# Trends in Ghana's Food and Nutrition Security budget allocations and expenditures from 2017—2020



## Introduction

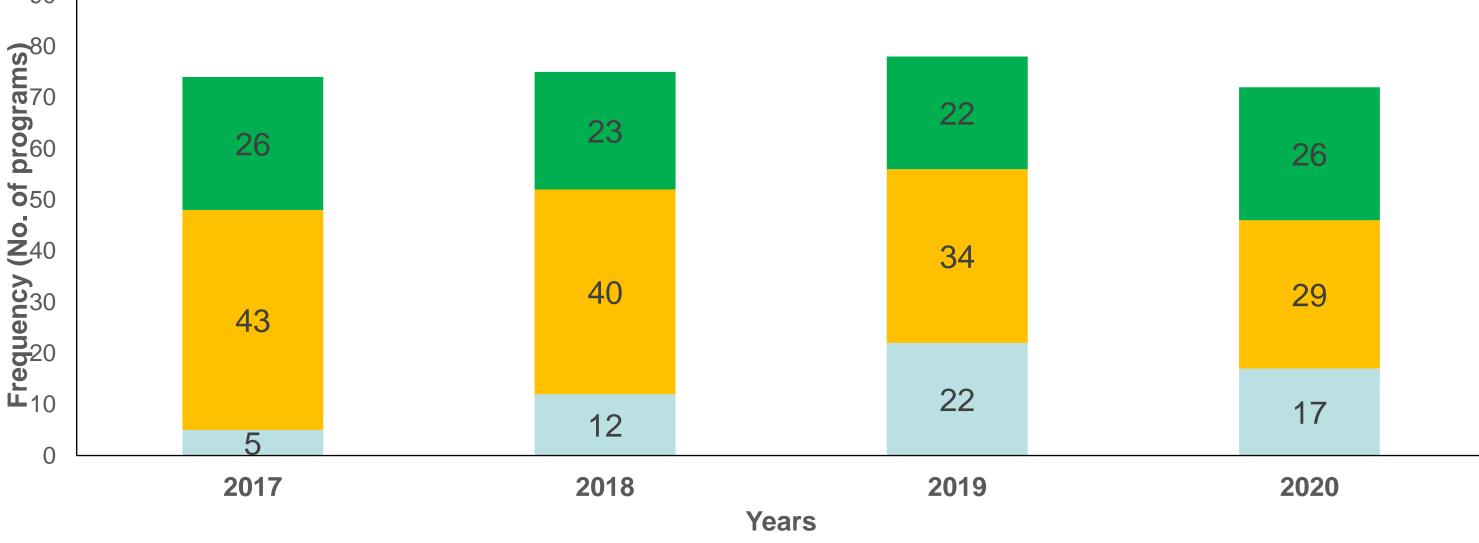
- Increased mobilization of resources for food and nutrition security (FNS) is crucial to reducing the high rates of malnutrition that cost countries trillions of dollars in lost productivity and healthcare expenses.
- However, tracking the funding committed in this area is not easy due to nutrition being multisectoral (Aho et al., 2018).
- Given that timely FNS financing data are needed at the country to support domestic resource mobilization for FNS and to help make the case for additional investment, we aimed to evaluate the FNS budget allocations and expenditures in Ghana from 2017—2020.

## Methods

- ✤ Design: This was a secondary data analysis of the 2017—2020 Ghana's budget allocations (BA) and expenditure (BE) data extracted from the Ghana Integrated Financial Management Information System (GIFMIS).
- ✤ Data handling: Data was examined in its entirety for BA and BE to various ministries with the goal of identifying support for FNS programs. BA and BE for the identified FNS programs were then examined and weighted based on the type of nutrition interventions and sector areas following the West African consultation on nutrition financing tracking methodology (Aho et al., 2018).
- Statistical analysis: Data was analysed following the SPRING nutrition budget analysis tool and reporting format (SPRING, 2018).

## **Findings and Interpretations**

## Trends in annual food and nutrition security (FNS) programs in Ghana (2017–2020) by nutrition intervention groups

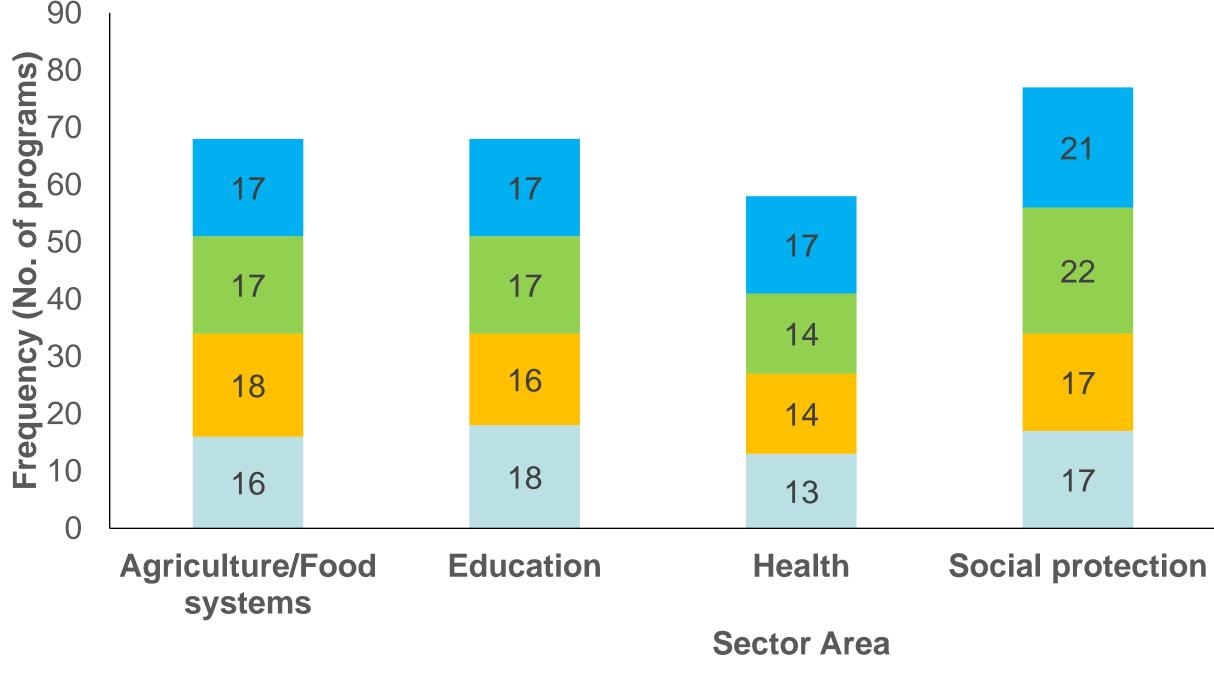


Nutrition Friendly

Sensitive Specific

## Trends in annual FNS programs in Ghana (2017—2020) by sector areas

**2017 2018 2019 2020** 



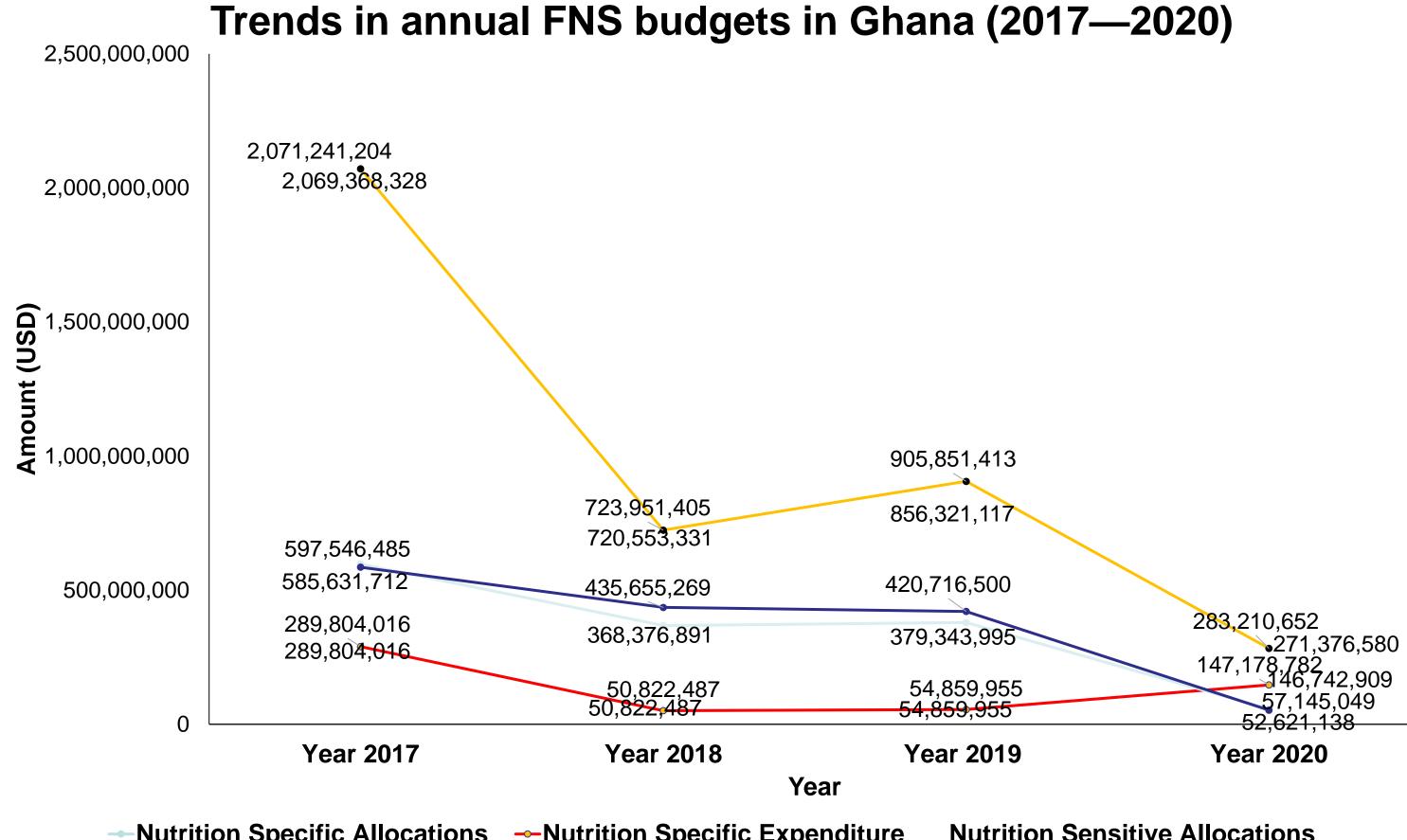
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## Findings and Interpretations cont'd



WASH



---Nutrition Specific Expenditure Nutrition Sensitive Allocations -Nutrition Specific Allocations - Nutrition Sensitive Expenditure – Nutrition friendly Allocations – Nutrition friendly Expenditure

- ✤ No significant differences in BA and BE but there were significant differences across
- Expenditure for SP interventions decreased gradually from USD 289,804,016 in 2017 to USD 146,742,909 in 2020 whiles expenditure for SE interventions decreased significantly from 2017 (USD 2,071,241,204) to 2020 (USD 283,210,653).

## Government of Ghana (GoG) FNS expenditure (2017—2020) by nutrition intervention groups

Nutrition category	No.	2017	2018	2019	2020
Specific	34	289,804,016	50,822,487	54,859,955	146,742,909
Sensitive	117	2,071,241,204	723,951,405	905,851,413	283,210,653
Nutrition friendly	99	585,631,712	435,655,269	420,716,500	52,621,138
Grand Total	250	2,946,676,931	1,210,429,161	1,381,427,869	482,574,700

- ✤ GoG FNS expenditure was highest for SE (USD 3,984,254,674) and least for SP (USD 542,229,368).
- SE interventions were top priority for both GoG and donor agencies ✤ GoG expenditure (USD 6,021,108,661) for all SP, SE and FR interventions were
- significantly higher than donors' expenditure (USD 412,728,713).

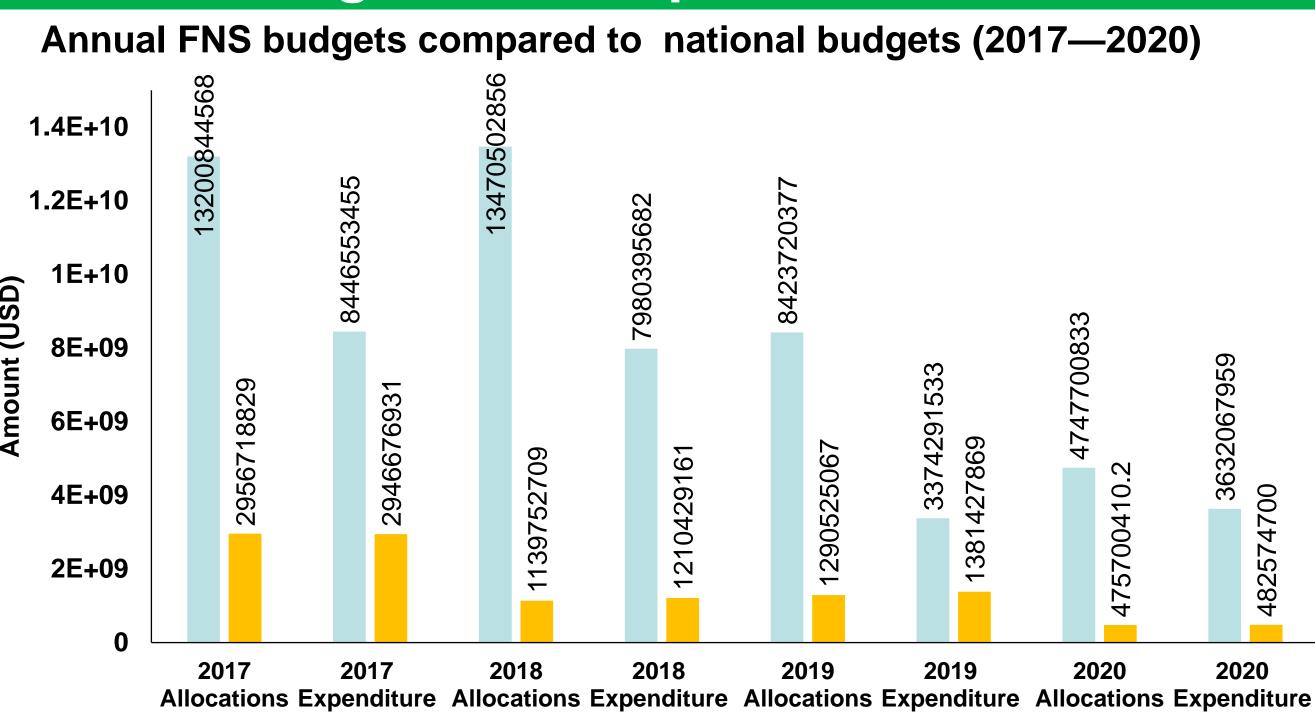
## GoG FNS expenditure (2017—2020) by sector areas

Sector Area	No.	2017	2018	2019	2020
Agriculture/Food		308,586,502	244,332,244	310,010,933	190,641,245
systems	84				
Education	25	1,358,310,013	428,303,562	395,336,503	25,836,843
Health	45	996,691,769	438,115,532	514,394,488	144,650,258
Social protection	70	228,267,911	36,322,806	116,534,283	114,964,341
WASH	26	54,820,736	63,355,017	45,151,661	6,482,013
Grand Total	250	2,946,676,931	1,210,429,161	1,381,427,869	482,574,700

and least for water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) (USD 169,809,427). expenditure but was mainly used for payment of salary of GoG workers.

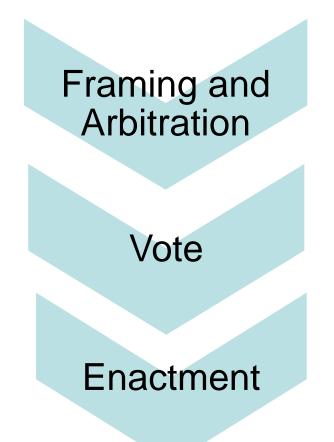
✤ GoG FNS expenditure was highest for agriculture/ food systems (USD 1,053,570,924) Donors' FNS expenditure was highest for health interventions (USD 181,501,072) GoG expenditure for each sector area was significantly higher than donors'

nutrition sensitive (SE), nutrition specific (SP) and nutrition friendly (FR) budget lines.



2017 to 10.02% in 2020.

## General budget preparation process of the GoG



- based on advice from the Ministry of Finance.

- FNS expenditure.
- budget analysis.

Aho A, Kabore J, Siri A, Tou Nana A, Gueye IN, Ndiaye S, Nebie G, Toure F, Faye Malick, Diouf A, Zagre NM. West African consultation on nutrition financing tracking methodology UNICEF West and Central Africa Regional Office, Action Against Hunger West Africa Regional Office. 2018. SPRING 2018 User's Guide to the Nutrition Budget Analysis Tool: User's Guide, 2nd Edition Arlington, VA: Strengthening Partnerships, Results, and Innovations in Nutrition Globally (SPRING) Project.

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Findings and Interpretations cont'd

Yearly budget allocations and expenditure

Food and Nutrition Security Budget

Comparing the FNS budget lines to the overall national budget, it was observed that allocations to FNS budget items decreased from 22.40% in

Compared to national expenditure, FNS expenditure in 2017 was 34.89%, 15.17% in 2018, 40.14% in 2019, and 13.29% in 2020.

National Development Planning

- Commission
- Departments/ Ministries/ Institutions
- Ministry of Finance
- Parliament
- Ministry of Finance
- Presidency

Framing and arbitration for budget allocations in Ghana begins at the National Development Planning commission, ministries/ departments/ agencies and collated by the Ministry of Finance, approval done by the Parliament of Ghana

Approved budget is then enacted by the presidency focusing on its priority areas.

## Conclusions

FNS budget allocations and expenditure were significantly low compared to overall national budget allocations and expenditure. There were more BA and BE for SE compared to SP programs. GoG FNS expenditure was significantly higher compared to donors'

Government ownership and leadership are critical to successful

There is greater need for further actions and breakthrough strategy for increased domestic budget for FNS, especially for SP investments.

References