



BAWKU MUNICIPAL

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

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Bawku Municipal is one of the districts in the Upper East Region. It shares boundaries with Pusiga District to the North, Binduri District to the South, Garu-Tempene District to the East and Bawku West to the west. The district covers an estimated land area of 247.23 km² and has a population of 106,154 of which 55,247 are females and 50,906 are males. The average household size in the district is 6.2 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 10.9 %

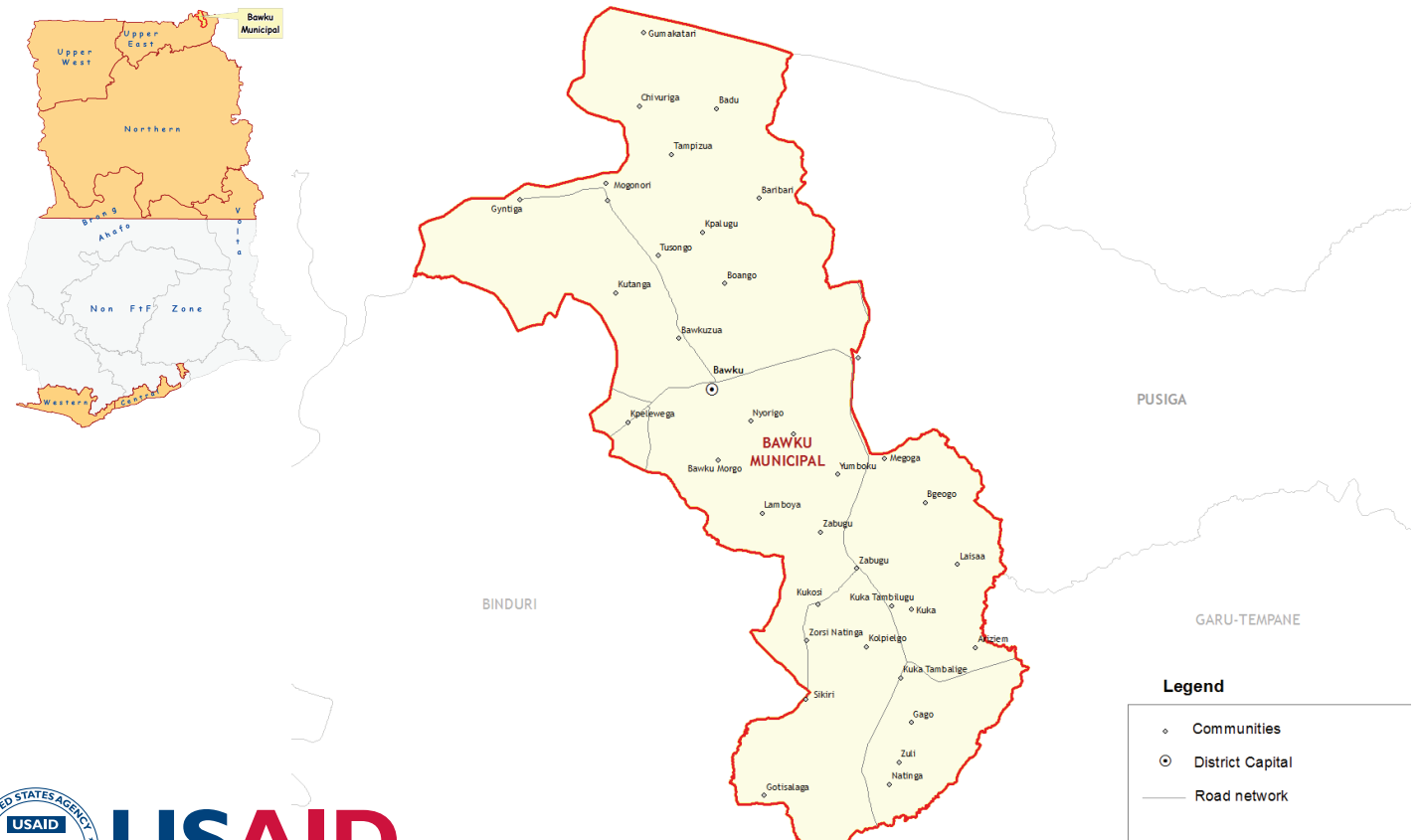
Daily per capita expenditure 3.62 USD

Households with moderate or severe hunger 51.9%

Household Size 6.2 members

Poverty Depth 3.3 %

Total Population of the Poor 11,571





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USAID PROJECT DATA

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

Table I: USAID Projects Info, Bawku Municipal, 2014-2016

Beneficiaries Data	2014	2015	2016
Direct Beneficiaries	236	23	273
Male	2	0	57
Female	111	23	216
Undefined	123		
Nucleus Farmers	0	0	n/a
Male			
Female			
Undefined			
Demoplots	0	0	n/a
Male			
Female			
Undefined			
Investment and Impact			
Ag. Rural loans	0	0	0
USAID Projects Present			1
Beneficiaries Score	1.0	0.0	0.0
Presence Score 2014-2016			0.7
District Flag 2014-2016			Yellow

Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014-2016

Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014-2015

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

The number of direct USAID beneficiaries* remained low during the observed period as Table I shows. No nucleus farmer is currently operating in the Municipality and no demonstration plot has been established to support beneficiary training. No agricultural loan was facilitated by USAID intervention as shown in Table I.

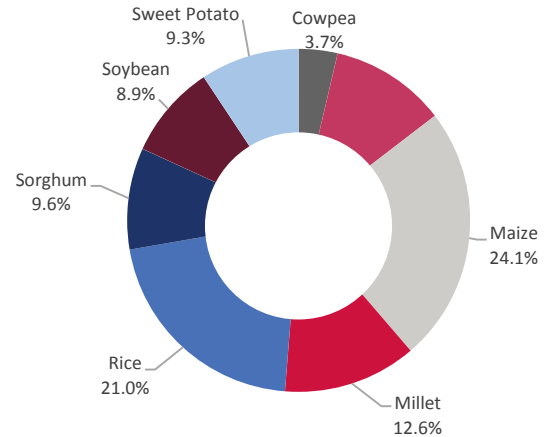
Direct beneficiaries yields and gross margins for the Municipality are not made available in Table I. The presence of USAID development work is low, with a low number of beneficiaries, no demo plots and agricultural loans during 2014-2016. This resulted in a USAID presence score** of 0.7 out of 4. In addition, the district is flagged YELLOW*** indicating that while the project presence or intervention is low, the impact indicators signal progress of the area as compared to 2012. Find more details on USAID Presence vs. Impact scoring on page 7.

*"Direct Beneficiary, an individual who comes in direct contact with a set of interventions" FTF Handbook, 2016 , ** and ***Presence and Flag Ranges are explained in page 7

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

Several commodities constitute agricultural production in Bawku Municipal, such as maize, rice, groundnut, sorghum, sweet potato and others produced during 2010-2015 as shown in Figure 1. Bawku Municipal is the largest producer of agricultural commodities in the Upper East Region, accounting for 21.7% of the regional agricultural production in 2015. It is ranked first in the production of maize in the Region.

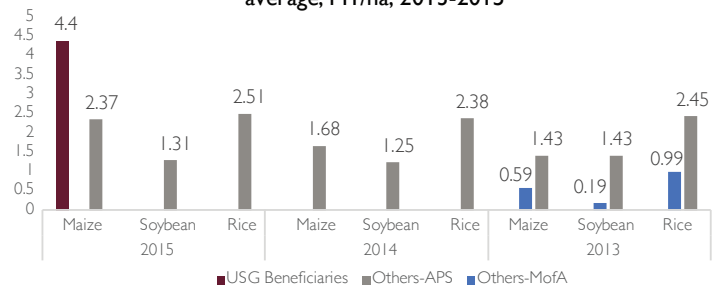
Figure 1: Share of Agricultural Production, by Commodity, in Bawku Municipal, 2010 - 2015



Source: Agriculture Report 2012, 2013, 2014, MOFA

Gross margins and yields of USAID beneficiaries for maize and rice are not available for the Municipality. Yield data, presented in Figure 3, contain values of yields of three commodities: maize, rice and soybean in 2015, 2014 and 2013 as reported from two sources: MOFA and APS.

Figure 2: 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

The infographic below shows a summary of agricultural statistics for Bawku Municipal, as captured in the Agriculture Production Survey, 2013.

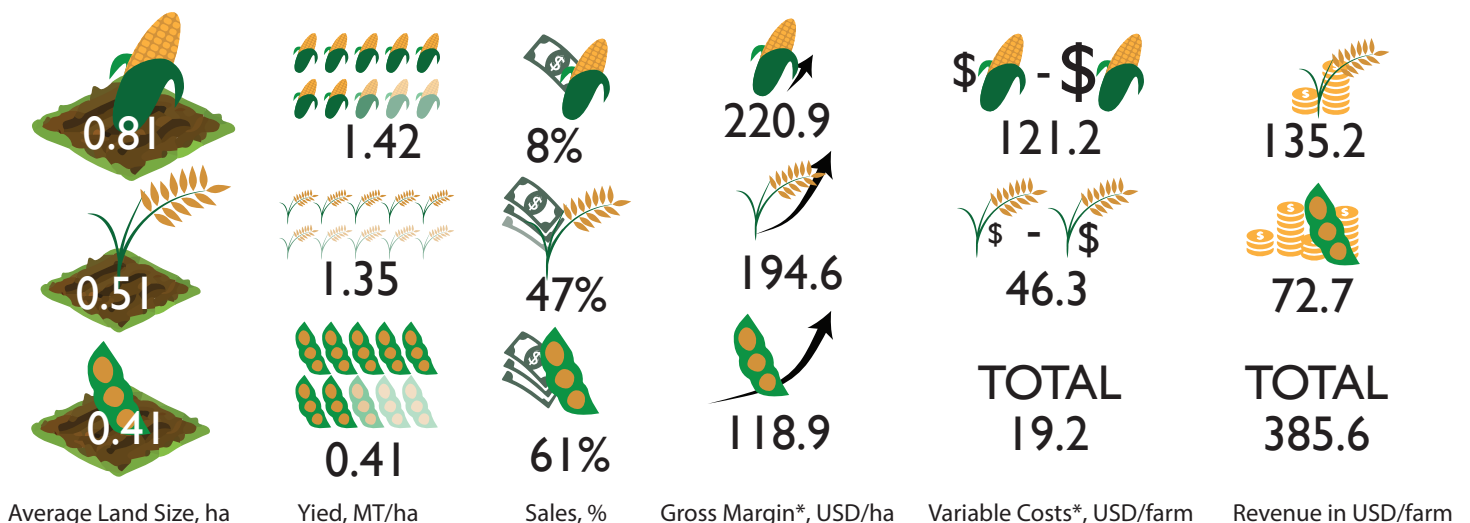


This section contains agricultural data for Bawku Municipal, such as production by commodity, gross margins and yields.

Table 2: Agricultural Production and Yields in Bawku Municipal, 2010-2015, in MT and MT/ha

Commodity	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	Total
Cowpea	2,525	2,572	2,677	5,296	2,064	3,430	18,564
Groundnut	7,720	8,575	10,902	4,109	11,207	12,816	55,329
Maize	17,503	17,184	17,290	15,949	28,566	25,893	122,385
Millet	9,388	9,370	8,885	10,183	11,750	14,160	63,736
Rice	21,149	19,109	18,008	17,276	13,000	17,920	106,462
Sorghum	7,648	8,428	8,900	8,806	6,952	7,830	48,564
Soybean	7,554	8,069	9,454	1,766	8,635	9,420	44,898
Sweet Potato		11,160	13,427	328	11,124	11,187	47,226
Yields in MT/Ha	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	
Cowpea	0.79	0.80	0.70	1.30	0.60	1.00	
Groundnut	0.62	0.70	0.86	0.90	0.70	0.80	
Maize	1.39	1.36	1.30	1.20	2.30	2.10	
Millet	0.96	0.96	0.90	0.98	1.00	1.20	
Rice	3.72	3.51	3.44	3.35	2.00	2.80	
Sorghum	0.88	0.98	1.00	0.99	0.80	0.90	
Soybean	1.16	1.23	1.25	1.43	1.10	1.20	
Sweet Potato		9.00	10.02	9.94	10.80	9.90	

Infographic 2: Average Land size, Yields, Sales and other Farm indicators in Bawku Municipal, 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.



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AGRICULTURAL DATA

This section contains information on domains of empowerment of Women Empowerment in Agriculture Index for Bawku Municipal

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 Bawku Municipal, 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.

Bawku Municipal Results

The results of both male and female respondents on the four domains are displayed in Figure 3.

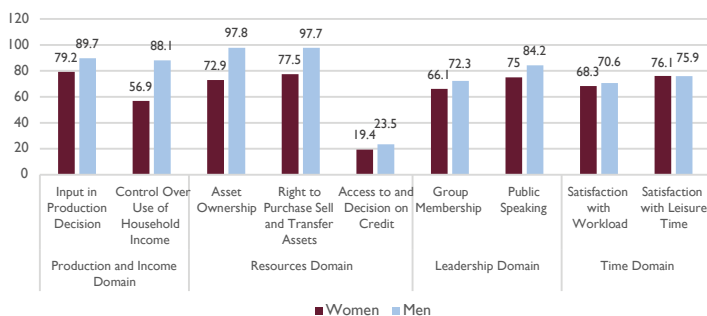
Production Domain: women feel comfortable with providing input related to production decisions as indicated by 79.2% of the women of the survey sample. However, they have less control over the use of household income— only 56.9% of women vs. 88.1% of male respondents.

Resource Domain: a good majority of the women have a right to asset ownership and to purchase and move assets— 72.8% and 77.5% respectively. Only 19.4% of the women have the right to decide or have access to credit, compared to 23.5% of the male respondents.

Leadership Domain: A majority of women, 66.1% and 75%, have the right to group membership and public speaking respectively.

Time Domain: A majority of women and men in Bawku Municipal are satisfied with the workload in their everyday life— 68.3% and 70.6% respectively. The values remain more or less the same with respect to satisfaction with leisure time; 76.1% of women and 75.9% of men are satisfied with the amount of leisure time at their disposal.

Figure 3: Results of Domains of Empowerment from WEAI 2015, in percent, Bawku Municipal, 2015



Source: PBS, 2015, Kansas State University, METSS

{ Adequacy & Differences }

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

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

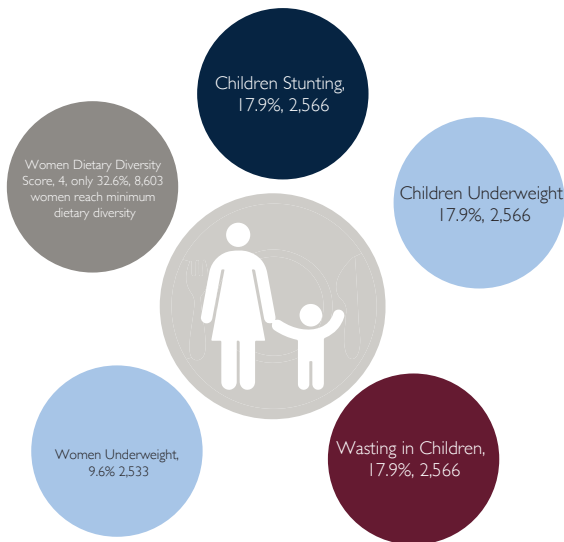


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HEALTH, NUTRITION AND SANITATION

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

Infograph 3: Health and Nutrition Figures, Bawku Municipal, 2015

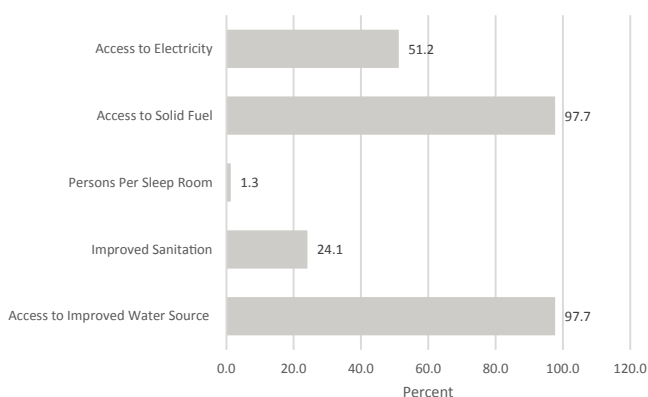


Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University, 2015,

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 Bawku Municipal is 4, which means that women consume on average 4 types of food out of 10. Only one third (32.6%) reach the minimum dietary diversity of 5 food groups. The Women Dietary Diversity Score is the highest in the Upper East Region.

Figure 4: Household dwelling Characteristics, Bawku Municipal, 2015



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University, 2015,

Figure 4 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.

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 Bawku Municipal

Presence vs. Impact reveals in more detail the presence of the Feed the Future Implementing Partners in the field, in combination with impact indicators 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 key indicators measuring progress/regress in the area. The following graphs are a print screen of the Presence vs. Impact Dashboard focusing on Bawku Municipal.

Both key impact indicators, 'prevalence of poverty' and 'per capita expenditure', have improved. See Figure 5 and 7. In 2015, poverty decreased by 54.2 percentage points to 10.9% compared to 2012, leaving the population of the poor at 11,571 persons. In addition, in 2015 per capita expenditure increased by 21.9 percent to 3.62 USD. This is accompanied by a low USAID presence score of 0.7 out of 4. Therefore, the Municipality is flagged YELLOW (low presence and improving impact indicators).

Bawku Municipal is a typical district in which clear signs of improvement can be observed amid very little intervention from USAID. That said, the GOG and other donors interventions have not been captured in the calculation. However, there is the need to explore the type of interventions that must be offered to give a further push to the existing development pace in Bawku Municipal.

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 5: Poverty in % and Poverty Change in percentage points, 2012,2015, Bawku Municipal

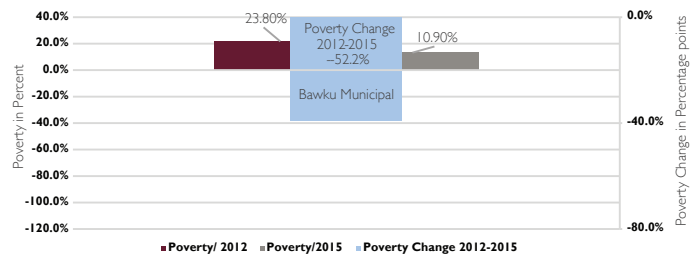


Figure 6: Population of Poor, Non - Poor Bawku

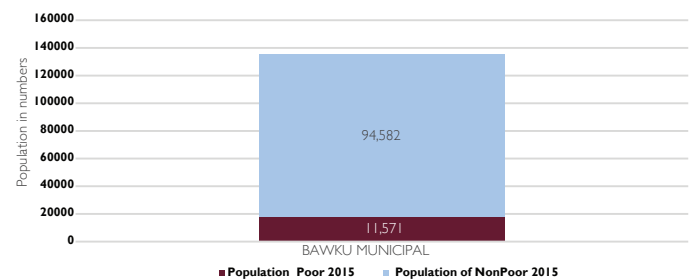
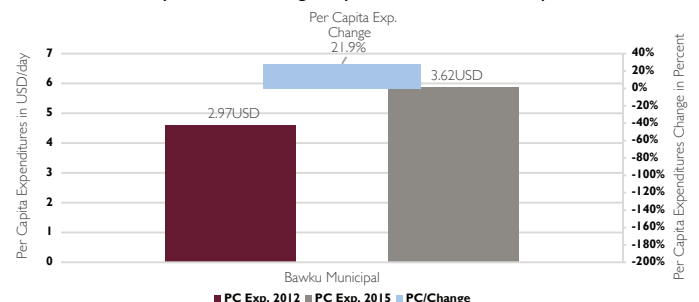


Figure 7: Per Capita Expenditure in 2012 and 2015, in USD/day; Per Capita Expenditure Change in percent, Bawku Municipal



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

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

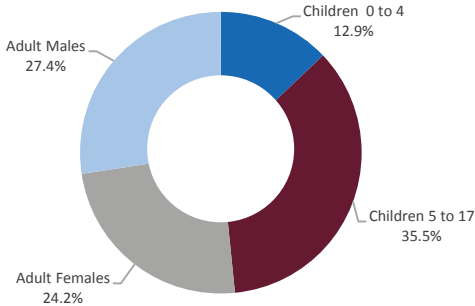


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DEMOGRAPHICS & WEATHER

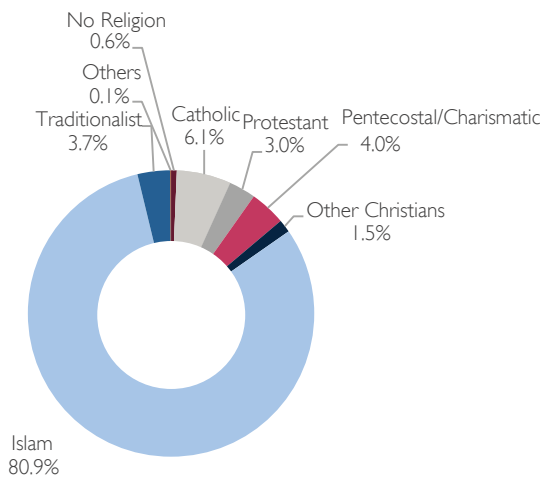
This section contains facts and figures related to Bawku Municipal demographics, religious affiliation, literacy and weather indicators

Figure 8: Household composition by groupage, Bawku Municipal, 2015



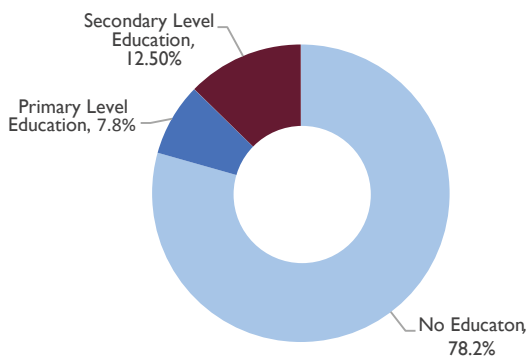
Source: PBS, 2015, Kansas State University, METSS

Figure 9: Religious Affiliation, Bawku Municipal, 2010 in %



Source: Bawku Municipal Analytical Report, GSS, 2010

Figure 10: Education Attainment in Bawku Municipal, 2015, in %



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Bawku Municipal has a population of 106,154 of which 55,247 are females and 50,906 are males. The average household size in the Municipality is 6.2 persons.

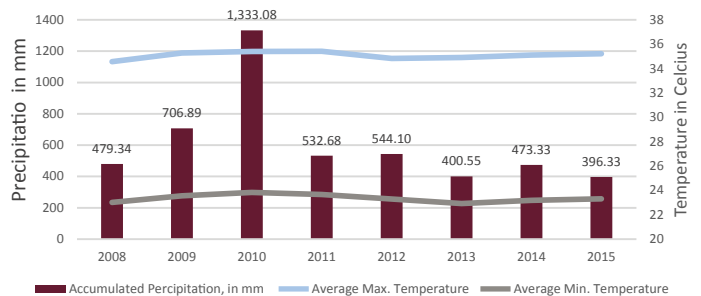
Bawku Municipal lies in the tropical continental climacteric zone. Average precipitation and temperature are similar to the other districts in the Upper East Region. Figure 8 shows the average maximal and minimal temperatures as well as yearly average precipitation.

Bawku Municipal, like many other districts in the Upper East Region has a relatively young population as shown in Figure 5 with almost 50% 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 (80.9%) followed by Christians, who account for 14.6% of the population. For more details refer to Figure 6.

The Municipality accounts for an adult illiteracy rate of 78.2%. 7.8% went through primary school only while 12.5% made it further to secondary school.

Figure 11: Average Accumulated Precipitation in mm and Average Temperature in Celcius, in Bawku Municipal, 2008-2015



Source: awhere Weather Platform, AWhere, 2016

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



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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 Bawku Municipal

QUESTION 1

Given Bawku Municipal’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 Bawku Municipal in order to change the district flag to 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 Bawku Municipal’s development?

QUESTION 3

Bawku Municipal has some very good development indicators: poverty is the lowest in the Upper West Region and has even decreased further, per capita has increased and boasts better agricultural production than the other districts. Yet intervention in this district is low. Why?

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