



WA EAST

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

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Wa East is one of the districts in Ghana's Upper West Region. The district shares boundaries with West Mamprusi to the northwest, West Gonja to southeast and the Sissala East district to the north (Fig. 1.1). It has a land-mass of about 4297.1sq/ km² and a total population of 78,412, out of which 38,816 are females and 39,597 males with an average household size of 5.8 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 26.4 %

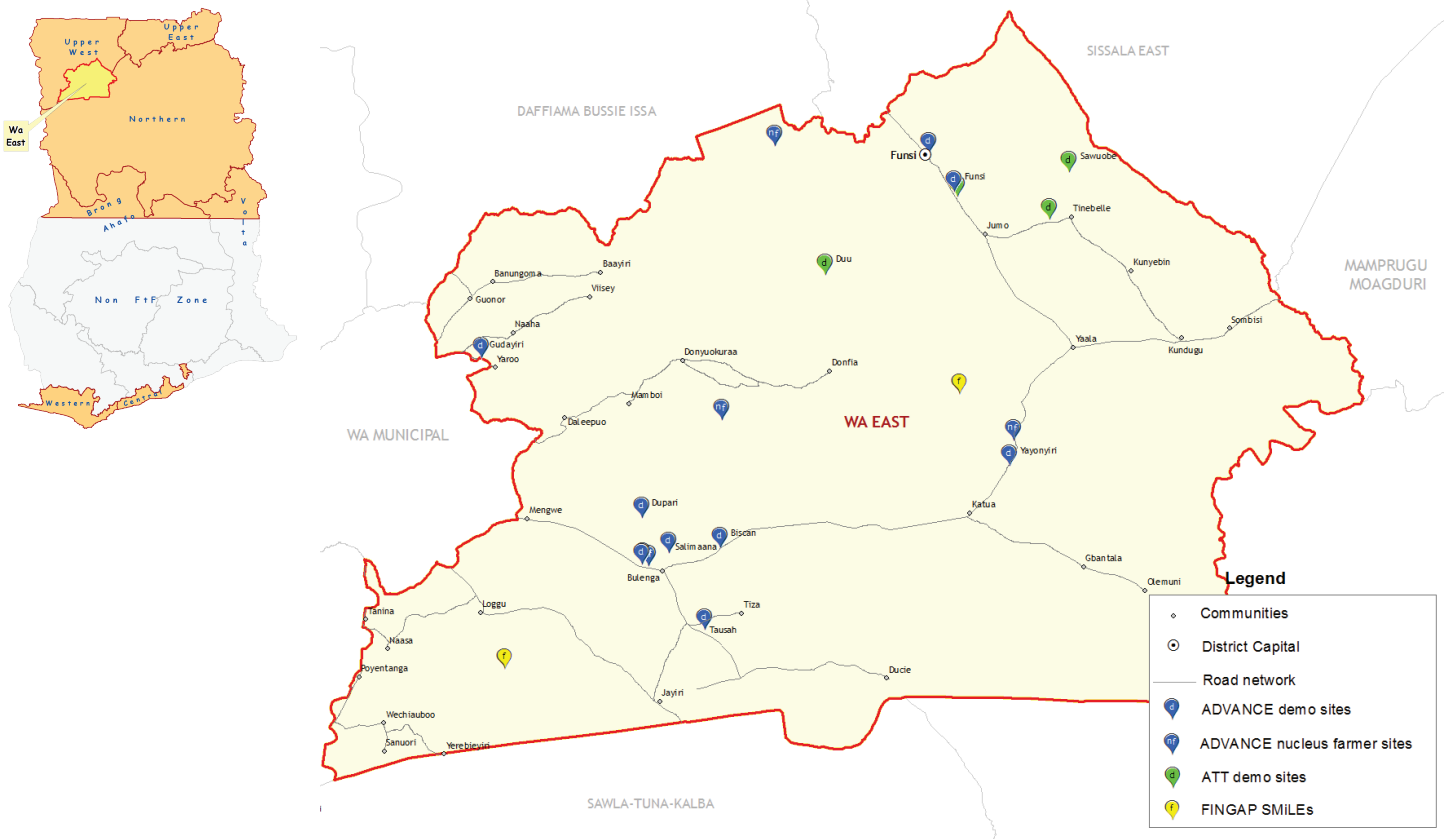
Households with moderate or severe hunger 36%

Poverty Depth 8.9 %

Daily per capita expenditure 3.92 USD

Household Size 5.8 members

Total Population of the Poor 20,701



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

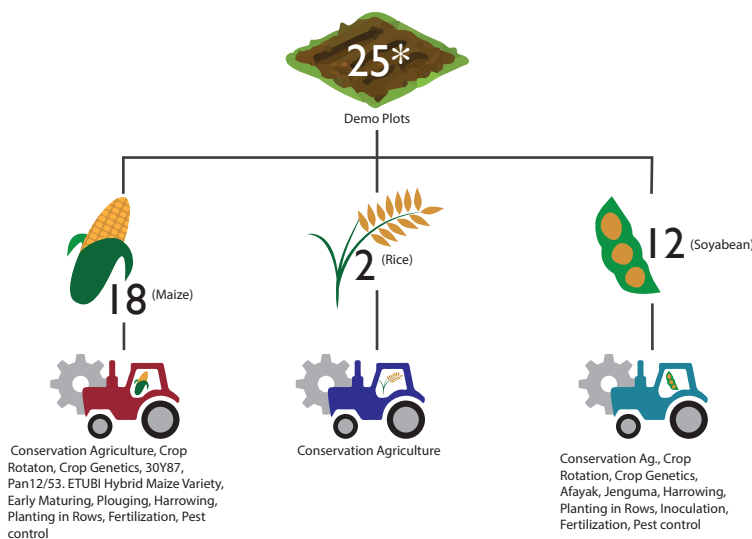
Table 1: USAID Projects Info, Wa East, 2014-2016

Beneficiaries Data	2014	2015	2016
Direct Beneficiaries	3027	3,604	6,436
Male	1840	1,960	3,222
Female	1187	1,644	3,214
Undefined			
Nucleus Farmers	3	6	n/a
Male	3	6	
Female	-	-	
Undefined			
Demoplots	9	16	n/a
Male	8	7	
Female			
Undefined	1	9	
Production			
Maize Gross Margin USD/ha	n/a	641.3	n/a
Maize Yield MT/ha	n/a	3.51	n/a
Rice Gross Margin USD/ha	n/a	692.3	n/a
Rice Yield MT/ha	n/a	3.65	n/a
Soybean Gross Margin USD/ha	n/a	738.5	n/a
Soybean Yield MT/ha	n/a	1.56	n/a
Investment and Impact			
Ag. Rural loans		14,904	
USAID Projects Present		3	
Beneficiaries Score	4	4	4
Presence Score 2014 - 2016		3.1	
District Flag		Green	

Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014-2016

The number of direct USAID beneficiaries** doubled in 2016 as compared to 2014 and 2015. Six nucleus farmers are currently operating in the district and 25 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 high, with a high number of beneficiaries, decent number of demo plots and small loans during 2014-2016. This resulted in a USAID presence score*** of 3.1 out of 4. The district is flagged GREEN**** indicating that while the project presence or intervention is high 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 Wa-East, 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

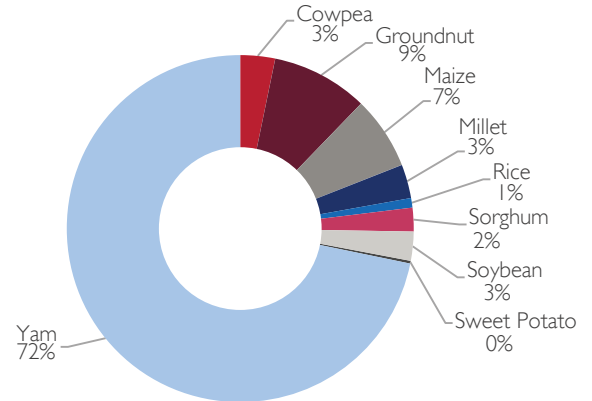
This section contains agricultural data for Wa East, such as production by commodity, gross margins and yields.

Agricultural production in Wa East is represented mainly by Yam, which accounts for the largest share, 72%. The rest is shared among several other commodities, which contributed much smaller shares to the total quantity produced during 2012-2015 as shown in Figure 1. Wa East accounted for 14.9% of the regional production during 2012-2015.

Figure 2 contains gross margins for three commodities supported by USAID intervention in 2015 as well as district averages captured by APS 2013. It is obvious that the gross margin of beneficiaries is much higher for all three commodities, than the district average values in 2013.

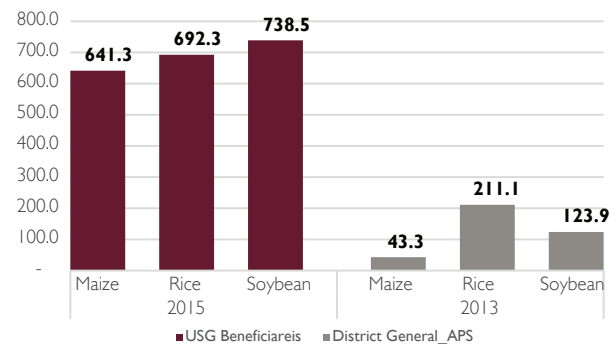
Yield data, presented in Figure 3, contain values of yields of these three commodities in 2015, 2014 and 2013 from three sources: USAID beneficiaries, MOFA and Agriculture Production Survey. Again, the figure captures better yields of the direct beneficiaries in 2015 in the case of maize and rice compared to the other district averages captured by the other sources. In the case of soybean, the yields of beneficiaries are slightly less than the district average reported by MOFA.

Figure 1: Share of Agricultural Production by Commodity, Wa East, 2010 - 2015



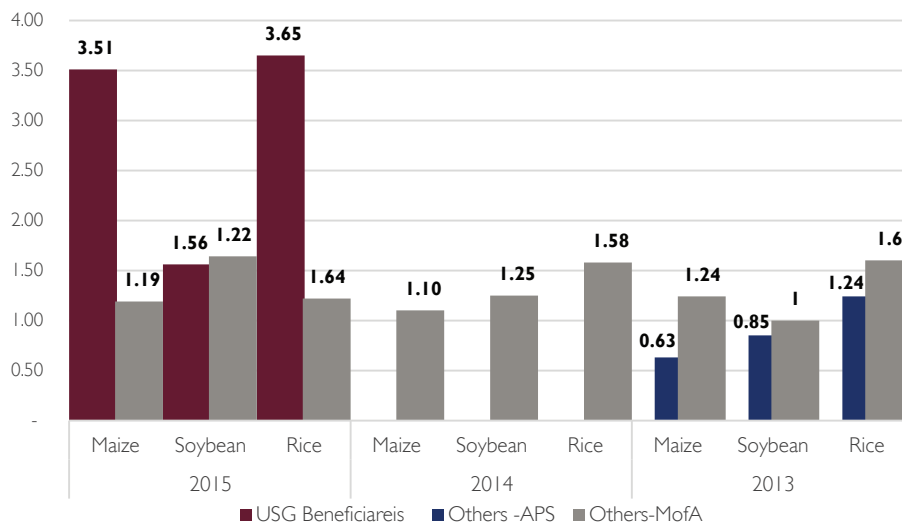
Source: Agriculture Production Reports 2011 - 2015, MOFA

Figure 2: Gross Margin by Commodity, USG beneficiaries and district's average, Wa East, in USD/ha, 2013 - 2015



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

Figure 3: Yields by Commodity, USG beneficiaries and district's average, in MT/ha, Wa East, 2013 -2015



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 Wa East including production by commodity (MT/ha), yields (MT/ha) and average land size.

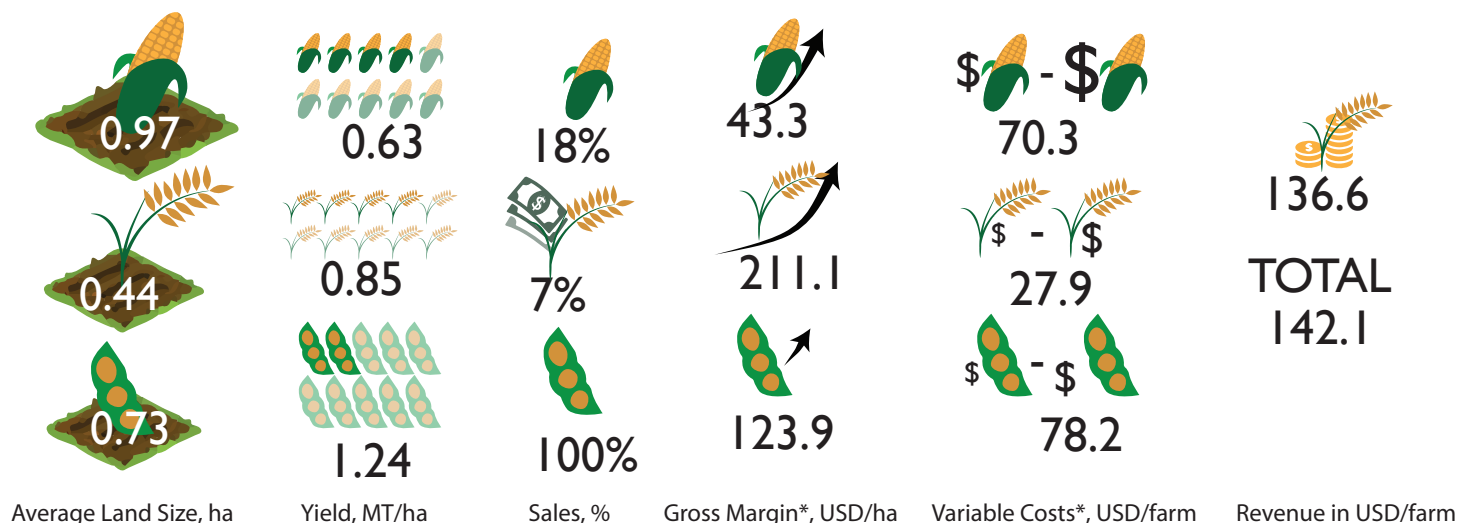
Table 2: Agricultural Production and Yields by commodity in MT and MT/ha, 2012-2015, Wa East

Commodity	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	Total
Cowpea	6,203	6,021	4,368	5,087	4,763	3,660	30,702
Groundnut	14,592	14,279	12,612	15,264	13,745	15,013	85,505
Maize	10,185	9,394	11,160	12,038	10,476	11,250	64,503
Millet	4,773	4,738	4,340	5,135	4,857	6,120	29,923
Rice	1,497	1,449	1,366	1,353	1,181	1,560	8406
Sorghum	2,953	3,402	3,040	3,394	3,136	5,080	21,005
Soybean	4,154	4,313	3,320	3,337	4,720	5,837	25,681
Sweet Potato				2,421			2421
Yam	122,236	115,440	109,710	119,462	105,872	108,780	681,500
Yields in MT/Ha	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	
Cowpea	1.09	1.06	0.92	0.93	0.90	0.83	
Groundnut	1.11	1.10	1.05	1.20	1.10	1.25	
Maize	1.19	1.10	1.24	1.30	1.20	1.50	
Millet	0.72	0.72	0.70	0.79	0.75	0.90	
Rice	1.64	1.58	1.60	1.63	1.50	2.08	
Sorghum	0.75	0.87	0.80	0.82	0.80	1.00	
Soybean	1.22	1.25	1.00	1.03	1.00	1.30	
Sweet Potato				16.03			
Yam	20.65	19.50	20.70	20.74	20.00	21.00	

Source: Agriculture Production Reports 2012- 2015, MOFA

Table 2 above provides detailed information on specific commodities in respect of overall annual production in Wa East as well as average yields for the years 2012-2015. The infographic below shows a summary of agricultural statistics for Wa East, as captured in the Agriculture Production Survey, 2013.

Infographic 2: Average Land size, Yields, Sales and other Farm indicators in Wa East, 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

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 Wa East, 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.

Wa East Results

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

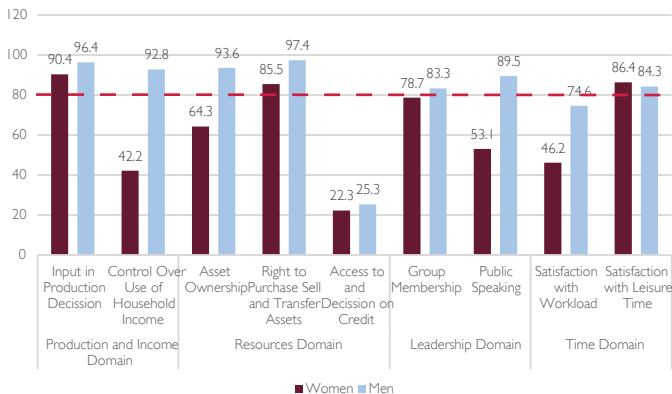
Production Domain: women feel comfortable with providing input related to production decisions as indicated by 90.4% of the women of the survey sample. However, they have less control over the use of household income than men– 42.2% of women vs 92.8% of the male respondents.

Resource Domain: a thin majority of the women have a right to asset ownership and a higher majority have a right to purchase and move assets– 64.3% and 85.5% respectively. These figures are lower than the figures for the male respondents. The percentage of women with a right to asset ownership is the lowest in the Upper West Region. Only 22.3% of the women have the right to decide or have access to credit, compared to 25.3% of the male respondents. Nonetheless, access to credit is almost equally low for both genders.

Leadership Domain: 78.8% and 53.% of the women interviewed have the right to group membership and public speaking respectively.

Time Domain: The majority of women in Wa East are not satisfied with the workload in their everyday life; only 46.2% of women are satisfied as compared to 74.6% of the men. This is the lowest value reported in the Upper West. The values increase with respect to satisfaction with leisure time; 86.4% of women and 84.3% of men are satisfied with the amount of leisure time at their disposal.

Figure 4: Domains of Empowerment of the WEAI Index for Wa East, 2015, expressed in Percent



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

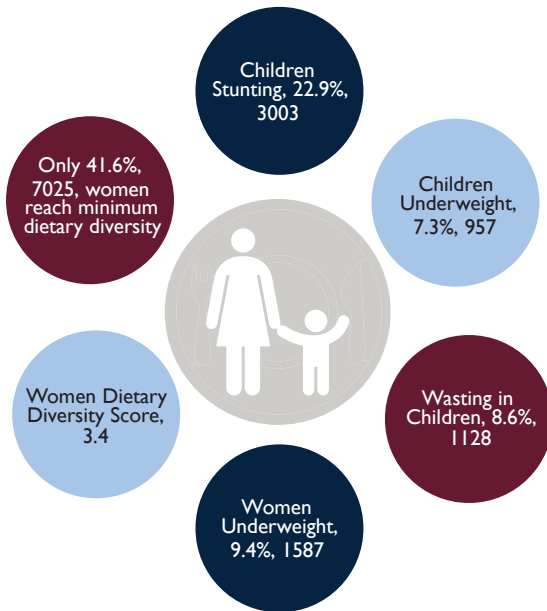
Adequacy & Differences

Highest differences between male and female respondents are observed within production domain: the control over use of household income, the leadership domain: public speaking and time domain: satisfaction with workload

Adequacy: Together, men and women achieve adequacy in all indicators but access to and decision on credit and satisfaction with work load. In addition men achieve adequacy in input in production decision, control over use of household income, asset ownership, group membership and public speaking while women do not.

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

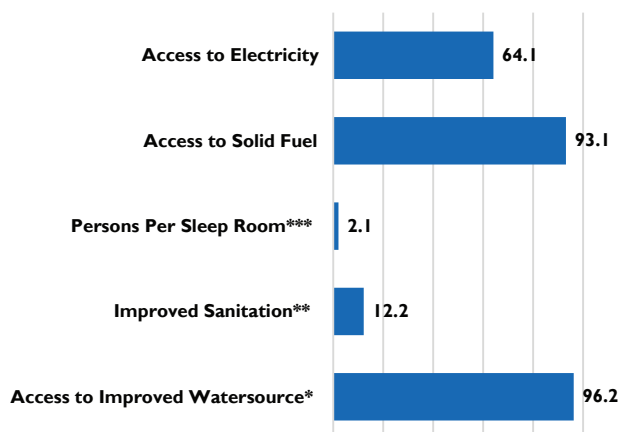
Infograph 3: Health and Nutrition Figures, Wa East, 2015



Source: 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. The Dietary diversity score of women in Wa East is 3.4, which means that women consume on average 3 to 4 types of foods out of 10. Less than half of women (only 41.6%) reach the minimum dietary diversity of 5 food groups.

Figure 5: Household Dwelling Characteristics, Wa East, 2015, in percent



Source: 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 measured from the PBS Survey, 2015.

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

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

In 2015, poverty decreased by 37 percentage points value to 26.4% compared to 2012, leaving the population of the poor at 20,701 persons. In addition, the 2015 per capita expenditure increased by 71.2 percent to 3.92 USD. This is accompanied by a high USAID presence score of 3.1 out of 4. Therefore, the district is flagged GREEN (high presence and improving impact indicators).

Wa East is a typical district in which things are going very well: clear signs of improvement are to be observed accompanied by sufficient intervention from USAID. That said, the GOG or other donors interventions were not captured in the calculation. Efforts should be focused in understanding reasons of success and in keeping the development pace as it is.

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, Wa East

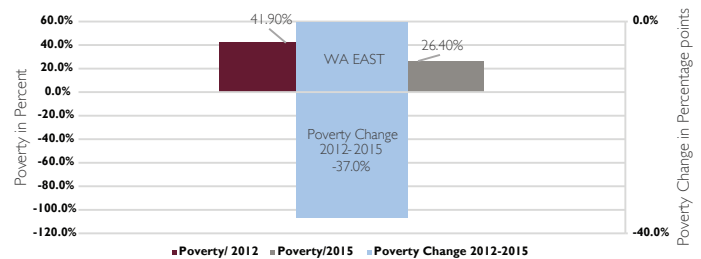


Figure 7: Population of Poor, Non - Poor Wa East, 2015

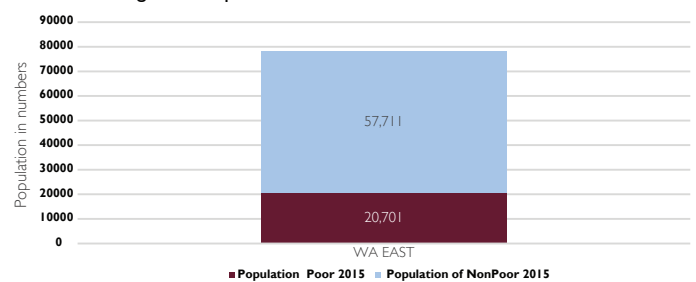
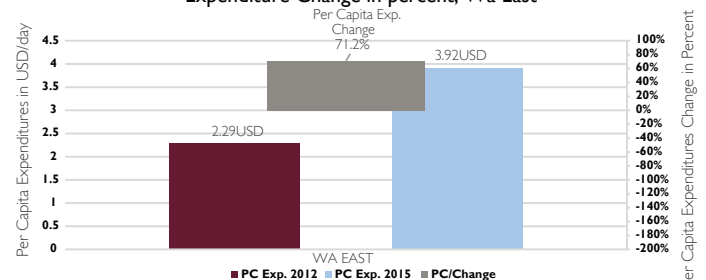


Figure 8: Per Capita Expenditure in 2012 and 2015, in USD/day; Per Capita Expenditure Change in percent, Wa East

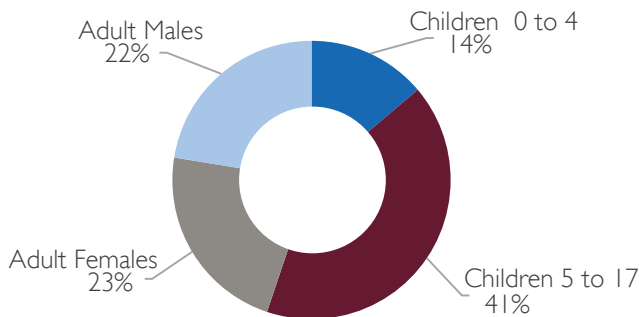


Source: Figure 6,7,8, Population based Survey, 2012,2015, Kansas State University, METSS, USAID Project Reporting 2014,2015

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

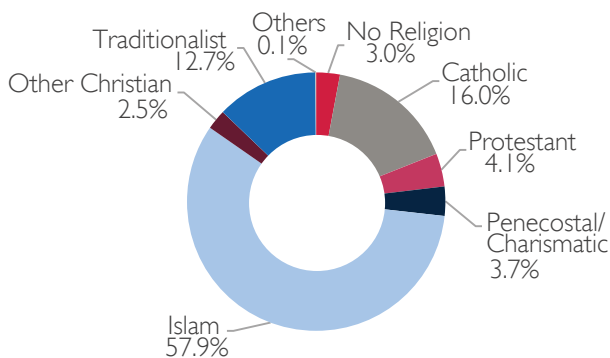
This section contains facts and figures related to Wa East demographics, religious affiliation, literacy and weather indicators

Figure 9: Household Composition by Groupage, Wa East, 2015



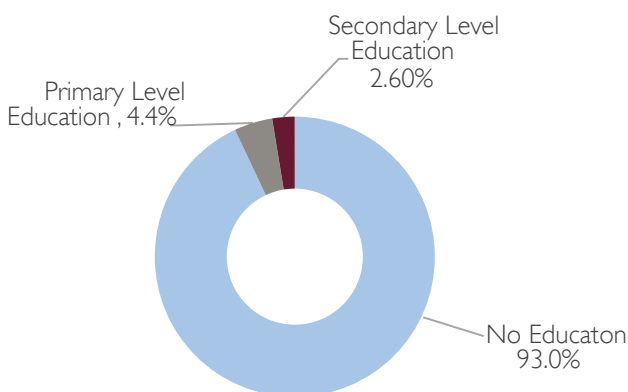
Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Figure 10: Religious Affiliation Wa East, 2010



Source: Wa East Metropolis Analytical Report, GSS, 2014

Figure 11: Education Attainment in Wa East, 2015



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Wa East has a total population of 78,412, out of which 38,816 are females and 39,597 males with an average household size of 5.8 persons. The total surface area of the district is 4297.1sq/ km².

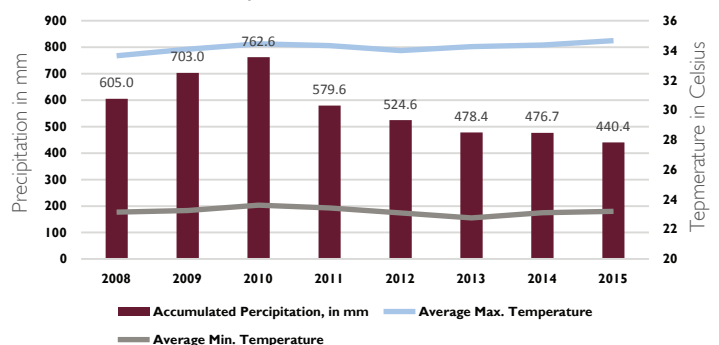
The District lies in the tropical continental climacteric zone. Average precipitation and temperature are similar to the other districts in the Northern Region. Figure 12 shows the average maximal and minimal temperatures as well as yearly average precipitation.

Wa East, like many other districts in the Upper West Region, has a relatively young population as shown in Figure 9, with more than 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 (57.9%) followed by Christians, who account for 26.3% of the population and traditionalist (12.7%). For more details refer to figure 10.

The district accounts for a low adult literacy rate with 93% of them having received no education. Only 4.4% went through primary school while 2.6% made it further to secondary school. Wa East has the lowest literacy rate amongst adults in the Upper West Region.

Figure 12: Average Yearly Precipitation in mm, Average Max and Min. Temperature in Celsius, Wa East, 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 Wa East

QUESTION 1

Why are most of the production in Wa East focused on yam?

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 Wa East development?

QUESTION 3

Given Wa East'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 Wa East?

QUESTION 4

What are the possible reasons that underline Wa East as a green District?

QUESTION 5

Why are yields of soybean of beneficiaries lower than the district averages reported from MOFA?

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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