

Standard Project Report 2015

Reporting Period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

GHANA

Country Programme - Ghana (2012-2016)

Project Number	200247
Project Category	Country Programme

Project Approval Date	16 Nov 2011
Planned Start Date	01 Jan 2012
Actual Start Date	01 Jan 2012
Project End Date	31 Dec 2016
Financial Closure Date	n.a.

Approved budget as 31 December 2015 in USD	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	1,421,513
Cash-based Transfer and Related Costs	12,868,497
Direct Support Costs	12,152,652
Food and Related Costs	28,846,329
Indirect Support Costs	3,870,229
Total Approved Budget	59,159,220

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Total Approved Commodities	45,451
Planned Commodities in 2015	7,169
Actual Commodities in 2015	6,546

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Country Overview



COUNTRY BACKGROUND

Ghana is a lower middle-income country with a population of 24 million and an annual population growth rate of 2.4 percent. Ghana is also listed by FAO as a low-income food deficit country. It ranks 140 out of 188 countries in the 2015 UNDP Human Development Index Report. Agriculture is the basis of the economy, accounting for more than one-third of the GDP and about 55 percent of formal employment. Cash crops consist primarily of cocoa and cocoa products, which typically provide about one-third of export revenue. The gross national income (GNI) per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP) is USD 1,584. Countrywide, poverty has reduced from 58 to 29 percent since 1990.

Notable improvement in social protection programmes have contributed considerably to the progress made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goal (MDGs). However, the outcomes have been mixed. Targets such as halving extreme poverty, halving the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water, universal primary education and gender parity in primary school have been attained. Some progress has been made in reducing HIV prevalence and increasing access to technology. However, slow progress has been made towards the targets of achieving full and productive employment, equal share of women in wage employment in non-agriculture sectors and women's involvement in governance; reducing under-5 and child mortality; reducing maternal mortality, and reversing the loss of environmental resources and improving sanitation.

In spite of some achievements towards halving poverty, food security still remains a challenge, especially in the deprived three northern regions. Northern, Upper East and Upper West together make up 70 percent of the poor at the national level. Food insecurity rates in these regions range from 20 percent to 37 percent of the population (WFP Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment 2012). Over 45 percent of the population still lives on less than USD 1.25 per day. According to the WFP 'Follow-up Impact Assessment of the Global Financial Crisis' safety net programmes should be targeted to the most deprived areas of the country. This is especially important in light of Ghana's high current account and budget deficit, export dependency, aid dependency and low international reserves, which make the country vulnerable to external shocks.

In 2015, Ghana faced significant macroeconomic challenges and its fiscal and current account deficits remain very high. Economic growth declined to 3.5 percent in the third quarter of 2015, while inflation is on the rise. The annual average growth rate of Ghana over the last 5 years is 9.7 percent however over the last one year, the country's economy slowed down to an estimated 3.5 percent.

Malnutrition rates in these areas are also higher than the rest of the country except for the Central Region where malnutrition rates is comparable to the North. However, unlike the Central region, the three Northern regions are more vulnerable due to high poverty rates, high risk of aggravating factors such as floods, droughts and generally high food insecurity. Stunting rates in Northern (33.1 percent high), Upper and Upper West regions (22.2 percent medium), Central (22.0 percent) are above the national average of 18.8 percent and classified as 'serious' by the WHO in the Northern Region, but of low public health significance in the Upper East (14.4 percent, low) and nationally."

Marked disparities in national wealth have increased communities' vulnerability to further food insecurity and malnutrition.

SUMMARY OF WFP ASSISTANCE

WFP provided life-saving assistance to refugee populations and longer-term development assistance through a development programme to build resilience and strengthen safety nets. In 2015, WFP key activities were implemented through two projects: the Country Programme (CP) and the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) which ended in September 2015. The programme contributed to MDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

Through its CP, WFP supports the government in assisting poor, food-insecure households to sustainably meet their education, health and nutrition needs and build the resilience of vulnerable communities. The Country Programme is supporting increased enrolment and attendance in basic schools (primary one to junior high school form three) through school meals and rations to girls which serves as an incentive for them to remain in school. Malnourished children under 5, people living with HIV/AIDS and pregnant and lactating women also receive nutritional support. Through the cash for assets programme, WFP works to improve the resilience of vulnerable communities.

In addition, capacity support is provided to government to set up monitoring and evaluation systems for its school feeding programme and in the development of nutrition and school feeding policies and legislative framework. WFP's interventions of the Country Programme are aligned with thematic area one of the United Nation Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

The PRRO aimed to meet the food and nutrition requirements of Ivorian refugees who fled political conflict. WFP provided food assistance to refugees whose main source of food was the WFP food rations.

Through the Purchase for Progress (P4P) programme, the capacity of small holder farmers was developed to increase production and improve quality and access to both WFP and institutional markets such as the Home Grown School Feeding and Secondary Schools markets, as well as private sector.

WFP is working actively in the Nutrition, Health, Education, Agriculture and Social Protection Working Groups to ensure harmonization of WFP programmes with national development interventions. WFP hosts the Renewed Efforts to Address Child Hunger and under-Nutrition (REACH) and is also actively engaged in the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) including efforts to address child stunting and malnutrition. WFP provides support through evidence creation, piloting of innovative strategies in high vulnerability areas and policy engagement. WFP worked with the government in the validation of the data collection and draft report of the Cost of Hunger Analysis (COHA).

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Number of children below 5 years of age	49,039	50,190	99,229
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	30,295	65,826	96,121
Number of adults	23,436	41,630	65,066
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	102,770	157,646	260,416
Total number of beneficiaries in 2014	114,173	136,247	250,420
Total number of beneficiaries in 2013	153,757	197,146	350,903

Project Type	Distribution (mt)					Total
	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	
Single Country PRRO	478	64	53	49	11	654
Country Programme	3,239	458	117	2,451	280	6,546
Total food distributed in 2015	3,717	522	169	2,501	291	7,200
Total food distributed in 2014	4,356	477	381	504	349	6,067
Total food distributed in 2013	7,801	514	579	1,225	515	10,634

Operational SPR

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES AND RELEVANCE

The objective of the Ghana Country Programme is to support the Government of Ghana to improve the food and nutrition security of vulnerable populations in six regions, namely: Northern, Upper East, Upper West, Volta, Eastern and Brong-Ahafo regions through support for primary and girls' education; nutrition support for vulnerable groups; and resilience against climatic shocks and support for livelihoods. Support for primary school children and girls' education was aligned to WFP Strategic Objectives 3 and 4 and aims to increase access to education, improve school attendance and gender parity as well as provide marketing opportunities for small holder farmers who have been engaged through the Purchase for Progress initiative. The programme also aims to reduce micronutrient deficiencies through the provision of micronutrient powders (MNP), as well as to provide capacity support for the government towards sustainable home grown school feeding.

The nutrition component which is aligned to Strategic Objective 4, aims at reducing undernutrition including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months and among targeted malnourished pregnant and lactating women (PLW) to help prevent chronic malnutrition in children. Since the end of 2014, the Country Programme includes a small pilot on "Prevention of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-23 months", using e-vouchers and social and behaviour change communication to improve complementary feeding. Assistance provided to malnourished clients on antiretroviral treatment (ART) under the Care and Treatment pillar of the HIV-specific programme, helped to ensure nutritional recovery and better treatment adherence. In addition to that, food insecure households of ART clients received food assistance so as to strengthen their livelihoods. Resilience against climatic shocks was aligned to Strategic Objective 3 and ensured increased physical and economic resilience to extreme weather events through targeted reconstruction/rehabilitation interventions of community assets.

The Country Programme is aligned to the WFP Strategic Results Framework 2014 to 2017. It is aligned to the Ghana Shared Growth Development Agenda II (2014 to 2017), the draft School Feeding Policy (2015 - 2020), the National Nutrition Policy (2013 - 2017), the National Strategic Plan for HIV (2011 - 2015), the National Social Protection Strategy and the National Gender Policy. These strategies reflect the government's explicit commitment to reduce poverty and enhance human and social development, with a multi-sectoral approach targeting food security, nutrition, health and education, as well as increasing medium/small farmers' agriculture productivity and access to markets.

RESULTS

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

Beneficiaries for the year under review included children in primary school; girls in junior high school, children aged 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition, malnourished pregnant and lactating women, as well as malnourished clients on antiretroviral treatment and their food insecure households. Beneficiaries also included vulnerable households affected by recurrent shocks who were assisted through the asset creation interventions.

Support was provided to targeted beneficiaries in the school meals through cash transfers to caterers who provided school meals; and asset creation interventions through direct cash transfers to participants, while efforts were made to operationalize vouchers for the new nutrition project through a budget revision. The provision of food assistance however continued for the take home ration programme and the nutrition interventions.

Geographic targeting for the various interventions was based on the comprehensive food security and vulnerability assessment which was done in 2012 in consultation with government agencies including the Ghana Health Service, Ghana Education Service, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development and the Ghana School Feeding Programme.

A retargeting and revision of beneficiary numbers for the targeted supplementary feeding programme was done during this year in collaboration with Ghana Health Service staff. The revision reflected the findings of the 2014 Ghana Demographic Health Survey, revised programme coverage to conform with Sphere standards, and the current six-month cohort system for MAM treatment for children to all-year round implementation. This revision is also in line with recommendations from both the Mid-Term Evaluation of the Country Programme (CP) and the Technical Appraisal of the Nutrition Component of the country programme which were conducted in the first half of 2015. Implementation of the revision will be done in 2016. With regard to distributions, cash was distributed through caterers in the targeted schools to provide meals. As a part of the hand over strategy agreed under the country programme, beneficiaries under the school feeding programme were reduced from 100,000 to 52,000 supported by WFP, giving way to increased government support. Support to the national school feeding policy benefited the national school feeding programme, including the WFP supported schools. By providing relatively timely reimbursements to the caterers, the WFP support helped bridge the gaps that occurred as a result of delays in government funding.

For the targeted supplementary feeding programme, WFP and the government advocated with relevant agencies and authorities to facilitate food movement, and this minimized the negative impact of the delays in food movement to mothers and children under five. WFP employed some internal innovative means to ensure that food commodities moved to distribution points. WFP Ghana supported the review and clearance processes to exclude transportation to intermediary warehouses prior to transportation to project areas, thereby reducing handling charges for incoming stocks. WFP provided financial support to partners to arrange for the transportation of food. This helped to regularize the delivery schedules, and improved the quality of the assistance to beneficiaries. The other components of the nutrition programme such as the nutrition education and counselling, were implemented whenever possible, and this helped to reach the planned number of beneficiaries.

The availability of food at the centres served as an incentive for beneficiaries to attend the clinics, where they also had access to health and nutrition education, in addition to receiving the nutritious commodities. During the periods with no food, there was reduced attendance at the health centres. While the total number of beneficiaries and health centres reached did not decline, the impact of the assistance could have been better, with regular and timely food distribution. There was overachievement of ART clients; this was partly due to a carryover of Super Cereal (SC) planned to have been distributed in last quarter of 2014, and was distributed in March 2015. As most districts had barely a month to finish distributing the Supercereal, the commodity was distributed first to ART clients. However, in subsequent distributions, all the qualified beneficiaries were included as planned.

Under the take home ration (THR) programme for girls, WFP provided maize, vegetable oil and salt. Like the nutrition component, the THR programme suffered from continuous delays in food movement and late distributions. Micronutrient powder was distributed to complement cash distributions undertaken in the school meals programme. Children aged 6-59 months enrolled in moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment programme received Super Cereal Plus. The planned beneficiaries aged 6-23 months were exceeded largely because health staff are able to easily reach children aged 6-23 months compared to children 24-59 months old because of the regular growth monitoring programme where mostly children under 2 years are screened and identified for assistance. Super Cereal, vegetable oil and sugar was distributed to malnourished pregnant and lactating women under the MAM treatment programme. ART clients received maize, pulses, corn soya blend, vegetable oil and salt. Household members of ART clients received maize, pulses, vegetable oil and salt. Beneficiaries in the asset creation programme received cash.

WFP and the Government of Ghana continued to advocate and collaborate to ensure that food reached vulnerable beneficiaries in a timely manner.

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
ACT1 - Support to Primary Education									
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	14,848	44,930	59,778	18,219	53,019	71,238	122.7%	118.0%	119.2%
Number of children below 5 years of age	11,152	11,070	22,222	6,970	7,111	14,081	62.5%	64.2%	63.4%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	26,000	56,000	82,000	25,189	60,130	85,319	96.9%	107.4%	104.0%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2014	50,000	80,000	130,000	54,527	84,181	138,708	109.1%	105.2%	106.7%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2013	75,000	105,000	180,000	87,525	122,537	210,062	116.7%	116.7%	116.7%
The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant in one or more of the following groups, or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants									
ACT2 - Nutrition Support to Vulnerable Groups									
Number of adults	7,500	9,622	17,122	9,622	26,121	35,743	128.3%	271.5%	208.8%
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	1,875	1,875	3,750	5,378	5,649	11,027	286.8%	301.3%	294.1%
Number of children below 5 years of age	25,850	25,850	51,700	39,090	42,844	81,934	151.2%	165.7%	158.5%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	35,225	37,347	72,572	54,090	74,614	128,704	153.6%	199.8%	177.3%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2014	63,384	74,616	138,000	43,622	34,492	78,114	68.8%	46.2%	56.6%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2013	63,384	74,616	138,000	52,844	60,583	113,427	83.4%	81.2%	82.2%
The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant in one or more of the following groups, or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants									
ACT3 - Climate Change Adaptation and IGA									
Number of adults	5,701	6,012	11,713	12,445	13,827	26,272	218.3%	230.0%	224.3%
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	3,769	3,769	7,538	4,936	5,177	10,113	131.0%	137.4%	134.2%
Number of children below 5 years of age	837	837	1,674	2,200	2,315	4,515	262.8%	276.6%	269.7%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	10,307	10,618	20,925	19,581	21,319	40,900	190.0%	200.8%	195.5%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2014	8,400	9,200	17,600	8,096	9,130	17,226	96.4%	99.2%	97.9%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2013	10,307	10,618	20,925	9,672	9,964	19,636	93.8%	93.8%	93.8%
The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant in one or more of the following groups, or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants									

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
ACT1 - Support to Primary Education									
Children receiving take-home rations		30,000	30,000		29,155	29,155		97.2%	97.2%
Children receiving school meals	26,000	26,000	52,000	25,189	30,974	56,163	96.9%	119.1%	108.0%
Cash-Based Transfer Beneficiaries	26,000	26,000	52,000	25,189	23,863	49,052	96.9%	91.8%	94.3%
ACT2 - Nutrition Support to Vulnerable Groups									
HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries	12,600	17,400	30,000	17,403	18,282	35,685	138.1%	105.1%	119.0%
Children 24 to 59 months given food under supplementary feeding (treatment for moderate malnutrition)	36,000	36,000	72,000	16,877	18,345	35,222	46.9%	51.0%	48.9%
Children 6 to 23 months given food under supplementary feeding (treatment for moderate malnutrition)	12,000	12,000	24,000	19,810	21,975	41,785	165.1%	183.1%	174.1%
Pregnant and lactating women participating in targeted supplementary feeding (treatment for moderate acute malnutrition)		12,000	12,000		16,012	16,012		133.4%	133.4%
ACT3 - Climate Change Adaptation and IGA									
Cash-Based Transfer Beneficiaries	1,780	890	2,670	3,621	4,559	8,180	203.4%	512.2%	306.4%

Commodity Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
ACT1 - Support to Primary Education			
Beans		86	
Canned Fish		0	
Iodised Salt	267	234	87.8%
Maize	2,155	1,447	67.2%
Micronutrition Powder		2	
Vegetable Oil	535	286	53.4%
Sum	2,957	2,056	69.5%
ACT2 - Nutrition Support to Vulnerable Groups			
Corn-soya Blend (csb)	2,430	2,451	100.9%
Iodised Salt		19	
Maize	1,620	1,600	98.7%
Sugar	32	25	78.1%
Vegetable Oil	130	154	118.3%
Sum	4,212	4,249	100.9%
ACT3 - Climate Change Adaptation and IGA			
Beans		31	
Iodised Salt		0	
Maize		193	
Vegetable Oil		18	
Sum		242	
Total for 2015	7,169	6,546	91.3%
Total reported in 2014 SPR	8,488	4,745	55.9%
Total reported in 2013 SPR	11,694	9,332	79.8%
Total reported in 2012 SPR	10,909	6,121	56.1%

Cash-Based Transfer	Planned Distribution (USD)	Actual Distribution (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	3,357,198.3	1,848,823	55.1%
Vouchers	50,565		
Total for 2015	3,407,763.3	1,848,822.51	54.3%

'Story Worth Telling'

Members of Daveope community in northern Ghana were relieved to complete work on their 900sq metre dug-out, in time to store water during the rainy season. There is one of 26 dug-outs constructed under WFP's asset creation programme which helped food-insecure communities build assets to improve their livelihoods and build resilience. Prior to its construction, thirty-eight year old farmer and mother of three, Damata Mohammed, and other women and children, walked 6km to Sankpala community twice daily, to fetch water for their household chores and livestock. Now there is water closer to home and so she farms for longer hours and has started cultivating a vegetable garden to earn additional income. Children in the community are also able to get to school early as they no longer have to trek long distances each morning in search of water.

In addition, Damata and 220 other people who participated in the construction of the dug-out earned various sums of money, ranging from GHC400 (USD 100) to GHC 650 (USD 162.50). "The money has been extremely helpful. I used part of it to buy food and pay my eldest daughter's school fees. I have saved the rest for a rainy day."

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Across all the programme components, there was an improvement in gender equality indicators. Under the school feeding programme, the proportion of women in leadership positions increased over the previous year. The proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash significantly improved over the baseline figure. The proportion of females who made decisions over the use of the cash also increased over the baseline. This was due to increased sensitization carried out by Ghana Education Service in encouraging the mothers of beneficiary girls who receive food on behalf of beneficiary girls under the take home rations, to participate in issues affecting the education and welfare of their girls, as well as in decisions on the usage of the food received. This promoted the regular attendance of the girls in school. In 2015, WFP awarded scholarships to 52 deserving junior high schools girls in the Take Home Ration Programme, to provide them assistance to continue their education and motivate younger girls to perform better. The intervention was implemented in districts where the gender parity is less than one for girls to boys.

Under the nutrition component, there was active sensitization by cooperating counterparts. The Ghana Health Service empowered more women to take decisions concerning the food provided to their households. There is a government strategy to encourage the participation of men in nutrition and health-related activities. Men who accompany their pregnant or lactating wives, or children to antenatal centres or child welfare clinics are given preferential treatment and spend less time at health facilities. WFP leveraged on this strategy to involve husbands and fathers of beneficiaries in supported nutrition interventions where they were exposed to nutrition messaging and counselling by health staff. Additionally, a Social and Behaviour Change Communication strategy, with a strong focus on the involvement of men in nutrition activities, is being developed to ensure systematic involvement of men in nutrition activities. Comparatively, the proportion of households where only women make decisions on use of rations at household level fell slightly short of the expectations. However, generally, women exerted greater influence over the use of resources provided to their households. WFP continues to encourage collective decision making on the resources provided and on other available household resources.

In terms of empowerment, the target for women beneficiaries in leadership positions was exceeded, partly due to the active sensitization of the women on the need to participate in decisions concerning their food security. This encouraged women who were previously reluctant, to now take up positions. There are also more women beneficiaries taking up leadership positions in project management committees. This improvement is a result of renewed efforts this year to include gender issues in the training for cooperating partners and government agencies.

Under asset creation, there was significant improvement in all indicators - decision-making by men and women. While the proportion of women in leadership and decision-making positions fell below the target, it was a significant improvement over the 2014 report. This was partly due to the active engagement of government partners to ensure active female representation and participation, as well as ensuring that the projects had components that women could comfortably participate in. As a result, there was increased participation of women in asset creation activities.

In 2015 WFP participated in a Participatory Gender Audit which was undertaken in collaboration with other UN Agencies in Ghana. This exercise highlighted the strengths WFP's programming but also revealed the lapses in specific areas which will require attention in 2016. The results of the Audit will serve as programmatic guidance

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
	Target Val	(at start of project or benchmark)	(penultimate follow-up)	(latest value measured)
ACT1 - Support to Primary Education				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, WFP Programme Monitoring/Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Programme Monitoring/Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.	50		87.5	86.2
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, WFP Programme Monitoring/Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Programme Monitoring/Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.	25		4.2	5.9
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, WFP Programme Monitoring/Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Programme Monitoring/Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.	25		8.3	7.9
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, WFP Programme Monitoring/Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Programme Monitoring/Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	50		25	30
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, WFP Programme Monitoring/Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Programme Monitoring/Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.	60		28.6	56
ACT2 - Nutrition Support to Vulnerable Groups				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Previous Follow-up: Nov-2014, WFP Survey and Programme Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Survey, WFP survey.	40		63.2	63.7
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Previous Follow-up: Nov-2014, WFP Survey, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Survey, WFP survey.	30		26.3	26.8
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Previous Follow-up: Nov-2014, WFP Survey and Programme Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Survey, WFP survey.	30		10.5	9.5
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
Previous Follow-up: This indicator was not collected in 2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Survey, WFP survey.	50		25	55
ACT3 - Climate Change Adaptation and IGA				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, WFP Follow Up Survey, Programme Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Follow Up Survey, Programme Monitoring, WFP survey.	50		61.9	62
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, WFP Follow Up Survey, Programme Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Follow Up Survey, Programme Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	25		4.3	14
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, WFP Follow Up Survey, Programme Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Follow Up Survey, Programme Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	25		33.8	24
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, WFP Follow Up Survey, Programme Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Follow Up Survey, Programme Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	50		26	46
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, WFP Follow Up Survey, Programme Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Follow Up Survey, Programme Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	60		28.6	56

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Beneficiaries were well informed about why they were selected for the programme and what they were entitled to receive. Beneficiary education will continue next year. The proportion of both women and men with knowledge about entitlements, and mechanism for complaints improved significantly over the 2014 results. WFP set up a feedback mechanism to enable beneficiaries to report any difficulties and challenges encountered in the course of distributions. This ensured that beneficiaries had access to WFP staff to complain about any challenges encountered. Beneficiaries were encouraged to speak any of the local languages when they called and WFP endeavored to have a multilingual staff available to address their issues.

Across all the programme components, both men and women felt safe when travelling to and from programme sites. For the nutrition programme, all the safety targets were exceeded, with significant improvement on beneficiaries' knowledge about their entitlements and complaint mechanisms. This is because beneficiary communities were sensitized about the programme rationale, eligibility criteria and modalities for implementation.

Beneficiaries under the asset creation programme also did not encounter any safety problems travelling to and from WFP sites. The targets were fully met on this. In 2015, there was active education on the rates of payments adopted for the milestones accomplished. As a result, the proportion of women with knowledge about their entitlements improved significantly from 2014. Asset creation beneficiaries utilized the feedback mechanism put in place by WFP to avail information on their entitlements.

There was a good understanding of beneficiary entitlements due to the revision and visible display of ration guides at distribution sites. Beneficiaries were sensitized about the beneficiary feedback mechanism through the distribution of the contact cards during all possible contacts staff had with them.

One hundred percent of people interviewed indicated that they faced no problems in receiving their cash, rations or participating in livelihood activities.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
ACT1 - Support to Primary Education				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, WFP Programme Monitoring/Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Programme Monitoring/Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.	90		51.22	60
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, WFP Programme Monitoring/Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Programme Monitoring/Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.	100		100	100
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Programme Monitoring/Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Programme Monitoring/Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	90		60	84
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, WFP Programme Monitoring/Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Programme Monitoring/Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.	100		100	100
ACT2 - Nutrition Support to Vulnerable Groups				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Previous Follow-up: Nov-2014, WFP follow up survey, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP survey, WFP survey.	100		78	89.3
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Previous Follow-up: Nov-2014, WFP follow up survey, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Survey, WFP survey.	100		68	87.4
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Previous Follow-up: Nov-2014, WFP follow up survey, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Survey, WFP survey.	100		100	100
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Previous Follow-up: Nov-2014, WFP follow up survey, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Survey, WFP survey.	100		100	100
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Previous Follow-up: Nov-2014, WFP follow up survey, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Survey, WFP survey.	100		78	91.3
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Previous Follow-up: Nov-2014, WFP follow up survey, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Survey, WFP survey.	100		100	100
ACT3 - Climate Change Adaptation and IGA				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, WFP Follow Up Survey, Programme Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Follow Up Survey, Programme Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	90		90	93.4
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, WFP Follow Up Survey, Programme Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Follow Up Survey, Programme Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	90		92	93
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, WFP Follow Up Survey, Programme Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Follow Up Survey, Programme Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	100		100	100
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, WFP Follow Up Survey, Programme Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Follow Up Survey, Programme Monitoring, WFP survey.	100		100	100
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, WFP Follow Up Survey, Programme Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Follow Up Survey, Programme Monitoring, WFP survey.	90		88	94
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, WFP Follow Up Survey, Programme Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Follow Up Survey, Programme Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	100		100	100

Outputs

Two components of the Country Programme - school meals and asset creation - were implemented using cash as the transfer modality. Consequently, for these components, the challenges associated with food movement were eliminated in 2015.

The school meals were planned for 52,000 children in the project areas. Cash was provided for 48,000 children in northern Ghana, while a modality for implementation for the 4,000 children in the Millennium Villages Project underwent a revision. Cash reimbursements were done to caterers as soon as beneficiaries were fed, certified and reported on, with payments done up to October. Due to the detailed verification process prior to reimbursement, December reimbursements could not be done prior to the reporting time, and will be included in 2016 reports.

The process of verification was an important part of ensuring that reimbursement was done for the actual number of children fed as against the planned number. This process did encounter some delays, due to its comprehensive nature. However, it provided WFP with the correct output figures, and ensured that WFP paid the caterers based on the actual numbers of children attending schools and fed. This has become a best practice which the government seeks to implement in their national feeding programme.

The planned beneficiary numbers under the school meals programme were exceeded for preschool girls, and for boys under the programme. This was thanks to the regularity of feeding following the prompt reimbursement of caterers. This was complemented by the payment of outstanding arrears due to the caterers under the government programme. School children showed a keen interest in the hot nutritious meal provided each day, which encouraged their regular attendance. The shared feeding arrangement with government continued this year; WFP provided cash for feeding for two out of five days each week in the WFP schools, with government providing cash for the three remaining days. Qualified girls under the take home rations for girls exceeded the planned 2015 number. The school children also benefited from services such as deworming, water and sanitation in schools, to complement the meals.

Maize and salt for the for the take-home ration for girls were purchased locally, of which 50 percent was from smallholder farmers under the P4P programme. Vegetable oil was omitted in some distributions due to government's inability to transport the commodity.

During distributions, health and nutritional education on the received rations and its optimal utilization was provided to the beneficiaries and caregivers. In addition to beneficiaries receiving food and nutrition education, government partners received technical assistance in the management of moderate acute malnutrition and in monitoring and reporting, to support programme implementation of the HIV/AIDS and nutrition programme.

Under the New Nutrition project, an assessment of the supply chain for product delivery was undertaken and supply chain partners have been identified. WFP is liaising with local producers to formulate a locally acceptable product that meets WFP's nutritional specifications.

Under asset creation, 26 community assets were maintained in 2015. This provided the communities with the needed infrastructure to provide water to support food production as well as for domestic use. Agriculture tools and farm implements were also provided to support project implementation. There was an equal active involvement of women and men in the rehabilitation of the assets, improving the gender dynamics in the communities. All cash entitlements in 2015 were paid based on the milestones attained.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, WFP produced three out of four of the quarterly Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System Bulletins to provide needed information on early warning indicators.

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Under asset creation, 26 community assets were maintained in 2015. This provided the communities with the needed infrastructure to provide water to support food production as well as for domestic use. Agriculture tools and farm implements were also provided to support project implementation. There was active involvement of women and men in the rehabilitation of the assets, creating harmony and improving the gender dynamics in the communities. All cash entitlements in 2015 were paid based on the milestones attained.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
ACT1 - Support to Primary Education				
SO 4: School Feeding				
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	beneficiary	48,000	49,052	102.2%
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries This comprises payments made until November 2015. Outstanding payments are yet to be verified and paid.	US\$	504,267	480,636	95.3%
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100	77	77.0%
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	181	181	100.0%
Number of months THR's were distributed	month	9	9	100.0%
Number of pre-school boys assisted by WFP	Individual	7,000	6,970	99.6%
Number of pre-school girls assisted by WFP	Individual	7,000	7,111	101.6%
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	181	181	100.0%
Number of secondary school girls assisted by WFP	Individual	30,000	29,155	97.2%
ACT2 - Nutrition Support to Vulnerable Groups				
SO 4: HIV/TB: Care and Treatment				
Number of ART clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	Individual	6,000	7,137	119.0%
Number of beneficiaries of ART individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	Individual	30,000	35,685	119.0%
SO 4: Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition				
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	Individual	90,000	93,019	103.4%
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	12	8	66.7%
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	485	531	109.5%
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	458	531	115.9%
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	Individual	12,000	16,012	133.4%
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	Individual	799	799	100.0%
Proportion of women receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP against proportion planned	%	100	100	100.0%
ACT3 - Climate Change Adaptation and IGA				
SO 3: FFA				
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving cash transfers	Individual	8,193	8,180	99.8%
C&V: Number of men collecting cash or vouchers	Individual	3,634	3,621	99.6%
C&V: Number of women collecting cash or vouchers	Individual	4,559	4,559	100.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	884,086	858,889	97.1%
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals	Asset	26	26	100.0%
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	19	19	100.0%
SO 4: Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities				
FFA: Number of female government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual		257	
FFA: Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual		201	
Number of food security monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	report	4	3	75.0%
VAM: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	0	12	-

Outcomes

School feeding saw a marked improvement in attendance rates over both the baseline and 2014 figures for boys and girls in WFP assisted schools. This was a result of the fact that cash was implemented as a modality under this component. There was also a relatively timely processing of reimbursement forms for feeding, using direct transfers to caterers in comparison to the government processes. This was complemented by government's payment of most of the outstanding arrears to caterers from the beginning of the year. This enabled caterers to procure food commodities in a timely manner for regular feeding.

The gender ratio of boys to girls in WFP-assisted secondary schools was in favour of boys, similar to the 2014 report. The ratio was however in favour of girls in the primary and pre-school level. The gender ratio in favour of boys is due to the statistics of registered children in the schools, where boys outnumber the girls. The handover of schools to the government as part of the handover strategy left WFP with schools that had more boys enrolled than girls. While the retention rate reduced slightly for girls compared to 2014, particularly in districts where WFP did not implement a take-home ration programme for girls, the figure showed an improvement over the baseline figure. For all the levels of education, the pass rate increased over the 2014 report.

Enrolment rate generally declined for both boys and girls in school. This is due to the fact that after implementing the programme for four years, all children of school age in those communities had already been enrolled in previous years. The retention rates of boys and girls in primary schools remained almost the same as last year at a very high rate of 94.5 and 93.11 respectively for boys and girls. This is almost up to the expected target of 95 percent. The high retention rate is a beneficial result of the provision of on-site feeding which draws the children to attend class daily. Parents are also eager to send their children to school because they are assured that the children will be provided one warm meal each day. Teachers in WFP targeted schools also reported improved concentration of beneficiaries enrolled in the school meals programme. WFP programme monitoring confirmed that over half of children received de-worming from Ghana Health Service.

With regards to nutrition, the default rate for Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) was relatively higher in 2015 compared to 2014, but lower than the Sphere standards and the programme target for this indicator. This is attributed to the irregularity of food at health facilities. The modest gain was through refresher and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) trainings, as well as support missions to most facilities. Counseling was intensified to encourage beneficiaries to continue attending child welfare clinics even when food support was not available.

MAM recovery rate appreciated this year and this may be linked to an improvement in data capture and reporting. There was a revision of the monitoring and evaluation forms which was conducted in a widely consultative process and subsequent training of staff using the revised tools.

There was a decline in ART nutritional recovery rate in 2015, resulting from delays in food movement and distributions. Given the challenges faced by the Government of Ghana to provide transport capacity as planned, the transport of food to final distribution points was delayed. For the same reason, the programme noted almost 10 percent reduction in the ART adherence rate. Interestingly, the survival rate for ART clients exceeded the target largely due to intensified and targeted counselling addressing issues around self-stigmatization. Eligible malnourished ART clients who previously opted out of the food assistance due to stigma were counselled and received food ration which contributed to their survival.

The ART default rate increased compared to 2014. This is attributed to the frequent pipeline breaks experienced during the year. In most cases, food incentive for beneficiaries to visit the ART clinics was not received regularly as such clients did not attend clinics during those periods, and also missed out on receiving their medication. WFP is working towards eliminating the transportation obstacles to ensure malnourished ART clients can receive both their food and medication.

WFP will continue to advocate the Ghana Health Service staff to educate care givers to use locally available food substitutes in an attempt to reduce the MAM cases at district level while putting in place mechanisms to enable the shift to the use of vouchers.

For asset creation interventions, the dietary diversity score of both male and female beneficiaries in the asset creation interventions exceeded the target as a result of the flexibility cash afforded them. Access to clean water contributed to improvement of health status and well-being of communities. In addition to women's participation in the assets created, women relied on water from the dam/dugouts for domestic use. Since women traditionally perform the household chores which includes having to travel long distance for water, the dams/dugouts reduced time constraints and enabled them to engage in gardening and income generating activities, one of which is the brewing of a local beverage (bito) which relies on the use of water. The dietary diversity score of females was significantly greater compared to male heads of households as they invested more of the cash provided in food purchase compared to their male counterparts.

The percentage of households with acceptable food consumption score improved against the baseline. Milestones for cash distributions were aligned to the lean season and this afforded poor households with the opportunity to improve their food consumption.

Outcome	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
ACT1 - Support to Primary Education				
Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases				
Base value: Dec-2012, WFP Procurement Information, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Procurement Information, Programme monitoring.	10	6		28
Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country				
Base value: Dec-2012, WFP Procurement Information, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Procurement Information, Programme monitoring.	70	56		34
Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Attendance rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Base value: Dec-2012, Ghana Education Service Reports, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Ghana Education Service Reports, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Ghana Education Service Reports, Secondary data.	85	83	83.27	90.1
Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Base value: Dec-2012, Ghana Education Service Reports, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Ghana Education Service Reports, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Ghana Education Service Reports, Secondary data.	85	80	82.6	90.6
Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Base value: Dec-2012, Ghana Education Service Reports, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Ghana Education Service Reports, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Ghana Education Service Reports, Secondary data.	85	81.5	82.94	90.3
Average number of school days per month when multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided				
Base value: Dec-2012, WFP Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Monitoring, WFP survey.	20	7		12
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Ghana Education Service Reports, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Ghana Education Service Reports, Secondary data.	6		4.07	3.1
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Previous Follow-up: Nov-2014, Ghana Education Service Reports, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Ghana Education Service Reports, Secondary data.	6		2.99	2.93

Outcome	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Ghana Education Service Reports, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Ghana Education Service Reports, Secondary data.	6		2.54	2.2
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Previous Follow-up: Nov-2014, Ghana Education Service Reports, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Ghana Education Service Reports, Secondary data.	6		3.46	3.4
Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools				
Base value: Dec-2012, Ghana Education Service Reports, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2012, Ghana Education Service Reports, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2014, Ghana Education Service Reports, Programme monitoring.	1	1	0.9	1
Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Base value: Dec-2012, Ghana Education Service Reports, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Ghana Education Service Reports, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Ghana Education Service Reports, Secondary data.	1	1.2	1	1
Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted secondary schools				
Base value: Dec-2012, Ghana Education Service Reports, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Ghana Education Service Reports, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Ghana Education Service Reports, Secondary data.	1	1.3	1	0.9
NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index				
Base value: Nov-2015, Systems Assessment for Better Education Results Report, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: There is no previous data collected on this indicator, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Systems Assessment for Better Education Results Report, WFP survey.	4	2	0	2
Pass rate in WFP-assisted secondary schools				
Base value: Jan-2012, Ghana Education Service Reports, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Ghana Education Service Reports, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Ghana Education Service Reports, Secondary data.	50	42.3	43.52	47.52
Percentage of beneficiaries receiving deworming treatment				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Ghana Education Service Reports, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Ghana Education Service Reports, Secondary data.	100		50.39	55
Percentage of teachers reporting improved child ability to concentrate and learn in school as a result of school feeding				
Base value: Dec-2012, Ghana Education Service Reports, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Ghana Education Service Reports, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Ghana Education Service Reports, Secondary data.	95	80	90	95
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Base value: Jan-2014, Ghana Education Service Reports, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Ghana Education Service Reports, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Ghana Education Service Reports, Secondary data.	85	94.42	94.09	94.5
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Base value: Jan-2014, Ghana Education Service Reports, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Ghana Education Service Reports, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Ghana Education Service Reports, Secondary data.	85	92.9	93.36	93.11
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Base value: Jan-2014, Ghana Education Service Reports, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Ghana Education Service Reports, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Ghana Education Service Reports, Secondary data.	85	93.66	91.98	93.3
ACT2 - Nutrition Support to Vulnerable Groups				
Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
ART Adherence Rate (%)				
Base value: Jan-2012, WFP Survey, GHS ART Register, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, WFP Survey, GHS ART Register, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Survey, GHS ART Register, WFP survey.	85	90.1	91.57	81.89
ART Default Rate (%)				
Base value: Dec-2013, WFP Survey, GHS ART Register, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, WFP Survey, GHS ART Register, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Survey, GHS ART Register, WFP survey.	15	9.9	8.43	12.2
ART Nutritional Recovery Rate (%)				
Base value: Dec-2013, WFP Survey, GHS ART Register, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, WFP Survey, GHS ART Register, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Survey, GHS ART Register, WFP survey.	75	56.1	81.14	70.37
ART Survival Rate at 12 months (%)				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, WFP Survey, GHS ART Register, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Survey, GHS ART Register, WFP survey.	95		99.93	99.23
MAM treatment default rate (%)				

Outcome	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
Base value: Dec-2012, CMAM Register, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, CMAM Register, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Programme monitoring, WFP survey.	15	15.05	6	10.4
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
Base value: Dec-2012, CMAM Register, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, CMAM Register, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Survey, WFP survey.	3	0.03	0	0
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
Base value: Dec-2012, CMAM Register, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, CMAM Register, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Programme Monitoring, WFP survey.	15	8.02	0.8	4
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
Base value: Dec-2012, WFP Survey/COMET, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, WFP Survey, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Survey, WFP survey.	75	50	71.1	85.6
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
Previous Follow-up: Nov-2014, WFP Survey, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Survey, Programme monitoring.	70		85.9	85.2
ACT3 - Climate Change Adaptation and IGA				
Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
CAS: Community Asset Score (average)				
Base value: Dec-2011, PRRO Endline Survey, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Dec-0201, WFP Follow Up Survey, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Follow Up Survey, WFP survey.	10	0	6.1	6.7
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
Base value: Jan-2015, WFP Reports, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, No new projects were constructed last year, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Follow Up Survey, Programme Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	80	0	0	100
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
Base value: Jul-2014, WFP Follow Up Survey, Programme Monitoring, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, WFP Follow Up Survey, Programme Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Follow Up Survey, Programme Monitoring, WFP survey.	10	11.63	19.5	6.3
CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
Base value: Jul-2014, WFP Follow Up Survey, Programme Monitoring, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, WFP Follow Up Survey, Programme Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Follow Up Survey, Programme Monitoring, WFP survey.	10	11.95	20.7	6.7
CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
Base value: Jul-2014, WFP Follow Up Survey, Programme Monitoring, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, WFP Follow Up Survey, Programme Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Follow Up Survey, Programme Monitoring, WFP survey.	10	11.95	20.7	6.1
CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
Base value: Jul-2014, WFP Follow Up Survey, Programme Monitoring, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, WFP Follow Up Survey, Programme Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Follow Up Survey, Programme Monitoring, WFP survey.	10	11.3	18.3	6.1
Diet Diversity Score				
Previous Follow-up: Nov-2014, WFP Follow Up Survey, Programme Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Follow Up Survey, Programme Monitoring, WFP survey.	4.5		4.8	5.6
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
Previous Follow-up: Nov-2014, WFP Follow Up Survey, Programme Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Follow Up Survey, Programme Monitoring, WFP survey.	4.5		5.4	5.7
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, WFP Follow Up Survey, Programme Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Follow Up Survey, Programme Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	4.5		4.7	5.2
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
Base value: Jul-2014, WFP Follow Up Survey, Programme Monitoring, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, WFP Follow Up Survey, Programme Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Follow Up Survey, Programme Monitoring, WFP survey.	80	60	81.56	82.2
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
Base value: Jul-2014, WFP Follow Up Survey, Programme Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, WFP Follow Up Survey, Programme Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Follow Up Survey, Programme Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	2.4	21.6	16.5	16.98
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
Base value: Jul-2014, WFP Follow Up Survey, Programme Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, WFP Follow Up Survey, Programme Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Follow Up Survey, Programme Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	3.7	18.4	1.94	0.82

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

WFP continued to improve on building the capacity of government partners by providing technical support and improving on knowledge transfer. Some of the capacity building activities undertaken included the Cost of Hunger Study (COHA), the Systems Assessment for Better Education Results (SABER), support with the development of the national school feeding policy and legal framework for school feeding, participation and support of the National Learning Event and regional trainings for Ghana Health Service staff.

WFP conducted the SABER Workshop to enable all national school feeding actors come to a common understanding of the school feeding landscape in Ghana and identify key areas to focus support and investments for school feeding in the new Country Programme. In the current Country Programme, WFP has defined an exit strategy jointly with the government to transition the school feeding programme to national ownership.

At the start of 2015, WFP handed over an additional 97 schools to the Government of Ghana in line with the handover strategy formulated at the start of the Country Programme. This brings the number of schools handed over so far to 308. Prior to this, there was a clear strategy which was jointly formulated to ensure a seamless transition.

The WFP Centre of Excellence on school feeding in Brazil began support to the Ghana's school feeding programme to establish strong comprehensive legal and institutional framework for food and nutrition security and school feeding. An action plan for capacity support and technical cooperation had been developed following an initial visit to Brazil in 2013, and the Center for Excellence will continue to support WFP in the coming year with a legal consultant to convert the draft school feeding policy to law.

Three regional trainings were conducted for 778 District Nutrition Officers from the 36 beneficiary districts in Northern Ghana and 4 districts in Eastern Region. In addition to this eight zonal level trainings were conducted for all 26 beneficiary districts of the targeted supplementary feeding across the three Northern regions. The staff of Ghana Health Service were trained to acquire the requisite knowledge and skills to identify and manage moderate acute malnutrition cases.

The overall objective was to provide a refresher training to District Nutrition Officers (DNOs) and Community Health Officers (CHOs) directly responsible for the day to day implementation of the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme and the nutrition Support to PLHIV.

WFP facilitated and participated in steering/technical committees for country programme. The objective of these committees is to direct the programme and also to provide an opportunity for technical support to government partners/ counterparts.

WFP supported the capacity of partners through the provision of logistics and warehouse management training to support emergencies including Ebola Viral Disease (EVD). The partners trained included the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO), Ghana Health Service, Red Cross and storekeepers of Teaching Hospitals and Ebola Treatment Centres. WFP in collaboration with the UN Country Team and the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO), engaged with NADMO to respond to emergencies.

Capacity development support was also channeled to P4P farmers' organizations and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in the framework of the P4P pilot project. The focus of the P4P support in 2015 was on building sustainable market linkages of P4P supported Farmer Organizations with markets beyond WFP, including private processors, primary and secondary schools.

INPUTS

Resource Inputs

The lack of landside transport, storage and distribution cost for the programme, as expected in MICs, created delays and difficulties in the implementation of programmes. This was particularly worrisome for nutrition activities where gains in nutritional status of under-fives can easily be lost due to breaks in the supply of nutritional foods. The government was available to facilitate food movement and distribution. Government staff were always available to implement the nutrition and take-home ration components of the programme.

A long-term partnership with a long-standing donor provided WFP Ghana with a multi-year funding which enabled flexibility in planning and prioritization of components for funding, and ensured that WFP was able to provide needed support to vulnerable groups.

Donor	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Canada		2,408	3,021
MULTILATERAL		38	38
Private Donors		904	904
Total:		3,350	3,962

See Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors for breakdown by commodity and contribution reference number

Food Purchases and in-kind Receipts

Maize, vegetable oil, beans and salt were procured locally and deliveries were made within the contractual period. Maize was procured from both commercial traders and purchase for progress (P4P) farmers. The target for Purchase for Progress was exceeded as a result of competitive prices provided by the farmers. This year, WFP also included "nuclear farmers" and aggregators who gave competitive prices and swift delivery.

Commodity	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Corn Soya Blend	0	624	0	
Iodised Salt	230	0	0	
Maize	2,363	0	0	
Sugar	0	25	0	
Vegetable Oil	343	0	0	
Sum:	2,936	649	0	

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

Joint monthly inventory exercises were conducted at the government regional warehouses followed by quarterly inventory exercises at the district level to ensure adequate standards of food and warehouse management. The stocks were provided on a monthly basis for the submission of the monthly management report. Most of the commodities for component two encountered significant delays from the port warehouse to the final delivery point. Joint monthly inventory exercises were conducted at the government regional warehouses followed by quarterly inventory exercises at the district level to ensure adequate standards of food and warehouse management. The stocks were provided on a monthly basis for the submission of the monthly management report.

Post-Delivery Losses

Substantial post-delivery losses occurred as a result of a fire at the beginning of the year, as well as quality issues arising from long storage of food commodities in warehouses.

Broken sacks and gallons, winnowing variations and underweight sacks accounted for the other losses. Fumigation of commodities was done in the three regional warehouses by WFP.

MANAGEMENT

Partnerships

In 2015, WFP worked with a range of partners, key among which are government Ministries, Departments and Agencies, key among which are the Ministry of Health/Ghana Health Service; Ministry of Education/Ghana Education Service, Ministry of food and Agriculture/Ghana Irrigation Development Authority, and the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection. Partnership also included collaboration with international and local NGOs such as Partnership for Child Development, SNV, UN organizations, the Universities of Ghana, Development Studies, and Science and Technology as well as financial institutions for the implementation of cash interventions.

WFP collaborated with the University of Development Studies to conduct the annual Nutritional Survey and collaborated with United Nations agencies notably FAO, UNDP and WHO and UNICEF in the development of the REACH country implementation plan. Partnerships were formed with FAO, the United Nations University and UNDP in the area of climate change adaptation; and with the World Bank and Partnership for Child Development to provide capacity support towards sustainable school meals programme relying on local production.

WFP also collaborated with international NGOs such as the Catholic Relief Services to provide monitoring and evaluation services for the implementation of the asset creation interventions. Their expertise and knowledge of the local terrain made them a reliable and effective partner in the implementation of asset creation interventions.

WFP strengthened its partnership with government by jointly developing the National Guidelines for the management of Moderate Acute Malnutrition. These guidelines have subsequently been included in the National Guidelines for the management of Acute Malnutrition, making Ghana one of the few countries with national guidelines focusing on both severe and moderate acute malnutrition. This demonstrated a strong partnership and coordination. This was further complemented by the steering committee which coordinated the effective implementation of the nutrition interventions. Government partners implementing the school meals programme contributed to the Annual Joint Monitoring of the programme which was conducted in the three northern regions.

WFP, as part of the Joint United Nations Team on HIV/AIDS, provided technical inputs into the review of the National Strategic Plan of HIV/AIDS for 2011-2015

Under the Purchase for Project Initiative, WFP partnered with governmental and non-governmental organizations to support reliance on locally produced food in school meals and resilience initiatives under the asset creation projects, as well as in promoting smallholder farmers' improvements in productivity, aggregation, quality and market access.

WFP on its part contributed staff to the review of the National Strategic Plan of HIV/AIDS for 2011-2015.

One of the most successful partnerships during the period under review was with a reliable and responsive local bank for the implementation of the cash asset creation intervention as well as payments to caterers under the school feeding component.

Partnerships	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total		3		10

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
	Target Val	(at start of project or benchmark)	(penultimate follow-up)	(latest value measured)
ACT1 - Support to Primary Education				
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, WFP Programme Monitoring/Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Programme Monitoring/Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	7		7	7
ACT2 - Nutrition Support to Vulnerable Groups				
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, INGOs, Civil Society, Private Sector organizations, International Financial Institutions, Regional development banks)				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, 2014 SPR, WFP survey.	200,000		121,000	
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services				
Base value: Dec-2014, WFP SPR. Reporting started in 2014, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, WFP SPR, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Follow up survey, WFP survey.	4	4	4	4
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners				
Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, WFP 2014 SPR, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP Survey, WFP survey.	100		100	100

Lessons Learned

A mid-term evaluation for the Country Programme was undertaken in the first quarter of 2015 to review the implementation of the programme since its commencement in 2012.

WFP reviewed all the components, especially the nutrition programme, following the significant financial constraints which affected effective implementation, and consequently had a negative impact on the attainment of the objectives of the programme. The recommendations served as lessons for implementation for the remaining period of 2015.

A revised strategy has been drafted, and will be discussed with government and other partners to ensure that there is absolute buy-in for implementation in 2016 and beyond.

A revision of beneficiary caseloads was undertaken to reflect the nutritional challenges. Implementation of the revised programme will commence in 2016. The revision incorporates the use of vouchers to address prevention of moderate acute malnutrition. As a result of the revision, there was delayed implementation of some aspects of the programme. In view of the emerging gender disparity indicators in districts where there is no implementation of take home rations for girls, there might be the need to scale up this intervention to address this.

To address challenges associated with food movement, WFP in 2016 plans to scale up the use of cash based transfers, while introducing the implementation of income generating activities for PLHIVs to make them self-reliant and therefore reducing the possibility of relapse. Key lessons include exploring the use of vouchers to avail locally available nutritious food as opposed to imported food commodities.

WFP Ghana is in the process of implementing systems aimed at improving effective commodity accounting and reporting for the programme, through the Logistics Executing Support System (LESS). The need for a system that also enables accounting for commodities in partners' warehouses and also provides insurance will provide a more holistic system that promotes the quality and safety of commodities.

Delays in the verification of reimbursement documents were encountered this year. A revision of the verification process for the reimbursement of children fed under the school feeding programme will ensure that all payments within the reporting year are undertaken for reporting at the end of the year.

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/ Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Canada	CAN-C-00466-01	Corn Soya Blend			1,002
Canada	CAN-C-00466-01	Iodised Salt		230	230
Canada	CAN-C-00466-01	Maize		1,810	1,421
Canada	CAN-C-00466-01	Sugar		25	25
Canada	CAN-C-00466-01	Vegetable Oil		343	343
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize		38	38
Private Donors	WPD-C-02393-02	Maize		605	605
Private Donors	WPD-C-02393-03	Maize		147	147
Private Donors	WPD-C-02592-02	Maize		152	152
Total:				3,350	3,962