

BONGO

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

DISTRICT PROFILE CONTENT

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Bongo is one of the districts in Ghana's Upper East Region. It has a total land area of 459.5 square kilometers and shares boundaries with Burkina Faso to the north, Kassena-Nankana East to the west, Bolgatanga Municipal to the south west and Nabdram District to south east. The district has a total population of 91,079 inhabitants, out of which 47,897 are females and 43,182 males with an average household size of 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 32.3 %

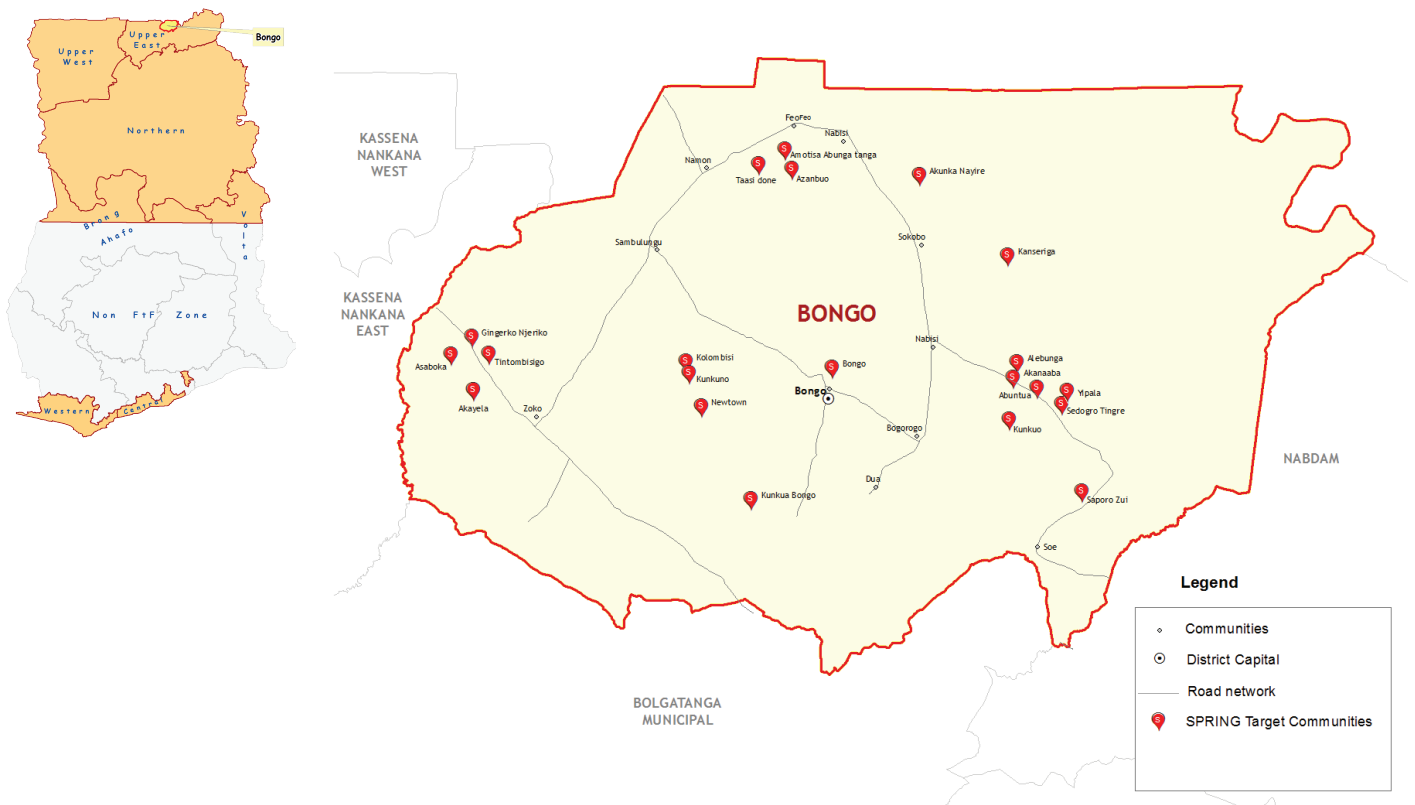
Households with moderate or severe hunger 56.9%

Poverty Depth 13%

Daily per capita expenditure* 6.81 USD

Household Size 6.2 members*

Total Population of the Poor 29,419





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USAID PROJECT DATA

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

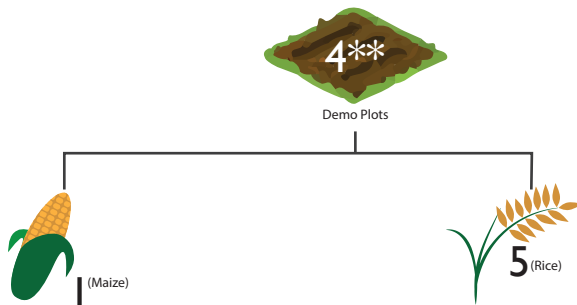
Table 1: USAID Projects Info, Bongo, 2014-2016

Beneficiaries Data	2014	2015	2016
Direct Beneficiaries	637	17	878
Male	289	10	466
Female	339	7	412
Undefined	9		
Nucleus Farmers	1	0	n/a
Male	1		
Female			
Undefined			
Demoplots	4	0	n/a
Male			
Female			
Undefined	4		
Investment and Impact			
Ag. Rural loans	0	0	0
USAID Projects Present	3		
Beneficiaries Score	1.0	0.0	1.0
Presence Score 2014-2016	0.7		
District Flag 2014-2016	Yellow		

Source: Agriculture Report 2014, 2015, 2016 MoFA.

The number of direct USAID beneficiaries* increased in 2016 as compared to 2014 after a drop in numbers in 2015. However, the number is low compared to other districts. No nucleus farmer is currently operating in the district and only four (4) demonstration plots have been established to support beneficiary training. See Infographic 1 for the demonstration plot disaggregate. No agricultural loans were facilitated by USAID intervention as shown in Table 1. Direct beneficiaries yields and gross margins for the district are not available.

Infographic 1: Demo Plots in Bongo, 2014-2015



Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014, 2015

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

The presence of USAID development work in the district is low, represented by a small number of beneficiaries, few demo plots and no 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 indicator values have improved 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

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



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AGRICULTURAL DATA

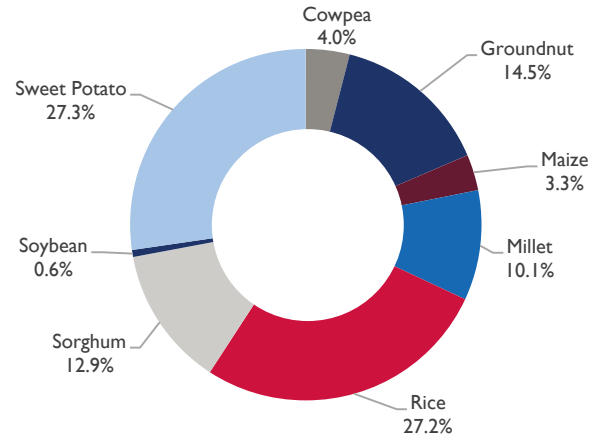
This section contains agricultural data for Bongo, such as production by commodity, gross margins and yields.

Agricultural production in Bongo involves several commodities which all contributed decent shares to the district's agricultural production during 2010-2015.

Bongo accounted for only 6.8% of the regional production in 2015. The high quantity of sweet potato produced in the district is a reflection of the most commonly produced commodity in most districts in the Upper East Region.

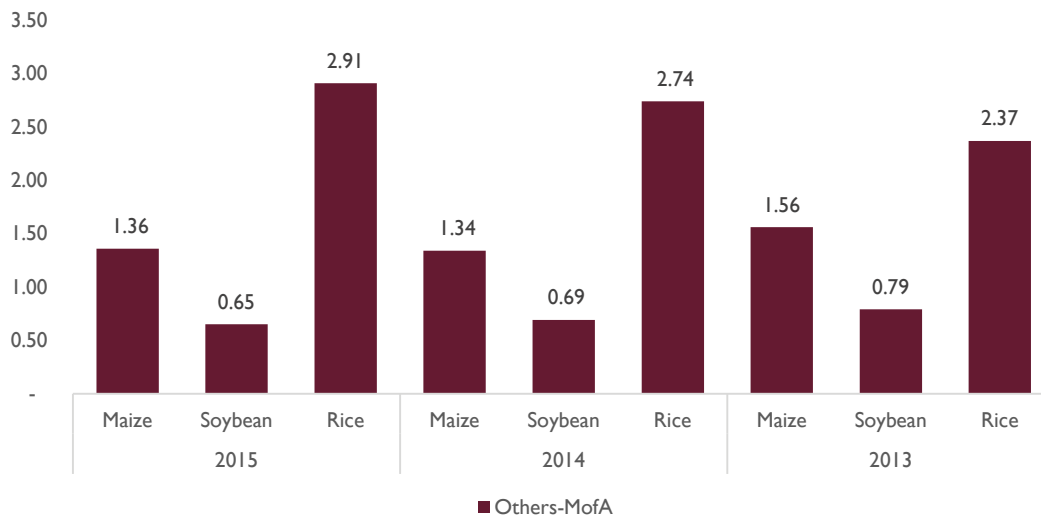
Yield data, presented in Figure 2, contain values of yields of three commodities: maize rice and soybean, in 2015, 2014 and 2013. Table 2 provides details on the annual quantities produced and yields during the period 2010-2015.

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



Source: Agriculture Production Reports 2010- 2015, MOFA

Figure 2: Average Yields by Commodity in Bongo, district's average, 2013 - 2015, MT/ha



Source: Agriculture Project Reporting 2015, Agriculture Report 2014, Mofa, Agriculture Production Survey, 2013, Kansas State University, * APS figures represent the district Jirapa_Lambussie

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

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

Commodity	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	Total
Cowpea	1,312	1,337	1,289	2,136	1,560		7,634
Groundnut	3,397	3,773	4,065	4,690	4,064	7,624	27,613
Maize	1,133	1,112	1,342	1,377	753	540	6,257
Millet	3,723	3,716	3,725	3,300	2,400	2,430	19,293
Rice	9,549	8,628	8,113	8,000	7,885	9,533	51,708
Sorghum	3,702	4,080	4,365	4,500	3,986	3,830	24,463
Soybean	194	207	202	261	240	126	1,230
Sweet Potato		12,068	11,463	12,096	6,768	9,504	51,899
Yields in MT/Ha	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	
Cowpea	0.80	0.81	0.84	1.20	1.00	0.60	
Groundnut	0.54	0.61	0.64	0.70	0.64	0.98	
Maize	1.36	1.34	1.56	1.70	1.06	1.20	
Millet	0.68	0.68	0.67	0.60	0.68	0.90	
Rice	2.91	2.74	2.37	2.50	1.90	2.70	
Sorghum	0.82	0.91	0.90	1.00	0.73	0.96	
Soybean	0.65	0.69	0.79	0.90	1.00	0.90	
Sweet Potato		8.90	9.20	10.80	7.20	7.20	

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

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.



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 Bongo, 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.

Bongo Results

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

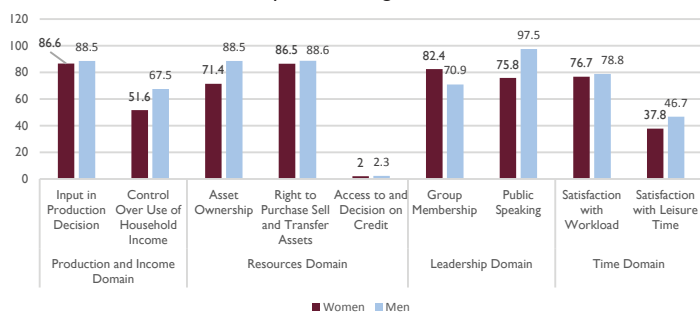
Production Domain: Women feel comfortable with providing input related to production decisions as indicated by 86.6% of the women of the survey sample. However, they have much less control over the use of household income— only 51.6% of women and 67.5% of the male respondents. Nonetheless, the values are low for both genders which leads to the question: who has control over the household income?

Resource Domain: A good majority of the women have a right to asset ownership and to purchase and move assets— 71.4% and 86.5% respectively. Only 2% of the women have the right to decide or have access to credit, compared to 2.3% of the male respondents. But access to credit is almost equally low for both genders and these are the lowest values recorded in the Upper East Region.

Leadership Domain: A majority of women, 82.4% and 75.8%, have the right to group membership and public speaking respectively.

Time Domain: A majority of women and men in Bongo are satisfied with the workload in their everyday life— 76.7% and 78.8% respectively. The values decrease with respect to satisfaction with leisure time; 37.8% of women and 46.7% 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, Bongo, 2015



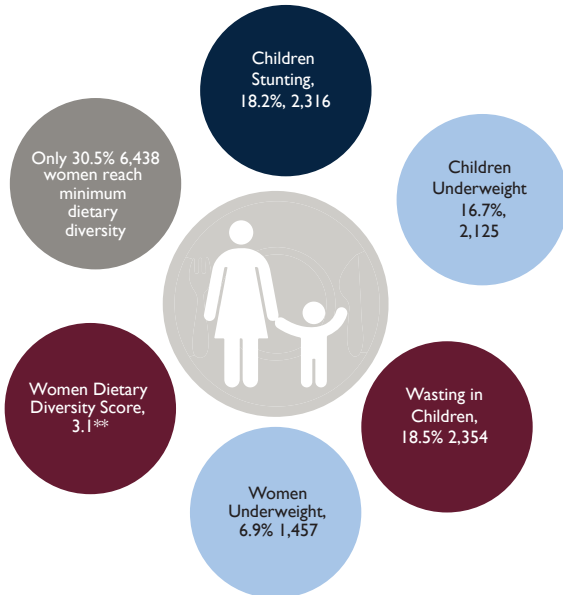
{ Differences }

Highest differences between male and female respondents observed within leadership domain: public speaking.

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



Infograph 3: Health and Nutrition Figures, Bongo, 2015

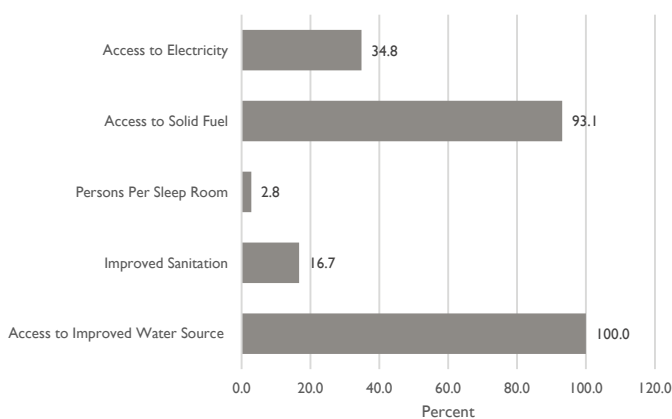


Sources: PBS 2015, Kansas State University, 2015

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:

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.

Figure 4: Household dwelling Characteristics, Bongo, 2015



Sources: PBS 2015, Kansas State University, 2015

The Dietary diversity score of women in Bongo is 3.1, which means that women consume on average 4 types of foods out of 10. Around one third of women (30.5%) reach the minimum dietary diversity of 5 food groups.

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.



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PRESENCE VS. IMPACT MATRIX

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

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 Bongo.

Both key impact indicators, 'prevalence of poverty' and 'per capita expenditure', have improved. See Figure 5 and 7. In 2015, poverty decreased by 38.2 percentage points to 32.3% compared to 2012, leaving the population of the poor at 29,419 persons. In addition, the 2015 per capita expenditure increased by 293.6 percent to 6.81 USD. This is accompanied by a low USAID presence score of 0.7 out of 4. Therefore, the district is flagged **YELLOW** (low project presence and improving impact indicators).

Bongo is a typical district in which clear signs of improvement can be observed amid little intervention from USAID. That said, the GoG or other donors interventions have not been captured in the calculation. Further research needs to be conducted to identify the type of intervention (s) in the area that would give a further push to the existing development pace in Bongo and help change the district flag from yellow to 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 5: Poverty in % and Poverty Change in percentage points, 2012,2015 ,Bongo

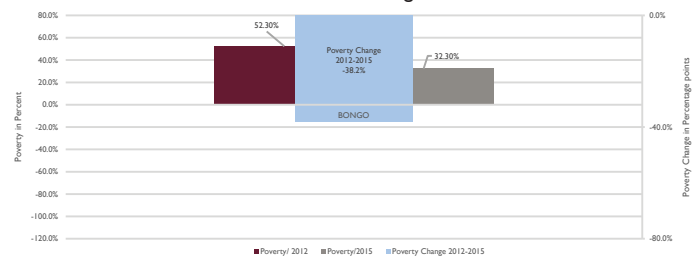


Figure 6: Population of Poor, Non-Poor Bongo 2015

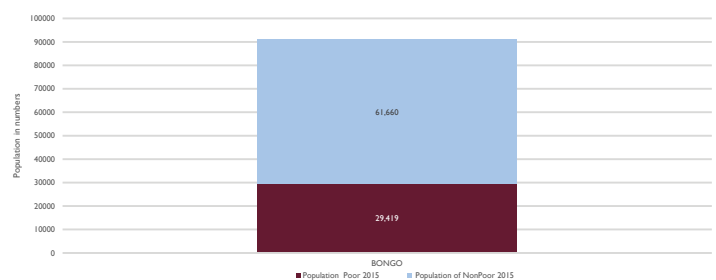
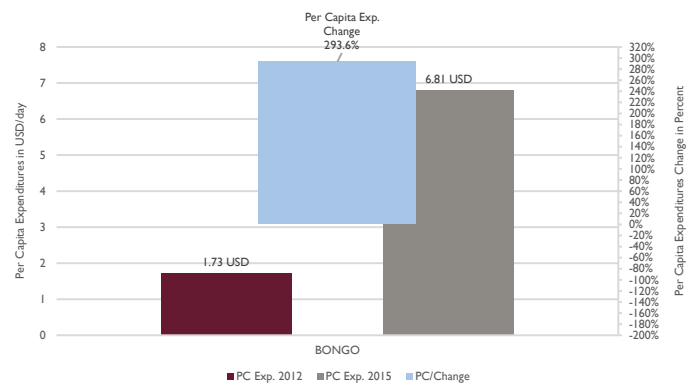


Figure 7: Per Capita Expenditure in 2012 and 2015, in USD/day; Per Capita Expenditure Change in percent, Bongo



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

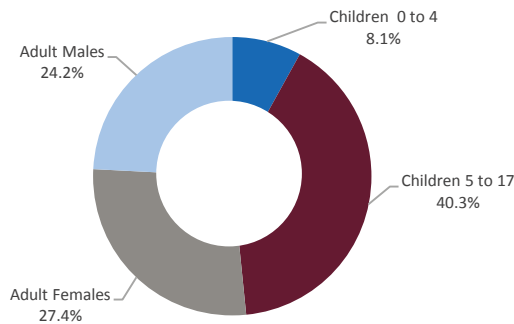
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DEMOGRAPHICS & WEATHER

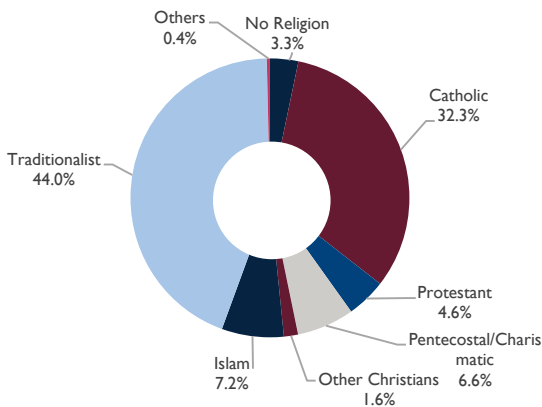
This section contains facts and figures related to Bongo demographics, religious affiliation, literacy and weather indicators

Figure 8: Household composition by group age, Bongo, 2015



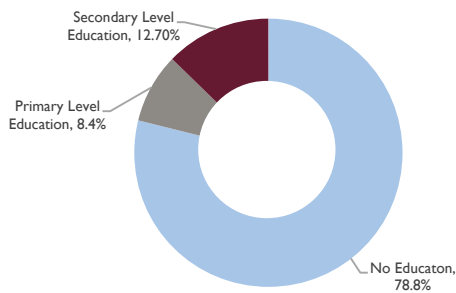
Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Figure 9: Religious Affiliation, Bongo, 2010



Source: Bongo District Analytical Report, GSS, 2014

Figure 10: Education Attainment in Bongo, 2015



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Bongo has a total population of 91,079 out of which 47,897 are females and 43,182 males with an average household size of 6.2 persons. The total surface area of the district is 459.5 square kilometers.

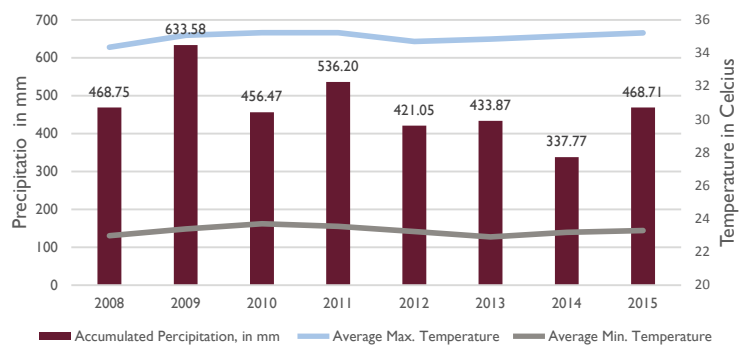
The District lies in the tropical continental climacteric zone. Average precipitation and temperature are similar to the other districts in the Upper East Region. Figure 11 shows the average maximal and minimal temperatures as well as yearly average precipitation.

Bongo, like many other districts in the Upper West Region has a relatively young population as shown in Figure 8, with around 50% of the population falling in the age range: 0 to 17 years old.

In terms of religious affiliation, the main religions are Christianity, which accounts for 45.1% of the population and Traditionalism, which also represents 44% of the population. For more details refer to Figure 9.

The district accounts for a high adult illiteracy rate with 87.8% of adults having received no education. 8.4% went through only primary school while 12.7% made it further to secondary school.

Figure 11: Average Accumulated Precipitation in mm and Average Temperature in Celcius, in Bongo, 2010-2015



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 Bongo

QUESTION 1

Bongo has the highest per capita expenditure in the Upper East Region, recording a 293% increase. What accounted for this positive development?

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 Bongo's development?

QUESTION 3

Given Bongo'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 this 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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