for strategic outcome 3 only covered about 19 percent of the needs-based requirements, but covered fully the needs or prioritized activities under the revised implementation plan. This allowed WFP to implement activities at planned level, while expanding the scope and coverage of the innovative nutrition training activities of school feeding caterers. Out of the 5 planned outputs, two were fully implemented, one was partially implemented, and resource mobilization expedited for the remaining activity. Additional internal funds received during 2019 contributed to supporting food security assessments of people living with HIV. Meanwhile, capacity strengthening activities planned for partners (the Food and Drugs Authority and the National Disaster Management Organization) as part of emergency preparedness on the nutrition monitoring system, integrated with early warning system, were implemented at a reduced scope, due to operational delays from implementing partners. Resources were optimized as savings were made compared to the planned expenditures thanks to prudent reviews of the budgets, and partners were encouraged to complement the resources with their own in-house resources. Also, due to exchange rate savings, less funds than planned were used in implementing the planned activities. One key activity planned which could not be implemented due to funding gaps was the updated national assessment and mapping of food insecure and vulnerable groups through the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA). The concept note was reviewed to include a gender-sensitive agriculture component among others, and this activity is expected to be rolled-out in 2020 upon availability of resources.

In 2019, WFP collaborated closely with the National School Feeding Programme Secretariat; Ministry of Food and Agriculture through the Statistics, Research and Information Directorate; National Disaster Management Organization; Food and Drug Authority; Ghana Health Service; Ghana AIDS Commission; and the National Development Planning Commission. WFP continued to support the national school feeding programme, one of the Government's leading social protection interventions which utilizes over 80 percent of the Ministry's budget allocation to social protection. Extensive training was provided to some 8,000 school feeding caterers and head cooks in innovative ways of cooking nutritious meals. Focus was on the use of locally available nutritious foods, including locally produced Texturized Soy Protein by the local food processor Yedent. Trainings in the planning of school meals' menus were also provided to targeted stakeholders in different districts, using the available food in the ecological zone. A joint monitoring exercise undertaken by school feeding stakeholders revealed that appropriate and context-specific school menus were in place, and that children consumed better and more nutritious meals in 2019. Handy measures to support the provision of adequate meal portions were also in place in targeted schools. All school feeding stakeholders at the regional and district/metropolitan and municipal areas were also trained in monitoring skills. The joint monitoring exercise was part of a follow-up nutrition assessment of the school feeding programme, two years after WFP handed over school the programme to the Government.

Key findings of the nutrition assessment included the need to establish "model school feeding schools". The latter would have all the complementary services to school feeding in place, to serve as pivot for learning and as examples to follow for other schools. Following a stakeholders' orientation, three model school feeding schools were launched in three regions, including in the Upper East, Upper West and Northern regions. Complementary services integrated in the programme included attendance tracking and school gardens, while the other planned complementary services will be established further on. One key result observed thus far is the improved coordination of the programme at field level, with the District Assembly playing a key role in coordinating the model schools. This approach is expected to be replicated all the other regions in 2020. Meanwhile, WFP supported the Ghana AIDS Commission in undertaking and disseminating a food security assessment of people living with HIV (PLHIV), who had been phased out of WFP's food assistance at the end of 2018. WFP, the Ghana AIDS Commission and the Ghana Health Service started implementing the recommendations of the assessment, by initiating a livelihood programme for the PLHIV in the Eastern region. The livelihood programme is expected to improve their food security and promote adherence to their drug regimen.

WFP also supported the National Development Planning Commission to undertake the Voluntary National Review (VNR) of the implementation status in Ghana of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically the food security and nutrition components. This review brought the plight of smallholder farmers as a group that was being left behind to the fore. Meanwhile, limited data availability remained a challenge in finalizing the review, the same challenge that was highlighted by the National Zero Hunger Review report. In 2020, WFP has plans to prioritize support to the Government

in addressing these gaps and challenges. To enhance food safety and quality assurance along the supply chain of locally produced specialized nutritious foods (SNFs), a memorandum of understanding was signed with the Food and Drugs Authority (FDA). During 2019, inspections were conducted by FDA in the factories of the three industrial processors supported by WFP and supplying specialized nutritious foods to WFP's stunting prevention programme, to ensure strict compliance to the standards. Visits to all retailers of the cash-based transfer (CBT) supply chain were also undertaken, to assess how they are handling and storing locally produced SNFs. These assessments are expected to inform the design of tailor-made food safety trainings, planned by FDA in 2020.

In collaboration with key Government partners, WFP and the African Risk Capacity supported the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) in piloting an enhanced flood information system/flood modelling. WFP also continued to support NADMO and the Statistical Research and Information Department of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture at district level on AGroEWS. The latter is an early warning system application developed under a One UN joint project conducted by WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The AGroEWS application collates weather-related and price information in real time, for use by smallholder farmers in their daily activities. WFP provided training to district officers of NADMO and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture on the application. Lastly, technical support from WFP's supply chain unit in Ghana to the Ministry of Special Development Initiatives continued in 2019, tasked with the implementation the Government's "One District, One Warehouse" flagship programme. WFP led the preparation of the warehouse manual, while providing support in preparing the rural and peri-urban markets manual, both of which are currently at the final stage of validation. Overall, through activity 4, the outcome targets set for 2019 were achieved. Two national programmes were enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support, while four national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide technical support, including through South-South cooperation, for the national school meals programme, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the National Disaster Management Organization, the Food and Drugs Authority and the Ghana Health Service to optimize the nutritional quality of school meals; food security monitoring; the early-warning system; disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness, food safety and quality and food-based dietary guidelines	0

Strategic outcome 04

Government efforts to achieve zero hunger by 2030 are supported by advocacy and coherent policy frameworks

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$984,516	\$792,489	\$460,537	\$201,017

Strategic outcome 4 aimed to support the Government's efforts towards achieving Zero Hunger by 2030 in areas of school feeding, gender, nutrition, food safety, the use of standardized weights, measures and standards, and the promotion of smallholder friendly public procurement, through advocacy and by promoting effective and coherent policy frameworks. Most of the funds available for this strategic outcome were local funds received from the Ghana Counterpart Cash Contribution. With available resources (47 percent of the needs-based requirements), WFP was able to achieve great results, meeting all output targets set.

Under the support to the Government in implementing the warehouse receipt system, Government partners were encouraged to provide their technical support as part of their contribution to the implementation, and not as services to be paid for. Both financial and technical support were continued to be provided to several advocacy events, including the second conference on maternal and child health and nutrition, the maiden Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection's summit and the voluntary national review of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), among others. Similarly, WFP facilitated the first ever summit of the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection and contributed to panel discussions on relevant flagship programmes, especially the school feeding programme.

A cost benefit analysis (CBA) of the school feeding programme as an investment case was undertaken and disseminated nationwide under the leadership of the Minister of Gender, Children and Social Protection, with recommendations for increased investment in the programme. The analysis confirmed that the school feeding programme in Ghana delivers strong economic value to the beneficiaries, for every GHS 1 (USD 0.18) invested in the

programme brings an economic return (cost-benefit ratio) of GHS 3.3 (USD 0.59) over the lifetime of the school child. It was highlighted that the returns would be even higher if the bottlenecks in the programme are addressed, and the home-grown component of the programme that links school feeding to agriculture strengthened. The estimated Net Present Value was determined to be GHS 5,560 (USD 1,173) to each beneficiary over their lifetime. With WFP's support, advocacy aimed at policy makers and parliamentarians is underway, as well as policy discussion on the draft school feeding bill to enhance sustainable funding sources. A technical team comprising WFP, the Ghana School Feeding secretariat, the Attorney-General's Department and the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection reviewed the draft bill, following review nationwide by stakeholders. It has since been presented to the Standing Committee on Gender in parliament for a first reading to solicit more comments for the next reading, which is expected to include legal review by the Parliament.

Farm Radio International and WFP launched a major radio and advocacy campaign in 2019 to promote food safety, quality control, and the systematic use of standard weights and measures in 13 major maize producing districts and municipalities, in partnership with the Ghana Standards Authority, Food and Drugs Authority, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Ministry of Trade and Industry, German Institute of Metrology, United Purpose, and the Green Innovation Centre of the German development agency GIZ. Aside from the radio programme, billboards depicting the dos and don'ts in relation to the marketing of maize were displayed in targeted districts and municipalities. This has encouraged the Municipal and District Assemblies in respective districts to work together to structure the maize market. A common bye-law has been drafted and submitted to the Parliament's select committee on Agriculture and Cocoa Affairs, to be passed into law.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Advocate for the promulgation and enforcement of policies and legislation on school feeding, gender equality, nutrition, food safety, weights, measures and standards, smallholder-friendly public procurement and market support	0

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Under the country strategic plan (CSP 2019-2023), WFP's long-term vision in Ghana is to support food systems to become more efficient, equitable, resilient and inclusive for women smallholder farmers to achieve food security, reduce stunting and micronutrient deficiencies. In pursuit of this vision, all programmes were implemented with a gender lens, and implementing partners signed agreements to comply with WFP's gender-sensitive approach in programme design, implementation and monitoring. With an overall Gender and Age Marker (GaM) score of 3, gender was fully integrated in the CSP. Meanwhile, the scores of the different activities implemented throughout 2019 varied between 0, for country capacity strengthening activities (which were not subjected to GaM analysis during the design and implementation phases), and 4.

Under strategic outcome 1, pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and their children in eight most food insecure and vulnerable districts were supported with nutritious foods, and were encouraged to regularly attend antenatal and postal clinics. As a result of wide-spread awareness created by the Ghana Health Service (GHS) and WFP, husbands of about a third of WFP-supported PLW accompanied their wives and children to clinics and health services, a practice that was previously uncommon in Ghana's male dominant culture. Meanwhile, the number of GHS female staff registering beneficiaries in WFP's corporate digital beneficiary information and transfer management platform (SCOPE) increased from 2 in 2018 to 9 in 2019, which promoted gender sensitivity during registration. Overall, 68 percent of the retailers the food redemption sites were women. Monitoring activities indicated that spouses of some female retailers assisted them during distributions to help reduce their work load.

Under strategic outcome 2, four orange flesh sweet potato (OFSP) nurseries were initiated by the women from the Agriculture's Directorate. The OFSP nurseries multiplied the vines for household consumption and for sales, and were owned and operated by four women's groups. Nonetheless, men and women both worked together on the field, leading to increased access to and consumption of OFSP in nearby communities for improved nutrition. Meanwhile, women lead farmers received donkey-carts as affordable and locally-available means of transport for women smallholders. The programme was handed over to the Government and the women's groups to promote community ownership and sustainability. The women can now plough their fields, transport their produce to markets on a timely basis, reconstruct their collapsed buildings and acquire additional income. In partnership with the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), women's smallholder farmers were trained in post-harvest management to help them reduce the occurrence of food losses at harvest time.

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP provided financial support to the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection to organize advocacy events and a maiden Gender, Children and Social Protection Summit. The summit tracked the status of social protection interventions and shared an aide memoire to prioritize strategies for improving gender-sensitive ones. School feeding caterers and head cooks (98 percent women) were trained through a nationwide innovative nutrition initiative in collaboration with NEPAD/AUDA, YEDENT Agro Processing and Partnership for Child Development.

Protection

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

WFP in Ghana ensured that targeted beneficiaries were served and treated ethically, and with safety, integrity and dignity. During the implementation of the stunting prevention programme, WFP and partners of the Ghana Health Service worked to ensure that protection risks to which beneficiaries accessing WFP's assistance were exposed were minimized. During 2019, multi-sectorial and protection risk assessments were conducted prior to the introduction of the adolescent girls' component within the stunting prevention programme. The objective was to ascertain whether there were any security threats and risks associated with the introduction of this intervention. Following the assessments, WFP ensured that safety measures were fully integrated into the design of the programme under strategic outcome 1.

Moreover, a key criteria for the selection of retail shops where beneficiaries could redeem their cash-based transfers (CBTs) received were at the proximity of targeted health facilities. Meanwhile, WFP ensured distributions were done during the day to avoid beneficiaries going home at night. The different measures implemented helped to avoid obstacles and threats to safety. Post distribution monitoring conducted in 2019 highlighted that 94.9 percent of targeted beneficiaries of the stunting programme had unimpeded access to WFP's programmes; 98.9 percent received assistance without safety challenges, while the proportion of targeted people who reported that WFP programmes were dignified accounted for 95.85 percent. All good results recorded were thanks to the efforts put into the community-based, protection-sensitive design, monitoring and sensitization of partners and beneficiaries of WFP's assistance.

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

The needs and preferences of the beneficiaries were incorporated into the design, implementation and monitoring of all WFP activities, including proper accountability by providing regular information on WFP's programmes to the beneficiaries. The country office put in place a beneficiary complaints and feedback mechanism (BCFM) to receive requests for information, complaints, and sometimes compliments on the programmes under implementation. WFP also used this platform to provide feedback to the beneficiaries.

During the 2019 post distribution monitoring, it was observed that the BCFM was commonly used by the beneficiaries. Monitoring findings highlighted that only about 26 percent of the beneficiaries indicated they were informed about WFP's programmes including on the beneficiary selection criteria, their entitlements as WFP's beneficiaries, and the duration of assistance. This low rate (26 percent) is attributable to the fact that beneficiaries were rolled into the programme at different times during the year. Typically, the first cohort received the necessary sensitization on the programme implementation modalities; however, beneficiaries who registered at a later stage often missed out on the sensitization activities until a new sensitization cycle was organized.

From 2020, implementing partners will be supported to strengthen and intensify the sensitization at regular periods, to ensure that all new entrants are aware of different aspects of the programme in all project locations. The complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM) system will continue to be in place in all programme areas, and timely feedback and solutions provided to all issues received.

In 2019, technical and complex issues that could not be addressed immediately by the CFM focal points were escalated to appropriate programme managers for resolution. The country office developed an automated process monitoring system for programmatic issues tracking as well as complaints and feedback, which is being piloted on the ground. Throughout the year, a total number of 454 issues were recorded on the CFM platform on a weekly basis, with all the issues being related to the nutrition and stunting prevention programme. Of the total number of calls received, 88 percent were related to request for service, such as request from beneficiaries to renew their virtual cards for redemption from WFP's corporate digital beneficiary information and transfer management platform (SCOPE); meanwhile, three percent were requests for general information on the programme; eight percent were from beneficiaries who had not yet received their SCOPE cards, had misplaced their cards, or had challenges redeeming their vouchers at distribution points; and one percent was compliments on the nutritious products included in the food basket. Usually, issues were resolved and feedback provided to beneficiaries within one or two weeks. Meanwhile, basic requests for renewal of beneficiaries' SCOPE cards and general requests for information were resolved within the same day, and feedback provided to the beneficiary by the CFM focal point.

Environment

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

Agriculture production contributes to sustaining the livelihoods of many households in Ghana. Despite the important role it plays, some of the modern farming practices adopted by most farmers pose a threat to the environment, sustainable agricultural production and the health and functional capacity of the agro-ecosystems. These unfriendly ecosystem farming practices make agricultural production costly, leading to a vicious poverty cycle where young people as well as the rural poor are the most disadvantaged. Sustaining the fertility of farmlands and maintaining ecosystems are enshrined in programmes and policies like the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and ECOWAS Agricultural Policy (ECOWAP). However, the response to these policies in Sub-Saharan Africa has been low.

Most interventions in crop production in Ghana place greater emphasis on high yields as opposed to sustaining farmlands for future benefits. The focus of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) in Ghana has been on improving yields through dissemination of yield enhancing technologies. While these technologies improve food availability, they also derail the biological functioning of the agro-ecosystems. A lot of studies that have been carried out in Ghana on the adoption of sustainable farming practices have not paid as much attention to farmers' knowledge of indigenous sustainable farm practices and how this might affect farmers' intensity of adoption.

Discussions were carried out on the use of bio-degradable packaging material for the nutritional products supplied to the women and children under the stunting prevention programme of strategic outcome 1. Under strategic outcome 2, partners and beneficiaries were sensitized on climate smart practices. Trainings were provided to nucleus, aggregators and smallholder farmers on good agricultural practices, including on storage practices using hermetic bags and non toxic chemicals such as phostoxin. Sustainable land and water management, integrated pest and disease management, and the application of organic manure instead of inorganic fertilizers were also taught. WFP-supported agro-food processors were engaged in discussions to put in place practices to reduce the use of chemicals in food processing and preservation, to increase reliance on green energy and other fuel-efficient processing technologies, and

to promote cost-effective transportation and distribution of foods.

Meanwhile, beneficiaries were trained on correct disposal methods for the packaging materials of the nutritional products they received. WFP initiated the provision of fabric tote bags to beneficiaries for the collection of their entitlements to reduce the use and litter of non-biodegradable plastic bags. Moreover, various measures were taken to reduce greenhouse gas emissions of the country office's daily operations. Most field trips were carried out in 2019 by road rather than by air, electronic means of sharing information were encouraged to reduce the high demand on paper and toner for printing, and functional units were encouraged to share networked printers. Regular servicing of official vehicles was carried out to improve fuel consumption and emission.

1,000 days approach in Ghana

Despite overall improvement in diverse sectors over the past two decades, Ghana remains one of the African countries grappling with the triple burden of malnutrition, that is, the co-existence of undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies and overweight/obesity. To contribute to addressing this, WFP supports the Ghana Health Service (GHS) in implementing a nutrition programme to help prevent stunting. In certain areas, such as the Northern Region where stunting affects one out of three children, the levels are categorized as very high. The programme also contributes to reducing micronutrient deficiencies such as anaemia which affects eight out of ten children in the Northern Region and almost half of women of reproductive age and adolescent girls across the country. Social and behaviour change communication messages are shared to reduce overweight and obesity.

Through the first 1,000 days approach, which ensures adequate nutrition from conception until a child's second birthday, WFP supports GHS in providing monthly nutritious packages to vulnerable pregnant women and lactating women. These packages include Tomvita (fortified flour) or Maisoya, which are specialized nutritious foods, fortified vegetable oil and iodized salt and they are given to women from the time of conception until the child is six months old. After this period, the focus shifts from the mother to the children, who are given GrowNut, a small lipid-based nutrient supplement or KokoPlus, a protein micro-nutrient powder. Support to the children continues until its second birthday. Mothers and caregivers are required to diligently attend prenatal, post-natal and child welfare clinic sessions where they are taught good nutrition practices.

In 2019, over 43,000 vulnerable women and children benefitted from this nutrition programme. Women received e-vouchers to purchase specialized nutritious foods. Moreover, another success of this programme is that it promotes local food production and procurement. All the food commodities used in the programme are produced in Ghana, through WFP's technical and financial support, ensuring alignment with the Government's vision of self-reliance and integration of the private sector into development programmes. Tomvita and Maisoya are produced by two local industrial agro-processing firms supported by WFP. In fact, WFP's support has enabled them to equip their factories to produce good quality specialized nutritious foods. GrowNut and Kokoplus are also produced locally by two non-governmental organizations. WFP provided technical expertise for the formulation of GrowNut and has helped all the producers to establish effective retail supply chains. The development of a robust commercial supply chain is part of WFP's plan to make the nutrition programme self-sustaining beyond its assistance. The local food processors who produced the products for this programme are encouraged to sell them, at affordable prices, to people who can afford to buy them.

Issahaku Warisu is a retailer at St Lucy Polyclinic in Tamale, the capital of Ghana's Northern Region. He has been contracted by the producer of Tomvita to provide support at the polyclinic. Currently, he only serves women and children of the nutrition programme, but he plans to expand his business to other suburbs in the city, to enable him to also sell these foods to the general public. "The women on the programme say very positive things about Tomvita. They say their babies are stronger and rarely fall ill, as compared to the babies they gave birth to before they were enrolled in the programme", says Issahaku. "They are willing to buy Tomvita even after they have been taken off the programme, so I am planning to rent a few more shops in Tamale, where I could sell to the general public or anyone who desires it. I am confident I will make good sales because it's a good product."

Summary

Unreported SDG indicators are due to unavailability of national data on incomes of small scale food producers, population of agricultural area under productive sustainable agriculture and prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity. Meanwhile, unreported SDG-related indicators are due to limited WFP's contribution to specific indicators (WFP did not implement any overweight programmes nor micronutrient programmes in Ghana for example).

Context and operations

- [1] UNFPA 2019 World Population Dashboard
- [2] International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook October 2019
- [3] UNDP 2019 Human Development Report
- [4] World Economic Forum 2018 Global Gender Cap Report
- [5] 2014 Demographic and Health Survey

Strategic outcome 01

The actual value for Output A.1 is not available because the activity - Adolescent Girls Nutrition Initiative did not take off in 2019; it will be implemented in 2020.

Strategic outcome 03


The low GAM monitoring score for this activity is explained by the fact that activity 4 is a country capacity strengthening activity, with no Tier 1 "direct" beneficiaries in 2019. This activity was not subjected to Gender and Age Marker analysis during the design and implementation phase.

Strategic outcome 04

The low GAM monitoring score for this activity is explained by the fact that activity 5 is an advocacy/policy support activity, with no Tier 1 "direct" beneficiaries in 2019. This activity was not subjected to Gender and Age Marker analysis during the design and implementation phase.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture										
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect	
		Female	Male			Overall		Female		Male
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			5	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	27,164	1,200	28,364	96,611
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%			19	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	26,704	5,087	31,791	96,611
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$				Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number				20,200
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number				20,200

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	7,200	6,950	97%
	female	37,800	24,841	66%
	total	45,000	31,791	71%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	7,200	6,950	97%
	female	12,800	6,950	54%
	total	20,000	13,900	70%
12-17 years	male	0	0	-
	female	5,000	0	-
	total	5,000	0	-
18-59 years	male	0	0	-
	female	20,000	17,891	89%
	total	20,000	17,891	89%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	45,000	31,791	71%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Corn Soya Blend	900	0	0%
LNS	72	0	0%
Iodised Salt	37	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	150	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Commodity Voucher	2,614,362	1,082,472	41%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01	Vulnerable populations, including children and women of reproductive age, in the regions with the highest numbers of stunted children have improved nutrition status in line with national targets by 2025	- Root Causes						
Activity 01	Provide cash and vouchers for specialized nutritious foods and/or micronutrient-dense fresh foods for vulnerable children aged 6–23 months, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women through government safety nets and support the Ghana Health Service with regard to social and behaviour change communication to promote healthy diets in high burden areas	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, B	Vulnerable pregnant and lactating women and girls, adolescent girls and children aged 6–23 months under government safety net programmes in areas with the highest rates of stunting and anaemia receive e-vouchers for nutrient dense foods that prevent malnutrition, including locally produced specialized nutritious foods							
Output E*	Pregnant and lactating women and girls, adolescent girls and caregivers of children aged 6–23 months and their households in areas with high numbers of stunted children benefit from SBCC from the Ghana Health Service							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	12,800 7,200 20,000	6,950 6,950 13,900		
		Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	20,000 0 20,000	17,891 0 17,891		
		Activity supporters	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	5,000 0 5,000			
A.2	Food transfers			MT	1,159	0		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,614,361	1,082,473		
A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers							
	Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)		Prevention of acute malnutrition	individual	336	326		
	Number of project participants (male)		Prevention of acute malnutrition	individual	9,000	4,545		
	Number of project participants (female)		Prevention of acute malnutrition	individual	36,000	21,723		
A.7	Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes							

	Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes		Prevention of acute malnutrition	retailer	58	58		
A.8	Number of rations provided							
	Number of rations provided		Prevention of acute malnutrition	ration	6	6		
B.2	Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided							
	Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Mt	910	486		
E*.4	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches							
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	15,000	11,108		
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	50,000	35,890		
E*.5	Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media							
	Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using traditional media (i.e. songs, theatre)		Prevention of acute malnutrition	individual	55,000	22,535		
	Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mid-sized media (i.e. community radio)		Prevention of acute malnutrition	individual	70,000	52,004		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value

CH; Ashanti; Commodity Voucher

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition

Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and vouchers for specialized nutritious foods and/or micronutrient-dense fresh foods for vulnerable children aged 6–23 months, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women through government safety nets and support the Ghana Health Service with regard to social and behaviour change communication to promote healthy diets in high burden areas	Prevention of stunting	Female	55.56	≥55.56	≥55.56	74.60
			Male	53.87	≥53.87	≥53.87	67.87
			Overall	54.09	≥54.09	≥54.09	68.96

Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and vouchers for specialized nutritious foods and/or micronutrient-dense fresh foods for vulnerable children aged 6–23 months, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women through government safety nets and support the Ghana Health Service with regard to social and behaviour change communication to promote healthy diets in high burden areas	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Overall	85.19 87.93 87.10	≥85.16 ≥87.93 ≥87.10	≥85.19 ≥87.93 ≥87.10	90.48 94.29 93.69
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and vouchers for specialized nutritious foods and/or micronutrient-dense fresh foods for vulnerable children aged 6–23 months, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women through government safety nets and support the Ghana Health Service with regard to social and behaviour change communication to promote healthy diets in high burden areas	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Overall	83.33 78.80 79.34	≥83.33 ≥78.80 ≥79.34	≥83.33 ≥78.80 ≥79.34	84.13 79.26 80.05
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and vouchers for specialized nutritious foods and/or micronutrient-dense fresh foods for vulnerable children aged 6–23 months, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women through government safety nets and support the Ghana Health Service with regard to social and behaviour change communication to promote healthy diets in high burden areas	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Overall	11.11 11.75 11.66	<11.11 <11.75 <11.66	<11.11 <11.75 <11.66	1.59 2.10 2.02
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and vouchers for specialized nutritious foods and/or micronutrient-dense fresh foods for vulnerable children aged 6–23 months, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women through government safety nets and support the Ghana Health Service with regard to social and behaviour change communication to promote healthy diets in high burden areas	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Overall	5.56 1.15 1.74	<5.56 <1.15 <1.74	<5.56 <1.15 <1.74	0 0.90 0.76

Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and vouchers for specialized nutritious foods and/or micronutrient-dense fresh foods for vulnerable children aged 6–23 months, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women through government safety nets and support the Ghana Health Service with regard to social and behaviour change communication to promote healthy diets in high burden areas	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Overall	3.71 2.01 2.23	<3.71 <2.01 <2.23	<3.71 <2.01 <2.23	4.76 1.18 2.27
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and vouchers for specialized nutritious foods and/or micronutrient-dense fresh foods for vulnerable children aged 6–23 months, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women through government safety nets and support the Ghana Health Service with regard to social and behaviour change communication to promote healthy diets in high burden areas	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Overall	33.33 34.38 32.24	≥33.33 ≥34.38 ≥32.24	≥33.33 ≥34.38 ≥32.24	23.81 30.03 29.04
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and vouchers for specialized nutritious foods and/or micronutrient-dense fresh foods for vulnerable children aged 6–23 months, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women through government safety nets and support the Ghana Health Service with regard to social and behaviour change communication to promote healthy diets in high burden areas	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Overall	9.26 11.46 11.17	≥9.26 ≥11.46 ≥11.17	≥9.26 ≥11.46 ≥11.17	4.80 9.52 5.56
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and vouchers for specialized nutritious foods and/or micronutrient-dense fresh foods for vulnerable children aged 6–23 months, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women through government safety nets and support the Ghana Health Service with regard to social and behaviour change communication to promote healthy diets in high burden areas	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Overall	12.96 19.20 18.36	≥12.96 ≥19.20 ≥18.36	≥12.96 ≥19.20 ≥18.36	11.11 18.92 17.68
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet							

Act 01: Provide cash and vouchers for specialized nutritious foods and/or micronutrient-dense fresh foods for vulnerable children aged 6–23 months, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women through government safety nets and support the Ghana Health Service with regard to social and behaviour change communication to promote healthy diets in high burden areas	Prevention of stunting	Female	19.10	≥50	≥22	24.74
		Male	15.67	≥50	≥22	30.20
		Overall	17.38	≥50	≥22	27.47

CH; Northern; Commodity Voucher

Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet

Act 01: Provide cash and vouchers for specialized nutritious foods and/or micronutrient-dense fresh foods for vulnerable children aged 6–23 months, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women through government safety nets and support the Ghana Health Service with regard to social and behaviour change communication to promote healthy diets in high burden areas	Prevention of stunting	Female	12	>40	>15	16.22
		Male	12	>40	>15	22.64
		Overall	12	>40	>15	19.49

PLW_CH; Northern; Commodity Voucher

Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)

Act 01: Provide cash and vouchers for specialized nutritious foods and/or micronutrient-dense fresh foods for vulnerable children aged 6–23 months, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women through government safety nets and support the Ghana Health Service with regard to social and behaviour change communication to promote healthy diets in high burden areas	Prevention of stunting	Female	50	>100	>70	76
		Male	50	>100	>70	76
		Overall	50	>100	>70	76

Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)

Act 01: Provide cash and vouchers for specialized nutritious foods and/or micronutrient-dense fresh foods for vulnerable children aged 6–23 months, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women through government safety nets and support the Ghana Health Service with regard to social and behaviour change communication to promote healthy diets in high burden areas	Prevention of stunting	Female	66	≥100	≥66	67
		Male	66	≥100	≥66	67
		Overall	66	≥100	≥66	67

PLW; Northern; Commodity Voucher

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition							
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and vouchers for specialized nutritious foods and/or micronutrient-dense fresh foods for vulnerable children aged 6–23 months, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women through government safety nets and support the Ghana Health Service with regard to social and behaviour change communication to promote healthy diets in high burden areas	Prevention of stunting	Female	37.50	<42	≥41.70	46.15
			Male	29.40	<30	≥29.40	65.18
			Overall	29.90	<30	≥29.90	64.23
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and vouchers for specialized nutritious foods and/or micronutrient-dense fresh foods for vulnerable children aged 6–23 months, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women through government safety nets and support the Ghana Health Service with regard to social and behaviour change communication to promote healthy diets in high burden areas	Prevention of stunting	Female	58	≥58	≥58	80.77
			Male	68	≥68	≥68	85.83
			Overall	67.70	≥67.70	≥67.70	85.58
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and vouchers for specialized nutritious foods and/or micronutrient-dense fresh foods for vulnerable children aged 6–23 months, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women through government safety nets and support the Ghana Health Service with regard to social and behaviour change communication to promote healthy diets in high burden areas	Prevention of stunting	Female	45.80	≥45.80	≥45.80	65.38
			Male	43.20	≥43.20	≥43.20	73.48
			Overall	43.30	≥43.30	≥43.30	73.08
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and vouchers for specialized nutritious foods and/or micronutrient-dense fresh foods for vulnerable children aged 6–23 months, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women through government safety nets and support the Ghana Health Service with regard to social and behaviour change communication to promote healthy diets in high burden areas	Prevention of stunting	Female	33.30	=0	=33.30	23.08
			Male	33.10	=0	=33.10	13.77
			Overall	33.10	=0	=33.10	14.23

Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and vouchers for specialized nutritious foods and/or micronutrient-dense fresh foods for vulnerable children aged 6–23 months, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women through government safety nets and support the Ghana Health Service with regard to social and behaviour change communication to promote healthy diets in high burden areas	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Overall	0 3.10 3.20	=0 =0 =0	<0 <3.10 <3.20	0 1.82 1.73
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and vouchers for specialized nutritious foods and/or micronutrient-dense fresh foods for vulnerable children aged 6–23 months, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women through government safety nets and support the Ghana Health Service with regard to social and behaviour change communication to promote healthy diets in high burden areas	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Overall	25 23.70 23.80	=0 =0 =0	<25 <23.70 <23.80	0 4.86 4.62
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and vouchers for specialized nutritious foods and/or micronutrient-dense fresh foods for vulnerable children aged 6–23 months, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women through government safety nets and support the Ghana Health Service with regard to social and behaviour change communication to promote healthy diets in high burden areas	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Overall	16.70 37.50 37	<16.70 <37.50 <37	≥16.70 ≥37.50 ≥37	30.77 21.05 21.54
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and vouchers for specialized nutritious foods and/or micronutrient-dense fresh foods for vulnerable children aged 6–23 months, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women through government safety nets and support the Ghana Health Service with regard to social and behaviour change communication to promote healthy diets in high burden areas	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Overall	41.70 28.80 29.90	<42 <29 <29	≥41.70 ≥28.80 ≥29.90	19.23 12.35 12.69

Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and vouchers for specialized nutritious foods and/or micronutrient-dense fresh foods for vulnerable children aged 6–23 months, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women through government safety nets and support the Ghana Health Service with regard to social and behaviour change communication to promote healthy diets in high burden areas	Prevention of stunting	Female	29.20	<29.20	≥29.20	34.62
			Male	33	<33	≥33	21.66
			Overall	32.90	<32.90	≥32.90	22.31

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)

	Act 01: Provide cash and vouchers for specialized nutritious foods and/or micronutrient-dense fresh foods for vulnerable children aged 6–23 months, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women through government safety nets and support the Ghana Health Service with regard to social and behaviour change communication to promote healthy diets in high burden areas	Prevention of stunting	Female	3.50	≤3	≤3	6.24
			Male	3.28	≤3	≤3	6.02
			Overall	3.29	≤3	≤3	6.02

Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women

	Act 01: Provide cash and vouchers for specialized nutritious foods and/or micronutrient-dense fresh foods for vulnerable children aged 6–23 months, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women through government safety nets and support the Ghana Health Service with regard to social and behaviour change communication to promote healthy diets in high burden areas	Prevention of stunting	Overall	5	>5	>5	5.77
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Strategic Outcome 02		Targeted populations and communities in Ghana benefit from more efficient, inclusive and resilient food systems which support nutrition value chains by 2030		- Nutrition Sensitive - Resilience Building			
Activity 02	Provide technical support for community and industrial production of fortified flour and for food safety and quality assurance. This includes technical support on food safety and quality for up to 30 community milling and blending concerns, predominantly women's groups, in the three northern regions and financial and technical support for two industrial fortified flour producers in Brong Ahafo and Ashanti regions.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual	
Output C	Targeted populations benefit from strengthened capacities of industrial and community food processors to improve access to specialized nutritious foods at affordable prices and to safe milled and blended flour						

C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	10	5		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	100	2		
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	5	1		
Activity 03	Link smallholder farmers with the One District, One Warehouse programme by providing training and equipment to minimize post-harvest losses and facilitate quality assurance and market linkages with processors and institutional customers	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C	Smallholder farmers benefit from enhanced warehouse inventory management under the One District, One Warehouse programme to reduce post-harvest losses							
Output C, F	Targeted smallholder farmers improve their incomes and livelihoods through increased purchases by institutional markets and processors of specialized nutritious foods.							
Output F	Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from the use of hermetic silos and enhanced post-harvest handling to reduce post-harvest losses							
C.10	Number of smallholder farmers linked to the WFP supported Warehouse programme							
	Number of smallholder farmers linked to the WFP supported Warehouse programme		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Number	20	16		
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	10	20		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							

	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	training session	5	5	
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	unit	5	100	
F.1	Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained						
	Number farmer organisation leaders trained in good agronomic practices		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	3,000	2,900	
	Number of farmers receiving hermetic storage equipment		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	20	0	
	Number of farmer organisation leaders trained in warehouse management practices		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	200	150	
	Number of farmer organizations supported with equipment (tarpaulins) for post-harvest handling		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	farmer organization	80	0	
	Number of individual farmers trained in post-harvest handling practices		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	3,000	2,650	
	Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	farmer organization	80	38	
	Number of farmers trained in marketing skills and post-harvest handling		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	20	20	
	Number of farmer organizations supported with basic equipment required for marketing (platform weighing scale)		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	farmer organization	60	0	
	Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	farmer group	60	34	

	Number of agreements established with market oriented organizations/companies for better market linkages		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	unit	20	12		
	Number of platform meetings with value chain actors/market oriented companies		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	instance	5	2		
	Number of Farmer Organizations/Farmer Group leaders trained on group dynamics		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	97	60		
	Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	8,000	7,340		
	Number of farmer leaders trained in farming as a business		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	108	58		
	Number of individuals trained in business skills		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	194	2,650		
	Number of training sessions/workshops organized		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	training session	5	5		
F.4	Quantity of food purchased locally from pro-smallholder aggregation systems							
	Quantity of food purchased locally from pro-smallholder aggregation systems		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Mt	5,000	3,295		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Smallholder Farmers; Ghana; Capacity Strengthening								
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems								
	Act 03: Link smallholder farmers with the One District, One Warehouse programme by providing training and equipment to minimize post-harvest losses and facilitate quality assurance and market linkages with processors and institutional customers	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	1	>15	>4	1	
			Male	3	>35	>6	4	
			Overall	4	>50	>10	5	

Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses							
	Act 03: Link smallholder farmers with the One District, One Warehouse programme by providing training and equipment to minimize post-harvest losses and facilitate quality assurance and market linkages with processors and institutional customers	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	2.25	=0	=1.50	0.66
Food Consumption Score							
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 03: Link smallholder farmers with the One District, One Warehouse programme by providing training and equipment to minimize post-harvest losses and facilitate quality assurance and market linkages with processors and institutional customers	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	95.50	>98.50	>96.80	97.30
			Male	95.60	>97.50	>97.80	91.80
			Overall	95.55	>98	>97.30	94.40
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 03: Link smallholder farmers with the One District, One Warehouse programme by providing training and equipment to minimize post-harvest losses and facilitate quality assurance and market linkages with processors and institutional customers	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	4.10	<1	<3	1.80
			Male	3.80	<3	<2	5.70
			Overall	3.95	<2	<2.50	3.90
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 03: Link smallholder farmers with the One District, One Warehouse programme by providing training and equipment to minimize post-harvest losses and facilitate quality assurance and market linkages with processors and institutional customers	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	0.40	=0	<0.20	0.90
			Male	0.60	=0	<0.20	2.40
			Overall	0.50	=0	<0.20	1.70
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops, disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer							
	Act 03: Link smallholder farmers with the One District, One Warehouse programme by providing training and equipment to minimize post-harvest losses and facilitate quality assurance and market linkages with processors and institutional customers	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	5	>20	>10	32.25
			Male	10	>30	>20	26.55
			Overall	20	>50	>30	29.40
Default rate (as a percentage) of WFP pro-smallholder farmer procurement contracts							
	Act 03: Link smallholder farmers with the One District, One Warehouse programme by providing training and equipment to minimize post-harvest losses and facilitate quality assurance and market linkages with processors and institutional customers	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	0	=0	=0	0
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems							

Volume (MT)	Act 03: Link smallholder farmers with the One District, One Warehouse programme by providing training and equipment to minimize post-harvest losses and facilitate quality assurance and market linkages with processors and institutional customers	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	3,866.30	>10000	>5000	3295
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Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)

	Act 03: Link smallholder farmers with the One District, One Warehouse programme by providing training and equipment to minimize post-harvest losses and facilitate quality assurance and market linkages with processors and institutional customers	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	12	<2	<8	15
			Male	8	<2	<5	11
			Overall	10	<2	<6.50	13

Support to Industrial food processors; Ghana; Capacity Strengthening

Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods

	Act 02: Provide technical support for community and industrial production of fortified flour and for food safety and quality assurance. This includes technical support on food safety and quality for up to 30 community milling and blending concerns, predominantly women's groups, in the three northern regions and financial and technical support for two industrial fortified flour producers in Brong Ahafo and Ashanti regions.	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	>20	>5	2
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Support to Industrial Processors; Ghana; Capacity Strengthening

Volume of specialized nutritious foods produced by the supported processors

	Act 02: Provide technical support for community and industrial production of fortified flour and for food safety and quality assurance. This includes technical support on food safety and quality for up to 30 community milling and blending concerns, predominantly women's groups, in the three northern regions and financial and technical support for two industrial fortified flour producers in Brong Ahafo and Ashanti regions.	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	600	>1500	>800	670
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Strategic Outcome 03
Local and national institutions have enhanced capacity to target and manage food security, nutrition and social protection programmes by 2030

- Root Causes

Activity 04	Provide technical support, including through South–South cooperation, for the national school meals programme, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the National Disaster Management Organization, the Food and Drugs Authority and the Ghana Health Service to optimize the nutritional quality of school meals; food security monitoring; the early-warning system; disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness, food safety and quality and food-based dietary guidelines.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C	Schoolchildren benefit from strengthened capacities in the national school meals programme to provide nutritious school meals based on local ingredients							
Output C	Populations benefit from updated national assessment and mapping of food-insecure and vulnerable groups to improve access to social protection services							
Output C	Populations benefit from the enhanced capacity of the Food and Drugs Authority for food safety checks and the labelling of nutritious foods to ensure access to safe food of good quality							
Output C	Populations benefit from enhanced research into local foods and dietary guidelines to improve nutrition practices							
Output C	Populations benefit from enhanced food security and nutrition monitoring integrated with early-warning systems that facilitate timely government assistance in emergencies.							
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	10	8		
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	1	6		
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	3	86		
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	50	235		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	2	2		
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	2	3		

			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	4	7		
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	2	1		
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	2	2		
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	3	3		
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	2	1		
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	4	4		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
National Government_capacity strengthening; Ghana; Capacity Strengthening								
Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new)								
	Act 04: Provide technical support, including through South-South cooperation, for the national school meals programme, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the National Disaster Management Organization, the Food and Drugs Authority and the Ghana Health Service to optimize the nutritional quality of school meals; food security monitoring; the early-warning system; disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness, food safety and quality and food-based dietary guidelines.	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	>5	>2	2	
National Government-Capacity strengthening support; Ghana; Capacity Strengthening								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)								

	Act 04: Provide technical support, including through South-South cooperation, for the national school meals programme, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the National Disaster Management Organization, the Food and Drugs Authority and the Ghana Health Service to optimize the nutritional quality of school meals; food security monitoring; the early-warning system; disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness, food safety and quality and food-based dietary guidelines.	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	>8	>4	4
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Strategic Outcome 04	Government efforts to achieve zero hunger by 2030 are supported by advocacy and coherent policy frameworks	- Root Causes						
		Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Activity 05	Advocate for the promulgation and enforcement of policies and legislation on school feeding, gender equality, nutrition, food safety, weights, measures and standards, smallholder-friendly public procurement and market support							
Output C	Smallholder farmers benefit from technical and policy support from the Government and private sector in the development of an effective warehouse receipts system							
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	50	50		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	2	2		
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	3	3		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
National Government-Advocacy & policy support; Ghana; Capacity Strengthening								
Proportion of targeted sectors and government entities implementing recommendations from national zero hunger strategic reviews								

	Act 05: Advocate for the promulgation and enforcement of policies and legislation on school feeding, gender equality, nutrition, food safety, weights, measures and standards, smallholder-friendly public procurement and market support	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	>80	>50	40	
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Cross-cutting Indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
PLW_CH; Northern; Commodity Voucher	Act 01: Provide cash and vouchers for specialized nutritious foods and/or micronutrient-dense fresh foods for vulnerable children aged 6–23 months, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women through government safety nets and support the Ghana Health Service with regard to social and behaviour change communication to promote healthy diets in high burden areas	Prevention of stunting	Female	100	=100	=100	91.67	
			Male	95.36	=100	=100	95.09	
			Overall	95.47	=100	=100	94.93	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
PLW_CH; Northern; Commodity Voucher	Act 01: Provide cash and vouchers for specialized nutritious foods and/or micronutrient-dense fresh foods for vulnerable children aged 6–23 months, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women through government safety nets and support the Ghana Health Service with regard to social and behaviour change communication to promote healthy diets in high burden areas	Prevention of stunting	Female	100	=90	=90	95.83	
			Male	99.77	=90	=90	99.02	
			Overall	99.77	=90	=90	98.87	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
PLW_CH; Northern; Commodity Voucher	Act 01: Provide cash and vouchers for specialized nutritious foods and/or micronutrient-dense fresh foods for vulnerable children aged 6–23 months, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women through government safety nets and support the Ghana Health Service with regard to social and behaviour change communication to promote healthy diets in high burden areas	Prevention of stunting	Female	100	=90	=90	94.12	
			Male	87.20	=90	=90	95.95	
			Overall	87.50	=90	=90	95.85	

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Smallholder Farmers support; Ghana; Capacity Strengthening	Act 03: Link smallholder farmers with the One District, One Warehouse programme by providing training and equipment to minimize post-harvest losses and facilitate quality assurance and market linkages with processors and institutional customers	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population									
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
PLW_CH; Northern; Commodity Voucher	Act 01: Provide cash and vouchers for specialized nutritious foods and/or micronutrient-dense fresh foods for vulnerable children aged 6–23 months, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women through government safety nets and support the Ghana Health Service with regard to social and behaviour change communication to promote healthy diets in high burden areas	Prevention of stunting	Decisions made by women	Overall	59.54	=25	=25	74.45	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	8.51	=25	=25	2.40	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	31.59	=50	=50	23.15	

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value

CH; Northern; Commodity Voucher	Act 01: Provide cash and vouchers for specialized nutritious foods and/or micronutrient-dense fresh foods for vulnerable children aged 6–23 months, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women through government safety nets and support the Ghana Health Service with regard to social and behaviour change communication to promote healthy diets in high burden areas	Prevention of stunting	Female	11.11	=80	≥11	17.65
			Male	25	=80	≥25	26.01
			Overall	24.63	=80	≥24.63	25.56

Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
CH; Northern; Capacity Strengthening, Commodity Voucher			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	

World Food Programme

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Training on menu planning (school meals)

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

Annual Country Report

Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Vulnerable populations, including children and women of reproductive age, in the regions with the highest numbers of stunted children have improved nutrition status in line with national targets by 2025
SO 2	Targeted populations and communities in Ghana benefit from more efficient, inclusive and resilient food systems which support nutrition value chains by 2030
SO 3	Local and national institutions have enhanced capacity to target and manage food security, nutrition and social protection programmes by 2030
SO 4	Government efforts to achieve zero hunger by 2030 are supported by advocacy and coherent policy frameworks
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CSI1	Advocate for the promulgation and enforcement of policies and legislation on school feeding, gender equality, nutrition, food safety, weights, measures and standards, smallholder-friendly public procurement and market support
CSI1	Provide technical support for community and industrial production of fortified flour and for food safety and quality assurance. This includes technical support on food safety and quality for up to 30 community milling and blending concerns, predominantly women's groups, in the three northern regions and financial and technical support for two industrial fortified flour producers in Brong Ahafo and Ashanti regions.
CSI1	Provide technical support, including through South-South cooperation, for the national school meals programme, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the National Disaster Management Organization, the Food and Drugs Authority and the Ghana Health Service to optimize the nutritional quality of school meals; food security monitoring; the early-warning system; disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness, food safety and quality and food-based dietary guidelines.
NPA1	Provide cash and vouchers for specialized nutritious foods and/or micronutrient-dense fresh foods for vulnerable children aged 6-23 months, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women through government safety nets and support the Ghana Health Service with regard to social and behaviour change communication to promote healthy diets in high burden areas
SMS1	Link smallholder farmers with the One District, One Warehouse programme by providing training and equipment to minimize post-harvest losses and facilitate quality assurance and market linkages with processors and institutional customers

Annual Country Report

Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2	Vulnerable populations, including children and women of reproductive age, in the regions with the highest numbers of stunted children have improved nutrition status in line with national targets by 2025	Provide cash and vouchers for specialized nutritious foods and/or micronutrient-dense fresh foods for vulnerable children aged 6–23 months, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women through government safety nets and support the Ghana Health Service with regard to social and behaviour change communication to promote healthy diets in high burden areas	4,140,547	3,630,621	2,444,801	1,709,887
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	4,825,983	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			4,140,547	3,630,621	7,270,784	1,709,887

Annual Country Report

Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
4	Targeted populations and communities in Ghana benefit from more efficient, inclusive and resilient food systems which support nutrition value chains by 2030	Provide technical support for community and industrial production of fortified flour and for food safety and quality assurance. This includes technical support on food safety and quality for up to 30 community milling and blending concerns, predominantly women's groups, in the three northern regions and financial and technical support for two industrial fortified flour producers in Brong Ahafo and Ashanti regions.	2,372,066	1,909,399	884,977	205,319
		Link smallholder farmers with the One District, One Warehouse programme by providing training and equipment to minimize post-harvest losses and facilitate quality assurance and market linkages with processors and institutional customers	1,975,867	1,590,478	435,598	314,278
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	20,362	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			4,347,932	3,499,877	1,340,937	519,597

Annual Country Report

Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	Local and national institutions have enhanced capacity to target and manage food security, nutrition and social protection programmes by 2030	Provide technical support, including through South-South cooperation, for the national school meals programme, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the National Disaster Management Organization, the Food and Drugs Authority and the Ghana Health Service to optimize the nutritional quality of school meals; food security monitoring; the early-warning system; disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness, food safety and quality and food-based dietary guidelines.	4,062,639	2,843,847	783,508	288,870
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			4,062,639	2,843,847	783,508	288,870
6	Government efforts to achieve zero hunger by 2030 are supported by advocacy and coherent policy frameworks	Advocate for the promulgation and enforcement of policies and legislation on school feeding, gender equality, nutrition, food safety, weights, measures and standards, smallholder-friendly public procurement and market support	984,516	792,489	460,537	201,017
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 6. Policies to support sustainable development are coherent (SDG Target 17.14)			984,516	792,489	460,537	201,017

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Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,115,332	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	1,115,332	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			13,535,635	10,766,834	10,971,097	2,719,371
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,582,530	1,582,530	1,683,582	1,460,888
Total Direct Costs			15,118,164	12,349,364	12,654,678	4,180,259
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			982,681	802,709	354,476	354,476
Grand Total			16,100,845	13,152,072	13,009,155	4,534,736



Brian Ah Poe
Chief
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

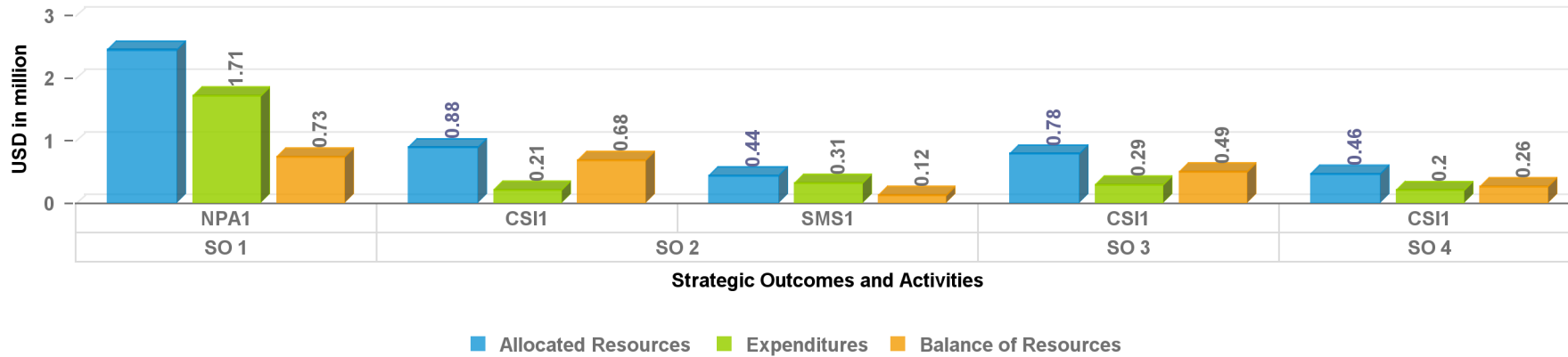
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Vulnerable populations, including children and women of reproductive age, in the regions with the highest numbers of stunted children have improved nutrition status in line with national targets by 2025
SO 2	Targeted populations and communities in Ghana benefit from more efficient, inclusive and resilient food systems which support nutrition value chains by 2030
SO 3	Local and national institutions have enhanced capacity to target and manage food security, nutrition and social protection programmes by 2030
SO 4	Government efforts to achieve zero hunger by 2030 are supported by advocacy and coherent policy frameworks
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CSI1	Advocate for the promulgation and enforcement of policies and legislation on school feeding, gender equality, nutrition, food safety, weights, measures and standards, smallholder-friendly public procurement and market support
CSI1	Provide technical support for community and industrial production of fortified flour and for food safety and quality assurance. This includes technical support on food safety and quality for up to 30 community milling and blending concerns, predominantly women's groups, in the three northern regions and financial and technical support for two industrial fortified flour producers in Brong Ahafo and Ashanti regions.
CSI1	Provide technical support, including through South-South cooperation, for the national school meals programme, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the National Disaster Management Organization, the Food and Drugs Authority and the Ghana Health Service to optimize the nutritional quality of school meals; food security monitoring; the early-warning system; disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness, food safety and quality and food-based dietary guidelines.
NPA1	Provide cash and vouchers for specialized nutritious foods and/or micronutrient-dense fresh foods for vulnerable children aged 6-23 months, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women through government safety nets and support the Ghana Health Service with regard to social and behaviour change communication to promote healthy diets in high burden areas
SMS1	Link smallholder farmers with the One District, One Warehouse programme by providing training and equipment to minimize post-harvest losses and facilitate quality assurance and market linkages with processors and institutional customers

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Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Vulnerable populations, including children and women of reproductive age, in the regions with the highest numbers of stunted children have improved nutrition status in line with national targets by 2025	Provide cash and vouchers for specialized nutritious foods and/or micronutrient-dense fresh foods for vulnerable children aged 6–23 months, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women through government safety nets and support the Ghana Health Service with regard to social and behaviour change communication to promote healthy diets in high burden areas	4,140,547	2,444,801	0	2,444,801	1,709,887	734,914
		Non Activity Specific	0	4,825,983	0	4,825,983	0	4,825,983
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			4,140,547	7,270,784	0	7,270,784	1,709,887	5,560,897

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Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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 in Ghana benefit from more efficient, inclusive and resilient food systems which support nutrition value chains by 2030	Provide technical support for community and industrial production of fortified flour and for food safety and quality assurance. This includes technical support on food safety and quality for up to 30 community milling and blending concerns, predominantly women's groups, in the three northern regions and financial and technical support for two industrial fortified flour producers in Brong Ahafo and Ashanti regions.	2,372,066	884,977	0	884,977	205,319	679,658
		Link smallholder farmers with the One District, One Warehouse programme by providing training and equipment to minimize post-harvest losses and facilitate quality assurance and market linkages with processors and institutional customers	1,975,867	435,598	0	435,598	314,278	121,320

Annual Country Report

Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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 in Ghana benefit from more efficient, inclusive and resilient food systems which support nutrition value chains by 2030	Non Activity Specific	0	20,362	0	20,362	0	20,362
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			4,347,932	1,340,937	0	1,340,937	519,597	821,340
5	Local and national institutions have enhanced capacity to target and manage food security, nutrition and social protection programmes by 2030	Provide technical support, including through South-South cooperation, for the national school meals programme, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the National Disaster Management Organization, the Food and Drugs Authority and the Ghana Health Service to optimize the nutritional quality of school meals; food security monitoring; the early-warning system; disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness, food safety and quality and food-based dietary guidelines.	4,062,639	783,508	0	783,508	288,870	494,638
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			4,062,639	783,508	0	783,508	288,870	494,638

Annual Country Report

Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
6	Government efforts to achieve zero hunger by 2030 are supported by advocacy and coherent policy frameworks	Advocate for the promulgation and enforcement of policies and legislation on school feeding, gender equality, nutrition, food safety, weights, measures and standards, smallholder-friendly public procurement and market support	984,516	460,537	0	460,537	201,017	259,520
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 6. Policies to support sustainable development are coherent (SDG Target 17.14)			984,516	460,537	0	460,537	201,017	259,520
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,115,332	0	1,115,332	0	1,115,332
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	1,115,332	0	1,115,332	0	1,115,332
Total Direct Operational Cost			13,535,635	10,971,097	0	10,971,097	2,719,371	8,251,726
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,582,530	1,683,582	0	1,683,582	1,460,888	222,693
Total Direct Costs			15,118,164	12,654,678	0	12,654,678	4,180,259	8,474,419
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			982,681	727,915		727,915	727,915	0
Grand Total			16,100,845	13,382,594	0	13,382,594	4,908,175	8,474,419

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures