

Ghana's Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS) Stakeholders Workshop

Report from the Ghana Food Security and Nutrition Whole System in the Room Workshop



January 30-31, 2018

Labadi Beach Hotel, Accra

In Support of the Ghana GFSS Country Plan

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

Ag or Agric	Agriculture, agricultural
AGI	Association of Ghana Industries
EGAT	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
GFSS	Global Food Security Strategy
GoG	Government of Ghana
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
ICT	Information and communications technology
IR	Intermediate Result
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MoFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
NGO	Non-governmental organization
SCALE+	System-wide Collaborative Action for Livelihoods and Environment
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USG	United States of America Government
WASH	Water, sanitation, and hygiene
WSR	Whole System in the Room
ZOI	Zone of Influence

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Ghana is a mature and stable democracy, ranked in the lower-middle income status. In the past decade, Ghana reduced poverty from 52 percent to 28 percent. Improved agricultural production has catalyzed poverty reduction. Today, the agricultural sector is the largest source of income and employment for smallholder farmers who dominate the production of food and cash crops. Despite progress in poverty reduction, almost a quarter of Ghanaians still live below the poverty line.¹

Regional disparities in poverty concentration are apparent, with the northern region having a poverty rate nearly twice that of the south. Though there is steady progress toward reaching health-related goals, the key challenge facing Ghana in terms of child and maternal health is how to accelerate progress in reducing mortality rates, which have declined slowly in contrast with the rapid progress in reducing monetary poverty and improvements on other human development indicators.²

Ghana is a focus country for Feed the Future, and the initiative is contributing to the government's commitment to food security, building on a common purpose shared among civil society, the private sector, and development partners.³ The initiative has focused primarily on rice, maize, and soybean production in northern Ghana, where poverty and nutritional stunting are the highest. The approach integrates nutrition and gender issues throughout and emphasizes improving the resilience of vulnerable households in targeted communities. The program also improves the sustainable management of marine fisheries – an important source of protein for poor families.

USAID takes an integrated approach to sustainable natural resource management, ensuring that the environment and natural resources are managed in ways that sustain agricultural productivity. USAID works with local communities and district governments to protect forest and marine ecosystems and fisheries in the Western Region. A new agro-forestry project in northern Ghana will focus on improving natural resources, including tree-crops that provide income to women and are an important source of food and nutrition to families during the lean months. These activities are aligned with the Government of Ghana's (GoG) objectives of poverty reduction, food security, sustainable management, and conservation.⁴

Despite high participation in the workforce, women and youth are underrepresented in upper positions in the agriculture value chain. Gender is deeply embedded and correlated with the experience of poverty, hunger, and malnutrition.

The complex and interconnected nature of hunger, malnutrition, and poverty facing Ghana requires a holistic, multi-sectoral approach that promotes system-wide collaboration and innovative solutions leveraging available resources. Considering this, on January 30-31, 2018, USAID convened 132

¹ World Bank Ghana Country Overview, <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/ghana/overview>

² Ghana: Nutrition Profile, <https://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/global-health/nutrition/countries/ghana-nutrition-profile>

³ Ghana Agriculture and Food Security, <https://www.usaid.gov/ghana/agriculture-and-food-security>

⁴ Ibid.

participants from nine diverse food security and nutrition stakeholder groups to create a common vision and action agenda. Using FHI 360's Whole System in the Room (WSR) methodology, participants deconstructed their shared history, examined and selected the key trends affecting and adding value to the food security and nutrition situation in Ghana, and envisioned these issues in a "Ghana beyond aid."⁵

Leaders from Ghanaian agriculture businesses, government, smallholder farmers and fishers, and professional specialists within civil society, NGOs, and research institutions created and agreed to a common set of goals and priority actions from the two-day workshop. The convened participants committed to:

1. Strengthen market system
2. Improve nutrition of all Ghanaians
3. Increase women and youth empowerment
4. Ensure access to financing
5. Strengthen and enforce policy
6. Increase access to agricultural technologies
7. Generate and apply data for decisions
8. Take integrated approaches
9. Strengthen private sector
10. Ensure that fisherfolk play a role

Participants achieved complete agreement on this agenda. Participants then selected goals and created initial short-term and long-term action plans. These commitments and plans were based on participants' examinations of recent past and present issues affecting food security and nutrition in Ghana. From those discussions, participants determined that the most important trends affecting or adding value to food security and nutrition in Ghana are: 1) poor sanitation, increase in open defecation 2) overfishing 3) increase in women empowerment 4) increase in Fulani herdsman activities 5) increase in donor dialogue across platforms.

In planning for this workshop, USAID/Ghana had identified several themes for which they particularly wanted to gather input from participants, helping the Mission to ensure that the Ghana Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS) Country Plan would be responsive to the interests and concerns of a range of stakeholders. Prior to the workshop, United States of America Government (USG) staff had agreed to pay close attention to these themes as they emerged from workshop activities. Following the workshop, USG staff discussed each of the themes, reporting on key ideas from participants. For details, please see Annex 3.

Participant evaluations of the workshop were overwhelmingly positive. Participants shared an appreciation for the approach to the workshop and majority agreed that the workshop achieved its purpose to create a common vision to improve Ghana's food security, with corresponding action plans. Additionally, majority of evaluation respondents said they felt confident that the group and individual work plans presented during the workshop will be acted upon. Many participants expressed surprise by

⁵ In March 2017, President Akufo-Addo stated, "We want to build a Ghana beyond aid; a Ghana which looks to the use of its own resources. We want to build an economy that is not dependent on charity and handouts, but an economy that will look at the proper management of its resources as the way to engineer social and economic growth in our country." <http://presidency.gov.gh/index.php/2017/03/20/we-want-to-build-a-ghana-beyond-aid-president-akufo-addo/>

the level of cooperation and communication amongst a wide range of participants. Constructively, some suggested including more time for certain activities, specifically more time to reach common ground.

As USAID developed the Ghana GFSS Country Plan, staff were able to leverage the momentum resulting from the WSR workshop. WSRs have been found to create a one heart, one mind effect. This network and momentum can be nurtured.

WORKSHOP SUMMARY

Background and Methodology

In support of the GoG's efforts in nutrition and agriculture, the USG has identified Ghana as a finalist country for the (2018-2022) GFSS. To support the design of the Ghana GFSS Country Plan, USAID and FHI 360 organized a two-day multi-stakeholder-driven workshop on January 30-31, 2018, in Accra. Organizers used System-Wide Collaborative Action for Leadership and Engagement (SCALE+), a participatory and highly interactive methodology developed by FHI 360 and the USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT) Bureau, to stimulate cross-disciplinary collaboration. SCALE+ was developed to activate systemic change through the development of partnerships and trust, synergy and cooperation.

One of the key touch points of SCALE+ is the WSR workshop, a convening of diverse stakeholders from different sectors that work on or are affected by a development issue such as food security and nutrition. WSRs are non-traditional and facilitate true collaboration and action because they are entirely participant-driven and task-focused.



To promote responsibility for action, groups self-managed all tasks and deliverables throughout the two-day workshop.

Supported by an Advisory Group established by USAID/Ghana for this multi-sector engagement, the workshop involved the social system in a change process that they own and shape. It brought everyone together to:

- Develop a common vision for strengthening food security and nutrition in Ghana;
- Analyze the current reality and collectively decide what needs to change;
- Generate ideas and initial work plans about how and what to change; and

- Commit to short-term (three months) and long-term (five years) implementation plans towards the common vision.

FHI 360 applied an abbreviated version of its SCALE+ methodology to support the design of the Ghana GFSS Country Plan. The steps of the method applied for Ghana Food Security and Nutrition WSR workshop include: Mapping the System and Integrating the System.

Map the System - Generating the Stakeholder/Participant List

FHI 360 worked with the USAID/Ghana Mission staff, who consulted with leaders from the public and private sectors to select a broad range of actors influencing, touched by, or affected by the food and nutrition systems in Ghana.

Using these sources, USAID/Ghana identified a diverse stakeholder/participant list for the WSR workshop. Invitees represented nine distinct stakeholder groups, with an effort to ensure strong representation of women in each group. Given the number of government ministries involved, national government stakeholders were purposely over-represented, as were implementing partners. Special outreach ensured participation of smallholder farmers and fishers, groups that are seldom at the table for these kinds of meetings. Other groups included civil society, development partners, financial institutions, international organizations, private sector, regional/local government, and research and academia. While most participants are based in the Accra area, some traveled in from other regions.

In conjunction with the stakeholder mapping, USAID invited a group of private sector, government, and nutrition/agriculture specialist leaders to serve as an Advisory Group that could guide and support the convening of system actors in Ghana. This group met once prior to the workshop to become familiar with the workshop's purposes, agenda, and specific activities. They met a second time on February 1, the morning after completion of the workshop to share their key takeaways from the workshop and to identify other groups and individuals whose inputs could be valuable to USG. During the second meeting, Advisory Group members agreed that they would value being consulted for future inputs related to food security and nutrition in Ghana.

Integrate the System - Whole System in the Room Participation

On January 30-31, 2018, FHI 360 applied its WSR workshop methodology to the multifaceted issue of food security and nutrition in Ghana. The WSR involved a carefully laid-out sequence of tasks that allowed the participants to share their collective experiences and ideas.

On Day 1, participants came together to reflect on the past and to map and prioritize trends affecting the present food security and nutrition systems in Ghana. Participants reconvened on Day 2 to envision a desired future, find common ground for getting there and develop an action plan on the strategy to end hunger, malnutrition and food security in Ghana. See Annex 1, for the list of participants.



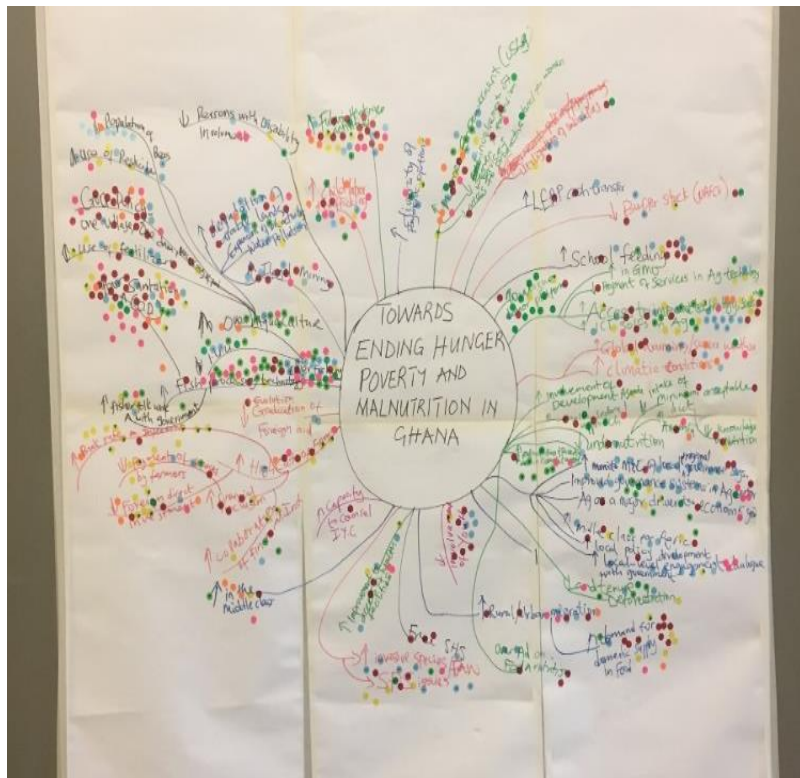
Focus on the Past: Timeline (Morning, Day 1)

Participants created three timelines of events and milestones to establish a common understanding of food security and nutrition, the global context, and the participants themselves that convened to discuss the Ghana Food Security and Nutrition strategy. Mixed groups (comprising members of several stakeholder groups working together) engaged this information to craft narratives describing the context and people convened.

On the **Global Timeline**, participants listed key events and milestones affecting food security and nutrition. The **Local Timeline** includes the key events and milestones related to food security and nutrition in Ghana. Finally, the **Personal Timeline** provided the space for participants to get to know each other by sharing personal stories of key events in their lives between 1980 to present. This allowed them to build connections by creating a common narrative of the history (globally and locally) they share. Details from each timeline are included in Annex 8.

Focus on the Present: Mind Map and Key Trends (Afternoon, Day 1)

Participants gathered to conduct a brainstorming on the current trends affecting food security and nutrition in Ghana. Participants were asked to state trends and give examples. All ideas were



The facilitators explained that trends in the sector were anything that was increasing or decreasing, growing or declining, getting bigger or

accepted. The trends were written on a large diagram on the board that was later referred to as the “Mind Map.”

After the participants listed all significant trends, each was given seven colored dots corresponding to their stakeholder group to illustrate the trends they cared most about. Overall, the **top five most important trends**⁶ to all participants were:

1. Poor sanitation, increase in open defecation (47 dots)
2. Overfishing (33)
3. Increase in women empowerment (28)
4. Increase in Fulani herdsmen activities (28)

⁶ Although stakeholder groups were not equally represented at the workshop, we applied a weight adjustment to the response pattern by stakeholder group

Top Trends Affecting or Adding Value to Food Security and Nutrition (by Stakeholder Group)

Civil Society

- Poor sanitation, increase in open defecation
- Overfishing

Development Partners

- Increase in donor dialogue across platforms
- Overfishing

Financial Institutions

- Increase in bank rate for inflation
- Poor sanitation, increase in open defecation

International Organizations

- Poor sanitation, increase in open defecation
- Increase in women empowerment

National Government

- Poor sanitation, increase in open defecation
- GoG policy, one village one dam, processing of food

Private Sector

- Decrease in payment of services by farmers
- Increase in access to improved technology and seeds

Regional/Local Government

- Increase in M&E of local and regional governance systems
- Improved governance systems in Ag sector

Research & Academic

- Increase in ICT solutions in Ag
- SPS issues

Smallholder Fisher/Farmer

- Increase in fish processing technology
- Increase over aquaculture

5. Increase in donor dialogue across platforms (26)

Focus on the Present: Key Trends (Afternoon, Day 1)

After generating the mind map, stakeholder groups created a list of the trends most important to their group. The purpose of this exercise was to help the participants discover the core concerns of the different stakeholder groups and find out what they were doing now and what they wanted to do in the future to address these trends.

Focus on the Future: Scenario Planning (Morning, Day 2)

The Facilitator told the participants to imagine it was the year 2023 and look back to the WSR. Much work has been going on in the last five years to improve food security and nutrition in Ghana. The progress achieved in that time and challenges surpassed was up to the mixed groups to decide and experience. Their goals of ending poverty, malnutrition, and hunger have been exceeded. Each group was now to discuss and come to consensus on just exactly what had been done to arrive at this point.

What had been done that was new, creative, and different from the way they used to work in the past? They were told to “dream big, think new, think outside the box, and think creatively.” Groups developed a presentation (skit, interview, drama, etc.) to share their experience.

Many ideas were presented such as the elimination of severe malnutrition, reducing imports and increasing exports, increased demand and consumption for goods made in Ghana, increased consumer confidence, increased participation of women in business and industry, enhanced youth capacity to participate in the job market, and improved product value chains. Participants also highlighted policies on food security, comprehensive financing, and made in Ghana goods.

Following future scenarios, the workshop moved to common ground and action planning.

COMMON GROUND – A COLLECTIVE ACTION AGENDA FOR IMPROVED FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Participants worked through a consensus building process to identify elements of agreement (common ground) across sectors. These goals and statements represent the will and motivations of the stakeholder leaders convened for the two-day workshop.

Participants identified ten high priority goals and areas to focus future work:

1. Strengthen market system
2. Improve nutrition of all Ghanaians
3. Increase women and youth empowerment
4. Ensure access to financing
5. Strengthen and enforce policy
6. Increase access to agricultural technologies
7. Generate and apply data for decisions
8. Take integrated approaches
9. Strengthen private sector
10. Ensure that fisherfolk play a role

Participants used the elements of their common ground to construct goal and commitment statements. In a final discussion during the workshop, participants agreed wholeheartedly to all ten goals, but

identified two of the common ground goals, #7 and #9 above, for which the full statements would require additional fine-tuning. All participants agreed to a process for finalizing these statements: the facilitators would revise those two statements to reflect workshop discussion; and the revised statements would then be circulated among all workshop participants, allowing them the opportunity to review and approve the revisions. These common ground statements may be found in Annex 4.

Ten Advisory Group members volunteered to take one of the common ground statements that had emerged from the workshop and indicate the ways it may relate to specific items on the GFSS Results Framework. One participant captured the discussion as displayed in Table 1.

Table 1. Matching common ground statements from the workshop with Intermediate Results (IRs) of GFSS Results Framework

From Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS) Results Framework		
Strategic Objectives	Intermediate Results (IRs)	Common ground statements that relate to IRs, as suggested by Advisory Group
Objective 1. Inclusive and sustainable agricultural-led economic growth	IR 1. Strengthened inclusive agriculture systems that are productive and profitable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Generate and apply data for decisions (#7) ▪ Take integrated approaches (#8) ▪ Strengthen private sector (#9)
	IR 2. Strengthened and expanded access to markets and trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen market system (#1) ▪ Strengthen and enforce policy (#5) ▪ Generate and apply data for decisions (#7) ▪ Take integrated approaches (#8) ▪ Strengthen private sector (#9) ▪ Ensure that fisherfolk play a role (#10)
	IR 3. Increased employment and entrepreneurship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase women and youth empowerment (#3) ▪ Ensure access to financing (#4) ▪ Strengthen and enforce policy (#5) ▪ Generate and apply data for decisions (#7) ▪ Take integrated approaches (#8) ▪ Strengthen private sector (#9)
Objective 2. Strengthened resilience among people and systems	IR 4. Increased sustainable productivity, particularly through climate-smart approaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase access to agricultural technologies (#6) ▪ Generate and apply data for decisions (#7) ▪ Take integrated approaches (#8) ▪ Strengthen private sector (#9) ▪ Ensure that fisherfolk play a role (#10)
	IR 5. Improved proactive risk reduction, mitigation, and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Generate and apply data for decisions (#7) ▪ Take integrated approaches (#8) ▪ Ensure that fisherfolk play a role (#10)
	IR 6. Improved adaptation to and recovery from shocks and stresses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Generate and apply data for decisions (#7) ▪ Take integrated approaches (#8)
Objective 3. A well-nourished population,	IR 7. Increased consumption of nutritious and safe diets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen market system (#1) ▪ Improve nutrition of all Ghanaians (#2)

From Global Food Security Strategy (GFSS) Results Framework		
Strategic Objectives	Intermediate Results (IRs)	Common ground statements that relate to IRs, as suggested by Advisory Group
especially among women and children		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase women and youth empowerment (#3) ▪ Ensure access to financing (#4) ▪ Strengthen and enforce policy (#5) ▪ Increase access to agricultural technologies (#6) ▪ Generate and apply data for decisions (#7) ▪ Take integrated approaches (#8) ▪ Strengthen private sector (#9) ▪ Ensure that fisherfolk play a role (#10)
	IR 8. Increased use of direct nutrition interventions/services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve nutrition of all Ghanaians (#2) ▪ Increase women and youth empowerment (#3) ▪ Generate and apply data for decisions (#7) ▪ Take integrated approaches (#8) ▪ Strengthen private sector (#9) ▪ Ensure that fisherfolk play a role (#10)
	IR 9. More hygienic household and community environments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase women and youth empowerment (#3) ▪ Generate and apply data for decisions (#7) ▪ Take integrated approaches (#8) ▪ Ensure that fisherfolk play a role (#10)

ACTION PLANS: STAKEHOLDER IDEAS TO REACH SHARED VISION FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN GHANA

Following the establishment of common ground, participants divided into stakeholder groups to develop action plans for the goals that they most wanted to work on in the future. Stakeholder groups developed initial project plans focused on ten common ground goals. Although, these action plans are nascent, the small actions initiated by the WSR Meeting participants can grow into bigger ventures, and inspire other initiatives by other food security and nutrition champions in Ghana. Please see Annex 5 for Stakeholder Group Action Plans.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USAID: MOVING FROM PLANS TO ACTION (v1)

Ghana’s GFSS Stakeholders Workshop has had the effect of building issue coalitions and establishing trust among participants. USAID can further catalyze their common vision and leverage the momentum to support its shared development agenda with the GoG with follow up and support. Opportunities include:

Leverage the network, resources, and credibility of the Advisory Group to push forward with system-wide actions towards the common vision. The insights and commitments that were evident in the February 1 debriefing meeting of this group made it clear that USAID could benefit from occasional

check-ins with the Advisory Group. Those participating indicated that they would willingly (and voluntarily) join future meetings.

Engage with additional actors. Following the January workshop, the Advisory Group members brainstormed a list of organizations, groups, and individuals who were not present in the workshop and who could play a role in future actions to improve food security and nutrition in Ghana. A list of these actors is in Annex 6. USAID has likely contacted some of these people while creating the Ghana GFSS Country Plan. They may want to invite some of the individuals to join the Advisory Group and/or future gatherings of stakeholders.

Secure agreement to the common ground statements prior to sharing or publishing this report. Time ran short, and the workshop came to a close with participants agreeing to all ten common ground goals (the headlines) but requesting revisions to the full statements for #7 and #9. The workshop organizers proposed, and participants accepted, a plan to complete these two statements: USAID and FHI 360 would revise the statements based on participant discussion during and following the workshop; they would circulate the revised common ground statements to all participants; and participants would register their agreement with the two adjusted statements. As suggested below, there may be value in hosting a half-day review meeting to re-energize the stakeholder groups and allow full discussion as they officially sign off on the shared statements (along with other activities).

Reconvene the participants for a half-day review meeting. After about 3-4 months, find a venue, send invitations, and order coffee. Facilitate a session in which participants reach final agreement on the common ground statements. If appropriate, share highlights of the Ghana GFSS Country Plan. Allow work groups to organize themselves at the meeting, then report out on their work.

Extend support to further define and develop concrete action plans. An action planning exercise under the WSR methodology typically requires four hours. Given the two-day timeline for the Ghana WSR (rather than the typical 2.5 to 3 days), action planning was confined to less than two hours. While the groups seized the opportunity and produced preliminary action plans (by stakeholder group), the organizers recognize the need for further deliberation to produce actionable, context-focused plans with both broad and specific commitment from stakeholders. For this additional session, it may be useful to form ten “mixed” working groups, with membership from various stakeholder groups. Each mixed group would develop an action plan for one of the ten common ground goals.

Integrate the priority action plans into the work plans of new activities. Once the action plans are agreed and finalized, Ghana’s Feed the Future projects might consider folding the recommendations into their respective activities.

ANNEX 1: KEY IDEAS EMERGING FROM PARTICIPANTS ON 5 THEMES

USAID/Ghana requested that USG participants listen closely during group discussions for key ideas emerging on five themes. These themes were of particular interest to the Mission to ensure that the Ghana GFSS Country Plan would be responsive to the interests and concerns of the range of stakeholders. At a debriefing meeting on February 1, immediately after the WSR workshop, USG staff provided these key points, by theme:

- **Zone of Influence.** The Mission wanted to learn if they are targeting the right people in the right geographical location to sustainably reduce poverty, hunger, and malnutrition in Ghana. Participants noted:
 - Marine fisheries are a key area of interest
 - ZOI should have horticultural potential, opportunity for growth
 - Target vulnerable households and communities and/or those with potential
 - Geographic areas:
 - North region is still poor and lagging on food security and nutrition
 - Coastal areas
 - Areas of processing, markets, trade, access to income
- **Value chains.** Suggested value chains include:
 - Ghana's ag production needs to be more linked to industry, processing
 - Too much dependence on imported food products that could be produced locally
 - Consider value chains that present partnership opportunities
 - Fisheries
 - High-value crops
 - Consider livestock, off-farm activities with income generation potential, to strengthen resilience among vulnerable populations and engagement of women and youth
- **Incorporating youth.**
 - More work is needed to understand *how* to engage youth; learn what Ghanaian youth care most about: employment, innovation, entrepreneurship, tech
 - Be deliberate about activities to attract youth
 - Look at areas along the value chains as entry points for youth
 - When fisheries collapse, there will be a lot of unemployed, untrained youth in coastal areas
 - Consider off-farm activities like bee keeping

- **Gender, empowering women.** While discussion focuses on empowering women, the question was raised, “How do we not forget men?”
 - Need to discover where/in what value chains most Ghanaian women are engaged and find most profitable
 - Give women access to land, access to finance, create specialized financing mechanisms for women in agriculture
 - Improve gender friendly technologies, decision-making on productive resources
 - Buy into the Ghana Gender Action Plan
 - More time for women for other productive engagements

- **Integrating nutrition.**
 - Create linkages between food production and nutrition; crop selection/value chains should promote nutrition;
 - Tackle nutrition and WASH from a behavior approach; incorporate behavior change communication in nutrition programs
 - Use data-driven interventions
 - Make agriculture policies and investment more nutrition sensitive; incorporate nutrition in all activities
 - Empower women to support household nutrition and food security
 - Talk about Environmental Enteropathy
 - Problem of advertising/marketing of non-nutritious products

In addition to these five themes, USG staff identified other key ideas that participants raised, including:

- Conflict mitigation, herders
- Seed systems development
- Create strong agriculture and governance linkages at all levels; build governance structures from the grassroots upwards for sustainability
- Government investment in agriculture
- Engage traditional leaders to speak about land
- Stronger linkages between research and key sectors such as private sector
- Monitoring and evaluation; better data quality for decision-making
- Urbanization linkage with agriculture
- Policy work is important and cross-cutting, but need to determine how to zero in on specific policy priorities
- Decreasing ag produce (e.g., tomato, onion, ginger)
- Adequate infrastructure: storage, roads, etc.
- Pest invasion, for example, Fall Armyworm; Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures

ANNEX 2: COMMON GROUND STATEMENTS

Revised Common Ground Statements, Ready for Approval

1. Strengthen market system

We increase export by addressing barriers to trade. We build capacities of stakeholders to adopt international food safety standards to enhance regional and international trade. We promote value addition to enhance export trade and create jobs.

2. Improve nutrition of all Ghanaians

We promote uptake of appropriate nutrition behaviors through social and behavior change communication. We strengthen delivery through multiple channels and opportunities including Health, Education Agriculture, and social protection systems and other social platforms.

3. Increase women and youth empowerment

We are planning to make agriculture and fisheries value chain inclusive and attractive to women and youth by building their capacity, increasing their access to market as well as productive and financial resource and paying attention to technology.

4. Ensure access to financing

We are planning to create opportunities for women, youth, SMEs, smallholder farmers, fishers, and livestock producers by promoting access to finance for investment in production, processing new technology and trade.

5. Strengthen and enforce policy

We are planning to transform agriculture, nutrition, and fisheries through promotion and enforcement of environmentally friendly and sustainable policies that support research based market driven industrialization, including the empowerment of institutions and private sector players to ensure efficient implementation and accountability.

6. Increase access to agricultural technologies

We are planning to promote investment in innovative technologies in agricultural production to ensure maximum efficiency and productivity of Ghana's seed, soil, and water resources.

7. Generate and apply data for decisions

We will support in all manners the centralized collation, validation and exchange of existing and new data from amongst all stakeholders involved in related and relevant activities. We will make reliable data widely and freely available, and will encourage all stakeholders to make their funding and programming decisions based upon evidence.

8. Take integrated approaches

We are planning to promote participatory, inclusive, and integrated strategy in WASH, Nutrition, and Food Security in a more efficient manner at all levels.

9. Strengthen private sector

We encourage private sector actors to play leadership and cross-cutting roles and where appropriate complement the national government's efforts in strategically promoting:

- 1) Input systems (including supply and management of inputs in crop, livestock, and aquaculture production systems including seed production, irrigation, processing, value-addition, storage, transportation, financing, and marketing);
- 2) Delivery of extension services in crops, livestock, and aquaculture production including irrigation, warehousing, processing, transportation, and access to finance and markets; and
- 3) Nutrition and WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene) systems

10. Ensure that fisherfolk play a role

We enable them to advocate for actions to sustain fisheries resources through implementation of the National Fisheries Management Plan, compliance with and enforcement of policies and regulations, eliminate inappropriate subsidies, and sector-wide closed fisheries season with supplemental livelihoods and co-management across national, regional, district, and community levels

ANNEX 3: STAKEHOLDER GROUP ACTION PLANS

Group 1: Small-scale and Fish farmers

Short-term: Develop a list, development term of reference, support capacity building

Long-term: All-inclusive policy making in agriculture food security, nutrition and wash

Key Advocates/Partners: *Civil society organization and government*

Group 2: Civil Society

Short-term: Pull together all policy documents on women and youth related to agriculture and fisheries

Long-term: Identify value chain actors

Key Advocates/Partners: *Stakeholders, SNV, WIAD, Ministries, NETRIGHT*

Group 3: Private sector

Short-term: Review laws on certification and standards in Ghana

Long-term: Enforcement of results from the reports

Key Advocates/Partners: *Ministry of Health, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Customs, stakeholders*

Group 4: Research and Academic

Short-term: Sensitize and build the capacity of the private sector on current government policies and laws

Long-term: Research and development for private public partnership alternatives and engagement of CSO as watchdogs

Key Advocates/Partners: *GoG, Ministries and Agencies, Development partners, Private sector associations*

Group 5: National government

Short-term: Strong advocacy for the roll out of the National Export Strategy

Long-term: Capacity building for export related institutions such as PPRS, export promotion, private sector. Promote value addition to enhance export trade and create jobs

Key Advocates/Partners: *USAID, Development partners and stakeholders, Technical assistants, private sector, public sector, Ghana Standard Authority and Food and Drugs Board, donors and financial institutions*

Group 6: International Organizations

Short-term: Access to finance for investments for smallholder farmers and fishers

Long-term: VSLAs groups in cooperatives, establish market linkages, develop training for VSLA

Key Advocates/Partners: *Village Saving and Loan Associations, MFIs, donors and financial institutions*

Group 7: Developmental Partners

Short-term: Fisheries and value chain assessment

Long-term: Pilot funding, scaling based on result of the pilot, facilitating strategic Alliance in the project to reduce risk

Key Advocates/Partners: *Stakeholders and partners*

ANNEX 4: ADDITIONAL VOICES

Additional voices: Who was missing from the room?

Following the GFSS workshop, members of the Advisory Group met to reflect on the workshop. They were asked to identify additional voices that were not represented in the workshop and could make meaningful contributions to Ghana's efforts to strengthen food security and nutrition and, specifically to the Ghana GFSS Country Plan that USAID is developing. The list included the following:

- Traditional leaders and land owners
- Women's Rights Organizations with agriculture focus
- Ghana Federation of Disability Organisations (GFD)
- The Environmental Protection Agency, (EPA)
- The Association of Church-based Development NGOs (ACDEP)
- Peasant Farmers Association of Ghana
- Ghana Agricultural Input Dealers Association (GAIDA)
- National Fisheries Association of Ghana
- Value chain experts (SNV)
- The National Seed Trade Association Ghana (NASTAG)
- Multinational Companies (Nestle, Accra Brewery Company, Unilever Ghana etc.)
- Commercial fishers and crop farmers
- The Association of Ghana Industries (AGI)
- Banks
- Private sector
- Ghana Statistical Service (GSS)
- The Ghana Agricultural Associations

ANNEX 5: WORKSHOP AGENDA



GHANA'S GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY STRATEGY (GFSS) STAKEHOLDERS WORKSHOP JANUARY 30-31, 2018, LABADI BEACH HOTEL, ACCRA

AGENDA

DAY I, January 30

	TIME	ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION	GROUP TYPE
	08:00-08:30	Coffee & Registration		
1.	08:30	Welcome	Ms. Pearl Ackah	<i>Plenary</i>
2.		Opening Keynotes	Ms. Sharon Cromer, USAID/Ghana Mission Director Government of Ghana Representative	
3.		Workshop Overview	Ms. Ann Jimerson, FHI 360	
4.		Overview of Feed the Future and Global Food Security Strategy	Christine Gottschalk, Africa Division Chief, Country and Strategy Support Office, USAID/Bureau for Food Security	
5.		Feed the Future Review & GFSS Ghana Country	Jenna Tajchman, Ghana Global Food Security Strategy Coordinator, USAID/Ghana	
	10:30-11:00	Coffee Break with snacks		
6.	11:00	Focus on the Past - Timelines - Discussions	Participants create 3 timelines of events and milestones to establish a common understanding of food security and nutrition in Ghana, the global context, and the participants themselves. In their Mixed Groups, they describe the context and the people convened.	<i>Mixed Group</i>

Group types: **Stakeholder Group**, ~10 members of a homogeneous community; **Mixed Group**, ~10 members, 1 from each Stakeholder Group; **Plenary**, all participants



DAY I, January 30 (Continued)

	TIME	ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION	GROUP TYPE
7.		Focus on the Present, Mind Map	Participants gather for a brainstorming session on current trends affecting food security and nutrition in Ghana, getting everybody talking about the same world. Identified trends are written on a large diagram on the wall, creating a "Mind Map" to prioritize the trends the participants will consider as they plan for the future.	<i>Plenary</i>
	14:00-15:00	Lunch		
8.	15:00	Focus on the Present – Stakeholders Examine Key Trends; How Trends Affect the System	Participants meet in their Stakeholder Groups to identify their priority concerns. Group reports allow participants to discover the core concerns and find out what people are doing now and what they want to do in the future.	<i>Stakeholder Group</i>
9.		Introduction to Focus on the Future – Imagine and Portray a Desired Future	In Mixed Groups, participants use props, costumes, and art supplies to create their Future Scenario, a presentation that describes a shared vision for a future where core concerns have been addressed.	<i>Mixed Group</i>
10.	Day I closes at 17:00	Reflections on the Day and Closing		<i>Plenary</i>
	17:00-20:00	Cocktail Reception		

DAY 2, January 31

	TIME	ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION	GROUP TYPE
	08:00-08:30	Coffee and Registration		
11.	08:30	Focus on the Future , continued	Continued: Participants prepare and present their Future Scenarios, then discuss these in Mixed Groups.	<i>Mixed Group</i>
	10:30-11:00	Coffee Break with snacks		
12.	11:00	Discover Common Ground	Participants use a consensus-building process to identify elements of agreement (common ground) across Stakeholder Groups. Together they identify 8-10 high priority goals and areas on which the “whole system” can agree to focus for future work.	<i>Mixed Group</i>
	12:00-13:00	Lunch		
13.	13:00	Confirm Common Ground	The whole group gathers to confirm that everyone can support the statements – that these truly represent common ground.	<i>Plenary</i>
14.		Work Planning Session	Participants in Stakeholder Groups identify short- and long-term action steps to implement the common ground goals for food security and nutrition in Ghana	<i>Stakeholder Groups, Individual Participants</i>
	15:30-16:00	Coffee Break with snacks	Stakeholder Groups display plans	
15.	16:00	Gallery Walk - Commitment to Action Plans	Participants use worksheets to identify actions they can commit to implement. Some participants may individually present what they will personally do in the coming months to implement the common ground goals, including development of the country plan.	<i>Plenary</i>
16.	Workshop closes at 17:00	Reflections and Closing		<i>Plenary</i>

Workshop co-facilitators: Pearl Ackah (USAID), Carla Denizard (Africa Lead, DAI), Ann Jimerson (FHI 360), Michael Tetey (FHI 360)

ANNEX 6: FOCUS ON THE PAST TIMELINES

<p>Key themes from Global Timeline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ghana's vision 2020 to address development including Food Security in Ghana• Building of capacities• 2007-2008 Global Food Crisis• Heifer International started a program office in Ghana• Bush administration created PEPFAR- largest global health effort ever funded• 2009 Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme compact signed• Saddam Hussein captured• Global warming becomes popular• Attacks on all key investments globally by Al Qaeda• Obama elected US President• Food Security Act in the U.S.• Haitian Earthquake• Boko Haram intensifies its activities in Nigeria and the sub-region• Growth in research collaboration• 2016- Set up national targeting center for social protection in Ghana• ECOWAS member states launch Regional Plan for Agriculture Investment, Food Security and Nutrition
<p>Key themes from Local Timeline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Moved World Vision to northern Ghana• Worked at District level promoting Nutrition• Drought in Ghana 1981-1984• Highest record fish harvest• 2000: Breastfeeding promotion regulation• Operation Feed Yourself• Cocoa production dropped• ASWG established in 2002• Women and Children Center• Ghana's Election in 2016• FOA fertilizer program launched at NekoTech to aid farmers• Formed NekoTech Center Rural Food Security Program for AIDs orphans• Bush fires• Drought in northern Ghana• Floods in northern Ghana• GoG fertilizer subsidy• Oil discovery in commercial quantities in Ghana• West Africa- Approval of Regional Agriculture Investment Plan by ECOWAS member states including Ghana in December 2016• Middle income country• Governance activity emphasis of governance in northern Ghana

- 2016 44.4% ONAAPO
- 2017 change in GoG control
- 2017 change on strategy on sanitary issues in Ghana working export loan

Key themes from **Personal Timelines:**

- 2017-2018- I am able to produce my own products with the use of natural resources
- 2014- Came to Ghana to live/work and contribute to its economic growth through my project
- 2016- Terrorist attack in Bangladesh became a non-accompanied USAID post
- Posted from region to national
- Joined USAID
- I registered on Whatsapp and life has never been the same
- Run half-marathon
- Became empty-nesters
- 2000-2003 move focused on academics
- Large scale fish processing trading
- Acquire first canoe
- Been in fishing for 35 years
- Youngest daughter graduated from college
- Had my own fish smoking shop
- Had my last child (only girl)
- Learnt to play tennis
- Wrote my BECE exams
- Saw lots of kids with Kwasiokor
- Got married
- Became chief fisherman
- Moved into my new house
- Had appointment as Executive Director
- Had a baby which I had to do exclusive breastfeeding
- Had baby number 2