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SUMMARY BUDGET BRIEF

Strengthening Public Financial Management for better outcomes for children in Ghana

October 2026



KEY MESSAGES AND ADVOCACY

Ghana's economy has continued to recover, with robust economic growth, declining inflation, improved fiscal balances, and a significant reduction in public debt. These gains have helped sustain social sector spending and create an opportunity to accelerate investments in children and human capital. Following the conclusion of the Extended Credit Facility (ECF) programme and as Ghana transitions to the Policy Coordination Instrument (PCI), protecting these gains through sustained social investment, stronger transparency, and fiscal reforms will be critical.

In particular, there is need to:

- **Continue to protect and promote social sector spending in line with improvements in fiscal space.** Sustain recent gains in education, health and social protection financing and safeguard statutory funds such as the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) and Ghana Education Trust Fund (GETFund) from any future caps.
- **Continue to strengthen debt sustainability while safeguarding social investments.** Ensure debt service obligations do not crowd out spending on children and vulnerable households, while directing fiscal gains from lower debt service costs towards human capital investments. Furthermore, there is need for a differentiated approach with respect to ceilings imposed on loan disbursements to allow sustained investments in high-impact social sector interventions.
- **Fully implement the social sector and accountability reforms under the PCI.** Delivering on commitments related to social spending floors for NHIF, LEAP, Ghana School Feeding Programme, Capitation grant, LEAP expansion, and other complementary public financial management reforms will be critical to sustaining the gains for children achieved under the recently concluded Extended Credit Facility (ECF) programme.

- **Prioritise investments in the early years of children.** With children 0-5 years receiving only 10.9% of total expenditure on children, despite accounting for a third of the child population and the poorest demographic, rebalancing public spending towards early childhood services would generate higher returns for human capital development, reduce inequalities and improve outcomes across the life course[1].
- **Improve budget transparency and accountability.** Ghana's budget transparency score has been on the decline from a peak of 56 out of 100 in 2021 to 22 out of 100 in 2025. Comprehensive, more timely and accessible budget information is essential for effective oversight, citizen participation to achieve better budgetary outcomes.

Overall, Ghana's improved growth, lower inflation and stronger fiscal position provide an opportunity to increase investments that improve the wellbeing of children and vulnerable households, for poverty reduction and sustained human development.



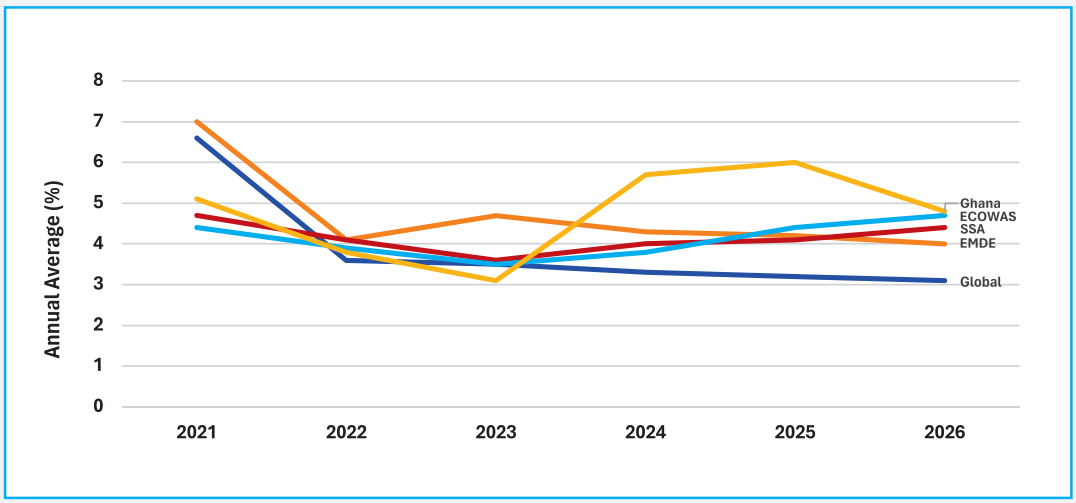
1 ECONOMIC AND FISCAL PERFORMANCE

1.1 Economic growth

Ghana's economic performance has remained strong, supported by reforms implemented under the IMF Extended Credit Facility (ECF) programme (2023 – 2026). Since 2024, economic growth has consistently outpaced the averages for ECOWAS, Sub-Saharan Africa and the global economy (Fig 1). Real GDP growth reached 6.0% in 2025, the highest since 2021, driven by robust performance in agriculture, mining, services, and the information and communication sectors.

[1] For the detailed Report and Policy Brief visit: https://www.unicef.org/ghana/reports/unlocking-potential-early

Figure 1: *GDP Growth, Ghana vs rest of the World*



Source: *MoF Budget and Economic Statement (2026) and IMF Country growth estimates*

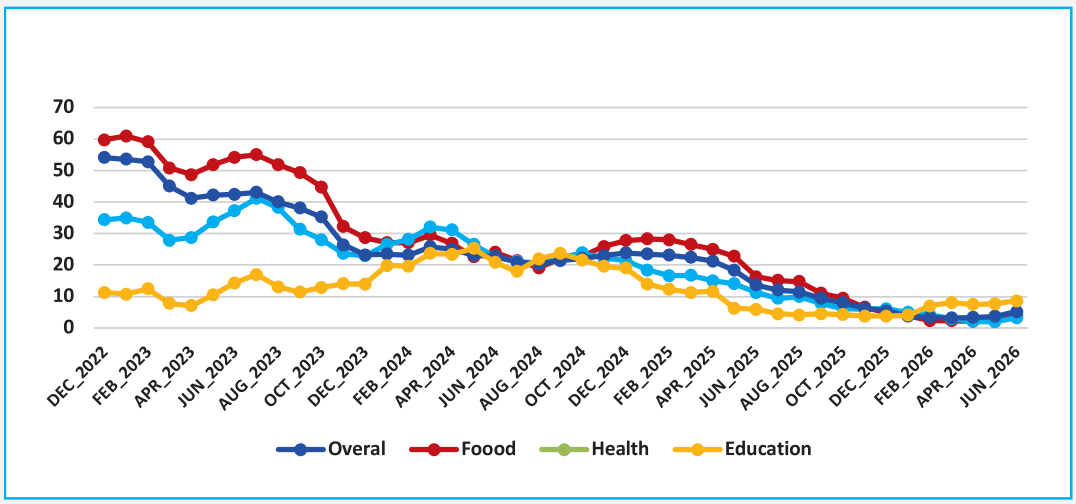
The growth momentum has continued into 2026, with real GDP growth reaching 6.4% and non-oil GDP growth 6.3% in the first quarter. Although the 2026 Mid-Year Budget Review maintained the original full-year growth projections of 4.8% for overall GDP and 4.9% for non-oil GDP, first-quarter performance suggests that growth could exceed these targets, supported by continued expansion in sectors such as information & communication, mining & quarrying, trade, agriculture, and transport.

1.2 Price inflation trends

After a prolonged period of rapid price inflation, which saw Ghana's overall inflation rate peaking at 54.1% in December 2022, inflation has been on a sustained declining trend to an average of 40.3% in 2023, 22.9% in 2024 to 14.6% in 2025, and further to 3.8% by June 2026 (Fig 2), well within the Bank of Ghana's inflation target of 8%±2%. The decline in inflation is mainly due to government policy actions such as raising interest rates, maintaining fiscal discipline by controlling spending, and stabilising the Ghana cedi.



Figure 2: *Year on Year Inflation trends*



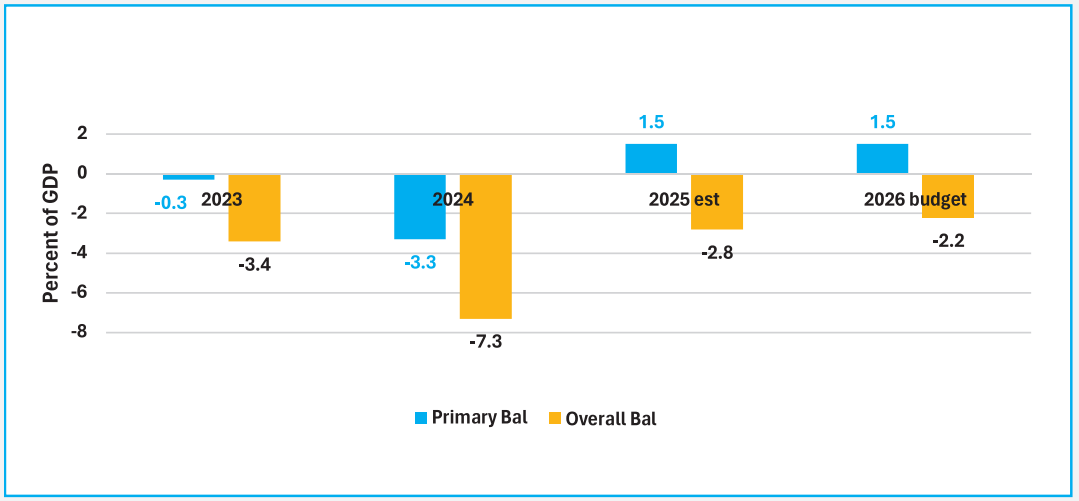
Source: *GSS CPI COICOP Annexes, June 2026*

Equally, food, health and education inflation trended downwards to below 10% by June 2026, (Fig 2). Lower rates of inflation help reduce the impact of cost-of-living pressures on households, preserve real value of incomes, including social grants, whilst low health and education inflation enhances access to health and education services for vulnerable households and children.

1.3 Fiscal Performance

Fiscal position strengthened in 2025, driven by expenditure restraint and improved fiscal management. Revenue and grants remained broadly stable, averaging 16.4% of GDP over 2022–2025 and projected at 16.8% in 2026. In contrast, expenditure containment reduced total expenditure from 27.0% of GDP in 2022 to 19.2% in 2025, with a further decline to 16.3% projected for 2026. This significant expenditure compression enabled the Government to achieve a primary surplus of 1.5% of GDP in 2025, well above the 0.4% target. This marks a substantial turnaround from the 3.3% primary deficit recorded in 2024, against a targeted surplus of 0.5%, reflecting elevated spending pressures towards the end of the year, as is often observed during election years in Ghana.

Figure 3: *Trends in Annual fiscal deficit*



Source: *MoF Budget and Economic Statements (2024 -2026)*

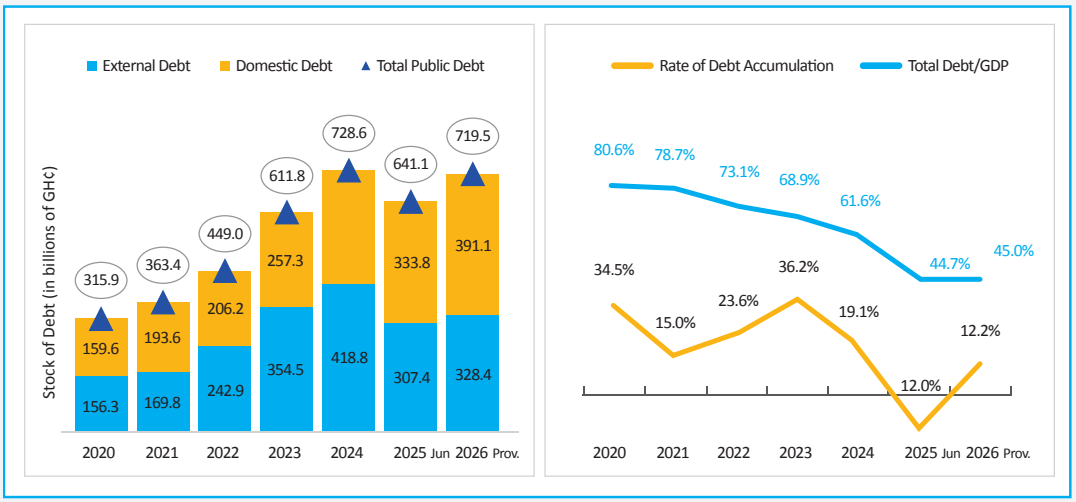
The strong fiscal management has been sustained in 2026, with a primary surplus on commitment basis of 0.9% of GDP by end-June, placing it on course to meet the full-year target of 1.5% of GDP. Similarly, the overall fiscal deficit on commitment basis was contained at 0.4% of GDP, significantly better than the half-year target of 2.0% and full-year target of 2.2% of GDP.

1.4 Public Debt Developments

Public debt has declined, with Ghana moving from being classified as being debt distressed to moderate. Public debt declined from 80.6% of GDP at the end of 2020 to 44.7% by the end of 2025, before settling at 45.0% by end-June 2026 (Fig 4), meeting the country's debt-to-GDP target of 45% ahead of the scheduled target of 2034. Consequently, debt service has become more manageable, with debt service falling from 55.7% of domestic revenue in 2022 to 28.6% in 2025, freeing some fiscal space for critical investments in education, healthcare, infrastructure and other development priorities. This improvement in the country's debt situation was driven by debt-restructuring gains, the positive impact of Cedi appreciation and fiscal management measures, including expenditure controls, which helped reduce deficit financing through borrowing.



Figure 4: *Public Debt Developments*



Source: *MoF Mid-Year Budget Statement, 2026*

These improvements saw the IMF-World Bank Debt Sustainability Analysis reclassifying the country from Unsustainable in 2023 to Sustainable with Room to Absorb Shocks as of June 2026[2]. Similarly international credit rating agencies have given Ghana a positive rating from the restricted default ranking[3] in 2023.

However, despite the progress on debt sustainability, major risks remain, with large repayments falling due in 2027 (GHS58 billion) and 2028 (GHS53 billion), which may impose some fiscal pressures on social sector spending. Already, the allocation towards interest payments, at GHS57.7 billion, remains higher than the combined 2026 budgets of the Ministries of Education and Gender, Children & Social Protection. Actual expenditure on interest payments for the first half of 2026 at GHS21.5 billion is 23.2% higher than the GHS17.4 billion expenditure on the key social sector programmes[4] (see Fig 8).

Equally, the imposed ceilings on loan disbursements (USD250 million for bilateral creditors & USD300 million for multilateral creditors) whilst helping to contain growth in debt, may need reassessment, ensuring cost–benefit considerations and balanced prioritization so that the implementation of critical social sector projects is not disproportionately impacted in favour of big infrastructure projects.

[2] MoF, 2026 Mid-Year Fiscal Policy Review

[3] According to MoF, 2026 Mid-Year Fiscal Policy Review, S&P affirmed Ghana's B-/B sovereign credit rating with a stable outlook. Moody's affirmed Ghana's Caa1 rating and upgraded the outlook from stable to positive. Fitch upgrading Ghana's sovereign rating from B- to B with a positive outlook.

[4] NHIS, GETFund, Free SHS, Mahama Cares, Ghana School Feeding Programme, LEAP, Capitation Grant for Education.,

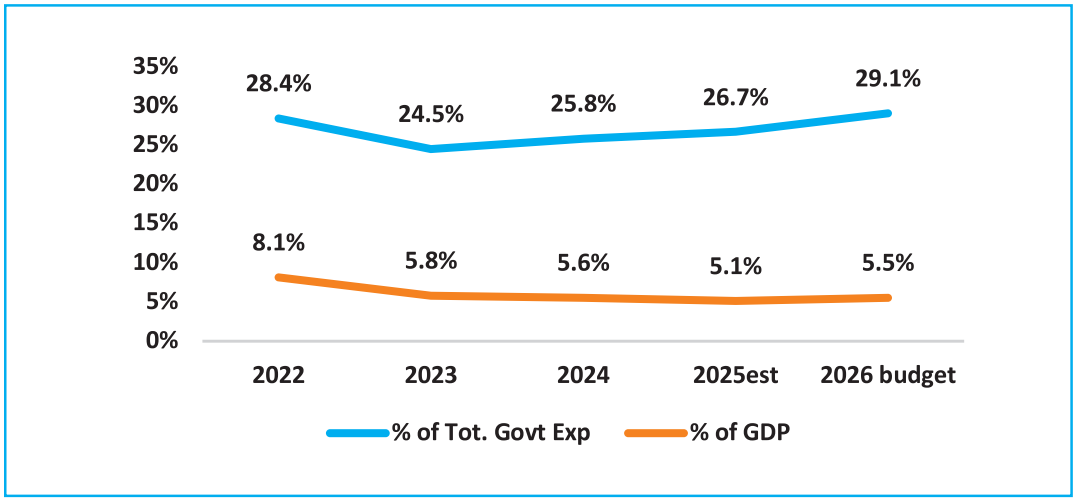
2 SOCIAL SECTOR BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE TRENDS

2.1 Overall social sector Funding

Overall social sector spending[5] has been increasing in absolute terms, benefiting from improved macroeconomic conditions and the ECF spending floors. Following the dip in 2023, total social sector spending has increased from 24.5% of total budget in 2023 to the estimated 26.7% in 2025, rising to 29.1% in 2026. However, as share of GDP, total social spending has averaged 5.5% over the period 2023 - 2025 (Fig 5).

In real terms, spending for the MoE, MoH and the MoGCSP has increased compared to 2020 levels, with sharp increases from 2023. Similarly, spending for all the key social protection programmes and statutory funds have increased above 2019 levels, in real terms, (Fig 6). Whilst the positive trend for NHIA, GETFund, LEAP, and Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) can be attributed to the social sector spending floors under the ECF, allocations to some social protection programmes not targeted under the ECF such as Domestic Violence and Child and Human Trafficking Fund remained below 2021 levels, albeit projected recovery in 2026.

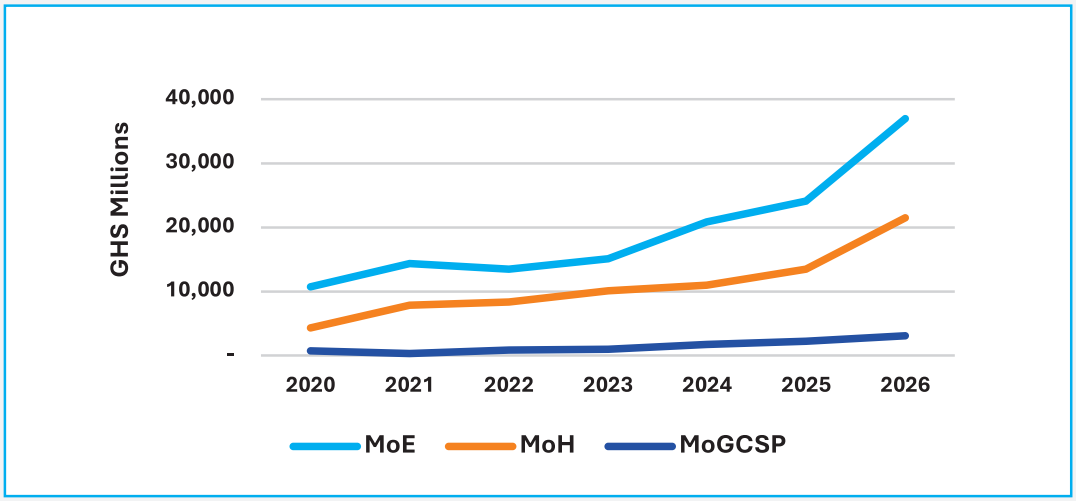
Figure 5: *Trends in social spending*



Source: *MoF Budget and Economic Statements (2022 – 2026)*

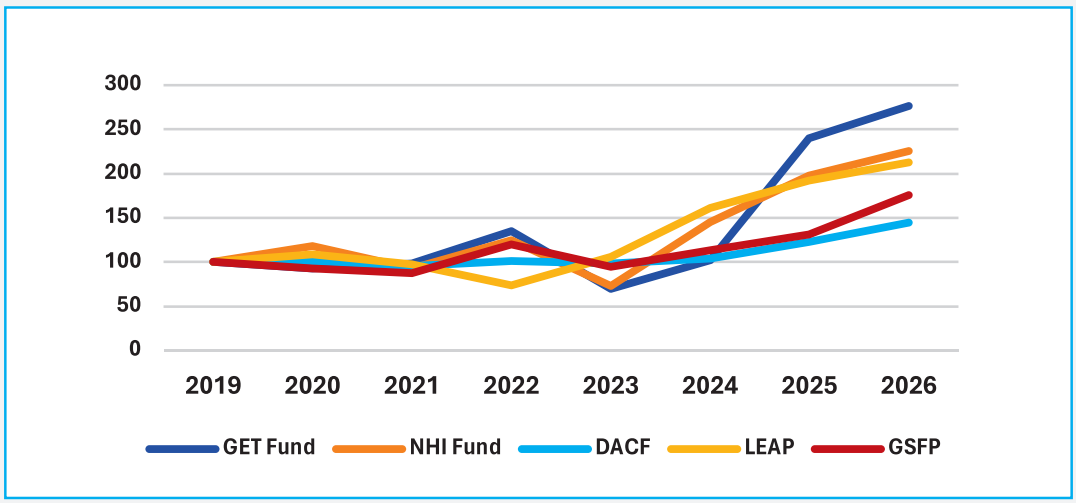
[5] MOE, MOGCSP, MOH, GET Fund and NHI Fund

Figure 6: *Trends in spending by Social Sector MDAs in Real Terms*



Source: *MoF Mid-Year Budget Statement, 2026*

Figure 7: *Real Terms Statutory Fund and SP Programmes Budgets (Normalised, 2019 = 100)*

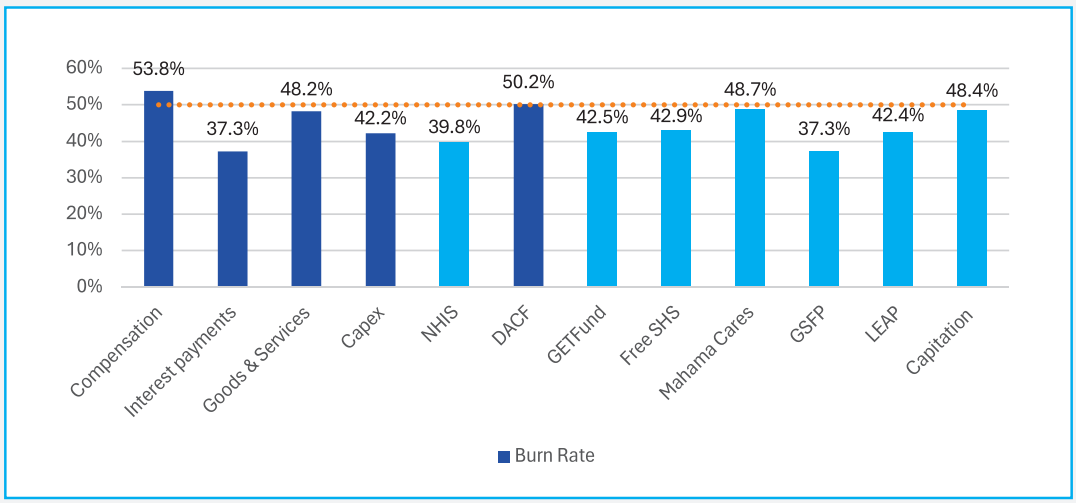


Source: *MoF Budget and Economic Statements (2022 – 2026)*

2.2 Half year budget execution performance

By June 2026, budget releases to key social sector programmes remained below 50% (Fig 8), raising concerns about timely execution and service delivery for children and vulnerable households. For social protection programmes, Capitation Grant had the highest burn rate at 48.4%, allowing the government to fully pay for the first and second terms of the 2025/2026 academic year.

Figure 8: *Status of Budget implementation across key social programmes and statutory funds*



Source: *MoF Mid-Year Budget Statement, 2026*

3 PRIORITY ACTIONS

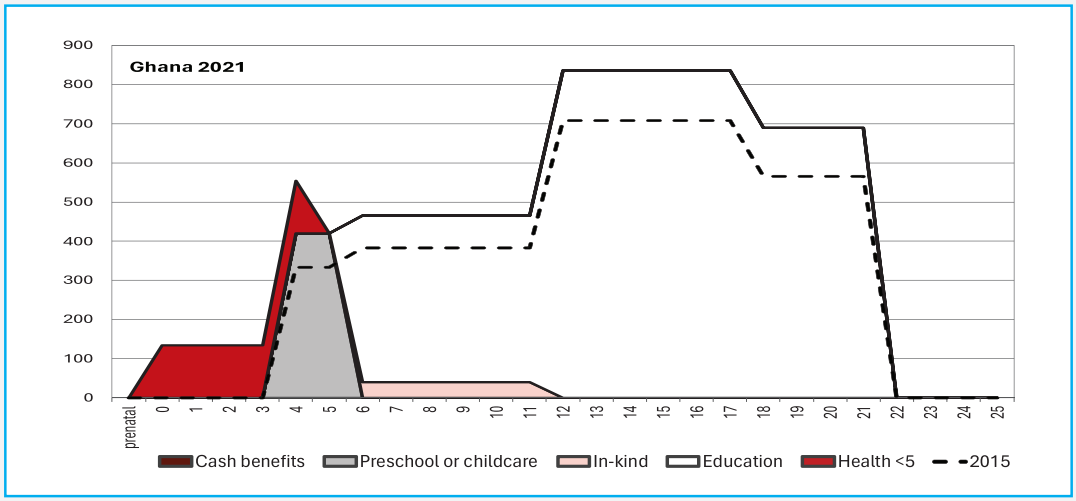
3.1 Overall social sector Funding[6]

Analysis of public expenditure in children in Ghana shows that spending comes too little and too late in the child's life course. Children from prenatal to age 5 in Ghana receive approximately 10.9% of total public spending on children, despite representing roughly one-third of the child population. Child poverty is also highest among this age group at 80% compared to 74% for the entire child population.

While spending on children has increased between 2015 and 2021, the overall spending profile remained unchanged, with investment continuing to be concentrated in later childhood (Fig 9). Despite strong investment in education for children aged 4-5, support for children aged 0-3 remains limited, with no statutory child benefit at birth and limited investment in childcare and family support services.

[6] For the detailed Report and Policy Brief visit: https://www.unicef.org/ghana/reports/unlocking-potential-early

Figure 9: *Ghana's Public spending on Children profile (2015 and 2021)*



Source: *"Unlocking potential early: Rebalancing public spending for children in Ghana", UNICEF Ghana (2026)*

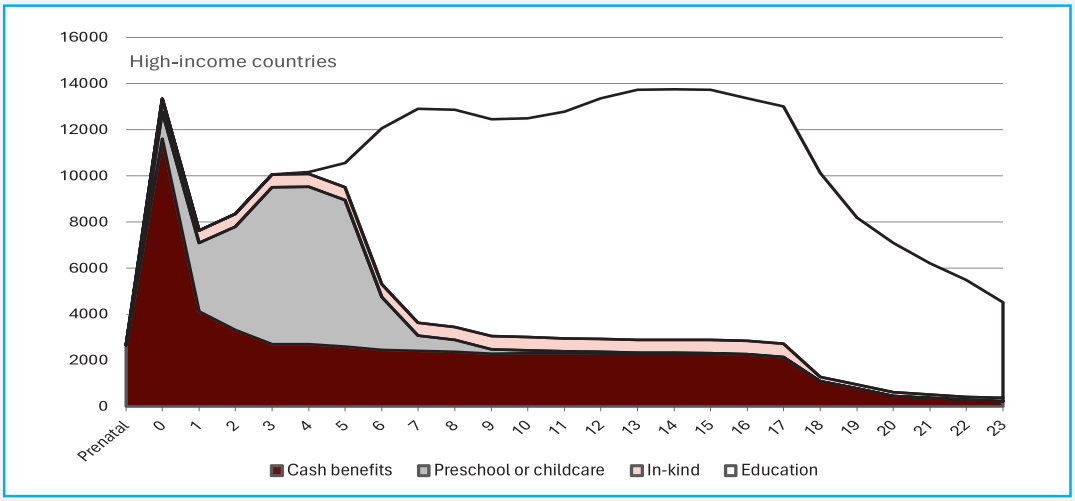
Inequalities in spending remain high. Children from the wealthiest households receive nearly twice the per capita public investment of those in the poorest (approximately USD1,189 (GHS13,958.86) against just over USD500 (GHS5,870.00) PPP per year)[7]. The current system reinforces rather than reduces inequalities as important disparities also persist between rural and urban areas, particularly in education and access to services.

Across Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), education accounts for approximately nine out of every ten public dollars invested in children. Ghana follows this pattern, with education spending representing 3.1% of GDP in 2023. By comparison, overall spending by the MoGCSP represented 0.23% of GDP of which child protection accounted for just 0.03%, and health 2.0%. While continued investment in education remains essential, particularly at the basic level, a more balanced pattern of investment across the policy portfolio is needed to address the multiple factors that shape children's development, well-being, and safety well before they are of school going age.

Spending for High Income Countries (HICs) is high at almost 23 times that of Ghana and SSA average. It is also more balanced across the life course and policy portfolio. While spending tends to increase gradually from early childhood through adolescence, younger children receive levels of support that are broadly comparable to those provided later in childhood (Fig 10).

[7] Based on Bank of Ghana mid-rate of 1USD: GHS 11.74 as at 11 August 2026

Figure 10: *Public spending on Children profile for high-income countries (2021)*



Source: *"Unlocking potential early: Rebalancing public spending for children in Ghana", UNICEF Ghana (2026)*

To unlock potential early, there is need to rebalance the expenditure mix through a comprehensive child policy portfolio – consisting of universal child grants, parental leave, parental support services, childcare, health, nutrition, education. This would require total spending of 6.5 to 7.2% of GDP, an increase of 3.5 to 4.2 percentage points above current levels. While ambitious, this is well within international spending levels for comprehensive portfolios and can be achieved through incremental spending to balance impact and affordability.

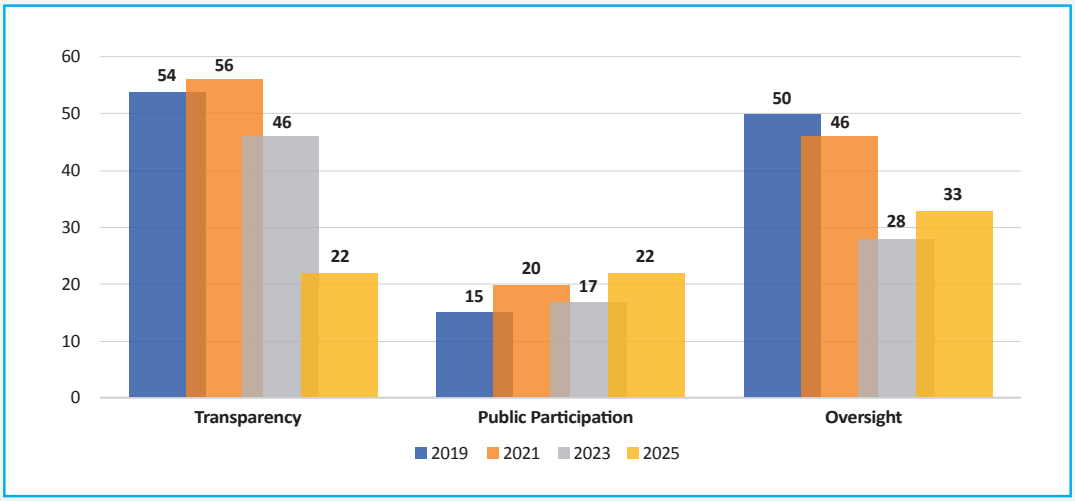
The return on this investment is high and would outweigh the costs. The modelling suggest that child poverty could be halved within two years and eradicated within three years. It could also improve child health and nutrition outcomes by achieving near-universal birth registration and immunization coverage (Diphtheria, Tetanus Pertussis); reduce stunting by 6.7% within two years – benefiting 284,000 children; and lower under-five mortality by 20 deaths per 1,000 live births, preventing 18,000 premature child deaths. In addition, expanded parental leave could bring approximately 60,000 additional women into formal employment, while increased investment in childcare (0 to 6) could improve school readiness and raise net primary school enrolment by 5.9 percentage points.

3.2 Improve Budgeting Processes[8]

Budget transparency in Ghana has declined in recent years. In the recently launched 2025 Open Budget Survey (OBS), Ghana's scores have been on the decline in two of the three dimensions of transparency and oversight, whilst public participation has slightly improved to 22 out of 100 from 17 in 2023, (Fig 11).

[8] Based on International Budget Partnership (IBP) independent, comparative and fact-based assessment that uses internationally accepted criteria to assess public access to central government budget information; formal opportunities for the public to participate in the national budget process; and the role of budget oversight institutions, such as legislatures and national audit offices, in the budget process

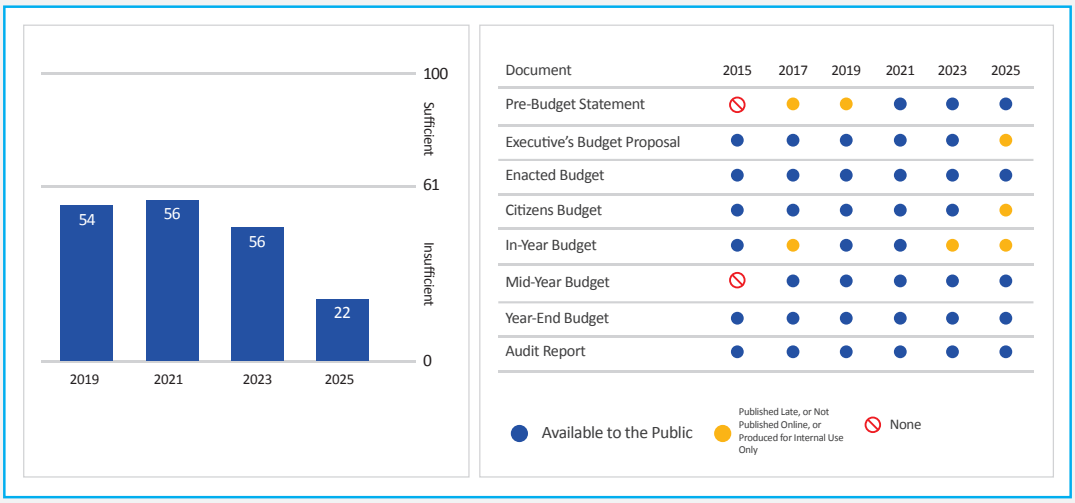
Figure 11: *Ghana's OBS Scores (2019 - 2025)*



Source: *OBS Ghana Report, 2025*

Budget transparency scored 22 out of 100, down from a peak of 56 in 2021 and well below the 61-point benchmark for adequate public access to budget information (Fig 12). The decline is partly due to technical issues in the online publication of 2024 budget documents, where original timely publications were replaced with updated versions, causing only three of the eight key required documents to be recorded as published late. This notwithstanding, the comprehensiveness of budget documents is considered limited, with only the Mid-Year Budget Review (70/100) and Audit Report (71/100) scoring above 70, while the remaining documents scored 50 or below.

Figure 12: *Trends in Ghana's Transparency score and timely availability of key budget*

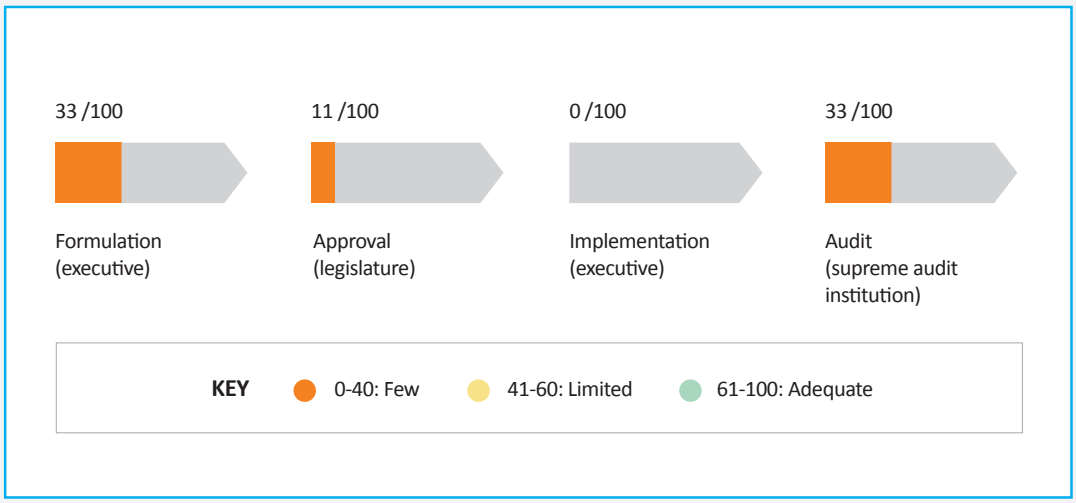


Source: *OBS Ghana Report, 2025*



Public participation in the budget process remains limited, indicating limited opportunities for public engagement throughout the budget cycle. Ghana scored 22 out of 100 on public participation in the 2025 OBS. While some opportunities exist during budget formulation (33/100) and the audit process (33/100), opportunities for citizen participation are very limited during budget approval (11/100) and absent during budget implementation (0/100) (Fig 13). Strengthening public participation across all stages of the budget cycle would enhance transparency, accountability, and responsiveness to citizens' priorities.

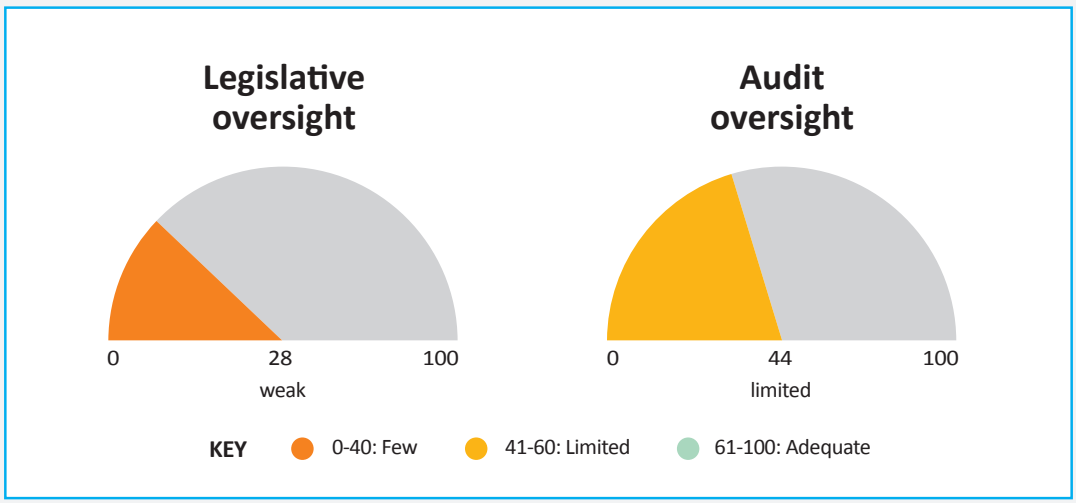
Figure 13: *Extent of opportunities for public participation in the budget process*



Source: *OBS 2025, Ghana Report*

The 2025 OBS Ghana report further highlights weaknesses in budget oversight. The country received a composite oversight score of 33 out of 100, reflecting weak oversight of budget formulation, implementation and government accounts. Individually, legislative oversight scored 28/100, while oversight by the Auditor-General scored 44/100 (Fig 14). Strengthening the independence and effectiveness of these oversight institutions is critical to improving fiscal accountability and ensuring the efficient use of public resources.

Figure 14: *Performance of institutions with oversight of the budget process*



Source: *OBS Ghana Report, 2025*

With support from UNICEF, the Ministry of Finance is already strengthening budget reporting systems to improve the timeliness and quality of in-year budget reports, making it easier for citizens and other stakeholders to monitor public spending and participate in the budgeting process. Building on these efforts, further reforms are needed to ensure the timely publication of all key budget documents and to improve the comprehensiveness of the Pre-Budget Statement, particularly by providing more detailed information on public debt, debt servicing and medium-term expenditure projections.

These reforms should be complemented by stronger opportunities for citizen participation throughout the budget cycle and enhanced oversight by Parliament and the Auditor-General, particularly during budget planning and implementation. Strengthening the independence of the audit process would further improve transparency, accountability and the effective use of public resources[9].

3.3 Transition from ECF to the Policy Coordination Instrument (PCI).

3.3.1 Completion of the ECF

Ghana has successfully completed its three-year IMF Extended Credit Facility (ECF) programme (May 2023 - June 2026), meeting all but one of its quantitative performance criteria (QPCs), pending formal confirmation by the IMF Executive Board. The only unmet target relates to the ceiling on the Bank of Ghana's claims on government and public entities, resulting from a technical accounting treatment of the government's recapitalisation of the central bank.

[9] Detailed report and recommendations can be accessed here: Open Budget Survey Ghana 2025 | International Budget Partnership

Overall, Ghana's performance under the programme has been strong, reflecting restored macroeconomic stability, sustained policy reforms, and strengthened institutions. The government's performance under the just concluded ECF was significantly better across both the Quantitative and Structural Targets[10] than the 2015–2018 programme (Table 1). Unlike the earlier programme, which focused primarily on meeting quantitative targets, the current reforms prioritise institutional strengthening through measures such as Commitment Authorisation, establishment of a Fiscal Council and Value for Money Office. These reforms are intended to safeguard fiscal discipline and ensure the sustainability of the economic gains achieved.

Table 1: *Ghana's 2018 ECF Programme vs. Current ECF Programme*

Targets and Benchmarks	2015-2018 Programme	2023-2026 Programme	Change
Quantitative Performance Targets	10 of 13 **77%**	10 of 11 **91%**	**+14**
Structural benchmarks	3 of 11 **27%**	8 of 10 **80%**	**+53**

Source: *Mid-Year Budget Statement, MoF (2026)*

3.3.2 Policy Coordination Instrument (PCI)

Following the successful completion of the ECF and in alignment with UNICEF advocacy for a post-ECF framework to sustain the gains, Ghana will transition to a 36-month Policy Coordination Instrument (PCI). This is a non-financing arrangement with the IMF designed to support the country's reform and macroeconomic stabilization and growth efforts, without the need for financial support.

The PCI is anchored on six broad pillars – (i) sustaining growth-friendly fiscal adjustment; (ii) safeguarding debt sustainability; (iii) strengthening fiscal transparency and governance; (iv) enhancing the monetary and exchange rate policy framework; (v) reinforcing financial sector stability; and (vi) economic diversification and inclusive growth.

Key for child-related social sectors, the PCI reform Agenda includes targets to:

- strengthening social safety nets, through sustaining the social spending floors for the four targeted programmes, (LEAP, GSFP, Capitation and NHIF) at GHS6.4 billion in 2026 rising to GHS9.0 billion by December 2027.
- expand LEAP coverage to reach 470,000 households by end -December 2026, from the ECF target of 450,000.
- extend GIFMIS coverage to all spending units and enforce its use by NHI Fund, GETFund, District Assemblies Common Fund and IGF-reliant institutions, thereby strengthening accountability for results in the use of funds.

Effective monitoring of these commitments, including through Parliament, will be essential to ensure they are fully implemented and deliver the intended outcomes for children and vulnerable households.

[10] Quantitative targets are numerical goals (such as limits on borrowing or budget deficits, levels of international reserves, or inflation), while structural targets are policy and institutional reforms intended to strengthen economic management and support long-term social and economic growth



4 KEY SOCIAL SECTOR ISSUES

4.1 Education

- **Sustain the investment momentum in education.** Ghana should progressively scale up education financing toward the 20% of total budget and 4–6% of GDP benchmarks as fiscal space improves. Protecting core allocations, including protecting GETFund from any future caps, and leveraging innovative financing will be critical to sustain gains and improve quality learning outcomes.
- **Enhance alignment between basic education policy commitments and budget allocations.** While the Government has identified basic education as a strategic priority, budget allocations do not yet fully reflect this commitment. Rebalancing education spending towards basic education would strengthen foundational learning, improve student retention and progression, and enhance the efficiency and equity of the education system.
- **Improve equity of spending, particularly at secondary level.** Ensuring the sustained participation of children from the poorest households throughout the education system is essential to reducing disparities in public spending, closing learning gaps, and expanding equitable opportunities for all.
- **Improve spending efficiency and value for money.** Enhance budget execution, particularly for non-wage inputs such as learning materials, school infrastructure, and other essential teaching and learning resources. As outlined above, these efforts should be complemented by measures to strengthen basic education and improve the equitable deployment and effectiveness of teachers, thereby maximizing the returns on existing education investments and improving learning outcomes.



4.2 Health

- **Increase and continue protecting health sector financing** – a further increase of 2.8% of GDP is required to reach the minimum expenditure levels necessary for achieving UHC.
- **Avoid future capping of the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) while strengthening spending efficiency.** Protecting the NHIF will help secure predictable financing for essential health services and advance universal health coverage, particularly as donor support continues to decline. At the same time, improving efficiency is critical by reducing administrative costs and increasing the share of the Fund used to pay health claims from the current **57%** towards the **85%** policy target. Develop and implement a comprehensive vaccine financing and procurement sustainability strategy.
- **Fully implement the Gavi vaccine transition roadmap.** As Ghana transitions from Gavi support, vaccine costs may rise due to possible loss of access to Gavi negotiated prices. A sustainable procurement strategy should therefore complement the vaccine financing roadmap by strengthening pooled procurement where feasible, improving demand forecasting and supply chain management, and mitigating foreign exchange risks. These measures will help ensure affordable, reliable access to vaccines and protect Ghana's immunization gains.

4.3 Child Protection

- **Prioritise investments in core child protection services**, which receives a relatively small share of the MoGCSP allocation. This would help strengthen case management, violence prevention, child labour and trafficking response, alternative care, justice for children, parenting support and community-based prevention.
- **Explore and broaden financing options for child protection**, including a dedicated DACF child protection allocation, results-based financing for integrated social services, and private sector partnerships in child labour hotspots.
- **Sustain critical systems such as SWIMS**, especially as UNICEF and other partner support declines. MoGCSP should provide GHS 5 million in the 2027 budget to keep SWIMS operational and support national scale-up.

4.4 Social Protection

- **Strengthen LEAP to maximise its impact on poverty.** The Government's commitment to expand LEAP to 470,000 households by December 2026 is commendable. To maximise its impact, LEAP payments should be made on time to protect beneficiaries' purchasing power, while grant values should be regularly indexed to inflation to preserve their real value and effectiveness.
- **Increase funding for the Ghana School Feeding Programme.** Raise the per-child feeding grant from GHS2.00 to GHS3.00 to reflect rising food costs and improve the nutritional quality and adequacy of meals provided to schoolchildren.
- **Institutionalise funding for the Ghana National Household Registry (GNHR).** Establish a dedicated budget line to ensure sustainable financing for the GNHR, which has relied heavily on donor support. Securing domestic funding for regular data updates and system maintenance is essential to preserve the quality of the registry and strengthen the effectiveness of social protection targeting.

4.5 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

- **Increase domestic WASH financing to match the scale of the service gap.** Government should progressively increase WASH allocations and mobilise additional domestic and complementary financing to close the substantial gap between current investment and the resources required to achieve SDG 6.
- **Prioritise sanitation and hygiene in WASH resource allocation which is less than 1% of the total WASH budget for 2026.** With only 25.3% of households accessing at least basic sanitation and persistent open defecation, increased financing should prioritise sanitation, hygiene, faecal-sludge management, waste management and behaviour change, alongside water supply investments.
- **Allocate WASH resources according to need and equity.** Financing should be increasingly targeted towards rural communities, deprived regions, poorer households and underserved MMDAs, using measurable service gaps, poverty and vulnerability to guide resource allocation. Wealth-related disparities are particularly pronounced, with more than half of the poorest quintile practising open defecation.
- **Strengthen predictable financing for WASH at the local level.** Government should maximise the use of the DACF and other domestic financing mechanisms to support WASH delivery by MMDAs, while strengthening expenditure tracking to ensure that allocated resources translate into actual services and results. The 2026 DACF provides an important opportunity, with dedicated allocations for potable water and environmental sanitation.

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