



WENCHI MUNICIPAL

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

Wenchi Municipal is one of the districts in Ghana's Brong Ahafo Region. It covers a total land area of 1,145 square kilometers and shares boundaries with Techiman Municipal to the west, Kintampo South District to the northwest, Tain District to the east and Sunyani Municipal to the south. The district has a total population of 100,454 out of which 51,174 are females and 49,371 are males 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 9.6 %

Daily per capita expenditure 5.37 USD

Households with moderate or severe hunger 13.9%

Household Size 4.7 members

Poverty Depth 3.6 %

Total Population of the Poor 9,652

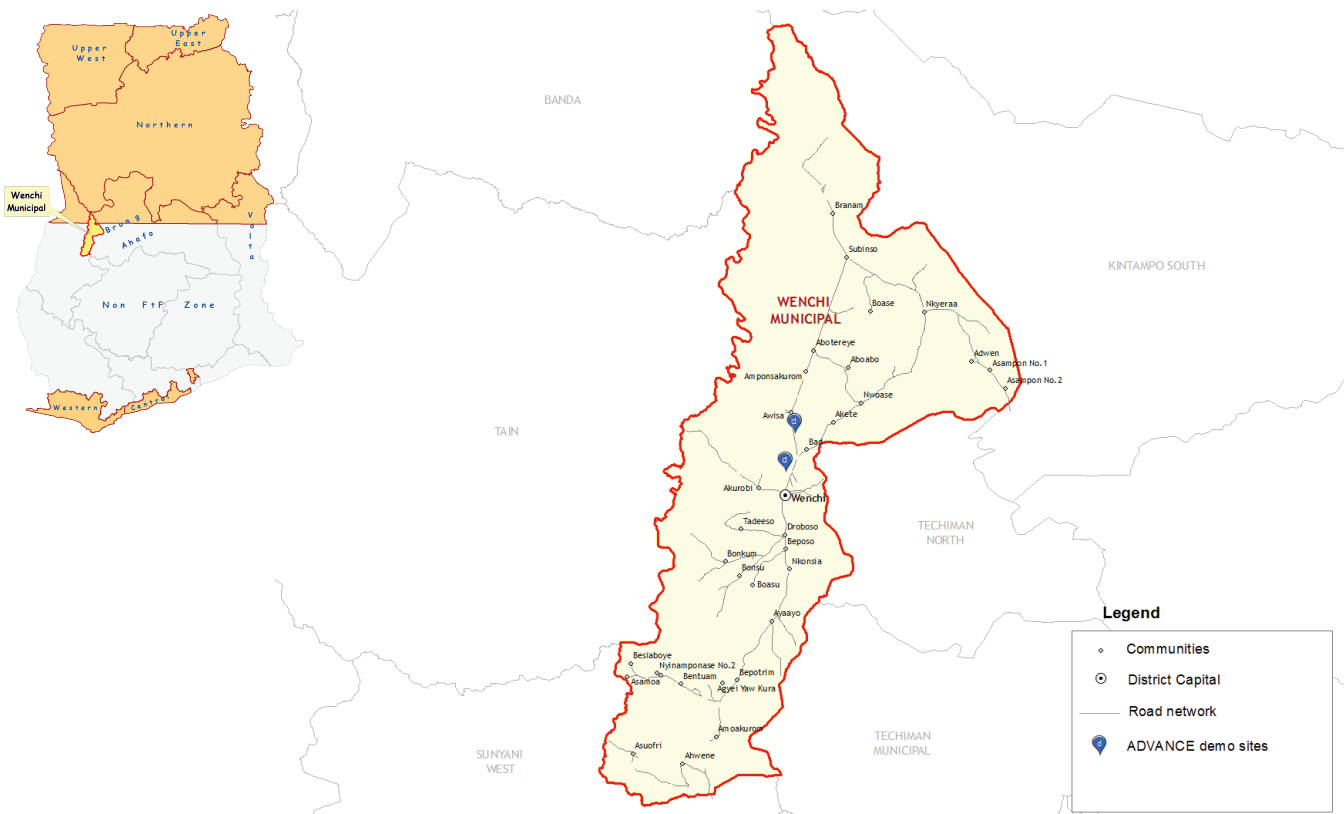




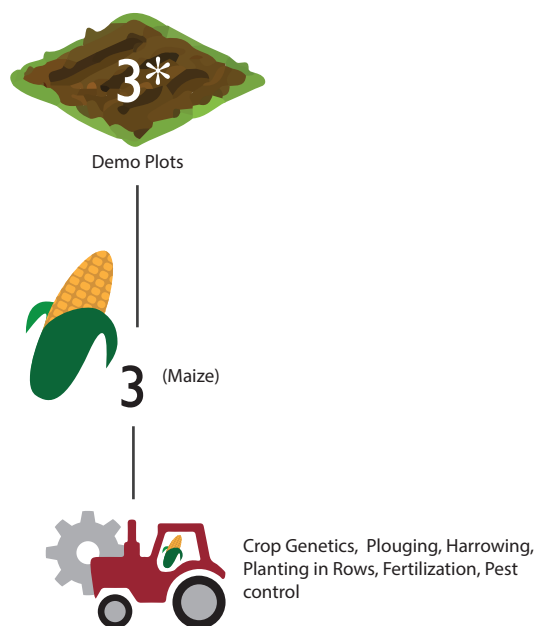
Table I: USAID Projects Info, Wenchi Municipal, 2014-2016

Beneficiaries Data	2014	2015	2016
Direct Beneficiaries	0	68	206
Male	0	50	130
Female	0	18	76
Undefined			
Nucleus Farmers	0	0	n/a
Male			
Female			
Undefined			
Demoplots	0	3	n/a
Male			
Female			
Undefined		3	
Investment and Impact			
Agriculture Rural Loans			
USAID Projects Present	2		
Beneficiaries Score	0	0	0
Presence Score		0.0	
District Flag	Blue		

Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014-2015,

There were no direct beneficiaries in Wenchi Municipal in 2014 and a few were registered in 2015 and 2016. No nucleus farmer is operating in the district and only 3 demonstration plots have been established to support beneficiary training. Also 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. According to our calculation method and as shown in Table I, there is no USAID presence in Wenchi Municipal as the number of direct beneficiaries is below the minimum benchmark. 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 indicators show contradicting values. Find more details on USAID Presence vs. Impact scoring on page 7.

Infograph I:Wenchi Demoplots, 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 ***Presence and Flag Ranges are explained in page 7



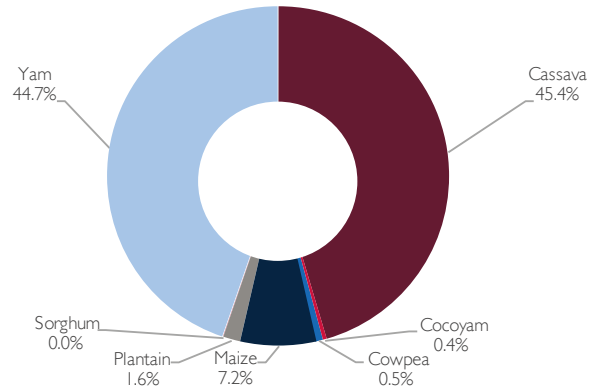
This section contains agricultural data for Wenchi Municipal such as production by commodity, gross margins and yields.

Agricultural production in Wenchi Municipal is dominated by yam and cassava, which when combined constituted 90.1% of the district production for the period 2010-2015. Other commodities contributed much lower shares as Figure 1 shows. Wenchi Municipal accounted for only 5.6% of the regional agricultural production in 2015.

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

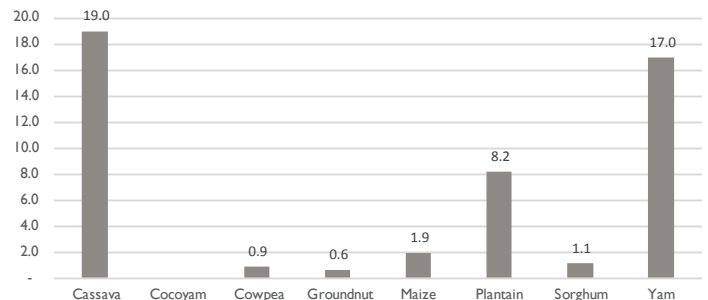
Table 2 below provides detailed information on specific commodities in respect of the overall annual production in Wenchi Municipal as well as average yields for the years 2010-2015.

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



Source: Agriculture Production Reports 2010- 2015, MOFA

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



Source: Agriculture Production Reports 2015, MOFA

Table 2: Agricultural Production and Yields in Wenchi Municipal, 2010-2015, in MT and MT/ha

Commodity	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	Total
Cassava	217,974	217,200	212,138	170,869	167,369	135,128	1,120,678
Cocoyam						8,858	8,858
Cowpea	1,885	2,065	2,087	2,005	1,915	1,547	11,504
Groundnut	528	660	652	630	604	608	3,682
Maize	27,421	31,350	32,044	31,162	28,829	26,880	177,686
Plantain	8,476.0	8,150.0	7,909.0	7,685.0		7,699.0	39,919.0
Sorghum	126	145	133	131	127	110	772
Yam	191,673.1	191,000.0	189,004.0	186,878.0	174,604.0	170,300.0	1,103,459.1
Yields in MT/Ha	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	
Cassava	19.0	19.6	19.3	16.0	15.9	14.1	
Cocoyam			4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	
Cowpea	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	
Groundnut	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	
Maize	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	
Plantain	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.6	8.0	
Sorghum	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	
Yam	17.0	17.0	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	

Source: RING & SPRING Survey, 2015 USAID METSS Project

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 Wenchi 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.

Wenchi Municipal Results

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

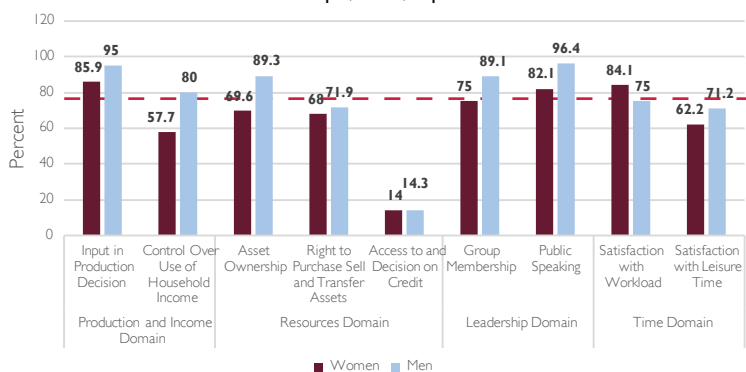
Production Domain: A majority of women feel comfortable with providing input related to production decisions as indicated by 85.9% of the women of the survey sample. However, women appear to have less control over the use of household income than men – only 57.7% of women vs 80% of the male respondents.

Resource Domain: A thin majority of the women have a right to asset ownership and to purchase and move assets– 69.6% and 68% respectively. Only 14% of the women have the right to decide or have access to credit, compared to 14.3% of the male respondents. Nonetheless, access to credit is almost equally low for both genders.

Leadership Domain: 75% and 82.1% of the women interviewed have the right to group membership and public speaking respectively.

Time Domain: A majority of women and men in Wenchi Municipal are satisfied with the workload in their everyday life– 84.1% and 75% respectively. The values drop with respect to satisfaction with leisure time; 62.2% of women and 71.2% of men are satisfied with the amount of leisure time at their disposal.

Figure 3: Results on domains of empowerment of the WEAI Index, Wenchi Municipal, 2015, in percent



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

{ Adequacy & Differences }

Highest differences between male and female respondents are observed within production and income domain: control over use of household income and resources domain: asset ownership. Adequacy: Together, men and women achieve adequacy in all indicators but right to purchase and sell assets, access to credit and satisfaction with leisure time. In addition men achieve adequacy in control over use of household income, asset ownership, group membership while women do not.

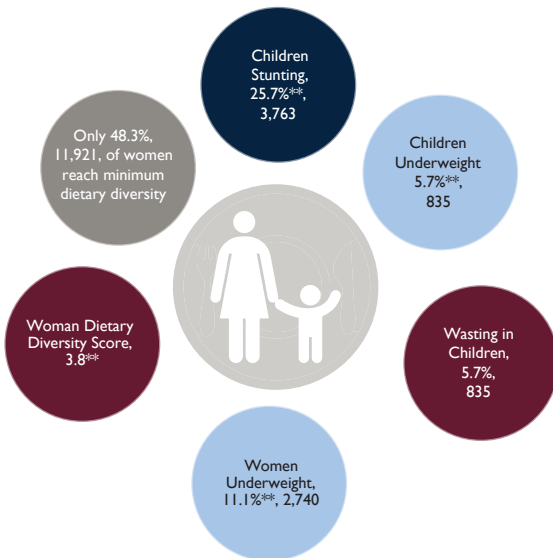


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HEALTH, NUTRITION AND SANITATION

This section contains facts and figures related to Health, Nutrition and Sanitation in Wenchi Municipal

Infograph I: Health and Nutrition Figures, Wenchi Municipal, 2015

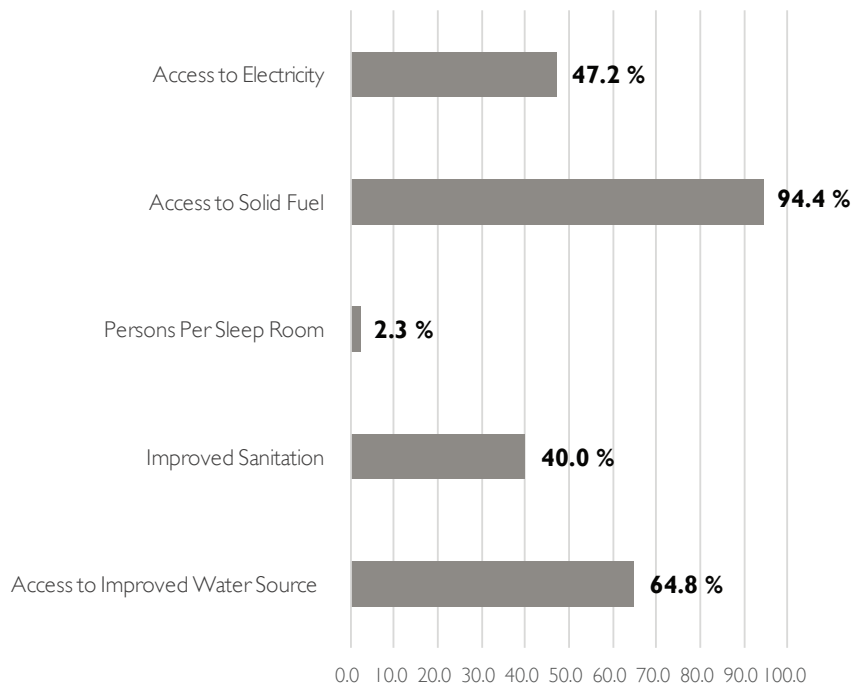


Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University, 2015,

Infograph I 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 Wenchi Municipal is 3.8, which means that women consume on average 3 to 4 types of food out of 10. Almost half of the women (48.3%) 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, Wenchi Municipal, 2015



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University, 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 Wenchi 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 Wenchi Municipal. One of the impact indicators ‘per capita expenditure’, has worsened while the other indicator “prevalence of poverty” has improved. See Figure 5 and 7. In 2015, per capita expenditure decreased by 26.3 percent to 5.37 USD. The decrease in per capita expenditure is accompanied by a decrease in poverty by 23.8 percentage points, leaving the population of the poor at 9,652 persons. So the impact indicators show contradicting values; people spend less but at the same time there are less poor. 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).

Further research needs to be conducted in Wenchi Municipal to be able to understand why the impact indicators values contradict each other. On the other hand, the Municipal is marked as an area with no intervention even though it is part of the Savannah Ecological Zone. Thus, intervention in Wenchi Municipal will certainly contribute to the betterment of the area and help change the district color.

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 5: Poverty in % and Poverty Change in percentage points, 2012,2015, Wenchi Municipal

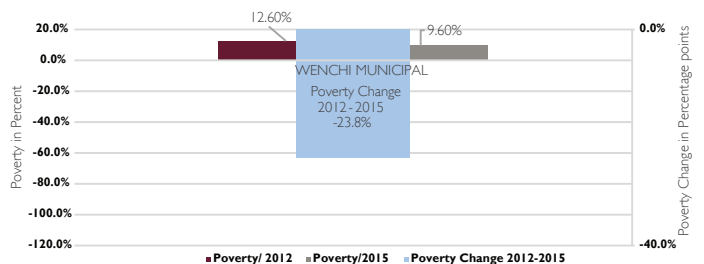


Figure 6: Population of Poor, Non - Poor Wenchi Municipal, 2015

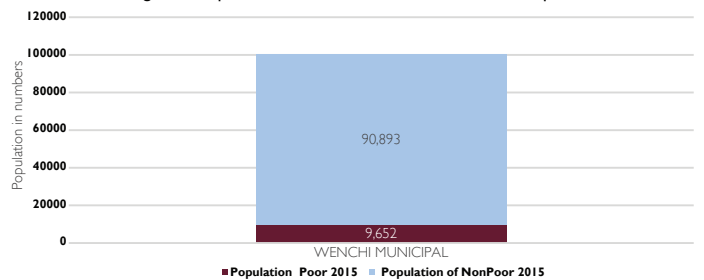
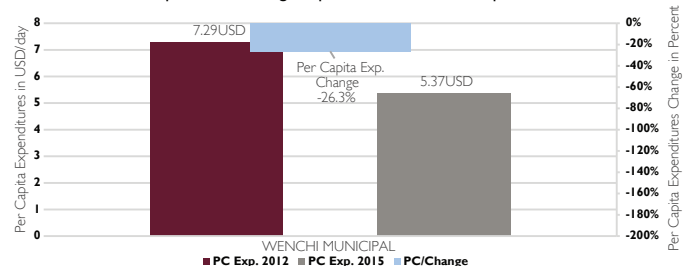


Figure 7: Per Capita Expenditure in 2012 and 2015, in USD/day; Per Capita Expenditure Change in percent, Wenchi Municipal



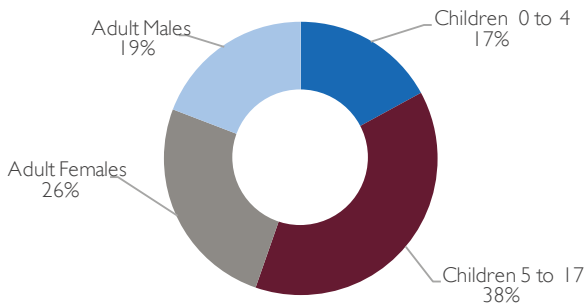
Source: Figure 9,10,11 Population based Survey, 2012,2015, Kansas State University, METSS, USAID Project Reporting 2014,2015

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



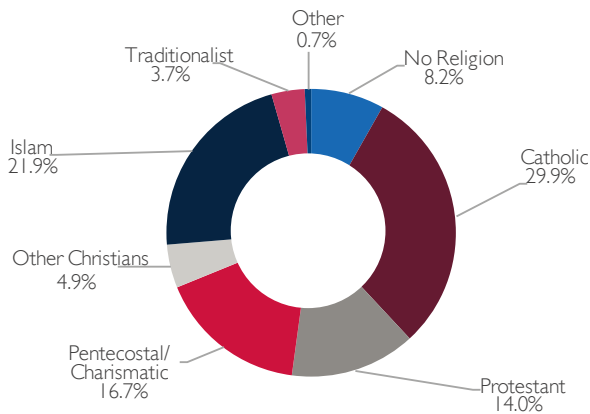
This section contains facts and figures related to Wenchi Municipal demographics, religious affiliation, literacy and weather indicators

Figure 8: Household Composition in Wenchi Municipal by groupage, 2015



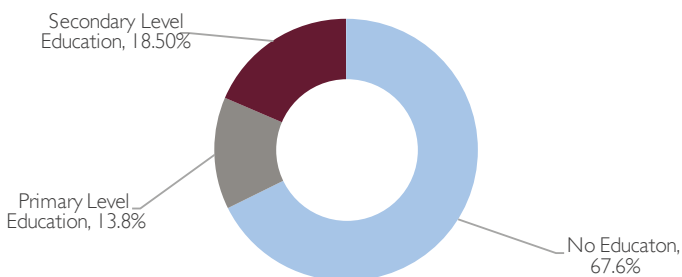
Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Figure 9: Religious Affiliation, Wenchi Municipal, 2010



Source: Wenchi Municipal Analytical Report, GSS, 2014

Figure 10: Education Attainment in Wenchi Municipal, 2015



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Wenchi Municipal has a population of 100,454 out of which 51,174 are females and 49,371 are males with an average household size of 4.7 persons.

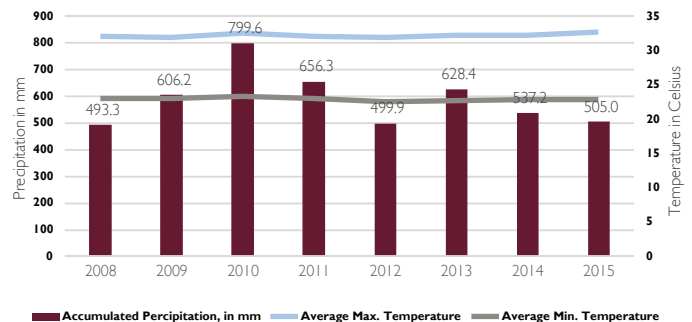
The District lies in the tropical continental climacteric zone. Average precipitation and temperature are similar to the other districts in the Brong Ahafo Region. Figure 11 shows the average maximal and minimal temperatures as well as yearly average precipitation.

Wenchi Municipal accounts for a relatively young population with 56% 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 (65.5%) followed by Muslims, who account for 21.9% of the population. For more details refer to Figure 9.

The district accounts for a high adult illiteracy rate with 67.6% of the adults having received no education. 13.8% went through only primary school while 18.5% made it further to secondary school. These values are better than that of any of the districts in the Northern Region.

Figure 11: 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 Wenchi Municipal

QUESTION 1

Why do the impact indicators have contradicting values in Wenchi Municipal? What needs to be done to improve the per capita expenditure indicator and turn the flag from blue 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 Wenchi Municipal's development?

QUESTION 3

Given Wenchi 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 this Municipality?

QUESTION 4

Why is there little intervention in this Municipal with the calculated presence score being valued at 0?

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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