



World Food
Programme

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Ghana

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2024 - 2028

Table of contents

Overview	3
Operational context	7
Country Office Story	10
Programme performance	12
Strategic outcome 01	12
Strategic outcome 02	14
Strategic outcome 03	16
Strategic outcome 04	19
Strategic outcome 05	20
Cross-cutting results	21
Gender equality and women's empowerment	21
Protection and accountability to affected people	23
Environmental sustainability	25
Nutrition integration	27
Partnerships	28
Financial Overview	29
Data Notes	33
Annex	34
Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports	34
Figures and Indicators	35
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	35
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	35
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	35
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)	36
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	37
Cross-cutting Indicators	50

Overview

Key messages

- Through innovative, food systems-based solutions that strengthen local markets, improve nutrition, and build resilience, in 2025 the World Food Programme was an essential partner to the Government and people of Ghana in addressing the root causes of food and nutrition insecurity and advancing sustainable national development.
- 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 stands at a pivotal moment in its development journey. As a lower-middle-income country with a population of over 30 million, it has demonstrated resilience through decades of democratic governance, peaceful transitions of power, and steady economic growth. Yet, beneath these achievements lie persistent vulnerabilities: regional insecurity, climate shocks, and structural inequalities that continue to challenge national progress.

The year 2025 marked both promise and pressure. On the one hand, Ghana's economy rebounded strongly, recording growth rates above potential and achieving rapid disinflation after years of volatility. On the other hand, rising debt levels, fiscal constraints, and uneven development across regions underscored the fragility of these gains. Northern Ghana, in particular, continued to bear the brunt of prolonged dry spells, refugee inflows from Burkina Faso, and entrenched poverty, leaving millions at risk of food insecurity.

Against this backdrop, the World Food Programme (WFP), in partnership with government institutions, donors, and civil society, scaled up its support to vulnerable populations. Through its Country Strategic Plan (2024-2028), WFP delivered emergency food and cash assistance, promoted nutrition-sensitive policies, strengthened food systems, and invested in youth empowerment initiatives. WFP continued to prioritise being an enabler, contributing to strengthening national systems and playing a convening role among local actors. These interventions not only addressed immediate humanitarian needs but also laid the foundation for long-term resilience, inclusivity, and sustainability.

This report captures Ghana's operational context, programme performance, and lessons learned in 2025. It highlights the progress made in advancing food security, nutrition, and livelihoods, while acknowledging the risks and challenges that remain. Above all, it reflects the collective effort to ensure that no Ghanaian is left behind in the pursuit of a more equitable and resilient future.

298,753

Total beneficiaries in 2025



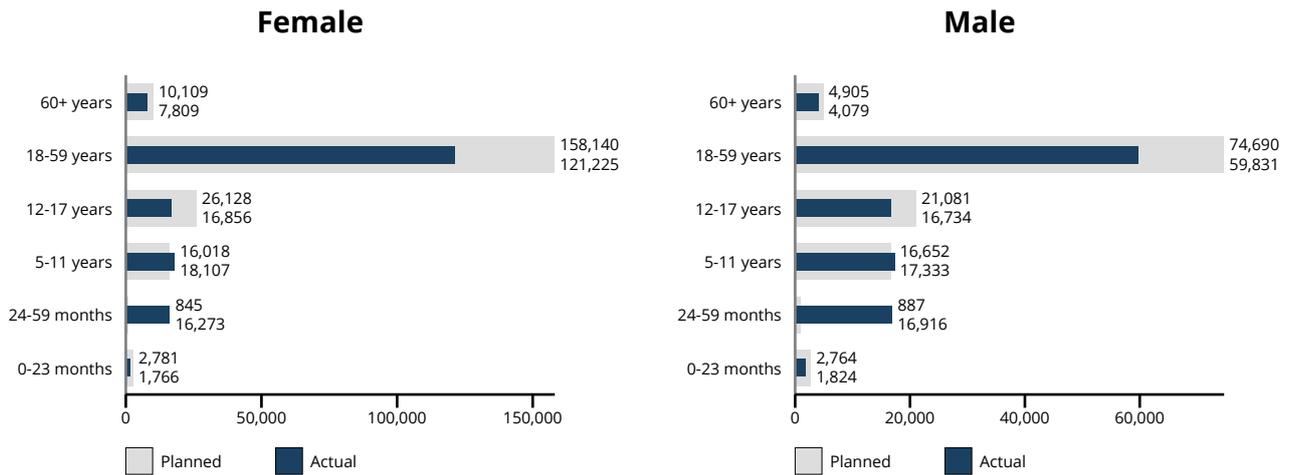
61% female



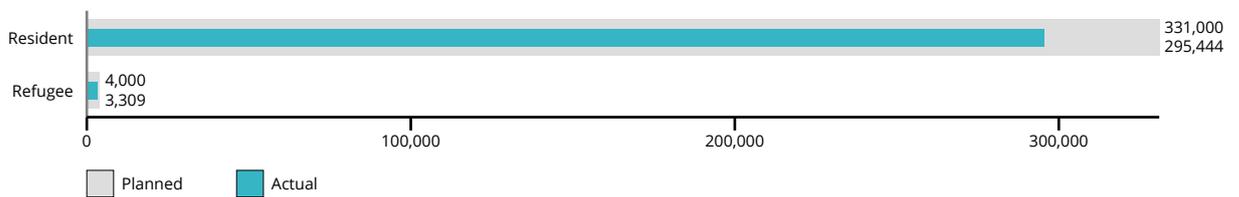
39% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 207 (53% Female, 47% Male)

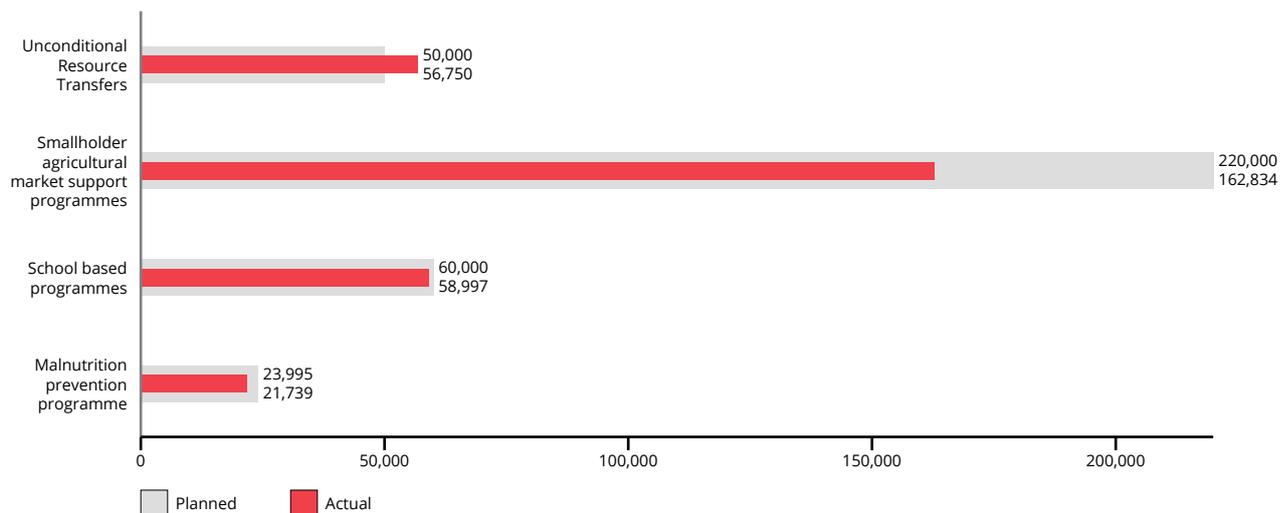
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



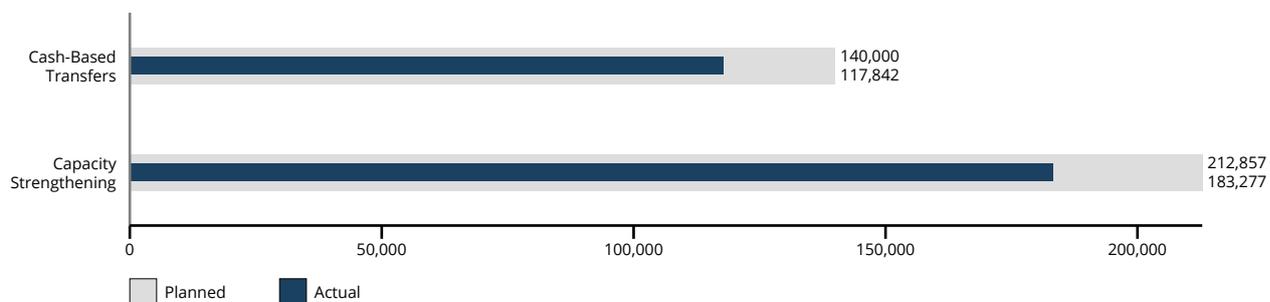
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



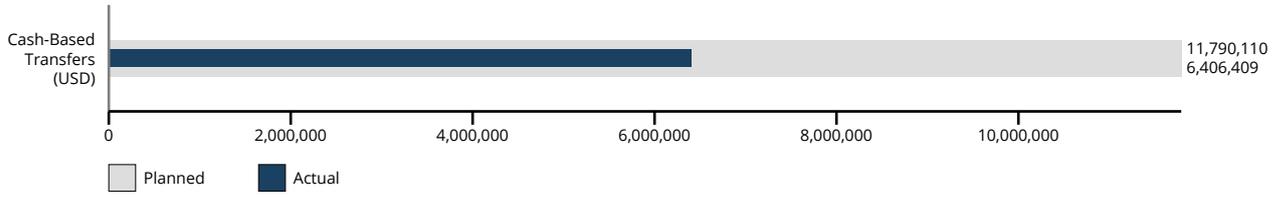
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



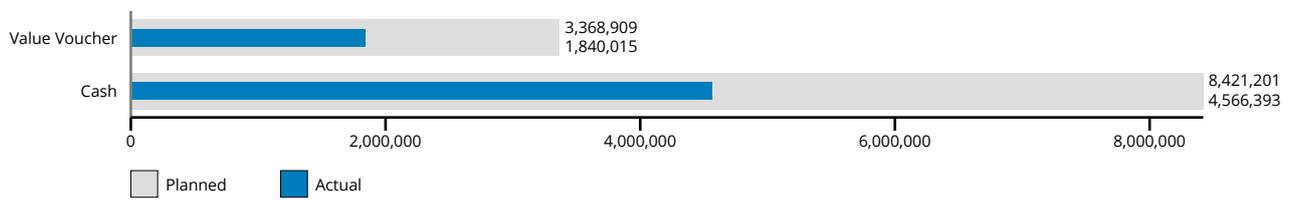
Beneficiaries by Modality



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, with a population of 30.8 million, of whom 50.7 percent are women and 49.3 percent are men. Since the restoration of multi-party democracy in 1992, Ghana has experienced peaceful elections and orderly transitions of power, including the inauguration of a new government in

January 2025. However, security concerns persist, including chieftaincy-related disputes in the Bawku District in the northeast. Conflict is often fueled by the illicit trade in weapons and ammunition across the country's porous borders, heightened terrorism threats in northern border areas, and broader regional political instability.

Violence in southern Burkina Faso has led to an influx of refugees into northern Ghana, placing additional strain on already limited economic resources. As of December 2025, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Ghana Refugee Board had registered 32,410 forcibly displaced persons, including 21,060 refugees and 11,350 asylum seekers.

Despite significant macroeconomic pressures, Ghana's economy demonstrated resilience in late 2025. Real GDP expanded by 5.5 percent in the third quarter (Q3) of 2025, driven by strong agricultural performance (8.6 percent growth) and a resilient, though moderating, services sector. Inflation declined markedly from 23.8 percent in December 2024 to 5.4 percent in December 2025. Food inflation, which had risen to 27.8 percent in December 2024 and contributed significantly to headline inflation, fell sharply to 4.9 percent by December 2025.

The Ghanaian cedi appreciated by more than 40 percent against the United States dollar in 2025, making it the strongest-performing currency in Africa during the period. The exchange rate strengthened from GHS 14.7 per USD 1 in December 2024 to GHS 10.45 per USD 1 in December 2025.

The macroeconomic outlook remains broadly positive but is subject to significant downside risks. These include potential deterioration in the external environment, particularly commodity price volatility, as well as confidence effects arising from policy or reform slippages. Delays in completing Ghana's comprehensive debt restructuring process also pose risks.

Poverty and food insecurity remain widespread and severe among rural households, more than half of which are multidimensionally poor and primarily self-employed in agriculture. Despite recent economic growth, the northern regions remain the poorest, characterized by slow economic development, limited infrastructure, conflict, and climate-related shocks. These challenges are compounded by severe resource constraints and limited access to social services.

In 2025, the Government of Ghana took further steps to strengthen social protection by expanding the number of beneficiaries under the LEAP programme, adjusting transfer values, and reinforcing legal frameworks through the 2025 Social Protection Bill.

Ghana's rural, urban, and coastal areas face a range of environmental challenges. The economic costs of environmental degradation are substantial; in 2017, they were estimated at USD 6.3 billion annually, equivalent to 10.7 percent of GDP. Key drivers include air and water pollution, agricultural land degradation, deforestation, illegal mining, overfishing, coastal erosion, and poor solid waste management.

In 2024, the country experienced a prolonged dry spell in Northern Ghana and the Transition Zones, significantly affecting agricultural production and food security. The 2025 Cadre Harmonisé (CH) projections reflected the difficulties in recovering from this shock, with approximately 2 million people expected to face food insecurity at the peak of the lean season.

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 activities under Strategic Outcome 1, reaching more than 70,000 people affected by the dry spell. With donor funding, emergency cash and voucher assistance was provided to meet the immediate food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations, including asylum seekers, host communities, and those affected by extreme weather events. Livelihood interventions were also implemented and yielded clear results.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP promoted nutrition-sensitive policies, programmes, and social and behaviour change initiatives at national, local, institutional, and individual levels. A budget revision in [insert year] enabled the direct implementation of school meals in low-fee-paying schools.

Through Strategic Outcome 3, WFP implemented a comprehensive food systems approach, directly supporting approximately 162,834 smallholder farmers and positively impacting over 800,000 people, 70 percent of whom were women and youth under the age of 35. The strategy aimed to strengthen linkages across the entire food systems value chain, from production and processing to marketing, while expanding access to innovative agricultural financing instruments to ensure affordable, reliable, and sustainable access to finance, thereby improving livelihoods.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP continued to collaborate with national leadership to strengthen the core building blocks of the national social protection system, including support to the Ghana School Feeding Programme. Interventions were implemented at national, community, and individual levels to foster a coherent, efficient, inclusive, and equitable enabling environment, ensuring that no Ghanaian is left behind.

Under Strategic Outcome 5, WFP remained available to provide support services to the Government and other partners, enabling them to deliver on their mandates through effective partnerships and streamlined, on-demand

services. The service catalogue included supply chain management, transport, technology solutions, cash transfer mechanisms, monitoring and evaluation, and data and analytics services.

Risk management

In 2025, several significant risks affected WFP Ghana's operations. Conflict and security instability, including protracted chieftaincy, ethnic, and land disputes, threatened staff safety and limited access to operational areas. Climatic shocks, particularly the 2024 dry spell, caused food shortages and price volatility, disrupting procurement and reducing smallholder farmers' production capacity. Errors and fraud in beneficiary targeting and registration also posed risks, as inaccurate data capture and weak controls could exclude eligible households and harm WFP's reputation.

Funding shortfalls emerged as one of the most critical challenges. Shifting global donor priorities and funding cuts across the humanitarian sector led to temporary programme delays and pushed WFP Ghana to explore non-traditional funding sources. These gaps heightened concerns about organizational credibility and relevance, making resource mobilization and advocacy essential.

To mitigate these risks, WFP strengthened security protocols through UNDSS guidance, enhanced interagency coordination, and updated business continuity plans. Supply chain risks were addressed by supporting smallholder farmers, leveraging import capacity, and expanding partnerships with processors and government institutions. Fraud and targeting risks were reduced through regular reconciliations, stronger beneficiary validation, and enhanced monitoring. Data protection measures included secure file transfers, restricted access, and privacy impact assessments. To address sexual exploitation and abuse, WFP embedded PSEA clauses in partner agreements, conducted staff training, and increased oversight through investigations and capacity assessments.

These actions helped contain risks and sustain operations despite conflict, climate shocks, and funding constraints. In addition, WFP conducted an Integrated Cross-cutting Context Analysis and Risk Assessment (I-CARA), enabling early identification of emerging risks, deeper understanding of vulnerability drivers, and tailored mitigation measures across resilience, emergency, and nutrition programmes.

Lessons learned

Experience in Northern Ghana showed that reactive responses alone are insufficient. Prolonged droughts, cross-border displacement from Burkina Faso, and market volatility highlighted the need to invest early in warning systems, shock-responsive social protection, and climate-smart agriculture. Anticipatory measures, such as pre-positioned food stocks, forecast-based financing, and digital beneficiary registries, proved more cost-effective and impactful than emergency response alone. Resilience-building must therefore be embedded in national systems, not treated as temporary support.

Although macroeconomic recovery in 2025 was strong, regional disparities persisted. Growth centered in urban, capital-intensive sectors did not significantly improve food security in vulnerable rural areas. Northern regions continued to face higher poverty, weak infrastructure, and climate risks. This underscores the importance of targeted, inclusive programs prioritizing smallholder farmers, women, youth, and displaced households, alongside sustained investments in livelihoods, nutrition, and local food systems to ensure equitable recovery.

Country Office Story



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Abdul-Aziz fabricating a thresher to support smallholder farmers manage postharvest losses

From Tractor Seats to Welding Sparks: Young Ghanaians Redefine Agriculture and Opportunity

At the tractor wheel is 22-year-old Rafia, calm, focused, and determined. In a region where tractor operation has long been considered men's work, her presence behind the steering wheel signals something far bigger than a operating a tractor. It signals change. Rafia is one of 150 young women trained by the World Food Programme (WFP), in partnership with the Mastercard Foundation in post-harvest equipment operation and maintenance. Through hands-on practical training, the young women are learning to operate and repair tractors and threshers, positioning themselves as mechanization service providers for smallholder farmers across Northern Ghana.

In many rural communities, access to mechanized services is limited. Farmers often struggle to find affordable tractor services during peak seasons, leading to delays and post-harvest losses. At the same time, deeply rooted gender norms have traditionally kept women away from heavy agricultural machinery; Rafia is helping to dismantle both barriers. "As young women, all we are looking for are opportunities that will help us make a difference," she says. "This programme has given us that opportunity to learn practical skills and use them to support the farmers in our communities." The training goes beyond basic operation. Participants learn routine maintenance ensuring that machinery downtime does not disrupt farming cycles. For the trainees, the programme offers more than technical knowledge; it offers income, independence, and visibility in a sector where women are often underrepresented. "Operating a tractor here is considered work for men," Rafia explains. "But it's time we change that. When we are out there providing tractor and threshing services, the world will see, and people will change their minds."

Hundreds of kilometres away in Konongo in the Ashanti Region, another young Ghanaian is also challenging expectations, this time from behind a welding mask.

Thirty-year-old Abdul-Aziz bends carefully over a metal frame, sparks flying as he welds the body of a maize thresher. Born with hearing and speech impairment, Aziz lost his father at the age of six. His mother, left to raise three children alone, pushed him to stay in school despite financial hardship. He completed junior high school, but further education was out of reach.

In a society where many people with disabilities struggle to find meaningful work, Aziz refused to be sidelined. He apprenticed with a local welder in Konongo, determined to build a skill that would allow him to contribute to his

community. But when the apprenticeship ended, he had no capital to start his own workshop. For months, he stayed home, uncertain about his future. That changed when he enrolled in the World Food Programme's Agribusiness for Youth Employment programme, funded by the Mastercard Foundation. The initiative provides young people with training in post-harvest equipment fabrication, a critical area in Ghana, where significant crop losses occur after harvesting.

Aziz learned to fabricate maize and soybean threshers, machines that help farmers process crops efficiently and reduce losses. Today, he works alongside other young innovators producing equipment that strengthens the agricultural value chain. For every two soybean threshers and two maize threshers he fabricates, he earns GHS 4,000. "I'm happy because I've learnt new skills and I'm paid for the work, which I'm using to take care of myself," he says. "With support from my colleagues, we are producing 43 threshers: 29 for maize and 14 for soybeans. I'm saving part of the money to buy a welding machine and tools to start my own welding business next year." His goal is not only financial independence. Aziz hopes to establish a welding and fabrication centre that will employ other young people, particularly those living with disabilities and produce threshers for farmers in Kumasi and surrounding communities.

Though they have never met, Rafia and Abdul-Aziz are part of the same story, one that links gender empowerment, disability inclusion, youth employment and food security. Rafia prepares the fields and supports farmers with mechanized services. Aziz builds machines that make harvest processing faster, more efficient and assuring better grain quality thus earning better income. Together, they represent different ends of the same agricultural value chain.

Across Ghana, initiatives that invest in youth skills development are proving that agriculture can be more than subsistence work, it can be a pathway to innovation, entrepreneurship and social transformation. In Northern Ghana, young women are driving tractors once reserved for men. In Ashanti Region, a young man once constrained by disability is fabricating machines that power farms.

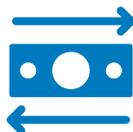
The hum of engines and the crackle of welding sparks may sound ordinary. But for communities watching these young people step into new roles, they signal something extraordinary: a generation refusing to be defined by tradition, hardship or limitation, and instead choosing to build a different future.

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 support to reach **56,750 people** affected by **prolonged dry spell, host communities** and **asylum seekers** fleeing the conflict in **Burkina Faso**



WFP delivered **unconditional cash** assistance to **3,822 vulnerable households** recovering from prolonged dry spell.



WFP strengthened **national emergency preparedness** by supporting the **Inter-Agency Partners** to expand contingency planning and response.

Under Strategic Outcome 1 (SO1), WFP collaborated primarily with government ministries, departments, and agencies, as well as the Interagency Working Group on Emergencies (IAWGE). Key efforts included conducting needs assessments for refugee host communities and a rapid assessment of the conflict in the Bole and Sawla-Tuna Kalba districts of the Savannah Region. WFP also scaled up support to refugees, host communities, and vulnerable households affected by the prolonged dry spell. In 2025, a total of 56,750 people were supported under Strategic Outcome 1.

Activity 1: Strengthening Emergency Preparedness and Response

WFP led a multisectoral team of government experts from the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) and the Ghana Refugee Board (GRB), together with IAWGE partners, to expand preparedness, planning, and assessment activities. The team conducted a rapid assessment of the humanitarian impact of the conflict in the Bole and Sawla-Tuna Kalba districts, where NADMO reported approximately 7,991 internally displaced persons (IDPs). The assessment sought to understand the impact of the conflict, identify priority needs, guide response planning and decision-making, and strengthen coordination among humanitarian actors.

In December 2025, a separate Joint Interagency Multi-Sectoral Assessment of Refugees and Host Communities was conducted in the Upper East, Upper West, and Bono East regions of Ghana. Key findings indicated that 38 percent of refugee households cited limited access to food as their most critical challenge. Refugee women exhibited particularly low consumption of vitamin A-rich foods (12 percent) and iron-rich foods (19 percent), signaling significant micronutrient deficiencies and associated health risks. Importantly, the food security situation of host communities was found to be only marginally better than that of refugees, underscoring widespread vulnerability across both population groups.

In September, WFP finalized the handover of the Early Warning for All (EW4ALL) roadmap to the Government of Ghana. This marked the culmination of an exercise initiated in 2024 at the request of the Ministry of Communication and Digitalization. The process was led by WFP and undertaken in close collaboration with key government stakeholders. Significant funding constraints affected implementation.

A 100 percent funding shortfall prevented WFP from implementing key recommendations arising from the Savannah conflict and refugee host community assessments. These gaps included capacity strengthening, provision of equipment, and infrastructure development. The shortfall also limited WFP's ability to support government institutions in enhancing early warning systems, anticipatory action, and community resilience to climate and food security shocks.

Activity 2: Support for Refugees, Host Communities, and Lean Season-Affected Populations

Under the Gulf of Guinea (GoG) response, WFP provided unconditional cash-based transfers (CBT) to 1,174 refugee

households and approximately 3,985 vulnerable host community members across the Tarikom settlement (Upper East Region), Zini settlement (Upper West Region), and Bono East Region.

In response to the 2024 prolonged dry spell that affected the 2025 agricultural season, WFP delivered unconditional cash assistance during the lean season to 3,822 affected households (2,218 male-headed and 1,604 female-headed). The intervention provided timely monthly cash transfers from May to October 2025 via mobile money to targeted and verified vulnerable households across five regions (Northern, Oti, Savannah, Upper West, and Upper East) and 19 districts.

Additionally, WFP implemented a four-month voucher intervention to support household food security in the Northern Region. Between October 2025 and February 2026, the programme reached more than 2,591 beneficiaries across seven communities. Assistance was delivered through a CBT e-voucher transfer mechanism to ensure accountability and traceability. Seven local retailers were trained and engaged to facilitate voucher redemption, thereby supporting both beneficiaries and local market systems.

WFP also led the implementation of a UN joint programme with UNICEF and IOM titled *Enhancing Food Security, Nutrition and Resilience of the Most Food Insecure and Vulnerable Host Communities and Asylum Seekers in the Upper East and Upper West Regions of Ghana (2023-2026)*. The programme supported 245 households (80 percent refugees and 20 percent host community), comprising 2,254 members (50 percent women). Activities focused on climate-smart agriculture, vocational training, and gender- and nutrition-responsive support to strengthen food security, economic resilience, and social cohesion.

Outcome findings indicate that households receiving both cash and livelihoods support demonstrated improved food security outcomes. The proportion of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) increased from 24.6 percent to 44.6 percent following WFP intervention in 2025. Notably, targeted female-headed households showed substantial improvement, rising from 19.8 percent in the previous year to 62 percent in 2025.

Despite these gains, at the start of 2026, 39.4 percent of households remained within the borderline FCS category, while an additional 15.9 percent continued to experience poor food consumption scores, underscoring persistent vulnerabilities.

Moving forward, WFP will prioritize resilience-building activities as part of the GoG response, while continuing to address the immediate food needs of the most vulnerable populations.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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.	0 - Does not integrate gender or age
Provide unconditional assistance including social and behaviour change activities, to crisis affected populations.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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.



More than **4,000,000 people** were reached with **social and behaviour change** activities to improve their **diets**.



More than **58,000 children** were provided with **school meals** in more than **200 schools** in **deprived communities**.



More than **21,000 people** were reached with malnutrition prevention programmes.

Activity 3

Through Strategic Outcome 2, WFP advanced nutrition outcomes through a comprehensive interventions designed to address both immediate dietary needs and longer-term nutritional resilience. This included large-scale rice fortification to improve the intake of essential micronutrients, the provision of nutritious school meals to support children's growth, learning, and attendance, and caregiver counselling to promote improved infant and young child feeding practices at the household level. In addition, targeted support was delivered to vulnerable groups, including pregnant and lactating women, young children, and marginalized communities, to address specific nutritional gaps and reduce the risk of malnutrition. Together, these integrated efforts contributed to improved dietary diversity among women and children, strengthened community awareness of healthy eating practices, and supported progress toward more sustainable and equitable nutrition outcomes.

Activity 3

In 2025, WFP Ghana's nutrition agenda made remarkable strides through rice fortification, a powerful tool to combat micronutrient deficiencies among school children. Backed by the Rockefeller Foundation, the Foreign and Commonwealth Development Office (FCDO), and dsm-firmenich, fortified rice produced by locally supported millers was integrated into school meals through government procurement systems. The Rockefeller Foundation's initiative on parboiled wholegrain rice harnessed the nutritional richness of wholegrains, elevating the quality of school meals.

In addition, a nationwide media campaign amplified awareness and demand, reaching more than 4 million consumers and triggering public interest in fortified rice.

Despite these achievements, there were key challenges, particularly the high cost of local rice that limited procurement by the Ghana School Feeding Programme. WFP innovatively leveraged a US-funded school meal initiative which enabled over 200 low-fee private schools in Northern Ghana to serve nutrient-dense meals, directly improving the nutritional status of children in some of the country's most food-insecure communities. In 2026, WFP will capitalize on the Government of Ghana's drive for the mandatory use of local rice for institutional feeding to enhance supply of fortified local rice to schools.

The fortification project also stimulated local economies, securing livelihoods for smallholder rice farmers, women parboilers, and millers through guaranteed markets.

A cost-benefit analysis underscored the transformative potential of rice fortification on people's health and the economy, with an economic Net Present Value of approximately GHS 32.75 billion (USD 2.85 billion), around 14,282 Disability-Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) averted annually, and a benefit-cost ratio of 19.33. The findings confirmed rice fortification as a robust, scalable, and cost-effective solution to micronutrient deficiencies among school-aged children. Recommendations emphasized continued investment in the pilot and a phased, institution-led scale-up to ensure reliability, frequency of consumption, and sustainability. Results will be disseminated in 2026 to galvanize support for nationwide expansion.

WFP also collaborated with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Ghana Health Service (GHS) to enhance uptake of healthy diets among smallholder farmers in 12 districts across 6 regions in the northern ecological zone of Ghana. Activities in 2025 focused on counselling mothers and caregivers on locally available nutritious complementary foods that can be given to children for optimum growth. Emphasis was laid on the value chains of interest under the project especially on inclusion of eggs in the diets of children and adolescent girls in beneficiary households. About 48 Women in Agriculture Development (WIAD) and GHS staff also received training on incorporating the

socio-ecological model of SBC, which looks beyond information sharing to addressing the broader social, economic and structural factors that affect choices of households on nutrition. The knowledge gained will strengthen implementation of SBC activities in 2026 where diverse approaches including radio discussions, cooking demonstrations and community durbars will be deployed for optimum impact.

To further strengthen its existing SBCC interventions, WFP began developing a short-code Interactive Voice Response (IVR)-based edutainment platform. It will deliver behaviour-focused content to underserved communities in Ghana with the funding from KOICA, promoting positive practices in nutrition and financial literacy. The game is being co-developed with the Ghana Health Service (GHS) to ensure full alignment with national SBCC strategies.

Another key nutrition intervention initiated in 2025 was a Republic of Korea-funded nutrition assistance for nutritionally vulnerable groups including pregnant and breastfeeding women, children and adolescent girls through electronic value vouchers. Following stringent beneficiary targeting and verification, distribution of vouchers is planned to start from February 2026, reaching about 5,841 beneficiaries. The food basket will include diverse fresh foods like wholegrains, legumes, fruits and vegetables and locally produced fortified foods- Super cereal. In tandem to redeeming food commodities, beneficiaries will access the requisite health and nutrition services.

The interventions contributed to notable improvements in nutrition outcomes. Minimum dietary diversity among women increased from 56.6 percent in 2024 to 81.5 percent in 2025, while the proportion of children attaining the minimum acceptable diet rose from 9 percent to 16 percent.

Activity 7

Strategic Outcome 2 emphasized school meals not only as a means of meeting children’s nutritional needs but also as a driver of improved educational outcomes. With the generous support of the United States Government, nearly 60,000 pupils across 208 low-fee private schools (LFPS) in Northern Ghana received a nutritious meal each school day. These meals were reinforced by social and behaviour change initiatives designed to promote healthy eating habits and active lifestyles among students. WFP partnered with key government institutions including the Ghana School Feeding Programme, Ghana Health Service, and the National Schools Inspectorate Authority to share lessons learned and chart a pathway toward a sustainable funding mechanism for deprived low-fee private schools, ensuring that no child is excluded from the national school meal programme.

The school feeding activity in LFPS achieved remarkable results in its first year of implementation. Enrolment in schools increased by 14 percent while attendance and retention stood at 88.9 percent and 97.5 percent respectively.

Looking ahead to 2026, the schools will also benefit from the introduction of efficient cooking technologies, reducing fuel costs while protecting the health of both cooks and children.

WFP also secured funding from the Friends of Japan in 2025 to facilitate linkages between smallholder farmers and schools as a way of strengthening the ‘homegrown’ component of the national school meal programme. Preparatory activities began during the period under review, with implementation in 2026.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>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.</p>	<p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>

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.



to promote **sustainable agriculture** and **economic empowerment**.



focusing on **climate-smart** farming and sustainability in Ghana.



management, and **agribusiness** to empower **smallholder farmers** and improve **market access**.

Strategic Outcome 3 aims to build systems capable of withstanding financial, climatic, and geopolitical shocks, as well as disruptions across the value chain, thereby contributing to long-term food security and sustainability.

To achieve this, WFP worked closely with a broad range of partners, including farmer-based organizations, individual farmers, UN agencies, private sector actors, and government institutions, to advance sustainable agriculture and enhance the economic empowerment of smallholder farmers. Using a holistic approach to food systems, WFP delivered capacity-strengthening initiatives such as training on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), post-harvest handling and storage, corporate governance for selected microprocessors, and business and financial management.

These efforts also equipped smallholder farmers and aggregators with knowledge on modern farming techniques, agribusiness management, and value addition, while providing resources for sustainable production to consistently meet market standards in both quality and quantity. Agroforestry initiatives to strengthen resilience were also initiated. In partnership with agricultural colleges, WFP provided specialized training to youth on farm machinery maintenance and repair. Across these activities WFP was able to support over 160,000 people across value chains with of those engaged 70% were women.

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 2026. 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 in a sustainable way. However, additional multi-year resources will enable initiatives to be scaled and expanded.

During the reporting period, WFP supported 162,834 beneficiaries across the MasterCard Foundation (MCF), CLTF, ABInBev, FSA, and GAFSP programmes. Of these participants 49,495 were men and 113,339 were women, with 103,893 youth aged 18-35 years engaged across priority value chains.

The programme expanded youth employment pathways by engaging agricultural colleges, strengthening practical agribusiness skills, and supporting youth and women led enterprises to adopt value addition and postharvest technologies. These interventions contributed to improved productivity, enhanced participation in structured markets, and increased economic opportunities for smallholder farmers.

WFP under the Mastercard Foundation supported Youth in Agribusiness programme further advanced youth led postharvest innovation through the national Postharvest Loss (PHL) Competition. During the incubation period, innovators were linked to 5,000 youth farmers across four regions for demonstrations on loss reduction technologies, supported by digital linkages through the Agrospectrum platform. The initiative culminated in the PHL Pitch Event in July 2025, where prototype solutions, including solar dryers, smart storage options, and value-added processing innovations, were showcased to investors to catalyse scaleup.

Following these activities, ten value chain innovators were selected for WFP support. Their solutions reduce postharvest losses by transforming perishable crops such as tomatoes, rice, and grains into higher value products including powders, wines, cosmetics, tofu, and natural preservatives, and by introducing advanced drying and storage technologies ranging from solar powered to biomass hybrid, electric, and IoT enabled models. These climate sensitive, scalable innovations strengthen value addition, enhance food safety, and increase incomes for smallholder farmers. WFP's financial support of up to USD 10,000 per entrepreneur is currently being rolled out, enabling the innovators to expand production capacity and broaden their market reach.

Under the Farmer Support Activity (FSA), a total of 27,656 smallholder farmers, representing 79% outreach, benefited from the capacity strengthening. Of the total outreach, a female: male disaggregation of 16,326 (59%) and 11,330 (41%) respectively was achieved. Using traditional media (radio sensitization) and on field practical trainings, participants benefited from training on germination test using certified seeds and facilitated access by engaging private sector to undertake in-community input promotion and sales, land preparation, compost making and improvement of soil and reduce dependence on inorganic fertilizer, integrated homestead gardens, facilitating multistory agroforestry and provision of tree seedlings, striga control and appropriate use of plant protection products, practical use of PICs for storage to manage post-harvest losses and facilitate access to markets.

Tree seedlings distributed to smallholder farmers included moringa, mango, cashew, acacia and albesie. A total of 39,400 seedlings were distributed to participants. They were also supported with certified vegetables seeds such as pepper, tomatoes, okra and green leafy vegetables, to set up homestead gardens to support farmers to meet nutritional needs at the household levels.

In 2025, WFP advanced the Changing Lives Transformation Fund (CLTF) agroforestry initiative by establishing strategic partnerships, finalizing programme design, and signing a technical agreement with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. During the reporting period, WFP mapped and registered 14,919 farmers and sensitized them on climate-smart agriculture and carbon credits, with 3,212 farmers receiving cashew, mango, and moringa seedlings to initiate agroforestry transitions. These efforts laid the institutional and operational groundwork for full field implementation and large-scale seedling distribution planned for the 2026 planting season, supporting Ghana's carbon-market readiness and long-term climate resilience.

Building on these initial activities WFP will expand the project in 2026 to reach all farmers identified. Additionally, WFP will seek to expand its donor base, leveraging this project 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.

Outcome monitoring conducted in 2025 shows strong improvements in household food security and financial resilience among smallholder farmers supported under Strategic Outcome 3. The share of households with an acceptable Food Consumption Score increased from 43.2 percent in 2024 to 60.4 percent in 2025, while those with poor consumption declined sharply from 19.3 percent to 5.1 percent, reflecting improved availability, access, and utilization of food.

Financial resilience also strengthened, with average household savings rising by 50 percent (USD 95.25 to USD 142.70) and VSLA (Village Savings and Loan Association) participation enabling women and youth to build more stable liquidity despite reduced reliance on external credit. Under the Mastercard Foundation-supported interventions, post-harvest losses at the storage stage dropped from 7.74 percent to 3.65 percent, representing a 53 percent reduction and demonstrating the impact of improved equipment access and post-harvest management skills. Collectively, these outcomes confirm that SO3 interventions are translating into meaningful gains in household wellbeing, financial empowerment, and food system resilience.

WFP has identified technology as a key enabler of food systems development. To that end, WFP with funding from KOICA, has implemented a number of significant innovations in the sector that complement ongoing activities. WFP will support the integration of digital agriculture into the curricula of five agricultural colleges Damongo, Kwadaso, Wenchi, Ohawu, and Ejura by updating courses to include precision farming, smart technologies, and data driven solutions, while strengthening lecturer capacity and providing digital tools. A comprehensive needs assessment has been completed to evaluate the colleges' readiness to deliver digital agriculture training, followed by a validation workshop in September 2025 to confirm the findings and align stakeholders on priority actions.

In November 2025, a draft training programme was developed with Gi-KACE to bridge the gap between traditional agricultural education and the digital competencies required in modern, technology driven agriculture. The course content is currently under review by CTNET for planned implementation in the five colleges in 2026. 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.

WFP and the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS), with funding from KOICA, has piloted mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM), a system designed to enable near real-time collection and analysis of key food security indicators at the national level. The GSS, with support from WFP, developed and configured a Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) system in September 2025, with full integration for real-time synchronization with a central server to support timely and efficient data collection and transmission and created an automated data quality monitoring dashboards in September 2025 to enable continuous oversight of the incoming data, offering real-time insights into the accuracy, completeness, consistency, and reliability of responses during the data collection process.

With a total of 21 enumerators (52 percent female) recruited and trained for the mVAM data collection exercise in August 2025, the activity was conducted over a three-month period (October to December 2025), which resulted in a

cumulative total of 9,000 completed calls. The survey sample was drawn from the Eighth Round of the Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS8) and implemented using a stratified sampling methodology to ensure balanced representation across key population subgroups, particularly at the district level and across urban and rural areas. All 16 regions of Ghana were represented in the data.

As a result, two monthly food security and nutrition bulletins covering October and November 2025 have been drafted. A bulletin for December 2025 as well as a composite report covering the quarter will also be ready for dissemination by February 2026. The mVAM data collected in October 2025 was used to inform the November 2025 Cadre Harmonisé (CH) analysis, a regional food security classification tool used in the Sahel and West Africa, contributing to enhancing evidence-based decision-making for food security planning and response by the Government and stakeholders.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>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.</p>	<p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>

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 supported the **Government of Ghana** to strengthen the **national school feeding programme** that is reaching more than **3 million children** in school.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP support in 2025 was pivotal in building national capacity to deliver stronger, more inclusive social protection programmes as part of a broader national social protection system that is gender- and nutrition-sensitive, inclusive, and responsive to shocks. Central to harmonizing social protection programming and coordination was the July 2025 adoption of the National Social Protection Bill 2025. WFP provided technical inputs to the drafting of the law and supported through strategic advocacy with different government and parliamentary actors to support its adoption. Having social protection embedded into a legal framework allows for a better positioning of social protection as a national priority and making the investment case for social protection. On informing policy directions and impact pathways to making social protection more nutrition-sensitive, WFP and the Institute of Development Studies (IDS), through the Social Protection Pathways to Nutrition case study series, explored in 2025 how Ghana’s national social protection system stands to enhance diet and nutrition outcomes, by examining the design and implementation features of different social protection instruments.

WFP supported the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection to commission a decentralized evaluation of the Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP). Once finalized, this evaluation will generate strategic, evidence-based recommendations to address gaps and amplify successes since the programme’s inception in 2005, laying the foundation for more effective delivery of school meals nationwide.

In partnership with the Sustainable Financing Initiative under the School Meals Coalition, WFP also facilitated a costing and financing strategy analysis for the GSFP. This analysis, validated by stakeholders across Ghana’s regions, revealed that the current feeding grant of GHS 2 per child per day falls far short of the GHS 6.7 required to provide a nutritious school meal.

Crucially, the report did not end at identifying the gap; it charted a path forward, recommending innovative funding solutions, including private sector contributions, to help the government sustainably bridge the shortfall. The SFI report will be widely disseminated in 2026 to advocate for sustainable funding for the GSFP.

These interventions go beyond technical exercises as they are instrumental in changing Ghana’s social protection landscape. By combining rigorous evaluation with financial strategy, WFP and partners are equipping government institutions with the tools to redesign school feeding for greater nutritional impact, mobilize sustainable financing to close critical gaps and strengthen accountability and delivery systems for long-term resilience

Together, these actions position Ghana to transform school feeding into a more equitable, nutritious, and sustainable programme, directly impacting the health, learning, and future of millions of children.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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 engagements with **donors and partners**



The **Government of Ghana** engaged **WFP** to provide **shipping services** to transport **emergency relief**.

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

The Government of Ghana engaged WFP to provide shipping services to transport emergency relief items to Cuba, Jamaica and Sudan. This shipment will be completed in early 2026.

To enhance visibility and generate interest, WFP has continued to emphasise the On-Demand Service Value Proposition in engagements with partners. The service provision model operated on a direct cost-recovery basis, meaning that partners requesting services must provide the necessary funding for their delivery.

The service provision model operated on a direct cost-recovery basis, meaning that partners requesting services must provide the necessary funding for their delivery.

Cash transfer services remain a key area of interest. However, while there have been further engagements on service provision, ensuring that WFP remains competitive in terms of cost-recovery will be key, particularly for government partners, moving forward. Looking ahead to 2026, the outlook for On-Demand services is promising. 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

Significant strides continue to be made by Ghana in its effort to close the gender gap, including the passing of the affirmative action law in 2024 reaffirming its commitment to advancing gender equality, inclusive governance, and the empowerment of women in all spheres of national life. The WFP supported building the capacity of its steering committee members. Despite these achievements the Gender Inequality Index remains 0.52 signify disparities and challenges women continue to face in the public spaces and meaningful participation in economic opportunities for empowerment. Out of the 275 Parliamentarians, only 40 (14.5%) are women falling short of the global average of 30% women representation in Parliament.

Women, young people, and persons with disabilities continue to face barriers such as access to information, lack of digital skills, access to land, inputs, services and literacy skills including financial literacy. 30% of Ghanaian women 15-49 years have ever experienced violence, and a steady progress being made in the elimination of child marriage.

Financial exclusion remains a major barrier to women's economic empowerment and poverty reduction in rural Ghana. Many women are held back by low financial literacy, limited access to credit, minimal exposure to digital tools, and lack of land ownership for farming.

Through the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) Project and the Mastercard Foundation-funded Agribusiness for Youth Employment (AgYE) Project, WFP Ghana, together with partners SOCODEVI and SWIDA Ghana, is breaking these barriers. By strengthening Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) and working with local authorities to ensure sustainability, the initiative is equipping women with the tools to thrive.

The outreach is significant: 494 VSLAs with 12,211 members have benefited from training in financial literacy, sustainable agribusiness, group governance, leadership, savings and loan management, social funds, conflict resolution, and financial management. Covering 12 districts across Oti, Upper West, Savannah, Upper East, Northern, and North-East Regions, the project is building new VSLAs, strengthening existing ones, and enhancing value chain capacities to foster inclusive, climate-smart, and food-secure communities.

To advance financial inclusion, 200 groups were linked to local banks and acquired group mobile money accounts, enabling members to save and contribute digitally from their homes. This innovation is bridging the gap between rural communities and modern financial systems.

These interventions have strengthened household resilience, improved access to savings and credit, enhanced financial management skills, and empowered women and youth to make informed economic decisions. Collaboration with District MoFA offices ensured smooth implementation, alignment with local priorities, and sustainability of VSLA operations beyond the project period. This contributes to unlocking women's potential, empowering youth, and transforming rural Ghana economies into engines of resilience and prosperity.

Through WFP's initiative, young women are receiving hands-on training in agricultural mechanization—from operating and maintaining equipment to mastering post-harvest management techniques. Armed with these skills, they are delivering essential engineering services that help farmers cut waste, boost efficiency, and secure their harvests.

But this transformation goes beyond food security. It is about breaking barriers in a male-dominated field, building confidence, and reshaping gender norms. As Suad recalls, *"My brother reacted to a video of me driving a tractor saying, 'It is painful. Why are the women being trained whilst the young men are here? This is a man's job.'"*

These young women are proving otherwise. Not only have they mastered mechanization, but they've also acquired repair skills—an area where many male tractor operators fall short. One participant reflected on her own family's struggles: *"My father owned a tractor, and whenever it broke down, we had to haul it all the way to Tamale for repairs. When that didn't work, we pushed even farther to Kumasi. By then, the damage was beyond fixing. That experience taught me how essential it is to detect and repair minor issues early—before they grow into costly setbacks."*

Their technical expertise, combined with qualities often associated with women—care, precision, and caution—they feel positions them as trusted professionals in their communities.

Still, challenges remain. Concerns about balancing family responsibilities, pregnancy, and long-distance service provision highlight the need for stronger social support systems and male allies. WFP Ghana is actively championing this cause, ensuring that empowerment is not just about skills, but also about creating an environment where women can thrive.

This is more than training—it is a **game changer**. It is about securing harvests, transforming communities, and proving that women are not just participants in agriculture, but leaders shaping its future.

The World Food Programme (WFP), working hand in hand with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, MoFA's Women in Agriculture Directorate (WIAD), and regional agricultural departments, is not only improving food security and nutrition—it is reshaping lives by challenging long-held gender and social norms.

At the heart of this change is the **Gender Action Learning System (GALS)**, a community-led empowerment tool. GALS helps women and men see themselves not as victims of circumstance but as drivers of their own development. By identifying obstacles and finding solutions together, families are discovering new ways to live, work, and thrive.

Across six regions—Greater Accra, Ashanti, Volta, Northern, and Upper East—GALS has begun to rewrite household stories. Women smallholder farmers, caterers, cooks, processors, and school health officers are becoming **Gender Champions**, leading by example and inspiring their communities.

The results are powerful. Couples report stronger relationships, shared decision-making, and reduced conflict. Men are stepping into household chores, women are gaining financial independence, and families are saving more wisely.

Tina from Bator proudly said: *"My husband now supports with household chores without paying attention to what people say."*

Fatima from Tatale-Kobamdo reflected on her marriage: *"Initially, Kojo refused any request I made, especially concerning money. But after GALS training, I can testify that his demeanour has changed. He is more receptive to my opinion than before."*

Others spoke of reduced wasteful spending, increased savings, and newfound harmony at home. Hajia Raabi from Tatale summed it up beautifully: *"There is sharing of work at home. My husband and I jointly take decisions. No domestic conflicts because of the harmonious living. Our family now champions gender equality in the community."*

In total, 276 women and men, along with local authorities, received direct training. But the ripple effect has been far greater—**1,174 community members** have been reached by GALS champions, including hundreds of young women and men. Each story, each household, reflects a broader shift: communities are breaking barriers that once held them back, and building futures rooted in equality, dignity, and resilience.

This is a transformation. It is the rewriting of social norms—one household, one community, one story at a time.

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

In its second year of implementation of its CSP, the Ghana Country Office increased its emergency interventions in the northern part of the country, targeting refugees, minority Fulbes, persons with disabilities (PWDs), and young women and men. The CSP integrates critical dimension such as gender, protection and conflict sensitivity to ensure inclusive and sustainable programming, thus, WFP's Integrated Cross-cutting Context Analysis and Risk Assessment (I-CARA) undertaken allowed the identification of the potential and emerging risks in operation areas, understood the drivers of vulnerability and the development of mitigation measures tailored to be implemented, within resilience, emergency and nutrition activities. The ICARA was undertaken in six regions namely the Northern, North-East, Savanna, Upper West, Upper East, and Bono East regions and in 22 communities, including four refugee settlements with 211 women and 158 men of which three were persons with disabilities. Key findings in terms of conflict sensitivity included land and chieftaincy conflicts, Fulbe-Community tensions, and herder-farmer disputes, The main protection risks included gender-based violence, livelihood and access-related risks such as fear of women to access farmlands due to Fulbe presence in the communities, insecurity and displacement and environmental and infrastructure related risks such as inadequate water infrastructure and non-functional toilets that could expose already marginalized groups to further harm. These findings informed the design of a nutrition value voucher and resilience interventions which will be implemented in first quarter 2026, with strong components of social cohesion and gender equality outcomes whilst mitigating protection risks.

During the year under review, the Ghana Country Office conducted PSEA assessments for four cooperating partners to evaluate their capacity to prevent, mitigate, and respond to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA). The results showed that three partners demonstrated full capacity, while one was assessed at medium capacity. In addition, a comprehensive PSEA training was organized in collaboration with IOM for all staff, with further sessions held for partners. Through sensitization activities and the distribution of materials, over one thousand beneficiaries and community members were directly reached with PSEA messages, reinforcing awareness and commitment to safeguarding

During targeting and distribution activities, the CO, through its targeting partner or directly, ensured participating community members are provided with shades and chairs where required and treated with dignity and respect.

Together with UN-Women, the CO held an event in commemoration of the 16-Days of Activism reiterating our commitment to elimination of gender-based violence in all its forms and under the theme: "**Intergenerational dialogue on Digital GBV, and food security**". The theme was well situated within WFP's and the CO's mandate of improving food security and gender equality, as it advances digital inclusion among women and girls in its operations.

Through the Mastercard-funded AgYE project, six consultation sessions were held with young women engaged in the Mechanization and Tractor Driving intervention in Tamale and Damongo. These sessions revealed diverse career aspirations—ranging from security services, teaching, and nursing to agricultural extension, tractor operation, commercial farming, and aggregation. Many participants expressed that the training had ignited a new passion for agricultural mechanization, motivating them to pursue careers in this field and to demonstrate to their communities that women, too, can drive tractors and excel in male-dominated spaces.

While barriers such as childcare responsibilities and entrenched social norms labelling mechanization as 'men's work' were acknowledged, the young women showed determination to dismantle these obstacles. They identified clear opportunities, including linkages to the Feed Ghana Project, establishing repair services shops, and securing licenses to enhance employability. Their resilience and vision highlight not only their readiness to break boundaries but also their potential to transform perceptions and create lasting impact in their communities

The CO continues to strengthen its efforts in diversifying its community feedback mechanism. Three main channels are being employed by the CO in communicating with communities. In 2025, 487 calls were received through the toll-free line. CFM Desks played a particularly important role during targeting exercise and complaints committees; 1,506 feedback was received from intervention communities. Of these, 1,206 (80%) were from women and 20% were received from men, and of the total including 855 (56.8%) being young people. Further, 793 (52.7%) were complaints, 484 (32.1%) were compliments, and 229 (15.2%) sought information.

The nature of the feedback received from CFM desks and complaint committees demonstrates both challenges and opportunities:

1. Complaints: 793 (52.7%) - signaling areas where interventions must be strengthened and accountability reinforced.
2. Compliments: 484 (32.1%) - affirming that many initiatives are positively impacting communities.
3. Information requests: 229 (15.2%) - underscoring the need for clearer communication and accessible information.

Of the cases received, 97% were resolved with 50% of the complainants being somewhat satisfied, 43% completely satisfied, and 6% were somewhat dissatisfied. The CO acknowledges the persistent gaps in service delivery and unmet community expectations, the gender imbalance in feedback, with women dominating responses, suggesting men's perspectives may be underrepresented, and the need for tailored approaches that resonate with youth priorities to sustain their priorities.

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)

Ghana's food systems are strongly influenced by environmental and socio-economic conditions that shape agricultural productivity and food security. Agriculture remains a central pillar of the national economy, employing a significant share of the labor force and relying largely on smallholder farmers whose production systems are predominantly rain-fed and therefore highly vulnerable to climate variability. Approximately 57 percent of Ghana's total land area is classified as agricultural land, yet only a small portion is under irrigation, leaving much of the sector dependent on seasonal rainfall patterns. The country experiences a tropical climate with an average annual rainfall of about 1,187 mm, but rainfall patterns have become increasingly erratic, accompanied by prolonged dry spells, flash floods, and shortened rainy seasons. These climatic changes threaten crop productivity and stability of food supply, particularly for key staples such as maize, rice, cassava, and yam. Environmental degradation further compounds these risks: approximately 35 percent of Ghana's land area is affected by desertification and land degradation, with soil erosion and declining soil fertility costing the country an estimated USD 1.4 billion annually—around 6 percent of GDP. Rising temperatures, deforestation, and land-use pressure are also affecting water resources and agricultural productivity, while flooding impacts thousands of households each year and coastal erosion threatens half of Ghana's coastline. Socially, more than 70 percent of rural households depend directly or indirectly on smallholder agriculture, making them particularly vulnerable to climate shocks, pests and diseases, and market volatility. These intersecting environmental and socio-economic pressures pose significant challenges to Ghana's ability to sustain resilient food systems, improve farmer livelihoods, and ensure stable access to nutritious food for its population.

WFP Ghana has integrated environmental sustainability considerations across its food systems programming. Environmental co-benefits arising from these interventions include the promotion of agroforestry systems for carbon sequestration and land restoration, support for climate-smart agricultural practices and strengthening sustainable post-harvest management systems that reduce food loss and resource waste. Additional benefits include local fabrication of post-harvest equipment to reduce reliance on imported machinery and associated transport emissions, capacity strengthening of agricultural colleges and technical institutions to promote sustainable mechanization practices, and training of smallholder farmers in climate-adaptive production and post-harvest handling techniques. Through partnerships with agribusinesses, government institutions, and training institutions, WFP also supports sustainable land management, improved grain storage systems, and responsible value chain development across rice, maize, soybean, and horticultural value chains, contributing to reduced environmental pressure while strengthening resilient food systems.

In compliance with WFP's Environmental Policy and its Sustainability Framework, WFP ensured that activities under the CSP do not cause unintended harm to the environment and people.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP integrates sustainability considerations into daily operations and procurement decisions.

A key feature of this system is the structured management of waste: eco-friendly and other recyclable materials are collected and carted away by a certified recycling company, ensuring compliance with environmental standards and reducing landfill impact.

Beyond waste management, EMS principles are embedded in procurement choices. WFP demonstrated this with the decision to install hand dryers in washrooms. The decision was guided by the goal of reducing reliance on hand tissue paper and thereby cutting down on paper waste and promoting resource efficiency. Such measures reflect a deliberate shift by WFP toward environmentally responsible practices, where operational decisions are evaluated not only for cost and efficiency but also for their ecological footprint.

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

Integrating nutrition into both development and humanitarian initiatives is essential for promoting well-being, sustainable growth, and resilience among vulnerable communities in Ghana. To this end, WFP has prioritized embedding nutrition across its programmes and in its collaboration with government.

Through a joint Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) project with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, WFP incorporated nutrition objectives into an intervention reaching 12,000 agriculture-dependent households in the Savannah ecological zone. Beneficiaries are receiving tailored social and behavioural change messages to encourage the cultivation and consumption of nutrient-rich crops. The success of this initiative could serve as a model for scaling up nutrition-sensitive programming in the agricultural sector, reinforcing WFP's comparative advantage.

Nutrition has also been integrated into emergency responses, ensuring that nutritionally vulnerable groups such as pregnant and breastfeeding women and children aged 6-23 months receive cash top-ups to access nutritious foods. Collaborative efforts between nutrition and social protection have further enhanced the nutrient quality of school meals.

Another notable example is the integrated resilience and nutrition intervention in highly food-insecure communities in Northern Ghana. With funding from the Government of Australia (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade), WFP engaged communities in participatory planning to identify priorities and co-design solutions, fostering ownership and sustainability. Supported by local government departments, particularly agriculture, the project rehabilitated degraded lands, established community woodlots, promoted energy-saving technologies, and introduced climate-smart agricultural practices.

Women and youth were equipped with tools and training for income-generating activities such as agroforestry, composting, and improved crop production. Importantly, 27 persons with disabilities were included and provided with adaptive support mechanisms, ensuring inclusivity.

The outcomes were significant: nearly 35 hectares of degraded land were reclaimed, 85 homestead gardens were established to improve household nutrition, and 11 of these gardens were enhanced with small-scale fishponds, boosting protein intake and diversifying livelihoods.

Partnerships

WFP has cultivated a comprehensive network of partnerships in Ghana, which facilitated innovative programme implementation, to maximise sustainability.

Relationships with key donors was reinforced through bilateral engagements as well as hosting donor round tables on emerging food security challenges. With multi-year commitments and new contributions, WFP reached roughly 87% of funding needs, however, the majority of funds were earmarked at activity level, limiting WFP's ability to address emerging needs. While valued contributions were received and carried forward in support of crisis response, pipeline breaks for refugees did occur. There were delays in the implementation of previously agreed US awards due to the stop work order, however both were reinstated and implemented.

Sustained engagement with the Government of Ghana as an emerging donor is beginning to yield tangible results, reinforcing donor confidence and positioning WFP as a partner of choice to scale up impact for vulnerable communities. WFP Ghana continued to strengthen its resource base through diversified and multi-year contributions, with the support of private sector partners, international financial institutions, and bilateral donors.

Additionally, the Government of Ghana remained WFP's largest implementing partner with agreements signed at national and regional level including with specialist agencies. This aligned with WFP's ongoing strategy of focusing on the enabling role. Other partners included local, national and international Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), academia and private sector.

Collaboration with academia and the private sector was another important pillar of partnership engagement in the reporting period. Key was creating opportunities to facilitate identifying synergies particularly around work on food systems strengthening. This included innovative events such as the post-harvest loss competition which enabled a broader reach than existing partnerships.

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.

Moving forward, the priority remains continuing to close collaboration with key partners to identify synergies and diversify the donor base to support the government in addressing underlying causes of food insecurity, while promoting sustainable food systems and development.

Financial Overview

The Ghana country portfolio of WFP opened the year with a budget revision to address funding gaps, broaden life-saving aid for at-risk communities, support farmers hit by the 2024 dry-spell, and improve child nutrition in low-fee private schools in Northern Ghana through school feeding initiatives.

The budget revision increased the cumulative needs of the 2024-2028 country strategic plan by 18 percent, raising the requirement from USD137 million to USD162 million.

Cumulative funding for the first two years of implementation of the country strategic plan amounted to USD58 million with sources consisting primarily of directed multilateral contributions (88 percent), with the remaining 12 percent from non-directed multilateral contributions. These funds included 2024 carry-over and new allocations.

The 2025 funding snapshot showed total resources of USD36 million compared to an implementation plan of USD29 million, reflecting a favorable funding position. However, much of the funding was earmarked for specific activities, limiting flexibility for reallocation. This situation highlighted substantial gaps across several activities. While on-demand service activity, did not receive any allocation for implementation, funding shortfalls under emergency response had significant impacts. Additionally, the funding outlook was further constrained by the conclusion of several allocations, seasonal implementation patterns, and activities with high transfer values which could rapidly exhaust available resources.

Resources allocated to **Strategic Outcome 1** accounted for 15 percent of the total annual allocation. Due to limited funding however, WFP faced a complete pipeline break on support to refugees by the end of 2025. Additionally, WFP was unable to deliver several critical interventions, including emergency telecommunications support, early warning data collection, information dissemination, and broader preparedness activities. These capacities are essential given the recurrent crises in Ghana, such as tidal waves and dry spells, and are key to enabling timely response, strengthening resilience, advancing anticipatory action, and supporting recovery efforts for vulnerable communities. Also, a substantial portion of these funds targeted dry-spell-affected beneficiaries, leaving minimal or no allocation for refugees and host communities. With limited multi-year funding, there is an urgent need for resources to sustain provision of assistance under this outcome in the coming year.

Strategic Outcome 2 comprises two key activities: Nutrition and the School Meals Programme, which together accounted for 25 percent of the total annual resources. The school meals activity received the largest share of funding amounting to USD6 million. Nutrition interventions were moderately funded, reaching 74 percent of the annual needs of USD4.2 million. While several nutrition components received adequate support, growing vulnerabilities among nutritionally at-risk groups exacerbated by multiple crises and reductions in funding, particularly for people living with HIV/AIDS, have left critical gaps in assistance.

Strategic Outcome 3 received the largest share of resources, accounting for 42 percent of the total allocation, with most funds earmarked for specific projects. Although the funding outlook was strong, implementation advanced at a modest pace of 63 percent, with expenditures totaling USD5.8 million. The activity however remains central to building resilience in Ghana's food systems against climate and other shocks.

Strategic Outcome 4 received 3 percent of the total annual resources. This allocation enabled WFP to continue delivering technical assistance to the Ghana National Household Registry and the Ghana School Feeding Programme.

Strategic Outcome 5 which is WFP Ghana's service provision activity and thrives on partnerships, was not funded during the period. Efforts are ongoing to build partnerships where WFP's robust systems are leveraged to support humanitarian and other partners to achieve their mandates.

Overall, WFP Ghana demonstrates strong prioritization of life-saving and resilience-building interventions, however additional resources are urgently needed to close gaps and sustain impact.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	10,731,274	5,643,930	5,601,986	4,554,075
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.	10,731,274	5,643,930	5,601,986	4,554,075
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.	1,673,398	26,148	26,368	21,393
Activity 02: Provide unconditional assistance including social and behaviour change activities, to crisis affected populations.	9,057,876	5,617,782	5,575,618	4,532,682
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	9,110,956	9,352,270	9,285,827	3,400,999
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.	9,110,956	9,352,270	9,285,827	3,400,999
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.	4,246,409	3,248,435	3,184,070	1,088,164

Activity 07: Provide safe and nutritious school meals to pre-primary and primary-school-age children in targeted areas, while also enhancing the capacity of school meal providers to sustain quality service delivery.	 4,864,547	 6,103,835	 6,101,757	 2,312,835
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	 11,566,691	 9,180,615	 15,297,555	 5,792,405
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.	 11,566,691	 9,180,615	 15,297,555	 5,792,405
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.	 11,566,691	 9,180,615	 15,297,555	 5,792,405
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	 2,835,484	 1,022,010	 1,261,910	 277,771
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.	 2,835,484	 1,022,010	 1,261,910	 277,771
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.	 2,835,484	 1,022,010	 1,261,910	 277,771

SDG Target 7. Diversified resources	 2,075,225	 0	 0	 0
SO05: Government and other actors are efficient in delivering their mandates, through effective partnerships and streamlined on-demand services.	 2,075,225	 0	 0	 0
Activity 06: Provide on-demand services to government and other actors to enhance efficiency, effectiveness, and coordination in the implementation of interventions.	 2,075,225	 0	 0	 0
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 762,974	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 36,319,630	 25,198,825	 32,210,250	 14,025,250
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 3,176,457	 2,444,076	 3,797,215	 2,195,825
Total Direct Costs	 39,496,086	 27,642,901	 36,007,465	 16,221,074
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 2,420,559	 1,796,789	 408,313	 408,313
Grand Total	 41,916,645	 29,439,689	 36,415,778	 16,629,387

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] NHCR proGres – 2025, Ghana Refugee Board

[5] Ghana Statistical Service. 2025. Ghana, December 2024 Consumer Price Index and Inflation.

[6] Bank of Ghana. (n.d.). Exchange rate. Bank of Ghana. <https://www.bog.gov.gh/economic-data/exchange-rate/>

[7] 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.

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

[9] Index Mundi. Ghana Demographics Profile.

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

Strategic outcome 01

"ART clients" and the "All" beneficiary group represent people living with HIV and disabled people whom the CO planned to support in 2025 under SO1. However, due to a shortfall in funding, we were not able to implement this activity in 2025. To mitigate the impact of the funding shortfall under SO1, the most vulnerable refugees and members of the host community were targeted to benefit from a livelihood programme in addition to the unconditional cash transfer.

Strategic outcome 02

The above lines with an empty number of beneficiaries under Activity 03 refer to activities that were planned by the CO in 2025 under SO2. However, due to operational challenges, the CO was not able to implement these activities. To mitigate the impact of the funding shortfall under activity 3 from SO2, interpersonal social and behaviour change communication, and media communication approach, was leveraged to reach the most nutritionally vulnerable targeted people.

The School Feeding Activity was planned in the CPN under output 7 from activity 7, while actual captured under output 3 from activity 3 due to missalignment of PO creation, Programme, procurement and finance teams are working closely to align the 2 systems and next year the CO will align reporting correctly(plan/actuals).

The indicators for outcome results for Activity 3 do not have a 2024 followUp value. This is because the school feeding activity began in 2025. The first food was provided in January 2025. On that basis, these indicators were not reported in 2024, and as a result the 2024 followUp value is naturally empty.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

The CC.3.5 and CC.3.4 indicators above are missing 2025 follow up value due to the number of respondents that were not statistically sufficient to conclude the representativeness. Action has been taken to ensure that 2026 outcome survey respondents are representative.

Protection and accountability to affected people

Indicator CC.2.3 was added in 2025 for the CO. In this regard, 2024 follow up value was not collected.

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	120,979	116,717	96%
	female	214,021	182,036	85%
	total	335,000	298,753	89%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	2,764	1,824	66%
	female	2,781	1,766	64%
	total	5,545	3,590	65%
24-59 months	male	887	16,916	1907%
	female	845	16,273	1926%
	total	1,732	33,189	1916%
5-11 years	male	16,652	17,333	104%
	female	16,018	18,107	113%
	total	32,670	35,440	108%
12-17 years	male	21,081	16,734	79%
	female	26,128	16,856	65%
	total	47,209	33,590	71%
18-59 years	male	74,690	59,831	80%
	female	158,140	121,225	77%
	total	232,830	181,056	78%
60+ years	male	4,905	4,079	83%
	female	10,109	7,809	77%
	total	15,014	11,888	79%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	4,000	3,309	83%
Resident	331,000	295,444	89%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Malnutrition prevention programme	23,995	21,739	90%
School based programmes	60,000	58,997	98%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	220,000	162,834	74%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	50,000	56,750	113%

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	3,439,420	43%
Value Voucher	0	773,376	-
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	0	1,097,508	-
Value Voucher	3,368,909	1,066,639	32%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	389,790	29,466	8%

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
			USD		773,376
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 Distribution; Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	29,800 20,200 50,000	28,772 27,978 56,750
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	405 395 800	
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 Total	5,985 5,985	435 435
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	1,977 1,923 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 Male Total	2,156 2,154 4,310	202 201 403
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	4,000 4,000	729 729
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	8,031,411	3,439,420

A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	17,100,000	6,217,950
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of stunting	Number	6,529,500	47,010

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 meets 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	2,400	1,795

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: AS&HC;_Beneficiary - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	7.1	≤5.7	≤5.7	0	10.7	WFP survey
	Male	14.2	≤8.2	≤8.2	8.2	10.2	WFP survey
	Overall	12	≤8.4	≤8.4	8	10.4	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	25.4	≤5.8	≤5.8	37.5	7.8	WFP survey
	Male	28.4	≤9.5	≤9.5	14.8	11.5	WFP survey
	Overall	27.5	≤7.7	≤7.7	15.5	9.7	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	19	≤40.2	≤40.2	25	38.2	WFP survey
	Male	24.2	≤32.2	≤32.2	13.6	30.2	WFP survey
	Overall	22.7	≤36.1	≤36.1	13.9	34.1	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	48.4	≥50	≥50	37.5	43.3	WFP survey
	Male	33.2	≥50.1	≥50.1	63.4	48.1	WFP survey
	Overall	37.8	≥47.8	≥47.8	62.5	45.8	WFP survey
Target Group: AS&HC;_Beneficiary - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	38.1	≥95	≥95	62.5	19.8	WFP survey
	Male	39.8	≥95	≥95	44	28.9	WFP survey
	Overall	39.3	≥95	≥95	44.6	24.6	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	46.8	≤5	≤5	37.5	47.5	WFP survey
	Male	47.4	≤5	≤5	39.5	46.8	WFP survey
	Overall	47.2	≤5	≤5	39.4	47.1	WFP survey

1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	15.1	=0	=0	0	32.7	WFP survey
	Male	12.8	=0	=0	16.5	24.3	WFP survey
	Overall	13.5	=0	=0	15.9	28.3	WFP survey
Target Group: SO1_AS&HC;_Benef - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
1.1.10: 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	34	33.3	WFP survey
	Male	32.9	≥37.9	≥34.9	39.2	42.9	WFP survey
	Overall	35.7	≥40.7	≥37.7	37	38.8	WFP survey
1.1.10: 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	54.7	33.3	WFP survey
	Male	56.5	≥61.5	≥58.5	47.3	42.9	WFP survey
	Overall	56.1	≥61.1	≥58.1	50.4	38.8	WFP survey
1.1.10: 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	3.8	5.6	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥5	≥2	1.4	6.1	WFP survey
	Overall	0.6	≥5.6	≥2.6	2.4	5.9	WFP survey
1.1.10: 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	30.2	17.1	WFP survey
	Male	22.4	≥27.4	≥24.4	27	20	WFP survey
	Overall	23.4	≥28.4	≥25.4	28.3	18.8	WFP survey
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	38.2	≥60.4	≥57.4	44.9	55.4	WFP survey
Target Group: SO1_AS&HC;_benef - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	8.09	<5	<8	3.25	11.88	WFP survey
	Male	10.51	<5	<7	6	8.54	WFP survey
	Overall	9.78	<5	<9	5.91	10.14	WFP survey

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	
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.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	ART clients; All; Children; Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls; Activity supporters	Prevention of stunting; School feeding (on-site)	Female	3,958	39,925
			Male	1,042	39,244
			Total	5,000	79,169
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	74	
			Male	6	
			Total	80	
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	714	
			Total	714	
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	361	10,124
			Male	29	10,048
			Total	390	20,172
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	1,072	
			Male	1,071	
			Total	2,143	
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	2,143	
			Total	2,143	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female		15,468
			Male		14,279
			Total		29,747

A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Children	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total		14,333 14,917 29,250
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD		1,097,508
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	452,909	1,066,639

Activity 07: Provide safe and nutritious school meals to pre-primary and primary-school-age children in targeted areas, while also enhancing the capacity of school meal providers to sustain quality service delivery.

Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 13: (7.1) School children, in low fee-paying schools, will experience improved health and education outcomes through access to nutritious meals, a supportive learning environment, and empowered communities.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	13,493 14,043 27,536	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	15,582 16,882 32,464	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	2,916,000	

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
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	12,000	390
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	3,000,000	4,070,000

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	4	3
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	120	98
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	4	3

Activity 07: Provide safe and nutritious school meals to pre-primary and primary-school-age children in targeted areas, while also enhancing the capacity of school meal providers to sustain quality service delivery.

Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 13: (7.1) School children, in low fee-paying schools, will experience improved health and education outcomes through access to nutritious meals, a supportive learning environment, and empowered communities.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	208	208

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: SO2_ Beneficiary - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
2.2.22: Attendance rate	Female	88.6	=100	=100	88.6		Secondary data
	Male	89.1	=100	=100	89.1		Secondary data
	Overall	88.9	=100	=100	88.9		Secondary data
2.2.23: Graduation rate	Female	93.3	=100	=100	97.5		Secondary data
	Male	93.4	=100	=100	97.6		Secondary data
	Overall	93.4	=100	=100	97.5		Secondary data
2.2.2: 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	0	11.7	Secondary data
	Male	16.7	≥42.04	≥27.89	0.7	6.7	Secondary data
	Overall	10	≥42.11	≥28.1	0.7	7.1	Secondary data

2.2.2: 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	0	26.1	Secondary data
	Male	50	≥50.89	≥31.75	26.4	22.6	Secondary data
	Overall	50.2	≥50.88	≥36.88	24.8	22.9	Secondary data
2.2.2: 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	100	62.2	Secondary data
	Male	33.3	<7.07	<33	72.9	70.7	Secondary data
	Overall	39.9	<7	<35.02	74.5	70	Secondary data
2.2.2: 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	0	27.9	Secondary data
	Male	7.4	≥40.2	≥33.43	7.6	23.3	Secondary data
	Overall	13.5	≥40.55	≥33.78	7.2	23.6	Secondary data
2.2.2: 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	55.6	39.6	Secondary data
	Male	74.1	≥56.41	≥49.64	74.3	42.9	Secondary data
	Overall	62.9	≥56.07	≥49.3	73.2	42.5	Secondary data
2.2.2: 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	44.4	32.4	Secondary data
	Male	18.5	<3.39	<16.93	18.1	33.9	Secondary data
	Overall	23.6	<3.38	<16.92	19.6	33.8	Secondary data
2.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	6.7	≥42.79	≥36.39	0	27	Secondary data
	Male	3.7	≥36.41	≥27.88	2.8	15.1	Secondary data
	Overall	6.6	≥36.97	≥28.61	2.6	16.1	Secondary data
2.2.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	44.4	≥54.05	≥47.75	55.6	41.4	Secondary data
	Male	46.9	≥59.33	≥50.81	63.2	42.3	Secondary data
	Overall	46.8	≥58.86	≥50.5	62.7	42.1	Secondary data
2.2.2: 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	44.4	31.5	Secondary data
	Male	51.9	<4.26	<21.31	34	42.6	Secondary data
	Overall	46.6	<4.18	<20.88	34.6	41.8	Secondary data

2.2.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	97.5	=100	=100	97.5		Secondary data
	Male	97.6	=100	=100	97.6		Secondary data
	Overall	97.5	=100	=100	97.5		Secondary data
Target Group: SO2_Benef - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
2.2.21: Annual change in enrolment	Female	15	≥23	≥20	15		Secondary data
	Male	14.2	≥22.2	≥19.2	14.2		Secondary data
	Overall	14.6	≥22.6	≥19.6	14.6		Secondary data
2.2.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	6.47	<5.93	<6.4	3.22	10.93	Secondary data
	Male	6.72	<5.78	<6.7	3.7	10.78	Secondary data
	Overall	6.71	<5.79	<6.7	3.67	10.79	Secondary data
2.2.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	18.5	≤14.8	≤14.8	0	19.8	WFP survey
	Male	13.1	≤8.3	≤8.3	6.9	19.9	WFP survey
	Overall	13.4	≤10	≤10	6.5	19.9	WFP survey
2.2.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	15.4	≤8	≤8	11.1	27.5	WFP survey
	Male	12.2	≤12.9	≤12.9	5.6	24.9	WFP survey
	Overall	12.4	≤11.4	≤11.4	5.9	25.1	WFP survey
2.2.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	23.1	≤26.2	≤26.2	11.1	24.2	WFP survey
	Male	25.6	≤28.8	≤28.8	30.6	26.8	WFP survey
	Overall	25.5	≤28.6	≤28.6	29.4	26.6	WFP survey
2.2.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	43.1	≥51	≥51	77.8	28.6	WFP survey
	Male	49.1	≥50	≥50	56.9	28.4	WFP survey
	Overall	48.8	≥50	≥50	58.2	28.4	WFP survey
Target Group: SO2_Benef_MAD - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
2.2.10: 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	48.5	27.8	Secondary data
	Male	29.5	≥34.5	≥31.5	44.8	30.7	Secondary data
	Overall	28.6	≥33.6	≥30.6	46.8	29.3	Secondary data
2.2.10: 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	39.4	49.8	Secondary data
	Male	54.9	≥59.9	≥56.9	34.5	53.8	Secondary data
	Overall	55.2	≥60.2	≥57.2	37.1	51.9	Secondary data
2.2.10: 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	3	9.7	Secondary data
	Male	2.3	≥7.3	≥4.3	6.9	8.3	Secondary data
	Overall	2.3	≥7.3	≥4.3	4.8	9	Secondary data

2.2.10: 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	15.2	6.8	Secondary data
	Male	14.9	≥19.9	≥16.9	17.2	11	Secondary data
	Overall	14.8	≥19.8	≥16.8	16.1	9	Secondary data
Target Group: SO2_Benef_MAD - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
2.2.63: Percentage of school-aged children meeting minimum dietary diversity score	Female	41.7	≥48.7	≥46.7	41.7		WFP survey
	Male	45.9	≥52.9	≥50.9	45.9		WFP survey
	Overall	43.5	≥50.54	≥48.54	43.5		WFP survey
2.2.93: Percentage of children absent from school due to ill-health	Female	1.9	≤1	≤1	1.9		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.7	≤1	≤1	1.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.8	≤1	≤1	1.8		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: SO2_Benef_MDDW - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
2.2.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	75.1	≥80	≥77	81.5	56.6	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
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	151,188	113,339
			Male	68,812	49,495
			Total	220,000	162,834
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	389,790	29,466

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	120	68
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	27	26
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	57	37
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
F.23: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.23.g.2: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	75	75

F.24: Maximum total capacity of agricultural and post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure provided.	F.24.g.3: Maximum total capacity (MT) of storage and transportation equipment and infrastructure provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	MT	4,000	4,000
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	600	150
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	3,083	3,083
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	2,828	2,816
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	792,000	875,451
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	66	57
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	21	21
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.2: Number of commercial agreements facilitated (informal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	21	21
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.3: Number of input suppliers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2,000	3,463
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.6: Number of processors supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2,000	3,463
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	2,000	3,463

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	100	98

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: SO3_Beneficiary - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	14.6	≥53.45	≥48.35	61.8	40.7	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥52.65	≥49.11	60.1	43.8	Secondary data
	Overall	14.2	≥52.85	≥48.99	60.4	43.2	Secondary data
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	37.4	≤41.45	≤38.9	33.5	33.8	Secondary data
	Male	41.2	≤43.83	≤42.04	34.7	38.5	Secondary data
	Overall	37.5	≤43.29	≤41.36	34.5	37.5	Secondary data
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	48	≤5.1	≤12.75	4.7	25.5	Secondary data
	Male	58.5	≤3.54	≤8.85	5.1	17.7	Secondary data
	Overall	48.3	≤3.86	≤9.65	5.1	19.3	Secondary data
Target Group: SO3_Benef_Farmers - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	>7,534	>7,534	12,017.88	150	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: SO3_Benef_LCSI - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	16.1	≤11.1	≤14.1	5.8	16.1	WFP survey
	Male	20.7	≤15.7	≤18.7	6.6	20.7	WFP survey
	Overall	19.7	≤14.7	≤17.7	6.4	19.7	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	19.5	≤14.5	≤17.5	9.9	19.5	WFP survey
	Male	15.9	≤10.9	≤13.9	7.7	15.9	WFP survey
	Overall	166	≤11.6	≤14.6	8.1	16.6	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	23.7	≤28.7	≤25.7	29.1	23.7	WFP survey
	Male	23.5	≤28.5	≤25.5	26.7	23.5	WFP survey
	Overall	23.5	≤28.5	≤25.5	27.2	23.5	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	40.7	≥45.7	≥42.7	55.2	40.7	WFP survey
	Male	40	≥45	≥42	59	40	WFP survey
	Overall	40.1	≥45.1	≥42.1	58.3	40.1	WFP survey
Target Group: SO3_Benef_PHL - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
4.3.30: Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	Overall	5.9	<2	<5	3.65	7.74	Secondary data
Target Group: SO3_Benef_rCSI - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
4.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	6.4	≤4.5	≤4.5	6.56	9.5	Secondary data
	Male	3.5	≤3.5	≤3.5	5.54	9.82	Secondary data
	Overall	6.3	≤4.75	≤4.75	5.74	9.75	Secondary data

Target Group: SO3_POLICIES-SUPPORT - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)							
4.3.37: 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	>2	>2	2		Secondary data
Target Group: SO3_POLICIES_SUPPORT - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)							
4.3.35: Investment capacity index: 1.1 Savings	Female	0	=0	=0	98.21	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	273.47	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	142.7	0	Secondary data
4.3.35: Investment capacity index: 1.2 Credits for Productive Purposes	Female	0	=0	=0	51.86	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	109.91	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	67.69	0	Secondary data
4.3.35: Investment capacity index: 1.3. Insurance Payouts	Female	0	=0	=0	0	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	0	Secondary data
4.3.35: Investment capacity index: Investment capacity index	Female	0	=0	=0	75.04	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	191.69	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	=0	=0	105.2	0	Secondary data
Target Group: SO3_POLICIES_SUPPORT - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)							
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0	≥5,376,327.27	≥3,704,822.28	3,528,402.17	0	Secondary data
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	0	≥4,402,411.66	≥2,819,444.45	2,685,185.19	0	Secondary data
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	0	>0	>0	0	0	Secondary data
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	>0	>0	0	0	Secondary data
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	0	≥973,915.61	≥885,377.83	843,216.98	0	Secondary data

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	120	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5	=100	=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	125	=100	=100	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PBW_CH - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	13.3	=25	=25		17	WFP survey
	Male	55.5	=25	=25		1	WFP survey
	Overall	31	=50	=50	Not collected	18	WFP survey

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	72	≥109	≥109	109	60	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	60	≥100	≥100	98	68	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	132	≥209	≥209	207	128	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.6: Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	Overall	Meets standard	Exceeds standard	Exceeds standard	Meets standard		WFP survey

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Emergency response beneficiary - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.7: Country office Social Cohesion Integration Score	Overall	High	High	High	High		WFP survey
Target Group: SO1_Benef_CC - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98.96	=100	=100	100	100	WFP survey
	Male	96.3	=100	=100	100	100	WFP survey
	Overall	98.8	=100	=100	100	100	WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	97.7	=100	=100	99.05	95.57	WFP survey
	Male	94.59	=100	=100	97.76	95.52	WFP survey
	Overall	96.6	=100	=100	98.67	95.56	WFP survey
Target Group: SO1_benef_CC - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	95.5	=100	=100	96.27	90.51	WFP survey
	Male	91.2	=100	=100	91.46	94.78	WFP survey
	Overall	93.9	=100	=100	93.95	91.78	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: SO3_Benef_CC - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	84.1	=100	=100	82.38	84.12	WFP survey
	Male	82.8	=100	=100	83.25	82.81	WFP survey
	Overall	83	=100	=100	82.9	83.58	WFP survey

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	83.9	=100	=100	100	83.31	WFP survey
	Male	83.8	=100	=100	97.39	84.18	WFP survey
	Overall	83.9	=100	=100	98.95	83.65	WFP survey
Target Group: SO3_benef_CC - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	97.9	=100	=100	100	98.15	WFP survey
	Male	98	=100	=100	100	98.29	WFP survey
	Overall	98	=100	=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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Not collected	Yes	Yes	Yes		WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP survey
CC.2.5: 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	25.9	33.6	WFP survey
	Male	34.5	≥43.1	≥36.2	31.9	34.5	WFP survey
	Overall	34.3	≥42.9	≥36	55.7	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: SO1_Benef_CC - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	31.68	≥39.6	≥33.3	11.71	10.13	WFP survey
	Male	25.93	≥32.4	≥27.2	11.94	10.45	WFP survey
	Overall	31.51	≥39.4	≥33.1	11.56	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: SO3_Benef_CC - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	4.6	≥8.3	≥6	22.23	5.24	WFP survey
	Male	6.4	≥11.5	≥8.3	29.68	5.31	WFP survey
	Overall	6	≥10.8	≥7.8	26.62	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ESS_POLICIES_SUPPORT - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: SC/Other Services							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	80	20	Secondary data

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.1: Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	24.5	>24.5	>24.5	24.68		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	36.4	>36	>36.4	36.57		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	33.3	>33	>33.3	33.33	Not collected	WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Ghana - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Daniel Kwayisi

Young females undergoing training in operating and maintaining postharvest equipment

World Food Programme

Contact info

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Financial Section

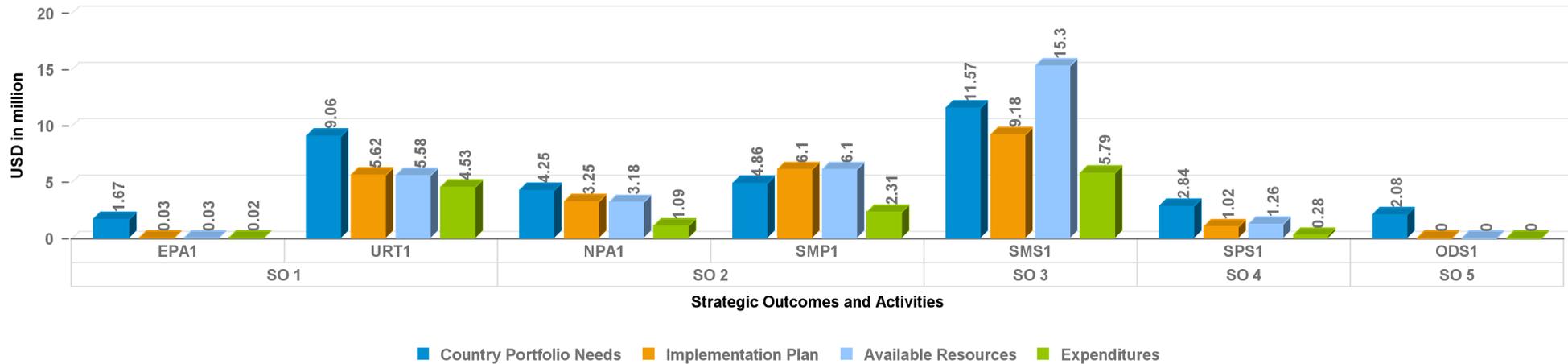
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (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 2	SMP1	Provide safe and nutritious school meals to pre-primary and primary-school-age children in targeted areas, while also enhancing the capacity of school meal providers to sustain quality service delivery.
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.

Annual Country Report

Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	1,673,398	26,148	26,368	21,393
		Provide unconditional assistance including social and behaviour change activities, to crisis affected populations.	9,057,876	5,617,782	5,575,618	4,532,682
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			10,731,274	5,643,930	5,601,986	4,554,075

Annual Country Report

Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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.	4,246,409	3,248,435	3,184,070	1,088,164
		Provide safe and nutritious school meals to pre-primary and primary-school-age children in targeted areas, while also enhancing the capacity of school meal providers to sustain quality service delivery.	4,864,547	6,103,835	6,101,757	2,312,835
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			9,110,956	9,352,270	9,285,827	3,400,999
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.	11,566,691	9,180,615	15,297,555	5,792,405
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			11,566,691	9,180,615	15,297,555	5,792,405

Annual Country Report

Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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.	2,835,484	1,022,010	1,261,910	277,771
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			2,835,484	1,022,010	1,261,910	277,771
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.	2,075,225	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.3 Diversified resources (SDG Target 17.3)			2,075,225	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	762,974	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	762,974	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			36,319,630	25,198,825	32,210,250	14,025,250
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,176,457	2,444,076	3,797,215	2,195,825
Total Direct Costs			39,496,086	27,642,901	36,007,465	16,221,074
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			2,420,559	1,796,789	408,313	408,313
Grand Total			41,916,645	29,439,689	36,415,778	16,629,387


 Michael Hemling FORC
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

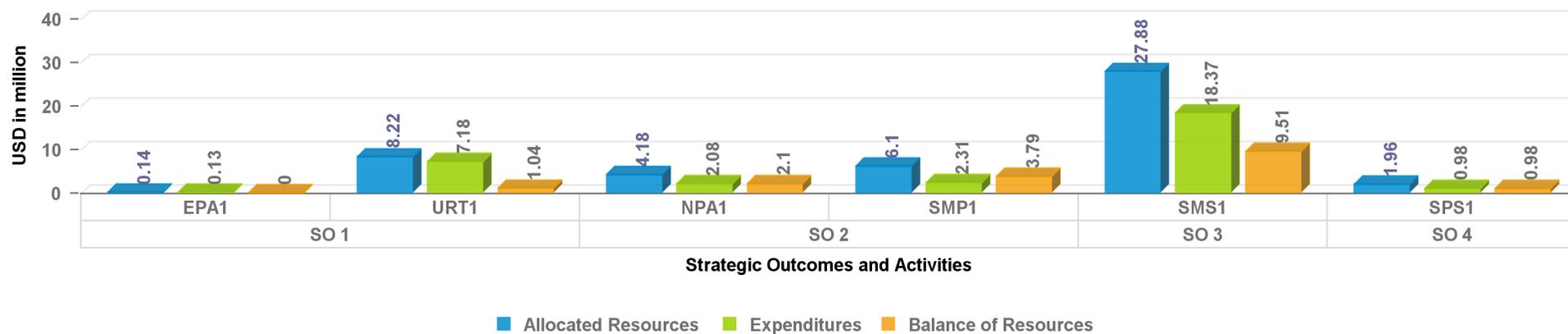
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (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 2	SMP1	Provide safe and nutritious school meals to pre-primary and primary-school-age children in targeted areas, while also enhancing the capacity of school meal providers to sustain quality service delivery.
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 2025 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	18,154,372	8,220,916	0	8,220,916	7,177,979	1,042,936
		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.	3,487,152	138,882	0	138,882	133,908	4,974
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			21,641,524	8,359,798	0	8,359,798	7,311,887	1,047,911

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Annual Country Report

Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	8,527,910	4,178,816	0	4,178,816	2,082,910	2,095,906
		Provide safe and nutritious school meals to pre-primary and primary-school-age children in targeted areas, while also enhancing the capacity of school meal providers to sustain quality service delivery.	4,864,547	6,101,757	0	6,101,757	2,312,835	3,788,922
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			13,392,457	10,280,573	0	10,280,573	4,395,745	5,884,828

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Annual Country Report

Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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.	17,997,265	27,875,929	0	27,875,929	18,370,779	9,505,149
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			17,997,265	27,875,929	0	27,875,929	18,370,779	9,505,149
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.	4,151,390	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.3 Diversified resources (SDG Target 17.3)			4,151,390	0	0	0	0	0

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Annual Country Report

Ghana Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	6,384,817	1,963,033	0	1,963,033	978,894	984,139
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			6,384,817	1,963,033	0	1,963,033	978,894	984,139
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	762,974	0	762,974	0	762,974
Subtotal SDG Target			0	762,974	0	762,974	0	762,974
Total Direct Operational Cost			63,567,453	49,242,306	0	49,242,306	31,057,306	18,185,001
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			5,816,774	6,265,306	0	6,265,306	4,663,916	1,601,390
Total Direct Costs			69,384,227	55,507,613	0	55,507,613	35,721,222	19,786,391
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			4,215,260	2,419,014		2,419,014	2,419,014	0
Grand Total			73,599,487	57,926,627	0	57,926,627	38,140,235	19,786,391

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemming, CFORC
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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