

SENE EAST

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

DISTRICT PROFILE CONTENT

1. Cover Page
2. USAID Project Data
- 3-4. Agricultural Data
5. Health, Nutrition and Sanitation
6. USAID Presence
7. Demographic and Weather Data
8. Discussion Questions

Sené East is one of the districts in Ghana's Brong Ahafo Region. It covers an area of 4,392.4sq.km and it shares boundaries with East Gonja District to the north, Krachi West to the East, Sené West to the West and Kwahu North to the south. The district has a total population of 67,103 inhabitants, out of which 35,390 are males and 31,713 females with an average household size of 4.3 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 7.6 %

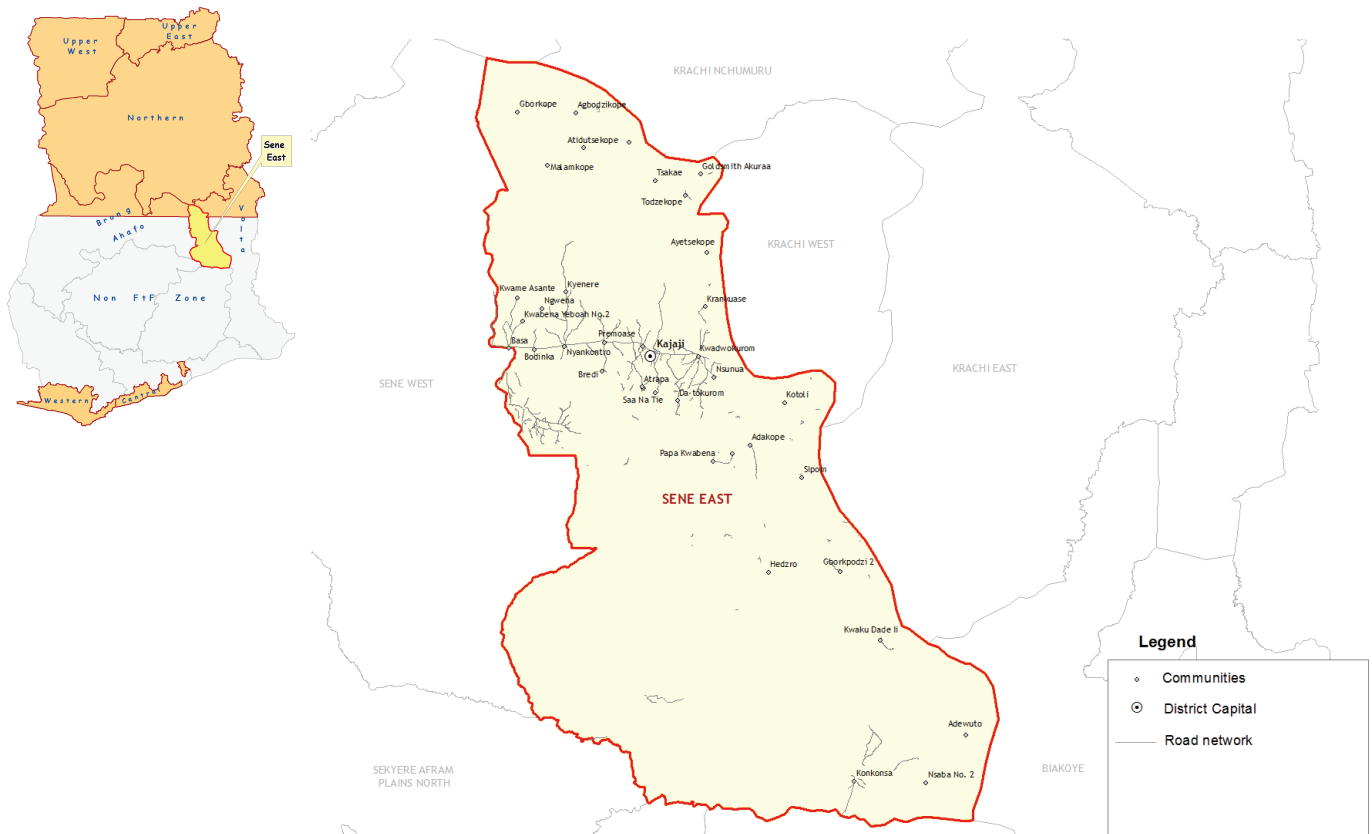
Daily per capita expenditure 6.23 USD

Households with moderate or severe hunger 12.1 %

Household Size 4.3 members

Poverty Depth 3.9%

Total Population of the Poor 5,100



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



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

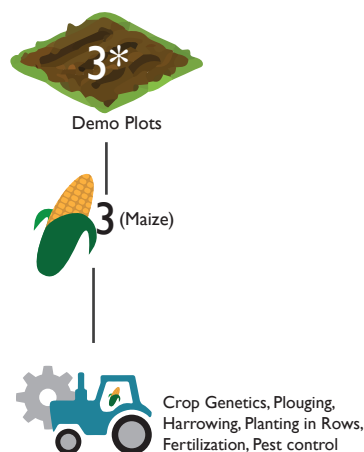
Table I: USAID Projects Info, Sene East, 2014-2016

Beneficiaries Data	2014	2015	2016
Direct Beneficiaries	237	14	14
Male	0	13	14
Female	0	1	-
Undefined	237		
Nucleus Farmers	0	-	n/a
Male	0	-	
Female			
Undefined			
Demoplots	0	3	n/a
Male			
Female			
Undefined		3	
Investment and Impact			
Ag. Rural loans*	0	-	-
USAID Projects Present			1
Beneficiaries Score	1	0	0
Presence Score 2014-2016		0	
District Flag 2014-2016		Blue	

Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014-2015

Few direct beneficiaries were registered in Sene East during the period 2014-2016. No nucleus farmer is operating in the district and only three(3) demonstration plots have been established to support beneficiary training. Also, no agricultural loan was facilitated by USAID intervention as shown in Table I. Direct beneficiaries yields and gross margins for the district are not available. According to our method of calculation and as shown in Table I, there is no USAID presence in Sene East despite the few beneficiaries and projects present. This has resulted in a USAID presence score** of 0 out of 4. In addition, the district is flagged Blue*** indicating that while there is no project presence or intervention, the impact indicator show contradicting values. Find more details on USAID Presence vs. Impact scoring on page 7.

Infograph I: Demoplots in Sene East 2014-2015



Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014, 2015

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

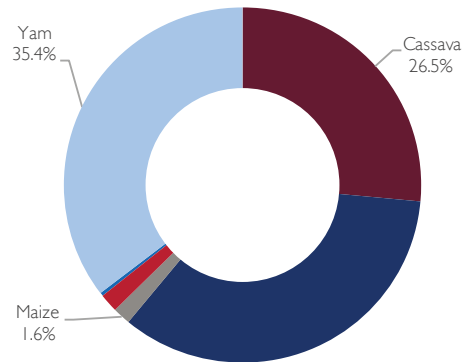
*Direct Beneficiary, an individual who comes in direct contact with a set of interventions" FTF Handbook, 2016 , **and***See page 7 for more detail on presence score ranges and district flag ranges .



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

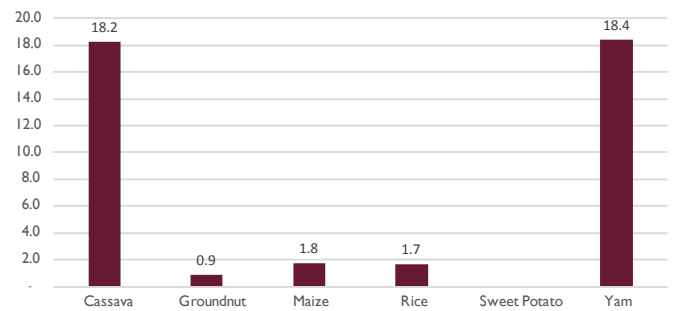
Agricultural production in Sene is dominated by yam and cassava, which when combined constitute 97.1% of the district's production for the period 2010-2015. Other commodities constitute much lower shares as figure 1 shows. Sene accounted for 10% of the regional agricultural production in 2015 and boasted the highest quantity of agricultural goods produced in a district in the Brong-Ahafo Region. Yield data, presented in Figure 2, contain values of yields of the commodities produced in 2015. 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 overall annual production in Sene as well as average yields.

FIGURE 1: SHARE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION BY COMMODITY, SENE, 2010-2015



Source: Agriculture Production Reports 2010- 2015, MOFA

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



Source: Agriculture Production Reports 2015, MOFA

Sources: Figure 2: USAID Project Reporting 2014-2F015, MOFA Production Data 2013-2015, Table 2: MOFA Production data 2010-015

Table 2: Agricultural Production and Yields in Sene, 2010-2015, in MT and MT/h

Commodity	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	Total
Cassava	387,605	386,230	355,010	292,935	287,237	286,314	12,075
Groundnut	2,736	3,420	3,360	3,324	3,110	3,432	1,995,331
Maize	13,925	15,920	15,934	15,353	14,501	14,077	19,382
Rice	3,339	3,515	3,173	3,071	3,011	3,213	89,710
Sweet Potato				280			19,322
Yam	393,482	392,100	373,088	366,825	353,790	446,215	280
Yields in MT/Ha	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	
Cassava	18.2	18.8	17.5	14.6	14.4	14.3	
Groundnut	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	
Maize	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	
Rice	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	
Sweet Potato				14.0			
Yam	18.4	18.4	18.3	18.3	18.0	19.3	

Source: Agriculture Report 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 MOFA

* All agriculture production statistics represent the bigger area of Sene which includes Sene East and Sene West



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 Tain, 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.

Sene East Results

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

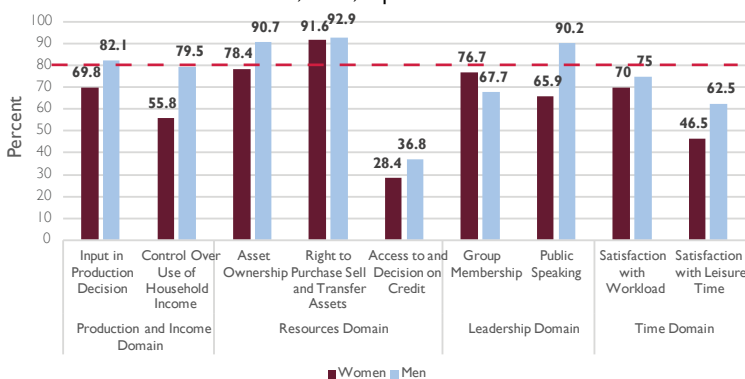
Production Domain: A majority of women feel comfortable with providing input related to production decisions as indicated by 69.8% of the women of the survey sample as compared to 82.1% of the men. Women appear to have less control over the use of household income than men – only 55.8% of female vs 79.5% of male respondents.

Resource Domain: a majority of the women have a right to asset ownership and to purchase and move assets – 78.4% and 91.6% respectively. 28.4% of the women have the right to decide or have access to credit vs. 36.8% of the men. Both values recorded in the district are the highest in the Brong Ahafo Region and the second highest in the Savannah Ecological Zone.

Leadership Domain: The majority of the women interviewed feel entitled to group membership indicated by 76.7% of the sample. The percentage drops with respect to public speaking. Only 65.9% of the women vs. 90.2% of men feel entitled.

Time Domain: A majority of women and men in Sene East are satisfied with the workload in their everyday life – 70% vs. 75% respectively. The values drop with respect to satisfaction with leisure time; only 46.5% of women and 62.5% of men are satisfied with the amount of leisure time at their disposal.

Figure 3: Results on domains of empowerment of the WEAI Index, Sene East, 2015, in percent



{ Adequacy & Differences }

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

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

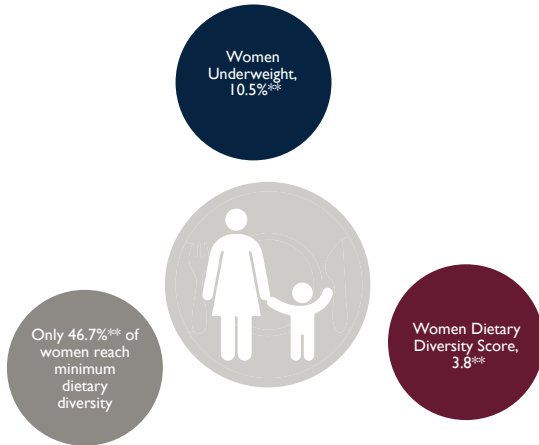


USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

HEALTH, NUTRITION AND SANITATION

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

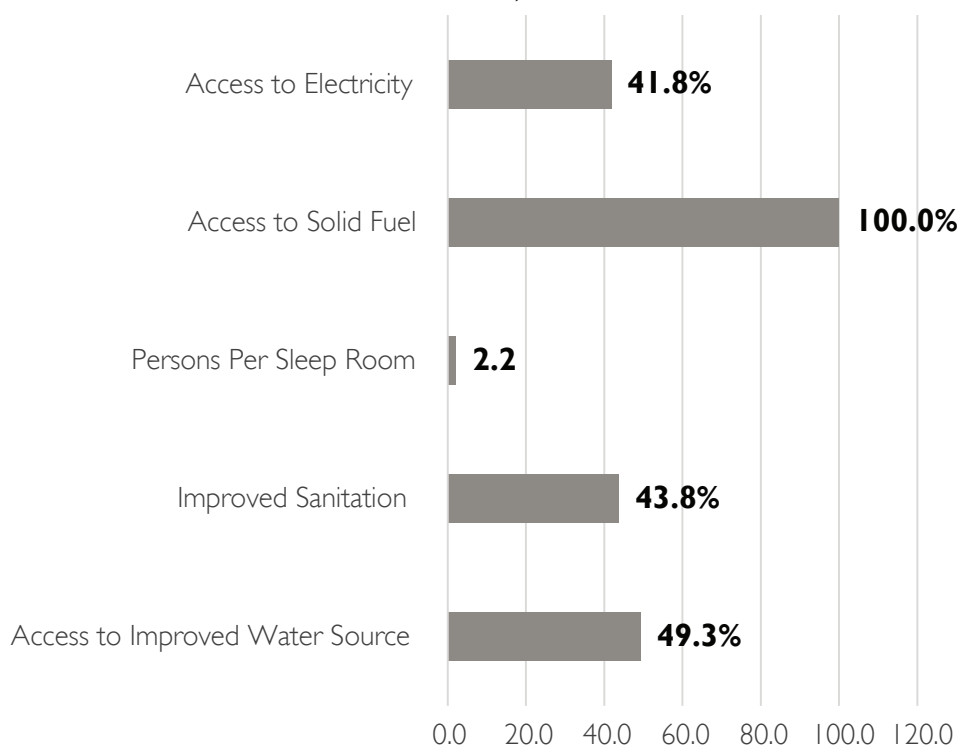
Infograph 2: Health and Nutrition Figures, Sene East, 2015



Sources: * from PBS 2015, Kansas State University,
** from Ring & Spring Survey, 2015

Infograph 1 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 Sene East is 3.8, which means that women consume on average 3 to 4 types of food out of 10. Half of the women (46.7%) 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, Sene East, 2015



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



This section provides an analysis of USAID presence vis-a-vis impact indicators in Sene 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 Sene East. One of the impact indicators 'per capita expenditure', has improved while the other indicator "prevalence of poverty" has regressed. See Figure 5 and 7. In 2015, per capita expenditure increased by 14.9 percent to 6.23 USD. The increase in per capita expenditures is accompanied by an increase in poverty by 192.3 percentage points to raise the population of the poor to 5100 persons. So the impact indicators show contradicting values. This is accompanied by a USAID presence score of 0 out of 4. Therefore, the district is flagged blue (low or no presence and contradicting impact indicators).

Proper research needs to be conducted in Sene East in order to understand why the impact indicator values contradict each other. The results can partially be because of the comparison of the 2012 Population Based Survey Sene greater area value versus Sene East. On the other hand this district is marked as an area with no intervention even though it is part of the Savannah Ecological Zone. Intervention on the ground would certainly contribute to the improvement of the district flag.

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, Sene East

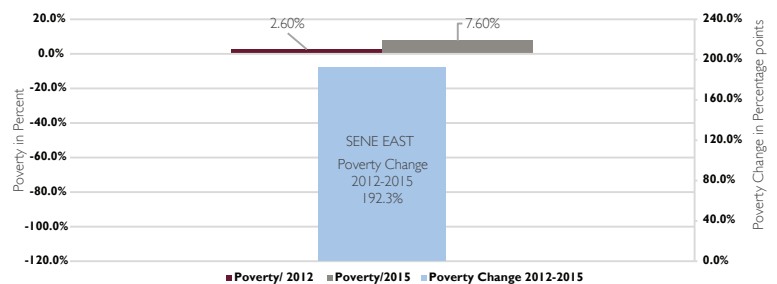


Figure 6: Population of Poor, Non-Poor Sene East, 2015

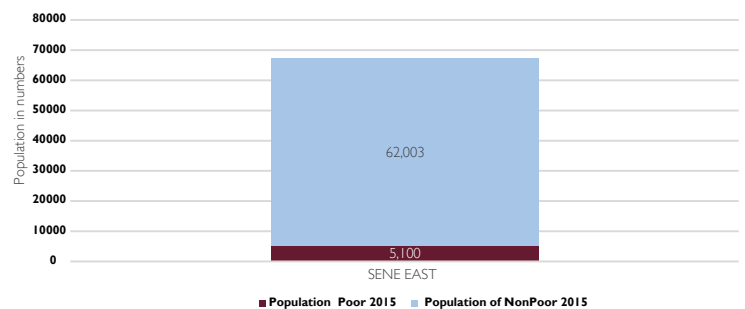
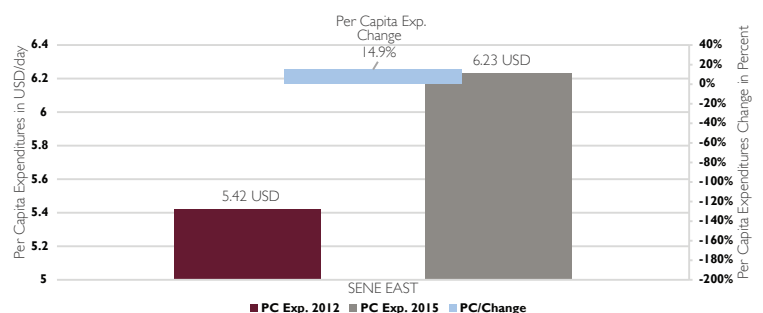


Figure 7: Per Capita Expenditure in 2012 and 2015, in USD/day; Per Capita Expenditure Change in percent, Sene East



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

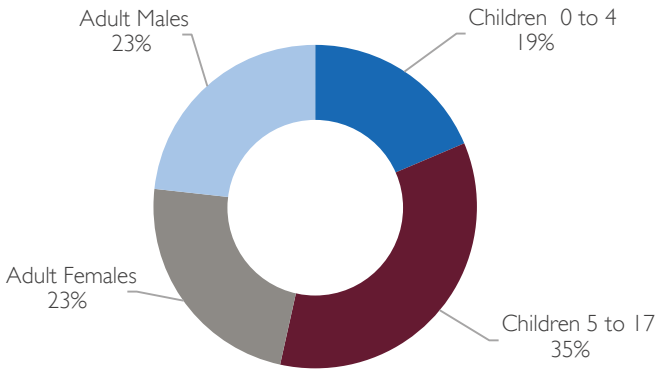


USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

DEMOGRAPHICS & WEATHER

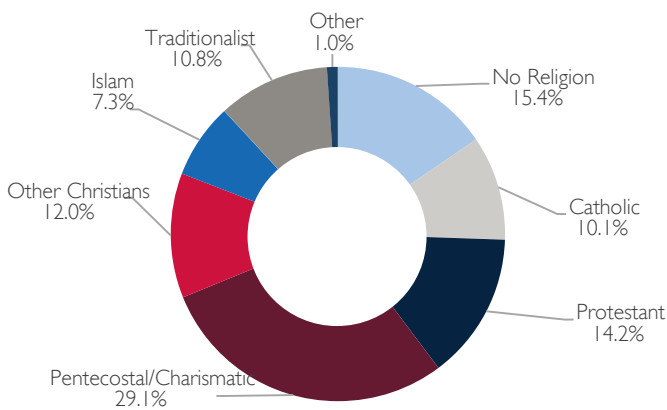
This section contains facts and figures related to Sene East demographics, religious affiliation, literacy and weather indicators

Figure 8: Household Composition in Sene East, by groupage, 2015



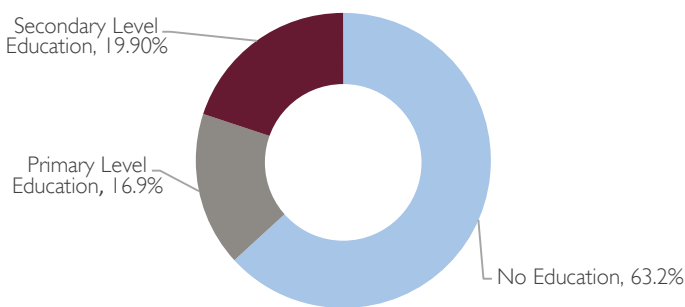
Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Figure 9: Religious Affiliation, Sene East, 2010



Source: Sene East Analytical Report, GSS, 2014

Figure 10: Education Attainment in Sene East, 2015



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

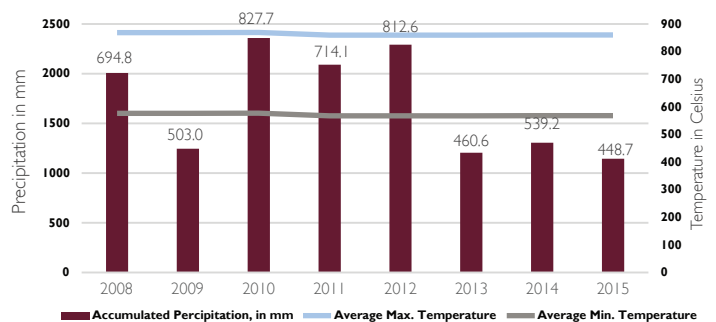
Sene East has a total population of 67,103 out of which 35,390 are males and 31,713 females with an average household size of 4.3 persons.

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.

Sene East accounts for a relatively young population with 54% 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 (65.4%) followed by people with no religious affiliation who account for 15.4% and Traditionalists account for 10.8% of the population. For more details refer to Figure 9.

When it comes to educational attainment, the district accounts for an adult illiteracy rate of 63.2%. Only 16.9% of adults went through primary school while 19.9% made it further to secondary school.

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



Source: where Weather Platform, AWhere, 2016

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



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 Sene East

QUESTION 1

Why do the impact indicators have contradicting values in Sene East? Does the fact that poverty has increased together with increase in per capita expenditure mean that the rich are getting richer and the poor poorer? What needs to be done to improve the poverty indicator and turn the flag from blue to green?

QUESTION 2

Given Sene 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 this 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 Sene East development?

QUESTION 4

Why does Sene East account for the highest access to agricultural credit for women and men? How has this detail been taken advantage of with no loans facilitated by USAID in the district?

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:



The information provided is not official U.S. government information and does not represent the views or positions of the U.S. Agency for International Development or the U.S. Government.

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