



CHEREPONI

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

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Chereponi is a district in Ghana's Northern Region. It shares borders with Gushegu District to the West; Bunkpurugu Yunyoo District to the North; Saboba and Yendi Districts to the South-West and The Republic of Togo. To the East is bordered by River Oti. The total surface area of the district is 1,374.7 square kilometers.

The district has a total population of 60,706 (projected from GSS 2010 Population and Housing Census) - 30,911 females and 29,795 males-with an average household size of 6.5 persons. The prevalence of poverty in Chereponi is 28.8% and the average daily per capita expenditure is US \$ 2.76. Feed the Future Ghana District Profile Series-Draft (October 2016) All data and information including full citations can be accessed at www.ghanalinks.org

Poverty Prevalence 28.8%

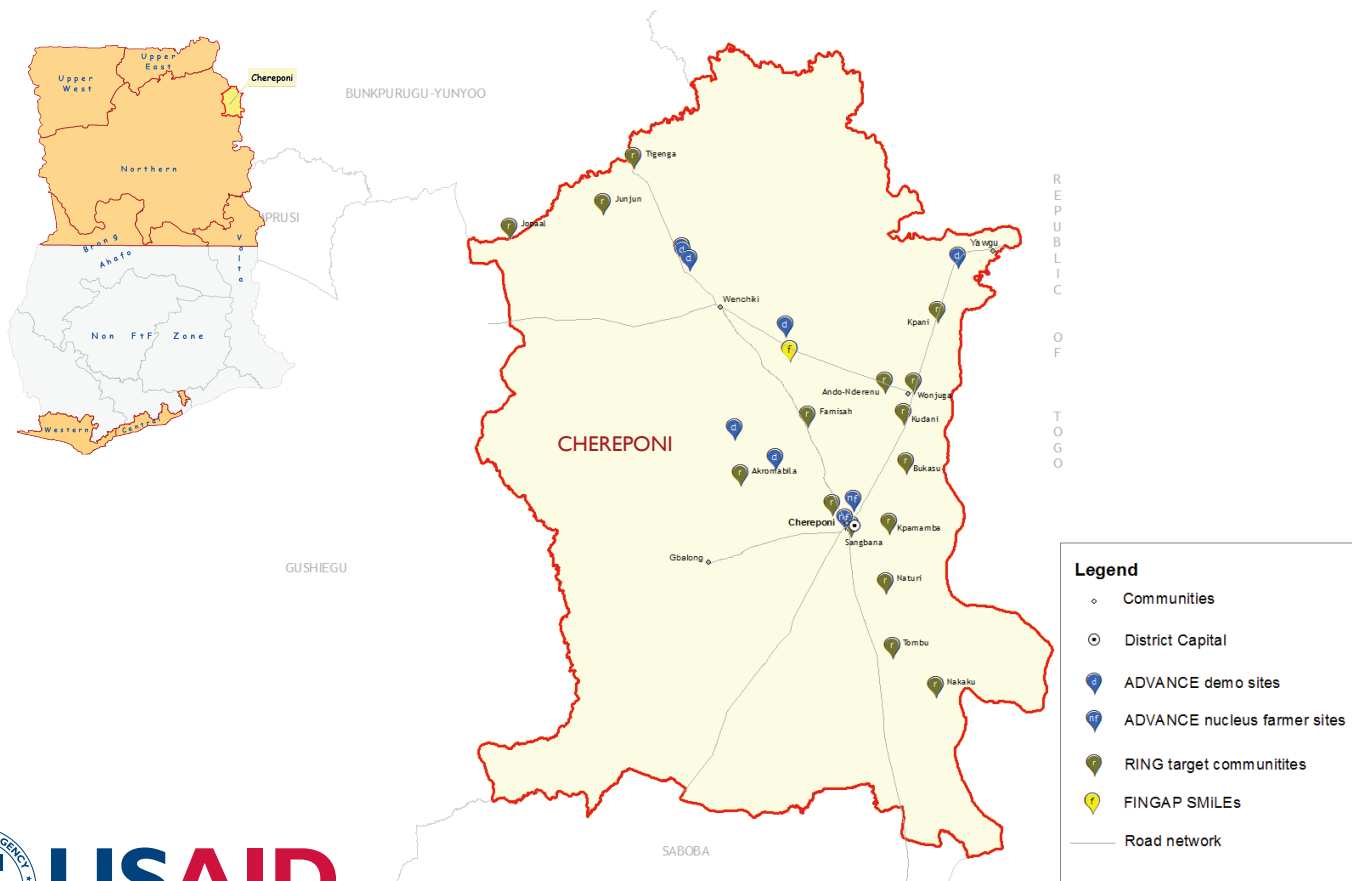
Daily per capita expenditure 2.76 USD

Households with moderate or severe hunger 46.4%

Household Size 6.5 members

Poverty Depth 7.8%

Total Population of the Poor 17,483





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

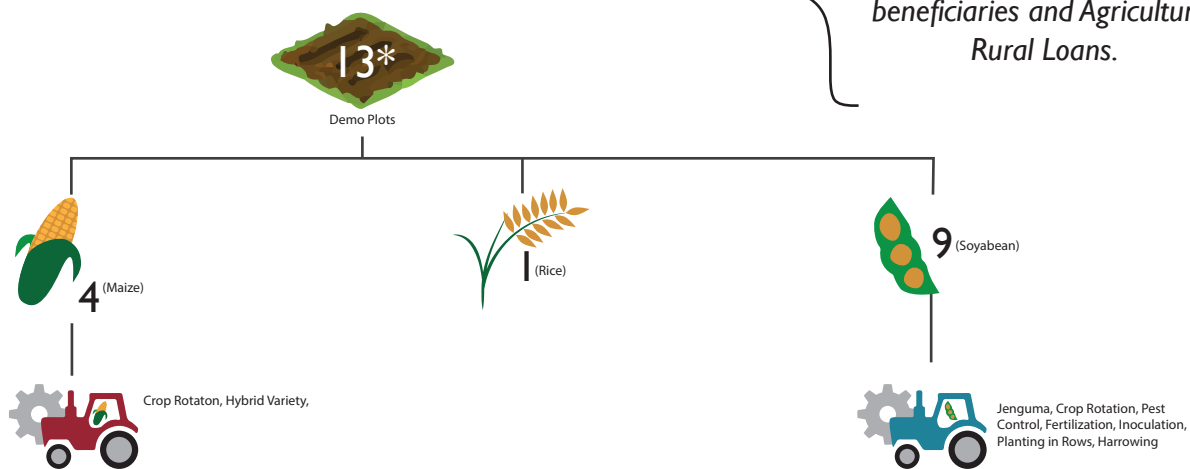
Table I: USAID Project Info Chereponi 2014-2016

Beneficiaries Data	2014	2015	2016
Direct Beneficiaries	3,066	2,046	3,976
Male	790	123	583
Female	2,189	1,923	3,393
Undefined	87		-
Nucleus Farmers	3	3	n/a
Male	3	3	n/a
Female	-	-	-
Undefined			
Demoplots	11	2	n/a
Male	4		
Female	1		
Undefined	6	2	-
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	560.0	n/a
Soybean Yield MT/ha	n/a	1.54	n/a
Investment and Impact			
Ag. Rural loans*	-	-	-
Projects Presence		3	
Beneficiaries Score	4.0	2.0	2.0
Presence Score Cumulative			2.1
District Flag			RED

Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014-2016

The number of USAID direct beneficiaries in the Chereponi district increased during the period 2014-2016, reaching 3,976 persons in 2016. Four nucleus farmers are currently operating in the district and thirteen (13) demonstration plots have been established to support beneficiary training since 2014. See Infographic 1 for the demonstration plot disaggregate. In addition, the yields and gross margins of USAID direct beneficiaries are above the district averages, see Table I. The presence of USAID development work is relatively average as compared to other districts. This results in a USAID presence score of 2.1 ****out of 4. The district is flagged RED*** indicating that the impact indicators have worsened in an area where the USAID presence is satisfactory. Find more details on USAID Presence v. Impact scoring on page 7.

Infographic 1: Demo Plots in Chereponi, 2014-2015



Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014, 2015

* "Direct Beneficiary, an individual who comes in direct contact with a set of interventions" FTF Handbook, 2016 , ***ADVANCE, RING and FinGAP, ****See page 7 for more detail, *****number of demo plots is smaller than the sum of separate plots by crop because crop rotation in the same demo



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AGRICULTURAL DATA

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

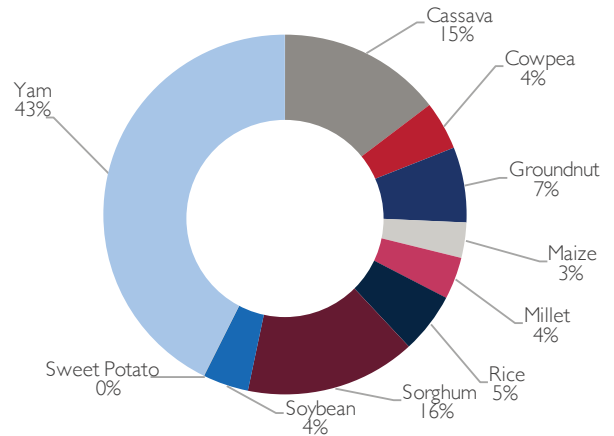
The main commodity grown in Chereponi is yam, accounting for 43% of the overall agricultural production in the district. Other commodities produced include cassava, groundnuts, cowpea, millet, soybean and rice, whose share to overall production for the period 2012-2015 range from 3 to 15 percent. Chereponi accounts for the lowest quantity of agricultural produce in the Northern Region, representing only 0.8% of the overall agricultural produce in the region.

The average gross margin calculations were obtained from USAID project reporting (2015) and the Agriculture Production Survey (K-State, APS 2013), see Figure 2. It is clear that USAID direct beneficiaries obtained higher Soybeans gross margins in 2015 than the 2013 average.

Figure 3 contains yield values of three commodities: maize, rice and soybean from 2 sources; MoFA Production Surveys 2013-2015 and Agriculture Production Survey 2013. Beneficiaries are not available for this district.

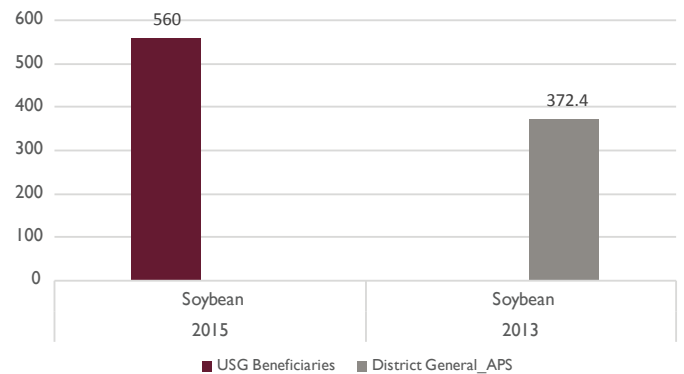
Figure 4 below shows that the majority of household in Chereponi rely on the agricultural sector particularly farming with 75% of the households relying on the sale of crops/produce as their main source of income.

Figure 1: Share of Ag. Production by Commodity, 2010-2015, Chereponi



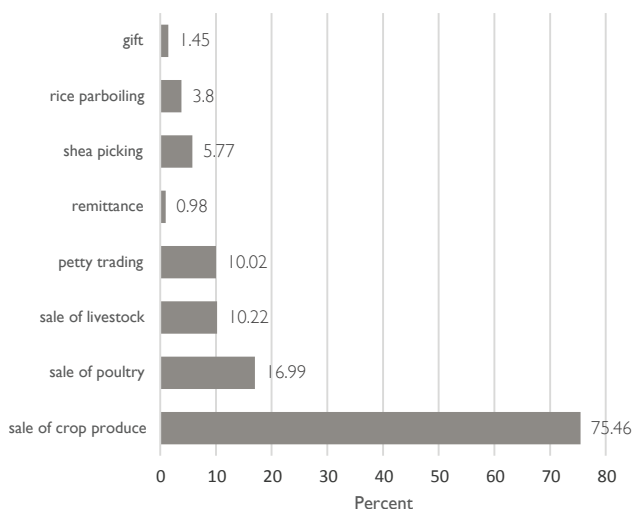
Source: Agriculture Production Reports 2011-2015 MOFA

Figure 2: Average Gross Margin, USAID beneficiaries and district's average, 2013 and 2015, USD/ha



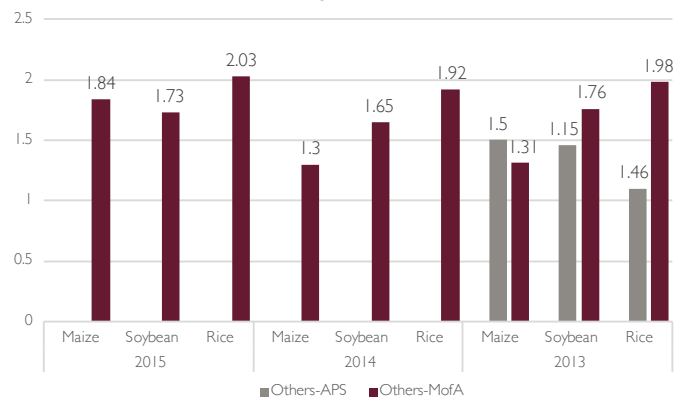
Source: USAID Project Reporting 2015, Agriculture Production Survey, K-State 2013
*Gross margin values captured from the APS in figure 2 have been converted to USD using 2012 exchange rates (1.88 GHC to \$1 USD) to align with the 'farmer recall' survey methodology deployed.

Figure 4: Income by source in percent, Chereponi 2015



Source: RING & SPRING Survey, 2015 USAID METSS Project

Figure 3: Average Yield by Commodity, USAID beneficiaries and districts' average, 2013 - 2015, MT/ha



Source: USAID Project Reporting 2015, Agriculture Report 2014, MOFA 2014 Production Data, Agriculture Production Survey, K-State, 2013

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



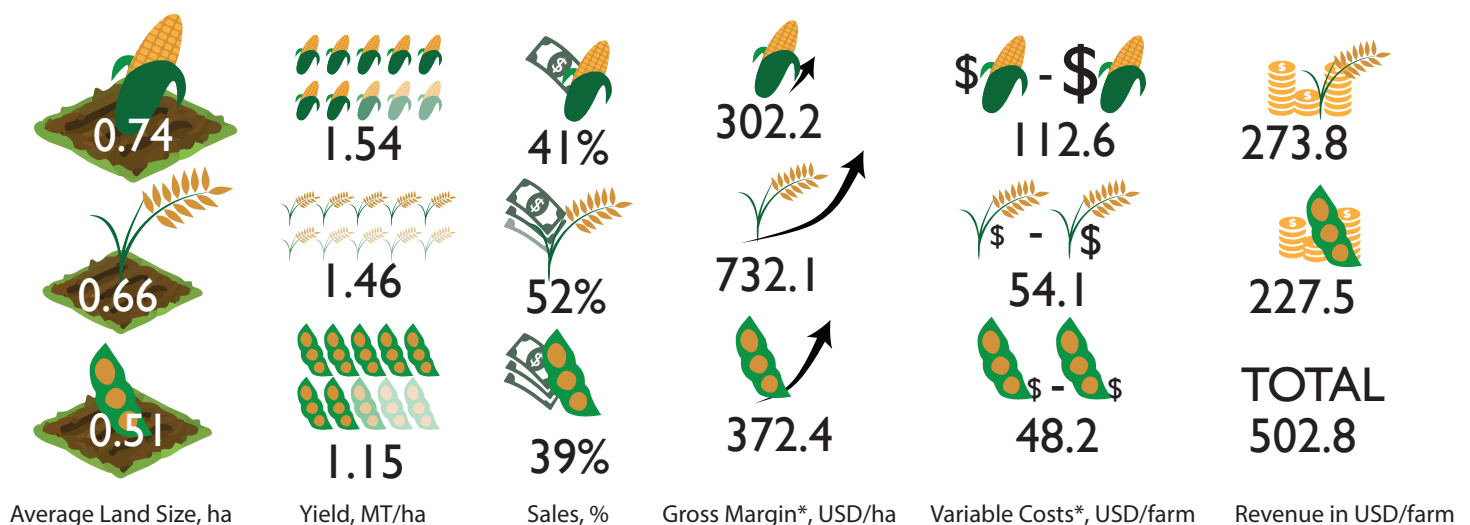
This section contains agricultural data for Chereponi including production by commodity (MT/ha), yields (MT/ha) and average land size.

Table 2: Agricultural Production and Yields by commodity in MT and MT/ha, 2012 - 2015, Chereponi

Commodity	2015	2014	2013	2012	Total
Cassava	4,953	4,683	3,983	7,082	20,701
Cowpea	2,151	1,414	1,262	1,309	6,136
Groundnut	2,432	2,438	2,140	2,517	9,526
Maize	1,187	1,109	1,045	1,138	4,479
Millet	1,443	1,401	1,204	1,283	5,332
Rice	2,159	2,002	1,792	1,712	7,665
Sorghum	5,160	5,848	5,981	4,563	21,552
Soybean	2,153	1,201	1,116	1,299	5,769
Sweet Potato				40	40
Yam	15,143	14,695	14,045	16,406	60,289
Yields in MT/Ha	2015	2014	2013	2012	
Cassava	9.43	8.92	7.95	8.03	
Cowpea	1.58	1.53	1.52	1.54	
Groundnut	1.50	1.51	1.49	1.52	
Maize	1.84	1.30	1.31	1.42	
Millet	1.44	1.40	1.32	1.35	
Rice	2.03	1.92	1.98	2.00	
Sorghum	1.47	1.68	1.68	1.73	
Soybean	1.73	1.65	1.76	1.83	
Sweet Potato				13.33	
Yam	12.48	12.15	12.15	10.43	

Table 2 above provides detailed information on specific commodities in regard to overall production in Chereponi, as well as average yields for the years 2012-2015. The infographic below shows a summary of agricultural statistics for Chereponi. The first bar indicates the relatively small farm size by commodity with average farm plots at 0.74, 0.66 and 0.51 hectares respectively for maize, rice, and soybean. Other agricultural data associated with Chereponi, including variable costs per hectare and commodity, as well as farm revenue can also be seen below in infographic

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

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



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AGRICULTURAL DATA

This section contains information on domains of empowerment of the Women Empowerment in Agriculture Index for Chereponi

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 Chereponi, 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.

Chereponi WEIA Results

The results of both male and female respondents on the four(4) domains are displayed in Figure 5.

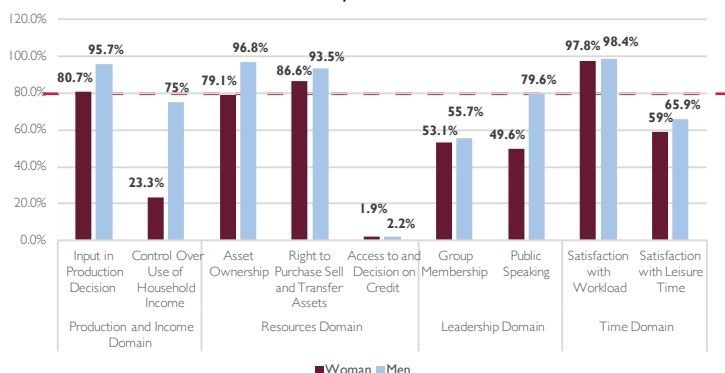
Production Domain: women feel comfortable with providing input related to production decisions, as indicated by 80.5% of the women of the survey sample. However, they have much less control over the use of household income than men- 25.4% of women as against 63% of male respondents.

Resource Domain: a majority of the women have a right to asset ownership and to purchase and move assets, 79.1% and 86.8% respectively; these figures are lower than the figures of the male respondents. Only 1.9 % of women have the right to decide or have access to credit, followed by 2.2% of the male respondents. Access to credit is almost equally low for both genders.

Leadership Domain: In Northern region, Chereponi has the lowest rates of women - 49.6% and men - 79.6% involved in public speaking or speak freely on public issues. On the other hand, 53.1% of men and 55.7% of women scored adequacy in group memberships.

Time Domain: The majority of women and men in Chereponi are satisfied with the workload in their everyday life, 97.8% and 98.4% respectively, the values drop significantly with respect to satisfaction with leisure time – 59% women and 65.9% men.

Figure 5: Results on Domains of Empowerment from WEAI Survey, for Chereponi, 2015



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

{ Adequacy & Differences }

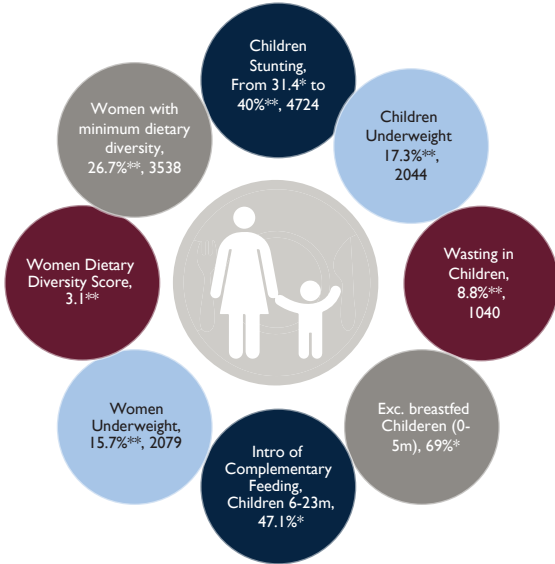
Both men and women obtained an adequacy score (80% and above) in input in production decision; right to purchase, sell and transfer assets; and satisfaction with workload. In addition, while men obtained adequacy in asset ownership, women did not.

The highest differences between male and female respondents was observed with the production domain: the control over use of household income and public speaking.

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

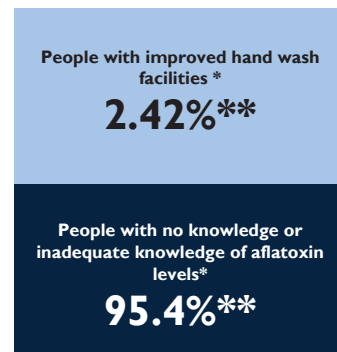
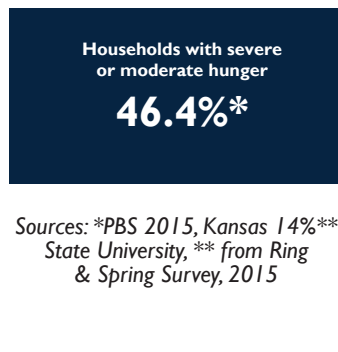
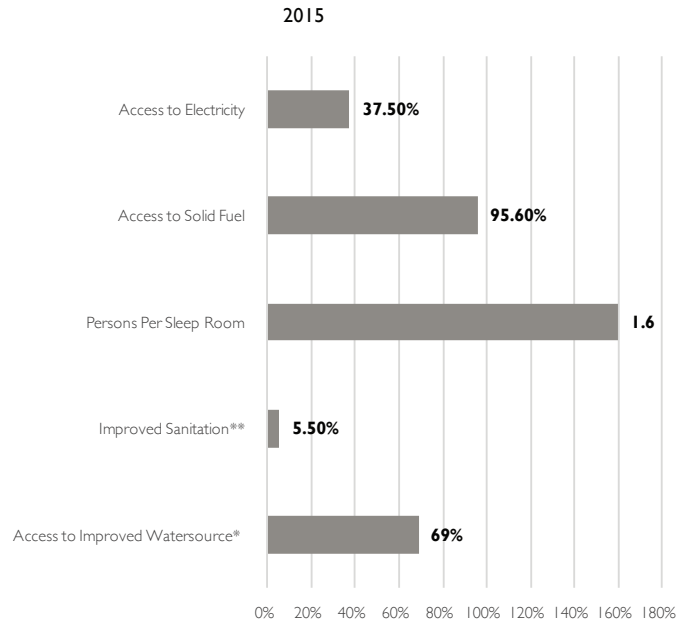


Infograph 3: Health and Nutrition Figures, Chereponi, 2015



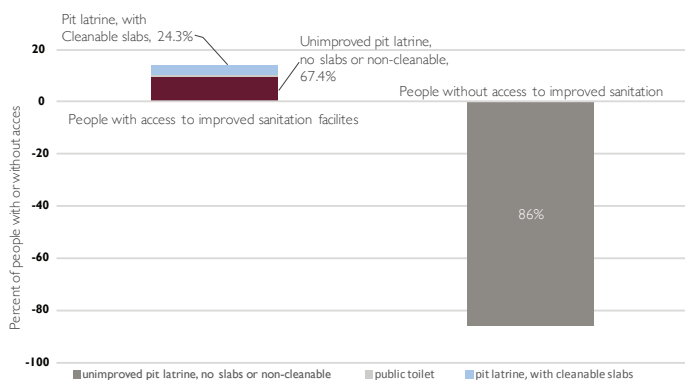
Sources: * from PBS 2015, Kansas State University, ** from Ring & Spring Survey, 2015

Figure 6: Household dwelling Characteristics, Chereponi, 2015



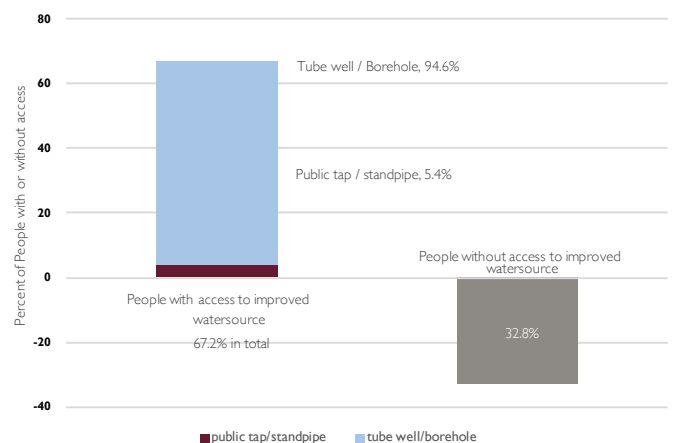
Sources: *PBS 2015, Kansas State University, ** from Ring & Spring Survey, 2015

Figure 7: Sanitation Situation in Chereponi, 2015



Source: Ring & Spring Survey, 2015, METSS

Figure 8: Water Access Situation, Chereponi 2015





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PRESENCE VS. IMPACT MATRIX

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

The USAID Presence vs. Impact matrix reveals, in more detail than previously available, the impact that USAID Feed the Future presence in a district is having on key impact indicators captured from the 2012 and 2015 Feed the Future Population Based Survey. The following graphs are a print screen of the Presence vs. Impact Dashboard when Chereponi is selected. Both key impact indicators, 'prevalence of poverty' and 'per capita expenditure', have increased and decreased respectively, see Figure 9.

In 2015 poverty increased from 24.6 % to 28.8% compared to the 2012 measure. In addition, the 2015 per capita expenditure dropped by 8 percent to 2.76 USD. The Chereponi population calculated to be living under the \$1.25/ day, per person poverty line is 17,483 persons. This district level progress is accompanied by a below average USAID presence score of 2.1, with the highest score possible being 4. This score signifies characteristics of a RED district, indicating that the impact indicators have reduced in an area where USAID intervention is above average. That said, the presence of other development partners and GOG interventions have not been taken into account.

Chereponi is the typical example of a district where research and reflection needs to take place, in order to see what can be done better to achieve better results. This could certainly help to shift the district light from red to green.

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 9: Poverty in % and Poverty Change in percentage points, 2012 and 2015, Chereponi

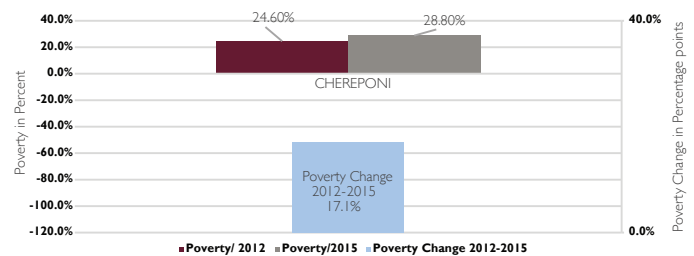


Figure 10: Population of Poor, Non - Poor Wenchi Municipal, 2015

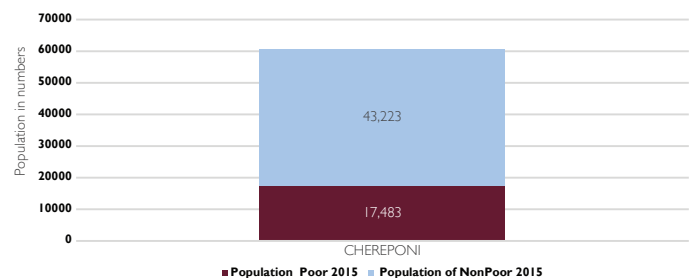
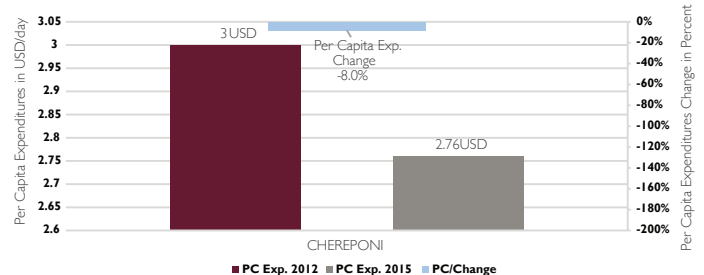


Figure 11: Per Capita Expenditure in 2012 and 2015, in USD/day; Per Capita Expenditure Change in percent, Chereponi



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

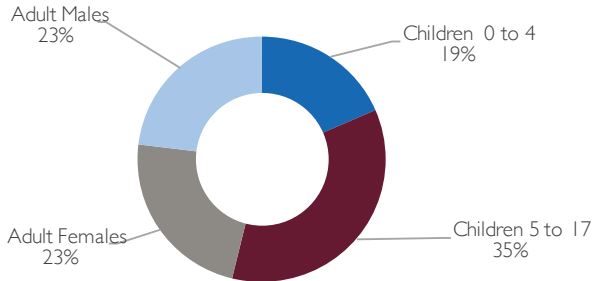


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DEMOGRAPHICS & WEATHER

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

Figure 12: Household composition in Chereponi by groupage, 2015



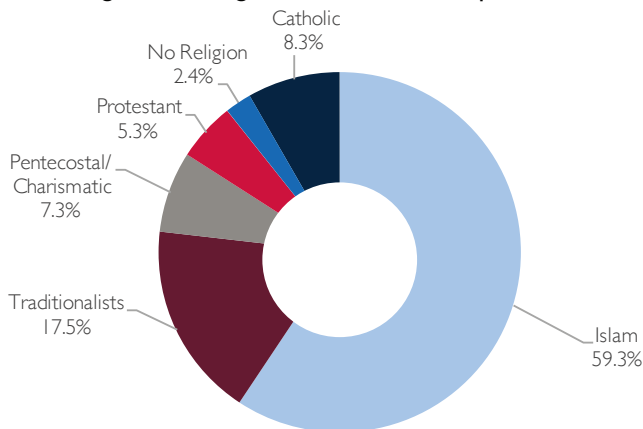
Source: Figure 12, PBS Survey 2015, Kansas State University

Chereponi has a total population of 60,706- 30,911 females and 29,795 males- with an average household size of 6.5 persons.

Located in the Savannah Ecological Zone, Chereponi has experienced a reduction in precipitation since 2012 as shown in Figure 15. It experiences average annual precipitation relative to other districts in the Northern Region. Note that in 2010, the entire Northern Ghana experienced significant rainfall and flooding.

The household composition of Chereponi is interesting as its adults men and women are the same at 23% as shown in Figure 12. It however, has a young population of 54% from 0 to 17 years.

Figure 13: Religious Affiliation, Chereponi, 2015

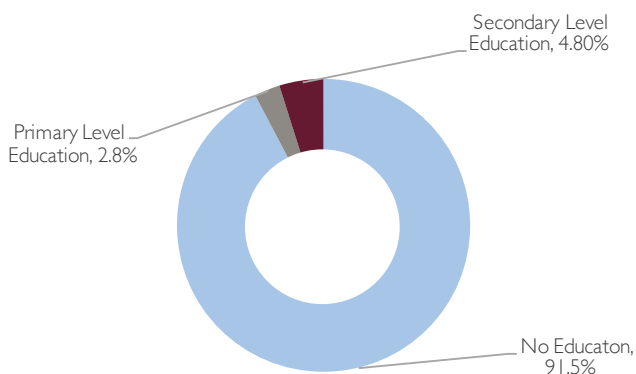


Source: Chereponi District Analytical Report, GSS, 2014,

In terms of religion, the majority of the population are Muslims, representing 58.8%, followed by 21.4% Christians, 17.3% traditionalist and 2.4% no religion as shown in Figure 13.

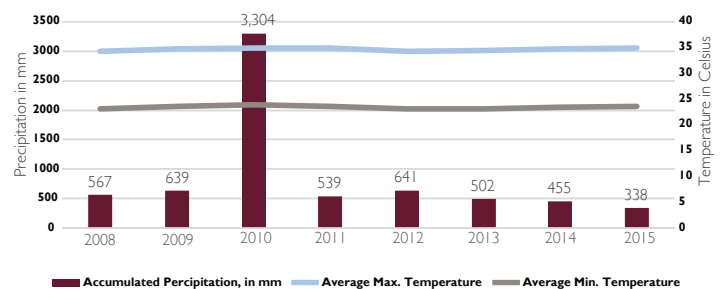
Only 2.8% and 4.9% of the population have primary and secondary education respectively. The majority (91.5%) of the population have no education as shown in Figure 14. 76.3% of people residing in Chereponi are considered as being economically active. Of the 76.3%, only 4.4% are identify as unemployed (GSS, 2014).

Figure 14: Adult Education Attainment in Chereponi, 2015



Source: Figure 14, PBS Survey 2015, Kansas State University

Figure 15: Average Accumulated Precipitation in mm and Average Temperatures (celsius) in Chereponi, 2015



Source: *awhere Weather Platform, AWhere, 2016*

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



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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 Chereponi

QUESTION 1

What could have led to the drop in direct beneficiaries from 2,656 in 2014 to 1,763 in 2015 as shown in Table 1?

QUESTION 2

Why is little agriculture produce produced in Chereponi? The district has the lowest level of production in Northern Region with only 0.8% share of agricultural production.

QUESTION 3

Given Chereponi'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 for Chereponi in order to change the district flag from red to green ?

QUESTION 4

From MoFA's data (Figure 1, page 3), the three main focus crops – maize, rice and soybean - only make up 11% of the district's agricultural production. Why this low percentage and what could be done to increase it?

QUESTION 3

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 Chereponi development?

QUESTION 4

Almost an equal number of men and women are satisfied with workload, however, the difference between control over use of household income is huge as shown in Figure 5 page 5. What are the contributing factors to the difference in income control?

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