#### Demographic data
- Children under 5 (million, 2010): 3.5
- Average Number of Births (million, 2010): 0.80
- Population growth rate (2010): 2.53%

#### WHA nutrition target indicators (DHS 2008)
- Low birth weight: 10.0%
- 0-5 months Exclusive Breastfeeding: 62.8%
- Under five stunting: 22.7%
- Under five wasting: 6.2%
- Under five overweight: 2.6%

#### Coverage of Nutrition-relevant Factors

##### Infant and young child feeding practice
- 6-23 months with Minimum Acceptable Diet: 31.0%
- 6-23 months with Minimum Diet Diversity: 46.5%

##### Programs for vitamin and mineral deficiencies
- Zinc Supplementation for Diarrhea: 1.8%
- Pregnant Women Attending 4 or more Antenatal Care Visits: 78.2%
- Vitamin A supplementation (6-59 months): 17.0%
- Households Consuming Adequately Iodized Salt: 32.4%

#### Women’s Empowerment
- Female literacy: 62.9%
- Female employment rate: 64.2%
- Median age at first marriage: 19.8
- Access to skilled birth attendant: 58.7%
- Women who have first birth before age 18: 13.3%
- Fertility rate: 4.2

#### Other Nutrition-relevant indicators
- Rate of urbanization: 51.49%
- Income share held by lowest 20%: 5.24%
- Calories per capita per day (kcal/capita/day): 2,674.7
- Energy from non-staples in supply: 29.73%
- Iron availability from animal products (mg/capita/day): 1.7
- Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities: 12.4%
- Open defecation: 22.9%
- Access to Improved Drinking Water Sources: 83.8%
- Access to Piped Water on Premises: 13.1%
- Surface Water as Drinking Water Source: 11.1%
- GDP per capita (current USD, 2013): 1,850.00
- Exports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012): 1.86
- Imports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012): 0.45

#### Stunting Reduction Trend and Target
- Current AARR: 2.8%

#### Distribution of stunting across wealth quintiles

#### Trend of Exclusive Breastfeeding Rate

#### Targeted Stunting Reduction (million US stunted children)
- Beginning prevalence: 22.7%
- Target prevalence: 18.02%
Costing has been done for a limited number of specific nutrition interventions including infant and young child feeding, salt iodization and nutrition guidelines for people living with HIV/AIDS. Policies are available in key nutrition-related sectors including agriculture, development and social protection.

The Ghana National Nutrition Policy (NNP) has been finalized by the CSPG but to get Government’s approval and support, a Cabinet Memo is needed. The CSPG is preparing a number of deliverables to get the Cabinet Memo including: background information, options and impacts, comparative analysis of resource requirements for all options, recommended course of action, implementation plan, risk assessment, institutional arrangements, monitoring and evaluation plan, and communication plan.

The Cabinet Memo will seek to mainstream the NNP as part of government policies and strategies. Advocacy, especially at Parliament level, is crucial to get government to officially adopt this policy. The Cabinet memo will ensure financial support and commitment from government. Once the NNP has been approved, all stakeholders will begin aligning their nutrition policies and programmes at a larger scale, Donor agencies will know where to put financial resources, all in a bid to achieve one common result as a team.

The CRF has not yet been developed for the whole of the SUN Movement in Ghana. The process to develop the CRF has been initiated under the coordination of the National Development Planning Commission with engagement of all key sectors and development partners. A draft framework, based on the objectives and strategies in the NNP will be finalised after the sector and district planning processes.

UN Agencies are fully aligned under the UNDAF 2012-2016, particularly with the thematic area on food security and nutrition.
Progress Across Four SUN Processes
Ghana

2012\(^1\) and 2014\(^2\) Scoring of Progress Markers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Progress Marker</th>
<th>2012 Score</th>
<th>2014 Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bringing people together into a shared space for action</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Tracking and resource mobilization</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2014 Dashboard for Progress Markers

Stage of Preparedness

Progress Across Four SUN Processes

- PM1
- PM2
- PM3
- PM4
- PM5
- PM6

- 36%: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework
- 12%: Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework
- 42%: Bringing people together into a shared space for action
- 0%: Financial Tracking and resource mobilization

\(^1\)Externally assessed by the SUN Movement Secretariat
\(^2\)Internally assessed by in-country self-assessment exercise