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# Ghana Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2023



World Food  
Programme

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## 2020 Overview

In 2020, the WFP Ghana Country Strategy focused its programmes on assisting the Government, the private sector and other stakeholders to improve their capacity to better respond to the needs of vulnerable and marginalized people, through effective partnerships. WFP's interventions within the UN Sustainable Development Partnership focused on food security, nutrition, early warning, and strategic support to the national COVID-19 response contributing to SDGs 2 (zero hunger) and 17 (partnerships). The programmes synchronize with the national SDG indicators on stunting prevention, food productivity and sustainable agriculture. Overall, **WFP reached 121, 683 people with food and nutrition assistance in 2020, with women and girls representing more than half the beneficiaries.**

The Government's capacity to implement nutrition through the Ghana Health Service (GHS) was improved. The Ghana Health Service was resourced to oversee programme expansion, beneficiary management, awareness and demand creation for the locally produced nutritious foods through Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) which was also leveraged to support COVID-19 sensitization.

As part of long-term sustainability, **WFP supported the Government to strengthen market-based approaches for solving nutrition challenges** among populations with purchasing power; this included training retailers to support demand creation for specialised nutritious foods (SNFs) to promote a sustainable supply chain. For the vulnerable enrolled in the stunting prevention programme, SBCC was combined with voucher transfers for nutritious foods. The programme enhanced the capacity of private local food processors to produce and market quality and safe specialized nutritious foods for the stunting prevention programme. As a further boost to the capacity of local food processors, they were audited and certified for enlisting on the West African Regional suppliers' database for SNFs.

### **WFP made significant contributions to the Government's capacity to generate data to strengthen targeting.**

WFP supported the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to undertake food price and food security monitoring; budgetary support was also provided to the National Household Registry to undertake profiling of poor people for targeting with social interventions; a flood information system was provided to support the government's ability to capture, interpret and utilize flood information for early warning purposes.

WFP Ghana presence, versatility and Country Strategic Plan framework facilitated support to the national COVID-19 response. WFP received support from the Government to establish the Accra COVID-19 hub. Through effective partnerships, logistics and human resources, WFP assisted the Government in implementing the health and socio-economic responses to COVID-19 affected people. These included the provision of a passenger service for humanitarian actors providing support to the COVID-19 response in the sub-region; the construction of a field hospital for humanitarian actors who were infected with the COVID-19, nutritional support for COVID-infected people in containment through a local supply chain, and cash based transfers to boost the food security of those affected by the pandemic.

Social protection programmes were made more responsive to the needs of the most vulnerable persons, particularly during the COVID-19 crisis. In collaboration with the Social Protection Directorate of government, daily-wage earners whose livelihoods were affected by the lockdown received cash based transfers in alignment with the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP). This collaboration has opened up opportunities for further collaboration on financial inclusion. Smallholder farmers who were similarly affected by COVID-19 also received cash based transfers to sustain them through the planting season. People living with HIV received capacity strengthening in livelihoods and seed capital to provide for their food security and nutrition needs.

Gender was given a prominent focus at all stages of the programme to ensure effective gender-sensitive results. Gender was mainstreamed in planning and design ensuring equity in allocation of resources during implementation. Interventions aimed at addressing gaps in knowledge and access to resources prioritized women; households headed by women were prioritized for the cash transfers. SBCC targeted husbands and caregivers of children under the stunting prevention programme for improved uptake in nutrition. Efforts are underway to assist the government to promote financial inclusion for women and address the challenges women face in accessing cash based transfers.

WFP focused on enhancing programme partnerships with the private sector, academia, government, civil society and UN agencies. WFP leveraged on these partnerships in delivering essential services in food security, nutrition, and the crisis response. Key government partners were the Ministries of Gender Children and Social Protection, Health/Ghana Health Service, Food and Agriculture, Finance, and Planning.



# 121,683

Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 8 (62% Female, 38% Male)

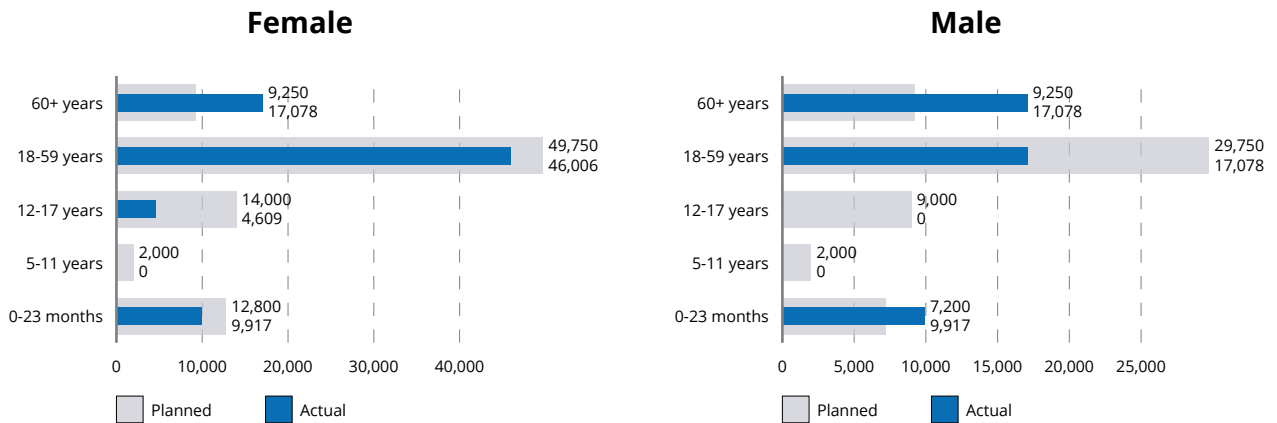


64% female

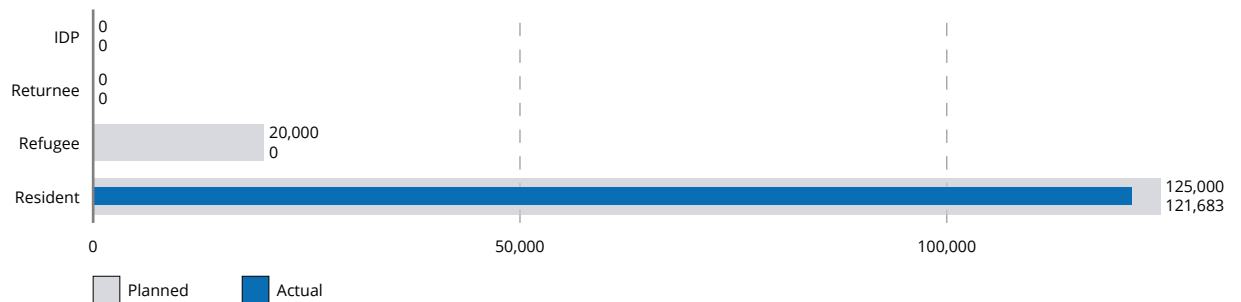


36% male

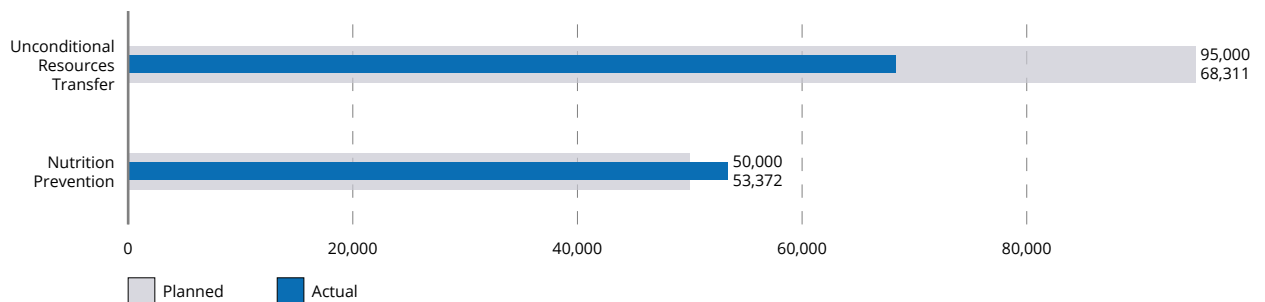
## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



## Beneficiaries by Residence Status



## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

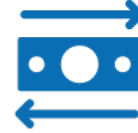


## Total Food and CBT



0 mt

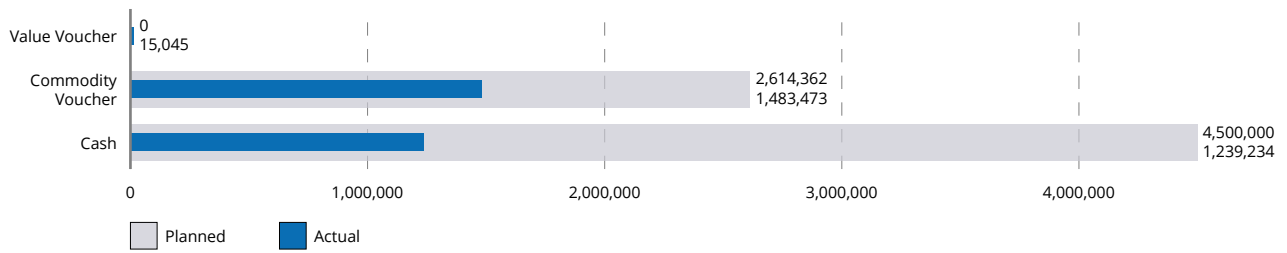
**total actual food transferred in 2020**  
of 2,515 mt total planned



US\$ 2,737,752

**total actual cash transferred in 2020**  
of \$US 7,114,362 total planned

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



# Context and operations & COVID-19 response



Data Created: 28 Jan 2021 - Contact: [ecampbell@wfp.org](mailto:ecampbell@wfp.org)  
 Website: [www.wfp.org](http://www.wfp.org); Prepared by: HQ, Emergency GIS Unit  
 Map Reference: GHA\_PRE\_Presence\_ASP\_20210113  
 Data sources: WFP offices; WFP - Boundaries: UNMap - Populated places: GeoNames  
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With the attainment of lower-middle-income status, Ghana is ineligible for grants or concessional financing. Ghana exited the International Monetary Fund programme in 2019 and was projected to see GDP growth of 6.8 percent, which could be compromised to less than 3 percent [1]. Ghana’s population is projected at 31 million with a per capita gross domestic product of USD 2,202 in 2019 [2]. Ghana ranks 138 out of 189 countries in the 2020 Human Development Index and 107 out of 153 countries in the 2020 Global Gender Gap Index, and its also a UNAIDS fast track country.



The 2016/17 Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS) suggests that about 23 percent of the population live below the poverty line, and 8.2 percent below the extreme poverty line. The 2019 Voluntary National Review (VNR) of the SDGs identified increasing inequalities in access to resources and services between rural and urban areas, with the females more marginalized. Stunting rates in the Northern Region is 33 percent [3], 42 percent of women of reproductive age, and 66 percent of children aged 6-59 months are anaemic. Anaemia among children 6 to 59 months reached 74 percent in the Upper East and Upper West, and 82 percent in the Northern Region. Only 13 percent of children meet the minimum acceptable diet. The 2019 food security and nutrition assessment of PLHIVs indicated that about 21 percent of the households sampled were food insecure.

The Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023 contributes to SDGs 2 and 17. It is aligned with the 2017–2024 Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP), which prioritises managing post-harvest food losses; promoting local production and consumption of nutritious local foods; strengthening early-warning and emergency preparedness systems, reducing malnutrition and responding to national crises. The focus areas for strategic outcomes 1, 3, and 4 are root causes; resilience for strategic outcome 2 and Crisis Response for strategic outcome 5.

Through its strategic outcome 1, WFP aimed to address root causes of malnutrition through improving the nutritional status of children and women in regions with high burden of malnutrition. Strategic outcome 2, focused on building resilient food systems that also enhance nutrition value chains. Under strategic outcome 3, WFP supported national institutions to better manage food security and social protection programmes while activities under strategic outcome 4 promoted effective and coherent policy frameworks for food security and nutrition. Strategic outcome 5 which was added in 2020, aimed to enable crisis-affected populations to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks. WFP implemented its programmes within the UN Sustainable Development Partnership (UNSDP) to support the Government of Ghana, through Result Area 1 on “Shared and Prosperous Economy”, and Result Area 2 “Social Investment in People”.

WFP participated in UN inter-agency groups on gender; emergency preparedness and response; government and development partners sector working groups on agriculture and social protection. WFP participated in the UN COVID-19 health and socio-economic response themes.

## **COVID-19 Response**

Following the outbreak of COVID-19, the Government of Ghana introduced measures to contain the virus and mitigate its impacts. The epicentres of the pandemic were Accra in Greater Accra Region and Kumasi in Ashanti region. The immediate national focus was strengthening the healthcare system to cope with the spread of the virus while establishing measures to cushion the socio-economic impacts.

The combined impact of the lockdown and closed borders significantly impacted on cross-border trade and resulted in reduced economic activity, loss of household incomes and higher prices for basic goods. This also led to the closure of schools and a temporary suspension of school feeding, as well as a slowdown in resilience activities. A significant portion of the population employed by the informal and hospitality sectors lost their livelihoods. Increased budget deficit of up to 10 percent was forecast [4]. The March 2020 Cadre Harmonisé assessment in West Africa predicted an increase in food insecurity due to the slowdown of economic activities. This negatively affected livelihoods, market prices and purchasing power especially among low-income earners. A Business Tracker Survey conducted by Ghana Statistical Service on impacts of COVID-19 revealed that 46.1 percent of business establishments reduced wages for 25.7 percent of the workforce, and four percent of firms laid off workers.

WFP supported the COVID-19 response through the Government's COVID-19 Preparedness and Response Plan (CPRP). The new vulnerabilities from the socio-economic effects of the pandemic being outside the geographical target area of WFP operations translated into a need to revise WFP Ghana Country Strategic Plan budget. The budget revision added a crisis response outcome to enable WFP to respond to the pandemic and plan for refugee response. With the national response plan as a basis for the response, WFP leveraged the crisis response outcome to deliver a range of assistance to the infected and affected people who had been profiled by the Ghana National Household Registry (GNHR). WFP received support from the Government to establish the Accra COVID-19 hub; WFP was instrumental in establishing a field hospital in the Accra airport for infected humanitarian actors in the sub-region, and provided an air passenger service to enable humanitarian actors in the region to respond to the pandemic during lockdown.

As part of WFP's Socio-Economic Response Plan for COVID-19, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection to provide cash-based transfers to COVID-19 affected daily wage earners and smallholder farmers in epicentres to enable them to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs. Transfer values were aligned to the national Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) values. All forms of biometrics were withdrawn from the intervention to ensure adherence to COVID-19 protocols. The beneficiaries who were profiled by the GNHR received



direct transfers via mobile money. WFP in collaboration with the Ghana Health Service provided nutritional support to COVID-19 infected people in containment. In order to help bridge funding gaps for the GNHR, WFP coordinated with the relevant sector working groups and other UN agencies to provide complementary assistance to the MoGCSP to deliver the activities as required.

## Risk Management

The onset of COVID-19 and the related measures implemented to control the spread of the virus became a compounding factor for existing risks and emerging risks. The potential impact on food security and nutrition of populations - those already vulnerable and those who became vulnerable given the shock and impact on their livelihoods particularly those employed in agriculture and informal sector. Furthermore, there were certain populations in Northern Ghana seasonally at risk of floods due to high rainfall and annual water level management.

To manage these risks, WFP Ghana conducted regular risk reviews, updated its risk register and monitored the implementation of risk mitigation actions such as the collaboration with key stakeholders to set up a food security and nutrition monitoring system generating food security and nutrition data to assess the impact of COVID-19 on the food and nutrition situation for programmatic decision making. A weather monitoring and alert system was also used to monitor the impact of the floods and WFP provided technical support to the government partners to establish nationwide flood information system.

To ensure a safe and effective programme implementation in light of the COVID-19 period, new risk mitigation measures were implemented including the activation of the Business Continuity Plan, enhanced liaison and coordination with stakeholders, increased remote monitoring and supervision, consolidation of several distribution cycles. WFP Ghana also participated in UN Programme Criticality Review and Planning where a joint UN framework was established to guide programme implementation and "safe return back to office" amidst the pandemic.



# Partnerships

As expected within the context of Ghana's lower-middle income (LMI) status and aspirations of economic independence, WFP has positioned itself as an enabler, providing technical support and strengthening the Government's capacity to effectively implement food security and nutrition programmes through strategic partnerships. Throughout 2020, WFP's primary partner continued to be the host government complemented by government donors. Other partners included development partners and international financial institutions for funding and technical support; UN agencies and NGOs for synergy, efficiency, advocacy and implementation; the private sector for improvement of the food value chain, innovation and sustainability; academia for research and technical knowledge; civil society organisations for awareness and advocacy and beneficiaries for feedback.

WFP established partnerships with new government institutions namely the Ghana Commodity Exchange, National Buffer Stock and the Ministry of Trade and Industry, and strengthened its relationship with its existing partners, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Working with them, WFP provided technical expertise to develop a comprehensive framework to improve smallholder farmers' access to e-commerce and structured markets. These new partnerships and initiative helped to position WFP as a thought leader and facilitator in providing food security solutions, beyond aid, that are relevant to the country's efforts to achieve food and nutrition security.

Most of the funds received in 2020 were from WFP internal sources to support the Government's preparedness and response to COVID-19. The existing partnership with the Ghana Health Service was expanded to also include livelihoods for people living with HIV (PLHIVs). Similarly, the partnership with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP) was expanded to include a new partnership with the Ghana National Household Registry which resulted in WFP providing cash-based transfers to vulnerable populations affected by the impacts of COVID-19 in urban centres, and smallholder farmers in the Western and Ashanti regions. This relationship demonstrated the relevance of WFP in the social protection sphere, as it had hitherto been mainly known for supporting school feeding. WFP Ghana was selected as one of three WFP country offices globally to receive a two-year funding from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation towards increasing digital financial inclusion of women in the national safety net programmes. This represents a new partnership and source of funding that will also enable WFP to work more closely with the Government in women economic empowerment and financial inclusion.

In response to the UN's Global Humanitarian Response Plan, WFP formed new partnerships with Ghana's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration, and Ministry of Aviation to establish the UN COVID-19 field hospital, the passenger aviation service and the regional cargo facility for West and Central Africa. These partnerships helped to improve understanding of WFP's role in the interface between Saving and Changing Lives. As part of the wider UN, WFP worked with key UN agencies and NGOs to jointly provide nutritional support accompanied by key messaging for the national COVID-19 response. Strengthened partnership among the Rome-based agencies (FAO, IFAD, WFP) culminated in WFP and FAO building synergies to enable the two agencies to jointly receive funds from the World Bank's Pandemic Emergency Funding. Through these funds, WFP and FAO supported the second nation-wide Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis in Ghana.

While no new funds were received from donor governments, partnership was maintained with key donors such as Canada and Japan. WFP continued to engage with DSM whose previous funding contributed to enhancing public-private partnership for increased agro-processing and access to specialised nutritious foods, and increased participation of retailers in the nutrition strategy. Partnership with Premium Foods Ltd, Yedent Agro-Processors, KokoPlus Foundation, Project Peanut Butter and DSM have resulted in the increased availability of specialized foods as well as engendered advocates for food security and nutrition.

Multi-year funding from Canada and Japan have enabled WFP to undertake innovative programmes which catalyse the Government's efforts to strengthen the value chain for specialized nutritious products. With the funding coming to an end in the first quarter of 2021, predictable funding is still required to sustain momentum and take to scale opportunities to build households' resilience. WFP Ghana is expanding private partnerships to new and emerging donors to strengthen government capacity in in food security and nutrition.



# CSP Financial Overview

To date, the cumulative level of funding for the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019 – 2023 stands at USD 17 million out of a total needs-based plan of USD 94 million, representing 18 percent of needs funded. The funding consisted of old and new contributions from Canada, Japan, the Government of Ghana's Counterpart Cash Contribution and the World Bank's Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility through the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Germany (BMZ), UK DFID and some private donors. To date, 85 percent of the resources have been directed multilateral funds, allowing the country office to properly plan and implement especially its nutrition programme under strategic outcome 1 (SO1), without pipeline breaks. Multi-year Canadian contribution accounted for 16 percent of the 2020 requirements while most new contributions in 2020 were for strategic outcome 5, to cover the needs of those most affected by the pandemic.

























In 2020, the available resources were USD 14 million against a needs-based plan of USD 23 million, representing 61 percent of funding. A budget revision was undertaken in January 2020 that increased the entire CSP portfolio funding requirements from USD 72 million to USD 94 million. This was to cover an added strategic outcome 5 which was introduced to enable WFP Ghana to respond to crises namely, the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and potential influx of refugees resulting from the national elections in Côte d'Ivoire and a deepening of the Sahel Crisis in Burkina Faso.

Funding of the strategic outcomes has followed the same trend since the beginning of the CSP in 2019, with strategic outcome 1 being the most well-funded, at 127 percent in 2020, and strategic outcomes 5 and 2 being the least funded at 32 and 37 percent respectively. The overall funding for the implementation plan in 2020 was 89 percent which comprised of strategic outcome 1 - 159 percent; strategic outcome 2 - 53 percent; strategic outcome 3 - 120 percent, strategic outcome 4 - 49 percent and strategic outcome 5 - 58 percent.

At the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the critical programmes - strategic outcomes 1 and 5 - were prioritized for implementation. Strategic outcome 1 had adequate resources to cover its needs-based plan therefore there was no need to re-orient funds. The needs-based plan for strategic outcome 5 was three times the available resources of USD 2 million. However, the non-occurrence of the influx of refugees from Côte d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso made it possible to cover the immediate needs during the year. In both strategic outcomes 1 and 5, cash-based transfer (CBT) activities were prioritized for implementation in 2020, as these directly impacted the food security and nutrition needs of the vulnerable during the COVID-19 pandemic. This is reflected in a comparison of CBT expenditures over the two years which shows a significant increase from USD 1 million in 2019 to USD 4 million in 2020. CBT and related expenditures covered 35 percent of WFP's expenditure in 2020, while capacity strengthening which was de-emphasized until the third and fourth quarters of 2020 used up 31 percent of expenditure in 2020.

Ghana's lower-middle income status and the Government's "Ghana Beyond Aid" vision has continued to result in many donors revising their support portfolios. WFP began exploring funding from non-traditional donors such as international financial institutions like the World Bank and the African Development Bank. Discussions mainly centred around funding for a new proposal under strategic outcome 2, the food systems component. These discussions included partner government agencies and were still ongoing as at the end of 2020. In addition, WFP increasingly explored funding from the private sector internationally.

## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
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	 3,731,012	 3,073,344	 4,762,584	 2,721,406
02: Targeted populations and communities in Ghana benefit from more efficient, inclusive and resilient food systems which support nutrition value chains by 2030	 6,341,239	 4,003,989	 2,374,120	 1,140,502
03: Local and national institutions have enhanced capacity to target and manage food security, nutrition and social protection programmes by 2030	 2,173,124	 1,681,835	 1,827,828	 402,067
04: Government efforts to achieve zero hunger by 2030 are supported by advocacy and coherent policy frameworks	 1,175,188	 1,109,010	 459,873	 119,575
05: Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks	 6,248,057	 0	 2,011,702	 1,581,257
Total:	 19,668,620	 9,868,178	 11,436,107	 5,964,807

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

# 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**



The focus of strategic outcome 1 was to contribute to addressing the triple burden of malnutrition (stunting, micronutrient deficiencies and overweight/obesity). Targeted vulnerable populations in selected districts in the Northern, North-East, Savanna and Ashanti regions received food assistance and Social and Behavioural Change Communication (SBCC) on consumption of fortified/locally available nutritious foods and healthy lifestyle practices to help improve their nutritional status. Activity implementation was successful largely due to strong partnerships with government institutions and the private sector. Ghana Health Service (GHS), WFP's main Government partner received trainings to enhance their capacity to implement the SBCC strategy. The Ajinomoto Foundation (TAF) also played a key role in the development of SBCC materials and the strategy's roll-out in the Ashanti region. Three local industrial food processors (Premium Foods Limited, Project Peanut Butter and Yedent) working with a network of retailers ensured availability of Specialized Nutritious Foods (SNFs) even at the height of the pandemic when there were global shortages. The DSM retail project which began in the first quarter of 2020 also brought on board two local Civil Society Organizations (CSOs); Alpha Communication and Health Foundation and Savana Signatures to support the demand creation activities by GHS.

WFP facilitated access to SNFs for vulnerable pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G), adolescent girls and children aged 6-23 months in nine districts characterized by high levels of stunting and food insecurity. The PLW received locally produced fortified corn-soya blend (Maizoya), fortified vegetable oil and iodized salt or Maizoya and cash in lieu of the fortified oil and iodized salt. The children's food basket consisted of KOKO Plus (a micronutrient food supplement) or GrowNut (a small-quantity lipid based nutrient supplement). The adolescent girls received either Maizoya and cash or Maizoya and a value voucher for food and sanitary items of equal value to the cash.

The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic required changes in activity implementation. SBCC messaging was re-aligned to include COVID-19 risk communication. Safety measures were put in place including provision of hand washing stations, reusable face masks and deactivation of biometric verification for beneficiary identities. New Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) were developed to maintain the integrity of distributions. Notwithstanding initial challenges due to partial lockdowns and COVID-related restrictions, key targets were met albeit missing original timelines. This includes the successful roll-out of the Adolescent Girls' Nutrition Intervention (AGNI), the PLW intervention in Ashanti region and on-boarding of a new District. The start of AGNI has resulted in vulnerable girls in remote communities having access to adolescent nutrition, sexual and reproductive health services which otherwise was absent in most health facilities.

Gender-inclusiveness was key in the execution of nutrition programmes as reflected by a score of 4 in WFP's Gender Age Marker score. Vulnerable women and girls were the main targets in the food assistance programme (81.4 percent) while men were also targeted with SBCC. Data was largely segregated by sex to measure progress.

Readily available financial resources including multi-year funding from the governments of Canada and Japan has greatly impacted nutrition interventions over the past five years. The investments in nutrition have positioned WFP as an enabler for nutrition integration and a trusted player to the Government. Nutrition has been made a priority for engagement with the Government across the CSP portfolio. While supporting the Government to address the triple burden of malnutrition, capacities of national food, health and social protection systems have been strengthened. Furthermore, the investments led to building strong nutrition public-private partnerships which has generated new opportunities and resources. Ghana is currently being considered as a regional supplier for locally produced nutritious foods while building smallholder livelihoods, strengthening the food value chain and ensuring safe nutritious foods are available and affordable. Lastly, when COVID-19 emerged, the investments which had made in nutrition enabled WFP to support the national response effectively. Existing platforms, programming, and SBCC messaging were used with adaptations, to augment the national response. The multi-year funding however will last till mid-2021. It is anticipated that similar support from donors will help consolidate the gains made and position WFP to move from direct food assistance to nutrition retail.

Overall, 73 percent of resources were used against the needs-based plan (91 percent against implementation plan) leading to significant achievements. Nearly half a million people received communication on purchase and consumption of nutritious foods and healthy practices compared to some 100,000 people reached in 2019. An additional 8,000 people received trainings for effective implementation compared to 2019.

Similarly, the number of beneficiaries receiving food assistance increased greatly from 31,000 in 2019 to 53,372 (9,917 males, 43,455 females). Redemption rates nearly doubled for children and increased by one-third for PLW (from 63 percent to 84 percent). It is anticipated that the production of Supercereal Plus by the local food processors in 2021 will further improve redemptions among the children since that is considered a more attractive package. There was a marginal increase in coverage from 76 percent in 2019 to 77 percent in 2020. A comparable margin of increment was recorded for adherence from 67 percent in 2019 to 69 percent in 2020.

Funds from DSM for the WFP/DSM retail project also contributed to improving the market-based approach for sustainable nutrition. The overall objective of the DSM retail pilot is to promote purchase and consumption of fortified and locally available nutritious foods. Activities including capacity strengthening (for 112 retailers and retailer assistants - 42 males and 70 females), SBCC (by 2 local CSOs and GHS) and social marketing (by Sight and Life Foundation) were deployed to help achieve the project objective. SBCC materials have been developed and nearly 79,000 community members were reached with key messages. Engagements with local industrial food processors have led to the supply of the retailers with fortified foods (food products with the Obaasima Seal).

Overall, the stunting prevention programme is on course to meet the national target of 12.17 percent by 2025. Stunting prevalence in WFP's intervention districts has declined steadily from 29.4 percent in 2017 to 18.8 percent in 2019. Despite the unavailability of data for 2020 due to risks in collecting anthropometric information during the pandemic, it is expected that the feat achieved so far will be maintained. However, continuously building the resilience of vulnerable populations for sustained food and nutrition security is needed. An indication of how achievements could be derailed by the pandemic was observed in the food consumption score-nutrition (FCS-N) indicators in the 2020 Post Distribution and Outcome Monitoring survey. In the 3 Northern regions, there was a reduction in the proportion of households consuming heme-iron rich foods daily from 64 percent in 2019 to 49 percent in 2020. Similarly, a reduction of 11 percent and 5 percent were recorded in daily household consumption of vitamin A and protein rich foods respectively.

The Ashanti region however recorded little or no decrease in their FCS-N indicators. This highlights the relative impact of the pandemic on the two regions with different ecological zones and varying levels of household food security. In the northern regions farm households reported delayed rains followed by floods led to low productivity and crop losses. In addition, about 33 percent of women achieved the minimum dietary diversity and are more likely to have higher micronutrient intake. The proportion of children receiving the minimum acceptable diet also decreased across both regions. Emphasis will focus on good Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) and care practices to improve this indicator. It is worth noting that despite the reduction in outcome indicators in 2020, the figures recorded were still higher than the baseline values. Ensuring minimal disruptions in the food and nutrition value chain and impact of the pandemic on livelihoods is therefore likely to sustain the gains made so far.

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



The strategic outcome 2 ensures populations and communities in Ghana benefit from more efficient, inclusive and resilient food systems which support nutrition value chains by 2030. This is implemented through providing financial and technical support to two industrial food processors in Ashanti and Brong Ahafo for production of fortified nutritious foods. In addition, this activity includes technical support on food safety and quality for up to 30 community milling and blending facilities, predominantly women's groups in the three northern regions. While efforts have been made in supporting industrial processors to produce high quality specialised Nutritious foods, there is still a lot to be done on the community and medium scale processors in finalizing processing facilities for selected processors and providing trainings on food safety and quality.

The second major activity under this strategic outcome is geared towards linking smallholder farmers with the One District, One Warehouse programme by providing training and equipment to minimise post-harvest losses (PHL) and facilitate quality assurance and market linkages with food processors and other institutional buyers.

WFP provided support to three processors (one community and two medium scale) through establishment of improved processing facilities and installation of processing equipment in the Northern, Upper West and Upper East regions. Full completion of the facilities and launch is expected in February 2021.

WFP continued to provide technical support to the two industrial processors Yedent and Premium Foods Ltd who have been audited to be able to supply Supercereals for the local and regional markets. **Premium Foods Ltd has been approved to supply 600 mt of Supercereals to WFP for the West and Central African region for lifesaving food assistance programmes.** Yedent is currently producing a new and enhanced extruded fortified corn-soya blend product for the Ghanaian commercial market. Both have acquired the Food and Drugs Authority (FDA) certificate signifying safety and quality of the products they produce.

In partnership with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and Sesi technologies, a young innovative company, **30 demonstrations on promoting Post Harvest Loss (PHL) technologies- Zerofly bags and GrainMate moisture meters were set up in the five regions.** About 30 farmer based organisations (FBOs) and 479 (44 percent females) smallholder farmers participated.

For purposes of enhancing market linkages, WFP signed field level agreements with five aggregators in five regions and has supported them with equipment to improve their post-harvest and quality management systems. The aggregators have been trained and promoted through radio awareness and are building strong market linkages with smallholder farmers through their FBOs.

Activities under this strategic outcome were 100 percent funded. The majority of these resources were from the Global Affairs Canada. Despite challenges related to COVID-19, WFP was able to use the available resources to implement most of the planned activities, building on successes of earlier interventions. However, there were limitations in

delivering on some expected results because of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and restrictions that were put in place by the government. Most training activities were drastically reduced since farmers and other partners were unable to participate. Where possible, only a handful of farmers would be allowed to gather because of the need to keep social distancing. Coordination and mobilization were done virtually and at a limited scale. The disruption in terms of transport between rural and urban areas and closure of borders heavily impacted on businesses and therefore the inability of farmers to access inputs and sell off their commodities.

WFP had planned to provide technical support on food safety and quality to 30 community milling and blending processing facilities in the three northern regions and technical and financial support to the two the industrial processors. Three of the community and medium scale processors received financial and technical support. The rest had been targeted for training in food safety and quality management systems, but this was not achieved in 2020 due to logistical delays, it will be implemented in February 2021. The planned number of technical assistance activities for Industrial processors was five but seven activities were implemented representing 140 percent.

The process of linking smallholder farmers with the national flagship programme One District, One Warehouse programme is ongoing. WFP is providing training and equipment to minimise PHL and facilitate quality assurance and market linkages with processors and institutional buyers. **The 50 targeted smallholder farmers were linked to the WFP supported Warehouse programme.** Out of the planned six, two agreements with market-oriented organisations/companies were established under market linkages representing 33 percent. Discussions to have the remaining four agreements established have been initiated and are ongoing. The number of farmers targeted for post-harvest handling and market skills development was fully achieved. This also applies to the planned platform meetings with value chain actors/market-oriented companies. Out of the targeted purchase of 2,000 mt, only 800 mt of food was reported to have been purchased locally from pro-smallholder aggregation systems representing 40 percent.

**A traceability system that tracks the number of smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems** has been put in place and data is being generated to track the proportion of farmers selling through the system. This will improve accuracy on data regarding sales through the aggregation systems.

A total of 941.66 mt of specialized nutritious foods (896 mt of Maizoya and 45 mt of Tomvita) was produced by the supported industrial processors and distributed to the beneficiary communities (pregnant women and lactating mothers and children) participating in the nutrition programme. As a result of this intervention, data from the target districts indicate that the districts are on course to achieving the national target of 12.17 percent stunting prevalence by 2025. Stunting prevalence in the target districts has declined steadily from 29.4 percent in 2017 to 18.8 percent in 2019. 2020 data was not collected due to COVID-19.

Gender and Age were fully integrated in the implementation of activities under strategic outcome 2, as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker code 3 (for both activities). **Selection of community and medium scale processors for financial and technical support targeted women - owned processing facilities.** In addition, women-led and women dominated Farmer Based Organisations were specifically targeted for trainings in post-harvest management and market linkages. Efforts will be made to specifically target youth in Agriculture.

WFP worked in collaboration with regional Agricultural extension staff to reach out to farmers and provide the required extension services. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture Engineering services directorate supported in the promotion of post-harvest technologies in target regions. The Foods and Drugs Authority (FDA) provided support in supervision, monitoring and ensuring conformance to food safety and quality management systems and certification to the industrial food processors and community and medium scale food processors to enable processors produce certified products.

Awareness creation on post-harvest management, quality standards and promotion of market linkages has been largely achieved through working closely with Farm Radio International (FRI) and, the Ghana standards Authority (GSA). Efforts to work with private sector players like Sesi technologies to promote post-harvest technologies have played a key role in reduction of PHL.

Working in partnerships with Ministry of Food and Agriculture regional offices has facilitated easy reach to farmers; ensuring sustainability of project activities. The COVID-19 pandemic required limitation of physical meetings and gatherings and provision of extension messages through electronic means. **Post harvest loss management remain a key concern for smallholder farmers and a threat to food security in Ghana. More training and provision of appropriate technologies to households is still required.**

Sustainable market linkages for smallholders takes some time and largely depends on building strong farmer-based institutions or organisations that are able to engage with private sector off takers. Moving forward, WFP Ghana will promote demand driven approaches to market linkages and also promote innovations through e-commerce.





<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
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
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

## Strategic outcome 03: Local and national institutions have enhanced capacity to target and manage food security, nutrition and social protection programmes by 2030



The strategic outcome 3 sought to strengthen the capacity of local and national institutions to better target and manage food security, nutrition and social protection programmes. This was done mainly through the provision of technical support, including through South–South cooperation, for key national organisations that support food security and nutrition. The national Zero Hunger Strategic Review of Ghana had indicated among others the need to build government capacities to map food insecure populations to improve the targeting of social protection, nutrition and emergency preparedness and response interventions. These recommendations formed the basis of strategic outcome 3.

In contribution to the Government's goal of ensuring equity in social protection and productive inclusion for vulnerable people, WFP supported the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection at the strategic level through participating in technical sector working groups, and contributing to advocacy papers and strategic plans through which the national COVID-19 social response was implemented. WFP further funded the Ghana National Household Registry to generate data which also enabled the government to adjust national targeting to implement the COVID-19 response effectively.

In collaboration with the Statistics, Research and Information Directorate (SRID) of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, food price **monitoring for selected commodities as well as food security and nutrition monitoring were undertaken across all regions of Ghana to provide early warning information and the impact of COVID-19 on food and nutrition security.** Reports from this routine monitoring were shared with the Government and other stakeholders in the food and nutrition security sector.

WFP further collaborated with the Ghana Statistical Service and Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA) to **conduct a nationwide Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA)** to assist in targeting of various interventions in food security and nutrition. The report is expected to be finalised and disseminated in the first half of 2021.

As part of maintaining the gains made in providing nutritional support to people living with HIV (PLHIVs) in previous programmes, WFP in collaboration with the Ghana Health Service provided capacity strengthening in livelihoods and seed capital to up to 3,000 persons receiving treatment in four facilities in the Eastern Region. WFP also funded anti-stigma messaging on COVID-19 and HIV in the epicentres of the COVID-19 in Ashanti and Greater Accra regions.

Similarly, to maintain gains made in direct school feeding implementation prior to handing the programme over to the government, a joint monitoring of the school feeding programme was undertaken with the Government at national and district levels for operational efficiency. Based on recommendations from the joint monitoring visits, WFP commenced preparatory activities towards digitising the monitoring and evaluation tools and collection of near “real-time” data on enrolment and attendance from the schools to promote efficiency.

To assist the government in monitoring floods to support preparedness and response activities, WFP collaborated with the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO) to establish an online dashboard Flood Information System (FIS) to monitor the extent of exposure and estimate extent of damage to cropland, houses, population affected, schools etc. This Flood information system supports planning activities by the NADMO.

While funds needed for strategic outcome 3 activities were available, by end December, expenditures were about 20 percent of the resources available. Some activities which commenced in 2020 and slated for completion in 2021 will increase expenditures in 2021. The physical limitations of the COVID-19 pandemic meant a shift in activity implementation modalities. In-person meetings and workshops were substituted with virtual and online capacity strengthening activities. The protracted lock-down period was not anticipated, further causing delays in the implementation of some planned activities.

Food security and nutrition monitoring was integrated with early-warning systems to facilitate timely government assistance in emergencies. All the institutions and partners that were planned to receive capacity strengthening activities to support early warning activities linked to food security and nutrition were reached.

Government partners were trained in various areas including on flood information systems to better manage the flooding situation in Ghana. Similarly, capacity strengthening activities in food security targeted at government and other stakeholders were fully delivered. More than the planned beneficiaries of the enhanced research into local foods and dietary guidelines to improve nutrition practices were reached. Stakeholders that were scheduled to receive enhanced capacity in food safety checks to ensure access to safe and quality food by the national Food and Drugs Authority were reached. More training sessions had been planned, but could not materialize due to limitations with availability of staff during the lock down. These include planned trainings and other forms of technical assistance to enhance monitoring and evaluation of school feeding; this is scheduled for 2021.

Under institutional strengthening activities, the number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening improved significantly over the 2019 indicator and was about 87 percent of the planned number for 2020. Food prices monitoring, food security and nutrition monitoring supporting the national early warning system on food security were duly undertaken and enabled stakeholders to plan better. The Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) which started in 2020 is expected to be completed in 2021, and findings will feed into national targeting for programmes.

South-South and triangular cooperation support as a modality for implementation could not be used within this reporting period; restrictions and subsequent bans on travel led to the cancellation of the International Day of School Feeding and the Global Child Nutrition Forum.

While there were no outcome indicators tracked under the livelihoods for PLHIVs, there was significant anecdotal information on improved outcomes in the food security and nutrition of the beneficiaries due to the impacts of the livelihood activities. The activities include retailing fruit and vegetables, bakeries, piggery and general trading. A follow up survey is planned to track the outcomes. WFP also collaborated with the Government and UNAIDS to conduct an assessment on Social Protection and HIV; this will be finalised and disseminated in 2021.

The key implementing partners of activities under this strategic outcome are government partners. Under the support on capacity strengthening as part of the early warning response to floods, WFP collaborated with the National Disaster Management Organisation to deliver the response. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture was the key collaborating partner for all aspects of the food price monitoring and the Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System; this collaboration was expanded to include UNICEF and Ghana Health Service who supported on the nutrition elements. The Food and Drugs Authority also supported the programme with food quality and safety capacity support. The Ghana Statistical Service and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture supported the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis. A new partnership on financial inclusion for women was also formed with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

WFP's livelihoods for PLHIVs was delivered in collaboration with the Ghana Health Service at national and sub-national level in the Eastern Region. The overarching collaborating partner for school feeding and all social protection initiatives was the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection.

Throughout 2020, WFP introduced key innovations in the areas of data collection and reporting on food security, using remote processes and technology. This was very instrumental in obtaining data especially during a period where mobility was a problem. WFP also digitised its process monitoring, enabling real-time data collection and analysis; this was helpful in making decisions in a timely manner.



**WFP Gender and Age Marker**

<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
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	1

## Strategic outcome 04: Government efforts to achieve zero hunger by 2030 are supported by advocacy and coherent policy frameworks



The strategic outcome 4 supports the efforts of the Government with advocacy and effective and coherent policy frameworks in food security and nutrition, to achieve zero hunger. Support to the Government under this outcome is provided through technical assistance in line with the priorities of the Government. The activity under the strategic outcome 4 was to advocate for promulgation and enforcement of policies and legislation related to school feeding, gender, nutrition, food safety, weights, measures and standards, smallholder friendly public procurement, and market support at national institutions.

As part of the UN delivery as one initiative on HIV/AIDS, WFP worked with the Ghana AIDS Commission to **undertake a HIV Social Protection Assessment**. The objective of the assessment was to evaluate the level of social protection interventions that target persons living with HIV to ensure adequate coverage for them. Recommendations of the assessment, which is expected to be completed in the first quarter of 2021, will feed into the National Strategic Plan on HIV and AIDS.

In partnership with Farm Radio International (FRI), WFP commenced engagement to support radio stations and other key stakeholders to deliver high quality and gender responsive interactive radio programmes on weights and measures, market access, post-harvest loss management and quality control.

A planned stakeholders' forum with the Ghana Standards Authority to influence review of policies, laws and regulations that promote food safety, quality control, Standard Weights and Measures was also curtailed to make way for COVID-19 related priorities. The much anticipated progress on the draft School Feeding Bill following its review by the Parliamentary Sub-committee on Gender did not materialize due to a shift in focus by the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, and the Ghana School Feeding Programme secretariat to provide social assistance to poor vulnerable people affected by COVID-19. The bill will be prioritized in 2021.

Resources provided for the activity were mainly from the Ghana Counterpart Cash Contribution. Due to COVID-19, only 20 percent of the contributions were utilised as focus was directed towards COVID-19 response. As a result, activities were not implemented at scale leading to underachievement of some outputs. Only one institutional capacity strengthening activity was implemented. Support was also provided to the Farm Radio International in the development and dissemination of messaging on interactive, high quality gender-sensitive information on weights and measures, market access, post-harvest loss management and quality control. This will be completed in the first half of 2021.

The key implementing partners of this strategic outcome is the Farm Radio International in the gender-sensitive messaging on post-harvest loss management, and the Ghana AIDS Commission and UNAIDS in the HIV social protection assessment.

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

## Strategic outcome 05: Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks



The strategic outcome 5 focuses on enabling crisis-affected populations to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks. This crisis-response outcome was included in the Ghana Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in 2020 following the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, and also with an eye on other emerging crisis situations relating to refugees and floods in the sub-region. Following the inclusion of crisis response in the CSP, resources were mobilised to undertake the various activities mainly in the provision of food and nutrition assistance through in-kind or cash-based transfers to crisis-affected populations, including COVID-19 populations in epicentres; and providing in-kind food assistance to refugees and displaced persons, adolescent girls and other vulnerable groups.

While the Government of Ghana had in place a costed COVID-19 Preparedness and Response Plan (CPRP), UN Agencies through the UN Sustainable Development Partnership were required to support the COVID-19 Preparedness and Response Plan through respective mandates. WFP Ghana leveraged on its comparative advantage in logistics and partnerships to support the response.

In collaboration with the Ghana Health Service, **65 mt of Specialized Nutritious Food (SNF) valued at about USD 60,000 was provided to over 4,000 COVID-19 infected people in isolation centres.** The SNF was produced locally to the highest quality standards by local food processors who had received prior capacity strengthening to increase their production capacity and safety and quality standards. COVID-19 prevention and anti-stigma messaging were also provided as part of the response. Social and Behaviour Change Communication of the existing stunting prevention programme was expanded to also incorporate COVID-19 prevention messaging and the provision of personal protective equipment (PPE) for beneficiaries.

Under an agreement with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP) and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA), **WFP distributed over USD 1 million in cash-based transfers to over 68,000 COVID-19 affected daily wage earners in the greater Accra area, and smallholder farmers** in the Western and Ashanti regions. Each household received an average of USD 70 depending on the household size. Beneficiaries for the cash-based transfers were profiled by the Ghana National Household Registry, who had also received budgetary support from WFP to undertake further profiling of poor people in other parts of the country for further targeting.

A logistics capacity and market assessments (LCMA) was undertaken in selected locations that typically would host refugees and other displaced people, to assess the existence of supply chains for food and related partnerships, in preparation for in-kind response to emergencies. A scenario of refugee influx from Cote d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso did not materialize, so the planned in-kind food assistance was not implemented. Also, due to the closure of schools resulting from COVID-19, the planned incentives to adolescent schoolgirls was not implemented.

Being a crisis response outcome area, resource mobilisation yielded funds from WFP's Immediate Response Account to enable timely response to the crisis. Other resources were leveraged to maximise the impact of the response; an existing agreement with mobile telecommunication company MTN was invoked to effect direct cash transfers into beneficiaries' mobile money accounts. The cash-based transfers for the COVID-19 infected and affected people was prioritised for implementation.

Available resources for this outcome were 70 percent utilised. This is attributed to lack of implementation of some activities including the planned assistance for refugees that was not implemented as there was no influx from Cote d'Ivoire. Similarly, due to the closure of schools during the lockdown, school interventions were put on hold.

In terms of the nutritional support to the COVID-19 infected people in isolation centres, WFP exceeded the planned tonnage of the SNF by 30 percent. A total of 65 mt were provided against the planned 50. This enabled the Government to feed additional infected people in other locations in addition to the main epicentres of the pandemic. The programmes ensured equal coverage for both male and female beneficiaries for the cash based transfers to the COVID-19 affected people; this represented about 75 percent of the planned.

The accompanying capacity strengthening support was equally implemented successfully for the COVID-19 infected and affected people. Each cash transfer was accompanied by messaging on the objective of the cash transfer, and a toll-free number to receive feedback. All the key government institutions responsible for the smooth implementation were engaged to deliver the response. The number of institutional sites assisted in terms of the locations and the value of the cash based transfer were delivered at 70 percent and 100 percent respectively. SBCC reached about 60 percent of the beneficiaries.

Cash incentives for adolescent girls in Junior High School, and in-kind food assistance for refugees and displaced persons were not implemented. This is because all schools were closed as part of measures to mitigate the spread of the COVID-19; and the refugee influx from Burkina Faso and Cote d'Ivoire did not happen.

The provision of nutritional support and cash-based transfers led to significant improvement in consumption-based coping strategy and diet diversity for both males and females. Food consumption improved significantly for households who had borderline and poor food consumptions prior to receiving the support. This demonstrated that the WFP support was instrumental in providing much needed food security and nutrition at the time of the crisis. Food share expenditures also improved compared the baseline figures.

With schools now in session, WFP will assess whether the protracted stay at home situation affected adolescent girls and will make informed decisions for implementation in 2021. In the same way, WFP will continue to monitor the crisis situation in the sub-region for possible deterioration and displacement for future decision-making.

The key implementing partners of activities under this strategic outcome are government partners. WFP partnered with the Ghana Health Service to deliver the nutrition component of the programme. The existing collaboration with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP) was also expanded to include the Ghana National Household Registry to provide increased capacity in generating data for targeting. In the delivery of cash transfers, WFP jointly collaborated with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture for coordination. Within the social protection sector working group with the Government and at development partners levels, WFP contributed to advocacy and strategy documents to support the COVID-19 response.

The COVID-19 cash based transfer programme was implemented in the epicentres of the COVID-19 pandemic; these were in urban areas, which was new for WFP Ghana. With good and effective collaboration, the process was smooth. The private sector partnership with MTN also facilitated the use of messaging at a time when COVID-19 presented limitations in movement and face to face interactions. Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of activities, vulnerable male and females affected by the COVID-19 were targeted to receive assistance.

At the national strategic level, WFP received support from the Government of Ghana to establish the Accra COVID-19 hub. This included the construction of a field hospital for humanitarian actors who were infected by COVID-19. The partnership also leveraged the UN Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD) logistics capacity to support the COVID-19 response in the country and in the sub-region, complemented by an aviation passenger service for humanitarian actors providing support to the COVID-19 response in the sub-region.



<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations including COVID-19 crisis-affected patients in containment and quarantine centres, refugees, adolescent to girls to return to schools, and other vulnerable groups	1

# Cross-cutting Results

## Progress towards gender equality: Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Ghana ranks 107 out of 153 countries in the 2020 Global Gender Gap Index. WFP's Ghana Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023) has a gender and age marker (GAM) of 3[i] with a long-term vision of supporting food systems to become more efficient, equitable, and inclusive of women smallholder farmers, in the national response to food and nutrition security. In pursuit of this vision, all signed agreements are implemented to ensure compliance to WFP's provisions on gender.

Measures put in place by the government to curb the spread of COVID-19 made it impossible for daily wage earners to engage in daily livelihood activities to provide for their food security and nutrition needs, while the smallholder farmers could not access farm inputs and services as well as other resources to undertake their farming activities in a timely manner, thereby making some farmers miss-out on the farming season. Of the cash based transfers provided to minimize the socio-economic impact of COVID-19; 60 percent of the 35,693 people assisted were women. WFP Ghana secured funding from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and preparations are ongoing to undertake gender assessment on digitized and financial inclusion of women.

Female registrants for the WFP beneficiary management system (SCOPE) increased three-fold to ensure gender sensitivity during registrations of beneficiaries in the Ghana Health Service. A total of 88 percent of retailers engaged under the DSM/WFP project are women who contribute in the promotion and consumption of fortified and locally available nutritious foods. About 52 percent of the agriculture labour force are women and constitute 70 percent of crop growers and 85 percent of food distributors.[i] Constraints for women in agriculture and agribusiness include limited access to financial services, marketing, mechanization assets, land and other agricultural inputs and services; which limit the active participation of women in agriculture and agribusiness ecosystem to capture value, increase income and reduce poverty, malnutrition and food insecurity.

Under strategic outcome 2 focusing on building more efficient, inclusive and resilient food systems which support nutrition value chains by 2030, women agro-processing entrepreneurs (medium scale and community level processors) received assistance to construct and/or expand their processing centers. Training, market access, equipment and installation support were also provided.

Both male and female smallholder farmers were introduced to post-harvest technologies such as moisture meter, plastic hermetic silos and bags for household grain storage; hitherto, smallholder farmers lacked access to proper storage facilities with limited knowledge of storing grains after harvest leading to high post-harvest losses, low income and food insecurity. Equal participation of women and men was ensured by aggregators through market linkages and supplies to WFP assisted industrial processors and buyers.



**Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences**

In the reporting year, Ghana had a stable political environment with good security except in some isolated locations that experienced some post-elections demonstrations by the leading opposition party after the elections on 7 December, 2020. Before the elections, the situation was calm in all implementation locations, including Chereponi where conflict had erupted in the previous year. Food distributions were unaffected by any form of violence or tension in implementation locations.

WFP operated in a manner which enhanced the impact of assistance and helped avoid potential negative consequences of assistance. In 2020, WFP fully mainstreamed protection and accountability through programmes, ensuring that the needs and choices of the beneficiaries were integrated into the design, implementation and monitoring of all WFP activities. In doing so, WFP carried out all the necessary needs assessment and protection analyses on targeted beneficiaries and programme areas to ensure that WFP's programme is safe, dignified and mindful of people's varied circumstances, needs, rights and capacities.

Proper sensitization on the benefits of formal education was also done to prevent school going adolescents from dropping out merely to benefit from the assistance. Implementation agreements with partners were strengthened with privacy and confidentiality clauses to ensure the rights and dignity of the beneficiaries; People Living with HIV (PLHIV) who received livelihood support were especially managed to ensure their privacy and dignity to prevent discrimination. Reports on the programmes always ensured that their personal details were protected. Similarly, through the confidentiality clauses, the personal and biometric details of daily wage earners who received cash transfers to boost their food security and nutrition under the COVID-19 response were also protected to promote confidence in the programme.

The beneficiary community feedback mechanism (CFM), managed by the country office served as a mechanism for receiving requests for information, complaints, and sometimes compliments on the programmes under implementation, via the CFM hotline and toll-free number, which is the only channel of communication available to beneficiaries. In 2020, 723 calls were received from beneficiaries and partners. Of these, four percent were complaints, four percent were compliments, three percent were requests for information, and the remaining 90 percent were requests for services. WFP used the CFM platform to provide feedback to the beneficiaries and put in place measures to improve the interventions to the satisfaction of beneficiaries. WFP supported implementing partners through capacity strengthening programmes to sensitize beneficiaries and retailers during field monitoring, to ensure that all new entrants are aware of different aspects of the programme in all project locations.

Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) observed that 38 percent of the beneficiaries were informed of the programme. This represents a 46 percent improvement over last year's value where 26 percent of beneficiaries indicated that they were aware of the selection criteria, the value of their entitlements and the duration of assistance. The PDM also indicated that 98 percent of the beneficiaries were receiving WFP assistance without safety challenges and almost all beneficiaries reported that they received assistance in a dignified manner. WFP ensured that distribution points were close to beneficiaries, that other protocols were in place to ensure the health and safety of beneficiaries; and that their dignity was preserved.

## **Environment: Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment**

Agricultural production contributes to sustaining the livelihoods of many households in Sub-Saharan Africa, particularly in Ghana. In view of the important role of agriculture in the economic development of these less developed economies, some of the modern farming practices adopted by most farmers - especially low-income/smallholder farmers - pose a threat to the sustenance of the environment; sustainable agricultural production and the health and functional capacity of the agro-ecosystems. It is for this reason that sustaining the fertility of farmlands and maintaining ecosystems resilience has been of interest to many programmes and policies including the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and ECOWAS Agricultural Policy (ECOWAP).

Most interventions on crop production in Ghana and elsewhere in Africa place greater emphasis on high yields with little concern on how to sustain farmlands for future benefits. For example, the focus of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) in Ghana has been on improving yields through dissemination of yield enhancing technologies. These yield enhancing technologies seek to increase food production and therefore food security within households which often derail the biological functioning of the agro-ecosystems. In addition, a lot of studies that have been carried out in Ghana on the adoption of sustainable farm practices have paid little attention to farmers' knowledge of indigenous sustainable farm practices and how this might affect farmers' intensity of adoption.

Under the strategic outcome 2, which focuses on building more efficient, inclusive and resilient food systems, the actions of collaborating and implementing partners and beneficiaries alike were guided by engagement in climate smart practices. Trainings were provided to nucleus, aggregators and smallholder farmers under the Enhanced Nutrition Value Chains project in Ghana (ENVAC) on good agricultural practices, including storage (using hermetic bags without the use of chemicals such as phostoxin), sustainable land and water management, the adoption of integrated pest and disease management, and the application of organic manure instead of inorganic fertilizers.

The WFP-supported food processors were engaged in discussion to put in place practices to reduce use of chemicals in processing and preserving food (processed and raw materials) and increase reliance on green energy (solar systems) and other fuel-efficient processing technologies, as well as cost-effective transportation and distribution of foods.

Under strategic outcome 1 focusing on reducing stunting, beneficiaries with infants less than 6 months are encouraged to practice exclusive breastfeeding which has minimal ecological footprints compared to breastmilk substitutes. Efforts are also being made to use biodegradable packaging for the Specialized Nutritious Foods to minimize its environmental impact. Beneficiaries, in the meantime, are sensitized to safely dispose of packaging and opt for recycling where such facilities are available.

# Data Notes

## 2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

In-kind food distribution was planned for refugees from Cote d'Ivoire and Burkina Faso; the envisaged refugee scenario did not materialize for the activity to be implemented, so there is no actual data captured.

## Context and operations & COVID-19 response

[1] April 2020 Deloitte

[2] Data.worldbank.org; extracted on 7 December 2020

[3] 2014 Demographic and Health Survey

[4] COVID 19 Pandemic; Impact of restriction measures in West Africa; December 2020

### Strategic outcome 01

There is no data for Minimum Dietary Diversity for women in Ashanti Region in 2019 because the programme started in 2020.

### Strategic outcome 02

Follow up for outcome values data is conducted every other year for the programme; based on the trend, the next follow up will be done in 2021.

### Strategic outcome 03

Capacity strengthening activities planned for school feeding in 2021 were put on hold to enable the Ministry of Gender Children and Social Protection focus on delivering COVID-19 affected social services, particularly as schools were closed down to mitigate the spread of the pandemic.

### Strategic outcome 04

The focus for key partners in 2020 was the COVID-19 response; activities that did not contribute to the response was not prioritized. Policy-related activities fell in this category, and therefore were not prioritized for implementation.

### Strategic outcome 05

General Food Distribution using in-kind food had been planned for refugees; this scenario did not materialize and therefore the activity was not implemented. The planned metric tonnes of food commodities planned to be procured for the general food distribution also did not happen. Actual data for these indicators are therefore not available.


Cash transfers planned for adolescent girls to promote school attendance during the COVID-19 period also did not materialize because schools were closed for the entire duration of the COVID-19 period to mitigate the spread of the pandemic. This cash-incentive activity was also not implemented in 2020.

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

Ashanti region implementation started in 2019 and baseline was done in 2019. No follow-up data in the same year

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
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
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	11	14.1	12.6	2018	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	43,455	9,917	53,372	379,655
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	15,847	15,846	31,693	15,123
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overweight	1.3	1.5	1.4	2018	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	43,455	9,917	53,372	379,655
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	5.9	7.8	6.8	2018	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	43,455	9,917	53,372	379,655
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	15.6	19.5	17.5	2018	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	43,455	9,917	53,372	379,655
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			1,000	

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				1,000
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## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	57,200	44,073	77%
	female	87,800	77,610	88%
	total	145,000	121,683	84%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	7,200	9,917	138%
	female	12,800	9,917	77%
	total	20,000	19,834	99%
5-11 years	male	2,000	0	-
	female	2,000	0	-
	total	4,000	0	-
12-17 years	male	9,000	0	-
	female	14,000	4,609	33%
	total	23,000	4,609	20%
18-59 years	male	29,750	17,078	57%
	female	49,750	46,006	92%
	total	79,500	63,084	79%
60+ years	male	9,250	17,078	185%
	female	9,250	17,078	185%
	total	18,500	34,156	185%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	125,000	121,683	97%
Refugee	20,000	0	0%
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Nutrition Prevention	50,000	53,372	106%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	95,000	68,311	71%





## Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 05			
Rice	1,008	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	120	0	0%
Iodised Salt	12	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	72	0	0%
Beans	144	0	0%
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			
Cash	0	3,030	-
Commodity Voucher	2,614,362	1,483,473	57%
Value Voucher	0	15,045	-
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	4,500,000	1,236,205	27%

# 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	
Output Results						
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						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided						
Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Activity supporters	Prevention of stunting	Female <b>Total</b>	5,000 5,000	4,609 4,609
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	12,800 7,200 20,000	9,917 9,917 19,834
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female <b>Total</b>	20,000 20,000	28,929 28,929
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,159	0
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,614,362	1,501,547
	<b>A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers</b>					
A: 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	A.1.16: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)		Prevention of acute malnutrition	individual	45,000	34,171
A: 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	A.1.28: Number of project participants (male)		Prevention of acute malnutrition	individual	10,000	6,425
A: 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	A.1.29: Number of project participants (female)		Prevention of acute malnutrition	individual	35,000	27,746

	<b>A.7*: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes</b>					
A: 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	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes		Prevention of acute malnutrition	retailer	53	79
	<b>A.8*: Number of rations provided</b>					
A: 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	A.8.1: Number of rations provided		Prevention of acute malnutrition	ration	6	10
	<b>B.2*: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided</b>					
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	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Mt	500	701.97
	<b>E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches</b>					
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	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	5,000	14,208
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	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	50,000	54,223
	<b>E*.5*: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media</b>					
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	E*.5.2: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mid-sized media (i.e. community radio)		Prevention of acute malnutrition	individual	150,000	379,655

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	E*.5.3: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using traditional media (i.e. songs, theatre)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	individual	35,000	42,147
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## Outcome Results

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

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>CH; Ashanti; Commodity Voucher</b>									
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	Prevention of stunting	Female	55.56	≥55.56	≥55.56	69.7	74.6		WFP survey
		Male	53.87	≥53.87	≥53.87	66.49	67.87		
		<b>Overall</b>	54.09	≥54.09	≥54.09	66.97	68.96		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	Prevention of stunting	Female	83.33	≥83.33	≥83.33	80.3	84.13		WFP survey
		Male	78.8	≥78.8	≥78.8	85.79	79.26		
		<b>Overall</b>	79.34	≥79.34	≥79.34	84.97	80.05		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	Prevention of stunting	Female	85.19	≥85.16	≥85.19	90.09	90.48		WFP survey
		Male	87.93	≥87.93	≥87.93	94.37	94.29		
		<b>Overall</b>	87.1	≥87.1	≥87.1	93.85	93.69		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Prevention of stunting	Female	11.11	<11.11	<9.26	1.52	1.59		WFP survey
		Male	11.75	<11.75	<11.46	1.61	2.1		
		<b>Overall</b>	11.66	<11.66	<11.17	1.59	2.02		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Prevention of stunting	Female	5.56	<5.56	<5.56	0	0		WFP survey
		Male	1.15	<1.15	<1.15	0.54	0.9		
		<b>Overall</b>	1.74	<1.74	<1.74	0.46	0.76		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Prevention of stunting	Female	3.71	<3.71	<3.71	1.52	4.76		WFP survey
		Male	2.01	<2.01	<2.01	2.41	1.18		
		<b>Overall</b>	2.23	<2.23	<2.23	2.28	2.27		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Prevention of stunting	Female	33.33	≥33.33	≥33.33	28.79	23.81		WFP survey
		Male	34.38	≥34.38	≥34.38	31.9	30.03		
		<b>Overall</b>	32.24	≥32.24	≥32.24	31.44	29.04		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Prevention of stunting	Female	9.26	≥9.26	≥9.26	9.09	4.8		WFP survey
		Male	11.46	≥11.46	≥11.46	5.09	9.52		
		<b>Overall</b>	11.17	≥11.17	≥11.17	5.69	5.56		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Prevention of stunting	Female	12.96	≥12.96	≥12.96	18.18	11.11		WFP survey
		Male	19.2	≥19.2	≥19.2	11.8	18.92		
		<b>Overall</b>	18.36	≥18.36	≥18.36	12.76	17.68		
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Prevention of stunting	Female	19.1	≥70	≥30	22.58	30.2		WFP survey
		Male	15.67	≥70	≥30	19.61	24.74		
		<b>Overall</b>	17.38	≥70	≥30	20.05	27.47		

## CH; Northern; Commodity Voucher



Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Prevention of stunting	Female	12	>70	>30	33.33	16.22	WFP survey
		Male	12	>70	>30	14.04	22.64	
		<b>Overall</b>	12	>70	>30	14.52	19.49	
<b>PLW; Ashanti; Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher</b>								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Prevention of stunting	<b>Overall</b>	58.6	≥80	≥70	60.94		WFP survey
<b>PLW; Northern; Commodity Voucher</b>								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Prevention of stunting	Female	3.5	≤3	≤3	4.5	6.24	WFP survey
		Male	3.28	≤3	≤3	5.19	6.02	
		<b>Overall</b>	3.29	≤3	≤3	5.15	6.02	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	Prevention of stunting	Female	37.5	<42	≥41.7	50	46.15	WFP survey
		Male	29.4	<30	≥29.4	45.91	65.18	
		<b>Overall</b>	29.9	<30	≥29.9	49.19	64.23	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	Prevention of stunting	Female	45.8	≥45.8	≥45.8	55.81	65.38	WFP survey
		Male	43.2	≥43.2	≥43.2	62.05	73.48	
		<b>Overall</b>	43.3	≥43.3	≥43.3	61.8	73.08	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	Prevention of stunting	Female	58	≥58	≥58	88.46	80.77	WFP survey
		Male	68	≥68	≥68	79.8	85.83	
		<b>Overall</b>	67.7	≥67.7	≥67.7	80.23	85.58	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Prevention of stunting	Female	33.3	=0	<33.3	10	23.08	WFP survey
		Male	33.1	=0	<33.1	23.84	13.77	
		<b>Overall</b>	33.1	=0	<33.1	21.68	14.23	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Prevention of stunting	Female	0	=0	<0	3.85	0	WFP survey
		Male	3.1	=0	<3.1	1.98	1.82	
		<b>Overall</b>	3.2	=0	<3.2	2.07	1.73	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Prevention of stunting	Female	25	=0	<25	11.63	0	WFP survey
		Male	23.7	=0	<23.7	4.78	4.86	
		<b>Overall</b>	23.8	=0	<23.8	5.06	4.62	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Prevention of stunting	Female	16.7	<16.7	≥16.7	40	30.77	WFP survey
		Male	37.5	<37.5	≥37.5	30.25	21.05	
		<b>Overall</b>	37	<37	≥37	29.13	21.54	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Prevention of stunting	Female	41.7	<42	≥41.7	7.69	19.23	WFP survey
		Male	28.8	<29	≥28.8	18.22	12.35	
		<b>Overall</b>	29.9	<29	≥29.9	17.7	12.69	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	Prevention of stunting	Female	29.2	<29.2	≥29.2	32.56	34.62	WFP survey
		Male	33	<33	≥33	33.17	21.66	
		<b>Overall</b>	32.9	<32.9	≥32.9	33.14	22.31	
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Prevention of stunting	<b>Overall</b>	56.2	>80	>70	72.26	73.36	WFP survey
<b>PLW_CH; Northern; Commodity Voucher</b>								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Prevention of stunting	Female	50	>70	>70.7	77.25	76	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	50	>70	>70.7	77.25	76	
		<b>Overall</b>	50	>70	>70.7	77.25	76	
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Prevention of stunting	Female	66	≥66	≥66	69	67	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	66	≥66	≥66	69	67	
		<b>Overall</b>	66	≥66	≥66	69	67	



<b>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</b>	<b>- Resilience Building</b>
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<b>Output Results</b>
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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.

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
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*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	12	3
	<b>C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
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.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	5	7
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.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	5	0

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

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category F: Purchases from smallholders completed

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	<b>C.10: Number of smallholder farmers linked to the WFP supported Warehouse programme</b>					
C: Smallholder farmers benefit from enhanced warehouse inventory management under the One District, One Warehouse programme to reduce post-harvest losses	C.10.1: Number of smallholder farmers linked to the WFP supported Warehouse programme		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Number	50	50

	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: Smallholder farmers benefit from enhanced warehouse inventory management under the One District, One Warehouse programme to reduce post-harvest losses	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	25	5
	<b>C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: Smallholder farmers benefit from enhanced warehouse inventory management under the One District, One Warehouse programme to reduce post-harvest losses	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	unit	3	3
C: Smallholder farmers benefit from enhanced warehouse inventory management under the One District, One Warehouse programme to reduce post-harvest losses	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	training session	39	36
	<b>F.1*: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained</b>					
F: Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from the use of hermetic silos and enhanced post-harvest handling to reduce post-harvest losses	F.1.14: Number of farmer organisation leaders trained in warehouse management practices		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	50	0
F: Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from the use of hermetic silos and enhanced post-harvest handling to reduce post-harvest losses	F.1.20: Number of farmer organizations supported with basic equipment required for marketing (platform weighing scale)		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	farmer organization	30	0
F: Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from the use of hermetic silos and enhanced post-harvest handling to reduce post-harvest losses	F.1.21: Number of farmer organizations supported with equipment (tarpaulins) for post-harvest handling		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	farmer organization	30	5
F: Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from the use of hermetic silos and enhanced post-harvest handling to reduce post-harvest losses	F.1.22: Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	farmer organization	30	30
F: Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from the use of hermetic silos and enhanced post-harvest handling to reduce post-harvest losses	F.1.26: Number of farmers receiving hermetic storage equipment		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	150	35



F: Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from the use of hermetic silos and enhanced post-harvest handling to reduce post-harvest losses	F.1.3: Number farmer organisation leaders trained in good agronomic practices		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	150	96
F: Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from the use of hermetic silos and enhanced post-harvest handling to reduce post-harvest losses	F.1.32: Number of farmers trained in marketing skills and post-harvest handling		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	1,000	1,000
F: Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from the use of hermetic silos and enhanced post-harvest handling to reduce post-harvest losses	F.1.41: Number of individual farmers trained in post-harvest handling practices		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	1,000	1,000
	<b>F.1*: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained</b>					
F: Targeted smallholder farmers improve their incomes and livelihoods through increased purchases by institutional markets and processors of specialized nutritious foods.	F.1.1: Number of agreements established with market oriented organizations/companies for better market linkages		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	unit	6	2
F: Targeted smallholder farmers improve their incomes and livelihoods through increased purchases by institutional markets and processors of specialized nutritious foods.	F.1.11: Number of farmer leaders trained in farming as a business		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	150	50
F: Targeted smallholder farmers improve their incomes and livelihoods through increased purchases by institutional markets and processors of specialized nutritious foods.	F.1.17: Number of Farmer Organizations/Farmer Group leaders trained on group dynamics		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	150	50
F: Targeted smallholder farmers improve their incomes and livelihoods through increased purchases by institutional markets and processors of specialized nutritious foods.	F.1.42: Number of individuals trained in business skills		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	150	50
F: Targeted smallholder farmers improve their incomes and livelihoods through increased purchases by institutional markets and processors of specialized nutritious foods.	F.1.47: Number of platform meetings with value chain actors/market oriented companies		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	instance	5	5
F: Targeted smallholder farmers improve their incomes and livelihoods through increased purchases by institutional markets and processors of specialized nutritious foods.	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	1,000	1,000
F: Targeted smallholder farmers improve their incomes and livelihoods through increased purchases by institutional markets and processors of specialized nutritious foods.	F.1.61: Number of training sessions/workshops organized		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	training session	6	4
F: Targeted smallholder farmers improve their incomes and livelihoods through increased purchases by institutional markets and processors of specialized nutritious foods.	F.1.9: Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	farmer group	30	20

	<b>F.4*: Quantity of food purchased locally from pro-smallholder aggregation systems</b>								
F: Targeted smallholder farmers improve their incomes and livelihoods through increased purchases by institutional markets and processors of specialized nutritious foods.	F.4.1: Quantity of food purchased locally from pro-smallholder aggregation systems			Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Mt		2,000		800

## Outcome Results

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.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Support to Industrial Processors; Ghana; Capacity Strengthening</b>									
Volume of specialized nutritious foods produced by the supported processors	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Overall</b>	600	>1,500	>1,000	942	670		Secondary data

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

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Smallholder Farmers; Ghana; Capacity Strengthening</b>									
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops, disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	5	>20	>30		32.25		WFP survey
		Male	10	>30	>30		26.55		
		<b>Overall</b>	20	>25	>30		29.4		
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	1	>15	>10		1		WFP survey
		Male	3	>35	>10		4		
		<b>Overall</b>	4	>50	>20		5		
Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Overall</b>	2.25	=0	≤1		0.66		WFP survey
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Volume (MT)</i>	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	<b>Overall</b>	3,866.3	>10,000	>5,000		3,295		Secondary data

**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

**Output Results**

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.

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: Populations benefit from enhanced food security and nutrition monitoring integrated with early-warning systems that facilitate timely government assistance in emergencies.	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	120	108
	<b>C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: Populations benefit from enhanced food security and nutrition monitoring integrated with early-warning systems that facilitate timely government assistance in emergencies.	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	3	3
C: Populations benefit from enhanced food security and nutrition monitoring integrated with early-warning systems that facilitate timely government assistance in emergencies.	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	3	3
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: Populations benefit from enhanced research into local foods and dietary guidelines to improve nutrition practices	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	39	40
	<b>C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					

C: Populations benefit from enhanced research into local foods and dietary guidelines to improve nutrition practices	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	2	2
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
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	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	38	38
	<b>C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
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	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	1	0
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	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	7	1
	<b>C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: Populations benefit from updated national assessment and mapping of food-insecure and vulnerable groups to improve access to social protection services	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	1	1
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: Schoolchildren benefit from strengthened capacities in the national school meals programme to provide nutritious school meals based on local ingredients	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	40	40

	<b>C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>								
C: Schoolchildren benefit from strengthened capacities in the national school meals programme to provide nutritious school meals based on local ingredients	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit		2			0
C: Schoolchildren benefit from strengthened capacities in the national school meals programme to provide nutritious school meals based on local ingredients	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session		6			0

## Outcome Results

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.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>National Government-Capacity strengthening support; Ghana; Capacity Strengthening</b>									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Overall</b>	0	>8	>8	7	4		Secondary data
<b>National Government_capacity strengthening; Ghana; Capacity Strengthening</b>									
Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Overall</b>	0	>5	>2	2	2		Secondary data

**Strategic Outcome 04 : Government efforts to achieve zero hunger by 2030 are supported by advocacy and coherent policy frameworks - Root Causes**

**Output Results**

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 Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
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*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	100	0
	<b>C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
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.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	1	1
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.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	5	0

**Outcome Results**

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

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>National Government-Advocacy &amp; policy support; Ghana; Capacity Strengthening</b>									
Proportion of targeted sectors and government entities implementing recommendations from national zero hunger strategic reviews	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Overall</b>	0	>80	>60	50	40		Secondary data



Output Results

Activity 06: Provide food and nutrition assistance through in-kind or cash-based transfers to crisis-affected populations, including COVID-19 populations in epicentres, refugees and displaced persons, adolescent girls and other vulnerable groups

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided

Output Category E\*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered

Output Category N\*: School feeding provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	25,000 25,000 50,000	34,156 34,155 68,311
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (secondary schools)	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	12,500 12,500 25,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	10,000 10,000 20,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	2,500 2,500 5,000	
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,356	0
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	4,500,000	1,236,205
	<b>A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers</b>					
A: Adolescent Girls in Junior High School receive cash incentives that contributes to their basic food and nutrition needs and improves attendance and retention in schools after the COVID 19 emergency	A.1.23: Number of institutions supported for the delivery of shock responsive and nutrition sensitive social protection programmes		General Distribution	institution	5,000	0
	<b>A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted</b>					
A: Adolescent Girls in Junior High School receive cash incentives that contributes to their basic food and nutrition needs and improves attendance and retention in schools after the COVID 19 emergency	A.6.23: Number of schools assisted by WFP		General Distribution	school	59	0
	<b>A.8*: Number of rations provided</b>					
A: Adolescent Girls in Junior High School receive cash incentives that contributes to their basic food and nutrition needs and improves attendance and retention in schools after the COVID 19 emergency	A.8.1: Number of rations provided		General Distribution	ration	6	0
	<b>A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers</b>					

A: COVID-19 Affected populations in epicentres receive timely and adequate nutritious food and/or cash-based transfers in order to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system		General Distribution	individual	65,000	48,816
A: COVID-19 Affected populations in epicentres receive timely and adequate nutritious food and/or cash-based transfers in order to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs	A.1.23: Number of institutions supported for the delivery of shock responsive and nutrition sensitive social protection programmes		General Distribution	institution	4	4
	<b>A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted</b>					
A: COVID-19 Affected populations in epicentres receive timely and adequate nutritious food and/or cash-based transfers in order to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted		General Distribution	site	10	7
	<b>A.8*: Number of rations provided</b>					
A: COVID-19 Affected populations in epicentres receive timely and adequate nutritious food and/or cash-based transfers in order to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs	A.8.1: Number of rations provided		General Distribution	ration	3	3
	<b>A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers</b>					
A: Refugees and displaced persons receive timely in-kind food assistance in order to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs"	A.1.28: Number of project participants (male)		General Distribution	individual	15,000	0
A: Refugees and displaced persons receive timely in-kind food assistance in order to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs"	A.1.29: Number of project participants (female)		General Distribution	individual	10,000	0
	<b>B.2*: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided</b>					
B: COVID-19 Affected populations in epicentres receive timely and adequate nutritious food and/or cash-based transfers in order to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		General Distribution	Mt	50	65
	<b>B.1*: Quantity of fortified food provided</b>					
B: Refugees and displaced persons receive timely in-kind food assistance in order to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs"	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided		General Distribution	Mt	10,000	0
	<b>E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches</b>					



E*: COVID-19 Affected populations and adolescent girls in the epicentres, refugees and displaced benefit from enhanced Social Behavioural Change Communication from partners	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		General Distribution	Number	10,000	6,000
	<b>N*.1*: Feeding days as percentage of total school days</b>					
N*: Adolescent Girls in Junior High School receive cash incentives that contributes to their basic food and nutrition needs and improves attendance and retention in schools after the COVID 19 emergency	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days		General Distribution	%	30	0

## Outcome Results

Activity 06: Provide food and nutrition assistance through in-kind or cash-based transfers to crisis-affected populations, including COVID-19 populations in epicentres, refugees and displaced persons, adolescent girls and other vulnerable groups

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>All; Greater Accra; Cash</b>									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	General Distribution	Female	26.3	<26.3	<26.3	9.24			WFP survey
		Male	22.63	<22.63	<22.63	13.77			
		<b>Overall</b>	24.32	<24.32	<24.32	12.13			
Dietary Diversity Score	General Distribution	Female	5.79		≥7	6.33			WFP survey
		Male	5.8		≥7	6.07			
		<b>Overall</b>	5.79		≥7	6.2			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	80	≥95	>85	76.93			WFP survey
		Male	83	≥95	>85	72.6			
		<b>Overall</b>	81.67	≥95	>85	74.83			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	8.75	<5	<10	10.26			WFP survey
		Male	12	<5	<10	21.92			
		<b>Overall</b>	10.56	<5	<10	15.89			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	11.25	=0	<5	12.82			WFP survey
		Male	5	=0	<5	5.48			
		<b>Overall</b>	7.78	=0	<5	9.27			
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	69.32	<65	<65	63.87			WFP survey
		Male	65.26	<65	<65	54.8			
		<b>Overall</b>	67.06	<65	<65	59.49			

# Cross-cutting Indicators

## Progress towards gender equality indicators

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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	86.38	74.45
			Decisions made by men	Overall	8.51	=25	≤25	1.92	2.40
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	31.59	=50	≥50	11.70	23.15

## Protection 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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	100	91.67
			Male	95.36	=100	=100	99.70	95.09
			Overall	95.47	=100	=100	99.72	94.93
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	98.59	95.83
			Male	99.77	=90	=90	100	99.02
			Overall	99.77	=90	=90	98.63	98.87
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	100	94.12
			Male	87.20	=90	=90	99.33	95.95
			Overall	87.50	=90	=90	99.39	95.85

## Accountability to affected population indicators

### 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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	≥60	55.56	17.65
			Male	25	=80	≥60	37.08	26.01
			Overall	24.63	=80	≥60	37.53	25.56

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

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
CH; Northern; Capacity Strengthening, Commodity Voucher			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100
PLW_CH; Ashanti; Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	

## Environment indicators

### 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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	100

## **World Food Programme**

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With WFP support, vulnerable pregnant and nursing mothers continue to receive specialized nutritious foods locally made in Ghana for optimum growth.

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

# Financial Section

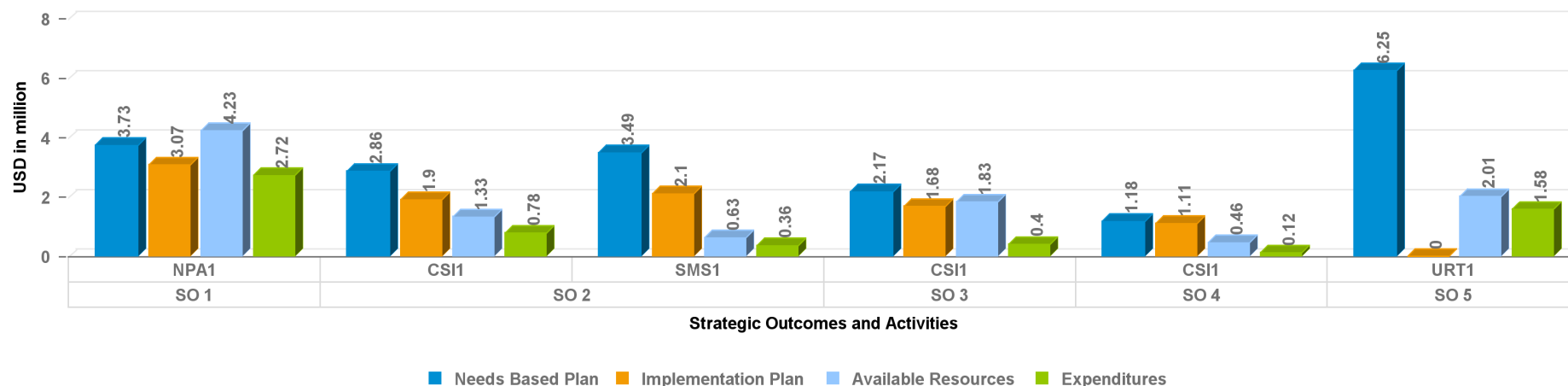
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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
SO 5	Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks
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
URT1	Provide food and nutrition assistance through in-kind or cash-based transfers to crisis-affected populations, including COVID-19 populations in epicentres, refugees and displaced persons, adolescent girls and other vulnerable groups

# Annual Country Report

## Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks	Provide food and nutrition assistance through in-kind or cash-based transfers to crisis-affected populations, including COVID-19 populations in epicentres, refugees and displaced persons, adolescent girls and other vulnerable groups	6,248,058	0	2,011,703	1,581,257
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>6,248,058</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,011,703</b>	<b>1,581,257</b>
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	3,731,012	3,073,345	4,229,051	2,721,406
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	533,534	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>3,731,012</b>	<b>3,073,345</b>	<b>4,762,585</b>	<b>2,721,406</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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.	2,855,861	1,903,715	1,326,873	781,527
		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	3,485,378	2,100,275	627,960	358,976
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	419,288	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>6,341,239</b>	<b>4,003,989</b>	<b>2,374,121</b>	<b>1,140,503</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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.	2,173,125	1,681,836	1,827,829	402,068
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>2,173,125</b>	<b>1,681,836</b>	<b>1,827,829</b>	<b>402,068</b>
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	1,175,188	1,109,010	459,033	119,575
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	840	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 6. Policies to support sustainable development are coherent (SDG Target 17.14)</b>			<b>1,175,188</b>	<b>1,109,010</b>	<b>459,873</b>	<b>119,575</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,148,822	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,148,822</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>19,668,622</b>	<b>9,868,180</b>	<b>12,584,933</b>	<b>5,964,810</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>1,744,146</b>	<b>1,518,043</b>	<b>1,142,709</b>	<b>521,163</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>21,412,768</b>	<b>11,386,223</b>	<b>13,727,642</b>	<b>6,485,973</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>1,391,830</b>	<b>740,105</b>	<b>232,075</b>	<b>232,075</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>22,804,598</b>	<b>12,126,328</b>	<b>13,959,717</b>	<b>6,718,048</b>



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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

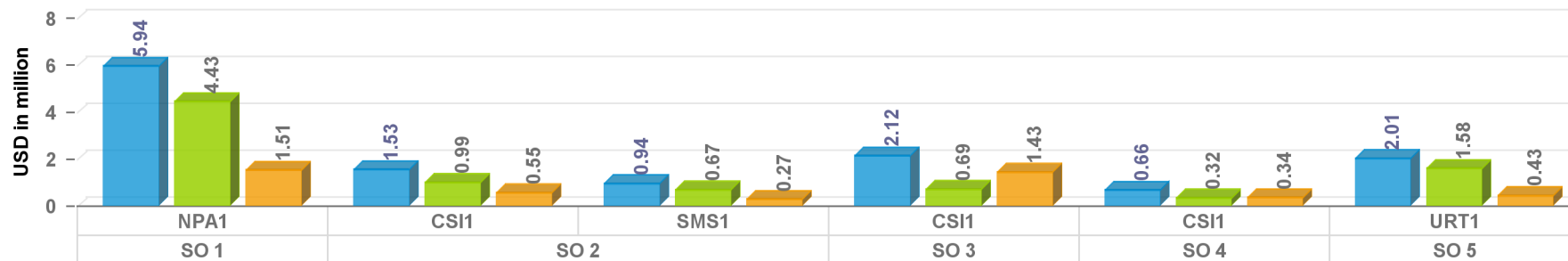
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



#### Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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
SO 5	Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks
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
URT1	Provide food and nutrition assistance through in-kind or cash-based transfers to crisis-affected populations, including COVID-19 populations in epicentres, refugees and displaced persons, adolescent girls and other vulnerable groups

# Annual Country Report

## Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks	Provide food and nutrition assistance through in-kind or cash-based transfers to crisis-affected populations, including COVID-19 populations in epicentres, refugees and displaced persons, adolescent girls and other vulnerable groups	6,248,058	718,003	1,293,700	2,011,703	1,581,257	430,446
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>6,248,058</b>	<b>718,003</b>	<b>1,293,700</b>	<b>2,011,703</b>	<b>1,581,257</b>	<b>430,446</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	7,871,559	5,938,938	0	5,938,938	4,431,293	1,507,644
		Non Activity Specific	0	533,534	0	533,534	0	533,534
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>7,871,559</b>	<b>6,472,471</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,472,471</b>	<b>4,431,293</b>	<b>2,041,178</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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.	5,227,927	1,532,192	0	1,532,192	986,846	545,346
		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	5,461,245	942,238	0	942,238	673,253	268,984



# Annual Country Report

## Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	419,288	0	419,288	0	419,288
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>10,689,172</b>	<b>2,893,717</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,893,717</b>	<b>1,660,099</b>	<b>1,233,618</b>
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.	6,235,764	2,116,699	0	2,116,699	690,938	1,425,761
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>6,235,764</b>	<b>2,116,699</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,116,699</b>	<b>690,938</b>	<b>1,425,761</b>

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

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# Annual Country Report

## Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	2,159,705	660,050	0	660,050	320,592	339,458
		Non Activity Specific	0	840	0	840	0	840
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 6. Policies to support sustainable development are coherent (SDG Target 17.14)</b>			<b>2,159,705</b>	<b>660,890</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>660,890</b>	<b>320,592</b>	<b>340,298</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,148,822	0	1,148,822	0	1,148,822
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>1,148,822</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,148,822</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,148,822</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>33,204,256</b>	<b>14,010,604</b>	<b>1,293,700</b>	<b>15,304,303</b>	<b>8,684,181</b>	<b>6,620,123</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>3,326,676</b>	<b>2,488,846</b>	<b>114,751</b>	<b>2,603,597</b>	<b>1,982,052</b>	<b>621,546</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>36,530,932</b>	<b>16,499,450</b>	<b>1,408,451</b>	<b>17,907,901</b>	<b>10,666,232</b>	<b>7,241,668</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>2,374,511</b>	<b>959,990</b>		<b>959,990</b>	<b>959,990</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>38,905,443</b>	<b>17,459,440</b>	<b>1,408,451</b>	<b>18,867,891</b>	<b>11,626,223</b>	<b>7,241,668</b>



This donor financial report is interim

Brian Ah Poe

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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