FEED THE FUTURE
The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

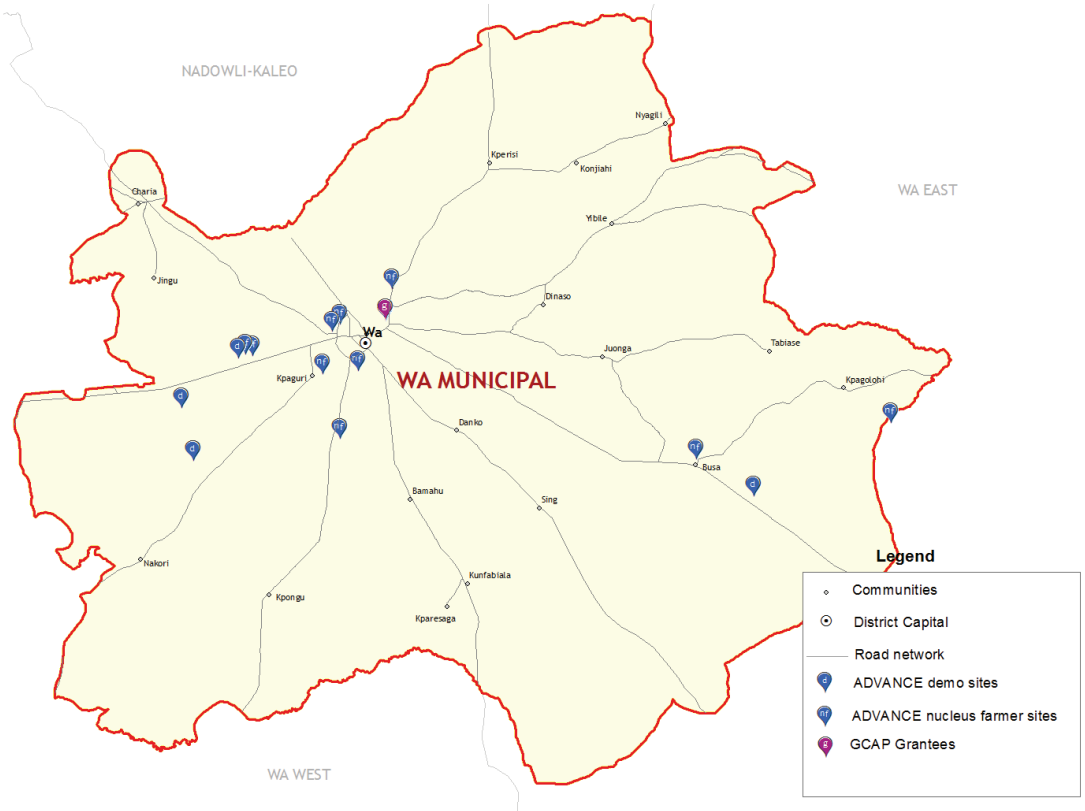
WA MUNICIPAL

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

DISTRICT PROFILE CONTENT

Wa Municipal is one of the districts in Ghana's Upper West Region. It has a total land area of 579.86 square kilometers. The Wa Municipality shares administrative boundaries with Nadowli District to the north, Wa East District to the east and to the west and the south Wa- West District. The district has a total population of 116,642 out of which 57,656 are males and 58,986 females with an average household size of 5.3 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 14.8 %	Daily per capita expenditure 4.81 USD
Households with moderate or severe hunger 31.5%	Household Size 5.3 members
Poverty Depth 4.4%	Total Population of the Poor 17,263



*Lowest Poverty rate in Upper West Region

USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

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

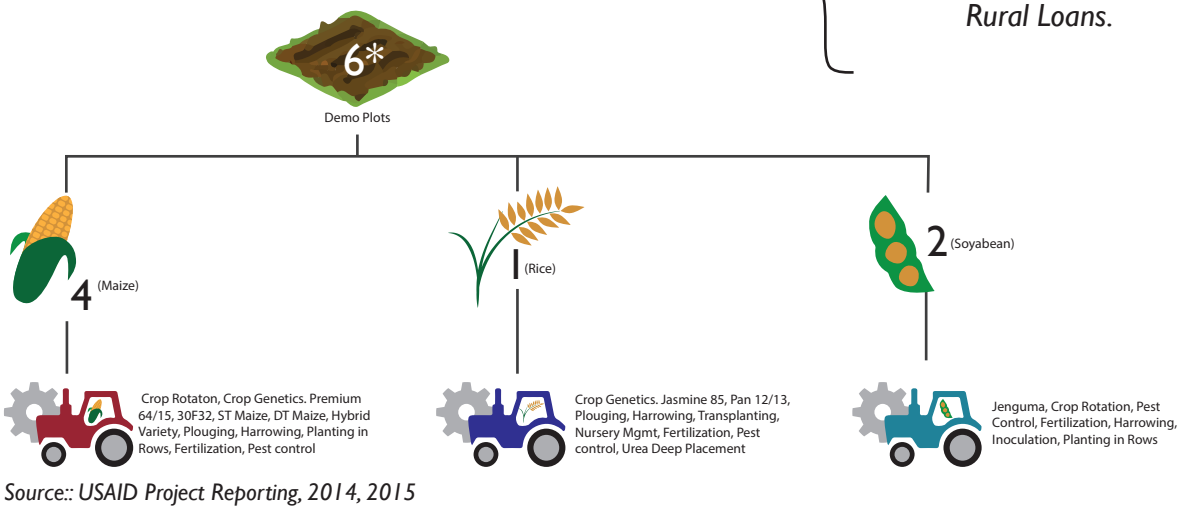
Beneficiaries Data	2014	2015	2016
Direct Beneficiaries	459	578	1,536
Male	322	443	878
Female	130	135	658
Undefined	7		
Nucleus Farmers	4	4	n/a
Male	4	4	
Female			
Undefined			
Demoplots	2	4	
Male	2	1	
Female			
Undefined		3	
Production			
Maize Gross Margin USD/ha		875.9	
Maize Yield MT/ha		3.79	
Rice Gross Margin USD/ha		930.4	
Rice Yield MT/ha		3.91	
Soybean Gross Margin USD/ha		472.8	
Soybean Yield MT/ha		1.49	
Investment and Impact			
Ag. Rural loans		93,882	357,124
USAID Projects Present		3	
Beneficiaries Score	1.0	1.0	1.0
Presence Score 2014-2016			1.0
District Flag 2014-2016		blue	

Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014-2015

The number of direct USAID beneficiaries* increased almost four-fold from 2014 as Table 1 shows, reaching a decent level only in 2016. Four nucleus farmers are currently operating in the district and only six 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 below average, with a below average number of beneficiaries, small number of demo plots and small loans during 2014-2016. This resulted in a USAID presence score*** of 1 out of 4. In addition, the district is flagged BLUE**** indicating that while the project presence or intervention is low, the impact indicator values contradict each other. Find more details on USAID Presence vs. Impact scoring on page 7.

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

Infographic 1: Demo Plots in Wa Municipal, 2014-2015



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 and contradicting values are explained in page 7

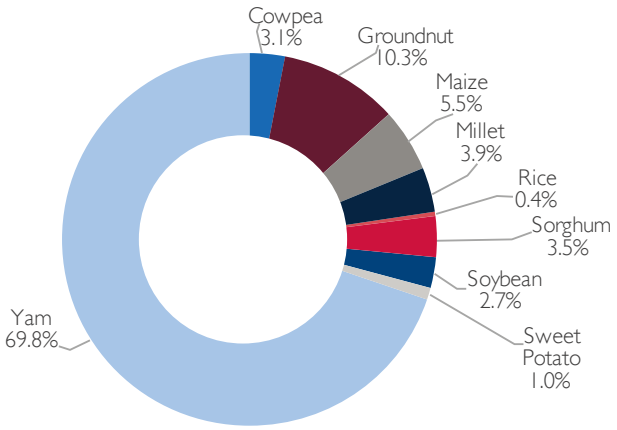
All data and information including full citations can be accessed at www.ghanalinks.org

Agricultural production in Wa Municipal is mainly concerned with the production of yam, which accounted for 69.8 percent of the total agricultural production during 2010-2015 .Wa Municipal is one of the main agricultural producers in the Upper West Region and accounted for only 17.9% of the regional production during 2015.

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

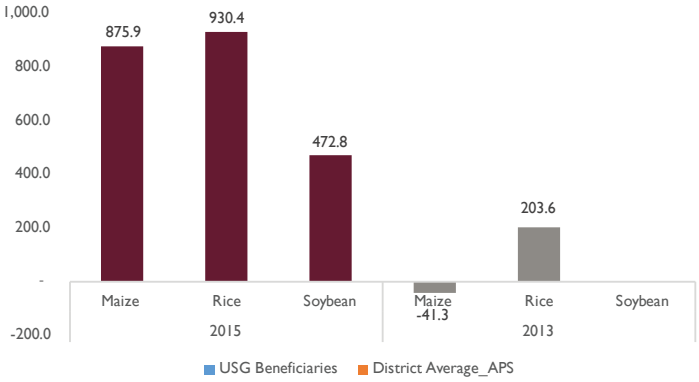
Yield data, presented in Figure 3, contain values of yields of these three commodities in 2015, 2014 and 2013 from three sources: USAID beneficiaries, MOFA and Agriculture Production Survey. Again, the figure captures the superiority in yields of the direct beneficiaries in 2015 compared to the other district averages captured by the other sources.

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



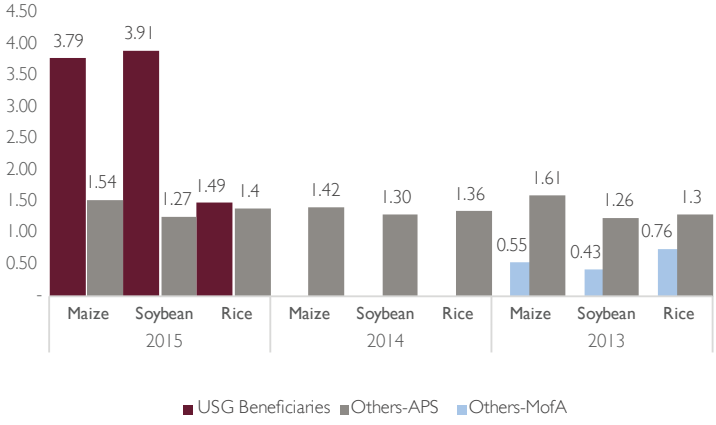
Source: Agriculture Production Reports 2010- 2015, MOFA

Figure 2: Average Gross Margin* in Wa Municipal by Commodity, USG Beneficiaries and district's average, 2013-2015, USD/ha



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

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



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

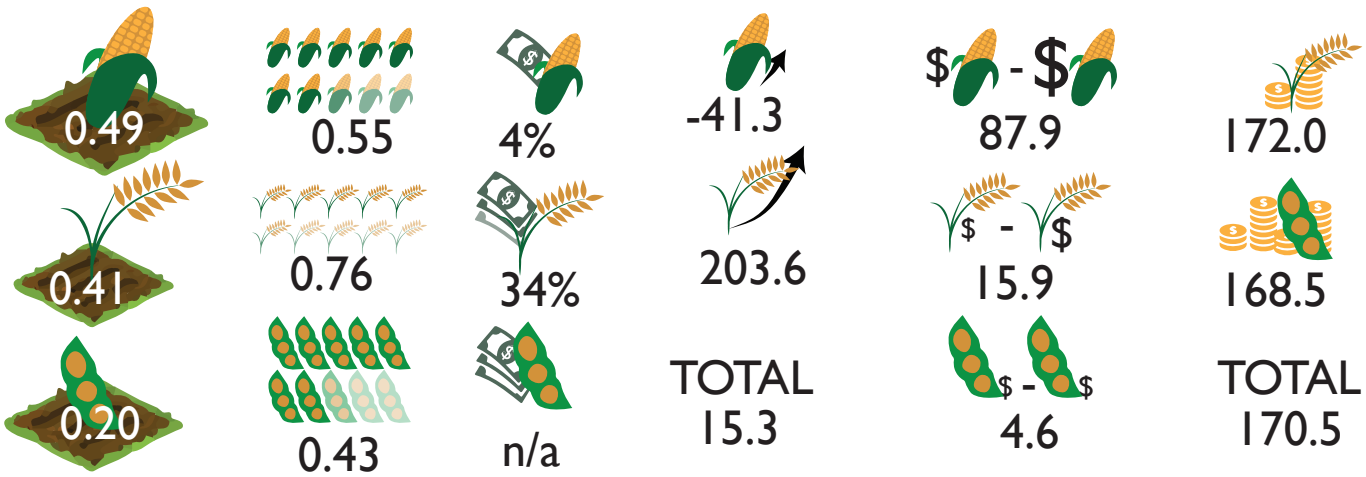
Table 2: Agricultural Production and Yields by commodity in MT and MT/ha, 2012-2015, Wa Municipal

Commodity	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	Total
Cowpea	5,807	5,637	5,921	5,870	5,585	4,296	33,116
Groundnut	19,337	18,922	16,519	17,399	18,384	20,622	111,183
Maize	10,069	9,287	12,735	9,097	9,475	8,554	59,217
Millet	6,746	6,752	6,462	6,630	6,887	8,316	41,793
Rice	789	764	619	619	601	616	4,008
Sorghum	5,551	6,394	5,824	5,641	5,497	9,528	38,435
Soybean	4,082	4,238	4,038	4,538	5,676	6,440	29,012
Sweet Potato				11,070			11,070
Yam	147,808	139,590	130,638	119,146	110,465	109,177	756,824
Yields in MT/Ha	**2015**	**2014**	**2013**	**2012**	**2011**	**2010**	
Cowpea	1.07	1.04	1.23	1.29	1.30	1.20	
Groundnut	1.10	1.08	1.03	1.11	1.20	1.40	
Maize	1.54	1.42	1.61	1.14	1.25	1.30	
Millet	0.98	0.98	0.97	1.00	1.04	1.20	
Rice	1.40	1.36	1.30	1.29	1.30	1.40	
Sorghum	0.79	0.92	0.86	0.88	0.90	1.20	
Soybean	1.27	1.30	1.26	1.22	1.20	1.40	
Sweet Potato				18.00			
Yam	26.21	24.75	23.80	23.64	23.80	23.89	

Source: Agriculture Report 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, MOFA. Values for 2010-2013 referr to Jirapa-Lambussie

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

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

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

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

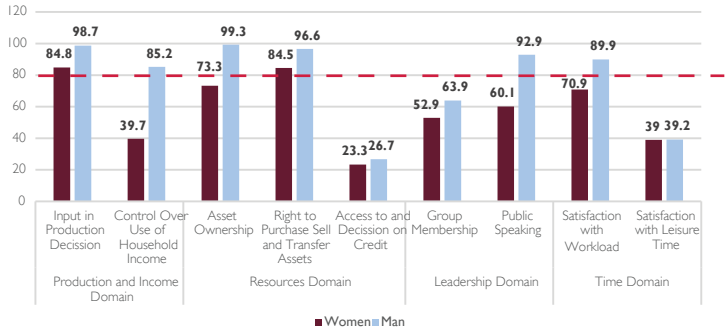
What is the Women Empowerment in Agriculture Index?

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 Wa 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.

Figure 4: Wa Municipal: Results on Domains of Empowerment of WEAI 2015, by gender, in %



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Wa 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 85.1% of the women of the survey sample. However, they have less control over the use of household income than men– 42.1% of women vs 73.2% of the male respondents.

Resource Domain: a thin majority of the women have a right to asset ownership and to purchase and move assets– 67% and 64.1% respectively. These figures are lower than the figures for the male respondents. Only 13.6% of the women have the right to decide or have access to credit, compared to 15.8% of the male respondents. Nonetheless, access to credit is equally low for both genders.

Leadership Domain: 88.9% and 73% of the women interviewed have the right to group membership and public speaking respectively.

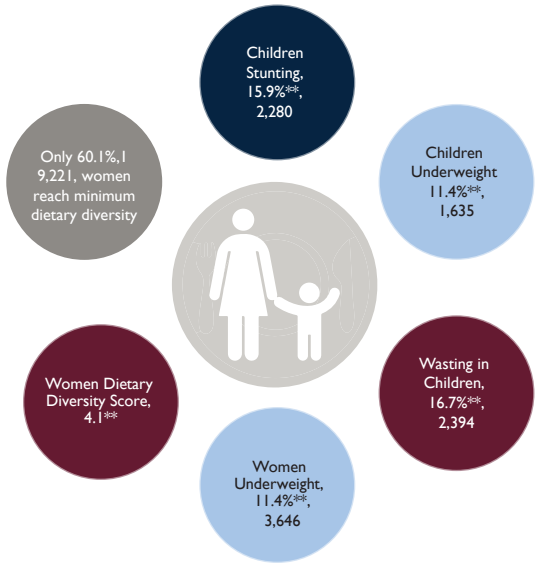
Time Domain: A high majority of women and men in Wa Municipal are satisfied with the workload in their everyday life– 88.6% and 88.2% respectively. The values remain more or less the same with respect to satisfaction with leisure time; 86.5% of women and 95.6% of men are satisfied with the amount of leisure time at their disposal.

{ Adequacy & Differences }

Highest differences between male and female respondents observed with production domain: the control over use of household income and resources domain: asset ownership. Adequacy: Together, men and women achieve adequacy in all indicators but control over use of household income, access to and decision on credit . In addition men achieve adequacy in asset ownership, right to purchase and sell assets and public speaking, while women do not.

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

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

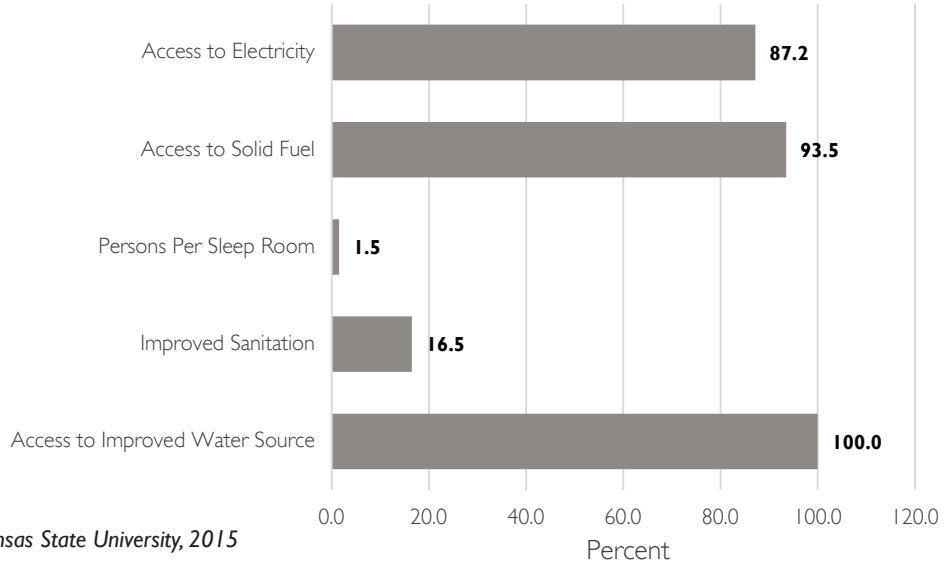


Source: PBS, 2015, Kansas State University, METSS

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 Wa Municipal is 4.1, which means that women consume on average 4 to 5 types of food out of 10. This is the highest score in the Upper West Region. More than half of the women (60.1%) reach the minimum dietary diversity of 5 food groups. This value is also the highest 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.

Figure 5: Household dwelling Characteristics, Wa Municpal



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University, 2015

PRESENCE VS. IMPACT MATRIX

This section provides an analysis of USAID presence vis-a-vis impact indicators in Wa 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 Wa Municipal. Both key impact indicators, 'prevalence of poverty' and 'per capita expenditure', have decreased. See Figure 6 and 8.

In 2015, poverty decreased by 11.4 percentage points compared to 2012. In addition, the 2015 per capita expenditure decreased by 38.6 percent to 4.81 USD. This means that impact indicator values contradict each other (usually when poverty decreases, per capita increases and vice versa). This is accompanied by a low USAID presence score of 1 out of 4. Therefore, the district is flagged BLUE (low presence and contradicting impact indicators). More investigation and research needs to be done to understand why the impact indicators give contradicting signals. That said, the GOG or other donors interventions were not captured in the calculation. Further thought should go into methods that would give a further push to the existing development pace in Wa Municipal and turn the district flag 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 CONTRADICTING IMPACT INDICATORS
- ABOVE AVERAGE USAID DISTRICT PRESENCE AND CONTRADICTING 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 Municipal

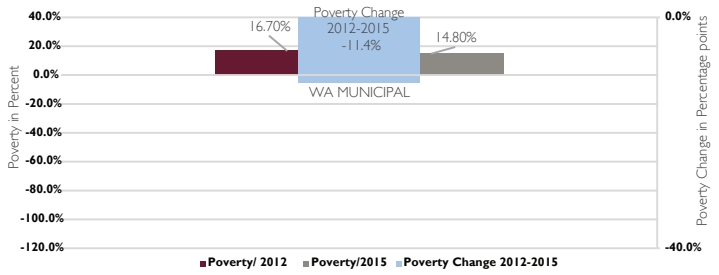


Figure 7: Population of Poor, Non-Poor Wa Municipal, 2015

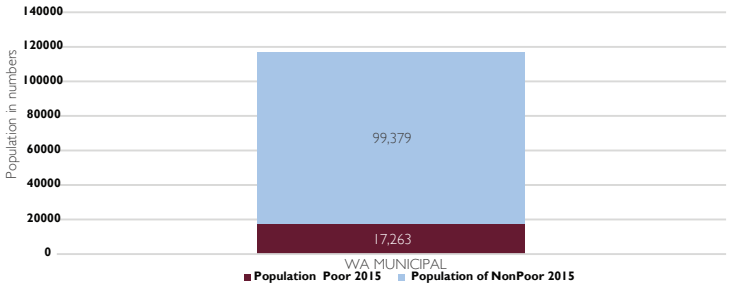
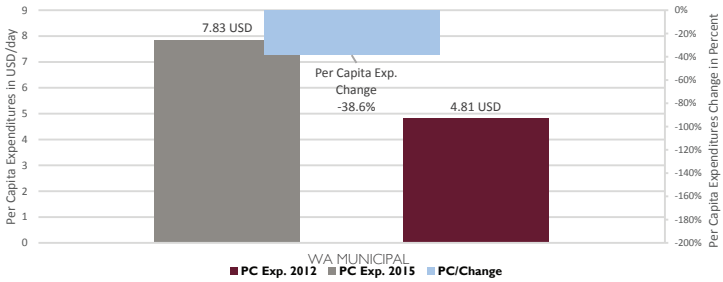


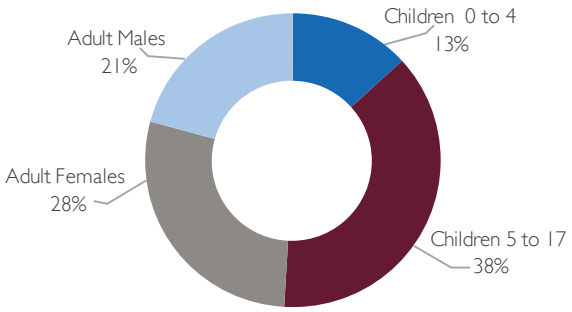
Figure 8: Per Capita Expenditure in 2012 and 2015, in USD/day; Per Capita Expenditure Change in percent, Wa Municipal



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

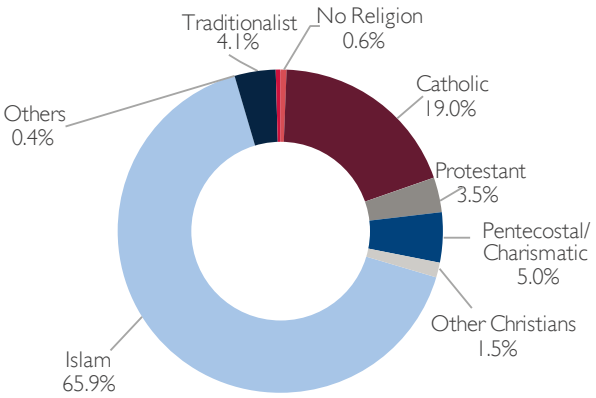
All data and information including full citations can be accessed at www.ghanalinks.org

Figure 9: Household composition by groupage, Wa Municipal, 2015



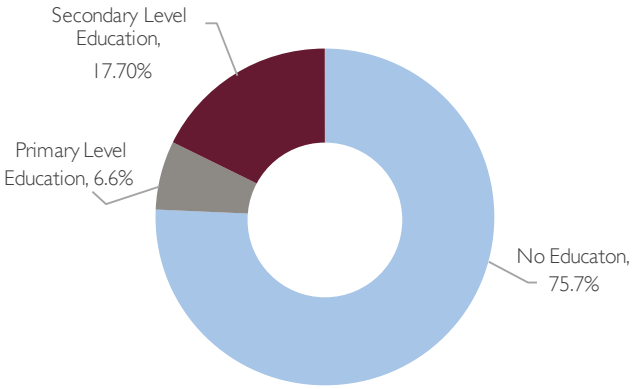
Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Figure 10: Religious Affiliation, Wa Municipal, 2010



Source:Wa Municipal Analytical Report, GSS, 2014

Figure 11: Education Attainment in Wa Municipal, 2015



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Wa Municipal has a total population of 116,642 out of which 57,656 are males and 58,986 females with an average household size of 5.3 persons. The total surface area of the district is 579.86 square kilometers.

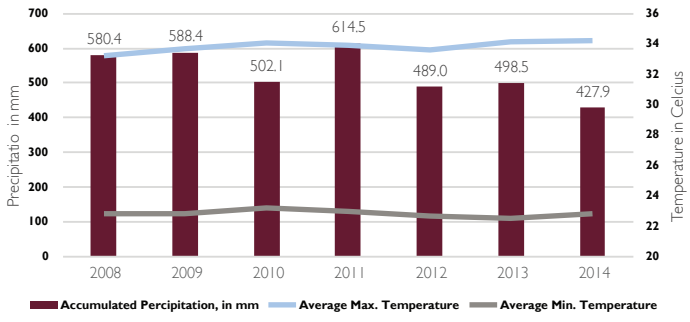
The District lies in the tropical continental climacteric zone. Average precipitation and temperature are similar to the other districts in the Upper West Region. Figure 12 shows the average maximal and minimal temperatures as well as yearly average precipitation.

Wa Municipal, 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 (65.9%) followed by Christians, who account for 29% of the population . For more details refer to Figure 10.

The district accounts for a low adult literacy rate with 75.7% of them having received no education. 6.6% went through primary school only while 17.70% made it further to secondary school.

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



Source: awhere Weather Platform, AWhere, 2016

USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

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

QUESTION 1

Why has poverty increased in Wa Municipal while per capita expenditure has decreased?

QUESTION 2

Given Wa 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 Wa Municipal?

QUESTION 3

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 Municipal development?

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:

USDA
KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY
Department of Agricultural Economics