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

Ghana	Results of the Current (October to December 2025) and Projected (June to August 2026) Acute Food Security and Nutrition Analysis	Valid: October to December 2025 Created on: 23rd November, 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 the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA) within the Sahel and West African sub-region. Sixty-six (66) analysis units were covered during the November 2025 Cycle of the CH analysis. All 55 districts in the five regions in northern belt of Ghana were analysed at the district level, while a representative sample of 131 districts out of 206 across 11 regions in the southern part were analysed at the regional level. Data was collected on two food 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. Outcome level data for nutrition was not available for the CH analysis during the period under review. Efforts are underway to collect data on the nutrition outcome in December 2025 so that results could be used for the March 2026 Cycle of CH Analysis.

The analysis estimated that about 1.6 million people, representing 4.5% of the population are in the vulnerable bracket of food insecure (CH phase 3 & 4) in the current period of October to December 2025. During the projected period (June to August 2026), the number of food insecure people who are considered vulnerable is expected to decline slightly to 1.5 million people (4.4% of the population). The period of June to August is historically the peak lean season in Ghana's northern regions (where food insecurity is most severe) because household food stocks from the previous major harvest are severely depleted, high food prices due to low market supply and increased workload and illness. However, the projected decline suggests that the combination of the macro-economic stability, inflation control (decreasing inflation), and targeted interventions in agriculture and fisheries & aquaculture (such as Feed Ghana Programme, Cage-Aquaculture Project, efforts to establish community-level warehouses and cold storage facilities, as well as the National Food Buffer Stock Company purchasing surplus, help stabilize supply and reduce waste) is projected to successfully mitigate the usual seasonal increase in food insecurity.

During the current and projected periods, vulnerable food-insecure people (CH Phases 3 & 4) should be linked immediately to social protection programmes to enable them to withstand economic shocks. Furthermore, the Government interventions (e.g., input subsidies, targeted cash transfers) must be specifically targeted toward areas with the highest priority populace, particularly those in Emergency (Phase 4) and Crisis (Phase 3). In addition, the population currently categorized as stressed (Phase 2) should also be supported to build and/or reinforce resilience, aiming to mitigate deterioration to the worst levels of food insecurity.

Narrative Summary of the Causes, Context and Main Problems

Hazards and Vulnerability

The results from the third 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, late rainfall or no water for farming (56%), crop pests and diseases (42%), animal disease and death (22%), crop failure (20%) and floods or heavy rains (6%). Notable occurrences that rendered households vulnerable included high food prices (17%), inadequate money to buy food or cover basic needs (16%), sudden price fluctuations (13%) and reduced income of a household member (8%). The FSNMS survey data showed that 5 percent of the households in Bawku Municipal, Bawku West, Binduri, Garu, Pusiga and Sawla Tuna Kalba were affected by civil unrest or conflicts. Also, 4 percent of households from the following districts, Bawku West, Builsa South, Daffiama Bussie Issa, Karaga, Kasena Nankana West, Kpandai, Nadowli Kaleo, North Gonja, Sawla Tuna Kalba, Talensi, Tamale Metropolitan, Tatale Sanguli and Bono East were affected by bush fires. The October 2025 edition of the Statistical Bulletin on Consumer Price Index (CPI) showed that there was a significant drop in year-on-year food and non-alcoholic beverages inflation rate from 22.8 percent to 9.5 percent. Non-food inflation rate also declined from 21.5 percent to 6.9 percent. Though the values are relatively low, some households were rendered vulnerable as 16 percent of households indicated that they did not have adequate money to buy food or cover basic needs. The most occurring hazards according to the institutional data from National Disaster and Management Organization (NADMO) are domestic fires (165 occurrences), wind or windstorm (130), floods (45) and bush fires (25).

Food Availability

In general, food production in 2025 was relatively good as all the commodity groups increased significantly against their 5-year averages. Cereals had the highest increase (22%), followed by legumes (21%) and starchy staples (18%). All the cereals produced which are rice, sorghum, maize and millet increased by 33%, 23%, 18% and 15% respectively. All the legumes produced such as soyabean, cowpea and groundnuts increased by 31%, 23% and 14% respectively. Among the starchy staple crops produced cocoyam, plantain and cassava increased by 24%, 21% and 16% respectively while Yam declined by 0.3 percent. Fish production also increased by 20% as compared to the 5-year average. The increased production can be attributed to interventions such as: Flagship program of Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ), Aquaculture for Food and Jobs (AFJ) initiatives, impact of closed fishing seasons over the years as well as intensified extension service provision. During the projected period (June - August 2026), availability of food stock may 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 2026 wet cropping season, including income from off-farm seasonal livelihood activities, would cushion the worsening impact of the lean season on food availability. The Agriculture for Economic Transformation Agenda (AETA), under MoFA is expected to further improve food availability.

Food Accessibility

Generally, prices of most food commodities showed an astronomic increase in 2025 as compared to the 5-year average, except local rice. Legumes such as groundnuts, cowpea and soyabean increased immensely by 83 percent, 79 percent and 55 percent respectively. For cereals, sorghum recorded the highest increase (89%), followed by millet (84%), maize (73%) and imported rice (68%). On the contrary, price of local rice decreased by 2 percent. Starchy staples such as plantain, yam and cassava increased by 136 percent, 84 percent and 51 percent respectively. Price of fish also increased by 54 percent. The overall increase in food prices continues to impair optimal food access especially for market dependent households, due to declining purchasing power.

Main Results for Zones affected by Food Insecurity

Food Consumption

Largely, food consumption is under stress since all the indicators of the food consumption outcome (Food Consumption Score, Household Dietary Diversity Score, Household Hunger Scale and Reduced Coping Strategies) were under pressure (phase 2).

In the current period, areas classified in minimal food insecurity phase (Phase 1) are 28 analysis units, representing 42% of all 66 analysis units, while 29 and 9 analysis units are under stress (Phase 2) and Crises (Phase 3) respectively. Of the eleven (11) regions analysed at the 2nd administrative level (regional), nine (9) and two (2) regions are classified in the minimal and stressed food insecurity phases respectively. At the district level, nineteen (19) out of the 55 districts are classified in phase 1, twenty-seven (27) districts in phase 2 and nine (9) in phase 3. The nine (9) districts classified in crisis are in five (5) regions, North East (Bunkpurugu Nakpanduri), Northern (Karaga and Saboba), Savannah (North East Gonja), Upper East (Bongo, Builsa South, Nabdam, Pusiga) and Upper West (Wa West). None of the districts are classified in emergency (phase 4) and catastrophe/famine (phase 5).

In the projected period (June to August 2026), food consumption is expected to remain same or slightly worsen due to possible reduction in household and market stocks, as 49% of households reported that harvest from the major farming season would have been depleted by the next six month period, which would be compounded by anticipated rise in food prices. Also, 55% of the households reported that their harvest was either same (31.8%) or less than usual (23.4%).

Evolution of livelihoods

In general, the livelihood of the population in the districts analysed can be said to be fairly good, since about 6 in 10 (64%) of the population did not resort to any form of livelihood coping strategy. For the remaining population, coping strategies were adopted across the spectrum: approximately 13% adopted stress strategies, while 6% and 16% resorted to more severe crisis and emergency coping strategies, respectively. The main livelihood activities observed during the analysis period were crop farming, livestock rearing, fishing, and fish farming. Other supporting activities included trading, mining, hunting, and crafts. Looking ahead, the livelihood situation may remain same or worsen in areas worst affected by dry spells, crop pests and diseases, animal disease and death, crop failure, and floods or heavy rains. However, the limited available food stocks and engagement in non-agricultural activities are expected to sustain the populace until the harvest of food staples begins in August 2026.

Nutrition

Nutrition-related outcome indicators were not included in the analysis due to a lack of available data. This gap will be addressed as the Ghana Health Service (GHS), in collaboration with UNICEF, is scheduled to conduct a survey in December, with the resulting data slated for use in the March Cycle of the CH. In spite of the lack of recent nutrition outcome data, the ongoing nutritional interventions, such as Infant and Young Child Nutrition, Child Welfare Clinics (CWC), the Exclusive Breastfeeding Campaign, Routine Vitamin Supplementation, the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) programme, and WASH, are all entrenched in different programmes and are expected to continue alleviating the burden of malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in the populace.

Mortality

No recent survey data was available for mortality indicators, 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 reduce mortality rates.

Nonetheless, the increase in prices of cash crops like local rice, groundnut, soyabean and millet would favourably boost purchasing power of producing and trading households to cover their other food and non-food needs. According to the October 2025 edition of the Statistical Bulletin on Consumer Price Index (CPI) by the Ghana Statistical Services (GSS), food inflation witnessed a relatively lower year-on-year figure of 9.5% in October 2025 as against 22.8% same period in 2024. Some of the major drivers for the low food inflation are vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas & pulses (1.3%); cereal and cereal products (7.4%); fruits and vegetable juices (7.8); fruits & nuts (10.7%); milk, other dairy products & eggs (10.7%); fish and other sea foods (12.4%); and live animals, meat & other parts of slaughtered land animals (15.4%). Oils & fats had a very high inflation rate of 34.7 percent. The high price levels of food commodities are partly attributable to high transportation fares. This situation is further compounded by the poor condition of major trunk roads connecting rural and urban markets.

Utilization

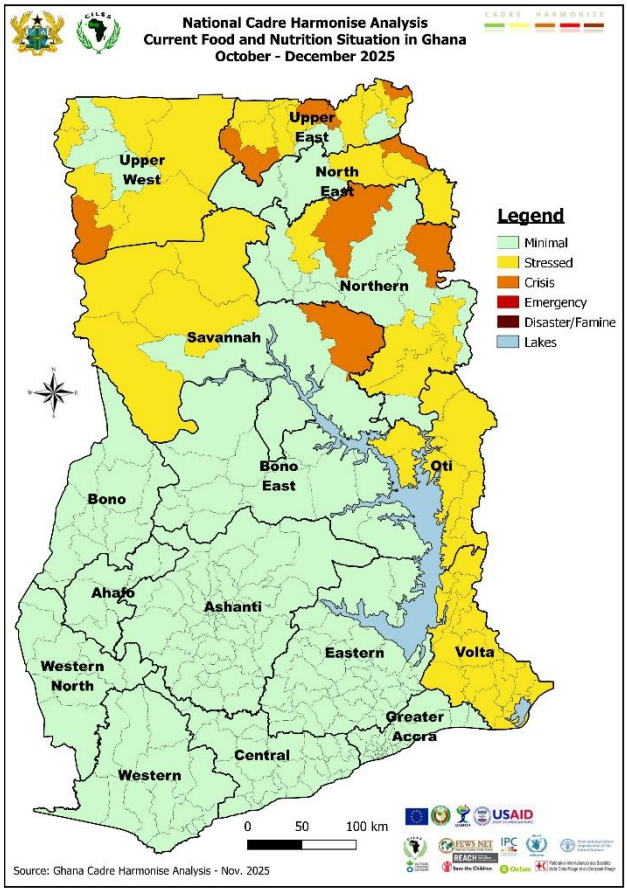
The contributing factor variables on utilisation, derived from the 2025 first quarter FSNMS survey, used for analysis are prevalence of fever and diarrhoea, access to improved drinking water and early initiation to breastfeeding. Proportion of children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks before the 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.

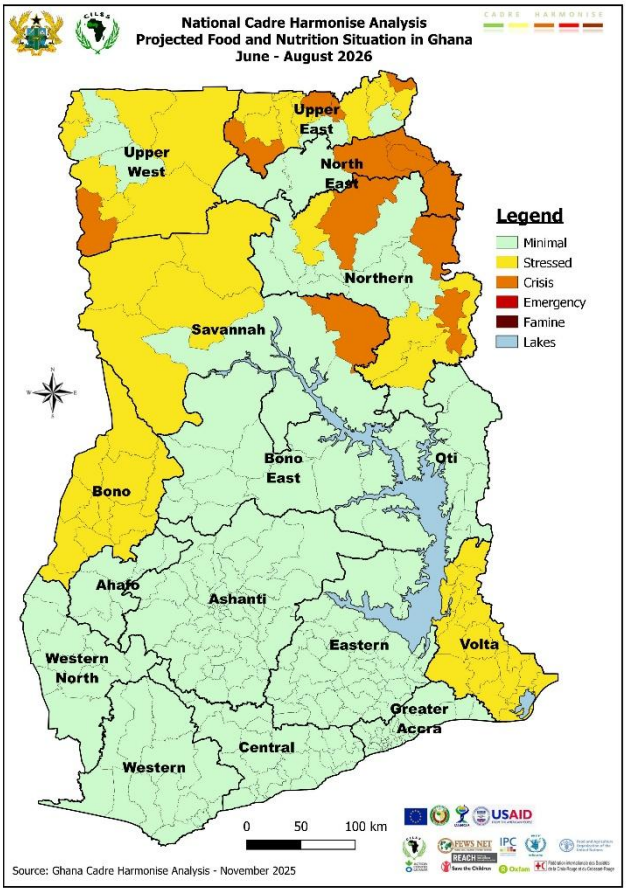
Stability

Generally, food production shows a modest upward trend over the last 5 years (2020-2025), which indicates that there is some level of stability in food availability. Generally, cereal production showed an increasing trend at an annual rate of 6%, with rice recording the highest annual increase (13%) followed by sorghum (6%), maize (4%) and millet (1%). Starchy crops and legumes also showed similar increasing trends, with annual increases of 9% and 6% respectively. For starchy crops, yam recorded the highest annual increase of 9%, followed by plantain (6%) and cassava (5%). Contrarily, cocoyam showed a decreasing trend at an annual rate of 4%. For legumes, soyabean, cowpea and groundnut showed annual increasing rates of 13%, 8% and 7% respectively. Fish production showed an average annual growth of 4% during the five-year period.

Prices of food commodities showed higher upward trends over the last 5 years compared to the production. Cereals averagely increased annually by 22%, with the price of sorghum recording the highest annual increase (28%), followed by millet (27%), imported rice (25%), maize (20%) and local rice (5%). For starchy crops, the average annual growth in price was 20%, with plantain recording the highest annual increasing rate (26%), followed by yam (21%) and cassava (14%). Legumes also showed upward trends with an average annual increase of 25%. Cowpea, groundnut and soyabean recorded annual increasing rates of 25%, 25%, and 24% respectively. Fish price also increased annually by 18% over the five-year period.

The harvest from the major season would contribute to food stability during the current period (October to December, 2025), while the situation may probably remain stable during the projected period (June to August 2026) due to availability of early harvest in August 2026 and access to income from off-farm livelihoods (lumbering, mining, charcoal production, processing, trading, etc.).





Map Legend

Phase of acute food insecurity

Phase 1	**Minimal**
Phase 2	**Under pressure**
Phase 3	**Crisis**
Phase 4	**Emergency**
Phase 5	**Famine**
	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**: Twenty-eight (28) out of the sixty-six (66) analysed regions/districts are classified in the minimal phase (Phase 1). This implies that, at least 4 out of 10 households in the sixty-six (66) analysis units are able to meet their dietary and non-dietary needs without resorting to unusual coping strategies, nor depending on humanitarian aid. Twenty-nine (29) regions/districts are under pressure (Phase 2) whilst nine (9) districts are in crisis (Phase 3), which means that at least one in every ten households have considerable food consumption deficit and are marginally able to meet their minimum food needs by depleting livelihoods -related assets (See Map for Current Situation and Appendix 1 for details). Approximately 4,932,580 people representing 14.3% of the analysed population are estimated to be in phase 2 and 1,489,038 (4.3%) in phase 3. A total of 72,185 (0.2%) persons are in emergency. **In all, the vulnerable population (people in phases 3 to 5) are 1,561,223 representing 4.5%.**

- **Projected Situation:** During the June-August 2026 projection, 39 percent of regions/districts (26) are expected to be in the minimal phase, while twenty-seven (27) regions/districts are classified to be under pressure. Additionally, thirteen (13) regions/districts (20%) will be in the crisis phase (Phase 3). See the map and Appendix 2 for a full breakdown. Approximately 1,502,143 people representing 4.4% are expected to be in the acute food insecure phases 3 to 5 (vulnerable population), while the number of people that may be under pressure will decrease to 4,898,284 (14.2%) showing a decrease of 0.7 percent. Approximately, 1,414,143 (4.1%) and 88,000 (0.3%) of the analysed population are expected to be in crisis and emergency acute food insecure phases respectively.

Table 1: Breakdown of the 66 Analysed Areas and Estimated Population by the Food and Nutrition Insecurity Phases

Phase / Description	Number of Analysis Units		Estimated Population (# / %)	
	Current Situation (Oct-Dec 2025)	Projected Situation (Jun-Aug 2026)	Current Situation (Oct-Dec 2025)	Projected Situation (Jun-Aug 2026)
Phase 1: Minimal	28	26	27,884,956 (81.1%)	27,978,332 (81.4%)
Phase 2: Under pressure	29	27	4,932,580 (14.3%)	4,898,284 (14.2%)
Phase 3: Crisis	9	13	1,489,038 (4.3%)	1,414,143 (4.1%)
Phase 4: Emergency	0	0	72,185 (0.3%)	88,000 (0.3%)
Phase 5: Catastrophe/Famine	0	0	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Total	66	66	34,378,759 (100%)	34,378,759 (100%)
Population in Phases 3 to 5			1,561,223 (4.5%)	1,502,143 (4.4%)

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

Region	Number of Districts	Total Population	Current: October - December 2025						Projected: June – August 2026					
			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	610,894	513,151	79,416	18,327	-	-	18,327	543,696	61,089	6,109	-	-	6,109
Ashanti	13	5,819,707	4,946,751	640,168	232,788	-	-	232,788	5,121,342	523,774	174,591	-	-	174,591
Bono	12	1,372,986	1,139,578	164,758	68,649	-	-	68,649	1,070,929	205,948	96,109	-	-	96,109
Bono East	10	1,375,328	1,114,016	165,039	96,273	-	-	96,273	1,196,535	137,533	41,260	-	-	41,260
Central	14	3,237,844	2,622,654	485,677	129,514	-	-	129,514	2,784,546	388,541	64,757	-	-	64,757
Eastern	15	3,093,705	2,598,712	371,245	123,748	-	-	123,748	2,660,586	340,308	92,811	-	-	92,811
Greater Accra	13	6,286,269	5,594,779	628,627	62,863	-	-	62,863	5,469,054	691,490	125,725	-	-	125,725
North East	6	770,364	509,077	165,959	81,514	13,815	-	95,328	441,164	202,188	107,388	19,623	-	127,011
Northern	16	2,751,015	2,163,578	422,788	159,873	4,777	-	164,650	2,000,656	536,187	203,938	10,234	-	214,172
Oti	9	810,654	518,819	202,664	89,172	-	-	89,172	656,630	105,385	48,639	-	-	48,639
Savannah	7	758,859	562,328	143,193	49,675	3,662	-	53,337	537,212	162,410	56,034	3,204	-	59,238

Region	Number of Districts	Total Population	Current: October - December 2025						Projected: June – August 2026					
			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)
Upper East	15	1,447,550	924,522	330,470	160,236	32,322	-	192,558	881,296	354,901	175,538	35,815	-	211,353
Upper West	11	1,016,061	733,850	182,014	82,588	17,609	-	100,197	700,740	203,501	92,695	19,124	-	111,820
Volta	17	1,761,123	1,268,009	405,058	88,056	-	-	88,056	1,179,952	475,503	105,667	-	-	105,667
Western	14	2,288,102	1,853,363	388,977	45,762	-	-	45,762	1,922,006	343,215	22,881	-	-	22,881
Western North	8	978,298	821,770	156,528	-	-	-	-	811,987	166,311	-	-	-	-
Total	**186**	**32,705,491**	**27,884,956**	**4,932,580**	**1,489,038**	**72,185**	**-**	**1,561,223**	**27,978,332**	**4,898,284**	**1,414,143**	**88,000**	**-**	**1,502,143**

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 Technical Working Group (TWG) also received technical support from CILSS and WFP Regional Office during the entire 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 or two before the CH workshop. Members of the TWG from various departments were 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 at least three members each. Data captured in the intermediate matrix was used to generate 66 individual analysis files and were distributed to members of the groups to analyse, with each group analysing an average of six (6) units. Each group 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 contributing factors that affected food security were reviewed and analysed. Three groups presented their work in a plenary on the third and 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 fifth day, all the completed analysis files were collated and were later consolidated into the "results table". The consolidated results file was reviewed, and the necessary amendments were made in a consensual manner by a smaller team.

One key data source that provided outcome level data for the analysis, especially in the area of food security, was the 2025 third quarter Food and Nutrition Security Monitoring System (FNSMS) Survey. The study provided current, timely and relevant data for the analysis of the food insecurity status of the selected districts in the southern belt and all districts in the northern belt of the country. In the southern areas covering 11 regions, representative regional level sampling was adopted, while all the fifty-five (55) districts in five (5) regions in northern Ghana were selected for the FSNMS Survey, which were used for the CH analysis. 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 South. All the districts in the five regions in the northern part of the country were analysed at the district level whiles the remaining 11 regions were analysed at the regional level. To meet the minimum threshold for which the CH analysis could be conducted, a minimum of 150 and 200 households were surveyed for the district and regional level analysis respectively.

The main limitation for this food and nutrition security analysis is lack of data on the nutritional status and mortality outcome indicators thereby making the confidence level of the analyses to be at level two (**). This reiterates the importance of expanded and sustained funding for both Ghana Health Service (GHS) and MOFA-SRID to ensure timely collection and analysis of critical food security and nutrition 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 (GMet), Animal Production Directorate (APD), 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. There were also representatives from the NGOs including Peasant Farmers Association of Ghana, New Age Agric Solutions Limited, Women Integrated Development Organisation and Self Help International.

Recommendations

For Action by Policy Makers

- Government should prioritise food and nutrition insecurity status surveys 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 timely 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 environmental and societal impacts, and the appropriate preventive and response measures.
- 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 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 have a complete set of data, the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA) should be conducted regularly as scheduled (every 5 years).
- 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.
- Organise training for all CH analysts who are not yet trained and certified, to improve the quality of analysis.

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Partners in the analysis

APPENDIX 1: Estimated Population for the various FNS Phases in the Sixty-Six (66) Analysed Regions/Districts for the Current Situation

Region	District	Total population	CURRENT SITUATION						
			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	610,894	1	513,151	79,416	18,327	-	-	18,327
Ashanti	Ashanti	5,819,707	1	4,946,751	640,168	232,788	-	-	232,788
Bono East	Bono East	1,375,328	1	1,114,016	165,039	96,273	-	-	96,273
Bono	Bono	1,372,986	1	1,139,578	164,758	68,649	-	-	68,649
Central	Central	3,237,844	1	2,622,654	485,677	129,514	-	-	129,514
Eastern	Eastern	3,093,705	1	2,598,712	371,245	123,748	-	-	123,748
Greater Accra	Greater Accra	6,286,269	1	5,594,779	628,627	62,863	-	-	62,863
North East	Bunkpurugu Nakpanduri	96,315	3	51,047	24,079	17,337	3,853	-	21,189
North East	Chereponi	101,917	2	58,093	28,537	13,249	2,038	-	15,288
North East	East Mamprusi	219,789	2	114,290	68,135	30,770	6,594	-	37,364
North East	Mamprugu Moagduri	80,371	1	68,315	8,037	4,019	-	-	4,019
North East	West Mamprusi Municipal	205,475	1	178,763	20,548	6,164	-	-	6,164
Northern	Gushegu	183,286	1	164,957	14,663	3,666	-	-	3,666
Northern	Karaga	135,978	3	72,068	35,354	27,196	1,360	-	28,555
Northern	Kpandai	150,249	1	130,717	16,527	3,005	-	-	3,005
Northern	Kumbungu	131,646	1	114,532	13,165	3,949	-	-	3,949
Northern	Mion	113,008	1	94,927	13,561	4,520	-	-	4,520
Northern	Nanton	60,435	1	52,578	7,252	604	-	-	604
Northern	Nanumba North	224,612	2	137,013	56,153	31,446	-	-	31,446
Northern	Nanumba South	126,632	2	88,642	25,326	12,663	-	-	12,663
Northern	Saboba	113,905	3	55,813	34,172	20,503	3,417	-	23,920
Northern	Sagnerigu	406,786	1	345,768	48,814	12,204	-	-	12,204
Northern	Savelugu	146,290	2	105,329	29,258	11,703	-	-	11,703
Northern	Tamale Metropolitan	446,109	1	388,115	53,533	4,461	-	-	4,461
Northern	Tatale Sanguli	89,051	1	74,803	11,577	2,672	-	-	2,672
Northern	Tolon	140,579	1	122,304	15,464	2,812	-	-	2,812
Northern	Yendi Municipal	183,829	1	161,770	18,383	3,677	-	-	3,677
Northern	Zabzugu	98,620	2	54,241	29,586	14,793	-	-	14,793
North East	Yunyoo-Nasuan	66,497	2	38,568	16,624	9,975	1,330	-	11,304
Oti	Oti	810,654	2	518,819	202,664	89,172	-	-	89,172
Savannah	Bole	134,515	2	87,435	34,974	12,106	-	-	12,106
Savannah	Central Gonja	165,835	1	142,618	19,900	3,317	-	-	3,317
Savannah	East Gonja Municipal	136,786	1	121,740	12,311	2,736	-	-	2,736
Savannah	North East Gonja	45,772	3	21,513	11,443	9,154	3,662	-	12,816
Savannah	North Gonja	71,373	2	41,396	17,843	12,133	-	-	12,133
Savannah	Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	130,874	2	91,612	32,719	6,544	-	-	6,544
Savannah	West Gonja	73,704	2	56,015	14,004	3,685	-	-	3,685
Upper East	Bawku Municipal	132,891	2	86,379	33,223	13,289	-	-	13,289
Upper East	Bawku West	160,403	2	113,886	38,497	8,020	-	-	8,020
Upper East	Binduri	85,302	2	58,858	18,766	7,677	-	-	7,677
Upper East	Bolga East	43,190	2	31,097	8,638	3,455	-	-	3,455
Upper East	Bolgatanga Municipal	158,534	2	84,023	47,560	19,024	7,927	-	26,951
Upper East	Bongo	129,524	3	58,286	38,857	29,791	2,590	-	32,381
Upper East	Builsa North	62,932	2	42,794	14,474	5,035	629	-	5,664
Upper East	Builsa South	40,688	3	17,496	10,986	8,951	3,255	-	12,206
Upper East	Garu	79,845	1	70,264	7,985	1,597	-	-	1,597
Upper East	Kasena Nankana East	111,129	2	76,679	20,003	12,224	2,223	-	14,447
Upper East	Kasena Nankana West	100,938	2	58,544	27,253	13,122	2,019	-	15,141
Upper East	Nabdam	59,003	3	25,371	16,521	12,391	4,720	-	17,111
Upper East	Pusiga	89,589	3	42,107	20,605	17,918	8,959	-	26,877
Upper East	Talensi	96,807	1	83,254	12,585	968	-	-	968
Upper East	Tempane	96,775	2	75,485	14,516	6,774	-	-	6,774
Upper West	Daffiama Bussie Issa	43,678	1	38,873	4,368	437	-	-	437
Upper West	Jirapa	102,878	1	91,561	9,259	2,058	-	-	2,058
Upper West	Lambussie-Karni	57,614	1	48,972	5,761	2,881	-	-	2,881
Upper West	Lawra	65,858	2	40,832	16,465	8,562	-	-	8,562
Upper West	Nadowli-Kaleo	86,849	2	64,268	17,370	5,211	-	-	5,211
Upper West	Nandom	57,851	2	34,711	15,620	7,521	-	-	7,521
Upper West	Sissala East	90,864	2	65,422	16,356	9,086	-	-	9,086
Upper West	Sissala West	71,939	2	48,199	14,388	7,194	2,158	-	9,352
Upper West	Wa East	103,079	2	80,402	17,523	5,154	-	-	5,154
Upper West	Wa Municipal	226,173	2	158,321	45,235	18,094	4,523	-	22,617
Upper West	Wa West	109,278	3	62,288	19,670	16,392	10,928	-	27,320
Volta	Volta	1,761,123	2	1,268,009	405,058	88,056	-	-	88,056
Western North	Western North	978,298	1	821,770	156,528	-	-	-	-
Western	Western	2,288,102	1	1,853,363	388,977	45,762	-	-	45,762
TOTAL		**34,378,759**		**27,884,956**	**4,932,580**	**1,489,038**	**72,185**	**-**	**1,561,223**
PERCENTAGE (%)		**100.0**		**81.1**	**14.3**	**4.3**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**4.5**

APPENDIX 2: Estimated Population for the various FNS Phases in the Sixty-Six (66) Analysed Regions/Districts for the Projected Situation

Region	District	Total population	PROJECTED SITUATION						
			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	610,894	1	543,696	61,089	6,109	-	-	6,109
Ashanti	Ashanti	5,819,707	1	5,121,342	523,774	174,591	-	-	174,591
Bono East	Bono East	1,375,328	1	1,196,535	137,533	41,260	-	-	41,260
Bono	Bono	1,372,986	2	1,070,929	205,948	96,109	-	-	96,109
Central	Central	3,237,844	1	2,784,546	388,541	64,757	-	-	64,757
Eastern	Eastern	3,093,705	1	2,660,586	340,308	92,811	-	-	92,811
Greater Accra	Greater Accra	6,286,269	1	5,469,054	691,490	125,725	-	-	125,725
North East	Bunkpurugu Nakpanduri	96,315	3	42,379	28,895	19,263	5,779	-	25,042
North East	Chereponi	101,917	3	45,863	33,633	19,364	3,058	-	22,422
North East	East Mamprusi	219,789	3	94,509	76,926	39,562	8,792	-	48,354
North East	Mamprugu Moagduri	80,371	2	58,671	16,074	5,626	-	-	5,626
North East	West Mamprusi Municipal	205,475	1	168,490	26,712	10,274	-	-	10,274
Northern	Gushegu	183,286	1	159,459	18,329	5,499	-	-	5,499
Northern	Karaga	135,978	3	62,550	40,793	29,915	2,720	-	32,635
Northern	Kpandai	150,249	1	126,209	19,532	4,507	-	-	4,507
Northern	Kumbungu	131,646	1	107,950	17,114	6,582	-	-	6,582
Northern	Mion	113,008	1	92,667	14,691	5,650	-	-	5,650
Northern	Nanton	60,435	1	49,557	9,670	1,209	-	-	1,209
Northern	Nanumba North	224,612	2	116,798	71,876	35,938	-	-	35,938
Northern	Nanumba South	126,632	2	79,778	31,658	15,196	-	-	15,196
Northern	Saboba	113,905	3	47,840	39,867	21,642	4,556	-	26,198
Northern	Sagnerigu	406,786	1	329,497	56,950	20,339	-	-	20,339
Northern	Savelugu	146,290	2	95,089	36,573	14,629	-	-	14,629
Northern	Tamale Metropolitan	446,109	1	365,809	71,377	8,922	-	-	8,922
Northern	Tatale Sanguli	89,051	2	66,788	17,810	4,453	-	-	4,453
Northern	Tolon	140,579	1	115,275	21,087	4,217	-	-	4,217
Northern	Yendi Municipal	183,829	1	148,901	29,413	5,515	-	-	5,515
Northern	Zabzugu	98,620	3	36,489	39,448	19,724	2,959	-	22,683
North East	Yunyoo-Nasuan	66,497	3	31,254	19,949	13,299	1,995	-	15,294
Oti	Oti	810,654	1	656,630	105,385	48,639	-	-	48,639
Savannah	Bole	134,515	2	79,364	40,355	14,797	-	-	14,797
Savannah	Central Gonja	165,835	1	135,985	24,875	4,975	-	-	4,975
Savannah	East Gonja Municipal	136,786	1	119,004	13,679	4,104	-	-	4,104
Savannah	North East Gonja	45,772	3	21,971	11,443	9,154	3,204	-	12,358
Savannah	North Gonja	71,373	2	44,965	16,416	9,992	-	-	9,992
Savannah	Sawla-Tuna-Kalba	130,874	2	85,068	37,953	7,852	-	-	7,852
Savannah	West Gonja	73,704	2	50,856	17,689	5,159	-	-	5,159
Upper East	Bawku Municipal	132,891	2	78,406	37,209	17,276	-	-	17,276
Upper East	Bawku West	160,403	2	123,510	32,081	4,812	-	-	4,812
Upper East	Binduri	85,302	2	53,740	22,179	9,383	-	-	9,383
Upper East	Bolga East	43,190	2	27,642	10,798	4,751	-	-	4,751
Upper East	Bolgatanga Municipal	158,534	2	93,535	42,804	17,439	4,756	-	22,195
Upper East	Bongo	129,524	3	50,514	42,743	32,381	3,886	-	36,267
Upper East	Builsa North	62,932	2	38,389	16,992	6,293	1,259	-	7,552
Upper East	Builsa South	40,688	3	15,055	12,206	9,765	3,662	-	13,427
Upper East	Garu	79,845	1	71,861	7,186	798	-	-	798
Upper East	Kasena Nankana East	111,129	2	70,011	23,337	14,447	3,334	-	17,781
Upper East	Kasena Nankana West	100,938	2	46,431	35,328	15,141	4,038	-	19,178
Upper East	Nabdam	59,003	3	25,371	17,701	11,801	4,130	-	15,931
Upper East	Pusiga	89,589	3	35,836	22,397	20,605	10,751	-	31,356
Upper East	Talensi	96,807	1	80,350	14,521	1,936	-	-	1,936
Upper East	Tempane	96,775	2	70,646	17,420	8,710	-	-	8,710
Upper West	Daffiama Bussie Issa	43,678	1	40,621	3,057	-	-	-	-
Upper West	Jirapa	102,878	1	86,418	12,345	4,115	-	-	4,115
Upper West	Lambussie-Karni	57,614	1	47,243	6,914	3,457	-	-	3,457
Upper West	Lawra	65,858	2	38,856	17,782	9,220	-	-	9,220
Upper West	Nadowli-Kaleo	86,849	2	60,794	19,107	6,948	-	-	6,948
Upper West	Nandom	57,851	2	32,397	17,355	8,099	-	-	8,099
Upper West	Sissala East	90,864	2	61,788	18,173	10,904	-	-	10,904
Upper West	Sissala West	71,939	2	45,322	15,107	7,913	3,597	-	11,510
Upper West	Wa East	103,079	2	81,432	17,523	4,123	-	-	4,123
Upper West	Wa Municipal	226,173	2	142,489	54,282	22,617	6,785	-	29,402
Upper West	Wa West	109,278	3	63,381	21,856	15,299	8,742	-	24,041
Volta	Volta	1,761,123	2	1,179,952	475,503	105,667	-	-	105,667
Western North	Western North	978,298	1	811,987	166,311	-	-	-	-
Western	Western	2,288,102	1	1,922,006	343,215	22,881	-	-	22,881
TOTAL		**34,378,759**		**27,978,332**	**4,898,284**	**1,414,143**	**88,000**	**-**	**1,502,143**
PERCENTAGE (%)		**100.0**		**81.4**	**14.2**	**4.1**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**4.4**