

## BUDGET INCREASE No. 7 TO GHANA COUNTRY PROGRAMME 200247

Ghana Country Programme (2012-2017)

**Start date:** 1 January 2012 **End date:** 31 December 2016

**Extension period:** 1 year **New end date:** 31 December 2017

Total revised number of beneficiaries	538 000		
Duration of entire project	72 months, 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2017		
Extension period	12 months, 1 January 2017 to 31 December 2017		
Gender marker code	2A		
WFP food tonnage ( <i>mt</i> )	38 160		
<b>Cost (United States dollars)</b>			
	<b>Current Budget</b>	<b>Increase</b>	<b>Revised Budget</b>
Food and related costs	24 457 463	-	24 457 463
Cash and vouchers and related costs	17 954 174	6 537 024	24 491 198
Capacity development & augmentation	3 523 683	6 014 731	9 538 414
Direct support cost	12 325 202	2 750 320	15 075 522
Indirect support cost	4 078 237	1 071 145	5 149 382
<b>Total cost to WFP</b>	<b>62 338 759</b>	<b>16 373 220</b>	<b>78 711 979</b>
Food transfers	22 353 107	-	22 353 107
Cash-based transfers	15 644 550	5 546 348	21 190 898

### Draft decision

The Board approves the proposed budget increase of USD 16.6 million for Ghana Country Programme 200247 with a 12-month extension from 1 January to 31 December 2017 [WFP/EB.2/2016/xxx].

## **NATURE OF THE INCREASE**

1. This one-year extension of Country Programme 200247 will ensure alignment with the recently extended 2012-2017 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and the first medium-term phase (2018-2021) of Ghana's long-term national development plan. It also provides an interval for the Government to undertake localization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and for WFP to prepare the forthcoming Country Strategic Plan that is anticipated to start January 2018.
2. This budget revision ensures: (i) transition from direct operational support for school meals to technical support for improved nutritional value of school meals; (ii) continued support to girls' education by addressing gender gaps; (iii) complete transition to cash-based transfers (CBT) for nutrition interventions and take-home rations (THR); (iv) scale-up of nutrition assistance for prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV; and (v) promotion of nutrition-sensitive value chains and enhanced links between smallholder farmers and processors of nutritious foods. In 2017, the country programme will provide CBT to 109,000 people, including 64 percent women and girls.
3. Specifically, this budget revision will:
  - Increase cash-based transfers by USD 5.5 million;
  - Increase capacity development and augmentation by USD 6 million; and
  - Increase direct support costs by USD 2.8 million.

## **JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION-IN-TIME AND BUDGET INCREASE**

### **Summary of Existing Project Activities**

4. The country programme comprises three components to support the Government to improve food and nutrition security of vulnerable populations in the Northern, Upper East, Upper West, Volta and Brong-Ahafo regions of the Northern Savannah Ecological Zone (NSEZ). These are the most food-insecure regions, with high malnutrition and poverty rates and wider socio-economic and gender disparities than the southern part of the country.<sup>1</sup> The programme also assists in the Eastern and Ashanti regions and supports smallholder farmers in the Ashanti and NSEZ regions.
5. Component 1 addresses gender inequalities in education by supporting improved school attendance and retention for primary schoolchildren and junior high school girls.<sup>2</sup> Component 1 also supports the Government to build capacity in management of sustainable home-grown school feeding and improved nutritional quality of school meals with linkages to smallholder farmers (including equal participation of women) that support the local economy. Component 2 supports Government efforts to prevent stunting and micronutrient deficiencies in pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children aged 6–23 months, and provides nutrition assistance to antiretroviral therapy (ART) clients and their households with a pilot focusing on PMTCT. Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) activities targeting men and women are fully integrated in nutrition activities and nutrition-sensitive value chains are promoted through market linkages between smallholder farmers and local industrial food processors for production of affordable specialized nutritious foods

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<sup>1</sup> In Brong-Ahafo and Volta regions, 15.6 percent of assessed households were food insecure, including 15 percent moderately food insecure and less than one percent severely food insecure.

<sup>2</sup> Gender disparities in education are exacerbated by poverty, sexual harassment from male peers and leaders, and socio-cultural practices that undermine the value of female education.

(SNFs). Component 3 assists vulnerable communities to increase resilience to climate change through rehabilitation of community assets.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Projects include rehabilitation of dams for off-season gardening and construction of irrigation facilities and fish ponds in collaboration with United Nations agencies and the Government.

## Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

6. The mid-term evaluation of the country programme and subsequent nutrition appraisal mission conducted in 2015 recommended scaling up interventions for prevention of stunting and reducing beneficiary targets for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). Results of the 2014 Demographic and Health Survey show a decline in acute malnutrition among children under 5, below the recommended threshold of targeted supplementary feeding for treatment of MAM. Accordingly, treatment of MAM was discontinued with the previous budget revision, while interventions on stunting prevention are being scaled up, particularly in Northern region where stunting prevalence among children under 5 is 33 percent compared to 19 percent countrywide.<sup>4</sup>
7. Preliminary findings from Ghana's "Fill the Nutrient Gap" pilot emphasize the importance of addressing stunting and micronutrient deficiencies, particularly in the first 1,000 days. The Ghana Cost of Hunger Analysis further strengthens the case for increased advocacy and investment in interventions addressing malnutrition.<sup>5</sup> The nutritional appraisal mission recommended a shift to PMTCT of HIV to enhance integration with nutrition programming for PLW and children, and enhanced support for local production of SNFs.
8. The Purchase for Progress (P4P) final impact evaluation and other qualitative studies confirmed the relevance of continuing support to smallholder farmers and agricultural value chains. The 2016 Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) identified the ten most food-insecure districts as being within the NSEZ and an associated market assessment found that local conditions in these areas are favourable to CBT.
9. The 2015 Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) assessment evaluated Government capacity to implement a home-grown school feeding programme. An operational assessment of the national school feeding programme was also conducted in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Bank. These assessments concluded that the Government's school meals and social protection policies provide a strong framework, institutional capacity and coordination, however operational implementation requires improvement in nutritional quality of school meals, community involvement and oversight, linkages to smallholder farmers, and monitoring and evaluation. A recent assessment of gender gaps in access to junior secondary education revealed that the average percentage enrolment of boys is 63 percent compared with 37 percent for girls, with gender gaps reaching over 25 percent in many districts.<sup>6</sup>

## Purpose of Extension and Budget Increase

10. In 2017, the country programme will support primary school and girls' education through technical assistance to the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection and the National School Feeding Programme, leading to the enactment of school feeding legislation.<sup>7</sup> WFP will also support training of stakeholders on the importance of nutritious school meals in collaboration with Partnership for Child Development, and strengthen Government capacity to implement recommendations of the SABER and other assessments.
11. Vouchers will be provided for girls' take-home rations in areas with high gender gaps, food insecurity and malnutrition to discourage parents from withdrawing girls from school due to financial difficulties, early marriage, teenage pregnancy, or performance of traditional roles in household and farming activities. The programme introduces a nutritious commodity into

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<sup>4</sup> Significant geographic disparity in stunting prevalence within Ghana has also been confirmed by USAID's population-based nutrition survey.

<sup>5</sup> The Cost of Hunger in Africa, Ghana; Social and Economic Impact of Child Undernutrition on Ghana's Long-term Development, 2016

<sup>6</sup> Education Management Information System (EMIS) <http://www.moe.gov.gh/emis/index.htm>.

<sup>7</sup> Direct WFP engagement in implementation of school meals will end in 2016.

the food basket to supplement the nutritional intake of adolescent girls before they reach healthy reproductive age. Vouchers are used to ensure the prescribed commodities are accessed. Adolescent sexual and reproductive health education will be provided in collaboration with the United Nations Populations Fund, local non-governmental organizations and traditional authorities. The Government's 2016 Child and Welfare Policy will be applied to advocate against early marriage.

12. The nutrition component will be expanded to integrate the Enhanced Nutrition and Value Chains (ENVAC) initiative. WFP will support prevention of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies interventions in the first 1,000 days through promotion of locally available and affordable nutritious foods, including nutrient-rich plants, animal-sourced foods and SNFs. Nutrition-sensitive SBCC will target female household members to promote healthy eating and adequate infant and young child feeding practices. Targeting will be done at household level for PLHIV, and at individual level for stunting prevention among children and PLW. Super Cereal will be provided as individual rations for PLHIV, and household members of PLHIV will receive beans, oil and salt.
13. WFP will strengthen nutrition value chains, linking male and female smallholder farmers as suppliers to selected food processors that produce SNFs for distribution to beneficiaries through commodity vouchers. The “Gender Analytical Framework for Assessing Value Chains” will directly support WFP and partner assessment and monitoring activities. Gender concerns cut across all ENVAC activities, and will be subject to assessments, evaluations, and studies to document anticipated improvements in women’s participation. Research institutions will conduct baseline and end line surveys to assess impact of SBCC interventions on dietary diversity. WFP will advocate for use of locally produced nutritious foods in the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty programme and other Government social protection programmes focusing on stunting prevention. WFP will also support food processors to improve production lines, food safety and quality. Previously initiated activities to address food safety and quality issues related to aflatoxins will be continued.
14. The Ghana Social Opportunities Project undertakes labour-intensive public works to address climate change through rehabilitation of public infrastructure. Future asset creation activities will be incorporated into this national programme that shares WFP social protection objectives. Consequently, there will be no new WFP-initiated asset creation interventions in 2017. Asset creation projects first begun in 2016 will be completed and handed over to the Government in 2018.
15. WFP will also enhance male and female smallholder farmers' knowledge of existing agricultural-related insurance packages and facilitate their access to these packages. WFP will link farmers' organisations to the Ghana Agriculture Insurance Pool and the Africa Risk Capacity<sup>8</sup> and build their capacity to fulfil requirements for accessing these facilities.
16. WFP has supported capacity strengthening of national institutions in disaster preparedness under Thematic Area 2 of the UNDAF – sustainable environment, energy and human settlement. In the upcoming Common Country Assessment, WFP will work with United Nations agencies on capacity assessments to support: (i) enhanced institutional capacities and coordination for an integrated and sustainable approach to building resilience to climatic shocks; (ii) national policies and strategies on disaster risk reduction with emphasis on budget allocation to disaster prone districts; and (iii) national strategies to raise public awareness on disaster risk reduction.
17. WFP will increase the coverage and frequency of monitoring and reporting through additional human resources in collaboration with the Government’s National Service Scheme. This is expected to augment the number of monitors in the project areas.

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<sup>8</sup> Ghana signed the Africa Risk Capacity in June 2015.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY COMPONENT										
Component	Category of beneficiaries	Current			Increase / Decrease			Revised		
		Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total	Boys / Men	Girls / Women	Total
Component 1 – Support for primary education and girls education	Primary school children	75 000	75 000	150 000	0	0	0	75 000	75 000	150 000
	Junior High School girls	0	60 000	60 000	0	30 000	30 000	0	90 000	90 000
Component 2- Enhanced Nutrition and Value Chains for the prevention of stunting	Children aged 6–23 months	28 200	28 800	57 000	16 000	16 000	32 000	44 200	44 800	89 000
	PLW	0	32 000	32 000	0	32 000	32 000	0	64 000	64 000
	Nutrition support for ART and PMTCT clients	2 500	3 500	6 000	1 300	1 700	3 000	3 800	5 200	9 000
	Household support for ART and PMTCT clients	12 900	11 100	24 000	5 200	6 800	12 000	18 100	17 900	36 000
Component 3 – Resilience to climate shocks and support for livelihoods	Asset creation – cash	50 000	50 000	100 000	0	0	0	50 000	50 000	100 000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>168 600</b>	<b>260 400</b>	<b>429 000</b>	<b>22 500</b>	<b>86 500</b>	<b>109 000</b>	<b>191 100</b>	<b>346 900</b>	<b>538 000</b>

TABLE 2: REVISED DAILY FOOD RATION/TRANSFER BY COMPONENT (g/person/day)												
	Component 1- Take-home ration		Component 2 - PLW		Component 2 - children		Component 2 - ART clients		Component 2 - ART households		Component 3 - Asset creation	
	Current	Revised	Current	Revised	Current	Revised	Current	Revised	Current	Revised	Current	Revised
Small quantity-lipid based nutrient					20	0						
Cash/voucher (USD/person/day)	0.36	0.49	0.26	0.33	0.09	0.11	0.15	0.3	0.08	0.1	1.63	0
<b>TOTAL</b>												
<b>Total kcal/day</b>												
% kcal from protein												
% kcal from fat												
Number of feeding days per year	<b>270</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>0</b>

## FOOD REQUIREMENT

<b>TABLE 3: CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS BY COMPONENT</b>				
<b>Component</b>	<b>Commodity / CBT</b>	<b>CBT (USD)</b>		
		<b>Current</b>	<b>Increase</b>	<b>Revised total</b>
1. Support for primary education and girls' education (THR)	CBT	5 267 994	2 626 134	7 894 128
2. Enhanced nutrition and value chains for the prevention of stunting	CBT	3 007 244	2 920 214	5 927 458
3. Resilience to climate shocks and support for livelihoods	CBT	7 369 312	0	7 369 312
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>15 644 550</b>	<b>5 546 348</b>	<b>21 190 898</b>

### RECOMMENDATION OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The proposed twelve-month extension, as well as the additional commitment of cash-based transfers, resulting in the revised budget for Ghana Country Programme 200247, is recommended to the Executive Board for approval.

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Ertharin Cousin  
Executive Director, WFP

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## Annex I-A

<b>PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN</b>			
	<b>Quantity (mt)</b>	<b>Value (USD)</b>	<b>Value (USD)</b>
<i>Food Transfers</i>			
Cereals			
Pulses			
Oil and fats			
Mixed and blended food			
Others			
<b>Total Food Transfers</b>			
External Transport			
LTSH			
ODOC Food			
<b>Food and Related Costs</b>			
C&V Transfers		5 546 348	
C&V Related costs		990 676	
<b>Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs</b>			<b>6 537 024</b>
<b>Capacity Development &amp; Augmentation</b>			<b>6 014 731</b>
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			<i>12 551 755</i>
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			2 750 320
<b>Total Direct Project Costs</b>			<b>15 302 075</b>
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent)			1 071 145
<b>TOTAL WFP COSTS</b>			<b>16 373 220</b>

**Annex I-B**

<b>DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)</b>	
<b>WFP Staff and Staff-Related</b>	
Professional staff	1 153 965
General service staff	647 362
Danger pay and local allowances	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1 801 327</b>
<b>Recurring and Other</b>	<b>288 137</b>
<b>Capital Equipment</b>	<b>39 000</b>
<b>Security</b>	<b>85 976</b>
<b>Travel and transportation</b>	<b>325 880</b>
<b>Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring</b>	<b>210 000</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS</b>	<b>2 750 320</b>

**Annex I-C**

<b>TRANSFER BY COMPONENT</b>				
	<b>Component 1</b>	<b>Component 2</b>	<b>Component 3</b>	<b>Total</b>
Food transfers ( <i>mt</i> )	0	0	0	0
Food transfers ( <i>USD</i> )	0	0	0	0
CBT ( <i>USD</i> )	2 626 134	2 920 214	0	5 546 348
Capacity development & augmentation ( <i>USD</i> )				6 014 731



## Annex II: Summary of Logical Framework of Ghana Country Programme 200247 BR7 <sup>9</sup>

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p><b>UNDAF OUTCOME (s)</b></p> <p>1. At least an additional 15% of medium and smallholder farmers (including at least 50% women farmers); in at least 5 regions have access to Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA)-approved agricultural extension services and access to markets in a timely manner.</p> <p>2. At least, an additional 10% of households consume adequate levels of safe, nutritious foods and adopt positive dietary behaviour.</p> <p>3. National systems and existing institutional arrangements for climate change mitigation and adaptation and for disaster risk reduction (DRR), as defined in the Hyogo Framework for Action at the district, regional and national level are functional.</p> <p>4. Women and children have improved and equitable access to and utilization of quality, high impact maternal, neonatal and child health and nutrition interventions.</p> <p>5. The most disadvantaged and vulnerable groups across Ghana benefit from at least four social services in an integrated social protection system.</p> <p>6. Strengthened and scaled up national multi-sectoral, decentralized AIDS response to achieve universal access targets.</p> <p>7. Socioeconomically excluded and disadvantaged groups have increased access to education services and demonstrate increased attainment in literacy, numeracy and life skills.</p>	<p><b>UNDAF Outcome Indicators</b></p> <p>1.1 Percent change of medium and smallholder farmers with access to MoFA-approved agricultural extension services</p> <p>1.2 Percent change of farmers with access to markets</p> <p>1.3 Number of regions reached with farmers having access to agricultural extension services and markets</p> <p>1.4 Percentage of food purchased from smallholder farmers</p> <p>2.1 Proportion of children aged 6 – 23 months who are fed according to the three minimum infant and young child feeding practices.</p> <p>2.2 Proportion of households consuming adequate and nutritious food in the targeted areas.</p> <p>2.3 Dietary diversity scores with relation to complementary feeding.</p> <p>2.4 Proportion of anaemic women of childbearing age (15-49 years)</p> <p>2.5 Proportion of anaemic children (5-69 months)</p> <p>3.2 Presence of functional early warning systems in flood prone areas in Northern Ghana</p> <p>3.3 A process in place for the systematic inclusion of DRR/climate change adaptation into government policies and plans</p> <p>3.5 Number of capacity building programmes related to sustainable natural resource management, energy, and human settlements</p> <p>4.3. Prevalence of children under 5 years of age who are stunted</p> <p>5.1 Number of social services and safety nets programmes integrated into the social protection system.</p> <p>5.2 Percentage of districts covered by the integrated social protection system.</p> <p>5.3 Number of sector plans that are gender responsive</p> <p>6.8 Number of People Living with HIV reached with nutrition support</p>	<p>Sufficient funding for UNDAF outcomes and joint programming; commitment from other UN Agencies; and Government cooperation</p>

<sup>9</sup> Please refer to Annex VI containing logframe details for each component as extracted from COMET.

### Annex III: Map



## **ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT**

ART	anti-retroviral therapy
CBT	cash-based transfer
COHA	Cost of Hunger Analysis
EFSA	Emergency Food Security Assessment
ENVAC	Enhanced Nutrition and Value Chains
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NSEZ	Northern Savannah Ecological Zone
PLHIV	people living with HIV
PLW	pregnant and lactating women
PMTCT	prevention of mother to child transmission
SABER	Systems Approach for Better Education Results
SBCC	social and behaviour change communication
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SNF	specialized nutritious food
THR	take-home ration
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

**ANNEX IV – LTSH-matrix**

**ANNEX V – Project budget plan**

**ANNEX VI – COMET logframe**