



USAID | **GHANA**
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Poverty and Nutrition in Northern Ghana: 2015 Population-based Survey Results

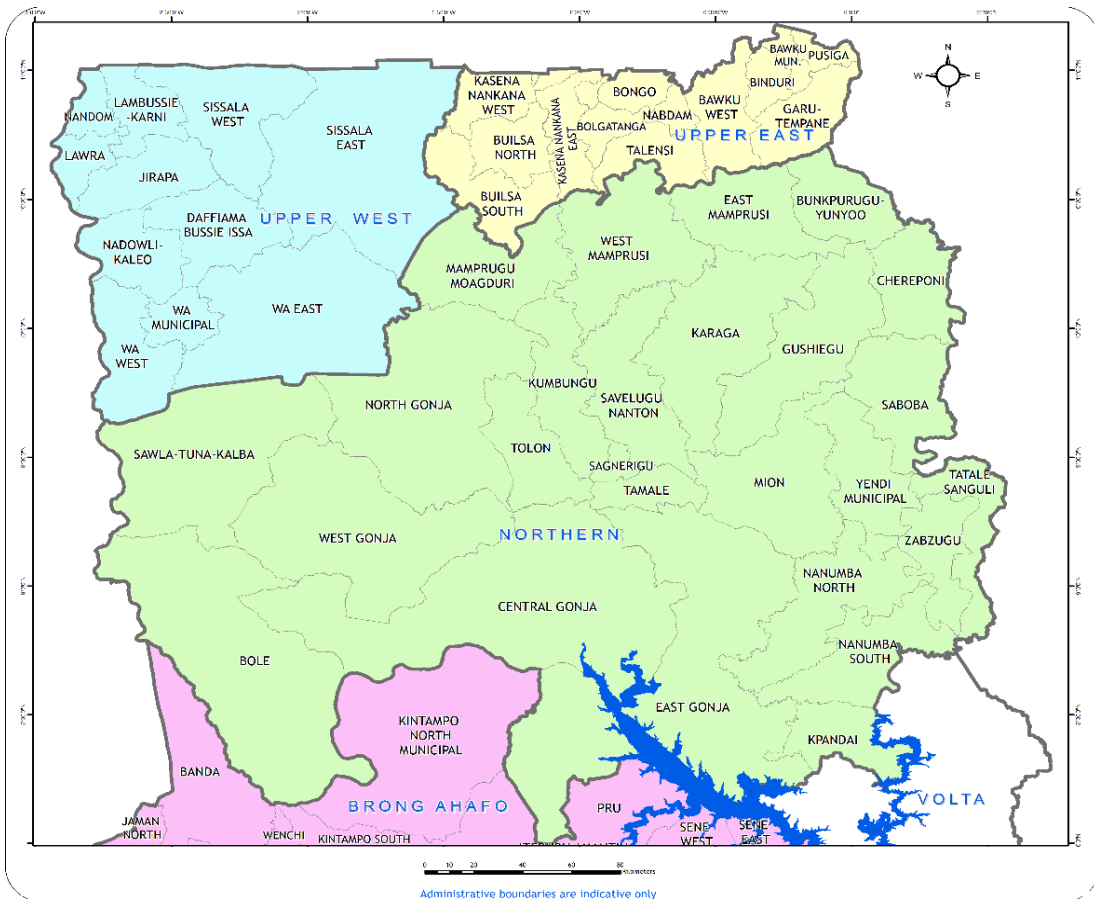
Infographic Summary
March 2016



FEED THE FUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

Feed the Future (FtF) is the U.S. Government's approach to achieving its commitments under the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative. At the core of this initiative is reduction in poverty and enhancing nutritional status in developing countries, such as Ghana. While Ghana has been successful in meeting its poverty-reduction Millennium Development Goal (MDG), the northern regions are experiencing much higher poverty levels. This has triggered a focus by most development agencies in that region.



The Zone of Influence (ZOI) for FtF intervention activities in Ghana is defined by the area above Latitude 8°N, encompassing four of the northernmost regions: Brong Ahafo; Northern; Upper East; and Upper West. Due to the sparseness of the population in the area above Latitude 8°N in Volta Region, this area was excluded from the study.

This document provides an infographic summary of some of the findings from the interim assessment study conducted by USAID-METSS, with the support of its partners – Ghana Statistical Services, University of Cape Coast and Kansas State University. The document has been prepared expressly to support the rollout of the study's results in Ghana.

Zone of Influence in Ghana

Average Household Size



Zone of Influence		6.0 members	
BA	NR	UE	UW
5.3	6.4	5.7	5.8

Average Household Size by Gendered Household Type



Male & Female Adult



Male Adult Only



Female Adult Only





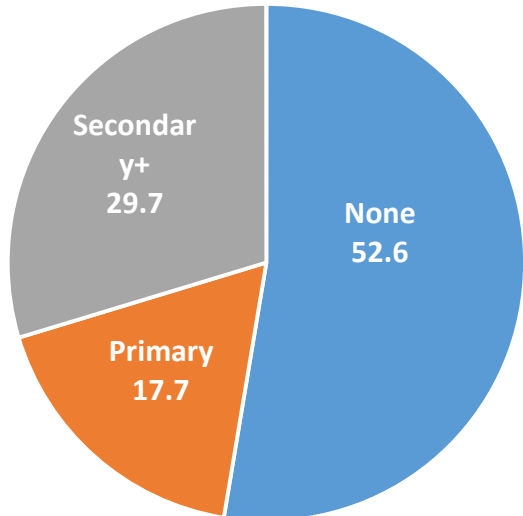
Literacy prevalence measures the proportion of primary adult decision makers who are able to read and/or write in any language.



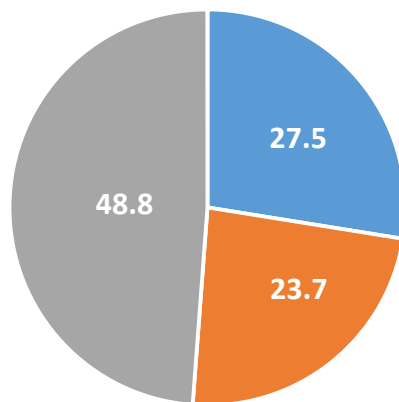
Zone of Influence		16.4%	
BA	NR	UE	UW
28.5%	12.8%	11.6%	25.9%

Distribution of Households by Level of Educational Attainment (%)

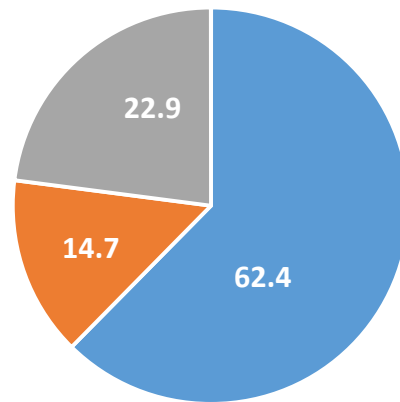
ZOI



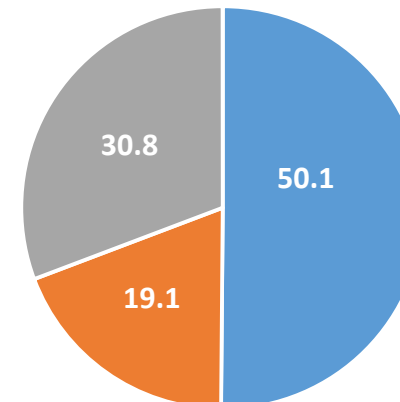
BA



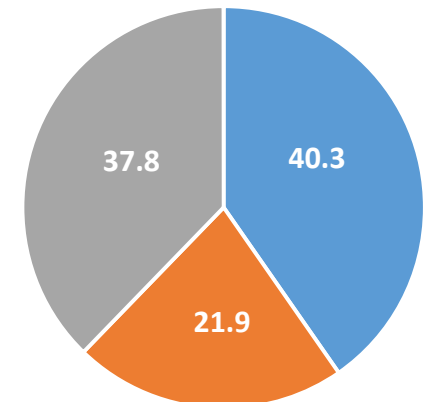
NR



UE



UW



Household educational attainment reflects the highest level of education attained by any member of the household.

Per capita expenditure serves as proxy for income and it is based on four consumption expenditure categories: food; housing; durables; and non-durables. The average daily expenditures are measured in 2010 USD constant prices.

Average daily per capita expenditures at household level

Zone of Influence		\$4.78	
BA	NR	UE	UW
\$6.65	\$4.24	\$4.31	\$5.62

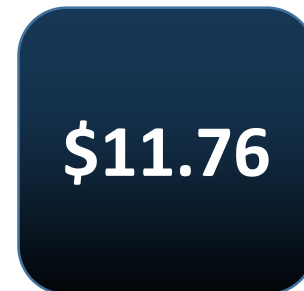
Average daily per capita expenditures by Gendered Household Type



Male & Female Adult



Male Adult Only



Female Adult Only



Per capita expenditure serves as proxy for income and it is based on four consumption expenditure categories: food; housing; durables; and non-durables. The average daily expenditures are measured in 2010 USD constant prices.

Average Daily Per Capita Expenditure by Household Size

Small Household
(1-5 members)

\$6.1

Medium Household
(6-10 members)

\$3.8

Large Household
(11+ members)

\$2.3

Average Daily Per Capita Expenditure by Level of Educational Attainment

No
Education

\$3.8



Primary

\$4.4



Secondary+

\$7.4

Prevalence of poverty is measured by determining the percentage of households living below the poverty threshold of \$1.25 per person per day measured at 2005 international prices adjusted for purchasing power parity.

Prevalence of Poverty	Zone of Influence		18.5%	
	BA	NR	UE	UW
	10.1%	16.5%	24.2%	25.1%

Households in which the primary decision-maker has no education (19.6%) or primary education (18.7%) presented higher prevalence of poverty rates than households in which the primary decision-maker has at least a secondary education (15.5%).

Small Household
(1-5 members)

11.3%

Medium Household
(6-10 members)

22.7%

Large Household
(11+ members)

37.6%

Prevalence of Poverty by Household Size at the Zone of Influence Level

The Household Hunger Scale is used to measure the severity of hunger experienced by members of a household. It is presented as a dichotomized variable, defined as ***Little or no hunger*** and ***Moderate-to-severe hunger***.

Proportion of households experiencing Moderate-to-severe hunger	Zone of Influence		30.1%	
	BA	NR	UE	UW
	27.6%	22.3%	49.6%	37.8%

Proportion of Households Experiencing Moderate-to-Severe Hunger by Level of Educational Attainment

No Education

33.0%



Primary

31.1%



Secondary+

22.3%

The Women's Dietary Diversity Score (WDDS) indicator is based on ten food groups and measures the extent to which a woman consumes foods from these food groups. The WDDS ranges from 0 to 10, and a higher WDDS is preferred. A **minimum dietary diversity** is achieved when a woman consumes at least five food groups out of ten.



Average WDDS

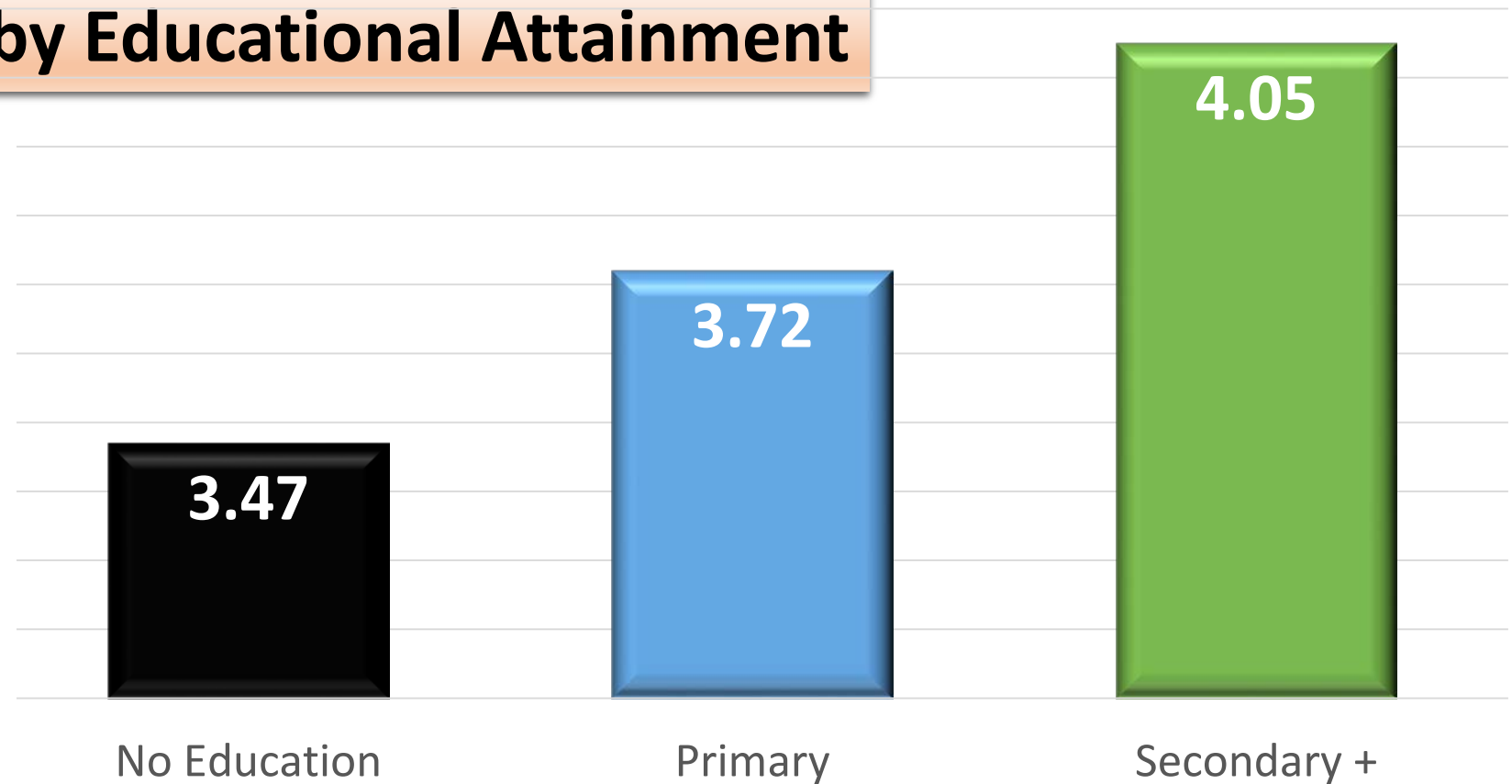
Zone of Influence		3.67	
BA	NR	UE	UW
3.70	3.78	3.25	3.63

Proportion of Women Achieving Minimum WDDS

Zone of Influence		40.7%	
BA	NR	UE	UW
46.7%	42.4%	28.8%	42.3%

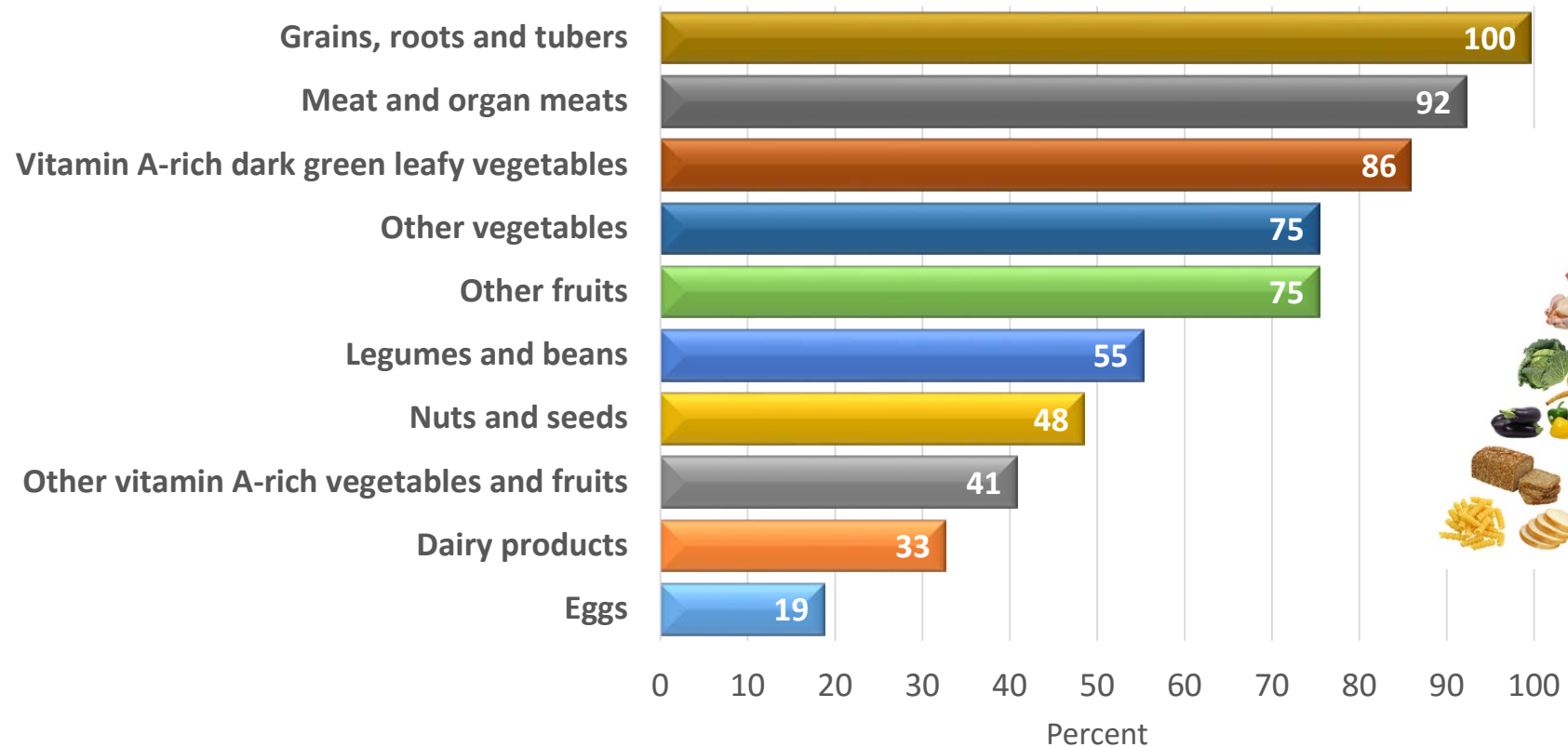
The Women's Dietary Diversity Score (WDDS) indicator is based on ten food groups and measures the extent to which a woman consumes foods from these food groups. The WDDS ranges from 0 to 10, and a higher WDDS is preferred.

Average WDDS by Educational Attainment



The Women's Dietary Diversity Score (WDDS) indicator is based on ten food groups and measures the extent to which a woman consumes foods from these food groups. The WDDS ranges from 0 to 10, and a higher WDDS is preferred.

Proportion of women achieving dietary diversity by the food group (%)



Nutrient-Rich Value Chain Commodities (NRVCC) are high in nutrients, promoted by the U.S. Government and their value chains constructed for nutrition objectives (plus reducing poverty and/or supporting economic growth). ***In Ghana, the only commodity meeting these criteria is soybeans.***



11.5%

Percent of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) consuming soy and soy products across the Zone of Influence

Prevalence of adult women consuming soy and soy products	BA	NR	UE	UW
	1.6%	11.7%	23.1%	6.1%

A lower proportion of women with secondary or more education consume soy and soy products than women with no education: **9.5%:12.4%**

Exclusive breastfeeding provides children with significant health and nutrition benefits. This indicator measures the percentage of children 0-5 months who were exclusively breastfed during the day preceding the survey.



52.1%

Prevalence of exclusively breast-fed children under 6 months across the Zone of Influence

To achieve the Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) for children between 6 and 23 months, the child must achieve minimum feeding frequency and minimum dietary diversity. The dietary diversity component includes foods from the following food groups: (1) Grains, roots and tubers; (2) Legumes and nuts; (3) Dairy; (4) Flesh foods; (5) Eggs; (6) Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; and (7) Other fruits and vegetables.

Small Household (1-5 members)

Medium Household (6-10 members)

Large Household (11+ members)

11.8%

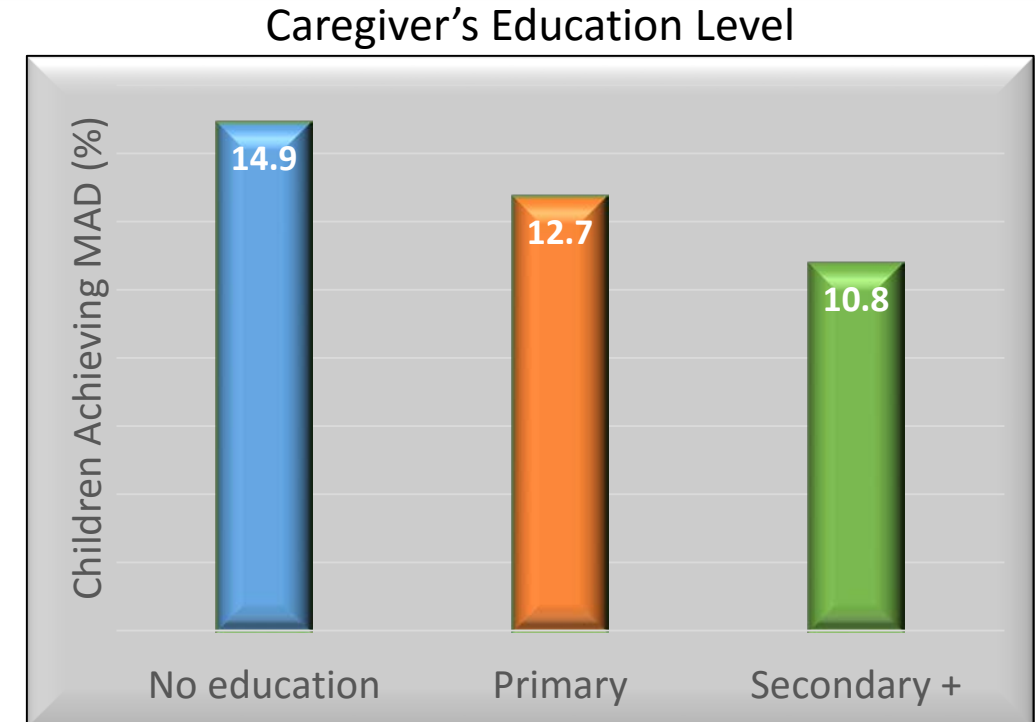
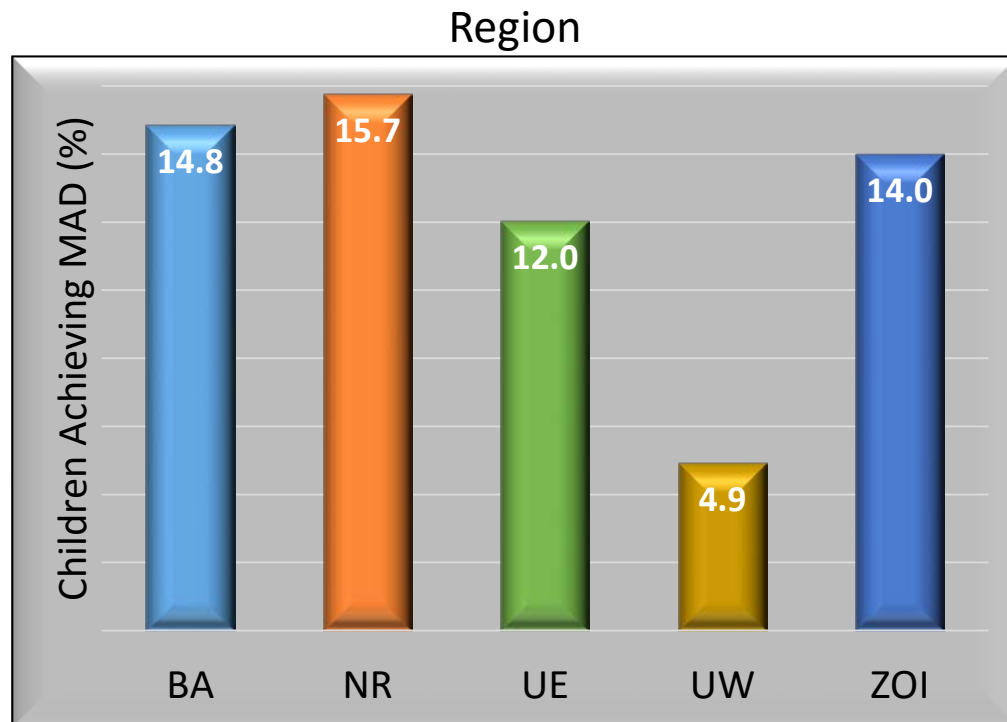
14.5%

15.9%

Percentage of children receiving MAD at the Zone of Influence Level

The Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) indicator measures the percentage of children 6-23 months, who are receiving a diet of complementary foods that provide nutrients and energy necessary to support growth and development. The MAD indicator is based on two components: minimum feeding frequency and minimum diet diversity.

Proportion of Children Achieving MAD by Region and by Caregiver's Education Level



Households experiencing little or no hunger have higher prevalence of MAD than those experiencing Moderate-to-severe hunger: **15.0%:13.0%**

Proportion of male children 6-23 months consuming soy and soy products

5.3%

10.6%

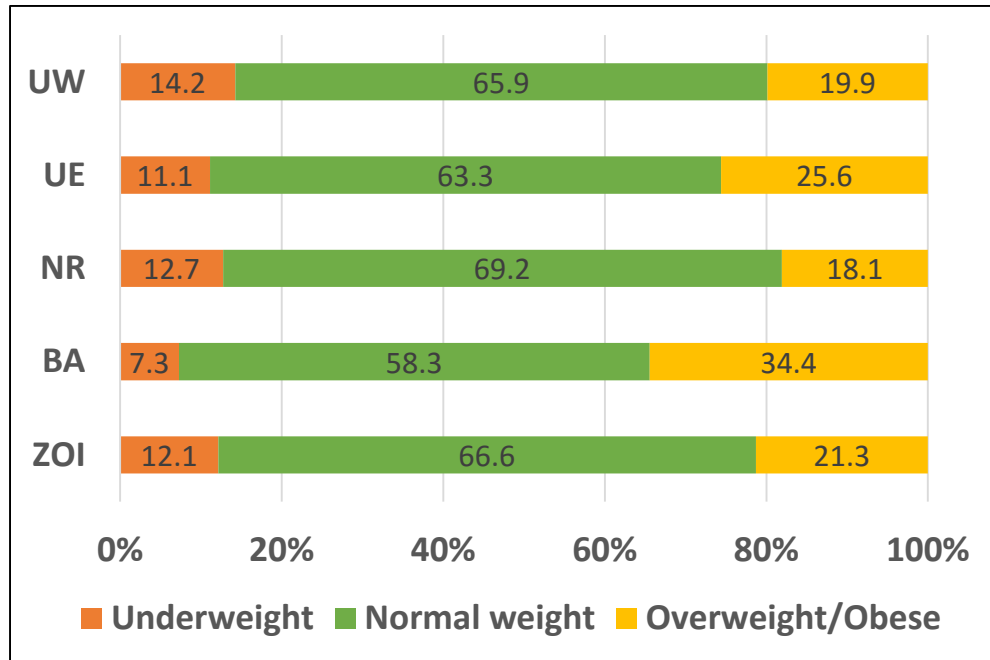
Proportion of female children 6-23 months consuming soy and soy products

A higher proportion of children 6-23 months (9.1%) whose caregivers had primary or more education consume soy and soy than children whose caregivers have no education (7.1%).

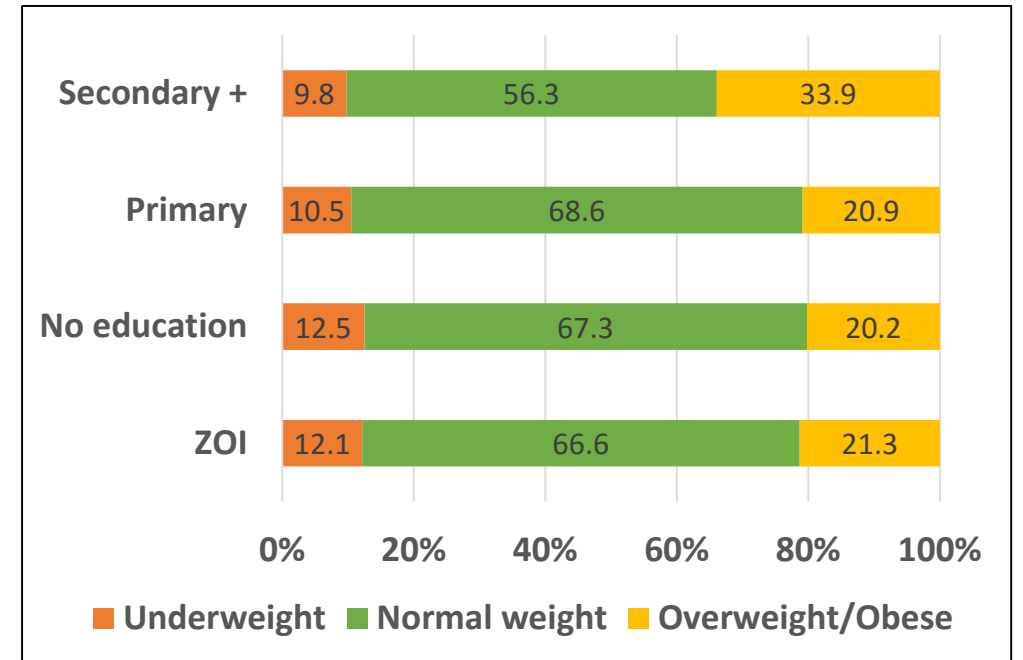
Proportion of all children 6-23 months consuming soy and soy products	Zone of Influence		7.6%	
	BA	NR	UE	UW
	0.0%	7.0%	15.9%	4.9%

Body Mass Index (BMI) measures the weight-to-height squared ratios for all non-pregnant women of reproductive age (15-49 years). BMI measures between 18.5 and 25 are normal while those below 18.5 are underweight. BMI measures above 25 but below 30 are overweight and measures of 30 or higher are obese.

BMI Classes by Region



BMI Classes by Education Level

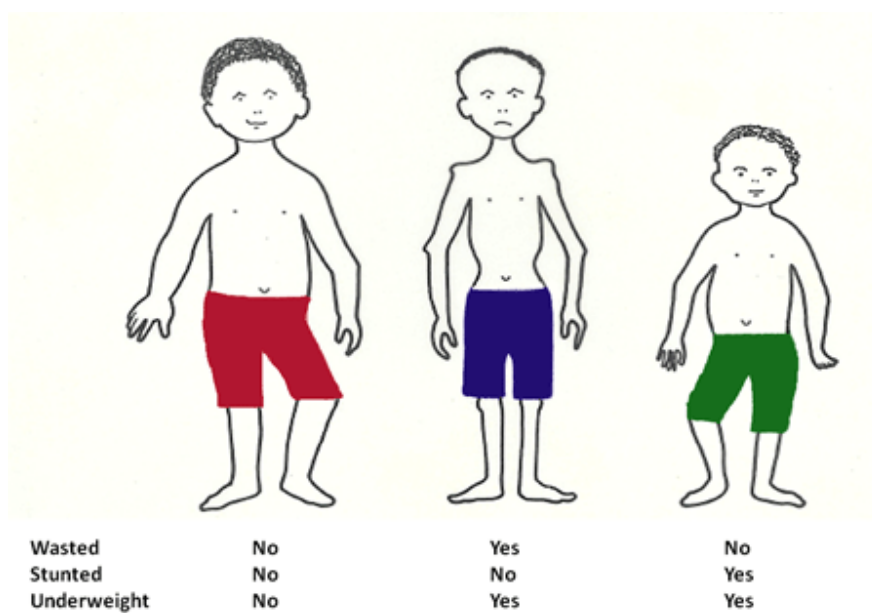


Stunting is an indicator of linear growth retardation while wasting an indication of acute malnutrition. Underweight is a reflection of acute and/or chronic undernutrition. These indicators are measured for children under five years in northern Ghana.

Stunting	Zone of Influence		27.8%	
	BA	NR	UE	UW
	28.8%	29.9%	17.6%	27.6%

Underweight	Zone of Influence		16.6%	
	BA	NR	UE	UW
	15.4%	17.8%	17.0%	10.1%

Wasting	Zone of Influence		12.7%	
	BA	NR	UE	UW
	5.7%	13.5%	16.0%	8.8%



Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) assesses the extent to which women are empowered in five domains: production; resources; income; leadership; and time. The level of adequacy attained by surveyed women in the nine indicators estimated are presented.



Percent of surveyed women indicating adequacy in indicator

