

## Hunger and Food Security in Northern Ghana

#### **Cesar Guvele**

Kansas State University – USAID METSS

Presented at the 2016 PBS Meeting
Gilbert Training Centre, Northern Region
March 21, 2016



#### **Definition of Food Security**

- "Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life".
  - Definition adopted at the
  - 1996 World Food Summit



#### Pillars of Food Security

Source: Global Nutrition Cluster, seen March 1st, 2016





#### Three pillars of food security

- Availability: food production, food imports, etc
- Access: household food production, reserves, family income, solidarity mechanisms, barter, etc
- Utilization: food health situation (diarrhoea, malaria, AIDS), food storage and cooking practices, fuel, age related needs, etc



### **Household Hunger**

PBS 2015 used the Household Hunger Scale (HHS) to determine the proportion of Households experiencing Hunger



#### What is HHS?

Simple tool composed of three questions about experiences common in households experiencing food deprivation:

- In the past [4 weeks/30 days]...
- ...was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your household because of lack of resources to get food?
- ...did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?
- ...did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything at all because there was not enough food?



# What is the HHS? cont. If yes, respondent was asked how often this occurred in the past 4 weeks/30 days

- Rarely (1-2 times)
- Sometimes (3-10 times)
- Often (more than 10 times



#### What is the HHS? cont

#### Responses scored:

- No = 0
- Rarely or Sometimes = 1
- Often = 2
- Categorical variable created using scale score
- 0-1 = Little to no household hunger
- 2-3 = **Moderate** household hunger
- 4-6 = **Severe** household hunger



## Proportion of Household experiencing Hunger by gender and HH size

allu IIII Size				
Characteristic	Little to no hunger	Moderate hunger	Severe hunger	n
All households	70	28	2	3058
	Gendered l	household type		
Male and female adults	71	27	2	2668
Female adult(s) only	63	32	5	216
Male adult(s) only	75	23	2	140
Household size				
Small (1-5 members)	74	24	2	1399
Medium (6-10 members)	66	32	2	1351
Large (11+ members)	69	30	1	308

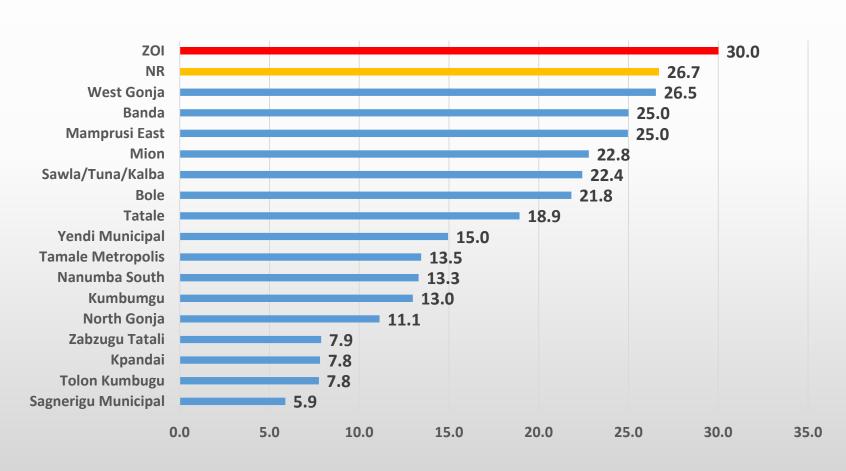


## Proportion of Household experiencing hunger by Education and Regions

Characteristic	Little to no hunger	Moderate hunger	Severe hunger	n
Household educational attainment				
riouseriola educatio	mai attaiiiiieiit			
No education	67	31	2	1941
Primary	69	29	2	437
Secondary or more	78	21	1	680
Region				
Brong Ahafo	73	24	4	303
Northern	78	21	1	2011
Upper East	50	47	3	429
UpperiWestgress: PBS 2	o15 <b>62</b>	34	4	315

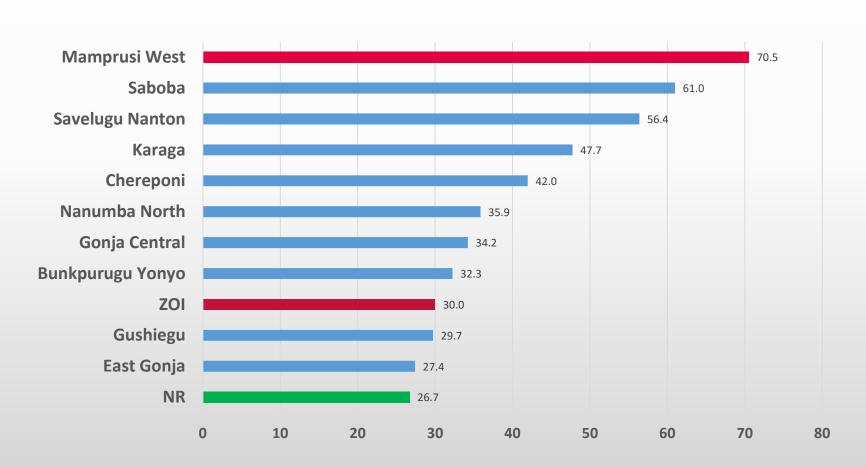


#### HH Hunger for districts below Average





#### HH Hunger for districts above the NR average





#### Women's minimum dietary diversity (MDD-W)

Achievement of women's minimum dietary diversity is defined as having consumed foods from at least five of the 10 food groups in the past 24 hours. Thus this indicator is a dichotomous variable, and the measure is reported as the percentage of women who achieve a minimum dietary diversity.



#### The MDD-W food groups

The Feed the Future MDD-W indicator is a new measure introduced in the interim assessments and uses the following 10 food groups:

- 1. Grains, roots, and tubers;
- Legumes and beans;
- 3. Nuts and seeds;
- 4. Dairy products;
- 5. Eggs;
- Flesh foods, including organ meat and miscellaneous small animal protein;
- 7. Vitamin A-rich dark green leafy vegetables;
- 8. Other vitamin A-rich vegetables and fruits;
- 9. Other fruits; and
- 10. Other vegetables.



## Proportion of women achieving MDD-W out of TEN foods by age group

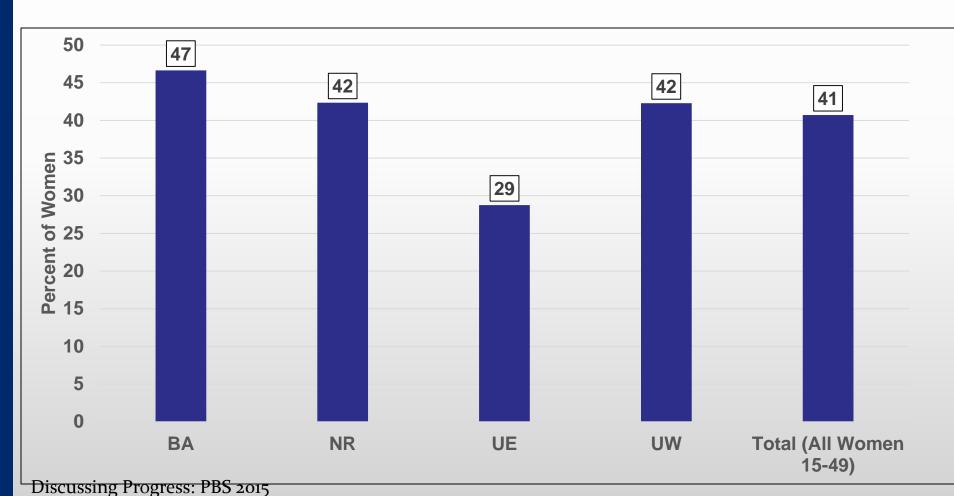
Characteristic	Percent	n	
All Women 15-49	40.7	3,292	
Age group			
15-19	44.5	517	
20-24	46.5	472	
25-29	42.0	583	
30-34	39.1	556	
35-39	37.2	519	
40-44	38.7	391	
45-49	33.3	254	



MDD-W out of ten foods by household characteristics				
Characteristics	Percent	n		
Educationa	Educational attainment			
No education	34.7	1,987		
Primary	43.6	549		
Secondary or more	51.9	756		
Gendered household type				
Male and female adults	41.0	3,089		
Female adult(s) only	36.7	178		
Male adult(s) only	19.8	16		
Household size				
Small (1-5 members)	42.0	970		
Medium (6-10 members)	40.0	1,642		
Large (11+ members)	40.6	680		
Household hunger level				
Little to no hunger	46.1	2,290		
Moderate or severe hunger	29.5	914		

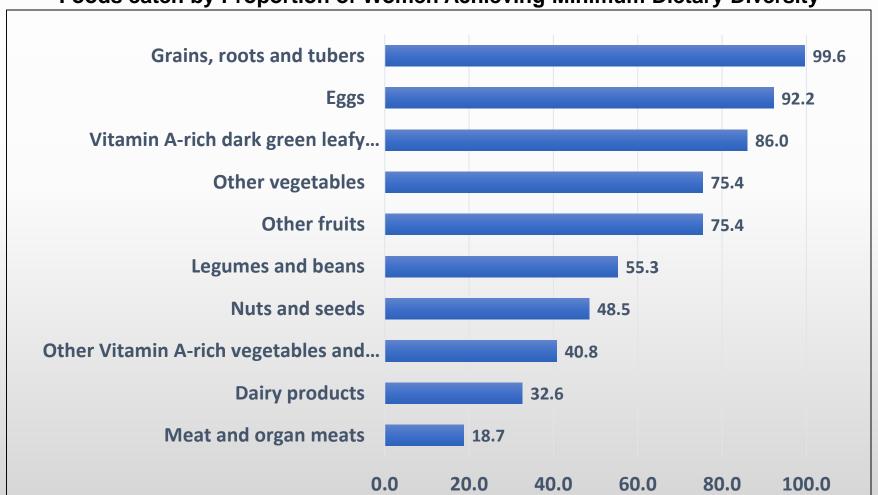


## Proportion of Women Achieving Minimum Dietary Diversity by Region



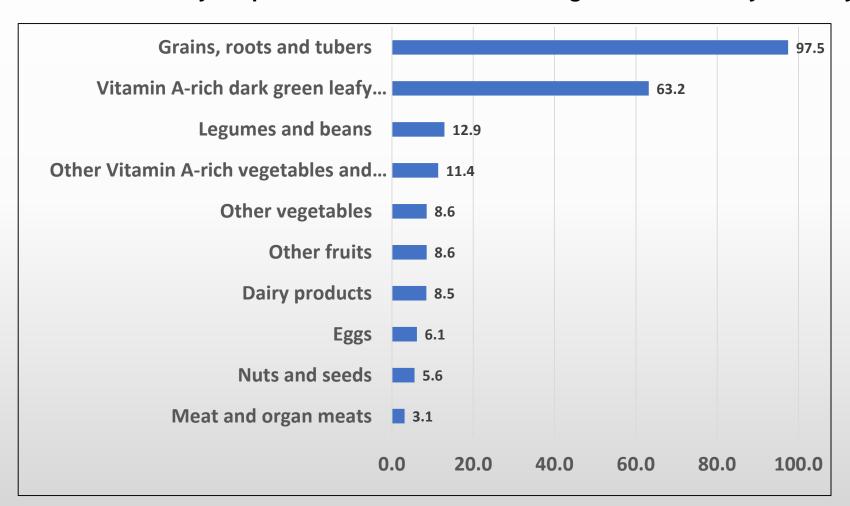


#### Foods eaten by Proportion of Women Achieving Minimum Dietary Diversity





#### Foods eaten by Proportion of Women Not Achieving Minimum Dietary Diversity





#### Women's Dietary Diversity Score (WDDS)

- The WDDS indicator is based on TEN (Nine) food groups and measures the extent to which a woman consumes foods from these food groups.
- WDDS, hence, ranges from 0 to 10.
- A minimum dietary diversity is achieved when a woman consumes at least FIVE food groups out of the 10.



#### DDS (All women 15-49 years old) out of 10 food groups by age

Characteristic	Mean	n
All women 15-49	3.7	3292
Age		
15-19	3.7	517
20-24	3.9	472
25-29	3.7	583
30-34	3.7	556
35-39	3.6	519
40-44	3.6	391
45-49	3.4	254
Brong Ahafo	3.7	290
Northern	3.8	2265
Upper East	3.2	412
Upper West	3.6	325



#### Women's dietary diversity score by household characteristics

Level of educational attainment			
	Mean	n	
No education	3.5	1987	
Primary	3.7	549	
Secondary or more	4.1	<b>756</b>	
Gendered household type			
Male and female adults	3.7	3089	
Female adult(s) only	3.5	178	
Male adult(s) only	2.9	16	
	Household size		
Small (1-5 members)	3.7	970	
Medium (6-10 members)	3.6	1642	
Large (11+ members)	3.9	680	
Household hunger			
Little to no hunger	3.9	2290	
Moderate or severe hunger	3.2	914	



#### Consumption of nutrient-rich foods

- The interim assessment measured the degree to which respondents in the ZOI are consuming nutrient-rich commodities (NRVCC).
- There are three criteria for a food commodity to be considered an NRVCC



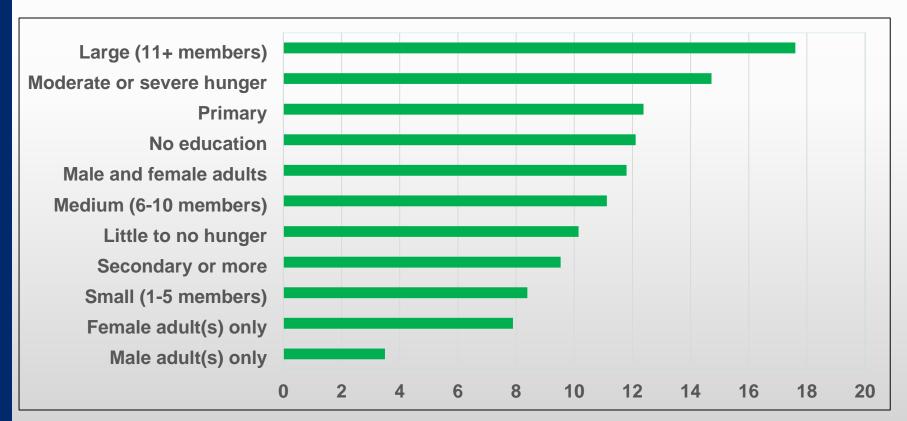
#### Percent of Women consuming soybean by age group

Characteristic	Soya beans	n
All Women 15-49	11.5	3328
Age		
15-19	12.94	522
20-24	8.03	478
25-29	11.33	585
30-34	11.71	569
35-39	12.64	521
40-44	13.42	396
45-49 Discussing Progress: PBS 2015	9.96	257



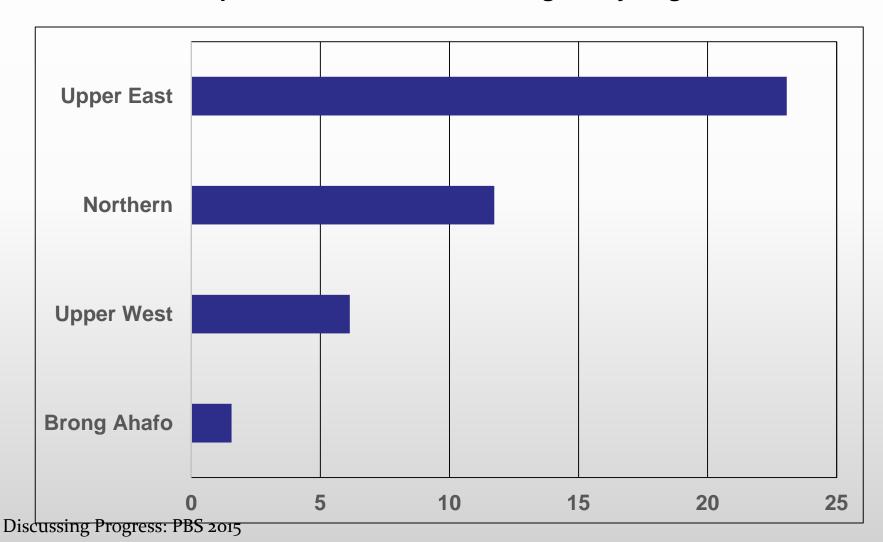
#### Proportion of women consuming soybean by characteristics

#### Percent of omen consuming soybean





#### **Proportion of women consuming SB by Region**





## Thank you very much