



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
	Youth	<input type="checkbox"/> No
	Other	<input type="checkbox"/> No
If other, please specify:		
2.	How many participated in the Joint-Assessment process?	
	Total	
	33	
How many participants were female and how many were male?		
Female	Male	
14	19	

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 rowspan="2">Review and validation</td> <td>Meeting</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Email</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Step	Format	Collection	Meeting	Email	Review and validation	Meeting	Email
	Step	Format							
Collection	Meeting								
	Email								
Review and validation	Meeting								
	Email								
4.	If an information gathering or validation meeting took place, you can attach one or more photos here in JPG or PNG format.								

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?
	It allowed stakeholders a chance to contribute and validate information from other sectors. It also formed the basis of information sharing and collaboration.

Participants							
First Name	Last Name	Stakeholder Group	Organisation	Job title	Email	Phone	Add to SUN mailing list
Elfrida	Ashong	Government	Ministry of Environment Science Technology and Innovation	DPO			No
Gideon	Nii-Armarh Ashitei	Government	Women In Agriculture Development - Ministry of Food and Agriculture				No
Eric	Chimsi	UN/Donor Network	Canadian High Commission – Global Affairs Canada				No
Mavis	Adoko	Government	Ministry Of Sanitation And Water Resources				No
Ernest	Amoah Ampah	Government	Ghana Education Service/School Health Education Programme Unit				No
Percy	Adomako Agyekum	Government	Food and Drugs Authority				No
Prof Francis	Zotor	Academia	University of Health and Allied Sciences	HoD Family and Community Health			No
Nana	Ayim	Civil Society Organization	Hunger Alliance of Ghana	Executive Director			No
Juliana	Pwamang	UN/Donor Network	USAID				No

Participants							
First Name	Last Name	Stakeholder Group	Organisation	Job title	Email	Phone	Add to SUN mailing list
Roderick	Daddey-Adjei	Government	Food and Drugs Authority				No
Ruth	Situma	UN/Donor Network	UNICEF	Nutrition Specialist			No
Mary	Mpereh	Government	NDPC	Chief Planning Analyst			No
Nii	Odoi Odotei	Government	NDPC	Planning Analyst			No
Lila	Karen Amponsah	Government	NDPC	Planning Analyst			No
Eugenia	Awuah Adjajong	Government	NDPC	Planning Analyst			No
Emmanuel Kofi	Abotsi	Government	NDPC	Graduate Assistant			No
Freeman	Vatoafi Lawoe	Government	NDPC	Graduate Assistant			No
Godfred	Egbi	Academia Science and Research Institution	Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research	Head of Department (Nutrition)			No

Participants

First Name	Last Name	Stakeholder Group	Organisation	Job title	Email	Phone	Add to SUN mailing list
Marvi	Colerangle-Ashun	Government	Ghana Education Service/School Health Education Programme				No
Rashida	Ibrahim	UN/Donor Network	World Bank	Consultant			No
Patience	Asiedu	UN/Donor Network	World Food Programme	Nutritionist			No
Jeviase	Aballo	UN/Donor Network	UNICEF				No
Horen	K Quashigah	Government	Ministry of Employment and Labour Relation (MELR)	Assistant Director			No
Shaibu	M. Osman	UN/Donor Network	World Food Programme	Nutritionist			No
Tony	Nyamiah	Government	Ministry of Finance				No
Richmond	Aryeetey	Academia Science and Research Institution	UG-SPH	Professor			No
Peter	Aboagye	Government	Women In Agriculture Development - Ministry of Food and Agriculture				No

Participants							
First Name	Last Name	Stakeholder Group	Organisation	Job title	Email	Phone	Add to SUN mailing list
Hayford	Agbekporu	Government	Fisheries Commission/ Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development-	Snr Manager, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation			No



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	Yes

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

Ghana set up a national scaling up nutrition (SUN) multi-stakeholder platform, the Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) Cross Sectoral Planning Group (CSPG) in 2011 when Ghana joined the SUN movement. The FNS CSPG has been modeled to encourage multi-sectoral collaboration to address complex national development issues. The FNS CSPG has six working groups set up for policy, planning, capacity building, resource mobilization, communication and advocacy and monitoring and evaluation. Although an agreed roadmap and priorities have been set, the CSPG and its working groups have not been convened in the year under review. Stakeholders however involve members of the CSPG to important national and sectoral events. Sub-national structures that were set up in selected regions of the country have become dormant. Stakeholder specific platforms have also been set up. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Development Partners (comprising both donor and United Nations Organizations) 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 is 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-operationalization 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
2	Yes

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

Ghana's nutrition MSP became active in 2011, with a comprehensive membership that included almost all relevant stakeholders. Other stakeholders have since been included in the CSPG; membership of the various FNS sub-committees are frequently updated and new stakeholders are not previously part of the FNS process are added. The appointment of the Minister for Planning as the Focal Point who will oversee inter-ministerial coordination of FNS will greatly improve coordination of FNS.



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
3	Yes

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

Ghana's decentralized 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), is to foster collaboration in planning for crosscutting 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-term development plans. MDAs and MMDAs were encouraged to prioritize food and nutrition security in their development plans. In addition to this, FNS is firmly anchored in the country's medium-term policy framework; which all MDAs and MMDAs use for their planning, monitoring and evaluation. Earlier this year, all the various sectors came together to prepare the 2019 National Annual Progress Report. This report outlines progress made on the various thematic areas including FNS and informs the next planning cycle.



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
4	Yes

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

There exist effective structures and systems that monitor the progress of all in-country programmes and projects. These systems 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, Ministry of Finance (on the use of resources), 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. Although annual joint assessment meetings have not 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. There also exist tracing systems for the sector working groups to track progress and resources that go into programmes.



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	Yes

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

The First Lady of the country was 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, prioritization and ownership of the nutrition agenda. This has led to a wider advocacy for nutrition and women and children issues. Although the NDPC, the John Agyekum Kufour (JAK) 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. The score is low as no real political impact has been felt yet. Currently; a member of cabinet, the Minister for Planning, has been appointed as the government SUN focal point. This is expected sustain political actions around nutrition. Also, the First Lady of the Republic has been actively involved in FNS since appointment especially in the year under review and there are key leading to increased nutrition visibility. There are key political figures still advocating for nutrition such as Ex-President John Agyekum Kufuor. It is worth mentioning that the President of the Republic, Nana Akufo-Addo, called for healthier diets during the 2019 State of the Nation Address and during his address of the nation during the COVID-19 pandemic.



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

Progress marker 1.6: Regional-level work

Do you work at the regional/sub-regional level?

Yes

What bodies or organisations do you mainly work with?

The various sectors that form the FNS CSPG work with varied international organizations such as the Africa Union Commission and the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme

Have you seen major achievements in 2019-2020?

Yes

Please explain:

The various sectors that form the FNS CSPG work with varied international organizations such as the Africa Union Commission and the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme



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 ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework seen the past year (April 2019 - April 2020). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

The FNS CSPG has been in operation since 2011. It has six working groups looking at issues of policy, resource mobilization, capacity building, M&E and communication and advocacy and consists of CSOs, academia and DPs at national and sub-national level. The FNS CSPG brings together stakeholders to plan, share ideas, collaborate efforts, implement actions, monitor and evaluate actions around Country and SUN FNS strategies.



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	Yes

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, efforts have been initiated to develop comprehensive Dietary Based Guidelines. The Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development has also developed food safety guidelines for implementation at the local level. Members of the Academic Platform (IFPRI, UG, UHAS) have also conducted a number of policy reviews whose results have been shared with other stakeholders.



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
3	Yes

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

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 has been significant advocacy to influence the development of policy and legal frameworks at various governmental and non-governmental levels such as the Non-communicable Disease (NCDS) policy and the National Health Policy. 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 Ten Steps to Successful Breastfeeding 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 WFP is also supporting MOFA to develop policy guidelines on standard weights and measures and the MGCSP on the draft bill on School feeding legislation



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
3	Yes

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 finalized together with relevant stakeholders.



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	Yes

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

This progress marker has been scored 3.5 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. 4. Sections of the Codex Alimentarius adopted by the country. 5. 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-existent. Food and Drugs Authority enforce the international code of marketing breast milk substitutes and Labor Organization as well as Labor Unions ensure the maternity protections and other rights



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
3	Yes

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. Monitoring and Evaluation forms a core part of the implementation of the policies and legislations of all MDAs.



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 2019 - April 2020). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

All national FNS legal and policy frameworks have been integrated into the country's MTNDP. Efforts are being made to integrate new frameworks and objectives relevant to the nations agenda into the MTNDPF. This enables all MDAs and MMDAs to plan around the same objectives and strategies and coordinate actions around targets. FNS guidelines, policies and laws are being developed and reviewed to ensure FNS is at the forefront of the national agenda.



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	Yes

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. Planning is complete but reviews have not been done to assess level of compliance.



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	Yes

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 implementing partners have been identified.



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	Yes

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 prioritize nutrition activities yearly per the Composite Programme of Action (POA) in their 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	Yes

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
3	Yes

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

The findings of monitoring and evaluation of programmes and activities guide future planning and programme as well as policy formulation. Plans were made to evaluate the District Medium-Term Development Plans and Annual Progress Reports (APRs) of MDAs and MMDAs; however, only the plans of some selected MMDAs were evaluated. The validation of District APRs discussed progress made and made recommendations for the way forward for all Ministries, Departments and Agencies; Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies and dimensions. NDPC also conducted mid-term evaluation of plans to determine the level of integration of key issues including cross-cutting issues such as FNS.



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 2019 - April 2020). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

The current National Development Policy Framework, has been fully integrated with a food and nutrition security section that provides harmonized national objectives, strategies, indicators and targets. This allows for all MDAs, MMDAs, CSOs and Donors to plan and monitor actions around these consolidated strategies. The national results framework also allows for joint monitoring, reporting, progress tracking and evaluation around these results.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Progress marker 4.1: Cost and assess the financial feasibility of the Common Results Framework (CRF)

Final score	Last year's data used
4	Yes

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 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 plan based on the NMTDPF. Efforts have been made to fully integrate nutrition into these plans, which are also fully costed. Steps have also been taken 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. Costed M&E plans also form part of National Medium-Term Development Policy Framework (NMTDPF) to aid in the assessment of the financial feasibility of plans.



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
3	Yes

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	Yes

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

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.



PROCESS 4: Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Progress marker 4.4: Turn pledges into disbursements

Final score	Last year's data used
2	Yes

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

The country's Multi-Donor Budgetary Support system provides a platform for development partners and government to collaboratively fund all development activities. Counterpart funding is required for certain 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	Yes

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 formalized 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 2019 - April 2020). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

A number of budget tracking exercises have been undertaken by the multi-stakeholder platform in Ghana. However, a comprehensive tracking and assessment of nutrition budgetary allocations has been difficult; largely due to the shift from an activity-based to a programme-based budgeting system. NDPC has in collaboration with some partners, initiated steps to establish a tracking mechanism, through a Management Information System, to track FNS budgetary allocations and grants and identify gaps.

Outcome marker

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 community management of acute malnutrition 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 since 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, social protection programs, poverty reduction and marketing programmes. WFP also scaled up its Stunting Prevention Programme to 2 districts in the Ashanti region in August, 2019. However, most of 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.

Pooled fund

Has your country received SUN Pooled Fund support?

Yes

If yes, how have these projects contributed to overall progress in achieving the SUN Strategic Objectives (1. Expand and sustain an enabling political environment; 2. Prioritise and institutionalise effective actions that contribute to good nutrition; 3. Implement effective actions aligned with common results, and; 4. Effectively use, and significantly increase, financial resources for nutrition)?

Hunger Alliance of Ghana, the hosting Organization of the Ghana SUN Civil Society Alliance was awarded a grant by the United Nations Pooled Fund in August 2018 to implement a project aimed at mainstreaming nutrition in the Medium-Term Development Plans of 20 selected high burden districts in five (5) regions. The eighteen-month project which was implemented at national and sub-national level mobilized the technical and advocacy capacity of Ghana SUN Civil Society Alliance members to influence policy makers at sub-national level to prioritize nutrition in the medium-term development plans of twenty beneficiary districts while influencing Government's financial commitment by advocating for increased budgetary allocations for the key sectors. Assessment of some key activities implemented under this project by the Project technical team have shown that the project has significantly contributed to the realization of some of the SUN strategic objectives over the period of project implementation including the expansion and sustaining the enabling political environment at sub-national level, prioritization and institutionalization of effective actions that contribute to good nutrition at district level and the effective use and increase in financial resources for nutrition. These activities include High-level national dialogues and meetings such as the National Nutrition Financing Summit organized in 2018, budget analysis and advocacy, nutrition round table training workshops for District Policy makers i.e Planners and Budget Officers in 2019, Various consultations and engagements with district policy makers organized in 2018 and 2019, facilitation role by the Ghana SUN Civil Society Alliance in the establishment of District Nutrition Committees in the beneficiary districts in 2019 to ensure effective alignment and stakeholder participation and the selection and training of nutrition change agents for sustained advocacy at the grassroots level.

SUN Business Network	
1.	Does the country have a network, forum or platform where the private sector coordinates their nutrition actions? <input type="checkbox"/> No
2.	If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform?
3.	If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener? Name: Stakeholder group: Organisation: Job title: Email:
4.	If yes, does it have a strategy developed and aligned with the national nutrition plan? <input type="checkbox"/> N/A
5.	If yes, does it have funding secured for at least the next 6 months? <input type="checkbox"/> N/A
6.	If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with the private sector/businesses, at large? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes Explanation: Stakeholders from the business are part of the FNS MSP
7.	Is the role of the private sector defined or included in the national nutrition action plan? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
8.	Key contributions of the private sector/businesses towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2019-2020

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 CSOs For Scaling Up Nutrition (GHACCSUN)</p>
3.	<p>If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener?</p> <p>Name: Mr. Nana Poakwah Stakeholder group: SUN Civil Society Network Organisation: Hunger Alliance of Ghana Job title: Executive Director Email: 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>Key contributions of civil society towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2019-2020</p> <p>Influencing the top-level hierarchy of the district authority renewed their commitment towards the prioritization of nutrition in their medium-term plans. Ensured effective collaboration between the SUN Donor platform and the SUN CSA platform Improved relationship between CSO and other stakeholders within the multi-stakeholder platform.</p>

SUN Donor Network	
1.	Does the country have a network, forum or platform where donors coordinate their nutrition actions? Yes
2.	If yes, what is the name of this network, forum or platform? SUN Donor Network
3.	If yes, what is the name and contact details of the convener? Name: Ms. Ruth Sithuma Stakeholder group: Donor Organisation: UNICEF Job title: Nutrition Specialist Email: rsituma@unicef.org
4.	If the country has not established a network, forum or platform, does the multi-stakeholder platform work with donors, at large? Not applicable as a Network has been established
5.	Please explain:
6.	Key contributions of donors towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2019-2020 UNICEF • Provided support to government including - evidence generation, technical assistance and funding support - to strengthen systems and capacities of government to scale up nutrition interventions to address all forms of malnutrition with a focus on children, adolescents and women. • Advocated for and supported the development of nutrition policies and guidelines to cover new nutrition programmes areas, for example, the Girl's Iron- Folate Supplementation (GIFTS) programme and School Nutrition Guidelines policies and guidelines. • Advocated for government to procure nutrition supplies using domestic funding and provided procurement services support to government. Through the support, government procured Iron- Folate tablets and Vitamin A capsules worth USD 900 K WFP • Provided support (technical and financial) to the Government through Ghana Health Service to undertake enhanced SBCC activities to help prevent stunting within the first 1000days of life. • Provided capacity strengthening to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture staff to collect and analyse data to help monitor and report on food price changes to inform programming, interventions and policy. WFP also provides logistical support for the process. • Provided technical support through capacity strengthening and guidance to staff of Ministry of Gender Children and Social Protection and staff of Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) for implementation of the school feeding programme. WHO • Provided financial and technical support to the Ghana Health Service for the development a National Training Package for Growth Assessment and Infant and Young Child Nutrition • WHO provided financial and technical support to the Food and Drugs Authority (FDA) for the training of National Food Safety Regulatory Authority and Ghana Health Service Staff in Food Safety Risk Profiling • WHO supported the training of a multi-sectoral team of key Food Safety Stakeholders on the establishment of a Food Safety Alert System and the development of a National Emergency Response Plan for Food Safety FAO • Provided technical support to MoFA to enhance their capacity to provide nutrition education and promote availability and access to nutrient dense foods in selected districts. • Provided technical support to the University of Ghana, College of Basic and Applied Sciences to build capacity of SMEs involved in Agri-food processing on nutrition sensitive food systems and food safety and hygiene. • Provided technical assistance to Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development to educate and sensitize Actors engaged in Small Scale Fisheries Postharvest activities on COVID19 and related protocols to enhance their livelihoods. We have also supported and trained 9 fish processors in Ada East district by providing them with FTT kilns (improved ovens) and training them in good manufacturing practices and hygiene to process nutritious and quality fish. USAID • Started the RING II programme design as part of steps to streamline RIING II in the plans of MMDAs • Implementing the Advancing Nutrition programme • Implementing G2G (Resilience in Northern Ghana) JOINT UN NUTRITION RESPONSE TO THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC Impact of COVID-19 on Nutrition in Ghana • In Ghana, measures put in place to contain the virus contributed to increases in food prices, as food inflation jumped from 8.4% in March to 14.4% in April 2020 (GSS, 2020). • Almost 3 million children in primary school who used to receive school meals, particularly in poor deprived areas, in order to promote good nutrition, enrolment, attendance and completion, could no longer receive them because of the closure of schools. WFP started engaging government about the possibility of introducing emergency school feeding to fill the nutrition gap for the marginalized, even whilst schools remain closed but unsuccessful because of funding issue. • Limited access to fresh foods and has also left some marginalized children who rely on school meals for good nutrition, susceptible to malnutrition. • Early analysis of routine health service data by Ghana Health Service (GHS) showed a low utilization of routine health services (compared to Q1 of 2019) where nutrition interventions are delivered as a result of fear of contracting the virus. UN

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 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>
6.	<p>Key contributions of academia, science and research institutes towards the SUN Movement strategic objectives in 2019-2020</p> <p>The platform convened a multi-stakeholder conference on Nutrition in January 2020 that allowed the sharing of evidence on addressing malnutrition in the country. Actors within the platform also reviewed evidence within the Ghanaian context as the basis for the development of the country's food based dietary guidelines Malnutrition Building capacity of professionals in the prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition using the malnutrition e-learning program. Developing community of practice among educators for integration of malnutrition e-learning in health service training curricular Food systems and food environment Studies to understand the drivers of the Ghanaian food environment and policy interventions to promote a healthy food environment</p>

Status of past priorities		
#	Status of past priorities	Yes/ No/ In progress
1.	Create a platform for information-sharing	No
2.	Intensify local level coordination	No
3.	Set up business platform	No
4.	Strengthen nutrition advocacy, look for champions and finalise advocacy and communication strategy	No
5.	Carry out budget and expenditure tracking	In progress
6.	Strengthen capacity for mainstreaming and monitoring of food and nutrition security	In progress

Support given to meet priorities

1.	Who supported you to meet your priorities?
	The Government, The UN, Civil society organisations, SUN global support system (Networks or SUN Secretariat)
2.	How did stakeholders (the Government, the UN, civil society organisations, donors, private sector, etc.) contribute to meeting these priorities? Please explain:
	Through technical and financial assistance
3.	Do you need support to meet your priorities?
	Yes
4.	If yes, whose support you will be seeking and for what?
	Resources for coordination and implementation of programmes
5.	Can you think of a key achievement or highlight seen in scaling up nutrition since your country joined the Movement?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actors within the nutrition sphere are coordinating, collaborating and communicating with one another which is resulting in policy coherence. • Political awareness of the importance of FNS has increased. There are nutrition champions at the highest level; Ghana's First Lady. • The establishments of the African leaders for Nutrition at the AU level; His Excellency President John Agyekum Kuffour, The Late Mr. Kofi Annan which has led to increased political awareness. • Integration of FNS into the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework; thus, increased visibility of FNS as a development Issue. This has led to the improvement in mainstreaming of FNS within nutrition sensitive sectors (Educations, Health, Social Protection, Agriculture, Research and Development) • Increased research and development into Food and Nutrition Security including food systems

2020-2021 priorities

Please list the key priorities of the multi-stakeholder platform for 2020-2021 (max 6)

#	Priority
1.	Performance assessment of the implementation of the MTDPF 2018-2021
2.	Development of FNS priorities for the MTNDPF 2022-2025
3.	Develop FNS APRs for 2020
4.	Mainstream FNS into Sector and District Plans
5.	Development of the RF for the MTNDPF 2022-2025
6.	Convening of annual planning, quarterly review Meetings and end of year review

<input type="checkbox"/> PROCESS 1: Bringing people together in the same space for action							
<h2>Scaling up nutrition at the sub-national level</h2>							
1.	<p>Does the MSP exist at the sub-national level?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>						
2.	<p>If so, in how many counties, districts or regions?</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Counties</th> <th>Districts</th> <th>Regions</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Counties	Districts	Regions			7
Counties	Districts	Regions					
		7					
3.	<p>Who convenes the MSP at the sub-national level? Please explain, if applicable:</p> <p>District Planning Coordination Unit</p>						
4.	<p>Is there regular communication between the national and sub-national MSPs?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>						
5.	<p>Does the MSP at the sub-national level meet regularly?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>						
6.	<p>Which Governmental sectors work with the MSP at the sub-national level? Please explain, if applicable</p> <p>The MLGRD forms part of the coordination structures of FNS activities at the local level. The MLGRD has developed Food Safety Guidelines for coordination, monitoring and evaluation of nutrition activities and programmes at the sub-national level through the Regional Planning Coordination Unit and District Planning Coordination Unit.</p>						
7.	<p>Does the sub-national multi-stakeholder platform or platforms work with civil society, business, the UN and donors?</p> <p>All sub-national MSPs work with the various civil society, business, the UN and donors that work in their locality. These organizations fund programs. However, not all the MSPs are operational The main challenge is that programmes end when funds from donors dry up.</p>						

Key contributions of the sub-national MSP towards the SUN Movement Strategic Objectives in 2019-2020

Contributions to Process 1, Bringing people together in the same space for action

Bringing people together in the same space for action

Country systems allow for the establishment national and sub-national MSPs, and guidelines have been developed to aid in training and coordination of actions of these sub-national MSPs. However, these MSPs are not yet fully functional and thus are not doing much to contribute to the achievement of the four SUN Strategic Objectives

Contributions to Process 2, Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Country systems allow for the establishment national and sub-national MSPs, and guidelines have been developed to aid in training and coordination of actions of these sub-national MSPs. However, these MSPs are not yet fully functional and thus are not doing much to contribute to the achievement of the four SUN Strategic Objectives

Contributions to Process 3, Aligning actions around common results

Aligning actions around common results

Country systems allow for the establishment national and sub-national MSPs, and guidelines have been developed to aid in training and coordination of actions of these sub-national MSPs. However, these MSPs are not yet fully functional and thus are not doing much to contribute to the achievement of the four SUN Strategic Objectives

Contributions to Process 4 Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Financial tracking and resource mobilisation

Country systems allow for the establishment national and sub-national MSPs, and guidelines have been developed to aid in training and coordination of actions of these sub-national MSPs. However, these MSPs are not yet fully functional and thus are not doing much to contribute to the achievement of the four SUN Strategic Objectives

 **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 2019 - April 2020). 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 2019 - April 2020). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report. - April 2019). Note that this section will be used to draft your individual country profiles in the SUN Movement annual progress report.

The FNS CSPG has been in operation since 2011. It has six working groups looking at issues of policy, resource mobilization, capacity building, M&E and communication and advocacy and consists of CSOs, academia and DPs at national and sub-national level. The FNS CSPG brings together stakeholders to plan, share ideas, collaborate efforts, implement actions, monitor and evaluate actions around Country and SUN FNS strategies.

Emergency preparedness and response planning

1.	<p>In the last 12 months, has the country faced or responded to a crisis requiring humanitarian assistance?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
2.	<p>If yes, what was the type of emergency:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Natural and climate-related disasters</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other: COVID-19 Pandemic</p>
3.	<p>And what was the duration of this emergency? Please explain:</p> <p>Heavy flooding hit parts of the Southern Ghana and the Middle belt and Northern Regions in the months of June, September and October 2020. The country has also been trying to manage the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic since she was hit in March 2020.</p>
4.	<p>Does the multi-stakeholder platform include all relevant stakeholders to holistically protect and promote nutrition, including humanitarian, resilience, and disaster risk reduction actors?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
5.	<p>Does the SUN Focal Point, or another representative from the multi-stakeholder platform, participate in the national emergency coordination systems and structures, including for the COVID-19 response?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
6.	<p>At what levels – (please select an option below):</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>

Emergency preparedness and response planning

7.	<p>How has the functionality of the multi-stakeholder platform (MSP) been affected by the COVID-19 crisis?</p> <p>Weaker</p> <p>Explanation: It has affected planning, coordination and evaluation meetings of stakeholders</p>
8.	<p>Is the multi-stakeholder platform already planning for the recovery phase, post COVID-19, even taking into account the likely need to address the effects for some time yet?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Explanation: A COVID-19 response plan was developed for the immediate term. NDPC is currently pooling together all sector COVID-19 response plans into a coherent national response plan</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>Yes</p>
2.	<p>Does your country have a national gender equality policy or strategy in place?</p> <p>Yes</p>
3.	<p>If yes, does this policy or strategy address nutrition, through actions and indicators?</p> <p>Yes</p>
4.	<p>Would you like to receive more tools and resources on ensuring gender equality when scaling up nutrition?</p> <p>Yes</p>
5.	<p>What actions, such as advocacy, have been implemented by the multi-stakeholder platform in 2019-2020 to ensure gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls? Please explain:</p> <p>COVID-response • Actions planned and being taken by the Department of Children in collaboration with other sectors including Local Government, Social Protection and various Development Partners to improve child protection in the era of the COVID-19 pandemic. • UNICEF has supported a research into the primary and secondary impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on children in Ghana. • World Bank has provided resources on how the pandemic may affect gender equality outcomes. Gender champion • The First Lady of the Republic, a Nutrition Champion, has made strides in advocating for better nutrition outcomes.</p>

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 systems exist in the country?</p> <p>Yes</p>
2.	<p>Do key food system stakeholders (including the private sector) participate in the multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition?</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Explanation:</p>
3.	<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>Yes</p>
4.	<p>If yes, what types of policies or legislation?</p> <p>Regulations on food marketing and labelling</p> <p>Food loss and waste reduction policies</p> <p>Food-based dietary guidelines</p> <p>Other: These are still being reviewed and developed 1. Food based dietary guidelines are being prepared. 2. There are ongoing discussions on Food Loss and Waste Reduction, though there are no laws for that yet.</p>
5.	<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> <p>Explanation: Food systems are integrated as an objective in our MTNDPF However, we need to have an evaluation to know what goes into it For the food systems there are ongoing research</p>

Advocacy and communication

1.	<p>Does the multi-stakeholder platform have a communication and/or advocacy strategy or plan in place?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>
2.	<p>If yes, does this strategy aim to:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>
3.	<p>Do you work with the media to amplify key messages, raise awareness and demand action on nutrition?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
4.	<p>If yes, how does this work take form and with whom do you work?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National media</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regional/community-based media</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thematic campaigns</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-strengthening of journalists</p>
5.	<p>Do parliamentarians work with the multi-stakeholder platform?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
6.	<p>Has a parliamentary network for nutrition been established? Yes/No</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>
7.	<p>Has the multi-stakeholder platform nominated nutrition champions?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>

Advocacy and communication

8.	Have you produced any communication materials or products related to the SUN approach and/or country-level SUN achievements?
	<input type="checkbox"/> No
9.	Do you use any SUN Movement communications materials to support in-country advocacy?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
10.	If yes, which products do you normally use:
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General brochures or presentations
11.	Have high-level nutrition events been organised during the last 12 months?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
12.	If yes, please explain:
	Academia nutrition forum A one day National Multi-Stakeholder Nutrition Forum, the First National Nutrition Conference was held on January 21st 2020 at the Fiesta Royale Hotel, Accra, Ghana.
13.	Are any high-level events planned for the next 12 months?
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
14.	If yes, please explain:
	There are plans to carry out series of political advocacy campaigns in the next few months.

Advocacy and communication

15.	Would you like to scale up your communication and advocacy in the next 12 months?
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes