



# BUNKPURUGU YUNYOO

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

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*Bunkpurugu Yunyoo is a district in Ghana's Northern Region. The district occupies an area of 1,257.1 square kilometres and shares boundaries to the North with Garu-Tempane, to the East with Togo, West with East Mamprusi and to the South with Gushiegu and Chereponi Districts. The district has a total population of 135,350 persons, out of which 68,840 are females and 66,510 males. The average household size in the district is 5.9 persons. The boxes below reveal the level of important development indicators as measured by the Population Based Survey in 2015.*

Poverty Prevalence 30.4 %

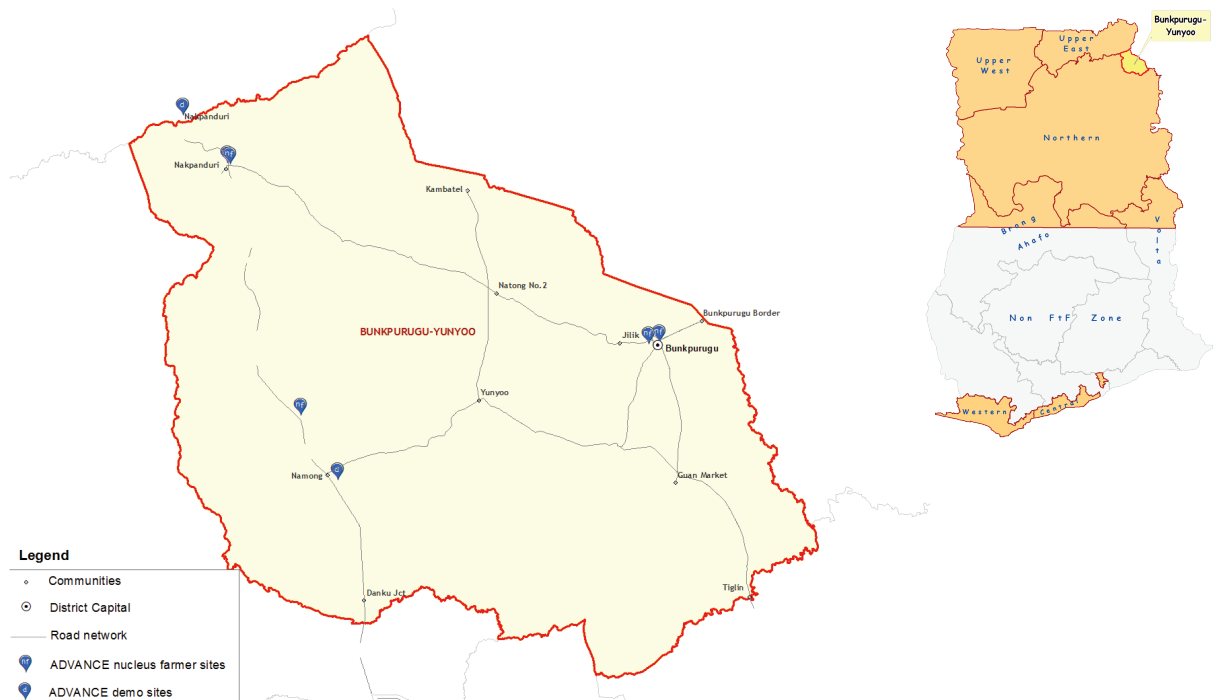
Households with moderate or severe hunger 36.1%

Poverty Depth 12.2%

Daily per capita expenditure 4.58 USD

Household Size 5.9 members

Total Population of the Poor 41,146





*This section contains data and information related to USAID sponsored interventions in Bunkpurugu Yunyoo*

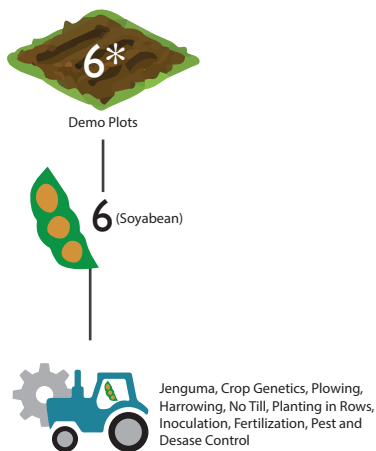
Table I: USAID Projects Info, Bunkpurugu Yunyoo, 2014-2016

Beneficiaries Data	2014	2015	2016
Direct Beneficiaries	600	577	1,881
Male	315	421	1,102
Female	94	156	779
Undefined	191		
Nucleus Farmers	6	5	n/a
Male	5	5	
Female	1		
Undefined			
Demoplots	2	4	n/a
Male	2		
Female			
Undefined		4	
Production			
Maize Gross Margin USD/ha	n/a	n/a	n/a
Maize Yield MT/ha	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rice Gross Margin USD/ha	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rice Yield MT/ha	n/a	n/a	n/a
Soybean Gross Margin USD/ha	n/a	407.0	n/a
Soybean Yield MT/ha	n/a	1.28	n/a
Investment and Impact			
Ag. Rural loans*	-	-	-
Beneficiaries Score	1	1	1
USAID Projects Present			2
Presence Score 2014-2016			0.7
District Flag 2014-2016			Yellow

Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014-2015

The number of beneficiaries\* reported in Bunkpurugu Yunyoo were low in 2014 and 2015 but tripled in 2016. However, the number of beneficiaries was low in 2016 as well when compared to the numbers of the other districts. This was accompanied by only 6 demonstration plots, established to support beneficiary training. There were no agricultural loans distributed during 2014-2016. As a result, the presence score\*\* of USAID development work is 0.7 out of 4, which means that the intervention in Bunkpurugu Yunyoo is low when compared to other districts. When the presence score is combined with progress/regress of impact indicators, the district is flagged **YELLOW\*\*\*** indicating that the impact indicators values (poverty prevalence and per capita expenditure) have improved in an area where intervention is low. In other words, the district is progressing mostly on its own. Find more details on USAID Presence v. Impact scoring and on light green definition on page 7.

Infographic 1: Demo Plots in Bunkpurugu Yunyoo, 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 .



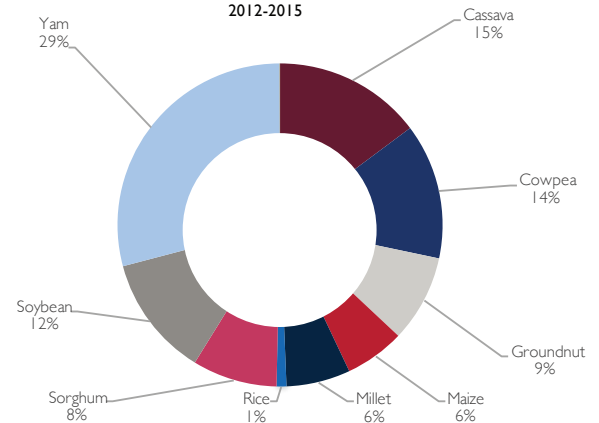
This section contains agricultural data for Bunkpurugu Yunyoo such as production by commodity, gross margins and yields.

Agricultural production in Bunkpurugu Yunyoo is represented by several commodities as shown in Figure 1. Yam is the most commonly produced commodity in the district, accounting for 28% of the total agricultural production during 2012-2015. Other commodities produced during this period include cassava (14%), soybean (12%), maize (6%), and other commodities as shown in Figure 1. In terms of agricultural production, Bunkpurugu Yunyoo is also one of the districts that accounts for a low share of overall agricultural production in the Northern Region, contributing 1% to the overall production in the region.

Figure 3 contains yield values from 2 sources: USAID projects and MOFA for the period 2013-2015 for three commodities: maize, rice and soybean. Beneficiaries yields for soybean were lower than the district averages reported by MOFA in 2015.

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

FIGURE 1: SHARE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION BY COMMODITY BUNKPURUGU YONYOO, 2012-2015



Source: Agriculture Production Reports 2012- 2015, MOFA

Figure 2: Yields of Maize, Rice and Soybean, beneficiaries and district general, MT/ha, 2013-2015

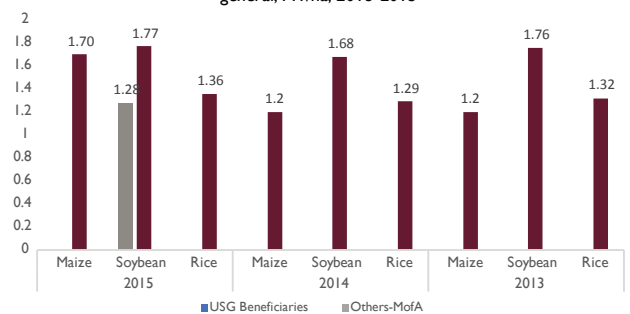


Table 2: Agricultural Production and Yields by Commodity, in MT and MT/ha in Bunkpurugu Yunyoo, 2010-2015

Commodity	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	Total
Cassava	6,170	5,834	7,080	8,400	7,002	5,638	40,124
Cowpea	5,651	5,486	5,914	6,850	6,700	6,260	36,861
Groundnut	3,040	3,048	2,658	4,930	4,514	5,493	23,683
Maize	2,547	2,380	2,332	2,673	2,550	3,726	16,208
Millet	2,946	2,861	2,584	3,015	2,624	3,280	17,310
Rice	503	466	409	378	389	518	2,663
Sorghum	3,647	4,134	3,785	3,763	3,572	4,028	22,929
Soybean	5,259	5,016	5,093	5,926	6,381	5,227	32,902
Yam	11,756	11,408	11,408	16,100	15,265	13,094	79,031
Sweet Potato				100			100
Yields in MT/Ha	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	
Cassava	11.87	11.22	11.22	12.00	11.67	10.25	
Cowpea	1.94	1.88	1.98	2.00	2.00	1.95	
Groundnut	1.35	1.36	1.19	1.24	1.23	1.53	
Maize	1.70	1.20	1.20	1.34	1.20	1.91	
Millet	1.55	1.50	1.54	1.72	1.64	2.00	
Rice	1.36	1.29	1.32	1.50	1.32	2.07	
Sorghum	1.24	1.42	1.54	1.64	1.52	1.90	
Soybean	1.77	1.68	1.76	1.86	1.91	2.03	
Yam	5.91	5.75	5.75	7.00	7.10	6.58	
Sweet Potato				11.11			

Source: Agriculture Report 2010 - 2015, MOFA

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



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## AGRICULTURAL DATA

This section contains information on domains of empowerment of the Women Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) for Bunkpurugu Yunyoo

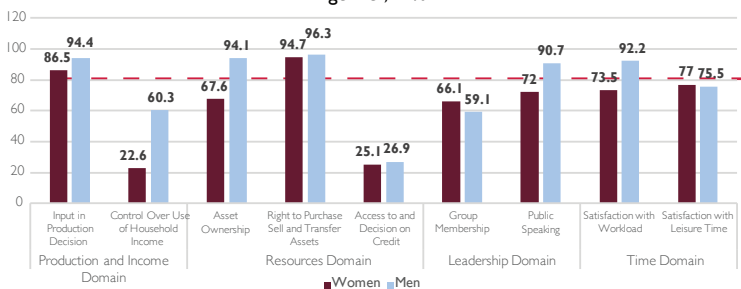
### What is the Women Empowerment in Agriculture Index?

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 Bunkpurugu Yunyoo, 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.

Figure 3: Bunkpurugu Yunyoo Results on Domains of Empowerment of WEAI 2015, by gender, in %



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

### Bunkpurugu Yunyoo WEAI Results

The results of both male and female respondents on the four(4) domains are displayed in Figure 3.

**Production Domain:** Majority of women feel comfortable with providing input related to production decisions as indicated by 86.5% of the women of the survey sample. However, women have much less control over the use of household income than men- 22.6% of women versus 60.3% of male respondents.

**Resource Domain:** A thin majority of the women have a right to asset ownership but the value is much higher with respect to purchase and move assets- 67.6% vs 94.7%. Both figures, however, are lower than the figures of the male respondents. Only 25.1% of the women have the right to decide or access to credit, compared to 26.9% of the male respondents.

**Leadership Domain:** 66.1% of the women of the sample have a right to group membership similar to men's figure marked at 59.1%; only 72% get involved in public speaking as opposed to 90.7% of the male respondents.

**Time Domain:** 73.5% of the women and 92.2% of men in Bunkpurugu Yunyoo are satisfied with the workload in their everyday life. The values are more or less the same with respect to satisfaction with leisure time; only 77% of the women and 75.5% of the men interviewed are happy with this aspect.

### { Adequacy & Differences }

Together men and women obtained an adequacy score (80% and above) in all indicators except for production domain: control over household income, resources domain: access and decision on credit, leadership domain: group membership, time domain: satisfaction with leisure time. In addition to that adequacy was not achieved only by women in: asset ownership and public speaking.

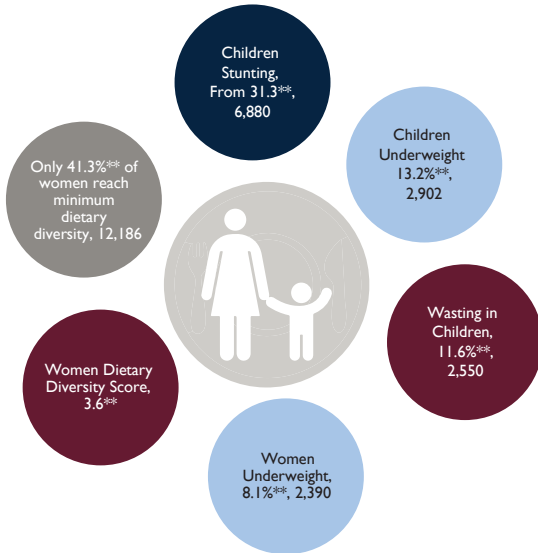
The highest difference between male and female respondents was observed with the production domain: the control over use of household income, in the resource domain: asset ownership.

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



*This section contains facts and figures related to Health, Nutrition and Sanitation in Bunkpurugu Yunyoo*

Infograph 2: Health and Nutrition Figures, Bunkpurugu Yunyoo, 2015

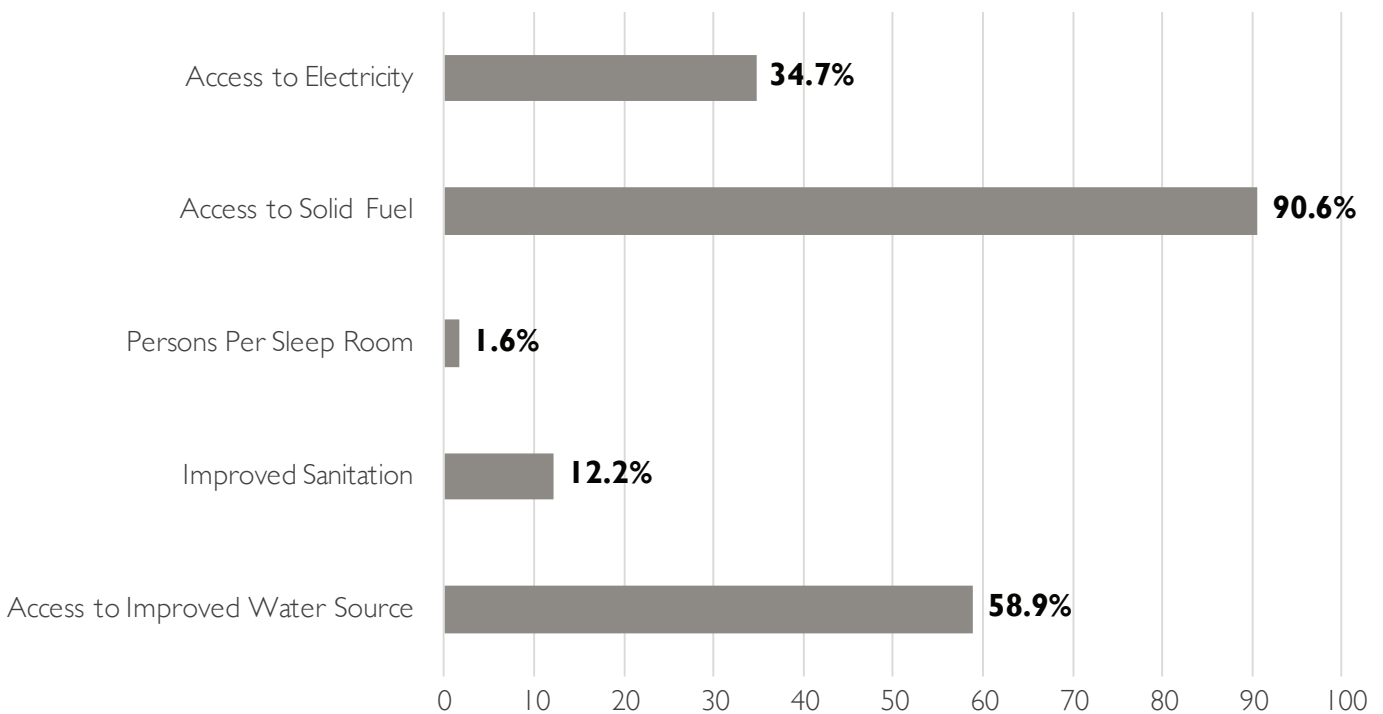


Sources: \* from PBS 2015, Kansas State University, \*\* from Ring & Spring Survey, 2015

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 in children and women underweight as well as Women Dietary Diversity and some other indicators. The Dietary diversity score of women in Bunkpurugu Yunyoo is 3.6. This means that women consume on average 3 to 4 types of foods out of 10. Less than half of the women (41.3%) reach the minimum dietary diversity of 5 food groups. This value is again one of the lowest in the Northern Region.

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, Bunpurugu Yunyoo, 2015



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## PRESENCE VS. IMPACT MATRIX

This section provides an analysis of USAID presence vis-a-vis impact indicators in Bunkpurugu Yunyoo

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 Bunkpurugu Yunyoo. Both key impact indicators, 'prevalence of poverty' and "per capita expenditure have improved as observed in Figures 5 and 7.

In 2015 poverty decreased by 42.5 percentage points to 30.4% compared to the 2012 value corresponding with 41,146 poor people in the district. This still remains one of the highest absolute values in the region. In addition, 2015 per capita expenditure increased by 141.1 percent to 4.58 USD. These values of impact indicators show progress of the district. This development is accompanied by an average USAID presence, scored with 0.7 points out of 4, signaling a low project presence in the area. This combination signifies characteristics of a YELLOW district, one that accounts for progress of impact indicators and low project presence on the ground. This means that the district has been developing and progressing mostly on its own. That said other GOG interventions have not been taken in account in the calculation.

These results of the districts should be taken into account when shaping further interventions for this "fighting" district.

### 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, Bunkpurugu Yunyoo

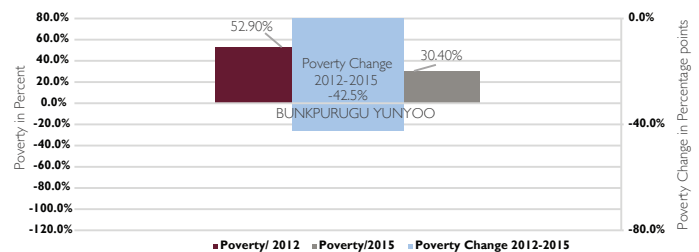


Figure 6: Population of Poor, Non - Poor Bunkpurugu Yunyoo, 2015

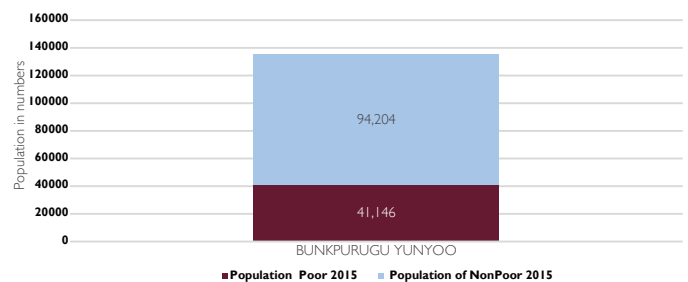
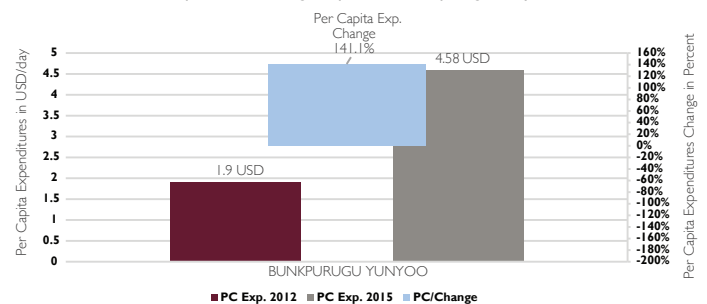


Figure 7: Per Capita Expenditure in 2012 and 2015, in USD/day; Per Capita Expenditure Change in percent, Bunkpurugu Yunyoo



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

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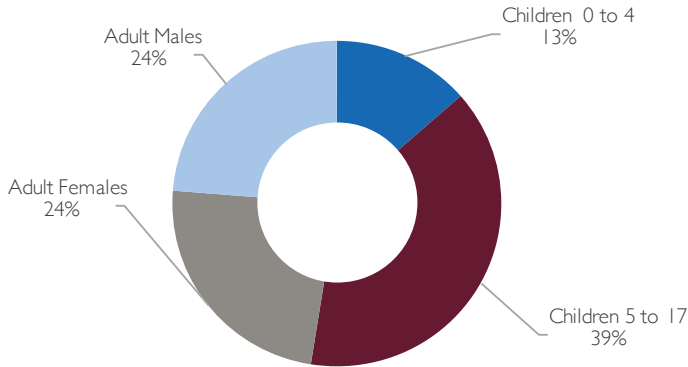


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**DEMOGRAPHICS & WEATHER**

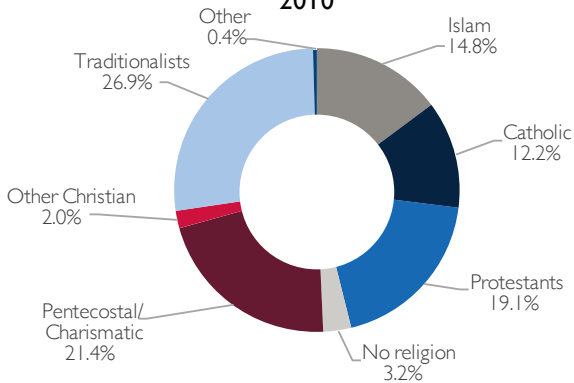
*This section contains facts and figures related to Bunkpurugu Yunyoo demographics, religious affiliation, literacy and weather indicators*

**Figure 8: Household Composition by groupage, Bunkpurugu Yunyoo, 2015**



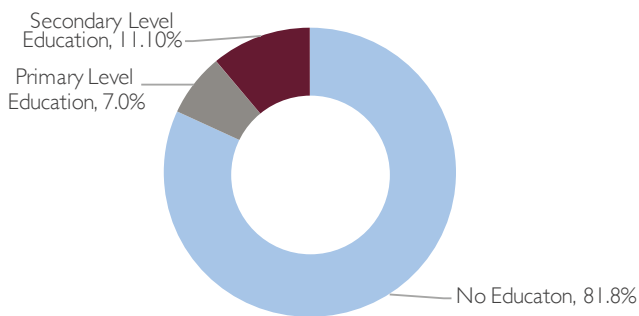
Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

**Figure 9: Religious Affiliation, Bunkpurugu Yunyoo 2010**



Source: Bunkpurugu Yunyoo District Analytical Report, GSS, 2014

**Figure 10: Adult Education Attainment in Bunkpurugu Yunyoo, 2015**



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Bunkpurugu Yunyoo has a total population of 135,350, out of which 68,840 are females and 66,510 males. The district has an average household size of 5.9 persons.

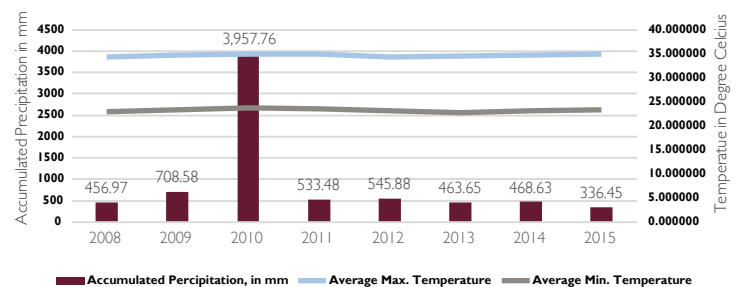
The district lies in the tropical continental climatic zone and experiences average annual precipitation relative to other districts in the Northern Region, see Figure 11. Note that in 2010, the Northern Region experienced significant rainfall and flooding.

In terms of religion, the majority of the population are Christians as indicated by 54.7% of the population, followed by Traditionalists at 26.9% as shown in Figure 9.

The district accounts for a young population with 52% of household members aged between 0 and 17 years, as figure 8 shows.

Bunkpurugu Yunyoo like the rest of the districts in the Northern Region accounts for a low level of adult educational attainment as shown in Figure 10. The majority of the adults, 81.8%, have received no education, while only 7% went through primary schools and only 11.1% of the sample through secondary school.

**Figure 11: Average Cumulated Precipitation in mm and Temperature in Celcius Degree, Bunkpurugu Yunyoo, 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 Bunkpurugu Yunyoo*

### QUESTION 1

Why are the beneficiaries yields of soybean lower than the district average? Please refer to figure 2 on page 3.

### QUESTION 2

What other agricultural or nutrition focused development partners or GoG interventions have previously been implemented, are ongoing, and/or are in the pipeline that may impact Bunkpurugu's development?

### QUESTION 3

Given Bunkpurugu's agricultural production, health and sanitation figures, as well as results from the presence vs impact matrix, what should USAID development work focus on in the next two years? What future development assistance would be helpful to change this district flag from Yellow to Green?

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