



World Food
Programme

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Ghana

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2023

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Overview

WFP supported the Government and people of Ghana, implementing a comprehensive nutrition and food security response and strengthening national institutions to level up their capacity to reach the most vulnerable, including in crisis scenarios. 95 percent funded against its needs-based plan[1], WFP supported more than 25,000 individuals through direct assistance (cash transfers) and several hundred thousand indirectly through the positive cascading impacts of increased incomes and the power of social and behaviour change communication for better decision-making. Of the total number of persons reached, 48 percent were women and 52 percent were men. Persons with disabilities comprised about eight percent of the beneficiaries supported during the year.

More than 3,000 families in northern Ghana, specifically in Karaga, Ghana's most food-insecure district [2], had their livelihoods and nutritional status boosted through interventions aimed at women and youth. WFP was able to continue its cash transfer support to smallholder farmers still recovering from the shocks of the COVID-19 pandemic through a partnership with the Government of Ghana and with funding from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). WFP assisted over 4,400 households (22,000 people) with direct cash assistance amounting to USD 782,000 via mobile money. This enabled the beneficiaries to not only feed their families but invest in prolific animals like sheep and goats, which will act as a source of future earnings as well as a safety net in challenging times.

WFP invested heavily in securing the right talent to expand its food system and resilience-building efforts in Ghana ahead of wide-ranging interventions addressing post-harvest losses, nutrition in school meals through smallholder farmers' inclusion and food fortification. WFP was committed to generating knowledge to support women and youth inclusion in value chains, commissioning a rice, soybean and maize value chain analysis. The study uncovered trends in smallholder production in post-COVID-19 Ghana amid extremely costly production due to high inflation. It identified bottlenecks facing women and youth and made recommendations for greater inclusion. WFP sustained its resilience-building interventions, supporting smallholder farmers with agricultural inputs for production as well as silos for post-harvest storage, enabling them to switch from the use of harmful chemicals, thereby enhancing food safety. Households were also trained on climate-smart agricultural practices given the negative effects of climate variability on smallholder production in Ghana, particularly in the north.

Through a continued partnership with Premium Foods Limited, a large-scale agro-processor first reached under the Enhanced Value Chains Project (ENVAC)[3], WFP facilitated the successful procurement of close to USD 7.5 million in specialized nutritious foods (SNFs) and local transport contracts, boosting the Ghanaian economy and sustaining jobs. Except when not locally available, raw materials used in the preparation of SNFs were procured locally from smallholder farmers at market prices, giving them a ready source of income, timed with harvests. Premium Foods also received technical and capacity-strengthening support from WFP in 2022.

WFP built on existing partnerships and forged new ones as chair of the inter-agency working group for emergencies (IAWGE), where it partnered with the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) to offer disaster risk reduction training to government experts across 52 districts in the country. Enduring partnerships were forged with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MoGSP) through the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) [4] reassessment process which will graduate qualifying households, enabling the onboarding of new LEAP beneficiaries in 2023 and beyond. Looking forward, WFP will support the MoGSP to offer digital financial inclusion services to women under LEAP in 2023. WFP also expanded its support to persons living with HIV (PLHIV) in collaboration with the Ghana AIDS Commission through the MoGSP, advocating against barriers to PLHIV's access to social protection services through funding the dissemination of a study examining PLHIV and social protection services.

WFP's work in Ghana contributed to the country's progress in meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including but not limited to SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 12 (Sustainable Consumption and Production), SDG 13 (Climate Action), and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). WFP commissioned an independent evaluation of its Country Strategic Plan which guides its work in Ghana and the findings will inform future programming.

25,113

Total beneficiaries in 2022



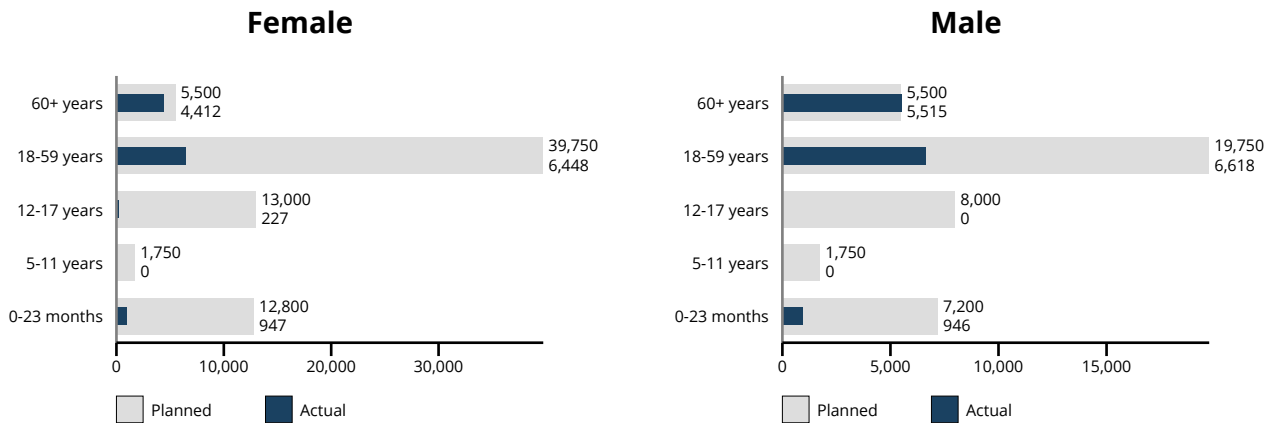
48% female



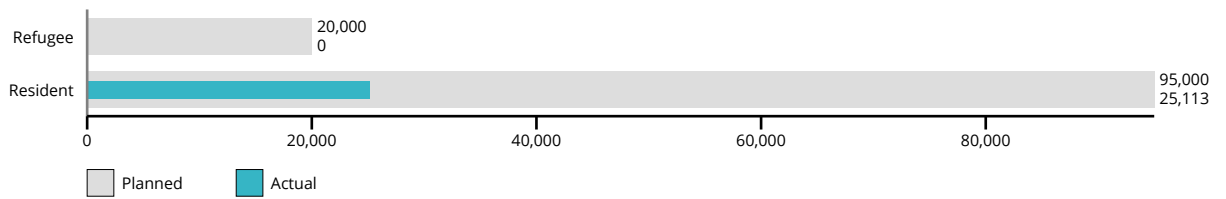
52% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 1,959 (48% Female, 52% Male)

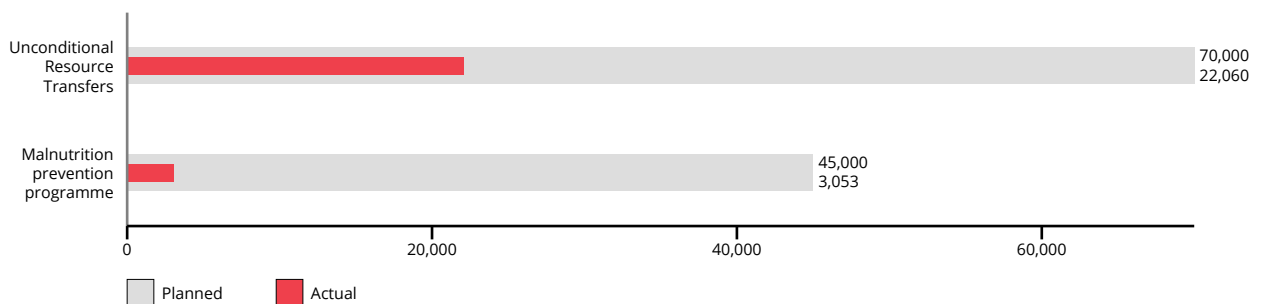
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



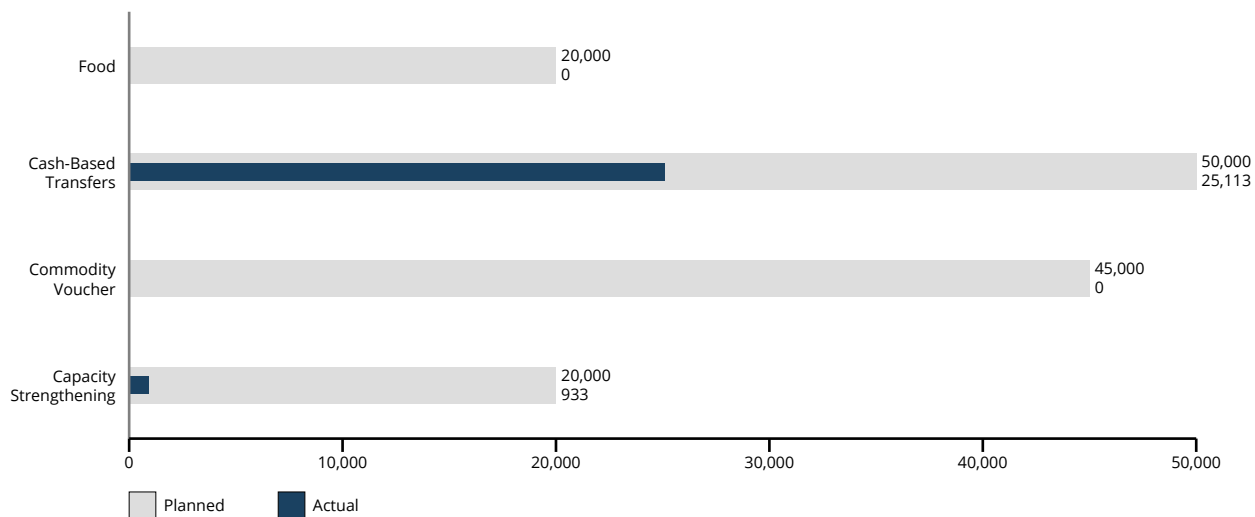
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



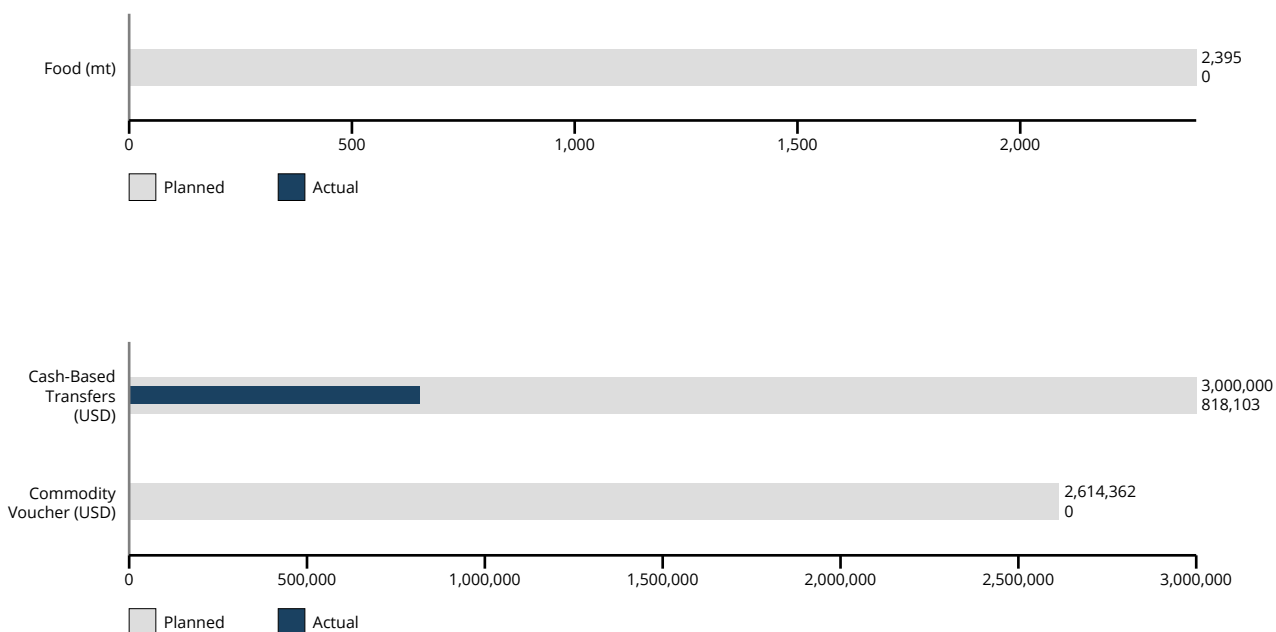
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



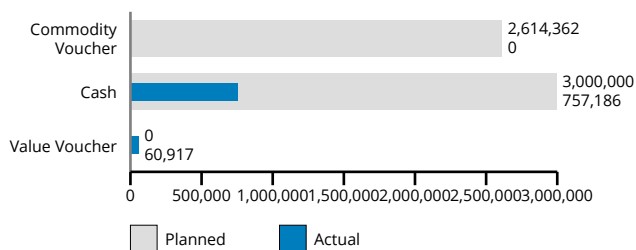
Beneficiaries by Modality



Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Context and operations



As a result of the global supply chain disruptions caused by the Ukraine crisis and the lingering impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, Ghana's economic growth slowed, and its local currency (cedi) weakened against the major currencies. Unsustainable import costs impacted the productivity of industries and led to rising inflation in food, transport and services. The high cost of living undermined the purchasing power of citizens leaving households more vulnerable.

Global oil price hikes and the cost of fertilisers and agricultural inputs hit the most vulnerable sector, agriculture. In November 2022, Ghana recorded the highest food price inflation (122 percent) in sub-Saharan Africa [1]. In response to likely high debt distress, in December 2022, the Government signed a USD 3 billion-dollar staff-level agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) under the Extended Credit Facility [2]. Experts predicted that growing dissatisfaction over worsening living conditions due to high inflation would spur economic unrest and this ultimately manifested in the last quarter of the year [3].

However, Ghana remained resilient despite atypical economic conditions caused by the downturn. Ghana largely kept its social protection services afloat and fitter for purpose, including through the revision of the school feeding grant which will be officially updated in 2023 as well as via reviews and re-assessments of some of its cornerstone social protection programmes. Amid the worsening macroeconomy, the Government took strong measures, announcing significant budget cuts. To offset high fuel costs, Ghana aimed to secure more reliable sources of affordable petroleum products, expected to have a trickle-down effect on commodity pricing. An ambitious target to reduce the debt-to-gross domestic product ratio from 91 percent [4] to 55 percent by 2028, with debt servicing not more than 18 percent of annual revenue was set. Plans to increase tax revenue and move the economy from being less reliant on imports towards increased domestic production and consumption through initiatives like 1 district, 1 factory [5] were key areas of action in the short and medium term [6].

The impacts of this macroeconomic situation were mostly felt by resource-poor food system actors like smallholder farmers, processors and retailers. The high costs of production impinged their productivity levels and profit margins and derailed investments in the sector. In this context, food system support continued to be a key pillar of WFP's work in Ghana; WFP continued its efforts to reduce post-harvest losses, empower smallholder farmers through inputs and training and create more equitable food systems through policy support and technical assistance in the areas of food safety and quality standards among others.

A significant number of Ghanaians were food insecure at the close of 2022 (October - December) [7]. Of 120 districts analysed, 49 were under pressure (Phase 2) while 6 districts were in crisis (Phase 3), indicating that at least 1 in every 20 households experienced considerable food consumption deficits and was marginally able to meet its minimum food needs. These correspond to 2.6 million people, or 19 percent of the analysed population, in Phase 2 and 794,119 (6 percent) in Phase 3. A total of 29,062 persons were in an emergency phase (Phase 4), which indicates pronounced levels of food deficits and high use of negative coping strategies among this population. Thus, the total number of vulnerable people (between Phases 3-4) amounted to 823,181, marking an increase of 46 percent and 151 percent compared to 2021 and 2020 respectively. Food insecurity was highest in regions in northern Ghana, notably in Upper East, Upper West, North East, and Northern regions [8]. WFP addressed the underlying causes of malnutrition in collaboration with the Government through the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA), and the MoGSP among other partners. Target groups included vulnerable pregnant and lactating women (PLW), children aged 6-23 months, and adolescent girls. For sustainable nutrition outcomes, WFP weaved its nutrition activities with livelihood interventions for the most at-risk.

WFP also enhanced the capacities of local and national institutions to manage nutrition, food security and social protection programmes amid challenging budgetary conditions and limited resources. South-South and Triangular Cooperation was key to strengthening homegrown institutions like Ghana's School Feeding Programme. WFP supported legislative efforts to formalise school feeding through a workshop for the school feeding bill and provided technical support to the review of the school feeding policy. WFP continued its Zero Hunger advocacy efforts through partnerships with other UN agencies like the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), providing budgetary support for food-based dietary guidelines being drafted in Ghana. WFP also gave technical support to the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) for the Voluntary National Review (VNR) [9] of the Sustainable Development Goals.

In collaboration with the Government of Ghana, households were reached with life-changing cash grants for food and livelihood purposes. WFP also monitored the emerging Burkinabe refugee situation in northern Ghana and took steps to mobilise funding through its internal financing while engaging in emergency preparedness planning should the organisation be called upon by the Government of Ghana to provide support to the affected households.

Despite the macroeconomic challenges faced by all and especially producers, agricultural production was a silver lining. WFP worked jointly with the MoFA, Ghana Health Service and UNICEF to produce the Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS)[10] in 2022. The third quarter FSNMS report indicated that there was an increase in food production (cereals, staples, legumes) in 2022/2023 compared to the 2021/2022 cropping season, partly due to favourable rainfall patterns and fertiliser support through the government's Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) flagship programme, which reached 1.5 million farmers with subsidised fertilisers. However, the country faced climate hazards in 2022, including flooding which triggered WFP's response.

While official numbers for new HIV/AIDS cases have not yet been released, cases have reportedly more than doubled in 2022 compared to 2021[11]. Ghana is among UNAIDS' fast-track countries.

Risk Management

Ghana is the only coastal country in West Africa that has not yet experienced notable non-state armed groups' (NSAGs) activity. However, violence along the Burkina border has caused growing displacement and an influx of asylum-seekers into Northern Ghana. WFP carried out separate missions on security, humanitarian access, risk and compliance, and coastal emergency preparedness. Following these missions, WFP updated its risk analyses and profile for Ghana in the middle and end of the year, including its Minimum Preparedness Actions and Advance Preparedness Actions outlining key strategic activities WFP would embark on given likely and less probable - but still possible - scenarios. Low youth employment and climate change's impact on food production were identified as pull factors for youth involvement in NSAG activities.

WFP identified major risks including insufficient funding, limited workforce capability, operational disruptions due to WFP's transition from an implementing role to a predominantly facilitation role, and the impact of the Ukraine crisis on funding and inflation. WFP's operations were directly affected by the inflationary impacts of the crisis and in December 2022, WFP instituted work-from-home options for staff profoundly impacted by the high cost of movement and food.

WFP identified mitigation measures which included defining WFP's value proposition in Ghana, improving advocacy, and exploring new partnerships to attract impact investors. A risk management committee meeting was held, and quarterly risk monitoring was established. Monitoring demonstrated that key risk indicator trends were generally flat or downward, signifying risks were controlled with adequate mitigation actions implemented. WFP also carried out anti-fraud and anti-corruption trainings for cooperating partners. Moreover, Ghana's macroeconomic volatility and possible debt distress was the basis for the country's inclusion in WFP's Corporate Alert System (CA), an early warning tool to enable WFP to implement timely and adequate preparedness and response activities.

Partnerships

Partnerships are at the core of WFP's work in Ghana, with WFP grounding its interventions in collaboration with a wide variety of entities including the Government, International Financial Institutions (IFIs), donor governments, the United Nations (UN) agencies, the private sector, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and academia. In 2022, WFP benefited from flexible and multi-year funding from its donor partners and received diverse contributions, doubling 2021 contributions. The private sector played a prominent role in financing the implementation of WFP's country strategic plan.

WFP developed joint programming with the Government of Ghana for the cash transfer project to COVID-19-affected smallholder farmers, which the Government financed through the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). WFP and the Government also engaged closely across all interventions, with the length and breadth of the partnership spanning food systems, resilience-building, nutrition, food safety and quality, disaster preparedness and response among other thematic areas. WFP recognised the value of South-South and Triangular Cooperation and showcased zero-waste agricultural solutions in nearby countries like Benin, which have the potential to create positive change in Ghana. Concluded in 2021, WFP's Enhanced Nutrition and Value Chain (ENVAC) project reached 10,000 smallholder farmers and contributed to scaling up the facilities of large and medium-scale agro-processing factories to produce nutrient-dense foods. In recognition of the progress made under ENVAC, the ministries of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) and Trade and Industry (MoTI) requested that WFP replicates this model across the country. Building on partnership gains made in 2021, MoFA financially supported the implementation of a WFP pilot for livelihood support targeting women and youth.

Deepened collaborations with IFIs including the African Development Bank, contributed to WFP's selection as a technical partner for Ghana's submission of a Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) proposal. WFP also maintained good relationships with its main traditional resource partners, Canada and Japan, through bilateral meetings and field trips. WFP further engaged with other partners to diversify its donor base.

Funding was received from two joint UN programmes compared to none the previous year. WFP obtained funds from UNAIDS to expand a livelihood programme for people living with HIV. In addition, the Joint SDG Fund enabled WFP to support the Government to expand the Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS), enhancing data generation on food security and nutrition. Collaborations with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and International Organization for Migration (IOM) resulted in the submission of a joint proposal for a project to strengthen climate resilience and social cohesion of communities along the borders of Ghana and Togo under the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund.

INGOs and NGOs were crucial to WFP's implementation of pilots in livelihoods and nutrition, with partners like CARE international and SWIDA (a local NGO), delivering on-the-ground support to households through targeting, registration, monitoring and engagement with local players. Both organisations also generated lessons learnt for improved programming.

WFP engaged the National Development Planning Commission to establish a Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN) business network for the production and promotion of affordable nutritious foods by the private sector. WFP also partnered with the Association of Ghana Industries for the increased production of fortified foods under the Obaasima seal, the national symbol for approved fortified nutritious foods. Retailers were also brought on board as nutrition advocates. WFP engaged the Ghana chapter of the International Chamber of Commerce, in anticipation of interventions that require private sector participation in the forthcoming country strategic plan (2024-2028).

WFP's comparative advantage was called upon when the organisation was asked to chair the inter-agency working group for emergencies (IAWGE), consisting of the UN, development partners, government and non-governmental organisations. The chairmanship role enabled WFP to strengthen partnerships with 15 institutions and support the Government of Ghana to host the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI) capacity-strengthening mission. The objective of the mission was to enhance national and local capacities in disaster risk reduction.

WFP engaged Ghana's rich academic institutions as it undertook research and played advisory, technical and implementation roles. In 2022, the University of Health and Allied Sciences, the University of Development Studies, and the Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology provided technical support to the Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis which identifies barriers that the most vulnerable face in accessing and consuming healthy and nutritious foods. Ashesi University also provided technical support as WFP designed future-facing initiatives.

Private sector partnerships continued to focus largely on food systems, nutrition, and trade. WFP diversified its donor base, six out of the fourteen contributions received in 2022 were from global corporate partners and foundations. A five-year WFP-Mastercard Foundation funded-project was secured to create jobs and reduce unemployment among the

youth, especially women, through an improved agricultural sector. In addition, a contribution from the Rockefeller Foundation allowed WFP to work on enhancing the nutrient content of school meals while integrating sustainable livelihood opportunities for smallholder farmers in food value chains. Further, Royal DSM funded a rice fortification project to improve nutrition by reducing the risk of micronutrient deficiencies among children who receive school meals under the Ghana School Feeding Programme.

WFP continued to offer Premium Foods Limited, an industrial agro-processor first reached under ENVA, technical support to enable them to export SuperCereals (blended nutritious food) to WFP operations in other countries. These exports were valued at USD 7.5 million and provided much-needed foreign exchange for the country, a market for farmers, and incomes for the transport industry. WFP also provided capacity-strengthening support in the areas of food safety and quality to the second industrial processor reached under ENVAC, the Yedent Group of Companies. WFP engaged Yedent for its capacity to manufacture a variety of product lines for nutritious foods and intends to engage the company as a supplier of nutritious foods for its emergency operations looking forward.

CSP Financial Overview

Despite Ghana experiencing a challenging economic environment complicated by global macroeconomic challenges due to the inflationary impacts of the global supply chain disruptions and the lingering effects of COVID-19, WFP continued its efforts to obtain resources from a wide cross-section of partners. USD 19 million in funding was available representing 95 percent of the 2022 country strategic plan (CSP) needs. Cumulatively, from the start of the CSP in 2019 until December 2022, the total funding received was USD 37 million, representing 39 percent of the needs-based plan. There were no major changes that required WFP to undertake a budget revision in 2022.

Although the funding level was good for some Strategic Outcome (SO) areas, implementation and expenditure levels were significantly affected by the untimeliness of the funding received. In addition, a portion of the funds received was for multi-year initiatives and earmarked for subsequent years. From the beginning of the CSP in 2019 to December 2022, SO1 was the most funded, at 71 percent of the needs; whilst SO4 and SO5 at 18 and 13 percent respectively. The same trend was reflected in 2022 where available funding for SO1 was 117 percent of the needs; SO4 and SO5 were least funded at 25 and 22 percent respectively. Funding for SO1 mostly comprised contributions from the Government of Japan.

WFP made rigorous attempts to secure resources where there were gaps for needs to be met; notwithstanding the limited funding timely available, WFP was able to deepen its engagement in platforms developing or reviewing policies that would enhance the Government's progress to achieving zero hunger such as via the development of the food-based dietary guidelines. Under SO5 which focuses on crisis response, as there was no large-scale emergency in Ghana in 2022, WFP together with its partners in the inter-agency working group for emergencies (IAWGE) focused their efforts on enhancing the government's capacity to coordinate emergency preparedness and response and will continue to do so in 2023.

Funding inflows in 2022 came from traditional donors while significant contributions from the private sector and the Government (through the Ministry of Food and Agriculture) were received. Matching funds from the Emerging Donor Multilateral Fund were an incentive for additional government resources. WFP also undertook joint programming with FAO by funding the UN Joint SDG fund which combined with other multilateral resources allowed WFP to invest in evidence-creation activities for food security and nutrition, support government systems through the LEAP, the voluntary national review of the SDG, and the dissemination of the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment Report.

















WFP is actively exploring opportunities to obtain multi-year funding from donors such as IFIs, development agencies, public-private partnerships, and the private sector. These more flexible funding opportunities will enable WFP's efforts to achieve Zero Hunger, consistent with the Government of Ghana's vision of self-reliance.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	4,113,392	797,890	888,621	772,747
SO05: Crisis-affected populations are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks	4,113,392	797,890	888,621	772,747
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	4,113,392	797,890	888,621	772,747
SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition	3,712,749	2,623,657	4,362,288	1,584,305
SO01: 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	3,712,749	2,623,657	4,362,288	1,584,305
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	3,712,749	2,623,657	4,362,288	1,584,305
Non-activity specific	0	0	0	0

SR 4. Food systems are sustainable	 6,113,796	 4,022,028	 7,177,900	 1,330,385
SO02: Targeted populations and communities in Ghana benefit from more efficient, inclusive and resilient food systems which support nutrition value chains by 2030	 6,113,796	 4,022,028	 7,177,900	 1,330,385
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.	 3,147,161	 371,996	 601,664	 536,836
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	 2,966,635	 3,650,032	 6,576,235	 793,548
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 0	 0
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	 2,290,609	 425,499	 1,475,188	 865,161
SO03: Local and national institutions have enhanced capacity to target and manage food security, nutrition and social protection programmes by 2030	 2,290,609	 425,499	 1,475,188	 865,161

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.	2,290,609	425,499	1,475,188	865,161
SR 6. Policies to support sustainable development are coherent	568,944	243,408	144,832	124,809
SO04: Government efforts to achieve zero hunger by 2030 are supported by advocacy and coherent policy frameworks	568,944	243,408	144,832	124,809
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	568,944	243,408	144,832	124,809
Non-activity specific	0	0	0	0
Non-strategic result	0	0	2,274,510	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	16,799,493	8,112,483	14,048,830	4,677,409

Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,743,061	 1,648,287	 2,149,095	 1,416,744
Total Direct Costs	 18,542,555	 9,760,770	 16,197,925	 6,094,153
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,205,266	 634,450	 250,563	 250,563
Grand Total	 19,747,821	 10,395,220	 18,722,999	 6,344,717

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



More than **50 percent increase** in minimum acceptable diet of children aged 6-23 months thanks to prevention stunting initiatives



20,988 women and **13,919 men** reached through interpersonal **social and behaviour change communication** approaches



Over 3,000 people empowered in training sessions on **health and nutrition**



17 retailers made 'nutrition change agents' under a **value vouchers scheme** for the redemption of nutritious foods

WFP is committed to combatting the root causes of malnutrition among vulnerable populations in Ghana, with a focus on children aged 6-23 months, pregnant and lactating women (PLW), adolescent girls, and individuals covered by the national social protection programmes. 2022 marked a key transition year for WFP's activities under Strategic Outcome 1 (SO1) as **WFP shifted from an emphasis on food assistance to levelling up its social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) campaign for greater social impact on values and attitudes towards nutrition and wellness.**

Harnessing the power of SBCC, WFP's nutrition interventions reached Ghanaians with messages on maternal, infant, and young child nutrition and the adoption of healthy practices. WFP also continued its legacy activities in Ghana, reaching vulnerable groups with integrated food assistance and resilience-building in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Protection and via a pilot in the Northern Region, where high chronic malnutrition rates, economic inopportunity, and rural to urban migration challenges are significant. Public-private partnerships were a cornerstone of WFP's work. The organisation provided nutrition sensitisation to retailers in the north to improve the availability of nutritious foods. Through partnerships with retailers and Japanese organisations, namely, Ajinomoto Foundation, KOKO Plus Foundation, NEC, and Sysmex Corporation, WFP expanded its SBCC and market-based approaches to 90 districts, up from 9 in 2021.

As part of WFP's pilot in Karaga [1], the most food-insecure district in the Northern Region, households comprised of PLW, adolescent girls, and caretakers of children aged 6-23 months received monthly vouchers from local retailers to purchase their preferred nutritious foods, addressing immediate dietary needs. Applying a layered approach, **WFP complemented this voucher scheme with SBCC messages.** WFP provided technical and financial assistance to the Government to improve SBCC delivery while strengthening private-sector partnerships and engagement with other UN agencies including UNICEF and FAO. Ghana Health Service personnel were upskilled by WFP and health centres were outfitted with smart televisions to relay SBCC messages during health checks. PLWs and children aged 6-23 months consulting the health clinics managed by the Ghana Health Service (a condition for participation in the pilot) were screened and treated for malaria and anaemia, leading to greater diagnosis and management of both conditions at the district level.

To further strengthen the SBCC campaign, WFP rejuvenated once popular community platforms mother-to-mother and father-to-father support groups where households received nutrition and wellness training. Still, in Karaga, WFP provided livelihood opportunities for participating households, enabling their production of green leafy vegetables, yellow maize, and orange-fleshed sweet potatoes to address micro-nutrient deficiencies at home and in their communities broadly. Strong community engagement enhanced the acceptability and ownership of

this intervention, resulting in high numbers of individuals redeeming their vouchers and accessing health services. However, the low financial capacity of local retailers resulted in some being unable to stock nutritious food for timely distribution. To mitigate this issue, WFP ensured that retailers received their payments on time to facilitate stock-up for subsequent distributions. There were also significant delays to the start of the pilot mainly due to challenges in onboarding retailers. Low literacy levels affected some retailers' ability to formally respond to WFP's expression of interest. Other retailers in the district also lacked the business registration certification required to work with WFP. To overcome this, WFP worked with the district assembly to facilitate the registration of local businesses, thereby allowing contracting to proceed.

WFP worked with Sight and Life Foundation and a network of local retailers in Sagnerigu, Northern Region, and Asokore Mampong and Bosomtwe districts, Ashanti Region, **to improve the supply of fortified complementary foods for community consumption.** Collaboration with local retailers was a critical success factor as this ensured the promotion of locally available and acceptable foods that can be accessed by households well beyond the closure of the pilot. Through this activity, retailers have become 'agents of change' in their communities and reliable sources of rich and nutritious foods. Implemented in five districts in Upper East and Upper West Regions, WFP also worked with non-governmental organisations, including CARE International, to streamline integrated nutrition and livelihood activities which create demand for good nutrition and wellness practices while generating income for households. WFP and CARE established Village Savings and Loan Associations for financial literacy and nutrition sensitisation. Households were trained in backyard gardening of nutrient-dense crops.

During the year, Ghana experienced high food price inflation and a severe depreciation of the local currency, eroding households' purchasing power. These challenges triggered **WFP's decision to review the recommended cash transfer value, to ensure the effectiveness and appropriateness of future support, considering the high cost of food. WFP commissioned a Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) study to generate evidence towards an appropriate transfer value in Ghana;** a monthly transfer of USD 106 for a family of five was suggested by the study's preliminary recommendations. However, WFP did not apply this transfer value due partly to limited funding and previously negotiated agreements with partners. The recommendations of the FNG study are future-facing and will undergird WFP's advocacy for programmes and policies which support improving access to safe and nutritious diets.

WFP provided technical support to Ghana's emerging National Food Fortification Alliance, born from a merger of government institutions and programmes dedicated to iodisation and fortification across the country. WFP held discussions with stakeholders involved in the effort in 2022, and a technical work group will be established in 2023. WFP also enhanced nutrition coordination by developing joint work plans and interventions with sister agencies including FAO, UNICEF and WHO. Further, WFP provided technical support to the Government of Ghana's development of national food-based dietary guidelines.

Although 45,000 individuals were planned to be reached under this SO1, **WFP did not receive timely funding, leading to a scale-down of assistance.** 5,000 beneficiaries were directly reached, however, through the SBCC and livelihood activities, more individuals are estimated to be impacted indirectly as participants apply good practices within their homes and communities and as their immediate and extended families benefit from better nutrition and income from enhanced livelihoods.

Strategic partnerships are essential to addressing the root causes of malnutrition in Ghana. WFP worked closely with Japanese private sector companies to secure funding for the scale-up of SBCC in Ghana. In previous years, WFP made significant financial investments in the local food processors Premium Foods Limited and Yedent Group of Companies. WFP successfully engaged Premium Foods Limited as a vendor and producer of specialized nutritious foods (SNFs), leading to roughly USD 7.5 million in foreign exchange earnings for Ghana as of December 2022. However, bottlenecks persist; due partly to a lack of evidence around demand and gaps in the production and distribution of nutritious foods. Thus, WFP will support a market development analysis in 2023 to support nutritious foods production in Ghana. Furthermore, **WFP aims at exploring more opportunities to collaborate with local food processors to produce and distribute nutritious foods through multiple product lines and will focus on this key activity in 2023 and beyond.**

In terms of results, **food-based coping increased significantly,** reaching 11.8 percentage points, up from 4.3 percentage points in 2021. This demonstrates the relatively worse financial hardship faced by participants who may have adapted by eating smaller portions of food and purchasing cheaper food options. However, the **proportion of children aged 6-23 months who receive a minimum acceptable diet improved against 2021,** indicating a positive effect of WFP's assistance on children during their first critical 1,000 days of life.

With activities' core design focused on women and children aged 6-23 months, SO1 earned a Gender and Age marker (GaM) score of 4, confirming planning and results were disaggregated by gender and age and supported by a detailed gender analysis.

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



USD 7.5 million to processors and transporters for the sale and distribution of specialized nutritious foods for WFP's humanitarian operations



5,313 Farmer Organisations/Farmer Group leaders trained on group dynamics

The Ukraine crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic which pre-dated it are global crises that exemplified the cruciality of more inclusive and resilient food systems. The two macroeconomic stressors had the most significant bearing on Ghana's agricultural production and food security in 2022. High costs of agricultural inputs, including fertilisers, food price inflation, and fuel price hikes were experienced throughout the year and at a scale not witnessed in decades [1]. WFP's food system-building activities were a crucial line of support, particularly to smallholder farmers in northern Ghana where socio-economic conditions underscored the impact of these global shocks. Building on priorities identified in Ghana's Food System Summit and aligning with Ghana's commitment to transform food systems by 2030, **WFP assembled a team of experts to support government efforts in halving post-harvest losses, increasing women and youth empowerment in the agriculture value chain including through nutrition-sensitive approaches, improving food safety and quality, increasing private sector participation through market linkages, and facilitating access to finance.**

Building on the USD 20 million project financed by Global Affairs Canada for the 'Enhanced Nutrition and Value Chains' (ENVAC) project which strengthened food systems through smallholder and value chain support, food safety, and standardisation, **WFP received USD 15 million from the MasterCard Foundation (MCF) to implement a five-year (2022-2026) project 'Strengthening Food System to Empower Smallholder Farmers and Young People' in 11 regions.** The MCF project, through a more direct focus on smallholder farmers, is an upscale of ENVAC and will leverage lessons learned to improve food security. It will focus on job creation and youth employment, especially among women. Due to delays in preliminary activities such as contract signing, major activities including beneficiary selection, and capacity strengthening for smallholder farmers and processors will continue to be implemented in 2023.

As part of the MCF-funded intervention, WFP commissioned a rice, soybean, and maize value chain analysis across six regions. The study identified broad constraints and opportunities and made both district and national-level recommendations for policymakers and other value chain actors. The study was also conducted **as part of evidence-generation efforts toward job creation for women and youth** and highlighted the role of vegetable production in women's economic empowerment. Findings from the study indicated that the rising cost of inputs threatened to reduce already low levels of productivity in the value chains as farmers spend less on fertilisers and other certified inputs. The study found that more than 70 percent of farmers used recycled seeds for rice, soybean, and maize production. Furthermore, low access to mechanisation services was evident across the value chains despite farmers' reported willingness to use and pay for services. Women and youth faced the lowest access to these mechanisation services and identified a lack of access to land as a major constraint to their productivity. Low technology adoption to reduce post-harvest losses was also a limiting factor among farmers, as only a few indicated that they used moisture meters, PICS sacks, and plastic drums. Other production and post-harvest challenges such as poor rural infrastructure, including roads, irrigation, and storage facilities were identified as factors hindering the productivity of smallholder farmers.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA), WFP supported smallholder farmers and other value chain actors to improve food safety and quality standards towards food and nutrition security. WFP encouraged collective marketing and linked smallholder farmers to organised aggregators and processors. Farmers were also integrated into the Government of Ghana's Commodity Exchange (GCX) digital platform to enhance their competitiveness and capacity to negotiate. Further, **Premium Foods Limited, a WFP-supported producer of specialized nutritious foods (SNFs), increased production from 600 metric tons in 2021 to 5,086 metric tons in 2022. WFP supported this achievement through its provision of procurement, food safety, and quality technical support,** leading to better problem-solving, risk identification and mitigation, and improved contract management. WFP also supported Premium Foods' factory re-structure as a free customs zone. USD 8.4 million in SNFs (including transport contracts) were purchased from Premium Foods Limited for WFP operations in Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Afghanistan, Guinea, and Cameroon.

WFP also worked with MoFA to **train farmers on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)**. WFP, together with GCX and Sesi technologies, built the capacities of smallholder farmers on post-harvest management and the warehousing receipt system. Quality standards and food safety are key areas of WFP's food system support. **WFP collaborated with Ghana's Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to enable farmers and agro-processors to follow recommended food safety guidelines. This collaboration enabled produce of the actors to be certified for local and international markets.**

To help reduce post-harvest losses, **WFP issued silos** to 341 farmers in four regions (Ashanti, Bono, Bono East, and Upper East) in Ghana. A monitoring visit in December 2022 to the recipients revealed that **post-harvest losses were minimal in households that benefited from the silos, compared to previous years.** Beneficiaries reported that they were able to store their farm produce without the use of chemicals for the maintenance of the quality of the grains. In other food system support activities, **WFP issued agricultural equipment** including threshers, weighing scales, tricycles, moisture meters, and tarpaulins to 17 aggregators (3 females, 15 males) across six regions, facilitating productive activities. In post-distribution monitoring, recipients of the agriculture equipment reported the items had helped them reduce post-harvest losses as compared to previous years when they did not have these assets. The effect of the equipment support to aggregators transcends their immediate household, as aggregators are now earning supplementary incomes from renting out the equipment to other farmers.

WFP leveraged its internal Emerging Donor Matching Fund to expand the reach of funding from the government (through the International Fund for Agricultural Development) for more women-owned businesses in the agriculture value chain, enabling more women to access post-harvest loss management and on-farm equipment. With this facility covering all implementing and support costs, WFP in collaboration with IFIs can support Ghana to expand the scope of its activities at a more competitive cost. To improve WFP's private sector partnerships, strategic engagements were initiated with the UN Global Compact, the UN Capital Development Fund, the International Chamber of Commerce, and the African Continental Free Trade Area among others. As these agencies work extensively with the private sector, WFP pursued a close relationship largely to enhance understanding of private sector priorities and funding opportunities.

Looking forward, WFP will develop a digital platform for smallholder farmers, aggregators, and processors to access ready markets at non-exploitative prices. WFP will also create linkages among actors in the value chain for smallholder farmers to access inputs to undertake their farming activities. These actions will help safeguard the role of women and youth in agriculture as they face disproportioned challenges in accessing markets and agricultural inputs. **Furthermore, there are untapped opportunities to enhance warehousing beyond on-farm storage and improve transport for commercial production. WFP will continue to support this agenda through programming and advocacy at the national level.** Meanwhile, **supporting the Ghanaian Government to harness technology to transform agriculture through South-South and Triangular Cooperation, WFP will continue to facilitate Ghana's collaboration with the WFP's Centre of Excellence and the Government of China.**

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	1
Support 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



474 government/national partner staff received **technical assistance and training**



10 **capacity strengthening initiatives** facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities

WFP's activities promoted national ownership of scalable solutions and WFP delivered technical and enabling support for evidence-generation, South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC), advocacy, effective partnerships, and knowledge management. This aimed to **support key government institutions spanning social protection, disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness, food security analysis, early warning systems, food safety and quality standards.**

In support of the government's social protection agenda, WFP and UNICEF provided budgetary and technical support for the reassessment of the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP), a programme targeting extreme poverty reduction through improved access to social services for the most vulnerable Ghanaians. The LEAP reassessment will enable the graduation of beneficiaries who received cash under the programme but are no longer in dire economic circumstances, allowing more vulnerable people to be enrolled. This is the first time a reassessment was undertaken which was essential given the changing financial position of participants over the years. In further support of LEAP beneficiaries, **preparatory activities for a pilot targeting women participants with digital financial inclusion and economic empowerment were undertaken** by WFP with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection. Women receiving transfers will be trained on how to leverage digital technologies to have greater financial access and become less reliant on benefits. Strengthening the programme's capacity to meet the unique needs of women, WFP also supported monitoring and evaluation of gender-disaggregated reporting.

Building on COVID-19 response lessons learned, WFP expanded its areas of focus in line with emerging needs and vulnerabilities to reinforce social protection systems and make them resilient; together with the Ministry of Gender Children and Social Protection, WFP co-chaired the Social Protection Sector Working Group. Funding from Ghana Agriculture Sector Investment Programme (GASIP) received through IFAD enabled WFP to **undertake evidence-generation activities for Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System surveillance. The improved surveillance enabled better early warning information to assist the government with timely decision-making. Surveillance districts increased from 40 in 2021 to 120 in 2022.**

WFP built on the government's efforts in disaster preparedness and response to flooding, in collaboration with the National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO). Newly created districts and flood-prone areas in the five regions of northern Ghana benefited from increased capacity to manage floods; **WFP supported contingency planning workshops and flood simulation exercises in fifteen newly created districts and districts prone to floods, following an overflow of the Bagri dam in Burkina Faso.** WFP's comparative advantage in emergencies was recognised by the Government of Ghana and the Organisation was asked to lead the inter-agency working group for emergencies (IAWG). IAWG supports national authorities in disaster preparedness and prevention and helps coordinate UN action in response to government requests for support in the event of humanitarian emergencies. WFP plans to facilitate a South-South learning exchange trip between the Government of India and Ghana to promote the use of technology to improve early warning and disaster preparedness.

WFP undertook capacity-strengthening activities, including zonal workshops to disseminate the findings of the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) to district-level stakeholders, helping to inform local strategies to address food insecurity. The analysis was also disseminated at national sector working groups on agriculture, food security, nutrition, and social protection to provide evidence for programmes addressing vulnerabilities arising from the combined effects of COVID-19 and high food prices. Data for the comprehensive analysis was collected in 2020, however, reporting was largely delayed until March 2022 due partly to limitations caused by COVID-19 restrictions. The CFSVA was based on interviews with 67,140 household heads across 4,476 samples in 260 districts. It found that food insecurity in Ghana stood at 11.7 percent as of 2020, indicating that about 3.6 million people in Ghana were food insecure. The results of the study also suggested that 5.2 percent or 1.6 million people were severely food insecure, and 2 million people or 6.5 percent of the population faced moderate food insecurity [1].

A nationwide dissemination of the HIV Social Protection assessment was undertaken by the Ghana AIDS Commission with WFP. The findings were presented and validated across all sixteen regions of Ghana. An advocacy tool, the report argues for greater integration and customisation of HIV sensitivity in social protection programmes. Key findings indicate that social protection and health services have a 50 percent level of HIV sensitivity, however important inclusion barriers remain. 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, the low level of awareness of the existence of these social protection services and how to access them, stigma and discrimination [2]. **To combat these barriers and to promote livelihoods for persons living with HIV (PLHIV), WFP extended its livelihood capacity-strengthening for households of PLHIV pilot from one region to three.** Regional and district selection, validation, and training were completed. The pilot's objective is to improve the food security and nutrition of PLHIV to promote their adherence to their antiretroviral therapy. 11 facilities, involving 19,788 PLHIV were reached. The livelihoods selected by the programme participants included crops, poultry, piggyery, and retail fruits.

WFP facilitated a South-South and Triangular Cooperation knowledge exchange to Benin for managers of Ghana's School Feeding Programme. In addition to an intensive session to learn about Benin's national school feeding programme, the mission visited the Songhai Centre to discover more about Songhai's integrated approach to food security. Meanwhile, at the Global Child Nutrition Forum, **WFP trained Ghana school feeding programme staff on the digitisation of monitoring tools for more efficient use of resources.** Savings may be re-invested to support programme expansion. **With implications for society at large, preparatory activities for a pilot using fortified local rice in school feeding took place during the year and culminated in funding from Rockefeller Foundation.** Ghana School Feeding programme will pilot the use of fortified rice in selected schools, using lessons learned to inform guidelines on the use of fortified rice more widely. This pilot will support broader initiatives such as the production of fortified rice at the local level in 2023.

WFP continued to 'Deliver as One', engaging other UN agencies in its policy and programme support for social protection. In policy support of Ghana's School Feeding Programme, WFP has been working with FAO and the Government to update nutrition standards and guidelines on school feeding under a joint project. Through further advocacy for school feeding leveraging on a cost-benefit analysis undertaken with WFP's technical assistance, progress is being made in increasing the school feeding grant for the 2023 academic year. Meanwhile, WFP and UNICEF have been supporting the revision of the national social protection strategy to make it shock-responsive due to the recent negative economic impacts caused by the Ukraine crisis and growing displacement in neighbouring countries. In broader food security support linked to school feeding, WFP provided budgetary and technical support to the National Development Planning Commission's Voluntary National Review in the areas of food security and nutrition.

WFP led advocacy efforts to enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of national social protection interventions as co-chair of the Social Protection Sector Working group, alongside the Government, and within the Social Protection Development Partners' Forum. Sustainable financing and resilience for social protection are key priorities. Members of the development partners forum include the World Bank, the United States Agency for International Development, the European Union and The Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office of the United Kingdom.

WFP continued engaging with the United Nations Capital Development Fund in access to finance to make finance work for the most vulnerable Ghanaians. In 2023, WFP will continue to discuss potential partnerships with United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) on interventions to improve food safety and quality.

With a GaM code of 3, gender equalities were programme goals but sex and age were not disaggregated.

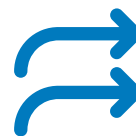
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical support, including through South-South cooperation, for the national school meals programme, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the National Disaster Management Organization, the Food and Drugs Authority and the Ghana Health Service to optimize the nutritional quality of school meals; food security monitoring; the early-warning system; disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness, food safety and quality and food-based dietary guidelines	3

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



14 tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support



2 technical assistance activities supported to strengthen institutional capacities

Zero Hunger has the potential to reshape economies and social systems and is a key tool for creating a more equitable future for all Ghanaians. WFP continued to advocate for Zero Hunger in Ghana and was intentional in its assistance to the government's policy efforts for greater food security and nutrition, especially for a growing number of households at risk or facing hardship because of the macroeconomic crisis facing Ghana, the region and the world at large. **WFP advocated for the creation and enforcement of policies and legislation for nutrition, school feeding, food safety and standards and market support. These advocacy efforts buttressed WFP's key actions under SO1 (malnutrition prevention) and SO2 (food systems and resilience-building).** However, SO4 activities were limited by funding, with an implementation resourced at only 51 percent.

To enhance the Ghana AIDS Commission's ability to advocate for the needs of people living with HIV (PLHIV), **WFP provided financial and technical support to the HIV Social Protection assessment and dissemination of its findings at district and national levels.** The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection acknowledged the assessment's utility in advocating for greater social protection monitoring to ensure the best outcomes for PLHIV. The assessment and its recommendations will be used to generate objectives for the Ministry's next medium-term plan on social protection. WFP collaborated with Ghana AIDS Commission and UNAIDS on the assessment, strengthening national partnerships and the UN's 'Delivering as One' agenda in Ghana.

Thanks partly to WFP's advocacy and the findings of a WFP-funded Cost Benefit Analysis, the grant for Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) will be increased for the 2023 academic year, starting in January. The increase will benefit both students and other supply chain actors who participate in GSFP. The GSFP Secretariat will conduct an internal review of the School Feeding Policy to inform a more extensive external review before finalising ongoing school feeding legislation. The GSFP, launched in 2005, is a flagship programme of Ghana's social protection strategy, which encourages more children to attend school and have daily access to a meal [1].

WFP worked with Ghana's national food safety and quality agencies to advocate for the delivery of safe food for human consumption. The Organisation also supported the Food and Drugs Authority's advocacy at World Food Safety Day in June. The National Food Safety Policy, to which WFP provided technical support, was launched during the week-long celebration of World Food Safety Day. During the year, budgetary support was given to the University of Ghana towards the drafting of Ghana's Food-Based Dietary Guidelines. Strengthening public advocacy around violence prevention for food security, WFP funded Ghana's 16 Days of activism against gender-based violence campaign, financing the official walk, and media launch and sponsoring an award for participants in the Bono Region.

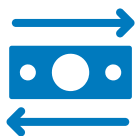
WFP continued its engagement to support radio stations to deliver high-quality and gender-responsive interactive radio programmes featuring topics related to food security, agriculture, and nutrition. WFP partnered with Farm Radio International to develop gender-sensitive messaging on post-harvest loss management.

WFP takes a supporting role in the process of policy development in Ghana, with the Government taking the lead. However, progress was slow this year partly due to a change in leadership at the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection. This will contribute to making local production more competitive and reduce Ghana's reliance on imported goods. WFP will also undertake a landscape analysis to make programmes more need-driven and prevent duplication in development action. Further, WFP will engage key players using partnership tools such as memoranda of understanding around joint advocacy and policy development for Zero Hunger.

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



22,060 men and women received cash-based transfers in a WFP-supported Government of Ghana project funded by IFAD



4 institutions made more **shock-responsive and nutrition-sensitive**

WFP continued to support households affected by shocks, more specifically populations of smallholder farmers facing the lingering socio-economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. WFP reached these households with cash transfers, enabling them to meet some of their basic food and nutrition needs. Close to **88 percent of the more than 4,400 smallholder farming households targeted in northern Ghana for cash-based transfers in 2022 were reached with a total of USD 760,000 in one-time direct cash assistance facilitated through mobile money**. While WFP had planned to reach food-insecure households with in-kind support, a lack of funding undermined efforts to do so and no in-kind was distributed.

WFP Ghana's main crisis response intervention throughout the year, the cash transfers supported households whose livelihoods and asset base were compromised by COVID-19, enabling them to purchase food for their families and timed during the lean season as they prepared their lands for planting. Funds from the Ghana Agricultural Sector Investment Programme (GASIP) received through IFAD supported the implementation. The COVID-19 cash transfer programme was implemented in nine districts, in the five regions of Northern Ghana, namely Upper West, Upper East, North East, Savannah and Northern.

In post-distribution monitoring, WFP interviewed 501 households who received the cash transfers, using random selection. **77 percent of the assisted households had sufficient food intake.** However, **more households headed by women struggled to have sufficient food intake** (10 percent) compared to their men counterparts (4 percent). Beyond meeting the food needs of the assisted households, almost one in every two households was able to meet their non-food needs, and in a few instances, acquired livestock such as sheep and goats using the mobile money received. This suggests that the funding was flexible and allowed households to exercise their agency amid competing livelihood demands and high economic volatility. Notable non-food items procured through the assistance were agricultural inputs, educational materials, clothing, medicine, and soaps. WFP's monitoring suggests that there were **marginal reductions in food consumption scores, and worsened food-based coping and dietary diversity. This is indicative of the need for a longer-term intervention given the significant financial hardship and unique strain which households faced throughout the year, largely due to record-level inflation and spiralling depreciation of the national currency.**

WFP is in the process of obtaining a financial service provider to carry out more cash-based transfers through mobile money, enabling a continuation of the activity with unspent funds available. Several hundred additional households will be targeted ahead of the 2023 lean season. Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST) was contracted to capture WFP's cash transfer experience under COVID-19, WFP's first cash transfer programme in an emergency in Ghana. The catalogue produced by KNUST will form the basis of a lessons-learned document for future learning as well as for advocacy for the use of mobile money in WFP's operations in Ghana.

Meanwhile, **WFP undertook preparedness activities in anticipation of a rise in the number of Burkinabes entering Ghana** because of conflict in Burkina Faso, which borders Ghana in the north. A security assessment undertaken by WFP found that regions of Burkina Faso bordering Ghana have witnessed a steady climb in internally displaced person numbers since mid-2020. However, given the host communities' (in Burkina Faso) finite carrying capacity and the increasing scarcity of secure areas within Burkina Faso, this is raising the pressure for cross-border displacements into Ghana. According to United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), there were 2,000 Burkinabe refugees in Ghana as of 30 September, however, the actual number is possibly higher, given the porosity of the border and existing close relations with host communities. WFP continued to dialogue with the Ghana Refugee Board and applied for emergency internal funding to support the Burkinabe in Ghana. WFP stands ready to support when called upon. As required by a global memorandum of understanding (MoU) with UNHCR, refugee numbers must reach a minimum of 5,000 persons to trigger WFP's mandatory food assistance and is a key conditionality for WFP's mobilization of emergency internal funding.

WFP worked closely with its government partners to support affected households targeted in this strategic outcome. The Ghana National Household Registry under the Ministry of Gender Children and Social Protection

(MoGCSP) assisted WFP with generating 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 Mobile Money Limited to make the transfers to the smallholder farmers. At the request of the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO), experts were trained on the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI) methodology to assess disaster and climate risks. A CADRI diagnosis mission was led by the NADMO with WFP support in October. Experts were deployed to the field, specifically Greater Accra, Western, Volta, Northeast, and Bono East where they engaged 23 national-level institutions across 52 regions. WFP also co-chaired the Inter-agency Working Group on Emergencies (IAWGE), a consortium of agencies supporting emergency preparedness and response in Ghana. Critical to its collaboration with NADMO, WFP engaged the government agency as a partner formally through an MoU making joint work and transactions between the two organisations easier.

WFP also funded the Northern Development Summit which made linkages between the erosion of employment opportunities and the north's worsening security risks. **WFP had discussions with the Government and northern stakeholders on innovative financing solutions to scale up development projects**, highlighted by assessment findings and a key recommendation coming out of the Summit. In support of scaling up development projects, **WFP organised a fact-finding mission to Songhai (Benin) with Government officials to learn about blended food security approaches for possible scale-up in Ghana.**

In 2023, WFP will invest its time and resources in enhancing resilience for smallholder farmers through the design of disaster risk financing instruments such as climate finance and will onboard leading experts to support this activity. WFP will also continue to strengthen the capacity of the government's first responders, improving the effectiveness of response activities.

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	3

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Despite facing a myriad of challenges, women play an essential role in Ghana's food systems. Access to land is a severe limitation, hindering women's economic success and prosperity as value chain actors; out of 100, only 30 Ghanaian women farmers own land compared to 70 men, with women owning an average land size three times smaller than their male counterparts [1]. Women also face limited mechanisation services and financing due in part to their inadequate collateral for loans. Low access to farm inputs, such as improved varieties of seeds, fertiliser and pest control agents is rife among vulnerable women. However, women constitute a significant source of agricultural labour, comprising 52 percent of the agricultural labour force and producing 70 percent of food crops [2].

Digital financial illiteracy among low-income women and men, including those under social protection programmes such as LEAP, curtails their financial inclusion. Ghana's National Financial Inclusion and Development Strategy seeks to increase access to financial services from 58 percent to 85 percent of the adult population by 2023 focusing on relatively excluded groups [3].

Using a gender-sensitive approach, clauses around protection and prevention from Gender-Based Violence (GBV) were integrated into agreements signed with cooperating and implementing partners. Staff were sensitised on the new gender policy and gender-based violence. WFP and the United Nations Gender Team supported Ghana's 16 days of activism campaign and awarded regional activists for their role in preventing and eliminating GBV. An awareness campaign on GBV, child marriage and the impact on food security was held in Karaga district, Northern Region, the most food insecure district in the country and where WFP's nutrition value voucher pilot was being implemented.

WFP's integrated nutrition and livelihoods pilot baseline survey collected and analysed data with the intersectionality of beneficiaries at the household level. The livelihood component of the intervention strengthened the economic empowerment of women through the provision of farm inputs and market linkages. Alternative livelihood activities such as beekeeping, groundnut and shea processing by women cooperatives were integrated.

A gender analysis on digital financial inclusion for beneficiaries of the LEAP was undertaken. Women were found to have low financial inclusion and limited decision-making. A follow-up training for women to improve their digital financial literacy and financial inclusion is planned. WFP reached more than 1,000 women-headed farming households affected by COVID-19 with mobile money amounting to USD 177.

Regarding women and men's joint decision-making on the use of cash or vouchers, WFP's household survey noted a marginal decline when compared to 2021 and a sharp increase in respondents indicating that decisions on how to use cash or vouchers were taken by men. This suggests the need for the continued scale-up of social and behaviour change communication related to women's participation in household decision-making for the best and most equitable outcomes for all members of the family.

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

The socio-economic impacts of the Ukraine crisis and cascading effects on fuel and fertiliser prices continued to erode household resilience and generated increased protection risks in Ghana. Still battling the lingering effects of COVID-19, low-income households many of whom rely on agriculture as their primary source of income, had their livelihoods severely impacted by the high costs of production, as evidenced by generally high inflation on nearly all types of agricultural inputs.

An estimated 3.65 million children in Ghana live in poverty and 1.2 million more in extreme poverty, with inadequate resources to meet their basic food needs [1]. Malnutrition is among the key underlying causes of high mortality in children [2]. Child marriage, and partner and sexual violence are experienced among the most resource-poor households, including in rural areas. WFP combatted these vulnerabilities through nutrition, food systems and social protection interventions. WFP's support targeted children aged 6-23 months, adolescent girls 12-19 years old, pregnant and lactating women (PLW), smallholder farmers, women groups and people living with HIV (PLHIV) from food-insecure and resource-poor households.

As a result of WFP's advocacy, for the first time, food insecurity was accepted as a key geographical criterion for targeting and selecting PLHIV for livelihood interventions. In previous years, interventions primarily focused on HIV prevalence. However, with WFP's support, the Upper East Region, one of the most food-insecure regions in Ghana, was included in an HIV programme due to high food insecurity levels and given food insecurity's impact on HIV treatment and PLHIV's adherence to anti-retroviral protocols.

WFP's nutrition programme included vulnerable populations from food-insecure and resource-poor households such as PLW, adolescent girls, caregivers of children 6-23 months and persons with disabilities who met the eligibility criteria.

WFP observed the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's decree to 'use power responsibly' by empowering affected populations to generate meaningful feedback across its interventions. A robust toll-free phone number was utilised as a key community feedback mechanism. WFP partnered with the Department of Social Welfare, Ghana Health Service and SWIDA (a local NGO) to manage the toll-free line. Individuals and households were also informed of their rights and benefits before and during the intervention via sensitisation, targeting and distribution exercises. Sexual and reproductive healthcare information, as well as awareness raising on the protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) also took place.

In line with Ghana's primary healthcare policy, redemption points were near health facilities, curbing long-distance travelling by foot and/or transport expenses. This also significantly reduced protection risks, particularly for women and girls at risk of sexual assault while travelling long journeys alone or without male companionship. In interviews with households who benefited from WFP interventions, almost all participants (99 percent) reported being treated with respect and dignity when accessing WFP assistance. Over 90 percent of the respondents indicated that they had unhindered access to WFP assistance and did not experience any security or safety challenges related to the assistance that they received.

WFP partnered with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development and other key partners to train small-scale women processors of blended flours on how to produce safe, nutritious foods in their communities. Marginalised groups including people with disabilities, PLHIV, women and youth were strategically targeted, ensuring no one was left behind.

WFP participated in the Ghana UN PSEA Network training of trainers organised by the network and delivered by a staff from OIM Nigeria. WFP also contributed to the development and review of the PSEA 2022 annual work plan, Standard Operating Procedure (SoP) and Terms of Reference (ToR) for network members. In 2023, WFP plans to increase its efforts for more inclusive programming, reaching a greater number of persons with disabilities, PLHIV and other resource-poor, affected populations.

Environment

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

Ghana is West Africa's second most populous country being home to more than 32.8 million people[1]. It has a warm tropical climate largely influenced by West Africa's monsoons; the northern part of the country experiences one rainy season, May to September, while southern Ghana has a major and minor rainy season between April to July and September to November, respectively[2]. Rainfall patterns in recent years have been erratic with recurrent drought and flooding episodes, resulting in lowered productivity and food insecurity. Perennial flooding occurred in northern Ghana from an overflowing of the Bagre Dam in Burkina Faso, destroying homes and farmland. The north experienced long dry spells from January to June, during which time food and nutrition security was compromised due to an over-reliance on rain-fed agriculture.

A Cost of Environmental Degradation analysis (CoED) estimates that Ghana loses USD 6.3 billion, equivalent to 10.7 percent of the country's 2017 gross domestic product (GDP) each year. Agricultural land degradation, deforestation, and overfishing are key contributors. However, air pollution, water pollution, gold mines, and unmanaged solid waste represent the key driving forces of environmental costs in Ghana [3]. Temperatures in Ghana have increased by one Degree Celsius since the 1960s and Ghana will continue to get warmer with temperatures projected to increase by 1 to 3 Celsius Degrees, by 2050 and by a further 2.3 to 5.3 Celsius Degrees by 2100. Farmers, particularly in northern Ghana have witnessed the devastating impacts of these increased temperatures on crop productivity [4].

WFP trained smallholder farmers (SHFs) on Good Agronomic Practices and Climate Smart Agriculture to mitigate the negative effect of climate change on agricultural productivity and boost production. The training encompassed soil and integrated pest management to improve productivity while retaining soil and environmental integrity. SHFs were also trained in fertiliser and other agrochemical applications. To create alternative livelihoods during the dry season, 1,440 farmers received training on dry season farming through the utilisation of harvest water.

WFP is scaling up its Environmental Management System (EMS) in the region. An EMS mission by the regional advisor is planned for 2023, to build on activities already undertaken by WFP Ghana Country Office, and also to focus on potential improvements in energy efficiency, waste management, and staff awareness. As part of current efforts to achieve environmental sustainability, WFP transformed its office environment into an organic vegetable and fruit garden where it promoted the adoption of urban farming. WFP is installing a solar-powered borehole and an automated irrigation system to conserve water use. Staff were trained in backyard gardening and WFP will support their certification as organic smallholder farmers. WFP will expand the gardens to public-facing spaces as under a 'Walk the Talk' urban farming campaign in 2023. Discussions were held with the District Assembly Director, Participatory Organic Certification Services Ghana and Kantanka Group on scaling up the initiative through organic agriculture certification.

Data Notes

Overview

[1] Though funding was significant, utilization was lowered by timeliness of the funding received and by the multi-year nature of the financing, with resources earmarked for 2023 and beyond.

[2] According to Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability (CFSVA) 2020 findings. The report can be found here:
<https://statics.teams.cdn.office.net/evergreen-assets/safelinks/1/atp-safelinks.html>

[3] Ghana, Enhanced Nutrition and Value Chains Project (2016-2021): Evaluation | World Food Programme (2021, November 30).
<https://www.wfp.org/publications/ghana-enhanced-nutrition-and-value-chains-project-2016-2021-evaluation>

[4] The Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) is a programme targeting extreme poverty reduction through improved access to social services for the most vulnerable Ghanaians launched by the Government of Ghana in 2008.

Context and Operations

[1] Calderon, Cesar; Kabundi, Alain; Kubota, Megumi; Korman, Vijdan; Goyal, Aparajita; Eliste, Paavo; Forget, Vanina Daphne. 2022. Africa's Pulse, No. 26, October 2022 : Food System Opportunities in a Turbulent Time. Africa's Pulse; No.26. Washington, DC : World Bank. © World Bank. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/38092> License: CC BY 3.0 IGO.

[2] IMF Reaches Staff-Level Agreement on a \$3 billion, three years Extended Credit Facility with Ghana. (2022, December 12). IMF. Retrieved January 29, 2023, from <https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2022/12/12/pr22427-imf-reaches-staff-level-agreement-on-a-3-billion-three-years-ecf-with-ghana>

[3] Cost of living: Why some Ghanaians dey call for President Nana Akufo-Addo to resign - BBC News Pidgin. (n.d.). BBC News Pidgin. Retrieved January 2, 2023, from <https://www.bbc.com/pidgin/articles/c3gk34ke7d0o>

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[7] Cadre Harmonise for identifying risk areas and vulnerable populations in Food and Nutritional Insecurity in the Sahel and West Africa: Ghana - Results of the Current (October to December 2022) and Projected (June to August 2023) (14th November, 2022) - Ghana. (2022, December 14). In ReliefWeb. Retrieved January 28, 2023, from <https://reliefweb.int/report/ghana/cadre-harmonize-identifying-risk-areas-and-vulnerable-populations-food-and-nutritional-insecurity-sahel-and-west-africa-ghana-results-current-october-december-2022-and-projected-june-august-2023-14th-november-2022>

[8] WFP Ghana Country Brief, October - November 2022 - Ghana. (2023, January 16). ReliefWeb. Retrieved January 23, 2023, from <https://reliefweb.int/report/ghana/wfp-ghana-country-brief-october-november-2022>

[9] Voluntary National Review (VNR) is a process through which countries assess and present national progress made in implementing the 2030 Agenda, including achieving its 17 Sustainable Development Goals and the pledge to leave no one behind.

[10] Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System 3rd Quarter Edition 2022 - Ghana. (2023, February 24). ReliefWeb.
<https://reliefweb.int/report/ghana/food-security-and-nutrition-monitoring-system-3rd-quarter-edition-2022>

[11] HIV cases on the rise - NACP - MyJoyOnline.com. (2023, January 3). MyJoyOnline.com. <https://www.myjoyonline.com/hiv-cases-on-the-rise-nACP/>

Strategic outcome 01

[1] According to Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability (CFSVA) 2020 findings. The report can be found here:
<https://statics.teams.cdn.office.net/evergreen-assets/safelinks/1/atp-safelinks.html>

[2] Data table - Output Results: WFP planned for commodity vouchers but switched to the use of value vouchers as this would enable households to select their preferred food items, hence the zero actuals for beneficiaries receiving commodity voucher transfers.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Inveen, C., & Akorlie, C. (2022, December 14). Ghana inflation hits 21-year high above 50% in November. Reuters. Retrieved January 23, 2023, from <https://www.reuters.com/world/africa/ghana-inflation-rises-503-yy-november-stats-office-2022-12-14>

[2] Data tables - F.1.3: Number farmer organisation leaders trained in good agronomic practices, the planning value for this output is 150.

[3] Data tables - F.4.1: Quantity of food purchased locally from pro-smallholder aggregation systems: this output was not tracked in 2022.

Strategic outcome 03

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Strategic outcome 04

[1] Home-Grown School Feeding in Ghana. (2018, November). www.wfp.org. Retrieved January 25, 2023, from <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000105577/download/#:~:text=The%20Ghana%20School%20Feeding%20Programme,daily%20access%20to%20a%20meal>

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[1] CCAFS, 2021. Gender profile for climate-smart agriculture uptake in Ghana. CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CAAFS), West Africa Program, International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), 24p.

[2] Duncan, B. A. D. (2004). Women in agriculture in Ghana. Friedrich Ebert Foundation.

[3] (2018). REPUBLIC OF GHANA National Financial Inclusion and Development Strategy (NFIDS) 2018–2023. Retrieved January 26, 2023, from https://mofep.gov.gh/sites/default/files/acts/NFIDS_Report.pdf

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[1] Early Childhood Development. (n.d.). Early Childhood Development | UNICEF Ghana. Retrieved January 23, 2023, from <https://www.unicef.org/ghana/early-childhood-development>

[2] Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) - Ghana | Data. (n.d.). Mortality Rate, Under-5 (per 1,000 Live Births) - Ghana | Data. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.DYN.MORT?locations=GH>

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[2] World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal. (n.d.). Ghana - Climatology | Climate Change Knowledge Portal. Retrieved January 27, 2023, from <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/>

[3] "World Bank. 2020. Ghana Country Environmental Analysis. World Bank, Washington, DC. © World Bank. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/33726> License: CC BY 3.0 IGO."

[4] World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal. (n.d.). Ghana - Climatology | Climate Change Knowledge Portal. Retrieved January 28, 2023, from <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/>

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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized 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 standardize 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 :						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	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	12,034	13,079	25,113		
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	9,927	12,133	22,060		
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overweight	1.3	1.5	1.4	2020	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	20,988	13,919	34,907		478,671
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	20,988	13,919	34,907		478,671
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	15.6	19.5	17.5	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	2,107	946	3,053		
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	5.9	7.8	6.8	2020	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	2,107	946	3,053		

					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	2,107	946	3,053
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$	0	0		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			5,654
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			5,672



SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

WFP Strategic Goal :				WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)			
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall	
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$			Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	989,971	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	42,200	13,079	31%
	female	72,800	12,034	17%
	total	115,000	25,113	22%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	7,200	946	13%
	female	12,800	947	7%
	total	20,000	1,893	9%
5-11 years	male	1,750	0	-
	female	1,750	0	-
	total	3,500	0	-

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
12-17 years	male	8,000	0	-
	female	13,000	227	2%
	total	21,000	227	1%
18-59 years	male	19,750	6,618	34%
	female	39,750	6,448	16%
	total	59,500	13,066	22%
60+ years	male	5,500	5,515	100%
	female	5,500	4,412	80%
	total	11,000	9,927	90%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	95,000	25,113	26%
Refugee	20,000	0	0%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Malnutrition prevention programme	45,000	3,053	6%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	70,000	22,060	31%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
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 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 (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 05			
Cash	3,000,000	757,186	25%
Strategic result 02: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Value Voucher	0	60,917	-
Commodity Voucher	2,614,362	0	0%

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 capacity strengthening transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	20,000 20,000	933 933
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	0 0	227 227
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	0 0 0	947 946 1,893
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	20,000 20,000	933 933
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	Activity supporters	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	5,000 5,000	0 0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	12,800 7,200 20,000	0 0 0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	20,000 20,000	0 0
A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,159	0
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	0	60,917
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	2,614,362	0

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 stunting				
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	5,000	3,053
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	1,000	946

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	4,000	2,107
A.7: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	18	17
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	6	3
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 stunting				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	12,500	13,919
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	17,500	20,988
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	475,000	478,671

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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	>15	33.33	20.48	33.33	WFP survey
	Male	12	>70	>15	44.44	20.48	14.04	WFP survey
	Overall	12	>70	>15	43.2	20.48	14.52	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	11.83	4.65	4.5	WFP survey
	Male	3.28	≤3	≤3	8.05	4.51	5.19	WFP survey
	Overall	3.29	≤3	≤3	8.61	4.52	5.15	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	57.1	60	50	WFP survey
	Male	29.4	≥30	≥29.4	49.7	46.91	45.91	WFP survey
	Overall	29.9	≥30	≥29.9	50.8	47.44	49.19	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	33.3	40	55.81	WFP survey
	Male	43.2	≥43.2	≥43.2	30.4	66.1	62.05	WFP survey
	Overall	43.3	≥43.3	≥43.3	30.7	65.03	61.8	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	58	≥58	≥58	69.6	69.08	88.46	WFP survey
	Male	68	≥68	≥68	60.6	65.08	79.8	WFP survey
	Overall	67.7	≥67.7	≥67.7	62.2	68.92	80.23	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	0	20	10	WFP survey
	Male	33.1	=0	<33.1	0	34.12	23.84	WFP survey
	Overall	33.1	=0	<33.1	0	33.54	21.68	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	0	3.85	WFP survey
	Male	3.1	=0	<3.1	0	5.97	1.98	WFP survey
	Overall	3.2	=0	<3.2	0	5.73	2.07	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	0	5	11.63	WFP survey
	Male	23.7	=0	<23.7	0	1.71	4.78	WFP survey
	Overall	23.8	=0	<23.8	0	1.84	5.06	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	42.9	20	40	WFP survey
	Male	37.5	<37.5	≥37.5	50.3	18.98	30.25	WFP survey
	Overall	37	<37	≥37	49.2	19.02	29.13	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	30.4	35	7.69	WFP survey
	Male	28.8	<29	≥28.8	39.4	24.95	18.22	WFP survey
	Overall	29.9	<29	≥29.9	37.8	25.36	17.7	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	66.7	55	32.56	WFP survey
	Male	33	<33	≥33	69.6	32.2	33.17	WFP survey
	Overall	32.9	<32.9	≥32.9	69.3	33.13	33.14	WFP survey
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	56.2	>80	>60	34.5		72.26	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	58.39	78	77.25	WFP
	Male	50	>70	>70	66.02	78	77.25	programme monitoring
	Overall	50	>70	>70	62.13	78	77.25	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	66	≥66	≥66	89	69	69	WFP
	Male	66	≥66	≥66	90	71	69	programme monitoring
	Overall	66	≥66	≥66	89	70	69	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLWs/Children - Location: Northern - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Number of programme designs, processes, and platforms endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	=1	1			Secondary data

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.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	0	
Activity 03: Link smallholder farmers with the One District, One Warehouse programme by providing training and equipment to minimize post-harvest losses and facilitate quality assurance and market linkages with processors and institutional customers					
Output 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	101	0	
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	25	0	
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	0	
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	3	0	
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	50	133	
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.20: Number of farmer organizations supported with basic equipment required for marketing (platform weighing scale)	farmer organization	30	15	
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	0	34	
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	50	133	
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.26: Number of farmers receiving hermetic storage equipment	Individual	0	341	

F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.32: Number of farmers trained in marketing skills and post-harvest handling	Individual	1,000	0
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.3: Number farmer organisation leaders trained in good agronomic practices	Individual	150	
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.41: Number of individual farmers trained in post-harvest handling practices	Individual	1,000	5,313
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	0	283
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.17: Number of Farmer Organizations/Farmer Group leaders trained on group dynamics	Individual	150	5,313
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.1: Number of agreements established with market oriented organizations/companies for better market linkages	unit	6	0
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.3: Number farmer organisation leaders trained in good agronomic practices	Individual		133
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.42: Number of individuals trained in business skills	Individual	150	5,313
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.47: Number of platform meetings with value chain actors/market oriented companies	instance	5	2
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	Individual	1,000	283
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.61: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	training session	6	36
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	2,000	

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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	>5,000	5,086	8,762	7,000	Secondary data
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	748	30		Secondary data

Activity 03: Link smallholder farmers with the One District, One Warehouse programme by providing training and equipment to minimize post-harvest losses and facilitate quality assurance and market linkages with processors and institutional customers

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	6.35	6	WFP survey
	Male	8	<2	<5	2.94	6	WFP survey
	Overall	10	<2	<6.5	3.34	6	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	>96.8	69.7	96.8	WFP survey
	Male	95.6	>97.5	>97.8	85.2	92.3	WFP survey
	Overall	95.55	>98	>97.3	76.4	94.55	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	4.1	<1	<3	20.4	3.2	WFP survey
	Male	3.8	<3	<2	11.1	7.5	WFP survey
	Overall	3.95	<2	<2.5	23.2	5.35	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0.4	=0	<0.2	9.9	0	WFP survey
	Male	0.6	=0	<0.2	3.7	0.3	WFP survey
	Overall	0.5	=0	<0.2	7.2	0.2	WFP survey
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops, disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer	Female	10	>50	≥20	0	35.2	WFP survey
	Male	10	>50	≥20	0	27.5	WFP survey
	Overall	10	>50	≥20	0	31.35	WFP survey
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	1	>15	>10	0	6	Secondary data
	Male	3	>35	>10	0	8	Secondary data
	Overall	4	>50	>20	0	14	Secondary data
Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses	Overall	2.25	=0	≤1	0.41	0.74	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	6,050	13,720.33	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	474	
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	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	2	10	
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	39	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	4	
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	0	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	0	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	7	1	
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	5	

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	0	22
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	0	5
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	6

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of coordination meetings led by national convening entity as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥4	=4	3			Secondary data
Number of management plans, processes and platforms endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=1	=1	1			Secondary data
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	>4	10	8	7	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	6	0	0	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.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		
J: Populations benefit from advocacy on nutrition-sensitive agriculture under the One Village, One Dam programme to improve access to nutritious food						
Institutional capacity strengthening activities						
J.1*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	J.1*.1: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Number	1	1		
J: Populations benefit from nutrition-sensitive and gender-responsive social protection programmes that meet their basic food and nutrition needs						
Institutional capacity strengthening activities						
J.1*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	J.1*.1: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Number	3	3		
J: Smallholder farmers benefit from pro-smallholder public procurement policies and procedures that increase their incomes						
Institutional capacity strengthening activities						
J.1*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	J.1*.1: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Number	14	14		

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	50	>80	>60	50	50	50	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	12,499	9,927
			Male	12,501	12,133
			Total	25,000	22,060
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	10,001	0
			Male	9,999	0
			Total	20,000	0
A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,236	0
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	3,000,000	757,186

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.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	6	
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	25,000	22,060
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	3	4
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	0	9
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	3	1

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	6.5	5.45	9.24	WFP survey
	Male	22.63	<22.63	<12	18.4	5.4	13.77	WFP survey
	Overall	24.32	<24.32	<10	7.2	5.4	12.13	WFP survey

Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.79	≥7	≥7	6.92	7	6.33	WFP survey
	Male	5.8	≥7	≥7	6.95	6.9	6.07	WFP survey
	Overall	5.79	≥7	≥7	6.95	6.91	6.2	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	80	≥95	>85	76.6	100	76.93	WFP survey
	Male	83	≥95	>85	77.5	93.92	72.6	WFP survey
	Overall	81.67	≥95	>85	77.4	94.53	74.83	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	8.75	<5	<10	13.5	0	10.26	WFP survey
	Male	12	<5	<10	18.6	4.97	21.92	WFP survey
	Overall	10.56	<5	<10	18.1	4.48	15.89	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	11.25	=0	<5	9.9	0	12.82	WFP survey
	Male	5	=0	<5	4	1.1	5.48	WFP survey
	Overall	7.78	=0	<5	4.6	1	9.27	WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	69.32	<65	<65	10.7	53.39	63.87	WFP survey
	Male	65.26	<65	<65	9.4	55.41	54.8	WFP survey
	Overall	67.06	<65	<65	9.5	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	35.3	41.43	11.7	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	49.5	20.48	1.92	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	15.2	38.1	86.38	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	96.3	100	100	WFP survey
	Male	95.36	=100	=100	90.8	81.9	99.7	WFP survey
	Overall	95.47	=100	=100	91.4	81.99	99.72	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=90	=90	99.28	100	98.59	WFP survey
	Male	99.77	=90	=90	100	98.94	100	WFP survey
	Overall	99.77	=90	=90	99.35	99.96	98.63	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	=90	=90	100	96.8	100	WFP survey
	Male	87.2	=90	=90	98.7	97.5	99.33	WFP survey
	Overall	87.5	=90	=90	98.8	97.15	99.39	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	11.9	22.36	55.56	WFP survey
	Male	25	=80	≥60	10.2	23.5	37.08	WFP survey
	Overall	24.63	=80	≥60	10.4	22.96	37.53	WFP survey

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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

Young Quality Assurance Officer in Yedent Agro-Group of Companies, a WFP-assisted firm that produces fortified foods. Sunyani, Bono Region of Ghana.

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

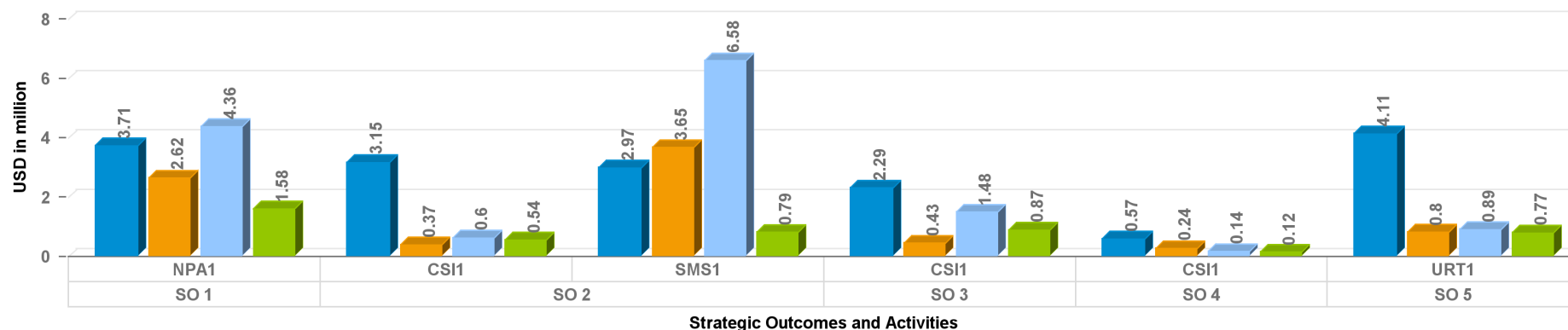
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Vulnerable populations, including children and women of reproductive age, in high burden regions have improved nutritional 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	Malnutrition prevention programme
SMS1	Provide support and link smallholder farmers to the Government One District One Warehouse Flagship through training and equipment support for the reduction of post-harvest losses, quality assurance and market linkages to processors and institutional demand
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

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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	4,113,392	797,891	888,621	772,747
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			4,113,392	797,891	888,621	772,747
2	Vulnerable populations, including children and women of reproductive age, in high burden regions have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2025	Malnutrition prevention programme	3,712,750	2,623,657	4,362,288	1,584,305
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			3,712,750	2,623,657	4,362,288	1,584,305

Annual Country Report

Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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.	3,147,161	371,996	601,665	536,836
		Provide support and link smallholder farmers to the Government One District One Warehouse Flagship through training and equipment support for the reduction of post-harvest losses, quality assurance and market linkages to processors and institutional demand	2,966,636	3,650,032	6,576,235	793,549
		Non Activity Specific			0	
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			6,113,797	4,022,028	7,177,900	1,330,385

Annual Country Report

Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	Local and national institutions have enhanced capacity to target and manage food security, nutrition and social protection programmes by 2030	Provide technical support, including through South-South cooperation, for the national school meals programme, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the National Disaster Management Organization, the Food and Drugs Authority and the Ghana Health Service to optimize the nutritional quality of school meals; food security monitoring; the early-warning system; disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness, food safety and quality and food-based dietary guidelines.	2,290,610	425,500	1,475,189	865,162
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			2,290,610	425,500	1,475,189	865,162
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	568,945	243,408	144,832	124,809
		Non Activity Specific			0	
Subtotal Strategic Result 6. Policies to support sustainable development are coherent (SDG Target 17.14)			568,945	243,408	144,832	124,809

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Annual Country Report

Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,274,510	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	2,274,510	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			16,799,494	8,112,483	16,323,341	4,677,409
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,743,062	1,648,287	2,149,095	1,416,745
Total Direct Costs			18,542,555	9,760,770	18,472,436	6,094,154
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,205,266	634,450	250,564	250,564
Grand Total			19,747,821	10,395,220	18,723,000	6,344,718



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

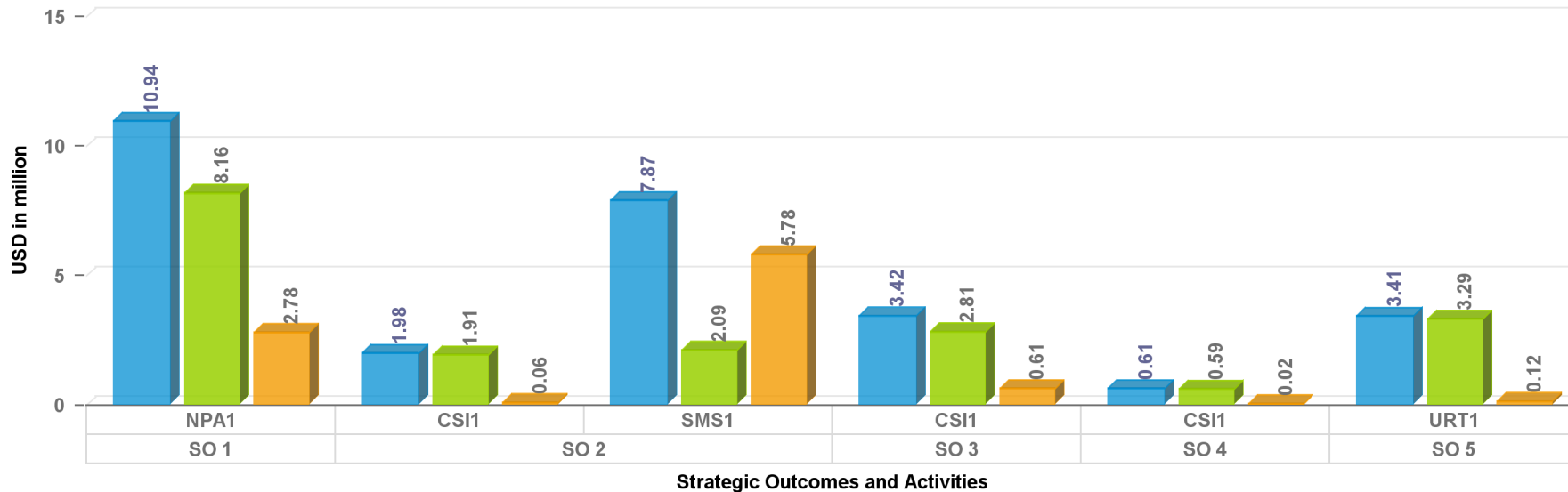
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Vulnerable populations, including children and women of reproductive age, in high burden regions have improved nutritional 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	Malnutrition prevention programme
SMS1	Provide support and link smallholder farmers to the Government One District One Warehouse Flagship through training and equipment support for the reduction of post-harvest losses, quality assurance and market linkages to processors and institutional demand

Annual Country Report

Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
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 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	15,974,842	2,113,272	1,296,231	3,409,503	3,293,629	115,874
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			15,974,842	2,113,272	1,296,231	3,409,503	3,293,629	115,874
2	Vulnerable populations, including children and women of reproductive age, in high burden regions have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2025	Malnutrition prevention programme	15,456,738	10,935,137	0	10,935,137	8,157,154	2,777,983
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			15,456,738	10,935,137	0	10,935,137	8,157,154	2,777,983

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Annual Country Report

Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
4	Targeted populations and communities in Ghana benefit from more efficient, inclusive and resilient food systems which support nutrition value chains by 2030	Provide support and link smallholder farmers to the Government One District One Warehouse Flagship through training and equipment support for the reduction of post-harvest losses, quality assurance and market linkages to processors and institutional demand	11,211,211	7,873,153	0	7,873,153	2,090,466	5,782,686
		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.	10,518,938	1,975,986	0	1,975,986	1,911,157	64,828

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Annual Country Report

Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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)			21,730,149	9,849,138	0	9,849,138	4,001,624	5,847,515

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Annual Country Report

Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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.	10,482,080	3,415,961	0	3,415,961	2,805,934	610,027
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			10,482,080	3,415,961	0	3,415,961	2,805,934	610,027

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Annual Country Report

Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	3,477,597	611,522	0	611,522	591,499	20,023
Subtotal Strategic Result 6. Policies to support sustainable development are coherent (SDG Target 17.14)			3,477,597	611,522	0	611,522	591,499	20,023
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,274,510	0	2,274,510	0	2,274,510
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	2,274,510	0	2,274,510	0	2,274,510
Total Direct Operational Cost			67,121,406	29,199,541	1,296,231	30,495,771	18,849,840	11,645,931
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			6,746,997	4,813,182	112,220	4,925,403	4,193,052	732,351
Total Direct Costs			73,868,403	34,012,723	1,408,451	35,421,174	23,042,892	12,378,282
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			4,801,446	1,536,812		1,536,812	1,536,812	0
Grand Total			78,669,849	35,549,536	1,408,451	36,957,987	24,579,705	12,378,282

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