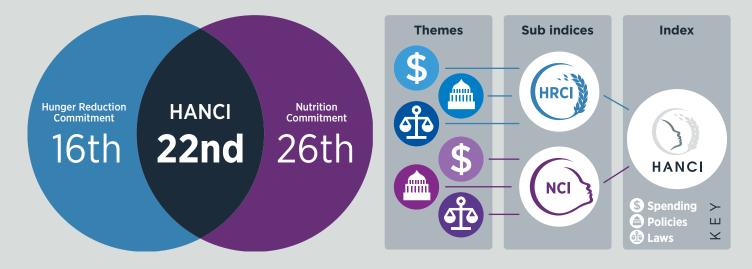
🕶 Key data for Ghana





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.

HANCI compares 45 developing countries for their performance on 22 indicators of political commitment to reduce hunger and undernutrition. All the countries compared in the index have high rates of hunger and undernutrition. Country scores are calculated in relation to the political commitment of the other countries in the index.

Key data for Ghana *



Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

| Public spending | Score* | Year | HRCI Rank of 45 | | |
|---|-------------------------|------|-----------------|--|--|
| S Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending ¹ | 6% | 2016 | 19th | | |
| S Public spending on health as share of total public spending ² | 7.1% | 2015 | 19th | | |
| Policies | | | | | |
| \bigcirc Access to land (security of tenure) ³ | Strong | 2016 | Joint 10th | | |
| Access to agricultural research and extension services ³ | Strong | 2013 | Joint 15th | | |
| Civil registration system — coverage of live births | 70.5% | 2014 | 20th | | |
| Functioning of social protection systems ³ | Weak | 2016 | Joint 11th | | |
| Laws | | | | | |
| Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ³ | Moderate | 2014 | Joint 10th | | |
| Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) ⁴ | Not in Law | 2014 | Joint 41st | | |
| Equality of women's economic rights ⁴ | In Law, not in Practice | 2014 | Joint 1st | | |
| Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no) | Yes | 2006 | Joint 1st | | |
| ¹ Possible scores are: <75% of AU's commitments set out in the Maputo Declaration ² Possible scores are: <75% of AU's commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration >=75% and <100% >=100% ³ Possible scores are: Very weak/Weak Moderate Strong/Very strong | | | | | |

⁴ 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 ¹ | 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 |
| Mational nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no) | Yes | 2014 | Joint 1st |
| Laws | | | |
| ICMBS [^] enshrined in domestic law ² | Fully Enshrined | 2016 | Joint 1st |

¹ Possible scores are: • Weak • Moderate • Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries)

² Possible scores are: • Not enshrined in law • Few/Many aspects enshrined • Fully enshrined

[^] International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes

*For full details visit: www.hancindex.org



