

Existing rates of: **Wasting: 4.7%** **Stunting: 18.8%** **Proportion of population underweight: 11%**

Source: Government of Ghana (DHS, 2014)

### Strong Performance




- The Government of Ghana has ensured tenure security for rural populations. Land titling is common and land markets function well. Policy promotes equitable access to common property resources.
- The Government encourages varied agricultural research and extension services, and local farmer organisations are involved in setting policy priorities. The extension system is effective and properly reaches out to poor farmers. Government policies, strategies and mechanisms seek to ensure gender equity in access to extension services.
- Relative to other HANCI countries, Ghana's medium/long term national development policy (Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II (GSGDA) Volume I: Policy Framework) assigns strong importance to nutrition.
- Ghana has devised a National Nutrition Policy/Strategy.
- Ghana has introduced a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism to support delivery of the National Nutrition Policy/Strategy.
- Policymakers in Ghana benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2014.
- The Government has fully enshrined the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.
- The Government of Ghana promotes complementary feeding practices.
- In Ghana 90.5% of women aged 15-49 were visited at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel in 2014.
- In Ghana, constitutional protection of the right to social security is strong.




### Areas for improvement




- Spending on agriculture (6% of public spending in 2016), does not meet government commitments set out in the African Union's Maputo Declaration (10% of public spending).
- Ghana's spending in its health sector (7.1% of public spending in 2015) does not fully meet (15%) commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration.
- In Ghana, the law does not give women legal access to agricultural land equal to men. Men and women have equal economic rights, but this is not effectively enforced and discriminatory practices against women continue, increasing their vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.
- Even though Ghana has developed a National Nutrition Policy/Strategy and a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism, clear time-bound nutrition targets are still lacking.
- The Government of Ghana has achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for only 28% of children in 2015.
- Weak access to improved sanitation facilities (14.3% in 2015) obstructs better hunger and nutrition outcomes.
- Social safety nets in Ghana are basic and only cover few risks for a limited number of beneficiaries.




## Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
 Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending <sup>1</sup>	 6%	2016	19th
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending <sup>2</sup>	 7.1%	2015	19th
Policies			
 Access to land (security of tenure) <sup>3</sup>	 Strong	2016	Joint 10th
 Access to agricultural research and extension services <sup>3</sup>	 Strong	2013	Joint 15th
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	 70.5%	2014	20th
 Functioning of social protection systems <sup>3</sup>	 Weak	2016	Joint 11th
Laws			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food <sup>3</sup>	 Moderate	2014	Joint 10th
 Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) <sup>4</sup>	 Not in Law	2014	Joint 41st
 Equality of women's economic rights <sup>4</sup>	 In Law, not in Practice	2014	Joint 1st
 Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	 Yes	2006	Joint 1st

























<sup>1</sup> Possible scores are:  <75% of AU's commitments set out in the Maputo Declaration  >=75 % and <100%  >=100%

<sup>2</sup> Possible scores are:  <75% of AU's commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration  >=75 % and <100%  >=100%

<sup>3</sup> Possible scores are:  Very weak/Weak  Moderate  Strong/Very strong

<sup>4</sup> Possible scores are:  Not in Law  In Law, Not in Practice  In Law & Practice

## Nutrition Commitment Index (NCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	NCI Rank of 45
 Separate budget for nutrition (no/sectoral only/yes)	 Sectoral only	2017	Joint 22nd
Policies			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	 28%	2015	37th
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	 Yes	2014	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	 88.5%	2015	15th
 Population with access to improved sanitation	 14.3%	2015	40th
 Health care visits for pregnant women	 90.5%	2014	25th
 Nutrition features in national development policy <sup>1</sup>	 Strong	2014-2017	8th
 National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	 Yes	2017	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	 Yes	2017	Joint 1st
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	 No	2017	Joint 43rd
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	 Yes	2014	Joint 1st
Laws			
 ICMBMS <sup>^</sup> enshrined in domestic law <sup>2</sup>	 Fully Enshrined	2016	Joint 1st

<sup>1</sup> Possible scores are:  Weak  Moderate  Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries)

<sup>2</sup> Possible scores are:  Not enshrined in law  Few/Many aspects enshrined  Fully enshrined

<sup>^</sup> International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes