



MION

Feed the Future Ghana District Profile Series - February 2017 - Issue 1

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Mion is one of the districts in the Northern Region. The district shares boundaries with the Tamale Metropolis, Savelugu Municipal and Nanton District to the west, Yendi Municipal to the east, Nanumba North and East Gonja districts to the south and Gushegu and Karaga districts to the north. The district covers a total land size of 2714.1 sq. km and has a population of 91,216 out of which 45,895 are females and 45,321 are males. The average household size in the district is 6.9 members. The boxes below contain relevant economic indicators such as per capita expenditure and poverty prevalence for a better understanding of its development.

Poverty Prevalence 27.0 %

Households with moderate or severe hunger 13.8%

Poverty Depth 15.4 %

Daily per capita expenditure 3.28 USD

Household Size 6.9 members

Total Population of the Poor 24,628

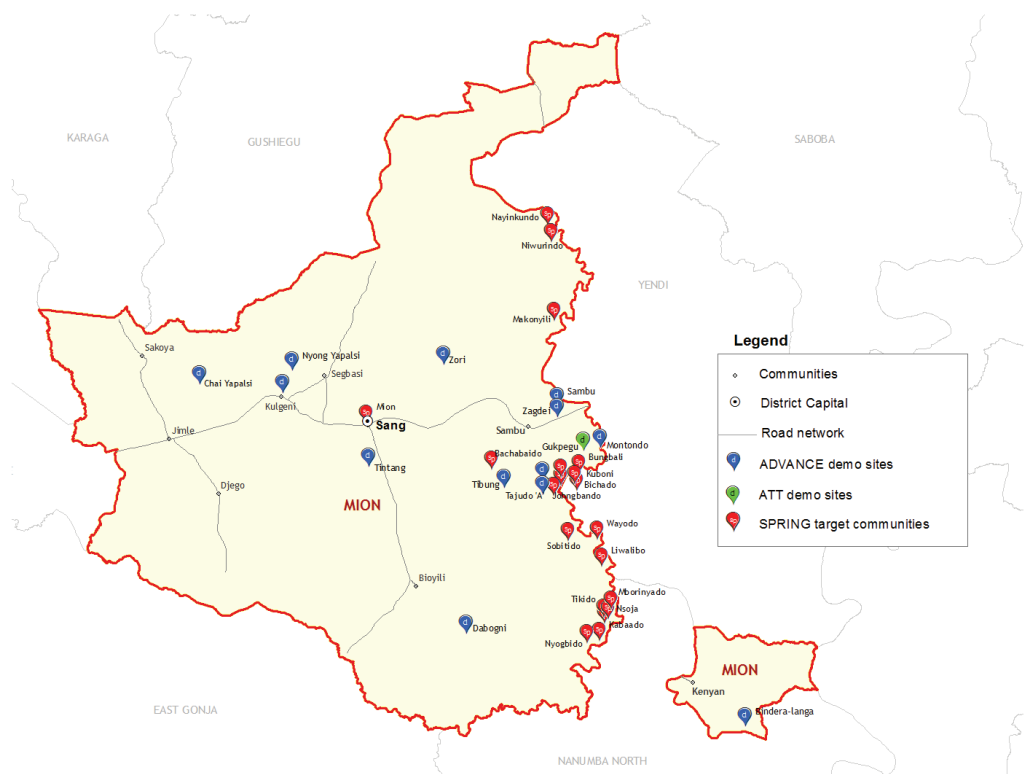
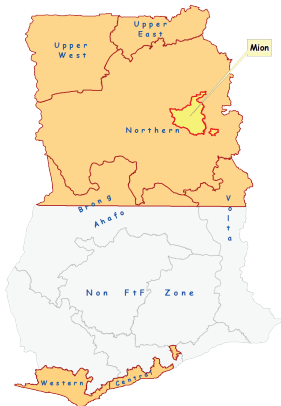




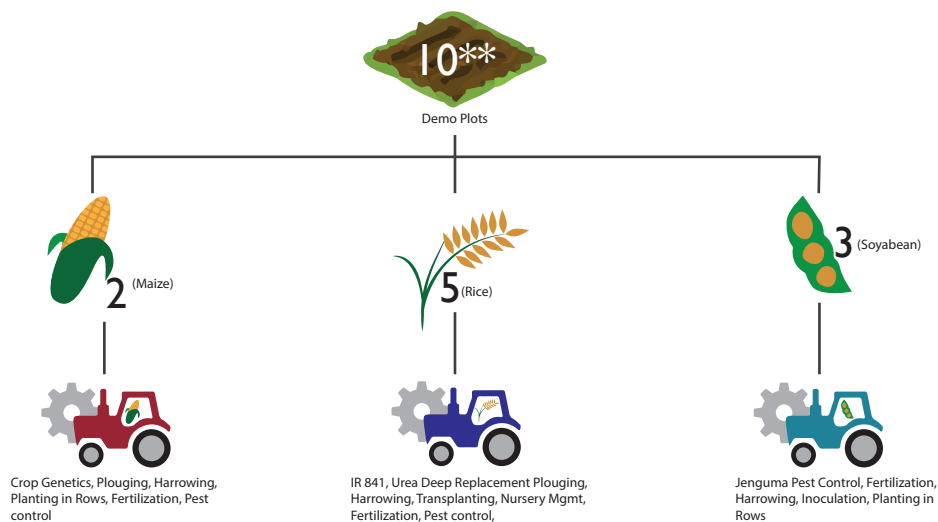
Table I: USAID Projects Info, Mion, 2014-2016

Beneficiaries Data	2014	2015	2016
Direct Beneficiaries	486	463	964
Male	410	308	561
Female	76	155	403
Undefined	0		
Demoplots	3	7	
Male	2		
Female			
Undefined	1	7	
Investment and Impact			
Ag. Rural loans*		243,149	65,952
Projects Presence			4
Beneficiaries Score	1	1.0	1.0
Presence Score 2014-2016		1	
District Flag	Not available		

Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014-2015

Mion had a small number of beneficiaries* throughout 2014—2016. Ten(10) demo plots have been established to provide training about new technologies to the beneficiaries and no nucleus farmer is operating in the area. The value of agricultural loans is also shown in Table I. As a result of the aforementioned conditions, the presence score in Mion is 1 out of 4. This shows that the intervention there is low as compared to other districts. There is not enough information to suggest a district flag.

Infographic I: Demo Plots in Mion, 2014-2015



Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014, 2015

The presence calculation includes the number of direct beneficiaries and Agricultural Rural loans.

*"Direct Beneficiary, an individual who comes in direct contact with a set of interventions" FTF Handbook, 2016 ,



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AGRICULTURAL DATA

This section focuses on the Women Empowerment in Agriculture Index results for Mion

What is the Women Empowerment in Agriculture Index?

Women play a prominent role in agriculture. Yet they face persistent economic and social constraints. Women's empowerment is a main focus of Feed the Future in order to achieve its objectives of inclusive agriculture sector growth and improved nutritional status. The WEAI is comprised of two weighted sub-indexes: Domains Empowerment Index (5DE) and Gender Parity Index (GPI). The 5DE examines the five domains of empowerment: production, resources, income, leadership and time. The GPI compares the empowerment of women to the empowerment of their male counterpart in the household. This section presents the results from these empowerment indicators of the 5DE for Mion, part of a bigger survey conducted by Kansas State University.

The Domains: what do they represent?

The *Production* domain assesses the ability of individuals to provide input and autonomously make decisions about agricultural production. The *Resources* domain reflects individuals' control over and access to productive resources. The *Income* domain monitors individuals' ability to direct the financial resources derived from agricultural production or other sources. The *Leadership* domain reflects individuals' social capital and comfort speaking in public within their community. The *Time* domain reflects individuals' workload and satisfaction with leisure time.

Mion District Results

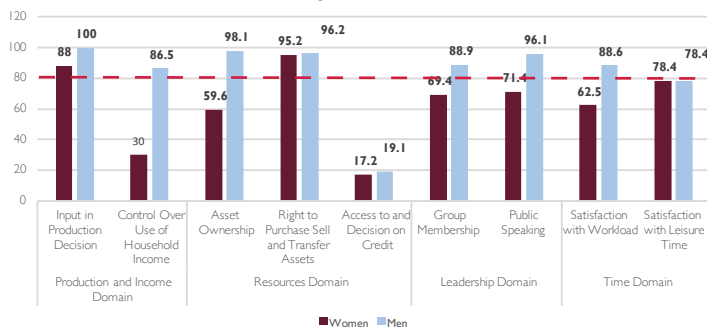
Production Domain: A large majority of women in Mion feel comfortable with providing input related to production decisions - 88% of women vs. 100% of men. However, a small percentage of women in Mion have control over the use of household income as compared to men- 30% of women vs 86.5% of men.

Resource Domain: a majority of the women have a right to asset ownership while a higher majority have a right to purchase and move assets - 59.6% and 95.2% respectively; these figures are lower than the figures of the male respondents. Only 17.2% of women have a right to decide or have access to credit as against 19.1% of men. These figures show limited access to credit for both genders.

Leadership Domain: 69.4% of the women interviewed scored adequacy in the right to group membership while 71.4% feel entitled to public speaking.

Time Domain: A majority of women in Mion are satisfied with their work load and leisure time; 62.5 and 78.4 percent respectively.

Figure 1: Mion Results on Domains of Empowerment of WEAI 2015, by gender, in %



Source: Population Based Survey, Kansas State University, 2015

{ Adequacy & Differences }

Highest differences between male and female respondents observed within production domain: the control over use of household income and in the resources domain: asset ownership.

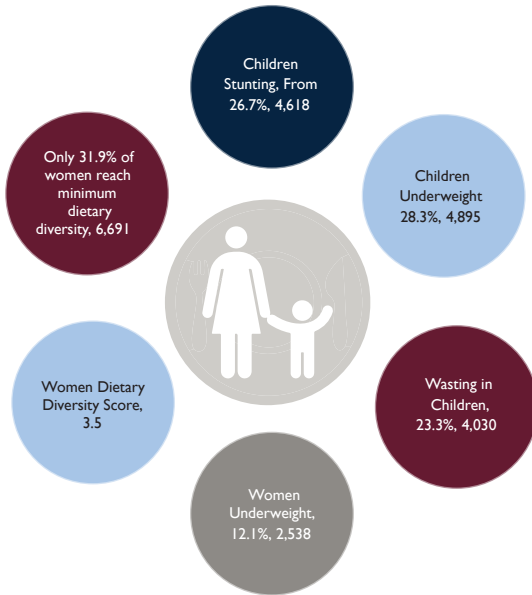
Adequacy: Together men and women reached adequacy in all indicators but access to credit and satisfaction with leisure time. Women did not achieve adequacy in control over use of household income, asset ownership, group membership, public speaking and satisfaction with workload while men did.

All data and information including full citations can be accessed at www.ghanalinks.org



This section contains facts and figures related to Health, Nutrition and Sanitation in Mion

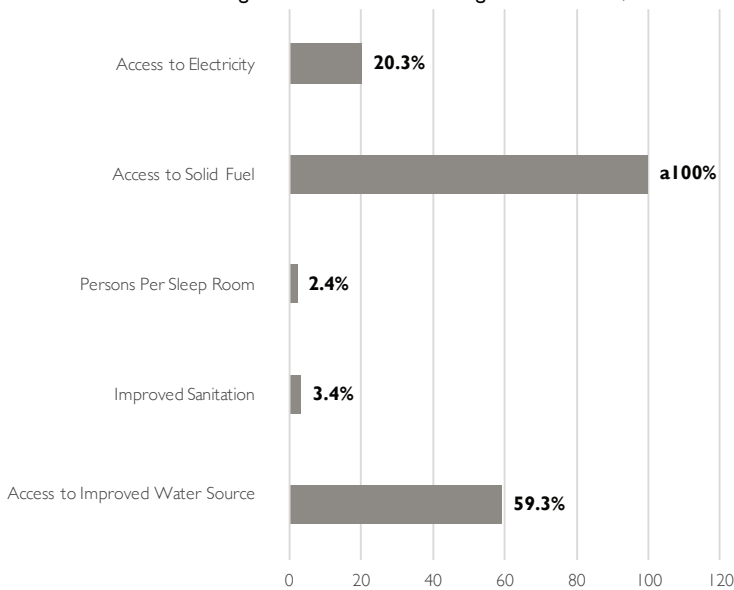
Infographic 2: Health and Nutrition Figures, Mion, 2015



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Infograph 2 focuses on the health and nutrition of women and children in the district. Percentages and absolute numbers are revealed in the respective circles for stunting, wasting, children and women underweight as well as Women Dietary Diversity: The WDDS is based on nine food groups. A woman's score is based on the sum of different food groups consumed in the 24 hours prior to the inter-view. Women's Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD-W) represents the proportion of women consuming a minimum of five food groups out of the possible ten food groups based on their dietary intake. The Dietary diversity score of women in Mion is 3.5, which means that women consume on average 3 to 4 types of food out of 10. Less than half of the women (31.9%) reach the minimum dietary diversity of 5 food groups. Figure 3 displays specifics of household dwelling, evaluated based on sources of water, energy, waste disposal, cooking fuel source and the number of people per sleep room as measured from the PBS Survey 2015. Mion accounts for the highest number of persons per sleep room and has low access to improved sanitation, improved water and electricity.

Figure 2: Household Dwelling Characteristics, 2015



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University



DEMOGRAPHICS & WEATHER

This section contains facts and figures related to Mion demographics, religious affiliation, literacy and weather indicators

Figure 3: Household Composition by groupage, Mion 2015

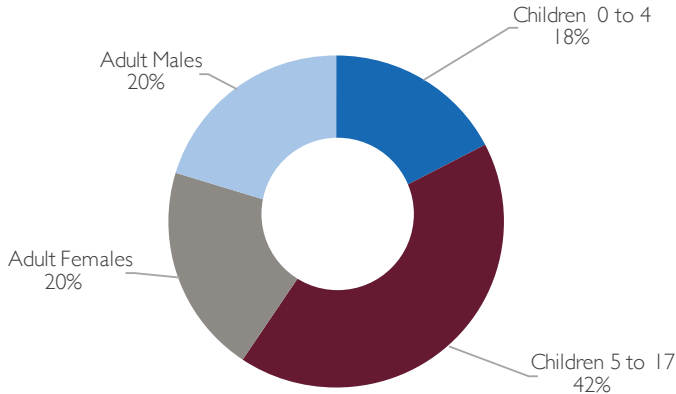


Figure 4: Religious Affiliation, Mion, 2010

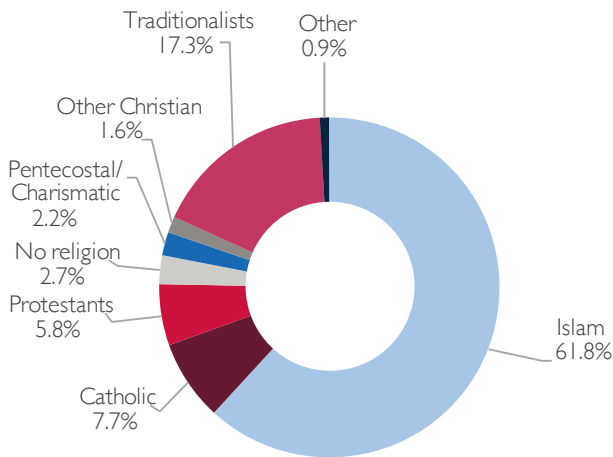
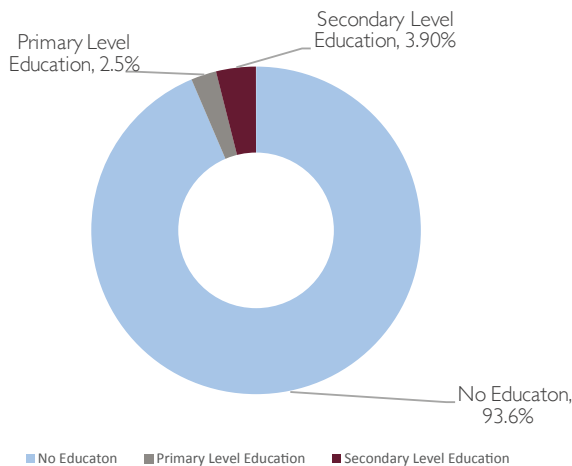
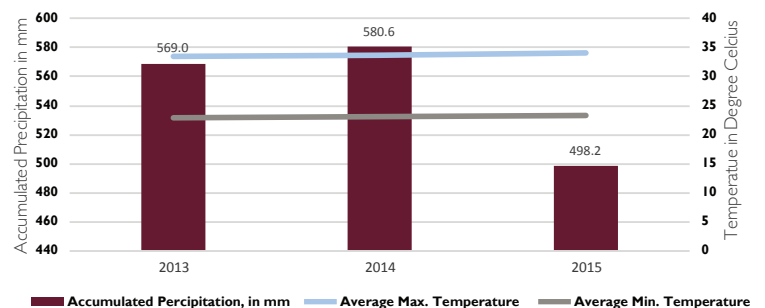


Figure 5: Adult Education Attainment in Mion, 2015



Mion has a population of 91,216 out of which 45,895 are females and 45,321 are males. The average household size in the district is 6.9 members. The district lies in the tropical continental climacteric zone. Average precipitation and temperature are similar to the other districts in the Northern Region. Figure 6 shows average maximal and mini-mal temperatures as well as yearly average precipitation. Mion has a very young population as Figure 3 shows, with 60% of the population falling in the age range: 0 to 17 years old. In terms of religious affiliation, the majority of the population representing 61.8% are Muslims followed by Traditionalists (17.3%) and Christians (17.3%). For more details refer to Figure 4. The district accounts for a low adult literacy rate with 93.6% of the adults having received no education, while 2.5% went through only primary school and 3.9% through secondary school education.

Figure 6: Average Cumulated Precipitation in mm and Temperature in Celcius Degree, Mion, 2013-2015



Source: *awhere Weather Platform, AWhere, 2016*

Source: *Figure 4: Mion District Analytical Report, GSS, 2014, Figure 3,5, PBS 2015, Kansas State University*

All data and information including full citations can be accessed at www.ghanalinks.org



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DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

This section contains discussion questions and potential research topics as a result of the data and analysis presented on Mion District

QUESTION 1

Why does Mion have the highest rate of depth of poverty among all the districts in the Northern Region?

QUESTION 2

Given Mion's agricultural production, health and sanitation figures, where should USAID development work focus on in the next two years?

The Feed the Future Ghana District Profile Series is produced for the USAID Office of Economic Growth in Ghana by the Monitoring, Evaluation and Technical Support Services (METSS) Project. The METSS Project is implemented through:



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