



LAWRA

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

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Lawra is one of the districts in Ghana's Upper West Region. It is bordered to the north by Nandom District, to the east by Lambussie-Karni District, to the south-west and west by the Republic of Burkina Faso. The district has a total land area of 527.37 square kilometers and a total population of 59,423 —30,901 females and 28,522 males. The average household size in the district is 5.9 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 24.5 %

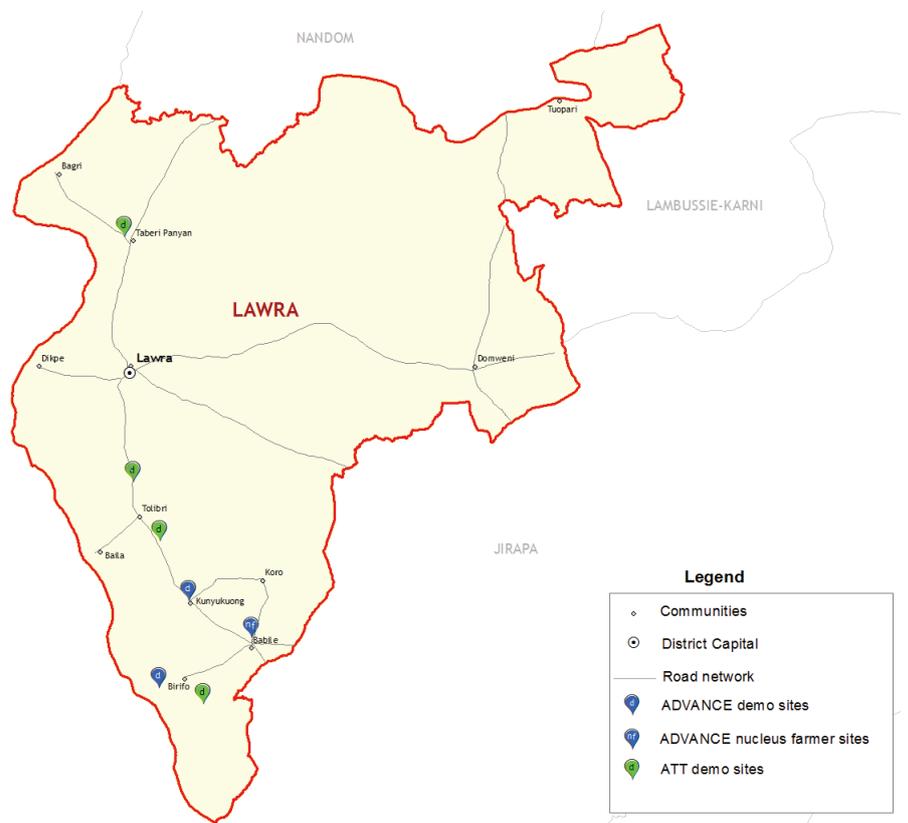
Households with moderate or severe hunger 38.5%

Poverty Depth 6.8 %

Daily per capita expenditure 6.29 USD

Household Size 5.9 members

Total Population of the Poor 14,559



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

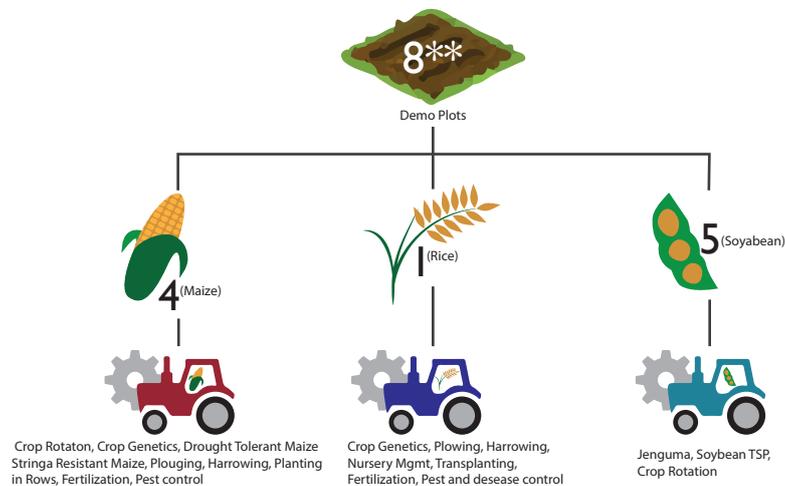
Table 1: USAID Projects Info, Lawra, 2014-2016

Beneficiaries Data	2014	2015	2016
Direct Beneficiaries	585	1,152	1,167
Male	535	804	772
Female	51	348	395
Undefined			
Nucleus Farmers	2	3	n/a
Male		1	
Female	2	2	
Undefined			
Demoplots	2	7	n/a
Male	1	4	
Female	1	1	
Undefined		2	
Production			
Maize Gross Margin USD/ha		482.5	
Maize Yield MT/ha		2.59	
Rice Gross Margin USD/ha		550.7	
Rice Yield MT/ha		2.69	
Soybean Gross Margin USD/ha		133.3	
Soybean Yield MT/ha		0.57	
Investment and Impact			
Ag. Rural loans			2,095
USAID Projects Present			3
Beneficiaries Score	1.0	2.0	1.0
Presence Score 2014-2016			0.7
District Flag 2014-2016			Yellow

Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014-2016

The number of direct USAID beneficiaries** doubled in 2016 as compared to 2014. Three nucleus farmers are currently operating in the district and only 9 demonstration plots have been established to support beneficiary training. See Infographic 1 for the demonstration plot disaggregate. Small agricultural loans were facilitated by USAID intervention as shown in Table 1. Direct beneficiaries yields and gross margins for the district are also available in Table 1. The presence of USAID development work is low, with a low number of beneficiaries, small number of demo plots and almost no loans during 2014-2016. This resulted in a USAID presence score*** of 0.7 out of 4. 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.

Infographic 1: Demo Plots in Lawra, 2014-2015



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

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 ****Presence and Flag Ranges are explained in page 7

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

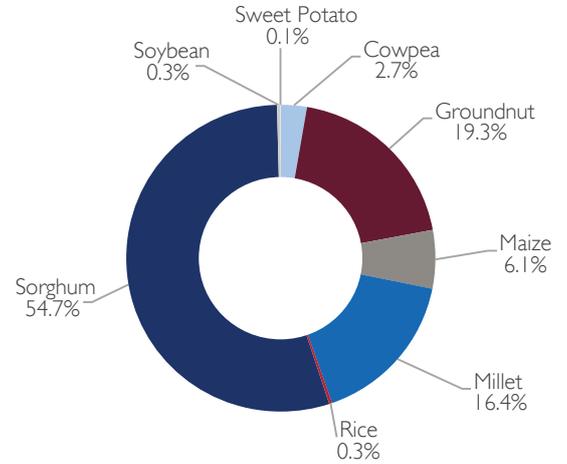
This section contains agricultural data for Lawra, such as production by commodity, gross margins and yields.

Agricultural production in Lawra is represented mostly by the production of Sorghum, which accounts for the largest share, 54.7%. Other commodities produced, which accounted for much lower shares to the total quantity produced during 2012-2015 are groundnuts, maize and millet, as shown in Figure 1. At the Regional level, Lawra contributed only 5.5% to the regional production in 2015.

Figure 2 contains gross margins for three commodities supported by USAID intervention in 2015. These values cannot be compared to the APS values for this district because they were not made available by the survey.

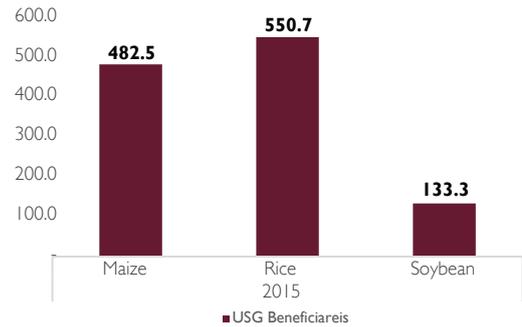
Yield data, presented in Figure 3, contain values of yields of these three commodities in 2015, 2014 and 2013 from two sources: USAID beneficiaries, and MOFA. The figure captures better yields of the direct beneficiaries in 2015 compared to the district average yields captured by the other source.

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



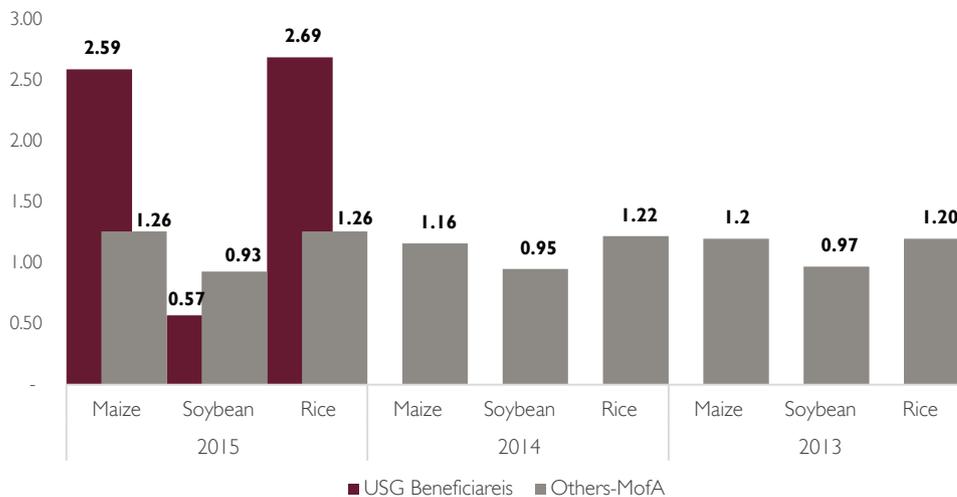
Source: Agriculture Production Reports 2011 - 2015, MOFA

Figure 2: Average Gross Margin* in Lawra by Commodity, USG Beneficiaries, 2013 - 2015, USD/ha



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

Figure 3: Average Yields by Commodity in Lawra, USG Beneficiaries and district's average, 2013 - 2015, MT/ha



Source: Agriculture Production Reports 2011 - 2015, MOFA, APS 2013, USAID Project reporting 2015

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

This section contains agricultural data for Lawra 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, 2010-2015, Lawra

Commodity	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	Total
Cowpea	407	395	330	383	6,084	4,290	11,889
Groundnut	10,129	9,912	9,160	9,448	22,106	24,288	85,043
Maize	4,025	3,712	4,444	6,411	3,766	4,680	27,038
Millet	9,909	9,918	9,527	10,334	14,629	17,920	72,236
Rice	279	270	270	299	150		1,268
Sorghum	36,100	41,584	39,965	40,327	34,756	47,784	240,516
Soybean	265	276	277	354	150	173	1,495
Sweet Potato				220			220
Yields in MT/Ha	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	
Cowpea	1.45	1.41	1.31	1.57	1.30	1.10	
Groundnut	1.44	1.42	1.40	1.57	1.40	1.60	
Maize	1.26	1.16	1.20	1.67	0.70	1.00	
Millet	0.92	0.92	0.90	1.07	1.20	1.40	
Rice	1.26	1.22	1.20	1.30	1.30	1.60	
Sorghum	0.98	1.13	1.12	1.15	0.88	1.10	
Soybean	0.93	0.95	0.97	1.10	0.80	0.96	
Sweet Potato				12.22			

Source: Agriculture Production Reports 2012- 2015, MOFA

Table 2 above provides detailed information on specific commodities in respect of the overall annual production in Lawra as well as average yields for the years 2012-2015.

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 Lawra, 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.

Lawra Results

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

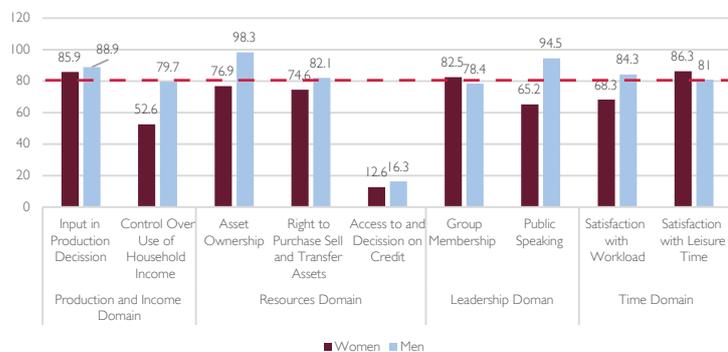
Production Domain: women feel comfortable with providing input related to production decisions as indicated by 85.9% of the women of the survey sample. However, they have less control over the use of household income than men— 52.6% of women vs 79.8% of the male respondents.

Resource Domain: a good majority of the women have a right to asset ownership and the right to purchase and move assets— 76.9% and 74.6% respectively. These figures are slightly lower than the figures for the male respondents. Only 12.6% of the women have a right to decide or have access to credit, compared to 16.3% of the male respondents. Nonetheless, access to credit is almost equally low for both genders.

Leadership Domain: 82.5% and 65.2% of the women interviewed have a right to group membership and public speaking respectively. The group membership percentage score of the female respondents is higher than that of the male respondents.

Time Domain: A thin majority of women in Lawra are satisfied with the workload in their everyday life— only 68.3% of women as compared to 84.3% of men. The values increase with respect to satisfaction with leisure time— 86.3% of women and 81% of men are satisfied with the amount of leisure time in their disposition.

Figure 4: Results of Domains of Empowerment from WEAI 2015, in percent, Lawra, 2015



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

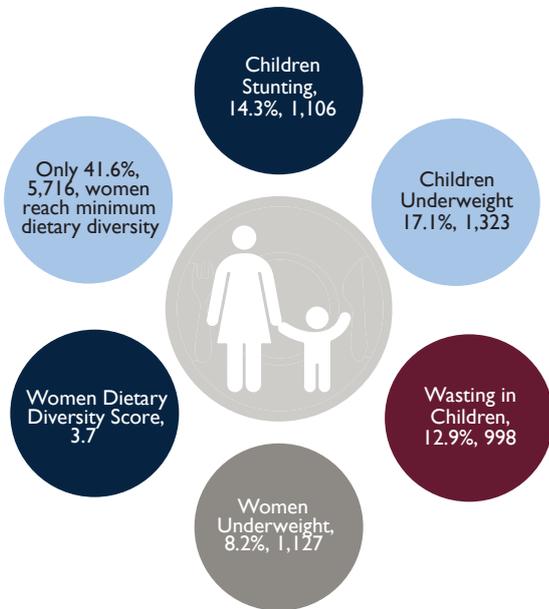
{ Adequacy & Differences }

Highest differences between male and female respondents are observed within production domain: the control over use of household income and the leadership domain: public speaking .

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

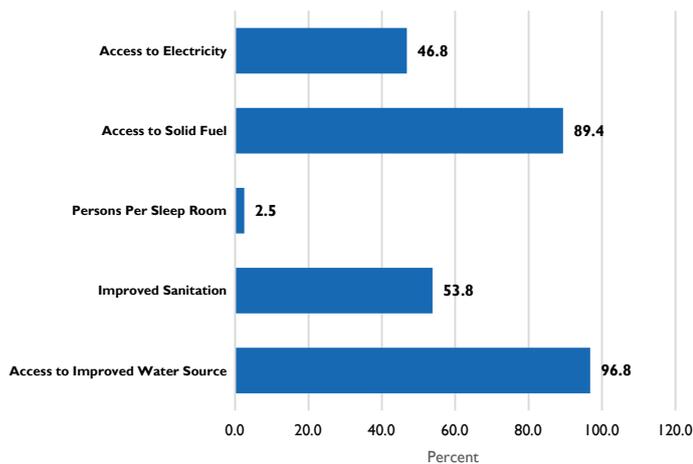
This section contains facts and figures related to Health, Nutrition and Sanitation in Lawra

Infograph 3: Health and Nutrition Figures, Lawra, 2015



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University, 2015

Figure 5: Household dwelling Characteristics, Lawra, 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: 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 Lawra is 3.7, which means that women consume on average 3 to 4 types of food out of 10. Less than half of women (only 41.6%) reach the minimum dietary diversity of 5 food groups. Lawra has the highest rate of children underweight in the Upper West Region. 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. Lawra accounts for the highest access rate to improved sanitation in the Upper West Region.

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

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 Lawra. Both key impact indicators, 'prevalence of poverty' and 'per capita expenditure', have improved. See Figure 6 and 8.

In 2015, poverty decreased by 17.5 percentage points to 24.5% compared to 2012, leaving the population of poor at 14,559 persons. In addition, the 2015 per capita expenditure increased by 149.6 percent to 6.29 USD. This is accompanied by a low USAID presence score of 0.7 out of 4. Therefore, the district is flagged Yellow (low presence and improving impact indicators).

Lawra is a typical district in which things are going very well while the district is mostly doing this on its own as the intervention seems to be below average. That said, the GOG or other donors interventions were not captured in the calculation. Efforts should be focused on understanding reasons of success and keep the development pace at least as it is while turning 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 6: Poverty in % and Poverty Change in percentage points, 2012, 2015, Lawra

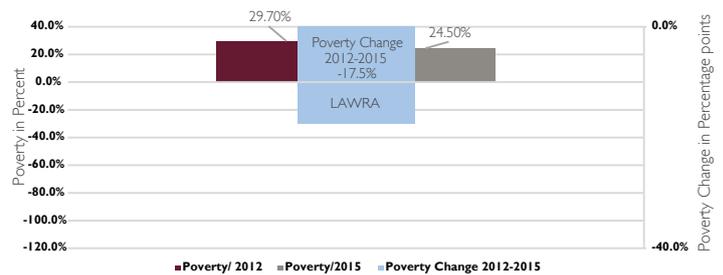


Figure 7: Population of Poor, Non - Poor Lawra, 2015

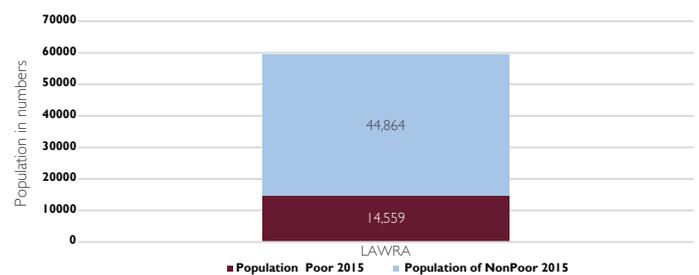
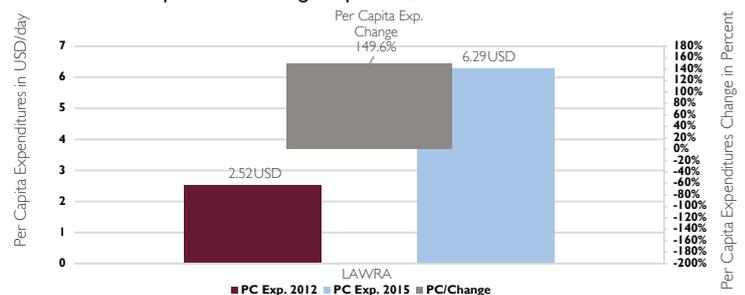


Figure 8: Per Capita Expenditure in 2012 and 2015, in USD/day; Per Capita Expenditure Change in percent, Lawra

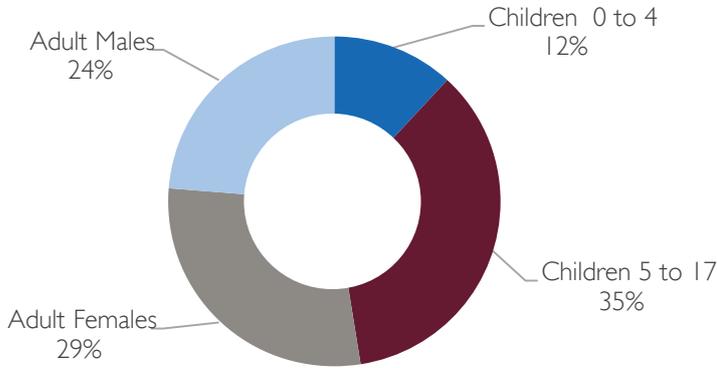


Source: Figure 6,7,8, Population based Survey, 2012,2015, Kansas State University, METSS, USAID Project Reporting 2014,2015

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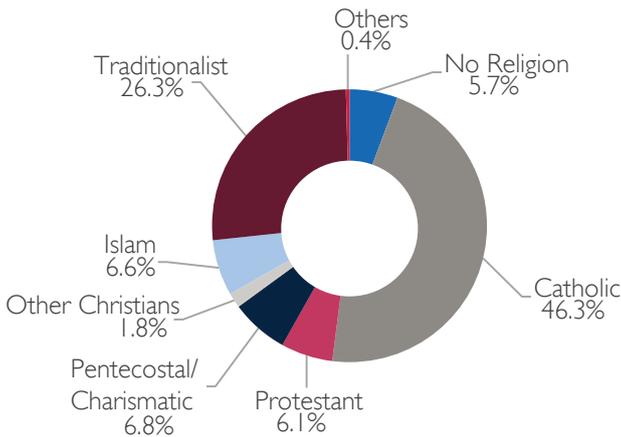
This section contains facts and figures related to Lawra demographics, religious affiliation, literacy and weather indicators

Figure 9: Household composition by groupage, Lawra, 2015



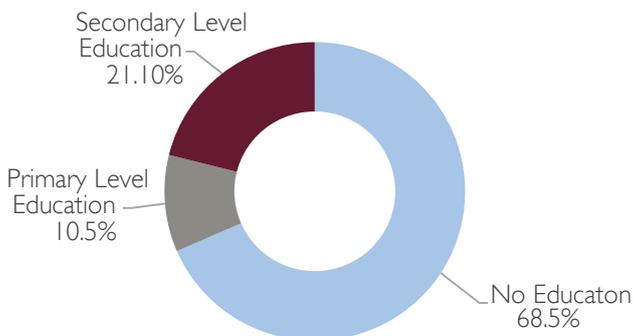
Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Figure 10: Religious Affiliation, Lawra, 2010



Source: Lawra Metropolis Analytical Report, GSS, 2014

Figure 11: Education Attainment in Lawra, 2015



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Lawra has a total land area of 527.37 square kilometers and a total population of 59,423, out of which 30,901 are females and 28,522 males. The average household size in the district is 5.9 persons.

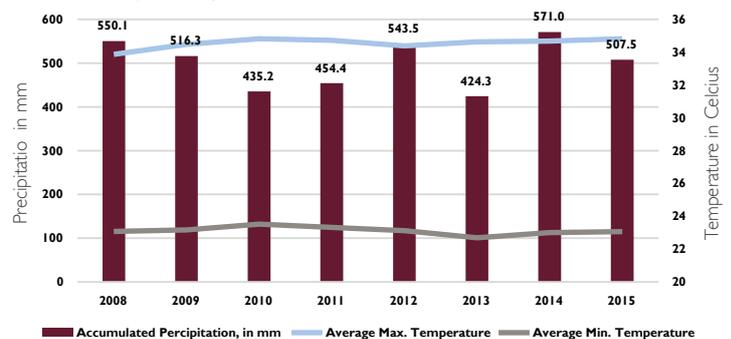
The District lies in the tropical continental climacteric zone. Average precipitation and temperature are similar to the other districts in the Upper West Region. Figure 12 shows the average maximal and minimal temperatures as well as yearly average precipitation.

Lawra, like many other districts in the Upper West Region, has a relatively young population as shown in Figure 6, with 47% of the population falling in the age range: 0 to 17 years old. The female population is larger than the male population as a ratio in the household as shown in graph 9.

In terms of religious affiliation, the majority of the population are Christians (61%) followed by Traditionalists, who make up 26.3% of the population. For more details refer to figure 10.

The district accounts for an adult illiteracy rate of 68.5%. Only 10.5% of adults went through primary school while 21.1% made it further to secondary school.

Figure 12: Average Accumulated Precipitation in mm and Average Temperature in Celcius, in Lawra 2008 - 2015



Source: awhere Weather Platform, AWhere, 2016

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

This section contains discussion questions and potential research topics as a result of the data and analysis presented on Lawra

QUESTION 1

Why is most of the production in Lawra focused on sorghum?

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 Lawra development?

QUESTION 3

Given Lawra'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 Lawra?

QUESTION 4

Why does Lawra have the highest access rate to improved sanitation? Is there a success story hidden after this fact?

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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