

Ghana



Joined Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement: March 2011

National multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition: Scaling Up Nutrition Cross-sectoral Planning Group (SUN CSPG)

SUN government focal point/country coordinator: Prof. George Gyan-Baffour, Chair, National Development Planning Commission

COUNTRY NUTRITION STATUS

→ Annual country nutrition indicators from the Global Nutrition Report:

<https://globalnutritionreport.org/resources/nutrition-profiles/africa/western-africa/ghana>

● National multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)

Date established: 2011

● MSP annual action plan exists

National Medium-term Development Policy Framework 2022–2055 –

<https://scalingupnutrition.org/resource-library/national-multi-stakeholder-platform-ghana>

● Subnational nutrition coordination mechanism

● Subnational MSPs exist

● Subnational MSPs have annual action plans

*Subnational coordination structures exist in five regions and 17 districts, with efforts under way to scale up to all regions and districts.

●●● National nutrition plan

National Medium-term Development Policy Framework 2022–2025 –

<https://scalingupnutrition.org/resource-library/national-nutrition-plan-ghana>

● Advocacy and communications framework/plan

National Food Systems Transformation Communication and Advocacy Plan

SUN networks in-country presence

● SUN Civil Society Network

● SUN Business Network

● UN Nutrition

● SUN Academia Network

● SUN Donor Network

● Others: e.g. youth, parliamentarian, media

Finance for nutrition

● Resource mobilization strategy exists

● Budget tracking exercise done this year

● Funding gaps identified this year

● Domestic expenditures on nutrition tracked

● Yes ● In process ● No ● Costed ● M&E framework

COUNTRY PRIORITIES 2022

→ Establishing a SUN Business Network.

→ Streamlining SUN coordination with the Food Systems Transformation Agenda (FSTA).

→ Following up on the FSTA: align the Food and Nutrition Security Strategy with food systems; mainstream food/nutrition security priorities into sector medium-term development plans; develop an investment plan; track summit commitments; implement food system transformation pathways and the Food and Nutrition Security Strategy; coordinate partner commitments and reporting.

2021 SHARED COUNTRY GOOD PRACTICE

Title: Merging food systems and SUN coordination

About: Ghana merged the FSTA and SUN agenda into one joint holistic country agenda, policy and results matrix. Integrating the issues, objectives, strategies and indicators ensures actions are mainstreamed in local medium-term plans, and are implemented by all government and non-governmental agencies.

PROGRESS TOWARDS SUN 3.0 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (SO)

→ SO.1 Strengthen and sustain strong policy and advocacy environments

As National Development Planning Commission chair, the SUN focal point ensures food system transformation and nutrition security (FSTNS) is prioritized. Stakeholders contributed to the FSTNS policy matrix and results framework of the Medium-term National Development Policy Framework (MtNDPF), including the third phase of the SUN Strategy, Food Systems Transformative Policy and Nutrition for Growth and Food Systems Summit commitments. The MtNDPF provides guidance to ministries and subnationally on mainstreaming FSTNS planning and monitoring into medium-term development plans. Twenty-two subnational FSTNS Coordinating Committees serve as FSTNS champions and advocate for increased funding.

→ SO.2 Develop and align shared country priorities for action

The Agenda for Jobs II (2022–2025), which contains the country's shared medium-term priorities, was jointly developed by all stakeholders. The SUN CSPG also developed annual joint priorities from the shared national goals/priorities and lessons learned over the past year. Actions were developed to address critical bottlenecks to achieving progress. The National Food Systems Transformation Communication and Advocacy Plan and sector-specific communication and advocacy plans also outline joint approaches for addressing FSTNS issues and align shared priorities towards transforming food systems.

→ SO.3 Build and strengthen country capacity

FSTNS Coordinating Committees were established across five regions in 17 districts. The establishment of these committees, together with the development of the Food Nutrition Security Planning Guidelines, have strengthened subnational coordination structures, improved the mainstreaming of FSTNS into sector and district development plans and increased FSTNS advocacy. Budget tracking analysis highlighted gaps in allocations and expenditure and outlined various solutions to address such gaps through evidence-based advocacy for increased domestic resources. The national food system dialogues attracted new partners who committed financial and technical resources to the transformation agenda.

→ SO.4 Ensure governance of SUN that promotes country leadership and responsibilities of government, aligns the resources of all SUN Movement stakeholders behind country priorities and strengthens 360 mutual accountability

Ninety-seven multi-stakeholder coordination meetings helped develop and integrate FSTNS into the MtNDPF, initiate and validate studies, discuss progress, agree on road maps, develop advocacy plans and find solutions to challenges to good coordination and governance. The SUN focal point helped develop Food Nutrition Security Planning Guidelines to assist planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation at all levels. Seventeen district FSTNS Coordinating Committees promote the mainstreaming of FSTNS and coordination at municipal and metropolitan levels. A food security and nutrition monitoring system produces an annual progress report.