



REPUBLIC OF GHANA



Republic of Ghana

National
Development
Planning
Commission



GHANA'S 2025 NUTRITION FOR GROWTH (N4G) COMMITMENTS

Transforming Ghana's Food Systems: A Bold Path to Climate Resilience, Nutrition, Health, and Inclusive Social Protection by 2030



**National
Development
Planning
Commission**

unicef 
for every child



FOREWORD



Ghana has made significant strides in addressing food insecurity and malnutrition, yet critical challenges persist. The country faces a complex nutrition landscape, marked by the coexistence of undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, and obesity within the same populations, households, and individuals. These challenges underscore the urgent need for decisive local action, particularly as economic vulnerability, shifting food environments, and climate-related threats further limit access to nutritious foods for vulnerable populations.

Recognising these pressing concerns, Ghana has reaffirmed its commitment to transforming its food systems through multisectoral action and policy reforms. Major initiatives, such as the National Food-Based Dietary Guidelines, the Ghana Food Systems Strategy and Investment Plan (2023–2030), and regulatory frameworks, aim to promote healthier diets and combat food insecurity. For example, the enactment of a health tax, the enforcement of the Public Health Act, 2012 (Act 851), and a national strategy to eliminate industrially produced trans-fatty acids. Additionally, Ghana is currently implementing an ambitious forward-looking project dubbed the “Healthier Diets for Healthy Lives (HD4HL)”, which among others, aims to create an enabling environment for healthy food environments. The project has developed

a nutrient profiling system that underpins the development and implementation of policies such as a ‘Front-of-Pack Labelling’, ‘Marketing Regulations’, ‘Public Food Procurement and Service Policy’, and ‘Food-Related Fiscal Policy’ for the promotion of healthy diets.

Ghana’s active participation in the UN Food Systems Summit (UNFSS) and the Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit in 2021 has further reinforced its leadership in advancing sustainable nutrition and food security at both regional and global levels. Building on these efforts, Ghana’s 2025 N4G Commitments serve as a strategic roadmap to ensure sustainable food systems, equitable nutrition policies, and enhanced climate resilience by 2030.

This document consolidates Ghana’s 2021 N4G Commitments – previously structured to drive progress in key priority areas, including integrating nutrition into universal health coverage to ensure essential nutrition services reach the most vulnerable populations, building sustainable food systems by promoting safe, healthy, and nutrient-rich diets while minimising food loss and waste, strengthening resilience and climate adaptation to enhance the ability of communities and food systems to withstand economic and environmental shocks, mobilising financing for nutrition to ensure adequate resources are allocated

for effective nutrition interventions, and enhancing data-driven accountability by improving nutrition data governance and tracking progress through robust monitoring frameworks.

To streamline and prioritise efforts to effectively implement these commitments, Ghana's updated 2025 N4G Commitments are categorised into three key areas:

- **Programmatic/Interventional Commitments:** Direct interventions aimed at reducing malnutrition, implementing food-based dietary guidelines, minimising food loss and waste, and enhancing food safety governance.
- **Policy/Strategy Commitments:** Development and enforcement of policies that support sustainable nutrition, including maternity leave extensions, a nutrient profiling system, strengthened agricultural policies for gender equity, and a multisectoral nutrition policy that integrates climate resilience.
- **Financial/Investment Commitments:** Securing sustainable funding through institutionalised budget tracking, annual allocations for nutrition commodities, and aligning climate financing with sustainable diet interventions.

The commitments align with global, regional, and national frameworks, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the 2025 World Health Assembly (WHA) Nutrition Targets, the African Union's 10-year Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) CAADP Strategy and Action Plan, and the Kampala CAADP Declaration on Building Resilient and Sustainable Agrifood Systems in Africa (2026 to 2035). By integrating evidence-based interventions and fostering cross-sectoral collaboration, Ghana is well-positioned to accelerate progress toward achieving food security, improved public health, and inclusive economic growth.

Achieving these commitments will require strong political will, strategic partnerships, and active engagement from all stakeholders, including Government agencies, Civil Society, Development Partners, and the private sector. By adopting a comprehensive approach to food systems transformation, Ghana is not only addressing immediate nutrition challenges but also laying the foundation for a resilient, equitable, and sustainable future.

With only five years remaining to meet the 2030 SDGs, there is an urgent need for continued investment, policy enforcement, and innovation to ensure that all citizens - regardless of socioeconomic status - have access to safe, nutritious, and affordable food.



Hon Kwabena Mintah Akandoh
Minister of Health



Hon Eric Opoku
Minister of Food and Agriculture



Dr Nii Moi Thompson
Chairman, NDPC

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iv
ACRONYMS	v
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	vi
CONTEXT	1
Global context: advancing nutrition, health, and social protection in an era of poly-crises	1
Regional context: nutrition and sustainable development in Africa	2
National context: Ghana's public health nutrition landscape	3
GHANA'S 2025 NUTRITION FOR GROWTH (N4G)	
COMMITMENTS	6
REFERENCES	15
ANNEXES	16

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Government of Ghana, in collaboration with non-state actors, has consistently demonstrated a steadfast commitment to addressing critical national challenges, particularly those related to food insecurity and malnutrition. Over the years, strategic partnerships between government institutions, development partners, and food systems stakeholders have been instrumental in advancing Ghana's nutrition agenda. The development of the 2025 Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Commitments is a testament to this collective effort, reflecting a shared vision for a resilient, nutrition-secure, and equitable food system.

We extend our profound gratitude to Ghana's development partners, whose financial and technical support was pivotal in shaping these commitments. We acknowledge the contributions of UNICEF, the Clinton Health Access Initiative (CHAI), the Ghana Food Systems Transformation and Nutrition Security Cross-Sectoral Planning Group (FSTNS-CSPG), whose expertise and resources greatly enriched this process.

The development of the 2025 N4G Commitments was overseen by Mr. Nii-Odoi Odotei, Principal Planning Analyst of the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). Mr. Odotei's guidance ensured the strategic alignment with national development priorities. We are

especially grateful to Professor Amos Laar (Consultant/Professor of Public Health Nutrition, School of Public Health, University of Ghana) for his instrumental role in drafting these commitments.

The draft commitments underwent rigorous review during a half-day validation workshop, which brought together key stakeholders from multiple sectors. We deeply appreciate the insightful feedback, constructive recommendations, and technical inputs provided by the Ghana Food Systems Transformation and Nutrition Security Cross-Sectoral Planning Group (FSTNS-CSPG) and all participants of the validation workshop. Their contributions were invaluable in refining the commitments to ensure their feasibility, relevance, and impact.

This document represents a culmination of collaborative efforts, expertise, and shared aspirations. As Ghana embarks on the implementation of these commitments, we acknowledge the ongoing role of policymakers, researchers, development partners, civil society organizations, and private sector actors in driving sustainable food systems transformation. Their continued engagement will be instrumental in translating these commitments into tangible progress towards achieving Ghana's nutrition and food security goals by 2030.

For a detailed list of contributors and institutional affiliations, please refer to Annex 1.

ACRONYMS

AI	Artificial Intelligence
AfCFTA	Africa Continental Common Free Trade Area
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CFSVA	Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis
COP	Conference of the Parties
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FBDGs	Food-Based Dietary Guidelines
FNG	Fill the Nutrient Gap
GFSC	Ghana Food Systems and N4G Commitments
HD4HL	Healthier Diets for Healthy Lives
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
KDC	Kampala Declaration and Commitments
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
N4G	Nutrition for Growth
NCDs	Non-Communicable Diseases
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFP	World Food Programme
WHA	World Health Assembly
WHO	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Malnutrition remains a pressing public health challenge in Ghana, characterized by a dual burden of undernutrition and rising obesity. While notable progress has been made, high rates of stunting, anemia, and micronutrient deficiencies persist, particularly among vulnerable populations such as children and women of reproductive age. The increasing consumption of unhealthy processed foods has further exacerbated the prevalence of non-communicable diseases (NCDs). Structural inefficiencies, food price inflation, and climate change continue to undermine food security and nutrition outcomes.

In response, Ghana has adopted a multi-sectoral approach, integrating nutrition into health, agriculture, and social protection policies. The 2025 N4G Commitments build upon the five key thematic areas established in the 2021 N4G Commitments:

- Integrating nutrition into universal health coverage
- Promoting sustainable food systems and healthy diets
- Building resilience in food security
- Increasing investments in nutrition
- Strengthening data-driven accountability mechanisms

Ghana's 2025 N4G Commitments outline a bold and strategic roadmap for transforming the nation's food systems, enhancing nutrition, and strengthening resilience against climate and economic challenges. Anchored in global, regional, and national frameworks, these commitments align with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), World Health Assembly (WHA) Nutrition Targets, and Africa's regional food security

strategies, with a vision set for 2030.

Key actions include scaling up evidence-based interventions to meet WHA targets, extending maternity leave, implementing the Ghana Double-Duty Nutrient Profiling System, enforcing policies to eliminate trans-fatty acids, and strengthening food safety governance through enhanced sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) standards. Ghana also aims to institutionalize budget tracking for nutrition, increase funding for essential nutrition commodities, and leverage artificial intelligence (AI) and predictive analytics to improve food systems data management.

Climate resilience and sustainability remain central to these commitments. Ghana prioritizes climate-smart agriculture, reducing food waste, and promoting sustainable land use policies. Furthermore, ensuring gender equity in agriculture and food systems is a fundamental objective, with targeted efforts to enhance women's leadership and empowerment in agrifood value chains.

To operationalize these initiatives effectively, Ghana's 2025 N4G Commitments are categorized into three key areas.

1. Programmatic/Interventional Commitments - focus on direct actions and interventions that improve nutrition outcomes, including scaling up evidence-based, multi-sectoral nutrition interventions to reduce stunting, anemia, and childhood wasting, fully implementing the National Food-Based Dietary Guidelines (FBDGs) and eliminating industrially produced trans-fatty acids, reducing post-harvest food loss from 20% (2020 levels) to 10% and

cutting per capita food waste from 84kg to 60kg.

2. Policy/Strategy Commitments - emphasize the development, implementation, and enforcement of policies and regulatory frameworks that create an enabling environment for sustainable nutrition improvements. These commitments include increasing maternity leave from 12 weeks to at least 18 weeks across all sectors, applying the Ghana Double-Duty Nutrient Profiling System to guide front-of-pack labeling, food marketing regulations, fiscal policies, and public food procurement strategies, implementing robust agricultural input and land use policies to ensure input security, with a focus on gender equity and youth empowerment, designating multiple micronutrient supplements as a standard prenatal supplement in routine antenatal care, and developing a new National Multisectoral Nutrition Policy that integrates climate resilience and ensures nutrition-sensitive approaches across key sectors.

3. Financial/Investment Commitments - focus on securing adequate financial resources and ensuring that investments in nutrition and food systems are sustainable, targeted, and efficiently utilized. These commitments include institutionalizing budget tracking for nutrition and integrating AI-powered data platforms to enhance monitoring, enhancing social protection interventions by utilizing revenue from Ghana's health tax, and ensuring dedicated climate funding for sustainable healthy diet interventions within Ghana's climate adaptation strategy.

Despite notable progress, challenges remain, including inadequate financing, gaps in policy enforcement, and the need for stronger multi-sectoral coordination. Achieving the 2025 N4G Commitments will require sustained investment, strategic partnerships, and collective action from the government, private sector, civil society, and international stakeholders.

By accelerating efforts in these priority areas, Ghana aims to build a resilient, inclusive, and nutrition-sensitive food system that ensures equitable access to healthy diets and contributes to long-term social and economic development.





CONTEXT

Global context: advancing nutrition, health, and social protection in an era of poly-crises

Nutrition is at the heart of human resilience and development, forming the foundation for sustainable progress. Investing in nutrition is essential, as malnutrition in all its forms - including undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, and obesity - remains a major challenge worldwide. It threatens global development and hinders progress toward Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) (FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP, & WHO, 2023).

Globally, significant strides in addressing malnutrition have been made but challenges persist. Over 148 million children under five suffer from stunting, 45 million experience wasting, and 37 million are overweight (UNICEF, WHO & World Bank Group, 2023). Meanwhile, obesity among adults has surged to 881 million worldwide, exacerbating the global burden of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) (WHO, 2023). Micronutrient deficiencies, often referred to as “hidden hunger,” affect at least 1.6 billion women and young children, impairing cognitive development, immune function, and economic productivity (FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP, & WHO, 2023). These figures underscore the urgent need for investment, evidence-based, multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder action to combat malnutrition.

Investing in nutrition is not only a public health imperative but also a sound economic strategy. The cost of achieving Zero Hunger (SDG 2) by 2030 is estimated at \$39-50 billion per year, yet the economic and social returns could reach \$5.7 trillion annually by 2030 and \$10.5 trillion by 2050 (FAO et al., 2023). Every \$1 invested in addressing undernutrition yields an estimated \$23 in economic returns, reinforcing nutrition as a “development multiplier” that enhances productivity, educational outcomes, and long-term economic growth (Shekar et al 2024). Moreover, sustainable food systems, driven by climate mitigation and adaptation, gender-responsive policies, and technological innovation, present an opportunity to address malnutrition while promoting economic resilience and environmental sustainability (IPCC, 2019).

Worryingly, in an increasingly volatile world, marked by environmental disruptions, public health emergencies, the rise of protectionist economic policies, shifting aid priorities and geopolitical tensions, the imperative to accelerate investments in nutrition has never been greater. As countries navigate these geopolitical shifts, it remains essential to reinforce collective action and uphold commitments to international nutrition targets, including the 2025 World Health Assembly (WHA) Nutrition Targets, the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Agenda, and the targets set by the Conference of the Parties (COP) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Additional global commitments, such as those outlined in the Global Action Plan on the Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases (NCDs) and the Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016–2025), should also be considered in this collective effort.

To effectively address the global nutrition crisis, governments, multilateral institutions, civil society (including the academia), and the private sector must intensify efforts to integrate nutrition-sensitive policies into food systems, health systems, and social protection frameworks. Data-driven decision-making, artificial intelligence, and innovative financing mechanisms must be leveraged to accelerate progress in nutrition and climate outcomes. At the core of these efforts is a strong commitment to gender equity, recognizing that empowering women, girls, youth, and vulnerable men is one of the most effective strategies for improving household nutrition, food security, and resilience (UN Women, 2023; USAID Advancing Nutrition, 2022; Nutrition International, 2020). State and non-state actors need to commit to tracking and using disaggregated data to identify disparities and implement targeted interventions that reduce inequalities and improve outcomes for the most vulnerable.

Regional context: nutrition and sustainable development in Africa

Africa bears a disproportionate burden of malnutrition, with many countries facing the double burden – of undernutrition and rising obesity rates. While progress in reducing stunting has been recorded in some African nations, high levels of micronutrient deficiencies (particularly anemia in women), child wasting, and inadequate dietary diversity persist. Food insecurity and malnutrition persist as an age-old scourge. Recent data from the FAO show that the proportion of people in chronic hunger in Africa remained stable between 2004 and 2023, although the numbers of affected people have increased (FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP & WHO, 2024).

At the core of the malnutrition crisis is the growing inaccessibility to healthy diets due to their increasing unaffordability (FAO et al., 2018). Over one million people in Africa cannot afford a healthy diet (FAO et al., 2023). At the same time, urbanization, globalization, and changing food environments are driving a rapid increase in obesity and diet-related NCDs (including diabetes and hypertension). Many African countries now face a paradox where undernutrition and obesity coexist within the same population, households, and even individuals. By 2030, NCDs are projected to become the leading cause of death in Africa, further straining efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 2, which aims to eradicate hunger and malnutrition by 2030.

Climate change remains a critical factor affecting nutrition in Africa. Erratic rainfall, droughts, and floods have disrupted food production and supply chains, worsening food insecurity in rural and urban areas alike. Rising food prices and inflation, compounded by global economic downturns, have further reduced access to nutritious food for vulnerable populations.

To address these challenges, African nations including Ghana must prioritize and valorize nutrition – leveraging nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions, social protection programs, investments in food systems transformation, including in sustainable food production and consumption. Regional cooperation through platforms like the Africa Regional Nutrition Strategy, Africa Continental Common Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), the African Union’s Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) Strategy and the Kampala Commitments will be crucial in driving progress.

National context: Ghana’s public health nutrition landscape

Ghana has made significant strides in reducing food insecurity and improving nutrition outcomes over the past two decades. However, these gains are uneven and remain fragile. National surveys such as the 2018 Ghana Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), the 2022 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), and analysis such as the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) report reveal persistent challenges, including child undernutrition (stunting, wasting, underweight). High anemia prevalence remains a critical issue, affecting 55% of children under five, 48% of adolescent girls, and 42% of women of reproductive age. Urbanization and economic growth have fueled unhealthy food environments and dietary shift toward low-cost, energy-dense, and nutrient-poor foods. These contribute to the rising obesity rates. Among women of reproductive age, obesity surged from 10% in 1993 to 40% in 2015, and to 50% in 2022 (GSS and IFC, 2024). NCDs now account for approximately 43% of all deaths annually.

Researchers and policy analysts have documented several systemic and structural factors that contribute to Ghana’s malnutrition challenges (Laar et al 2020). Rising food prices, driven by inflation and global crises such as the COVID pandemic, and the Russia-Ukraine war have significantly increased the cost of nutrient-dense foods, making healthy diets unaffordable for many households. The 2020 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) estimated that 3.6 million Ghanaians were food insecure. Ghana epitomizes the complex challenges facing food systems in Africa and globally.

Recognizing the critical need for food systems transformation, Ghana has undertaken significant policy and strategic initiatives. The Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (2022–2025), the Ghana Food Systems Strategy and Investment Plan (2023–2030), the National Food-Based Dietary Guidelines (FBDGs), among others, provide a roadmap for addressing the country’s food and nutrition challenges. At the international level, Ghana reaffirmed its commitment to the UNFSS and the Nutrition for Growth Summit, aligning national efforts with global targets for food security and sustainable development. A series of Food Systems Dialogues conducted in 2021 as part of the UNFSS and the N4G process culminated in the development of National Commitments to achieving Food Systems Transformation and the N4G Summit.

These commitments (n = 17) span five critical focus areas:

- Priority Focus 1: Integrating Nutrition into Universal Health Coverage
- Priority Focus 2: Building Food Systems: Promoting Safe, Sustainable and Healthy Diets
- Priority Focus 3: Promoting Resilience

-
-
- Priority Focus 4: Financing for nutrition
 - Priority Focus 5 Promoting data-driven accountability

Since 2021, Ghana has made significant strides in transforming its food systems in line with these national commitments. Key achievements include the development of food-based dietary guidelines, the establishment of the Ghana double-duty nutrient profiling system, the enactment of a health tax, development of a national food systems strategy and investment plan, the development of a national strategy to eliminate industrially produced trans-fatty acids. Additionally, Ghana is currently implementing an ambitious forward-looking project dubbed the “Healthier Diets for Healthy Lives (HD4HL)”, which among others, aims to create an enabling environment that informs and empowers; guides and influences, or incentivizes food actors to act healthfully within their food environments. The project has developed a nutrient profiling system that underpins the development and implementation of policies such as front of pack labelling – comprising mandatory warning labels, and positive logos; marketing regulations

– restricting the marketing of designated foods, or counter marketing of healthier foods – promoting and encouraging the consumption of healthier foods, food-related fiscal policy (tax policy to limit consumption of unhealthy foods or targeted subsidies to make healthier food attractive and accessible; public food procurement and service policies – that prioritizes healthier foods in public food procurement and provisioning decisions.

While these milestones mark substantial progress, several critical commitments remain unfulfilled. Targets such as reducing food loss and waste, expanding irrigated agriculture, strengthening social safety nets for vulnerable households, and integrating nutrition and food systems data into a comprehensive national monitoring framework require urgent action. With five years remaining to meet the 2030 SDGs, Ghana must act decisively to accelerate nutrition investment and improvements. As Ghana reaffirms and updates its N4G commitments for 2025, a sustained, sufficient and meaningful multi-stakeholder input will be essential to drive progress.

A photograph of a woman in a patterned dress holding a baby, with a green overlay. The text is centered over the image.

GHANA'S 2025 NUTRITION FOR GROWTH (N4G) COMMITMENTS

GHANA'S 2025 NUTRITION FOR GROWTH (N4G) COMMITMENTS

Transforming Ghana's Food Systems: A Bold Path to Climate Resilience, Nutrition, Health, and Inclusive Social Protection by 2030

Ghana remains steadfast in its commitment to charting a path to climate resilience, nutrition, health, and inclusive social protection by 2030. This is in line with existing global, regional, and national priorities including its N4G Commitments set in 2021. The 2025 N4G Commitments are structured to drive progress across financial, political (enabling environment), policy or strategy, and programmatic (interventional) areas.

Additionally, the commitments are contextualized at multiple levels:

- **Global:** Aligned with international frameworks, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the 2025 World Health Assembly (WHA) Nutrition Targets, and the COP Climate and Nutrition Commitments.
- **Regional:** Supporting Africa-wide initiatives such as the African Union's Agenda 2063, Africa Regional Food Systems Transformation Common Position, the CAADP 2026-2035 Strategy, and the Kampala Declaration on building Resilient and Sustainable Agrifood systems in Africa
- **National:** Embedded within Ghana's own National Nutrition, Health, and Agriculture Policies, Medium-Term Development Plans, and sectoral strategies to ensure local relevance and sustainability.
- **Sub-national:** Strengthening decentralized governance and resource allocation to enhance community-level nutrition programming.

Table 1 outlines Ghana's 2025 N4G Commitments. Achieving these commitments, and assure climate resilience, nutrition security, and sustainable food systems in Ghana increased investment to enhance will policy reforms, policy enforcement, strengthened multi-sectoral governance, strategic partnerships

Table 1. Ghana's 2025 N4G Commitments (consolidated)

#	Commitments	Context
Impact/ Outcome		
1	<p>By 2030, the Government of Ghana will scale up evidence-based, multi-sectoral nutrition interventions to achieve the following targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. halve the proportion of children under-5 who are stunted from 22.7% in 2011 b. halve the incidence of anaemia in women of reproductive age from 42.4% in 2014 c. reduce low birth weight by 30% from 10.7% in 2011 d. increase the rate of exclusive breastfeeding in the first 6 months from 45.7% in 2011 to 70% e. maintain prevalence of childhood overweight to less than 3% from 2.6% in 2011 f. reduce childhood wasting to less than 3% from 6.2% in 2011 g. increase coverage of Minimum Dietary Diversity for children aged 6-23 months (MDD-IYC) to 60% from 28.1% in 2014 h. increase coverage of Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women aged 15-49 years (MDD-W) to 60% from 49.9% in 2022 	National

#	Commitments	Context
2	<p>By 2030, the Government of Ghana will implement the National Food-Based Dietary Guidelines and relevant policies to improve the country’s food environment by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) expanding public awareness to reach at least 50% of households. b) training 80% of relevant health, nutrition, and agriculture professionals. c) eliminating industrially produced trans-fatty acids. d) applying the Ghana Double-Duty Nutrient Profiling System to underpin food-based policies, ensuring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ all eligible prepackaged foods display standardized front-of-pack labeling (FOPL). ▪ prepackaged foods that meet the criteria for marketing restrictions are effectively restricted from marketing. ▪ at least 80% of government-provided meals comply with public food procurement dietary standards. ▪ Fiscal policies promote healthier food choices through taxation of unhealthy foods and incentives for healthier options” 	National
3	By 2030, the government of Ghana will reduce post-harvest losses by 50% and Food waste by 30% to improve food security at national and household level.	National
Programmatic/Interventional		
4	By 2030, the Government of Ghana will strengthen food safety governance by enhancing sanitary and phytosanitary standards and implementing Ghana’s National Food Safety Policy to reduce food contamination and foodborne disease incidence by 20%.	National
5	By 2030, the Government of Ghana will increase maternity leave from 12 weeks to at least 18 weeks across all sectors.	
Policy/Strategy		
6	By 2030, the Government of Ghana will implement robust agricultural input and land use policies ensuring seed, breed, and land security for Ghanaian farmers (particularly for women and youth).	National

#	Commitments	Context
7	By 2030, the Government of Ghana will develop and implement evidence-informed strategies to address micronutrient deficiencies in women of reproductive age including designating multiple micronutrient supplements as a standard prenatal supplement in routine antenatal care.	National
Financial/Investment		
8	By 2030, the Government of Ghana will strengthen nutrition data governance by institutionalizing budget tracking for nutrition, updating the chart of accounts for nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive expenditures, and operationalising an integrated information management system.	National
9	Starting from 2026, the Government of Ghana will spend at least USD 6 million annually for the procurement of essential nutrition commodities (including Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Foods, Multiple Micronutrient Supplements, iron-folic acid supplements, vitamin A supplements, weighing scales and other anthropometric equipment)	National
10	By 2030, the Government of Ghana will enhance existing social protection interventions by making them nutrition-sensitive and ensuring adequate financial allocation for effective implementation – utilising revenue generated from Ghana’s health taxes.	National

Table 2. Ghana's 2025 N4G Commitments mapped to SDGs and other Initiatives

	2025 N4G COMMITMENTS	Alignment with SDGs	Alignment with Kampala Commitments*
Impact/Outcome			
1.	<p>By 2030, the Government of Ghana will scale up evidence-based, multi-sectoral nutrition interventions to achieve the following targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. halve the proportion of children under-5 who are stunted from 22.7% in 2011 b. halve the incidence of anaemia in women of reproductive age from 42.4% in 2014 c. reduce low birth weight by 30% from 10.7% in 2011 d. increase the rate of exclusive breastfeeding in the first 6 months from 45.7% in 2011 to 70% e. maintain prevalence of childhood overweight to less than 3% from 2.6% in 2011 f. reduce childhood wasting to less than 3% from 6.2% in 2011 g. increase coverage of Minimum Dietary Diversity for children aged 6-23 months (MDD-IYC) to 60% from 28.1% in 2014 h. increase coverage of Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women aged 15-49 years (MDD-W) to 60% from 49.9% in 2022 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SDG 1 (No Poverty) ▪ SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) ▪ SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), ▪ SDG 5 (Gender Equality) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Sustainable Production & Trade. III. Food & Nutrition Security V. Resilient Agrifood Systems

	2025 N4G COMMITMENTS	Alignment with SDGs	Alignment with Kampala Commitments*
2	<p>By 2030, the Government of Ghana will implement the National Food-Based Dietary Guidelines and relevant policies to improve the country's food environment by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) expanding public awareness to reach at least 50% of households. b) training 80% of relevant health, nutrition, and agriculture professionals. c) eliminating industrially produced trans-fatty acids. d) applying the Ghana Double-Duty Nutrient Profiling System to underpin food-based policies, ensuring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ all eligible prepackaged foods display standardized front-of-pack labeling (FOPL). ▪ prepackaged foods that meet the criteria for marketing restrictions are effectively restricted from marketing. ▪ at least 80% of government-provided meals comply with public food procurement dietary standards. ▪ Fiscal policies promote healthier food choices through taxation of unhealthy foods and incentives for healthier options” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SDG 2: Zero Hunger ▪ SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being ▪ SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) ▪ SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production 	<p>I. Sustainable Production & Trade.</p> <p>III. Food & Nutrition Security</p> <p>VI. Governance & Accountability</p>
3	<p>By 2030, the government of Ghana will reduce post-harvest losses by 50% and Food waste by 30% to improve food security at national and household level.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) ▪ SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) ▪ SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure) ▪ SDG 13 (Climate Action) 	<p>I. Sustainable Production & Trade.</p> <p>II. Investment & Financing</p> <p>III. Food & Nutrition Security</p> <p>V. Resilient Agrifood Systems</p>

	2025 N4G COMMITMENTS	Alignment with SDGs	Alignment with Kampala Commitments*
Programmatic/Interventional			
4	By 2030, the Government of Ghana will strengthen food safety governance by enhancing sanitary and phytosanitary standards and implementing Ghana’s National Food Safety Policy to reduce food contamination and foodborne disease incidence by 20%.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) ▪ SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) ▪ SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) ▪ SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) ▪ SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure) 	<p>I. Sustainable Production & Trade.</p> <p>II. Investment & Financing</p> <p>III. Food & Nutrition Security</p>
5	By 2030, the Government of Ghana will increase maternity leave from 12 weeks to at least 18 weeks across all sectors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) ▪ SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) ▪ SDG 5 (Gender Equality) ▪ SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) 	<p>III. Food & Nutrition Security</p> <p>IV. Inclusivity & Livelihoods</p> <p>VI. Governance & Accountability</p>
Policy/Strategy			
6	By 2030, the Government of Ghana will implement robust agricultural input and land use policies ensuring seed, breed, and land security for Ghanaian farmers (particularly for women and youth).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) ▪ SDG 5 (Gender Equality) ▪ SDG 15 (Life on Land) ▪ SDG 1 (No Poverty) ▪ SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) 	<p>I. Sustainable Production & Trade.</p> <p>III. Food & Nutrition Security</p> <p>IV. Inclusivity & Livelihoods</p> <p>V. Resilient Agrifood Systems</p> <p>VI. Governance & Accountability</p>

	2025 N4G COMMITMENTS	Alignment with SDGs	Alignment with Kampala Commitments*
7	By 2030, the Government of Ghana will develop and implement evidence-informed strategies to address micronutrient deficiencies in women of reproductive age including designating multiple micronutrient supplements as a standard prenatal supplement in routine antenatal care.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SDG 1 (No Poverty) ▪ SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) ▪ SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) ▪ SDG 5 (Gender Equality) 	II. Investment & Financing III. Food & Nutrition Security IV. Inclusivity & Livelihoods V. Resilient Agrifood Systems
Financial/Investment			
8	By 2030, the Government of Ghana will strengthen nutrition data governance by institutionalizing budget tracking for nutrition, updating the chart of accounts for nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive expenditures, and operationalising an integrated information management system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) ▪ SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure) ▪ SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions) SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) 	II. Investment & Financing III. Food & Nutrition Security VI. Governance & Accountability
9	Starting from 2026, the Government of Ghana will spend at least USD 6 million annually for the procurement of essential nutrition commodities (including Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Foods, Multiple Micronutrient Supplements, iron-folic acid supplements, vitamin A supplements, weighing scales and other anthropometric equipment)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) ▪ SDG 5 (Gender Equality) ▪ SDG 1 (No Poverty) ▪ SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) 	III. Investment & Financing III. Food & Nutrition Security IV. Inclusivity & Livelihoods VI. Governance & Accountability

	2025 N4G COMMIMENTS	Alignment with SDGs	Alignment with Kampala Commitments*
10	By 2030, the Government of Ghana will enhance existing social protection interventions by making them nutrition-sensitive and ensuring adequate financial allocation for effective implementation – utilising revenue generated from Ghana’s health taxes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SDG 1 (No Poverty) ▪ SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) ▪ SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) ▪ SDG 13 (Climate Action) SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) 	II. Investment & Financing III. Food & Nutrition Security IV. Inclusivity & Livelihoods VI. Governance & Accountability

*The Kampala Commitments

- I. Commitment to Intensify Sustainable Food Production, Agro-Industrialization, and Trade (Sustainable Production & Trade).
- II. Commitment to Boost Investment and Financing for Accelerated Agrifood Systems Transformation (Investment & Financing)
- III. Commitment to Ensure Food and Nutrition Security (Food & Nutrition Security)
- IV. Commitment to Advancing Inclusivity and Equitable Livelihoods (Inclusivity & Livelihoods)
- V. Commitment to Building Resilient Agrifood Systems (Resilient Agrifood Systems)
- VI. Commitment to Strengthening Agrifood Systems Governance (Governance & Accountability)

REFERENCES

FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP & WHO. (2024). The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2024 – Financing to end hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition in all its forms. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cd1254en>

FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP & WHO. (2023). The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2023. <https://www.fao.org/publications/sofi/2023/en/>

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (2019). IPCC's Special Report on Climate Change and Land (2019) - Chapter 5: Food Security available here <https://www.ipcc.ch/srccl/chapter/chapter-5/>

Laar, A., Barnes, A., Aryeetey, R., Tandoh, A., Bash, K., Mensah, K., ... & Holdsworth, M. (2020). Implementation of healthy food environment policies to prevent nutrition-related non-communicable diseases in Ghana: national experts' assessment of government action. *Food Policy*, 93, 101907.

Nutrition International. (2020). Engaging men and boys in gender equality and women's empowerment to improve nutrition: A synthesis of the evidence. Retrieved from https://www.nutritionintl.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/NI_Engaging-Men-and-Boys-in-Gender-Equality-and-Women%E2%80%99s-Empowerment.pdf

UNICEF, WHO & World Bank Group. (2023). Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates – Levels and Trends.

Available at: <https://data.unicef.org/resources/jme-report-2023/>

United Nations. (2023). Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals: Report of the Secretary-General.

Available at: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2023/>

UN Women. (2023) Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The Gender Snapshot 2023.” <https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2023/09/progress-on-the-sustainable-development-goals-the-gender-snapshot-2023>

USAID Advancing Nutrition. (2022). Engaging youth in food systems for improved nutrition outcomes. Retrieved from <https://www.advancingnutrition.org/sites/default/files/2022-10/usaaid-an-engaging-youth-in-food-systems-2022.pdf>

WHO (2023). Obesity and Non-Communicable Diseases: Global Health Report. <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/noncommunicable-diseases>

Shekar, M., Okamura, K. S., Vilar-Compte, M., & Dell'Aira, C. (2024). Investment Framework for Nutrition 2024. Washington, DC: World Bank. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstreams/28ad7663-a3d0-47c5-a2c6-a1433ec08ab9/download>

UNICEF Ghana. (2015). [Fulaiha Rashid and her mother, Adisa Abdul-Rashid, at a Child Welfare Clinic at the Central Hospital in Tamale in the Northern Region of Ghana] [Photograph]. Retrieved from <https://www.unicef.org/ghana/nurturing-care>

ANNEXES

Annex 1. Contributors/ participants of the validation meeting

S/N	NAME	INSTITUTION
1	Christiana Frema Asiedu	Ministry of Education
2	Theresa Oppong Mensah	Ghana Education Service – School Health Education Programme
3	Olivia Timpo	Ghana Health Service
4	Paulina Addy	Ministry of Food and Agriculture – Women in Agriculture Development
5	Peter Aboagye	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
6	Emmanuel Adjei	Ministry of Labour, Jobs and Employment
7	Zarideen M. Abubakar	Ministry of Labour, Jobs and Employment
8	Victoria Benson	Ministry of Finance
9	Gifted Aidoo	Food and Drugs Authority
10	Desmond Paa Kwesi Hackman	Food and Drugs Authority
11	Samuel Nyasordzi	Food and Drugs Authority
12	Juliet Masamaka	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
13	Karen Odonkor	National Council of Persons with Disability
14	Dr. Peter Takyi Peprah	Ghana Statistical Service
15	Evans Senior Owu	Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology
16	Esther A. Gyinde	Ghana School Feeding Programme – Senior Programme Officer
17	Mary Mpereh	National Development Planning Commission
18	Dr. Felix Addo-Yobo	National Development Planning Commission
19	Nii-Odoi Odotei	National Development Planning Commission
20	Cecilia Agbanu-Kumordzi	National Development Planning Commission

S/N	NAME	INSTITUTION
21	Esther Torga-Drovou	National Development Planning Commission
22	Maame Adjoa Bentsil-Quaye	National Development Planning Commission
23	Jessica Delali	National Development Planning Commission
24	Nana Ayim	Ghana Coalition of Civil Society Organisations for Scaling Up Nutrition
25	Wilhelmina Okwabi	Ghana Coalition of Civil Society Organisations for Scaling Up Nutrition
26	Joshua Yirenkyi	Ghana Coalition of Civil Society Organisations for Scaling Up Nutrition
27	Marian Appiah	Catholic Relief Service
28	Maxwell Amedi	World Vision
29	Awurabena Queyeba Dadzie	World Vision
30	Mensimah Benstsi-Enchill	Clinton Health Access Initiative
31	Maame Nkansa Asamoah-Amoakohene	Clinton Health Access Initiative
32	Dr. Kasim Abdulai	Coalition of Actors for Public Health Advocacy
33	Dorothy Fosu	Women Media and Change
34	Stephanie Ashley	The Hunger Project
35	Dr Kofi Essein	The Hunger Project
36	Dr Kofi Essien	The Hunger Project
37	Kennedy Miah	Care Ghana
38	Nana Kwame Bekoe	Africa Catalyzing Action for Nutrition
39	Adams Ebenezer	Ghana Non-Communicable Disease Alliance
40	Dr. Christy Binka	Women Media and Change
41	Theophilus N. Babae	Women Media and Change
42	Peter Aidoo	United Nations Resident Coordinator
43	Dr Annette Imohe	UNICEF
44	David Annang	African Development Bank
45	Deborah Thomas	Ghana-Nebraska Agribusiness Growth and Trade Relations Chamber

S/N	NAME	INSTITUTION
46	Prof Anna Lartey	University of Ghana: Department of Nutrition and Food Science
47	Prof Amos Laar	University of Ghana: Department of Population, Family & Reproductive Health, School of Public Health
48	Prof Reginald Annan	Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology: Department of Biochemistry and Biotechnology
49	Frederick Yangtul	Private Enterprise Federation
50	Osei Kwaku Agyekum	Private Enterprise Federation
51	Wisdom Adongo	Private Enterprise Federation



National
Development
Planning
Commission

unicef 
for every child

