



BAWKU WEST

Feed the Future Ghana District Profile Series

DISTRICT PROFILE CONTENT

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Bawku West is one of the districts in Ghana's Upper East Region. It is bordered to the north by the Republic of Burkina Faso, to the east by Binduri district, to the west by Talensi district and Nabdram district and to the south by East Mamprusi district. It covers a total land area of 1,070 square kilometers and has a total population of 101,301 out of which 52,701 are females and 48,601 males. The average household size in the district is 5.8 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 23.2 %

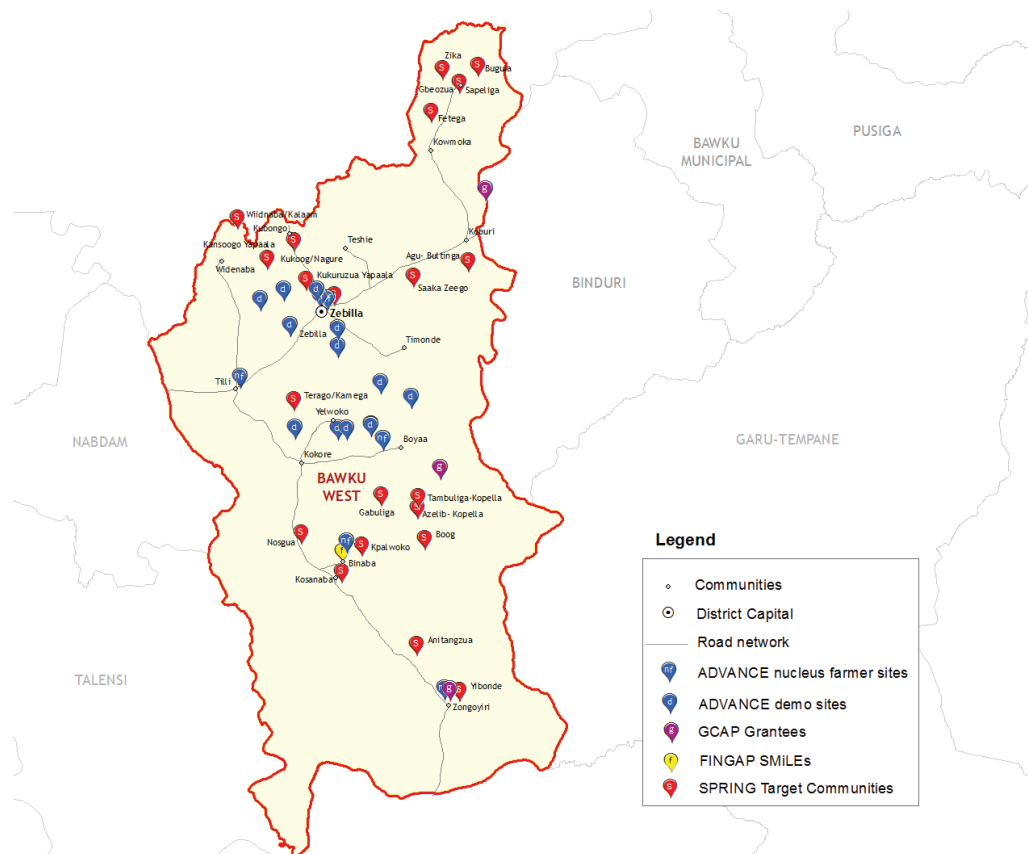
Daily per capita expenditure 3.17 USD

Households with moderate or severe hunger 57.3%

Household Size 5.8 members

Poverty Depth 6.1 %

Total Population of the Poor 23,502





USAID PROJECT DATA

This section contains data and information related to USAID sponsored interventions in Bawku West

Beneficiaries Data	2014	2015	2016
Direct Beneficiaries	2,294	3,455	5,286
Male	1,052	1,896	2,991
Female	617	1,559	2,294
Undefined	625		
Nucleus Farmers	7	8	n/a
Male	7	8	
Female			
Demoplots	13	31	
Male	12	1	
Female	1	5	
Unknown		25	
Production			
Maize Gross Margin USD/ha		720.3	
Maize Yield MT/ha		3.61	
Rice Gross Margin USD/ha		446.1	
Rice Yield MT/ha		2.12	
Investment and Impact			
Ag. Rural loans			
USAID Projects Present			5
Beneficiaries Score	3	4	3
Presence Score 2014-2016			2.8
District Flag 2014-2016			Green

Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014-2015

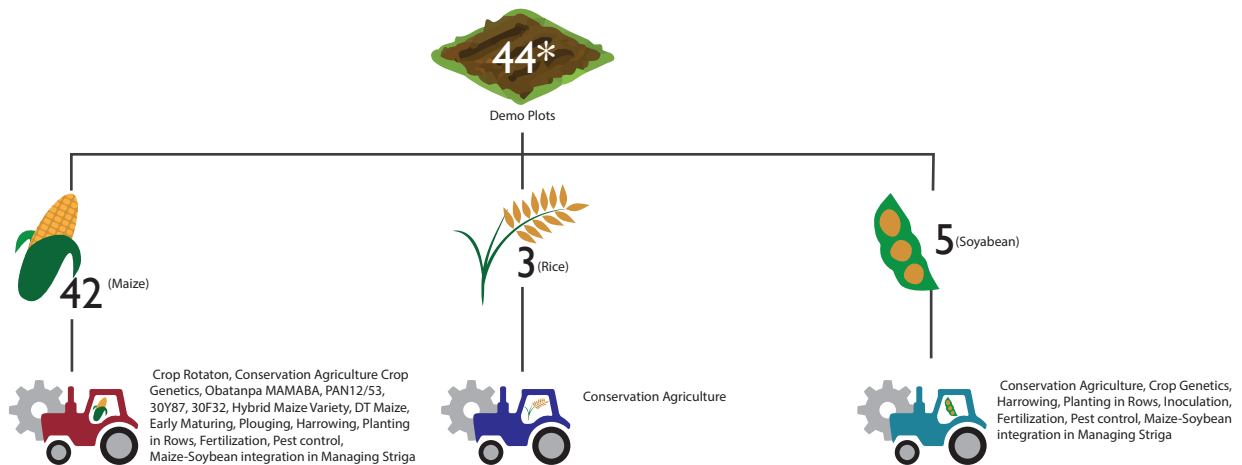
The number of direct USAID beneficiaries* steadily and constantly increased during 2014 - 2016. Almost half of the beneficiaries are females as can be observed in Figure 1. Eight(8) nucleus farmers are currently operating in the district and 44 demonstration plots have been established to support beneficiary training. See Infographic 1 for the demonstration plot disaggregate. No agricultural loan was facilitated by USAID intervention as shown in Table I. Direct beneficiaries yields and gross margins for the district are also available in Table I.

The presence of USAID development work is above average, represented by a decent number of beneficiaries, in comparison to other districts and a large number of demo plots during 2014-2016. This resulted in a USAID presence score** of 2.8 out of 4.

In addition, the district is flagged GREEN*** indicating that while the project presence or intervention is above average the impact indicator values have improved 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.

Infographic 1: Demo Plots in Bawku West, 2014-2015



Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014, 2015

* Number of Demos by Commodity bigger than the total number because of the

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

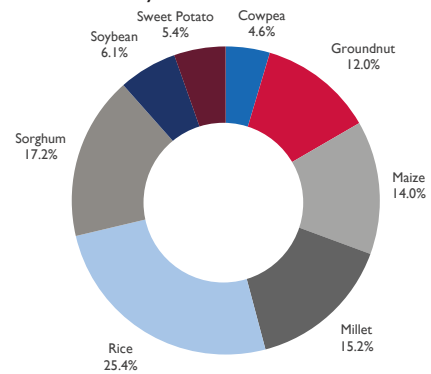
Agricultural production in Bawku West involves several commodities, which all contributed decent shares to the total agricultural production during the period between 2010-2015 as can be observed in Figure 1. Bawku West contributed one of the largest shares to the regional agricultural production in 2015, accounting for 19.5% of the total production.

Figure 2 contains gross margins for two commodities supported by USAID intervention in 2015. Beneficiaries maize gross margin is higher than the APS value for the district for the same commodity. In the case of rice, beneficiaries gross margin is lower than the district average captured 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, APS and MOFA. The figure captures better yields of the direct beneficiaries in 2015 compared to the district average yields captured by the other sources for maize but not for rice.

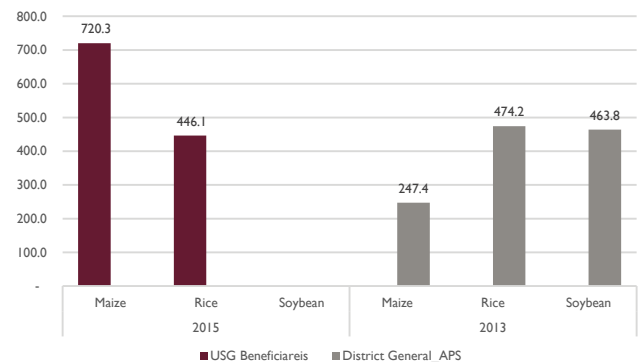
Figure 4 shows that a chunk of the income in Bawku West comes from the agricultural sector: sales of crop produce, poultry and livestock.

Figure 1: Share of agricultural production by commodity in Bawku West, 2010-2015



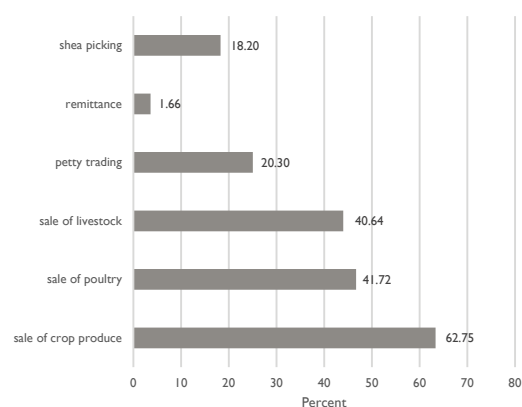
Source: Agriculture Production Reports 2011-2015, MOFA

Figure 2: Gross Margins of USG Beneficiaries and district's average, USD/ha, 2015



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

Figure 3: Income Source in Bawku West, in %, 2015



Source: Agriculture Project Reporting 2015, Agriculture Report 2014, MOFA Agriculture Production Survey, 2013, Kansas State University



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

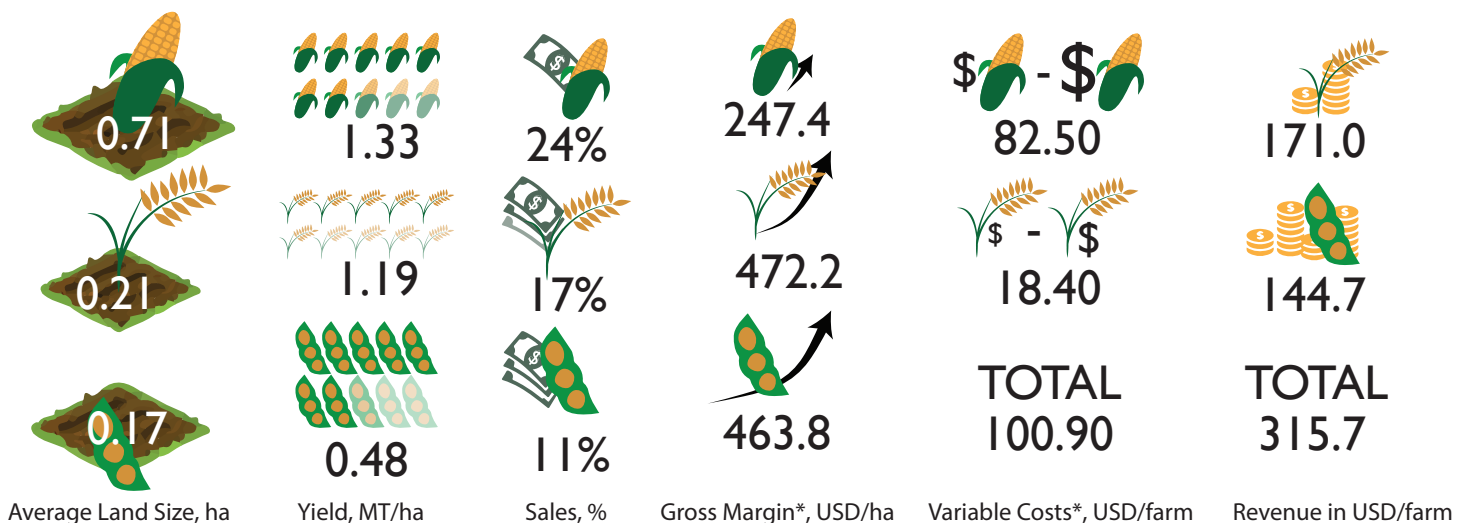
Table 2: Agricultural Production and Yields by commodity, in MT and MT/ha, 2010-2015, Bawku West

Commodity	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	Total
Cowpea	2,209	2,250	2,408	2,848	4,580	5,828	20,123
Groundnut	7,024	7,802	9,408	12,300	8,514	7,227	52,275
Maize	10,043	9,860	11,840	11,696	8,905	8,596	60,941
Millet	10,594	10,573	11,140	13,464	7,668	12,789	66,228
Rice	21,311	19,255	18,972	18,592	16,848	15,724	110,702
Sorghum	10,487	11,556	11,882	13,975	11,388	15,372	74,660
Soybean	4,365	4,662	4,224	4,536	1,744	7,110	26,641
Sweet Potato		5,967	7,262	7,182	3,224		23,635
Yields in MT/Ha	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	
Cowpea	0.74	0.75	0.70	0.80	1.00	0.94	
Groundnut	0.74	0.83	0.98	1.20	0.90	0.97	
Maize	1.43	1.40	1.60	1.70	1.30	1.40	
Millet	0.97	0.97	1.00	1.20	0.90	1.26	
Rice	2.95	2.78	2.79	2.80	2.60	2.80	
Sorghum	0.97	1.08	1.10	1.30	0.98	1.40	
Soybean	1.05	1.11	1.10	1.20	0.54	0.90	
Sweet Potato		9.00	10.20	11.40	6.20	7.40	

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

Table 2 above provides detailed information on specific commodities in respect of overall annual production in Bawku West as well as average yields for the years 2010-2015. The infographic below shows a summary of agricultural statistics for Bawku West, as captured in the Agriculture Production Survey, 2013.

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



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 Bawku West, 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.

Bawku West Results

The results of both male and female respondents on the four domains are displayed in Figure 4.

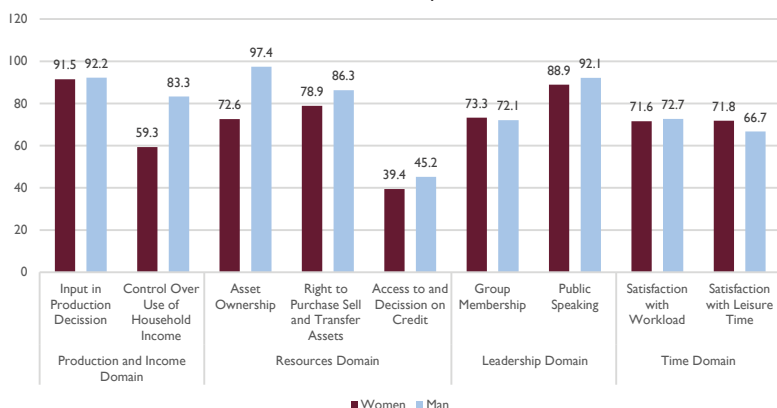
Production Domain: women feel comfortable with providing input related to production decisions as indicated by 91.5% of the women of the survey sample. However, they have much less control over the use of household income than men— 59.3% of women vs 83.3% of the male respondents. Bawku West has the highest percentage of women providing input into production in the Upper East Region.

Resource Domain: a majority of the women have a right to asset ownership and the right to purchase and move assets— 72.6% and 78.9% respectively. These figures are lower than the figures for the male respondents. 39.4% of the women have the right to decide or have access to credit, compared to 45.2% of the male respondents. This is the highest value recorded in the Upper East Region and in the entire Savannah Ecological Zone.

Leadership Domain: 73.3% and 86.3% of the women interviewed have the right to group membership and public speaking respectively.

Time Domain: A good majority of women in Bawku West are satisfied with the workload in their everyday life; 71.6% of women as compared to 72.7% of men. The values remain more or less the same with respect to satisfaction with leisure time; only 71.8% of women and 66.7% of men are satisfied with the amount of leisure time at their disposal.

Figure 4: Results of Domains of Empowerment of WEAI Index for Bawku West, 2015, in percent



{ Adequacy & Differences }

Highest differences between male and female respondents are observed within 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 access to and decision on credit, group membership and satisfaction with workload and leisure time. In addition men achieve adequacy in control over use of income, asset ownership and right to purchase and sell assets, while women do not.

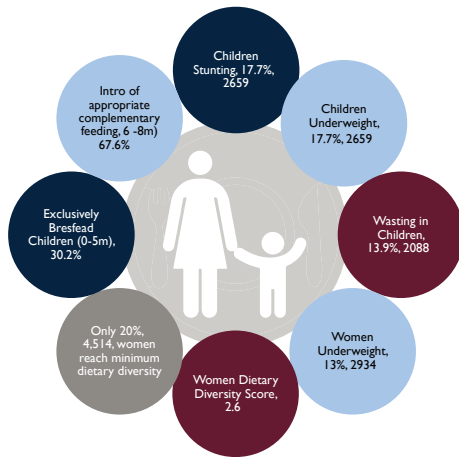


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HEALTH, NUTRITION AND SANITATION

This section contains facts and figures related to Health, Nutrition and Sanitation in Bawku West

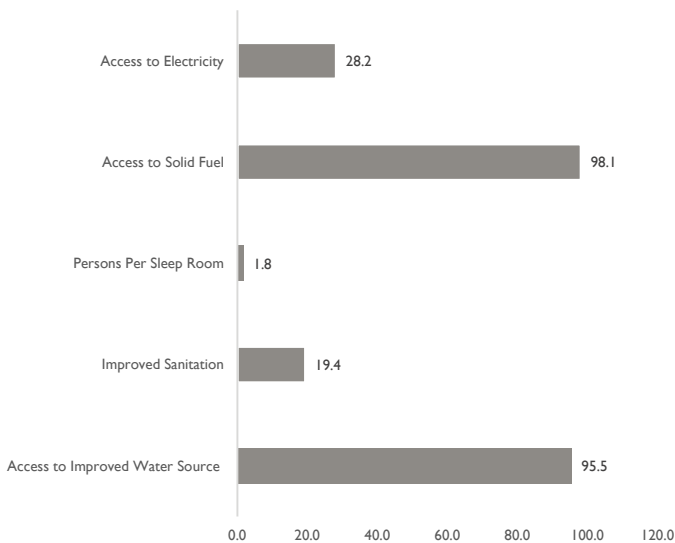
Infograph 3: Health and Nutrition Figures, Bawku West, 2015



Sources: PBS 2015, Kansas State University, 2015

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: 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 Bawku West is 2.6, which means that women consume on average 2 to 3 types of food out of 10. Only one fifth of the women (20%) reach the minimum dietary diversity of 5 food groups. The Dietary Diversity Score in the district is the lowest in the Upper East Region.

Figure 5: Household Dwelling Characteristics, Bawku West, 2015



Sources: PBS 2015, Kansas State University, 2015

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 7 and 8 display types of water source and sanitation deployed in the district.

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



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PRESENCE VS. IMPACT MATRIX

This section provides an analysis of USAID presence vis-a-vis impact indicators in Bawku West

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 Bawku West.

One of the key impact indicators, 'prevalence of poverty' has stagnated and 'per capita expenditure', has improved in the district. See Figure 13 and 15. In 2015, poverty increased only by 2.2 percentage points to 23.2% compared to 2012. This is an insignificant increase (below 5), leaving the population of the poor at 23,502 persons. In addition, the 2015 per capita expenditure increased by 11.6 percent to 3.17 USD. This is accompanied by an above average USAID presence score of 2.8 out of 4. Therefore, the district is flagged light GREEN (good project presence and intervention combined with improving impact indicators, light green because one of the indicators has stagnated). Bawku West is a district that has received a lot of intervention and things have improved compared to 2012. However, the pace of improvement is slow. Customized intervention tailored to the needs of the district could therefore boost the development pace and contribute to the further improvement of impact indicators.

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 6: Poverty in % and Poverty Change in percentage points, 2012,2015,Bawku West

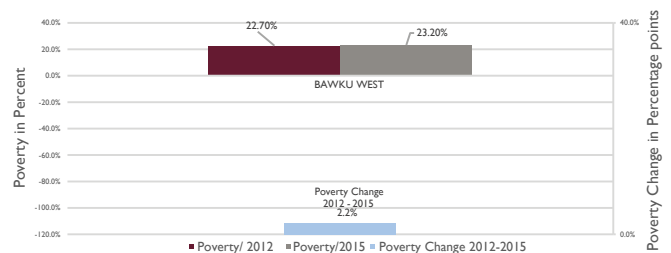


Figure 7: Population of Poor, Non - Poor Bawku West, 2015

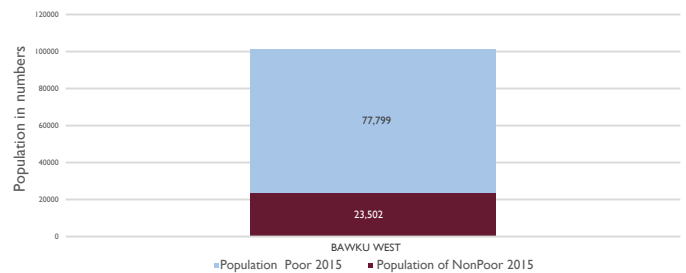
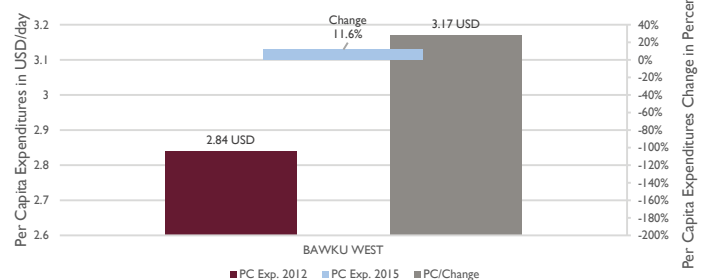


Figure 8: Per Capita Expenditure in 2012 and 2015, in USD/day; Per Capita Expenditure Change in percent, Bawku West Per Capita Exp.



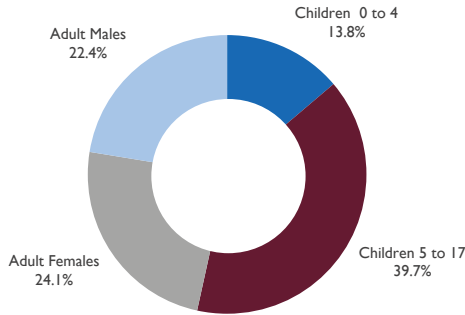
Source: Figure 9,10,11 Population based Survey, 2012,2015, Kansas State University, METSS, USAID Project Reporting 2014,2015

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



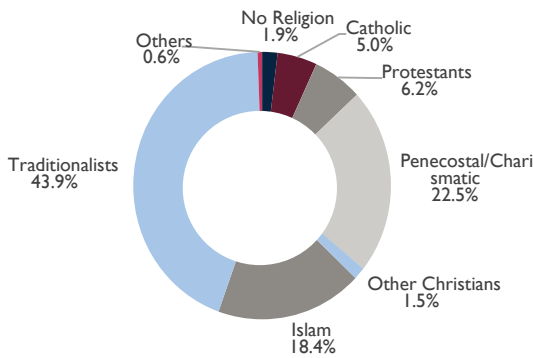
This section contains facts and figures related to Bawku West demographics, religious affiliation, literacy and weather indicators

Figure 9: Household Composition by groupage, Bawku West, 2015, in %



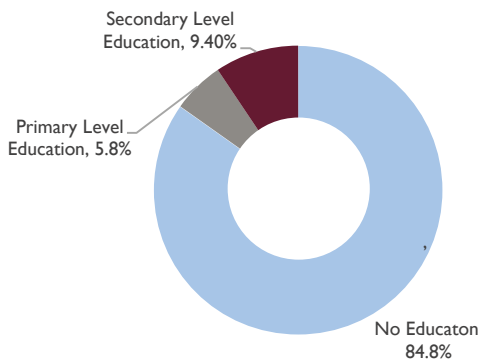
Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Figure 10: Religious Affiliation, in Bawku West, 2010



Source: Bawku West District Analytical Report, GSS, 2014

Figure 11: Education Attainment in Bawku West, 2015, in %



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Bawku West has a total land area of 1,070 square kilometers with a total population of 101,301 out of which 52,701 are females and 48,601 males. The average household size in the district is 5.8 persons.

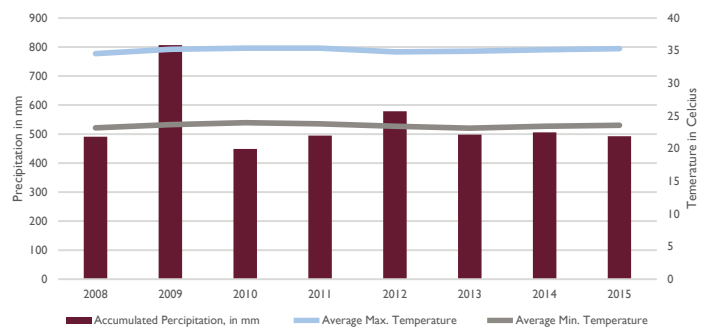
The District lies in the tropical continental climacteric zone. Average precipitation and temperature are similar to the other districts in the Upper East Region. Figure 12 shows the average maximal and minimal temperatures as well as yearly average precipitation.

Bawku West, like many other districts in the Upper East Region has a relatively young population as shown in Figure 6, with more than half of the population falling in the age range: 0 to 17 years old. For more details refer to Figure 9.

In terms of religious affiliation, the majority of the population are Traditionalists (43.6%) followed by Christians, who account for 35.2% of the population and Muslims (18.4%). For more details refer to Figure 10.

The district accounts for an adult illiteracy rate of 84.8%. 5.8% of adults went through primary school only while 9.4% made it further to secondary school.

Figure 12: Average Precipitation in mm and Average Temperatures in Bawku West, 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 Bawku West

QUESTION 1

Why are the yields and gross margin of rice of beneficiaries in Bawku West lower than the district average ?

QUESTION 2

What can be done to decrease stagnating poverty in Bawku West ?

QUESTION 3

Given Bawku West'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 Bawku West to keep the district flag green?

QUESTION 4

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 Bawku West's 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:



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