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Ghana

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2024 - 2028

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Overview

Key messages

- WFP continued to strengthen its multisectoral partnerships collaborating with a diverse array of partners including the Government of Ghana, donors, UN agencies, private sector and NGOs to foster evidence-driven sustainable development and humanitarian solutions.
- Ghana faced a prolonged dry spell affecting eight regions, with the Northern Region being the hardest hit. To support the national response, WFP scaled up its emergency response to assist over 80,000 people affected by climate change and conflict, expanding its emergency response programmes to address increased needs in northern Ghana and Transition zones.

Through the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP continued its transition from direct implementation to an enabling role, supporting government systems including the Ghana National Household Registry (GNHR), and the Ghana School Feeding Management Information System, through capacity strengthening, technical assistance and support with policy coherence. WFP also worked to anticipate and prevent a deepening of vulnerabilities by building resilience and social cohesion. This included using cash transfers to strengthen communities against climate shocks, such as floods and droughts, and to mitigate the impacts of economic shocks, ensuring a more stable and secure environment for all. It endeavoured to expand its digital financial inclusion program, through support to Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) beneficiaries. This intervention addressed challenges faced by women in the LEAP program, further promoting inclusive financial participation.

In 2024, WFP began implementing its new CSP. Due to the extensive stakeholder engagement during the development of the CSP, WFP devoted substantial efforts to test programme designs and prove the impact of new forms of assistance and scaling existing programmes, recognizing the need to draw from different funding streams, including those to support vulnerable households who are chronically food insecure. As such, WFP invested heavily in preparing and operationalizing new strategies around food systems, school feeding, digitalization and further developing longer-term approaches to resilience-building based on holistic food systems. Ghana also held its presidential and parliamentary elections in 2024 that required a pragmatic implementation plan for new funding particularly for the dry spell response.

WFP led a team of government partners, nominated from various government institutions, to develop a national Early Warning for All (EW4ALL) roadmap for implementation. This initiative, requested by the Minister of Communication & Digitalization, involved the coordination of a two days event to launch the initiative in collaboration with World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR).

One of the most significant achievements in 2024 was the support to the establishment and launch of a 'Scaling up Nutrition Business Network', reinforcing WFP's role in facilitating private sector investments in nutritious food value chains.

WFP's commitment to gender equality was evident through the integration of gender and age considerations across all activities, aiming to shift social norms. This approach achieved a gender and age marker code of 3 in its CSP design, with some activities reaching a code of 4 during implementation. By integrating these considerations, WFP not only addressed urgent humanitarian needs but also laid the groundwork for long-term resilience and development. The gender and age markers ensured that interventions were inclusive and equitable, promoting social cohesion and empowering vulnerable groups. This dual focus on immediate relief and sustainable development helped communities withstand and recover from crises more effectively.

WFP continued to strengthen its multisectoral partnerships through collaborations with a diverse array of institutions and individuals. This included working together with the Government of Ghana, donors, international financial institutions, the private sector, United Nations agencies and other resource partners to foster sustainable development and humanitarian solutions.

Ghana has made significant strides toward achieving SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), with notable progress in food security, school feeding, and nutrition programs. However, challenges such as climate change, post-harvest losses, and economic shocks continue to threaten food systems and vulnerable populations. WFP has

been instrumental in supporting Ghana's efforts by enhancing local food value chains, strengthening social protection programs like school feeding, and improving the nutritional status of vulnerable groups. Through strategic partnerships with the Government, private sector, and development actors, WFP also contributes to SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), and SDG 13 (Climate Action) by promoting climate-smart agriculture, capacity strengthening in agronomic practices, and sustainable food systems to ensure no one is left behind.

WFP leveraged its Asset Impact Monitoring System (AIMS) to assess the impact of integrated nutrition and livelihoods interventions through asset creation to restore degraded land and enhance community resilience in Karaga, one of the most food-insecure districts in Ghana. The findings indicate that 51 percent of the 35 assets analyzed—including irrigated farmlands, rehabilitated water points, land reforestation, and vegetable garden initiatives—are still visible and well-maintained since the project's inception in April 2024. Further in-depth analysis found that 25 percent of the assets showed significant improvements in vegetation condition, while 50 percent contributed to preserving vegetation despite the dry spell. However, 25 percent of the assets deteriorated during this monitoring period, notably due to the dry spell, which had a devastating impact on soil moisture retention, crop yields, and water availability for both irrigation and household use.

WFP also partnered with the Sustainable Development in Africa Advocacy LBG (S-DIAA) to organize its maiden International Persons with Disability Empowerment Conference (IMPEWDEC 2024) with over 600 persons with various forms of disabilities, and stakeholders including the private sector in attendance to advocate for policies and legal frameworks that protect the rights of PWDs. It also sought to equip participating PWDs with knowledge and skills including digital skills to advocate for their rights and pursue personal and professional goals.

125,417

Total beneficiaries in 2024

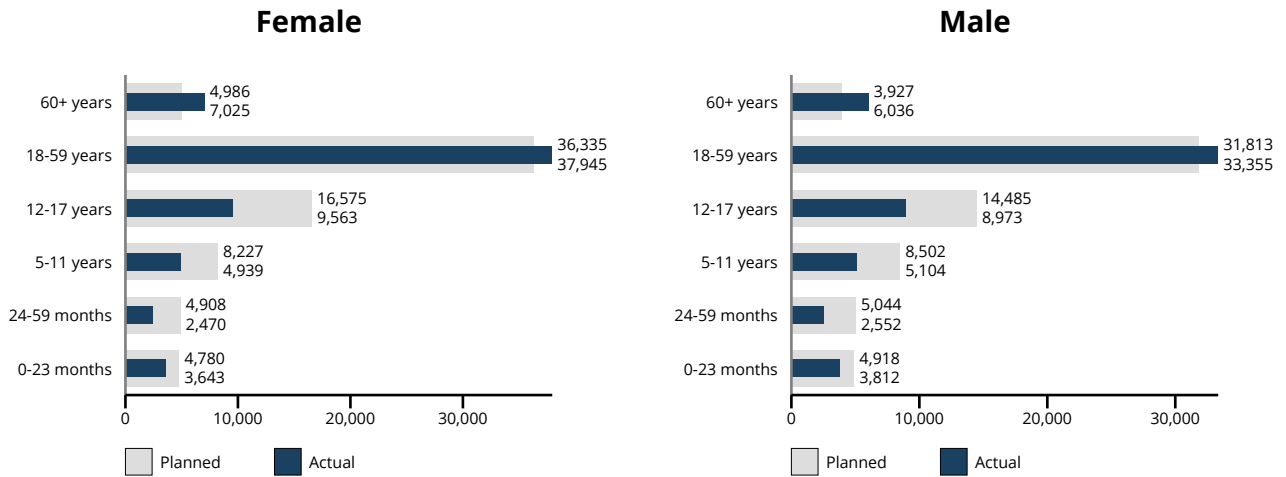


52% female

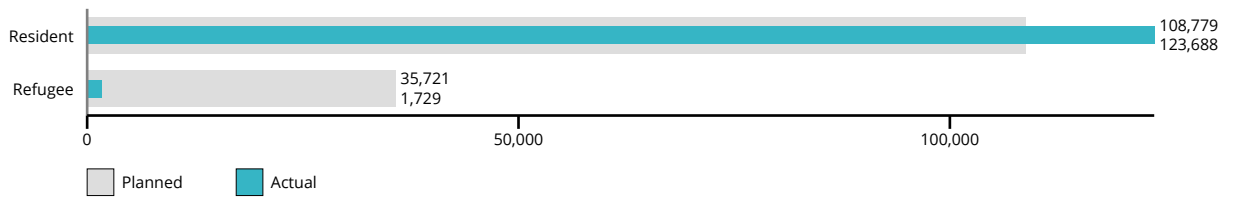


48% male

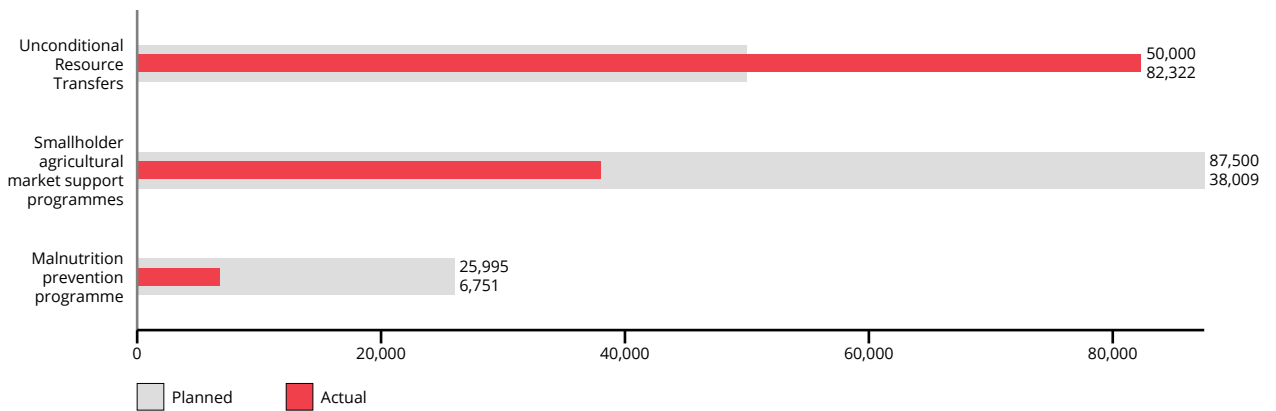
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



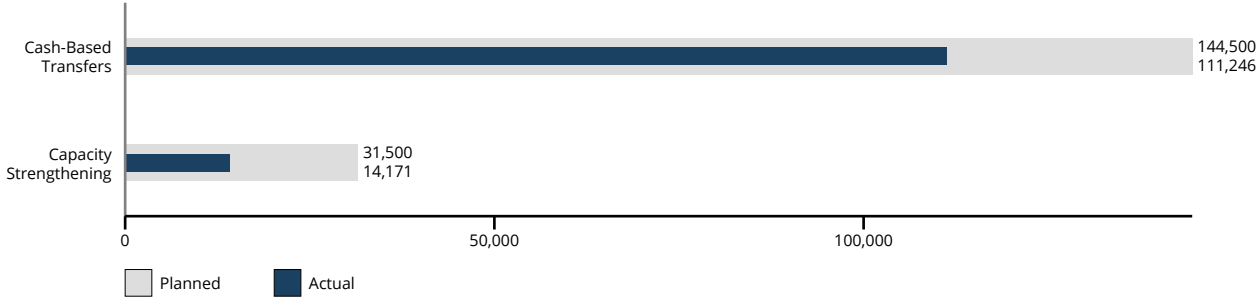
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



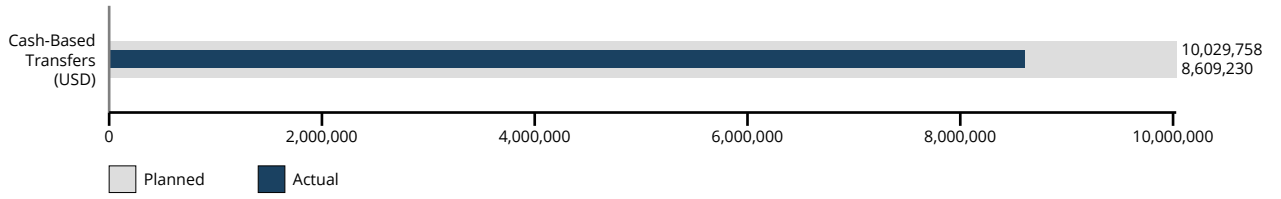
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



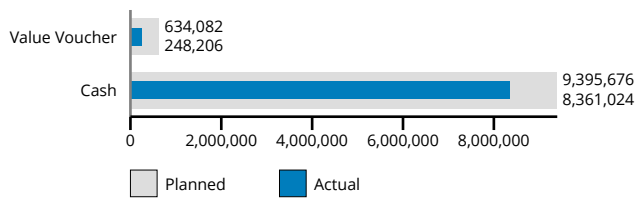
Beneficiaries by Modality



Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Ghana is a lower-middle-income country located on the Gulf of Guinea. It has a population of 30.8 million, 50.7 percent of whom are women and 49.3 percent are men [1]. Since the restoration of multi-party democracy in 1992, Ghana has experienced peaceful elections and transitions of power. However, a number of security concerns persist, including

chieftaincy-related power struggles in Bawku district in the northeast of the country.

Conflict frequently stems from the illicit trade in weapons and ammunition across the country's porous borders [2]. Violence in southern Burkina Faso has led to an influx of refugees into northern Ghana, placing further strain on the limited economic resources of the north. As of December 2024, 7,487 refugees and 9,866 asylum seekers were registered by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Ghana Refugee Board.

Ghana experienced significant macroeconomic pressure during the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, when the gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate fell from 6.5 percent (2019) to 0.51 percent (2020). Although growth rates rebounded rapidly in the immediate post-pandemic period to 5.4 percent [3], the impact of the conflict in Ukraine on the costs and availability of key imports such as wheat and fertilizer reduced growth to 3.2 percent in 2022 [4] when general inflation rose to a two-decade high of 54.1 percent and food price inflation soared to 59.3 percent [5]. The Ghanaian Cedi (GHS) depreciated from GHS 6 to USD 1 in January 2022 to GHS 14 to USD 1 in December of that same year; wage growth remained largely stagnant over the same period.

Rising debt levels and debt servicing costs have seriously threatened Ghana's fiscal stability resulting in cuts in social spending and undermined private sector growth. Both areas are essential if the country is to succeed in its efforts to reduce poverty and address structural inequalities. In 2021, the debt to GDP ratio stood at 80.1 percent [6]. The Government has set an ambitious target of reducing that ratio to 55 percent by 2028, with debt servicing costs accounting for, at most, 18 percent of annual revenue [7].

Poverty is widespread and severe among rural households, more than half of which are multidimensionally poor and self-employed in agriculture [8]. Notwithstanding Ghana's recent economic growth, the northern regions remain the poorest, plagued by slow economic growth, limited development, conflict and climate-related shocks [9]. These challenges are compounded by a severe lack of resources and people's limited access to social services [10].

Ghana's rural, urban and coastal areas face a range of environmental challenges. The costs associated with environmental degradation are high; in 2017, they were estimated at USD 6.3 billion annually, equivalent to 10.7 percent of GDP. Among the causes of environmental damage are air and water pollution, agricultural land degradation, deforestation, illegal mining, overfishing, coastal erosion, flooding and improper solid waste management [11].

Ghana is also significantly impacted by climate change. In 2024, The country experienced a prolonged dry spell in Northern Ghana and Transition Zones which has significantly impacted Ghana's agricultural sector and food security. The livelihoods of over 400,000 smallholder farmers have been directly affected, and the food security of more than 920,000 farmers at risk. According to the Government of Ghana, approximately 1.8 million hectares of farmland have been impacted, affecting key crops such as maize, rice, groundnut, soybean, millet, and yam. The estimated financial loss stands at GHS 22.2 billion, representing roughly 10 percent of the agricultural sector's total Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

In response to these needs, and through its Country Strategic Plan, WFP assisted 125,417 people in Ghana with emergency food, nutrition, and livelihoods support. In November, WFP scaled up efforts under its strategic outcome 1 to reach over 70,000 people impacted by the dry spell. With additional funding from donors, emergency cash assistance was provided to meet the immediate food and nutrition needs of Ghana's most vulnerable, including asylum seekers, host communities, and those affected by extreme weather events.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP focused on promoting nutrition sensitive policies, programmes and social and behaviour change initiatives at the national, local, institutional, and individual levels.

Through strategic outcome 3, WFP implemented a comprehensive food systems approach to directly impact about 180,000 Smallholder farmers (SHFs) and transforming the livelihoods of over 800,000 people, 70 percent of whom are women and under the age of 35. The strategy being employed aimed to connect agricultural communities across the entire food systems chain, (production, processing and marketing) while developing access to innovative agro-financing instruments to ensure affordable, available and reliable access to finance resulting in improved livelihoods for the aforementioned SHF population being impacted.

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP continued to work with national leadership to support the strengthening of core building blocks of the national social protection systems, including the Ghana School Feeding Programme. Interventions took place at national, community and individual levels to assist in creating a coherent and efficient enabling environment and boost inclusiveness and equitability to make sure no Ghanaian is left behind.

Under strategic outcome 5, WFP remained available to provide support services to Government and other actors, helping them deliver their mandates through effective partnerships and streamlined on-demand services. The service catalogue included supply chain, transport, technology, cash transfer, monitoring and evaluation, and data and analytic services.

Risk management

WFP mainstreamed risk management across its activities and identified key risks including potential errors or frauds in targeting, registration and enrolment of beneficiaries, potential supply chain pipeline breaks of the supercereal processor, operational disruptions due to elections, misappropriation of cash including fraudulent disbursement and theft, amongst others. Mitigation measures were put in place and key performance indicators established to facilitate monitoring of the key risks.

During the year, the risk register was updated to include the devastating dry spell in Ghana from July to August 2024 which severely impacted over 920,000 farmers, with more than 430,000 confirmed to be directly affected. This crisis hit eight regions, notably Upper East, Upper West, Northeast, Northern, Savannah, Bono East, Bono, and Oti.

In response to the risks of eroding the food and nutrition security gains in areas affected by the prolonged dry spell, WFP implemented a series of targeted mitigation measures designed to safeguard vulnerable populations. These measures included scaling up emergency food assistance, nutrition interventions to prevent malnutrition, and supporting cash-based transfer programs to empower households to meet their immediate food needs. WFP also worked closely with the Government of Ghana and development partners to implement livelihood initiatives, such as resilience building activities and sustainable agriculture initiatives to restore food security and stabilize livelihoods of affected beneficiaries. These collaborative efforts sought to prevent long-term setbacks and ensure communities could recover from the adverse impacts of the dry spell.

Lessons learned

In 2024, WFP began implementing its new Country Strategic Plan. WFP devoted substantial efforts to test programme designs and prove the impact of new forms of assistance for scaling up, recognizing the need to draw from different funding streams, including those to support vulnerable families who are chronically food insecure. As such, WFP invested heavily in preparing and operationalizing new strategies around food systems, school feeding, digitalization and further developing longer-term approaches to resilience-building based on holistic food systems.

A digital ecosystem assessment conducted in Ghana highlighted the significant progress made by the Government in building foundational digital infrastructure. However, a substantial urban-rural divide remains, with smallholder farmers in rural areas facing challenges such as limited internet access, low digital literacy, and inadequate access to devices. To address these disparities, programs should be tailored to the realities of rural communities, including initiatives like shared community-based technology services, to foster inclusive and equitable digital transformation.

2024 saw unique challenges around meeting the needs of vulnerable Ghanaian communities affected by the prolonged dry spell. By strengthening its access and engagement capacities, and extensive targeting, WFP was able to mount an immediate response to reach affected communities including minority groups.

Country office story

From Drought to Relief: The Pastoralist Experience



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Issahaku Osman finds hope in WFP's cash assistance, which enabled him to purchase food for his household during the prolonged dry spell.

A Lifeline in the Drought: How WFP is Supporting Ghana's Marginalized Pastoralists

Ghana's Worst Dry Spell in Decades

In 2024, Ghana experienced its worst dry spell since 1983, leaving over one million people adversely affected, according to a joint rapid assessment by the Government of Ghana, the World Food Programme (WFP), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the International Water Management Institute (IWMI).

In northern Ghana and the transitional zones, where the drought decimated livelihoods, the assessment revealed that pastoralist communities—already a marginalized group—were among the hardest hit. Their survival is closely tied to livestock herding, and with grazing lands drying up, their food security and economic stability were severely impacted.

As part of commitments to ensure that no one is left behind, WFP prioritized its existing resources in areas impacted by the dry spell, with gaps and unmet needs of 141,190 households (693,924 people). These needs spanned across 45 of the 95 districts (in nine regions) most impacted by the dry spell. With an official request from the Government and informed by a Joint rapid Assessment conducted by WFP, FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, and IWMI, WFP's response was launched in November 2024 and is expected to continue through the 2025 lean season.

WFP had three confirmed funding streams for the dry spell, through which about 35,000 vulnerable households, including 8,900 farmers and 570 pastoralist households, were provided with critical assistance to meet their consumption and livelihoods needs, including agricultural reimbursement in some of these cases.

Struggling to Survive: Issahaku's Story

In Kpabia, a rural community where farming and cattle herding sustain livelihoods, 28-year-old Issahaku Osman has faced the harsh realities of Ghana's worst dry spell since 1983. As a pastoralist supporting a family of nine, his survival depends on the cattle he herds for others. However, with grazing lands drying up, his family's primary source of sustenance—milk—became scarce.

"The cattle don't have enough to eat, so they don't produce enough milk for us," Issahaku explains. "Before the drought, we used to eat twice a day, but now even that is difficult."

Water scarcity compounded their struggles, forcing Issahaku to walk nearly four miles daily under extreme heat to find water for the cattle. The prolonged drought also led to an increase in livestock diseases, further endangering their livelihood.

WFP Steps In: Providing Critical Assistance

Recognizing the urgent needs of communities like Issahaku's, WFP launched an emergency response in November 2024, following a joint rapid assessment conducted with the Government of Ghana, FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, and IWMI. The assessment identified that 693,924 people across 141,190 households in 45 districts were impacted by the drought, with marginalized groups like the Fulbe pastoralists among the hardest hit.

With support from United States Agency for International Development (USAID), WFP provided targeted cash-based assistance to 605 pastoralist households across the Northern, Upper West, Northeast, and Savannah regions. This intervention reached 28 communities and benefited approximately 3,030 individuals, surpassing initial targets by 6 percent.

Issahaku's family was one of the beneficiaries. Through WFP's support, they received Ghanaian Cedi GHS 1,800, enabling them to buy essential food supplies.

"One morning, my mother told me there was no food left," Issahaku recalls. "I didn't know what to do. Then, WFP's support arrived just in time. I gave part of the money to my mother to buy two bags of maize, and we used the rest to buy a goat for my brother, who has a disability, so he can rear it and earn a living."

Measurable Impact and Future Goals

Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) covering over 200 households across 20 communities has shown that WFP's intervention not only helped sustain food consumption but also reduced negative coping strategies and enhanced social cohesion.

Looking ahead, WFP's ultimate goal is to strengthen the resilience of affected communities by expanding sustainable livelihood support, ensuring that marginalized groups like pastoralists can recover and build long-term food security. The intervention will continue through the 2025 lean season, with efforts focused on bridging humanitarian assistance with long-term development solutions.

At the heart of WFP's mandate is the commitment to ensuring that no one is left behind. For Issahaku and thousands like him, this support is more than just emergency relief—it is a foundation for rebuilding their future.

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Crisis affected populations (including refugees and internally displaced) in Ghana are able to meet their essential needs (food, nutrition and non-food) before, during and in the aftermath of crises.



WFP scaled up its **support** to reach **82,322 people** affected by the prolonged **dry spell** and **asylum seekers** fleeing the conflict in Burkina Faso



WFP strengthened **national emergency preparedness** by supporting the **CADRI** and the **Inter-Agency Multi-Hazard Contingency Plan**

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP scaled up its support to reach approximately 80,000 people affected by the prolonged dry spell and asylum seekers fleeing the conflict in Burkina Faso. Additionally, WFP contributed to strengthening national emergency preparedness by supporting the development of the Capacity for Disaster Risk Initiative (CADRI) and the Inter-Agency Multi-Hazard Contingency Plan.

Activity 1: Strengthening Emergency Preparedness and Response

WFP collaborated primarily with government ministries, departments, and agencies, alongside the Interagency Working Group on Emergencies (IAWGE). The focus was on capacity strengthening, encompassing coordination, preparedness, contingency planning, joint assessments, training, workshops, and resource mobilization. These efforts were designed to enhance collaboration, improve emergency response capabilities, and ensure comprehensive planning and resource allocation.

Notably, WFP led a team of experts from various government institutions to develop a national Early Warning for All (EW4ALL) implementation roadmap. This initiative was requested by the Minister of Communication & Digitalization following the launch of the EW4ALL initiative in collaboration with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR). In 2024, WFP expanded its preparedness, planning, and assessment efforts to cover floods, asylum seekers and host communities, and emergency operations centres (EOCs). A South-South triangular cooperation learning visit to India further enriched these initiatives.

Recognizing the growing impact and increasing unpredictability of climate change, WFP initiated a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ghana Meteorological Agency (GMET). This partnership aimed to facilitate data-sharing and improve early warning systems, leveraging both institutions' expertise in anticipatory action, forecasting, geospatial analysis, and information dissemination to enhance preparedness, mitigation, and resilience-building efforts.

However, funding constraints significantly affected implementation. Activity 1 was funded at only 8 percent of the needs-based plan and 13 percent of the implementation plan, with support primarily coming from multilateral funding. The 87 percent funding shortfall hindered WFP's ability to implement key recommendations from the 2023 nationwide assessment of emergency operations centres, including capacity strengthening, equipment provision, and infrastructure development. It also limited WFP's capacity to support the Government in strengthening early warning systems, anticipatory action, and community resilience against climate and food security challenges.

Activity 2: Support for Asylum Seekers, Host Communities, and Drought-Affected Populations

Under Activity 2, WFP provided cash-based transfers (CBT) to 634 asylum seekers households at the Tarikom settlement site in the Upper East Region, as well as vulnerable host communities in the Upper East and Upper West Regions under the Gulf of Guinea (GoG) response. This support helped mitigate a significant decline in dietary consumption and reduced reliance on asset-depleting coping strategies, despite the challenges posed by the dry spell and its impact on food security. Additionally, agro-pastoralists and affected families received support in response to the extended dry spell across Northern, Northeast, Savannah, Oti, and Upper West Regions.

This intervention was closely coordinated with the Government of Ghana to prevent duplication of efforts. WFP partnered with Mobile Telephone Network Mobile Money Limited to facilitate digital cash transfers for host communities and dry spell-affected beneficiaries, while ABSA Bank managed cash disbursements for asylum seekers. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Ghana Refugee Board (GRB), and World Vision Ghana (WV Ghana) played key roles in managing response activities at the asylum seekers' settlement site.

World Vision International, as the cooperating partner (CP), was responsible for mobilization, targeting, verification, and social and behaviour change (SBC) messaging under the GoG response. To uphold WFP's environmental and social safeguarding policy, WFP collaborated with the Forestry Division to ensure tree-planting activities at host communities and the asylum seekers' settlement site followed sustainability guidelines.

Broad Spectrum Limited (BSL) verified pastoralist and Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) households affected by the dry spell.

As part of a joint UN project with the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), WFP implemented resilience-building interventions targeting GoG beneficiaries in Bawku West District, Upper East Region, in partnership with Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA).

Cash transfers to host communities were a significant component of this initiative, with 1,163 households (9,020 individuals) receiving cash assistance to meet their food and nutrition needs. Additionally, the livelihoods project provided asylum seekers with access to productive land for cultivating vegetables and practicing fish farming, which helped improve their animal protein intake. This initiative also extended benefits to host communities surrounding the settlement site, fostering a sense of shared progress and collaboration.

Direct cash support was also provided to asylum seekers at the Tarikom settlement site, benefiting 634 households (1,730 individuals). This assistance played a crucial role in addressing their immediate needs and improving their overall living conditions. Furthermore, marginalized and vulnerable groups, particularly pastoralist families affected by the dry spell, were not overlooked. A total of 606 pastoralist families (3,030 individuals) received CBT's to help them cope with food shortages and other challenges brought on by the harsh climatic conditions.

SBC approaches were integrated into the program to complement unconditional cash transfers. These efforts focused on raising awareness about nutrition, food security, and healthcare practices, empowering communities to make informed decisions for their well-being. In line with WFP's commitment to environmental sustainability, afforestation efforts were also undertaken. A total of 200 trees were planted in host communities and at the asylum seekers' settlement site, contributing to long-term environmental conservation and resilience. Activity 2 had a funding shortfall of 33 percent of the needs-based plan, affecting WFP's ability to respond comprehensively to emergencies. Primary funding sources included France, Germany, multilateral allocations (France and Sweden), Republic of Korea, United Kingdom, and the United States of America. While WFP was able to assist asylum seekers, host communities, and drought-affected populations, the funding gap meant many vulnerable families remained unsupported.

Security challenges in the Bawku enclave, Upper East Region, severely impacted access to the asylum seekers' settlement site and host communities. Travel to Bawku Municipality often required security escorts, delaying implementation. At times, financial service providers declined to undertake cash distributions due to security risks, further delaying support to asylum seekers. Funding shortfalls forced WFP to reduce the number of planned beneficiaries significantly.

Despite these challenges, fundraising efforts are ongoing to scale up food and non-food assistance. Support for asylum seekers and host communities under the GoG response will continue, alongside new emergency responses as they arise.

Looking ahead, WFP Ghana is prioritizing resilience-building interventions as part of the GoG response to help asylum seekers and vulnerable host communities generate their own income through livelihood activities. This initiative is inspired by the Songhai Integrated Agriculture Initiative in Benin, aiming to equip communities with sustainable agricultural and income-generating skills for long-term resilience.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>Work with actors at the national, institutional, community and individual levels to strengthen their capacity to enhance gender sensitive, evidence-based early warning analysis for informed anticipatory action, preparedness, disaster risk reduction and response, including disaster risk financing mechanisms like climate insurance.</p>	<p>1 - Partially integrates gender and age</p>
<p>Provide unconditional assistance including social and behaviour change activities, to crisis affected populations.</p>	<p>3 - Fully integrates gender</p>

Strategic outcome 02: Nutritionally vulnerable populations in Ghana, including pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, children, people with disabilities and people living with HIV and tuberculosis, have improved diets by 2028.



2,069,444 people were reached with **social and behaviour change** activities to improve their diets.



5000+ vulnerable women and girls received **nutrition-sensitive livelihoods support** to build resilience to food and nutrition insecurity.



Through the **SUN Business Network**, **private sector participation** in the demand and supply of **nutritious foods** was enhanced.

Strategic outcome 2 focused on improving the diets of nutritionally vulnerable populations in Ghana, including pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, children, people with disabilities and people living with HIV and tuberculosis.

In 2024, WFP Ghana made significant strides in strengthening nutrition programming, fostering public-private partnerships, and integrating resilience-building interventions. These efforts were critical in addressing food insecurity, malnutrition, and the growing impacts of climate change. WFP leveraged partnerships and innovative solutions to improve nutrition outcomes, particularly for vulnerable groups.

One of WFP's most significant achievements was supporting the establishment and launch of the Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network (SBN). This initiative reinforced WFP's role in facilitating private sector investments in nutritious food value chains. The SBN played a key role in consolidating initial investments in selected local rice millers to fortify rice, thereby enhancing the nutritional value of school meals. Additionally, WFP collaborated with the Ghana Health Service to increase demand for healthy diets nationwide.

WFP also worked closely with Japanese private sector partners, including KOKO Plus Foundation, Nippon Electric Company, Limited (NEC), and Sysmex Corporation, to support the Government of Ghana in implementing an integrated nutrition, social and behaviour change (SBC), and livelihoods interventions. This initiative made significant strides in improving health and nutrition outcomes across 90 districts in Ghana. It provided value vouchers to enhance access to nutritious foods, ensuring that vulnerable populations could meet their dietary needs. Additionally, health facilities were equipped with ultra-modern diagnostic equipment, which improved the accuracy of tests and reduced waiting times for critical screenings such as anaemia and malaria.

The introduction of a digital SBC application further strengthened the initiative by enhancing nutrition counselling outcomes. This tool enabled health personnel to identify the root causes of poor child growth and collaborate with caregivers to develop tailored solutions. As a result, the initiative achieved impressive nutrition outcomes for pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW) and children, marking a substantial step forward in addressing malnutrition and improving overall health in the region.

Post-distribution monitoring results showed the proportion of children 6-23 months of age who received a minimum diet diversity increased from 28.6 percent baseline to 29.3 percent in 2024. However, the proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet dropped from 14.8 percent baseline to 9 percent in 2024.

WFP strengthened its work on the nutrition-climate nexus by partnering with local NGOs and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Through an integrated resilience Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) intervention, nutritionally vulnerable households were supported with climate-smart, nutrition-sensitive techniques to improve their agricultural practices, particularly in the face of climate change. Households were supported with essential farm inputs, including improved seedlings, fertilizers, irrigation tools, crop threshers, and hermetic silos, to boost productivity and significantly reduce post-harvest losses.

Additionally, the initiative promoted diversified crop cultivation, encouraging the growth of nutrient-rich crops such as orange-fleshed sweet potatoes, soybeans, and leafy green vegetables, which contributed to improved dietary diversity and food security. These efforts collectively aimed to strengthen agricultural sustainability and support farmers in overcoming environmental and economic challenges.

A total of 5,086 nutritionally vulnerable individuals, including PBW, children aged 6-23 months, and adolescent girls, were targeted in Karaga, a highly food-insecure district in Ghana's Northern Region. Key interventions were designed to

address nutrition and food security challenges through a multi-faceted approach. The initiative provided value vouchers via the Ghana Health Service, with a particular focus on households enrolled in the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme. It also ensured access to locally produced protein-micronutrient powder for children and Supercereal for PBW, while adolescent girls received vouchers to choose their preferred locally available nutritious foods.

SBC activities played a central role, reaching over two million people and targeting social and gender norms that impact nutrition practices. Additionally, efforts were made to strengthen market systems and promote social marketing, aiming to boost demand for locally available nutritious foods. The initiative also piloted rice fortification programs to enhance the nutritional quality of school meals, further contributing to improved health outcomes for vulnerable populations. These combined efforts underscored a comprehensive strategy to improve nutrition and food security across communities. WFP provided technical assistance to the Government of Ghana in developing a curriculum aimed at strengthening capacity in the education, social protection, food, and health sectors. This curriculum will support the implementation of the national food-based dietary guidelines (FBDGs), enabling Ghanaians to make informed food and lifestyle choices.

Despite these achievements, significant challenges persisted. Funding shortfalls were a major concern, as available resources were only sufficient to meet half of the planned needs for the year, putting assistance for vulnerable populations at risk amid economic and climate-induced crises. However, additional funding from the Government of Korea, secured in response to the prolonged dry spell, will enable WFP to extend support to nearly 11,000 people by early 2025. High food prices further exacerbated the situation, forcing many beneficiaries to adopt negative coping mechanisms, such as reducing meal portions. This was reflected in a notable increase in the coping strategy index from 6.7 percent baseline to 10.79 percent in 2024, and a decline in Food Consumption Scores across all the food groups.

Additionally, gender and inclusion barriers posed challenges, which WFP addressed through the digitalization of Village Savings and Loans Associations to promote financial inclusion for rural women. SBC initiatives targeted all genders to address social norms that hindered the uptake of nutritious foods, and efforts were made to ensure inclusivity, reaching 128 persons with disabilities (PWDs). These challenges highlighted the ongoing need for adaptive strategies and sustained support to achieve long-term food security and nutrition goals.

To expand its impact in 2025, WFP Ghana aims to intensify resource mobilization and integrate nutrition fully into all strategic outcomes. WFP will work to expand nutrition programming by scaling up support for local rice millers to produce fortified rice for school feeding programmes, improving the diets of school-aged children and in particular those from resource-poor families. WFP will also leverage technology for SBC ensuring that gamification and incentivization strategies are adopted to enhance engagement and drive behaviour change in nutrition practices. Building on the success of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Business Network, WFP will continue to attract private sector investment in the demand and supply of safe, affordable, and nutritious foods. WFP will integrate nutrition with resilience and emergency preparedness efforts to ensure food and nutrition security in the face of climate shocks. WFP will continue to provide policy support and technical assistance for evidence generation, informing national nutrition policies and programming.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Promote nutrition sensitive policies, programmes and social and behaviour change initiatives at the national, local, institutional, and individual levels to create an enabling environment that supports people in Ghana to have healthy diets and healthy lifestyles.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 03: Food systems in Ghana, including for nutritious food value-chains are inclusive, provide sustainable livelihoods, meet essential nutrient needs for all, and are more resilient to local and global financial, climate and geo-political shocks, and value chain disruptions, by 2028.



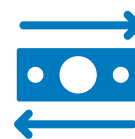
WFP collaborated with **farmers, government**, and the **private sector** to promote **sustainable agriculture** and **economic empowerment**.



WFP provided training on **good agricultural practices, financial management**, and **agribusiness** to empower **smallholder farmers** and improve **market access**.



WFP initiated **agroforestry projects** and stakeholder engagement, focusing on **climate-smart farming** and sustainability in Ghana.



WFP supported **18,000 SHFs** with **cash transfers** of **GHS 4,429/USD 187** to boost **agricultural productivity**.

Strategic outcome 3 aimed to create inclusive and resilient food systems in Ghana, ensuring that nutritious food value chains support sustainable livelihoods and meet the essential nutrient needs of all individuals. The goal was to strengthen these systems to withstand local and global financial, climate, and geopolitical shocks, as well as disruptions in value chains, thereby promoting long-term food security and sustainability.

WFP collaborated with diverse stakeholders, including farmer-based organizations, individual farmers, UN agencies, the private sector, and government institutions, to advance sustainable agriculture and promote the economic empowerment of smallholders. Employing a holistic value chain approach, WFP provided training on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), post-harvest handling and storage, corporate governance for selected microprocessors, and financial management. This empowered smallholder farmers and aggregators to meet market requirements in terms of both quality and quantity.

As part of its commitment to climate-resilient agriculture, WFP Ghana initiated stakeholder engagements as a preliminary step toward implementing the agroforestry project funded through the Changing Lives Transformation Fund (CLTF).

This strategic outcome was resourced at more than 100 percent of the annual needs, with the majority of funding comprising multi-year contributions that will be carried over into 2025. Informed by the integrated approach of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), activities under this strategic outcome aimed to reduce humanitarian needs while fostering good nutrition. Approximately 30,000 smallholder farmers (55 percent women) producing crops such as maize, beans, groundnuts, and rice benefited from capacity-strengthening initiatives, value chain coordination, and linkages to premium markets.

WFP adopted a holistic approach to food systems, equipping farmers with knowledge on modern farming techniques, agribusiness management, and value addition, while providing resources for sustainable production. This included support for climate-smart agriculture, access to quality inputs, and mechanization to enhance productivity. In partnership with agricultural colleges, WFP provided specialized training to youth on farm machinery maintenance and repair. Additionally, WFP strengthened aggregation systems to improve market access, fostered linkages with buyers, and promoted job creation across the value chain, ensuring a more inclusive and resilient food system.

In partnership with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), WFP expanded the Farmer Support Activity Phase 2, reaching over 18,000 new participants across 200 communities in 17 districts in northern Ghana. This project focused on improving smallholder production capacity by facilitating access to agricultural inputs and disseminating tailored messages on good agronomic practices. In response to a prolonged dry spell that disrupted the cropping calendar and affected 928,523 farmers across eight regions, WFP developed and disseminated Instant Voice Recorded messages to 35,000 smallholder farmers, offering guidance on moisture retention, pest control, and

adaptive farming practices.

Through the Emergency Support to Rural Livelihoods and Food Systems (ESRF) initiative, WFP collaborated with the Government to provide processing equipment to over 4,000 women and youth microprocessors across 53 districts. Additionally, cash-based transfers were disbursed to women-headed households and Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in the regions of Savannah, North-East, Upper East, and Upper West via mobile money platforms, prioritizing women as cash recipients. Market linkages and post-harvest support were also strengthened through a Anheuser-Busch InBev (AB InBev)-funded project, which supported six aggregators and 2,800 smallholder farmers in Bono, Ashanti, and Upper West regions. WFP facilitated connections with private sector off-takers, such as Yedent Company Limited, and provided post-harvest equipment to reduce losses and enhance productivity.

WFP initiated the CLTF-funded agroforestry pilot project, aimed at promoting sustainable farming practices while generating carbon credits. During the reporting period, efforts focused on partnership development, program design, and cropping models, with activities set to begin in the 2025 planting season. Cash-based transfers were a critical component of the initiative, with WFP supporting 18,000 smallholder farmers in 2024 with cash transfers of Ghanaian Cedi GHS 4,429.86 (USD 286.70) each to boost agricultural productivity, in addition to the 17,000 beneficiaries from Phase 1. Furthermore, 7,000 farmers in dry spell-affected areas received GHS 2,800 (USD 181.20) each to support household food security and recovery.

To strengthen collective action, WFP organized 8,797 smallholder farmers into 250 Farmer-Based Organizations (FBOs), providing training on post-harvest loss management, value addition, and gender equity through Gender Action Learning Systems (GALS). Specialized agricultural support was also provided to 400 rice farmers in the Aveyime irrigation scheme, where rice nets were distributed to protect fields from bird pests, significantly improving yields and incomes. These comprehensive interventions underscored WFP's commitment to building resilient and sustainable food systems while empowering farmers and vulnerable groups across Ghana.

While all activities were adequately funded, additional resources would have enabled WFP to scale up interventions. USAID funds were repurposed to address urgent needs arising from the dry spell, which limited the implementation of planned capacity-strengthening activities.

ESRF funds allocated to WFP did not include training components, limiting the ability to provide food safety, quality management, and business training for food processors. Additionally, some microprocessors faced delays in completing their facilities, hindering progress. Some aggregators initially struggled to secure buyers, highlighting the need for participatory engagement in program design. WFP developed a Community Engagement and Action Plan (CEAP) to guide future efforts.

In 2025, WFP will begin implementing the CLTF-funded agroforestry project, targeting 50,000 smallholder farmers in collaboration with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

WFP is collaborating with over 30 partner institutions to enhance the incomes of 90,000 youth smallholder farmers. This includes post-harvest equipment distribution, capacity building under the Building Resilient Impact and Development through Graduate Employment (BRIDGE) initiative, and technical support to agricultural educational institutions.

Also, it plans to support over 2,000 food processors with working capital and equipment upgrades to improve efficiency, promote nutrition security, and create sustainable employment.

WFP will seek to expand its donor base, leveraging the Changing Lives Transformation Fund to attract additional investments. Efforts will also focus on increasing women's participation in interventions and exploring digital and mechanized solutions to enhance agricultural resilience.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Work with national actors, to equitably provide knowledge, skills, tools, de-risking instruments, and links that will enable them to strengthen food systems and agrifood value chains, in accordance with demand and in line with national priorities.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 04: Ghana's social protection system is gender transformative, nutrition-sensitive, shock-responsive and inclusive, and reaches its target beneficiaries more effectively and efficiently by 2028.



WFP collaborated with the **Government of Ghana** and other stakeholders



WFP's school feeding, livelihood empowerment, and HIV support initiatives enhanced **diet quality, financial inclusion, and strengthened local economies**

Strategic outcome 4 aimed to transform Ghana's social protection system into one that is gender and nutrition-sensitive, shock-responsive, and inclusive. The goal was to ensure that the system effectively and efficiently reaches its target beneficiaries, addressing their diverse needs while promoting equity, resilience, and improved nutrition outcomes.

In 2024, WFP made significant strides in addressing the nutritional needs of vulnerable populations across Ghana through various initiatives. These programs, implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MOGCSP), Ghana Health Service, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the Ghana AIDS Commission, and other key stakeholders, targeted sectors such as school feeding, livelihood empowerment, and support to people living with HIV (PLHIV). Despite challenges related to funding shortfalls, notable successes were achieved, particularly in enhancing diet quality, improving financial inclusion, and strengthening local economies.

The Sustainable Financing Initiatives (SFI), co-sponsored by WFP and MOGCSP, aimed to explore opportunities for financing and transformative partnerships in the realm of school feeding. Following Ghana's signing of the School Meals Coalition declaration, SFI focused on identifying the costs of high-quality school meal programs, developing multi-year financing strategies, and fostering dialogue for their adoption after completion in 2025. The initiative has shown promising potential in shaping Ghana's national school feeding strategy.

In parallel, WFP worked to expand its successful digital financial inclusion program, which had previously benefitted the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) beneficiaries, to additional regions and districts. This effort addressed challenges faced by women in LEAP program, further promoting inclusive financial participation. WFP's work with the Government on social protection is to foster economic empowerment and self-reliance pathways. In Ghana, social protection is increasingly utilized to build resilience and promote economic inclusion. With funding from the Gates Foundation, WFP has been working closely with the LEAP cash transfer programme to enhance the financial inclusion and economic empowerment of vulnerable households, with a particular focus on women. WFP has provided LEAP beneficiaries with cash top-ups, together with literacy training, income-generating guidance, and mentorship, among other complementary measures. These combined efforts have enabled households to maximize the benefits of regular cash transfers, building resilience through timely and sufficient social protection while laying the groundwork for sustainable income-generating opportunities. Beneficiaries have successfully invested in their human capital, improving their capacity to achieve resilience and independence beyond the LEAP Programme.

In 2024, the Rockefeller Foundation supported essential initiatives designed to enhance the sustainability and local economic impact of school feeding programs. These initiatives included research on fortified rice, in collaboration with the Fortified Whole Grain Alliance, to conduct a feasibility and acceptance study. Additionally, an analysis was carried out to characterize parboiled unpolished rice (PUR) varieties. Though Fortified rice production has not started yet, schools have started the consumption of PUR. A total of 1.1 mt was supplied across 3 schools. Capacity-building efforts for local rice millers were also a key focus, alongside the integration of the School Meal Planner PLUS app. A nutrition campaign reached over 4,000 participants, promoting healthy eating and fortified rice. Additionally, advocacy efforts resulted in the development of a national plan for school feeding, and best practices were shared at a nutrition conference.

Despite limited funding, WFP continued to monitor and assess the impact of school feeding programs across the country. In partnership with government stakeholders, an annual joint monitoring exercise was conducted to review progress and capture lessons learned for future program improvements. This included a critical assessment of the effects of the dry spell on school feeding activities, which informed WFP's response efforts to affected communities.

The capacity strengthening and livelihood support for PLHIV expanded in 2024, with an additional four facilities in the Ashanti and Eastern Regions offering support. WFP also documented success stories of improved food security and nutrition, which were used for advocacy purposes.

Despite these advancements, financial constraints hindered the scaling-up of the PLHIV intervention, which could not fully meet the rising needs due to funding limitations. These challenges were compounded by the underfunding of the strategic outcomes compared to the Needs Based Plan.

Gender equality remained a key focus in 2024, with significant progress made through the LEAP program. A total of 600 female beneficiaries received training and seed capital for livelihood activities. Additionally, the Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Protection piloted the Gender Action Learning System (GALS) methodology in two districts under the LEAP-Digital Financial Inclusion (DFI) project. This initiative resulted in improved gender outcomes, including joint decision-making at the household level, increased male participation in unpaid care work, financial inclusion, and reduced intimate partner violence.

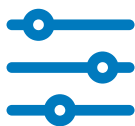
Despite the successes achieved in 2024, several challenges were faced, primarily related to funding shortfalls. These limitations impacted the full implementation of several planned activities. For example, the second phase of the LEAP program could not proceed due to insufficient funding, and the pilot for digitalized monitoring of school feeding programs was unable to continue due to missing and damaged equipment. Moreover, the livelihood intervention for PLHIV could not be expanded in line with rising needs.

Looking forward to 2025, WFP plans to improve the performance of these initiatives by intensifying resource mobilization efforts. Key funding prospects include increased support from UNAIDS Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF) for the PLHIV program, enhanced contributions from Japan for school feeding programs, and the potential for Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) funding to advance the digitalization of school feeding monitoring. These efforts, combined with the lessons learned in 2024—particularly regarding the importance of securing sustainable funding—will inform more robust and integrated programmatic planning moving forward.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>Work with actors to strengthen capacity at national, community and individual levels to assist in creating an enabling environment for policy coherence and efficiency in implementing equitable and inclusive national social protection systems, including the Ghana School Feeding Programme.</p>	<p>3 - Fully integrates gender</p>

Strategic outcome 05: Government and other actors are efficient in delivering their mandates, through effective partnerships and streamlined on-demand services.



On-Demand Service Value Proposition presented in two separate engagements with **donors** and **partners**



Contract templates and **Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)** developed, to streamline engagement process for organizations seeking WFP's services.

Strategic outcome 5 is focused on enhancing the efficiency of the government and other actors in fulfilling their mandates. This was achieved by fostering effective partnerships and providing streamlined, on-demand services, ensuring improved coordination and delivery of initiatives to meet the needs of communities effectively.

As part of Ghana's Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP introduced its Service Provision activity, engaging donors, partners, and stakeholders through dedicated information-sharing sessions. These sessions were essential in 2024, the inaugural year of implementation, as they allowed potential service users to gain a clear understanding of services offered by WFP and to explore opportunities to leverage the On-Demand Service Catalogue.

To enhance visibility and generate interest, WFP presented the On-Demand Service Value Proposition in two separate engagements with donors and partners. Notably, cash transfer services emerged as a key area of interest, with several partners submitting follow-up requests to explore potential collaborations.

To facilitate smooth and efficient partnerships, contract templates and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) were developed, ensuring a streamlined engagement process for organizations seeking WFP's services. The service provision model operated on a direct cost-recovery basis, meaning that partners requesting services must provide the necessary funding for their delivery.

While these initial engagements successfully raised awareness, WFP recognized the need to further position itself as a partner of choice in service provision. Looking ahead to 2025, the outlook for On-Demand services is promising, particularly given the strong interest in cash transfer solutions. WFP will continue to intensify its outreach efforts, ensuring that more organizations are aware of and can benefit from the comprehensive Service Catalogue.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide on-demand services to government and other actors to enhance efficiency, effectiveness, and coordination in the implementation of interventions.	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

According to a 2023 World Bank report, Ghana leads in gender equality in West and Central Africa, with women excelling in health and education. However, rural women and girls still face barriers such as limited education access, teenage pregnancy, and child marriage, with only 79 percent attending primary school versus 86 percent in urban areas. Despite 65 percent labour market participation (above Sub-Saharan Africa's 63 percent), 77 percent of women work in vulnerable, low-paying jobs, often in informal agriculture. Women own only 8 percent of land, and decision-making roles remain low (15 percent in parliament, 27 percent in management). Gender-based violence and social norms further limit opportunities.

In its Gender Strategy for the 2024-2028 Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP Ghana prioritizes programmatic approaches aimed at addressing socio-cultural norms that are discriminatory toward women. These norms often hindered women's economic empowerment and ultimately impede progress toward achieving food security and nutrition.

WFP Ghana integrated gender across all aspects of its programming. When targeting beneficiaries, WFP ensured that women, youth, and people with disability (PWDs) were represented on decision-making committees such as the Targeting and Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFM). This inclusion empowered these marginalized groups to fully participate in WFP activities and contributed to their increased confidence and agency.

WFP Ghana's gender-focused interventions in 2024 have made notable progress in transforming socio-cultural norms and promoting economic empowerment for women, youth, and PWDs. Through innovative initiatives like the Gender Action Learning Systems (GALS) methodology, financial inclusion programs, and the digitization of Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs), WFP continued to foster sustainable development and inclusivity, paving the way for broader societal change.

The strategy focused on promoting GALS, fostering financial inclusion, and facilitating access to inputs, services, and finance for women, youth, and PWDs, particularly through cash transfer programs for farmers.

Through initiatives funded by MasterCard, including the Agribusiness for Youth Empowerment (AgYE) and Development Finance Institutions (DFI) supported Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) projects, WFP Ghana piloted the GALS methodology. This approach aimed to shift socio-cultural norms that inhibit women's economic empowerment. Capacity-building efforts were extended to key ministries—specifically, the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture—at both national and subnational levels. These ministries were trained to lead the GALS pilot programs within their respective projects. A total of 36 individuals (14 male, 22 female) were trained as Trainers of Trainers, and through step-down training, 131 champions were trained across the Eastern, Volta, and Upper East regions. Of these, 59 were men and 72 were women.

The pilot yielded significant gender outcomes. Through a participatory approach, existing barriers to women's empowerment were identified and addressed by gender champions. Key areas covered included: increased financial inclusion, reduction in gender-based violence (GBV), more equitable distribution of unpaid care work, enhanced economic empowerment and improved decision-making processes.

WFP Ghana further promoted financial inclusion among poor households, particularly for women and PWDs, through cash-based transfers to host communities and smallholder farmers. This was facilitated via mobile money, with beneficiaries also gaining ownership of mobile money accounts.

WFP Ghana, in partnership with women-led civil society organization (CSO) Savannah Women in Development Agency (SWIDA) and Hiveonline, digitized 18 VSLAs using a digital ledger smartphone application. A total of 540 women, including 36 VSLA secretaries, were trained on digital ledger management.

The digitalization of VSLAs led to significant improvements across several areas. Group contributions increased by 60 percent, driven by greater transparency and the ease of tracking savings digitally. Access to loans also rose by 50

percent, as higher member contributions expanded available funds. The initiative achieved 100 percent retention rates and strengthened intra-community social cohesion within the groups. Additionally, the time spent on manual processes was reduced by 50 percent, freeing up more time for social discussions and engagement in livelihood activities. These outcomes highlight the transformative impact of digitalization on financial inclusion, efficiency, and community dynamics.

WFP also partnered with the Sustainable Development in Africa Advocacy (S-DIAA) to organize the inaugural International Persons with Disability Empowerment Conference (IMPEWDEC 2024). This event brought together over 600 persons with various disabilities, along with stakeholders from the private sector, to advocate for policies and legal frameworks that protect the rights of PWDs. The conference also provided participating PWDs with skills, including digital literacy training, to empower them to advocate for their rights and pursue personal and professional goals.

Protection and accountability to affected people

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

WFP Ghana remains committed to enhancing its protection and accountability efforts, ensuring that the affected people it assists are consistently supported with a dedicated staff and workforce focused on prevention and minimizing unintended negative impacts. Through the organization's programs and interventions, WFP has prioritized beneficiary participation, ensuring that communities are well-informed and actively engaged in both the design and implementation processes.

A key component of WFP's efforts is the cash transfer program aimed at supporting vulnerable households affected by the dry spell. This initiative addressed the food security and nutrition needs of affected communities, with particular attention given to marginalized groups such as pastoralists and asylum seekers. In line with WFP's commitment to inclusivity, these groups were given equal access to assistance, contributing to the overall effectiveness of the program.

WFP's protection measures extended to all partnerships, with contractual agreements incorporating clauses on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). Cooperating Partners (CPs) were screened through the UN Partner Portal (UNPP) or offline tools to assess their capacity to prevent, mitigate, and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse. Where necessary, WFP planned for capacity-strengthening initiatives and supported partners in strengthening their protective measures. In 2024, the capacity of five CPs were assessed, revealing a mix of capabilities: one with full capacity, one with medium capacity, and three with no capacity. To support PSEA awareness, materials such as posters and notepads were designed, printed, and distributed for the sensitization of staff, partners, and beneficiaries.

In its Cash-Based Transfer (CBT) initiatives, WFP integrated protection messages to raise awareness about mobile money scams and the safe keeping of Personal Identification Numbers (PINs). These messages were communicated through Interactive Voice Response (IVR) systems as well as face-to-face sensitization sessions. Additionally, for the cash distribution to Asylum Seekers under the Government of Ghana intervention, WFP ensured that cash pay-outs were conducted using smaller bank notes to reduce the risk of exposing beneficiaries to fraud and exploitation within their communities.

WFP's Mechanization Training program has also played a pivotal role in equipping youth with vital skills. In partnership with two Agricultural Training Colleges, 370 youth - 85 of whom were women (31.5 percent), 250 men (67.5 percent), and 3 with disabilities (0.8 percent) - received training. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), including safety boots and helmets, were provided to the trainees, who were also educated on PSEA principles.

Further strengthening its commitment to financial inclusion, WFP facilitated the acquisition of mobile SIM cards and mobile money accounts for host communities and smallholder farmers. This initiative enabled beneficiaries, including asylum seekers without national identification cards, to access mobile money services, ensuring equitable and meaningful assistance.

WFP has implemented a robust targeting mechanism to ensure diverse community members, including women, youth, and persons with disabilities (PWDs), were represented in decision-making processes. These groups participated in targeting and complaints committees, ensuring that all voices were heard in the design, implementation, and monitoring of activities. Additionally, WFP's toll-free hotline offered an accessible channel for feedback in multiple languages, complaint and targeting committees, further enhancing accountability and transparency. A total of 1,624 cases were recorded - 825 complaints, 323 requests for information and 476 positive feedback. All complaints were escalated to outcome managers and the Country Director, and each case was resolved to close the feedback loop satisfactorily. Post-distribution monitoring results showed that no beneficiary reported safety concerns while receiving WFP assistance.

In partnership with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), WFP mobilized and engaged vulnerable young people in innovative initiatives addressing Post-Harvest Loss (PHL) across 11 regions. A 2-day forum was organized in three zones - Southern (Ho), Middle (Sunyani), and Northern (Bolgatanga) - where 79 youth were selected to showcase their innovations in agri-tech. This initiative further strengthened the Mechanization Training and PHL innovation activities, ensuring that young people's input was integrated into the project design and implementation.

At the subnational level, WFP worked closely with the Social Welfare and Community Development Departments, the Department of Gender, and local Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to strengthen referral pathways and provided additional support to beneficiaries who may experience violence. This partnership was particularly focused on supporting those impacted by the Government of Ghana project.

Finally, WFP prioritized training on Protection and Accountability to Affected People (AAP) for both staff and beneficiaries. These training were designed to mainstream protection principles across all activities, ensuring that they were not only incorporated into regular operations but also supported by intentional resource allocation. Extensive consultations with diverse groups within affected communities have helped ensure that the voices of beneficiaries inform the design, implementation, and monitoring of WFP's interventions.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Environmental and social safeguards (ESS) was integrated in all WFP programmes in Ghana in 2024 through new Field-Level Agreements (FLAs), Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs), and Technical Agreements. These aligned with WFP's Environmental Policy and Environmental and Social Standards, ensuring that interventions were conducted sustainably.

In collaboration with the Ghana Meteorological Agency, WFP empowered youth by establishing Climate Clubs in approximately 20 Senior High Schools within the Savannah Ecological Zone. These clubs aimed to foster climate awareness and encourage sustainable environmental practices among young people.

As part of its commitment to ESS, WFP trained partners and enumerators on its Environmental and Social Safeguards framework and conducted eight Environmental and Social Risk Assessments. Additionally, WFP collaborated with technology companies such as Ignitia and Farmerline to provide climate information to smallholder farmers, ensuring they had access to timely and accurate weather forecasts to inform their agricultural activities. Furthermore, WFP actively supported smallholder farmers through partnerships with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA), Regional and District Directorates of Agriculture (RDAs/DDAs), and private institutions. This support included capacity-strengthening initiatives on Good Agronomic Practices (GAPs) and the dissemination of weather and climate information to farmers to enhance resilience.

WFP safeguarded its programmes by institutionalizing environmental and social protection measures. Staff, partners, and enumerators received training on Environmental and Social Safeguards, reinforcing WFP's commitment to protecting both the environment and the communities served, aligning with donor requirements for sustainable interventions. A corporate screening tool was used to assess potential environmental and social risks associated with projects. Based on these assessments, mitigation strategies were developed through an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) to minimize negative impacts.

WFP's commitment extended to afforestation efforts in collaboration with the Government of Ghana. Through the Green Ghana Day celebration, WFP engaged in tree planting activities at the asylum seekers' reception centre in Tarikom, located in the Upper East Region. This initiative served as a mitigation strategy against deforestation and biodiversity loss, contributing to ecosystem restoration and climate resilience.

Recognizing Ghana's significant progress in enhancing environmental and social safeguards within its interventions, the country was selected to host the WFP Environmental Policy Revision Mission in 2024. This mission provided an opportunity to share success stories, challenges, and lessons learned, helping shape the future direction of environmental and social safeguarding within WFP's global operations.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP Ghana launched the Environmental Management System (EMS) in the third quarter of 2019 and has been working on making its operations more sustainable following its environmental action plan.

In 2024, the Ghana Country Office undertook several initiatives aimed at improving operational efficiencies with a strong focus on energy and waste management. These efforts were designed not only to optimize resource use but also to support sustainable development goals through collaboration with local and international stakeholders.

In the area of energy management, WFP Ghana prioritized building efficiency upgrades to reduce energy consumption. This involved replacing older, energy-consuming air conditioning units and refrigerators with energy-efficient,

non-ozone-depleting models. Additionally, the office took steps to promote energy conservation by replacing most of the lighting with LED bulbs. These changes were implemented as part of a broader strategy to minimize WFP's environmental footprint and align with global best practices for energy use.

Waste management in Ghana continues to present significant challenges, compounded by the growing volume of waste generation and limited disposal infrastructure. Despite progress, gaps remain in waste management enforcement, infrastructure, and public behaviour. To address these challenges, WFP Ghana has worked closely with local authorities, the private sector, and communities to explore sustainable solutions. These solutions emphasize the need for recycling, waste-to-energy technologies, and education to drive long-term behavioural changes. In this context, WFP collaborated with the Environmental Protection Agency and a waste recycling charity organization to ensure the proper collection and recycling of office waste, including electronic and plastic waste. Waste sorting was also prioritized, with the provision of color-coded bins to facilitate the segregation of different types of waste. This initiative extended to the shared waste collection area with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), promoting better waste disposal practices across United Nations agencies.

In terms of international cooperation, Ghana hosted a successful South-South and triangular cooperation mission with Cameroon. This initiative focused on sharing knowledge, expertise, and technology related to waste management, energy efficiency, and food processing, enhancing both countries' capacities to address shared environmental challenges.

Looking ahead, WFP Ghana plans to continue exploring opportunities for renewable energy solutions, particularly solar power, taking into account the region's average sunshine hours, baseline energy data, and the expected duration of WFP's presence. The office will also pursue various funding opportunities to support the expansion of renewable energy initiatives. Additionally, the partnership with the waste recycling company will be formalized to ensure that all waste generated in WFP offices is appropriately recycled. To raise awareness of environmental issues, WFP Ghana will conduct campaigns focused on reducing waste, water, and energy consumption, as well as promoting the benefits of video conferencing as an alternative to air travel.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

In 2024, WFP remained committed to ensuring that the people of Ghana had access to improved diets. A key part of this commitment was the intentional integration of nutrition objectives into the broader Food Systems, Social Protection, and Emergency Preparedness and Response pillars. This approach resulted in the roll-out of integrated programs that significantly expanded the reach of nutrition programming across the country.

One notable example was the targeting of vulnerable participants in the Livelihoods Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) program, which is the government's social safety net. Specifically, WFP focused on pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW) and girls by delivering social and behaviour change messages to help optimize the use of their monthly cash support for purchasing nutritious foods. This initiative was designed to empower beneficiaries with the knowledge and tools needed to make better dietary choices, enhancing their nutrition and overall well-being.

In addition to this, WFP successfully implemented an integrated resilience intervention, combining food assistance for asset-building with nutrition-sensitive agriculture in Northern Ghana. The impact of this intervention was evident during the prolonged dry spell that severely affected regions in Northern Ghana and Transition Zones thereby impacting crop production. Farmers who were supported by WFP to practice climate smart agriculture were not as affected as the other farmers who did not adopt good agricultural practices. The inclusion of irrigation systems within this program enabled households to maintain backyard gardens, which provided essential food supplies when there were significant food shortages in the region. The intervention also supported project participants to pursue agroforestry which allowed cultivation of both vegetables and fruit trees, thereby maximizing access to nutritious diets. By focusing on both livelihoods and nutrition, these households were better equipped to cope with the challenges posed by the drought, demonstrating the power of integrated approaches in enhancing food security and resilience.

Similar integrated interventions were also rolled out for crisis-affected populations. These programs combined food assistance with nutrition top-ups for host communities and asylum seekers to enable nutritionally vulnerable people like children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs while also emphasizing nutrition-sensitive approaches, which enabled communities to respond more effectively to shocks and disruptions.

To further strengthen nutrition integration, WFP ensured that all new project proposals included dedicated nutrition components, with specific budget lines allocated to support nutrition activities. This commitment to nutrition funding was particularly evident in the last quarter of the year when regular nutrition-specific funding was available. This best practice, which has been successfully implemented, will be sustained throughout the duration of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), ensuring that nutrition remains a central component of WFP Ghana's ongoing initiatives.

Through these efforts, WFP is making significant strides in integrating nutrition into its broader programs, ensuring that vulnerable populations are not only supported in times of need but also equipped to build long-term resilience through improved dietary practices and sustainable food systems.

Partnerships

WFP continued to strengthen its multi-sectoral partnerships through collaborations with a diverse array of institutions and individuals. Working together with the Government of Ghana, donors, international financial institutions, the private sector, United Nations agencies and other resource partners to foster sustainable development and humanitarian solutions.

While WFP maintained strong relationship with existing government donors including, France and the United States of America, efforts to diversify the donor base allowed WFP to build relationships with new government donors including Germany, the Republic of Korea and the United Kingdom. Facing crucial challenges like the prolonged dry spell in 2024, WFP Ghana significantly scaled up its donor engagement efforts, particularly through a series of courtesy meetings held by the new Country Director with Ambassadors and High Commissioners from key donor countries, including the USA, UK, France, Republic of Korea, Australia, EU, Norway, China, and others. Existing relationships with development, humanitarian, and government partners were reinforced, while new donors were actively engaged to secure funding needed to scale-up interventions aligned with the "Saving and Changing Lives Agenda." This proactive approach undertaken in the first year of the 2024-2028 Country Strategic Plan (CSP), facilitated funding commitments from donors for the initiatives planned in the CSP. WFP received funding from more than 10 sources including government donors, private sector and IFIs. Forty four percent of the total funding supported emergency activities while 56 percent supported resilience and root causes activities.

WFP also worked closely with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to secure USD 20 million in funding from the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) through a competitive call for proposals. Internal funding from the Changing Lives Transformation Fund facilitated WFP's expansion and exploration of partnerships with various entities, including the Economic Enclaves Project (under the Millennium Development Authority), the Ghana Carbon Registry, the Forestry Commission, and private sector firm Acorn Rabobank, to pilot carbon sequestration linked to agroforestry.

The Government of Ghana remained WFP's largest implementing partner, receiving around 70 percent of the resources channeled to partners in 2024. Other partners included local, national and international Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs), academia and the private sector. WFP Ghana has been engaging with international and national NGOs on the implementation of general food assistance to refugees, livelihoods in refugee camps and host communities, food systems and nutrition interventions with the aim of improving access to food, enhancing resilience to shocks and providing direct nutritional support while shifting its focus to institutional strengthening, prevention and behaviour change. In the period under review, WFP Ghana worked with private sector and academia partners to strengthen food systems and improve livelihoods of the targeted farming communities. WFP also engaged a local NGO to implement third-party monitoring interventions to monitor equipment distributions to targeted beneficiaries. To enhance collaboration, quarterly meetings have been held with the government ministries, NGOs and donor community where WFP has provided updates on CSP implementation. WFP rolled out the United Nations Partner Portal, a web-based platform for centralised management of partnerships which also enabled partners to access information and opportunities, not just for WFP but other UN agencies as well. WFP has been working on preparation of key documentation that will facilitate the implementation of corporate policies and guidelines under the CSP period.

WFP sustained its engagement with the African Development Bank (AfDB) to strengthen its positioning and advocacy for climate-related interventions **in support of the government's efforts to achieving their climate commitments.**

Private sector partnerships that were focused on food systems, nutrition, and social protection remained in place, with contributions from DSM Firminech, the Mastercard Foundation, Anheuser-Busch InBev (ABinBEV), and the Rockefeller Foundation.

Focus on localization

As part of its commitments under the Grand Bargain, WFP Ghana focused on localizing its operations by prioritizing national Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) as key cooperating partners. In 2024, approximately 30 percent of WFP's resources were directed through local NGOs, with a particular emphasis on nutrition interventions. Local NGOs were chosen due to their strong presence in the communities they serve and their cost-effectiveness in implementing programs.

However, despite the recognition of the crucial role that local and national partners play in humanitarian work, practical engagement has faced challenges. To address this, WFP is working with both local and international NGOs, as well as Government agencies, to improve coordination and foster better collaboration. WFP is also advocating for joint

resourcing of projects, where national NGOs can form consortiums to pool their resources and capabilities for large-scale operations. Moving forward, WFP intends to prioritize national NGOs in its selection process and explore the possibility of setting a quota allocation for them. Additionally, WFP will continue to work with donors to support sub-contracting arrangements that enable national NGOs to partner with international organizations in project implementation.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP continued its leadership roles within the Inter-Agency Working Group on Emergency (IAWGE) and the Social Protection Working Group. These were both co-chaired by WFP, in partnership with the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) and the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, respectively. WFP also led the Development Partners' Forum on Social Protection, contributing to the creation of agile and responsive inter-agency frameworks.

WFP launched a resilience-building intervention in partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and International Organization for Migration (IOM), targeting asylum seekers and host communities in Ghana's Upper East Region as part of the Gulf of Guinea response.

In response to the impact of the prolonged dry spell, WFP participated in a joint assessment with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), UNICEF, and the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), which provided the basis for estimating the population in need. The coordination and planning for the dry spell response leveraged a multi-level coordination mechanism involving Ghana's Government agencies, international organizations, and development partners. The coordination approach, notably for the cash assistance, was organized across two main frameworks: the Cash Transfer Working Group (Interim), and the Data Analytic Technical Committee (DATC) - instituted by the interim cash transfer working group. This coordination approach ensured targeted, efficient, and non-duplicative assistance to affected populations.

WFP and IFAD collaborated on an assessment of Ghana's digital landscape to provide a comprehensive analysis of the country's agricultural sector and its current state of digitalization. By identifying key challenges, gaps, and opportunities, the study aims to inform and strengthen planned digitalization initiatives, fostering innovation and growth through digital technologies. To maximize resources and ensure broad stakeholder engagement, WFP and IFAD shared insights, conducted a joint validation workshop, and are co-developing a consolidated report.

Financial Overview

At the conclusion of 2024, the annual budget for the Ghana Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2024-2028 was funded at 148 percent of the needs-based plan. WFP significantly improved resource mobilization in 2024, securing funding from a diverse range of partners. Almost USD 37 million in new funding was received in 2024, representing 79 percent of all available resources. Out of the USD 37 million received, USD 10 million was earmarked for implementation starting in 2025. With available resources amounting to USD 46.8 million, WFP exceeded its 2023 resources by 200 percent. This rejuvenation of the funding situation reflected adeptness in building effective relationships with the donor resource base in Ghana and highlighted the commitment of various stakeholders to the success of WFP's initiatives in the country.

Funding was composed of 83 percent directed multilateral, 8 percent multilateral, and 9 percent from other sources. Flexible funding and Advance Financing played a critical role in mitigating pipeline breaks and enabling WFP to provide immediate assistance to populations affected by the dry spell while advocating for additional resources. Contributions from new donors to Ghana's funding stream further enhanced the quality of available resources for implementing the CSP.

Despite the overall increase in funding, several limitations impacted the effective use of these funds. Late confirmation of contributions in the year resulted in delays in the implementation of major activities. Additionally, the earmarking of contributions restricted the flexibility needed to address emergent situations. Although the overall funding exceeded the CSP budget, the earmarking of contributions prevented or only allowed limited funding to be reprioritized for the emergency, resulting in shortfalls in addressing increased needs from the unexpected prolonged dry spell.

Unexpected circumstances, particularly funding shortfalls and the recent dry spell in Northern Ghana, impacted the implementation of the CSP. Key activities such as emergency preparedness, asylum seeker support, nutrition, and social protection were massively affected by limited resources. The underfunding of emergency preparedness hindered the implementation of critical capacity-strengthening measures, while funding gaps in nutrition and social protection jeopardized support for vulnerable populations. Additionally, the dry spell exacerbated food insecurity, leaving many households unsupported. Despite some funding from partners, these shortfalls delayed implementation and reduced program impact, highlighting the need for additional resources to address urgent needs and ensure long-term resilience.


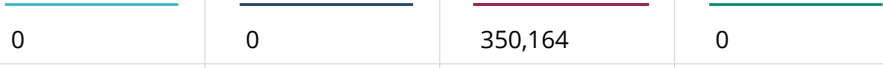





On-demand service was newly introduced in Ghana's CSP in 2024, its first year of implementation. Funding for this activity is on a direct cost recovery basis, requiring the government and other actors to fund the services as per their requests.

A key challenge in 2024 was tightly earmarked funds, which restricted the flexibility needed to allocate resources strategically across all outcomes. Although funding levels increased during the year, the earmarking of these funds for specific purposes resulted in certain key outcomes being underfunded. This limited funding flexibility meant that priority areas requiring a more balanced or integrated approach did not receive the full financial support they needed, thus hindering WFP's ability to achieve optimal results across the CSP outcomes.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	10,910,250	4,282,132	7,162,922	2,757,812
SO01: Crisis affected populations (including refugees and internally displaced) in Ghana are able to meet their essential needs (food, nutrition and non-food) before, during and in the aftermath of crises.	10,910,250	4,282,132	7,162,922	2,757,812
Activity 01: Work with actors at the national, institutional, community and individual levels to strengthen their capacity to enhance gender sensitive, evidence-based early warning analysis for informed anticipatory action, preparedness, disaster risk reduction and response, including disaster risk financing mechanisms like climate insurance.	1,813,754	1,080,492	138,882	112,514
Activity 02: Provide unconditional assistance including social and behaviour change activities, to crisis affected populations.	9,096,496	3,201,640	7,024,040	2,645,298
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	4,281,501	2,144,302	10,593,310	994,746
SO02: Nutritionally vulnerable populations in Ghana, including pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, children, people with disabilities and people living with HIV and tuberculosis, have improved diets by 2028.	4,281,501	2,144,302	10,593,310	994,746
Activity 03: Promote nutrition sensitive policies, programmes and social and behaviour change initiatives at the national, local, institutional, and individual levels to create an enabling environment that supports people in Ghana to have healthy diets and healthy lifestyles.	4,281,501	2,144,302	10,593,310	994,746

SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	 6,430,574	 14,176,979	 21,224,818	 12,578,374
SO03: Food systems in Ghana, including for nutritious food value-chains are inclusive, provide sustainable livelihoods, meet essential nutrient needs for all, and are more resilient to local and global financial, climate and geo-political shocks, and value chain disruptions, by 2028.	 6,430,574	 14,176,979	 21,224,818	 12,578,374
Activity 04: Work with national actors, to equitably provide knowledge, skills, tools, de-risking instruments, and links that will enable them to strengthen food systems and agrifood value chains, in accordance with demand and in line with national priorities.	 6,430,574	 14,176,979	 21,224,818	 12,578,374
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	 3,549,333	 1,626,086	 1,323,441	 701,124
SO04: Ghana's social protection system is gender transformative, nutrition-sensitive, shock-responsive and inclusive, and reaches its target beneficiaries more effectively and efficiently by 2028.	 3,549,333	 1,626,086	 1,323,441	 701,124
Activity 05: Work with actors to strengthen capacity at national, community and individual levels to assist in creating an environment that fosters policy coherence and efficiency in implementation of equitable and inclusive national social protection systems, including the Ghana School Feeding Programme.	 3,549,333	 1,626,086	 1,323,441	 701,124
SDG Target 7. Diversified resources	 2,076,164	 873,035	 0	 0
SO05: Government and other actors are efficient in delivering their mandates, through effective partnerships and streamlined on-demand services.	 2,076,164	 873,035	 0	 0

Activity 06: Provide on-demand services to government and other actors to enhance efficiency, effectiveness, and coordination in the implementation of interventions.		2,076,164	873,035	0	0
Non-SDG Target		0	0	350,164	0
Total Direct Operational Costs		27,247,823	23,102,534	40,654,654	17,032,056
Direct Support Costs (DSC)		2,640,318	1,909,678	4,153,234	2,468,091
Total Direct Costs		29,888,141	25,012,212	44,807,888	19,500,148
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)		1,794,702	1,564,356	1,947,044	1,947,044
Grand Total		31,682,842	26,576,568	46,754,932	21,447,192

Data Notes

Operational context

[1] Government of Ghana, Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection and Ghana Statistical Service. 2021. Ghana 2021 Population and Housing Census – Volume 1, Preliminary Report.

[2] United Nations. 2022. Common Country Analysis for the Republic of Ghana (unpublished).

[3] World Bank. 2021. Ghana GDP per capita (2021).

[4] TBC

[5] Ghana Statistical Service. 2023. Ghana, December 2022 Consumer Price Index and Inflation.

[6] Ghana News Agency. 2022. Ghana will reduce public debt to 55 per cent – President Akufo-Addo.

[7] Presidency of the Republic of Ghana. 2022. Address to the Nation by President Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo on the Economy.

[8] Ghana Statistical Service. 2022. Ghana Annual Household Income and Expenditure Survey. Highlights: 2020 First and Second Quarters – Report on Food Insecurity, Multidimensional Poverty and Labour Statistics.

[9] World Bank Group. 2021. Climate risk country profile: Ghana.

[10] Index Mundi. Ghana Demographics Profile.

[11] World Bank Group. 2021. Climate risk country profile: Ghana.

Strategic outcome 01

ART activities targeting People Living with HIV (PLHIV) were not implemented in the first year of the CSP. However, this will commence in 2025.

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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	68,689	59,832	87%
	female	75,811	65,585	87%
	total	144,500	125,417	87%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	4,918	3,812	78%
	female	4,780	3,643	76%
	total	9,698	7,455	77%
24-59 months	male	5,044	2,552	51%
	female	4,908	2,470	50%
	total	9,952	5,022	50%
5-11 years	male	8,502	5,104	60%
	female	8,227	4,939	60%
	total	16,729	10,043	60%
12-17 years	male	14,485	8,973	62%
	female	16,575	9,563	58%
	total	31,060	18,536	60%
18-59 years	male	31,813	33,355	105%
	female	36,335	37,945	104%
	total	68,148	71,300	105%
60+ years	male	3,927	6,036	154%
	female	4,986	7,025	141%
	total	8,913	13,061	147%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	35,721	1,729	5%
Resident	108,779	123,688	114%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Malnutrition prevention programme	25,995	6,751	25%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	87,500	38,009	43%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	50,000	82,322	164%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	8,031,411	1,461,543	18%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Value Voucher	634,082	248,206	39%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	1,364,265	6,899,480	506%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis affected populations (including refugees and internally displaced) in Ghana are able to meet their essential needs (food, nutrition and non-food) before, during and in the aftermath of crises.				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 02: Provide unconditional assistance including social and behaviour change activities, to crisis affected populations.					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 02: (2.1) Crisis affected populations are provided with unconditional assistance to meets their food and nutrition and non-food essential needs.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	ART clients; All; Children; Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls; Activity supporters	General	Female	25,869	41,737
		Distribution;	Male	24,131	40,585
		Prevention of stunting	Total	50,000	82,322
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	ART clients	Prevention of stunting	Female	405	
			Male	395	
			Total	800	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Activity supporters	Prevention of stunting	Female	5,985	575
			Total	5,985	575
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Prevention of stunting	Female	1,977	
			Male	1,923	
			Total	3,900	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	2,156	194
			Male	2,154	193
			Total	4,310	387
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of stunting	Female	4,000	703
			Total	4,000	703
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	8,031,411	1,461,543

A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance	General Distribution	Number	17,100,000	8,715,545
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance	Prevention of stunting	Number	6,529,500	395,441

Other Output

Activity 02: Provide unconditional assistance including social and behaviour change activities, to crisis affected populations.

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 02: (2.1) Crisis affected populations are provided with unconditional assistance to meet their food and nutrition and non-food essential needs.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	2,715	2,715

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Work with actors at the national, institutional, community and individual levels to strengthen their capacity to enhance gender sensitive, evidence-based early warning analysis for informed anticipatory action, preparedness, disaster risk reduction and response, including disaster risk financing mechanisms like climate insurance.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: SO1_POLICIES_SUPPORT - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	>0	>0	0		Secondary data
Target Group: SO1_CS_EPA - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	>4	>1	0		Secondary data
Target Group: SO1_Coordination - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
Number of coordination meetings contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs led by national convening entity as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	4	≥4	≥4	6		Secondary data
Target Group: SO1_EPC_plan - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
Number of management plans, processes and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	1	≥1	≥1	1		Secondary data
Target Group: SO1_POLICIES_SUPPORT - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)							

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs that have benefitted from WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥4	≥2	1	Secondary data	
Target Group: SO1_POLICIES_SUPPORT - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
Emergency preparedness capacity index	Overall	0	>3	>1	2.09	Secondary data	
Number of policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs created or adapted by national stakeholders with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	>4	>1	0	Secondary data	
Proportion of national stakeholders contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs reporting improved consensus, coalitions, or networks after WFP capacity strengthening support	Female	0	>0	>0	0	Secondary data	
	Male	0	>4	>1	0	Secondary data	
	Overall	0	>4	>1	0	Secondary data	
Target Group: SO1_POLICIES_SUPPORT - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Other climate adaptation and risk management activities (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥4	≥4	2	Secondary data	
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support	Overall	0	≥4	≥1	1	Secondary data	
Activity 02: Provide unconditional assistance including social and behaviour change activities, to crisis affected populations.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: AS&HC;_Beneficiary - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	25.4	≤2.8	≤5.8	7.8	WFP survey	
	Male	28.4	≤6.5	≤9.5	11.5	WFP survey	
	Overall	27.5	≤4.7	≤7.7	9.7	WFP survey	
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	7.1	≤5.7	≤8.7	10.7	WFP survey	
	Male	14.2	≤5.2	≤8.2	10.2	WFP survey	
	Overall	12	≤5.4	≤8.4	10.4	WFP survey	
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	19	≤43.2	≤40.2	38.2	WFP survey	
	Male	24.2	≤35.2	≤32.2	30.2	WFP survey	
	Overall	22.7	≤39.1	≤36.1	34.1	WFP survey	
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	48.4	≥48.3	≥45.3	43.3	WFP survey	
	Male	33.2	≥53.1	≥50.1	48.1	WFP survey	
	Overall	37.8	≥50.8	≥47.8	45.8	WFP survey	
Target Group: AS&HC;_Beneficiary - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	38.1	≥95	≥95	19.8	WFP survey	
	Male	39.8	≥95	≥95	28.9	WFP survey	
	Overall	39.3	≥95	≥95	24.6	WFP survey	

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	46.8	≤5	≤5	47.5	WFP survey
	Male	47.4	≤5	≤5	46.8	WFP survey
	Overall	47.2	≤5	≤5	47.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	15.1	=0	=0	32.7	WFP survey
	Male	12.8	=0	=0	24.3	WFP survey
	Overall	13.5	=0	=0	28.3	WFP survey
Target Group: SO1_AS&HC;_Benef - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting						
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	38.2	≥60.4	≥57.4	55.4	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	38.4	≥43.4	≥40.4	33.3	WFP survey
	Male	32.9	≥37.9	≥34.9	42.9	WFP survey
	Overall	35.7	≥40.7	≥37.7	38.8	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	55.8	≥60.8	≥57.8	33.3	WFP survey
	Male	56.5	≥61.5	≥58.5	42.9	WFP survey
	Overall	56.1	≥61.1	≥58.1	38.8	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	1.2	≥6.2	≥3.2	5.6	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥5	≥2	6.1	WFP survey
	Overall	0.6	≥5.6	≥2.6	5.9	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	24.4	≥29.4	≥26.4	17.1	WFP survey
	Male	22.4	≥27.4	≥24.4	20	WFP survey
	Overall	23.4	≥28.4	≥25.4	18.8	WFP survey
Target Group: SO1_AS&HC;_benef - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	8.09	<5	<10	11.88	WFP survey
	Male	10.51	<5	<7	8.54	WFP survey
	Overall	9.78	<5	<9	10.14	WFP survey
Target Group: SO1_GOG&DRY;_SPEL_Benef - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Proportion of eligible population enrolled in national programmes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Female	72	=100	=100	100	Secondary data
	Male	52	=100	=100	100	Secondary data
	Overall	62	=100	=100	100	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 02: Nutritionally vulnerable populations in Ghana, including pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, children, people with disabilities and people living with HIV and tuberculosis, have improved diets by 2028.	Root Causes
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Output Results

Activity 03: Promote nutrition sensitive policies, programmes and social and behaviour change initiatives at the national, local, institutional, and individual levels to create an enabling environment that supports people in Ghana to have healthy diets and healthy lifestyles.

Corporate output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs

CSP Output 03: (3.1) Households, including those with nutritionally vulnerable people, have increased capacity and are economically empowered to improve their diets, including knowledge about good nutrition.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	ART clients	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	104 8 112	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Activity supporters	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	1,000 1,000	673 673
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	505 41 546	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	1,501 1,499 3,000	1,173 1,260 2,433
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	3,000 3,000	1,980 1,980
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	634,082	248,205
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of stunting	Number	1,378,440	557,131

Other Output

Activity 03: Promote nutrition sensitive policies, programmes and social and behaviour change initiatives at the national, local, institutional, and individual levels to create an enabling environment that supports people in Ghana to have healthy diets and healthy lifestyles.

Corporate Output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs

CSP Output 03: (3.1) Households, including those with nutritionally vulnerable people, have increased capacity and are economically empowered to improve their diets, including knowledge about good nutrition.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.15: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.15.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfers programmes	Prevention of stunting	Number	141	
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Prevention of stunting	centre/site	136	59
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	322,280	343,563
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	3,943,080	1,725,881

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 04: (3.2) National and local institutions and authorities, along with communities, have strengthened capacity to create an enabling environment by providing better support for the development and adoption of coherent policies on access to and the consumption of nutritious foods throughout Ghana.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	17	12
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	3,182	3,415
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	31	14
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	549	780

Outcome Results

Activity 03: Promote nutrition sensitive policies, programmes and social and behaviour change initiatives at the national, local, institutional, and individual levels to create an enabling environment that supports people in Ghana to have healthy diets and healthy lifestyles.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: SO2_ Beneficiary - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	9.8	≥42.04	≥27.89	11.7		WFP survey
	Male	16.7	≥42.04	≥27.89	6.7		WFP survey
	Overall	10	≥42.11	≥28.1	7.1		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	50.2	≥50.89	≥36.75	26.1		WFP survey
	Male	50	≥50.89	≥31.75	22.6		WFP survey
	Overall	50.2	≥50.88	≥36.88	22.9		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	40	<7.07	<35.36	62.2		WFP survey
	Male	33.3	<7.07	<35.36	70.7		WFP survey
	Overall	39.9	<7	<35.02	70		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	13.7	≥40.2	≥33.43	27.9		WFP survey
	Male	7.4	≥40.2	≥33.43	23.3		WFP survey
	Overall	13.5	≥40.55	≥33.78	23.6		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	62.6	≥56.41	≥49.64	39.6		WFP survey
	Male	74.1	≥56.41	≥49.64	42.9		WFP survey
	Overall	62.9	≥56.07	≥49.3	42.5		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23.7	<3.39	<16.93	32.4		WFP survey
	Male	18.5	<3.39	<16.93	33.9		WFP survey
	Overall	23.6	<3.38	<16.92	33.8		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	6.7	≥42.79	≥36.49	27		WFP survey
	Male	3.7	≥36.41	≥27.88	15.1		WFP survey
	Overall	6.6	≥36.97	≥28.61	16.1		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	46.9	≥54.05	≥47.75	41.4		WFP survey
	Male	44.4	≥59.33	≥50.81	42.3		WFP survey
	Overall	46.8	≥58.86	≥50.5	42.1		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	46.4	<3.15	≤15.77	31.5		WFP survey
	Male	51.9	<4.26	≤21.31	42.6		WFP survey
	Overall	46.6	<4.18	≤20.88	41.8		WFP survey
Target Group: SO2_Benef - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	6.47	<5.93	<8.93	10.93		WFP survey
	Male	6.72	<5.78	<8.78	10.78		WFP survey
	Overall	6.71	<5.79	<8.79	10.79		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	15.4	≤22.5	≤25.5	27.5		WFP survey
	Male	12.2	≤19.9	≤22.9	24.9		WFP survey
	Overall	12.4	≤20.1	≤23.1	25.1		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	18.5	≤14.8	≤17.8	19.8		WFP survey
	Male	13.1	≤14.9	≤17.9	19.9		WFP survey
	Overall	13.4	≤14.9	≤17.9	19.9		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	23.1	≤29.2	≤26.2	24.2		WFP survey
	Male	25.6	≤31.8	≤28.8	26.8		WFP survey
	Overall	25.5	≤31.6	≤28.6	26.6		WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	43.1	≥33.6	≥30.6	28.6	WFP survey
	Male	49.1	≥33.4	≥30.4	28.4	WFP survey
	Overall	48.8	≥33.4	≥30.4	28.4	WFP survey
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	64.02	>70	>70	59.83	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	66.54	>70	>70	59.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	65.25	>70	>70	59.81	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: SO2_Benef_MAD - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting						
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	27.7	≥32.7	≥29.7	27.8	WFP survey
	Male	29.5	≥34.5	≥31.5	30.7	WFP survey
	Overall	28.6	≥33.6	≥30.6	29.3	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	55.6	≥60.6	≥57.6	49.8	WFP survey
	Male	54.9	≥59.9	≥56.9	53.8	WFP survey
	Overall	55.2	≥60.2	≥57.2	51.9	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	2.3	≥7.3	≥4.3	9.7	WFP survey
	Male	2.3	≥7.3	≥4.3	8.3	WFP survey
	Overall	2.3	≥7.3	≥4.3	9	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	14.7	≥19.7	≥16.7	6.8	WFP survey
	Male	14.9	≥19.9	≥16.9	11	WFP survey
	Overall	14.8	≥19.8	≥16.8	9	WFP survey
Target Group: SO2_Benef_MDDW - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting						
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	75.1	≥100	≥73.54	56.6	WFP survey
Target Group: SO2_POLICIES_SUPPORT - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs that have benefitted from WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	1	>4	>1	1	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 03: Food systems in Ghana, including for nutritious food value-chains are inclusive, provide sustainable livelihoods, meet essential nutrient needs for all, and are more resilient to local and global financial, climate and geo-political shocks, and value chain disruptions, by 2028.	Resilience Building
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Output Results

Activity 04: Work with national actors, to equitably provide knowledge, skills, tools, de-risking instruments, and links that will enable them to strengthen food systems and agrifood value chains, in accordance with demand and in line with national priorities.

Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 05: (4.1) Food systems actors have improved knowledge, skills, tools, and access to employment opportunities, other support services (inputs, mechanization, irrigation, digitalization, information) and structured markets, which enables them to improve their livelihoods, nutrition, and incomes in a climate-smart manner.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	44,273	20,022
			Male	43,227	17,987
		Total	87,500	38,009	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,364,265	6,899,480

Other Output

Activity 04: Work with national actors, to equitably provide knowledge, skills, tools, de-risking instruments, and links that will enable them to strengthen food systems and agrifood value chains, in accordance with demand and in line with national priorities.

Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 07: (4.3) Households, along with communities and vulnerable people, including pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, people with disabilities, children and people living with HIV and tuberculosis have equitable access and control over productive assets, skills and knowledge, that enable them to improve their income and diets.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	507	27
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	4	10
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Ha	22.8	16.4
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.8: Number of community infrastructure	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2	4
D.4: Percentage of assets created through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) monitored through the Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS) service identified as visible or maintained	D.4.g.1: Percentage of food assistance for assets (FFA) activities under monitoring visible through the Asset Impact Monitoring Satellite	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%		51.43

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 08: (4.4) Food systems value-chain actors, including smallholder farmers have access to climate-smart agriculture and climate risk-financing and are able to improve their productivity and resilience in the face of climate shocks.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	8,797	8,797
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Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 05: (4.1) Food systems actors have improved knowledge, skills, tools, and access to employment opportunities, other support services (inputs, mechanization, irrigation, digitalization, information) and structured markets, which enables them to improve their livelihoods, nutrition, and incomes in a climate-smart manner.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	35,000	35,000
F.11: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in governance and leadership	F.11.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in governance and leadership (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1,547	1,547
F.11: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in governance and leadership	F.11.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in governance and leadership (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	377	377
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	7,443	7,443
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	6,455	6,455
F.21: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with post-harvest equipment and infrastructure	F.21.1: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with post-harvest equipment and infrastructure	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	253	253
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	84	154
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.2: Number of post-harvest management equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	4	4,551
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.4: Quantity of agricultural inputs provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Kilograms		355,460

F.5: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	F.5.1: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	6	6
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.2: Number of commercial agreements facilitated (informal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number		3
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.3: Number of input suppliers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	3	3
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.6: Number of processors supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	549	570
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.7: Number of agricultural extension service providers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	47	47
F.8: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices	F.8.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	4,872	4,872
F.8: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices	F.8.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	7,064	7,064
F.9: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices	F.9.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	5,022	5,363
F.9: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices	F.9.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	6,860	6,869

CSP Output 06: (4.2) National and local institutions, along with communities have strengthened capacity to create an enabling environment for resilient food systems, including policy coherence support, and thereby to enhance food security, nutrition, and environmental outcomes.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	838	838

Outcome Results

Activity 04: Work with national actors, to equitably provide knowledge, skills, tools, de-risking instruments, and links that will enable them to strengthen food systems and agrifood value chains, in accordance with demand and in line with national priorities.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: SO3_ Beneficiary - **Location:** Ghana - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity:** Smallholder agricultural market support Activities

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	14.6	≥53.45	≥48.35	40.7	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥52.65	≥49.11	43.8	WFP survey
	Overall	14.2	≥52.85	≥48.99	43.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	37.4	≤41.45	≤38.9	33.8	WFP survey
	Male	41.2	≤43.83	≤42.04	38.5	WFP survey
	Overall	37.5	≤43.29	≤41.36	37.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	48	≤5.1	≤12.75	25.5	WFP survey
	Male	58.8	≤3.54	≤8.85	17.7	WFP survey
	Overall	48.3	≤3.86	≤9.65	19.3	WFP survey
Target Group: SO3_Benef_LCSI - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	19.5	≤14.5	≤17.5	19.5	WFP survey
	Male	15.9	≤10.9	≤13.9	15.9	WFP survey
	Overall	16.6	≤11.6	≤14.6	16.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	16.1	≤11.1	≤14.1	16.1	WFP survey
	Male	20.7	≤15.7	≤18.7	20.7	WFP survey
	Overall	19.7	≤14.7	≤17.7	19.7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	23.7	≤28.7	≤25.7	23.7	WFP survey
	Male	23.5	≤28.5	≤25.5	23.5	WFP survey
	Overall	23.5	≤28.5	≤25.5	23.5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	40.7	≥45.7	≥42.7	40.7	WFP survey
	Male	40	≥45	≥42	40	WFP survey
	Overall	40.1	≥45.1	≥42.1	40.1	WFP survey
Target Group: SO3_Benef_PHL - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	Overall	5.9	<2	<5	7.74	WFP survey
Target Group: SO3_Benef_rCSI - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	6.4	≤4.5	≤7.5	9.5	WFP survey
	Male	3.5	≤4.82	≤7.82	9.82	WFP survey
	Overall	6.3	≤4.75	≤7.75	9.75	WFP survey
Target Group: SO3_FFA - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Percentage of FFA supported assets that demonstrate improved vegetation and soil conditions	Overall	0	=100	≥90	25	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: SO3_POLICIES-SUPPORT - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	>0	>0		Secondary data
Target Group: SO3_POLICIES_SUPPORT - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)						
Climate adaptation benefit score: 1. Total Low CABS	Overall	0	>0	>0	0	Secondary data
Climate adaptation benefit score: 2. Total Medium CABS	Overall	0	>0	>0	0	Secondary data

Climate adaptation benefit score: 3. Total High CABS	Overall	0	>0	>0	0	Secondary data
Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	0	>0	>0	0	Secondary data
Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	0	>0	>0	0	Secondary data
Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	0	>0	>0	0	Secondary data
Investment capacity index: 1.1 Savings	Female	0	>0	>0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	>0	>0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	>0	>0	0	Secondary data
Investment capacity index: 1.2 Credits for Productive Purposes	Female	0	>0	>0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	>0	>0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	>0	>0	0	Secondary data
Investment capacity index: 1.3. Insurance Payouts	Female	0	>0	>0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	>0	>0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	>0	>0	0	Secondary data
Investment capacity index: Investment capacity index	Female	0	>0	>0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	>0	>0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	>0	>0	0	Secondary data
Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	>0	>0	0	Secondary data
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Overall	0	>0	>0	0	Secondary data
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	0	>0	>0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	>0	>0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	>0	>0	0	Secondary data
Target Group: SO3_POLICIES_SUPPORT - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)						
Climate services score: Q1.1: Access to climate services	Female	0	>0	>0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	>0	>0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	>0	>0	0	Secondary data

Climate services score: Q1.2: Relevance of the information	Female	0	>0	>0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	>0	>0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	>0	>0	0	Secondary data
Climate services score: Q1.3: Timeliness of the information	Female	0	>0	>0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	>0	>0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	>0	>0	0	Secondary data
Climate services score: Q1.4: Tailoring of information	Female	0	>0	>0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	>0	>0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	>0	>0	0	Secondary data
Climate services score: Q1.5: Actionability of the information	Female	0	>0	>0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	>0	>0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	>0	>0	0	Secondary data
Climate services score: Climate services score	Female	0	>0	>0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	>0	>0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	>0	>0	0	Secondary data
Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support	Overall	0	>0	>0	0	Secondary data
Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	>0	>0	0	Secondary data
Target Group: SO3_POLICIES_SUPPORT - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)						
Number of coordination meetings contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs led by national convening entity as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	>0	>0	1	Secondary data
Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	>0	>0	3	Secondary data

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support	Overall	0	>0	>0	2	Secondary data
Number of policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs created or adapted by national stakeholders with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	>0	>0	2	Secondary data
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	>0	>0	7,000,000	Secondary data
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0		>0	50,683	Secondary data
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	0		>0	0	Secondary data
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	0		>0	50,683	Secondary data
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall	0		>0	0	Secondary data
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	0		>0	0	Secondary data
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	>0	>0	150	Secondary data
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall				0	Secondary data
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall				150	Secondary data
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	Overall				0	Secondary data
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall				0	Secondary data

Outcome Results

Activity 05: Work with actors to strengthen capacity at national, community and individual levels to assist in creating an environment that fosters policy coherence and efficiency in implementation of equitable and inclusive national social protection systems, including the Ghana School Feeding Programme.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: SO4_POLICIES_SUPPORT - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support	Overall	0	>0	>0	5		Secondary data
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0	>0	>0	2		Secondary data
Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	>0	>0	2		Secondary data
Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Female	0	>0	>0	0		Secondary data
	Male	0	>0	>0	0		Secondary data
	Overall	0	>0	>0	0		Secondary data
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	>0	>0	877,580		Secondary data

Outcome Results

Activity 06: Provide on-demand services to government and other actors to enhance efficiency, effectiveness, and coordination in the implementation of interventions.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: SO5_POLICIES_SUPPORT - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: SC/Logistics Services							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	0	>0	>0	0		Secondary data

Cross-cutting Indicators

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	72	≥90	≥76	60		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	60	≥75	≥63	68		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	132	≥165	≥139	128		WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 02: Provide unconditional assistance including social and behaviour change activities, to crisis affected populations.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: SO1_Benef_CC - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98.96	≥100	≥100	100		WFP survey
	Male	96.3	≥100	≥100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	98.88	≥100	≥100	100		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	97.75	≥100	≥100	95.57		WFP survey
	Male	94.59	≥100	≥100	95.52		WFP survey
	Overall	96.63	≥100	≥100	95.56		WFP survey
Target Group: SO1_benef_CC - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	95.51	≥100	≥100			Secondary data
	Male	91.22	≥100	≥100			Secondary data
	Overall	93.98	≥100	≥100			Secondary data
Activity 04: Work with national actors, to equitably provide knowledge, skills, tools, de-risking instruments, and links that will enable them to strengthen food systems and agrifood value chains, in accordance with demand and in line with national priorities.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: SO3_Benef_CC - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	83.9	=100	=100	83.31		WFP survey
	Male	83.8	=100	=100	84.18		WFP survey
	Overall	83.9	=100	=100	83.65		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	84.1	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Male	82.8	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Overall	83	=100	=100			WFP survey

Target Group: SO3_benef_CC - **Location:** Ghana - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity:** Smallholder agricultural market support Activities

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	97.9	>100	>100	98.15		WFP survey
	Male	98	>100	>100	98.29		WFP survey
	Overall	98	>100	>100	98.2		WFP survey

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		WFP programme monitoring
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	33.6	≥42	≥35.3	33.6		WFP survey
	Male	34.5	≥43.1	≥36.2	34.5		WFP survey
	Overall	34.3	≥42.9	≥36	34.3		WFP survey

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 02: Provide unconditional assistance including social and behaviour change activities, to crisis affected populations.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: SO1_Benef_CC - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	31.68	≥39.6	≥33.3	10.13		WFP survey
	Male	25.93	≥32.4	≥27.2	10.45		WFP survey
	Overall	31.51	≥39.4	≥33.1	10.22		WFP survey
Activity 04: Work with national actors, to equitably provide knowledge, skills, tools, de-risking instruments, and links that will enable them to strengthen food systems and agrifood value chains, in accordance with demand and in line with national priorities.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: SO3_Benef_CC - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	4.6	≥8.3	≥6	5.24		WFP survey
	Male	6.4	≥11.5	≥8.3	5.31		WFP survey
	Overall	6	≥10.8	≥7.8	5.27		WFP survey

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 06: Provide on-demand services to government and other actors to enhance efficiency, effectiveness, and coordination in the implementation of interventions.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ESS_POLICIES_SUPPORT - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: SC/Other Services							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	100	>100	>100	20		Secondary data

Cover page photo © © WFP/Daniel Kwayisi

Yakubu Seidu, one of the farmers supported through WFP's dry spell emergency response showing the impact of the dry spell on his farm in Gbanko, Wa.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

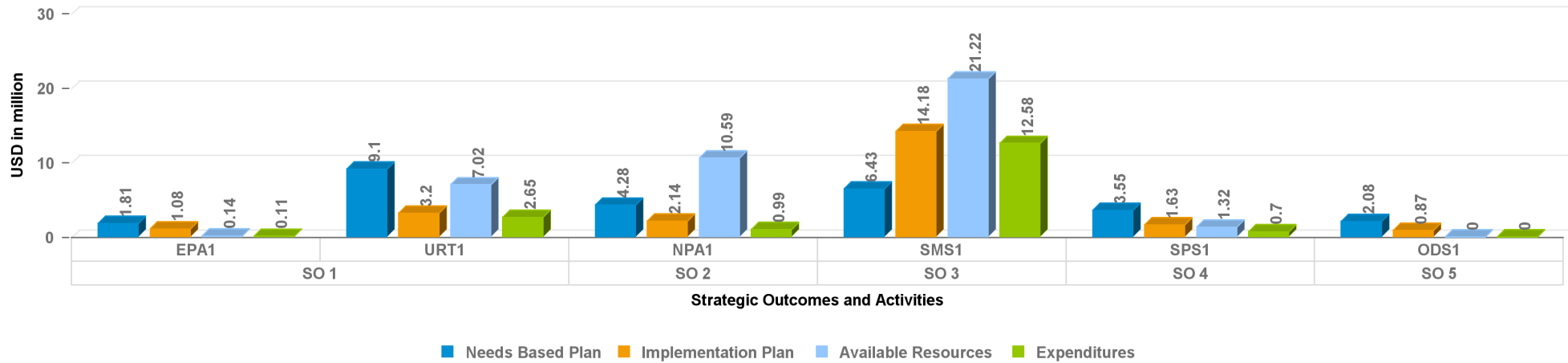
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	Crisis affected populations (including refugees and internally displaced) in Ghana are able to meet their essential needs (food, nutrition and non-food) before, during and in the aftermath of crises.	
SO 2	Nutritionally vulnerable populations in Ghana, including pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, children, people with disabilities and people living with HIV and tuberculosis, have improved diets by 2028.	
SO 3	Food systems in Ghana, including for nutritious food value-chains are inclusive, provide sustainable livelihoods, meet essential nutrient needs for all, and are more resilient to local and global financial, climate and geo-political shocks, and value chain disruptions, by 2028.	
SO 4	Ghana's social protection system is gender transformative, nutrition-sensitive, shock- responsive and inclusive, and reaches its target beneficiaries more effectively and efficiently by 2028.	
SO 5	Government and other actors are efficient in delivering their mandates, through effective partnerships and streamlined on-demand services.	
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	EPA1	Work with actors at the national, institutional, community and individual levels to strengthen their capacity to enhance gender sensitive, evidence-based early warning analysis for informed anticipatory action, preparedness, disaster risk reduction and response, including disaster risk financing mechanisms like climate insurance.
SO 1	URT1	Provide unconditional assistance including social and behaviour change activities, to crisis affected populations.
SO 2	NPA1	Promote nutrition sensitive policies, programmes and social and behaviour change initiatives at the national, local, institutional, and individual levels to create an enabling environment that supports people in Ghana to have healthy diets and healthy lifestyles.
SO 3	SMS1	Work with national actors, to equitably provide knowledge, skills, tools, de-risking instruments, and links that will enable them to strengthen food systems and agrifood value chains, in accordance with demand and in line with national priorities.
SO 4	SPS1	Work with actors to strengthen capacity at national, community and individual levels to assist in creating an environment that fosters policy coherence and efficiency in implementation of equitable and inclusive national social protection systems, including the Ghana School Feeding Programme.
SO 5	ODS1	Provide on-demand services to government and other actors to enhance efficiency, effectiveness, and coordination in the implementation of interventions.

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Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Crisis affected populations (including refugees and internally displaced) in Ghana are able to meet their essential needs (food, nutrition and non-food) before, during and in the aftermath of crises.	Work with actors at the national, institutional, community and individual levels to strengthen their capacity to enhance gender sensitive, evidence-based early warning analysis for informed anticipatory action, preparedness, disaster risk reduction and response, including disaster risk financing mechanisms like climate insurance.	1,813,754	1,080,492	138,882	112,514
		Provide unconditional assistance including social and behaviour change activities, to crisis affected populations.	9,096,496	3,201,640	7,024,040	2,645,298
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			10,910,250	4,282,132	7,162,922	2,757,812
2.2	Nutritionally vulnerable populations in Ghana, including pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, children, people with disabilities and people living with HIV and tuberculosis, have improved diets by 2028.	Promote nutrition sensitive policies, programmes and social and behaviour change initiatives at the national, local, institutional, and individual levels to create an enabling environment that supports people in Ghana to have healthy diets and healthy lifestyles.	4,281,501	2,144,302	10,593,310	994,746
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			4,281,501	2,144,302	10,593,310	994,746

Annual Country Report

Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.4	Food systems in Ghana, including for nutritious food value-chains are inclusive, provide sustainable livelihoods, meet essential nutrient needs for all, and are more resilient to local and global financial, climate and geo-political shocks, and value chain disruptions, by 2028.	Work with national actors, to equitably provide knowledge, skills, tools, de-risking instruments, and links that will enable them to strengthen food systems and agrifood value chains, in accordance with demand and in line with national priorities.	6,430,574	14,176,979	21,224,818	12,578,374
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			6,430,574	14,176,979	21,224,818	12,578,374
17.9	Ghana's social protection system is gender transformative, nutrition-sensitive, shock- responsive and inclusive, and reaches its target beneficiaries more effectively and efficiently by 2028.	Work with actors to strengthen capacity at national, community and individual levels to assist in creating an environment that fosters policy coherence and efficiency in implementation of equitable and inclusive national social protection systems, including the Ghana School Feeding Programme.	3,549,333	1,626,086	1,323,441	701,124
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			3,549,333	1,626,086	1,323,441	701,124
17.3	Government and other actors are efficient in delivering their mandates, through effective partnerships and streamlined on-demand services.	Provide on-demand services to government and other actors to enhance efficiency, effectiveness, and coordination in the implementation of interventions.	2,076,164	873,035	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.3 Diversified resources (SDG Target 17.3)			2,076,164	873,035	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	350,164	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	350,164	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			27,247,823	23,102,534	40,654,654	17,032,056
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,640,318	1,909,678	4,153,234	2,468,091

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Annual Country Report

Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			29,888,141	25,012,212	44,807,888	19,500,148
			1,794,702	1,564,356	1,947,044	1,947,044
			31,682,842	26,576,568	46,754,932	21,447,192



Michael Henning
CHIEF, CFORC

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

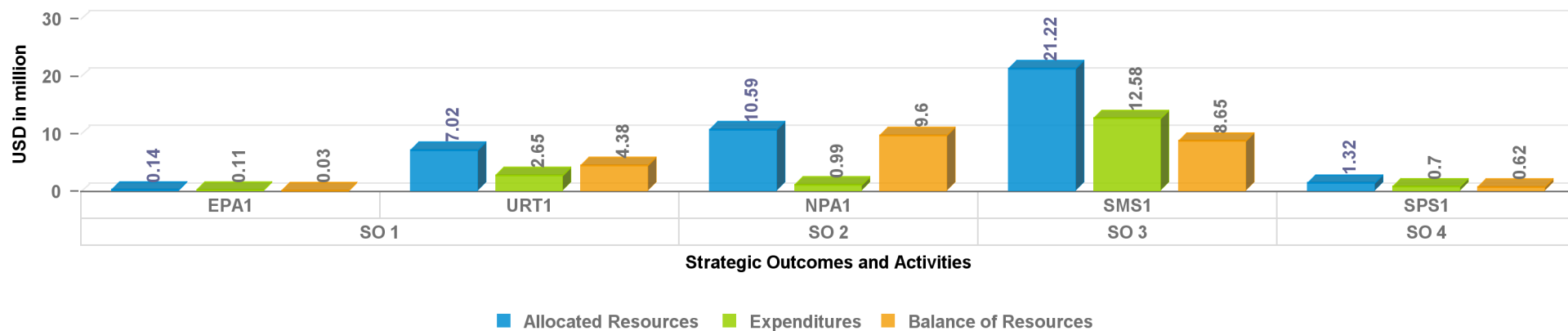
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	Crisis affected populations (including refugees and internally displaced) in Ghana are able to meet their essential needs (food, nutrition and non-food) before, during and in the aftermath of crises.	
SO 2	Nutritionally vulnerable populations in Ghana, including pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, children, people with disabilities and people living with HIV and tuberculosis, have improved diets by 2028.	
SO 3	Food systems in Ghana, including for nutritious food value-chains are inclusive, provide sustainable livelihoods, meet essential nutrient needs for all, and are more resilient to local and global financial, climate and geo-political shocks, and value chain disruptions, by 2028.	
SO 4	Ghana's social protection system is gender transformative, nutrition-sensitive, shock- responsive and inclusive, and reaches its target beneficiaries more effectively and efficiently by 2028.	
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	EPA1	Work with actors at the national, institutional, community and individual levels to strengthen their capacity to enhance gender sensitive, evidence-based early warning analysis for informed anticipatory action, preparedness, disaster risk reduction and response, including disaster risk financing mechanisms like climate insurance.
SO 1	URT1	Provide unconditional assistance including social and behaviour change activities, to crisis affected populations.
SO 2	NPA1	Promote nutrition sensitive policies, programmes and social and behaviour change initiatives at the national, local, institutional, and individual levels to create an enabling environment that supports people in Ghana to have healthy diets and healthy lifestyles.
SO 3	SMS1	Work with national actors, to equitably provide knowledge, skills, tools, de-risking instruments, and links that will enable them to strengthen food systems and agrifood value chains, in accordance with demand and in line with national priorities.
SO 4	SPS1	Work with actors to strengthen capacity at national, community and individual levels to assist in creating an environment that fosters policy coherence and efficiency in implementation of equitable and inclusive national social protection systems, including the Ghana School Feeding Programme.

Annual Country Report

Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Crisis affected populations (including refugees and internally displaced) in Ghana are able to meet their essential needs (food, nutrition and non-food) before, during and in the aftermath of crises.	Provide unconditional assistance including social and behaviour change activities, to crisis affected populations.	9,096,496	7,024,040	0	7,024,040	2,645,298	4,378,743
		Work with actors at the national, institutional, community and individual levels to strengthen their capacity to enhance gender sensitive, evidence-based early warning analysis for informed anticipatory action, preparedness, disaster risk reduction and response, including disaster risk financing mechanisms like climate insurance.	1,813,754	138,882	0	138,882	112,514	26,368
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			10,910,250	7,162,922	0	7,162,922	2,757,812	4,405,110

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Annual Country Report

Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.2	Nutritionally vulnerable populations in Ghana, including pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, children, people with disabilities and people living with HIV and tuberculosis, have improved diets by 2028.	Promote nutrition sensitive policies, programmes and social and behaviour change initiatives at the national, local, institutional, and individual levels to create an enabling environment that supports people in Ghana to have healthy diets and healthy lifestyles.	4,281,501	10,593,310	0	10,593,310	994,746	9,598,563
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			4,281,501	10,593,310	0	10,593,310	994,746	9,598,563
2.4	Food systems in Ghana, including for nutritious food value-chains are inclusive, provide sustainable livelihoods, meet essential nutrient needs for all, and are more resilient to local and global financial, climate and geo-political shocks, and value chain disruptions, by 2028.	Work with national actors, to equitably provide knowledge, skills, tools, de-risking instruments, and links that will enable them to strengthen food systems and agrifood value chains, in accordance with demand and in line with national priorities.	6,430,574	21,224,818	0	21,224,818	12,578,374	8,646,444
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			6,430,574	21,224,818	0	21,224,818	12,578,374	8,646,444
17.3	Government and other actors are efficient in delivering their mandates, through effective partnerships and streamlined on-demand services.	Provide on-demand services to government and other actors to enhance efficiency, effectiveness, and coordination in the implementation of interventions.	2,076,164	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.3 Diversified resources (SDG Target 17.3)			2,076,164	0	0	0	0	0

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Annual Country Report

Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	Ghana's social protection system is gender transformative, nutrition-sensitive, shock- responsive and inclusive, and reaches its target beneficiaries more effectively and efficiently by 2028.	Work with actors to strengthen capacity at national, community and individual levels to assist in creating an environment that fosters policy coherence and efficiency in implementation of equitable and inclusive national social protection systems, including the Ghana School Feeding Programme.	3,549,333	1,323,441	0	1,323,441	701,124	622,317
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			3,549,333	1,323,441	0	1,323,441	701,124	622,317
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	350,164	0	350,164	0	350,164
Subtotal SDG Target			0	350,164	0	350,164	0	350,164
Total Direct Operational Cost			27,247,823	40,654,654	0	40,654,654	17,032,056	23,622,598
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,640,318	4,153,234	0	4,153,234	2,468,091	1,685,142
Total Direct Costs			29,888,141	44,807,888	0	44,807,888	19,500,148	25,307,741
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,794,702	2,010,701		2,010,701	2,010,701	0
Grand Total			31,682,842	46,818,589	0	46,818,589	21,510,848	25,307,741

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemming
 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