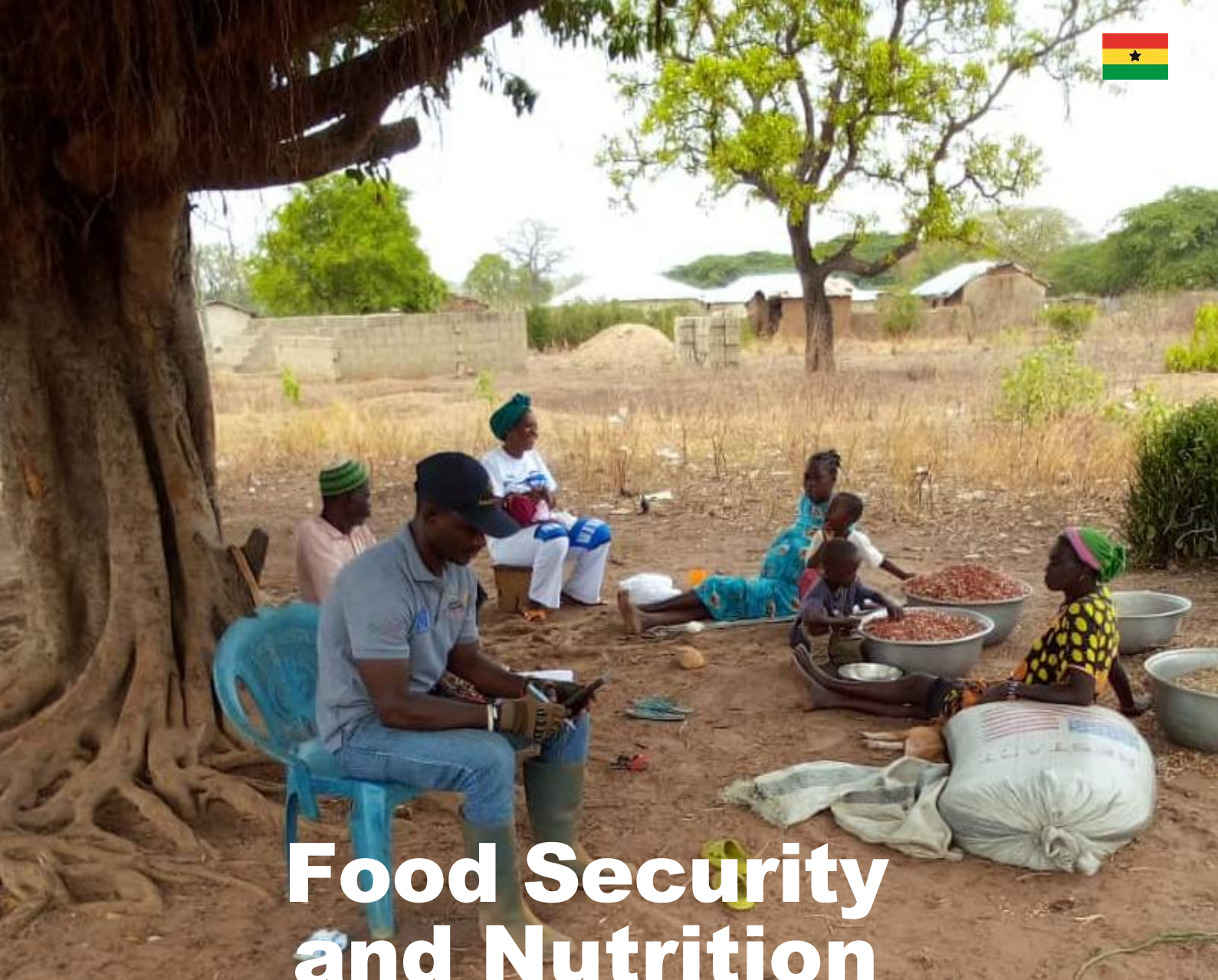




Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System- GHANA



World Food
Programme

unicef 
for every child

NOVEMBER 2025

KEY HIGHLIGHTS



INFLATION

Average Inflation fell sharply in Q3 2025, to 11% from 20.93 percent in Q3 2024. Average Food inflation also declined to 9.5 percent, from 20.83 percent in Q4 2024. Overall, prices are easing, the reduction in food inflation may offer relief to vulnerable groups.



FOOD AVAILABILITY

Provisional production estimates for cereals in the 2024/25 and 2025/26 seasons indicate a marginal increase of 3.34 percent. Provisional production estimates for Legumes in the same season also recorded a marginal increase of 1.89 percent, whilst starchy staples increased by 6.42 percent.



FOOD ACCESS

Major markets across Ghana experienced mixed but generally higher Maize (white) prices during the third quarter of 2025, compared to the same period in 2024.

Rice prices, on the other hand, trended downward in Q3 2025, particularly for imported brands, compared to the same period in 2024.



FOOD CONSUMPTION

Food consumption can generally be said to be good, with 63.30 percent of households recording an acceptable food consumption score, 26.10 percent classified as borderline, and 10.60 percent recording a poor food consumption score. The Upper East region was the hardest hit, with 54 percent of the population between borderline and Poor.



SHOCKS



COPING STRATEGY

Generally, households employed various strategies to enable them to meet their food needs. 46 percent of households reduced the quality of their meals, 33 percent cut portions of their daily meals, and 30 percent skipped meals daily.

16 percent of households countrywide adopted emergency livelihood strategies, with the North -East region being the hardest hit (29.4%).

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 Upper East region (17%) recorded a notably high number of households affected by civil unrest/conflict.

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 the 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 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.

In quarter 1 2025, due to the high food inflation, which was 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.

In this edition of the FSNMS (November 2025), data were collected from 216 districts. The unit of analysis was at the regional level for the southern sector regions and the district level for the northern sector regions.

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 third quarter of 2025, food security data were collected from 9,992 randomly selected households in 216 districts in November 2025, aiming to obtain 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 July and September 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 not collected during this cycle of the FSNMS. This bulletin is the 14th 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

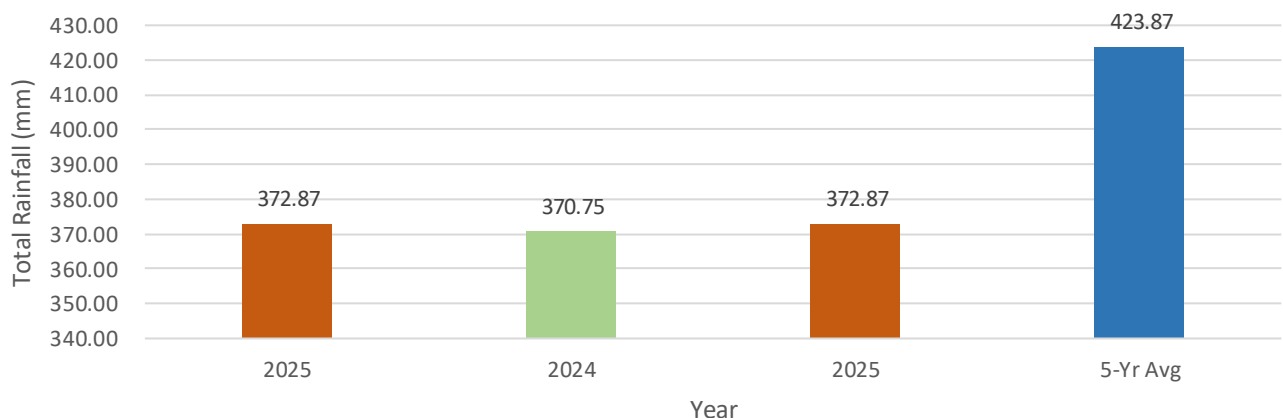
The table and the graph below represent the total amount of rainfall measured in the third (3) quarter of 2025. There was a marginal increase of 0.57 percent compared to the year 2024, and a reduction of 12.03 percent in comparison to the 5-year average. This suggests that the third quarter of 2025 experienced a slight increase of 0.57 percent in rainfall compared to the year 2024. However, 2025 performed worse in relation to the 5-year average as shown in the table below.

Table 1: Percentage Change in Q3 2025 total rainfall (mm) vs 2024 and 5-year average

Month	2024	2025	Average Rainfall (2019 -2024)	% Change 2025 VS 2024	% Change (2025 Vs 5YR Average)
July	103.51	86.96	131.73	-15.99	-33.99
August	105.39	92.72	117.78	-12.03	-21.28
September	161.85	193.20	174.36	19.37	10.81
Total Rainfall	370.75	372.87	423.87	0.57	-12.03
Average Rainfall	123.58	124.29	141.29	0.57	-12.03

Source: GMET, NOVEMBER 2025

Figure 1: Comparison of Q3 2025 total rainfall (mm) vs Q3 2025 and Q3 5-year average



Source: GMET, NOVEMBER 2025

2.1.3 Hazards and Shocks

Findings from the Quarter 3 2025 FSNMS indicate that dry spells, 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 the Bono East (66%), Upper East (63%), Northern (63%), Savannah (61%), and Oti (52%). 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 (52%), Oti (47%), and Greater Accra (39%). 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 Western North (67%), Oti (56%), and North East (49%) regions reported notable incidences, posing challenges to crop yields and further stressing rural livelihoods. The Upper East recorded a notably high (17%) incidence of civil unrest/conflict.

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).

2.2 Macro-economic Situation

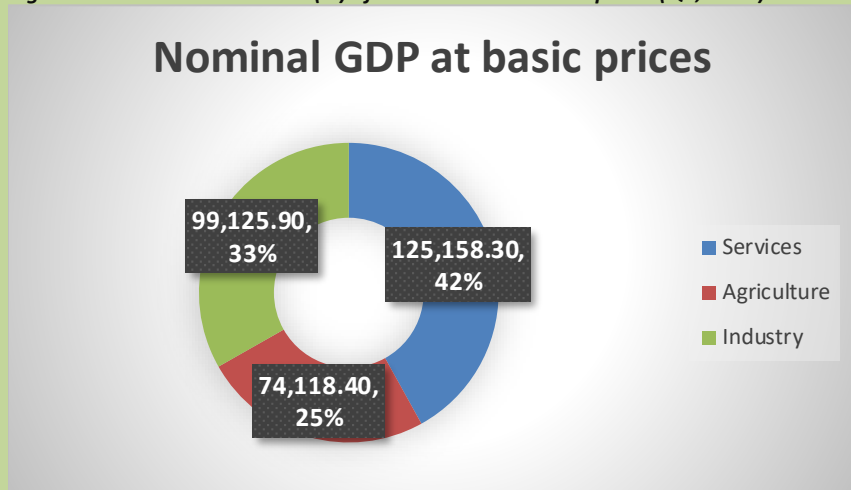
Data on Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth for Q4, 2025 was not available at the time of publication of this edition of the FSNMS. However, real GDP growth rate for the second quarter of 2025 stood at 6.3 percent according to the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS). This growth was driven by the Services, Agriculture and Industry sectors, which recorded growth rates of 2.1 percent, 1.1 percent and 0.6 percent respectively.

The second quarter of 2025 saw the services sector maintain its dominance as the largest sector of the Ghanaian economy, with a share of 41.9 percent whilst the agriculture sector recorded the lowest with a share of 24.8 percent. The services sector was followed by the industry sector, with a share of 33.2 percent.

The sub-sector which expanded the most in the agricultural sector was Livestock and the sub-sector which expanded the least was Fishing. The Livestock sub-sector expanded by 5.9 percent (year-on-year) and 1.2 percent (quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted) in Q2 2025 compared to the Fishing sub-sector which had a growth rate of 0.9 percent (year-on-year) and 0.2 percent (quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted).

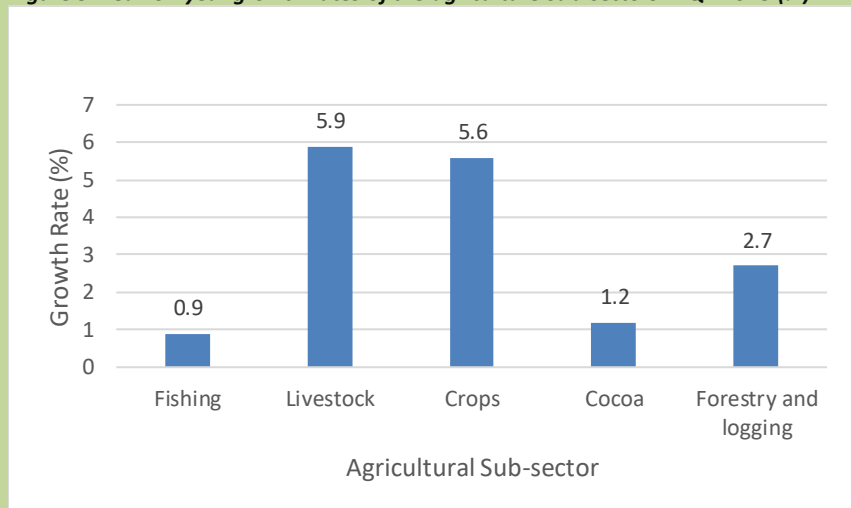
The average Year-on-Year (y-o-y) inflation rate for October 2025 stood at 8.0 percent, a decrease when compared with the preceding quarter when it stood at 11.0 percent. Average y-o-y food inflation on the other hand also decreased to 9.5 percent from the 20.83 percent recorded in the last quarter of 2024.

Figure 7: Sectoral distribution (%) of nominal GDP at basic prices (Q2, 2025)



Sources: GSS November 2025

Figure 8: Year-on-year growth rates of the agriculture sub-sectors in Q2 2025 (%)



Sources: GSS November 2025

Figure 9: Comparison of National Inflation rates (July to September) 2024 vs 2025 (%)

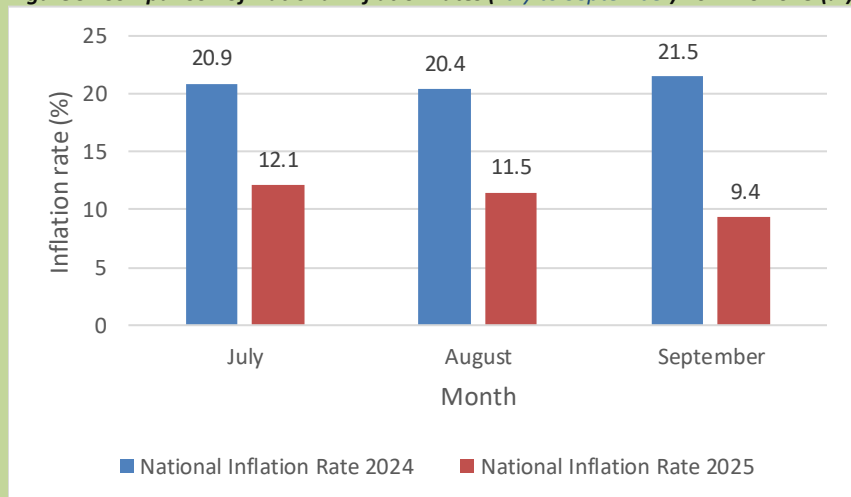
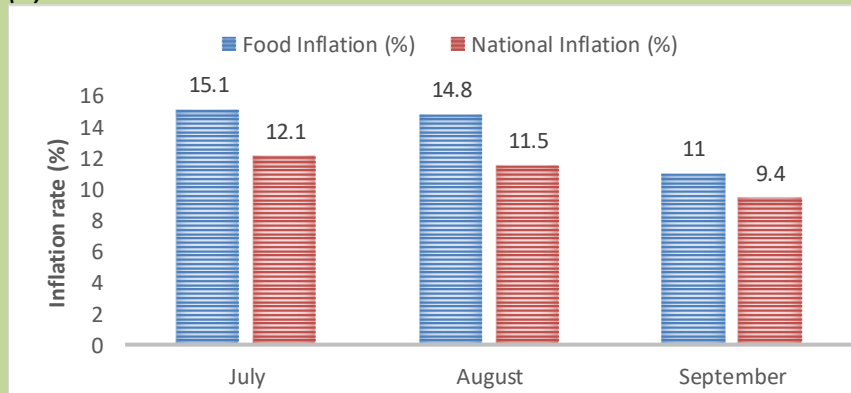


Figure 10: Comparison of food inflation with national inflation (July to September) 2025 (%)



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.

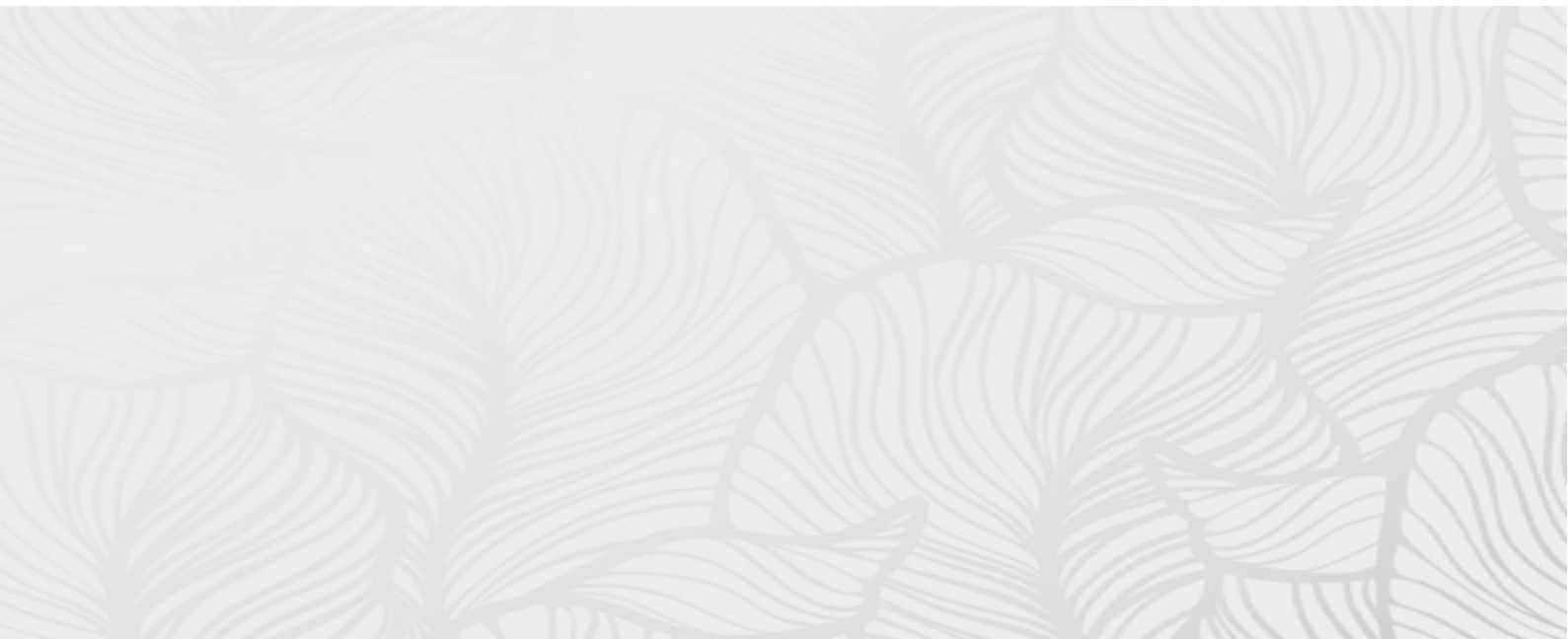
A key component of AETA is the Feed Ghana Program (FGP), which focuses on modernizing the agricultural sector and addressing food security challenges. The government has allocated GH¢1.5 billion to the program, which encompasses:

- 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 programme provides access to land, promotes greenhouse farming, and establishes Farmers Service Centers across districts to deliver mechanization services and inputs. In November 2025, the government's flagship poultry revitalisation programme, the "Nkoko Nkitinkiti" was unveiled in Kumasi. The programme's objective is to curb the heavy importation of frozen chicken by distributing three million poultry birds. Under the Feed Ghana programme, the government will execute a three-pronged strategy to restore the poultry value chain from the household level to the commercial scale. These are the Poultry Farm to Table project, Anchor Farmers, and the Agro-Growers Support Scheme, which shall have 50 carefully selected Anchor poultry farmers. Each will receive 80,000 chicks, along with housing and logistics, to produce 4 million birds. This will boost local demand and establish a direct market between producers and processors.

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

3.0 Food Availability

Reports from all 16 regions indicate a significant year-on-year increase in domestic food production for the third quarter (July–September) of 2025. This agricultural output was bolstered by favorable agro-climatic conditions, including an earlier onset and higher cumulative precipitation compared to the previous year. These conditions supported intensive agronomic activities such as planting, fertilizer application, and the harvesting of crops, including yams and early maturing maize.

The government's "Feed Ghana" policy, which provided free fertilizers, was cited as a key production factor in boosting farm yield. While food commodities are readily available in the markets, the farm-gate price for major cereals and legumes experienced inflation during the quarter. This price escalation is attributable to high logistical costs and robust inter-regional demand, driven by an influx of traders from neighboring countries.

Despite the strong harvest, the supply chain and market access remain constrained for most markets due to the poor state of rural feeder roads, impeding the efficient distribution of produce.

3.1 Production Estimates for the provisional 2025/2026 cropping season – Cereal (MT)

Provisional figures for the 2025/2026 cropping season indicate a total cereal production of 6,446,340 Mt as compared to the 2024/2025 figure of 6,238,061 Mt. This represents a 3.34 percent increase in the production of cereal. From the reports collated from all 16 regions for 2025 cereal production, the Ashanti region produced more maize than any other region, with 715,804 Mt. For rice production, the Northern region had the highest with 374,158 Mt. The Upper East region recorded the highest production figures of 69,249 Mt and 184,721 Mt for millet and sorghum, respectively.

Table 2 Provisional 2025/2026 vs final 2024/2025 cereal Estimates

Cereal	Production		% Change
	2024/2025	2025/2026	
Maize	3,794,268	3,963,025	4.45
Rice (paddy)	1,721,234	1,753,350	1.87
Millet	243,215	247,560	1.79
Sorghum	479,344	482,404	0.64
Total	6,238,061	6,446,340	3.34

Source: SRID/MoFA, November 2025

3.2 Provisional Production Estimates for the 2025/2026 cropping season – starchy staples (MT)

Provisional figures for the 2025/2026 cropping season indicate a total starchy staples production of 53,550,065 Mt as compared to the 2024/2025 figure of 50,318,602 Mt. This represents a 6.42 percentage increase in starchy staples production. From the reports collated from all 16 regions for 2025 starchy staples production, the Eastern region had the highest production for cassava with 7,684,434 Mt. For yam production, the Bono East region produced more yams than any other region with 3,220,573 Mt. For cocoyam and plantain production, the Ashanti region had the highest production with 567,444 Mt and 2,492,753 Mt, respectively.

Table 3: Provisional 2025/2026 vs. final 2024/2025 starchy staples Estimates.

Starchy Staple	Production		% Change
	2024/2025	2025/2026	
Cassava	28,532,607	30,303,991	6.21
Yam	12,726,629	13,598,129	6.85
Cocoyam	1,840,305	1,718,775	-6.60
Plantain	7,219,061	7,929,170	9.84
Total	50,318,602	53,550,065	6.42

Source: SRID/MoFA, November 2025

3.3 Provisional Production Estimates for the 2025/2026 cropping season – Legume (MT)

Provisional figures for the 2025/2026 cropping season indicate a total legume production of 1,388,143 Mt as compared to the 2024/2025 figure of 1,362,423 Mt. This represents a 1.89 percentage increase in production of legumes. From the reports collated from all 16 regions for 2025 legume production, the Northern region recorded the highest in soybean production with 124,175 Mt. For groundnut and cowpea production, the Upper East region recorded 161,866 Mt and 1302,178 Mt, respectively.

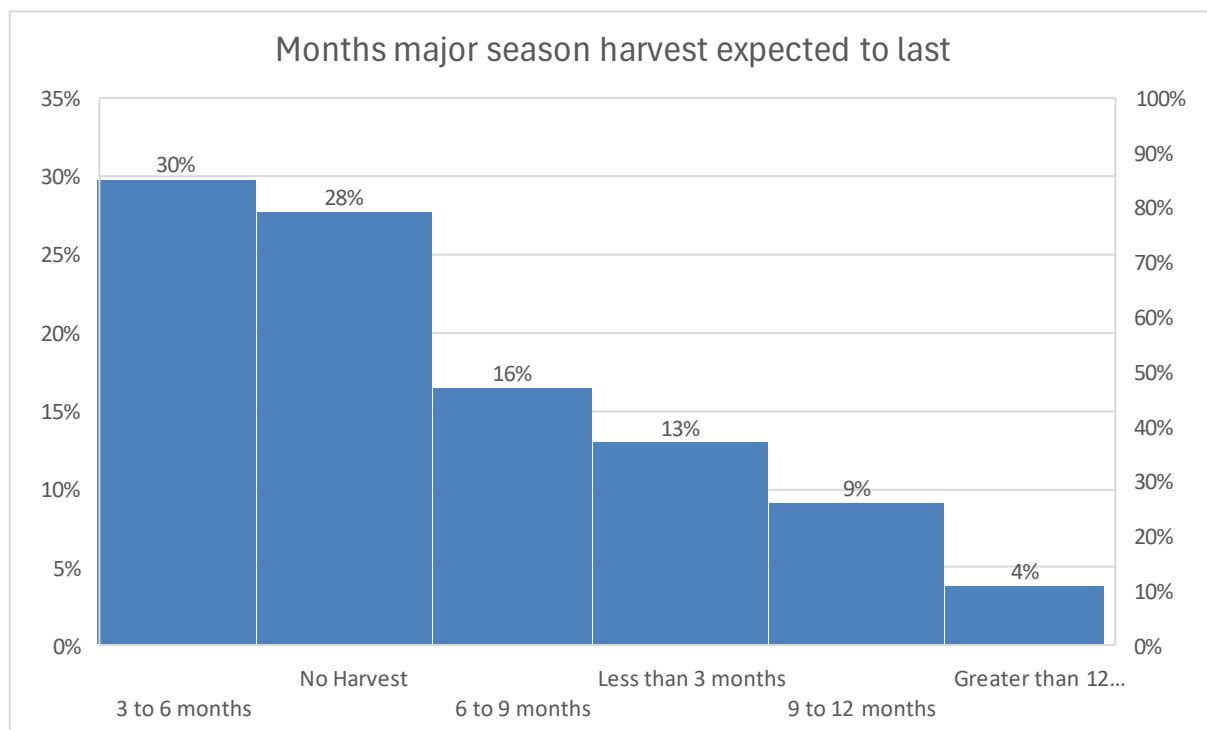
Table 4: Provisional 2025/2026 vs. final 2024/2025 legume Estimates

Legume	Production		% Change
	2024/2025	2025/2026	
Groundnut	624,464	619,888	-0.73
Cowpea	379,561	402,082	5.93
Soyabean	358,399	366,172	2.17
Total	1,362,423	1,388,143	1.89

Source: SRID/MoFA, November 2025

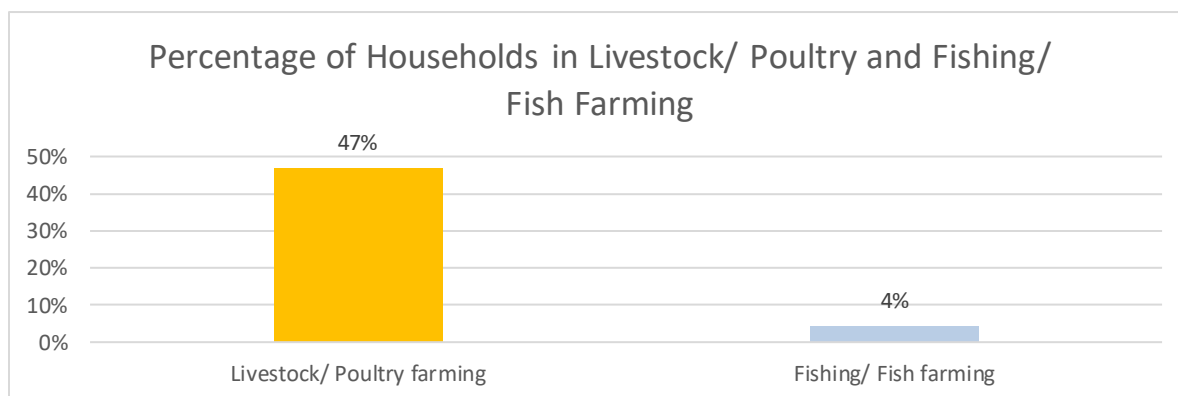
3. 4 Household Stock

Data from the FSNMS November 2025 shows that stocks from the major season farming are expected to last between 3 and 6 months for most households (30%). Twenty-eight percent (28%) of households did not have any stock from the major season harvest. However, 9% and 4% of households expect stocks from the major season harvest to last for 9 to 12 months and more than 12 months, respectively. See annex for regional-level breakdown.



3.4 Livestock/ Poultry and Fishing/Fish Farming

From the results of the FSNMS November survey, 47 percent of households were engaged in some form of livestock and or poultry farming. Four percent of households were engaged in fishing or fish farming. See annex for regional-level breakdown.



3.1.4 Fertilizer Price Analysis

Fertilizer prices in Q3 2025 showed mixed trends across the major inputs NPK 15-15-15, Sulphate of Ammonia, and Urea when compared with the same period in 2024.

NPK 15-15-15 recorded a 15.06% increase in Q3 2025 average price. This rise was driven by consistently higher monthly prices in 2025, particularly in July and August, compared to the relatively lower 2024 averages.

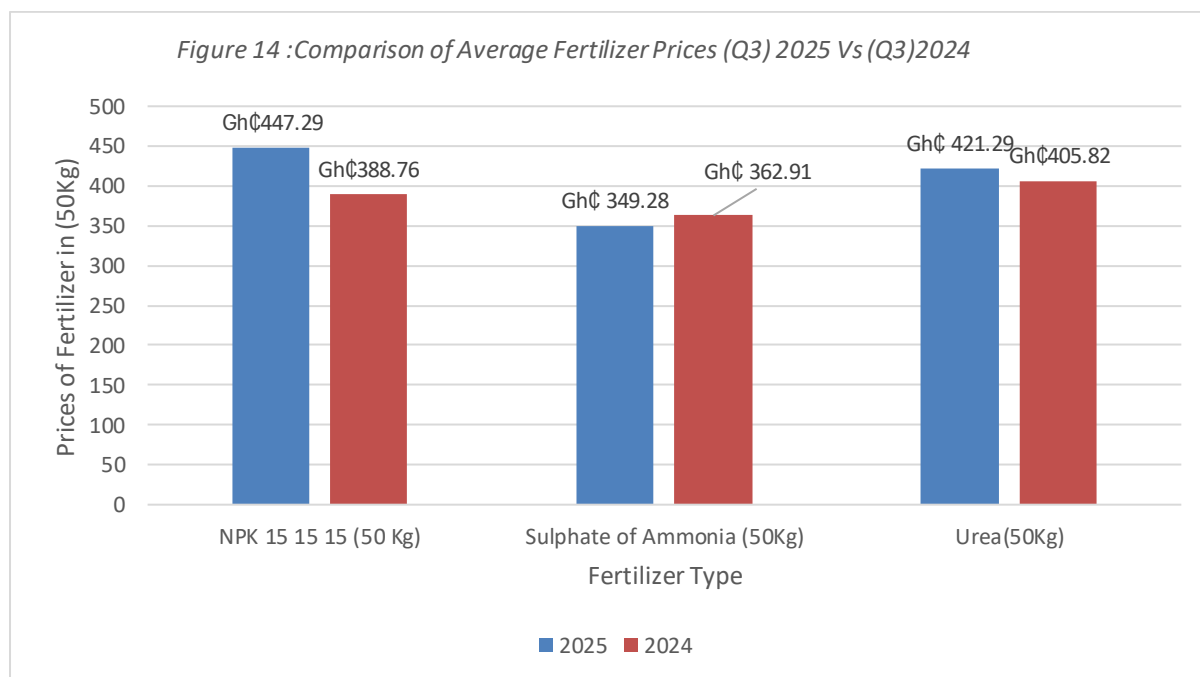
Sulphate of Ammonia recorded a 3.61% decline in Q3 2025 compared to Q3 2024. Although monthly prices remained slightly above 2024 levels, the 2025 quarterly average was lower than that of 2024. This drop may be attributed to reduced market demand for sulphate-based fertilizers.

Urea experienced a moderate 3.81% price increase. Prices in 2025 were consistently higher in August and September; this may be due to strong local demand.

Table 5: Comparison of Average Fertilizer Prices (Q3) 2025 vs (Q3) 2024

Type	Unit Of Sale	2025 Average Prices				2024 Average Prices				
		July	August	September	Q-3 Average	July	August	September	Q-3 Average	Q 3-25 VS Q3-24
NPK 15 15 15	50Kg	448.33	451.16	442.39	447.29	480.1	442.11	440.47	388.76	15.06%
Sulphate of Ammonia	50Kg	352.11	351.22	346.12	349.82	315.7	320	320	362.91	-3.61%
Urea	50Kg	395.38	434.25	434.22	421.29	400	405.1	405.82	405.82	3.81%

Source: SRID/MoFA, 2025



Source: SRID/MoFA, 2025

4.0 FOOD ACCESS

4.1 Market Situation

The analysis examines average prices across 16 major markets for the third quarter of 2025 (July–September), comparing them with the same period in 2024 and with the five-year average from 2020–2024. Overall, most monitored commodities showed notable price increases, while a few experienced only slight increases.

For maize (white), markets across Ghana experienced mixed but generally higher prices during the third quarter of 2025. Although several markets recorded slight declines compared with the same period in 2024, overall market performance indicates that maize prices remain significantly high across all markets when compared with the 5-year average. Year-on-year changes are mixed with a sharp price increase in Agbobloshie (47.2%), Ho, (36.7%) Sefwi Wiawso, (32.7%) and Bole (17.3%). Major Price declines were observed in Offinso, (-41.5%), Sunyani, (-21.6%) and Wa (-9.9%)

Plantain (Apentu) saw particularly sharp increases across all 16 markets for both the year-on-year and five-year comparisons. For example, in Takoradi, the average price per kilogram rose from GHC 35.65 in 2024 to GHC 59.11 in 2025, an increase of 65.81% year-on-year and 355.50% above the five-year average. Significant year-on-year increases were also recorded in Sunyani (193.3%), Techiman (88.7%) and Ho (87.4%), with corresponding five-year average increases of 317.6%, 138.8% and 129.2%.

Rice prices are trending downward, especially imported brands, with several regions showing price reductions. Imported perfumed rice showed price decreases in many markets when compared with Q3 2024. However, relative to the five-year average, the commodity displayed significant shifts, with majority of the markets showing an upward trend. Goaso (Ahafo) recorded the highest decrease at -28.6%.

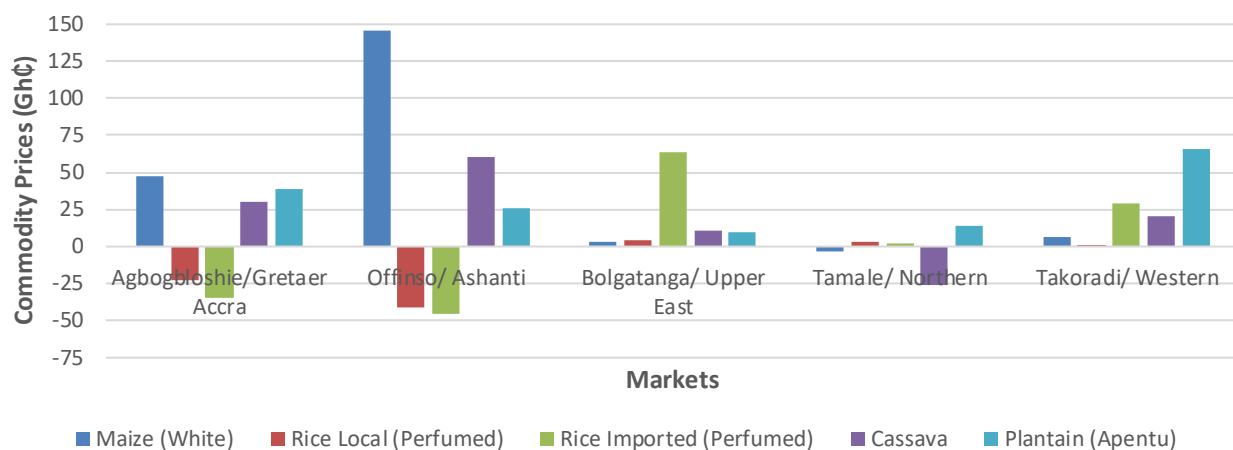
Local perfumed rice prices increased in almost all markets when compared with the five-year average. Offinso showed the highest price changes; 25.4% year-on-year and 74.5% above the five-year average. For the year-on-year comparison, some markets experienced price declines, with Agbobloshie (Greater Accra) seeing the greatest decrease at 23%.

Cassava price across Ghana displayed a mix of sharp increases and notable declines during the third quarter of 2025. Despite variations across regions, most markets continue to show an upward trend when compared with the 5-year average. Major y-o-y increases were recorded in Offinso (145%) and Cape Coast (129%).

Figure 15: Coverage of Markets by Region, July to September 2025

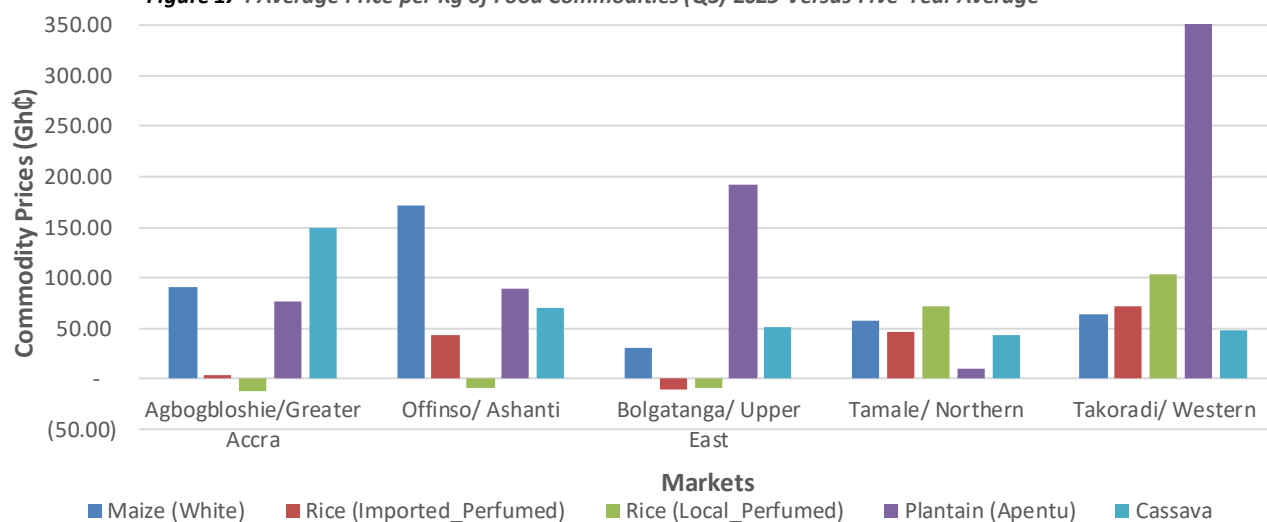


Figure 16: Average Price per kg of Food Commodities (Q3) 2025 Versus (Q3) 2024



Source: SRID/MoFA, 2025

Figure 17 : Average Price per Kg of Food Commodities (Q3) 2025 Versus Five-Year Average



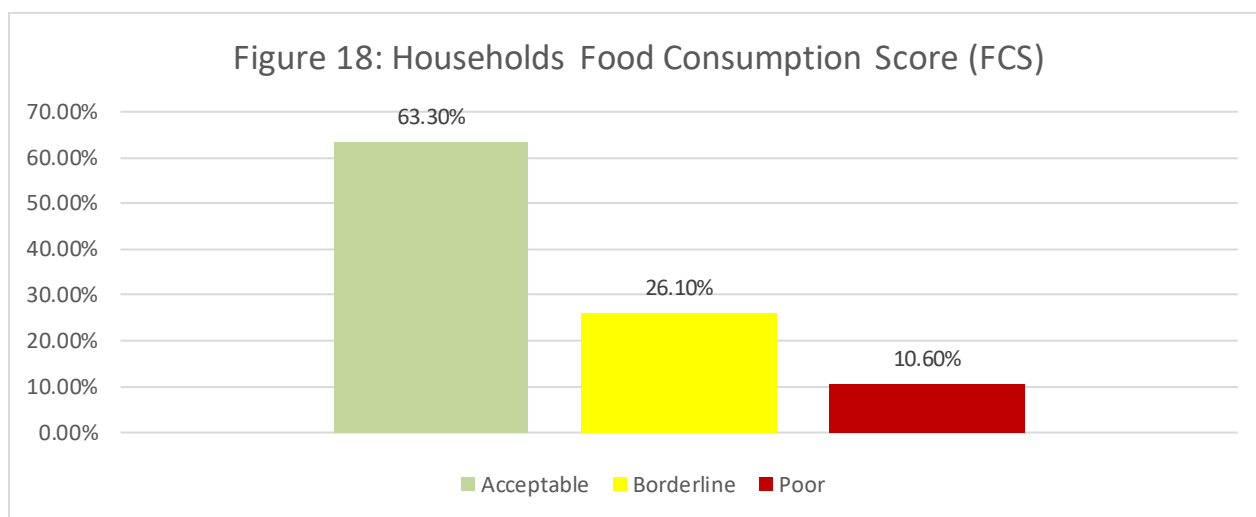
Source: SRID/MoFA, 2025



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 quarter three of 2025, 63.3% of households surveyed reported an acceptable FCS, indicating sufficient and diverse food intake. However, food insecurity remains a concern, with 10.6% of surveyed households having a poor food consumption score.

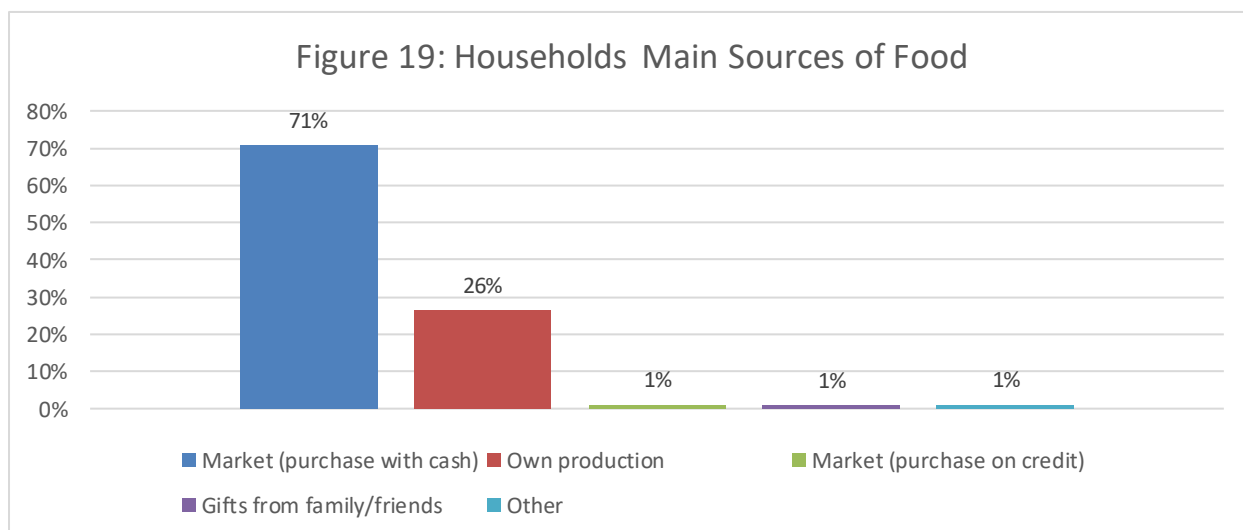


Source: SRID/MoFA, 2025

5.1.1 Sources of Food

Findings from Q3 2025 FSNMS revealed that households primarily sourced their food through two main channels: market purchases using cash (71%) and own production (26%). Other sources of food included market purchases on credit, gifts, hunting/fishing, gathering, credit, exchange for labour, begging, and food aid, which was minimal (3%). These findings suggest that enhancing market access and supporting climate-resilient agriculture for local production remain critical to ensuring food security.

Table 4: Households' Major Sources of Food (FSNMS Q3 2025)



Source: SRID/MoFA, 2025

5.1.2 Food Consumption Score (FCS) status across GAFSP-funded project regions

North-East Region

Household food consumption in the North-East Region remains sharply divided between its two districts. In East Mamprusi, only 29.1% of households have an acceptable food consumption score, while 39.1% fall within the borderline range and 31.8% are classified as poor, well below the regional average of 54.4% acceptable and considerably above the regional poor average of 14.8%. This points to persistent and worsening dietary stress in the district.

Mamprugu Moagduri, by contrast, performs strongly, with 76.2% of households recording acceptable food consumption, 19.9% borderline, and just 4.0% poor. The gap between the two districts is stark: while Mamprugu Moagduri households appear food secure, East Mamprusi still needs urgent food and livelihood support to close the divide.

Northern Region

Food consumption outcomes across the Northern Region are mixed. Tamale Metropolitan stands out, with 97.3% of households in the acceptable category and no households recorded as poor, reflecting strong access to food and income. Savelugu also performs above the regional average, with 76.7% acceptable and only 4.7% poor.

Mion and Nanton, however, sit below the regional acceptable average of 65.3%, at 50.0% and 53.9% respectively, although both keep poor consumption low (7.2% and 1.3%). This suggests households in these two districts are more likely to sit in the borderline range of food adequacy for now, but with little buffer against shocks rather than facing acute deprivation.

Oti, Savannah, and Upper East Regions

Krachi East Municipal (Oti Region) reports the most severe food consumption outcomes in the dataset: only 17.6% of households are in the acceptable category and 52.9% are classified as poor, far exceeding the regional poor average of 16.3%. This signals acute and widespread food insecurity that warrants urgent attention. West Gonja (Savannah Region) tracks close to its regional average, with 71.7% acceptable and 5.3% poor, indicating relatively stable conditions. In the Upper East Region, Bawku West and Nabdam both fall below the regional acceptable average of 46.0%, at 35.9% and 34.0% respectively. The two districts diverge in how that shortfall shows up: Bawku West has an unusually high borderline share (56.4%, against a regional average of 36.7%) but comparatively low poor consumption (7.7%), while Nabdam's poor share (29.3%) is well above the regional average (17.3%). This suggests Bawku West households are food-adequate but fragile, whereas Nabdam has a larger core of households already in acute deprivation.

Upper West Region

The Upper West Region shows the widest within-region spread in the dataset. Nandom records 52.0% acceptable, 34.0% borderline, and 14.0% poor, below the regional acceptable average of 58.5% and above the regional poor average of 11.8%, indicating continued fragility.

Sissala East (83.3% acceptable, 0.7% poor) and Wa Municipal (88.0% acceptable, 1.3% poor) are among the strongest-performing districts, both well ahead of the regional and national averages. The contrast within the region underscores the need to sustain gains in Sissala East and Wa Municipal while directing additional support toward Nandom.

Table 5: Food Consumption Score (FCS) status across GAFSP-funded project regions (FSNMS — insert round)

Region	District	Acceptable	Borderline	Poor
North-East	East Mamprusi	29.1%	39.1%	31.8%
North-East	Mamprugu Moagduri	76.2%	19.9%	4.0%
North-East region		54.4%	30.8%	14.8%
Northern	Mion	50.0%	42.8%	7.2%
Northern	Nanton	53.9%	44.8%	1.3%
Northern	Savelugu	76.7%	18.7%	4.7%
Northern	Tamale Metropolitan	97.3%	2.7%	0.0%
Northern region		65.3%	26.3%	8.5%
Oti	Krachi East Municipal	17.6%	29.4%	52.9%
Oti region		74.4%	9.4%	16.3%
Savannah	West Gonja	71.7%	23.0%	5.3%
Savannah region		69.0%	23.4%	7.6%
Upper East	Bawku West	35.9%	56.4%	7.7%
Upper East	Nabdam	34.0%	36.7%	29.3%
Upper East region		46.0%	36.7%	17.3%
Upper West	Nandom	52.0%	34.0%	14.0%
Upper West	Sissala East	83.3%	16.0%	0.7%
Upper West	Wa Municipal	88.0%	10.7%	1.3%
Upper West region		58.5%	29.7%	11.8%
National		63.3%	26.1%	10.6%

6.0 COPING STRATEGIES

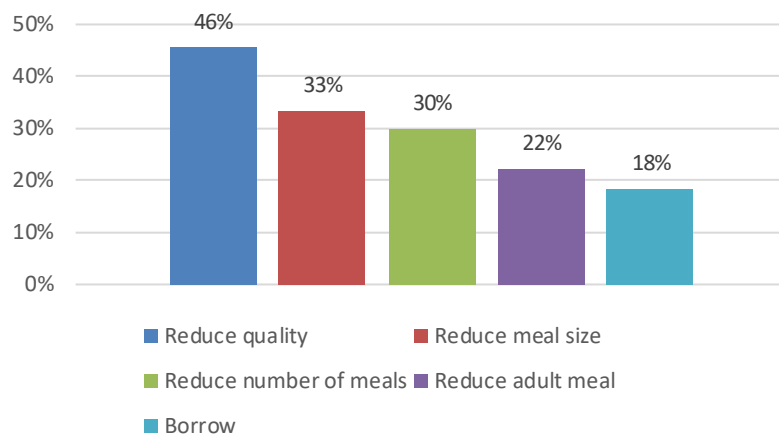
6.1 Food-Based Coping Strategies

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 the most common strategies used by households were reducing the quality of meals (46%), reducing portion size (33%), and reducing the number of meals consumed daily (30%).

Approximately one in every five households had employed at least one of the five food-based coping strategies analyzed.

Figure 20: Households Food Based Coping Strategies



6.1.1 Food-Based Coping Strategies status across GAFSP funded project regions

North-East Region

Reliance on food-based coping strategies remains high across the North-East Region, though the two districts differ in which strategies dominate. East Mamprusi shows a very high reliance on less preferred and less expensive food (77.5%, against a regional average of 54.0%), but comparatively lower use of portion reduction (16.56%), adult food restriction (13.91%), and reduced meal frequency (12.6%) — all well below regional levels. This pattern suggests households are compromising on food quality before cutting quantity.

Mamprugu Moagduri reports lower reliance across every strategy — 32.5% on less preferred food, 11.3% borrowing, and 15.89%, 13.91%, and 17.9% on portion, adult, and meal-frequency reduction respectively — consistent with the stronger food consumption outcomes already seen in this district.

Northern Region

Coping behaviour diverges sharply across the Northern Region's four districts. Nanton records almost no reliance on food-based coping (0.6% or less on every measure), and Tamale Metropolitan is similarly low across the board (13.3% less preferred food, 7.3–8.0% on the remaining strategies) — both well below the regional averages and consistent with their strong food consumption scores.

Mion and Savelugu, however, show considerably higher stress. Mion's households report 61.2% reliance on less preferred food, 37.5% borrowing, and 45.39% portion reduction — all above the regional average — while Savelugu is elevated across every measure (52.7%, 40.7%, 38.00%, 40.67%, 43.3%), most notably in adult food restriction, which is nearly double the regional average of 22.87%.

Oti, Savannah, and Upper East Regions

Krachi East Municipal (Oti Region) shows the highest reliance on food-based coping of any district in the zone — 70.6% rely on less preferred food, 52.94% reduce portion sizes, and 47.1% reduce meal frequency, all substantially above the regional averages. This is a notable contrast to the district's asset-based coping figures (see Table 7 below), where households report very low reliance on emergency strategies — together suggesting households are protecting productive assets by absorbing the shock through diet first. West Gonja (Savannah Region) is broadly in line with its regional averages, slightly below on adult food restriction (27.63% against 32.13%) and slightly above on borrowing (43.4% against 39.9%). In the Upper East Region, Bawku West and Nabdam both exceed regional averages on most measures, with Nabdam showing particularly high reliance on portion reduction (46.67%) and reduced meal frequency (42.7%), pointing to sustained pressure on both districts despite Bawku West's comparatively low borrowing rate.

(5.8%, against a regional average of 18.6%).

Upper West Region

The Upper West Region shows the most severe food-based coping levels in the zone, driven largely by Sissala East, where 76.7% of households rely on less preferred food and 68.00%, 66.00%, and 66.0% reduce portions, restrict adult intake, and cut meal frequency, respectively, all far above the regional averages of 61.5%, 41.90%, 28.66%, and 38.8%. Wa Municipal is also elevated, particularly on portion reduction (55.33%) and reduced meal frequency (40.7%).

Nandom presents a more mixed picture: reliance on less preferred food (53.3%) and portion reduction (37.33%) sit close to regional levels, but reduced meal frequency (15.3%) is notably lower than the regional average (38.8%), suggesting households here are adjusting diet quality and size before cutting the number of meals eaten.

Table 6: Food-Based Coping Strategies status across GAFSP funded project regions (FSNMS — insert round)

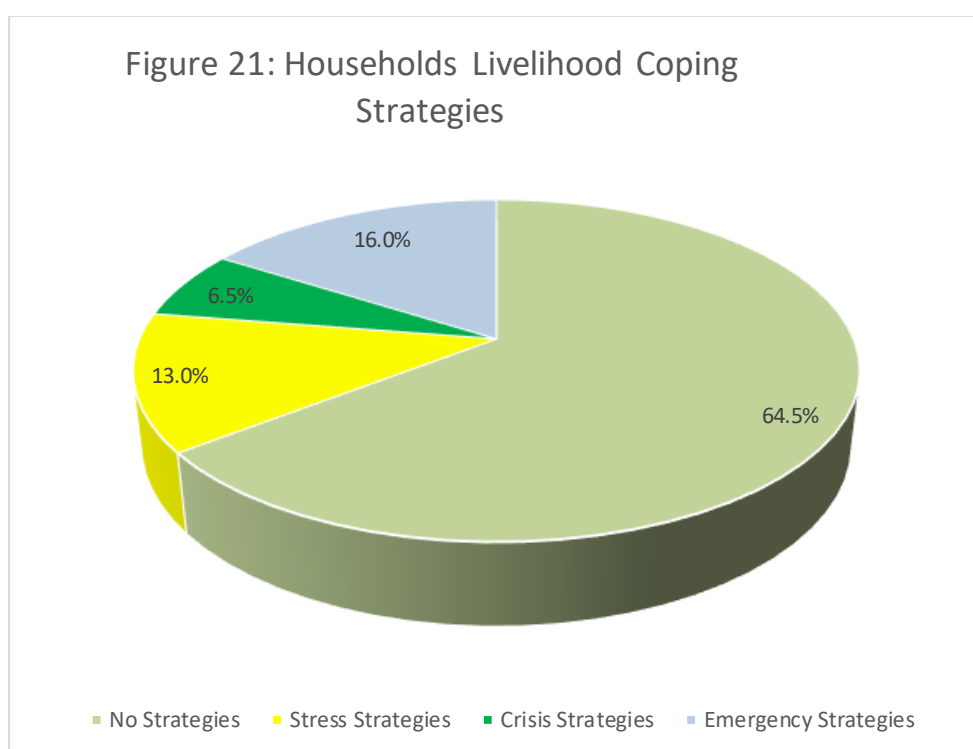
Region	District	Rely on less preferred/ less expensive food	Borrow food or rely on help	Limit portion size at meals	Restrict adult consumption	Reduce number of meals/day
North-East	East Mamprusi	77.5%	14.6%	16.56%	13.91%	12.6%
North-East	Mamprugu Moagduri	32.5%	11.3%	15.89%	13.91%	17.9%
North-East region		54.0%	32.7%	35.57%	29.74%	28.4%
Northern	Mion	61.2%	37.5%	45.39%	28.29%	23.7%
Northern	Nanton	0.6%	0.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0%
Northern	Savelugu	52.7%	40.7%	38.00%	40.67%	43.3%
Northern	Tamale Metropolitan	13.3%	7.3%	8.00%	8.00%	7.3%
Northern region		46.1%	26.1%	29.92%	22.87%	27.6%
Oti	Krachi East Municipal	70.6%	29.4%	52.94%	23.53%	47.1%
Oti region		48.8%	13.8%	27.50%	18.75%	24.4%
Savannah	West Gonja	52.6%	43.4%	38.82%	27.63%	37.5%
Savannah region		55.6%	39.9%	38.59%	32.13%	35.1%
Upper East	Bawku West	62.8%	5.8%	34.62%	41.67%	48.1%
Upper East	Nabdam	70.0%	22.7%	46.67%	32.00%	42.7%
Upper East region		55.2%	18.6%	35.58%	22.01%	36.6%
Upper West	Nandom	53.3%	14.7%	37.33%	31.33%	15.3%
Upper West	Sissala East	76.7%	18.7%	68.00%	66.00%	66.0%
Upper West	Wa Municipal	66.0%	22.7%	55.33%	25.33%	40.7%
Upper West region		61.5%	17.5%	41.90%	28.66%	38.8%
National		51.6%	22.9%	34.99%	24.72%	32.5%

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 precede 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, and 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, 64.5 percent adopted no livelihood-based coping strategies, 13 percent were under stress, 6.5 percent were in crisis, and 16 percent were in emergency (Fig.20).

The North-East region recorded the worst scenario, with 39.6% of respondents adopting crisis and emergency coping strategies. (See Annex 3e for regional breakdown)



6.2.1 Livelihood-Based Coping Strategies status across GAFSP-funded project regions

North-East Region

Livelihood coping in the North-East Region continues to show a wide gap between its two districts. East Mamprusi records just 38.4% of households not coping, with 35.1% relying on emergency-level strategies — well above the regional emergency average of 29.4%. Mamprugu Moagduri fares considerably better, with 64.2% not coping and only 7.9% at the emergency level, indicating substantially greater livelihood resilience.

Northern Region

Nanton is the most resilient district in the region, with 91.6% of households not coping and only 1.3% at the emergency level. Tamale Metropolitan is also comparatively stable, at 68.0% not coping.

Mion (51.3% not coping) and Savelugu (56.0% not coping) sit below the regional average of 65.9%. The two districts differ in pattern: Mion's shortfall shows up mainly as stress-level coping (32.9%, against a regional average of 15.6%), while Savelugu's shows up almost entirely as emergency coping (39.3%, against 14.3% regionally), with very little stress or crisis coping in between — suggesting households there move quickly from coping to emergency measures rather than progressing gradually.

Oti, Savannah, and Upper East Regions

Krachi East Municipal (Oti Region) records 94.1% not coping and no households at crisis or emergency levels, the strongest result in the zone on this indicator. Taken together with the district's severe food-based coping and food consumption figures above, this points to a household strategy of protecting assets and livelihoods while absorbing the shock almost entirely through diet — a distinction worth flagging for programming, since asset-based indicators alone would understate the food stress in this district.

West Gonja (Savannah Region) tracks close to its regional average at 69.7% not coping. In the Upper East Region, Bawku West records the highest not-coping share of any district in the zone (94.9%), while Nabdam sits below the regional average at 57.3% not coping, with 20.7% at the emergency level — a reminder that the two districts, though in the same region, face quite different levels of livelihood pressure.

Upper West Region

Nandom is the most vulnerable district in the region on this measure, with only 36.7% of households not coping and a combined 54.7% relying on stress or emergency strategies. Sissala East (48.0% not coping) and Wa Municipal (45.3% not coping) also fall below the regional average of 62.1%, both showing elevated stress-level coping (34.7% and 28.7% respectively). Across all three districts, the region's livelihood pressure is broadly consistent with the elevated food-based coping levels reported above, reinforcing the case for targeted livelihood recovery support in the region.

Table 7: Livelihood-Based Coping Strategies status across GAFSP-funded project regions (FSNMS — insert round)

Region	District	Not coping	Stress coping	Crisis coping	Emergency coping
North-East	East Mamprusi	38.4%	19.2%	7.3%	35.1%
North-East	Mamprugu Moagduri	64.2%	19.9%	7.9%	7.9%
North-East region		49.8%	10.6%	10.2%	29.4%
Northern	Mion	51.3%	32.9%	2.6%	13.2%
Northern	Nanton	91.6%	7.1%	0.0%	1.3%
Northern	Savelugu	56.0%	2.7%	2.0%	39.3%
Northern	Tamale Metropolitan	68.0%	24.7%	0.7%	6.7%
Northern region		65.9%	15.6%	4.2%	14.3%
Oti	Krachi East Municipal	94.1%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Oti region		79.4%	5.6%	6.3%	8.8%
Savannah	West Gonja	69.7%	5.3%	0.7%	24.3%
Savannah region		61.6%	6.5%	2.6%	29.4%
Upper East	Bawku West	94.9%	1.3%	3.2%	0.6%
Upper East	Nabdam	57.3%	16.7%	5.3%	20.7%
Upper East region		66.4%	12.5%	4.5%	16.6%
Upper West	Nandom	36.7%	30.7%	8.7%	24.0%
Upper West	Sissala East	48.0%	34.7%	8.0%	9.3%
Upper West	Wa Municipal	45.3%	28.7%	5.3%	20.7%
Upper West region		62.1%	16.3%	11.4%	10.2%
National		64.5%	13.0%	6.5%	16.0%

7.0 LIMITATIONS

1. The GDP data for this publication was Q2 2025, due to the absence of data on GDP for Q3 2025.
2. This round of the FSNMS did not collect data on nutrition due to resource constraints

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 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.
- Government, together with development partners, should implement region-specific interventions that target vulnerable households with a focus on improving food access and affordability. This aims at reducing the prevalence of livelihood coping strategies, particularly in the North East region, where 36 percent employed crisis and emergency strategies.
- The 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.



ANNEX

Annex 1a: Provisional 2025/2026 vs Final 2024/2025 Cereal Production Estimates

NATIONAL	MAIZE			RICE			MILLET			SORGHUM		
	YR 2024	YR 2025	% CHANGE	YR 2024	YR 2025	% CHANGE	YR 2024	YR 2025	% CHANGE	YR 2024	YR 2025	% CHANGE
	3,794,268	3,963,025	4.45	1,721,234	1,753,350	1.87	243,215	247,560	1.79	479,344	482,404	0.64

Source: SRID/MoFA, 2025

Annex 1b: Provisional 2025/2026 vs Final 2024/2025 Starchy Staples Production Estimates

NATIONAL	CASSAVA			YAM			COCOYAM			PLANTAIN		
	YR 2024	YR 2025	% CHANGE	YR 2024	YR 2025	% CHANGE	YR 2024	YR 2025	% CHANGE	YR 2024	YR 2025	% CHANGE
	28,532,607	30,303,991	6.21	12,726,629	13,598,129	6.85	1,840,305	1,718,775	-6.60	7,219,061	7,929,170	9.84

Source: SRID/MoFA, 2025

Annex 1c: Provisional 2025/2026 vs Final 2024/2025 Legume Production Estimates

NATIONAL	GROUNDNUT			COWPEA			SOYA BEAN		
	YR 2024	YR 2025	% CHANGE	YR 2024	YR 2025	% CHANGE	YR 2024	YR 2025	% CHANGE
	624,464	619,888	-0.73	379,561	402,082	5.93	358,399	366,172	2.17

Source: SRID/MoFA, March 2025

REGION	MARKET	COMMODITY	2025 Average Prices				2024 Average Price				5-Year (2020-2024) Average Prices					Average Price Change (%) (2025 vs 2024)			
			July	August	September	Q3 Average	July	August	September	Q3 Average	July	August	September	Q3 AVERAGE	Q3 2025 vs 5-Yr Ave.	July	August	September	Q3 2025 vs Q3 2024
GREATER ACCRA	AGBOGBLOSHIE	Maize (White)	10.80	10.93	9.89	10.54	6.71	7.08	7.69	7.16	5.27	5.38	5.54	5.40	95.32	60.97	54.33	28.71	47.24
		Rice Local (perfumed)	20.00	17.67	17.67	18.44	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	17.73	17.73	17.73	17.73	4.01	-	-	-	-
		Rice Imported (perfumed)	20.00	19.25	19.15	19.47	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	19.78	19.78	22.00	20.52	-	-	-	-	-
		Cassava	9.89	9.61	9.69	9.73	8.52	7.46	6.49	7.49	5.95	5.58	5.53	5.69	71.10	16.13	28.83	49.25	29.92
		Plantain (Apentu)	23.21	24.84	22.97	23.68	16.11	18.33	16.90	17.12	10.96	10.95	9.47	10.46	126.44	44.05	35.49	35.94	38.32
ASHANTI	OFFINSO	Cassava	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	2.87	2.87	2.87	2.87	4.10	2.57	2.59	3.09	128.24	145.34	145.34	145.34	145.34
		Maize (White)	4.59	4.59	4.59	4.59	7.85	7.85	7.85	7.85	3.98	2.67	3.19	3.28	39.92	-	-	-	-
		Plantain (Apentu)	5.56	5.56	5.56	5.56	10.27	10.27	10.27	10.27	5.71	5.66	6.16	5.84	-	-	-	-	-
		Rice Imported (perfumed)	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	10.95	10.95	10.95	10.95	10.56	9.81	9.23	9.87	77.33	59.88	59.88	59.88	59.88
		Rice Local (perfumed)	16.67	16.67	16.67	16.67	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30	9.01	9.82	9.83	9.55	74.47	25.35	25.35	25.35	25.35
BONO EAST	TECHIMAN	Maize (White)	7.28	7.31	5.62	6.74	6.05	6.69	8.34	7.03	4.85	5.11	5.66	5.21	29.34	20.19	9.25	-	-
		Rice Local (perfumed)	13.34	12.44	13.33	13.04	11.27	12.27	14.75	12.76	9.25	9.56	10.39	9.73	33.95	18.36	1.44	-	-
		Rice Imported (perfumed)	20.63	21.33	20.03	20.66	21.02	21.22	24.10	22.11	16.53	16.56	17.25	16.78	23.17	-	-	-	-
		Cassava	2.74	2.76	2.47	2.66	2.09	2.60	2.55	2.42	1.73	1.90	1.91	1.84	43.97	30.69	5.87	-	-
		Plantain (Apentu)	25.13	19.02	13.37	19.17	13.23	9.98	7.26	10.16	9.84	8.36	5.88	8.03	138.81	89.90	90.50	84.03	88.70
WESTERN NORTH	SEFWI WIAWSO	Cassava	2.87	2.87	2.87	2.87	2.87	2.87	2.87	2.87	1.85	2.14	1.96	1.99	44.71	-	-	-	-
		Maize (White)	7.85	10.90	10.90	9.88	7.85	7.01	7.48	7.45	4.20	5.09	5.11	4.80	105.75	-	55.53	45.63	32.71
		Plantain (Apentu)	10.27	10.27	10.27	10.27	10.27	10.27	10.27	10.27	5.21	6.45	6.10	5.92	73.56	-	-	-	-
		Rice Imported (perfumed)	12.95	10.95	10.95	11.61	10.95	10.95	10.95	10.95	8.73	8.93	9.56	9.07	28.02	18.27	-	-	-
		Rice Local (perfumed)	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30	7.66	9.49	9.11	8.75	51.87	-	-	-	-
AHAFO	GOASO	Maize (White)	10.51	7.04	6.51	8.02	8.67	7.25	7.41	7.78	7.65	7.46	6.63	7.25	10.63	21.27	-	-	-

		Rice Local (perfumed)	15.87	14.84	12.72	14.48	14.20	13.51	13.05	13.59	13.83	13.49	13.18	13.50	7.25	11.75	9.81	- 2.52	6.54
		Rice Imported (perfumed)	13.98	12.91	10.40	12.43	17.53	17.19	18.75	17.83	17.53	16.82	17.87	17.41	- 28.60	- 20.24	- 24.93	- 44.54	- 30.27
		Cassava	2.68	2.46	2.41	2.51	5.47	4.83	3.33	4.54	3.75	3.80	4.22	3.92	- 35.92	- 51.11	- 49.07	- 27.69	- 44.67
		Plantain (Apentu)	9.98	8.80	7.80	8.86	8.00	5.92	5.48	6.47	7.45	6.26	4.42	6.04	46.62	24.84	48.55	42.23	36.99
OTI	NKWANTA	Maize (White)	8.87	8.07	7.32	8.09	6.85	6.79	7.85	7.16	7.26	5.75	5.83	6.28	28.76	29.43	18.91	- 6.83	12.86
		Rice Local (perfumed)	14.30	14.30	13.10	13.90	11.64	12.13	14.85	12.87	11.64	9.70	10.84	10.73	29.53	22.80	17.82	- 11.80	7.93
		Rice Imported (perfumed)	23.79	24.00	22.33	23.37	23.45	23.45	24.03	23.64	20.78	17.12	17.80	18.57	25.88	1.42	2.35	- 7.06	- 1.15
		Cassava	6.71	6.11	5.58	6.14	8.38	6.09	5.35	6.61	6.63	4.61	4.28	5.18	18.55	- 19.87	0.34	4.31	- 7.13
		Plantain (Apentu)	16.16	16.56	9.58	14.10	7.99	8.17	8.26	8.14	6.18	5.82	5.75	5.92	138.40	102.42	102.60	16.05	73.27
SAVANNAH	BOLE	Cassava				#DIV/0!				#DIV/0!	3.79	4.27	4.20	4.09	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
		Maize (White)	8.00	8.00	9.72	8.57	7.2	7.2	7.52	7.31	5.49	5.22	5.15	5.29	62.20	11.11	11.11	29.26	17.34
		Plantain (Apentu)	15.26	15.36	16.20	15.61	13.7	15.78	16.46	15.31	12.20	10.27	9.70	10.72	45.55	11.39	- 2.66	- 1.58	1.92
		Rice Imported (perfumed)	16.67	16.83	17.18	16.89	19.61	19.61	19.61	19.61	12.56	10.96	12.83	12.11	39.45	- 14.99	- 14.18	- 12.39	- 13.85
		Rice Local (perfumed)	16.80	16.16	17.71	16.89	13.38	13.76	15.35	14.16	13.40	10.62	9.50	11.17	51.18	25.56	17.44	15.34	19.24
UPPER EAST	BOLGATANGA	Maize (White)	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.84	5.84	5.84	5.84	3.86	4.46	4.60	4.31	39.37	2.74	2.74	2.74	2.74
		Rice Local (perfumed)	6.00	6.50	6.50	6.33	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.84	7.56	7.05	7.15	- 11.44	- 0.83	7.44	7.44	4.68
		Rice Imported (perfumed)	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	6.11	6.11	6.11	6.11	9.73	9.77	10.93	10.14	- 1.40	63.67	63.67	63.67	63.67
		Cassava	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	13.17	13.17	14.39	13.57	4.52	5.48	5.14	5.04	197.39	13.94	13.94	4.28	10.52
		Plantain (Apentu)	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	10.67	10.67	11.41	10.91	7.98	8.89	7.95	8.27	45.06	12.52	12.52	5.17	9.96
BONO	SUNYANI	Maize (White)	6.93	6.37	4.29	5.86	7.58	7.27	7.58	7.48	4.70	4.36	4.10	4.39	33.63	- 8.56	- 12.34	- 43.39	- 21.55
		Rice Local (perfumed)	14.81	14.81	14.81	14.81	13.16	12.97	13.16	13.10	8.75	8.61	8.76	8.71	70.06	12.52	14.16	12.52	13.06
		Rice Imported (perfumed)	26.50	26.56	17.05	23.37	24.00	23.60	24.00	23.87	15.88	15.44	15.82	15.71	48.73	10.42	12.52	- 28.96	- 2.09
		Cassava	2.55	3.43	3.56	3.18	3.18	2.36	2.23	2.59	1.71	1.66	1.66	1.68	89.75	- 20.04	45.72	59.61	22.78

		Plantain (Apentu)	32.78	35.40	28.07	32.08	11.44	10.63	10.74	10.94	10.64	6.68	5.72	7.68	317.60	186.40	232.99	161.38	193.30
UPPER WEST	WA	Maize (White)	7.81	7.51	4.68	6.67	5.59	9.16	7.46	7.41	5.04	6.33	5.73	5.70	16.93	39.64	- 18.04	- 37.30	- 9.99
		Rice Local (perfumed)	11.78	11.18	14.29	12.42	10.76	12.10	12.10	11.65	7.71	8.51	8.55	8.25	50.41	9.50	- 7.62	18.12	6.56
		Rice Imported (perfumed)	15.81	17.55	19.54	17.63	23.99	23.99	22.99	23.66	19.00	19.13	19.03	19.05	- 7.45	- 34.12	- 26.88	- 14.99	- 25.48
		Cassava				#DIV/0!				#DIV/0!		2.26	2.26	2.26	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
		Plantain (Apentu)				#DIV/0!				#DIV/0!	7.43	7.75	7.38	7.52	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
NORTH EAST	WALEWALE	Maize (White)	6.14	6.14		6.14	5.91	6.14	6.14	6.06	5.29	5.29	5.24	5.27	16.37	3.89	-	- 100.00	1.26
		Rice Local (perfumed)	11.49	11.49		11.49	14.21	11.49	11.49	12.40	11.68	11.37	10.95	11.34	1.38	- 19.14	-	- 100.00	7.31
		Rice Imported (perfumed)	16.07	16.07		16.07	18.92	16.07	16.07	17.02	11.29	11.36	11.07	11.24	42.99	- 15.03	-	- 100.00	5.57
		Cassava	5.24	5.24		5.24	5.05	5.24	5.24	5.18	3.36	3.73	3.41	3.50	49.67	3.89	-	- 100.00	1.26
		Plantain (Apentu)				#DIV/0!				#DIV/0!				#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
EASTERN	KOFORIDUA	Maize (White)	6.67	6.67	6.67	6.67	5.10	5.35	5.72	5.39	4.04	3.99	4.10	4.04	64.92	30.68	24.74	16.66	23.76
		Rice Local (perfumed)				#DIV/0!	19.44	19.31	19.01	19.26	18.22	17.92	17.75	17.96	#DIV/0!	- 100.00	- 100.00	- 100.00	#DIV/0!
		Rice Imported (perfumed)				#DIV/0!	21.33	22.77	67.73	37.28	13.26	14.31	25.53	17.70	#DIV/0!	- 100.00	- 100.00	- 100.00	#DIV/0!
		Cassava	3.03		2.17	2.60	5.99	6.94	4.61	5.85	2.20	3.52	3.08	2.94	- 11.32	- 49.34	- 100.00	- 52.90	- 55.47
		Plantain (Apentu)	12.49	12.31	14.96	13.25	13.74	10.03	10.30	11.36	6.08	6.69	6.80	6.52	103.22	- 9.13	22.68	45.31	16.69
CENTRAL	CAPE COAST	Maize (White)	13.24	12.00	11.29	12.18	10.56	10.78	9.84	10.40	6.57	6.64	6.44	6.55	85.84	25.33	11.29	14.70	17.12
		Rice Local (perfumed)	20.00	20.05	20.00	20.02	22.22	22.22	22.22	22.22	12.72	12.81	13.19	12.91	55.08	- 10.00	- 9.78	- 10.00	- 9.93
		Rice Imported (perfumed)	24.00	26.00	22.50	24.17	23.33	24.50	25.63	24.49	14.23	14.57	15.08	14.63	65.21	2.86	6.12	- 12.20	- 1.30
		Cassava	8.99	8.12	7.99	8.37	3.92	3.74	3.29	3.65	2.50	2.47	2.44	2.47	238.66	129.35	117.24	143.05	129.33
		Plantain (Apentu)	29.78	29.01	28.91	29.24	22.50	20.57	13.77	18.95	14.54	13.15	10.95	12.88	127.03	32.37	41.04	109.92	54.30
NORTHERN	TAMALE	Maize (White)	7.44	7.31	6.54	7.09	5.87	7.77	8.40	7.34	3.94	4.41	4.50	4.29	65.51	26.78	- 5.94	- 22.16	- 3.41
		Rice Local (perfumed)	10.40	11.08	8.62	10.04	8.52	9.31	11.26	9.70	6.22	6.32	6.87	6.47	55.11	22.10	19.04	- 23.47	3.48

		Rice Imported (perfumed)	28.69	14.66	19.19	20.85	16.96	19.92	24.26	20.38	11.91	12.52	12.18	12.21	70.79	69.19	- 26.43	- 20.89	2.29
		Cassava	3.62	3.89	3.50	3.67	5.08	5.69	4.00	4.92	3.63	3.86	3.31	3.60	1.86	- 28.85	- 31.64	- 12.50	- 25.50
		Plantain (Apentu)	12.25	10.43	13.33	12.01	10.44	10.74	10.44	10.54	8.57	8.51	8.39	8.49	41.43	17.33	- 2.82	- 27.66	13.90
VOLTA	HO	Maize (White)	9.18	9.10		9.14	6.95	6.66	6.45	6.69	4.82	4.64	4.36	4.61	98.36	32.08	36.49	- 100.00	36.65
		Rice Local (perfumed)	17.55	17.86		17.71	16.07	16.07	16.07	16.07	9.86	9.75	9.99	9.87	79.42	9.20	11.13	- 100.00	10.16
		Rice Imported (perfumed)	21.83	23.46		22.64	16.07	16.07	16.57	16.24	10.23	10.12	10.29	10.21	121.69	35.80	45.95	- 100.00	39.43
		Cassava	4.92	4.97		4.95	3.25	3.25	3.28	3.26	1.90	2.00	2.22	2.04	142.38	51.30	52.66	- 100.00	51.58
		Plantain (Apentu)	19.39	18.79		19.09	10.56	10.22	9.77	10.18	9.00	8.74	7.25	8.33	129.16	83.73	83.78	- 100.00	87.46
WESTERN	TAKORADI	Maize (White)	12.49	12.31	14.96	13.25	12.40	12.47	12.58	12.48	7.95	8.04	8.08	8.02	65.24	0.73	- 1.26	18.94	6.19
		Rice Local (perfumed)	20.98	19.25	18.88	19.70	18.70	19.47	20.33	19.50	10.53	10.64	11.51	10.89	80.84	12.17	- 1.15	- 7.13	1.03
		Rice Imported (perfumed)	29.93	28.43	28.52	28.96	21.81	22.15	23.39	22.45	14.08	13.99	14.27	14.11	105.17	37.19	28.35	21.95	28.99
		Cassava	2.67	3.11	3.19	2.99	2.57	2.42	2.42	2.47	2.08	1.88	2.08	2.01	48.59	3.62	28.17	31.40	20.71
		Plantain (Apentu)	61.35	57.60	58.39	59.11	41.09	33.71	32.15	35.65	13.77	13.03	12.13	12.98	355.50	49.31	70.86	81.61	65.81

Source: SRID/MoFA, March 2025

Annex 1: Stock from major season farming

FSNMS BULLETIN TABLES Q3 2025							
Months major season harvest lasts							
#	Region	Less than 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Greater than 12 months	NA_
1	Ahafo	12.70%	18.00%	15.30%	8.00%	7.30%	38.70%
2	Ashanti	20.00%	28.40%	5.80%	3.20%	5.20%	37.40%
3	Bono	15.10%	35.20%	17.60%	6.90%	3.80%	21.40%
4	Bono East	25.80%	32.90%	11.60%	2.60%	1.30%	25.80%
5	Central	5.30%	31.60%	19.90%	7.60%	3.50%	32.20%
6	Eastern	15.70%	32.70%	17.60%	7.50%	5.70%	20.80%
7	Greater Accra	11.50%	20.50%	5.80%	3.20%	0.00%	59.00%
8	Northern	8.20%	21.80%	26.20%	13.00%	1.60%	29.20%
9	Northern East	19.10%	44.80%	15.20%	6.10%	0.90%	14.00%
10	Oti	18.10%	41.30%	15.60%	9.40%	0.00%	15.60%
11	Savannah	5.80%	28.70%	20.40%	13.90%	3.70%	27.50%
12	Upper East	8.10%	31.30%	28.60%	15.10%	2.80%	14.00%
13	Upper West	3.60%	25.00%	24.40%	21.50%	8.00%	17.40%
14	Volta	13.60%	31.20%	9.10%	12.30%	4.50%	29.20%
15	Western	19.20%	19.20%	11.30%	5.30%	2.00%	43.00%
16	Western North	5.80%	34.40%	19.50%	10.40%	11.00%	18.80%
Total		12.98%	29.81%	16.49%	9.13%	3.83%	27.75%

Annex 2: Livestock and fish farming

FSNMS BULLETIN TABLES Q3 2025			
Livestock, Fishing/ Fish farming			
	Region	Livestock/ Poultry	Fishing/ Fish farming
1	Ahafo	28.00%	2.00%
2	Ashanti	34.20%	4.50%
3	Bono	49.70%	4.40%
4	Bono East	45.20%	0.00%
5	Central	42.70%	0.60%
6	Eastern	51.60%	1.90%
7	Greater Accra	30.80%	12.20%
8	Northern	55.00%	2.50%
9	Northern East	55.20%	4.10%
10	Oti	53.10%	1.30%
11	Savannah	47.70%	15.90%
12	Upper East	70.70%	3.70%
13	Upper West	60.70%	2.00%
14	Volta	39.00%	3.20%
15	Western	31.10%	7.30%
16	Western North	56.50%	3.20%
TOTAL		46.95%	4.30%

Annex 3a: Food Consumption Score Categories by Region.

FSNMS BULLETIN TABLES Q3 2025				
FCG by Region				
#	Region	Acceptable	Borderline	Poor
1	Ahafo	94.7% (142)	5.3% (8)	0.0% (0)
2	Ashanti	98.7% (153)	1.3% (2)	0.0% (0)
3	Bono	84.3% (134)	13.2% (21)	2.5% (4)
4	Bono East	85.8% (133)	11.6% (18)	2.6% (4)
5	Central	90.1% (154)	4.7% (8)	5.3% (9)
6	Eastern	95.6% (152)	4.4% (7)	0.0% (0)
7	Greater Accra	96.8% (151)	3.2% (5)	0.0% (0)
8	Northern	65.3% (1,544)	26.3% (622)	8.5% (200)
9	Northern East	54.4% (494)	30.8% (280)	14.8% (134)
10	Oti	74.4% (119)	9.4% (15)	16.3% (26)
11	Savannah	69.0% (726)	23.4% (246)	7.6% (80)
12	Upper East	46.0% (1,058)	36.7% (844)	17.3% (397)
13	Upper West	58.5% (971)	29.7% (494)	11.8% (196)
14	Volta	83.1% (128)	9.7% (15)	7.1% (11)
15	Western	97.4% (147)	2.0% (3)	0.7% (1)
16	Western North	84.4% (130)	13.0% (20)	2.6% (4)
17	Total	63.3% (6,336)	26.1% (2,608)	10.6% (1,066)

Annex 3b: Food-based coping strategies

FSNMS BULLETIN TABLES Q3 2025

Food-based coping strategies region

	Region	Reduce quality-Yes	Borrow-Yes	Reduce meal size-Yes	Reduce adult meal-Yes	Reduce number of meals-Yes
1	Ahafo	37.3% (56)	16.0% (24)	28.00% (42)	16.67% (25)	26.0% (39)
2	Ashanti	41.3% (64)	19.4% (30)	43.87% (68)	26.45% (41)	38.1% (59)
3	Bono	37.7% (60)	8.8% (14)	30.19% (48)	20.13% (32)	23.9% (38)
4	Bono East	49.7% (77)	13.5% (21)	39.35% (61)	29.03% (45)	32.9% (51)
5	Central	47.4% (81)	15.2% (26)	32.75% (56)	16.37% (28)	33.3% (57)
6	Eastern	21.4% (34)	8.2% (13)	18.24% (29)	7.55% (12)	13.2% (21)
7	Greater Accra	25.6% (40)	10.9% (17)	21.79% (34)	14.10% (22)	20.5% (32)
8	Northern	46.1% (1,091)	26.1% (618)	29.92% (708)	22.87% (541)	27.6% (652)
9	Northern East	54.0% (490)	32.7% (297)	35.57% (323)	29.74% (270)	28.4% (258)
10	Oti	48.8% (78)	13.8% (22)	27.50% (44)	18.75% (30)	24.4% (39)
11	Savannah	55.6% (585)	39.9% (420)	38.59% (406)	32.13% (338)	35.1% (369)
12	Upper East	55.2% (1,268)	18.6% (428)	35.58% (818)	22.01% (506)	36.6% (841)
13	Upper West	61.5% (1,022)	17.5% (290)	41.90% (696)	28.66% (476)	38.8% (645)
14	Volta	55.8% (86)	29.9% (46)	40.91% (63)	32.47% (50)	44.2% (68)
15	Western	47.7% (72)	10.6% (16)	39.74% (60)	28.48% (43)	29.8% (45)
16	Western North	39.6% (61)	9.1% (14)	29.87% (46)	9.74% (15)	24.0% (37)
17	Total	51.6% (5,165)	22.9% (2,296)	34.99% (3,502)	24.72% (2,474)	32.5% (3,251)

Annex 3c: Sex of household heads by FCS

FSNMS BULLETIN TABLES Q3 2025				
SEX HH HEADS Regions				
#	DEMO10	Acceptable	Borderline	Poor
1	Female	56.60%	28.80%	14.70%
2	Male	64.90%	25.40%	9.70%
3	Total	63.30%	26.10%	10.60%

Annex 3d: Occupation of household heads by FCS

FSNMS BULLETIN TABLES Q3 2025				
OCCUPATION HH HEADS by FCS				
#	DEMO15	Acceptable	Borderline	Poor
1	Clergy/Religious leader (Pastors/Imam/Fetish Priest etc)	75.00%	16.70%	8.30%
2	Farmer	59.80%	28.50%	11.70%
3	Other	90.20%	9.80%	0.00%
4	Professional/technical/managerial	87.80%	10.80%	1.40%
5	Sales and services (Trading/mobile phone services etc)	81.70%	12.90%	5.40%
6	Skilled manual	82.70%	13.30%	4.10%
7	Unemployed	56.70%	26.20%	17.00%
8	Unskilled manual	74.30%	17.00%	8.80%
9	Total	63.30%	26.10%	10.60%

Annex 3e: Livelihood-based coping strategies

FSNMS BULLETIN TABLES Q3 2025					
LIVELIHOOD Coping Strategies by Region					
#	Region	NoStrategies	StressStrategies	CrisisStrategies	EmergencyStrategies
1	Ahafo	78.0% (117)	10.7% (16)	4.7% (7)	6.7% (10)
2	Ashanti	60.6% (94)	14.2% (22)	11.6% (18)	13.5% (21)
3	Bono	79.2% (126)	8.8% (14)	6.3% (10)	5.7% (9)
4	Bono East	60.6% (94)	13.5% (21)	14.8% (23)	11.0% (17)
5	Central	60.8% (104)	14.6% (25)	14.6% (25)	9.9% (17)
6	Eastern	79.2% (126)	10.1% (16)	6.3% (10)	4.4% (7)
7	Greater Accra	78.8% (123)	10.9% (17)	8.3% (13)	1.9% (3)
8	Northern	65.9% (1,559)	15.6% (370)	4.2% (99)	14.3% (338)
9	Northern East	49.8% (452)	10.6% (96)	10.2% (93)	29.4% (267)
10	Oti	79.4% (127)	5.6% (9)	6.3% (10)	8.8% (14)
11	Savannah	61.6% (648)	6.5% (68)	2.6% (27)	29.4% (309)
12	Upper East	66.4% (1,526)	12.5% (288)	4.5% (103)	16.6% (382)
13	Upper West	62.1% (1,032)	16.3% (270)	11.4% (190)	10.2% (169)
14	Volta	53.9% (83)	11.0% (17)	11.7% (18)	23.4% (36)
15	Western	77.5% (117)	18.5% (28)	2.6% (4)	1.3% (2)
16	Western North	83.1% (128)	16.2% (25)	0.0% (0)	0.6% (1)
17	Total	64.5% (6,456)	13.0% (1,302)	6.5% (650)	16.0% (1,602)

Annex 4a: Major shocks and hazards

FSNMS BULLETIN TABLES Q3 2025

MAJOR SHOCKS by REGIONS

	District	Shock	Number_ Experienced	Percent_ Experienced
1	Ahafo	Crop pests/diseases	68	45.3%
2	Ahafo	Drought/Dry spell/Late rain/no water	63	42.0%
3	Ahafo	High food prices	42	28.0%
4	Ahafo	Crop failure	36	24.0%
5	Ahafo	Sudden price fluctuations	32	21.3%
6	Ashanti	High food prices	50	32.3%
7	Ashanti	Drought/Dry spell/Late rain/no water	39	25.2%
8	Ashanti	Crop pests/diseases	35	22.6%
9	Ashanti	Sudden price fluctuations	33	21.3%
10	Ashanti	Reduced income of a household member	16	10.3%
11	Bono	Crop pests/diseases	74	46.5%
12	Bono	Drought/Dry spell/Late rain/no water	57	35.8%
13	Bono	High food prices	45	28.3%
14	Bono	Animal disease/death	34	21.4%
15	Bono East	Drought/Dry spell/Late rain/no water	107	69.0%
16	Bono East	Crop failure	59	38.1%
17	Bono East	Crop pests/diseases	42	27.1%
18	Bono East	High food prices	34	21.9%
19	Central	Crop pests/diseases	73	42.7%
20	Central	High fuel/transportation prices	49	28.7%
21	Central	High food prices	45	26.3%
22	Central	Drought/Dry spell/Late rain/no water	41	24.0%
23	Central	Sudden price fluctuations	39	22.8%
24	Central	Not enough money to buy food or cover other basic needs	35	20.5%
25	Eastern	Crop pests/diseases	50	31.4%
26	Eastern	High food prices	37	23.3%
27	Eastern	Sudden price fluctuations	36	22.6%
28	Eastern	Drought/Dry spell/Late rain/no water	34	21.4%
29	Greater Accra	High food prices	61	39.1%
30	Greater Accra	High fuel/transportation prices	35	22.4%
31	Northern	Drought/Dry spell/Late rain/no water	1496	63.2%
32	Northern	Crop pests/diseases	1005	42.5%
33	Northern	Animal disease/death	560	23.7%
34	Northern	Crop failure	521	22.0%
35	Northern East	Drought/Dry spell/Late rain/no water	599	66.0%
36	Northern East	Crop pests/diseases	447	49.2%
37	Northern East	Not enough money to buy food or cover other basic needs	265	29.2%
38	Northern East	Crop failure	245	27.0%
39	Northern East	Animal disease/death	229	25.2%
40	Oti	Crop pests/diseases	90	56.3%

41	Oti	Drought/Dry spell/Late rain/no water	84	52.5%
42	Oti	High food prices	76	47.5%
43	Oti	Not enough money to buy food or cover other basic needs	38	23.8%
44	Savannah	Drought/Dry spell/Late rain/no water	648	61.6%
45	Savannah	Crop pests/diseases	379	36.0%
46	Savannah	Crop failure	227	21.6%
47	Savannah	Not enough money to buy food or cover other basic needs	222	21.1%
48	Savannah	High food prices	215	20.4%
49	Upper East	Drought/Dry spell/Late rain/no water	1456	63.3%
50	Upper East	Crop pests/diseases	1070	46.5%
51	Upper East	Animal disease/death	735	32.0%
52	Upper East	Crop failure	562	24.4%
53	Upper East	Civil unrest/conflict	388	16.9%
54	Upper West	Drought/Dry spell/Late rain/no water	858	51.7%
55	Upper West	Crop pests/diseases	614	37.0%
56	Upper West	Animal disease/death	434	26.1%
57	Upper West	Sudden price fluctuations	429	25.8%
58	Upper West	Not enough money to buy food or cover other basic needs	407	24.5%
59	Volta	Crop pests/diseases	69	44.8%
60	Volta	Drought/Dry spell/Late rain/no water	51	33.1%
61	Volta	Crop failure	42	27.3%
62	Volta	High food prices	37	24.0%
63	Volta	Sudden price fluctuations	31	20.1%
64	Western	High food prices	79	52.3%
65	Western	Crop pests/diseases	59	39.1%
66	Western	High fuel/transportation prices	52	34.4%
67	Western	Sudden price fluctuations	51	33.8%
68	Western	Drought/Dry spell/Late rain/no water	35	23.2%
69	Western	Animal disease/death	31	20.5%
70	Western North	Crop pests/diseases	103	66.9%
71	Western North	Drought/Dry spell/Late rain/no water	56	36.4%

Contacts:

Mr. Sidney Nii Oko Bampoe Addo (Deputy Director, MoFA-SRID): Sidney.nii.oko.bampoe@mofa.gov.gh

Mr. James Ayithey (Ag. Director, MoFA-SRID): james.ayithey@mofa.gov.gh

Mr. Bhele Kolomou (International Consultant, M&E Officer): bhele.kolomou@wfp.org

Madam Veronica Quartey (Ag. Deputy Director Nutrition-GHS): veronica.quartey@yahoo.com

Mr. Jevaise Aballo (Nutrition Officer-UNICEF): jaballo@unicef.org

Contributors:

Ms. Louisa Asigri Telly (Programme Policy Officer-M&E): louisa.asigritelly@wfp.org

Ms. Patience ASIEDU (Head Nutrition and Social protection): patience.asiedu@wfp.org