

ориентировочных значений на иные, в том числе основанные на среднеотраслевых значениях и показателях основных конкурентов на внутреннем и внешнем рынках.

Таким образом, использование предлагаемой методики оценки финансового состояния, основанной на расчете частных и обобщающего интегральных показателей, в практической деятельности организаций позволит получить качественную характеристику их финансового состояния и отдельных аспектов его оценки, что значительно повысит полезность аналитической информации и эффективность принимаемых управленческих решений.

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ENSURING FOOD SECURITY IN THE REPUBLIC OF GHANA: PECULIARITIES OF NATIONAL POLICY

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This article presents the results of a study examining the specifics of the Republic of Ghana's national food security policy. It demonstrates that the policy is comprehensive and multi-sectoral, encompassing areas related to agricultural modernization, social protection for vulnerable groups, ensuring adequate nutrition, achieving environmental sustainability, and developing public-private partnerships. Implementation of the policy contributes to the reduction of poverty and hunger and the creation of sustainable food systems that foster inclusive growth and long-term stability.

Keywords: food security, Ghana, food security policy, social protection, nutritional security, poverty reduction, food self-sufficiency.

Food security is defined by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) as a situation when “all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life” [1]. In Ghana, food security plays a vital role in economic development, public health, and overall stability. The country's dependence on agriculture necessitates addressing food insecurity to sustain growth and ensure the well-being of the population.

Food security in Ghana is pursued through a comprehensive and multi-sectoral policy framework that integrates agricultural modernization, social protection, nutrition, environmental sustainability, and private sector participation (Table). The framework reflects the recognition that food security extends beyond food production to include access, utilization, and stability, with strong linkages to health, education, climate change, and trade. By embedding food and nutrition security within national development plans and aligning with regional and global commitments, Ghana seeks not only to reduce poverty and hunger but also to build resilient food systems that support inclusive growth and long-term stability.

Key Features of Ghana's Food Security Policy

Feature	Description
Multi-sectoral Coordination	Nutrition and food security are treated as cross-cutting issues, needing alignment across agriculture, health, local governance, and education
Decentralization and Local Ownership	Engagement of regional or district institutions, with calls to allocate dedicated funding and actively involve communities.
Productivity and Input Support	Programs like “Planting for Food and Jobs” (PFJ) and “Fertilizer Growth Program” (FGP) provide subsidized input access, irrigation, and agri-extension to boost production
Diversity and Value Addition	Promotion of diverse staple and nutritious foods, and industrial uptake through “One District One Factory” (1D1F) and institutional farming
Nutrition Integration	Nutrition policy emphasizes food safety, care, health services, and environment particularly for vulnerable groups
Climate Resilience	Climate-smart strategies, irrigation rehabilitation, and early-warning systems fortify resilience to shocks
Private-Sector and PPP Engagement	Engagement of private firms, processors, cooperatives; Public Private Partnership (PPP) highlighted in Food Systems Resilience Programme's pillars, e. g., through Out Grower and Value Chain Fund (OVCF), “One District One Factory” (1D1F), school farms, and agri- value chains
Social Protection and Shock Response	“Ghana School Feeding Programme” (GSFP), “Food Systems Resilience Programme” (FSRP), and “World Food Programme” (WFP) plans contribute to safety nets and responsive systems during crises

Source. Compiled by the author based on sources [2–8].

Ghana's national food security policy is based on various interconnected elements that characterize the nation's development ambitions, as well as its sensitivity to environmental and economic challenges. The strategy exploits a multi-sectoral approach, identifying that nutrition and food security encompass more than just agriculture and comprises social protection, health, education, and local government. Agriculture's production base is provided by agriculture, but local government organizations oversee grassroots implementation, educational institutions make dietary knowledge and practices, and health policies determine nutritional outcomes. Research has demonstrated that close collaboration between multiple institutions is essential for effective nutrition governance in Ghana. This cross-sectoral approach enhances the best international practices [2, 9].

The responsibility for planning and implementation remains with Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs), which are expected to allocate budgetary resources to food and nutrition activities while promoting community participation. A component of Ghana's broader development strategy is food security. According to the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (CPESDP) and the Medium-Term National Development Policy Framework (MTNDPF), the main objectives are poverty reduction, food self-sufficiency, and agricultural modernization [65]. Sector-specific policies like METASIP (2011–2015 and 2018–2021) and FASDEP II (2007–2015) offer focused frameworks for agricultural investment and execution tactics to achieve national food security. METASIP describes coordination frameworks and budget priorities that are in keeping with CAADP goals [10].

The primary policy tools for increasing agricultural production are the Fertilizer Growth Program (FGP) and Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ), which dominate the food

security agenda. A major component of Ghana's strategy is enhancing market access and value chains. Agro-processing is supported by initiatives like One District One Factory (1D1F), and post-harvest losses are decreased by infrastructural improvements. Small-holder farmers are connected to markets and processors through off-taker agreements, out-grower programs, and 1D1F initiatives. To create effective and long-lasting agri-food systems, cooperatives, processors, and private investors are thought to be essential.

The policy encourages value addition and diversification as strategies to enhance food and nutritional security. Although most crops are staples such as maize and cassava, more attention is being paid to fruits, vegetables, and legumes since they provide more balanced diets. According to the National Nutrition Policy (NNP), calorie content cannot determine a food's adequacy. Foods that are safe, varied, and high in nutrients are essential, particularly for vulnerable populations such as mothers, children, and the elderly. This strategy is operationalized through programs like the Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP), maternal and child health initiatives, and food fortification campaigns. Additionally, national regulations encourage community nutrition education and programs that target micronutrient deficiencies and undernutrition in children.

The National Food Buffer Stock Company (NAFCO) maintains strategic reserves to keep prices and supplies stable. This helps shield farmers and consumers from food shortages caused by emergencies or seasonal conditions [11]. Ghana's strategy for ensuring food security includes social protection and shock response systems. The Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) program offers cash transfers that may improve household food access, while the GSFP feeds pupils with daily lunches, increasing their nutritional intake and school enrollment.

Climate resilience is another essential component of food security strategy, especially considering Ghana's reliance on rain-fed agriculture. In order to improve resilience, the National Climate-Smart Agriculture and Food Security Action Plan (2016–2020) and, more recently, the West Africa Food System Resilience Programme (FSRP), which was introduced in 2023, encourage the use of seed varieties that can withstand drought, restore irrigation systems, improve pest surveillance systems, and implement early warning systems. Given that Ghana's food supply and rural livelihoods are still seriously threatened by climate variability, these steps are essential [8].

Thus, the Republic of Ghana's national food security policy focuses on supporting self-sufficiency and sustainable development in the agricultural sector to prevent external threats and maintain a stable food supply.

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МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ ЖЕНСКОЕ ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВО: ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ И РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ

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Раскрыта актуальность международного женского предпринимательства с точки зрения устойчивого развития. Дана характеристика поддержки, условий и результативности интернационализации женского предпринимательства в Российской Федерации и Республике Беларусь. Определена необходимость развития межгосударственного сотрудничества в области международного женского предпринимательства.

Ключевые слова: международное женское предпринимательство, интернационализация женского предпринимательства, сотрудничество, устойчивое развитие.

В условиях глобальных вызовов и кризисов последних десятилетий актуализируется поиск и активизация новых возможностей для укрепления сотрудничества между странами, международными объединениями, которое позволит не столько получить среднесрочный эффект, а заложит фундамент стратегического устойчивого развития всех заинтересованных сторон.

Для Республики Беларусь, являющейся представителем открытой экономики, это особенно актуально. Ключевым приоритетом для развития белорусской экономики выступает экспорт, на долю которого традиционно приходится более половины валового внутреннего продукта. Как следствие, свою актуальность для Республики Беларусь сохраняют вопросы развития международного экономического сотрудничества.

Ключевым партнером для Республики Беларусь на протяжении всего суверенного периода выступает Российская Федерация. Сохранив экономические и политические связи, сформированные в советский период, наши страны налаживают и развивают межгосударственное сотрудничество в различных сферах. Среди стратегических приоритетов двустороннего сотрудничества между нашими странами – создание единого экономического пространства, что находит отражение в интеграционных процессах в рамках реализации Договора о создании Союзного государства, деятельности ЕАЭС, ШОС и др.