



WEST MAMPRUSI

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

DISTRICT PROFILE CONTENT

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West Mamprusi has a total land area of 2,610.4 sq km and shares boundaries with East Mamprusi and Gushiegu Districts to the east; North Gonja, Savelugu and Kumbungu Districts to the south; Builsa, Kassena-Nankana East Districts and Bolgatanga Municipal (Upper East Region) to the north and; to the west, Mamprusi Moagduri District.

It hosts a population of 135,701 out of which 68,962 are females and 66,739 males. The average household size in the District is 4.9 persons. The boxes below reveal the level of important development indicators captured by the 2015 Population Based Survey.

Poverty Prevalence 13.2 %

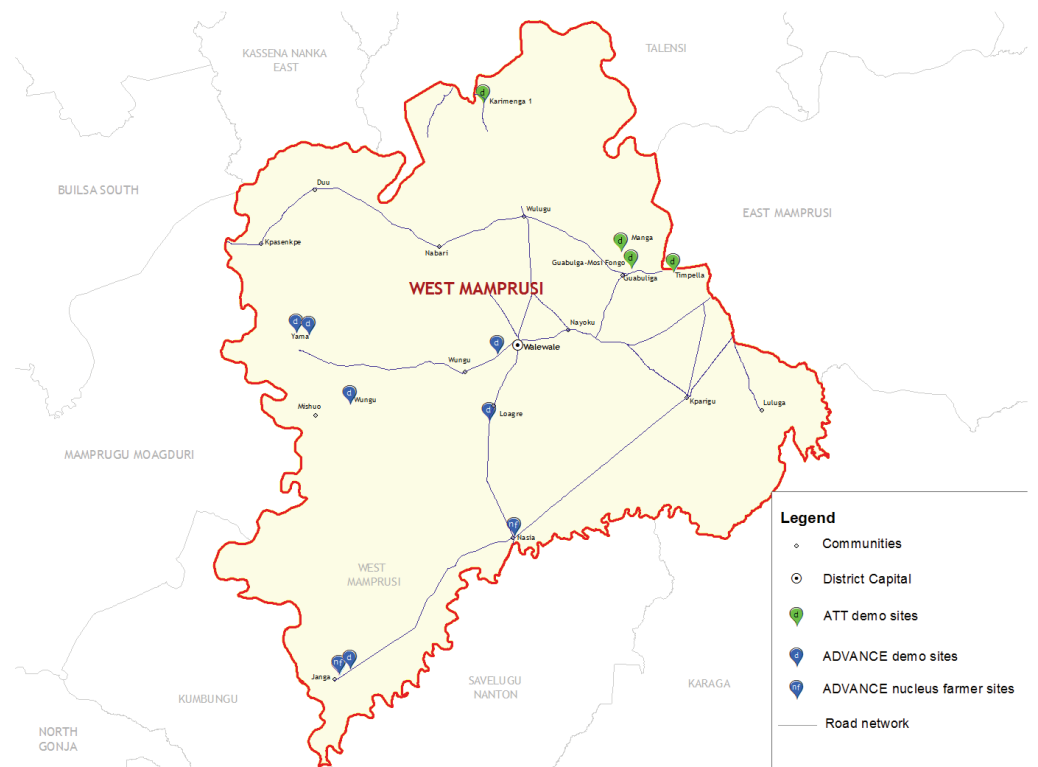
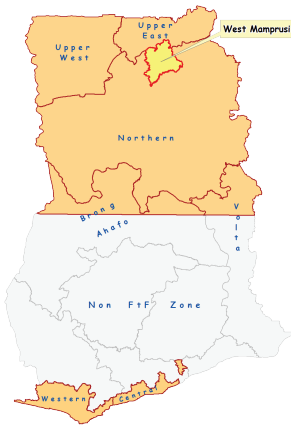
Households with moderate or severe hunger 33.5%

Poverty Depth 4.1 %

Daily per capita expenditure 5.89 USD

Household Size 4.9 members

Total Population of the Poor 17,913





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

Table I: USAID Projects Info, West Mamprusi, 2014-2016

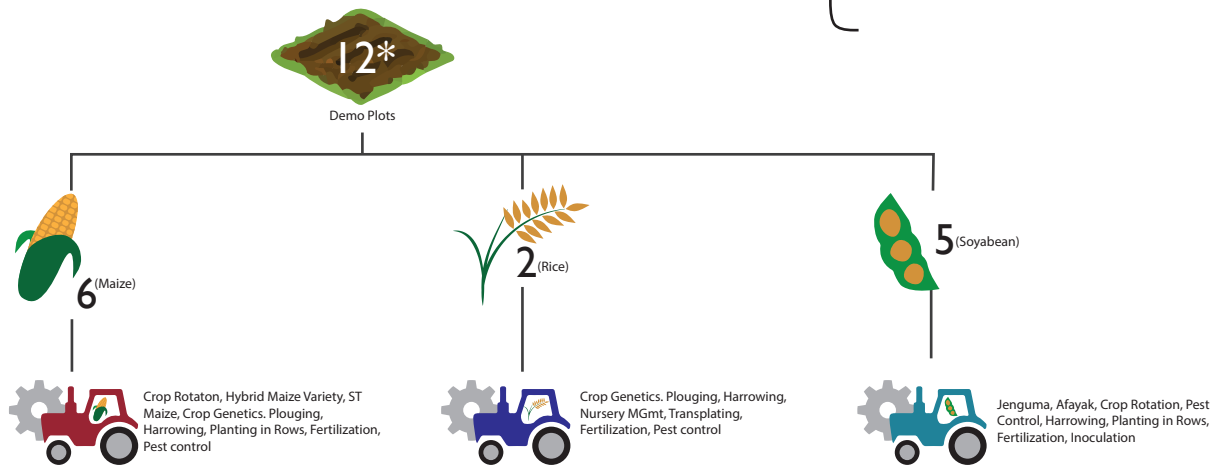
Beneficiaries Data	2014	2015	2016	
Direct Beneficiaries		657	2,140	4,802
Male		117	1,269	2,808
Female		131	871	1,994
Undefined		409	-	-
Nucleus Farmers		5	3	n/a
Male		5	3	
Female		-	-	
Undefined				
Demoplots		4	8	n/a
Male		1	5	
Female				
Undefined		3	3	
Production				
Maize Gross Margin USD/ha		n/a	884.5	n/a
Maize Yield MT/ha		n/a	4.40	n/a
Investment and Impact				
Ag. Rural loans			422,806	53,297
Projects Presence				2
Beneficiaries Score		2	3	3
Presence Score				2.4
District Flag				Green

Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014-2015

The number of direct USAID beneficiaries** constantly increased during 2014 - 2016. The district accounts for a considerable number of direct beneficiaries. This has been accompanied by nucleus farmers activity (8 for the period 2014-2015) and eleven demonstration plots established to support beneficiary training. See Infographic I for more details. Agricultural rural loans were also issued during 2014-16. All these resulted in a satisfactory, or above average USAID presence score*** of 2.4 in a 0 to 4 score range for the period 2014-2016. When combining progress or regress of impact indicators with the presence of projects on the ground, represented by the presence score, the district is flagged GREEN**** indicating that the impact indicator values have improved in an area that received above average attention. Find more details on USAID Presence v. Impact scoring on page 7.

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

Infographic I: Demo Plots in West Mamprusi, 2014-2015



Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014, 2015

* 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 *** and **** More detail on presence score range and districtflag range can be found in page 8.

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

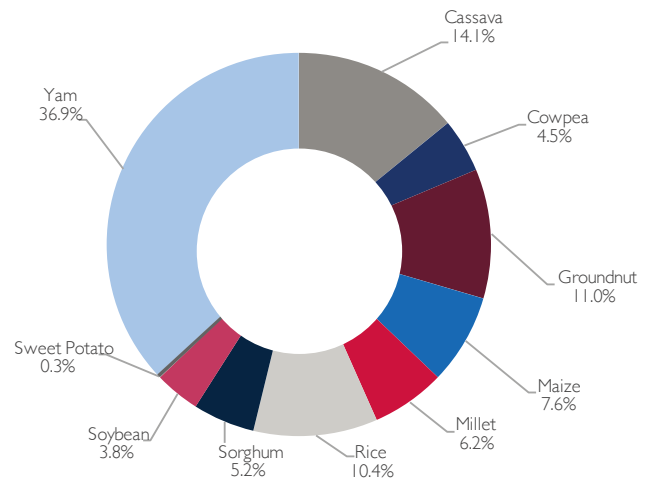
This section contains agricultural data for West Mamprusi, such as production by commodity, gross margins and yields.

Yam made up the largest share of the overall agricultural production in West Mamprusi between 2010-2015, accounting for 36.9% of the total output as shown in Figure 1. Agricultural production is more evenly distributed among several commodities than in other districts, as Figure 1 shows. The district was ranked 7th in rice production in the Northern Region in 2015, 3rd in millet production, and holds similar rankings for most of the commodities that it produces.

The average gross margin* calculations were obtained from USAID project reporting (2015) and the Agriculture Production Survey (K-State, APS 2013). See Figure 2. USAID direct beneficiaries obtained much higher gross margins than the district average in 2013 for maize.

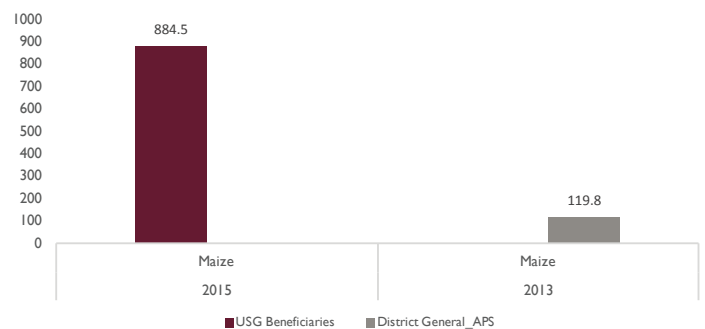
Yields presented in Figure 3, represent the average values for direct USAID beneficiaries and the entire district for the period 2013-2015. This allows a comparison between beneficiaries and the district average as well as values reported from different sources. In 2015, maize yields of beneficiaries were higher than the district average while there is no data available for rice and soybean. On the other hand, the district average yields measured by APS in 2013

Figure 1: Share of Agricultural Production by Commodity in Mamprusi West, during 2010-2015, in%



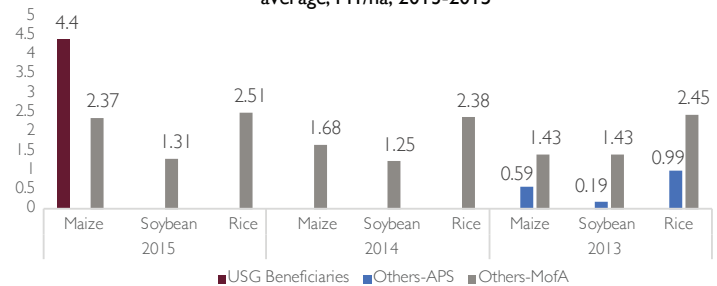
Source: Agriculture Production Reports 2011- 2015, MOFA

Figure 2: Average Gross Margin: USAID beneficiaries and district's average, USD/ha, 2013-2015



Source: Agriculture Project Reporting 2015, Agriculture Production Survey, 2013, Kansas State University

Figure 3: Yields of Maize, Rice and Soybean, beneficiaries and district's average, MT/ha, 2013-2015



Source: Agriculture Project Reporting 2015, Agriculture Report 2014, Mofa, Agriculture Production Survey, 2013, Kansas State University

Source: RING & SPRING Survey, 2015 USAID METSS Project



This section contains agricultural data for West Mamprusi, such as production by commodity, gross margins and yields.

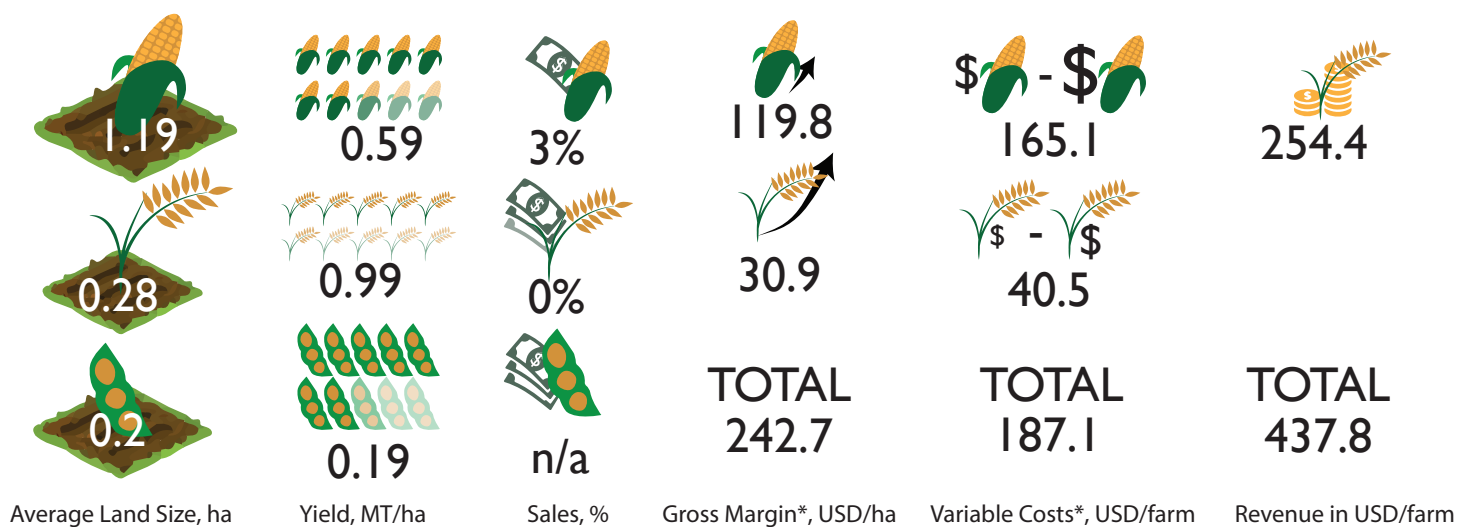
Table 2: Agricultural Production and Yields by commodity, in MT and MT/ha, 2010-2015, West Mamprusi

Production in MT							
Commodity	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	Total
Cassava	16,531	15,631	17,782	19,615	23,580	18,641	111,780
Cowpea	5,282	5,128	5,676	6,130	7,126	6,750	36,092
Groundnut	11,754	11,784	11,624	15,672	16,679	19,560	87,073
Maize	10,688	9,987	8,927	8,900	8,502	13,528	60,532
Millet	5,380	5,223	5,867	9,371	9,796	13,738	49,376
Rice	13,475	12,493	13,541	13,034	13,704	16,485	82,731
Sorghum	4,984	5,649	7,033	7,982	8,021	7,540	41,209
Soybean	4,260	4,064	4,783	5,608	5,700	5,868	30,283
Sweet Potato				2,490			2,490
Yam	50,191	48,706	54,463	52,490	50,710	36,639	293,199
Yields in MT/Ha							
Commodity	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	
Cassava	6.45	6.10	6.70	6.78	7.86	6.45	
Cowpea	1.29	1.25	1.32	1.36	1.43	1.49	
Groundnut	1.20	1.21	1.10	1.15	1.23	1.63	
Maize	2.37	1.68	1.43	1.46	1.30	1.90	
Millet	1.11	1.08	1.15	1.17	1.24	1.75	
Rice	2.51	2.38	2.45	2.60	2.53	3.50	
Sorghum	1.30	1.49	1.54	1.69	1.74	1.83	
Soybean	1.31	1.25	1.43	1.49	1.50	1.63	
Sweet Potato				15.00			
Yam	7.50	7.30	8.44	7.52	8.25	7.17	

Source: Agriculture Report 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, MOFA

Table 2 above provides detailed information on specific commodities in respect of the overall production output in West Mamprusi, as well as the average yields for the period 2010-2015. The infographic below shows a summary of agricultural statistics including average land size per farm, yields, variable costs per hectare and commodity, as well as farm revenue. Please note that Agriculture Production Survey 2016 is underway and this dataset will be reviewed very soon.

Infographic 2: Average Land size, Yields, Sales and other Farm indicators in West Mamprusi, 2013



Source: Agriculture Production Survey, Kansas State University, 2013 *Gross margin, variable cost and farm revenue captured from the APS in infographic 2 have been converted to USD using 2012 exchange rates (1.88 GHC to \$1 USD) to align with the 'farmer recall' survey methodology deployed.

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



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AGRICULTURAL DATA

This section focuses on the Women Empowerment in Agriculture Index results for West Mamprusi

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 West Mamprusi, 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.

West Mamprusi Results

The results of both male and female respondents on the four domains are displayed in Figure 4.

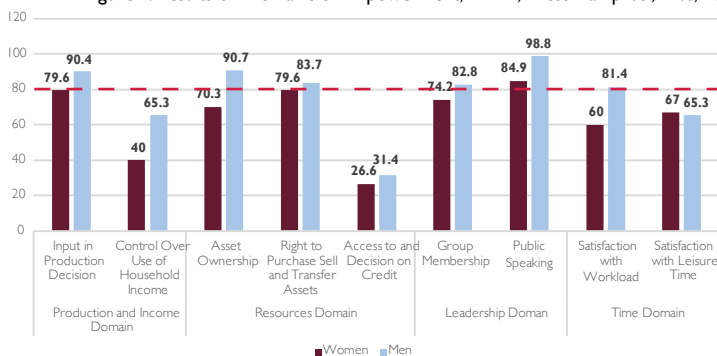
Production Domain: A majority of women feel comfortable with providing input related to production decisions, however, they have less control over the use of household income than men- only 40% of female respondents as opposed to 65.3% of the male respondents.

Resource Domain: A majority of the women have a right to asset ownership and to purchase and move assets- 70.3% and 79.6% respectively; these figures are slightly lower than the figures of the male respondents. Only 26.6% of women have the right to decide on credit taking and the access to credit, as opposed to 31.4% of the male respondents. Access to credit is almost equally low for both genders.

Leadership Domain: 74.2% and 84.9 % of the women interviewed scored adequacy in the right to group membership and public speaking respectively.

Time Domain: Majority of women and men expressed satisfaction with workload and the amount of leisure time at their disposal. However, the majority is not enough to reach adequacy level (marked at the 80% line) with respect to satisfaction with leisure time. For more details refer to Figure 5.

Figure 4: Results on Domains of Empowerment, WEAI, West Mamprusi, in %, 2015



{ Adequacy & Differences }

Adequacy is not reached with respect to control over household income, access to credit, group membership and satisfaction with leisure time.

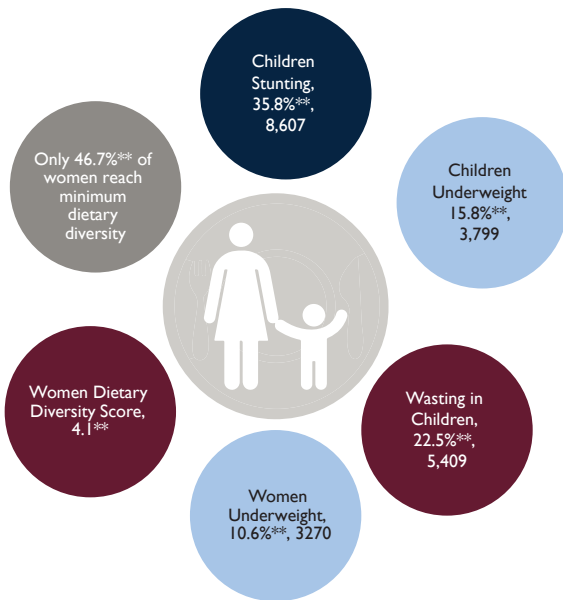
Large differences between male and female respondents are observed with respect to control over household income under the production domain.

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

Infograph 3: Health and Nutrition Figures, West Mamprusi, 2015



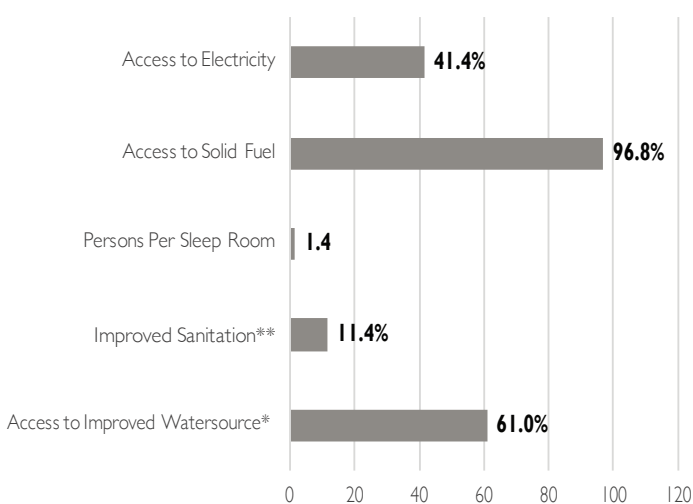
Sources: PBS 2015, Kansas State University, 2015

Infograph 3 focuses on 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.

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 West Mamprusi is 4.1, which means that women consume on average 4 to 5 types of foods out of 10. Almost half of women (46.7%) reach the minimum dietary diversity of 5 food groups.

Figure 5: Household Dwelling Characteristics, Mamprusi West, 2015



Sources: PBS 2015, Kansas State University, 2015

Figure 5 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 captured by the PBS Survey, 2015.



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PRESENCE VS. IMPACT MATRIX

This section provides an analysis of USAID presence vis-a-vis impact indicators in West Mamprusi

Presence vs. Impact tends to reveal in more detail the presence of the Feed the Future Implementing Partners in the field while combining it with the impact indicators measured by the Population Based Survey 2012, 2015. The following graphs are a print screen of the Presence vs. Impact Dashboard focusing on West Mamprusi.

Both key impact indicators, 'prevalence of poverty' and 'per capita expenditure,' have improved as shown in Figure 6 and 8. In 2015, poverty dropped by 39.2 percentage points to 13.2% compared to the 2012 value. In addition, 2015 per capita expenditure increased by 28.32 percent to 5.89 USD. The West Mamprusi population calculated to be living under the \$1.25/day per person poverty line is 17,913 persons. The district level progress is accompanied by an above average.

USAID presence score of 2.4, with the highest score possible being 4. This score signifies characteristics of a GREEN district, which indicates that the district is progressing well and accounts for a combination of high presence and improving values of impact indicators. That said, the presence of other development partners and GOG interventions have not been taken into account.

This district is another great example of aligned forces between USAID projects and the community, which has resulted in over all better living and economic conditions in 2015 compared to 3 years before. It is important to keep up the good work and the district color green.

USAID District Presence Score

- 0** NO USAID DISTRICT PRESENCE
- 0.1 - 1** LOW USAID DISTRICT PRESENCE
- 1.1 - 1.9** BELOW AVERAGE USAID DISTRICT PRESENCE
- 2** AVERAGE USAID DISTRICT PRESENCE
- 2.1 - 3** ABOVE AVERAGE USAID DISTRICT PRESENCE
- 3.1 - 4** HIGH USAID DISTRICT PRESENCE

USAID District Presence Vs. Impact Flag

- BELOW AVERAGE USAID DISTRICT PRESENCE AND CONTRADICTIONING IMPACT INDICATORS
- ABOVE AVERAGE USAID DISTRICT PRESENCE AND CONTRADICTIONING IMPACT INDICATORS
- BELOW AVERAGE USAID DISTRICT PRESENCE AND REGRESSING IMPACT INDICATORS
- ABOVE AVERAGE USAID DISTRICT PRESENCE AND IMPROVING IMPACT INDICATORS
- BELOW AVERAGE USAID DISTRICT PRESENCE AND IMPROVING IMPACT INDICATORS
- ABOVE AVERAGE USAID DISTRICT PRESENCE AND REGRESSING IMPACT INDICATORS

Figure 6: Poverty in % and Poverty Change in percentage points, 2012,2015, West Mamprusi

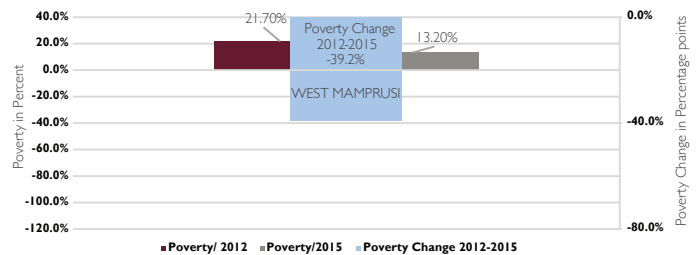


Figure 7: Population of Poor, Non - Poor West Mamprusi, 2015

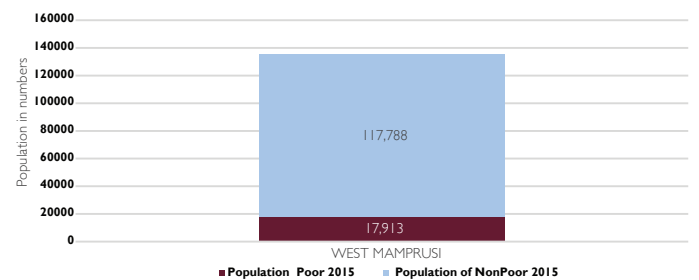
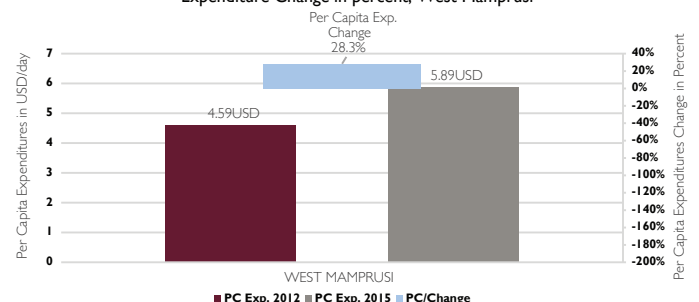


Figure 8: Per Capita Expenditure in 2012 and 2015, in USD/day; Per Capita Expenditure Change in percent, West Mamprusi



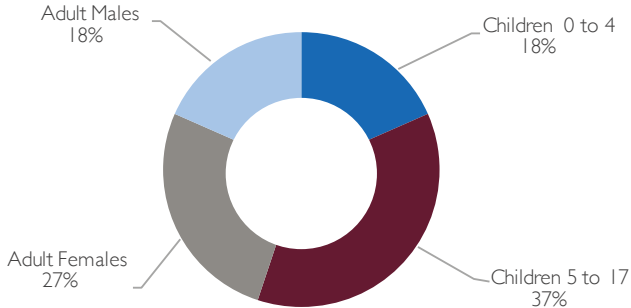
Source: Figure 9,10,11 Population based Survey, 2012,2015, Kansas State University, METSS, USAID Project Reporting 2014,2015

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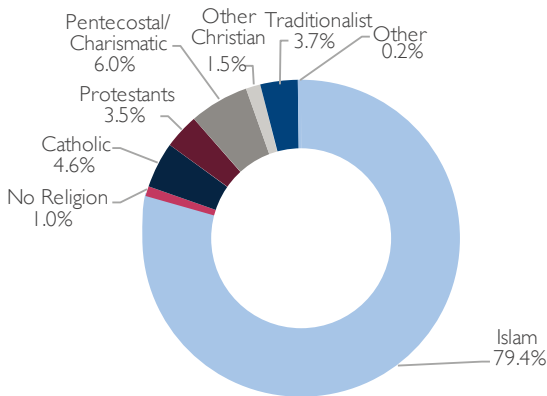
This section contains facts and figures related to West Mamprusi demographics, religious affiliation, literacy and weather indicators

Figure 9: Household Composition by Group Age, in Mamprusi West, 2015



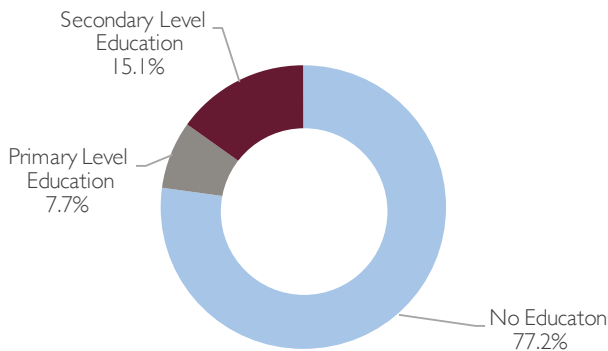
Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Figure 10: Religious Composition in Mamprusi West, 2010



Source: West Mamprusi District Analytical Report, GSS, 2014

Figure 11: Adult Education Attainment in Mamprusi West, 2015



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

West Mamprusi has a total population of 135,701--68,962 females and 66,739 males. The District has an average household size of 4.9 persons.

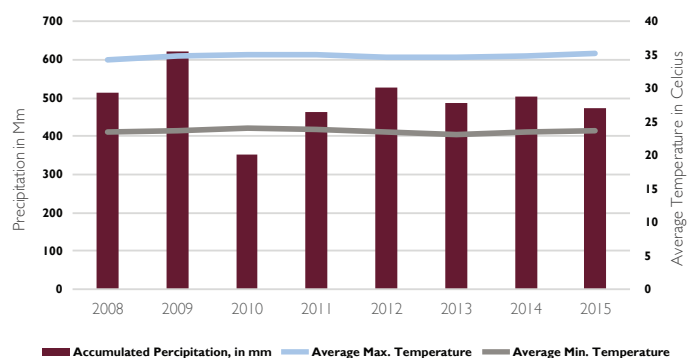
West Mamprusi lies in the tropical continental climatic zone and experiences average annual precipitation relative to other districts in the Northern Region. See figure 12.

In terms of religious affiliation, the majority of the population in the District are Muslims (79.4 %) followed by Christians (15.6%) and Traditionalists (3.7%) as shown in Figure 10.

The district has a young population with 56% of the household members aging between 0 and 17 years, as Figure 9 shows.

West Mamprusi accounts for a low level of adult educational attainment, similar to other districts in the Northern Region, as shown in Figure 11. A majority of the adults in West Mamprusi, 77.2%, have received no education. Only 7.7% went through primary schools while 15.1% of the sample made it through secondary school.

Figure 12: Yearly Accumulated Precipitation in mm and Average Max and Min. Temperature in Celcius, 2008-2015



Source: awhere Weather Platform, AWhere, 2016



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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 West Mamprusi

QUESTION 1

Given West Mamprusi's agricultural production, health and sanitation figures, as well as results from the presence vs impact matrix, where should USAID development work focus on in the next two years? What future development assistance would be helpful for West Mamprusi to keep the district light green?

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 West Mamprusi's development?

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