



World Food
Programme

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Ghana

Annual Country Report 2021

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2023

Table of contents

Overview	3
Context and operations	6
RISK MANAGEMENT	8
Partnerships	9
CSP Financial Overview	10
Programme performance	13
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 01	13
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 02	15
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 03	17
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 04	20
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 05	22
Cross-cutting results	24
PROGRESS TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY	24
PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS	25
ENVIRONMENT	27
Data Notes	28
Annex	29
REPORTING ON BENEFICIARY INFORMATION IN WFP'S ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORTS	29
Figures and Indicators	30
WFP CONTRIBUTION TO SDGS	30
BENEFICIARIES BY SEX AND AGE GROUP	31
BENEFICIARIES BY RESIDENCE STATUS	32
BENEFICIARIES BY PROGRAMME AREA	32
ANNUAL FOOD TRANSFER	32
ANNUAL CASH BASED TRANSFER AND COMMODITY VOUCHER	32
STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND OUTPUT RESULTS	34
CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS	45

Overview

In 2021, WFP focused on assisting marginalized and vulnerable people in Ghana to achieve food and nutrition security, leveraging on partnerships with the government and the private sector. Guided by the Country Strategic Plan, WFP supported national capacities in providing socio-economic response and recovery following the COVID-19 pandemic; improving food systems for food security and nutrition, and supporting national efforts to improve disaster management and early warning. All activities aligned to meeting Sustainable Development Goals 2, zero hunger, and 17, partnerships.

With the socio-economic response and recovery efforts post COVID-19 being the main focus for the year, WFP activities centred around providing strategic, technical, and direct assistance to support affected populations. In 2021, WFP extended its agreement with the private sector company Mobile Money Limited, to distribute government cash-based transfers to COVID-19 affected smallholder farmers. This ensured that smallholder farmers' food and nutrition needs were met during a period where livelihoods had been impacted, also enabling them to undertake farming activities. Through technical support in disaster risk reduction to the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO), WFP supported the Government to develop a flood information system to support timely decision making in the event of crises.

To support Ghana's aspirations for economic independence - through decreased aid and increased trade - WFP adjusted its role as a facilitator and enabler to the Government. Partnerships were consolidated to strengthen national institutions that support vulnerable populations, particularly those under social protection, to promote a more sustainable approach. WFP leveraged its collaboration with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, to promote digital financial inclusion and sustainable economic empowerment activities to women, through the livelihood empowerment against poverty programme (LEAP), implemented by the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social protection.

As part of addressing long-term sustainability concerning the triple burden of malnutrition, and contributing to the expansion of nutrition value chains beyond Ghana, WFP enhanced the capacity of private local food processors. In 2021, efforts aimed to produce and market quality and safe specialized nutritious foods (SNFs) for the stunting prevention programme in Ghana, and for export to countries in the sub-region. 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 SNFs to promote a sustainable supply chain. For vulnerable groups enrolled in the stunting prevention programme, social and behaviour change communication was combined with voucher transfers for nutritious foods.

2021 was also characterized by initiatives such as pilots, assessments, and learnings, to generate evidence on more efficient ways of supporting vulnerable people out of poverty. Additionally, WFP provided advocacy support to national initiatives and frameworks aligned to the Ghana Beyond Aid vision; and ultimately promote sustainable resource generation to support national efforts. WFP provided technical assistance and capacity strengthening in line with national priorities. Notable among these was support to the Ghana School Feeding Programme, with a pilot digitization of its monitoring system to complement the national digitalization drive; and successful linkage of vulnerable people living with HIV, to social protection through sustainable livelihoods. The school feeding digitization seeks to increase transparency and reduce inefficiencies, and aims to result in savings which will be used to expand the national school feeding programme to reach more children in vulnerable circumstances. Furthermore, the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability and Nutrition Analysis provided information to complement the Ghana National Household Registry's work in targeting for programme design and implementation, helping to strengthen evidence-based programming.

Gender was given a prominent focus at all stages of programmes to ensure effective gender-sensitive results. Contextual gender considerations were made to ensure equity in the allocation of resources in programmes; interventions prioritized women to address the gaps in knowledge and access to resources; households headed by women were prioritized for the cash-based transfers; behaviour change communication targeted husbands and caregivers of children under the stunting prevention programme for improved uptake in nutrition.

Partnerships with the private sector, academia, government, civil society, and UN agencies were all leveraged in delivering essential services in food security, nutrition, and shock-responsive social protection. Key government partners included the Ministries of Gender Children and Social Protection, Health/Ghana Health Service, Food and Agriculture, Finance, and Economic Planning.

69,668

Total beneficiaries in 2021



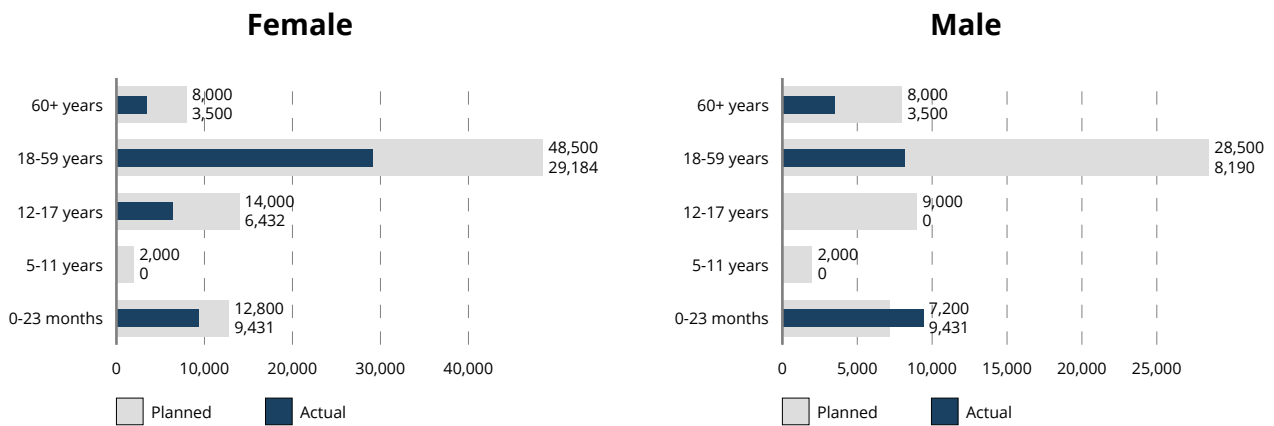
70% female



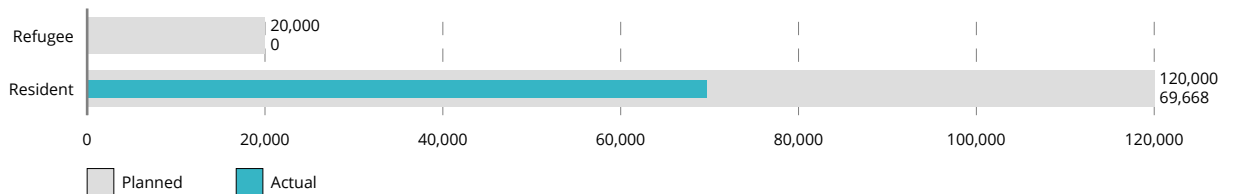
30% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 23 (52% Female, 48% Male)

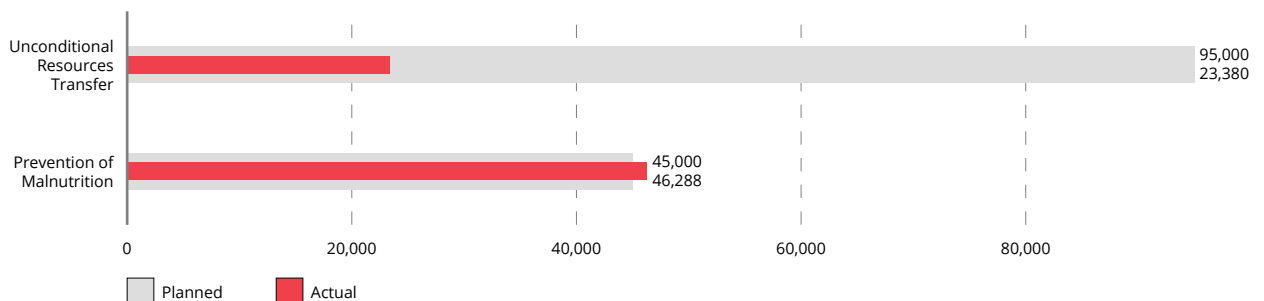
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



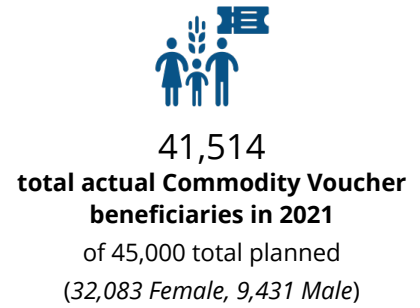
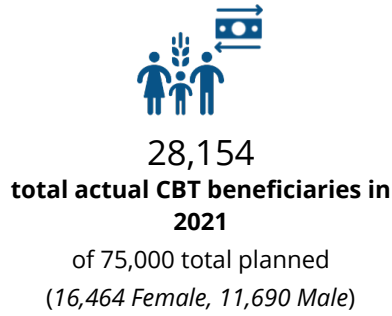
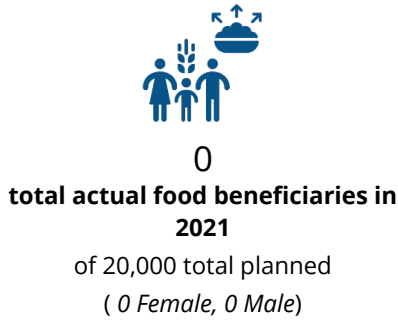
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



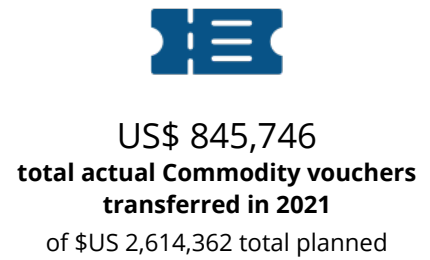
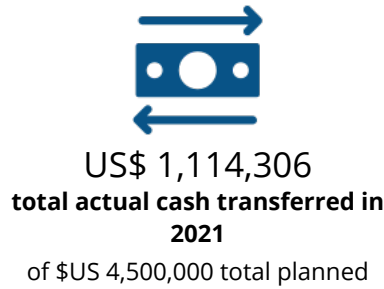
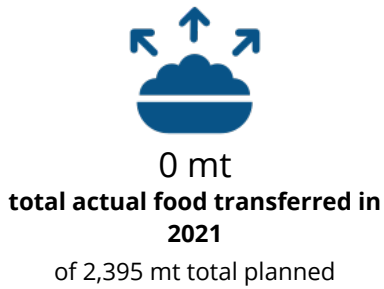
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



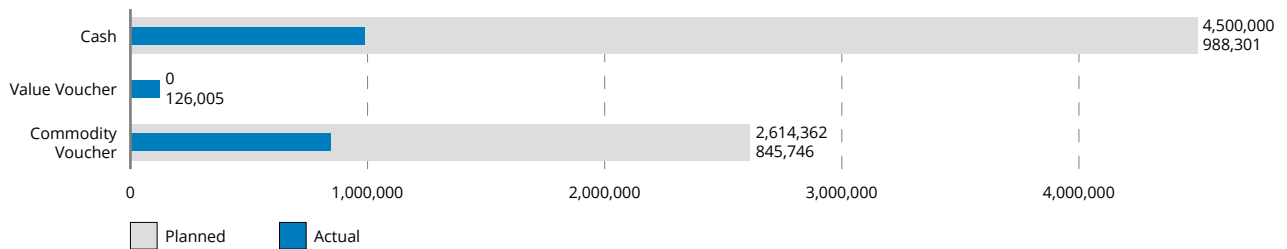
Beneficiaries by Modality



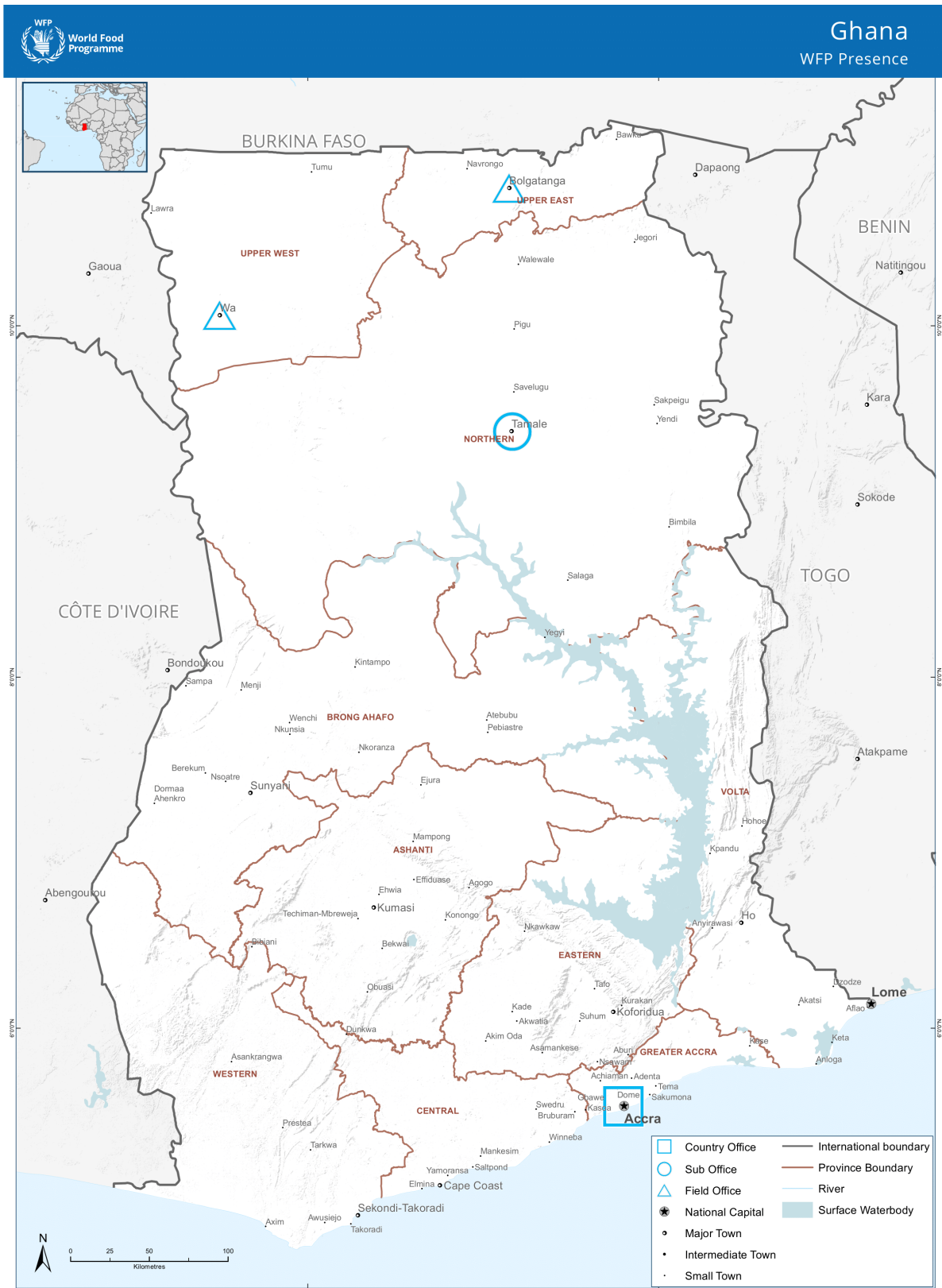
Total Food and CBT



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations



Ghana is a lower-middle-income country (LMIC) with a population of about 30 million, and per capita gross domestic product (GDP) of USD 2,329 in 2020, which has increased slightly since 2019 [1]. Given its status as a LMIC, Ghana is ineligible for grants or concessional financing and has developed its vision on the 'Ghana Beyond Aid' strategy, directing all development partners to work within this framework. Ghana ranks 138 out of 189 countries in the 2020 Human

Development Index and ranks 107 out of 153 countries on the Global Gender Gap Index. In progressing its development vision, Ghana's GDP growth target for 2020 was 6.8 percent, but due to COVID-19 measures that had an impact on the economy, the estimated GDP growth was 4 percent in 2021. Ghana's COVID-19 vaccination status is 10.3 percent at the end of 2021.

The 2020 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) indicates that 11.7 percent of the population are food insecure. Additionally, the 2021 Cadre Harmonisé (CH) quarter four assessment for Ghana indicated that the food security situation had worsened, increasing from 330,000 people in 2020, to 563,000 in 2021.

Despite increasing needs, only 1.5 million extremely poor people benefit from the government's livelihood empowerment against poverty (LEAP) cash transfers. Twenty-three percent of the population live below the poverty line [2], with 8.2 percent below the extreme poverty line [3]. Regarding nutrition, the national stunting rate is at 18 percent, and 29 percent for Northern Region. Forty-two percent of women of reproductive age and 66 percent of children aged 659 months are anaemic [4]. Anaemia among children 6 to 59 months affects 74 percent of the population in the Upper East and Upper West, and 82 percent in the Northern Region while very few women and children meet the requirements for dietary diversity and minimum acceptable diets respectively. National HIV prevalence is relatively low at 1.7 percent, but new regions are recording higher prevalence, which could derail Ghana's fast track results.

While successive governments have put Ghana on a relatively stable growth path and achieved significant reductions in poverty, inequality in access to resources, infrastructure and essential services persist, particularly between the Northern and Southern regions, rural and urban areas, and among specific livelihood groups. Education is free between basic to senior high school levels, with WFP providing technical assistance to improve school feeding programmes which aim to encourage enrolment and retention rates while improving food and nutrition security. When it comes to responding to emergencies, gaps exist in the capacity of the National Disaster Management Organization to effectively analyze and make decisions to mitigate emergencies, and as such WFP provides technical assistance to strengthen its capacity over the longer-term.

Gender was partially integrated into the implementation of activities, as reflected by the Gender and Age Mark code of 1.

In responding to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 and 17, WFP's role is predominantly that of an enabler, consistent with Ghana's vision of self-reliance while maintaining a minor twofold humanitarian footprint by assisting the government's emergency response activities; and piloting initiatives where learnings assist in strengthening policy formulation and social cohesion. WFP Ghana's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) aligns with several other frameworks including the UN Sustainable Development Partnership 2018-2022; and the 2017-2024 Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP), which prioritizes managing post-harvest food losses, promoting local production and consumption of nutritious local foods, strengthening early-warning and emergency preparedness systems and reducing malnutrition.

The development targets are also in alignment with several initiatives including the 2030 agenda, Agenda 2063, Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, and the Ghana Agric Sector Improvement Plan; National Nutrition Policy, Social Protection Policy and Strategy, and National Emergency Preparedness and Response and relevant contingency plans. The focus areas for WFP's CSP strategic outcomes 1, 3, and 4 are root causes; resilience for strategic outcome 2 and crisis response for strategic outcome 5.

Under SDG 2, strategic outcome 1 supports vulnerable populations, including children, adolescents and women of reproduction age in high burden regions to improve their nutritional status. Under strategic outcome 2, WFP enhances the resilience of populations by providing capacity strengthening to targeted populations and communities to provide them with more efficient, inclusive and resilient food systems which support nutrition value chains. Also, under SDG 2, WFP leverages strategic outcome 5 on crisis response to implement the socio-economic recovery and response activities to lift affected households out of the effects of COVID-19. Working towards SDG 17, strategic outcomes 3 and 4 focus on strengthening the capacity of national institutions to deal with food insecurity and nutrition, including for people living with HIV (PLHIVs). This is implemented through government technical assistance and the development of coherent policy frameworks.

While the Government's emergency support in the beginning of the pandemic was swift, new vulnerabilities from the socio-economic effects and prolonged nature of the pandemic, presented opportunities for WFP to collaborate further. Partnering with Ministry of Gender Children and Social Protection and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, efforts were made to expand social protection to COVID-19 affected smallholder farmers with cash-based transfers, as well as livelihoods for PLHIVs. WFP further partnered with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, specifically to generate evidence to support advocacy for school feeding, nutrition, digital and financial inclusion, gender and women's economic empowerment.

WFP implemented its programmes within the wider scope of the UN Sustainable Development Partnership framework of support to the Government of Ghana, which also aligned with the CPESDP. The three results areas of relevance to

WFP are: a shared prosperous economy, which promotes increased productivity by smallholder farmers; social investment in people, which enhances technical capacities in the health and education sectors to improve quality access for the most vulnerable people; and a protected and safe environment, which builds resilience to climate change and improve emergency preparedness and response.

Risk Management

While COVID-19 continued to be a major risk in 2021, the experiences gained from the initial outbreak the previous year, and the vaccines regimen, has helped to minimize the spread. Business is returning to near normal as the UN Ghana gets back to the office with strict observance of the COVID-19 protocols.

A new potential threat of terrorism in Northern Ghana arising from the spill-over of the Sahel crisis led the Government to conduct terrorism simulations; consequently, some international organisations have withdrawn their staff from northern Ghana. This potential violent extremism has the tendency to further widen the inequalities between the north and south, and derail the gains made by the Government and development partners. The UN Country Team takes the threat seriously and together with government, has undertaken a series of security assessments on the situation and raised awareness. WFP is part of a UN technical team tasked to design a joint programme to mitigate the threat of violent extremism and general development in northern Ghana. WFP programmes will continue supporting efforts to create jobs and employment opportunities in the agriculture value chain primarily targeting the youth.

WFP through the Inter Agency Working Group Emergency supported government to manage the periodic flooding which resulted from torrential rains in Northern Ghana, as well as the tidal waves occurrence in the south. Anti-fraud and anti-corruption (AFAC) awareness for WFP partners was raised at training and workshops, whilst all staff took the online trainings on AFAC.

Partnerships

Within the context of Ghana's aspirations for economic independence through decreased aid and improved trade and commerce, WFP continues to adjust its approach as an enabler, primarily to government partners. In 2021, support was provided to partners through technical assistance and capacity strengthening, to effectively implement food and nutrition security and social protection programmes, which are geared towards the goal of zero hunger. This was achieved through strategic partnerships with the host government, donor governments, international finance institutions, development partners, non-government organizations (NGOs), United Nations agencies, academia, and the private sector.

Government agencies at national and sub-national levels continued to be WFP's primary partners to achieve the five strategic outcomes of its Country Strategic Plan. WFP provided technical assistance and capacity strengthening which improved service delivery and bolstered sustainability of implemented programmes. A noteworthy partnership was with the nationally administered Ghana school feeding programme, which was supported to pilot the digitization of its monitoring system, in line with the Government's digitization drive. Aimed at increasing transparency and reducing inefficiencies, the digitization project is expected to result in savings which will be used to expand the Ghana school feeding programme to reach more children.

Japan provided multi-year funding for a nutrition programme, enabling WFP to explore more extensively, nutrition-sensitive programming and livelihoods initiatives, to ensure sustainability of household food security and nutrition. Multi-year funding ensured consistent funding and time required to train beneficiaries on new livelihoods in a more sustainable way, to increase their income so they can continue to prioritize nutrition.

Aligned to WFP's strategic direction, there was considerable growth in private sector partnerships with both international and local institutions. Funding from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation expanded WFP's role in social protection; providing an entry point for participation in the livelihood empowerment against poverty programme (LEAP), implemented by the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MOGCSP). Through this funding, WFP partnered with the Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research, to conduct a gender assessment that provided insights into the challenges facing women beneficiaries under the LEAP programme, while providing budgetary support to the Ministry's management information system for gender disaggregated reporting. Further funding was also approved from the Mastercard Foundation, that will support an innovative food security e-commerce project, which focuses primarily on job creation along agriculture value chains for youth populations.

In country, private sector partnerships focused largely on the food systems component. This involved working with assisted industrial agro-processors to produce fortified foods to improve nutrition within Ghana; and Super Cereal, a special blended nutritious food mixed with extra vitamins and minerals, for export to WFP operations in Burkina Faso. WFP also worked with diverse retailers and factories which produce and encourage the purchase of nutritious foods, including fortified foods under the Obaasima seal - which is the national symbol for approved fortified nutritious foods. WFP further supported the National Development Planning Commission to continue with the process of establishing the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Business Network, which aims to promote private sector production and the promotion of affordable nutritious foods for all.

As part of the broader UN Country Team, WFP supported the achievement of goals outlined in the UN Sustainable Development Partnership and contributed to the Common Country Analysis (CCA), which will guide the partnership between the UN and the Government of Ghana from 2022. In 2021, WFP's most active partnerships with other UN agencies have included UNAIDS, accessing UBRAF funds for food-security related livelihood initiatives for People living with HIV. A stronger collaboration with the Rome-based agencies in 2021, resulted in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, and MOGCSP partnering with International Fund for Agricultural Development and WFP, to implement a cash transfer initiative which supported farmers that had their livelihoods affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

CSP Financial Overview

The cumulative level of funding for the WFP Ghana Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2023 stood at USD 26 million, out of a total needs-based plan of USD 59 million, representing 44 percent of needs funded. To date, 84 percent of these resources have been through directed multilateral funds, allowing the country office to properly plan and implement its programmes without gaps in implementation, especially its nutrition programme under strategic outcome 1. The multi-year contribution from Canada accounted for 26 percent of the 2021 requirements, while most new contributions in 2021 were earmarked to strategic outcome 5, to cover the needs of people most affected by the pandemic. In 2021, the available resources were USD 14.7 million against a needs-based plan of USD 20 million, representing 74 percent of funding.













Funding for the strategic outcomes has followed the same trend since the beginning of the CSP. In 2021, strategic outcome 1 proved to be the most well-funded at 134 percent, and strategic outcomes 4 and 5 being the least funded at 39 and 34 percent respectively. Additionally, the available resources in 2021 comprised of several multi-year contributions, as this funding will be used to implement programmes in 2022.

At the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the critical programmes - strategic outcomes 1 and 5 - were prioritized for implementation. The needs-based plan for strategic outcome 5 was almost three times that of available resources of USD 2 million. In both strategic outcomes 1 and 5, cash-based transfer (CBT) activities were prioritized for implementation in 2021, as these directly impacted the food security and nutrition needs of at-risk groups 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 4 million in 2020 to USD 6 million in 2021. CBT and related expenditures covered 35 percent of WFP's expenditure, while capacity strengthening also utilized 33 percent of expenditure in 2021.

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 has begun exploring opportunities to obtain multi-year funding from non-traditional donors such as international financial institutions, public-private partnerships and the private sector, to enhance WFP's role in Ghana as an enabler supporting efforts to achieve zero hunger. These efforts are also consistent with the self-reliance vision of the Government of Ghana, while maintaining a minor humanitarian footprint in order to assist the government's emergency response activities; and pilot development initiatives where learnings assist in strengthening policy formulation and social cohesion.

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	3,872,429.0	2,808,813.0	5,184,304.0	2,141,555.0
02: Targeted populations and communities in Ghana benefit from more efficient, inclusive and resilient food systems which support nutrition value chains by 2030	4,927,181.0	2,316,288.0	3,026,566.0	1,011,139.0
03: Local and national institutions have enhanced capacity to target and manage food security, nutrition and social protection programmes by 2030	1,955,706.0	1,262,358.0	1,757,422.0	1,249,834.0
04: Government efforts to achieve zero hunger by 2030 are supported by advocacy and coherent policy frameworks	748,948.0	330,145.0	290,930.0	146,097.0
05: Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks	5,613,392.0	1,983,507.0	1,880,795.0	939,624.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	916,825.0	0.0
Total Direct Operational Cost	17,117,656.0	8,701,111.0	13,056,842.0	5,488,249.0
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	1,677,259.0	1,079,737.0	1,365,545.0	794,256.0

Total Direct Costs	 18,794,915.0	 9,780,848.0	 14,422,387.0	 6,282,505.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 1,221,669.0	 635,755.0	 326,258.0	 326,258.0
Grand Total	 20,016,585.0	 10,416,604.0	 14,748,645.0	 6,608,764.0

Programme performance

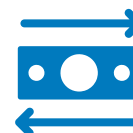
Strategic outcome 01: Vulnerable populations, including children and women of reproductive age, in the regions with the highest numbers of stunted children have improved nutrition status in line with national targets by 2025



46,288 children, pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls received cash based transfers for stunting prevention



Nearly **400,000** people reached with Social and Behaviour Change Communication messaging for adoption of healthy diets and lifestyle



USD1 Million in Cash-based transfers to populations at risk of malnutrition

Focused on the triple burden of malnutrition, strategic outcome 1 targets vulnerable populations in selected districts in the Northern, North-East, Savanna, and Ashanti regions. Beneficiaries received food assistance and social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) regarding the consumption of fortified and locally available nutritious foods and healthy lifestyle practices.

Strong public-private partnerships were important for WFP in achieving results. Personnel from Ghana Health Service (GHS), WFP's main government partner, received capacity strengthening to implement the SBCC strategy through trainings. The Ajinomoto Foundation also played a role in the development of SBCC materials and implementation in the Ashanti region, while three local industrial food processors (Premium Foods Limited, Project Peanut Butter, and Yedent) working with a network of retailers, ensured consistent availability of specialized nutritious foods. Two local civil society organizations, on the DSM retail project, Alpha Communications and Health Foundation and Savanna Signatures also immensely supported the demand creation activities by GHS.

WFP facilitated access to specialized nutritious foods for vulnerable pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G), adolescent girls, and children aged 6-23 months in 9 districts, characterized by high levels of stunting and food insecurity. The pregnant and lactating women received locally produced fortified corn-soya blend (Maizoya), fortified vegetable oil, and iodized salt or Maizoya and cash, in place of the fortified oil and iodized salt. The food basket for children consisted of a micronutrient food supplement (KOKO Plus) or a small quantity lipid-based nutrient supplement (GrowNut). The adolescent girls received either a combination of Maizoya and cash or a value voucher, for food and sanitary items of equal value to the cash.

In continued response to the COVID-19 pandemic, SBCC messages emphasized adherence to safety protocols as well as the uptake of related vaccines. There were no major disruptions to programme implementation in 2021 from COVID-19, unlike the previous year.

Gender-inclusiveness was key in the execution of nutrition programmes as reflected by WFP's Gender Age Marker (GAM) score of 4, meaning the project fully integrated age and gender in its implementation. Vulnerable women and girls were the main targets of the food assistance programme (79.6 percent) while men were also targeted with SBCC. Data was largely segregated by age and sex to measure progress.

A major setback to implementation was insufficient funding leading to a pipeline break for the entire second half of the year, since multi-year funding had been fully exhausted. As a result, the number of beneficiaries receiving food assistance reduced by 13 percent since 2020, reaching a total of 46,288 people in 2021 (80 percent female; 20 percent male). Similarly, demand creation for consumption of nutritious foods and adoption of healthy lifestyles reached fewer people in 2021 (400,000) compared to 2020 (500,000). SBCC coverage could have been significantly lower, if not for the additional funding received from DSM for the nutrition retail project, which promotes the purchase and consumption of nutritious foods. In addition to SBCC support by civil society organizations, the project helped train retailers as agents of change for the uptake of good nutrition practices in communities. Through capacity strengthening and linkages with local food processors, retailers were empowered to stock and recommend fortified and locally available nutritious foods to consumers who frequently visited their shops.

The COVID-19 pandemic and effects of climate change continued to impact negatively on food security and diet quality of households, as remarkable reductions were observed in the food consumption score-nutrition indicators in 2021 compared to 2020 and 2019. For instance, the proportion of households consuming heme iron-rich foods decreased from 64 percent in 2019 to 49 per cent in 2020, and further to 47 percent in 2021 in the Northern regions. Similar reductions were seen in daily consumption rates of protein-rich foods, from 80 percent in 2020 to 68 percent in 2021. Long periods of drought followed by flooding leading to low productivity, seemed to have contributed to increased levels of food insecurity in Northern Ghana, a trend which was also highlighted by the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability analysis conducted in 2020. Differences in agroecological zones however, contributed to the Ashanti region which has consistent rainfall patterns, recording rather marginal decreases in consumption of heme iron and protein-rich foods (from 67 in 2020 to 63 percent in 2021; and 93 to 91 percent in 2020 and 2021 respectively).

The proportion of targeted populations that participated in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) increased marginally from 69 percent in 2020 to 70 percent whilst coverage was at 78 percent.

An independent evaluation of the enhanced nutrition and value chain (ENVAC) project which includes this strategic outcome as a key pillar, showed positive results. It found the integrated food systems, SBCC, and nutrition approach, as sustainable ways of improving nutrition outcomes, and aligned with the government’s agenda of moving Ghana towards a state of self-reliance with less dependence on aid. With the COVID-19 pandemic impacting heavily on the government’s resources whilst increasing the vulnerability of communities to food insecurity and malnutrition, WFP’s support to addressing malnutrition is more critical than ever. It is anticipated that much-needed resources will be realized in 2022 to meet the increasing demand for the support WFP provides. Based on the ENVAC evaluation recommendations, attention will be paid to building the resilience of vulnerable populations through an integrated nutrition programming approach, that supports livelihoods and influences the food environment through SBCC for healthier food choices.

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



240 farmer based organization (FBO) leaders were empowered with skills in governance, financial management and marketing



20,854 smallholder farmers (52 percent women) were trained in gender and climate smart agricultural practices



8,762 MT of specialised nutritious foods were produced by the two WFP supported industrial food processors



3,511 MT of food was procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems

Food systems activities of the WFP in Ghana directly fall under strategic outcome 2, which indicates that by 2030, targeted populations and communities' benefit from efficient, inclusive, and resilient food systems that support nutrition value chains. The activities of WFP are aimed at reducing post-harvest losses and improving linkages between smallholder farmers and structured markets, mainly industrial processors. This is achieved through direct group sales to buyers, commodity mobilization by aggregators, and the use of e-commerce platforms.

To increase access to and consumption of fortified foods at the community level, while also promoting the business model for scale up, WFP supported three community and medium scale food processors with modern food processing equipment and the construction of new housing for the food processing facilities in the Northern, Upper East and Upper West Regions. Preparations are being finalized to hand these over to the beneficiaries.

The processing units will be used to for improved quality of blended foods which will be sold to the communities to support nutrition outcomes. A total of 67 training sessions out of the expected 70 were held to support small and medium enterprise (SME) processors in good processing practices, quality management systems and business management by the Food and Drugs Authority (FDA) and Ghana Enterprise Agency (GEA). The SME processors are being supported with advisors to develop strategic and business plans, accounting, and human resource systems through partnership with Canadian Executive Services Organization (with funding from Global Affairs Canada), to provide business management support to the processors. A total of 120 out of the planned 200 government and national partners' staff received technical capacity strengthening to support nutrition and food security initiatives.

WFP continued to support two industrial food processors throughout the year, Premium Foods Limited which installed a modern food processing facility, and YEDENT Agro-processing Limited. The Premium Foods Limited facility was officially commissioned by H.E the President of Ghana, Nana Akufo- Addo on 17 June, 2021, as part of the government initiative 'One District One Factory'. Support to these industrial processes also dovetailed into a production capacity for Supercereal for the West Africa Region. Premium Foods Ltd, was supported to put in place appropriate quality and safety management systems and to successfully fulfill the initial pilot order of 600 mt of Supercereal for WFPs Burkina Faso Country Office, as part of a sustainable regional supply chain. Yedent Agro-processing Limited was supported to improve their food safety and quality management systems, leading to the attainment of the FSSC 22000 food safety certification- recognized by the global food safety initiative. Overall, during the year, the volume of specialized nutritious foods produced by the supported processors was 8,762 mt compared to 7000 mt in the previous year.

In partnership with local technology companies including Sesi Technologies, the Agriculture Engineering Services Directorate and the Regional Department of Agriculture in five regions, initiatives were taken to enhance storage capacities and facilitate the reduction of post-harvest losses. WFP introduced and promoted the use of modern post-harvest loss management technologies like moisture meters, hermetic silos and zerofly bags to smallholder farmers. Overall, 1,721 smallholder farmers out of the 2,000 targeted in 5 regions, received zerofly bags and moisture meters, hermetic plastic silos, and are expected to significantly reduce post-harvest losses. During the period, the leaders of 170 farmer organizations received training in warehouse management to facilitate good storage practices at rural levels. Up to 24 farmer organizations out of the planned 60 received post-harvest equipment. Overall, 511 out of

the planned 600 smallholder farmers received training on post-harvest management practices.

As part of the efforts to strengthen market linkages among farmer-based organizations (FBOs), 50 FBOs including 240 (out of the planned 250) of its leaders, were trained in marketing skills, farming as a business, good governance practices, financial management and group dynamics for the purposes of improved and sustainable services to members. As a result, a total of 260 leaders out of the planned 300 received training in business skills. Efforts are ongoing to strengthening market linkages for smallholder farmers, through building the aggregator model. During the year, the eight platform meetings (of 5 planned) were organized involving 23 aggregators and 4,572 smallholder farmers (targeted 10,000). During the meetings, smallholder farmers were trained on structured market linkages and supported with post-harvest loss management equipment to build their capacity to trade in high quality and standardized grains from smallholder farmers.

In 2021, WFP continued to build the aggregator model because it has been identified as a key link between smallholder farmers and higher-level buyers. WFP continues to link smallholder farmers and aggregators to the two industrial food processors (PFL and Yedent), by building strong and long-term relationships among these value chain actors. WFP in partnership with Ghana Commodity Exchange and National Food Buffer Stock Company, has initiated a process of linking smallholder farmers to structured markets through existing digital platforms. A total 3,511 mt out of the planned 5,000 mt of food was procured from smallholder farmers through aggregators, industrial food processors and other institutional buyers.

In partnership with Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Women in Development (WIAD) and regional agricultural directorates, 20,854 (female 10, 893; male 9,961) smallholder farmers were trained on gender mainstreaming in agriculture value chains and climate smart agriculture, across the five target regions of Ashanti, Bono East, Upper East, Upper West and Northern regions. To promote integrated pest management and judicious use of crop pesticides, WFP facilitated a training for plant protection and crops services staff on crop pests and diseases management. The training benefited 49 technical staff drawn from the 16 metropolitan, municipal and districts assemblies from the Northern Region. As a result, this has facilitated in creating a pool of trainers in the northern regions who will scale out training activities among the smallholder farmers.

The food systems unit continues to support resource mobilization activities for the Ghana smallholder farmers e-commerce access project, which was formally endorsed by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and awaiting funding. Furthermore, a project to empower smallholder farmers and youth was co-designed with Mastercard Foundation was approved for funding, with an additional two other proposals with partners submitted for possible funding. WFP continues to strengthen partnerships with various donor agencies and stakeholders through regular participation in donor and key stakeholder meetings like the agriculture sector working group.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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



Partnerships with Ministry of Gender Children and Social Protection supporting LEAP to promote digital financial inclusion & sustainable livelihoods.



Leveraging on pilots in livelihoods for 3,000 PLHIV households and SF digitization to demonstrate best practices in implementation for government.



Support to government coordination in social protection from the development partners perspective to maximize resources.



WFP capacity strengthening supports the wider population through LEAP and School Feeding leading national social protection interventions.

WFP Ghana leveraged knowledge and sharing under strategic outcome 3 to provide technical support to the Government of Ghana. The key programmes focused on support to the Ghana school feeding 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.

Sustainable social protection for vulnerable people was a key priority area for the government and WFP in 2021. Mindful of the need to also ensure that national SP systems respond to shocks, WFP worked with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Ministry of Gender Children and Social Protection, through the Ghana National Household Registry (GNHR) to better target the right beneficiaries with cash-based transfers. Persons with disabilities were especially targeted in view of the additional vulnerabilities they faced. This collaboration with the GNHR is part of the bigger collaboration to harmonize WFP tools and systems to enhance their capacity to better target people furthest behind for programme implementation.

In support of the national digitalization agenda, WFP Ghana supported the Ghana school feeding programme to pilot digitized monitoring, visualization, and reporting systems for timely and effective decision-making in selected schools in all districts and regions in Ghana. This is expected to be used in timely decision-making and advocacy for increased investment in the programme. The reports from the pilot schools will be analysed to leverage the effectiveness and savings made through improved monitoring, to advocate for extending the pilot to all schools. This initiative was one of the key recommendations of the annual joint monitoring of school feeding schools, which was undertaken in collaboration with government partners. Progress on nutrition uptake in schools was found to be good and COVID-19 did not negatively affect school attendance when schools re-opened.

WFP Ghana collaborated with the Government through the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP), to assess the challenges faced by women beneficiaries of the livelihood empowerment against cash transfers (LEAP) programme, leveraging on the partnership with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. Key findings from the assessment, conducted by the reputable Institute of Statistical Social and Economic Research, indicate that while most of the LEAP beneficiaries are women, the ultimate decision making power rested with males; more women had challenges owning bank accounts due to insufficient funds; and more women than men had lower levels of education, thereby having more challenges in digital financial services. These findings informed the recommendations to be implemented in 2022, to provide extensive user-friendly financial literacy programmes to help participants appreciate and utilize digital financial services. To help resolve challenges associated with savings and digital financial services, it was also recommended to provide cash in addition to programmes, in order to ease the burden of beneficiaries and promote savings.

WFP collaborated with the Cloud to Street Organization to support the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) with the development of a flood information system (FIS) for Ghana. The FIS assisted NADMO to monitor the

extent of exposure and estimate the extent of damage to croplands, houses, populations affected, schools, etc, and supports planning activities by the NADMO. The FIS will be expanded to include early warning functionalities to aid in preparedness activities.

In collaboration with MOFA-SRID, quarterly bulletins on food security and nutrition monitoring were produced for stakeholders within the food security and nutrition sector.

The 2020 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) was completed and its report was launched by the Ghana Statistical Service in 2021, with support from WFP. Key findings indicated that the Upper East Region was the most food-insecure; requiring an integrated package of interventions to lift the region out of food insecurity.

An independent evaluation of the livelihoods programme for people living with HIV (PLHIV), piloted in 2020 which benefited 3,000 households, was undertaken in 2021. The evaluation documented the processes leading up to the implementation of the PLHIV livelihood programme. The evaluation of the livelihood programme for PLHIV in four facilities in the Eastern Region [1], assessed the relevance of the livelihood programme in meeting beneficiaries' food security and nutrition needs; and highlighted the lessons learned from the livelihood processes, disbursements, and partnerships, and made recommendations to help guide future programming.

Findings indicated that the capacity strengthening approach in programme implementation was very effective. The provision of initial training and then provision of seed capital to beneficiaries ensured that participants were better prepared to start something on their own, which they sustained, and used to support their household food and nutrition. The funds' operation as a revolving fund rather than a free one-off offering was also in line with the WFP's mandate and strategic planning, bolstering the Government of Ghana's push for a Ghana Beyond Aid agenda. An advocacy piece was prepared to support the findings.

Available funds for strategic outcome 3 enabled the programme to carry out priorities for the year. Expenditure was 99 percent of the implementation plan, and 71 percent of the available resources. Some mobility limitations from the COVID-19 pandemic continued in 2021, but they did not affect the implementation. Some in-person meetings and workshops that typically would characterize capacity strengthening activities were substituted with virtual and online forms of capacity strengthening. Overall, the key activities marked for implementation received the needed support.

All key outcome indicators for the capacity strengthening activities were achieved; the number of technical assistance activities planned for government partners under the various activities were reached. All the institutions that were planned to receive capacity strengthening activities to support early warning activities linked to food security and nutrition, as well as trainings in school feeding digitization were reached. Similarly, planned government partner staff receiving technical assistance and training were exceeded; the number of stakeholder technical assistance through capacity strengthening was also undertaken at 100 percent.

Under institutional strengthening activities, the number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes, and system components enhanced because of WFP capacity strengthening improved significantly over the 2020 indicator. Food price monitoring, food security, and nutrition monitoring supporting the national early warning system on food security were duly undertaken and enabled stakeholders to plan better; and the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis was launched. While south-south and triangular cooperation support as a modality for implementation was not used in 2021, WFP plans to leverage this in 2022.

The main implementing partners of activities under this strategic outcome are government partners. WFP collaborated with the National Disaster Management Organization to deliver capacity strengthening as part of the early warning response to floods. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture was the collaborating partner for all aspects of the food price monitoring and the Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System and the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, together with the Ghana Statistical Service. The livelihoods for PLHIVs were implemented in collaboration with the Ghana Health Service at national and sub-national levels 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, and this was expanded to include the partnership with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation on financial inclusion for women.

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of activities that contribute to strategic outcome 3. Through the livelihood activities for PLHIVs, WFP ensured that disadvantaged women were prioritized. Over 70 percent of the livelihood activity beneficiaries were women, and the LEAP assessment prioritized the challenges women faced in accessing cash entitlements. Advocacy engagements with the Ministry of Gender Children and Social Protection always emphasized the need to prioritize vulnerable women through timely data generation, and the need for government to generate sex-disaggregated data, especially in emergencies.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>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</p>	<p>1</p>

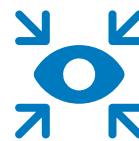
Strategic outcome 04: Government efforts to achieve zero hunger by 2030 are supported by advocacy and coherent policy frameworks



Policy brief on livelihoods for PLHIVs developed to advocate for livelihoods for PLHIVs.



WFP supported the government with advocacy initiatives for better programme delivery



A HIV social protection assessment conducted with UNAIDS revealed only 50 percent of PLHIVs enjoy social protection.

Strategic outcome 4 supports the Government of Ghana through advocacy and policy support in food security and nutrition, to achieve zero hunger. In 2021, the main activity of WFP Ghana's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) was advocacy for the promulgation and enforcement of policies and legislation on school feeding, nutrition, food safety and standards, smallholder friendly public procurement, and market support.

As part of the United Nations delivery as one initiative on HIV/AIDS, an HIV social protection assessment was carried out by the Ghana AIDS Commission, with funding from the WFP and in collaboration with stakeholders and partners in the AIDS response. The objective of the assessment was to determine whether national social protection schemes and health services in Ghana address the unique vulnerabilities and needs of households of persons living with, at risk of, and affected by HIV. By assessing the HIV sensitivity of these services, the study also identified the barriers that prevent vulnerable groups from accessing these services and how these barriers can be mitigated.

The findings indicated that there are myriad categories of social protection and health schemes with benefits in the country, targeting various vulnerable groups. However, the social protection and health services are only somewhat HIV-sensitive, with about 50 percent level of HIV sensitivity; and hence need to be improved, by removing the barriers and improving access by persons living with, affected by, or at risk of HIV.

Several barriers exist that prevent vulnerable people living with HIV (PLHIV) who are very poor, including adolescent girls and young women, orphans and vulnerable children, pregnant women, and lactating mothers living with HIV, from accessing social protection and health services. These barriers include the non-recognition of some groups as vulnerable in the national social protection policies and strategic plan; inadequate resources for the inclusion of all poor and vulnerable populations as beneficiaries of these services resulting in their exclusion; low level of awareness of the existence of these social protection services and how to access them; various forms of stigma and discrimination, among others.

Recommendations of the assessment include the need to recognize and include all populations who are living with, affected by, or at risk of being infected by HIV, including key populations, as beneficiaries of the various social protection interventions and health schemes in the country. Additionally, to generate data on the vulnerable and poor who are supposed to be included as beneficiaries for these interventions and services; improve the HIV-sensitivity of the social protection programmes through the removal of access barriers; meaningful involvement of vulnerable groups and other stakeholders in the design, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation stages of programmes; provide extensive public education and awareness creation on the existence and benefit packages of the various social protection schemes; and continuous anti-stigma campaigns among the general population. The report also called for active and intensified resource mobilization to enable the programmes to be extended to cover as many vulnerable populations as possible, such as persons with disabilities, caregivers of orphaned children, as well as older persons.

As part of efforts to deliver as one UN, WFP collaborated with the Food and Agricultural Organization to support the School of Public Health towards the development of the food-based dietary guidelines for Ghana. This collaboration was also expanded in a joint programme to provide school health and nutrition guidelines. As a result of this collaboration, it is expected to improve operational effectiveness of school meals under the Ghana school feeding programme.

In partnership with Farm Radio International (FRI), WFP continued its engagement to support radio stations and other key stakeholders to deliver high quality and gender responsive interactive radio programmes, regarding several topics related to food and nutrition. These included weights and measures, market access, post-harvest loss management and quality control, and market linkages for smallholder farmers in the five regions of the North. Engaging affected populations through the communication medium of radio, has been helpful in reaching people across Ghana as a populations have access to radio.

Due to shifting priorities by the ministry to provide social assistance to poor and vulnerable people at the height of COVID-19, the much-anticipated progress on the draft School Feeding Bill on Gender did not materialize - there was national focus to ensure efficient implementation. Feeding started in all schools as soon as classes resumed after the COVID-19 lockdowns were lifted. Digitized monitoring was also initiated to improve programme efficiency and advocacy for additional resources.

Funding for this activity was made possible with the programme component of the Ghana counterpart cash contribution.

The key outcomes and outputs related to institutional capacity strengthening were accomplished. The HIV social protection assessment was undertaken; support to the School of Public Health for the development of the food-based dietary guidelines was completed; and support was provided to Farm Radio International in the development and dissemination of messaging on interactive, high-quality gender-sensitive information.

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

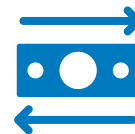
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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



Support to the Ministry of Gender Children and Social Protection to provide shock responsive social protection through the development partners forum.



5,000 smallholder farmers received cash-based transfers to promote their food security and nutrition as part of the COVID-19 response

Through strategic outcome 5, WFP Ghana supported crisis-affected populations to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during, and in the aftermath of shocks. The COVID-19 pandemic was the main crisis response experienced in 2021. This was made possible with the recent inclusion of the crisis-response outcome in WFP's Ghana Country Strategic Plan, following the outbreak and in response to the pandemic. During 2021, WFP also monitored the emerging crises relating to refugee situations and floods in the sub-region.

WFP responded to affected populations within the framework of the Government's Emergency Support to Rural Livelihoods and Food Systems Exposed to COVID-19 (ESRF), where up to 5,000 COVID-19 affected smallholder farmers received cash-based transfers directly to their mobile money wallets. The cash aimed to help smallholder farmers cover their food and nutrition needs, during the period of land preparation for planting and harvesting. As a result, two distributions were completed in 2021, with a final disbursement pending in the first quarter of 2022.

Each cash transfer was accompanied by messaging on the objective of the cash transfer, and a toll-free number for feedback to support accountability and transparency. All institutions responsible for the successful implementation were engaged to deliver the response. The number of institutional sites assisted in terms of the locations and the value of the cash transfers were delivered at 70 percent and 100 percent respectively. Additionally, social behaviour and change communications (SBCC) with specific messaging on nutrition reached about 60 percent of the beneficiaries, providing additional means to influencing outcomes.

The provision of cash-based transfers to the COVID-affected smallholder farmers helped to promote their food and nutrition security during land preparation and planting activities. This led to an improvement in their food consumption, consumption-based coping strategy, and dietary diversity for both males and females. This demonstrated that WFP's support was instrumental in providing much needed food security and nutrition at the time of the crisis.

WFP Ghana also commissioned an independent evaluation and a 'cataloguing' of WFP cash-based transfers (CBTs) to COVID-19 affected populations in 2021 - involving a compilation of CBT experiences using direct cash transfers to beneficiary mobile money accounts. Its objective was to catalogue the experience in delivering cash directly to beneficiaries in an emergency. It was the first time WFP Ghana deployed this modality through its programme, and it proved effective in surmounting the limitations that COVID-19 presented in programme implementation. Cash entitlements were delivered in a timely manner to all beneficiaries - both the daily wage earners in 2020, and smallholder farmers in 2021 - and this catalogue of experiences will be shared as a best practice. Additionally, findings will be used to inform an advocacy piece, on the use of direct mobile money transfers to beneficiaries, particularly in emergencies.

Interventions to crisis-affected populations, refugees and displaced persons, and adolescent girls was not completed, because the planned scenarios did not emerge.

Resources for the implementation of activities were available during the reporting period and enabled WFP to provide the needed cash transfers of COVID-19 affected smallholder farmers. The main implementing partners of activities under this strategic outcome are government partners. WFP partnered with the Ghana National Household Registry under the Ministry of Gender Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP), to generate targeting data for smallholder farmers. In the delivery of cash transfers, WFP collaborated with the MoGCSP and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture for coordination, and with mobile telecommunications company MTN, for effective transfer of cash to beneficiaries. 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 transfer programme was implemented in nine districts, in the five regions of Northern Ghana. With good and effective collaboration with partners, the process was successful. 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 that contributed to strategic outcome 5; both males and females that had been made vulnerable by the COVID-19 received assistance.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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

The Ghana WFP Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023) has a gender and age marker (GAM) of 3, 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. All agreements are implemented in compliance with WFP's provisions on gender.

In 2021, the negative impacts of COVID-19 lingered, highlighting the need for increased use of digital platforms including cash transfers, especially in social protection. Only about 40 percent of adults access financial inclusion services as of 2013 [1]. Consequently, WFP in partnership with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP) and the Institute of Statistical Social and Economic Research (ISSER), undertook a study on digital financial inclusion among women beneficiaries of the livelihoods empowerment against poverty (LEAP), with the view to improving the uptake of additional financial services to improve livelihoods. This is part of a two-year initiative funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation that aims to implement activities based on recommendations from the research to improve access to LEAP for women.

The study revealed that cash transfers are insufficient for women to achieve financial independence or start their own small businesses. The barriers to financial inclusion for women include low financial literacy levels, poor access to financial information, lack of social networks, regulatory barriers, gender bias in customer targeting, and lack of access to mobile phones among others. Vulnerabilities and threats such as legislation on gender equality, discriminatory gender practices, unequal intra-household gender relations, child labour and trafficking, and child early marriages also exist.

However, the LEAP transfers enabled pregnant women and lactating mothers to receive more social, emotional, and instrumental support, assisted households in closing practical gender gaps in food, education, health, and loan repayments, but no significant change in household power dynamics. WFP and the MoGCSP will take up the study findings and recommendations for advocacy and policy engagements in 2022.

Under the food systems programme, over 20,800 smallholder farmers (52 percent women) were trained on gender mainstreaming in agriculture and climate-smart agriculture, post-harvest management technologies. The improved technologies contributed to reducing the time spent on manual post-harvest activities, enabling women in particular to save more time for other livelihoods and household activities. More affirmative approaches were employed to support women initiatives or businesses such as the support to three community and medium scale food processors for improved quantity and quality of blended foods.

Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) targeted more men to harness their potential to influence household food choices, for better nutrition outcomes for women and children, a great improvement to a female-biased SBCC strategy. Livelihoods initiatives for enhanced financial inclusion through village savings and loans associations (VSLAs) for economic empowerment and improved nutrition were delivered, with the majority of beneficiaries being women. Female retailers were also financially empowered and complementary nutritious foods exposed women to alternative food sources.

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

Protection and accountability to affected populations is a key priority throughout WFP Ghana's programming, designing and operations. Through mainstreaming of the principles and practices, this ensures safety and dignity, meaningful access, participation, and empowerment for all communities served by WFP. Notable highlights for 2021 include all partnership agreements signed with the Government included provisions for the protection of beneficiaries in all social protection activities. Also, through the Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM), WFP ensured two-way communication and pathways aimed at strengthening community engagement, promoting participatory decision-making, and informing programme design.

A tracking of protection issues recorded from the CFM showed that 7 percent of these were related to safety issues including fraud on cash disbursement, expired food products, and challenges in accessing food assistance. In support of a new cash-based transfer intervention in the Northern Region, multi-sectorial and market assessments conducted in Karaga district, revealed that there could be issues with beneficiaries' safety as well as access to food due to physical and economic factors in the district. In order to address the physical and economic barriers to nutritious foods, beneficiaries will be supported with livelihood initiatives to improve their household incomes. To address the safety issues, retail shops have been selected in proximity to health facilities so beneficiaries will not have to walk long distances to access their entitlements.

The 2021 post distribution monitoring indicates that the CFM was commonly used by beneficiaries. Monitoring findings highlighted that 77 percent of beneficiaries were informed about WFP programmes, including on the beneficiary selection criteria, their entitlements, and the duration of assistance. The remaining 23 percent were not aware, because of various factors including restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic; the gradual pace of the roll out of the programme; and varying enrollment times of beneficiaries during the year in a cohort system, where the first cohort typically received the necessary sensitization on programme implementation modalities, and the last often missed out on the earlier sensitization activities - until a new sensitization cycle was organized. To reduce these risks in future programming, WFP will work with partners to intensify sensitization to communities, especially for the newly enrolled beneficiaries.

The CFM recorded a total of 67 issues in 2021, among which are complaints, compliments, requests for information and services. Of the total received, 63 issues were received from mobile phone calls, and 4 from text messages (SMS). Furthermore, out of the 67 issues recorded, 65 were resolved on the same day, 1 issue was resolved within 3 working days, and 1 issue also resolved within 5 working days. Issues that required further investigation or high-level cases were escalated to the relevant units for action. The issues logged through the CFM were recorded from the three regions of WFP's interventions Northern, Ashanti and Savannah Regions. Through capacity strengthening programmes, WFP supported implementing partners to sensitize beneficiaries and retailers to encourage and promote the use of the CFM platform such as the Ghana CFM toll-free and mobile phone number, which has been printed on posters at various retail and health centers, and to ensure that all new entrants, both men, and women are aware of different aspects of the programme in all project locations.

As part of ensuring accountability to beneficiaries, WFP identified 50 farmer-based organizations (FBOs) including women in five regions and assessed their various needs and constraints. Findings showed such constraints included inadequate or poor governance, weak financial management systems, inadequate storage facilities, high post-harvest losses and low access to markets. WFP is currently in the process of developing the skillset of 250 leaders of identified FBOs in good governance and financial management, post-harvest management and market linkages. Additionally, a support package is being developed to improve post-harvest losses through the purchase and distribution of equipment to members of the FBOs.

The CFM will continue to be in place in all existing programme areas as well as prospective areas, and timely feedback and solutions will be provided to all issues received. It was recommended internally by WFP to strengthen services by conducting an assessment on the preferred choice of communication, to cater for beneficiaries who do not have access to mobile phones on how to report issues through community protection committees, which has been prioritized for 2022. This will assist in addressing the challenges of beneficiaries who are in very remote or deprived

communities, who mostly have issues they wish to report, but are very limited in reaching services.

Environment

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

The WFP Country Strategic Plan strategic objective 2 is cognizant of the importance of integrating and promoting sustainable environment strategies and approaches in all food systems activities including production, post-harvest management, marketing, food processing and e-commerce.

WFP through the Sustainable Food Systems Team commissioned the promotion of climate-smart agricultural activities in partnership with Ghana regional agriculture departments. A total of 20,854 (10,893 females and 9,961 males) smallholder farmers were trained on climate-smart agricultural practices. Some of these initiatives included the promotion of conservation farming, soil and water management; micro-irrigation schemes; agroforestry practices; and integrated pest management practices. Throughout 2021, a total of 55 agriculture extension agents (including six women) from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA) northern region, were supported with a training of trainers' support, in integrated pest management.

WFP also continues to promote environmentally friendly and energy-saving technologies in a bid to support post-harvest loss management among smallholder farmers. WFP has assisted to supply 700 plastic hermetic silos for dry grain storage and zerofly bags that eliminate the usage of toxic chemicals for crop protection purposes.

WFP is working closely with other government agencies like the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO), to design mitigation strategies and create awareness on environmental disasters like floods and drought, especially in the northern part of the country.

Moving forward, the scaling up of e-commerce activities in rural areas requires the exploration of clean, sustainable, and efficient solutions to overcome energy bottlenecks and mitigate environmental impacts. WFP plans to integrate design, delivery, and financing of efficient and sustainable energy solutions into all relevant activities, including access to equipment (ICT and handling equipment), infrastructure development (storage and agro-processing, and in particular cold storage to support handling of fresh produce), policy support and investment facilitation.

Data Notes

Context and Operations

[1] Representing a 5.35 percent increase in GDP per capital since 2019 - 2021, Ghana Statistical Service.

[2] 2017, Ghana Living Standards Survey

[3] 2017, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey MICS

[4] 2014, Demographic and Health Survey

Strategic outcome 03

[1] 2021, Evaluation of the Livelihood Programme for People Living with HIV in Four Facilities in the Eastern Region of Ghana

Strategic outcome 04

[1] 2021 June, HIV AND SOCIAL PROTECTION ASSESSMENT IN GHANA; Evidence for Policy and Action on HIV and Social Protection

Progress towards gender equality

[1] 2021, Gender Assessment of LEAP; ISSER

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied 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 is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	11	14.1	12.6		Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	11,690	11,690	23,380	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	5.9	7.8	6.8		Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	36,858	9,430	46,288	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (overweight programmes)	Number	36,858	9,430	46,288	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	36,858	9,430	46,288	
						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	36,858	9,430	46,288	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	15.6	19.5	17.5		Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	36,858	9,430	46,288	

Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overweight	1.3	1.5	1.4	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	36,858	9,430	46,288
					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	36,858	9,430	46,288
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (overweight programmes)	Number	36,858	9,430	46,288
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			4,571
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			4,571

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	54,700	21,121	39%
	female	85,300	48,547	57%
	total	140,000	69,668	50%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	7,200	9,431	131%
	female	12,800	9,431	74%
	total	20,000	18,862	94%
5-11 years	male	2,000	0	-
	female	2,000	0	-
	total	4,000	0	-

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
12-17 years	male	9,000	0	-
	female	14,000	6,432	46%
	total	23,000	6,432	28%
18-59 years	male	28,500	8,190	29%
	female	48,500	29,184	60%
	total	77,000	37,374	49%
60+ years	male	8,000	3,500	44%
	female	8,000	3,500	44%
	total	16,000	7,000	44%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	120,000	69,668	58%
Refugee	20,000	0	0%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Prevention of Malnutrition	45,000	46,288	102%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	95,000	23,380	24%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 05			
Beans	144	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	0	0	0%
Iodised Salt	12	0	0%
Rice	1,008	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	72	0	0%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Corn Soya Blend	900	0	0%
Iodised Salt	37	0	0%
LNS	72	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	150	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Commodity Voucher	2,614,362	845,746	32%
Value Voucher	0	126,005	-
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	4,500,000	988,301	22%

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						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Activity supporters	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	0 0	4,774 4,774	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	Activity supporters	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	5,000 5,000	1,658 1,658	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	12,800 7,200 20,000	9,431 9,430 18,861	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	20,000 20,000	20,995 20,995	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,159	0	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	0	126,005	
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	2,614,362	845,746	

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
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					
Prevention of acute malnutrition					
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.16: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (health and nutrition)	individual	45,000	56,227	
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.28: Number of project participants (male)	individual	10,000	17,303	
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.29: Number of project participants (female)	individual	35,000	389,924	
A.7: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	91	79	
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	6	6	
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					

Prevention of acute malnutrition				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	500	884.51
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				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	5,000	12,451
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	50,000	62,739
E*.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media	E*.5.2: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mid-sized media (i.e. community radio)	individual	150,000	379,655
E*.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media	E*.5.3: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using traditional media (i.e. songs, theatre)	individual	35,000	42,147

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								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: CH - Location: Ashanti - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	55.56	≥55.56	≥55.56	57.14	69.7	74.6	WFP survey
	Male	53.87	≥53.87	≥53.87	63.8	66.49	67.87	WFP survey
	Overall	54.09	≥54.09	≥54.09	62.93	66.97	68.96	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	83.33	≥83.33	≥83.33	78.57	80.3	84.13	WFP survey
	Male	78.8	≥78.8	≥78.8	83.15	85.79	79.26	WFP survey
	Overall	79.34	≥79.34	≥79.34	88.55	84.97	80.05	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	85.19	≥85.16	≥85.19	90.48	90.09	90.48	WFP survey
	Male	87.93	≥87.93	≥87.93	91.4	94.37	94.29	WFP survey
	Overall	87.1	≥87.1	≥87.1	91.28	93.85	93.69	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	11.11	<11.11	<9.26	4.66	1.52	1.59	WFP survey
	Male	11.75	<11.75	<11.46	2.38	1.61	2.1	WFP survey
	Overall	11.66	<11.66	<11.17	4.36	1.59	2.02	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	5.56	<5.56	<5.56	0	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	1.15	<1.15	<1.15	0.36	0.54	0.9	WFP survey
	Overall	1.74	<1.74	<1.74	0.31	0.46	0.76	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	3.71	<3.71	<3.71	0	1.52	4.76	WFP survey
	Male	2.01	<2.01	<2.01	2.51	2.41	1.18	WFP survey
	Overall	2.23	<2.23	<2.23	2.18	2.28	2.27	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	33.33	≥33.33	≥33.33	48.48	28.79	23.81	WFP survey
	Male	34.38	≥34.38	≥34.38	31.54	31.9	30.03	WFP survey
	Overall	32.24	≥32.24	≥32.24	32.71	31.44	29.04	WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	9.26	≥9.26	≥9.26	9.52	9.09	4.8	WFP survey
	Male	11.46	≥11.46	≥11.46	8.24	5.09	9.52	WFP survey
	Overall	11.17	≥11.17	≥11.17	8.41	5.69	5.56	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12.96	≥12.96	≥12.96	21.43	18.18	11.11	WFP survey
	Male	19.2	≥19.2	≥19.2	14.34	11.8	18.92	WFP survey
	Overall	18.36	≥18.36	≥18.36	15.26	12.76	17.68	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	19.1	≥70	≥30	10	22.58	30.2	WFP survey
	Male	15.67	≥70	≥30	15.19	19.61	24.74	WFP survey
	Overall	17.38	≥70	≥30	14.54	20.05	27.47	WFP survey
Target Group: CH - Location: Northern - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	12	>70	>40	20.48	33.33	16.22	WFP survey
	Male	12	>70	>15	20.48	14.04	22.64	WFP survey
	Overall	12	>70	>22.5	20.48	14.52	19.49	WFP survey
Target Group: PLW - Location: Ashanti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	58.6	≥80	≥70	63.23	60.94		WFP survey
Target Group: PLW - Location: Northern - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Female	3.5	≤3	≤3	4.65	4.5	6.24	WFP survey
	Male	3.28	≤3	≤3	4.51	5.19	6.02	WFP survey
	Overall	3.29	≤3	≤3	4.52	5.15	6.02	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	37.5	<42	≥37.5	60	50	46.15	WFP survey
	Male	29.4	<30	≥29.4	46.91	45.91	65.18	WFP survey
	Overall	29.9	<30	≥29.9	47.44	49.19	64.23	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	45.8	≥45.8	≥45.8	40	55.81	65.38	WFP survey
	Male	43.2	≥43.2	≥43.2	66.1	62.05	73.48	WFP survey
	Overall	43.3	≥43.3	≥43.3	65.03	61.8	73.08	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	58	≥58	≥58	69.08	88.46	80.77	WFP survey
	Male	68	≥68	≥68	65.08	79.8	85.83	WFP survey
	Overall	67.7	≥67.7	≥67.7	68.92	80.23	85.58	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	33.3	=0	<33.3	20	10	23.08	WFP survey
	Male	33.1	=0	<33.1	34.12	23.84	13.77	WFP survey
	Overall	33.1	=0	<33.1	33.54	21.68	14.23	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	<0	0	3.85	0	WFP survey
	Male	3.1	=0	<3.1	5.97	1.98	1.82	WFP survey
	Overall	3.2	=0	<3.2	5.73	2.07	1.73	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	25	=0	<25	5	11.63	0	WFP survey
	Male	23.7	=0	<23.7	1.71	4.78	4.86	WFP survey
	Overall	23.8	=0	<23.8	1.84	5.06	4.62	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	16.7	<16.7	≥16.7	20	40	30.77	WFP survey
	Male	37.5	<37.5	≥37.5	18.98	30.25	21.05	WFP survey
	Overall	37	<37	≥37	19.02	29.13	21.54	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	41.7	<42	≥41.7	35	7.69	19.23	WFP survey
	Male	28.8	<29	≥28.8	24.95	18.22	12.35	WFP survey
	Overall	29.9	<29	≥29.9	25.36	17.7	12.69	WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	29.2	<29.2	≥29.2	55	32.56	34.62	WFP survey
	Male	33	<33	≥33	32.2	33.17	21.66	WFP survey
	Overall	32.9	<32.9	≥32.9	33.13	33.14	22.31	WFP survey
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	56.2	>80	>75		72.26	73.36	WFP survey
Target Group: PLW_CH - Location: Northern - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	50	>70	>70	78	77.25	76	WFP
	Male	50	>70	>70	78	77.25	76	programme
	Overall	50	>70	>70	78	77.25	76	monitoring
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	66	≥66	≥66	69	69	67	WFP
	Male	66	≥66	≥66	71	69	67	programme
	Overall	66	≥66	≥66	70	69	67	monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring

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				- Resilience Building	
Output 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.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
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					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	200	120	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	3	3	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	70	67	
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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: Smallholder farmers benefit from enhanced warehouse inventory management under the One District, One Warehouse programme to reduce post-harvest losses					
Smallholder agricultural market support activities					
C.10: Number of smallholder farmers linked to the WFP supported Warehouse programme	C.10.1: Number of smallholder farmers linked to the WFP supported Warehouse programme	Number	1,200	600	
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	180	120	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	1	1	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	5	1	
F: Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from the use of hermetic silos and enhanced post-harvest handling to reduce post-harvest losses					
Smallholder agricultural market support activities					
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.14: Number of farmer organisation leaders trained in warehouse management practices	individual	200	170	
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.21: Number of farmer organizations supported with equipment (tarpaulins) for post-harvest handling	farmer organization	60	24	

F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.22: Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills	farmer organization	74	50
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.26: Number of farmers receiving hermetic storage equipment	individual	2,000	1,721
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.32: Number of farmers trained in marketing skills and post-harvest handling	individual	5,000	3,511
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.41: Number of individual farmers trained in post-harvest handling practices	individual	600	511
F: Targeted smallholder farmers improve their incomes and livelihoods through increased purchases by institutional markets and processors of specialized nutritious foods.				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.11: Number of farmer leaders trained in farming as a business	individual	250	240
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.17: Number of Farmer Organizations/Farmer Group leaders trained on group dynamics	individual	250	240
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.42: Number of individuals trained in business skills	individual	300	260
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.47: Number of platform meetings with value chain actors/market oriented companies	instance	5	8
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	10,000	4,571
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.61: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	training session	5	8
F.4: Quantity of food purchased locally from pro-smallholder aggregation systems	F.4.1: Quantity of food purchased locally from pro-smallholder aggregation systems	Mt	5,000	3,511

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.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: Support to Industrial Processors - **Location:** Ghana - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Institutional capacity strengthening activities

Volume of specialized nutritious foods produced by the supported processors	Overall	6,000	>10,000	>8,000	8,762	7,000	6,960	Secondary data
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Target Group: Support to Industrial food processors - **Location:** Ghana - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Institutional capacity strengthening activities

Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods	Overall	0	>20	>20	30		2	Secondary data
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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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - **Location:** Ghana - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Smallholder agricultural market support activities

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Female	12	<2	<8	6	15	WFP survey
	Male	8	<2	<5	6	11	WFP survey
	Overall	10	<2	<6.5	6	13	WFP survey
Default rate (as a percentage) of WFP pro-smallholder farmer procurement contracts	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	95.5	>98.5	>97.2	96.8	97.3	WFP survey
	Male	95.6	>97.5	>96.2	92.3	91.8	WFP survey
	Overall	95.55	>98	>96.7	94.55	94.4	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	4.1	<1	<2.4	3.2	1.8	WFP survey
	Male	3.8	<3	<3.2	7.5	5.7	WFP survey
	Overall	3.95	<2	<2.8	5.35	3.9	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0.4	=0	<0.4	0	0.9	WFP survey
	Male	0.6	=0	<0.6	0.3	2.4	WFP survey
	Overall	0.5	=0	<0.5	0.2	1.7	WFP survey
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops, disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer	Female	10	>50	>40	35.2	32.25	WFP survey
	Male	10	>50	>40	27.5	26.55	WFP survey
	Overall	10	>50	>40	31.35	29.4	WFP survey
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	1	>15	>10	6	1	Secondary data
	Male	3	>35	>10	8	4	Secondary data
	Overall	4	>50	>20	14	5	Secondary data
Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses	Overall	2.25	=0	≤1	0.74	0.66	WFP survey
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	0	>0	>0	0	0	Secondary data
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	3,866.3	>10,000	>5,000	13,720.33	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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: Populations benefit from enhanced food security and nutrition monitoring integrated with early-warning systems that facilitate timely government assistance in emergencies.					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	120	222	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	3	6	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	2	4	
C: Populations benefit from enhanced research into local foods and dietary guidelines to improve nutrition practices					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	35	30	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	2	3	
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					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	38	30	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	3	2	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	7	6	
C: Populations benefit from updated national assessment and mapping of food-insecure and vulnerable groups to improve access to social protection services					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	1	2	

C: Schoolchildren benefit from strengthened capacities in the national school meals programme to provide nutritious school meals based on local ingredients

Institutional capacity strengthening activities

C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	50	90
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	2	4
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	6	14

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.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: National Government-Capacity strengthening support - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	>8	>8	8	7	4	Secondary data
Target Group: National Government_capacity strengthening - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new)	Overall	0	>5	>2	0	0	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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: Smallholder farmers benefit from technical and policy support from the Government and private sector in the development of an effective warehouse receipts system					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	300	200	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	3	2	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	5	4	

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								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: National Government-Advocacy & policy support - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Proportion of targeted sectors and government entities implementing recommendations from national zero hunger strategic reviews	Overall	0	>80	>60	50	50	40	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 05: Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks				Crisis Response	
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					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	25,000	11,690
			Male	25,000	11,690
			Total	50,000	23,380
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (secondary schools)	General Distribution	Female	12,500	0
			Male	12,500	0
			Total	25,000	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	10,000	0
			Male	10,000	0
			Total	20,000	0
A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,236	0
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	4,500,000	988,301

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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				
General Distribution				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.23: Number of institutions supported for the delivery of shock responsive and nutrition sensitive social protection programmes	institution	5,000	0
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	6	0
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				
General Distribution				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system	individual	5,000	23,380
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.23: Number of institutions supported for the delivery of shock responsive and nutrition sensitive social protection programmes	institution	4	3
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				
General Distribution				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	100	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								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Greater Accra - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Female	26.3	<26.3	<8	5.45	9.24		WFP survey
	Male	22.63	<22.63	<12	5.4	13.77		WFP survey
	Overall	24.32	<24.32	<10	5.4	12.13		WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.79	≥7	≥7	7	6.33		WFP survey
	Male	5.8	≥7	≥7	6.9	6.07		WFP survey
	Overall	5.79	≥7	≥7	6.91	6.2		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	80	≥95	>85	100	76.93		WFP survey
	Male	83	≥95	>85	93.92	72.6		WFP survey
	Overall	81.67	≥95	>85	94.53	74.83		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	8.75	<5	<10	0	10.26		WFP survey
	Male	12	<5	<10	4.97	21.92		WFP survey
	Overall	10.56	<5	<10	4.48	15.89		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	11.25	=0	<5	0	12.82		WFP survey
	Male	5	=0	<5	1.1	5.48		WFP survey
	Overall	7.78	=0	<5	1	9.27		WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	69.32	<65	<65	53.39	63.87		WFP survey
	Male	65.26	<65	<65	55.41	54.8		WFP survey
	Overall	67.06	<65	<65	55.22	59.49		WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: PLW_CH - Location: Northern - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	31.59	=50	≥50	41.43	11.7	23.15	WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	8.51	=25	≤25	20.48	1.92	2.4	WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	59.54	=25	≤25	38.1	86.38	74.45	WFP survey

Protection indicators

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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: PLW_CH - Location: Northern - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	91.67	WFP survey
	Male	95.36	=100	=100	81.9	99.7	95.09	WFP survey
	Overall	95.47	=100	=100	81.99	99.72	94.93	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=90	=90	100	98.59	95.83	WFP survey
	Male	99.77	=90	=90	98.94	100	99.02	WFP survey
	Overall	99.77	=90	=90	99.96	98.63	98.87	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	=90	=90	96.8	100	94.12	WFP survey
	Male	87.2	=90	=90	97.5	99.33	95.95	WFP survey
	Overall	87.5	=90	=90	97.15	99.39	95.85	WFP survey

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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: CH - Location: Northern - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Commodity Voucher - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: CH - Location: Northern - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	11.11	=80	≥60	22.36	55.56	17.65	WFP survey
	Male	25	=80	≥60	23.5	37.08	26.01	WFP survey
	Overall	24.63	=80	≥60	22.96	37.53	25.56	WFP survey
Target Group: PLW_CH - Location: Ashanti - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Commodity Voucher - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100		100		WFP programme monitoring

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
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								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Smallholder Farmers support - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	Secondary data

Cover page photo © WFP/Derrick Botchway

Headteachers of school feeding schools trained in data collection under school feeding digitization drive

World Food Programme

<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 2021 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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 2021 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	5,613,392	1,983,507	1,880,795	939,624
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			5,613,392	1,983,507	1,880,795	939,624
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	3,872,429	2,808,813	5,184,304	2,141,555
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			3,872,429	2,808,813	5,184,304	2,141,555

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Annual Country Report

Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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.	2,143,850	952,000	989,140	387,475
		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	2,783,331	1,364,288	2,037,426	623,664
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			4,927,181	2,316,288	3,026,566	1,011,139

Annual Country Report

Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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.	1,955,706	1,262,358	1,757,422	1,249,834
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,955,706	1,262,358	1,757,422	1,249,834
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	748,948	330,145	290,930	146,097
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 6. Policies to support sustainable development are coherent (SDG Target 17.14)			748,948	330,145	290,930	146,097

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Annual Country Report

Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	916,825	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	916,825	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			17,117,656	8,701,112	13,056,841	5,488,250
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,677,259	1,079,737	1,365,545	794,256
Total Direct Costs			18,794,915	9,780,849	14,422,386	6,282,506
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,221,669	635,755	326,258	326,258
Grand Total			20,016,585	10,416,604	14,748,645	6,608,764



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

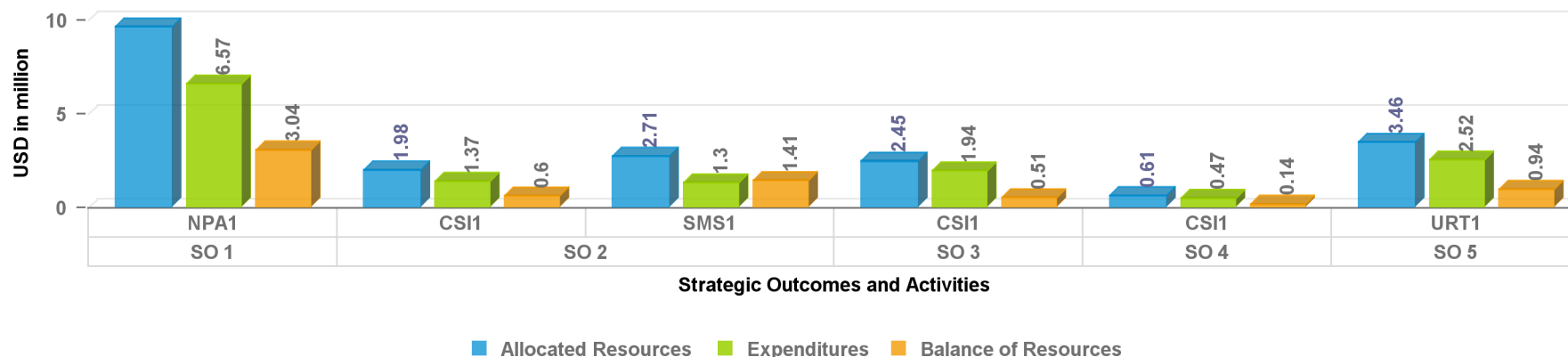
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Vulnerable populations, including children and women of reproductive age, in the regions with the highest numbers of stunted children have improved nutrition status in line with national targets by 2025
SO 2	Targeted populations and communities in Ghana benefit from more efficient, inclusive and resilient food systems which support nutrition value chains by 2030
SO 3	Local and national institutions have enhanced capacity to target and manage food security, nutrition and social protection programmes by 2030
SO 4	Government efforts to achieve zero hunger by 2030 are supported by advocacy and coherent policy frameworks
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 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	11,861,450	2,053,601	1,408,451	3,462,052	2,520,882	941,171
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			11,861,450	2,053,601	1,408,451	3,462,052	2,520,882	941,171

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Annual Country Report

Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	11,743,988	9,615,597	0	9,615,597	6,572,849	3,042,749
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			11,743,988	9,615,597	0	9,615,597	6,572,849	3,042,749

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Annual Country Report

Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	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	8,244,576	2,710,679	0	2,710,679	1,296,917	1,413,762
		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.	7,371,776	1,975,986	0	1,975,986	1,374,321	601,665

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Annual Country Report

Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			15,616,352	4,686,665	0	4,686,665	2,671,238	2,015,427

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Annual Country Report

Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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.	8,191,470	2,448,360	0	2,448,360	1,940,772	507,587
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			8,191,470	2,448,360	0	2,448,360	1,940,772	507,587

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	2,908,652	611,522	0	611,522	466,690	144,832
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 6. Policies to support sustainable development are coherent (SDG Target 17.14)			2,908,652	611,522	0	611,522	466,690	144,832
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	916,825	0	916,825	0	916,825
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	916,825	0	916,825	0	916,825
Total Direct Operational Cost			50,321,912	20,332,571	1,408,451	21,741,022	14,172,431	7,568,591
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			5,003,935	3,347,597	0	3,347,597	2,776,307	571,289
Total Direct Costs			55,325,847	23,680,168	1,408,451	25,088,619	16,948,738	8,139,881
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			3,596,180	1,286,249		1,286,249	1,286,249	0
Grand Total			58,922,027	24,966,417	1,408,451	26,374,868	18,234,987	8,139,881

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures