



Reporting template

Ghana

Participants

1.	Did the following stakeholder groups feed into the Joint-Assessment (in writing or verbally)?	
	Group	Yes/ No
	Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Civil society	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Donors	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	United Nations	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Business	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	Academia and science	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
	Other	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	If other, please specify:	
None		
2.	How many participated in the Joint-Assessment process?	
	Total	
	27	
How many participants were female and how many were male?		
Female	Male	
12	15	

Process								
3.	Was the Joint-Assessment data gathered and/or reviewed during a face-to-face meeting or via email?							
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Step</th> <th>Format</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Collection</td> <td>Meeting</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Email</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Review and validation</td> <td>Meeting</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Step	Format	Collection	Meeting	Email	Review and validation	Meeting
	Step	Format						
Collection	Meeting							
	Email							
Review and validation	Meeting							
4.	If an information gathering or validation meeting took place, you can attach one or more photos here.							

Usefulness

5.	If an information gathering or validation meeting took place, would you say that the meeting was seen as useful by participants, beyond the usual work of the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)?
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
6.	Why?
	The joint assessment gave stakeholders the opportunity to review progress, identify critical gaps and set new priorities.

Participant list

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Name	Organisation	Job title	Email	Phone	Add to SUN mailing list
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PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action

Progress marker 1.1: Select/develop coordinating mechanisms at the country level

Final score	Last year's data used
2	No

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

Ghana's national scaling up nutrition (SUN) multi-stakeholder platform, known as the Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) Cross Sectoral Planning Group (CSPG) was formed in 2011 when Ghana joined the SUN movement and in accordance with the 1994 National Development Planning Commission Act (Act 479) that provides for the setting up of CSPGs to address cross-cutting development issues. The FNS CSPG has been modeled on Ghana's participatory decentralised planning system that encourages multi-sectoral collaboration to address complex national development issues. Terms of reference exist for the FNS CSPG and its six working groups. These six working groups have been set up for policy, planning, capacity building, resource mobilisation, communication and advocacy and monitoring and evaluation. Although an agreed roadmap and priorities have been set, some stakeholders are not collaborating effectively negatively affecting the operation of the CSPG. The CSPG and its working groups have not been convened in the year under review. Stakeholders do however invite members of the CSPG to important national and sectoral events. Sub-national structures that were set up in selected regions of the country are no longer active. Stakeholder specific platforms have also been set up. Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), Development Partners (comprising both donor and United Nations organisations) and Academia have set up such platforms. Each platform has constitutions, Memorandum of Understanding or terms of reference to guide their operations. Even though the umbrella institutions for the private sector have been engaged in a bid to establish a business platform it has not yet been established. All of the three stakeholder platforms have met regularly over the last year. The score for this progress marker has reduced from the 2017/18 Joint Assessment as a result of the inability of the Cross-Sectoral Planning Group for Food and Nutrition Security and its working groups to meet over the year under review. The non-operationalisation of the sub-national structures has also contributed to the lower score. There was a recognition that even though nutrition stakeholders are engaging and collaborating with each other in a number of programmes, this collaboration is not coordinated by a single coordinating mechanism, that is, the FNS CSPG.



PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action

Progress marker 1.2: Coordinate internally and expand membership/engage with other actors for broader influence

Final score	Last year's data used
3	No

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

Ghana's nutrition MSP was set up in 2011, with a comprehensive membership that included almost all relevant stakeholders. Other stakeholders have since been included in the CSPG. The Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development (MOFAD) have for the first time participated in the 2018/19 SUN joint assessment. Individual institutions such as the Food and Drugs Authority (FDA) continue to mainstream nutrition internally within their institutions. Subnational structures of these Ministries and Departments and Agencies (MDAs) are being increasingly engaged by implementing agencies. The First Lady, Her Excellency, Mrs Rebecca Akufo-Addo, has been appointed as a nutrition champion to advocate for increased political will and resources (<https://bit.ly/2ZeGQdk>). The Ministry of Planning in collaboration with the John Kufuor Foundation, the Global Panel on Food Systems and Agriculture and NDPC are convened an Inter-Ministerial Committee on Nutrition (IMCN). Nutritionists and Dietitians, who have previously not been engaged in the SUN movement, have recently created a platform, known as the Ghana Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics (GAND), thus bringing the nutritionists and dietitians closer to the SUN Movement in Ghana (<https://bit.ly/2Y81EXp>). All these new institutions engaging with Ghana's SUN Movement have contributed to a higher score for this progress marker. Individual stakeholders have also engaged various stakeholders in their various programmes. In 2018, the national CSO platform on nutrition engaged CSOs at the regional level to participate in workshops organised by NDPC, UNICEF, GIZ and USAID to orient and train district planning officers on incorporating child protection, nutrition and climate change into district development plans.



PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action

Progress marker 1.3: Engage within/contribute to the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP)

Final score	Last year's data used
2	No

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

Ghana's decentralised planning system as set up by the National Development Planning Systems Act (Act 480: 1994), the National Development Planning (Regulations) Legislative Instrument (L.I. 2232: 2016) and the Local Governance Act (Act 936: 2016), to foster collaboration in planning for cross-cutting development issues. In 2018, NDPC, in tandem with its coordinating mandate supported Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs or sectors) and Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) to prepare comprehensive medium plans. MDAs and MMDAs were encouraged to prioritise food and nutrition security into their development plans. UNICEF, USAID and GIZ supported NDPC to organise these workshops that provided training on mainstreaming nutrition, child protection and climate change into their development plans. The regional members of Ghana's coalition of CSOs for SUN participated in some of these workshops. Some key stakeholders have however not actively participated in the activities of the CSPG, thus limiting joint planning, collaborative and coordinated implementation and joint monitoring and evaluation. The private sector, a key group of stakeholders have also not been engaged fully with only a few food processing companies participating in SUN Movement activities. The business platform for the FNS CSPG is yet to be set up. The score for this progress marker has therefore not changed from 2017/18.



PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action

Progress marker 1.4: Track, report and reflect on own contributions and accomplishments

Final score	Last year's data used
3	No

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

This progress marker was scored 3 as a result of the effective structures and systems that require government agencies to report quarterly and annually to NDPC on the progress of agreed indicators and targets on several development issues including food and nutrition security. Other annual reports require MDAs and MMDAs to provide details of activities undertaken, expenditures and challenges faced in the implementation of planned activities. These reports which include annual reports to Parliament, Office of the Head of Civil Service, Public Service Commission and the Office of the Head of the Local Government Service and Budget Performance Reports to the Ministry of Finance, all forming part of accountability mechanisms. These reports are available online. An accountability tool used, to assess the performance of district assemblies and influence the disbursement of the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), known as District Assembly Performance Assessment Tool (DPAT) {formerly Functional and Organisational Assessment Tool (FOAT)}, requires that all district assemblies submit progress reports on implementation of activities in their approved annual plans (AAP). Although annual joint assessment meetings have been held regularly, these are not the only platforms to track, report and reflect on progress of the attainment of food and nutrition security goals, objectives and targets. The NDPC in collaboration with the CSPG on Food and Nutrition Security intend to evaluate the annual progress reports submitted by the sectors and districts to assess the extent to which the reports are reporting on nutrition indicators and targets. This is especially necessary as it is anticipated that more MDAs and MMDAs will report on implementation of nutrition activities as a result of the training received in 2018. (refer to explanatory notes in progress marker 1.3). The Development Partner and Academic platforms have not shared reports of their activities with members of the CSPG. The Ghana Coalition of CSOs in Scaling Up Nutrition (GHACCSUN), have however provided a report of their activities under the SUN Pooled Fund Project



PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action

Progress marker 1.5: Sustain the political impact of the multi-stakeholder platform

Final score	Last year's data used
2	No

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

The First Lady of the country has been appointed as a nutrition champion under the African Leaders for Nutrition (ALN), an African Union Commission and African Development Bank initiative to increase political awareness, prioritisation and ownership of the nutrition agenda. Although the NDPC, Kufour Foundation and Global Panel initiated an Inter-Ministerial Committee on Nutrition under the auspices of the ministry of Planning as part of the SDG coordination mechanism, increased political recognition and visibility of nutrition has not translated into increased government allocations to food and nutrition security as a significant proportion of funding for nutrition activities is provided by Development Partners. This progress marker was scored 2, much lower than last years score of four. This is due to the fact that although there is increasing political awareness, financial prioritisation has not yet been secured.



PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action

Scaling up nutrition at the sub-national level

1.	Does the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) exist at the sub-national level?						
	Yes						
2.	<p>If so, in how many counties, districts or regions?</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="239 761 1484 929"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="239 761 662 851">Counties</th> <th data-bbox="662 761 1077 851">Districts</th> <th data-bbox="1077 761 1484 851">Regions</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="239 851 662 929">0</td> <td data-bbox="662 851 1077 929">0</td> <td data-bbox="1077 851 1484 929">5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Counties	Districts	Regions	0	0	5
Counties	Districts	Regions					
0	0	5					
3.	<p>Who convenes the MSP at the sub-national level? Please explain, if applicable:</p> <p>District Planning Coordinating Unit of the District Assembly</p>						
4.	<p>Is there regular communication between the national and sub-national MSPs?</p> <p>No</p>						
5.	<p>Does the MSP at the sub-national level meet regularly?</p> <p>No</p>						
6.	<p>Which Governmental sectors work with the MSP at the sub-national level? Please explain, if applicable</p> <p>Ghana Health Service Food and Drugs Authority Ministry of Food and Agriculture - Women in Agriculture Development</p>						
7.	<p>Does the sub-national multi-stakeholder platform or platforms work with civil society, business, the UN and donors?</p> <p>Yes, especially with various development partners and CSOs (in 20 districts)</p>						



PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action

SUMMARY: Bringing people together in the same space

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards bringing people together in the same space seen the past year (April 2018 - April 2019). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

Ghana's national scaling up nutrition (SUN) multi-stakeholder platform, the Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) Cross Sectoral Planning Group (CSPG), has six working groups and was based on law. Terms of Reference guide the operation of the CSPG. The CSPG continuously seeks to engage all relevant stakeholders, thus new stakeholders such as the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development (MOFAD) and nutritionists/dietitians have been engaged. Nutrition continues to be incorporated into the functions of organisations such as the Food and Drugs Authority (FDA) and Council for Scientific and Industrial Research through its Food Research Institute. Subnational structures of these Ministries and Departments and Agencies (MDAs) are also being increasingly engaged by implementing agencies. Stakeholder specific platforms for Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), Development Partners and Academia exist with operational documents. The activities of these platforms are not coordinated by the CSPG with a few sharing their reports with the MSP. However, these invite members of the platform to their events/programmes. The Business platform has not yet been set up. Although Ghana's CSPG has a clear roadmap, some stakeholders are not collaborating with the larger multi-stakeholder group. The CSPG and its working groups have not met in the year under review. Some of the existing sub-national multi-stakeholder nutrition platforms are no longer active. An inter-ministerial committee has been set up to elevate nutrition issues to political decision making levels. In addition the First Lady of Ghana, Her Excellency, Mrs Rebecca Akufo-Addo, has been appointed as a nutrition champion under the African Leaders for Nutrition Initiative. A number of collaborative activities were pursued in the 2018/2019 period, most notably when NDPC organised orientation and training workshops with district assemblies in collaboration with UNICEF, GIZ and USAID. Members of the CSO platform participated in these workshops, which were designed to build the capacity of district level officers to mainstream child protection, nutrition and climate change into district plans. Government agencies are required to report quarterly and annually to NDPC, Parliament, the Ministry of Finance, Public Services Commission and Office of the Heads of Civil Service and Local Government Service on key development issues. These reports form part of accountability mechanisms that contribute to rewards and sanctions. It will be necessary to evaluate these reports to assess the extent to which nutrition activities are being implemented. The NDPC in collaboration with the CSPG on Food and Nutrition Security intend to evaluate the annual progress reports submitted by the sectors and districts to assess the extent to which the reports are reporting on nutrition indicators and targets. This is especially necessary as it is anticipated that more MDAs and MMDAs will report on implementation of nutrition activities as a result of the training received in 2018. (refer to explanatory notes in progress marker 1.3). Even though the year saw gains in political awareness of nutrition, it has not translated into increased financial allocation by Government to food and nutrition security. SUN joint assessment meetings have been held regularly. These should however not be the only platform to track, report and reflect on progress of activities and attainment of objectives, targets and goals. The CSPG should have formal biannual review meetings.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Progress marker 2.1: Continuously analyse existing nutrition-relevant policies and legislation

Final score	Last year's data used
3	No

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

The Food and Nutrition Security CSPG along with partner institutions have constantly formulated and reviewed relevant nutrition policies. During the period under review, The National Food Safety Policy was finalised under the auspices of the Food and Drugs Authority. Efforts have been initiated to develop an aflatoxin policy. Legislation and regulations around food standards, breastfeeding supplements and public health issues are constantly reviewed by members of the CSPG.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Progress marker 2.2: Continuously engage in advocacy to influence the development, updating and dissemination of relevant policy and legal frameworks

Final score	Last year's data used
2	No

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

As part of FNS advocacy efforts by the stakeholders within the nutrition space; the African Leaders for Nutrition, a platform for high-level political engagement to advance nutrition in Africa, inaugurated Ghana's First Lady Rebecca Akufo-Addo as a Nutrition Champion to aid in efforts to throw more light and foster political will towards the attainment of nutrition targets globally. As part of Ghana's development planning process; the NDPC develops the National Medium Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) that integrates all policies, strategies, actions, programmes and legal frameworks into a holistic framework for use by all Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) as well as Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs). All nutrition activities, objectives, programmes, frameworks and policies have been fully integrated into the current NMTDPF; An Agenda for Jobs: Creating Prosperity and Equal Opportunity for all (2018-2021). There also have been significant advocacy to influence the development of policy and legal frameworks at various governmental and non-governmental levels. Despite all these efforts, some policies and legal frameworks are out of date and need to be reviewed; these include: 1. The maternity protection section in the National Labour Law ACT 2003 (ACT 651). 2. Baby friendly Hospitals Initiative (BFHI) and the Tens Steps to Successful Feeding which needs to be reviewed as the international framework it was taken out of has been revised. The country also faces a number of issues in relation to dissemination as sectors have their own communication strategies without a holistic/integrated communication strategy for nutrition.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Progress marker 2.3: Develop or update coherent policies and legal frameworks through coordinated and harmonised in-country stakeholder efforts

Final score	Last year's data used
2	No

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

There are a number of national, sector and sub-national working groups responsible for initiating the development and review of policies and legal frameworks as mandated by their terms of reference. Some of these coordination platforms have become dormant over the last few years making the coherent coordination of updating policies and legal frameworks a challenge. The Food and Drugs Authority's Food safety policy was developed and finalised together with relevant stakeholders while UNICEF has supported the Ministry of Health and the Ghana Health Service in updating the draft National Nutrition Policy.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Progress marker 2.4: Operationalise/enforce legal frameworks

Final score	Last year's data used
2	No

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

This progress marker has been scored 2 because although the frameworks are in place, their implementation and enforcement have been sub-optimal. Some of these legal frameworks include: 1. National Breastfeeding Regulation 2. Maternity Leave component of the Labour law 2003 (ACT 651) 3. Food Fortification Regulations and Food Safety Regulations Component of Act 851, Public Health Act, 2012. 3. Sections of the Codex Alimentarius adopted by the country. 4. The Ghana Breastfeeding Promotion Regulations 2000 (LI 1667) which has restricted promotion of designated products to health care facilities. Thus, direct advertisement of designated products to the general public is virtually non existence.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Progress marker 2.5: Track and report for learning and sustaining the policy and legislative impact

Final score	Last year's data used
2	No

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

A number of studies have been commissioned by a few stakeholders on the SUN Academic and Research platform in areas of food environment, breastfeeding and the development of food based dietary guidelines. The results from these studies have been shared with all relevant nutrition stakeholders.



PROCESS 2: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

SUMMARY: Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards bringing people together in the same space seen the past year (April 2018 - April 2019). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

Ghana's policy and legal landscape has a measure of coherence as the law demands for the creation of all-inclusive multi-stakeholder platforms for any policy or legislative document. Stakeholders have been engaged in the recent development and review of policy and legislative regulations. There are however challenges. The various national and sector working groups are unable to convene on a regular basis due mainly to lack of adequate capacity. Coordination of actions in the Nutrition CSPG arena has been challenging due largely to funding. These structures must therefore be made operational so that policy formulation is undertaken in a comprehensive and coherent manner.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

Progress marker 3.1: Continuously analyse existing nutrition-relevant policies and legislation

Final score	Last year's data used
3	No

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

All government sectors including nutrition relevant sectors develop four year medium-term development plans to operationalize the national goals, objectives, indicators and targets defined in National Medium Term Policy Frameworks. The current National Development Policy Framework, the Agenda for Jobs (2018-2021) policy framework has been fully integrated with a food and nutrition security section that provides harmonized national objectives, strategies, indicators and targets. The extent to which sectors effectively plan for and align their medium term plans to the national framework is yet to be assessed. This will be assessed when the sector plans and annual reports are reviewed. Several sectors however are implementing various nutrition-specific programmes such as the Maternal and Child Health Nutrition, Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM), Maternal Infant and Young Child Nutrition Programme, Nutrition Rehabilitation with emphasis on management of severe acute malnutrition and moderate malnutrition, Micro-nutrient Deficiency Control and Nutrition Support for Vulnerable Groups, Safe Motherhood Midwifery Assistant Training Program and Exclusive Breastfeeding Programmes; and Nutrition Sensitive programmes, including: \"Planting for Food and Jobs\", the National Food Buffer Stock Company, the One District One Warehouse Programme, School Feeding Programme, Livelihood Against Poverty Programme; Community Water and Sanitation Programme among others.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

Progress marker 3.2: Translate policy and legal frameworks into an actionable Common Results Framework (CRF) for scaling up nutrition at the national and sub-national level

Final score	Last year's data used
4	No

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

Ghana's decentralized national development planning system as defined by the National Development Planning System ACT 480, 1994 directs the National Development Planning Commission to make proposals for the development of multi-year rolling plans taking into consideration the resource potential and comparative advantage of the different districts of Ghana. These sector and district plans are based on the current national medium term development policy framework (NMTDPF) which has a set of key core outcome and impact indicators that all stakeholders have agreed to track in annual progress reports. The food and nutrition security component of the Results Framework of the NMTDPF, acts as Ghana's Nutrition Common Results Framework. The sectors and districts therefore work towards the targets set in the NMTDPF. The NMTDPF is both a combination of a policy framework that provides national and sector goals, policy objectives and strategies, and a results framework that highlights key indicators and targets that are used to measure progress in achieving the set objectives. The medium term development plans of the sectors and districts are fully costed and identify the implementing partners.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

Progress marker 3.3: Organise and implement annual priorities as per the Common Results Framework

Final score	Last year's data used
3	No

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

As nutrition has been fully integrated into the national medium term development policy frameworks (NMTDPF) and sectors and districts have planned for nutrition issues in their medium term development policy frameworks (MTDPs), the annual action plan of the various MDAs and MMDAs prioritise nutrition activities yearly per the Composite Programme of Action (POA) in the MTDP. Implementation of these priority actions is dependent on budget releases and provision of financial support from development partners. A proposed capacity building strategy to identify technical and functional capacity gaps and suggest interventions to address these gaps, has not yet been developed.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

Progress marker 3.4: Jointly monitor priority actions as per the Common Results Framework

Final score	Last year's data used
3	No

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

As part of the mandate of the mandate of NDPC as provided in the National Development Planning System ACT 480, 1994; NDPC is the apex institution mandated to monitor, evaluate and co-ordinate development policies, programmes and projects. As such the institution conducts monitoring and evaluation of MDAs and MMDAs and produces a national annual progress report on the state of implementation of all programmes as contained in medium-term development plans and special initiatives including nutrition. The sector and district reports are provided and validated by all MDAs, and MMDAs. Thus, there is joint monitoring of all actions including nutrition priority actions as per the NMTDPF and all relevant national nutrition indicators are been tracked. The sector and district planning guidelines provides an M&E framework which is used by MDAs and MMDAs for their monitoring and evaluation activities. Therefore a number of national, regional and district agencies and platforms jointly monitor and evaluate programmes and interventions country wide.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

Progress marker 3.5: Evaluate the implementation of actions to understand, achieve and sustain nutrition impact

Final score	Last year's data used
2	No

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

Ghana's Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 6 2017/18, a population based survey, was released in the year under review and assessed a number of anthropometric measures and human development indicators. The current MICS shows a slight reduction in the stunting rate, whilst other indicators have generally stagnated. There are however some significant positive improvements at the regional level, for example the Upper West region has seen a reduction from 22.2 percent in 2014 to 15 percent in 2017/18. The survey however does not measure the impact of specific actions or programmes on the changes in anthropometric indicators.



PROCESS 3: Aligning actions around common results

SUMMARY: Aligning actions around common results

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards bringing people together in the same space seen the past year (April 2018 - April 2019). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

All sectors and districts are required to align their policies, plans, programmes and projects to the goals, policy objectives, strategies and targets set in the national development policy framework. Development partners and other stakeholders are also encouraged to align their programmes to these government plans so ensure coherence and avoid duplication. All the various sectors and assemblies have developed their medium-term development plans (2018 - 2021) in line with the common national result framework in the NMTDPF. National annual progress reports are developed by NDPC in collaboration with all sectors and districts providing details of progress in achieving national objectives and targets. Regular surveys provide rich data on the status of key nutrition indicators to monitor the progress achieved in reducing malnutrition and identify key areas that need support.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Progress marker 4.1: Cost and assess the financial feasibility of the CRF

Final score	Last year's data used
2	No

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

All the nutrition relevant sectors and districts have developed their medium term plans out of the National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) and have costed their set goals, targets, objectives and through identified programmes and actions in their plans. Ghana does not have national nutrition action plan due to the decentralised governance system where sectors and districts take inspiration from the NMTDPF to develop their own plans. Efforts have been made to fully integrate nutrition into these plans, which are also fully costed. There is however the need to assess the extent of integration of nutrition programmes into all relevant sector and district plans. Data from the national budget has been extracted and classified as nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive at the public sector and institutional level to cater for all nutrition activities. However, this classification is unable to cater for all nutrition related interventions, particularly the nutrition sensitive ones due to limited reporting from some sectors such as the Ghana Health Service and Ministry of Food and Agriculture.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Progress marker 4.2: Track and report on financing for nutrition

Final score	Last year's data used
2	No

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

A number of budget tracking exercises have been undertaken by the multi-stakeholder platform in Ghana. While donors are largely able to track their budgets and expenditures, not all government Ministries, Departments and Agencies are able to do so, making a comprehensive tracking and assessment of nutrition budgetary allocations (specific and sensitive) difficult. A major challenge has been the shift from an activity-based to a programme-based budgeting system, and the inability of the later to identify specific nutrition activities in national, sector and district budgets. A number of discussions have been held with stakeholders to address this issue. The NDPC and some nutrition stakeholders have initiated the process to assess nutrition specific budgetary requests, allocations, releases and expenditure and the source of financing for all relevant nutrition sectors.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Progress marker 4.3: Scale up and align resources including addressing financial shortfalls

Final score	Last year's data used
2	No

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

To address the financial shortfalls in the FNS landscape, government has initiated the process of identifying financial gaps through the nutrition multi-stakeholder platform using nutrition through the life cycle approach with seven key points on infants and young children, adolescents, maternal and geriatric nutrition; with focus on the triple burden of malnutrition (undernutrition {underweight, stunting and wasting}, overweight and obesity and micronutrient deficiencies) in the same population. NDPC has in collaboration with some partners, initiated steps to establish a tracking mechanism, through a Management Information System, to track nutrition budgetary allocations and grants as well as identify gaps. A concept note and a budget have been drafted to this effect and the process will commence soon.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Progress marker 4.4: Turn pledges into disbursements

Final score	Last year's data used
2	No

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

High level political officers have pledged to increase support to nutrition activities. It is hoped that these pledges will translate to increased budgetary allocations. Counterpart funding is required for certain activities. The country's Multi-Donor Budgetary Support system provides a platform for development partners and government to collaboratively fund all development activities.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Progress marker 4.5: Ensure predictability of multi-year funding to sustain implementation results and nutrition impact

Final score	Last year's data used
2	No

Please explain how you determined this score, especially if changes have been seen over the past year

All MDAs and MMDAs are funded based on their planned programmes as presented in their annual action plans. Annual sector and district budgets are prepared in conjunction with the Medium-term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). The MTEF provides predictable government funding by setting budget ceilings for each institution three years in advance. Each sector then presents a budget to Ministry of Finance based on the amount of funds available and the nations priorities does the budgetary allocations and appropriation and releases funds. Allocations are not always released due to financial constraints. Development Partners also develop four or five-year Country Strategy Documents that provide details of funding support to nutrition stakeholders over the period, therefore making funding more predictable. Some of these arrangements are formalised by signing Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) and other contracts between government and other in-country stakeholders. Taking into considering the Ghana Beyond Aid agenda and the current global financial situation, there is very little evidence to establish continuum, flexibility and predictability in funding mechanism from donors.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

SUMMARY: Financial tracking and Resource mobilisation

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards bringing people together in the same space seen the past year (April 2018 - April 2019). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

There has been efforts to carry out an exhaustive financial tracking of the nutrition landscape apart from the annual data gathered by the Ghana SUN movement. The process has been marred by several data gaps from all relevant nutrition sectors though there have been extensive efforts in gathering national data to provide the salient dataset for planning sustainable nutrition interventions. The process of tracking and mobilising resources for nutrition actions has seen a number of challenges over the year. There has been a disconnect in adequately defining the parameters of nutrition sensitive and specific interventions. As such, it has been difficult identifying and gathering data on nutrition actions across sectors. The nutrition budget tracking exercise has also been hindered by the lack of adequate capacity and financial support. Ghana's planning and budgetary system provides an opportunity for sustainable funding to be secured.

Outcome marker

Scaling up nutrition-specific interventions

Final score: 3

Scaling up nutrition-sensitive interventions

Final score: 3

Outcome marker summary: Scaling up nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions

A number of nutrition specific interventions are ongoing in several parts of the country on various levels. A number of the traditional ones such as supplementation programmes and nutrition rehabilitation programmes are still at scale. However, programmes such as the Ghana School feeding Programme has seen a major scale up in terms of coverage as well as efforts to improve the quality of meals served. Nutrition advocacy is another area that has seen massive scale up considering the inauguration of the First Lady Mrs Rebecca Akuffo Addo as a nutrition champion. There are also a number of nutrition sensitive programmes being implemented by government and non-government actors such as value addition research, crop inputs subsidy programmes and marketing programmes. However, these programmes have seen little scale up over the past year. Government recently launched the Planting for Food and Jobs programme, the One District One Warehouse and Factory programme and the National Food Buffer Stock Company all in a bid to scale up agricultural activities and ensure the preservation food along the value chain. These programmes have been massively scaled-up since they were launched.

SUN Business Network

1.	<p>Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the private sector coordinates their nutrition actions?</p> <p>No</p>
2.	<p>If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?</p>
3.	<p>If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?</p> <p>Name: Email:</p>
4.	<p>If yes, does it have a strategy developed and aligned with the national nutrition plan?</p> <p>No</p>
5.	<p>If yes, does it have funding secured for at least the next 6 months?</p> <p>N/A</p>
6.	<p>If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with the private sector/businesses, at large?</p> <p>Yes</p>
7.	<p>Is the role of the private sector defined or included in the national nutrition action plan?</p> <p>No</p>
8.	<p>Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019)</p> <p>Even though the private sector is not yet a member of the multi-stakeholder platform, a few key ones involved in major food and nutrition security programmes are involved in activities of the multi-stakeholder platform. Private sector activities have not been tracked over the year under reference. There are no private sector specific indicators in the FNS component of the country's common results framework. The private sector however contributes to the achievement of agreed results though nutrition programming a indicators through public private partnerships or in partnership with donor-funded programmes. Policy formulation is generally undertaken in a participatory manner in Ghana, through a number of multi-stakeholder platforms. Relevant private sector organizations are usually invited to these meetings. However, the presence of a private sector platform, spearheading policy and legal reforms will significantly contribute towards creating an enabling environment for contributing to national food and nutrition security agenda. There are no private sector specific indicators in the FNS component of the country's common results framework. The private sector however contributes to the achievement of agreed results though nutrition programming a indicators through public private partnerships or in partnership with donor-</p>

Key contributions of the private sector/businesses towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2018-2019

Contributions to Process 1

Bringing people together in the same space for action

Even though the private sector is not yet a member of the multi-stakeholder platform, a few key ones involved in major food and nutrition security programmes are involved in activities of the multi-stakeholder platform.

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Policy formulation is generally undertaken in a participatory manner in Ghana, through a number of multi-stakeholder platforms. Relevant private sector organizations are usually invited to these meetings. However, the presence of a private sector platform, spearheading policy and legal reforms will significantly contribute towards creating an enabling environment for contributing to national food and nutrition security objectives.

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

There are no private sector specific indicators in the FNS component of the country's common results framework. The private sector however contributes to the achievement of agreed results through nutrition programming a indicators through public private partnerships or in partnership with donor-funded programmes. An example of such initiatives is a food fortification programme called the Obaasima Seal involving the production of fortified foods for women in a donor-public-private partnership with government providing the seal and certification of private companies meeting the standards of the seal.

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

The private sector has not yet lived up to its potential in the SUN movement in Ghana because it does not yet have a platform to collectively support the SUN agenda even though key ones have supported the agenda through public-private partnerships. The contribution of the private sector has also not been tracked.

SUN Civil Society Network

1.	<p>Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the private sector coordinates their nutrition actions?</p> <p>Yes</p>
2.	<p>If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?</p> <p>Ghana Coalition of Civil Society Organisations for Scaling Up Nutrition (GHACCSUN)</p>
3.	<p>If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?</p> <p>Name: Convening Organisation: Hunger Alliance of Ghana (HAG) - info@alliancetoendhungergh.org +233(0)302-850478/9 Chairperson of Hunger Alliance of Ghana: Nana Ayim Poakwah - nanaayim13@gmail.com +233(0)244570146 Email: info@alliancetoendhungergh.org; nanaayim13@gmail.com</p>
4.	<p>If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with civil society, at large?</p> <p>Not applicable as a Network has been established</p>
5.	<p>Please explain:</p>
6.	<p>Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019)</p> <p>Over the past year, CSOs have aligned their actions with national nutrition plans and strategies, have taken steps to track nutrition budgetary allocations, taken steps to help finance nutrition programmes and scaling up nutrition in Ghana.</p>

Key contributions of civil society towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2018-2019

Contributions to Process 1

Bringing people together in the same space for action

CSOs organised a national nutrition dialogue in 2018 for key stakeholders, and a nutrition financing summit in December 2018 as part of efforts to bring people together for nutrition deliberations and action.

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

CSOs continue to advocate for a national food and nutrition security policy, and the mainstreaming of nutrition into district medium-term development plans.

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

CSOs have aligned their actions with nutrition plans and strategies since 2018. The CSOs Pooled Fund Project is currently ongoing is an example of alignment to sub-national levels

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

CSOs commissioned a budget tracking exercise in 2017 and 2018 to ascertain its nutrition sensitivity. CSOs also organised a national nutrition financing summit aimed at discussing government's financial commitments towards scaling up nutrition in Ghana.

SUN Donor Network	
1.	<p>Does the country have a network, forum or platform where donors coordinate their nutrition actions?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #f4a460; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin-top: 10px;">Yes</div>
2.	<p>If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?</p> <p>Ghana SUN Development Partner Network</p>
3.	<p>If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?</p> <p>Name: UNICEF Email:</p>
4.	<p>If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with donors, at large?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #f4a460; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px; color: #f4a460;">Not applicable as a Network has been established</div>
5.	<p>Please explain:</p> <p>The SUN Development partner Network includes both Donor and UN agencies hence the name \\\\\"development partners platform\\\\\\\"</p>
6.	<p>Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019)</p> <p>Addressing nutrition requires scaling actions in both nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive areas. A key challenge in scaling up nutrition actions in the past years has been the low budgets on nutrition from both the government and development partners budgets. This situation continued in 2018/19 with a number of development partners repositioning their support in line with government policy on Ghana beyond aid and shifting focus towards trade and other development areas. A number of nutrition specific actions remain unfunded. The SUN development partners platform focused efforts in leveraging support for nutrition through ongoing strategic processes, coordination mechanisms and system strengthening. In the health sector, the child health policy was revised and nutrition actions have been strengthened. Similar effort was made in the review of the national health policy. SUN and other health development partners supported the First and Second National Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health and Nutrition Conference. This is a high level forum which brings together key stakeholders on health and nutrition from policy makers, academia to practitioners and development partners, to showcase what is working, review progress against SDG targets and develop plans to accelerate progress. Several SUN development partners are supporting system strengthening and alignment of results in nutrition with sector objectives. For example, WHO, UNICEF, USAID, WFP, JICA, IFNA at AU are working together to strengthen the health, education, social protection and agriculture systems to promote continuum of actions that will reduce stunting and anemia in vulnerable groups through food and nutrient supplementation, supporting production and utilisation of nutrient rich foods, strengthening nutrition education for school age children, and supporting monitoring for social protection system to reach most the vulnerable groups and individuals.</p>

Key contributions of donors towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2018-2019

Contributions to Process 1

Bringing people together in the same space for action

Policy makers, donor agencies, NGOs, UN agencies, programme managers, academia and practitioners met at the Second national Maternal, Newborn, child and adolescent health and Nutrition Conference to promote partnerships, and review progress made against SDG3 and SDG1 health and nutrition related targets, share experiences and plan to accelerate progress. The conference received contributions from all stakeholders both financially and technically.

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Child health policy and national health policy have been reviewed in 2019 and members of the SUN network have provided inputs to ensure nutrition issues are well articulated.

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

In addition to contributing to various sector result areas e.g. agriculture, health, social protection, and other nutrition sensitive areas, the development partners group agreed to intensify efforts around reduction of stunting and anemia in their respective work areas. In order to achieve synergies deliberate efforts are being made to collaborate and complement efforts. For example UNICEF and JICA are working together to support Government in scaling up child growth promotion through combined mother and baby record book which will track continuum of nutrition specific actions and health interventions. Another example is where IFNA has prioritised anemia reduction focusing on nutrient rich foods. Various donor agencies are contributing towards anemia reduction through food diversification efforts, supplementation for adolescent girls, and women of reproductive age group, and food fortification. A number of donor agencies are supporting government's flagship strategy of "planting for food and jobs" to ensure nutrient rich foods, value addition are also part of this initiative. A number of donors support government's social protection strategy to monitor the cash transfer programme and other social protection programmes to very poor households. Others are contributing to the WASH sector which is a huge problem in Ghana. Various donors in the platform have contributed towards development and implementation of the WASH strategies in schools, health facilities and in communities.

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Key contributions of the UN towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2018-2019

Contributions to Process 1

Bringing people together in the same space for action

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Academia, science and research institutes

1.	<p>Does the country have a network, forum or platform where academia, science and research institutes coordinate their nutrition actions?</p> <p>Yes</p>
2.	<p>If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?</p> <p>Ghana SUN Academic Platform</p>
3.	<p>If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener</p> <p>Name: Richmond Aryeetey, PhD School of Public Health, University of Ghana raryeetey@ug.edu.gh 0261128506 Email: raryeetey@ug.edu.gh</p>
4.	<p>If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with academia, scientists and researchers, at large?</p> <p>Not applicable as a Network has been established</p>
5.	<p>Please explain:</p> <p>The SUN Academic Platform in Ghana has been in existence since 2014</p>
6.	<p>Overall summary of progress achieved or challenges over the past year (April 2018 to April 2019)</p> <p>The lack of coordination meetings by the FNS CSPG is a significant challenge. The resumption of coordination meetings are needed to facilitate understanding of the functioning of the national development planning system in food and nutrition policy formulation, planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation as not all networks are at the same level of understanding.</p>

Key contributions of academia, science and research institutes towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2018-2019

Contributions to Process 1

Bringing people together in the same space for action

As part of implementation of specific nutrition-relevant research projects 1. Initial Stakeholder engagement as part of the stories of Change in Nutrition (SOCN GH) project. Meeting objective of the meeting was to obtain stakeholder input on the project. This engagement was addressed by the National Development Planning Commission's Acting Director General. 2. Dissemination of Results of the Dietary Transitions in Ghanaian Cities Project/Drivers of Food Choice (DFC) and Dietary transitions in African Cities (TACLED) projects. These projects focused on assessment of urban food environments. 3. Dissemination of findings of the Becoming Breastfeeding Friendly (BBBF) project. The BBBF was focused on assessing capacity for scaling up breastfeeding promotion, protection and Support.

Contributions to Process 2

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

1. The Becoming Breastfeeding Friendly (BBBF) project; evaluated breastfeeding relevant policies and proposed policy and program recommendations regarding breastfeeding promotion, protection and support. 2. The Stories of Change in Nutrition (SOCN GH) project is reviewing Nutrition-specific and Nutrition-sensitive policies linked to control of childhood anemia and stunting in Ghana between 2009 and 2018.

Contributions to Process 3

Aligning actions around common results

A component of the Dietary Transitions in Ghanaian Cities Project deliberately appraised Ghanaian Policies on Nutrition and NCDs. Stakeholders (both state and non-state actors) identified gaps, and suggested prioritised actions for implementation.

Contributions to Process 4

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Status of past priorities		
#	Status of past priorities	Yes/ No/ In progress
1.	N/A	No
2.	N/A	In progress
3.	N/A	In progress
4.	N/A	In progress
5.	N/A	N/A
6.	N/A	Yes

Support given to meet priorities

1.	<p>How did stakeholders (the Government, the UN, civil society organisations, donors, private sector, etc.) contribute to meeting these priorities? Please explain:</p> <p>All stakeholders are part of the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation process of programmes that impact on these priorities.</p>
2.	<p>Did you receive internal technical assistance (through in-country technical providers) to meet these priorities?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
3.	<p>If yes, who supported you and how did they support you? Please explain:</p> <p>Government Academia Development partner platform CSO platform</p>
4.	<p>Did you receive external technical assistance (as requested through the SUN global support system) to meet these priorities?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
5.	<p>If yes, who supported you and how did they support you? Please explain:</p> <p>The CSO platform received support to undertake setting up of a number of multi-stakeholder platforms at the local level.</p>

2019-2020 priorities

Please list the key priorities of the multi-stakeholder platform for 2019-2020 (max 6)

#	Priority
1.	Create a platform for information-sharing
2.	Intensify local level coordination
3.	Set up business platform
4.	Strengthen nutrition advocacy, look for champions and finalise advocacy and communication strategy
5.	Carry out budget and expenditure tracking
6.	Strengthen capacity for mainstreaming and monitoring of food and nutrition security

Support needed to meet 2019-2020 priorities

1.	Are you planning to seek technical assistance (internal or external) to meet these priorities?
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
2.	If yes, whose support you will be seeking and for what? Please explain:
	Technical and financial support from local and international partners.

Priorities summary

Please describe overall achievements, positive developments, key challenges and suggestions for improvement towards meeting your priorities the past year (April 2018 - April 2019) and looking ahead.

In the year under review, there has been improved monitoring and evaluation of nutrition activities at all levels. Two of the six priorities set were not achieved at all, that is, setting up a Business Platform and creating a database. While some of these priorities are currently being pursued, the inability to achieve most of these priorities was largely as a result of limited financial support for nutrition coordination and governance. Going forward, nutrition stakeholders in Ghana seek to strengthen nutrition advocacy, undertake comprehensive budget tracking, develop a nutrition common results framework, and implement the priorities set in the previous years.

Emergency preparedness and response planning	
1.	<p>Within the reporting period (April 2018 - April 2019), has the country faced or responded to a crisis requiring humanitarian assistance?</p> <p>Yes</p>
2.	<p>If yes, what was the type of emergency</p> <p>Natural and climate-related disasters</p> <p>Communal violence</p>
3.	<p>And what was the duration of this emergency? Please explain:</p> <p>1. Perennial floods from June to July in 2018 and in April 2019. 2. Chieftaincy dispute in Chereponi, the capital of the Chereponi district in the Northern Region in May 2019.</p>
4.	<p>Does the country have a national plan on emergency preparedness and response?</p> <p>Yes</p>
5.	<p>If yes, does the national plan on emergency preparedness and response include nutrition actions and indicators (both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive)?</p> <p>Yes</p>

Emergency preparedness and response planning

6.	<p>Is the continuum of good nutrition (from lifesaving emergency action to long-term development planning) considered in discussions within the multi-stakeholder platform?</p> <p>Yes</p>
7.	<p>Does the multi-stakeholder platform include relevant stakeholders, including humanitarian, resilience, or disaster risk reduction actors?</p> <p>Yes</p>
8.	<p>If yes, which stakeholders are included? Please explain:</p> <p>1. Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology 2. World Food Programme (Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)) 3. National Disaster Management Programme</p>
9.	<p>Does the SUN Focal Point, or another representative from the multi-stakeholder platform, participate in existing national humanitarian coordination systems?</p> <p>Yes</p>
10.	<p>More information: Please add any additional information that is important to the work of the multi-stakeholder platform in times of crisis.</p> <p>The SUN focal point does not take part in existing national humanitarian coordination systems, the National Development Planning Commission can call for a review of the structures for possible inclusion.</p>

Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls

1.	<p>Is gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls seen as a priority in the work of the multi-stakeholder platform?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
2.	<p>Has gender parity (no less than 40 per cent of either women or men) in the composition of the multi-stakeholder platform been achieved?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
3.	<p>Is a governmental Ministry or Department responsible for women's affairs/gender equality in the country a member of the multi-stakeholder platform?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
4.	<p>If yes, what is the name of this Ministry or Department? Please explain:</p> <p>Ministry of Gender Children and Social Protection</p>
5.	<p>If not a part of the multi-stakeholder platform, how do you engage with this Ministry or Department? Please explain:</p>
6.	<p>Does the multi-stakeholder platform collaborate with other non-state actors that are working towards gender equality and the empowerment of women?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
7.	<p>If yes, with whom do you engage?</p>

Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls

8.	Does the multi-stakeholder platform have an overview of the nutritional status of women, men, adolescent girls and adolescent boys in the country, to better address needs?
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
9.	Has analysis or a stocktake of existing nutrition policies, legislation and regulations from a gender perspective taken place?
	<input type="checkbox"/> No
10.	Does the multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder nutrition plan or strategy address gender equality, through actions and indicators?
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
11.	Does your country have a national gender equality policy or strategy in place?
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
12.	If yes, does this policy or strategy address nutrition, through actions and indicators?
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
13.	What actions, such as advocacy, have been implemented by the multi-stakeholder platform in 2018-2019 to ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls? Please explain:
	Most nutrition activities undertaken at the local level target women and the girl child. All development initiatives are gender sensitive.

Nutrition-sensitive and sustainable food systems

1.	<p>In addition to the multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition, does another multi-stakeholder platform or mechanism on food security and food systems exist in the country?</p> <p>Yes</p>
2.	<p>If yes, what is this platform or mechanism called and who is a part of this platform? Please explain:</p> <p>Agricultural Sector Working Group that brings together Government and Development Partners in the Agricultural Sector.</p>
3.	<p>If yes, does the multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition work in close collaboration with this food security or food system mechanism?</p>
4.	<p>Do key food system stakeholders (including the private sector) participate in the multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition?</p> <p>Yes</p>
5.	<p>If yes, which stakeholders participate? Please explain:</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Trade and Industry; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology; Food Research Institute; Food and Drugs Authority; except the private sector</p>
6.	<p>If not, which stakeholders should be more involved? Please explain:</p>
7.	<p>Are efforts ongoing to put in place policies or legislation to enhance the contribution of food systems towards healthy diets and good nutrition?</p> <p>In progress</p>

Nutrition-sensitive and sustainable food systems

8.	If yes, what types of policies or legislation?
9.	<p>Has your country put in place large-scale programmes or investments aiming to improve the productivity and sustainability of food systems?</p> <p>Yes</p>
10.	<p>If yes, which ones? Please explain</p> <p>Planting for Food and Jobs, the National Food Buffer Stock Company for Sustainability, One District One Warehouse, Aquaculture for Food and Diets</p>
11.	<p>And are these programmes designed to contribute to healthier diets and good nutrition?</p> <p>Yes</p>
12.	<p>Are these programmes aligned with or integrated into the Common Results Framework?</p> <p>Yes</p>

Advocacy and communication

1.	Does the multi-stakeholder platform have a communication and/or advocacy strategy or plan in place?
	<input type="checkbox"/> No
2.	If yes, does this strategy aim to:
3.	Do you work with the media to amplify key messages, raise awareness and demand action on nutrition?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
4.	If yes, how does this work take form and with whom do you work?
5.	Do parliamentarians work with the multi-stakeholder platform?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
6.	Has a parliamentary network for nutrition been established? Yes/No
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
7.	Has the multi-stakeholder platform nominated nutrition champions?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
8.	If yes, please list their names and titles:
	Her Excellency Mrs Rebecca Akufo-Addo; First Lady of Ghana
9.	Have you produced any communication materials or products related to the SUN approach and/or country-level SUN achievements?
	<input type="checkbox"/> No

Advocacy and communication

10.	Do you use any SUN Movement communications materials to support in-country advocacy?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
11.	If yes, which products do you normally use:
12.	If no, this is because of:
13.	Have high-level nutrition events been organised during the reporting period (April 2018 -April 2019)?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
14.	If yes, please explain:
	Ghana Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics (GAND), Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition, Improving Maternal and Child Nutrition (IMCN)
15.	Are any high-level events planned for the period ahead (April 2019 - April 2020)?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
16.	If yes, please explain:
	National Development Forum on Nutrition as part of the Ghana@100 Agenda (Ghana's long term plan); Improving Maternal and Child Nutrition (IMCN)
17.	Have you ever received advocacy and communication-related technical assistance?
	<input type="checkbox"/> No
18.	If yes, please explain:
19.	Would you like to scale up your communication and advocacy, but feel that you do not have the capacity, resources or knowledge?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes