



**Effects of Rising Food and Oil Prices on Rural Households in Ghana:
A Case Study of Selected Communities in the Dangme West District Using the CBMS Approach**

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The development in the global agricultural front in 2007, such as the rising food prices, poses significant threats to Ghana's macroeconomic stability and overall development achievements. Global food prices increased over 50 percent as a result of the use of crops for biofuel production, rising cost of production, climate change and increase in demand as a result of population increase. Petroleum and other fuel price increases were also driving up food prices, due to the high transport costs of low-value, high-volume commodities such as food staples. The increase in crude oil prices has also made agricultural production more expensive by raising the cost of mechanical cultivation and of inputs such as fertilizers and pesticides. These global developments always have repercussions for individual countries that trickle down eventually to the households.

The effects of the rising prices in Ghana are a serious concern as these are felt at all levels of the economy and society. At household level, surging and volatile food prices hit the poor and food insecure. Only a few poor households, which are net sellers of food, will benefit from higher prices.

The average nominal wholesale prices of grains in 2007 show that maize, rice and cowpea were above their 2006 levels. Maize prices increased by more than 12 percent, from 2006 to 2007, while local rice rose by more than 5 percent and cowpea prices to nearly 6 percent (Table 1). With exception of cassava and *gari*, all prices in the starchy category rose in 2007 relative to 2006. The price of plantain went up by 131.1 percent in 2007. The prices of yam and cocoyam also appreciated by 19.3 percent and 18.7 percent, respectively. Vegetables also had significant price increases in 2007 with tomato prices increasing by as much as 75.8 percent and groundnut by 64.5 percent.

Household-Level Impacts and Coping Mechanisms Adopted. To determine the impact of the rising food and oil prices on rural households in Ghana, a community-based monitoring system (CBMS) survey was conducted in October 2008 covering a total of 300 households. Three communities in Dangme West District—Dodowa, Ningo and Prampram—whose major food staple is corn or maize, were selected to determine the impact of price shocks. Information on their food, access to health care and education, changes in their work situations, their financial management practices and their recreational and leisure practices were collected during the survey.

Based on the results of the CBMS survey, some households had made adjustments in their food preparation patterns as well as changed the places they shopped for food items. One of the most common coping

Table 1. Changes in Nominal Prices of Major Food Items (%)

Food Items	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Grains					
Maize	11.58	41.54	56.92	-29.72	12.43
Local rice	16.07	32.04	23.46	4.99	5.34
Millet	1.78	17.76	66.63	-2.31	-13.64
Sorghum	-2.63	26.98	61.70	-12.73	-2.57
Cowpea	29.77	10.11	44.07	-1.58	5.93
Starchy					
cassava	-11.06	27.26	43.02	3.14	-7.60
Yam	10.37	16.70	23.08	3.68	19.33
Cocoyam	-0.28	31.06	23.21	13.21	18.68
Plantain	12.47	27.74	4.45	14.30	131.07
Gari	-9.98	11.10	75.55	7.89	-4.46
Vegetables/Others					
Onion	41.08	-2.42	39.50	-9.52	8.20
Dried Pepper	40.31	8.89	19.52	7.75	2.19
Tomatoes	39.92	14.41	41.76	-2.09	75.78
Groundnut	32.83	10.90	45.73	14.41	64.53
Palm oil	27.37	2.93	6.50	-0.22	32.02

Source: Institute for Statistical, Social and Economic Research (ISSER), 2008

strategies adopted by households across the three sites was eating less of what they usually used to eat (Table 2). These changes were made by households across income groups but have mainly been conspicuous among those in the 1st and 2nd quintiles.

Table 2. Coping Strategies Adopted by Households in Food Consumption (%)

Coping Strategy	Dodowa	Ningo	Prampram
Eating less of what they normally used to eat	29.7	14.7	37.5
Eating same food for days	21.6	2.9	0.0
Eating more carbohydrates	13.5	17.6	0.0
Mixing varieties	13.5	2.9	0.0
Skipping meals	8.1	32.4	37.5
Combining meals	5.4	17.6	12.5
Shifting from perfumed rice to local rice	2.7	2.9	12.5
Parents eating less	2.7	8.8	0.0
Eating more ready-to-cook food	2.7	0.0	0.0

Source: CBMS Survey 2008

Changes in electricity consumption were also observed among households due mainly to the increase in electricity tariffs and in the amount of electricity consumed. In response, most of them replaced incandescent bulbs with compact fluorescent bulbs having lower wattage. This was mainly practiced by households in the 2nd quintile across all communities.

Although health-seeking behavior of households had changed, it was mainly as a result of the implementation of the National Health

Insurance Scheme (NHIS). As such, households were given the opportunity to visit government hospitals or health centers where they are likely to benefit from the insurance scheme (Table 3). However, there are still some households who reported that, as part of their coping mechanisms, they decided not to bring their sick member to the hospital unless the person is in very critical condition.

Table 3. Changes in the Patterns Adopted by Households to Meet Health Care Needs (%)

Coping Strategy	Dodowa	Ningo	Prampram
Going to government health center for consultation and hospitalization	52.0	33.3	20.0
Not bringing a sick member to the hospital unless the person is in very critical condition	16.0	11.1	10.0
Resorting to self-medication	12.0	22.2	20.0
Taking medicines for relief of symptoms but not for curing the disease	12.0	3.7	10.0
Using medicinal plants or herbal medicines as alternatives to pharmaceuticals	4.0	25.9	10.0
Consulting a pharmacist instead of a doctor	4.0	0.0	10.0
Shifting from branded to generic drugs	0.0	3.7	10.0
Taking medicines in lower dosages	0.0	0.0	10.0

Source: CBMS Survey 2008

Children in some households were transferred from private to public schools, which became more prevalent with the government's introduction of the Capitation Grant. This program allowed many parents to pay nothing or just a very small amount to maintain their children in public schools as compared to paying much higher if their children were in private schools. Survey results also revealed that some children had also dropped out of school mainly because they were needed to help in the family's farms. Some children, however, willingly dropped out of school because they were simply not interested in schooling.

Although job loss was not very common, results show that households did not depend on only one source of income but rather diversified in terms of jobs so that they could meet their daily household expenses. Increases in fuel costs and, consequently, in transport costs by both private and public utility vehicles had resulted in some household members walking to work or school to save money. Borrowing of money is also a common coping strategy among households.

Results of the CBMS survey also showed that households were divided concerning the issue of whether their standard of living was better off, worse off or they had remained the same. In Dodowa and Prampram, more households reported that they had seen improvements in their lives as compared to their conditions one year ago with 46.3 percent and 39.6 percent, respectively (Table 4). However, the majority of households in Ningo (51.5%) opined that they became worse off. The proportion of households that had seen no changes ranged from 17.8 percent in Ningo and 23.8 percent in Dodowa.

Table 4. Changes in the Standard of Living Among Households (%)

Town	Better off	The same	Worse off
Dodowa	46.3	23.8	30.0
Ningo	30.7	17.8	51.5
Prampram	39.6	22.8	37.6

Source: CBMS Survey 2008

Government's Mitigating Policies. The Government of Ghana has tried to mitigate the negative impacts of global food price increases without jeopardizing the potential benefits. It also implemented measures to mitigate the effects of the rising costs of petroleum products and food in the country. In fact, a task force was constituted to study the situation on a continuous basis to recommend actions that would be necessary from time to time, until stabilization and normalcy were achieved.

Apart from measures taken to cushion the Ghanaian consumer against the rising food costs, such as the removal of import tariffs on rice, wheat, yellow corn and vegetable oil, the government intervened to ensure that Ghana's farmers are best positioned to take advantage of emerging opportunities. To ensure that producers in the agricultural sector are well positioned to respond to the challenges and take advantage of emerging opportunities, the government further instituted some measures such as subsidizing fertilizer, substituting cassava flour for wheat flour in bread and pastry products, supporting large-scale cultivation of rice and rehabilitation of dams, among others. There were also additional proposed interventions such as investing in mechanization, expanding of irrigation facilities, strengthening and revolutionizing the agricultural extension service, providing post-harvest infrastructure and supporting farmers with soft loans. The government also removed excise duty and recovery levy on selected items, increased support for the production cost of electricity, import wheat and rice, among others.

Conclusion. Efforts of the government in protecting the local rice industry have not paid off since local production has not been able to meet local demand, causing harm to the consumers' ability to purchase local rice. This ultimately benefited Ghana's rice trading partners since imported rice became cheaper at the Ghanaian domestic market, further distorting domestic prices and hurting local producers.

Results from the CBMS survey show that, indeed, the rising food and oil prices have affected rural households in Ghana. This resulted in households having less money to spend on other things or consumer goods, investment in education, health and their general livelihood. In response, households adopted different coping strategies. For instance, some changed their food consumption behaviors by eating less of what they usually eat, skipping meals and shifting from expensive food staples to relatively cheaper ones, among others. Some households also changed their health-seeking behavior while others had their children drop out of school to help in the family's farms. Adequate nutrition for the population, especially poor people, is at risk when households are not shielded from the price increases. Higher food prices lead poor people to limit their food consumption and shift to even less-balanced diets, with harmful effects on health in the short and long run.

This Policy Brief is based on the research paper of the same title which was presented during the 7th PEP Network General Meeting on 9-12 December 2008, Dusit Thani Hotel, Makati City, Metro Manila, Philippines. A full version of the paper may be downloaded from the Poverty and Economic Policy website: www.pep-net.org. A similar study was likewise conducted by the CBMS Teams in Cambodia and the Philippines. For further details, please contact the PEP-CBMS Network Coordinating Team at (632) 5262067 or at reyesc@dls-csb.edu.ph or cbms.network@gmail.com.