Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System- GHANA

QUARTER 1, 2025

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

INFLATION

Average inflation marginally increased from 22.97 percent in Q1 2024 to 23.0 percent in Q1 2025. Food inflation also saw an increase from 25.5 percent in Q4 2024 to 27.63 percent in Q1 2025 which is likely to pose some challenges for vulnerable populations.

FOOD ACCESS

Staple food prices soared in the first quarter of 2025 compared to same period 2024. Maize prices for instance increased by 171 percent in Sunyani whilst imported rice increased by 92 percent in Tamale.

COPING STRATEGY

Generally, households employed various strategies to enable them meet their food needs. 58.3 percent of households reduced the quality of their meals, 44.71 percent cut portions of their daily meals, and 40.80 percent skipped meals daily. 19.99 percent of households countrywide adopted emergency livelihood strategies, with the North -East region being the hardest hit (38.4%).

Child nutrition

The findings showed an improvement of the early initiation rate of breastfeeding in Bono (76.4%), Bono East (69.5 %), North-East (64.6%), Northern (65.4%), Oti (79.5%) regions when compared with the overall rate (61.5%) for Zone 1.
All regions had at least 70 percent of children continuing breastfeeding beyond two years except Bono East (47.7%), Bono (60.6%) and Oti (63.1%) regions.

FOOD AVAILABILITY

Provisional production estimates for 2024/25 and final 2023/24 seasons indicate that cereals decreased by 10.76 percent. Cereals were severely hit by the dry spell, with only sorghum showing a 4.35 percent increase while rice, millet, and maize recorded decreases of 21.82, 12.15, and 7.96 percentage points respectively.
Legume production also decreased by 7.58 percent whilst starchy staples increased by 0.95 percent.

FOOD CONSUMPTION

Food consumption can generally be said to be good with 64.12 percent of households recording an acceptable food consumption score, with 25.50 percent classified as borderline, and 10.39 percent recording poor food consumption score.

SHOCKS

Drought (dry spell) remains the most prevalent shock affecting households across regions in Ghana.
High food prices were also reported as a significant economic shock, further straining household food access. The western region reported the highest prevalence of high food prices (67.0%), followed by Greater Accra (57.2%), Oti (52.6%), and Volta (52.0%).

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA), through the Statistics, Research and Information Directorate (SRID) and the Nutrition Department of the Ghana Health Service (GHS) has since April 2020, been collaborating with the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), to strengthen the capacity of both agencies to monitor the food and nutrition security at the household level, as well as food commodity prices in thirty-two (32) districts across the sixteen (16) regions and at the national level, through the "Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS)". The initiative was underscored by the COVID pandemic and the cogent need to strengthen food and nutrition monitoring system in the country amidst the disruption of the global supply chain.

As the project officially ended in June 2021, MoFA-SRID and GHS, taking advantage of the results of the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA) exercise in 2020, expanded the scope of the Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring Systems (FSNMS) from 32 to 60 districts.

After the first phase was successfully completed, the number of districts was increased to sixty (60) in the second phase, bringing the total number of districts covered under the FSNMS to 120.

Given the recent high food inflation, which is further compounded by dry spell conditions experienced in the last agricultural season (2024) in some parts of the country, the FSNMS was upscaled from 120 to 216 districts to include all districts in regions affected by the dry spell.

As a major deliverable of the collaboration, a series of FSNMS surveys has been undertaken, with corresponding quarterly bulletins produced and shared with key stakeholders across the globe.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION MONITORING SYSTEM

The Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS) is defined as a system that tracks and reports on household vulnerability, food insecurity and malnutrition using primary and secondary data sources. FSNMS follows the trends for both food security and nutritional outcomes on an ongoing basis, and promptly flags deterioration or improvements in the food security and nutrition situation. It does not necessarily explain why changes are occurring in food security and nutritional outcomes, but also gives indicative insights into the evolution of the situation. This can then be further explored and confirmed through tailored follow-up surveys and multi-sectoral analysis like the Cadre Harmonise.

The objectives of the FSNMS are to:

1. Monitor and analyze trends of food availability, access, and utilization.
2. Identify and monitor risks and opportunities for household food security.
3. Collect and analyze key nutrition indicators for trend analysis; and
4. Provide timely and relevant information for decision-making.

For the first quarter of 2025, food security data was collected from 11,593 randomly selected households from 216 districts in March 2025, which was drawn to have representative data for the 16 regions in Ghana.
In addition, market price data were collected from one hundred and twenty (120) markets across the 16 regions of Ghana, between the period of January and March 2025. The results from 15 major markets were however analyzed and used in this bulletin, covering five key commodities – Maize (white), Rice (imported perfumed), Rice (local perfumed), Plantain (apem) and Cassava.
Nutrition data was collected during this cycle of the FSNMS, from the same sample of households.
This bulletin is the 13th edition released by MoFA with financial and technical support from WFP and UNICEF

MAJOR FINDINGS

Environmental. Economic and Governance Issues

Food Availability

Food Access

Food Consumption

Coping Strategies

Household Nutrition Situation

Limitations

Recommendations

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL, ECONOMIC & GOVERNANCE ISSUES

2.1 Environmental Conditions

2.1.1 Rainfall

The table and the graph below represent the total amount of rainfall measured in the first quarter (Q1) of 2025. There was a decrease of 9.1 percent compared to the year 2024, and it was 1.9 percent above the 5-year average. Generally, the data suggest that the first quarter of 2025 experienced a notable reduction of 9.1 percent in rainfall compared to the year 2024. However, 2025 performed better in relation to the 5-year average, as shown in the table below.

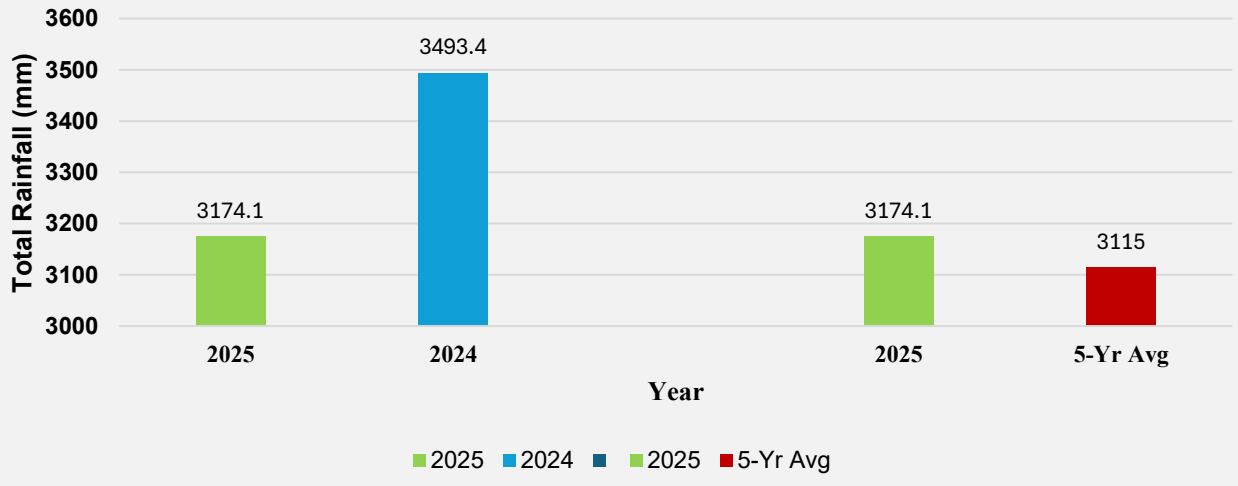
Table 1: Percentage Change in 2025 total rainfall (mm) vs 2024 and 5-year average.

Month	2025	2024	5 -Yr Avg	% Change (2024 vs 2025)	% Change (2025 vs 5-Yr AVG)
January	409.6	240.5	299.68	70.3	36.7
February	577.4	755.4	531.18	-23.6	8.7
March	2,187.1	2,497.5	2,284.14	-12.4	-4.25
Total Rainfall	3,174.1	3,493.4	3,115	-9.1	1.9
Average Rainfall	1,058.0	1,164.5	1,038.3	-9.15	1.9

Source: GMET, APRIL 2025

Figure 1

Comparison of Q1 2025 total rainfall (mm) vs 2025 and 5-year average



Source: GMET, APRIL 2025

2.1.2 Pasture Development

The first quarter of 2025 recorded 3,174.1mm of rainfall, representing a 9.1% decrease compared to 2024 (3,493.4 mm) but recorded a slight increase of 1.9% compared to the 5-year average.
Monthly variations show significant fluctuations as January 2025 recorded 409.6mm, which is a 70.3% increase from January 2024 (240.5 mm). On the other hand, February and March recorded a decrease of 577.4mm and 2,497.5mm of rainfall, representing a decline of 23.6 and 12.4 percent, respectively.

The 70 percent increase in rainfall recorded in January can be attributed to the growth of pasture, providing forage and water for the growth and development of the livestock sector. However, a sharp drop in February (-23.6%) and March (-12.4%) could have negatively affected pasture development across the country, which could have a dire implication for pasture development in the period under review. To mitigate the impact of the decrease in rainfall, farmers should practice adaptive grazing, supplementary feeding, and water conservation strategies. Long-term investments in drought-resistant pastures will enhance resilience against future rainfall variability.

2.1.3 Hazards and Shocks

Findings from the 2025 FSNMS indicate that drought (long dry spell), late rains, and no rain remain the most prevalent shocks affecting households across multiple regions in Ghana. The incidence of this climatic shock was particularly high in Oti (90.9%), Western North (88.5%), Volta (87.0%), Savannah (86.0%), Northern (83.5%), Upper West (82.6%), and North-East (80.1%). The widespread occurrence of water-related shocks highlights the ongoing vulnerability of rain-fed agricultural systems to climate variability and the urgent need for investments in water management and climate-resilient practices.

On the other hand, high food prices were also reported as a significant economic shock, further straining household food access, affecting mostly households in the Western (67.0%), Greater Accra (57.2%), Oti (52.6%) and Volta region (52.0%) respectively. These price increases are likely to reflect disruptions in market systems, reduced food access, and broader macroeconomic pressures, with direct consequences for household food and nutrition security.

In addition to climatic and economic shocks, crop pests and diseases affected a considerable proportion of farming households. The North-East (51.4%), Western North (51.0%), and Oti (40.1%) regions reported notable incidences, posing challenges to crop yields and further stressing rural livelihoods.

The compounding effects of climatic, economic, and biological shocks underscore the importance of strengthening food systems, enhancing adaptive capacity, and safeguarding the food and nutrition security of vulnerable populations. Strategic investments in early warning systems, input support, and sustainable agricultural practices remain essential to building resilience in the face of intermittent shocks. (See annex 4a).

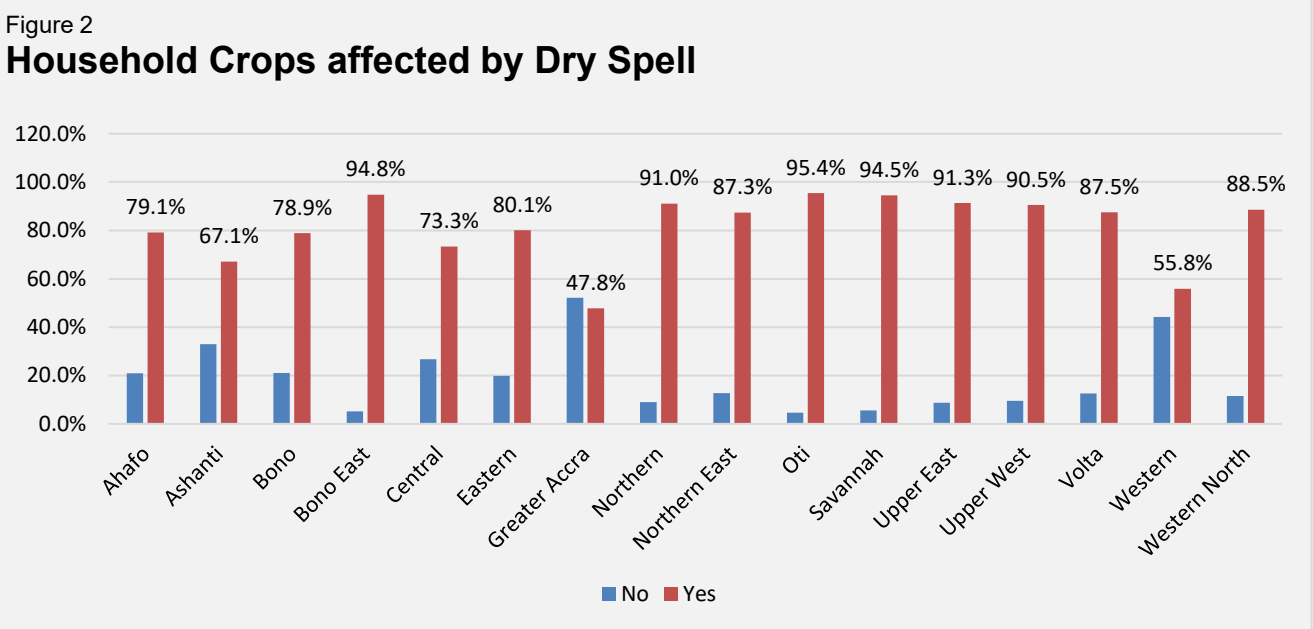
2.1.4 Dry spell

Ghana experienced a prolonged dry spell in the 2024 Agricultural season, affecting most regions, especially regions in the Northern sector and the transition zone. This section seeks to find out the number of households affected by the dry spell and the impact on the sampled households.

2.1.5 Household Crops Affected by Dry Spell

The survey data reveal significant regional variations in the impact of dry spells on crops across the country. All regions except for Greater Accra reported a high incidence of crops affected by dry spell, with Oti (95.4%), Bono East (94.8%), and Savannah (94.5%) being the most severely affected.

Figure 2

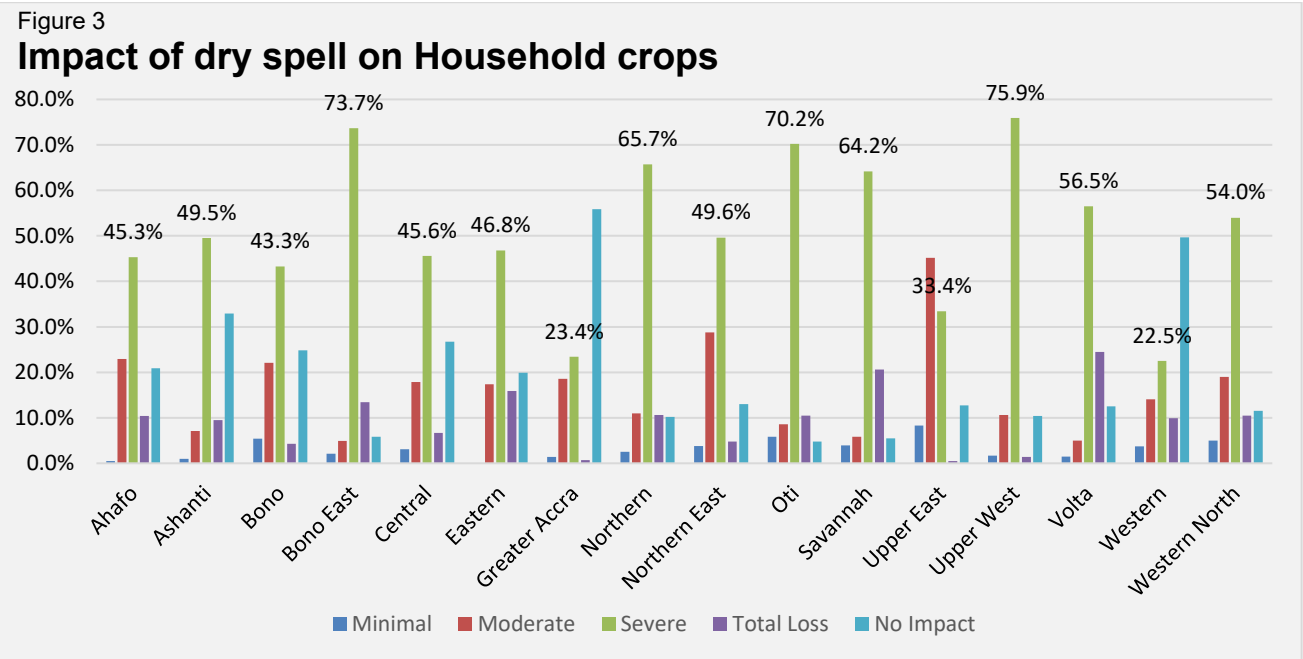


Source: SRID/MoFA, March 2025

2.1.6 Impact of dry spell on Household crops

The section speaks on the impact of the dry spell on household crops. As indicated in the graph below, majority of the household reported that their crops were severely impacted. The severity of crop failure varied widely across the regions with a high of 75.9 percent in Upper West and a low of 22.5 percent in the Western region.

Figure 3

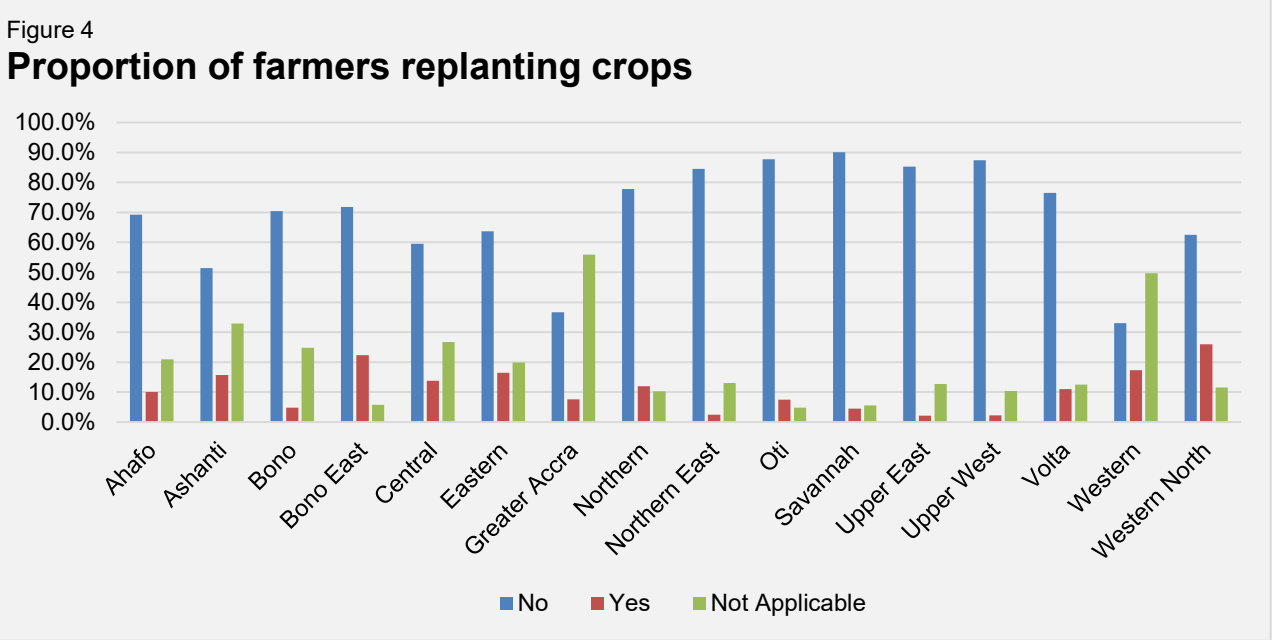


Source: SRID/MoFA, March 2025

2.1.7 Replanting and Recovery of crops

Data from the FSNMS showed that replanting efforts were limited, with most farmers deciding not to replant. North East (84.5%), Oti (87.7%), and Savannah (90.1%) representing the highest proportions of farmers who did not replant. On the contrary, Western North (26.0%) and Bono East (22.3%) recorded the highest proportion of farmers who replanted.

Figure 4

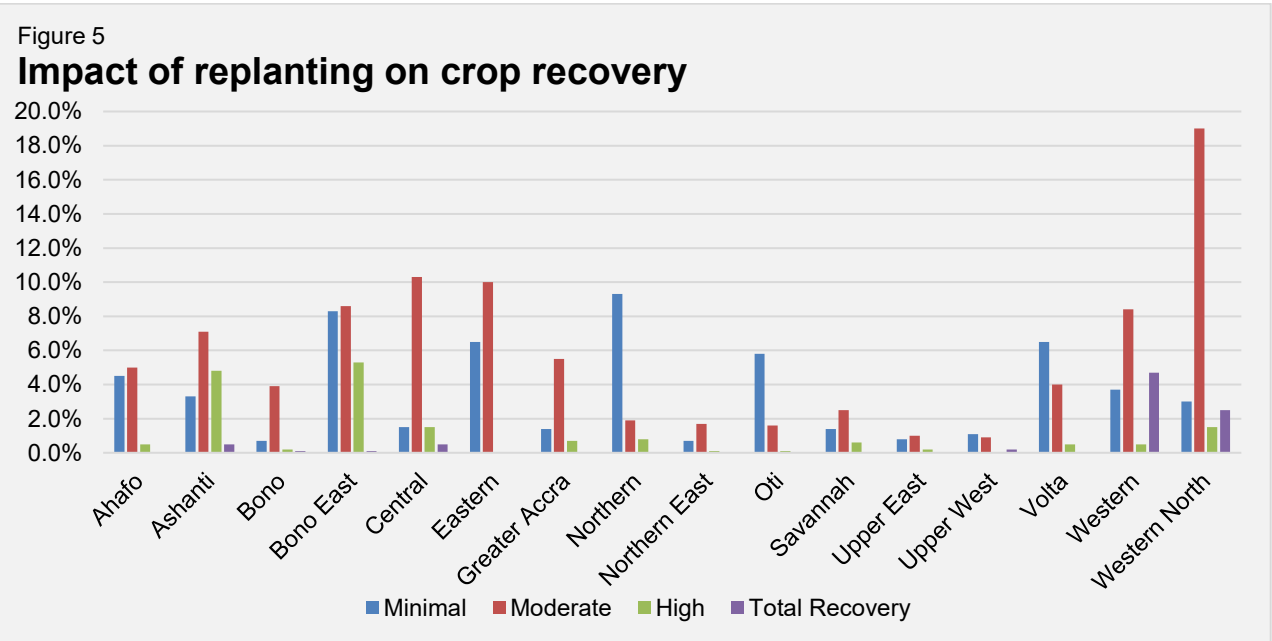


Source: SRID/MoFA, March 2025

2.1.8 Impact of Replanting

The impact of replanting varied across regions, with a high impact in Bono East (5.3%), minimal impact in the Northern Region (9.3%), and moderate impact in the Western Region (19.0%).

Figure 5



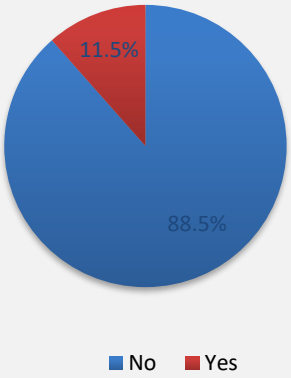
Source: SRID/MoFA, March 2025

2.1.8 Support for farmers affected by Dry Spell

Mitigation efforts for farmers affected by the dry spell was inadequate, with most farmers (88.5%) reporting they did not receive any assistance, compared to the 11.5 percent who reported that they received support.

Figure 6

Proportion of farmers affected by dry spell receiving support



Source: SRID/MoFA, March 2025

2.2 Macro-economic Situation

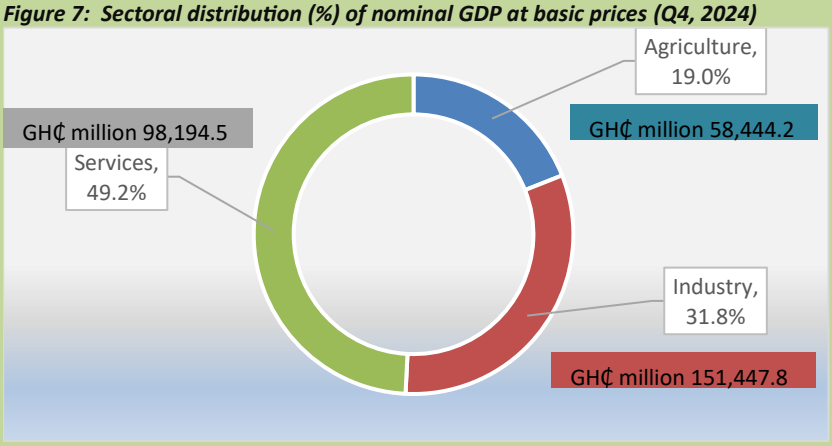
Data on Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth for Q1, 2025 was not available at the time of publication of this edition of the FSNMS. However, real GDP growth rate for the fourth quarter of 2024 stood at 3.6 percent according to the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS). This growth was driven by the Services and Agriculture sectors, which recorded growth rates of 6.3 percent and 2.9 percent respectively. The industry sector however contracted by 0.2 percent in the same period.

The fourth quarter of 2024 saw the services sector maintain its dominance as the largest sector of the Ghanaian economy, with a share of 49.2 percent whilst the agriculture sector recorded the lowest with a share of 19.0 percent. The services sector was followed by the industry sector, with a share of 31.8 percent.

The 2.9 percent growth in the agriculture sector in the fourth quarter of 2024 was driven by the Fishing, Livestock and Crops sub-sectors which grew by 9.2, 4.5 and 2.6 percent respectively. The Cocoa, Forestry and Logging sub-sector however contracted by 21.4 and 5.3 percent respectively during the quarter.

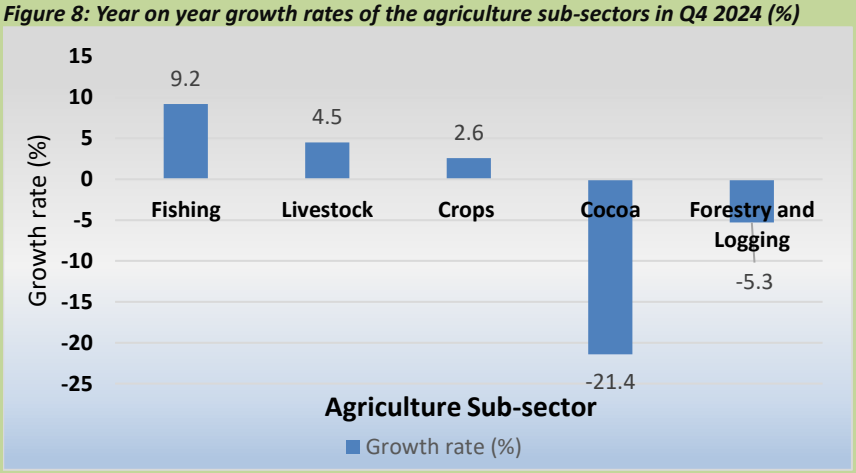
The average Year-on-Year (y-o-y) inflation rate for Q1 2025 stood at 23.0 percent, a marginal increase when compared with the preceding quarter which stood at 22.97 percent. Average y-o-y food inflation on the other hand increased marginally to 27.63 percent from the 25.5 percent recorded in the last quarter of 2024.

Figure 7: Sectoral distribution (%) of nominal GDP at basic prices (Q4, 2024)



Sources: GSS March 2025

Figure 8: Year on year growth rates of the agriculture sub-sectors in Q4 2024 (%)



Sources: GSS March 2025

Figure 9: Comparison of National Inflation rates (January to March) 2024 vs 2025 (%)

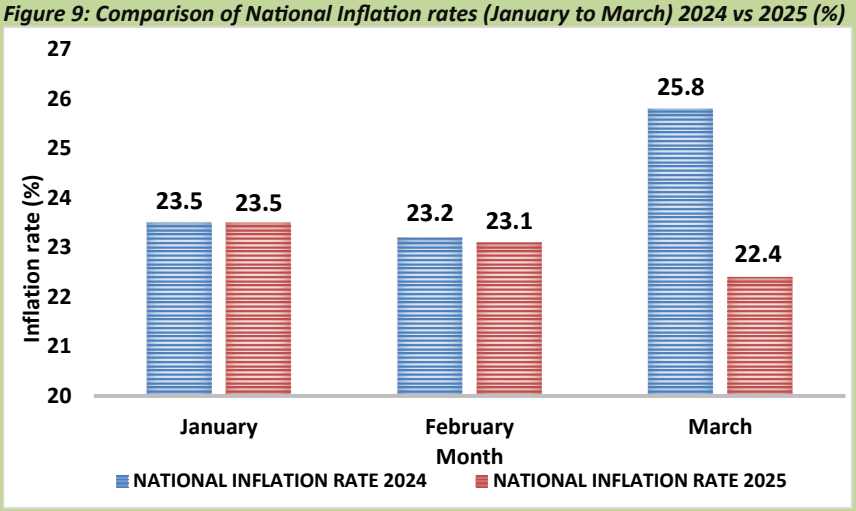
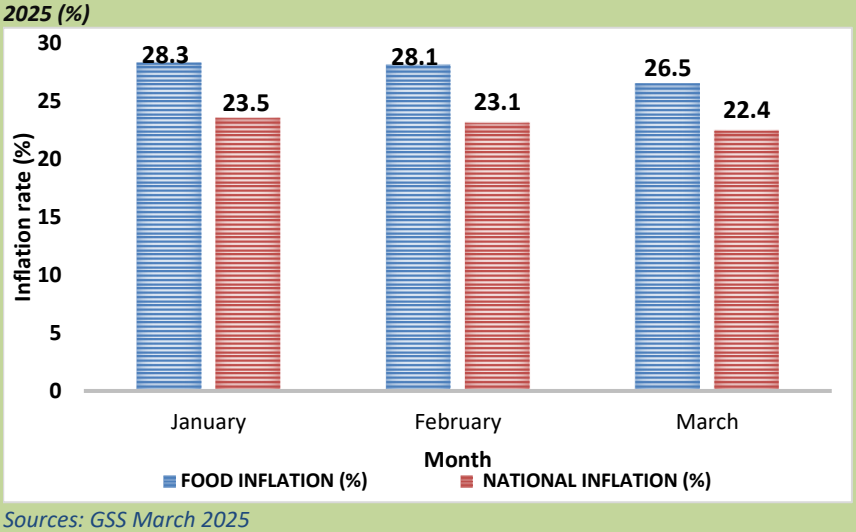


Figure 10: Comparison of food inflation with national inflation (January to March) 2025 (%)



Sources: GSS March 2025

2.3 Governance

In the first quarter of 2025, the Government of Ghana, through the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, introduced three major initiatives under the **Agriculture for Economic Transformation Agenda (AETA)**. This strategic program aims to enhance agricultural productivity, ensure national food security, and promote youth participation in agriculture.

A key component of AETA is the **Feed Ghana Program (FGP)**, which focuses on modernizing the agricultural sector and addressing food security challenges. The government has allocated **GH₵1.5 billion** to the program, which encompasses:

- Expansion of irrigation infrastructure
- Provision of subsidized agricultural inputs
- Support for mechanization services
- Improvement of storage facilities to minimize post-harvest losses

Another notable initiative under AETA is the **Feed the Industry Program**, which seeks to strengthen agro-industrial value chains. This program encourages the production of raw materials for local processing industries, thereby contributing to industrial growth and employment creation.

Additionally, the **AgriNext Programme** has been launched to attract and empower Ghanaian youth in agriculture. The program provides access to land, promotes greenhouse farming, and establishes **Farmers Service Centers** across districts to deliver mechanization services and inputs.

Collectively, these initiatives represent a comprehensive and forward-looking approach to transforming Ghana's agricultural sector and enhancing its role in national economic development.

3.0 FOOD AVAILABILITY

3.1 Agricultural Production

According to the Ghana Meteorological Agency, the 2025 cropping season is expected to be good, which bodes well for agricultural and livestock production. The Feed Ghana Program (FGP), which is the current government's flagship program also seeks to accelerate agricultural development by assuring food security, reduce inflationary pressures on food prices, improve exports and thereby support long-term economic growth of the country.

Generally, farmers in the southern and middle belts of the country who experience two rainfall seasons within the year (i.e. major and minor) prepare their fields and source planting materials and other agro-inputs during the first quarter of the year specifically March, in anticipation of the major cropping season. On the other hand, farmers in the northern parts of the country who experience only one rainfall season, begin the preparation of their fields in the months of April and May in anticipation of their farming season.

Although the country experienced prolonged dry spells within the period under review, food situation reports received from all 16 regions of the country indicated that there were adequate supplies of foodstuffs in all major markets. This is an indication of the pragmatic measures put in place by the government to ameliorate the situation.

However, prices of foodstuffs across the markets showed a significant increase in the first quarter of 2025 compared to the same period of 2024. This can be attributed to the depreciation of the cedi and the increasing fuel prices resulting in the high cost of transporting foodstuffs from the major producing centers to the major towns and cities.

3.1.1 Production Estimates for the 2024/2025 Cropping Season – Cereals (MT)

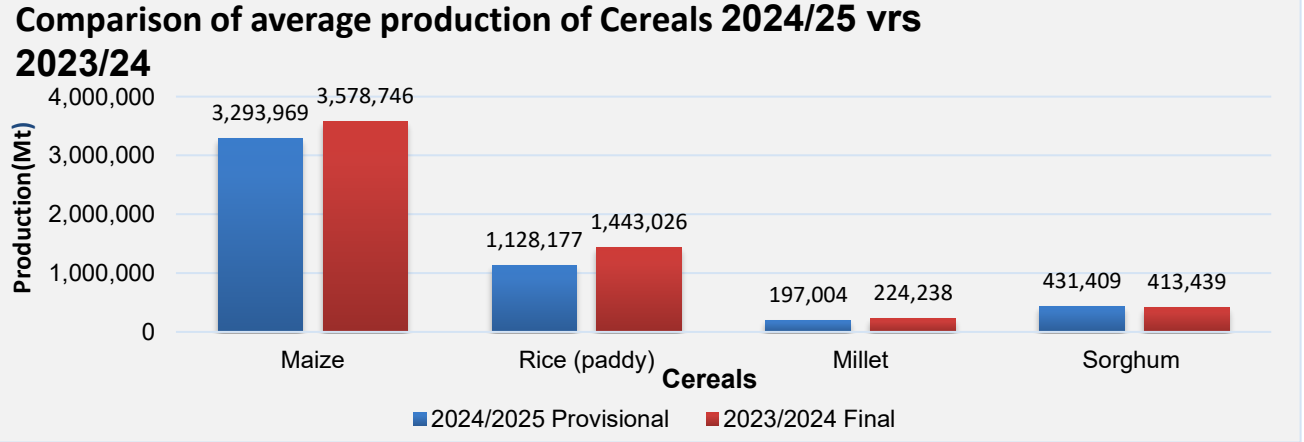
Provisional production estimates for 2024/25 and final 2023/24 seasons indicate that cereals decreased by 10.76 percent, i.e., 5,659,450 Mt in the 2023/24 to 5,050,559 Mt in 2024/25 as shown in Table 2a. Cereals were severely hit by the dry spell, recording decreases in production, with only sorghum showing a 4.35 percentage increase as shown in the table 2a.

Table 2a: Provisional 2024/2025 vs Final 2023/2024 Final Cereal Production Estimates (MT)

Cereals	Production		% Change
	2024/2025 Provisional	2023/2024 Final	
Maize	3,293,969	3,578,746	-7.96
Rice (paddy)	1,128,177	1,443,026	-21.82
Millet	197,004	224,238	-12.15
Sorghum	431,409	413,439	4.35
Total	5,050,559	5,659,450	-10.76

Source: SRID/MoFA, March 2025

Figure 11



Source: SRID/MoFA, March 2025

3.1.2 Production Estimates for the 2024/2025 Cropping Season – Starchy Staples

In general, production of starchy staples increased marginally from 48,545,857Mt in the 2023/24 cropping season to 49,004,633Mt (provisional) in the 2024/25 cropping season, representing a 0.95 percent increase. While crops such as yam (2.81%) and plantain (0.5 %) experienced a decline, which may be due to the effect of the dry spell, however, cassava and cocoyam increased by 2.84 and 1.99 percent, respectively as shown in Table 2b.

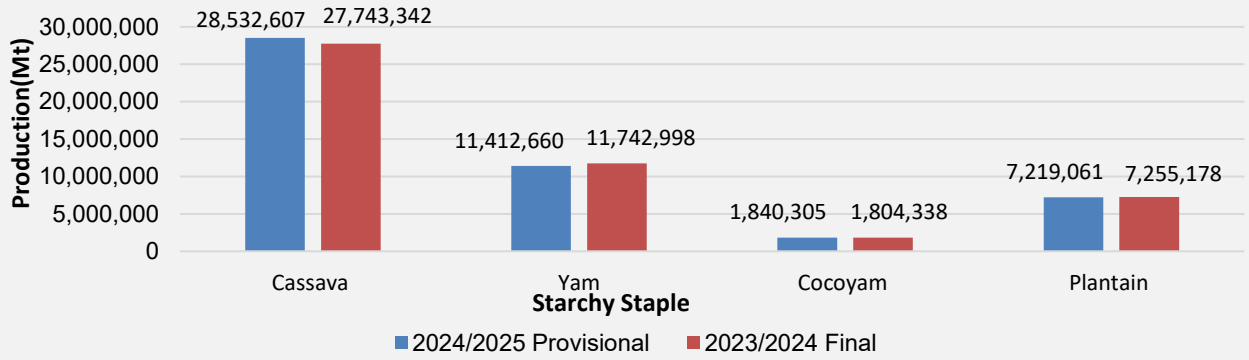
Table 2b: Provisional 2024/2025 vs Final 2023/2024 Starchy Staple Production Estimates(MT)

Starchy Staple	Production		% Change
	2024/2025 Provisional	2023/2024 Final	
Cassava	28,532,607	27,743,342	2.84
Yam	11,412,660	11,742,998	-2.81
Cocoyam	1,840,305	1,804,338	1.99
Plantain	7,219,061	7,255,178	-0.50
Total	49,004,633	48,545,857	0.95

Source: SRID/MoFA, March 2025

Figure 12

Comparison of average production of starchy staple 2024/25 vrs 2023/24



Source: SRID/MoFA, March 2025

3.1.3 Production Estimates for the 2024/2025 Cropping Season – Legumes (MT)

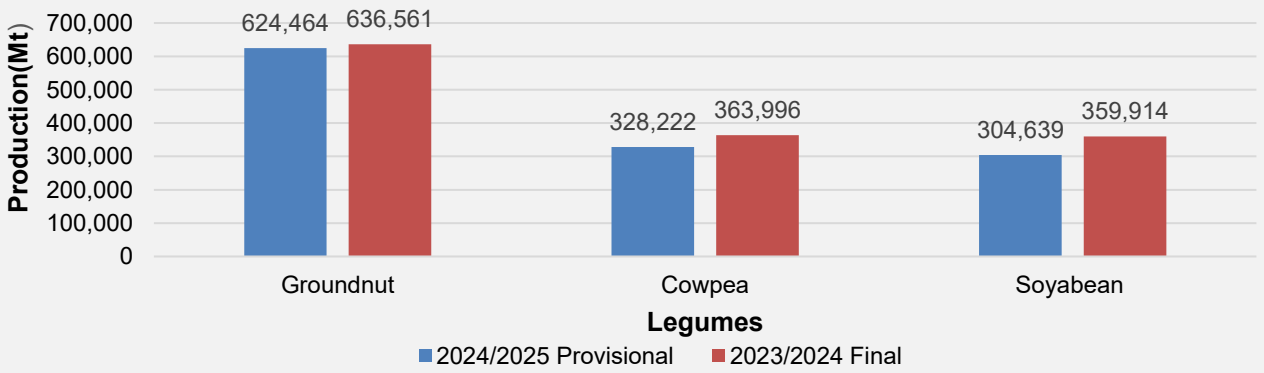
The provisional 2024/25 legume production estimates indicated a 7.58 percent reduction in production, from 1,360,471 Mt in 2023/24 to 1,257,325 Mt in 2024/25. Table 2c shows that legumes in general were badly affected by the dry spell, with soyabean having the highest decline (15.36%), followed by cowpea (9.83%), groundnut (1.90%).

Table 2c: Provisional 2024/2025 vs Final 2023/2024 Legume Production Estimates (MT)

Legume	Production		% Change
	2024/2025 Provisional	2023/2024 Final	
Groundnut	624,464	636,561	-1.90
Cowpea	328,222	363,996	-9.83
Soyabean	304,639	359,914	-15.36
Total	1,257,325	1,360,471	-7.58

Source: SRID/MoFA, March 2025

Figure 13



Source: SRID/MoFA, March 2025

3.1.4 Fertilizer Price Analysis

As at the time of coming up with this publication data on fertilizer distribution to farmers during the period under review was not available to be analyzed. This has necessitated the use of fertilizer price data as a proxy for its usage for the purposes of this write up as they offer valuable insights into market dynamics and accessibility of fertilizers to farmers.

The table below (Table 3) provides a summary of average fertilizer prices for the first quarter (Q1) of 2025 compared to the same period in 2024, focusing on three major fertilizer types: NPK 15-15-15, Sulphate of Ammonia, and Urea. Prices are based on 50kg units.
First quarter prices for NPK 15-15-15 and urea in 2025 increased by 4.95 and 3.64 percent compared to same period 2024 whereas sulphate of ammonia experienced a 3.66% decrease in the period under review.

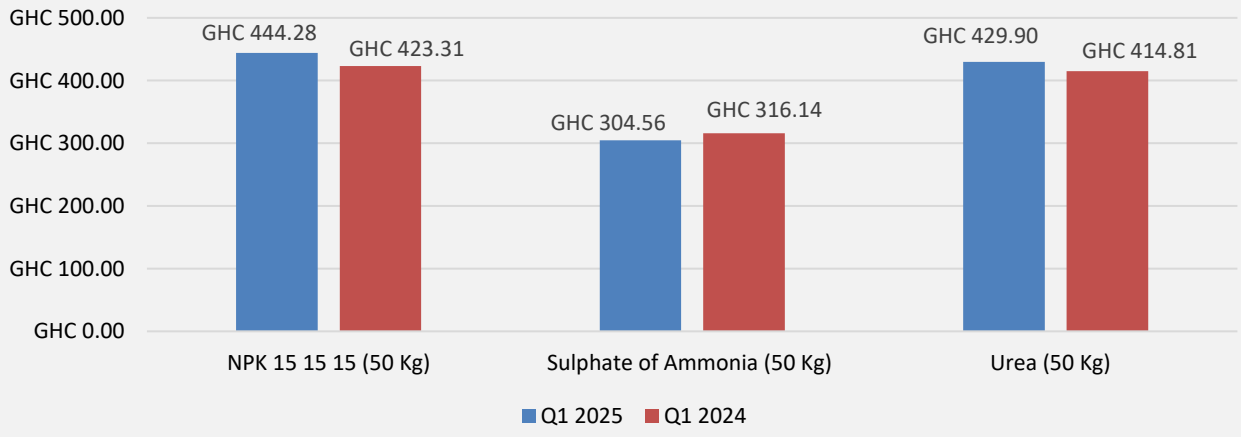
These marginal price movements promote market stability, enabling better planning and reduced financial strain for farmers. They also reflect a relatively balanced supply-demand environment, which is crucial for food security and sustainable agricultural growth. This may eventually lead to an increase in fertilizer usage, hence impacting crop yields positively thereby enhancing the country's ability to meet domestic food needs.

Table 3: Comparison of average fertilizer prices (Q1) 2025 vs 2024

Type	Unit of Sale	2025 Average Prices				2024 Average Prices				Q1-25vs Q1 24
		January	February	March	Q 1 Average	January	February	March	Q 1 Average	
NPK 15 15 15	50kg	440	446	447.1	444.28	411.39	428.54	430	423.31	4.95%
Sulphate of Ammonia	50kg	299	304	311.3	304.56	379.07	279.07	290.3	316.14	-3.66%
Urea	50kg	432	432	425.4	429.9	408	416	420.4	414.81	3.64%

Source: SRID/MoFA, 2025

Figure 14: **Comparison of average fertilizer prices (Q1) 2025 Vs 2024**



Source: SRID/MoFA, March 2025

4.0 FOOD ACCESS

4.1 Market Situation

The analysis focuses on the average prices in 16 major markets for the first quarter (January to March) of 2025 compared to the same period of last year (2024).
It also reviews first quarter 2025 as against the five-year average (2020 – 2024) prices. Generally, most of the monitored commodities showed a significant increase in price with a few showing a marginal increase within the period under review.

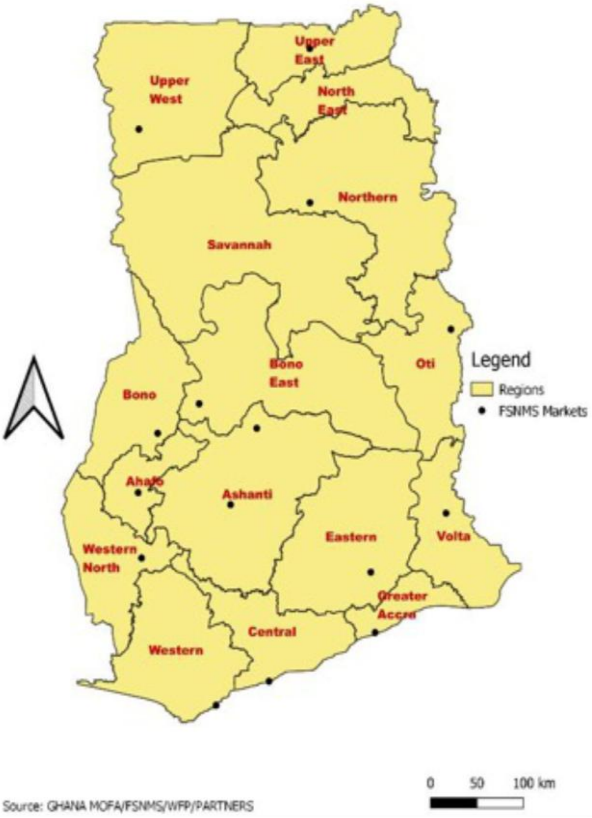
Maize for instance, recorded a significant price increase across all 16 markets monitored for the year-on-year analysis and the five-year average comparison. For instance, the average price per one (1) kilogram of maize in Sunyani was GHC 4.12 in 2024. This increased to GHC 11.17 in 2025, representing a y-o-y increase of 171 percent and 242 percent for the five-year average. The commodity also recorded a sharp increase for the y-o-y in Nkwanta (99%), Koforidua (96%), Techiman (90%), while the five-year average recorded a percentage change of 180, 151 and 163 percent respectively.

Plantain (Apentu) also recorded an increase in price in all the markets under review, with a year-on-year increase in price ranging from 4.2 to 127 percent. Similarly, comparing quarter one of 2025 with the five-year average, plantain (Apentu) saw an increase in price in all the markets.

Imported perfumed rice recorded a significant price increase during the quarter under review compared with the same period last year (2024). Comparing the prices of the current year with the 5-year average, the commodity recorded significant changes as well. Tamale in the Northern Region recorded the highest price change of 92 and 233 percent when compared with Q1 2024 and the 5-year average respectively.

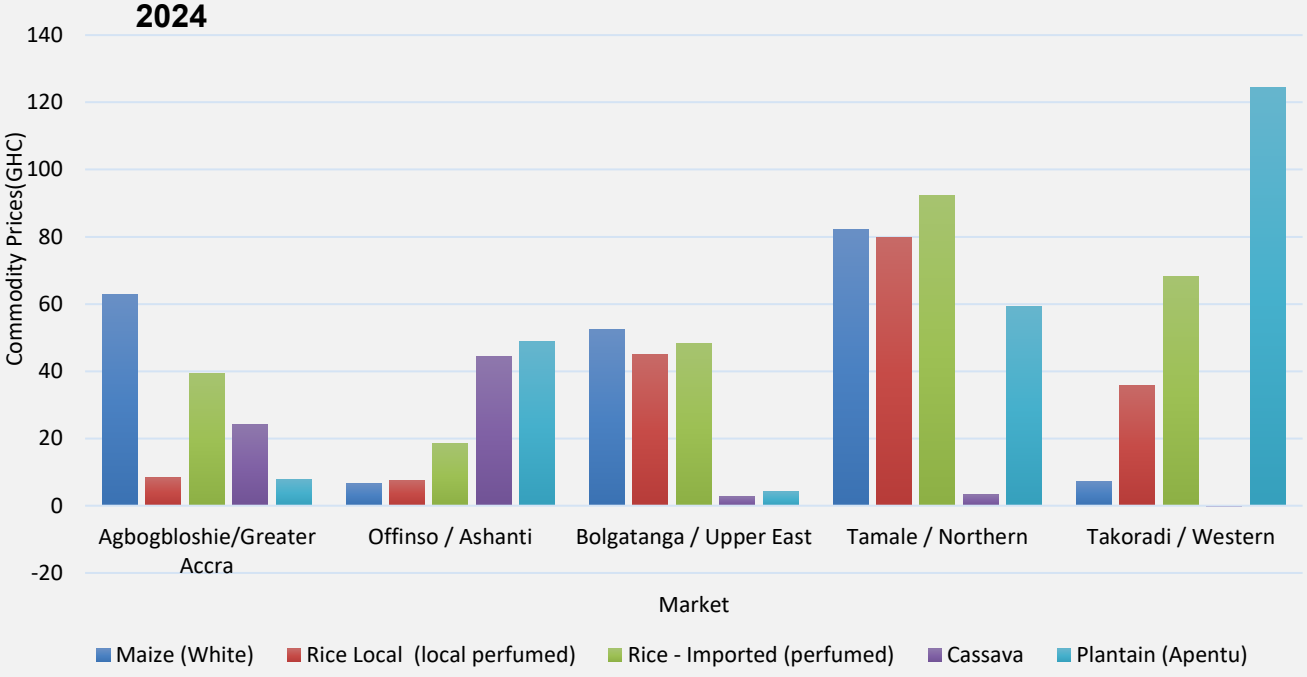
Comparing Q1 2025 to that of the same period last year and the 5-year average, the price of local perfumed rice increased across all the markets. Tamale recorded the highest price change of 79 percent for the y-o-y. Bole recorded the highest change (248%) when compared with the 5-year average. On the other hand, Offinso recorded the lowest change of 7.6 percent for the y-o-y and Walewale recorded the lowest (14.9%) for the five-year average.

Figure 15: Coverage of Markets by Region, January to March 2025



Prices of cassava increased in almost all the markets except for a few that saw a marginal decline, notably Sunyani (0.9%) and Takoradi (0.2%). Goaso recorded the highest price change for both the year- on- year (56%), and the five-year average (219%).

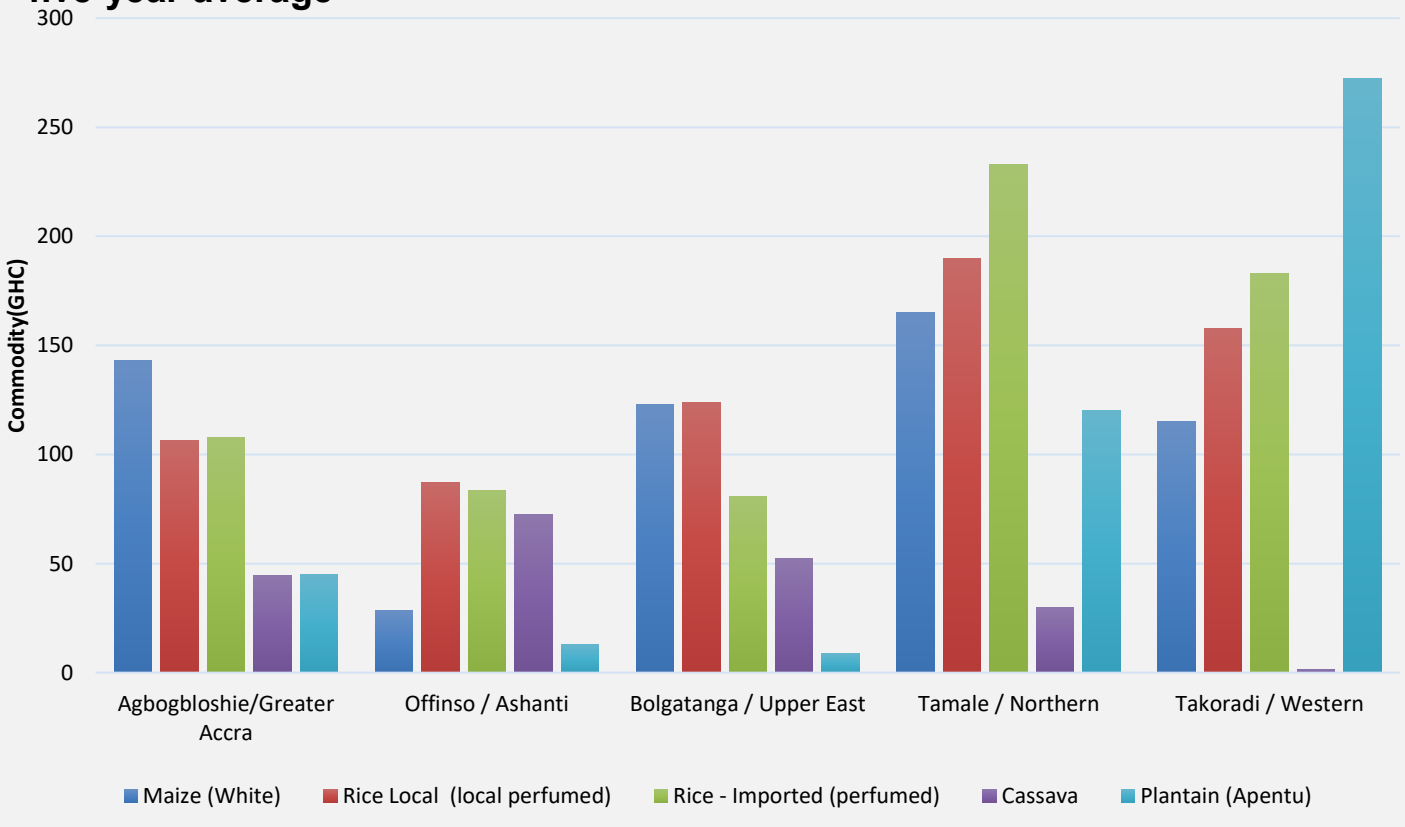
Figure 16: Average Price per kg of food commodities (Q1) 2025 versus 2024



Source: SRID/MoFA, March 2025

Figure 17

Average Price per kg of food commodities (Q1) 2025 versus five-year average



Source: SRID/MoFA, March 2025


Shampart
Pineapple
Orange
Golden

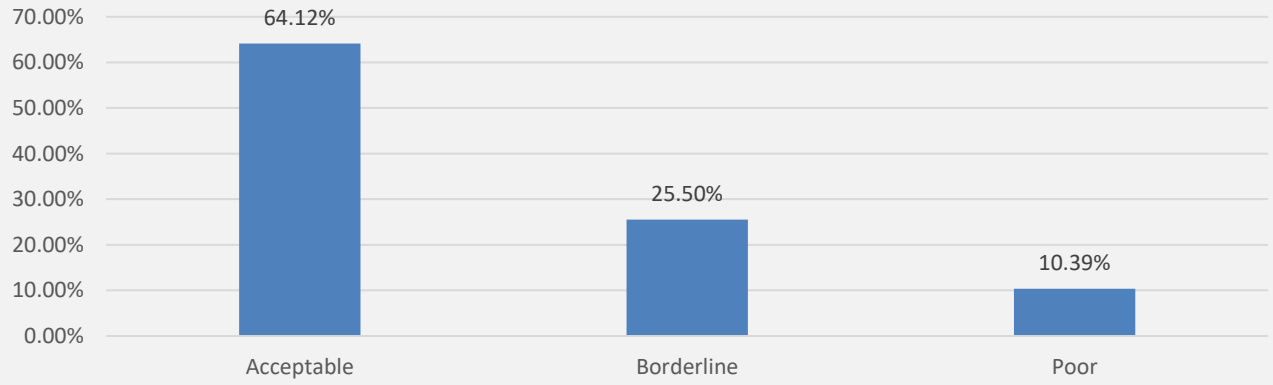

cash
10#

5.0 FOOD CONSUMPTION

5.1 Food Consumption Score

The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a measure of dietary diversity, food frequency and the relative nutritional value of various food groups. A higher FCS indicates a more adequate and nutritionally balanced diet, making it a reliable proxy for assessing current food security. It is strongly linked to other indicators such as income levels and coping strategies. In the first quarter of 2025, 64.12% of surveyed households (7,433 households) reported an acceptable FCS, indicating sufficient and diverse food intake.
However, food insecurity remains a concern, with 25.50% (2,956 households) falling into the borderline category, while 10.39% (1,204 households) had poor food consumption.

Figure 18
Households Food Consumption Score Aggregation, FSNMS 2025



Source: SRID/MoFA, March 2025

5.1.1 Sources of Food

Findings from the Q1 2025 FSNMS revealed that households primarily sourced their food through two main channels; market purchases using cash and own production. Approximately 48.28 percent of households reported purchasing staple foods (cereals and tubers) with cash from the market, while 50.02 percent relied on their own production, underscoring the continued importance of subsistence farming in rural food access.

Market dependency was especially high for several key food groups. Sugar (96.04%), milk and dairy products (93.15%), fats and oils (93.30%), and condiments (96.10%) were overwhelmingly obtained through cash purchases. Similarly, vegetables (66.51%), legumes (71.13%), and fruits (64.29%) were predominantly accessed through markets, indicating the central role of market systems in ensuring dietary diversity.
Own production remains significant for staples (77.60%), legumes (43.70%), and to a lesser extent, fruits (27.90%) and vegetables (20.40%). The reliance on self-produced staples suggests a degree of resilience among smallholder farming households, although it also reflects vulnerability to climate shocks and seasonality.

Alternative sources of food, such as hunting/fishing and gathering, played a marginal role, particularly for protein (1.60% from hunting/fishing) and fruits (12.10% from gathering). Food acquisition through gifts, credit, and food aid was minimal across all food groups, highlighting a limited social safety net in terms of food distribution.
These findings suggest that while market access remains critical for nutritional diversity, enhancing local production and supporting climate-resilient agriculture will be key to ensuring food security.

Table 4: Households' major sources of food (FSNMS Q1 2025)

Food Group	Hunting /fishing	Loan	Gifts from family/ friends	Exchange for labour or items	Gathering	Begging	Market (purchase with cash)	Own production	Food aid from civil society, NGOs, government, WFP etc.	Market (purchase on credit)
Staples	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00%	0.10	21.60	77.60		0.40
Legumes	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.40%	0.10	55.30	43.70	0.00	0.40
Dairy and Milk	0.40	0.00	2.30	0.00	0.40%	0.00	83.90	11.50	0.00	1.50
Protein	1.60	0.00	7.00	0.00	0.10%	0.00	72.80	17.10		1.30
Vegetables	0.40	0.00	1.30	0.20	0.20%	0.00	76.90	20.40		0.60
Fruits	4.30	0.00	6.10	0.00	12.10 %	0.10	48.90	27.90	0.00	0.60
Fats and oil	0.20	0.10	0.20	0.10	0.20%	0.00	93.30	3.90	0.00	2.00
Sugar	0.50	0.00	4.10	0.20	0.20%	0.00	92.80	1.40	0.00	0.70
Condiments	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.10%	0.00	96.10	2.50	0.00	1.10

Source: SRID/MoFA, March 2025

6.0 COPING STRATEGIES

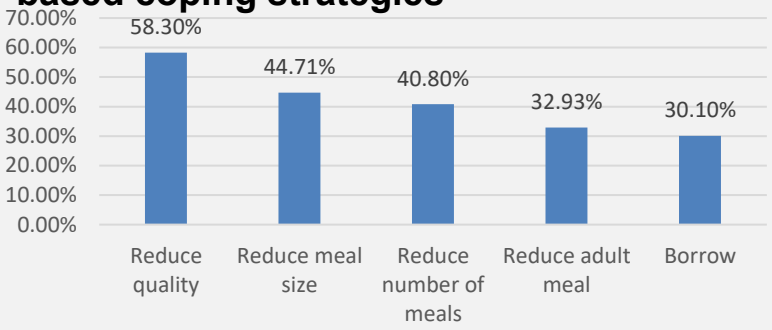
6.1 Food-Based Coping Strategies

Food-based coping strategies are strategies employed by households to sustain food availability in the face of scarcity or shortage.

Results from the survey (FSNMS) revealed that most common strategies used by households were reducing the quality of meals (53.3%), reducing portion size (44.71%), and reducing the number of meals consumed daily (40.80%). Approximately, one in every three households had employed three of the five food-based coping strategies analyzed.

Figure 19

Proportion of households that have adopted one or more food-based coping strategies



6.1.1 Livelihood-Based Coping Strategies

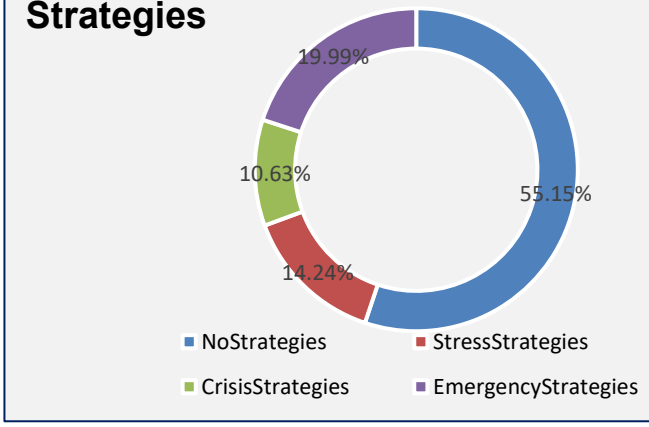
The livelihood-based coping strategies depict the status of the households' livelihood stress and the consequential implications on food security. The livelihood coping strategy measures the livelihood stress and asset depletion during the 30 days that precedes the survey, owing to a lack of food or money to buy food. Through this indicator, the long-term coping ability of households and their productive capacity in the future can be assessed. Respondents are classified into four categories, following the severity of the behaviors adopted: stress, crisis, emergency coping strategies, or no strategies at all, with the severest categories being crisis and emergency coping strategies.

Results from the survey indicate that out of the total respondents, 55.15 percent adopted no livelihood-based coping strategies, 14.24 percent were under stress,10.63 percent were in crisis, and 19.99 percent were in emergency (Fig.20).

The North-East region recorded the worst scenario, with more than 30% of respondents adopting crisis and emergency coping strategies. (See Annex 3e for regional breakdown)

Figure 20

Proportion of households that have adopted Livelihood Coping Strategies



7.0 HOUSEHOLD NUTRITION SITUATION

7.1 Methodology

Nutrition component of the FSNMS adopted a hybrid sampling approach both of district and regional level, considering the prevalence of food insecurity from the CFSVA-2020. District level sampling was adopted for all regions where food insecurity prevalence exceeded 20% (Zone 1), whereas regional level sampling was adopted for regions with prevalence levels below 20% (Zone 2).

Based on this approach, eight (8) Regions were eligible for district level sampling (Bono, Bono East, Northern, Savannah, North- East, Oti, Upper East and Upper West). A total of 15 clusters/10 households (150 households) were sampled at the district level.

Whereas eight (8) Regions (Western, Western North, Central, Greater Accra, Eastern, Volta, Ashanti, and Ahafo) were eligible for regional level sampling and 20 clusters/10 households (200 households) were selected to have a higher confidence interval. The district level population was as well considered for the regional sampling using the probability proportionate to size (PPS) sampling approach.

7.2 Infant and Young Child Feeding

7.2.1 Breastfeeding and Complementary Feeding

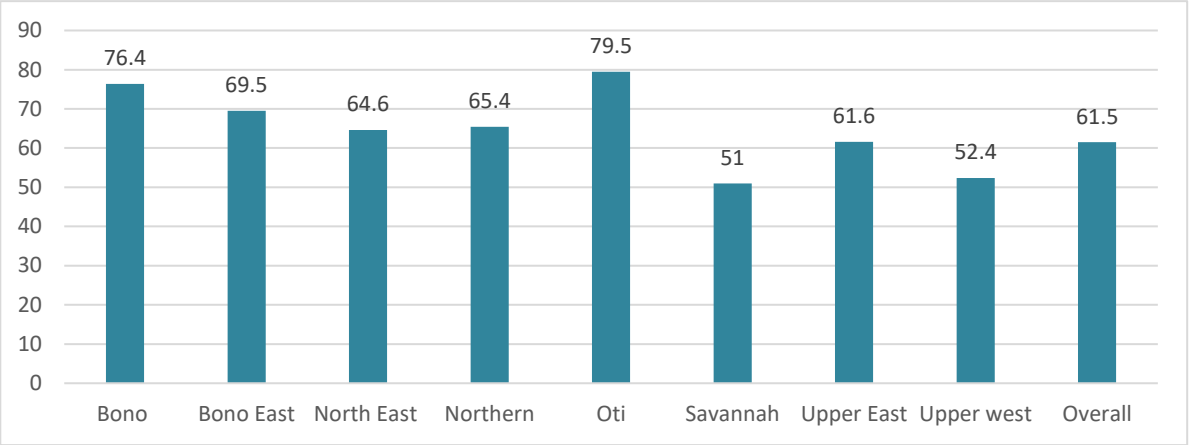
The FSNMS assessed key infant and young child feeding practices, including early initiation of breastfeeding, timely introduction of complementary foods, continued breastfeeding at 12 months and Minimum Acceptable Diet. These practices are critical in determining a child's nutritional status and overall health. Poor feeding practices can lead to malnutrition, increasing children's risk of illness and stunted growth. For mothers, breastfeeding also has biological benefits — it delays the return of fertility, helps space births, and supports maternal health. The duration and frequency of breastfeeding, along with the timing of introducing complementary foods, jointly influence both child and maternal well-being.

7.2.2 Initiation of Breastfeeding

In the first precious moments after birth, a mother's touch and the baby's first feed can mean the difference between survival and struggle. Across the survey Zone 1 regions, more breastfeeding women are embracing this lifesaving practice of early initiation of breastfeeding — putting their babies to the breast within the first hour or day of life.

In Bono, 76.4% of newborns were breastfed early, while Oti recorded the highest rate at 79.5%. Bono East (69.5%), Northern (65.4%), and North-East (64.6%) also showed strong improvements, all above the overall Zone 1 average of 61.5%. Yet, in some regions, challenges remain. Savannah (51%), Upper East (52.4%), and Upper West (61.6%) still lag behind, showing low proportion of children are getting the best start possible.

Figure 1n: Early Initiation of Breastfeeding

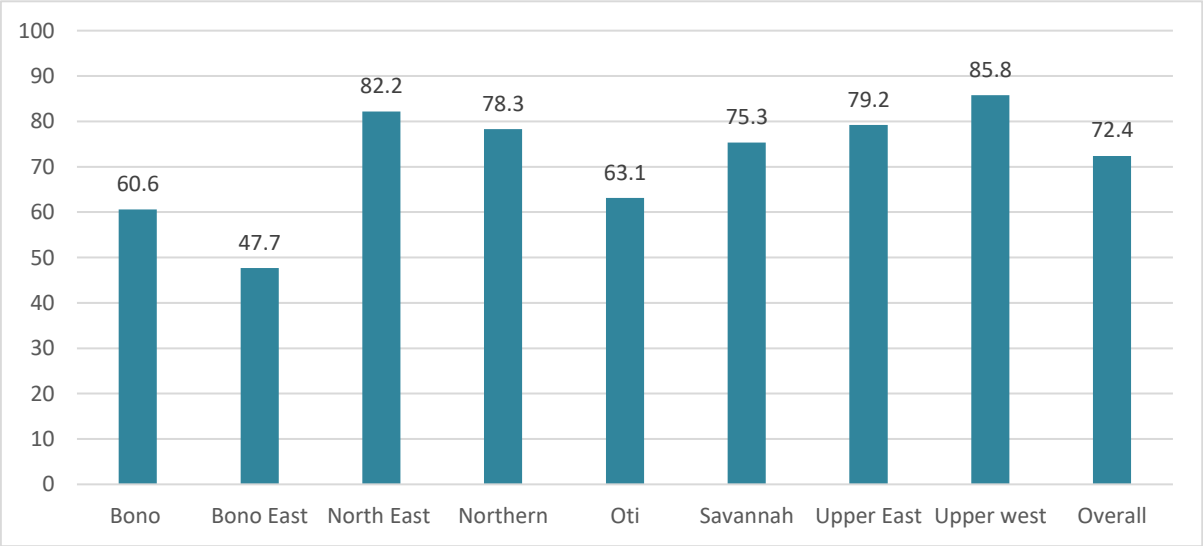


7.2.3 Continued Breastfeeding 2years

Breastfeeding remains a vital source of nutrition and energy well beyond a child's first year, providing essential nutrients that support healthy growth and development. Research from developing countries shows that continued and frequent breastfeeding promotes greater linear growth, reduces child morbidity and mortality, delays the return of maternal fertility, and helps prevent dehydration during illness. The World Health Organization recommends exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of life, followed by nutritionally adequate complementary foods while continuing to breastfeed up to two years or beyond. Ghana has adopted these global guidelines, with national nutrition and child health policies encouraging breastfeeding women to breastfeed exclusively for six months and continue alongside household foods until at least two years of age.

Across most regions, breastfeeding women are sustaining a nurturing bond, with more than 70% of children continuing to breastfeed beyond their second birthday. However, in a few regions, the rates are lower — Bono East (47.7%), Bono (60.6%), and Oti (63.1%) — showing that some children are missing out on the lasting benefits of breast milk during their critical years of growth.

Figure 2n: Continued Breastfeeding 2years

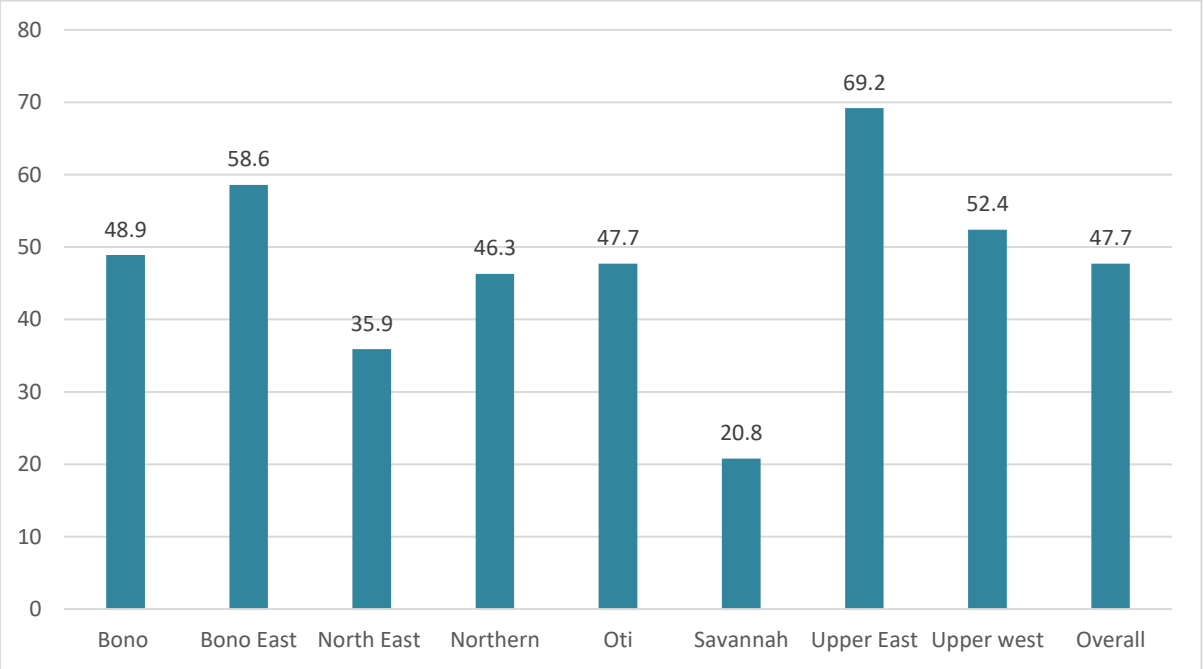


7.2.3 Introduction to Complementary Foods

Appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices include breastfeeding up to two years, introducing solid and semi-solid foods at six months, and gradually increasing both the amount and frequency of meals as the child grows. Age-specific guidelines stress the importance of timely and nutritious complementary foods, as breast milk alone becomes insufficient after six months to meet a child's growing nutritional needs. Introducing complementary foods either too early or too late can lead

to malnutrition, making proper timing essential for healthy growth and development.
The survey found that less than half of children under two (47.7%) had eaten solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the day before the survey — a reminder that many infants still rely too heavily on breast milk alone. Some regions, however, are doing better. In the Upper East (69.2%), Bono East (58.6%), Upper West (52.4%), Bono (48.9%), and Oti (47.7%) regions, more children are being introduced to household foods as recommended. In contrast, Savannah (20.8%), North-East (35.9%), and Northern (46.3%) recorded the lowest proportions.

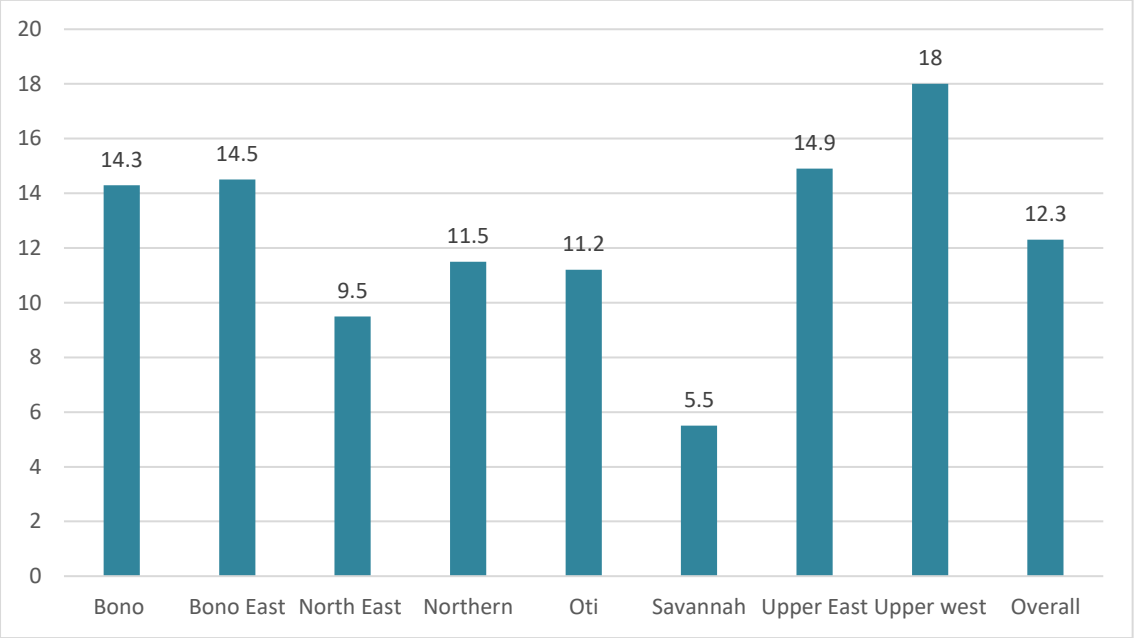
Figure 3n: Timely introduction of complementary feeding



7.2.4 Minimum Acceptable Diet of Children Aged 6-23 Months

After six months of age, a child needs adequate complementary foods alongside breast milk to meet daily nutritional requirements for healthy growth and development. Without proper complementary feeding, children face a higher risk of malnutrition, illness, and even death—particularly in Ghana, where stunting remains prevalent. The first 1,000 days of life, from conception to 23 months, are critical for growth, with the complementary feeding period (6–23 months) being especially important. To address this, Ghana has adopted the Global Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Strategy, which provides a framework to protect, promote, and support optimal feeding practices. The strategy focuses on raising awareness, offering counselling, and supporting households to ensure children receive adequate and nutritious complementary foods during this vital stage.
The survey revealed that fewer than one in eight children aged 6–23 months (12.3%) in the survey zone 1 regions eat a sufficiently diverse diet, consuming at least four different food groups in a day.
Across the zone 1 regions, the picture varies. In the Upper West Region, 18% of young children meet this standard — the highest in the zone — while in the Savannah Region, only 5.5% do. These results raise a warning: too many children are not receiving the nutrients they need to grow up healthy, and thrive.

Figure 4n: Minimum Acceptable Diet of Children Aged 6-23 Months



7.2.5 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

In Zone 1, most households draw water from improved sources — 83% for drinking and 82% for other domestic needs. Yet only 36% have access to improved sanitation facilities. Just 23% of households have a dedicated handwashing place, though among them, 83% have water available and 60% have soap or detergent — a crucial step toward disease prevention.

In Zone 2, the situation looks brighter. Access to improved drinking water stands at 92%, and 89% of households use improved water sources for other purposes. Sanitation coverage is also higher, reaching 78%. However, only 31% of households have a handwashing facility — though encouragingly, 92% have water and 79% have soap available at those points. Details across zone 1 and 2 are shown below in table 1n.

Table 1n: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Region	Improved source of drinking water	Improved source of water for other purposes	Improved sanitation	Availability of hand washing place	Households with Water available at hand washing places	Households with Soap or detergent available at hand washing places
Sample eligibility survey zone 1						
Bono	96.7	97	72.5	26.7	95	66.6
Bono East	80.1	79.4	46.2	15.6	69.6	34.1
Northern	66.5	64.1	19.3	28.2	87.2	52.2
North East	72.5	70.5	28.9	23.3	81.7	64.3
Oti	81.7	77	53.6	24.1	63.9	55.2
Savannah	64.9	64.4	15.6	27.5	72.9	57.5
Upper East	96.6	97	15.9	6.5	61.5	42.2
Upper West	93.8	93.8	33.9	25	90.4	74.7
Sample eligibility survey zone 2						
Ahafo	100	99.5	79.3	23	100	85.7
Ashanti	97.4	97	80.5	44.2	97.1	82.4

Central	98.7	91.1	79.5	24.1	83.3	75.9
Eastern	89	86.8	82.8	28.2	87.5	82.8
Greater Accra	97.5	93.7	91.8	74.2	85.6	80.5
Volta	77.7	74.8	61.3	21	96	68
Western	94.6	91.6	83.7	33.2	91	64.2
Western North	81.9	79	70.5	12.9	100	96.3

7.2.6 Childhood morbidity symptoms

In Zone 1, the survey revealed that in the two weeks before the interviews, 21% of children had diarrhea and 25% had fever. Across regions, the situation varied sharply — diarrhea ranged from 15% in Bono to 32% in North-East, while fever ranged from 17% in Bono to 39% in North-East. These numbers reflect more than data; they show where children are most vulnerable to unsafe water, poor sanitation, and changing weather conditions.

In Zone 2, the overall picture looked slightly better, though illness still touched many homes. Within the same 14-day period, 11% of children suffered from diarrhea and 24% from fever. Diarrhea rates were lowest in Greater Accra (4%) but rose to 20% in the Eastern Region, while fever ranged from 13% in Ahafo to 40% in Western North.

Table 2n: Morbidity symptoms (Diarrhea and/or Fever) developed within the past 2 weeks - 14 days before survey

Region	Diarrhea %	Fever %
Sample eligibility survey zone 1		
Bono	14.8	17.1
Bono East	20.7	25.8
Northern	23.2	30.1
North East	31.5	39
Oti	15	20.8
Savannah	23	17.3
Upper East	20.1	26.8
Upper West	21.2	23.2
Sample eligibility survey zone 2		
Ahafo	9	13.4
Ashanti	12.2	22
Central	11.7	28.9
Eastern	20.2	22.5
Greater Accra	4.3	15.7
Volta	9.5	22.4
Western	5.2	19
Western North	11.1	39.5

7.2.7 Maternal and Child Health Services

In Zone 1, more than half of breastfeeding women with children under two (54%) had received nutrition counselling in the three months before the survey. During the same period, 60% of children were weighed, and 43% had their height or length measured — key checks for tracking growth. Vitamin A supplementation reached 56% of children aged 6–59 months within the past six months. Regional differences, however, tell a mixed story: nutrition counselling ranged from 37% in Upper East to 70% in Oti, while weight measurement ranged from 47% in Upper East to 73% in Oti, and height measurement from 27% to 57% in those same regions. Vitamin A coverage was lowest in Savannah (43%) and highest in Oti (79%) — showing where services are reaching families most effectively.

In Zone 2, fewer breastfeeding women had access to these essential services. Only 44% received

nutrition counselling on how to feed their children, while 47% of children were weighed and 25% had their height or length measured in the three months before the survey. Vitamin A coverage stood at 54%. Regional variations again tell their own story: counselling ranged from 32% in Volta to 54% in Greater Accra, weight checks from 40% in Ahafo to 53% in Eastern and Western, and height measurement from 19% in Ahafo and Eastern to 42% in Western. Vitamin A coverage varied widely — from 41% in Central to 74% in Western Region.

Table 3n: Access to maternal and child health services

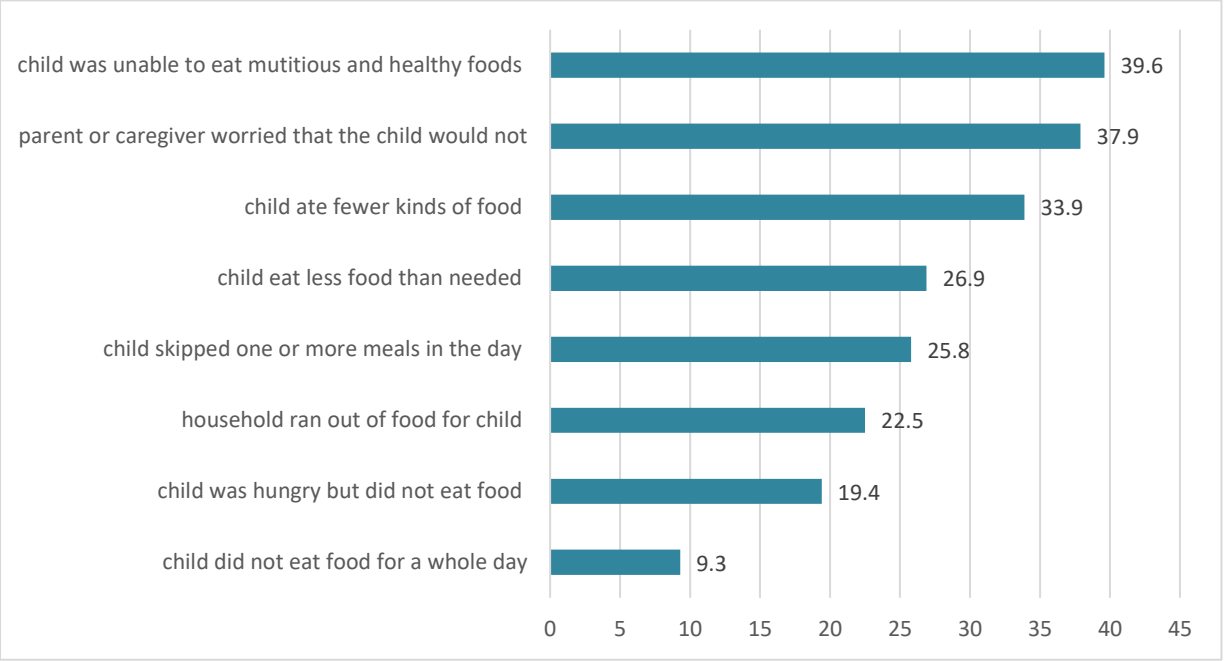
Region	Children whose weight were measured in the last 3 months	Children whose length/height were measured in the last 3 months	Mothers counselled on IYCF in the last 3 months	Children given vitamin A in the last 6 months
Sample eligibility survey zone 1				
Bono	60.7	43.9	55.8	57
Bono East	65.6	28.5	56.8	59.6
Northern	59	49.9	53.2	49
North East	53.3	35.8	43.7	58
Oti	73.3	56.6	70.3	78.5
Savannah	53.8	38.4	50.1	43
Upper East	47.2	26.7	37	48.8
Upper West	64.9	46.6	62.3	59
Sample eligibility survey zone 2				
Ahafo	40.3	19.4	44.8	46
Ashanti	49.4	29.1	41.8	69.7
Central	44.1	20.5	37.8	40.9
Eastern	52.8	19.1	51.7	59.5
Greater Accra	47.8	27.5	53.6	53.3
Volta	44.3	25.2	32.2	43.7
Western	52.6	42.1	57.9	73.6
Western North	46.9	21	42	60.6

7.2.8 Childhood Food Insecurity

In Zone 1, the Childhood Food Insecurity Experience Scale (CH-FIES) revealed that families continue to struggle to meet children's nutritional needs. In March 2025, responses from caregivers showed that 9% of children had gone a whole day without eating, while 40% were unable to eat nutritious, healthy foods. Overall, among children aged 6–59 months, 39% experienced mild food insecurity, 36% moderate, and 25% severe. When broken down by age, children 6–23 months were slightly more affected — 43% mild, 31% moderate, and 26% severe — compared to children 24–59 months, where 38% were mildly, 38% moderately, and 24% severely food insecure.

In Zone 2, the Early Childhood Food Insecurity Scale (CH-FIES) told a similar story — though with slightly better outcomes. Caregivers reported that 3% of children had gone a whole day without food, while 27% worried that their child would not have enough to eat. Overall, 56% of children aged 6–59 months faced mild food insecurity, 30% moderate, and 14% severe. Among the younger group (6–23 months), 57.1% experienced mild, 31% moderate, and 11% severe food insecurity, while for the older group (24–59 months), the figures were 55% mild, 30% moderate, and 15% severe.

<u>Figure 5n</u>: Percent of parents/care giver of children 6-59 months in zone 1 responding to the 8 questions which translate Childhood Food Insecurity Experience Scale.



8.0 LIMITATIONS

1. The absence of critical data during the period under review, for example fertilizer distribution to farmers, GDP data has contributed to the delay in the release of the publication.

9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Government through MOFA, GHS and other relevant stakeholders should strengthen food systems to improve both market functionality and on-farm productivity to reduce household vulnerability and achieve food and nutrition security.

2. Government together with development partners should implement region-specific interventions that target vulnerable households with focus on improving food access and affordability. This aims at reducing the prevalence of livelihood coping strategies, particularly in the North East region where 38.4 percent employed emergency strategies.

3. Government through Ghana Irrigation Development Authority (GIDA) and other relevant organizations should increase activities in sustainable water management projects in farming communities to ensure all year-round farming to boost food production.
4. Encourage continuous integration of childhood morbidity data with maternal and child health service in FSNMS to help identify the root and adjacent causes of food security - and guiding more effective, holistic responses that protect both mothers and children.
5. Targeted interventions should focus on regions with the poorest indicators to achieve the greatest impact. In the North-East and Upper West regions, a significant number of children experience food insecurity, calling for nutrition-focused support, such as community feeding programmes, improved dietary diversity, and maternal nutrition counselling. In contrast, the Savannah and Upper East regions show very low access to improved sanitation, posing risks to child health and nutrition. Addressing these gaps requires increased investment in WASH services, including access to safe water, latrine construction, and hygiene promotion, to enhance overall wellbeing and resilience.

ANNEX

Annex 1a: Impact of replanting

Impact of Replanting					
Region	**High**	**Minimal**	**Moderate**	**Total Recovery**	**NA_**
Ahafo	0.5%	4.5%	5.0%	0.0%	90.0%
Ashanti	4.8%	3.3%	7.1%	0.5%	84.3%
Bono	0.2%	0.7%	3.9%	0.1%	95.2%
Bono East	5.3%	8.3%	8.6%	0.1%	77.7%
Central	1.5%	1.5%	10.3%	0.5%	86.2%
Eastern	0.0%	6.5%	10.0%	0.0%	83.6%
Greater Accra	0.7%	1.4%	5.5%	0.0%	92.4%
Northern	0.8%	9.3%	1.9%	0.0%	88.0%
Northern East	0.1%	0.7%	1.7%	0.0%	97.5%
Oti	0.1%	5.8%	1.6%	0.0%	92.5%
Savannah	0.6%	1.4%	2.5%	0.0%	95.5%
Upper East	0.2%	0.8%	1.0%	0.0%	97.9%
Upper West	0.0%	1.1%	0.9%	0.2%	97.8%
Volta	0.5%	6.5%	4.0%	0.0%	89.0%
Western	0.5%	3.7%	8.4%	4.7%	82.7%
Western North	1.5%	3.0%	19.0%	2.5%	74.0%

Annex 1b: Dry Spell Impact on Crops

Dry Spell Impact on Crops					
Region	**Minimal**	**Moderate**	**Severe**	**Total Loss**	**NA_**
Ahafo	0.5%	22.9%	45.3%	10.4%	20.9%
Ashanti	1.0%	7.1%	49.5%	9.5%	32.9%
Bono	5.4%	22.1%	43.3%	4.3%	24.8%
Bono East	2.1%	4.9%	73.7%	13.4%	5.8%
Central	3.1%	17.9%	45.6%	6.7%	26.7%
Eastern	0.0%	17.4%	46.8%	15.9%	19.9%
Greater Accra	1.4%	18.6%	23.4%	0.7%	55.9%
Northern	2.5%	11.0%	65.7%	10.6%	10.2%
Northern East	3.8%	28.8%	49.6%	4.8%	13.0%
Oti	5.8%	8.6%	70.2%	10.5%	4.8%
Savannah	3.9%	5.8%	64.2%	20.6%	5.5%
Upper East	8.3%	45.2%	33.4%	0.5%	12.7%
Upper West	1.7%	10.6%	75.9%	1.4%	10.4%
Volta	1.5%	5.0%	56.5%	24.5%	12.5%
Western	3.7%	14.1%	22.5%	9.9%	49.7%
Western North	5.0%	19.0%	54.0%	10.5%	11.5%

Annex 2: 2025 Quarterly price compared to 2024 and five-year average.

Region	Markets	Staple Food Commodities	2025 Average Prices				2024 Average Prices				5-year (2020-2024) Average Prices					Average price change (%) (2025 vrs 2024)			
			Jan	Feb	Mar	Average Q1	Jan	Feb	Mar	Average Q1	Jan	Feb	Mar	Average Q1	Q1 2025 vs 5-yr. ave. %▲►▼	Jan	Feb	Mar	Q1 2025 vs Q1 2024 %▲►▼
Greater Accra	Accra/Agbogblo shie	Maize (White)	10.26	10.26	10.26	10.26	6.50	6.20	6.20	6.30	4.24	4.15	4.27	4.22	142.94	57.82	65.39	65.39	62.79
		Rice Local (local perfumed)	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	12.28	12.31	13.17	12.59	106.54	8.33	8.33	8.33	8.33
		Rice - Imported (perfumed)	30.00	30.00	32.00	30.67	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	14.80	14.57	14.93	14.77	107.66	36.36	0.36	45.45	39.39
		Cassava	6.92	6.92	6.92	6.92	5.52	5.52	5.70	5.58	4.81	4.77	4.80	4.79	44.38	25.37	0.25	21.41	24.02
		Plantain (Apentu)	5.09	5.09	9.03	6.40	5.76	5.76	6.30	5.94	4.03	4.54	4.67	4.42	45.01	-11.59	-0.12	43.30	7.82
Ashanti	Offinso	Maize (White)	4.12	4.12	4.25	4.16	3.88	3.94	3.90	3.91	2.89	3.54	3.28	3.24	28.63	6.31	0.04	9.00	6.57
		Rice Local (local perfumed)	17.75	17.80	17.80	17.78	16.25	16.67	16.67	16.53	9.25	10.54	8.73	9.51	87.05	9.23	0.07	6.80	7.60
		Rice - Imported (perfumed)	22.34	22.24	22.30	22.29	21.25	17.75	17.50	18.83	12.48	13.06	10.94	12.16	83.34	5.13	0.25	27.43	18.37
		Cassava	4.67	4.83	5.83	5.11	3.48	3.57	3.57	3.54	2.67	3.06	3.15	2.96	72.69	34.31	0.35	63.23	44.31
		Plantain (Apentu)	4.20	4.20	4.30	4.23	2.98	2.78	2.78	2.85	3.63	3.38	4.24	3.75	12.83	40.84	0.51	54.80	48.75
Bono East	Techiman	Maize (White)	8.63	8.00	7.94	8.19	4.41	4.34	4.16	4.30	3.02	3.04	3.26	3.11	163.33	95.84	0.84	90.80	90.29
		Rice Local (local perfumed)	15.40	15.00	15.00	15.13	10.65	10.28	9.88	10.27	6.98	6.94	6.85	6.92	118.57	44.60	0.46	51.83	47.34
		Rice - Imported (perfumed)	24.41	24.51	24.61	24.51	18.98	18.68	18.58	18.74	12.58	12.52	12.70	12.60	94.48	28.60	0.31	32.47	30.75
		Cassava	2.79	3.32	3.81	3.31	2.38	2.85	2.80	2.68	1.56	1.54	1.70	1.60	106.82	17.50	0.16	36.16	23.57
		Plantain (Apentu)	4.58	7.78	10.44	7.60	3.72	3.38	4.21	3.77	2.63	2.65	3.62	2.97	155.95	23.03	1.30	147.67	101.53
Western North	Sefwi Wiawso	Maize (White)	8.85	8.75	9.88	9.16	7.85	7.79	7.79	7.81	3.64	3.63	3.77	3.68	148.79	12.74	0.12	26.90	17.29
		Rice Local (local perfumed)	13.30	13.30	13.35	13.31	12.30	12.35	12.36	12.33	7.13	7.13	7.18	7.14	86.34	8.13	0.08	8.00	7.94
		Rice - Imported (perfumed)	16.00	16.50	16.50	16.33	14.95	14.95	14.95	14.95	8.31	8.33	7.67	8.11	101.48	7.05	0.10	10.40	9.28
		Cassava	2.90	2.90	2.98	2.93	2.87	2.87	2.87	2.87	1.66	1.66	1.94	1.75	67.10	0.95	0.01	3.74	1.89
		Plantain (Apentu)	10.27	10.27	10.80	10.45	9.37	9.40	9.40	9.39	4.64	4.12	4.72	4.49	132.63	9.60	0.09	14.89	11.26
Ahafo	Goaso	Maize (White)	11.31	11.10	11.73	11.38	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	4.20	4.34	4.40	4.31	164.12	61.59	0.59	67.62	62.59
		Rice Local (local perfumed)	12.96	12.58	13.72	13.08	9.48	9.48	9.48	9.48	6.86	7.63	8.22	7.57	72.81	36.61	0.33	44.63	37.95
		Rice - Imported (perfumed)	23.04	23.04	26.27	24.12	16.60	16.60	15.91	16.37	12.30	10.62	10.77	11.23	114.81	38.82	0.39	65.13	47.34
		Cassava	9.05	8.82	9.89	9.25	6.29	5.28	6.29	5.95	4.10	2.53	2.07	2.90	219.03	43.93	0.67	57.34	55.50
		Plantain (Apentu)	4.49	5.33	9.11	6.31	3.08	2.74	3.03	2.95	1.74	2.49	2.71	2.31	173.21	46.17	0.95	200.31	114.09
Oti	Nkwanta	Maize (White)	10.76	11.76	11.38	11.30	5.70	5.70	5.60	5.67	3.81	4.35	3.96	4.04	179.65	88.73	1.06	103.27	99.41
		Rice Local (local perfumed)	15.31	15.60	15.20	15.37	9.26	9.23	9.23	9.24	6.61	6.15	6.78	6.51	135.97	65.35	0.69	64.76	66.37
		Rice - Imported (perfumed)	24.93	24.90	27.50	25.78	17.25	17.23	17.23	17.24	12.11	11.62	13.45	12.39	107.99	44.54	0.45	59.59	49.55
		Cassava	6.33	6.61	6.56	6.50	5.10	5.10	5.15	5.12	2.63	2.42	2.96	2.67	143.49	24.05	0.30	27.38	27.00
		Plantain (Apentu)	9.17	9.10	8.65	8.97	4.20	4.20	4.28	4.23	3.39	3.86	4.55	3.94	128.00	118.36	1.17	102.26	112.35
Savannah	Bole	Maize (White)	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60	3.23	4.18	4.80	4.07	145.73	78.57	0.79	78.57	78.57
		Rice Local (local perfumed)	20.00	20.50	20.50	20.33	13.50	13.50	13.00	13.33	5.00	5.00	7.50	5.83	248.57	48.15	0.52	57.69	52.50
		Rice - Imported (perfumed)	27.50	27.25	27.50	27.41	18.16	18.16	18.16	18.16	11.32	13.99	12.68	12.66	116.48	51.41	0.50	51.41	50.96
		Cassava									6.85	12.00		9.43					
		Plantain (Apentu)	21.20	22.40	25.71	23.10	9.30	10.22	11.52	10.35	12.65	11.41	8.16	10.74	115.15	127.96	1.19	123.21	123.31

Upper East	Bolgatanga	Maize (White)	7.69	7.69	7.01	7.46	5.09	4.98	4.63	4.90	3.16	3.44	3.45	3.35	▲	122.69	51.05	0.55	51.39	▲ 52.35
		Rice Local (local perfumed)	14.38	14.38	14.38	14.38	9.92	9.92	9.92	9.92	6.18	6.73	6.35	6.42	▲	124.03	44.96	0.45	44.96	▲ 44.96
		Rice - Imported (perfumed)	18.44	16.33	16.33	17.04	12.11	12.38	10.00	11.50	9.48	9.65	9.17	9.43	▲	80.59	52.29	0.32	63.33	▲ 48.21
		Cassava	5.98	6.00	5.94	6.00	5.84	5.84	5.84	5.84	3.86	3.86	4.10	3.94	▲	52.29	2.44	0.03	1.71	▬ 2.78
		Plantain (Apentu)	6.30	6.30	6.50	6.37	6.11	6.11	6.11	6.11	5.47	5.34	6.73	5.84	▲	8.96	3.15	0.03	6.43	▬ 4.24
Bono	Sunyani	Maize (White)	10.79	11.37	11.37	11.17	4.23	4.06	4.06	4.12	3.15	3.18	3.48	3.27	▲	241.72	154.95	1.80	179.80	▲ 171.29
		Rice Local (local perfumed)	14.37	16.55	18.05	16.32	13.16	13.16	13.16	13.16	7.44	7.79	9.98	8.40	▲	94.22	9.14	0.26	37.14	▲ 24.00
		Rice - Imported (perfumed)	27.34	28.00	28.00	27.78	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	14.20	15.63	15.64	15.16	▲	83.28	13.92	0.17	16.67	▲ 15.75
		Cassava	3.59	3.59	3.60	3.59	2.73	4.04	4.10	3.62	1.76	2.17	2.06	1.99	▲	80.07	31.33	-0.11	-12.20	▬ -0.90
		Plantain (Apentu)	3.57	5.74	14.75	8.02	3.62	3.30	3.69	3.54	2.21	2.45	3.91	2.86	▲	180.80	-1.33	0.74	299.50	▲ 126.82
Upper West	Wa	Maize (White)	7.90	7.36	7.55	7.60	4.27	4.40	4.30	4.32	2.66	3.01	3.24	2.97	▲	156.14	85.19	0.67	75.66	▲ 75.99
		Rice Local (local perfumed)	18.90	16.02	17.97	17.63	10.26	9.34	10.02	9.87	7.02	6.81	6.79	6.87	▲	156.54	84.21	0.71	79.29	▲ 78.53
		Rice - Imported (perfumed)	25.52	26.00	26.00	25.84	22.99	22.99	22.99	22.99	10.57	12.10	13.65	12.11	▲	113.46	11.01	0.13	13.10	▲ 12.40
		Cassava																		
		Plantain (Apentu)																		
North East	Walewale	Maize (White)	6.14	6.14	6.20	6.16	4.18	4.18	4.47	4.28	4.25	4.29	5.04	4.53	▲	35.99	46.65	0.47	38.56	▲ 43.83
		Rice Local (local perfumed)	11.49	11.49	11.52	11.50	8.99	8.99	11.58	9.86	9.09	9.09	11.87	10.01	▲	14.86	27.77	0.28	-0.50	▲ 16.70
		Rice - Imported (perfumed)	16.07	16.07	17.00	16.38	11.59	11.59	12.50	11.89	9.81	9.81	11.61	10.41	▲	57.41	38.65	0.39	36.00	▲ 37.72
		Cassava	5.24	5.24	5.30	5.26	4.75	4.75	4.76	4.75	4.05	4.05	3.54	3.88	▲	35.55	10.41	0.10	11.30	▲ 10.71
		Plantain (Apentu)																		
Eastern	Koforidua	Maize (White)	8.68	8.71	8.96	8.78	4.55	4.08	4.83	4.49	3.50	3.39	3.62	3.50	▲	150.96	90.83	1.13	85.32	▲ 95.72
		Rice Local (local perfumed)	19.54	19.91	19.90	19.78	16.76	17.73	17.81	17.43	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	▲	119.79	16.56	0.12	11.73	▲ 13.46
		Rice - Imported (perfumed)	24.59	24.00	24.00	24.20	18.26	18.63	16.50	17.80	10.00	10.00	7.68	9.23	▲	162.27	34.70	0.29	45.42	▲ 35.96
		Cassava	5.10	5.17	5.08	5.12	3.15	3.89	3.54	3.53	2.75	2.75	2.81	2.77	▲	84.66	62.06	0.33	43.40	▲ 45.08
		Plantain (Apentu)	6.34	7.66	10.37	8.12	4.84	4.35	6.98	5.39	2.41	3.00	2.95	2.79	▲	191.59	30.91	0.76	48.66	▲ 50.72
Central	Cape Coast	Maize (White)	13.06	13.24	13.24	13.18	8.57	8.57	8.68	8.61	5.24	5.26	6.06	5.52	▲	138.64	52.28	0.54	52.60	▲ 53.09
		Rice Local (local perfumed)	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	11.35	10.96	12.17	11.49	▲	117.51	42.86	0.43	42.86	▲ 42.86
		Rice - Imported (perfumed)	27.50	27.50	27.50	27.50	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	12.75	12.17	14.04	12.99	▲	111.78	37.50	0.38	37.50	▲ 37.50
		Cassava	6.27	6.33	6.53	6.38	4.00	4.05	4.27	4.11	2.12	2.39	2.38	2.29	▲	177.85	56.49	0.56	52.93	▲ 55.26
		Plantain (Apentu)	9.57	10.00	10.00	9.86	4.85	4.89	7.09	5.61	4.85	5.14	6.93	5.64	▲	74.74	97.40	1.05	41.04	▲ 75.76
Northern	Tamale	Maize (White)	8.56	8.65	8.46	8.56	4.74	4.74	4.62	4.70	3.31	3.22	3.17	3.23	▲	164.86	80.41	0.82	83.33	▲ 82.05
		Rice Local (local perfumed)	13.10	13.10	12.99	13.07	7.32	7.24	7.24	7.27	4.99	4.51	4.03	4.51	▲	189.62	79.06	0.81	79.37	▲ 79.79
		Rice - Imported (perfumed)	34.89	34.89	34.89	34.89	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15	11.86	9.23	10.35	10.48	▲	232.98	92.27	0.92	92.27	▲ 92.27
		Cassava	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.50	3.91	4.20	3.87	3.04	3.10	3.09	3.08	▲	29.93	14.29	0.02	-4.76	▬ 3.36
		Plantain (Apentu)	13.33	13.33	13.33	13.33	8.00	8.44	8.67	8.37	6.38	5.50	6.28	6.06	▲	120.17	66.67	0.58	53.85	▲ 59.29
Volta	Ho	Maize (White)	9.24	8.92	8.94	9.03	6.00	6.02		6.01	3.59	4.20	3.71	3.83	▲	135.62	53.94	0.48	#DIV/0!	▲ 50.27
		Rice Local (local perfumed)	19.58	19.34	19.30	19.41		13.89	13.11	13.50	8.87	10.31	8.45	9.21	▲	110.71	#DIV/0!	0.39	47.25	▲ 43.74
		Rice - Imported (perfumed)	22.50	23.21	23.21	22.98		16.46	18.63	17.54	10.67	11.45	10.88	11.00	▲	108.89	#DIV/0!	0.41	24.60	▲ 30.96
		Cassava	3.54	3.44	3.47	3.48	2.96	3.36	3.39	3.24	2.14	2.48	3.30	2.64	▲	31.88	19.64	0.02	2.58	▲ 7.65
		Plantain (Apentu)	7.62	11.74	12.50	10.62		7.13	7.14	7.14	4.27	4.56	3.98	4.27	▲	148.70	#DIV/0!	0.65	75.07	▲ 48.78
Western	Takoradi	Maize (White)	12.65	12.53	12.44	12.54	11.29	12.00	11.77	11.68	5.56	5.81	6.10	5.82	▲	115.31	12.03	0.04	5.72	▲ 7.32
		Rice Local (local perfumed)	23.99	24.47	24.91	24.46	18.19	17.91	17.97	18.02	9.23	8.68	10.56	9.49	▲	157.70	31.93	0.37	38.64	▲ 35.71
		Rice - Imported (perfumed)	33.24	34.31	36.50	34.68	20.86	20.55	20.48	20.63	12.14	11.76	12.91	12.27	▲	182.76	59.32	0.67	78.22	▲ 68.11
		Cassava	2.70	2.75	2.75	2.73	2.01	1.99	4.23	2.74	2.64	2.72	2.73	2.70	▬	1.43	34.49	0.38	-34.97	▬ -0.24
		Plantain (Apentu)	17.39	19.53	21.70	19.54	8.82	8.74	8.57	8.71	5.36	5.36	5.03	5.25	▲	272.16	97.14	1.23	153.21	▲ 124.30

Legend

Price fluctuation is considered normal if price change is within 5% ►

Price increase above normal price fluctuation (increase is more than 5%) ▲

Price decrease below normal price fluctuation (decrease is more than 5%) ▼

Annex 3a: Food Consumption Score Categories by Region.

FCS			
Region	**Acceptable_Percent**	**Borderline_Percent**	**Poor_Percent**
Ahafo	79.60	16.42	3.98
Ashanti	98.10	1.43	0.48
Bono	64.28	25.78	9.94
Bono East	69.82	26.39	3.79
Central	85.13	8.72	6.15
Eastern	97.01	2.99	0.00
Greater Accra	97.93	2.07	0.00
Northern	56.84	30.15	13.01
Northern East	55.12	36.71	8.17
Oti	70.62	10.74	18.64
Savannah	61.15	26.10	12.76
Upper East	41.94	42.12	15.94
Upper West	68.07	22.07	9.86
Volta	95.00	5.00	0.00
Western	94.24	5.76	0.00
Western North	93.50	6.50	0.00

Annex 3b: Food-based coping strategies

Food-based coping strategies region						
	District	**Reduce quality**	**Borrow**	**Reduce meal size**	**Reduce adult meal**	**Reduce number of meals**
1	Ahafo	43.8% (88)	30.3% (61)	39.80% (80)	34.33% (69)	38.3% (77)
2	Ashanti	46.7% (98)	12.4% (26)	36.67% (77)	26.19% (55)	33.3% (70)
3	Bono	41.3% (744)	27.1% (487)	35.61% (641)	25.50% (459)	31.5% (567)
4	Bono East	56.3% (446)	31.7% (251)	44.32% (351)	31.57% (250)	41.8% (331)
5	Central	60.0% (117)	17.9% (35)	44.62% (87)	29.23% (57)	48.7% (95)
6	Eastern	40.8% (82)	9.5% (19)	30.35% (61)	12.44% (25)	23.9% (48)
7	Greater Accra	41.4% (60)	9.7% (14)	24.83% (36)	13.10% (19)	23.4% (34)
8	Northern	60.5% (999)	36.6% (605)	48.67% (804)	35.84% (592)	41.2% (680)
9	Northern East	63.1% (548)	41.7% (362)	45.68% (397)	36.36% (316)	35.9% (312)
10	Oti	51.1% (414)	21.2% (172)	34.69% (281)	31.36% (254)	34.3% (278)
11	Savannah	70.6% (725)	43.0% (442)	52.09% (535)	36.22% (372)	45.6% (468)
12	Upper East	65.0% (1,073)	23.0% (380)	44.48% (734)	28.48% (470)	42.2% (697)
13	Upper West	72.6% (1,052)	35.3% (512)	59.72% (866)	50.62% (734)	58.9% (854)
14	Volta	65.5% (131)	32.5% (65)	49.00% (98)	36.50% (73)	52.5% (105)
15	Western	38.2% (73)	17.3% (33)	32.46% (62)	21.47% (41)	28.8% (55)
16	Western North	52.5% (105)	12.5% (25)	36.50% (73)	15.50% (31)	29.0% (58)

Annex 3c: Sex of household heads by FCS

SEX HH HEADS by FCS					
	Sex	**Acceptable**	**Borderline**	**Poor**	**Total**
1	Female	65.0% (1,685)	25.2% (654)	9.7% (252)	100.0% (2,591)
2	Male	63.9% (5,748)	25.6% (2,302)	10.6% (952)	100.0% (9,002)
3	Total	64.1% (7,433)	25.5% (2,956)	10.4% (1,204)	100.0% (11,593)

Annex 3d: Occupation of household heads by FCS

OCCUPATION HH HEADS by FCS					
	Occupation	**Acceptable**	**Borderline**	**Poor**	**Total**
1	Clergy/Religious leader (Pastors/Imam/Fetish Priest etc)	79.1% (34)	16.3% (7)	4.7% (2)	100.0% (43)
2	Farmer	61.8% (5,726)	27.0% (2,503)	11.2% (1,039)	100.0% (9,268)
3	Other	83.8% (98)	16.2% (19)	0.0% (0)	100.0% (117)
4	Professional/technical/managerial	79.7% (429)	13.8% (74)	6.5% (35)	100.0% (538)
5	Sales and services (Trading/mobile phone services etc)	70.8% (351)	21.8% (108)	7.5% (37)	100.0% (496)
6	Skilled manual	74.4% (534)	19.4% (139)	6.3% (45)	100.0% (718)
7	Unemployed	59.6% (115)	31.1% (60)	9.3% (18)	100.0% (193)
8	Unskilled manual	66.4% (146)	20.9% (46)	12.7% (28)	100.0% (220)
9	Total	64.1% (7,433)	25.5% (2,956)	10.4% (1,204)	100.0% (11,593)

Annex 3e: Livelihood-based coping strategies

Region	NoStrategies_Percent	StressStrategies_Percent	CrisisStrategies_Percent	EmergencyStrategies_Percent
Ahafo	72.6	10.9	4.5	11.9
Ashanti	63.3	16.7	9.0	11.0
Bono	76.3	10.9	5.9	6.8
Bono East	54.3	10.4	9.6	25.8
Central	36.9	33.8	21.5	7.7
Eastern	71.1	10.0	12.4	6.5
Greater Accra	75.9	12.4	6.9	4.8
Northern	43.1	16.9	9.6	30.4
North East	38.9	7.4	15.3	38.4
Oti	65.3	8.6	12.2	13.8
Savannah	42.9	18.1	5.9	33.0
Upper East	56.6	20.4	8.5	14.5
Upper West	46.5	11.4	19.7	22.3
Volta	45.5	17.0	18.0	19.5
Western	64.9	16.8	13.6	4.7
Western North	71.0	22.0	2.0	5.0

Annex 4a: Major shocks and hazards

SHOCKS BY REGIONS			
Region	**Shock**	**Number Experienced**	**% Experienced**
Ahafo	Drought/Late rain/no water	133	66.2
Ashanti	Drought/Late rain/no water	130	61.9
Ashanti	High food prices	124	59
Bono	Drought/Late rain/no water	1097	60.9
Bono	High food prices	815	45.3
Bono East	Crop failure	321	40.5
Bono East	Drought/Late rain/no water	647	81.7
Bono East	High food prices	358	45.2
Central	Drought/Late rain/no water	136	69.7
Central	High food prices	108	55.4
Eastern	Drought/Late rain/no water	155	77.1
Eastern	High food prices	101	50.2
Greater Accra	Drought/Late rain/no water	58	40
Greater Accra	High food prices	83	57.2
Greater Accra	Sudden price fluctuations	70	48.3
Northern	Drought/Late rain/no water	1380	83.5
Northern	High food prices	730	44.2
Northern East	Crop pests/diseases	447	51.4
Northern East	Drought/Late rain/no water	696	80.1
Oti	Crop pests/diseases	325	40.1
Oti	Drought/Late rain/no water	736	90.9
Oti	High food prices	426	52.6
Savannah	Drought/Late rain/no water	883	86
Upper East	Crop pests/diseases	800	48.5
Upper East	Drought/Late rain/no water	1220	73.9
Upper West	Drought/Late rain/no water	1197	82.6
Upper West	High food prices	660	45.5
Volta	Drought/Late rain/no water	174	87
Volta	High food prices	104	52
Western	Drought/Late rain/no water	82	42.9
Western	High food prices	128	67
Western North	Crop pests/diseases	102	51
Western North	Drought/Late rain/no water	177	88.5
Western North	High food prices	99	49.5

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