

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

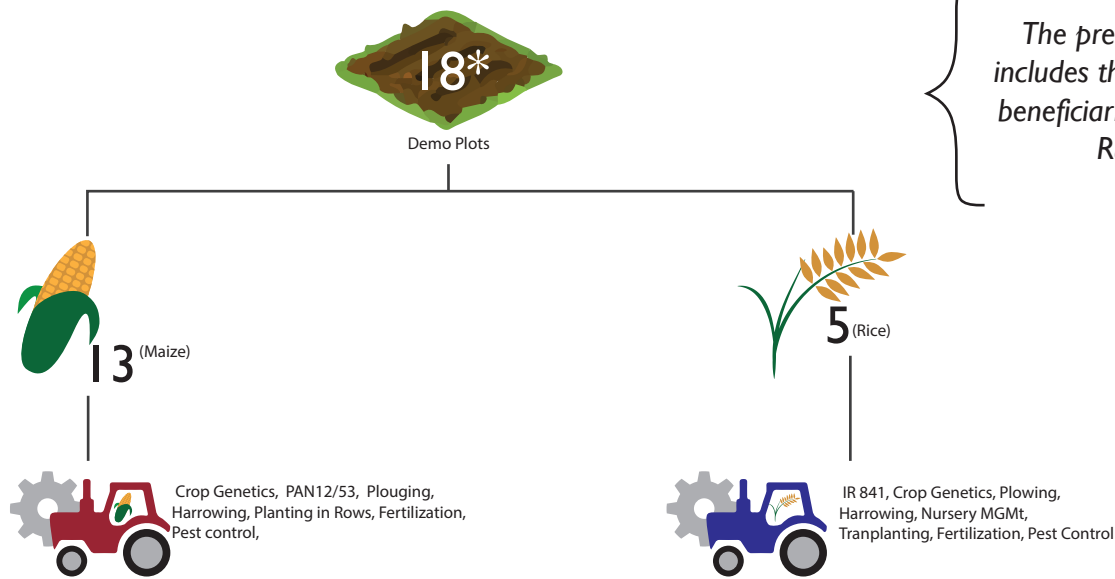
Table I: USAID Projects Info, Kintampo North, 2014-2016

Beneficiaries Data	2014	2015	2016
Direct Beneficiaries	195	946	1,915
Male	82	581	1,163
Female	113	365	752
Undefined			
Nucleus Farmers	2	2	n/a
Male	2	2	
Female			
Undefined			
Demoplots	4	14	n/a
Male	4		
Female			
Undefined		14	
Investment and Impact			
Ag. Rural loans*		23,352	130,979
USAID Projects Present	3		
Beneficiaries Score	1	1	1
Presence Score		1.0	
District Flag	White		

Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014-2015

The number of direct beneficiaries* in Kintampo North is small compared to the other districts but the number increased 10 times during 2014-2016 as shown in Table I. Only two nucleus farmers are operating in the district and 18 demonstration plots of different technologies for maize and rice have been located during 2014-2015. Agricultural intervention appears to be low in Kintampo North, represented by a small number of beneficiaries, moderate demonstration plots and small agricultural loans. This resulted in a presence score of 1 out of 4. In addition, the district is flagged White*** which means there is a combination of low presence and worsening situation according to impact indicators such as poverty level and per capita expenditure. Refer to page 7 for more details.

Infographic I: Demo Plots in Kintampo North, 2014-2015



Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014, 2015

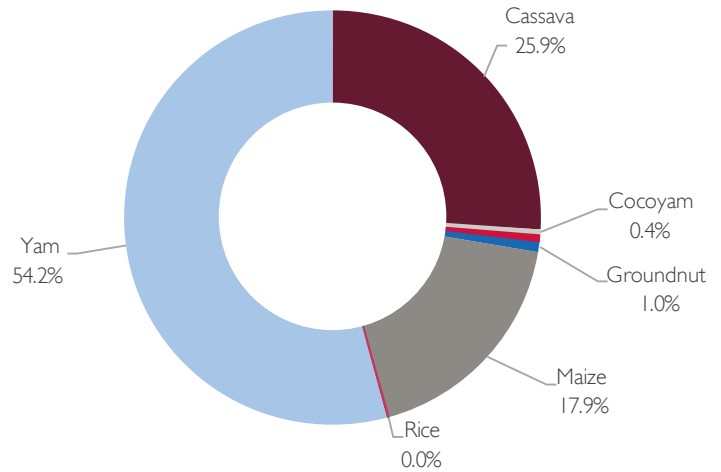
*"Direct Beneficiary, an individual who comes in direct contact with a set of interventions" FTF Handbook, 2016, **ADVANCE, FinGAP and SPRING, ***See page 7 for more detail,



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

Agricultural Production in Kintampo North consists of three main commodities: cassava, yam and maize, which together account for 98 percent of the district's produce. Around 48,000 tones of maize were produced in 2015, placing Kintampo North first in the production of maize in the Savannah Ecological Zone (where most USAID interventions are focused). This perhaps explains why the 18 maize demonstration plots have been established there with improved varieties. Figure 1 gives details on commodities shares while Table 2 shows the quantities and yields of the main commodities produced in the area. Yields of maize dropped from 2.3Mt/ha in 2010 to 2.0 Mt/ha in 2011 and remained unchanged through to 2015. Though the yields have stagnated, they are above the averages for many districts in the ZOI.

Figure 1: Share of Agricultural Production by Commodity, Kintampo North, 2010-2015



Source: Agriculture Production Reports 2011 - 2014, MOFA

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

Commodity	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	Total
Cassava	84,550	84,250	81,351	67,363	64,736	81,720	463,970
Cocoyam	1,113	1,135	1,092	1,074	1,065	1,297	6,776
Cowpea	1,055	1,156	1,073	1,058	1,020	1,138	6,500
Groundnut	3,116	3,895	3,687	2,714	2,521	2,340	18,273
Maize	47,460	54,260	55,363	54,002	50,708	59,432	321,225
Plantain	339	326	321	313			1,299
Rice	90	95	87	83	78	75	509
Sorghum	170	196	194	185	171	150	1,066
Sweet Potato				150			150
Yam	165,822	165,240	163,826	162,765	146,502	166,144	970,299
Yields in MT/Ha	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	
Cassava	16.8	17.3	17.4	14.4	14.3	18.0	
Cocoyam	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.6	
Cowpea	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	
Groundnut	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	
Maize	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	
Plantain	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.1	
Rice	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	
Sorghum	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	
Sweet Potato				12.5			
Yam	18.1	18.1	18.4	18.4	18.0	20.1	

Source: Agriculture Report 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, MOFA



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 index is a summation of the level of achievement in ten indicators grouped into five domains: 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 Kintampo North, 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

Kintampo North Results

Most of the respondents in Kintampo North were women, while the comparison between men and women is possible only for three(3) indicators as Figure 2 shows.

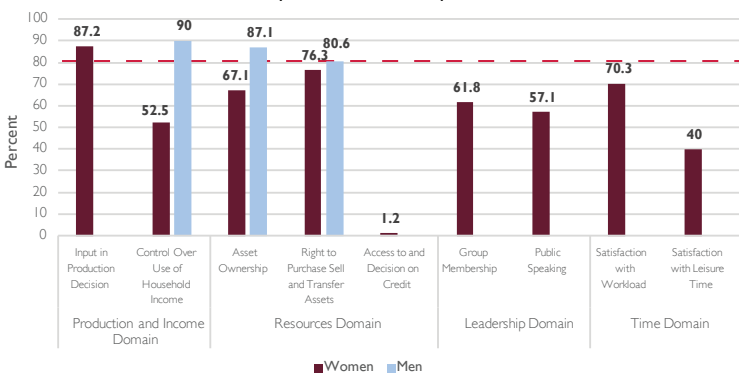
Production Domain: Women feel comfortable with providing input related to production decisions. However, they have much less control over the use of household income than men, 52.5% of women vs 90% of men.

Resource Domain: A majority of the women have a right to asset ownership and to purchase and move assets, 67.1 and 76.3 respectively; these figures are lower than the figures of the male respondents. Only 1.2 % of women have the right to decide or have access to credit, representing the lowest figure in the region and in all the districts surveyed (Northern Region, Upper East, West and partially Brong Ahafo).

Leadership Domain: 61.8% and 57.1% of the women interviewed scored adequacy in the right to group membership and public speaking, respectively.

Time Domain: Less than half of the women in Kintampo North are satisfied with their leisure time while 70.3 percent are satisfied with their work load.

Figure 2: Results on domains of empowerment of the WEAI Index, Kintampo North, 2015, in percent



Source: Population Based Survey, Kansas State University, 2015

{ Adequacy & Differences }

While men obtained adequacy (80% and above) in control over use of household income; asset ownership and right to purchase, sell and transfer assets, women obtained only in input in production decision.

The highest difference between male and female respondents was observed with the production domain: the control over use of household income



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

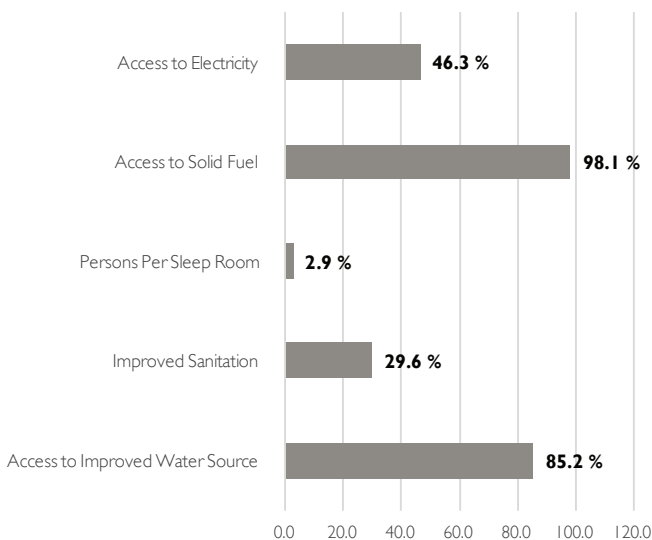
Infograph 3: Health and Nutrition Figures, Brong Ahafo Region, 2015



Sources: Population Based Survey, Kansas State University 2015
Source: * regional values are represented because district values are unavailable.

Women Dietary Diversity: Two indicators are used to measure women’s dietary diversity: Women’s Dietary Diversity Score (WDDS) and Women’s Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD-W). 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’s Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD-W) represents the proportion of women consuming a minimum of five food groups out of a possible 10 food groups based on their dietary intake. The Dietary diversity score in Kintampo North is 4.1. This is the highest score in the Brong Ahafo Region. 64.6 percent or 16,514 women consume at least 5 food groups in the district, followed by a low percentage of women underweight- 6.3 percent. The children health values: stunting, wasting and underweight represent regional values.

Figure 3: Household dwelling Characteristics, Kintampo North, 2015



Source: Population Based Survey, Kansas State University, 2015

Figure 3 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 in the PBS Report 2015. Kintampo North accounts for the lowest level of access to improved sanitation (29.6%) in the Brong Ahafo region.



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PRESENCE VS. IMPACT MATRIX

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

Presence vs. Impact tends to reveal in more detail the presence of the Feed the Future Implementing Partners in the field while combining it with the impact indicators measured by the Population Based Survey 2012, 2015. The following graphs are a print screen of the Presence vs. Impact Dashboard focusing on Kintampo North.

Both impact indicators: poverty and per capita expenditure point in the wrong direction. Poverty increased by 267.1 percentage points to 26.8% in 2015 while per capita expenditure decreased by 40 percent to USD 3.27. The population of the poor is 28,391.

The regress in impact indicators is accompanied by a low number of beneficiaries and presence score of 1 in the range of 0 to 4. Therefore, this district is flagged WHITE (low presence in the area and regress of impact indicators). However, the presence of other development partners and GOG interventions has not been taken into account herein.

Kintampo North is a good representation of the districts in the region, which were included in the PBS survey, where the district showed regress of indicators, worsening conditions and low USAID intervention and presence. Thus, increased intervention would most likely contribute to an improvement in the impact indicators and help changed the district flag from white 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 4: Poverty in % and Poverty Change in percentage points, 2012,2015, Kintampo North

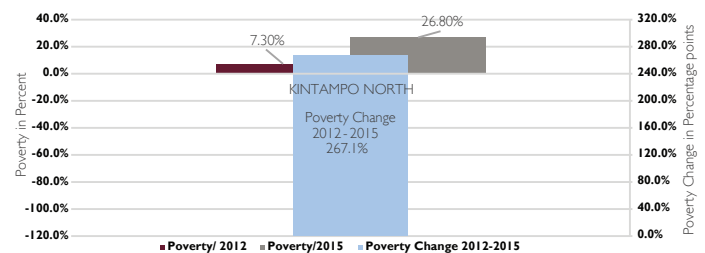


Figure 5: Population of Poor, Non - Poor Kintampo North, 2015

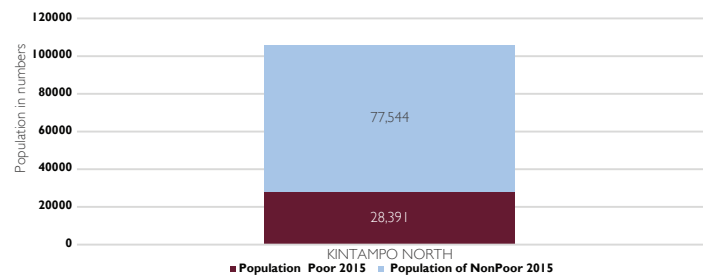
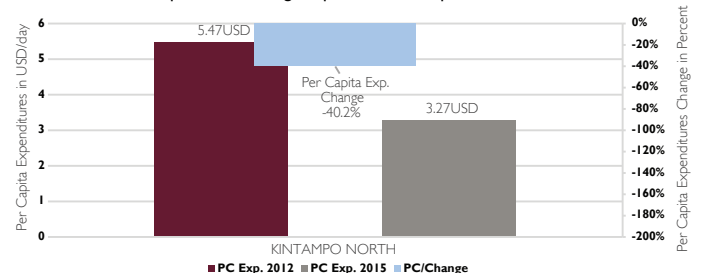


Figure 6: Per Capita Expenditure in 2012 and 2015, in USD/day; Per Capita Expenditure Change in percent, Kintampo North



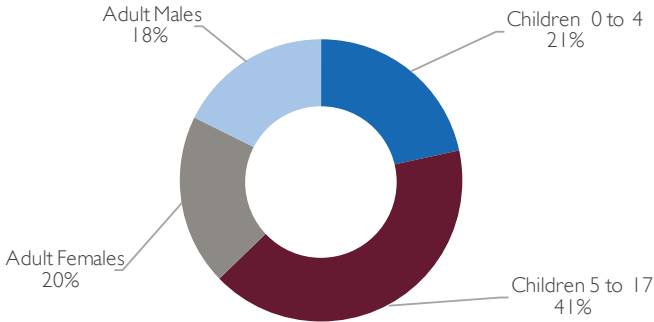
Source: Figure 9,10,11 Population based Survey, 2012,2015, Kansas State University, METSS, USAID Project Reporting 2014,2015

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



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

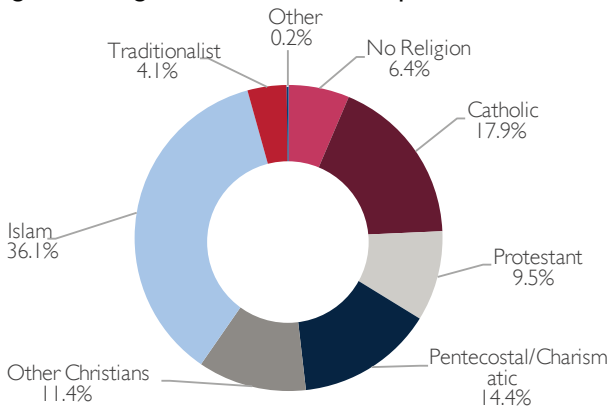
Figure 7: Household Composition in Kintampo North, by groupage, 2015



Kintampo North hosts a population of 105,935 of which 53,454 are females and 52,482 are males. The land surface of the district is 5,108 square km. The district lies in the tropical continental or Interior Savannah climatic zone.

Kintampo North has a relatively young population as Figure 7 shows, with 62% of the population falling in the age range: 0 to 17 years old. The average household size in the district is 5.1 members.

Figure 8: Religious Affiliation, Kintampo North, 2010

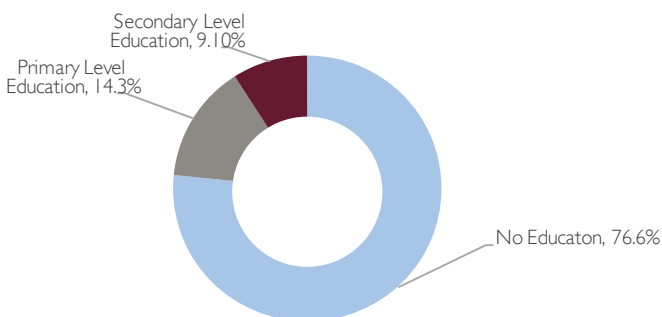


The majority of the population, representing 53.2% are Christians followed by Muslims (36.1%) while those with no religious affiliation make up 6.4% followed by Traditionalist (4.1%) and others (0.2%) as Figure 6 shows.

76.6% of the population have no education with the lowest level of secondary school education in the region.

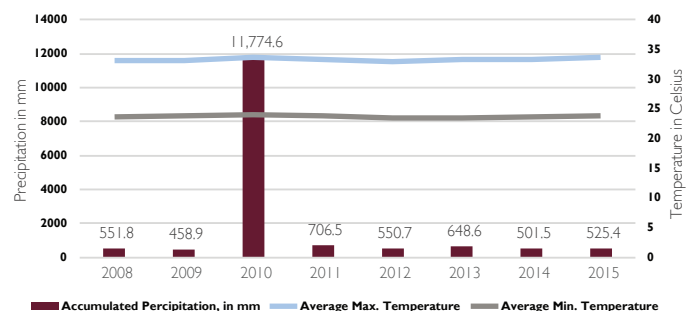
Figure 10 shows average maximal and minimal temperatures as well as yearly average precipitation, with the period average marked at 538 mm per year. The high value observed in 2010 was due to floods in the area as a result of a local dam rupture.

Figure 9: Education Attainment in Kintampo North, 2015



Source: Figure 6: Kintampo North District Analytical Report, GSS, 2014, Figure 5,7, PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Figure 10: Average Yearly Precipitation in mm and Average Max. and Min Temperatures in Celsius, 2008-2015



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 Kintampo North

QUESTION 1

Even though Kintampo North accounts for the highest maize production in the direct, the maize yields registered are much lower than other documented Northern Districts. Why have average maize yields remained at 2mt/ha over the last four years? What strategies/interventions do we need to implement in the district to bring up yields to the optimum levels and comparable to other already seen as doing well?

QUESTION 2

Kintampo North has the highest Women Dietary Diversity Score in the Region, accompanied with a satisfactory level of women reaching dietary diversity and low women underweight rates. In addition, poverty rates, level of education and other indicators are at the same level as many other districts. Is there a nutrition practice and lessons to be learned with regards to women nutrition practices in the district?

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 Kintampo North's development?

QUESTION 4

Given Kintampo North's agricultural production, health and sanitation figures, as well as results from the presence vs impact matrix, what should USAID development work focus in the next two years? What future development assistance would be helpful for Kintampo North? What can be done to change the status of the district profile from White to Green?

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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