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District-Level Nutrition and Resilience Expenditure Analysis in Northern Ghana

Key Findings and Recommendations



SEPTEMBER 2021

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Contents

Acronyms	v
Executive Summary	1
Introduction	1
Methods	1
Findings	1
Recommendations	2
Introduction	3
Methods	3
Scoping Phase	3
Sample Selection	4
Data Collection	4
Data Validation and Analysis	5
Findings	5
Total Funding for Nutrition and Resilience Activities	5
Funding by Year	6
Funding by Quarter	6
Funding by Funding Types	7
Funding by Funding Source	8
Funding by Objective Area	9
Funding by Strategy Area	10
Funding by Focus Area	12
Discussion and Recommendations	12
References	15
Annexes	16
Annex 1. Nutrition and Resilience Focus, Objective, and Strategy Areas	16
Annex 2. District Level Analysis	18

List of Tables

Table 1: Sampled districts for the expenditure analysis	4
Table 2: Challenges and recommendations for increasing funding allocations for nutrition and resilience activities.....	14

Table of Figures

Figure 1: Funds allocated, released, and spent for nutrition and resilience activities in the 8 districts -----	5
Figure 2: Total allocations towards nutrition and resilience activities by districts, 2018 – 2020 -----	6
Figure 3: Share of funds released for and spent on nutrition and resilience activities in the 8 districts, by quarter-----	7
Figure 4: Share of funds allocated, released, and spent on nutrition and resilience activities in the 8 districts, by funding type-----	7
Figure 5: Funds allocated, released, and spent on nutrition and resilience activities in the 8 districts, by funding source-----	8
Figure 6: Funds allocated, released, and spent on nutrition and resilience activities in the 8 districts, by implementing sector-----	9
Figure 7: Funds allocated, released, and spent on nutrition and resilience activities in the 8 districts, by objective area-----	10
Figure 8: Funds allocated, released, and spent on nutrition and resilience activities in the 8 districts, by strategy area -----	11
Figure 9: Funds allocated, released, and spent on nutrition and resilience activities in the 8 districts, by focus area -----	12

Acronyms

DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund
FNS	Food and Nutrition Security
GH¢	Ghanaian cedi
COG	Government of Ghana
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
MCHNP	Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition Improvement Project
MDAs	municipal and district assemblies
NDPC	National Development Planning Commission
PFM	public financial management
RING	Resiliency in Northern Ghana
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
USAID	U. S. Agency for International Development
WASH	water, sanitation, and hygiene

Executive Summary

Introduction

Ghana has identified nutrition as a cornerstone of its human capital development efforts. To sustain and scale up the country's efforts to improve the nutritional status of women and children, sustainable funding for effective nutrition and resilience activities at high coverage is needed. However, over the years, insufficient resources have been mobilized and allocated for implementing nutrition and resilience activities. Funding to this area is inadequate, irregular, and unpredictable. To support the Government of Ghana's efforts to build capacity for optimal financing and strengthen district-level decision-making on planning and coordination, USAID Advancing Nutrition supported 8 of the 17 target districts in 4 regions in Northern Ghana to conduct an expenditure analysis of nutrition and resilience activities.

Methods

The expenditure analysis, which was conducted in two districts (one rural and one urban) from each of the four project regions (Northern, North East, Upper East, and Upper West), included consultations, a document review, and validation meetings.

Consultations with a core group of national- and district-level stakeholders helped align the process and scope of the expenditure analysis; refine the data collection tool and methods; and identify and describe local multi-sectoral nutrition and resilience activities.

The first step of data collection involved an extensive review of nutrition policies and public financial management (PFM)-related documents in Ghana. This was followed by in-depth interviews at the district level to collect activity-level data on the districts' budget allocations, releases, and expenditures towards nutrition and resilience activities.

The data were validated by the District Nutrition Committees, and any issues or discrepancies were flagged and discussed. Data analysis was in Microsoft Excel and aggregated by the source of finance sector, objective area, strategy area, and focus area.

Findings

Across the districts, the estimated total expenditure on nutrition and resilience activities was GH¢ 18,651,120.29 between 2018 and 2020. Annually, the highest investment was in 2019 when GH¢ 8,816,913.63 was spent. The year-to-year variation in funding was more pronounced in 2020 when a marked decline was recorded in the expenditures (65.5 percent) from the 2019 levels.

Thirty-one percent (GH¢ 5,924,580.7) of the total funds released towards nutrition and resilience activities were in the second quarter. The expenditures were also highest in the second quarter, where 31.8 percent (GH¢ 5,912,108.26) of the total releases were expended.

Of the three types of funding available (public funding, development assistance, and humanitarian assistance) public funds made up 62.2 percent of the expenditures. Each of these funding types include different sources of funding. By source of funds, the central government accounted for the highest investments across the period (an estimated total expenditure of GH¢ 10,094,053.18). Within the development assistance type of funding, USAID contributed the most funds towards nutrition and resilience activities in the districts (GH¢ 2,022,119.2 expenditure).

The Central Administrations spent the most (GH¢ 8,278,843.7) on nutrition and resilience activities followed by the agricultural sector (with an estimated total expenditure of GH¢ 3,479,245.93).

Across the districts, priority was given to strengthening food and nutrition security governance, and the expenditure in this objective area was GH¢ 10,971,722.2. On the other hand, the smallest investments were in high-impact nutrition-specific interventions, where the districts spent an estimated GH¢ 2,478,465.9 between 2018 and 2020.

Twenty-three strategy areas were prioritized for investments in the eight districts. The highest expenditures were towards the development and implementation of food and nutrition security strategies (GH¢ 10,458,664.12) and the promotion of water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) practices (GH¢ 3,083,906.12).

Overall, by focus area (i.e., nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive activities and interventions) 87.3 percent of the expenditures (GH¢ 16,260,855.27) went towards nutrition-sensitive activities and interventions.

Recommendations

Several recommendations were identified based on the process of conducting the expenditure analysis and their findings.

These are—

- Explore innovative financing mechanisms at different levels of government to compensate for the dwindling development assistance for nutrition and resilience. Specifically, each sector should develop a financing strategy for nutrition and resilience that aligns with the nutrition plans of the country and builds off the national nutrition financing strategy.
- Develop tools for advocacy and dialogue for negotiations towards greater prioritization of nutrition and resilience across the relevant sectors.
- Conduct joint budgeting exercises to promote pooled funding, improve efficiency in the allocation and spending on nutrition and resilience, and ensure sufficiency and sustainability.
- Link nutrition and resilience policies to budgets and strengthen the relationship between medium-term planning and annual budget preparation across all sectors.
- Revise PFM guidelines to routinize financial monitoring and reporting on nutrition and resilience at all levels.

Introduction

Ghana has identified nutrition as a cornerstone to its human capital development efforts (GoG 2016; GoG 2017). Concerted efforts during the past three decades to improve child and maternal nutritional well-being have produced mixed results. Stunting declined progressively from 29.9 percent in 2003 to 18 percent in 2018. The decline in wasting has been less significant, from 9.5 percent in 1998 to 4.7 percent in 2018 (GSS 2016; GSS 2018). Importantly, age-related and socio-economic disparities in stunting and wasting remain persistent and high, especially in the northern sector of the country (USAID 2018). Likewise, anemia prevalence in children and women of reproductive age remains high, and overweight and obesity is an emerging problem with profound current and future negative effects (GoG 2016; GSS 2016; USAID 2018).

The National Nutrition Policy (2016) and Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (2018–2021) link nutrition and resilience to human and economic development and provide a framework for a broad range of sectors to align. These policy documents align on three policy objectives for nutrition and resilience that include a focus on ensuring: high coverage of high-impact nutrition-specific interventions to address the immediate causes of malnutrition; high coverage of high-impact nutrition-sensitive interventions to address the underlying causes of malnutrition; and a repositioning of nutrition and resilience as a priority national developmental issue to address basic issues in the enabling environment (GoG 2016; GoG 2017).

To sustain and scale-up Ghana's efforts to improve the nutritional status of women and children, funding for effective nutrition and resilience activities at high coverage is needed. However, over the years, insufficient resource mobilization and allocation have affected the implementation of nutrition and resilience policies. Funding towards this area is inadequate, irregular, and unpredictable. Leveraging the existing funding for multi-sectoral activities to cover nutrition and resilience and mobilizing additional funding for these activities is needed (GoG 2016; GoG 2017).

To support the Government of Ghana's (GoG) efforts to create an enabling environment, and to build capacity for optimal financing, USAID Advancing Nutrition supported 8 of the 17 target districts in Northern Ghana to conduct an expenditure analysis of nutrition and resilience activities. This falls under an overall objective to strengthen district-level decision-making on planning and coordination towards the mobilization of additional resources for nutrition and resilience in the country.

Methods

Scoping Phase

The team started the activity in February 2021 using a set of consultations with a core group of stakeholders. The key stakeholders were the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC); stakeholders at the national level, including the Ghana Health Service; stakeholders from the participating districts; The Ghana SUN Academic Platform; and the Project Advisory Panel, which comprised members of the SUN Platform in Ghana. These engagements helped the team align on the process and scope of the expenditure analysis, as well as solicited the buy-in of stakeholders concerning the exercise. In addition, it helped identify the needs and priorities of potential data users. The NDPC provided leadership and guidance for this process.

Engagements with the Project Advisory Panel and the Ghana SUN Academic Platform were instrumental in developing the framework used to map nutrition and resilience activities, and in refining the data collection tool and methods, such as the identification and weighting of multisectoral budgets and expenditures and the determination of the trade-off between accuracy and replicability of the exercise.

The engagement with districts focused on the identification and description of local multi-sectoral nutrition and resilience activities and expenditures.

The product of the stakeholder engagements was a framework that outlined the scope of the analysis and criteria for categorizing an activity as a nutrition and resilience activity. The full list of objective and strategy areas is available in appendix A.

Sample Selection

In the 4 regions in Northern Ghana, 8 of 17 USAID target districts were purposively selected for the exercise. For many years, USAID has provided significant funding support to nutrition and resilience activities in this part of Ghana. The districts were stratified, based on their region, into four groups and then two districts were selected from each region (see table 1). In the regions with more than two districts, stakeholders agreed that one more rural district and one more urban district would be selected to capture the variety of experiences in conducting an expenditure analysis. The urban-rural districts were distinguished based on whether they were a municipality or a district.

Table 1: Sampled Districts for the Expenditure Analysis

Northern	Yendi Municipality
	Karaga District
North East	Mamprugu-Moagduri District
	East Mamprusi Municipality
Upper East	Bawku Municipality
	Tempene District
Upper West	Wa East District
	Nadowli-Kaleo District

Data Collection

USAID Advancing Nutrition collected data between May and June 2021. The first step involved an extensive review of nutrition policies and public financial management (PFM)-related documents in Ghana. The second step included in-depth interviews—both focus groups and one-on-one meetings at the district level—to collect activity-level data on districts' budget allocations, releases, and expenditures towards nutrition and resilience activities. Focus group participants came from relevant administrative and technical departments implementing nutrition (both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive) and resilience activities. These departments included the Agriculture, Central Administrations, Environmental Health and Sanitation, Ghana Education Service, District Health Directorate, Social Welfare and Community Development, and Business Advisory Center. The Central Administrations of the district assemblies coordinated the process. All nutrition-relevant sectors at the district level participated in the exercise. Their financial data were triangulated from the district composite and departmental budgets and accounts records, which helped ensure uniformity in the data reported from all the sources across the districts. During data collection, we captured the information listed below.

The detailed explanation of sector, objective area, strategy area, and focus area are presented in annex I:

- a. year and quarter
- b. type and source of funding
- c. sector
- d. objective area
- e. strategy area
- f. focus area (nutrition-specific or nutrition-sensitive).

Data Validation and Analysis

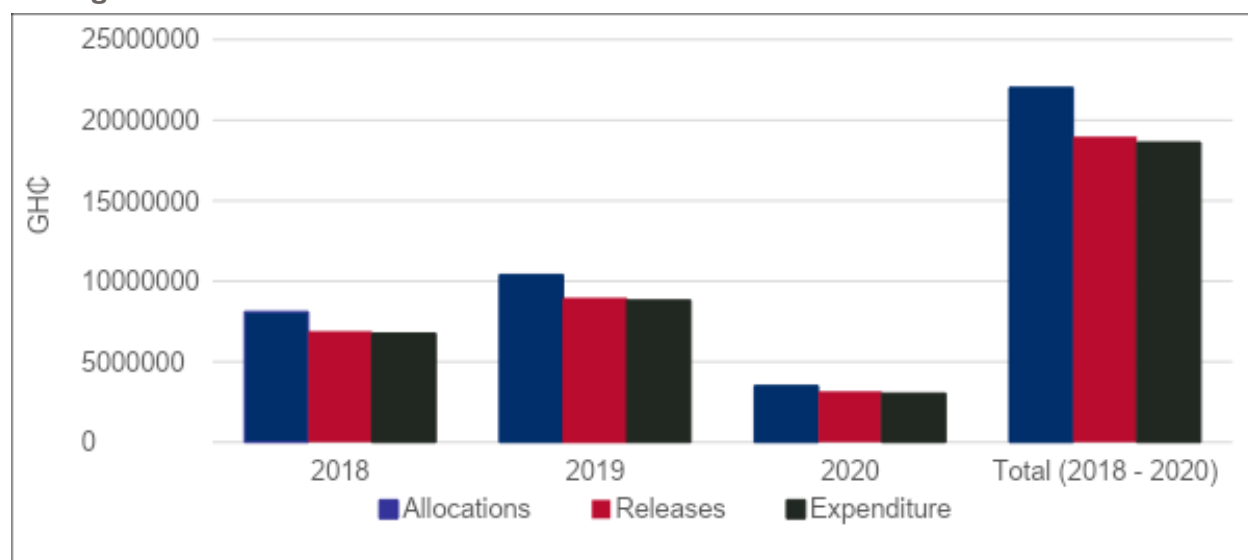
After entering the data collected into Microsoft Excel spreadsheets, we reviewed the figures with the District Nutrition Committees. Any issues or discrepancies were flagged, discussed, and addressed. Where this was not possible, the validation was jointly done by the departmental focal persons and the District Planning and Budget Officers. We used Microsoft Excel to analyze the data. We created aggregate allocations, releases, and expenditures on nutrition and resilience activities. For some variables, we converted these aggregates to percentages. The results were then presented in graphs.

Findings

Total Funding for Nutrition and Resilience Activities

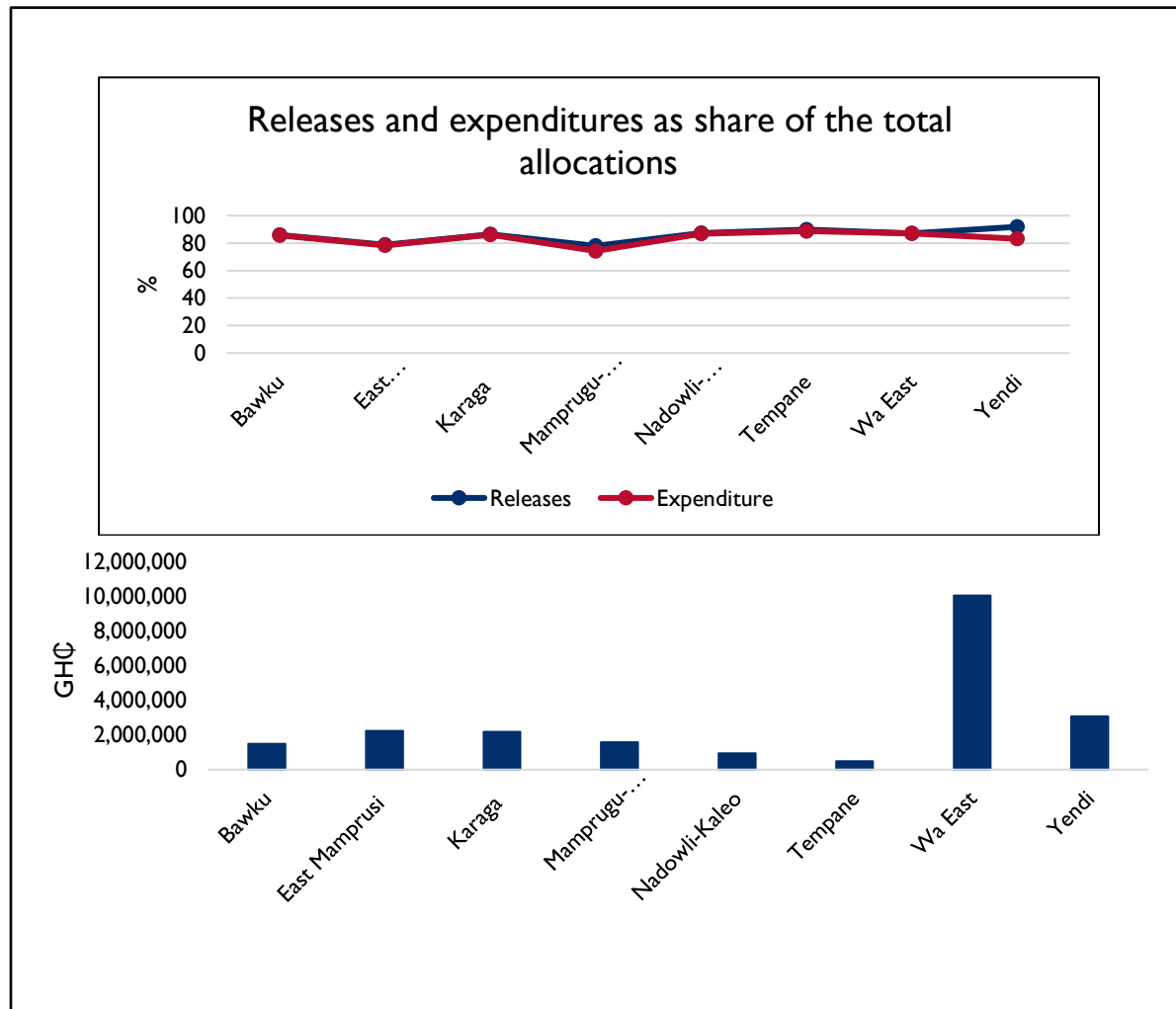
The analysis of district-level funds revealed a low level of investment in nutrition and resilience activities during the 2018 to 2020 time period. The estimated total amount allocated to nutrition and resilience activities across the eight districts between 2018 and 2020 was GH¢ 22,019,944.11 (figure 1); 86.2 percent of these allocations were released and GH¢ 18,651,120.29 (i.e., 84.7 percent) was spent.

Figure 1: Funds Allocated, Released, and Spent for Nutrition and Resilience Activities in the Eight Districts



Funding for nutrition and resilience activities was highest in Wa East and lowest in Tempene District across the period. The allocations and expenditures towards nutrition and resilience in Wa East were about 20 times higher than for Tempene District (figure 2).

Figure 2: Total Allocations towards Nutrition and Resilience Activities by Districts, 2018–2020



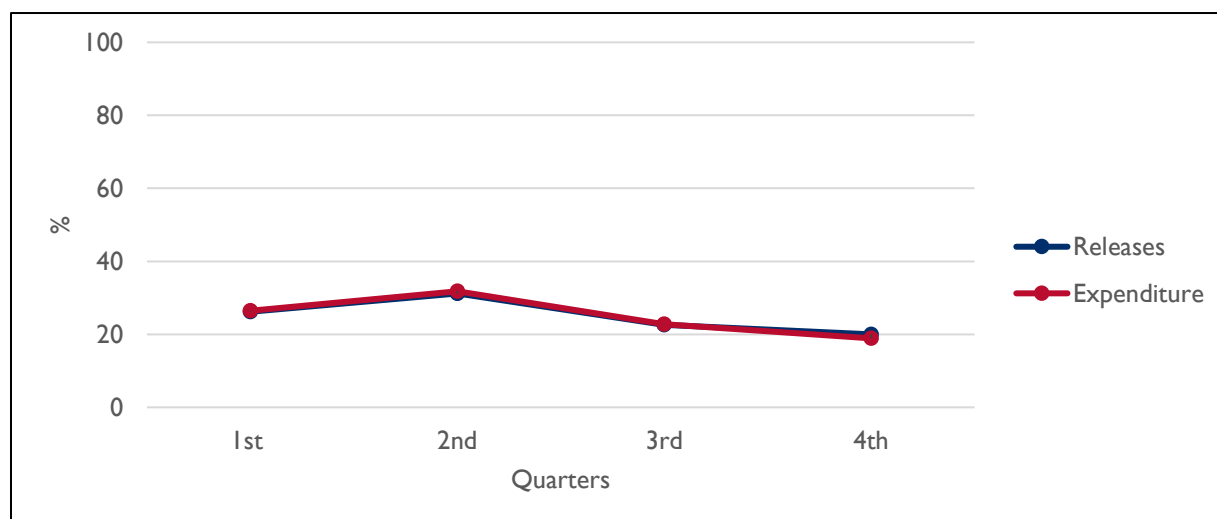
Funding by Year

Annually, the highest investment was in 2019 when GH¢ 8,816,913.63 was spent across the districts. However, there were significant year-to-year variations in funding. In 2020, a marked decline was recorded across the allocations (66.3 percent), releases (64.5 percent), and expenditures (65.5 percent) from the 2019 levels. This was observed for all districts, except for Yendi Municipal District, which showed a progressive year-to-year increase in funding across the period.

Funding by Quarter

In terms of the timing of when funds were released, we found that 31.0 percent (GH¢ 5,924,580.7) was released in the second quarter. Expenditures were also highest in the second quarter, where 31.8 percent (GH¢ 5,912,108.26) of the total funds were expended (figure 3).

Figure 3: Share of Funds Released for and Spent on Nutrition and Resilience Activities in the Eight Districts, by Quarter

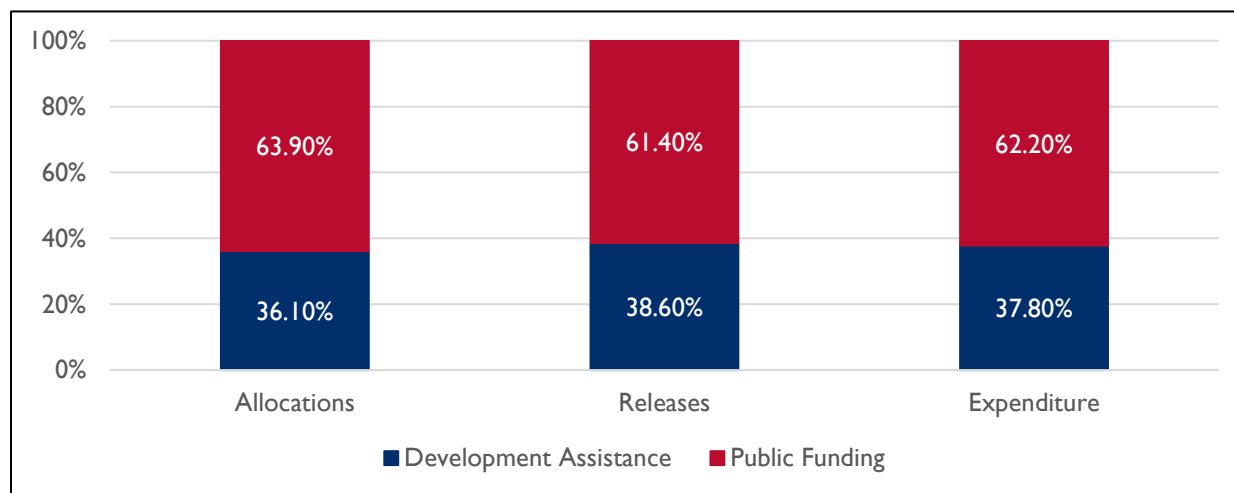


Half the districts had the highest releases in the second quarter. In Wa East and Tempene Districts, the releases and expenditures were highest in the first quarter. In the Bawku and Yendi Municipal Districts, the highest releases and expenditures were in the third and fourth quarters, respectively.

Funding by Funding Types

By funding-type, public funds (include any revenue and money passing through the government budget; salaries, funds for project-specific activities etc) made up 63.9 percent of the allocations (GH¢ 14,072,591.34), 61.4 percent of the releases (GH¢ 11,659,333.27), and 62.2 percent of the expenditures (GH¢ 11,587,114.45) (figure 4). Higher public funding than development assistance for nutrition and resilience activities is attributable to central government funding for the Ghana School Feeding Programme. Therefore, in districts such as Wa East with more schools enrolled in the programme, public funding was higher than development assistance.

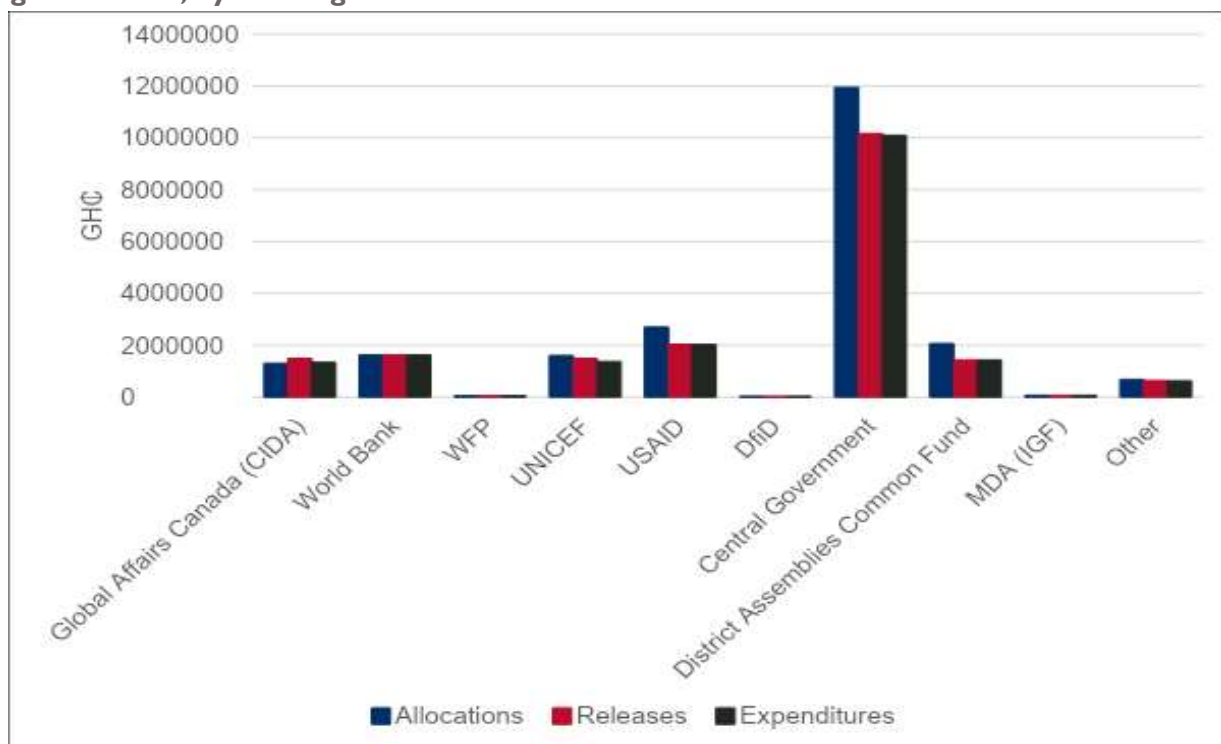
Figure 4: Share of Funds Allocated, Released, and Spent on Nutrition and Resilience Activities in the Eight Districts, by Funding Type



Funding by Funding Source

As illustrated in figure 5, central government funding accounted for the largest investments in nutrition and resilience activities across the period (an estimated total expenditure of GH¢ 10,094,053.18 in the districts [i.e., 54.2 percent of the total expenditures]). However, comparatively, the budget execution rate was higher for development assistance than public funding, meaning that the percentage of the executed budget was higher for development assistance than for public funding. Of the development partners, USAID contributed the most towards nutrition and resilience activities (expenditure of GH¢ 2,022,119.2 [i.e., 10.9 percent of all expenditures in all study districts and all years]).

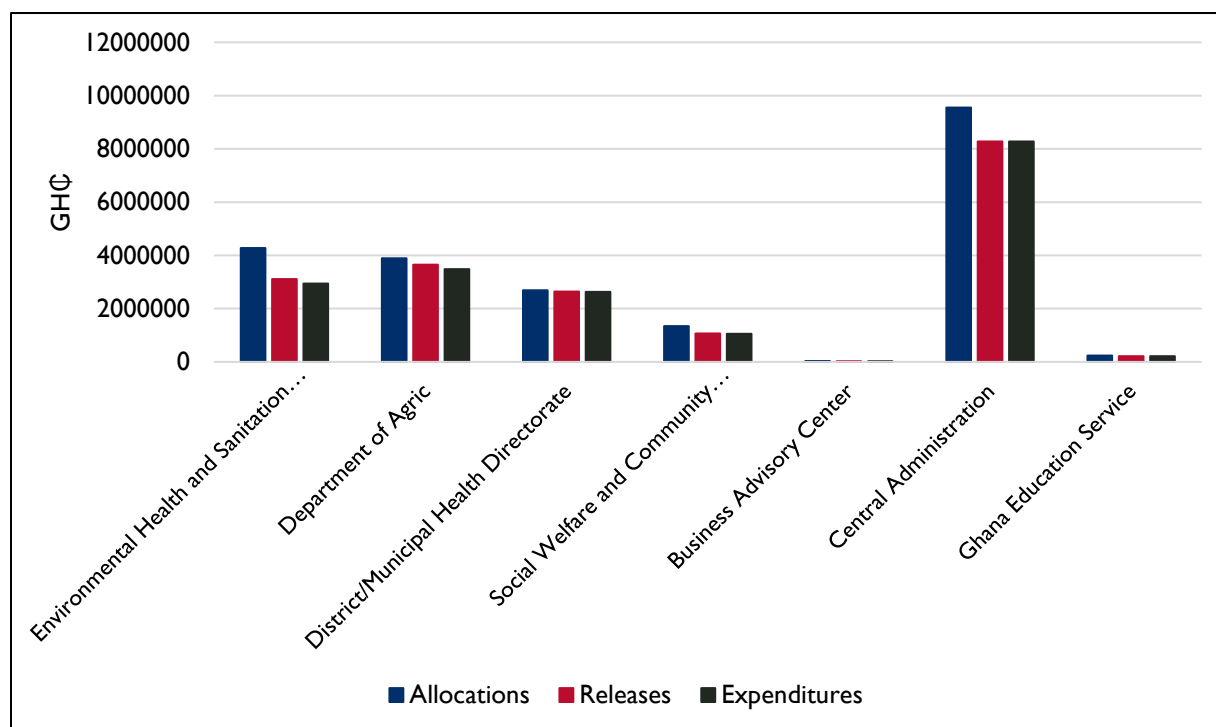
Figure 5: Funds Allocated, Released, and Spent on Nutrition and Resilience Activities in the Eight Districts, by Funding Source



Funding by Implementing Sector

The Central Administrations allocated (GH¢ 9,557,481.1) and spent the most towards nutrition and resilience activities (GH¢ 8,278,843.7 [i.e., 44.5 percent of the total expenditures]) (figure 6). The Central Administrations are the custodians of the budgets and funds of the municipal and district assemblies (MDAs) and have traditionally been known to spend funds on behalf of MDAs. The agriculture sector was the second-highest sector funding nutrition and resilience activities. The sector spent an estimated total of GH¢ 3,479,245.93 (i.e., 18.7 percent of the total expenditures) between 2018 and 2020. Individual district analysis however portrayed a different picture with prioritization of funding distributed across the different sectors. It was only in Wa East District where the Central Administration spent the most funds towards nutrition and resilience activities.

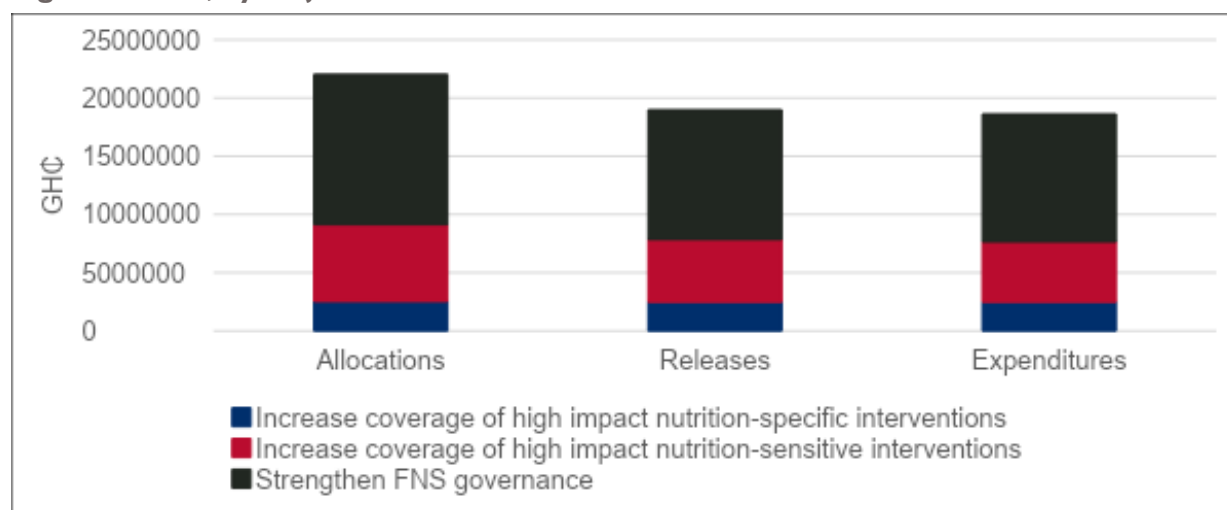
Figure 6: Funds Allocated, Released, and Spent on Nutrition and Resilience Activities in the Eight Districts, by Implementing Sector



Funding by Objective Area

Across the period, priority was given to strengthening food and nutrition security governance where the expenditure in this objective area was GH¢ 10,971,722.2 (i.e., 58.9 percent of the total expenditures). The nutrition security governance objective area highlights activities such as development of nutrition strategies and policies, nutrition stakeholder coordination, strengthening multi-sector platform for decision making on nutrition, institutional and organizational capacity building as well as developing capacity for resource mobilization (refer to annex 1). On the other hand, the smallest investments were in high-impact nutrition-specific interventions (interventions that address direct determinants of malnutrition), where the districts spent an estimated GH¢ 2,478,465.9 (i.e., 13.3 percent of the total expenditures). The investments to strengthen food and nutrition security governance was, therefore, about four times higher than that for high-impact nutrition-specific interventions (figure 7).

Figure 7: Funds Allocated, Released, and Spent on Nutrition and Resilience Activities in the Eight Districts, by Objective Area

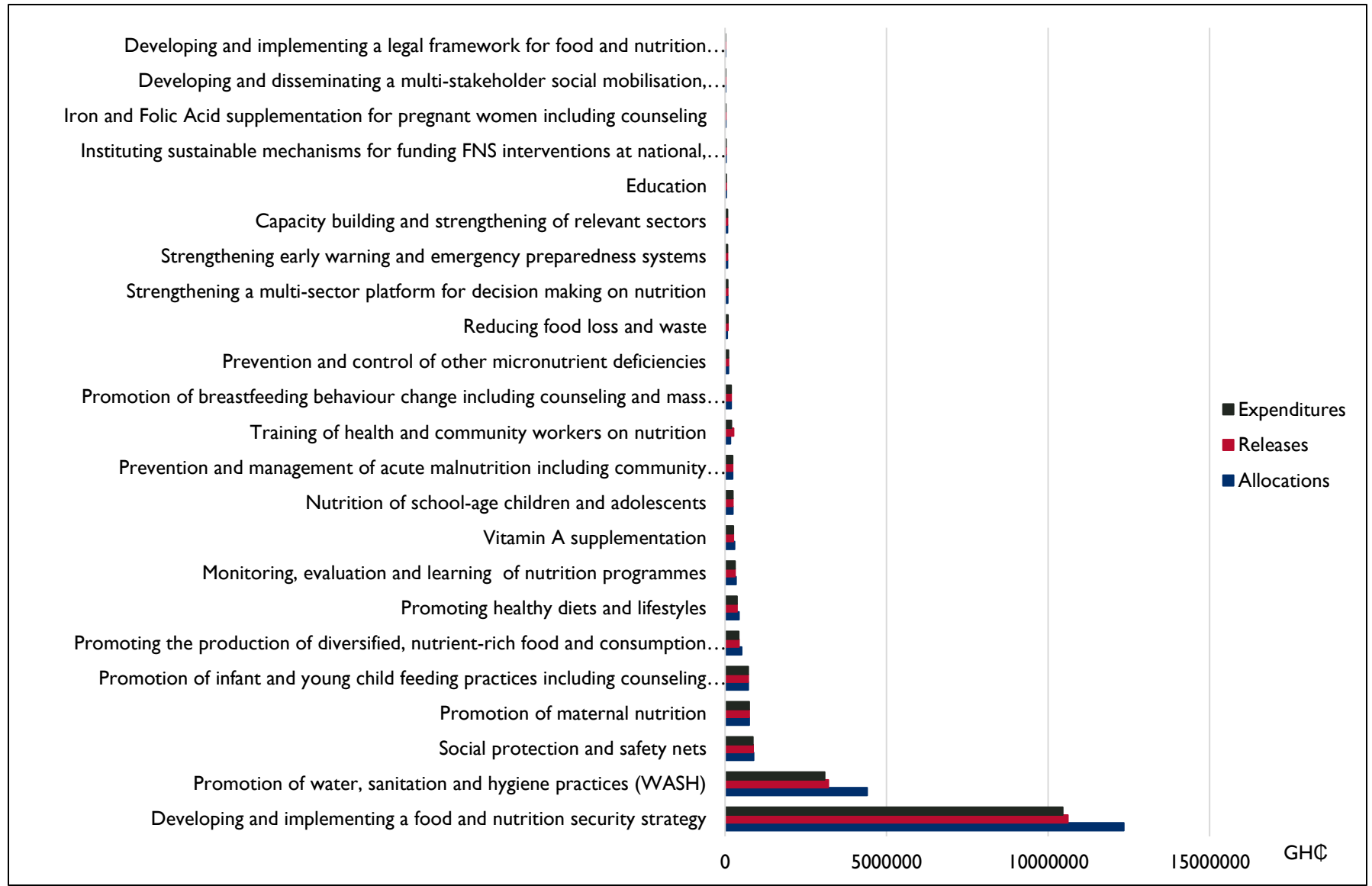


Individually, half the districts prioritized investments in high-impact nutrition-sensitive interventions (addresses the underlying determinants of child nutrition). Three districts prioritized strengthening food and nutrition security governance. It was only the Nadowli-Kaleo District that prioritized investment in high-impact nutrition-specific interventions across the period.

Funding by Strategy Area

Across the period, 23 strategy areas were prioritized for investments in the 8 districts (figure 8). The highest expenditures, 56.2 percent, were towards the development and implementation of food and nutrition security strategies (GH¢ 10,458,664.12). When examined with a socio-economic lens, this finding is predictable as agriculture is the mainstay of the economies of these districts, and subsistence farming is the main occupation of households. The second-highest prioritized strategy area for investment was promoting water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) practices where GH¢ 3,083,906.12 was spent (i.e., 16.6 percent of the total expenditures). The smallest investment was made towards the development and implementation of a legal framework for the food and nutrition security governance strategy area where GH¢ 5,169 was allocated, released, and spent across the districts (i.e., 0.03 percent of the total expenditures). In most districts, developing and implementing a Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) strategy and promoting WASH practices were the top two prioritized strategy areas for investments across the period.

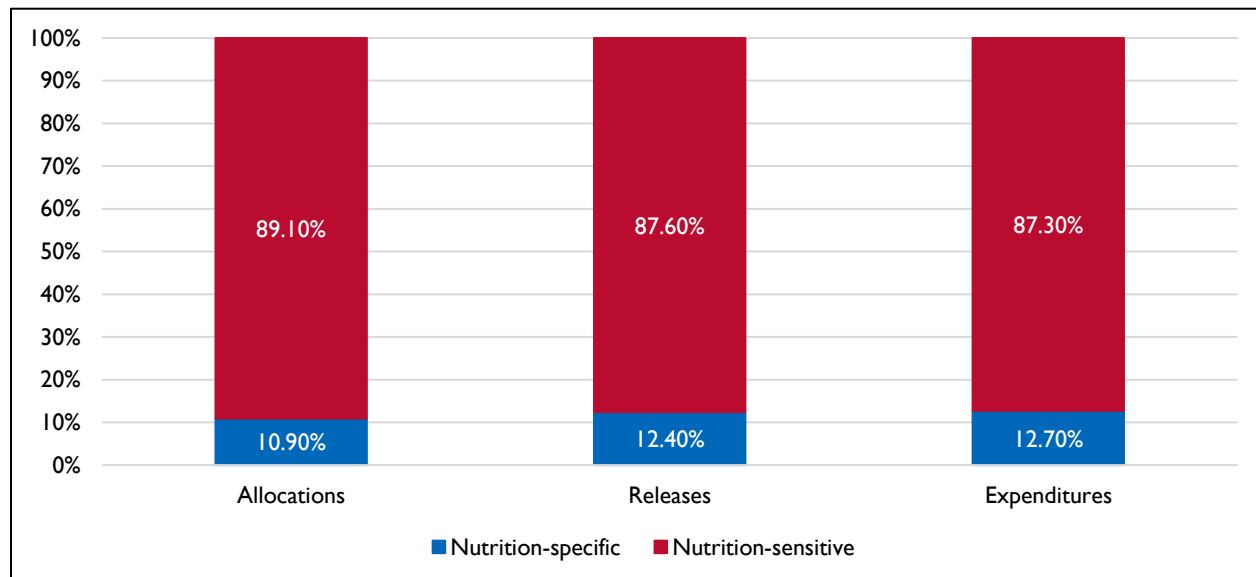
Figure 8: Funds Allocated, Released, and Spent on Nutrition and Resilience Activities in the Eight Districts, by Strategy Area



Funding by Focus Area

Between 2018 and 2020, 89.1 percent of the allocations (GH¢ 19,615,780.48), 87.6 percent of the releases (GH¢ 16,619,104.92), and 87.3 percent of the expenditures (GH¢ 16,260,855.27) were towards nutrition-sensitive activities and interventions (figure 9). Contributing to this are the investments in the Ghana School Feeding Programme, as mentioned above. Individually, it was only Nadowli-Kaleo District that prioritized the nutrition-specific focus area for investments (see annex 2). All other districts allocated more to the nutrition-sensitive focus area.

Figure 9: Funds Allocated, Released, and Spent on Nutrition and Resilience Activities in the Eight Districts, by Focus Area



Discussion and Recommendations

Although Ghana has improved child and maternal nutritional well-being, the same cannot be said of adequacy and sustainability in funding for nutrition and resilience activities (Gongwer and Aryeetey 2014; Laar et al. 2015). Traditionally, nutrition and resilience have always been underfunded areas, owing to a lack of a dedicated funding stream at the national, regional, and district levels of government (Brantuo et al. 2009; Ghartey 2010). Our analysis revealed significant variation in funding for nutrition and resilience activities, with a dramatic decline in 2020.

However, the results show that a larger percentage of funding for nutrition and resilience activities comes from public funding than from development assistance. Since 2012, both the public funding and development assistance fiscal space for nutrition have been shrinking. On the public funds front, a low prioritization and lack of commitments that translate into actual investments have led to this decline (Gongwer and Aryeetey 2014; Laar et al. 2015). For development assistance, the transition from downstream financial to upstream technical support as the country attained lower-middle-income status impacted the financing for nutrition and resilience. As expected during this type of transition, development assistance for nutrition and resilience dwindled, even though government funding of the downstream level was always inadequate (Laar et al. 2015). More recently, the COVID-19 pandemic rapidly shrunk funding for nutrition and resilience. Although the effect of this is being felt across all sectors, funding for nutrition and resilience has dried up faster than for other sectors.

The findings of this analysis confirmed the generally low levels of funding for nutrition and resilience activities. The end of two large projects, USAID's Resiliency in Northern Ghana (RING I) project and the World Bank Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition Improvement Project (MCHNP), created a funding gap that has not yet been filled. Until the closure of the two projects, they provided the only stable source of funding towards district-level nutrition and resilience activities.

Another issue is the unpredictability of funding for nutrition and resilience. The fragmented flow of public funds across the levels of the system crowds out financing for nutrition and resilience activities in all sectors. For instance, at the time of data collection, there was a backlog of three-quarters arrears in the disbursement of the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), with DACF's being the statutory funding stream to the MDAs. Even when the DACF is released, what hits the accounts of the districts rarely exceeds 3.5 percent of their respective quotas. This contributes to the low expenditures on nutrition and resilience activities by districts at this level. On the development partner front, delays in the disbursement of funds arise due to delays in grant management.

Generally, the experience in collecting this data showed that there is weak monitoring and evaluation of the budget execution for nutrition and resilience. How the budget formulation and execution process is evaluated informs the next cycle, and so weak monitoring and evaluation of nutrition and resilience budgets and their execution contribute to the lower funding allocations to this area as a public priority. This is exacerbated by the parallel public sector and donor budgets, which give rise to inefficiencies in allocations and expenditures towards nutrition and resilience activities (Laar et al. 2015; SUN Movement Ghana 2017).

Informed by the findings of the expenditure analysis and the general climate of funding for nutrition and resilience in Ghana, we have two main recommendations for (a) increasing funding allocations for nutrition and resilience activities and (b) improving PFM and potential nutrition-supportive budgetary reforms.

I. Increasing funding allocations for nutrition and resilience

The key challenge identified is inadequate funding for nutrition and resilience attributed to low prioritization. Therefore, in the context of the shrinking fiscal space, domestic resource mobilization should be the key to increased public sector spending on nutrition and resilience. The government at the different levels will need to explore innovative financing mechanisms to compensate for the dwindling development assistance for nutrition and resilience. Specifically, each sector should develop a financing strategy for nutrition and resilience that aligns with the nutrition plans of the country and builds off the national nutrition financing strategy.

Findings from this expenditure analysis could be used for advocacy and dialogue for greater prioritization of nutrition and resilience across sectors. Further, in the health and agriculture sectors, in particular, several activities are nutrition-sensitive, and it is important to target them for advocacy for increased funding. See table 2.

Sufficiency and sustainability in funding for nutrition and resilience will require joint budgeting by the different funding sources. High-level budgeting will not only lead to the pooling of funds, which will expand the fiscal space, but it will also serve to improve efficiency in the allocation and spending towards nutrition and resilience.

Table 2: Challenges and Recommendations for Increasing Funding Allocations for Nutrition and Resilience Activities

Challenges	Recommendations
Due to budget ceilings, the amounts allocated to nutrition and resilience activities is usually not enough to implement the activities completely	Budgetary allocations should be increased and the funds paid directly into the accounts of the departments
Delay in releases of funds for the implementation of the activities	Timely release of the funds is necessary for the execution of activities
Inadequate multi-sectoral collaboration in budgeting	Sensitization towards improved multi-sectoral collaboration

2. Improving spending on nutrition and resilience activities

Improving the budgeting processes alone is unlikely to be an effective tool for increasing financing for nutrition and resilience without efforts to improve spending. To do that requires reforms in PFM systems and capacity strengthening for improved PFM. Care must, therefore, be taken when identifying ways to increase and sustain nutrition and resilience financing so that the process will not lead to quick fixes at the expense of systems strengthening.

First, nutrition and resilience policies must be linked to budgets to strengthen the relationship between medium-term planning and annual budget preparation across all sectors. This will ensure a systematic and targeted approach to strengthen the environments of nutrition and resilience financing.

PFM reforms are needed to routinize financial monitoring and reporting on nutrition and resilience at all levels. At this time, there are no line items in the budget for nutrition or resilience activities per se; so, for example, this might involve developing a budget line or lines for nutrition and resilience activities. Currently, funding for nutrition and resilience is embedded in multiple budget lines or uses new public expenditure categories.

In addition, by strengthening the accountability mechanisms, the capacities of the nutrition-relevant MDAs will also be strengthened to institutionalize financial monitoring and periodic expenditure surveys, as well as for the analysis and utilization of relevant nutrition and resilience financial information.

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Annexes

Annex I. Nutrition and Resilience Focus, Objective, and Strategy Areas

Focus Areas	Objective Areas	Strategy Areas
Nutrition-specific	Increase coverage of high-impact nutrition-specific interventions	Vitamin A supplementation
		Iron and folic acid supplementation for pregnant women, including counselling
		Prevention and control of other micronutrient deficiencies
		Promotion of breastfeeding behaviour change, including counselling and mass media
		Promotion of infant and young child feeding practices, including counselling and mass media
		Promotion of maternal nutrition
		Nutrition of school-age children and adolescents
		Prevention and management of acute malnutrition, including community management of acute malnutrition
		Nutrition in emergencies
		Prevention and management of obesity and non-communicable diseases
Nutrition-sensitive	Increase coverage of high-impact nutrition-sensitive interventions	Promotion of WASH
		Training of health and community workers on nutrition
		Social protection and safety nets
		Education
		Reducing food loss and waste
		Promoting the production of diversified, nutrient-rich food, and consumption of nutritious foods
		Strengthening early warning and emergency preparedness systems
		Promoting healthy diets and lifestyles
	Strengthen food and nutrition security governance	Monitoring, evaluation, and learning of nutrition programmes
		Developing and implementing a food and nutrition security strategy

		Capacity building and strengthening of relevant sectors
		Developing and disseminating a multi-stakeholder social mobilization, advocacy, and communications strategy on food and nutrition security
		Instituting sustainable mechanisms for funding FNS interventions at national, regional, and district levels
		Strengthening a multi-sector platform for decision making on nutrition
		Developing and implementing a legal framework for food and nutrition security governance

Annex 2. District Level Analysis

1. Bawku Municipal Analysis Report. USAID Advancing Nutrition: Nutrition and resilience district expenditure analysis in Ghana.



Bawku Municipal.pdf

2. East Mamprusi Municipal Analysis Report. USAID Advancing Nutrition: Nutrition and resilience district expenditure analysis in Ghana.



East Mamprusi
Municipality.pdf

3. Karaga District Analysis Report. USAID Advancing Nutrition: Nutrition and resilience district expenditure analysis in Ghana.



Karaga District.pdf

4. Mamprugu-Moagduri District Analysis Report. USAID Advancing Nutrition: Nutrition and resilience district expenditure analysis in Ghana.



Mamprugu-Moagduri
dist.pdf

5. Nadowli-Kaleo District Analysis Report. USAID Advancing Nutrition: Nutrition and resilience district expenditure analysis in Ghana.



Nadowli-Kaleo
Dist.pdf

6. Tempene District Analysis Report. USAID Advancing Nutrition: Nutrition and resilience district expenditure analysis in Ghana.



Tempene District.pdf

7. Wa East District Analysis Report. USAID Advancing Nutrition: Nutrition and resilience district expenditure analysis in Ghana.



Wa East District.pdf

8. Yendi Municipal Analysis Report. USAID Advancing Nutrition: Nutrition and resilience district expenditure analysis in Ghana.



Yendi Municipal
AMH.pdf



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