Cadre Harmonize for identifying risk areas and vulnerable populations in Food and Nutritional Insecurity in the Sahel and West Africa

Ghana	Results of the Current (March to May 2025) and Projected (June to August 2025) Acute Food Security and Nutrition Analysis	Valid: March to May 2025 Created on: 22nd April, 2025

Introduction and Summary of Results

The Cadre Harmonisé (CH) is a unified tool for consensual analysis of acute food and nutrition insecurity in the Sahel and West African region. At the regional level, the CH process is coordinated by the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) and jointly managed by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and Union Economic Monetaire West Africa (UEMOA) within the Sahel and West African sub-region. To assess the impact of the dry spell experienced in seven regions of Ghana, the Technical Working Committee in collaboration with the World Food Programme, Ghana planned to conduct analysis in ninety-six (96) analysis units during the March 2025 Cycle of the CH, however seventy-one (71) were covered because of shortfall in the minimum required number of households needed to constitute an analysis unit. Hence, forty-nine (49) out of the fifty-five (55) districts in the five regions in northern belt of Ghana were analysed at the district level whiles remaining six were not analysed because they had less than minimum 50 households required for food insecurity area analysis. Five (5) out of the forty-nine (49) districts recorded less than one hundred (100) households with data on food security outcome indicators, hence regional level statistics were applied and contextualised with district level contributing factors. A representative sample of 130 districts out of 195 across 10 regions in the southern and middle belt were analysed at the regional level. Data was collected on two food and nutrition security outcomes (food consumption and livelihood change) as well as five key drivers and contributing factors namely, hazards and vulnerability, food availability, food access, food utilization and stability.

The analysis estimated that about 2.4 million people, representing 7.4% of the population are in the vulnerable bracket of food insecure (CH phase 3 & 4) in the current period of March to May 2024. During the projected period (June to August 2024), the number of food insecure people who are considered vulnerable is expected to decline slightly to about 2 million people (6.3% of the population), which is mainly attributed to anticipated gains from Government interventions in the agricultural and health sectors. Nonetheless, the current and projected levels of food insecurity are the highest ever recorded since the inception of the CH analysis in 2017, underscoring the severity of the situation. During the current and projected periods, vulnerable food insecure people (CH phases 3 & 4) should be linked to social protection programmes to enable them to withstand economic shocks. In addition, Government interventions such as the Feed Ghana Programme and Aqua-Cage Culture Fish project, and other developmental interventions should target areas with highly vulnerable populace, particularly those in emergency (phase 4) and crisis (phase 3). In addition, the population under stress (phase 2) should equally be supported to build and/or reinforce resilience, to mitigate deterioration to worst levels of food insecurity.

Main Results for Zones affected by Food Insecurity

Food Consumption:
Largely, food consumption is under stress, since averagely, it is in phase 2. In the current period, areas classified in minimal food insecurity phase (Phase 1) are 17 analysis units, while 28 and 26 analysis units are under stress (Phase 2) and Crises (Phase 3) respectively.

Narrative Summary of the Causes, Context and Main problems

Hazards and Vulnerability:
The results from the first quarter 2025 Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS) Survey indicated that some households were affected by the occurrence of the following hazards: Dry spells (78%), civil unrest/conflicts (44%), crop pests and diseases (43%), crop failure (39%) and floods (30%). Notable occurrences that rendered households vulnerable included high food prices (48%), inadequate money to buy food or cover basic needs (37%), reduced income of a household member (35%), sudden price fluctuations (33%), high fuel or transportation prices (30%) and serious (chronic) illness or accident of household member (26%). The FSNMS survey data showed that 9 percent of the households totally lost their crops due the occurrence of the dry spells in the eight regions of Ghana. Furthermore, fifty-six percent of the households were severely affected by the dry spell while 18 percent and 4 percent experienced moderate and minimal impact respectively. The February 2025 edition of the Statistical Bulletin on Consumer Price Index (CPI) showed a high year-on-year food and non-alcoholic beverages inflation of 28 percent as against 27 percent in 2024 while non-food inflation reduced from 20 percent to 19 percent in 2025, which also rendered most households vulnerable. Institutional data from National Disaster and Management Organization (NADMO) shows that the population affected by recorded hazards such as wind/rainstorm, bush fires and domestic/commercial fires increased by 27% while cropland affected decreased by 93% compared to the 5-year average.

Food Availability
In general, food production in 2024 was relatively good as all the commodity groups increased significantly against their 5-year averages. Though dry spells in both the major and minor seasons caused substantial damage to livelihoods of farmers, the country experienced increase in crop production, which might be attributed to increase in cropped area and the interventions put in place by government, including supply of Grains (313,000 MT of maize and 75,000 MT of rice) and Poultry Feed (26,000 MT) as food support to vulnerable farmers, the market and poultry industry, to ameliorate the situation. Cereals and legumes had the highest increase of 27 percent and 26 percent respectively, followed by starchy staples (17%). All the cereals produced such as rice, sorghum, maize and millet increased by 49, 31, 19 and 15 percent respectively. Similarly, all the legumes produced such as soyabean, cowpea and groundnuts increased by 46, 26 and 17 percent respectively. All the starchy crops produced which are yam, plantain, cassava and cocoyam increased by 25, 17, 15 and 10 percent respectively. Fish production also increased by 21 percent as compared to the 5-year average. The increased production can be attributed to interventions such as: Aquaculture for Food and Jobs (AFJ) initiative, observation of closed fishing seasons over the years as well as intensified extension service provision. During the projected period (June - August 2025), availability of food stock will probably decline, especially during the months of June and July, which marks the peak of the lean season in the northern and southern areas of Ghana. However, harvests from the early maturing crops from the 2025 major cropping season, including income from off-farm seasonal livelihood activities, would cushion the worsening impact of the lean season on food availability. To further enhance national data systems, it is essential to strengthen the collection and management of production-related information to improve the reliability, accuracy, and policy relevance of agricultural metrics for effective planning and analysis.

Food Accessibility
Food commodity prices generally soared in 2025 compared to the 5-year average. Legumes such as soyabean, cowpea and groundnut increased immensely by 221%, 184% and 112% respectively. For cereals, maize recorded the highest increase (162%), followed by millet (131%), sorghum (115%) and imported rice (95%). Price of local rice also increased moderately by 53%. Starchy staples such as cassava, yam and plantain increased by 138%, 116% and 60% respectively.

Of the ten (10) regions analysed at the 2nd administrative level (regional), seven (7) and three (3) regions are classified in the minimal and stressed food insecurity phases respectively. At the district level, ten (10) out of the 61 districts are classified in phase 1, twenty-six (26) districts in phase 2 and twenty-five (25) in phase 3. The twenty-five (25) districts classified in crisis are in six (6) regions, Bono (4), Northern (2), North East (3), Savannah (2), Upper East (9) and Upper West (5). In the projected period (June to August 2025), food consumption is expected to remain same or slightly worsen due to possible reduction in household and market stocks, as 74% of households reported that harvest from the major farming season will be depleted by the sixth month, which would be compounded by a significant rise in food prices. Also 81% of the households reported that their harvest was either same (57%) or less than usual (24%).

Evolution of livelihoods:
In general, the livelihood of the population in the regions and districts analysed is somewhat good, since about 56 percent of the population did not resort to any form of livelihood coping strategy. Notwithstanding, about 14% of the population adopted stress coping strategies while 10% and 20% of the population resorted to crisis and emergency coping strategies respectively. The main livelihood activities of the population during the analysis period include crop farming, livestock rearing, fishing and fish farming. Other livelihood activities include trading, mining, hunting and crafts. Livelihoods situation may probably improve since the dry spell is not expected to cause harsh adverse effect in the projected period, with the exceptions of some areas in the north and southern belt, where the risk of prolonged dry spell was forecasted by the GMET and WFP. In addition, limited available food stocks ~~and~~ will be cushioned by engagement in non-agricultural livelihood activities, ~~will~~ to sustain the populace, especially those in central and southern areas with two planting seasons, before harvest of food staples trickle in from August 2025.

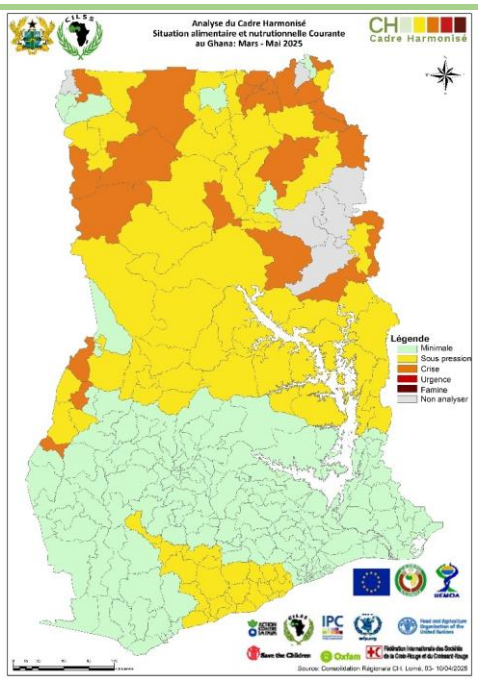
Nutrition:
Nutrition surveillance survey was not carried out to collect data on nutritional status outcome. However, the data on contributing factors such as access to improved source of drinking water, and prevalence of diarrhoea and fever, children with early initiation breast feeding was obtained from the Food Security Monitoring Survey conducted in March 2025. The ongoing nutritional interventions entrenched in different programmes such as Infants and Young Child Nutrition, Child Welfare Clinic (CWC), Exclusive Breasting Feeding Campaign for pregnant and lactating women, Routine Vitamin Supplementation, Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme and WASH, etc., would all potentially continue to alleviate the burden of malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in the populace.

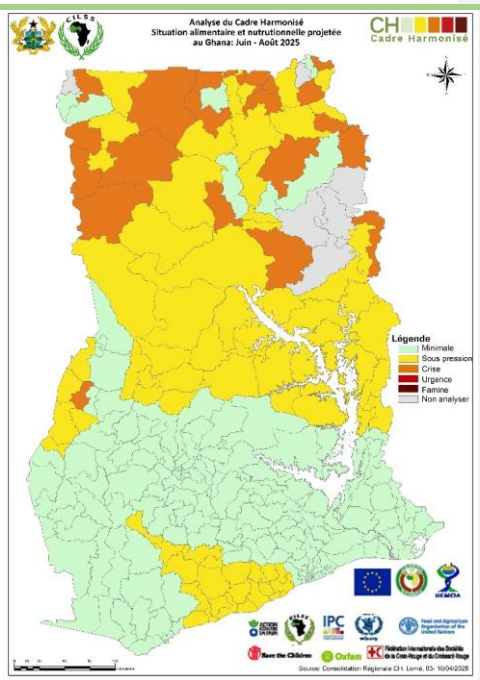
Mortality: No recent survey was carried out to collect data for indicators of mortality, hence no analysis was carried out on this indicator. However, there is the need for continuous public education on good health and childcare practices to minimize mortality.

Price of fish also increased by 63%. Rising food prices continue to hinder optimal food access, particularly for households relying on markets, as their purchasing power weakens. Conversely, the higher prices for cash crops such as local rice, groundnut, soyabean, and millet are expected to enhance the purchasing power of households involved in their production and trade, allowing them to afford other necessities. According to the February 2025 edition of the Statistical Bulletin on Consumer Price Index (CPI) by the Ghana Statistical Services (GSS), food inflation witnessed a high year-on-year figure of 28% in February 2025 as against 27% same period in 2024. Some of the major drivers of food inflation are vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas & pulses (46%), fruits & nuts (40%), fruits and vegetable juices (32%), live animals, meat & other parts of slaughtered land animals (30%), oils and fats (27%), fish and other sea foods (27%), cereal and cereal products (25%). The high prices of food commodities are partly a result of high fuel costs and the resulting increase in transportation expenses for moving food from farms to major markets throughout Ghana. This situation is further compounded by the poor condition of major trunk roads connecting rural and urban markets.

Utilization
The contributing factor variables on utilisation, derived from the 2025 first quarter FSNMS survey, used for analysis are prevalence of fever and diarrhoea, access to improved drinking water and early initiation to breastfeeding. Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks before the survey was 25% (5,168 out of 20,653 children under five years). In terms of diarrhoea among children under five years of age, the prevalence rate was 21% (4,241 out of 20,653 children under five years). For early initiation to breastfeeding of newborns, 67% were put to the breast within the first 1 hour while 28%, 3% and 2% were breastfed in a time range of 1 to 12 hours, 12 to 24 hours and 24 hours and above respectively. Approximately, 84% of households have access to safe drinking water.

Stability
Generally, food production shows a modest upward trend over the last 5 years (2020-2024), which indicates that there is some level of stability in food availability. Generally, cereal production showed an increasing trend at an annual rate of 7%, with rice recording the highest annual increase (14%) followed by sorghum (8%) and maize (5%). Millet, on the other hand showed a marginal annual increase of 1%. Starchy crops and legumes also showed similar increasing trends, with annual increases of 6% and 12% respectively. For starchy crops, yam recorded the highest annual increase of 9%, followed by plantain (6%), cassava (6%) and cocoyam (1%). For legumes, soyabean, cowpea and groundnut showed annual increasing rates of 16%, 11% and 10% respectively. Fish production showed an average annual growth of 9% during the five-year period. Prices of food commodities showed higher upward trends over the last 5 years (2020-2025) compared to the production. Cereals averagely increased annually by 29%, with the prices of millet and maize recording the highest annual increase of 34 percent each, followed by sorghum (33%), imported rice (31%) and local rice (11%). For starchy crops, the average annual increase in price was 21%, with yam recording the highest annual increasing rate (28%), followed by Cassava (20%), and plantain (16%). Legumes also showed upward trends with an average annual increase of 37%. Soyabean, groundnut and cowpea recorded annual increasing rates of 39%, 39%, and 34% respectively. Fish price also increased annually by 17% over the five-year period. The harvest from the major season would contribute to food stability during the current period (March to May, 2025), while the situation may remain stable during the projected period (June to August 2025) due to availability of early harvest in August 2025 and access to income from off-farm livelihoods (lumbering, mining, charcoal production, etc.).





Map Legend

Phase of acute food insecurity

Phase 1	Minimal
Phase 2	Under pressure
Phase 3	Crisis
Phase 4	Emergency
Phase 5	Famine
	Not analysed
	Lakes & Lagoons

Description of the Phases of acute food insecurity

Phase 1 Minimum	Phase 2 Under pressure	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Famine
At least four out of five households are able to meet their dietary and non-dietary needs without resorting to unusual coping strategies, nor depend on humanitarian aid.	*Even with humanitarian aid, at least one out of five households in the area is in the following situation or worse:* *A reduced food consumption and minimal adequacy but inability to afford to certain essential non-food expenditure without engaging in irreversible coping strategies*	*Even with humanitarian aid, at least one out of five households in the area is in the following situation or worse:* *considerable food deficits and acute malnutrition at high or higher rates than the normal ;* ***OR*** *Marginally able to meet the minimum food needs by depleting assets related to livelihoods, leading to deficits in food consumption.*	*Even with humanitarian aid, at least one out of five households in the area is in the following situation or worse:* *extreme food deficits, which results in a very high acute malnutrition or an excessive mortality, **OR*** *an extreme loss of assets relating to livelihoods, resulting to deficits in food consumption in the short term.*	***Even with humanitarian aid, at least one out of five households in the area has a complete deficit in food and / or other basic needs and is clearly exposed to inanition, to death and to destitution.*** ***(Note, the evidences for the three criteria of food consumption, emaciation, and CMR are required for classifying into famine)***

Main results and problems

The results showed the following:

- **Current Situation**: Sixteen (16) out of the seven-one (71) analysed regions/districts were classified in phase 1. This implies that, about 1 out of 5 households in the sixteen (16) analysis units are able to meet their dietary and non-dietary needs without resorting to unusual coping strategies, nor depend on humanitarian aid. It was also estimated that thirty (30) regions/districts are under pressure (Phase 2) whilst twenty-five (25) districts are in crisis (Phase 3), which means that more than one in every three households have considerable food consumption deficit and are marginally able to meet their minimum food needs by depleting livelihoods-related assets (See Table 2 and Appendix 1 for details). Approximately 5,311,434 people representing 16.5% of the analysed population are estimated to be in phase 2 and 2,242,467 (6.9%) in phase 3. A total of 136,116 (0.4%) persons are estimated to be in emergency. In all, the vulnerable population (people in phases 3 ~~to 5~~and 4) are **2,378,582, representing 7.4% of the entire population analysed.**

- **Projected Situation:** In the projected period (June to August 2025), it is estimated that nineteen (19) districts, representing 27% of the regions/districts analysed will be in the minimal phase (Phase 1), whiles thirty (30) regions/districts analysed representing 42% are expected to be under stress (Phase 2). Twenty-two (22) districts, representing 31% will be in crisis (Phase 3) (See Table 2 and Appendix 2 for details). For the projected period, **2,018,671 people representing 6.3% of the analysed population, are expected to be in the acute food insecure phases 3 ~~to 5~~and 4,** while the number of people that may be under pressure will decrease to 4,861,276 (15.1%) showing a percentage decrease of 8.5%. Approximately, 1,896,310 (5.9%) and 122,362 (0.4%) of the analysed population are estimated to be in crisis and emergency acute food insecure phases respectively.

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Table 1: Breakdown of the 71 Analysed Areas and Estimated Populations by the Food and Nutrition Insecurity Phases

Phase / Description	Number of Districts		Estimated Population (# / %)	
	Current Situation (Mar-May 2025)	Projected Situation (Jun-Aug 2025)	Current Situation (Mar-May 2025)	Projected Situation (Jun-Aug 2025)
Phase 1: Minimal	16	19	24,584,245 (76.2%)	25,394,314 (78.7%)
Phase 2: Under pressure	30	30	5,311,434 (16.5%)	4,861,276 (15.1%)
Phase 3: Crisis	25	22	2,242,467 (6.9%)	1,896,310 (5.9%)
Phase 4: Emergency	0	0	136,116 (0.4%)	122,362 (0.4%)
Phase 5: Catastrophe/Famine	0	0	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Total	71	71	32,274,261 (100%)	32,274,261 (100%)
Population in Phases 3 to 5			2,378,582 (7.4%)	2,018,671 (6.3%)

Table 2: Distribution Estimated Populations by Region and the Food and Nutrition Insecurity Phases for Current and Projected Period

Region	Number of Districts	Total Population	Current: March - May 2025						Projected: June – August 2025					
			Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	Total Food Insecure (Phase 3 and above)	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	Total Food Insecure (Phase 3 and above)
Ahafo	6	593,024	492,210	71,163	29,651	0	0	29,651	504,070	65,233	23,721	-	-	23,721
Ashanti	13	5,673,094	4,651,937	680,771	340,386	0	0	340,386	4,878,861	567,309	226,924	-	-	226,924
Bono	12	1,309,454	927,866	254,300	119,814	7,475	0	127,288	1,006,687	217,999	82,345	2,423	-	84,769
Bono East	11	1,308,862	942,381	274,861	91,620	0	0	91,620	994,735	248,684	65,443	-	-	65,443
Central	18	3,091,703	2,071,441	772,926	247,336	0	0	247,336	2,256,943	618,341	216,419	-	-	216,419
Eastern	16	3,028,737	2,513,852	363,448	151,437	0	0	151,437	2,513,852	393,736	121,149	-	-	121,149
Greater Accra	18	5,965,173	5,130,049	656,169	178,955	0	0	178,955	5,368,656	477,214	119,303	-	-	119,303
Northern	12	1,984,821	1,153,107	545,693	247,203	38,818	0	286,021	1,278,724	470,867	210,412	24,818	-	235,230
North East	6	727,296	428,514	192,354	88,721	17,706	0	106,428	415,134	207,643	89,116	15,403	-	104,519

Region	Number of Districts	Total Population	Current: March - May 2025						Projected: June – August 2025					
			Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	Total Food Insecure (Phase 3 and above)	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	Total Food Insecure (Phase 3 and above)
Oti	9	786,142	526,715	157,228	78,614	23,584	0	102,198	495,269	180,813	86,476	23,584	-	110,060
Savannah	7	718,041	471,024	157,840	75,276	13,900	0	89,177	426,652	183,462	92,114	15,814	-	107,928
Upper East	15	1,309,014	743,870	324,078	214,258	26,808	0	241,066	702,372	352,142	230,674	23,826	-	254,500
Upper West	10	916,444	555,064	220,673	132,884	7,823	0	140,707	481,920	261,503	156,528	16,493	-	173,021
Volta	17	1,721,658	1,394,543	241,032	86,083	0	0	86,083	1,394,543	258,249	68,866	-	-	68,866
Western	14	2,200,146	1,782,118	286,019	132,009	0	0	132,009	1,848,123	264,018	88,006	-	-	88,006
Western North	8	940,652	799,554	112,878	28,220	0	0	28,220	827,774	94,065	18,813	-	-	18,813
Total	**192**	**32,274,261**	**24,584,245**	**5,311,434**	**2,242,467**	**136,116**	**0**	**2,378,582**	**25,394,314**	**4,861,276**	**1,896,310**	**122,362**	**-**	**2,018,671**

Methodology and difficulties in the analysis

The Statistics, Research, and Information Directorate (SRID) of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) coordinated the analysis with financial and technical support from the World Food Programme (WFP) Ghana. The TWG also received technical support from CILSS during the analysis process. A presentation on data preparation for CH analysis, phase classification and estimation of populations was made to the TWG prior to the analysis. Data from the various stakeholders were also presented to help members understand and interpret same for the analysis. Invitation letters for the release of members of the TWG were sent to their Heads of institutions about a week before the CH workshop. Members of the TWG from various departments were notified before the distribution of the invitation letters and tasked to collect, collate and submit the relevant data for the analysis prior to the analysis period. Subsequently, data on outcome indicators and the contributing factors was compiled onto the CH intermediate matrix, leveraging multiple data sources from Ministries, Departments and Agencies.

The TWG was constituted into ten (10) sub-groups comprising of a minimum of four (4) and maximum of five (5) members each. Data captured in the intermediate matrix was used to generate 71 individual analysis files and were distributed to members of the groups to analyse, with each group analysing an average of seven (7) units. Each grouped was either led by a Level 2 CH Analyst or experienced Level 1 CH Analyst. Data on Food Consumption and Livelihood Change outcome indicators as well as five groups of contributing factors that affected food security were reviewed and analysed. One group presented their work, one district in the Northern part of Ghana, in a plenary on the fourth day, after which questions, suggestions and comments were made to improve their work and serve as a guide for the other analysis units. On the sixth day, all the completed files were collated and consolidated into the "results table", for identification of errors for the quality review team correct later. The quality review team, consisting of the CH Coordinator, CH Lead Facilitator, WFP Representative, CH Level 1 and 2 Certified and experienced analysts, assembled for three (3) additional days to review all the files and the necessary amendments were made in a consensual manner.

Data on two (2) outcomes of food and nutrition security (Food Consumption and Livelihood Change) were obtained from the 2025 first quarter Food and Nutrition Security Monitoring System (FNSMS) Survey. The survey provided current, timely and relevant data for the analysis of the food and nutrition insecurity status of the selected districts in the middle and southern belt and all districts (55) in the northern belt of the country. In the middle and southern areas covering eight (8) regions (with a total of 110 districts in Ahafo, Ashanti, Central, Eastern, Greater Accra, Volta, Western and Western North), representative regional level sampling was adopted and were selected for the FSNMS Survey. In all, a total of ninety-five (95) analysis units was planned for the 2025 March Cycle of the CH, however seventy-one (71) analysis units were possible due to limited outcome data in some of the selected districts. Hence, the TWG analysed sixty-one (61) analysis units at the district level while 10 analysis units were at the regional level. This approach was adopted, based on the criterion that previous CH analyses show higher proportion of vulnerable people in the districts in the northern Ghana compared to the Middle and South. In addition, all districts in Bono, Bono East and Oti together with five (5) regions in northern Ghana were targeted for district level analysis to track the impact of the dry spells on the populace and crop production. A minimum of 150 and 200 surveyed households were needed for district and regional CH analysis, respectively. Consequently, 56 districts with 100-149 households and five districts with 50-99 households were analysed at the district level, despite not meeting the planned. The remaining 10 regions were analysed at the regional level with at least 200 households.

The main limitation for this food and nutrition insecurity analysis is lack of data on the nutrition and mortality outcome indicators as well as some contributing factors which would have enriched the analysis and make informed decisions, if available. Also, irregular availability of data on nutritional status outcome hinders the results of the CH Analysis. Furthermore, the limited reliability of some available data, particularly production data, made it challenging to accurately assess the impact of shocks such as the dry spell on crop production. In view of this, these regions and districts analysed were assigned a level two (**) confidence level, because those were analysed with two outcomes and five groups of contributing factors for the current period of the analysis. There is the need for continuous improvement in the data collection systems particularly ensuring wider coverage and timely collection of data ahead of future CH analyses.

Participants were made up of representatives of Government agencies (Statistics Research and Information Directorate (SRID) of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA), Fisheries Commission (FC) of Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture (MoFA), National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO), Ghana Meteorological Agency (GMA), Animal Production Directorate (APD-MoFA), Veterinary Services Directorate (VSD) of MoFA, Nutrition Division of the Ghana Health Service (GHS), and Regional Management Information System and Agriculture Officers) and International Organisations such as World Food Programme (WFP) and ~~USAID~~World Bank. Non-Governmental Organisation (NGOs) including Self Help International were invited but their representative could not attend and participate in the session.

Recommendations

For Action by Policy Makers

- Government should prioritise food and nutrition security in the country and dedicate funds for data collection and analysis in the National Budget.
- Government should collaborate with relevant Development Partners to explore opportunities to prioritize vulnerable food insecure people (CH phase 3 and 4) for inclusion in social protection programmes (e.g. LEAP) to support their capacity to withstand economic shocks and bridge critical consumption gaps during the lean season.
- Leverage and/or upscale developmental interventions to support people under stress (CH phase 2) to reinforce resilience, preserve livelihoods and forestall slip to deeper levels of vulnerability and food insecurity.
- To curtail the fluctuations and spike in prices of food commodities especially staples, Government should intervene by operationalising non-functional warehouses and construct more across the country.
- Resource and empower the National Food Buffer Stock Company adequately to purchase and store more of the major food commodities, especially the grains and cereals in the bumper season, which could be further linked to flagship social protection programmes and initiatives (school feeding, LEAP, Ghana Household Registry etc.) and as well sold out to the citizen, especially the most vulnerable, during the lean season and in the event of the occurrence of unforeseen hazards (e.g. dry spells) to lighten the burden of the people.
- Strengthen the quality and timeliness of production-related data, as this will be critical for informing policy and programming decisions (e.g., Feed Ghana Programme), including the development of the Food Balance Sheet, effective management of the Strategic Grains Reserve, and operations of the National Food Buffer Stock Company – all of which requires reliable and timeline production data.
- To enhance preparedness and empower communities ahead of shocks, there should be continuous public education on hazards (dry spells, bush fires, floods, animal and crop pest diseases, etc.) and their ~~detrimental impact on the environment and the citizenry~~environmental and societal impacts, ~~as well as remedial actions to be taken~~and the appropriate preventive and response measures. ~~in the unlikely event that they occur.~~
- ~~Linked to the above point,~~ Given the concerning level of food insecurity, largely underscored by the dry spell, Government, United Nations, and other development partners should scale up support to the most vulnerable individuals affected by the 2024 dry spell, to prevent a deterioration in their vulnerability, food and nutrition security, and livelihoods.~~Government and NGOs should expand their support to persons affected by the dry spells in 2024 in order not to worsen their food and nutrition insecurity situation, which might result in making them more vulnerable.~~
- Government should resource the Technical Working Group (TWG) of the Cadre Harmonise to conduct requisite surveys and compilation of administrative data to allow for the biannual (February/March and October/November yearly) Cadre Harmonize (CH) analysis workshops.

For Action by Development, Technical and Financial Partners

- Development Partners and International Non-Governmental Organisations are being requested to continue to support persons affected by hazards, including the dry spell, in the form of food and non-food support to lessen their vulnerability.
- To capture all the districts in the country and increase representativeness, there is the need for more financial and technical support especially from Development Partners, particularly those interested in food and nutrition insecurity, to expand the coverage of the Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS) and facilitate its regular conduct.
- Broaden the scope of financial and technical support from National (WFP, FAO, UNICEF, etc.) and regional (CILSS) partners to the TWG of the Cadre Harmonise, including the establishment of decentralized regional CH cells, especially due to the current plans to upscale the CH activities to all districts in the country.
- To ensure a complete dataset, the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA), scheduled for the last quarter of the year, should be conducted earlier to provide timely data for the October CH analysis cycle, which aims to generate district-level insights for a more holistic and representative picture of food security nationwide.~~To have a complete set of data, the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA) which is due this year should be conducted early to make data available for the October cycle of the CH analysis.~~
- Regular Joint Food and Nutrition Security surveys or SMART surveys should be conducted to collect data on nutrition and mortality outcome indicators in order to have a full complement of all the four outcome indicators for a more precise phase classification of the districts and higher acceptance level. There is the need to enhance capacity of facilitators and enumerators to ensure that quality data is always collected for the CH analysis, especially data on nutrition outcome indicators and contributing factors.

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Partners in the analysis





APPENDIX 1: Estimated Population for the various FNS Phases in the Seventy-One (71) Analysed Regions/Districts for the Current Period

Region	District	Total population	Area Classification	Total population in Phase 1	Total population in Phase 2	Total population in Phase 3	Total population in Phase 4	Total population in Phase 5	Total population in Phase 3-5
Ahafo	Ahafo	593,024	1	492,210	71,163	29,651	-	-	29,651
Ashanti	Ashanti	5,673,094	1	4,651,937	680,771	340,386	-	-	340,386
Bono East	Bono East	1,308,862	2	942,381	274,861	91,620	-	-	91,620
Bono	Banda	30,529	1	25,644	3,663	1,221	-	-	1,221
Bono	Berekum East Municipal	115,114	1	103,603	8,058	3,453	-	-	3,453
Bono	Berekum West	53,589	3	27,866	13,397	10,718	1,608	-	12,325
Bono	Dormaa East	73,562	3	38,988	18,391	14,712	1,471	-	16,184
Bono	Dormaa Municipal	122,102	2	89,134	26,862	6,105	-	-	6,105
Bono	Dormaa West	51,909	3	25,435	15,054	10,901	519	-	11,420
Bono	Jaman North	126,248	3	63,124	35,349	25,250	2,525	-	27,775
Bono	Jaman South Municipal	118,923	2	83,246	24,974	10,703	-	-	10,703
Bono	Sunyani Municipal	209,741	1	180,377	23,072	6,292	-	-	6,292
Bono	Sunyani West	147,367	1	125,262	17,684	4,421	-	-	4,421
Bono	Tain	125,207	2	81,385	31,302	12,521	-	-	12,521
Bono	Wenchi Municipal	135,163	2	83,801	36,494	13,516	1,352	-	14,868
Central	Central	3,091,703	2	2,071,441	772,926	247,336	-	-	247,336
Eastern	Eastern	3,028,737	1	2,513,852	363,448	151,437	-	-	151,437
Greater Accra	Greater Accra	5,965,173	1	5,130,049	656,169	178,955	-	-	178,955
North East	Bunkpurugu Nakpanduri	90,929	3	43,646	24,551	17,277	5,456	-	22,732
North East	Chereponi	96,218	3	45,222	28,865	19,244	2,887	-	22,130
North East	East Mamprusi	207,507	2	116,204	62,252	22,826	6,225	-	29,051
North East	Mamprugu Moagduri	75,877	2	56,149	15,175	4,553	-	-	4,553
North East	West Mamprusi Municipal	193,986	2	139,670	42,677	11,639	-	-	11,639
North East	Yunyoo-Nasuan	62,779	3	27,623	18,834	13,184	3,139	-	16,323
Northern	Gushegu	171,951	2	110,049	41,268	17,195	3,439	-	20,634
Northern	Karaga	127,568	3	67,611	33,168	21,687	5,103	-	26,789
Northern	Kpandai	140,957	2	87,393	35,239	16,915	1,410	-	18,324
Northern	Kumbungu	123,504	2	87,688	24,701	9,880	1,235	-	11,115
Northern	Nanton	56,697	1	48,759	6,237	1,701	-	-	1,701
Northern	Nanumba South	118,800	3	55,836	33,264	29,700	-	-	29,700
Northern	Sagnerigu	381,628	2	183,181	152,651	38,163	7,633	-	45,795
Northern	Savelugu	137,243	2	87,836	28,821	16,469	4,117	-	20,586
Northern	Tamale Metropolitan	418,520	2	284,594	96,260	33,482	4,185	-	37,667
Northern	Tatale Sanguli	83,544	3	26,734	27,570	25,063	4,177	-	29,240
Northern	Tolon	131,885	3	51,435	46,160	27,696	6,594	-	34,290
Northern	Zabzugu	92,524	2	61,991	20,355	9,252	925	-	10,178
Oti	Oti	786,142	2	526,715	157,228	78,614	23,584	-	102,198
Savannah	Bole	127,281	2	87,824	25,456	12,728	1,273	-	14,001
Savannah	Central Gonja	156,915	2	112,979	32,952	9,415	1,569	-	10,984
Savannah	East Gonja Municipal	129,429	2	100,955	22,003	6,471	-	-	6,471
Savannah	North East Gonja	43,310	3	25,553	8,662	6,930	2,166	-	9,095
Savannah	North Gonja	67,534	2	43,897	14,182	6,753	2,701	-	9,455
Savannah	Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	123,833	3	54,487	37,150	26,005	6,192	-	32,197
Savannah	West Gonja	69,739	2	45,330	17,435	6,974	-	-	6,974
Upper East	Bawku Municipal	127,698	1	108,543	16,601	2,554	-	-	2,554
Upper East	Bawku West	154,135	3	92,481	30,827	27,744	3,083	-	30,827
Upper East	Bolga East	41,502	3	21,996	10,376	8,715	415	-	9,130
Upper East	Bolgatanga Municipal	152,339	3	76,170	44,178	22,851	9,140	-	31,991
Upper East	Bongo	124,462	3	42,317	38,583	34,849	8,712	-	43,562
Upper East	Builsa North	60,473	1	49,588	7,257	3,628	-	-	3,628
Upper East	Builsa South	39,098	2	23,068	10,165	5,865	-	-	5,865
Upper East	Garu	76,725	3	37,595	22,250	15,345	1,535	-	16,880
Upper East	Kasena Nankana East	106,784	2	57,663	32,035	16,018	1,068	-	17,085
Upper East	Kasena Nankana West	96,994	2	53,347	27,158	16,489	-	-	16,489
Upper East	Nabdam	56,698	3	30,617	14,175	10,773	1,134	-	11,907
Upper East	Pusiga	86,088	3	37,018	25,826	21,522	1,722	-	23,244
Upper East	Talensi	93,024	3	44,652	27,907	20,465	-	-	20,465
Upper East	Tempane	92,994	2	68,816	16,739	7,440	-	-	7,440
Upper West	Daffiama Bussie Issa	41,775	2	25,483	11,697	4,595	-	-	4,595
Upper West	Jirapa	98,394	1	89,539	6,888	1,968	-	-	1,968
Upper West	Lambussie-Karni	55,103	3	20,939	19,286	12,674	2,204	-	14,878
Upper West	Lawra	62,988	1	54,800	7,559	630	-	-	630
Upper West	Nadowli-Kaleo	83,063	2	48,177	22,427	12,459	-	-	12,459
Upper West	Sissala East	86,903	3	39,975	26,071	19,988	869	-	20,857
Upper West	Sissala West	68,803	2	44,034	15,137	8,944	688	-	9,632

Region	District	Total population	Area Classification	Total population in Phase 1	Total population in Phase 2	Total population in Phase 3	Total population in Phase 4	Total population in Phase 5	Total population in Phase 3-5
Upper West	Wa East	98,586	3	42,392	31,548	22,675	1,972	-	24,647
Upper West	Wa Municipal	216,314	2	140,604	49,752	25,958	-	-	25,958
Upper West	Wa West	104,515	3	49,122	30,309	22,993	2,090	-	25,084
Volta	Volta	1,721,658	1	1,394,543	241,032	86,083	-	-	86,083
Western North	Western North	940,652	1	799,554	112,878	28,220	-	-	28,220
Western	Western	2,200,146	1	1,782,118	286,019	132,009	-	-	132,009
TOTAL		**32,274,261**		**24,584,245**	**5,311,434**	**2,242,467**	**136,116**	**-**	**2,378,582**
PERCENTAGE (%)		**100.0**		**76.2%**	**16.5%**	**6.9%**	**0.4%**	**0.0%**	**7.4%**

APPENDIX 2: Estimated Population for the various FNS Phases in the Seventy-One (71) Analysed Regions/Districts for the Projected Period

Region	District	Total population	Area Classification	Total population in Phase 1	Total population in Phase 2	Total population in Phase 3	Total population in Phase 4	Total population in Phase 5	Total population in Phase 3-5
Ahafo	Ahafo	593,024	1	504,070	65,233	23,721	-	-	23,721
Ashanti	Ashanti	5,673,094	1	4,878,861	567,309	226,924	-	-	226,924
Bono East	Bono East	1,308,862	2	994,735	248,684	65,443	-	-	65,443
Bono	Banda	30,529	1	26,560	3,053	916	-	-	916
Bono	Berekum East Municipal	115,114	1	107,056	5,756	2,302	-	-	2,302
Bono	Berekum West	53,589	3	30,010	12,325	10,182	1,072	-	11,254
Bono	Dormaa East	73,562	2	52,229	15,448	5,885	-	-	5,885
Bono	Dormaa Municipal	122,102	2	81,808	30,526	9,768	-	-	9,768
Bono	Dormaa West	51,909	2	31,145	12,977	7,786	-	-	7,786
Bono	Jaman North	126,248	2	89,636	26,512	10,100	-	-	10,100
Bono	Jaman South Municipal	118,923	2	91,571	20,217	7,135	-	-	7,135
Bono	Sunyani Municipal	209,741	1	184,572	20,974	4,195	-	-	4,195
Bono	Sunyani West	147,367	1	129,683	14,737	2,947	-	-	2,947
Bono	Tain	125,207	1	102,670	16,277	6,260	-	-	6,260
Bono	Wenchi Municipal	135,163	2	79,746	39,197	14,868	1,352	-	16,220
Central	Central	3,091,703	2	2,256,943	618,341	216,419	-	-	216,419
Eastern	Eastern	3,028,737	1	2,513,852	393,736	121,149	-	-	121,149
Greater Accra	Greater Accra	5,965,173	1	5,368,656	477,214	119,303	-	-	119,303
North East	Bunkpurugu Nakpanduri	90,929	3	49,102	22,732	15,458	3,637	-	19,095
North East	Chereponi	96,218	3	40,412	31,752	20,206	3,849	-	24,055
North East	East Mamprusi	207,507	2	122,429	60,177	20,751	4,150	-	24,901
North East	Mamprugu Moagduri	75,877	2	53,873	16,693	5,311	-	-	5,311
North East	West Mamprusi Municipal	193,986	2	126,091	54,316	13,579	-	-	13,579
North East	Yunyoo-Nasuan	62,779	3	23,228	21,973	13,811	3,767	-	17,578
Northern	Gushegu	171,951	1	146,158	17,195	8,598	-	-	8,598
Northern	Karaga	127,568	3	70,162	30,616	20,411	6,378	-	26,789
Northern	Kpandai	140,957	2	81,755	38,058	18,324	2,819	-	21,144
Northern	Kumbungu	123,504	1	102,508	14,820	6,175	-	-	6,175
Northern	Nanton	56,697	1	51,027	4,536	1,134	-	-	1,134
Northern	Nanumba South	118,800	2	62,964	35,640	20,196	-	-	20,196
Northern	Sagnerigu	381,628	2	213,712	133,570	30,530	3,816	-	34,347
Northern	Savelugu	137,243	2	91,953	27,449	15,097	2,745	-	17,842
Northern	Tamale Metropolitan	418,520	2	313,890	75,334	29,296	-	-	29,296
Northern	Tatale Sanguli	83,544	3	23,392	29,240	26,734	4,177	-	30,911
Northern	Tolon	131,885	3	61,986	42,203	23,739	3,957	-	27,696
Northern	Zabzugu	92,524	2	59,215	22,206	10,178	925	-	11,103
Oti	Oti	786,142	2	495,269	180,813	86,476	23,584	-	110,060
Savannah	Bole	127,281	2	82,733	28,002	15,274	1,273	-	16,547
Savannah	Central Gonja	156,915	2	101,995	40,798	12,553	1,569	-	14,122
Savannah	East Gonja Municipal	129,429	2	94,483	25,886	9,060	-	-	9,060
Savannah	North East Gonja	43,310	3	22,521	10,828	7,796	2,166	-	9,961
Savannah	North Gonja	67,534	2	43,222	12,831	8,104	3,377	-	11,481
Savannah	Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	123,833	3	43,342	42,103	30,958	7,430	-	38,388
Savannah	West Gonja	69,739	2	38,356	23,014	8,369	-	-	8,369
Upper East	Bawku Municipal	127,698	1	105,989	19,155	2,554	-	-	2,554
Upper East	Bawku West	154,135	2	90,940	35,451	26,203	1,541	-	27,744
Upper East	Bolga East	41,502	3	21,166	10,376	9,545	415	-	9,960

Region	District	Total population	Area Classification	Total population in Phase 1	Total population in Phase 2	Total population in Phase 3	Total population in Phase 4	Total population in Phase 5	Total population in Phase 3-5
Upper East	Bolgatanga Municipal	152,339	2	85,310	39,608	21,327	6,094	-	27,421
Upper East	Bongo	124,462	3	54,763	33,605	29,871	6,223	-	36,094
Upper East	Builsa North	60,473	1	50,797	6,652	3,024	-	-	3,024
Upper East	Builsa South	39,098	3	19,158	11,729	8,211	-	-	8,211
Upper East	Garu	76,725	3	30,690	25,319	18,414	2,302	-	20,716
Upper East	Kasena Nankana East	106,784	2	48,053	39,510	18,153	1,068	-	19,221
Upper East	Kasena Nankana West	96,994	3	41,707	32,008	22,309	970	-	23,279
Upper East	Nabdam	56,698	3	26,081	16,442	12,474	1,701	-	14,175
Upper East	Pusiga	86,088	3	30,992	29,270	23,244	2,583	-	25,826
Upper East	Talensi	93,024	3	35,349	32,558	24,186	930	-	25,116
Upper East	Tempane	92,994	2	61,376	20,459	11,159	-	-	11,159
Upper West	Daffiama Bussie Issa	41,775	2	22,976	13,368	5,431	-	-	5,431
Upper West	Jirapa	98,394	1	86,587	8,855	2,952	-	-	2,952
Upper West	Lambussie-Karni	55,103	3	15,980	21,490	14,327	3,306	-	17,633
Upper West	Lawra	62,988	1	52,910	8,818	1,260	-	-	1,260
Upper West	Nadowli-Kaleo	83,063	3	36,548	29,072	16,613	831	-	17,443
Upper West	Sissala East	86,903	3	32,154	30,416	22,595	1,738	-	24,333
Upper West	Sissala West	68,803	2	39,218	17,889	10,320	1,376	-	11,697
Upper West	Wa East	98,586	3	32,533	35,491	26,618	3,943	-	30,562
Upper West	Wa Municipal	216,314	2	123,299	60,568	30,284	2,163	-	32,447
Upper West	Wa West	104,515	3	39,716	35,535	26,129	3,135	-	29,264
Volta	Volta	1,721,658	1	1,394,543	258,249	68,866	-	-	68,866
Western North	Western North	940,652	1	827,774	94,065	18,813	-	-	18,813
Western	Western	2,200,146	1	1,848,123	264,018	88,006	-	-	88,006
TOTAL		**32,274,261**		**25,394,314**	**4,861,276**	**1,896,310**	**122,362**	**-**	**2,018,671**
PERCENTAGE (%)		**100.0**		**78.7%**	**15.1%**	**5.9%**	**0.4%**	**0.0%**	**6.3%**