



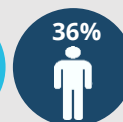
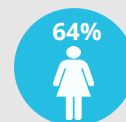
World Food Programme

SAVING  
LIVES  
CHANGING  
LIVES

## WFP Ghana Country Brief April – May 2023



## In Numbers



**4,173 people assisted**  
between April and May 2023

**USD 44,320** of cash-based transfers made in May 2023

**US\$ 2.7 million** six-month (June – November 2023) net funding requirements

## Operational Context

Despite progress in reducing malnutrition in Ghana at the national level, high rates of poverty and stunting persist in the Northern Savannah Ecological Zone, at 21 and 28 percent respectively. Nearly 1.5 million people (4.5 percent of the population analysed), are food insecure (in Phases 3 and 4 of the Cadre Harmonisé). The 1.37 million people represent a 119 percent increase compared to the historical trends and post-COVID-19 projections in 2021. Persistent activity of non-state armed groups in the Sahel region, notably Mali and Burkina Faso, continues to threaten the peace and security of West African countries, including Ghana. As of March 2023, Ghana recorded an influx of 6,272 asylum seekers abandoning their homes and livelihoods due to violence.

While food inflation has dropped from a record high 122 percent in November 2022, data from the Ghana Statistical Service shows a gradual rise from 48.7 percent in April to 51.8 percent in May 2023. Supporting Ghana during this complex period, WFP's interventions include the provision of value vouchers to improve the nutritional status of targeted populations, in line with national targets. WFP also aims to ensure vulnerable communities benefit from efficient and resilient food systems which support nutritional value chains, and capacity-strengthening interventions to manage food security, nutrition, and social protection programmes.

WFP has been present in Ghana since 1963.



Human Development Index (2021): **133 out of 191**

Population: **32 million**

Income Level: **Lower middle**

Chronic malnutrition: **18 percent of children between 6-59 months**

## Operational Updates

- South-South Triangular Cooperation (SSTC):** WFP Ghana and WFP Centre of Excellence (COE) in China for Rural Transformation co-organised a second workshop on "Digitalised Smallholder Market Access" as part of the SSTC pilot project on digital financing for Ghana. Some 68 participants from government officials, private sectors, non-governmental organisations, education institutions from five countries attended the workshop. This workshop was to explore opportunities, challenges and lessons learnt on digital financing processes adopted by the China COE.
- Ghana Commodity Exchange (GCX) high-level engagements:** WFP supported two GCX sensitisation workshops in Tamale and Accra. The meetings aimed to present GCX services (including Food storage and quality management) Over hundred stakeholders including soybean and cashew farmers, out-grower businesses, processors, aggregators, financial institutions, community opinion leaders and the Ministry of Agriculture (MoFA) participated to these workshops. Through its digital platform, GCX enhances the competitiveness and capacity to negotiate of registered farmers. WFP works with GCX to provide capacity strengthening to MoFA.
- Social Protection/Gender:** WFP supported the Ministry of Gender and Social Protection, and Strategic Impact Advisors undertake a sensitisation and training of trainers' workshop on productive livelihoods and digital financial inclusion for regional and district stakeholders. Four districts (Saboba, Builsa South, Central Tongu and South Tongu) participated in the sessions. A cascaded sensitisation on Productive livelihoods and Digital Financial Inclusion for Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty beneficiaries in selected communities of these four districts were also undertaken.
- Over hundred people (45 women, 55 men) were also sensitised and trained on Gender and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse during the three-day workshop

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**Photo Caption:** A WFP livelihood and nutrition programme beneficiary feeding her son with 'Ayoyo', a nutritious meal made from her farm's green leafy vegetables.  
*WFP/Derrick Botchway*

## Country Strategic Plan (2019 – 2023)

Total Requirements (US\$)	Total Received (US\$)
<b>20 million</b>	<b>9.4 million</b>
2023 Requirements (US\$)	Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (in US\$) (June – November 2023)
<b>USD 15.4 million</b>	<b>2.7 million</b>

## Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

**Strategic Outcome 1:** Vulnerable populations including children and women of reproductive age in high burden regions have improved nutritious status in line with National targets by 2025.

**Focus area:** Root Causes

## Activities:

- Provide cash and vouchers for specialized nutritious foods and/or micronutrient-dense fresh foods for vulnerable children aged 6-23 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and breastfeeding women under government safety nets, and support the Ghana Health Service on social and behaviour change communication to promote healthy diets in high burden areas.

## Strategic Result 4: Sustainable food systems

**Strategic Outcome 2:** Targeted populations and communities in Ghana benefit from more efficient, inclusive, and resilient food systems that support nutrition value chains by 2030.

**Focus area:** Resilience Building

## Activities:

- 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 women's groups, and financial and technical support for two industrial fortified flour producers in the Bono and Ashanti regions.
- Provide support and link smallholder farmers with the One District, One Warehouse programme by providing training and equipment to minimize post-harvest losses and facilitate quality assurance and market linkages with processors and institutional customers (Smallholder Agricultural Market Support activities (SAMS)).

## Strategic Result 5: Countries strengthened capacities

**Strategic Outcome 3:** Local and national institutions have enhanced capacity to target and manage food security, nutrition, and social protection programmes by 2030

**Focus area:** Root Causes

## Activities:

- 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 systems, disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness, food safety and quality, and food-based dietary guidelines.

## Strategic Result 6: Policy Coherence

**Strategic Outcome 4:** Government efforts to achieve zero hunger by 2030 are supported by advocacy and coherent policy frameworks.

**Focus area:** Root Causes

## Activities:

- 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. (CSI: Institutional capacity strengthening activities)

## Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

**Strategic Outcome 5:** Crisis-affected populations can meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks.

**Focus area:** Crisis Response

## Activities:

- 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 school and other vulnerable groups

## Monitoring

- The [January 2023 Market Monitoring Bulletin](#), jointly published by WFP, Policy Link, and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) revealed that hikes in food prices are being driven by devaluation of the Ghana Cedi coupled with surge in fuel and transportation costs, high costs of agricultural inputs such as fertilizers, the influx of aggregators from the neighbouring countries (Burkina Faso and Togo), and the deplorable nature of the roads.
- The compounding effects have curtailed food access and driving food insecurity of vulnerable communities. In the March 2023 Cadre Harmonise some 1.37 million people are projected to be food insecure (IPC/CH Phase 3 and above) during the planting season from June - August 2023, with almost 80,000 of these people projected to be in emergency (IPC/CH Phase 4), which is characterized by severe consumption deficits and high use of irreversible coping mechanisms.
- The prevalence of food insecurity is more concentrated in the northern regions of Ghana, notably Upper East, Upper West, Northeast, Northern and Savannah Regions. Despite making up 18.2 percent of the entire population in Ghana, the five regions accounted more than a third (42 percent) of all the projected food insecure people. The vulnerable food insecure people and those at risk of food insecurity (IPC/CH Phase) will be targeted for social protection and broader developmental support to enhance food security and reinforce the resilience of the broader population.

## Voice from the field



"The training and improved seedlings I received through @WFP's Livelihoods and Nutrition Programme in Karaga have been game-changers, allowing me to grow food all year, even during the dry season." Sustainable intervention, according to Barakis, is the key to [#FoodSecurity](#)

## Donors

Donors to WFP Ghana CSP (2019 – 2023) include Australia, Canada, France, Ghana, Japan, Master Card Foundation, Private Donors, Rockefeller Foundation UN Other Funds and Agencies and the United States of America.