



# KINTAMPO SOUTH

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

## DISTRICT PROFILE CONTENT

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Kintampo South is one of the districts in Ghana's Brong Ahafo Region. It shares boundaries with Kintampo North Municipality to the north, Nkoranza North and Techiman North Districts to the south, Atebubu and Pru Districts to the east and to the Wenchi Municipality to the west. It covers an area of 1513.34 km squared. The district has a total population of 90,311 out of which 46,972 are males and 43,339 are females with an average household size of 4.7 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 16.4 %

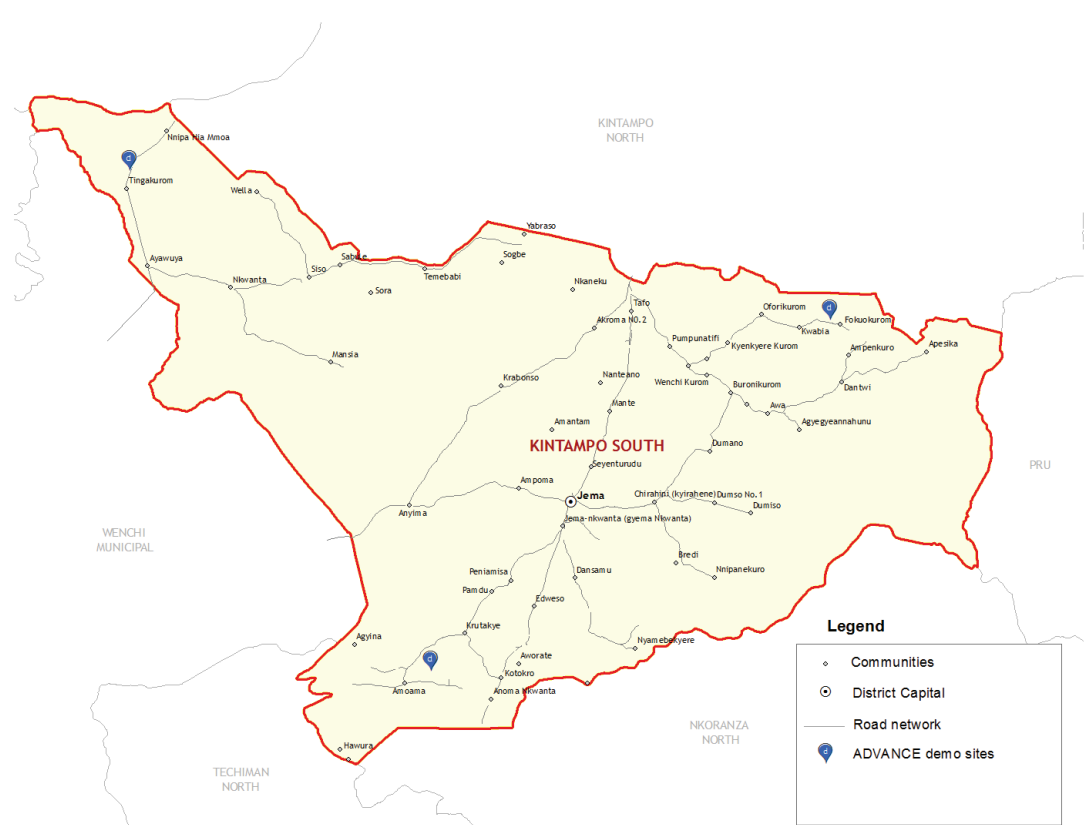
Households with moderate or severe hunger 5.5%

Poverty Depth 6.1%

Daily per capita expenditure 5.55 USD

Household Size 4.7 members

Total Population of the Poor 14,811





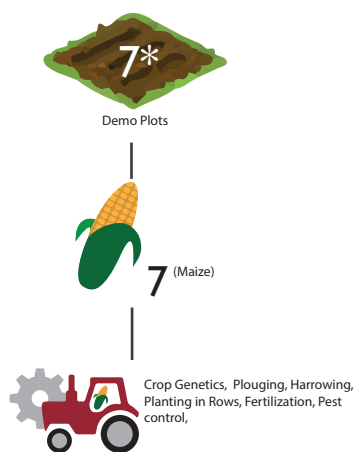
*This section contains data and information related to USAID sponsored interventions in Kintampo South*

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

| Beneficiaries Data           | 2014  | 2015 | 2016  |
|------------------------------|-------|------|-------|
| Direct Beneficiaries         | 0     | 222  | 1,079 |
| Male                         | 0     | 187  | 647   |
| Female                       | 0     | 35   | 432   |
| Undefined                    |       |      |       |
| Nucleus Farmers              |       | 0    | 0 n/a |
| Male                         |       |      |       |
| Female                       |       |      |       |
| Undefined                    |       |      |       |
| Demoplots                    |       | 0    | 7 n/a |
| Male                         |       |      |       |
| Female                       |       |      |       |
| Undefined                    |       |      | 7     |
| <b>Investment and Impact</b> |       |      |       |
| Ag. Rural loans*             |       |      |       |
| USAID Projects Present       |       |      | 1     |
| Beneficiaries Score          | 0     | -    | 1     |
| Presence Score               |       | 0.7  |       |
| District Flag                | White |      |       |

Source: Project Reporting 2014-2016

Infographic 1: Demo Plots in Kintampo South, 2014-2015



Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014, 2015

There were no direct beneficiaries in Kintampo South in 2014 but a very small number was recorded in 2015, which increased in 2016. No nucleus farmer is operating in the district and only seven 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 I. Direct beneficiaries yields and gross margins for the district are not available for the district. The presence of USAID development work is low, represented by a small number of beneficiaries and a few demo plots during 2014-2016. This resulted in a USAID presence score\*\* of 0.7 out of 4. In addition, the district is flagged White\*\*\* indicating that while the project presence or intervention is low, the impact indicator values have regressed as compared to 2012. 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.*

\*"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



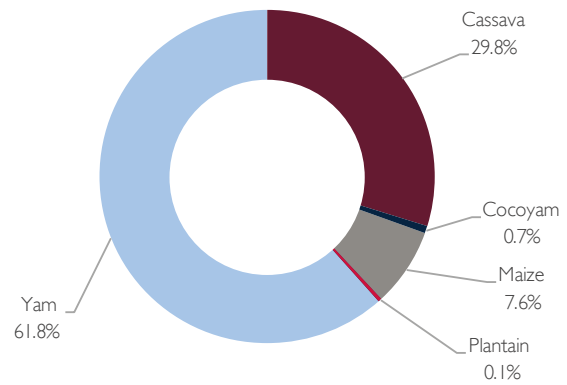
This section contains agricultural data for Kintampo South such as production by commodity, gross margins and yields.

Agricultural production in Kintampo South is dominated by yam and cassava, which together constituted 91.6% of the district's production for the period 2010-2015. Kintampo South accounted for only 4.5% of the regional agricultural production in 2015.

Yield data, presented in Figure 2, contain values of yields of the commodities produced in 2015 in Kintampo South. Yam and cassava account for much higher yields than maize and the other products.

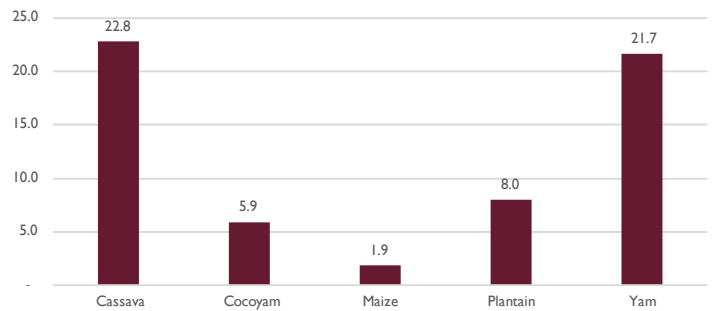
Table 2 below provides detailed information on specific commodities in respect of the overall annual production in Kintampo South as well as average yields for the years 2010-2015.

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



Source: Agriculture Production Reports 2010- 2015, MOFA

Figure 2: Yields of Agricultural Commodities produced in Kintampo South, 2015, MT/ha



Source: Agriculture Production Reports 2015, MOFA,

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

| Commodity       | 2015    | 2014    | 2013    | 2012    | 2011    | 2010    | Total     |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| Cassava         | 103,487 | 103,120 | 100,138 | 81,105  | 76,808  | 64,154  | 528,812   |
| Cocoyam         | 2,201   | 2,245   | 2,042   | 2,018   | 1,925   | 2,039   | 12,470    |
| Maize           | 18,735  | 21,420  | 21,939  | 21,535  | 20,719  | 30,329  | 134,677   |
| Plantain        | 470     | 452     | 451     | 426     | 347     | 353     | 2,499     |
| Yam             | 194,684 | 194,000 | 188,627 | 184,676 | 170,283 | 163,436 | 1,095,706 |
| Yields in MT/Ha | 2015    | 2014    | 2013    | 2012    | 2011    | 2010    |           |
| Cassava         | 22.8    | 23.5    | 22.6    | 18.8    | 18.6    | 17.9    |           |
| Cocoyam         | 5.9     | 6.0     | 5.6     | 5.5     | 5.5     | 5.5     |           |
| Maize           | 1.9     | 1.9     | 1.9     | 1.8     | 1.8     | 2.3     |           |
| Plantain        | 8.0     | 7.8     | 8.1     | 8.0     | 8.0     | 7.5     |           |
| Yam             | 21.7    | 21.7    | 21.4    | 21.3    | 21.1    | 21.6    |           |

Source: Agriculture Report 2010 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 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 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 Kintampo South, 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 South Results

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

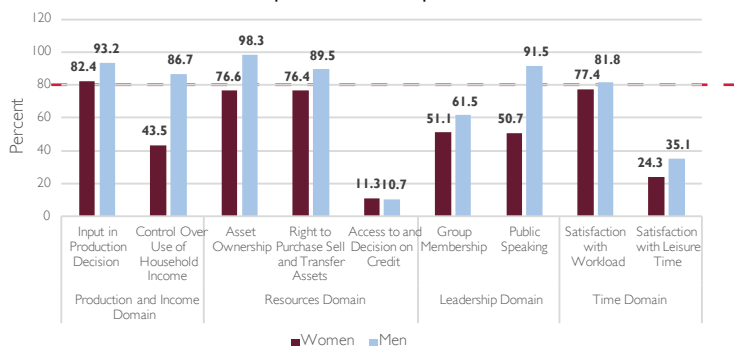
**Production Domain:** A majority of women feel comfortable with providing input related to production decisions as indicated by 82.4% of the women of the survey sample. However, they have less control over the use of household income than men— 43.5% of women vs 86.7% of the male respondents.

**Resource Domain:** A good majority of the women have a right to asset ownership and to purchase and move assets— 76.6% and 76.4% respectively. Only 11.3% of the women have the right to decide or have access to credit, compared to 10.7% of the male respondents. Nonetheless, access to credit is almost equally low for both genders.

**Leadership Domain:** Only 51.1% and 50.7% of the women interviewed have the right to group membership and public speaking respectively.

**Time Domain:** A majority of women and men in Kintampo South are satisfied with the workload in their everyday life— 77.4% and 81.8% respectively. The values drop significantly with respect to satisfaction with leisure time; 24.3% of women and 35.1% of men are satisfied with the amount of leisure time at their disposal.

Figure 3: Results on domains of empowerment of the WEAI Index, Kintampo South, 2015, in percent



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

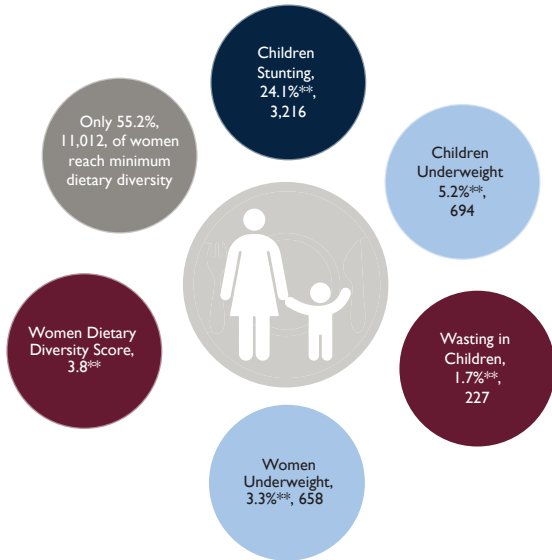
### { Adequacy & Differences }

Highest differences between male and female respondents are observed within production domain: control over use of household income, the resources domain: asset ownership and leadership domain: public speaking. Adequacy: Together, men and women achieve adequacy in all indicators but access to and decision on credit, group membership and satisfaction with workload. In addition men achieve adequacy in control over use of household income, 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 Kintampo South*

Infograph 2: Health and Nutrition Figures, Kintampo South, 2015

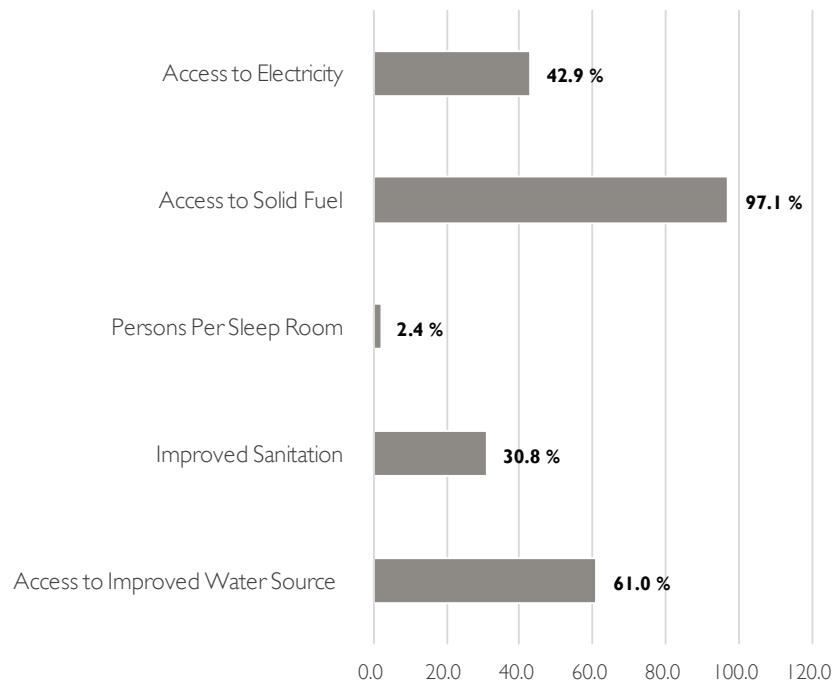


Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University, 2015,

Infograph 2 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 Kintampo South is 3.8, which means that women consume on average 3 to 4 types of food out of 10. Only half of women (55.2%) 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.

Figure 4: Household dwelling Characteristics, Kintampo South, 2015



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University, 2015,



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## PRESENCE VS. IMPACT MATRIX

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

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 Kintampo South.

Both impact indicators 'per capita expenditure', and "prevalence of poverty have worsened. See Figure 5 and 7. In 2015, poverty prevalence increased significantly by 446.7 percentage points. In addition, the 2015 per capita expenditure decreased by 24.5 percent to 5.55 USD. The drop in per capita expenditure and increase in poverty indicate economic regress of the area. This is accompanied by a low USAID presence score of 0.7 out of 4. Therefore, the district is flagged White (low presence and regressing impact indicators).

There were no improvement in Kintampo South during the observed period and this is combined by low intervention in the area. More targeted intervention to meet the immediate needs of the district in different areas could contribute to the progress of Kintampo South for the next two years and help change 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 5: Poverty in % and Poverty Change in percentage points, 2012,2015, Kintampo South

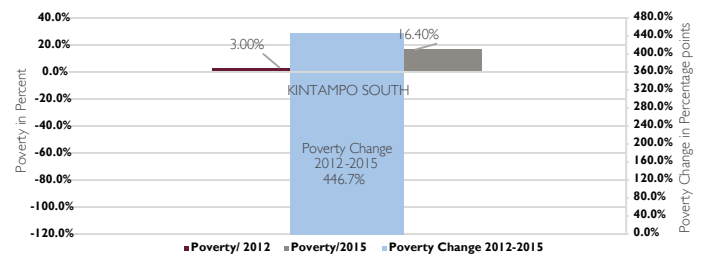


Figure 6: Population of Poor, Non - Poor Kintampo South, 2015

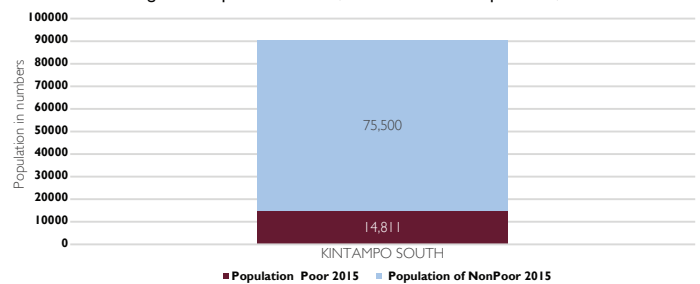
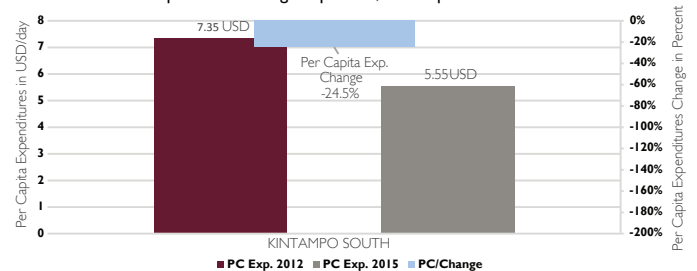


Figure 7: Per Capita Expenditure in 2012 and 2015, in USD/day; Per Capita Expenditure Change in percent, Kintampo South



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

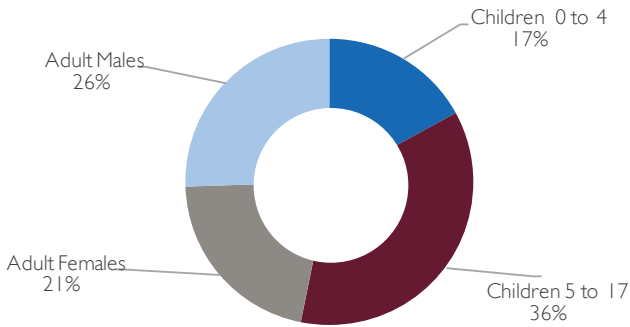
All data and information including full citations can be accessed at [www.ghanalinks.org](http://www.ghanalinks.org)



**DEMOGRAPHICS & WEATHER**

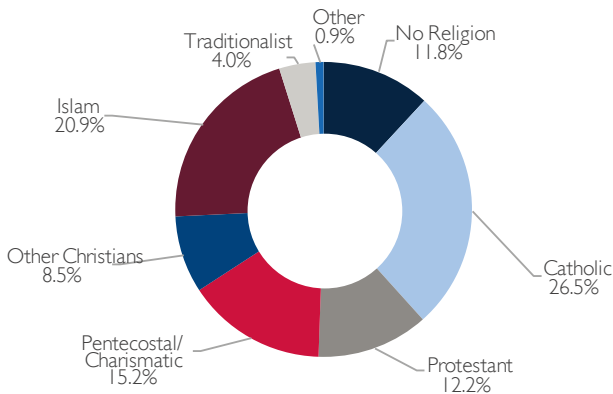
*This section contains facts and figures related to Kintampo South demographics, religious affiliation, literacy and weather indicators*

**Figure 8: Household Composition in Kintampo South by groupage, 2015**



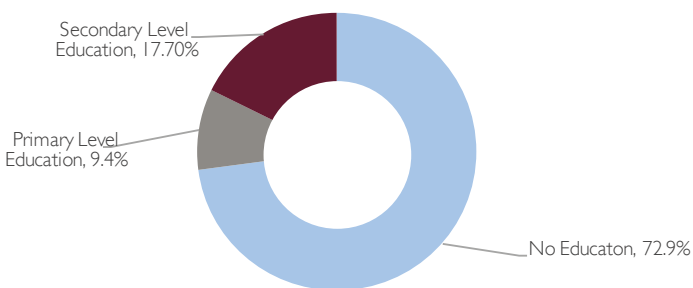
Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

**Figure 9: Religious Affiliation, Kintampo South, 2010**



Source: Kintampo South Analytical Report, GSS, 2014

**Figure 10: Education Attainment in Kintampo South, 2015**



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Kintampo South has a total population of 90,311 out of which 46,972 are males and 43,339 are females with an average household size of 4.7 persons.

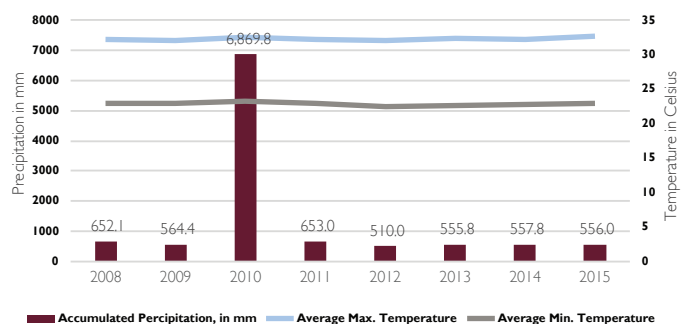
The District lies in the tropical continental climacteric zone. Average precipitation and temperature are similar to the other districts in the Brong Ahafo Region. Figure 11 shows the average maximal and minimal temperatures as well as yearly average precipitation. The large precipitation value in 2010 was due to heavy rainfalls and floods in the area during that year.

Kintampo South accounts for a relatively young population with 53% of the population falling in the age range: 0 to 17 years old. For more details refer to Figure 8.

In terms of religious affiliation, the majority of the population are Christians (62.4%) followed by Muslims, who account for 20.9% of the population and people with no religion (11.8%). For more details refer to Figure 9.

The district accounts for a high adult illiteracy rate with 72.9% of adults having received no education. 9.4% went through only primary school while 17.7% made it further to secondary school.

**Figure 11: Average Yearly Precipitation in mm and Average Max. and Min Temperatures in Celsius, 2008-2015**



Source: awhere Weather Platform, AWhere, 2016

All data and information including full citations can be accessed at [www.ghanalinks.org](http://www.ghanalinks.org)



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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 South*

### QUESTION 1

Why is Kintampo South’s district flag White? What needs to be done to improve the impact indicators and turn the flag from White to Green?

### 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 Kintampo South development?

### QUESTION 3

Given Kintampo South agricultural production, health and sanitation figures, as well as results from the presence vs impact matrix, where should USAID development work focus in the next two years? What future development assistance would be helpful for this district?

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