

NORTH GONJA

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

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North Gonja is one of the districts in the Northern Region. The district shares boundaries with West Gonja and Wa East districts to the West, Tolon District to the East, Mamprugu-Moagduri and Kumbungu districts to the North and Central Gonja to the South. The district has a total land mass of about 4,845.5sq km and has a population of 49,752, out of which 25,083 are females and 24,669 are males. The average household size in the district is 6 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 16.4%

Households with moderate or severe hunger 10.6%

Poverty Depth 5.9%

Daily per capita expenditure 3.63 USD

Household Size 6 members

Total Population of the Poor 8,159

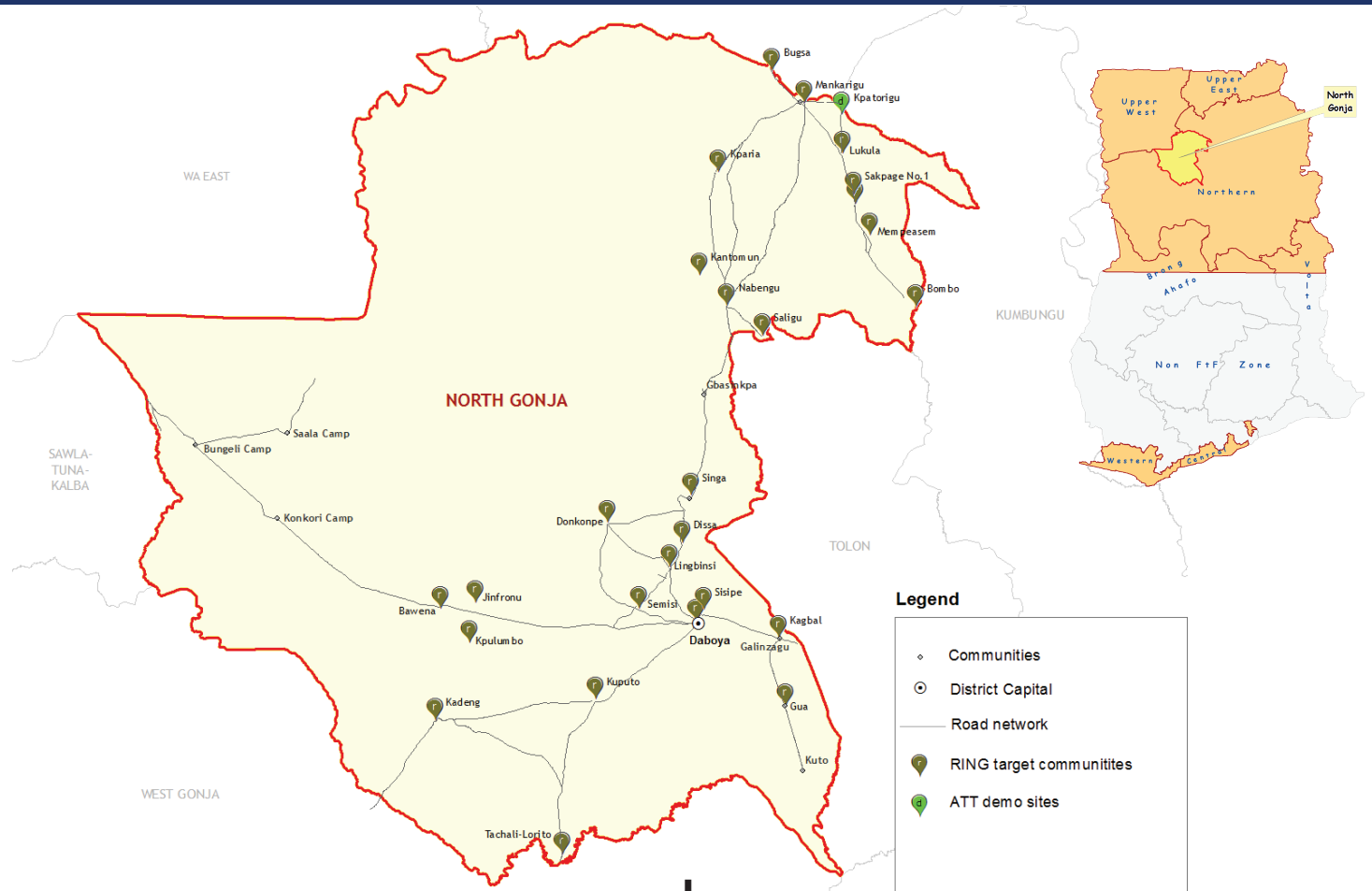


Table I: USAID Projects Info, North Gonja, 2014 - 2016

Beneficiaries Data	2014	2015	2016
Direct Beneficiaries	0	260	817
Male	0	-	-
Female	0	260	817
Undefined	0		
Investment and Impact			
Ag. Rural loans*		-	-
Projects Presence		2	2
Beneficiaries Score	0	0	1.0
Presence Score 2014-2016	0.7		
District Flag	Not available		

Source: Project Reporting 2014-2016

North Gonja accounted for a small number of beneficiaries* in 2015 and 2016. No demo plots have been established to provide training about new technologies to the beneficiaries and no nucleus farmers are operating in the area. Also no agricultural loans were received as also shown in Table I. As a result of the aforementioned factors, the presence score in North Gonja is 0.7 out of 4. This shows that the intervention in the district is very low as compared to other districts. There is not enough information though to suggest a district flag.

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.

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 North Gonja, 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

North Gonja District Results

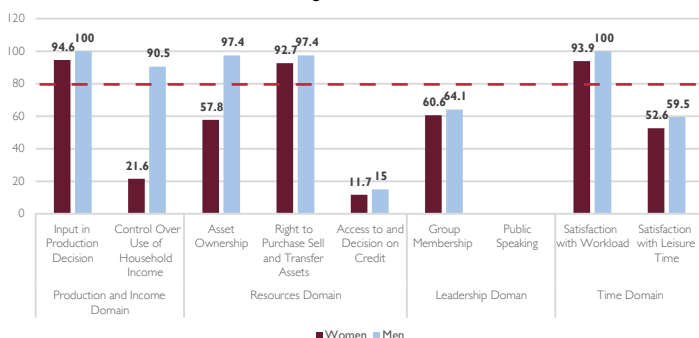
Production Domain: a large majority of women in North Gonja feel comfortable with providing input related to production decisions - 94.6% of women vs. 100% of men. However, a small percentage of women in North Gonja have control over the use of household income as compared to men - 21.6% of women vs. 90.5% of men. This value is the lowest in the Northern Region.

Resource Domain: only half of the women have a right to asset ownership but a higher majority have a right to purchase and move assets - 57.8% and 92.7% respectively; these figures are lower than the figures of the male respondents. In terms of percentage score, the figure for asset ownership for North Gonja represents the lowest value in the Northern Region. Only 11.7% of women have a right to decide or have access to credit as against 15% of men, representing again a low access to credit for both genders nonetheless.

Leadership Domain: 60.6% of the women interviewed scored adequacy in the right to group membership. Meanwhile, when it comes to public speaking, there is no score available for North Gonja.

Time Domain: A high majority of women in North Gonja are satisfied with their leisure time but much less are satisfied with their work load - 93.9 vs. 52.6 percent respectively.

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



Source: Population Based Survey, Kansas State University, 2015

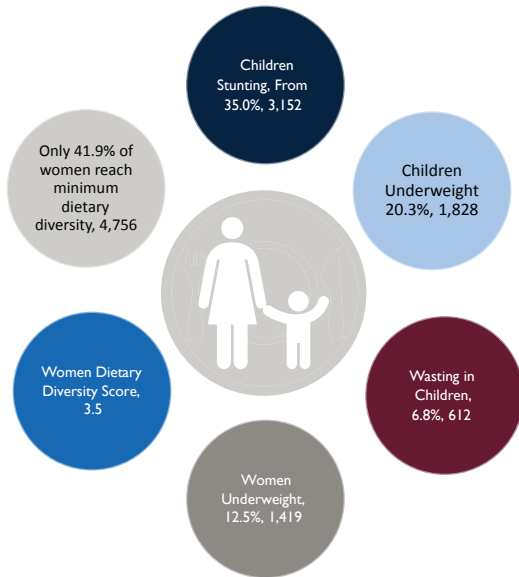
{ Adequacy & Differences }

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, group membership and satisfaction with leisure time. Women did not achieve adequacy in control over use of household income and asset ownership, while men did.

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

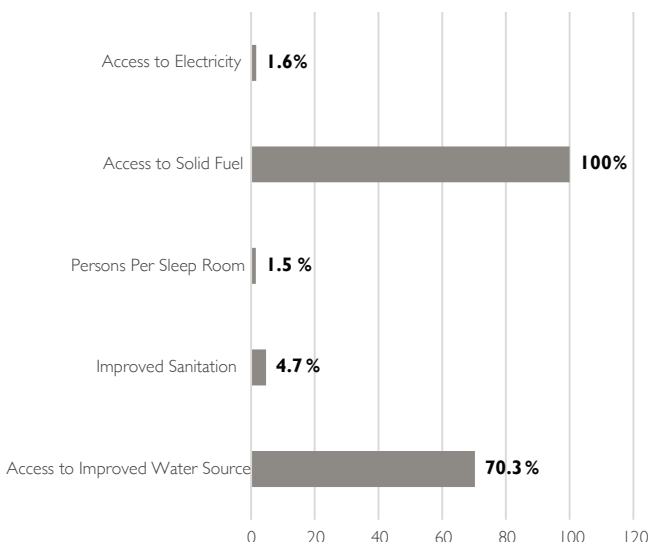
Infographic 1: Health and Nutrition Figures, North Gonja, 2015



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Infograph 1 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 interview. 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 North Gonja is 3.5, which means that women consume on average 3 to 4 types of foods out of 10. Less than half of women (41.9%) reach the minimum dietary diversity of 5 food groups.

Figure 2: Household Dwelling Characteristics, 2015



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Figure 2 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. North Gonja accounts for the lowest level of access to electricity in all the districts in the Northern Region. Access to improved sanitation is also very low.

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

Figure 3: Household Composition by groupage, North Gonja 2015

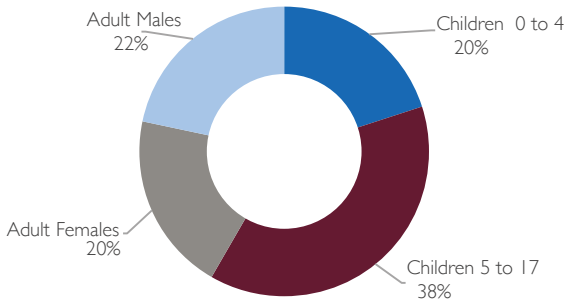


Figure 4: Religious Affiliation, North Gonja, 2010

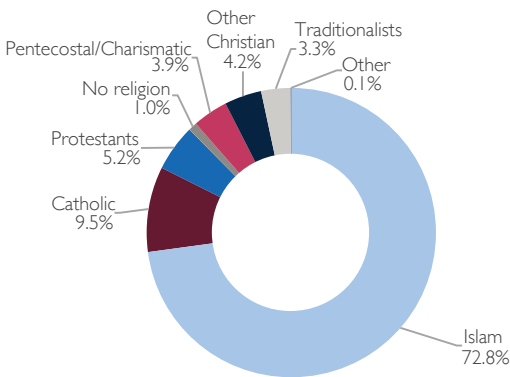
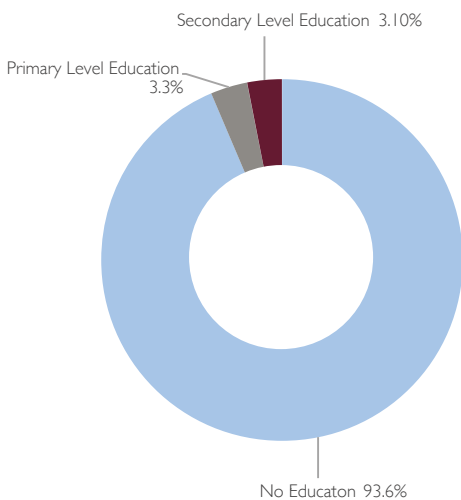


Figure 5: Adult Education Attainment in North Gonja, 2015



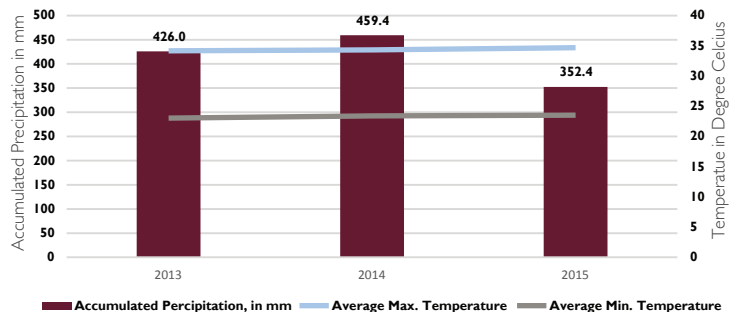
North Gonja has a population of 49,752, out of which 25,083 are females and 24,669 are males. The average household size in the district is 6 members. The district lies in the tropical continental climacteric zone. Average precipitation and temperature are similar to the other districts in the Northern Region. Figure 6 shows average maximal and minimal temperatures as well as yearly average precipitation.

North Gonja has a very young population as Figure 3 shows, with 58% of the population falling in the age range: 0 to 17 years old.

In terms of religious affiliation, the majority of the population are Muslims, representing 72.8% followed by Christians (22.8%). 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 only 3.3% went through primary school and 3.1% through secondary school education.

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



Source: *awhere Weather Platform, AWhere, 2016*

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

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

QUESTION 1

"Why is access to electricity in North Gonja the lowest in the entire Northern Region? What can be done to improve this?"

QUESTION 2

Why do women in North Gonja have the lowest control over household income and asset ownership in the whole of the Northern Region?

QUESTION 3

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

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