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FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION MONITORING SYSTEM GHANA

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1.0 Introduction

The Government, through the Statistics, Research, and Information Directorate (SRID) of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA), 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 United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), to strengthen the capacity of the two government institutions 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. This has since been carried out to produce series of quarterly bulletins and shared with key stakeholders across the globe.

As the twelve-month project officially ended in June 2021, MoFA-SRID and the GHS have further leveraged on the results of the 2020 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA), to expand the coverage of the Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS) to cover sixty (60) identified food insecure districts. This up-scaling initiative facilitated the need to expand the scope of the FSNMS questionnaire to capture additional indicators for the quarterly bulletin.

The FSNMS plays an important role in identifying, analyzing, and addressing the conditions that give rise to food insecurity and undernourishment. Further, the system provides the necessary information to decision makers for building sound policies that will alleviate the conditions of food insecure districts to recover from their canker.

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FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION MONITORING SYSTEM (FSNMS)

Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS) is defined as a system that tracks and reports household vulnerability to food insecurity and nutrition. FSNMS flags a deteriorating or improving food security and nutrition situation. It does not necessarily explain why changes in food security are occurring – it simply indicates that something is happening.

The objectives of the FSNMS are to:

- I. monitor and analyze trends of food availability, access and utilization;
- II. identify and monitor risks and opportunities for household food security;
- III. collect and analyze key nutrition indicators for trend analysis; and
- IV. provide timely and relevant information for decision-making.

In Ghana, FSNMS was established to generate food security and nutrition data to assess the impact of COVID-19 on the food and nutrition situation for programmatic decision making.

Sources of data:

- Food security and prices: Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MFA/SRID) household survey and price monitoring from 60 selected districts across all 16 regions in the country
- Nutrition data: Ghana Health Service's District Health Information Management System (DHIMS). The data was drawn from 50 selected districts across all 16 regions in the country.

2.0 Summary and Highlights

2.1 Key Food Security Highlights

The Second Quarter of the year (April – June) marks the end of the lean season and as such, there was a limited supply of food in most markets and prices are generally high.

As reported in Q1, 2022, all markets monitored recorded significant price increment during the period under review as compared to Q2, 2021) for maize. The average price per 1 kilogram of maize at Goaso in the Ahafo region, a major maize market increased by about 114 percent in Q2, 2022 compared to the same period last year. The lowest price change (28.53%) was recorded in Kumasi.

With the exception of Kumasi, Bolgatanga and Tamale where the price of imported perfumed rice witnessed some decline, all the other markets observed increases ranging from about two percent in Wa to as high as 74.81 percent in Koforidua.

Local perfumed rice also showed increases in all markets (except in Kumasi where the price remained unchanged) in Q2, 2022 compared to same period last year.

Like the cereals, plantain also recorded price hikes in most markets monitored. The price hike in plantain was most significant in Agbogbloshie, recording a change of 186.75 percent. The price of plantain, however, dipped significantly in some markets Ejura (50.49%), Bolgatanga (13.11%), Wa (22.51%) and Koforidua (20.22%). The average price of cassava trended downwards in six (6) of the markets under observation.

During the period under review, household food consumption patterns remained largely acceptable. Out of the 3,089 households surveyed, 1,885 (representing 61.02%) were food secure, i.e., within the acceptable food consumption group, while 587 (19.00%) and 617 (19.97%) were moderately food insecure (borderline) and severely food insecure (poor), respectively.

About 14.3% of the households interviewed indicated that they adopted some coping strategies to deal with lack of food or money to buy food during the quarter and these were mostly households within poor and borderline food consumption groups. These strategies included relying on less preferred or less expensive foods, borrowing from relatives and friends, limiting or reducing the portion or size of meals, restricting consumption of adults for the benefit of children and reducing the number of meals eaten in a day.

Access to health centres (hospitals, clinics, pharmacies and other health facilities) was a problem for about 14.0% of households. The main reasons cited were lack of money, the distance to the health facility and fear of contracting COVID-19.

2.2 Key Nutrition Highlights

- More children (572,007) aged 6-59 months were reached with Vitamin A supplements in the first semester of 2022 compared to same period in 2021 (519,675).
- Less children received Growth Monitoring and Promotion services in Q2 of 2022 compared to same period in 2021.
- Less children were under-weight in Q2 of 2022 compared to same period in 2021.
- More children born alive are put on to the breast within an hour of birth in Q2 of 2022 (90.0%) as compared to 2021 (87.5%).
- In the second quarter of 2022, acute malnutrition rate was 5.5% with 3.8% moderately malnourished and 1.7% severely malnourished.

MAJOR FINDINGS:

3.0 Environmental, Economic and Governance Issues

3.1 Environmental Conditions

3.1.1 Rainfall:

The total rainfall recorded in April, May and June 2022 were 125.43 mm, 147.12 mm and 215.28 mm, respectively. All the months recorded higher rainfall as compared to the second quarter of 2021 (42.58%) and twenty-year average (14.72%) (see Table 1).

Table 1: Change in total rainfall (mm) 2022 vs 2021 and 20-year average

Month	2021	2022	20-YR AVG	% Change (2022 vs 2021)	% Change (2022 vs 20-YR AVG)
April	73.24	125.43	110.29	71.27%	13.73%
May	108.69	147.12	140.27	35.36%	4.88%
June	160.22	215.28	174.69	34.37%	23.24%
Total Rainfall	342.14	487.83	425.24	42.58%	14.72%
Average Rainfall	114.05	162.61	141.75	42.58%	14.72%

Source: GMET, 2022

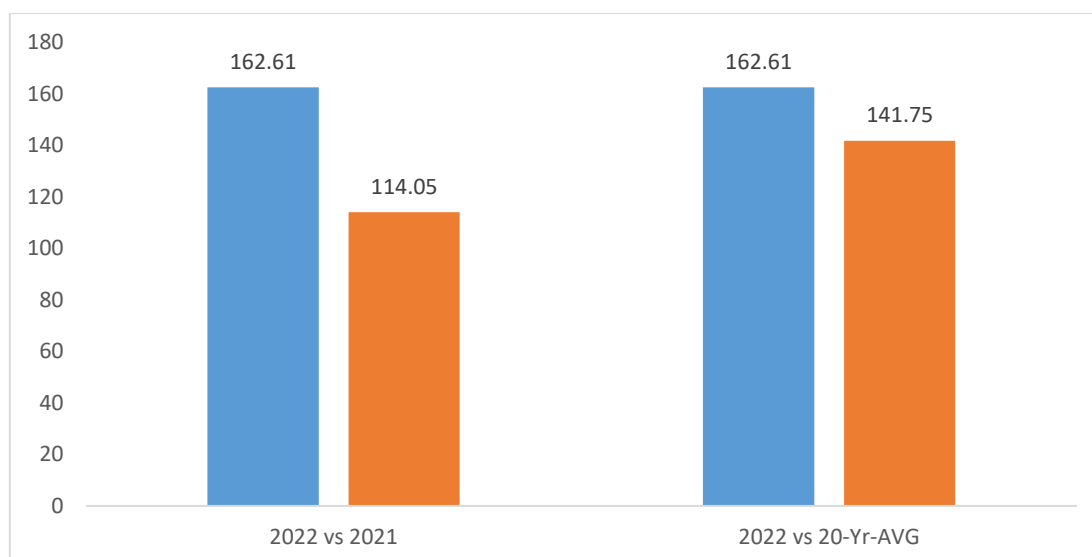


Figure 1: Comparison of total rainfall (mm) in Q2, 2022 vs 2021 and 20-year average

Source: GMET, 2022

3.1.2 Pasture Development

The weather condition was generally favourable for crop and pasture production. As seen from Figure 1, rainfall was sufficient to maintain average pasture production for livestock.

3.1.3 Hazard Situation

The quarter was characterised by occasional hours of heavy rainfall which triggered flooding in many parts of the country. Some homes and shops in Accra and other major cities were submerged by flood leaving several vehicles and commuters stranded. Similar scenes of flooding were reported in the Central region particularly Cape Coast, Moree, Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese and Adweso Estate in the Eastern region.

3.2 Macro-economic Situation

Data on Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth for Q2 2022 was not available at the time of publishing this edition. The GDP growth rate for the first quarter of 2022 was 3.7 percent while that of Q1 2021 was 5.3 percent representing a 1.6 percentage change. Comparing Q1 of 2022 to Q4, 2021, there was a 3.9 percentage change reduction in GDP.

The Agricultural sector recorded the highest growth in the first quarter of 2022 (5.6%), followed by Services and Industry sectors with a growth of 3.7 and 1.3 percent respectively.

The average year-on-year (y-o-y) inflation increased from 7.9 percent in Q2, 2021 to 27.0 percent in Q2, 2022. This represents a year-on-year inflation of 19.1 percent increase. (refer to Figure 2).

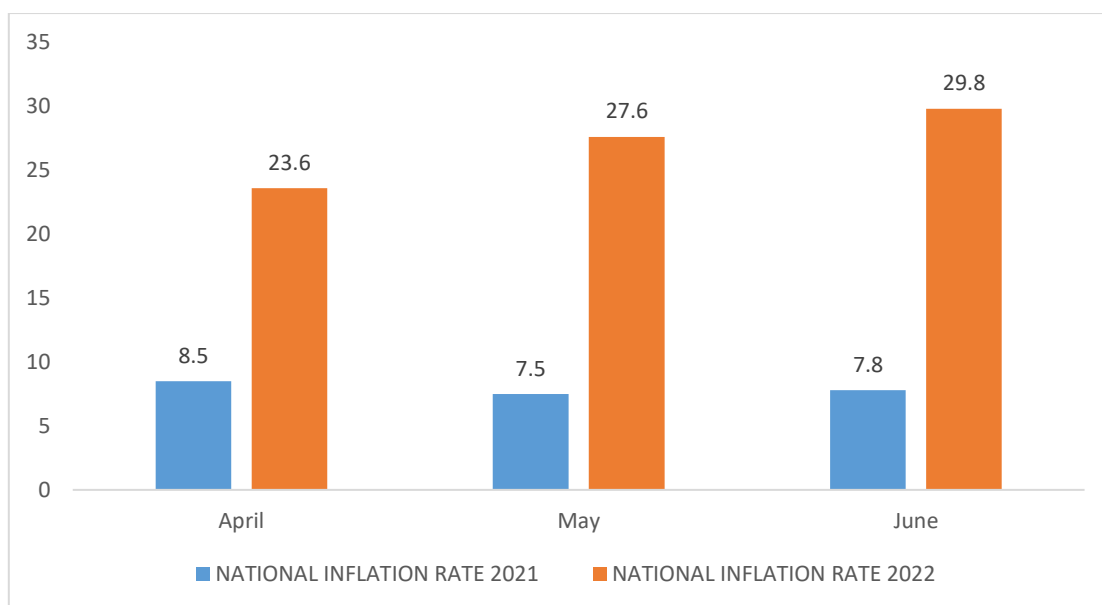


Figure 2: Comparison of National Inflation rates (April to June) 2021 vs 2022

Source: GSS, JULY 2022.

On the average, food inflation increased by a 2.13 percentage point over the national inflation in Q2, 2022 as shown in Figure 3.

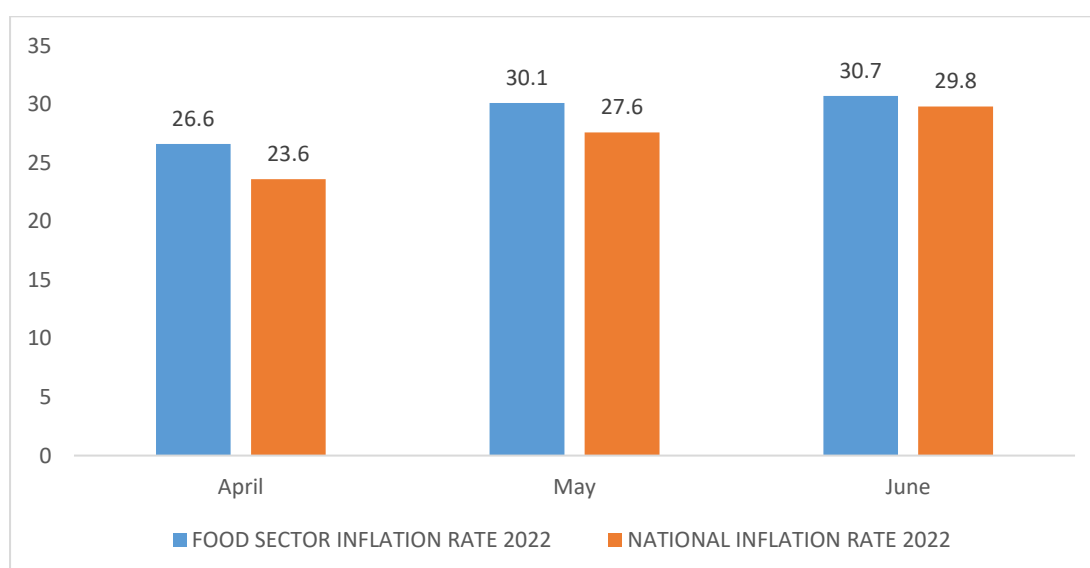


Figure 3: Comparison of food sector inflation to national inflation (April to June 2022)

Source: GSS, July 2022.

3.3 Governance

Before the Russia-Ukraine war, West Africa was seeing an economic recovery from impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. As being experienced globally, Ghana is facing growing adverse impacts from the war, resulting in a spike of food prices and disruptions in markets for cereals and other commodities such as fertilizer and fuel. This hurdle has been based on the account that Russia and Ukraine contribute a major share of the world's cereal exports, particularly wheat and maize.

4.0 Food Availability

Although the country experienced a bumper harvest during the 2021/2022 cropping season, there was a limited supply of food in most markets during the period under review (April to June). Some reasons attributed to the limited supply of food include, the influx of aggregators from neighboring countries and the poor nature of some feeder roads to the major markets.

4.1 Production Estimates (Provisional) for the 2021/2022 cropping season

Provisional figures from the 2021/2022 cropping season indicate a 15.7 percentage increase in cereal production compared to 2020/2021 figures as shown in Table 2. Similarly, the production of starchy staples and legumes increased by 8.4 percent and 10.7 percent respectively as indicated in Tables 3 and 4. This is because of the favorable weather experienced in the northern sector and other parts of the south during the planting seasons.

Table 2: Provisional Estimates 2021/2022 vs 2020/2021 - Cereal

Source: SRID/MoFA, 2022

Cereal	Production		% Change
	2021/2022 (Provisional)	2020/2021	
Maize	3,584,501	3,031,691	18.23
Rice (paddy)	1,072,682	986,905	8.69
Millet	264,897	223,223	18.67
Sorghum	387,035	345,421	12.05
Total	5,309,115	4,587,240	15.74

Table 3: Provisional Estimates 2021/2022 vs 2020/2021 - STARCHY STAPLES

Source: SRID/MoFA, 2022

Starchy Staple	Production		% Change
	2021/2022 (Provisional)	2020/2021	
Cassava	24,713,165	22,964,205	7.62
Yam	9,482,716	8,800,822	7.75
Cocoyam	2,194,866	2,163,724	1.44
Plantain	6,248,608	5,413,987	15.42
Total	42,639,355	39,342,738	8.38

Table 4: Provisional Estimates 2021/2022 vs 2020/2021 - Legume

Source: SRID/MoFA, 2022

Legume	Production		% Change
	2021/2022 (Provisional)	2020/2021	
Groundnut	478,590	422,262	13.34
Cowpea	282,699	263,269	7.38
Soyabean	221,429	202,243	9.49
Total	982,718	887,774	10.69

4.2 Distribution of Inputs

The key policy direction towards achieving food self-sufficiency is anchored in the fertilizer and seed subsidy initiative under the government's Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) programme, which started in 2017. This increased the number of beneficiary farmers from 202,000 to 1,736,510 in 2020. However, the figure dropped to 1,651,650 in 2021.

Reports from the PFJ secretariat so far indicates that 39,155 (Mt) of certified seeds and 305,600 (Mt) of fertilizers have been distributed to farmers for the 2022 cropping season. This support to farmers has resulted in an improvement to the food security system, reduced rural poverty and as well created jobs within the agricultural value chain.

Table 5: Distribution of subsidized agro inputs to farmers (2017-2022)

Type of Input	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Quantities of Certified Seeds Distributed (Mt)	4,400	6,822	18,333	29,211	34,291	39,155
Quantities of Fertilizer Distributed (Mt)	291,021	247,094	331,349	423,473	239,096	305,600
Number of Beneficiary Farmers	202,000	677,000	1,183,313	1,736,510	1,651,650	

Source: DCS, MoFA 2022, PFJ Secretariat

5.0 Food Access

5.1 Functioning of Markets

Generally, prices of major staples were higher in Q2 2022 compared to Q2 2021. Agbogloboshie and Sefwi Wiawso recorded increases in price for all five (5) commodities under consideration with the highest price change occurring in Agbogloboshie. The commodities that recorded the highest price change include cassava, plantain and local perfumed rice.

All markets recorded significant price increment during the period under review as compared to same period, 2021 for maize. The average price per kg of maize in Goaso increased by about 114 percent in Q2 2022 compared to the price reported same period last year. The lowest price change (28.53%) was recorded in Kumasi.

With the exception of Kumasi (16.17%), Bolgatanga (7.78%) and Tamale (15.12%) where the price of imported perfumed rice declined, all the other markets observed an increase in the price of the commodity. The price increases range from a low of 2.41 percent in Wa to a high of 74.81 percent in Koforidua.

The average price of local perfumed rice, for Q2 2022 compared to same period last year, showed an increase in all the markets under consideration except in Kumasi where the price remained unchanged. Tamale recorded the highest price change (107.11%) and this could be due to the high demand for local rice in the town.

During Q2 of 2022 compared to same period 2021, the price of plantain in most of the markets showed an upward trend. The price hike was most significant in Agbogloboshie, recording a change of 186.75 percent. Prices, however dipped significantly in Ejura (50.49%), Bolgatanga (13.11%), Wa (22.51%) and Koforidua (20.22%).

The average price of cassava showed a downward trend in six (6) of the markets under observation. The rest of the markets saw a surge in the price of cassava during the period under review. The price surge observed in most of the markets was largely marginal to significant. Goaso witnessed the least change (2.7%), with Agbogloboshie recording the most significant (146.23%). This may be as a result of high cost of fuel which has resulted in high transport charges from production centres to the urban markets.

5.2 Food Consumption

The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a measure of dietary diversity, food frequency and the relative nutritional importance of the food consumed. A high FCS increases the probability that a household's food intake is adequate. The FCS is a good proxy for the current food security status and is highly correlated with other food security proxy indicators, including coping strategies and income.

During the period under review, Q2 2022, household food consumption patterns remained largely acceptable. Out of the 3,089 households surveyed, 1,885 (representing 61.02%) were food secure, i.e., within the acceptable food consumption group, while 587 (19.00%) and 617 (19.97%) were moderately food insecure (borderline) and severely food insecure (poor), respectively.

The survey further revealed that severely food insecure households were mostly from the Upper East, Upper West, North East and Savana regions. These regions together contributed to 60.07 percent of the total households who are classified under the severely food insecure households. Moderately food insecure households mostly came from the Northern, North East, Upper East and Upper West regions. They contributed to 72.9 percent to household classified under moderately food Insecure households. All (100%) households that were severely food insecure were male-headed households.

FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE METHODOLOGY

The Household Food Consumption Score (FCS) is associated with household food access and is therefore used as a proxy for household food security. The FCS is designed to reflect the quantity and quality of people's diets.

The FCS is used to classify households into three groups: poor, borderline or acceptable food consumption. These food consumption groups aggregate households with similar dietary patterns – in terms of frequency of consumption and diversity – and access to food.

Poor food consumption/Severely food insecure:

Households that are not consuming staples and vegetables every day and never or very seldom consume protein-rich food such as meat and dairy.

Borderline food consumption/Moderately food insecure: Households that are consuming staples and vegetables every day, accompanied by oil and pulses a few times a week.

Acceptable food consumption/Food secure: Households that are consuming staples and vegetables every day, frequently accompanied by oil and pulses, and occasionally meat, fish and dairy.

Determining the household's food consumption status are based on the following thresholds:
0-21: Poor; 21.5-35: Borderline; >35: Acceptable

Source: WFP VAM

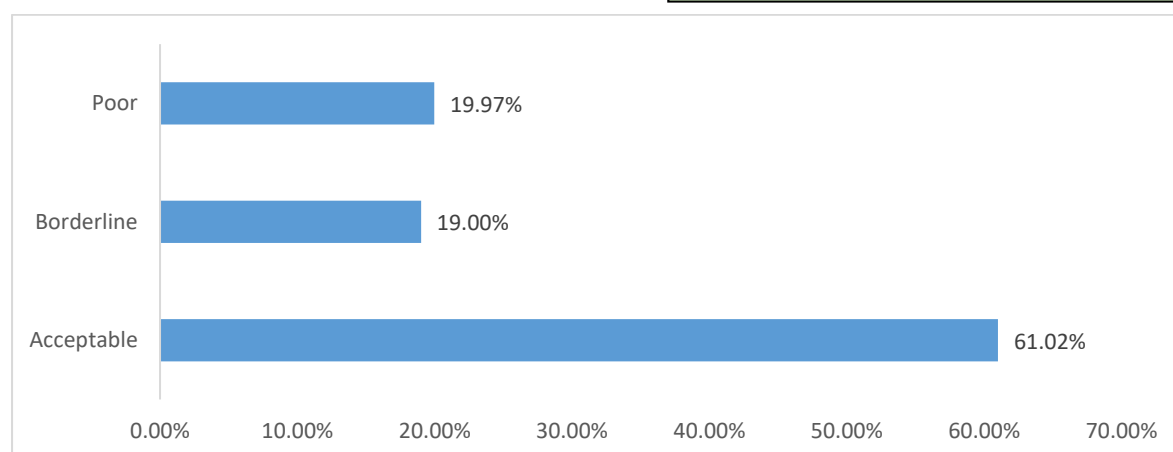


Figure 4: Percentage of households in the various Food Consumption Groups (FCG)

5.3 Source of Food

Purchasing of food from the market with cash, subsistence production and credit of food from the market remained the three main sources of food for the majority of the households interviewed. About 33.14

percent of the households indicated that they purchased their cereals/tubers from the market with cash, while 65.53 percent depended on their own production (Table 4). The study further revealed that households mainly got their sugar (94.55%), milk (89.47%), legumes (57.24%), fruits (65.82%) and vegetables (69.29%) from the market with cash.

Table 6: Respondents' major sources of food during the period

	market (purchase with cash) %	Own production %	market (purchase on credit) %	Gifts from family/friends %	Others %
Cereals/Tubers (Starch)	33.14	65.53	0.71	0.19	0.42
Legumes/Nuts	57.24	40.03	1.29	0.43	1.01
Milk/other dairy products	89.47	6.60	1.78	1.56	0.59
Meat/fish/eggs	80.48	14.33	1.87	0.72	2.59
Vegetables	69.29	25.50	0.82	0.34	4.04
Fruits	65.82	21.20	1.65	1.84	9.49
Oils	81.18	15.68	1.75	0.79	0.61
Sugar	94.55	2.19	1.63	0.86	0.77

5.4 Household Head's Main Occupation

The survey showed that the main occupation of the household heads was farming (83.82%), followed by professional/technical/managerial (5.70%) and skilled manual workers (4.01%) (Figure 5).

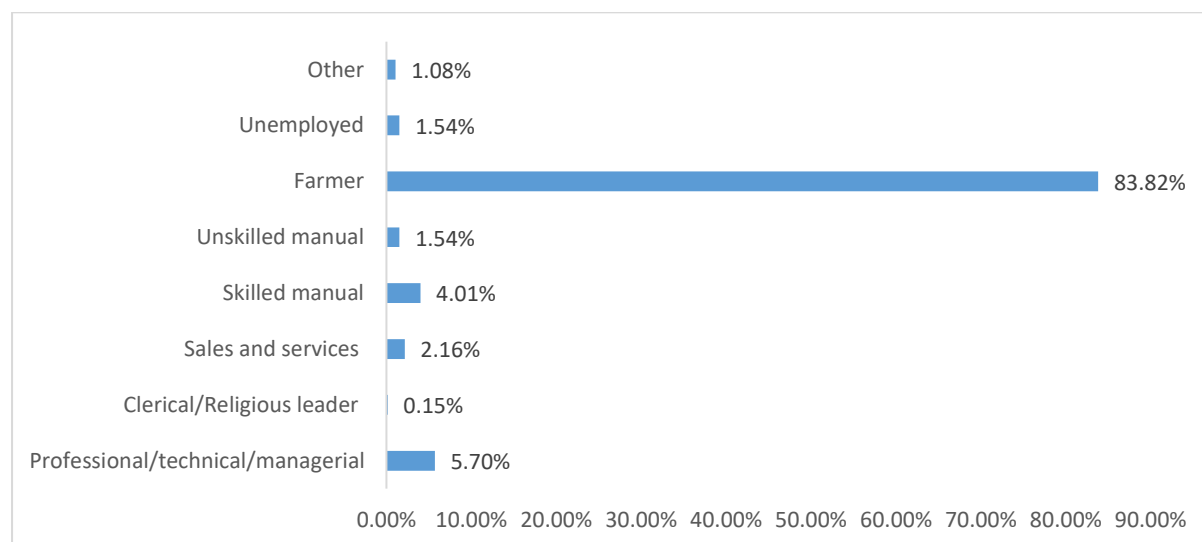


Figure 5: Households main occupation

5.5 Coping Strategies

Out of the total number of 3,089 households that responded to the survey, 85.7 percent indicated that they did not employ any coping strategy during the quarter. On the other hand, 14.3% of the households indicated that they adopted some coping strategies to deal with lack of food or money to buy food during the quarter and these were mostly households within poor and borderline food consumption groups. These strategies included relying on less preferred or less expensive foods, borrowing from relatives

and friends, limiting or reducing the portion or size of meals, restricting consumption of adults for the benefit of children and reducing the number of meals eaten in a day.

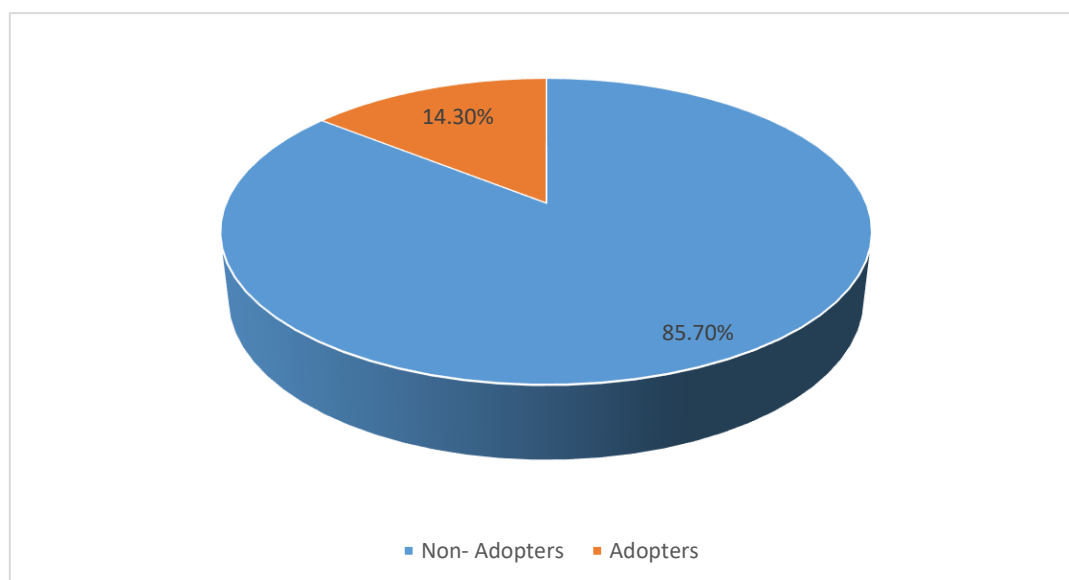


Figure 6: Adopters and non-adopters of coping strategy

5.6 Household Health Situation

Concerning the general health status of children between 0 and 59 months in households surveyed, 85.3 percent stated that none of the children in the household had experienced any form of fever in the previous 14 days.

5.6.1 Access to Health Facility

The survey showed that 14 percent of households had difficulty accessing health centers (i.e., hospitals, clinics and other health facilities such as pharmacies). This is due to the impact of COVID-19.

6.0 Nutrition

6.1 Nutritional Status of Children

Growth Monitoring and Promotion (GMP) is very critical because it offers the opportunity for early detection of growth faltering and provision of skilled counselling on optimal Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices to ensure optimal growth and development of children. As shown in Figure 7, the number of children who received GMP services in the second quarter of 2022 declined compared to same period in 2021.

The highest percentage decline (6.3%) in the number of children attending Child Welfare Clinic (CWC) was recorded in the month of June, 2022. There is the need for a follow up to ascertain the cause of the overall decline in CWC attendance in Q2 2022 to ensure that children continue to have access to essential health and nutrition services.

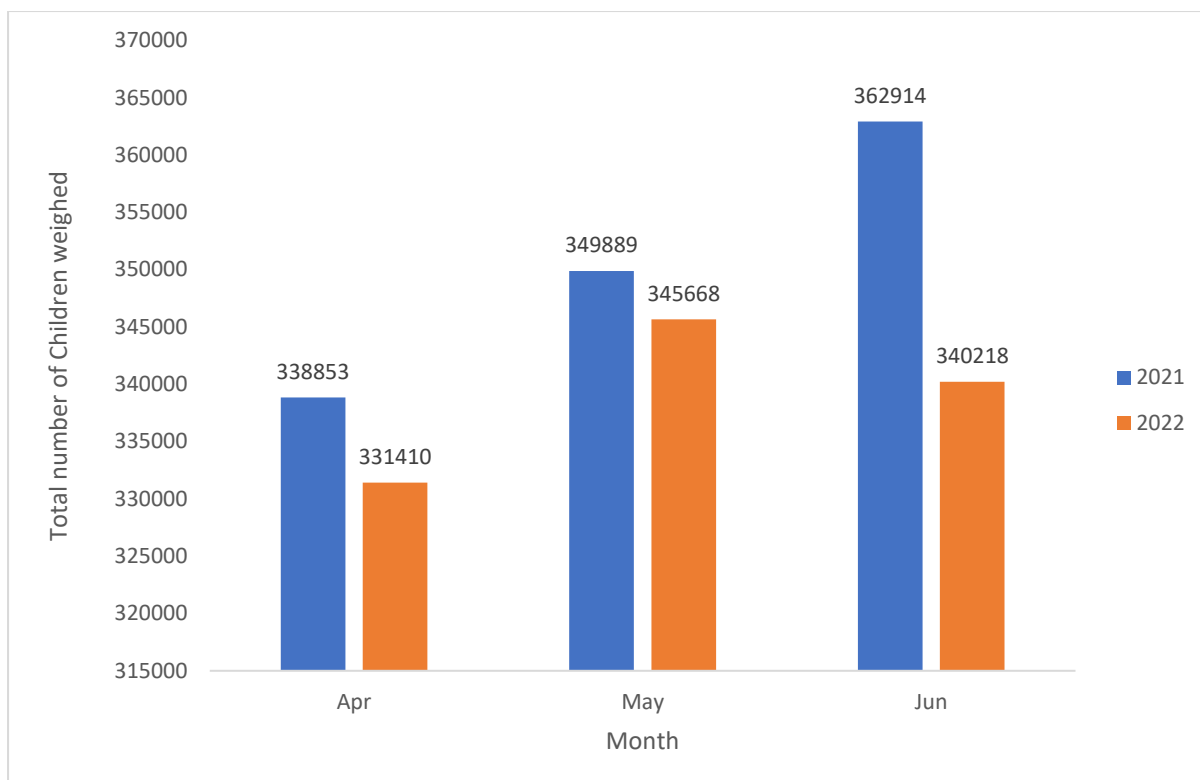


Figure 7: Total number of children weighed in second quarter of 2021 and 2022
GHS, 2022

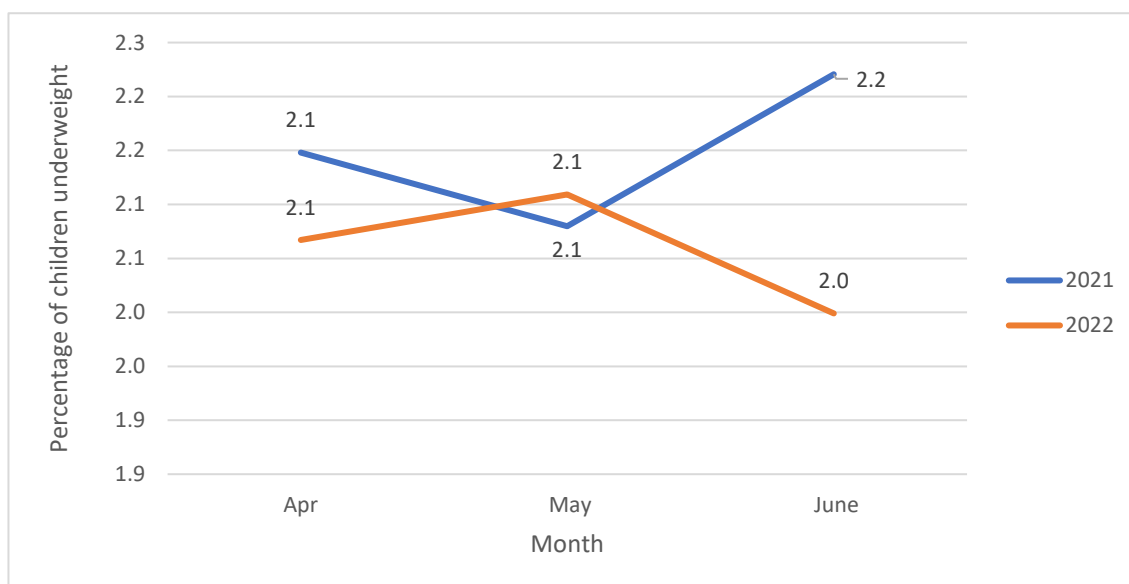


Figure 8: Percentage of children underweight (Severe and moderate) in second quarter of 2021 and 2022

6.1.1 Weight-for-Age

The weight-for-age (WFA) measurement is a common method used for assessing the nutritional status of young children (0-59 months). It is a composite indicator which reflects both chronic (stunting) and acute (wasting) malnutrition. A child with low WFA (measurement of less than -2SD) is said to be underweight (a form of malnutrition). The point prevalence of underweight in the second quarter of 2022 is slightly lower (6801 out of 340,218) than the point prevalence in same period in 2021 (8,059

out of 362,914). Figure 8 shows a decline in the percentage of underweight children in the month of June 2022 compared to same period in 2021. The decline in underweight may be because of the 6.3% decline in the number of children receiving CWC services in the month of June 2022 as shown in figure 7.

6.1.2 Early Initiation of Breastfeeding Rate

Early initiation of breastfeeding is a lifesaving intervention that has the potential to reduce neonatal mortality by 33%. As shown in figure 9, the percentage of live birth put to breast within the first hour of birth in the second quarter of 2022 has increased 90% (57,878 out of 64,317) compared to 87.5% (58,048 out of 66,310) in the same period of 2021.

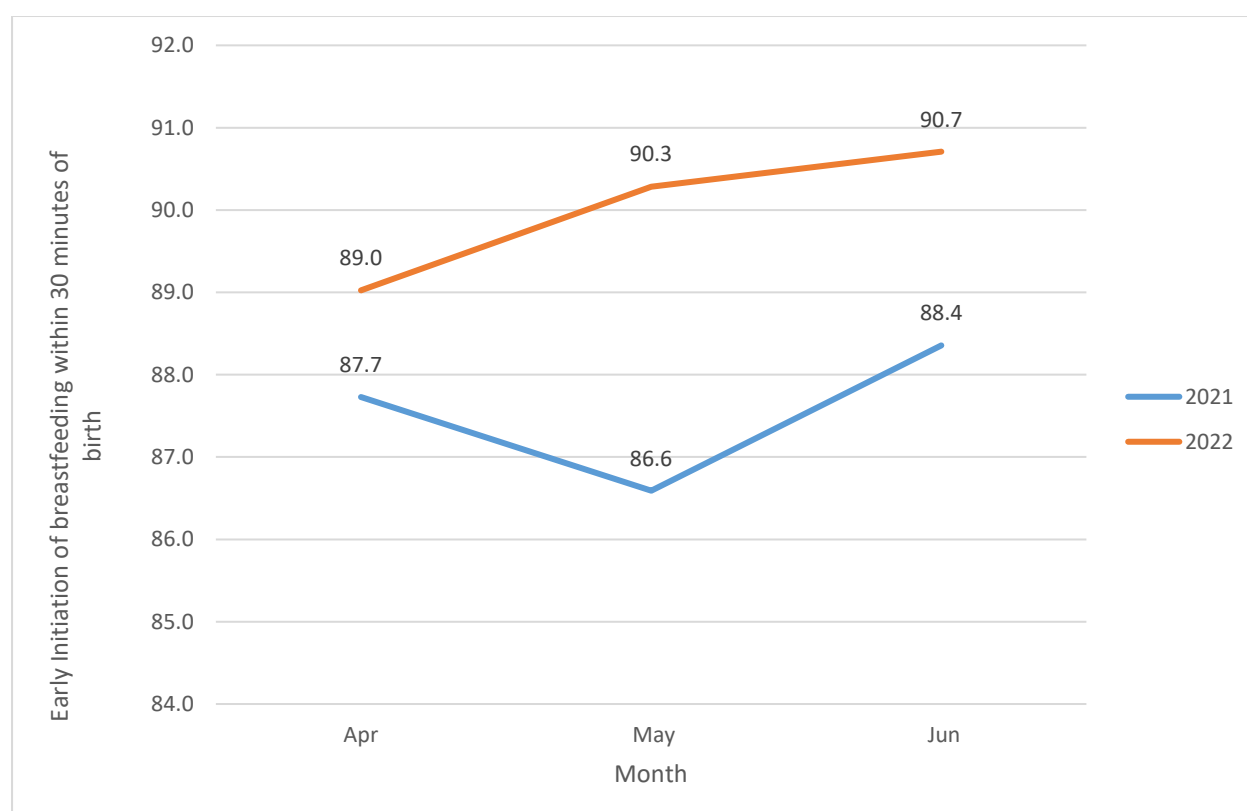


Figure 9: Percentage of Early Initiation of breastfeeding within 30 minutes of birth in second quarter of 2021 and 2022

6.1.3 Vitamin A supplementation

Vitamin A supplementation (VAS) is recognized as one of the cost- effective interventions for improving child survival in Ghana. Evidence shows that VAS can reduce all-causes of child mortality by up to 12%. All children aged 6–59 months receive vitamin A supplements twice annually through routine health system contacts. Children 6-11 months receive 100,000IU capsules while 12-59 receive the 200,000IU capsules once every 6 months. Occasionally, the Government leverage on existing platforms such as the National or sub-national immunization days, Child health promotion week and Seasonal Malaria Chemoprevention (SMC) to deliver vitamin A supplements.

Figure 10 illustrates the number of children aged 6-59 months who received vitamin A supplements in the first semester of 2022 compared to same period in 2021. For the first semester of 2022, more children (572,007) were reached with Vitamin A supplements compared to 2021 (519,675). The increase in the number of children reached in 2022 can be attributed to the integration of Vitamin A supplementation in the Seasonal Malaria Chemoprevention exercise which took place in some regions in the second quarter of 2022.

Further analysis of the data by age group as shown in figure 11, shows that majority of the children reached with vitamin A supplements in the first semester of 2021 and 2022 respectively, were within the age bracket, 12-59 months.

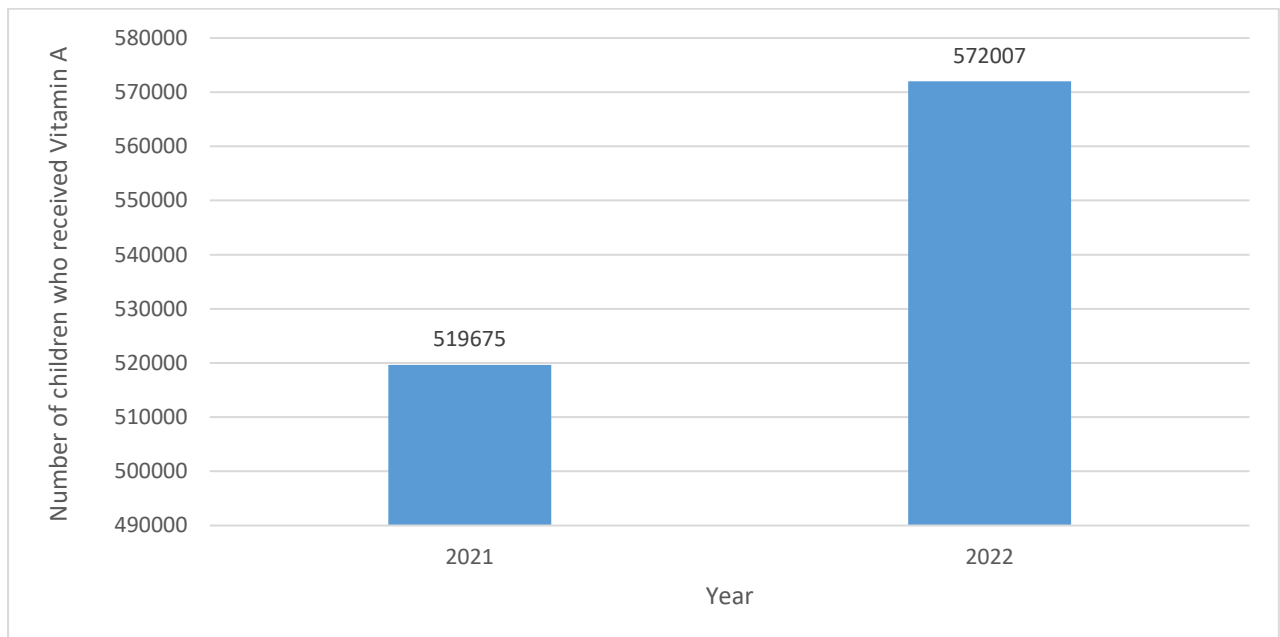


Figure 10: Comparison of 2021 and 2022 first semester Vitamin A supplementation for children 6-59 months

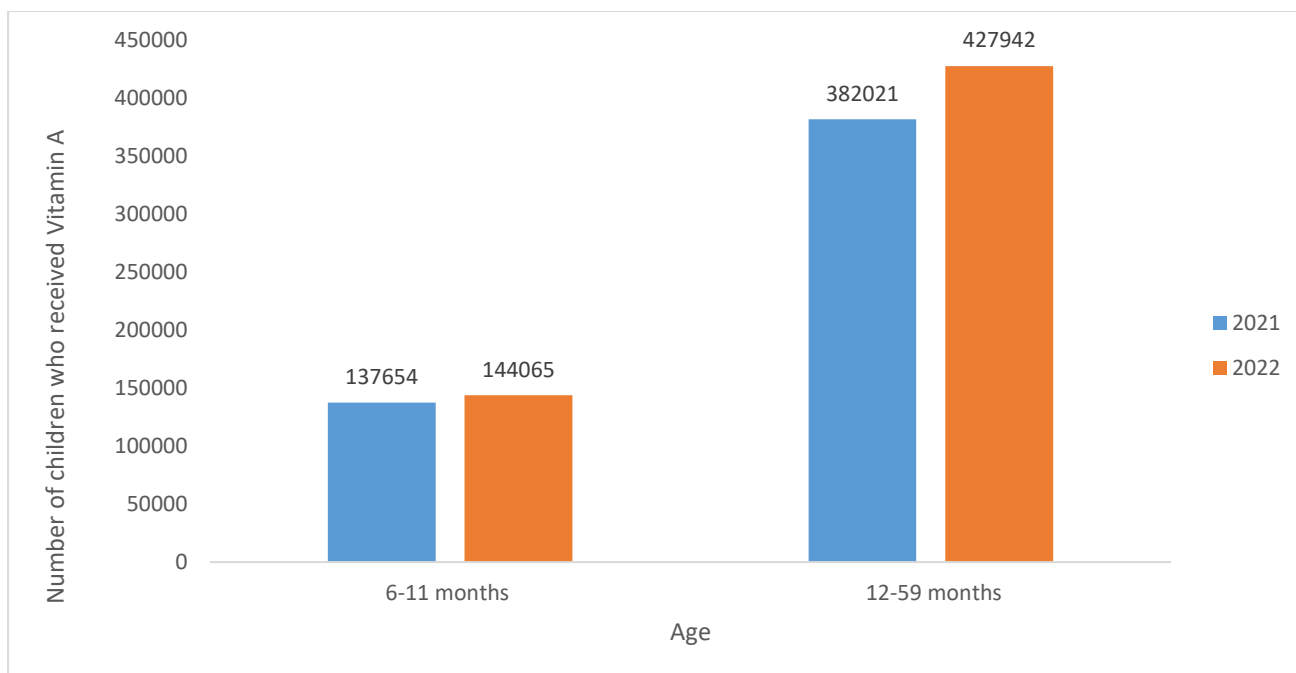


Figure 11: Comparison of 2021 and 2022 first semester Vitamin A supplementation for children by age breakdown

6.1.4 Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) Measurement

Current WHO guidelines for screening malnutrition recommend a Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) of <11.5cm to identify severe acute malnutrition (SAM), ≥ 11.5 cm & <12.5cm for moderate acute malnutrition and ≥ 12.5 cm for normal.

MUAC measurement of children 6-59months was taken in the 60 selected districts where data collection was conducted. Overall, 8,298 children had their MUAC measured, 139 (1.7%) were classified as severely malnourished and 315 (3.8%) were moderately malnourished. (Figure 12)

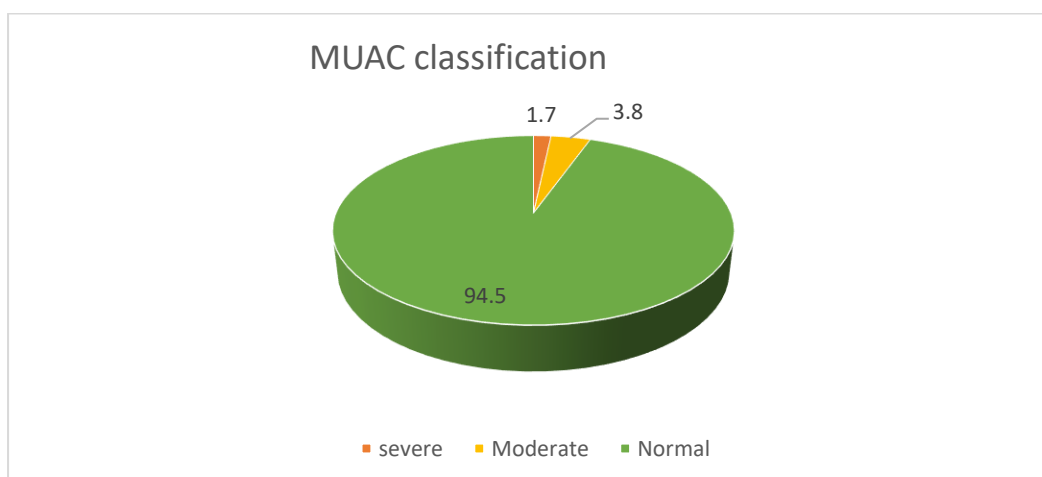


Figure 12: Classification of MUAC of children 6-59months measured in the Second Quarter of 2022

7.0 Recommendations

- i. The government, through the National Buffer Stock Company should redirect its efforts on its initial mandate of investing in stocking more grains to be released onto the market during the lean season to stabilize prices.
- ii. Individuals/households especially those in big towns should be encouraged to resort to home gardening to reduce dependence on always buying from the market.
- iii. Ghana Health Service should intensify health education on the importation of vitamin A supplements and continue to leverage on existing platforms such as the National Immunization Days (NIDs) campaigns, Measles campaigns, Child Health Promotion Week, Seasonal Malaria Chemoprevention and explore other platforms to reach all eligible children with Vitamin A supplementation.
- iv. There is the need for the Ghana Health Service to ascertain the cause of the decline in CWC attendance in the second quarter of 2022 to ensure that children continue to have access to essential health and nutrition services.
- v. Though the early initiation rate of breastfeeding is about 90%, there is the need for frontline health staff to continue supporting mothers to put their babies to breast immediately after delivery.
- vi. There is the need to conduct further analysis of the MUAC data to identify districts with high SAM rate for proper targeting.

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Annex 1

Markets	Staple Food Commodities	2022 Average Prices				2021 Average Prices				Average price change (%) (2022 vrs 2021)				Average price change (2022 vrs 2021)		
		April	May	June	Average Q2	April	May	June	Average Q2	April	May	June	Q2 2022 vs Q2, 2021	April	May	June
Accra/Agbogbloshie	Maize (White)	5.32	6.08	6.08	5.82	2.92	3.17	3.75	3.28	81.90	91.57	62.05	77.46	↑	↑	↑
Kumasi	Maize (White)	4.46	4.73	5.27	4.82	3.00	3.97	4.29	3.75	48.64	19.30	22.97	28.52	↑	↑	↑
Techiman	Maize (White)	3.54	3.80	3.83	3.72	2.39	2.60	2.87	2.62	48.22	46.39	33.79	42.35	↑	↑	↑
Sefwi Wiaso	Maize (White)	5.80	5.91	6.08	5.93	3.30	3.40	3.50	3.40	75.76	73.86	73.81	74.46	↑	↑	↑
Goaso	Maize (White)	4.69	4.80	4.90	4.80	2.00	2.30	2.40	2.23	134.55	108.70	104.17	114.79	↑	↑	↑
Nkwanta	Maize (White)	3.40	3.42	3.78	3.53	2.66	2.41	2.26	2.44	28.04	41.55	67.13	44.55	↑	↑	↑
Ejura	Maize (White)	3.88	3.90	3.95	3.91	1.95	3.46	3.50	2.97	99.32	12.57	12.86	31.63	↑	↑	↑
Bolgatanga	Maize (White)	3.48	3.66	3.66	3.60	2.02	2.37	2.50	2.30	71.81	54.12	46.36	56.50	↑	↑	↑
Sunyani	Maize (White)	5.02	4.73	4.73	4.83	2.50	3.45	3.57	3.17	100.86	37.27	32.52	52.19	↑	↑	↑
Wa	Maize (White)	3.85	4.77	4.18	4.27	2.20	2.40	2.75	2.45	75.00	98.71	51.87	74.09	↑	↑	↑
Koforidua	Maize (White)	3.48	4.35	4.20	4.01	1.74	2.23	2.72	2.23	100.00	95.12	54.67	79.95	↑	↑	↑
Cape Coast	Maize (White)	5.12	5.88	5.88	5.63	3.04	3.24	3.62	3.30	68.26	81.25	62.63	70.46	↑	↑	↑
Tamale	Maize (White)	3.11	3.42	3.42	3.32	2.01	2.42	2.67	2.37	54.24	41.39	28.33	40.13	↑	↑	↑
Ho	Maize (White)	3.80	4.00	4.33	4.04	2.23	2.92	3.91	3.02	70.57	36.84	10.76	33.90	↑	↑	↑
Takoradi	Maize (White)	4.82	6.60	7.46	6.29	2.61	3.25	4.49	3.45	84.36	102.96	66.11	82.29	↑	↑	↑

Markets	Staple Food Comm	2022 Average Prices				2021 Average Prices				Average price change (%) (2022 vrs 2021)				Average price change (2022 vrs 2021)		
		April	May	June	Average C	April	May	June	Average	April	May	June	Q2 2022 vs	April	May	June
Accra/Agbogbloshie	Cassava	4.77	5.37	6.72	5.62	2.15	2.15	2.55	2.28	122.22	149.66	163.56	146.23	↑	↑	↑
Kumasi	Cassava	3.04	3.04	3.04	3.04	2.21	2.21	2.90	2.44	37.88	37.88	4.93	24.81	↑	↑	↑
Techiman	Cassava	0.96	1.01	0.94	0.97	1.16	1.14	1.05	1.12	-17.03	-11.38	-10.99	-13.21	↓	↓	↓
Sefwi Wiaso	Cassava	5.92	5.53	5.01	5.49	3.10	3.50	3.60	3.40	90.87	57.91	39.25	61.34	↑	↑	↑
Goaso	Cassava	1.41	1.45	1.50	1.45	1.55	1.40	1.30	1.42	-8.84	3.54	15.58	2.70	↓	↑	↑
Nkwanta	Cassava	1.80	1.84	2.24	1.96	1.88	2.03	2.21	2.04	-4.35	-8.94	1.69	-3.69	↓	↓	↑
Ejura	Cassava	2.33	2.35	3.40	2.69	2.27	2.27	2.29	2.27	2.64	3.74	48.47	18.39	↑	↑	↑
Bolgatanga	Cassava	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	-3.74	-3.77	-3.69	-3.73	↓	↓	↓
Sunyani	Cassava	1.03	0.93	1.02	0.99	1.32	1.08	1.49	1.29	-21.93	-13.77	-31.50	-23.34	↓	↓	↓
Wa	Cassava	2.80	3.00	3.20	3.00	2.00	2.30	2.50	2.27	40.00	30.43	28.00	32.35	↑	↑	↑
Koforidua	Cassava	1.41	1.41	1.35	1.39	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.29	9.30	9.30	4.89	7.83	↑	↑	↑
Cape Coast	Cassava	1.44	1.46	1.40	1.43	1.19	1.36	1.47	1.34	20.94	7.62	-4.28	7.23	↑	↑	↓
Tamale	Cassava	2.83	2.83	2.60	2.75	2.83	2.83	2.83	2.83	0.00	0.00	-8.21	-2.74	→	→	↓
Ho	Cassava	1.37	1.38	1.39	1.38	1.52	1.56	1.55	1.55	-10.39	-11.71	-10.13	-10.75	↓	↓	↓

		2022 Average Prices				2021 Average Prices				Average price change (%) (2022 vrs 2021)				Average price change (2022 vrs 2021)		
Markets	Staple Food Comm	April	May	June	Average	April	May	June	Average	April	May	June	Q2 2022 vs	April	May	June
Accra/Agbogbloshie	Plantain (Apem)	7.03	7.73	10.96	8.57	2.36	2.91	3.69	2.99	197.88	165.29	196.58	186.75	↑	↑	↑
Kumasi	Plantain (Apem)	6.97	9.39	10.53	8.96	3.10	5.23	5.83	4.72	125.20	79.68	80.52	89.98	↑	↑	↑
Techiman	Plantain (Apem)	4.85	7.10	8.73	6.89	3.01	4.78	6.66	4.82	60.91	48.57	31.18	43.13	↑	↑	↑
Sefwi Wiaso	Plantain (Apem)	7.33	8.56	7.78	7.89	4.85	5.00	6.01	5.29	51.16	71.11	29.41	49.21	↑	↑	↑
Goaso	Plantain (Apem)	5.17	5.20	5.40	5.26	2.90	2.92	2.31	2.71	78.47	77.86	133.77	93.96	↑	↑	↑
Nkwanta	Plantain (Apem)	2.60	2.65	3.42	2.89	1.41	1.48	1.49	1.46	84.88	78.99	129.05	97.93	↑	↑	↑
Ejura	Plantain (Apem)	4.48	4.50	4.60	4.53	8.90	9.04	9.50	9.15	-49.61	-50.22	-51.58	-50.49	↓	↓	↓
Bolgatanga	Plantain (Apem)	6.32	6.32	6.32	6.32	6.32	6.32	9.18	7.27	0.02	0.00	-31.16	-13.11	↑	→	↓
Sunyani	Plantain (Apem)	4.21	9.33	7.93	7.16	3.85	5.65	5.60	5.03	9.27	65.13	41.69	42.18	↑	↑	↑
Wa	Plantain (Apem)	5.54	5.54	5.54	5.54	6.27	6.70	8.48	7.15	-11.69	-17.32	-34.63	-22.51	↓	↓	↓
Koforidua	Plantain (Apem)	3.21	2.24	2.24	2.56	3.21	3.21	3.21	3.21	0.00	-30.34	-30.34	-20.22	→	↓	↑
Cape Coast	Plantain (Apem)	6.96	15.08	15.28	12.44	5.00	5.36	6.96	5.77	39.22	181.48	119.37	115.44	↑	↑	↑
Tamale	Plantain (Apem)	5.50	5.77	7.04	6.10	5.77	5.77	5.77	5.77	-4.81	0.00	22.01	5.73	↓	→	↓
Ho	Plantain (Apem)	7.03	8.00	11.54		3.74	6.22	5.80	5.25	88.22	28.61	98.85	68.61	↑	↑	↑
Takoradi	Plantain (Apem)	4.38	9.36	9.09	7.61	4.42	4.22	4.37	4.34	-1.07	121.92	107.70	75.33	↓	↑	↑

		2022 Average Prices				2021 Average Prices				Average price change (%) (2022 vrs 2021)				Average price change (2022 vrs 2021)		
Markets	Staple Food Commodities	April	May	June	Average Q2	April	May	June	Average Q2	April	May	June	Q2 2022 vs Q2, 2021	April	May	June
Accra/Agbogbloshie	Rice (Imported_Perfumed)	8.67	8.67	8.67	8.67	6.67	6.92	7.00	6.86	29.98	25.30	23.81	26.31	↑	↑	↑
Kumasi	Rice (Imported_Perfumed)	9.72	10.00	10.00	9.91	11.72	11.87	11.87	11.82	-17.07	-15.73	-15.73	-16.17	↓	↓	↓
Techiman	Rice (Imported_Perfumed)	10.90	11.00	11.15	11.02	9.20	9.35	9.80	9.45	18.48	17.65	13.78	16.58	↑	↑	↑
Sefwi Wiaso	Rice (Imported_Perfumed)	10.17	10.36	11.08	10.54	6.00	6.00	5.98	5.99	69.44	72.59	85.34	75.78	↑	↑	↑
Goaso	Rice (Imported_Perfumed)	9.75	7.60	8.10	8.48	5.78	5.82	5.82	5.81	68.83	30.58	39.18	46.14	↑	↑	↑
Nkwanta	Rice (Imported_Perfumed)	10.40	10.43	10.73	10.52	7.95	7.59	7.45	7.66	30.77	37.47	44.15	37.32	↑	↑	↑
Ejura	Rice (Imported_Perfumed)	7.76	7.79	7.80	7.78	5.44	5.44	5.45	5.44	42.65	43.20	43.12	42.99	↑	↑	↑
Bolgatanga	Rice (Imported_Perfumed)	6.83	8.72	8.72	8.09	8.77	8.77	8.77	8.77	-22.13	-0.60	-0.60	-7.78	↓	↓	↓
Sunyani	Rice (Imported_Perfumed)	11.88	12.02	12.02	11.97	9.44	11.58	12.09	11.04	25.79	3.84	-0.55	8.50	↑	↑	↓
Wa	Rice (Imported_Perfumed)	11.00	11.92	11.62	11.51	10.75	11.28	11.70	11.24	2.35	5.69	-0.70	2.41	↑	↑	↓
Koforidua	Rice (Imported_Perfumed)	8.57	9.05	10.48	9.37	5.36	5.36	5.36	5.36	60.00	68.89	95.56	74.81	↑	↑	↑
Cape Coast	Rice (Imported_Perfumed)	12.50	13.33	13.33	13.06	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	66.67	77.78	77.78	74.07	↑	↑	↑
Tamale	Rice (Imported_Perfumed)	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	8.72	8.72	8.72	8.72	-15.12	-15.12	-15.12	-15.12	↓	↓	↓
Ho	Rice (Imported_Perfumed)	9.16	9.50	10.87	9.84	6.37	5.71	6.58	6.22	43.72	66.52	65.23	58.28	↑	↑	↑
Takoradi	Rice (Imported_Perfumed)	9.17	10.23	11.20	10.20	8.46	8.33	8.55	8.45	8.43	22.81	30.99	20.77	↑	↑	↑

		2022 Average Prices				2021 Average Prices				Average price change (%) (2022 vrs 2021)				Average price change (2022 vrs 2021)		
Markets	Staple Food Commodities	April	May	June	Average Q2	April	May	June	Average Q2	April	May	June	Q2 2022 vs Q2, 2021	April	May	June
Accra/Agbogbloshie	Rice (Local_Perfumed)	13.67	13.67	13.67	13.67	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	127.78	127.78	127.78	127.78	↑	↑	↑
Kumasi	Rice (Local_Perfumed)	6.93	6.93	6.93	6.93	6.93	6.93	6.93	6.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	→	→	→
Techiman	Rice (Local_Perfumed)	5.05	5.59	5.92	5.52	4.67	4.84	5.01	4.84	8.19	15.47	18.23	14.08	↑	↑	↑
Sefwi Wiaso	Rice (Local_Perfumed)	8.13	7.74	7.56	7.81	4.51	4.60	4.87	4.66	80.22	68.30	55.27	67.61	↑	↑	↑
Goaso	Rice (Local_Perfumed)	5.10	5.20	5.30	5.20	4.30	4.40	4.40	4.36	18.61	18.28	20.55	19.15	↑	↑	↑
Nkwanta	Rice (Local_Perfumed)	7.80	7.83	8.96	8.19	5.94	5.94	5.92	5.93	31.21	31.86	51.30	38.11	↑	↑	↑
Ejura	Rice (Local_Perfumed)	6.30	6.35	6.40	6.35	5.97	5.93	5.97	5.96	5.53	7.10	7.20	6.61	↑	↑	↑
Bolgatanga	Rice (Local_Perfumed)	4.68	5.01	5.45	5.05	4.17	4.40	4.40	4.32	12.08	13.95	23.92	16.73	↑	↑	↑
Sunyani	Rice (Local_Perfumed)	5.69	5.71	6.25	5.88	5.44	5.44	5.44	5.44	4.60	5.00	15.00	8.20	↑	↑	↑
Wa	Rice (Local_Perfumed)	5.08	5.46	5.31	5.28	4.49	4.62	4.29	4.46	13.14	18.30	23.72	18.31	↑	↑	↑
Koforidua	Rice (Local_Perfumed)	6.00	6.20	6.40	6.20	4.00	4.30	4.50	4.27	50.00	44.19	42.22	45.31	↑	↑	↑
Cape Coast	Rice (Local_Perfumed)	8.33	9.33	9.67	9.11	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	33.33	49.33	54.67	45.78	↑	↑	↑
Tamale	Rice (Local_Perfumed)	6.92	7.81	7.81	7.51	3.53	3.62	3.73	3.63	95.87	115.71	109.41	107.11	↑	↑	↑
Ho	Rice (Local_Perfumed)	6.36	6.80	7.13	6.76	6.37	6.11	5.76	6.08	-0.10	11.25	23.83	11.26	↓	↑	↑
Takoradi	Rice (Local_Perfumed)	7.31	7.69	7.72	7.57	7.09	6.83	7.04	6.99	3.06	12.67	9.66	8.41	↑	↑	↑

Annex 2

Food Consumption Groups for the period under review (2nd Quarter 2022)

Food Consumption Groups				
Quarter 2	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable	Total number of households
Total Respondents	617	587	1885	3089
% of Households	19.97%	19.00%	61.02%	100%