



NANDOM

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

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Nandom is one of the districts in Ghana's Upper West Region. It is bounded to the East and South by the Lamboassie and Lawra Districts respectively and to the North and West by the Republic of Burkina Faso. The total land area of the District is 404.6 square km. The district has a total population of 49,843, out of which 24,137 are males and 25,706 females with an average household size of 8 persons. The boxes below contain relevant economic indicators such as per capita expenditure and poverty prevalence for a better understanding of its development.

Poverty Prevalence 29.4 %

Households with moderate or severe hunger 27.3%

Poverty Depth 11.3 %

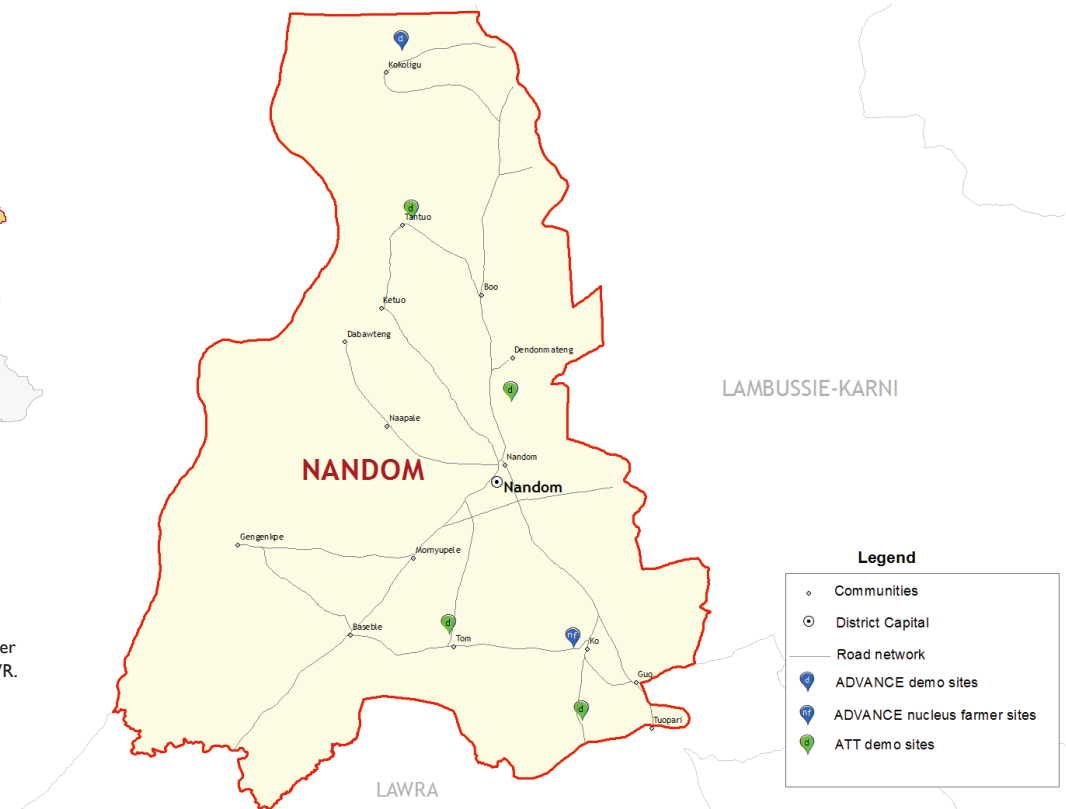
Daily per capita expenditure * 2.77 USD

Household Size 8 members

Total Population of the Poor 14,654



*Per capita expenditures are the lowest in Upper West Region, Household size is biggest in UWR. Poverty depth is highest in Upper West Region



Legend

- Communities
- ⊙ District Capital
- Road network
- 📍 ADVANCE demo sites
- 📍 ADVANCE nucleus farmer sites
- 📍 ATT demo sites



This section contains data and information related to USAID sponsored interventions in Nandom

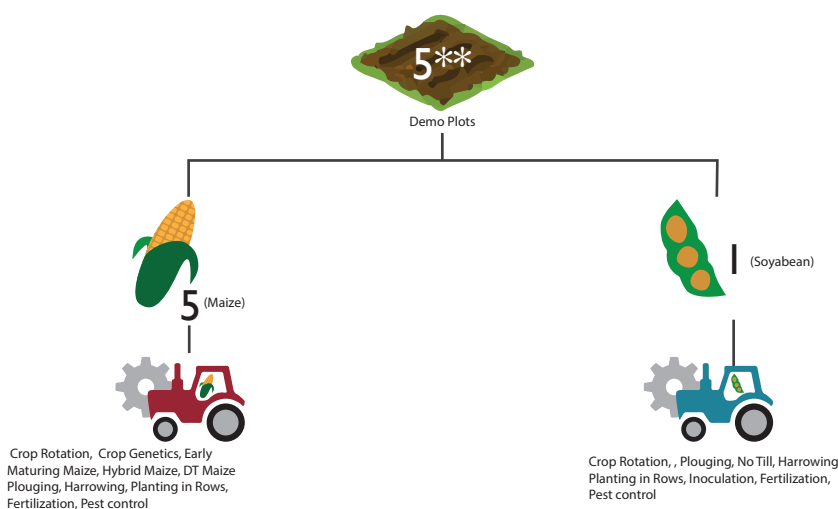
Table 1: USAID Projects Info, Nandom , 2014-2016

Beneficiaries Data	2014	2015	2016
Direct Beneficiaries	0	740	1,253
Male		333	568
Female		407	685
Undefined			
Nucleus Farmers	0	0	n/a
Male			
Female			
Undefined			
Demoplots		5	
Male		3	
Female		1	
Undefined		1	
Investment and Impact			
Ag. Rural loans			
USAID Projects Present			2
Beneficiaries Score	0.0	1.0	1.0
Presence Score 2014-2016			0.7
District Flag 2014-2016			n/a

Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014-2016

The number of direct USAID beneficiaries* increased during the observed period as Table 1 shows. However, the number is low compared to other districts. No nucleus farmer is currently operating in the district and 5 demonstration plots have been established to support beneficiary training. See Infographic 1 for the demonstration plot disaggregate. No agricultural loan was facilitated by USAID intervention as shown in Table 1. Direct beneficiaries yields and gross margins for the district are not available in Table 1. The presence of USAID development work is low, with a low number of beneficiaries, small number of demo plots and no agricultural loan during 2014-2016. This resulted in a USAID presence score of 0.7 out of 4. In addition, there is no sufficient information to determine the district flag color.

Infographic 1: Demo Plots in Nandom 2014-2015



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

Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014, 2015

* "Direct Beneficiary, an individual who comes in direct contact with a set of interventions" FTF Handbook, 2016 , ** Number of demoplots by commodity higher than total because of crop rotation

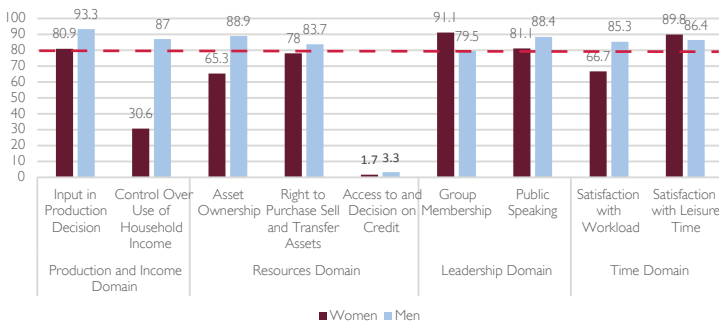
What is the Women Empowerment in Agriculture Index?

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 Nandom, 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.

Figure 1: Results of Domains of Empowerment from WEAI 2015, in percent, Nandom, 2015



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Nandom Results

The results of both male and female respondents on the four domains are displayed in Figure 1.

Production Domain: women feel comfortable with providing input related to production decisions as indicated by 80.9% of the women of the survey sample. However, they have less control over the use of household income than men– 30.6% of women vs 87% of the male respondents. It must be noted that the value for the women is the lowest recorded in Upper West Region.

Resource Domain: A majority of the women have a right to asset ownership and to purchase and move assets– 65.3% and 78% respectively. These figures are slightly lower than the figures for the male respondents. Only 1.7% of the women have the right to decide or have access to credit, compared to 3.3% of the male respondents. Nonetheless, access to credit is equally low for both genders. These are the lowest values reported in the Upper West Region.

Leadership Domain: 91.1% and 81.4% of the women interviewed have the right to group membership and public speaking respectively. The first value is the highest reported in the Upper West Region.

Time Domain: A majority of women and men in Nandom are satisfied with the workload in their everyday life– 66.7% and 85.3% respectively. The values increase with respect to satisfaction with leisure time; only 89.8% of women and 86.4% of men are satisfied with the amount of leisure time in their disposition. The women’s value is the highest reported in the Upper West Region.

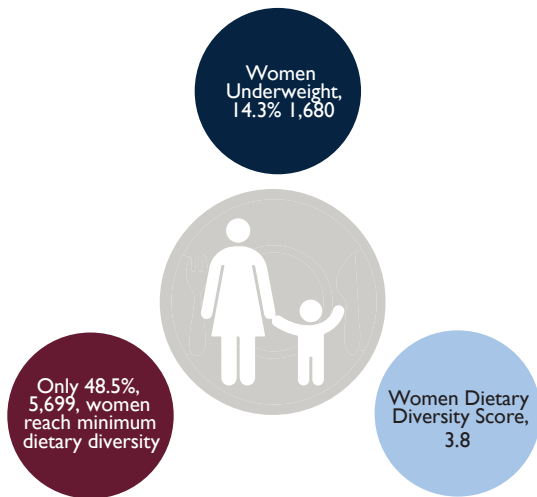
{ Adequacy & Differences }

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

Adequacy: Together, men and women achieve adequacy in all indicators but , access to and decision on credit. In addition men achieve adequacy in control over use of household income, asset ownership, right to purchase and sell assets and satisfaction with workload, while women do not.

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

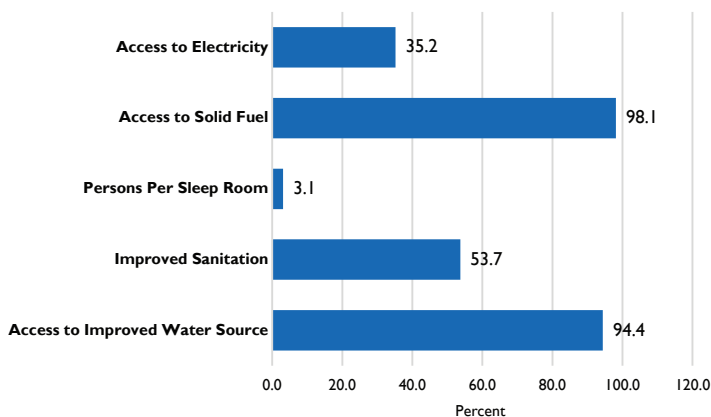
Infograph 3: Health and Nutrition Figures, Nandom 2015



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University, 2015

Infograph 3 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 Score: 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 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 Nandom is 3.8, which means that women consume on average 3 to 4 types of food out of 10. Almost half of women (48.5%) reach the minimum dietary diversity of 5 food groups. This value is the highest in the Upper West Region.

Figure 2: Household dwelling Characteristics, Nandom, 2015



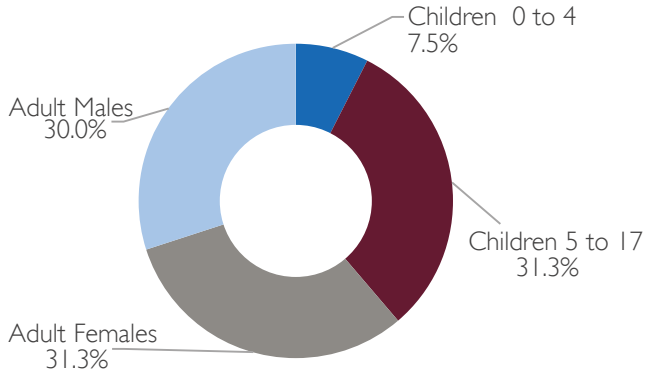
Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University, 2015,

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. Nandom accounts for the lowest access to electricity, highest access to improved sanitation and highest number of persons per sleeping room in the Upper West Region.

DEMOGRAPHICS & WEATHER

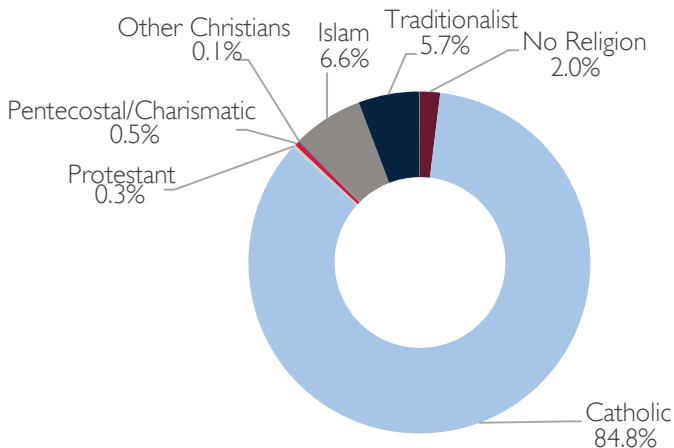
This section contains facts and figures related to Nandom demographics, religious affiliation, literacy and weather indicators

Figure 3: Household composition by groupage, Nandom, 2015



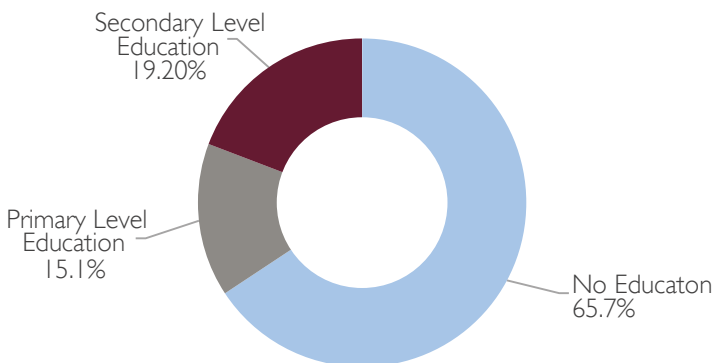
Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Figure 4: Religious Affiliation, Nandom, 2010



Source: Tamale Metropolis Analytical Report, GSS, 2014

Figure 5: Education Attainment in Nandom, 2015



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Nandom has a total population of 49,843, out of which 24,137 are males and 25,706 females with an average household size of 8 persons. The total surface area of the district is 404.6 square kilometers.

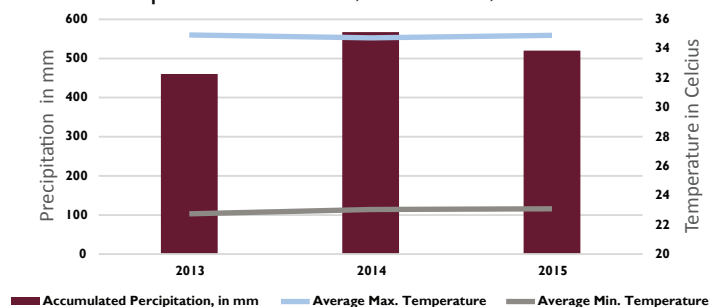
The District lies in the tropical continental climacteric zone. Average precipitation and temperature are similar to the other districts in the Upper West Region. Figure 6 shows the average maximal and minimal temperatures as well as yearly average precipitation.

Nandom, like many other districts in the Upper West Region has a relatively young population as shown in Figure 6, with 37.8% of the population falling in the age range: 0 to 17 years old.

In terms of religious affiliation, the majority of the population are Christians, representing 85.7% of the population. For more details refer to Figure 4.

The district accounts for the highest adult literacy rate in the Upper West region with only 65.7% of the adults having received no education. 15.1% went through to only the primary school level while 19.2% made it further to secondary school.

Figure 6: Average Accumulated Precipitation in mm and Average Temperature in Celcius, in Nandom, 2008 - 2015



Source: awhere Weather Platform, AWhere, 2016

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

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

QUESTION 1

Given Nandom's agricultural production, health and sanitation figures, where should USAID development work focus on in the next two years? What future development assistance would be helpful for Nandom?

QUESTION 2

What other agricultural or nutrition focused development partner or GoG interventions have previously been implemented, are ongoing, and/or are in the pipeline that may impact Nandom's development?

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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