



SAGNARIGU

Feed the Future Ghana District Profile Series - February 2017 (Revised Nov. 2017) - Issue 1

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Sagnarigu is one of the districts in the Northern Region. The district shares boundaries with the Savelugu - Nanton Municipality to the north, Tamale Metropolis to the south and east, Tolon District to the west and Kumbungu District to the north-west. The district covers a total land size of 200.4km² and has a population of 163,513, out of which 80,833 are females and 82,680 are males. The average household size in the district is 5.2 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 11.3 %

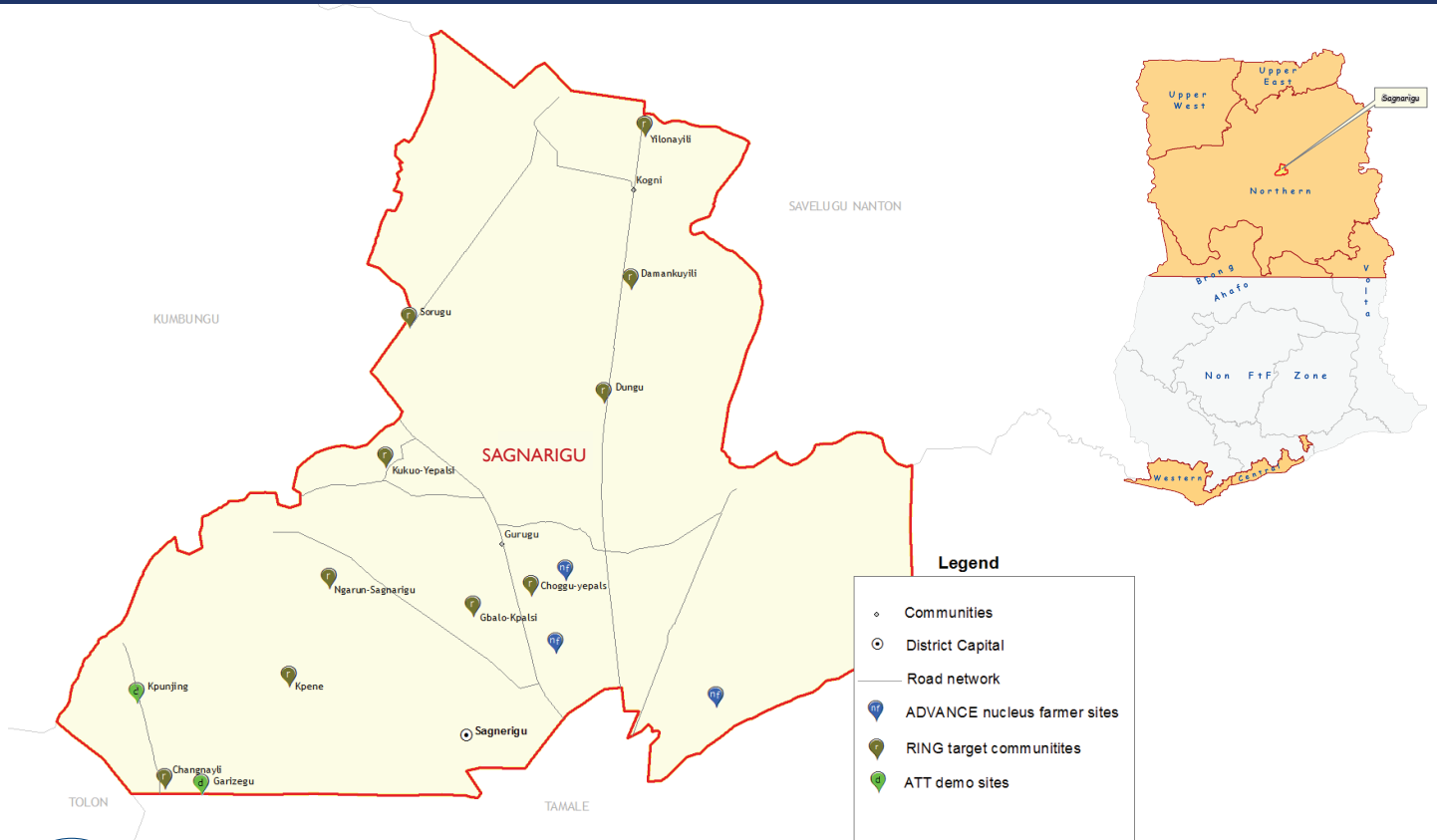
Households with moderate or severe hunger 7.9%

Poverty Depth 3.4%

Daily per capita expenditure 5.62 USD

Household Size 5.2 members

Total Population of the Poor 18,477





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

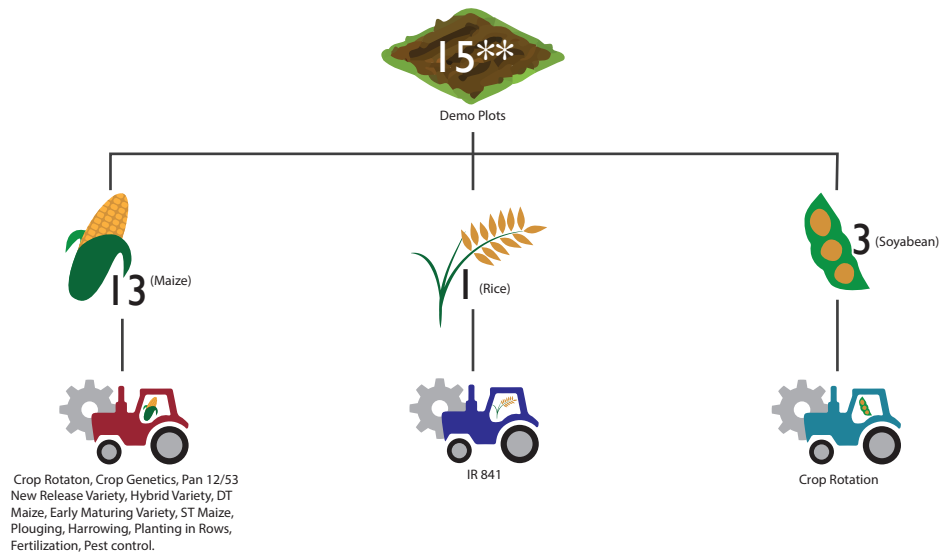
Table I: USAID Projects Info, Sagnarigu, 2014-2016

Beneficiaries Data	2014	2015	2016
Direct Beneficiaries	503	846	3,417
Male	225	370	1,147
Female	278	476	2,270
Undefined	0	0	0
Nucleus Farmers	1	2	
Male	1	2	
Female			
Undefined			
Demo Plots	4	11	
Male	2	10	
Female			
Undefined	2	1	
Investment and Impact			
Ag. Rural loans*		26,672	129,324
Projects Presence			4
Beneficiaries Score	1	1.0	2.0
Presence Score 2014-2016			1.7
District Flag			Not available

Source: Project Reporting 2014-2016

Sagnarigu accounted for a small number of beneficiaries** in 2014 and 2015. The number, however, increased substantially in 2016, reaching 3,417 beneficiaries. Fifteen(15) 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 on Table I. As a result of the aforementioned, the presence score in Sagnarigu is 1.7 out of 4. This shows that the intervention there is almost average, as compared to other districts. There is not enough information to suggest a district flag.

Infographic I: Demo Plots in Sagnarigu, 2014-2015



Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014, 2015

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

* Please note that the number of demoplots is smaller than the sum of separate plots by crop because crop rotation has been exercised in the same demo **"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 Sagnarigu

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 Sagnarigu, 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.

Sagnarigu District Results

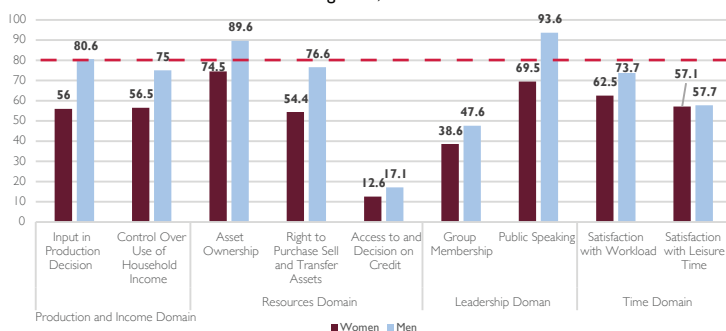
Production Domain: women in Sagnarigu feel comfortable with providing input related to production decisions - 56% of women vs. 80.6% of men. When compared to other districts, the percentage score for women is the lowest in the Northern Region. However, women in Sagnarigu have more control over the use of household income than in the other districts - 56.5% of women - and this is the highest value recorded in the Northern Region.

Resource Domain: a good majority of the women have a right to asset ownership and a thin majority also have a right to purchase and move assets - 74.5% and 54.5% respectively; these figures are lower than that of the male respondents. Only 12.6% of women have a right to decide or have access to credit as against 17.1% of men, which nonetheless represent low access to credit for both genders.

Leadership Domain: only 38.6% of the women interviewed scored adequacy in the right to group membership. This represents the lowest score in the Northern Region. Meanwhile, 69.5% of them feel entitled to public speaking.

Time Domain: A thin majority of women in Sagnarigu are satisfied with their leisure time and work load; 62.5 and 57.1 percent respectively.

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



Source: Population Based Survey, Kansas State University, 2015

{ Adequacy & Differences }

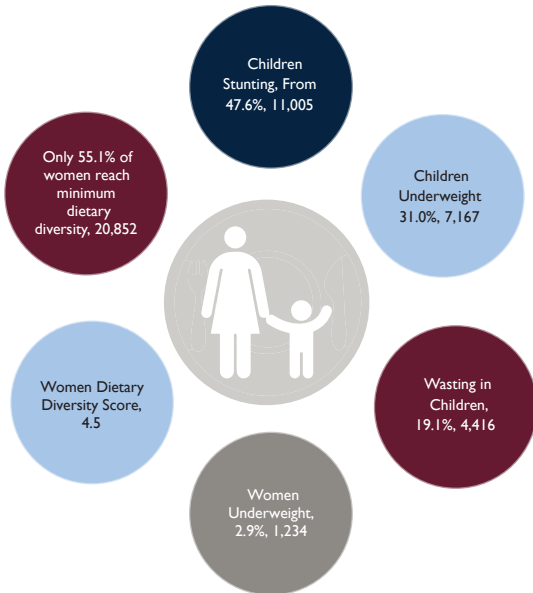
Highest differences between male and female respondents observed with production domain: the control over use of household income and in the resources domain: asset ownership, right to purchase and sell assets.

Adequacy: Together men and women reached adequacy in all indicators but, control over use of household income, right to purchase and sell assets, access to credit, group membership, satisfaction with workload and satisfaction with leisure time

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



Infographic 2: Health and Nutrition Figures, Sagnarigu, 2015

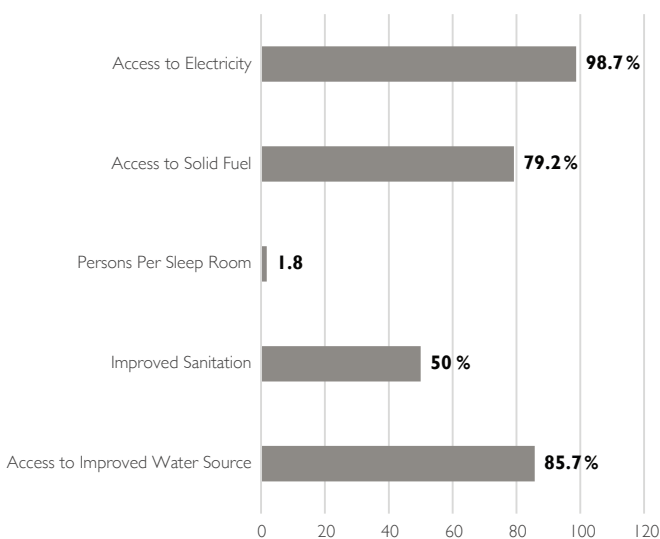


Sources: * from PBS 2015, Kansas State University, ** from Ring & Spring Survey, 2015

Infographic 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 and 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 Sagnarigu is 4.5, which means that women consume on average 4 to 5 types of foods out of 10. More than half of the women (55.1%) reach the minimum dietary diversity of 5 food groups. In addition, Sagnarigu has the highest percentage for stunted children in the Northern Region with 47.6% as well as children underweight with 31%. Meanwhile, the district has the lowest rate of women underweight in the Northern Region with 2.9%.

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. Sagnarigu accounts for the highest level of improved sanitation in the Northern Region as well as good access to improved water source. It also accounts for the highest level of access to electricity.

Figure 2: Household Dwelling Characteristics, 2015



Sources: Figure 5: PBS 2015, Kansas State University, Figure 6: RING & SPRING Survey, 2015,

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

Figure 3: Household Composition by groupage, Sagnerigu 2015

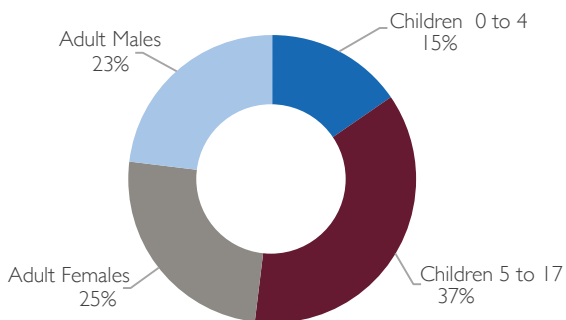


Figure 4: Religious Affiliation, Sagnerigu, 2010

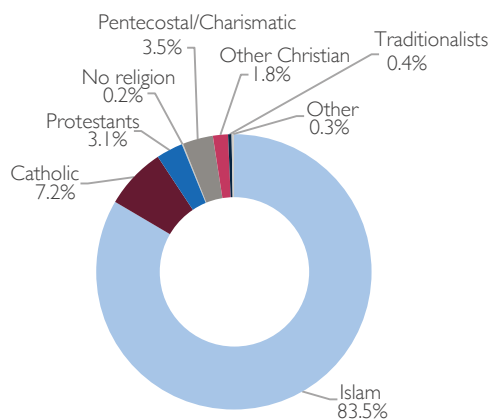
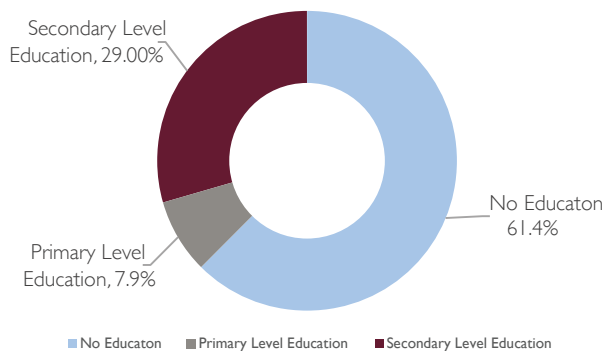


Figure 5: Adult Education Attainment in Sagnerigu, 2015



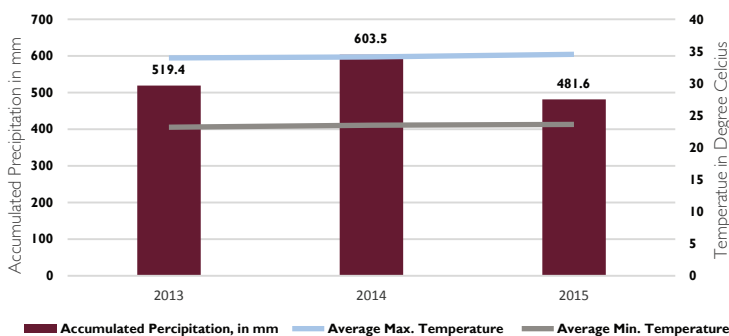
Sagnerigu has a total population of 163,513, out of which 80,833 are females and 82,680 are males. The average household size in the district is 5.2 members. The district lies in the tropical continental climacteric zone. Average precipitation and temperature are similar to the other districts in the Northern Region. Figure 6 shows average maximal and minimal temperatures as well as yearly average precipitation,

Sagnerigu has a relatively young population as Figure 3 shows, with 52% 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 83.5% followed by Christians at 15.6%. For more details refer to Figure 4.

The district has the highest adult literacy rate in the Northern region despite 61.4% of the adults having received no education, while only 7.9% went through primary school and 29.0% through secondary school education.

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



Source: *awhere Weather Platform, AWhere, 2016*

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

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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 Sagnarigu District

QUESTION 1

Why are the children health indicators the lowest while women seem to have good health in Sagnarigu? What assistance can be given to be able to transfer the good health to the children as well.

QUESTION 2

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

QUESTION 3

Sagnarigu seems to be doing well in relation to some indicators such as education—boasting the highest rate of education—highest access to electricity, lowest women underweight rate and high percentage of women with control over the use of household income. Meanwhile, the district also has the worse scores in some other indicators such as stunting in children, children underweight, women input in production decision, women group membership. Why do these differences coexist in the same district?

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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