



YENDI MUNICIPALITY

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

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Yendi Municipality is a district in Ghana's Northern Region. The total land area of the district is 1,446.3 Km Square. The Municipality shares boundaries with six other districts: Saboba District to the east, Chereponi and Zabzugu Districts to the south, Nanumba North District to the north, Gushegu and Mion Districts to the west. The district has a total population of 132,608, out of which 66,338 are males and 66,270 females. The average household size in the District is 5.8 persons. The boxes below reveal the level of important development indicators as captured by the Population Based Survey in 2015.

Poverty Prevalence 20%

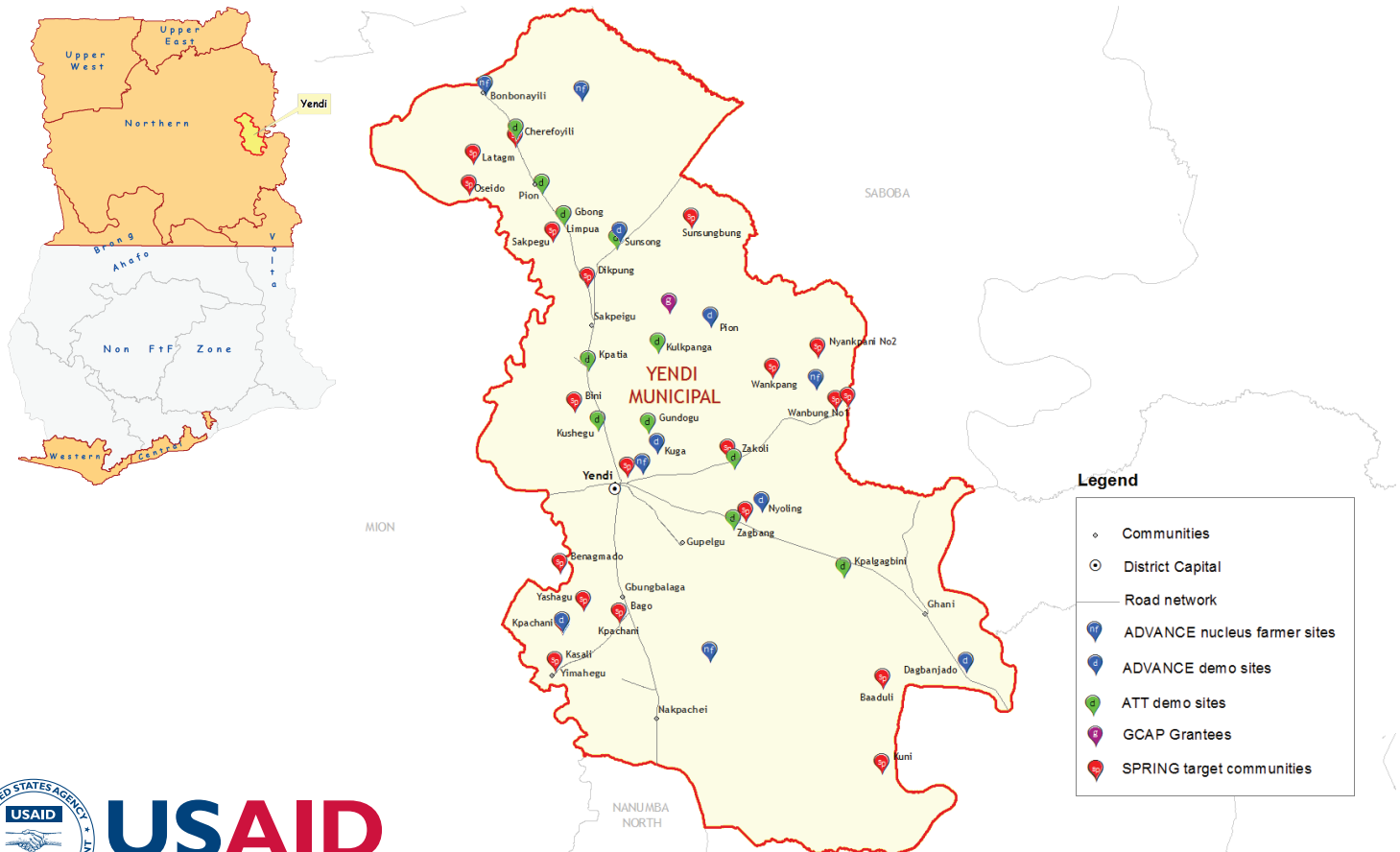
Daily per capita expenditure* 4.48 USD

Households with moderate or severe hunger 15.4%

Household Size 5.8 members

Poverty Depth 10.3%

Total Population of the Poor 26,522





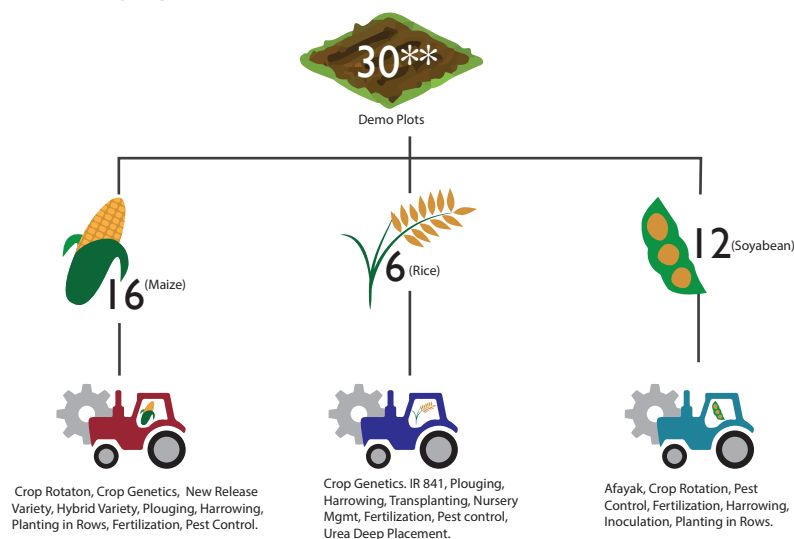
This section contains data and information related to USAID sponsored interventions in Yendi Municipality

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

Beneficiaries Data	2014	2015	2016
Direct Beneficiaries	1,781	3,482	6,500
Male	907	1,881	4,011
Female	605	1,601	2,489
Undefined	269	0	0
Nucleus Farmers	3	8	n/a
Male	3	8	
Female	-	-	
Undefined			
Demoplots	6	24	n/a
Male	1	11	
Female		2	
Undefined	5	11	
Production			
Maize Gross Margin USD/ha	n/a	n/a	n/a
Maize Yield MT/ha	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rice Gross Margin USD/ha	n/a	492.13	n/a
Rice Yield MT/ha	n/a	2.84	n/a
Soybean Gross Margin USD/ha	n/a	653.82	n/a
Soybean Yield MT/ha	n/a	1.78	n/a
Investment and Impact			
Ag. Rural loans*		1,498,104	303,387
Number of Projects Present		4	4
Beneficiaries Score	2	4	4
Presence Score			3.7
District Flag			Brown to Red

Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014 - 2016

Infographic 1: Demo Plots in Yendi, 2014-2015



Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014, 2015

** "Direct Beneficiary, an individual who comes in direct contact with a set of interventions" FTF Handbook, 2016 , *please note that the number of demo plots by com-mmodity can be larger than the overall number of plots due to crop rotation ***and****See page 7 for more details on presence score ranges and district flag ranges *****when poverty decreases per capita expenditure should increase and vice versa, when they both increase or decrease, we say that their values are contradictory

There is a high presence of USAID projects in the district. This can be observed by the large number of direct beneficiaries** throughout 2014-2016. The district boasts of 30 demonstration plots, established to support beneficiary training. See Infographic 1 for the demonstration plot disaggregate. Agricultural loans were distributed in 2015 and 2016 and the values shown in Table 1. Therefore the presence score*** of USAID development work is 3.7 out of 4, which means that the intervention in Yendi is high when compared to other districts. When the presence score is combined with progress/regress of impact indicators, the district is flagged BROWN**** indicating that the impact indicators values (poverty prevalence and per capita expenditure) contradict each other***** while the project intervention is satisfactory. Find more details on USAID Presence v. Impact scoring on page 8.

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

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

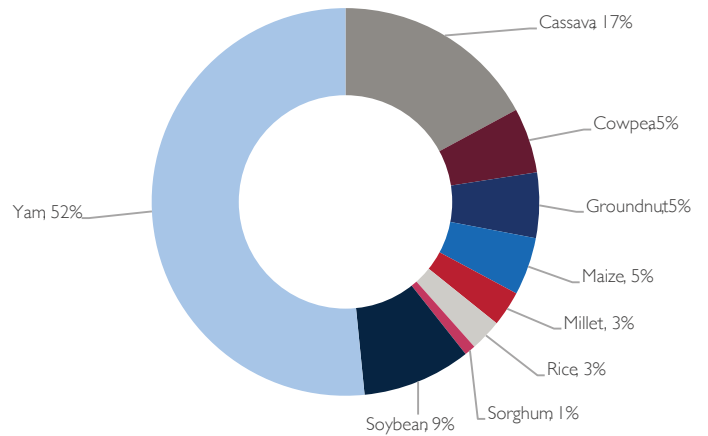
Yam is the most commonly produced commodity in Yendi, accounting for 52% of the total agricultural production during 2010-2015. Other commodities produced during this period include cassava, cowpea, groundnut, soybean, maize, millet, rice and sorghum with each produce contributing between 1 and 17 percent to the total production. For more details refer to Figure 1. In terms of agricultural production, Yendi accounted for 7% of the total production in the Northern Region in 2015. The district is, however, the largest producer of soybean in the region, accounting for 26 percent of soybean production in the Northern Region.

The average gross margin calculations from USAID Project Reporting (2015) for Soybean and rice are much higher than gross margins from the Agriculture Production Survey (K-State, APS 2013) of the same commodities.

Figure 3 contains yield values from 3 sources: USAID projects, MOFA and APS for the period 2013-2015 for three commodities: maize, rice and soybean. Surprisingly, beneficiaries yields for soybean are lower than the district average reported by MOFA in 2015.

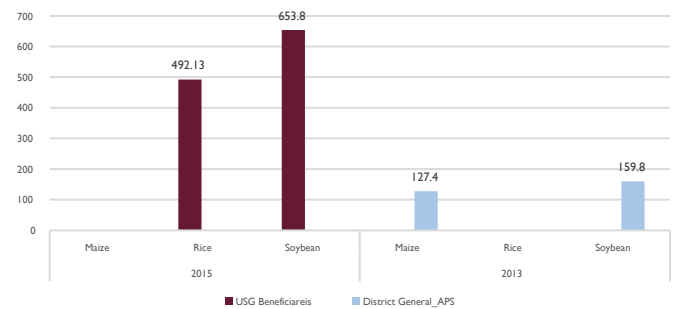
Figure 4 below focuses on the sources of income in the district. It shows that the majority of household income in Yendi comes from the agricultural sector, particularly farming. Almost 90 percent of the income was generated from the sale of crop production.

Figure 1: Share of Agricultural; Production by Commodity in Yendi, 2010 - 2015



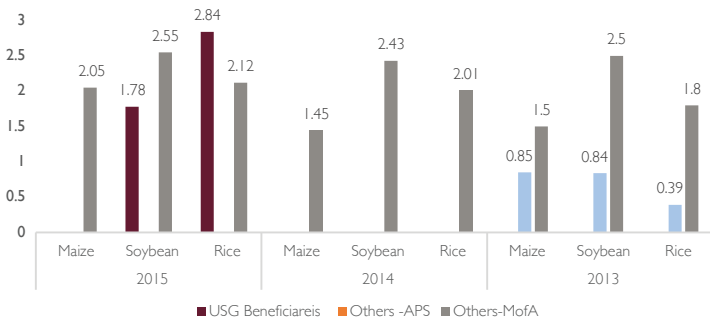
Source: Agriculture Production Reports 2010- 2015, MOFA

Figure 2: Gross Margin by Commodity, USAID beneficiaries and district average, 2013 - 2015, USD/ha



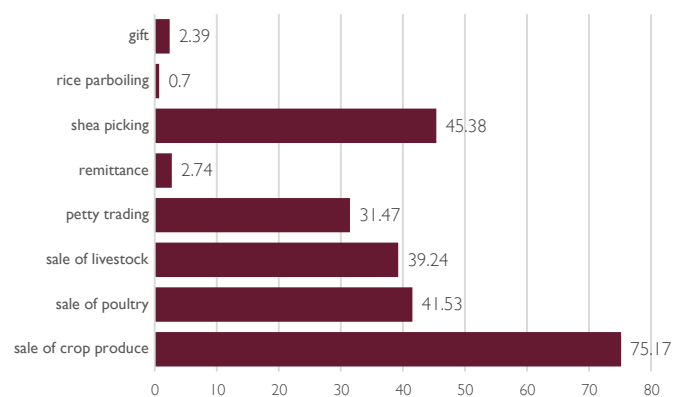
Source: Agriculture Report 2013-2015, MOFA Production Data, Agriculture Production Survey, K-State, 2013

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



Source: Agriculture Report 2013-2015, MOFA Production Data 2013-2015, Agriculture Production Survey, K-State, 2013

Figure 4: Income Source in Yendi, 2015, in %



Source: RING & SPRING Survey, 2015 USAID METSS Project

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



This section contains agricultural data for Yendi including production by commodity (MT/ha), yields (MT/ha) and average land size.

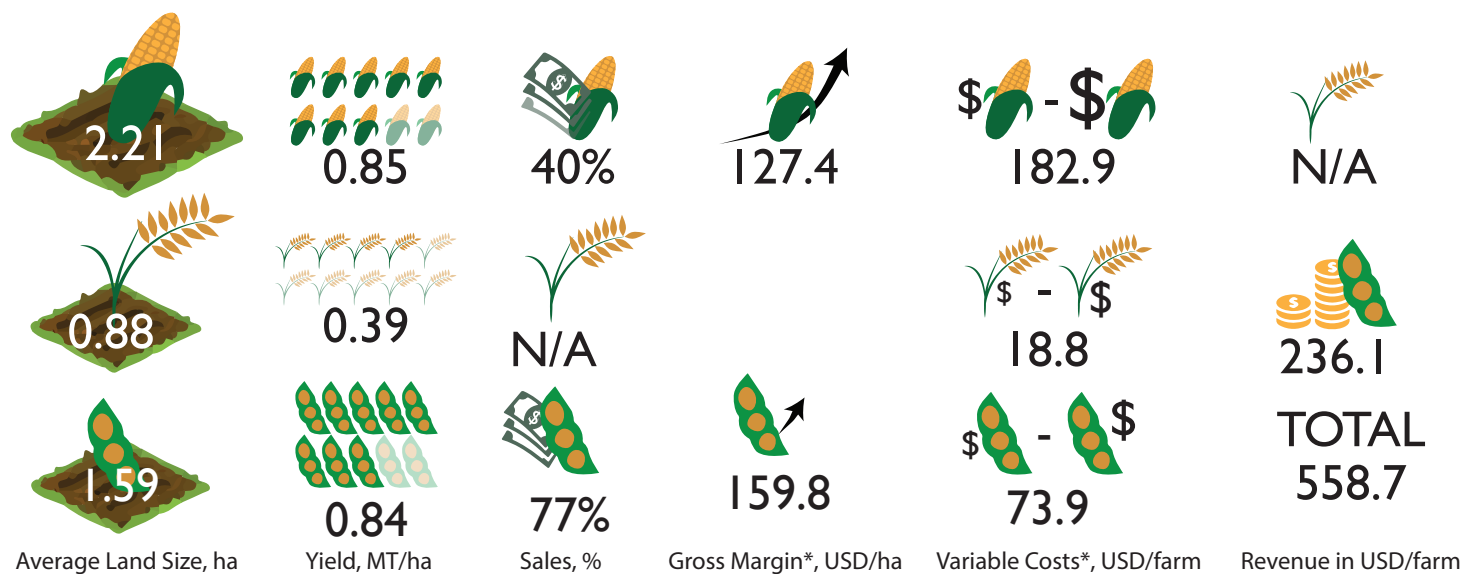
Table 2: Agricultural Production and Yields by Commodity in MT and MT/ha during 2010-2015, Yendi

Commodity	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	Total
Cassava	67,288	63,625	61,019	45,673	42,180	35,521	315,306
Cowpea	14,122	13,708	16,000	17,936	20,917	17,305	99,988
Groundnut	15,037	15,075	13,891	18,166	19,764	18,370	100,303
Maize	13,456	12,573	15,180	14,931	14,240	18,432	88,812
Millet	8,586	8,336	8,418	8,996	8,625	11,240	54,201
Rice	10,301	9,551	7,261	6,967	7,110	7,750	48,940
Sorghum	2,538	2,876	2,652	3,112	3,216	2,821	17,215
Soybean	28,152	26,854	25,750	29,624	32,410	24,149	166,939
Yam	167,243	162,293	202,065	149,873	145,656	122,493	949,623
Yields in MT/Ha	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	
Cassava	14.15	13.38	13.59	12.00	11.10	10.12	
Cowpea	2.44	2.37	2.50	2.73	2.78	2.53	
Groundnut	1.37	1.38	1.30	1.53	1.59	1.67	
Maize	2.05	1.45	1.50	1.51	1.31	1.80	
Millet	1.20	1.17	1.38	1.40	1.38	1.81	
Rice	2.12	2.01	1.80	2.00	2.00	2.50	
Sorghum	1.32	1.51	1.50	1.57	1.60	1.55	
Soybean	2.55	2.43	2.50	2.82	2.84	2.58	
Yam	21.08	20.52	21.27	17.56	17.34	16.42	

Source: Agriculture Report 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 MOFA

Table 2 above provides detailed information on specific commodities with respect to the overall production in Yendi as well as average yields for the years 2010-2015. The infographic below shows a summary of agricultural statistics for Yendi.

Infographic 2: Average Land size, Yields, Sales and other Farm indicators in Yendi, 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 contains information on domains of empowerment of the Women Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) for Yendi Municipality

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 index is a summation of the level of achievement in ten indicators grouped into five domains: 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 Yendi Municipality, 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.

Yendi Municipality WEAI Results

The results of both male and female respondents on the four (4) domains are displayed in Figure 5.

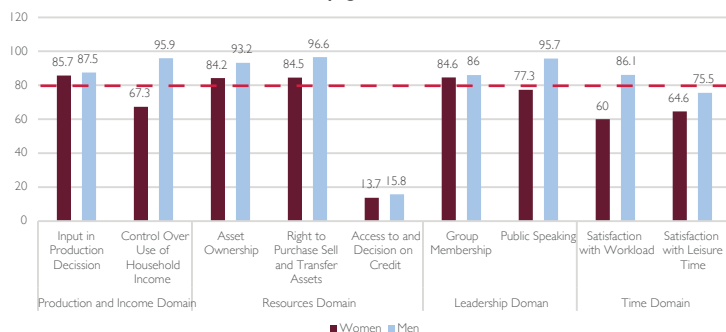
Production Domain: women feel comfortable with providing input related to production decisions, as indicated by 85.7% of the survey sample. However, they have much less control over the use of household income than men - 67.3% of women versus 95.9% of male respondents.

Resource Domain: a majority of the women have a right to asset ownership and to purchase and move assets, 84.2% and 84.5% respectively; these figures are lower than the figures of the male respondents. Only 13.7% of women have a right to decide or have access to credit, followed by 15.8% of the male respondents. Nonetheless, access to credit is almost equally low for both genders.

Leadership Domain: Yendi has a high percentage of women involved in public speaking, or speaking freely in public as indicated by 77.3% of the women interviewed. A high majority, 84.6%, of them also have the right to group membership as opposed to 86% of the male respondents.

Time Domain: 60 percent of the women and 86.1 percent of the men in Yendi are satisfied with the workload in their everyday life. The percentages are more or less the same with respect to satisfaction with leisure time; 64.6% of the women and 75.5% of the men interviewed are happy with this aspect.

Figure 5: Yendi Results on Domains of Empowerment of WEAI 2015, by gender, in %



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

{ Adequacy & Differences }

Together men and women obtained an adequacy score (80% and above) in all indicators except for Access to and Decision on credit and Satisfaction with leisure time. In addition, while men obtained adequacy in control over use of household income and asset ownership, public speaking, women did not.

The highest difference between male and female respondents was observed with the production domain: the control over use of household income and in the resources domain: the right to asset ownership and in the time domain: satisfaction with work load.

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

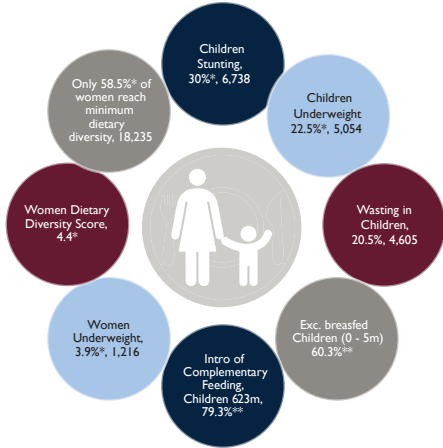


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HEALTH, NUTRITION AND SANITATION

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

Infograph 3: Health and Nutrition Figures, Yendi, 2015



Sources: * from PBS 2015, Kansas State University, ** from Ring & Spring Survey, 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 in children, women and children underweight, Women Dietary Diversity and some other indicators. The Dietary diversity score of women in Yendi is 4.4, which means that women consume on average 4 to 5 types of foods out of 10. More than half of the women (58.5%) reach the minimum dietary diversity of 5 food groups. The WDDS scores are some of the highest in the Northern Region. On the other hand, the district has one of the highest scores in the Northern Region with respect to Wasting in Children. 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 measured from the PBS Survey 2015. Figure 6 covers access to improved water source, sanitation and hand washing facilities as measured by the Ring & Spring Survey in 2015. When both surveys are combined, access to improved water source ranges between 33.4% and 67.2%, while access to sanitation facilities is between 22.4 and 30.2%. A vast majority -87.91%-also lacks functioning handwash facilities in the household. Further details are provided in Figures 8 and 9.

Figure 6: Household Dwelling Characteristics, 2015

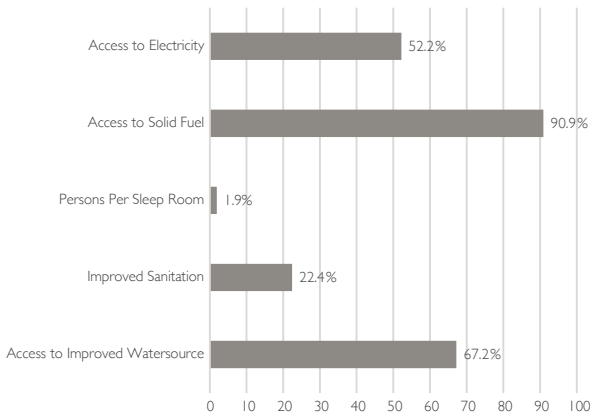


Figure 8: Types of improved sanitation, Yendi, 2015, in %

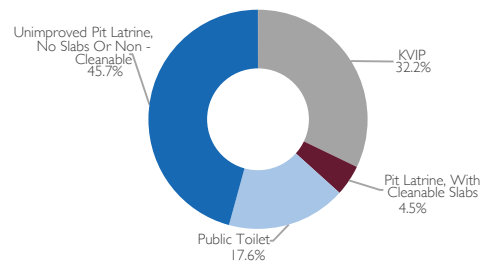


Figure 7: Access to Water and Sanitation in Yendi, 2015, in %

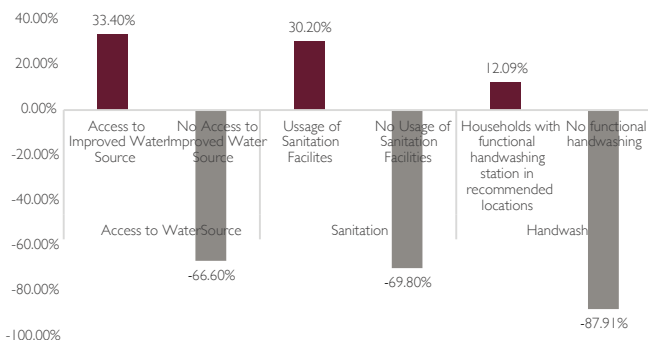
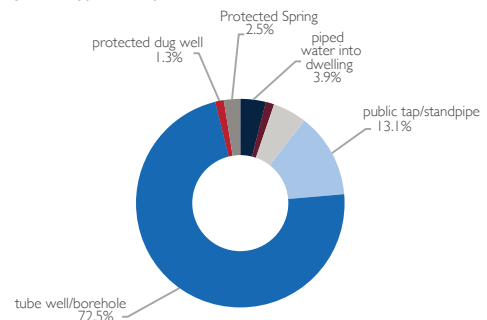


Figure 9: Types of Improved Water Source, Yendi, 2015



Sources: Figure 6: from PBS 2015, Kansas State University, Figure 7,8,9,1 from Ring & Spring Survey, 2015,

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



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PRESENCE VS. IMPACT MATRIX

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

Presence vs. Impact reveals in more detail the presence of the Feed the Future Implementing Partners in the field, in combination with impact indicators as measured by the Population Based Survey in 2012 and 2015: per capita expenditure & prevalence of poverty. This combination aims to show relevance of the presence of USAID projects operating in the area of key indicators measuring progress/regress in the area. The following graphs are a print screen of the Presence vs. Impact Dashboard focusing on Yendi. The values of both key impact indicators, 'prevalence of poverty' and 'per capita expenditure', have increased, as observed in Figures 10 and 12. In 2015, poverty increased by 203 percentage points to 20% compared to the 2012 value. In addition, 2015 per capita expenditure increased by 1.4 percent to 4.48 USD. This means that the values of impact indicators contradict each other. While poverty has increased, per capita expenditure has also increased (even though the increase of the per capita expenditure is really marginal- only 1.4%). Yendi's population calculated to be living under the \$1.25/day, per person poverty line is 26,522. This progress is surprisingly accompanied by a satisfactory USAID presence, scored at 3.7 points out of 4. This combination signifies characteristics of a **BROWN** district, one that accounts for contradicting values of impact indicators and a satisfactory presence of USAID project on the ground. In addition, even though the per capita expenditure has increased, the increase is so marginal and only a 1.4% increase is keeping the district flag from turning into **RED**. That said, the presence of other development partners and GOG interventions have not been taken into account. Further investigation is necessary in order to understand what is going on in Yendi. Why has poverty increased so much regardless of the presence of USAID project on the ground? What can be done differently to yield more results?

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 10: Poverty in % and Poverty Change in percentage points, 2012,2015, Yendi Municipal

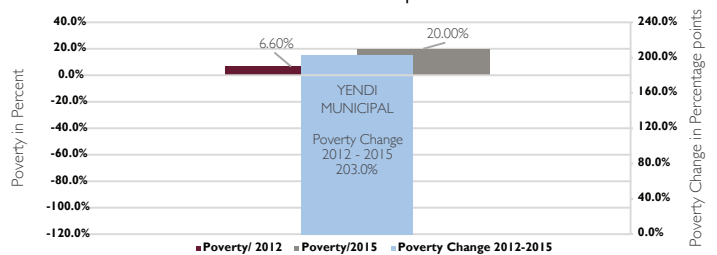


Figure 11: Population of Poor, Non - Poor Yendi Municipal, 2015

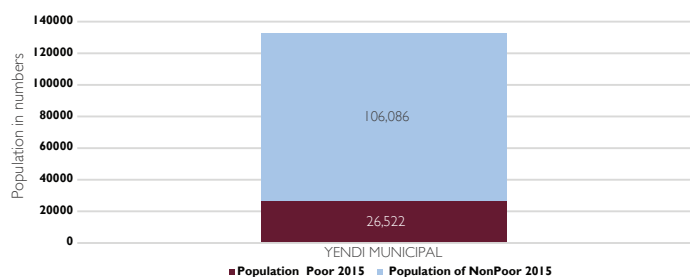
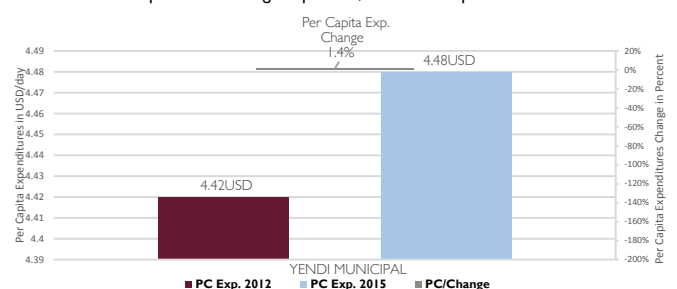


Figure 12: Per Capita Expenditure in 2012 and 2015, in USD/day; Per Capita Expenditure Change in percent, Yendi Municipal



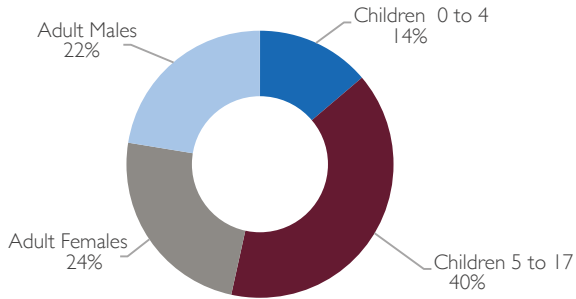
Source: Figure 8,9,10, Population based Survey, 2012,2015, Kansas State University, METSS, USAID Project Reporting 2014,2015

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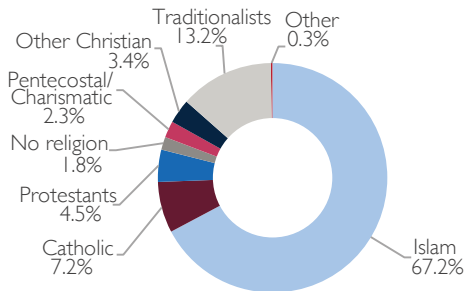
This section contains facts and figures related to Yendi demographics, religious affiliation, literacy and weather indicators

Figure 12: Household Composition by groupage, 2015



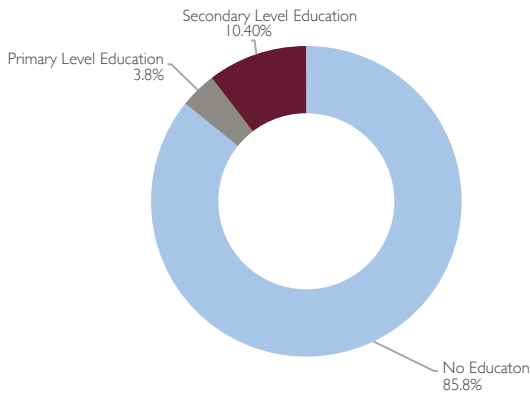
Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Figure 13: Religious Affiliation, Yendi, 2010



Source: Yendi District Analytical Report, GSS, 2014

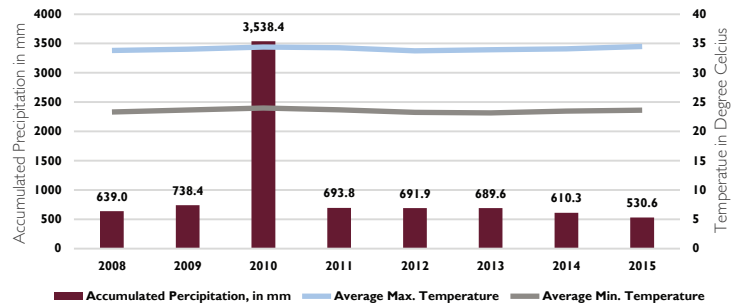
Figure 14: Adult Education Attainment in Yendi, 2015



Source: Figure 13, 15, PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Yendi has a total population of 132, 608, out of which 66,338 are males and 66,270 females. The average household size is 5.8 persons. The district lies in the tropical continental climatic zone and experiences average annual precipitation relative to the other districts in the Northern Region, see Figure 15. Note that in 2010, Northern Ghana experienced significant rainfall and flooding. In terms of religious affiliation, majority of the population are Muslims (67.2%) followed by Christians (14%) and Traditionalists (13.3%) as shown in Figure 13. The district has a young population as the age of 54% of the household members is between 0 and 17 years, as shown in Figure 12. Yendi just as the rest of the Northern Region districts, accounts for a very low level of adult educational attainment as shown in Figure 14. A vast majority of the adults - 85.8% - have received no education, while only 3.8% went through primary schools and only 10.4% of the sample through secondary school.

Figure 15: Average Cumulated Precipitation in mm and Temperature in Celcius Degree, Yendi, 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 Yendi Municipal

QUESTION 1

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

QUESTION 2

Why are the yields of soybean of USAID beneficiaries lower than the district average reported by MOFA? How can this be possible given the very good gross margins of these beneficiaries for the same crop?

QUESTION 3

While women are doing very well with respect to the Women Dietary Diversity Score and the Minimum Dietary Diversity, this is somehow not mirrored in the health of children as the wasting values are very high. Also stunting values are not low. What can be done to transfer the good figures related to women health to the youngest members of the family?

QUESTION 4

What are the conditions that contribute to the large share of soybean production in Yendi (28% of Northern Region soybean production). How can this further be supported as soybean is one of the focused commodities of the Feed the Future strategy?

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