

CENTRAL GONJA

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

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Central Gonja is one of the 28 districts in the Northern Region. The district shares boundaries with the Kintampo District in the Brong Ahafo Region to the south, the West Gonja District to the west, Tamale Metropolis to the north, Tolon District to the north-west and the East Gonja District to the east. The District has a population of 97,023, out of which 48,598 are females and 48,425 are males. The average household size in the district is 5.8 members. The total surface area of the District is 7,555km². The boxes below contain relevant economic indicators such as per capita expenditure and poverty prevalence for a better understanding of its development.

Poverty Prevalence 11.6 %

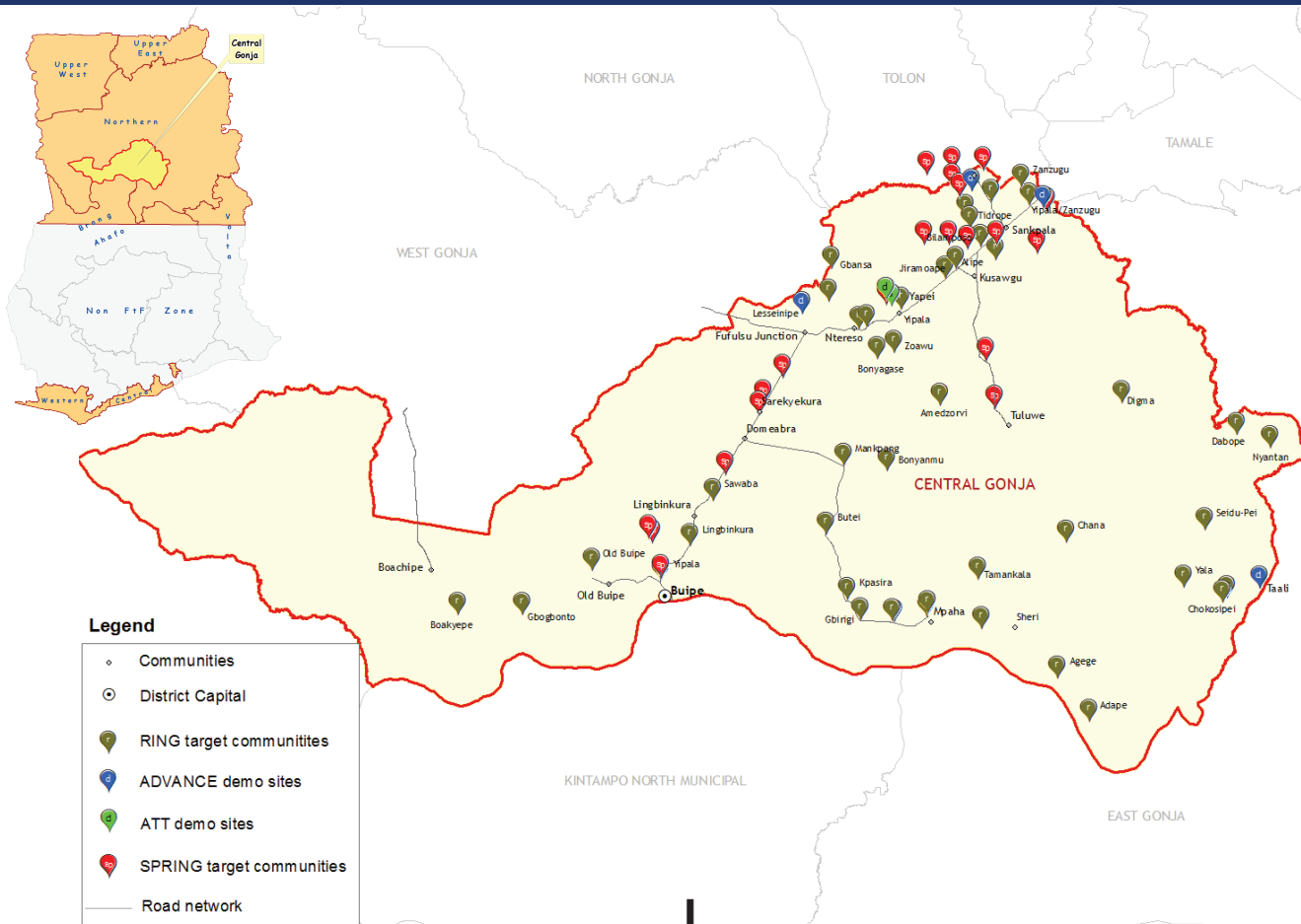
Households with moderate/severe hunger 20.9%

Poverty Depth 2.7 %

Daily per capita expenditure 5.1 USD

Household Size 5.8 members

Total Population of the Poor 11,255



This section contains data and information related to USAID sponsored interventions in Central Gonja

Table 1: USAID Projects Info, Central Gonja, 2014-2015

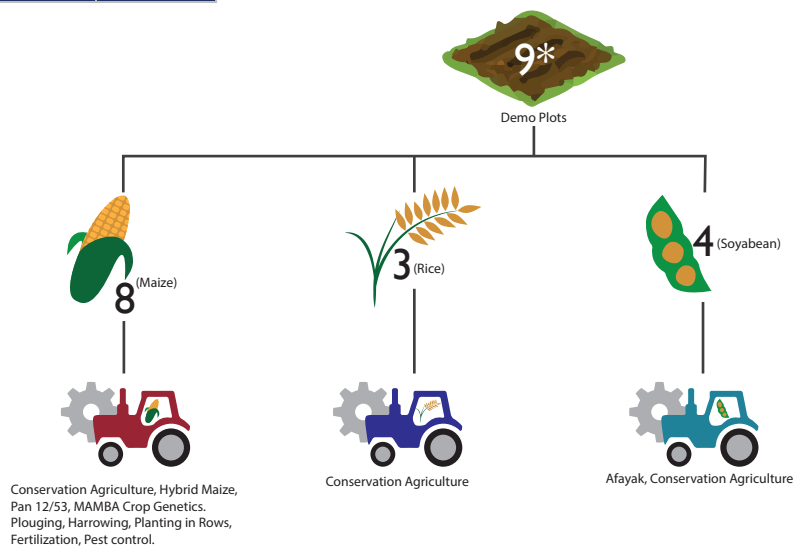
Beneficiaries Data	2014	2015	2016
Direct Beneficiaries	975	765	1559
Male	312	216	319
Female	562	549	1240
Undefined	101		
Nucleus Farmers	2	2	n/a
Male	2	2	
Female	-	-	
Undefined			
Demoplots	3	6	n/a
Male	1	2	
Female			
Undefined	2	4	
Production			
Maize Gross Margin USD/ha	n/a	844.53	n/a
Maize Yield MT/ha	n/a	3.93	n/a
Rice Gross Margin USD/ha	n/a	778.82	n/a
Rice Yield MT/ha	n/a	3.11	n/a
Soybean Gross Margin USD/ha	n/a	n/a	n/a
Soybean Yield MT/ha	n/a	n/a	n/a
Investment and Impact			
Ag. Rural loans*	0	54,665	0
USAID Projects Presence			5
Beneficiaries Score	1	1	1
Presence Score		1	
District Flag			Yellow

Central Gonja accounted for a small number of beneficiaries** in the observed period and a modest number of nucleus farmers and demonstration plots as shown in Table 1. This is accompanied by a very small amount of rural loans for the district. Yields of commodities of focus were high and better than the district's average. For more details compare Table 1 to Table 2. As a result of the low intervention, the presence score*** for agricultural intervention for the period 2014-2016 is 1 out of 4. In addition, the district is flagged **YELLOW****** which means there is a combination of below average presence and improving values of impact indicators: poverty level and per capita expenditure. This is explained in more details on page 7.

Infographic 1: Demo Plots in Central Gonja, 2014-2015

Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014 - 2016

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



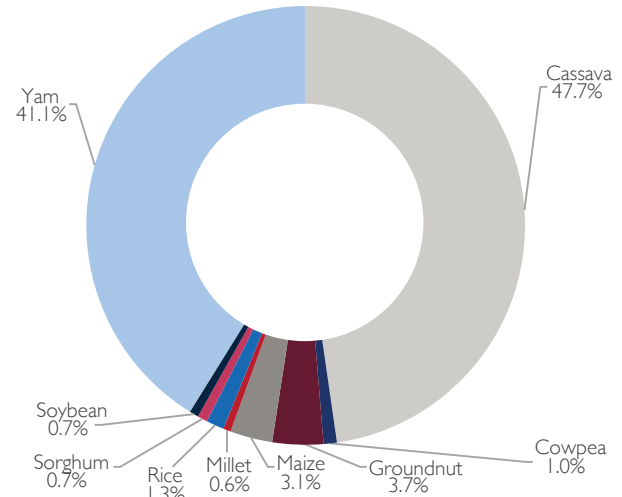
Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014, 2015

* Please note that the number of demoplots is smaller than the sum of separate plots by crop because crop rotation has been exercised in the same demo ** "Direct Beneficiary, an individual who comes in direct contact with a set of interventions" FTF Handbook, 2016, ** *Presence Ranges are explained in page 7. **** "District Flag Ranges are explained in page 7.

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

Agricultural Production in Central Gonja consists of two main commodities: cassava and yam. They account for 88.8 percent of the district's produce. The other commodities: maize, sorghum, groundnut, millet, cowpea are produced in much lower quantities as Figure 1 and Table 2 show. Yields of commodities produced are shown on the lower part of Table 2. Apart from yam and cassava with yields within the range of 13-14 MT/ha, the other commodities yields ranged between 1.3-1.9 MT/ha in 2015. These are low values especially for rice and maize when compared with the average yields reached by supported beneficiaries. Maize yields of beneficiaries are more than double the district's average while rice yields are 71.8% higher.

Figure 1: Share of agriculture production by commodity, 2010-2015 in %, Central Gonja



Source: Agriculture Production Reports 2011- 2015, MOFA

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

Commodity	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	Total
Cassava	77,138	72,939	81,183	100,083	97,650	79,254	508,247
Cowpea	1,482	1,439	1,638	1,997	2,115	1,748	10,419
Groundnut	5,759	5,773	5,227	8,558	7,109	7,500	39,926
Maize	5,522	5,160	4,611	5,634	5,429	6,800	33,156
Millet	738	717	754	1,148	1,188	1,469	6,014
Rice	2,664	2,470	2,218	2,076	2,088	2,375	13,891
Sorghum	905	1,026	1,205	1,576	1,700	1,519	7,930
Soybean	1,024	977	1,093	1,261	1,659	1,100	7,113
Sweet Potato				280			280
Yam	89,920	87,259	68,103	73,500	67,925	51,360	438,067
Yields in MT/Ha	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	
Cassava	14.35	13.57	12.40	15.05	15.00	12.56	
Cowpea	2.28	2.21	2.49	2.55	2.53	2.30	
Groundnut	1.31	1.33	1.20	1.25	1.23	1.36	
Maize	1.84	1.31	1.31	1.45	1.41	2.00	
Millet	1.15	1.12	1.10	1.12	1.08	1.30	
Rice	1.81	1.72	1.83	1.86	1.84	2.50	
Sorghum	1.39	1.59	1.65	1.97	2.00	1.88	
Soybean	1.58	1.50	1.78	1.94	2.32	2.00	
Sweet Potato				12.17			
Yam	13.26	12.91	12.06	10.50	10	8.56	

Source: Agriculture Production Reports 2011- 2015, MOFA

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



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AGRICULTURAL DATA

This section focuses on the Women Empowerment in Agriculture Index results for Central Gonja

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 Central Gonja, 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

Central Gonja District Results

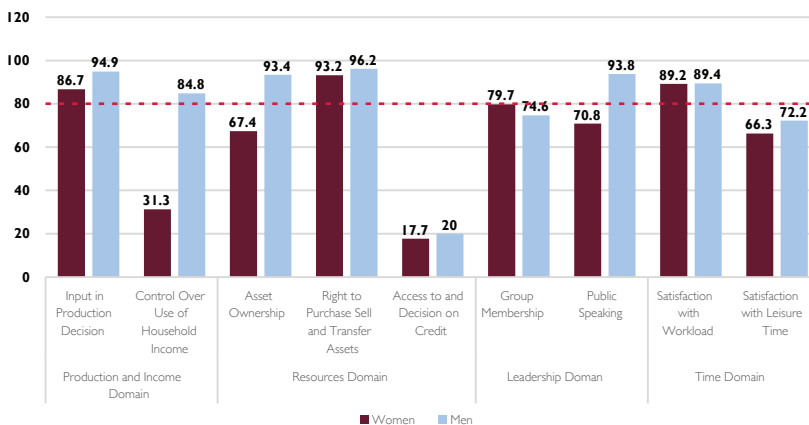
Production Domain: women feel comfortable with providing input related to production decisions; a high majority of women, almost at the same level as men, feel they have a say in this decision- 86.7% of women vs. 94.9% of men. However, women in Central Gonja just as in many other districts, have much less control over the use of household income than men- 31.3% of women vs. 84.8% of men.

Resource Domain: a majority of the women have a right to asset ownership and to purchase and move assets, 67.4 and 93.2% respectively; however, these figures are lower than the figures of the male respondents. Only 17.7% of women have the right to decide or have access to credit as against 20% of men. This nonetheless, represents a low access to credit for both genders.

Leadership Domain: 79.7% and 70.8% of the women interviewed scored adequacy in the right to group membership and public speaking respectively. In Central Gonja, group membership attendance is higher among women than men.

Time Domain: Majority of women in Central Gonja are satisfied with their leisure time and work load; 89.2 and 66.3 percent respectively.

Figure 2: Results of the empowerment domains of the WEAI Index, in %, 2013 and 2015, Central Gonja



Source: Population Based Survey, Kansas State University, 2015

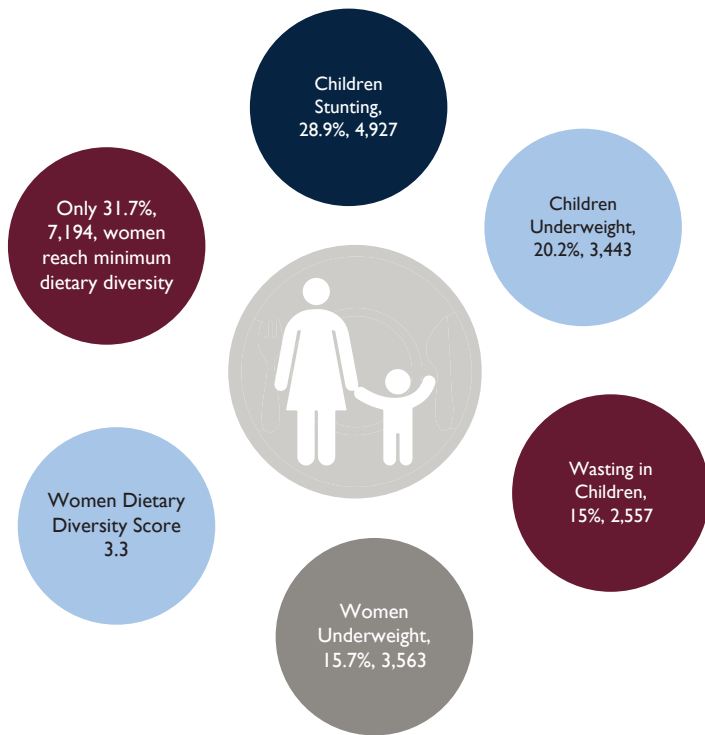
{ Adequacy & Differences }

Highest differences between male and female respondents observed with production domain: the control over use of household income and in the resources domain: asset ownership

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

This section contains facts and figures related to Health, Nutrition and Sanitation in Central Gonja

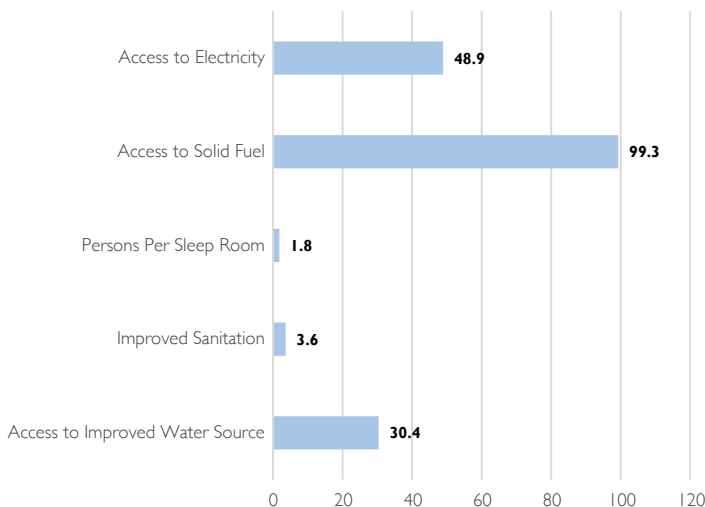
Infograph 2: Health and Nutrition Figures, Central Gonja



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

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: 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’s 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 Central Gonja is 3.3, which means that women consume on the average 3 to 4 types of foods out of 10. A low percentage of women (31.7%) reach the minimum dietary diversity of 5 food groups. Figure 3 displays specifics of household dwelling, evaluated based on sources of water, energy, waste disposal, cooking fuel sources, and the number of people per sleep room as measured from the PBS Survey 2015. Central Gonja accounts for a very low level of improved sanitation as well as access to improved water source.

Figure 3: Household Dwelling Characteristics Central Gonja, 2015



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

This section contains facts and figures related to Central Gonja's demographics, religious affiliation, literacy and weather

Figure 4: Household Composition by groupage in Central Gonja 2015, in %

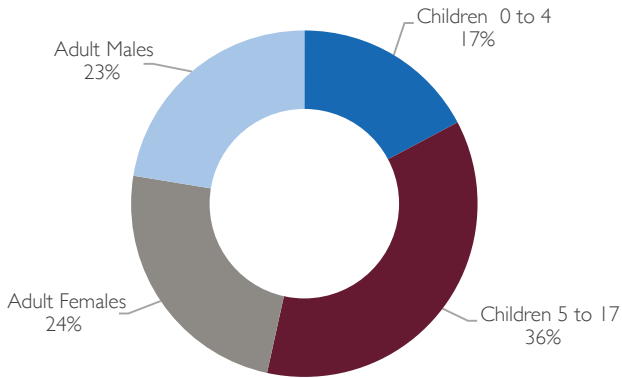


Figure 5: Religious Affiliation, Central Gonja in %, 2010

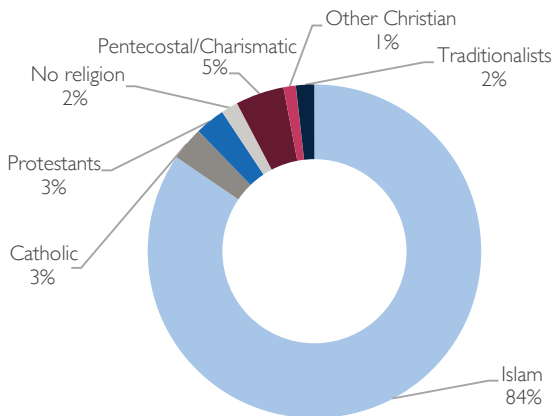
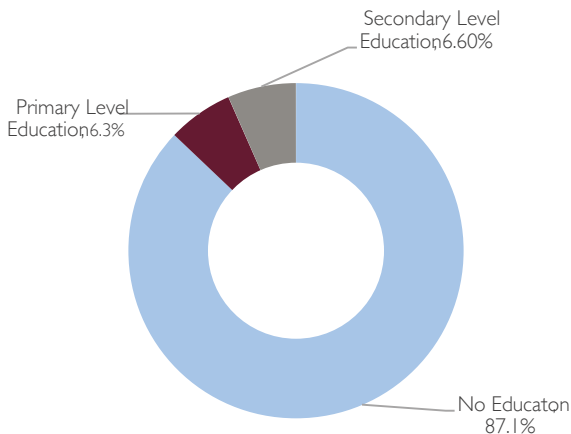


Figure 6: Adult Education Attainment in Central Gonja, 2015, in %



Source: Figure 4: Central Gonja District Analytical Report, GSS, 2014, Figure 5,6, PBS 2015, Kansas State University

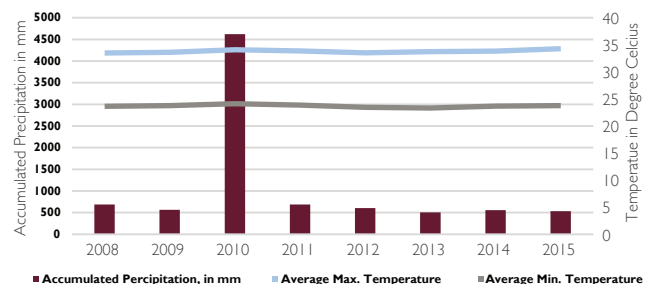
Central Gonja has a total population of 97,023-48,598 females and 48,425 males. The total surface area of the District is 7,555 square km. The district has an average household size of 5.8 members.

The District lies in the tropical continental climacteric zone. Average precipitation and temperature are similar to the other districts in the Northern Region. Figure 7 shows average maximal and minimal temperatures as well as yearly average precipitation. The high values observed in 2010 were due to significant rainfall and floods in the area. Central Gonja has a relatively young population as Figure 4 shows, with 53% of the population falling in the age range: 0 to 17 years old.

In terms of religious affiliation of the population, majority of them are Muslims, accounting for 84% while 12% are Christians. Traditionalists account for 2% of the population with the rest having no religious affiliation. For more details refer to figure 5.

The District accounts for a low adult literacy rate with 87.1% of them having received no education, while only 6.3% went through primary school and 6.6% through secondary school education.

Figure 7: Average Cumulated Precipitation in mm and Temperature in Celcius Degree, Central Gonja, 2008 - 2015



Source: awhere Weather Platform, AWhere, 2016

This section provides an analysis of USAID presence vis-a-vis impact indicators in Central Gonja

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 Central Gonja. Poverty in Central Gonja has decreased by 38.3 percentage points while per capita expenditure has increased by 40.9% as Figure 8 and 10 show. Both impact indicators have moved in the right direction signaling that the economic situation in Central Gonja has improved from 2012. On the other hand, the District accounted for a below average project intervention during this period with the presence score of 1 out of 4. Therefore, the district is flagged YELLOW (low presence and improving impact indicators in the area). Central Gonja has not received a lot of attention from projects. However, the situation in the district has improved. That said, GOG intervention and other donors activities are not captured in this document. However, the district seems to be doing well on its own. Central Gonja is a good example of a district developing and if more interventions are combined smartly with community efforts, this could really enhance what has been achieved during this period.

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 8: Poverty in % and Poverty Change in percentage points, 2012,2015, Central Gonja

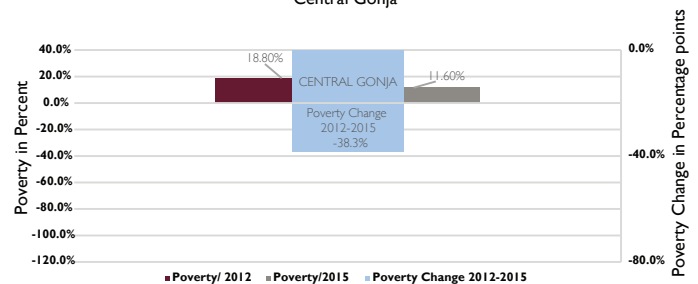


Figure 9: Population of Poor, Non - Poor Central Gonja, 2015

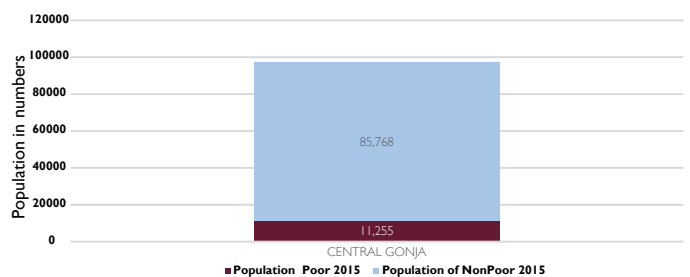
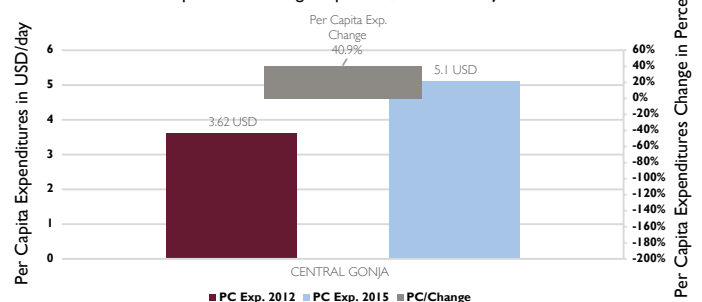


Figure 10: Per Capita Expenditure in 2012 and 2015, in USD/day; Per Capita Expenditure Change in percent, Central Gonja



Source: Figure 8,9,10, 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 discussion questions and potential research topics as a result of the data and analysis presented on Central Gonja District

QUESTION 1

To what extent is the improvement of the situation directly linked with the project intervention?

QUESTION 2

Given Central Gonja'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?

QUESTION 3

What future development assistance would be helpful for Central Gonja to change the flag from yellow to green?

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