



# EAST MAMPRUSI

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

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East Mamprusi is a district in Ghana's Northern Region. It shares boundaries with Talensi and Nabdam Districts, Bawku West and Garu-Tempane Districts to the north and to the east is the Bunkpurugu-Yunyoo District. It is bordered in the west by the West Mamprusi District and to the south by the Gusheigu and Karaga Districts. It covers a land mass of 1,706.8 square kilometers, The district has a total population of 135,580 (projected from GSS 2010 Population and Housing Census), out of which 68,968 are females and 66,612 males with an average household size of 6.9 persons. The boxes below reveal levels of important development indicators measured by the Population Based Survey in 2015.

Poverty Prevalence 33.1\* %

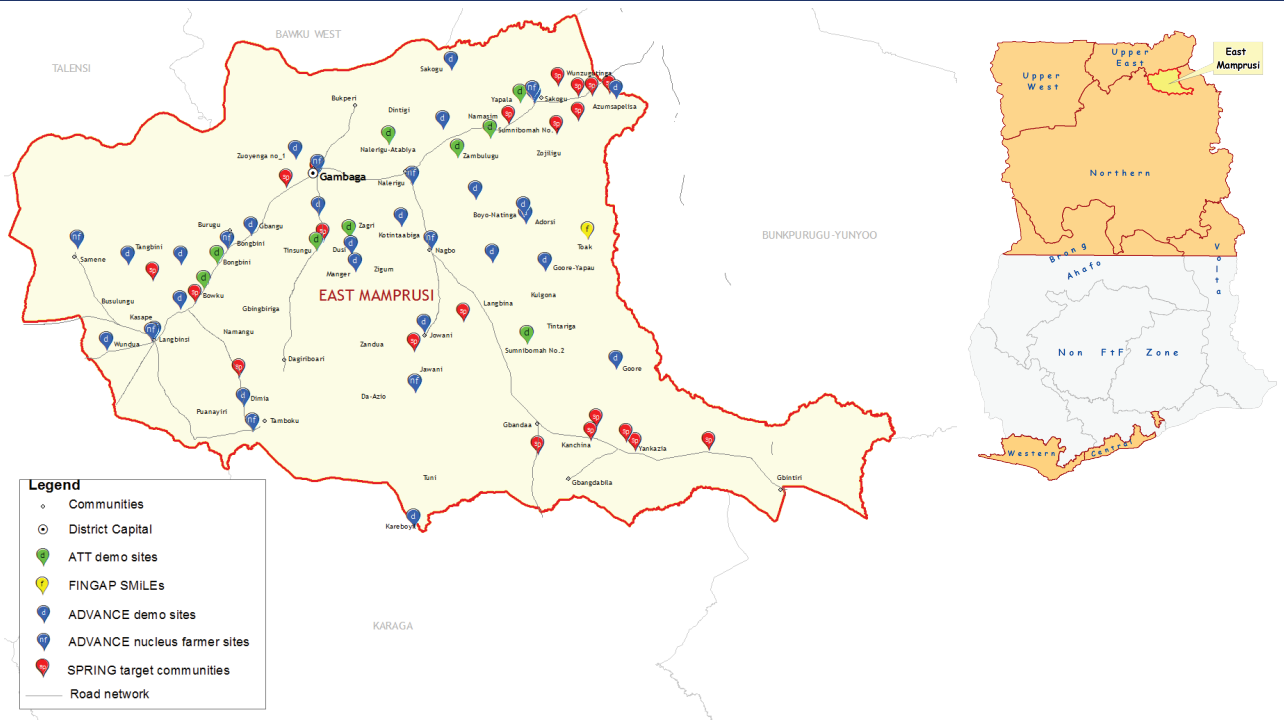
Households with moderate or severe hunger 56.2%

Poverty Depth 14.2%\*\*

Daily per capita expenditure 3.07 USD

Household Size 6.9 members

Total Population of the Poor 44,877



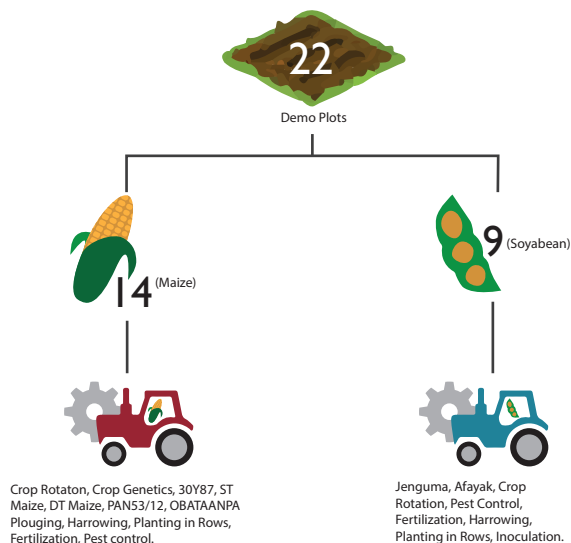
*This section contains data and information related to USAID sponsored interventions in East Mamprusi*

Table I: USAID Projects Info, East Mamprusi, 2014-2016

Beneficiaries Data	2014	2015	2016
Direct Beneficiaries	1062	4,149	8,448
Male	415	1,662	3,182
Female	628	2,487	5,266
Undefined	19	0	0
Nucleus Farmers	6	11	n/a
Male	6	11	
Female	-	-	-
Undefined			
Demoplots	6	16	n/a
Male	6	9	
Female		-	-
Undefined		7	
Production			
Maize Gross Margin USD/ha	n/a	574.2	n/a
Maize Yield MT/ha	n/a	3.24	n/a
Rice Gross Margin USD/ha	n/a	615.9	n/a
Rice Yield MT/ha	n/a	3.44	n/a
Soybean Gross Margin USD/ha	n/a	384.7	n/a
Soybean Yield MT/ha	n/a	1.34	n/a
Investment and Impact			
Ag. Rural loans	-	-	-
USAID Projects Present			7
Beneficiaries Score	1	4	4
Presence Score			2.8
District Flag			Green

Source: Project Reporting 2014-2016

Infographic I: Demo Plots in East Mamprusi, 2014-2015



Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014, 2015

The number of direct USAID beneficiaries\* constantly increased by about eight-fold between 2014 and 2016 as Table I shows. This is a good thing given the high level of poverty and the large number of people living under the poverty line (see page 1). Eleven nucleus farmers are currently operating in the district and 22 demonstration plots have been established to support beneficiary training. See Infographic I for the demonstration plot\*\* disaggregate. In addition, the yields of USAID direct beneficiaries are above the district average, see graph 3. The presence of USAID development work is relatively low as compared to the other districts in 2014, however, that intensified in 2015. This has resulted in a satisfactory USAID presence score\*\*\* of 2.8 for the period 2014-2016. The district is therefore flagged **GREEN\*\*\*\*** indicating that the values of impact indicators have improved while good work is conducted on the ground by USAID projects. Find more details on USAID Presence vs. Impact

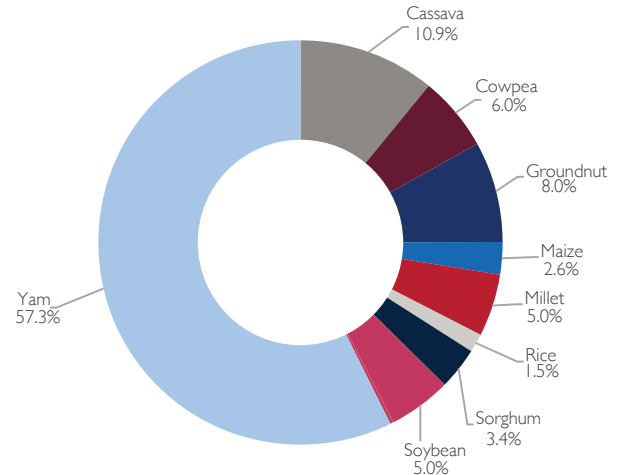
*The presence calculation includes the number of direct beneficiaries and Agricultural Rural loans in 2015.*

\* "Direct Beneficiary, an individual who comes in direct contact with a set of interventions" FTF Handbook, 2016, \*\* "Demonstration Plots are calculated by gender and not by crops" \*\*\* and \*\*\*\* See page 8 for more detail,

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

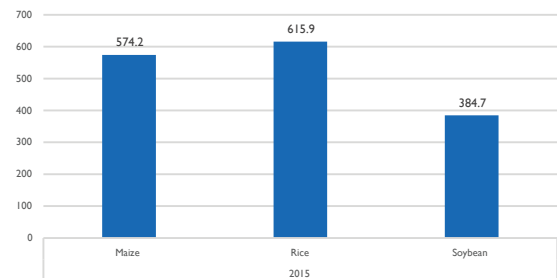
Agricultural production during the period 2010-2015 in East Mamprusi largely focused on yam, which is a major staple food grown by farmers and constitute 57.3 percent of overall production. Other commodities produced such as cassava, cowpea, maize, rice etc. accounted for much smaller shares ranging between 1.5 to 11 percent as shown in figure 1. East Mamprusi is one of the districts with low quantities of agricultural production. It accounts for only 2% of the agricultural production of the Northern Region. The average gross margin calculations were obtained from USAID project reporting (2015) while there are no district average gross margins available for this district. Figure 3 contains yield values from two sources: MOFA for the period 2014-2015 for three commodities: maize, rice and soybean and USAID beneficiaries for 2015. Yields of maize and rice of USAID direct beneficiaries are much higher than the district averages reported by MOFA. Soybean yields reported by MOFA is the same as that of the direct USAID beneficiaries. Figure 4 below shows that the majority of household income in East Mamprusi comes from the agricultural sector, particularly farming. Almost 80 percent of the income was generated from the sale of crop produce.

Figure 1: Share of Agricultural Production by commodity, 2010 - 2015, in percent



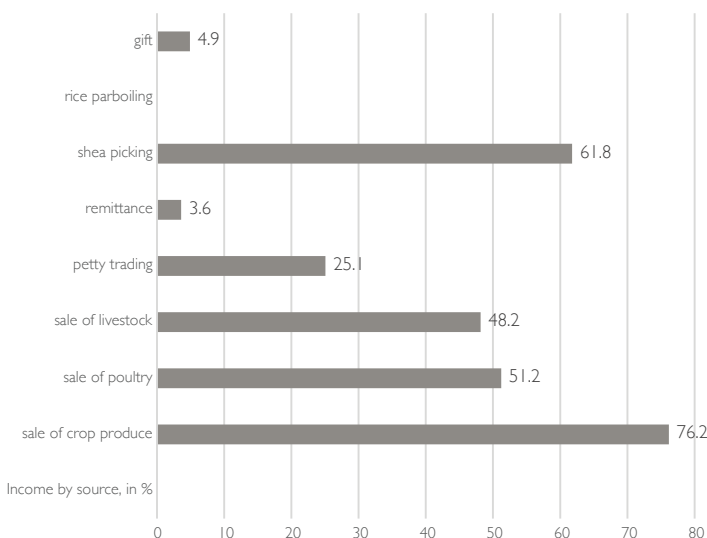
Source: Agriculture Production Reports 2010- 2015, MOFA

Figure 2: Gross Margin per Crop of USG Beneficiaries, in USD, East Mamprusi, 2015



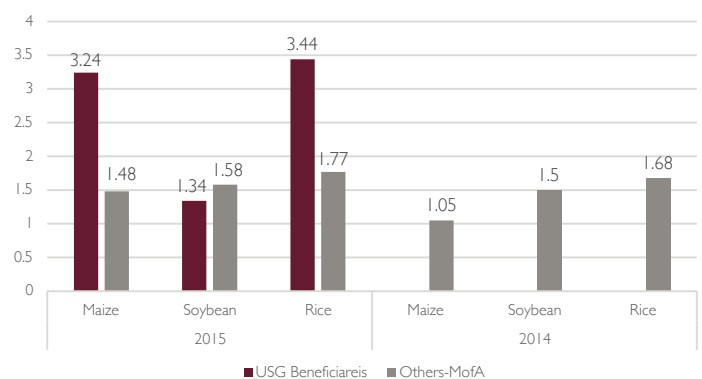
Source: USAID Project Reporting 2015

Figure 4: Sources of Income, East Mamprusi, 2015, in percent



Source: RING & SPRING Survey, 2015 USAID METSS Project

Figure 3: Yields by commodity of USG beneficiaries and districts' average, 2014-2015, in MT/ha



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

*This section contains agricultural data for East Mamprusi 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, 2010-2015, East Mamprusi

Commodity	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	Total
Cassava	11,422	10,800	12,218	14,210	14,625	11,963	75,238
Cowpea	5,956	5,781	7,011	7,838	7,508	6,972	41,066
Groundnut	7,855	7,875	8,780	10,030	10,140	10,693	55,373
Maize	2,605	2,434	2,024	3,149	3,132	4,581	17,925
Millet	4,870	4,728	5,058	5,340	5,653	8,673	34,321
Rice	1,777	1,648	1,581	1,536	1,645	2,027	10,214
Sorghum	2,992	3,391	4,165	3,893	3,960	4,736	23,137
Soybean	5,949	5,675	5,152	6,198	6,080	5,491	34,544
Sweet Potato				1,819			1,819
Yam	60,507	58,716	66,947	68,937	77,470	61,843	394,420
Yields in MT/Ha	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	
Cassava	9.52	9.00	10.87	9.80	9.75	8.25	
Cowpea	1.55	1.50	1.80	1.90	1.87	1.91	
Groundnut	1.39	1.40	1.65	1.70	1.56	1.75	
Maize	1.48	1.05	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.69	
Millet	1.13	1.10	1.19	1.20	1.33	2.10	
Rice	1.77	1.68	1.40	1.50	1.43	1.93	
Sorghum	1.23	1.40	1.70	1.80	1.65	1.85	
Soybean	1.58	1.50	1.55	1.60	1.52	1.56	
Sweet Potato				15.96			
Yam	11.97	11.65	12.08	10.12	12.2	11.87	

Source: Agriculture Report 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 MOFA

Table 2 above provides detailed information on specific commodities in respect of the overall production in East Mamprusi as well as the average yields for the years 2011-2015.

*This section contains information on domains of empowerment of the Women Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) for East Mamprusi*

## 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 a household. This section presents the results from these empowerment indicators of the 5DE for East Mamprusi, 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.

## East Mamprusi WEAI Results

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

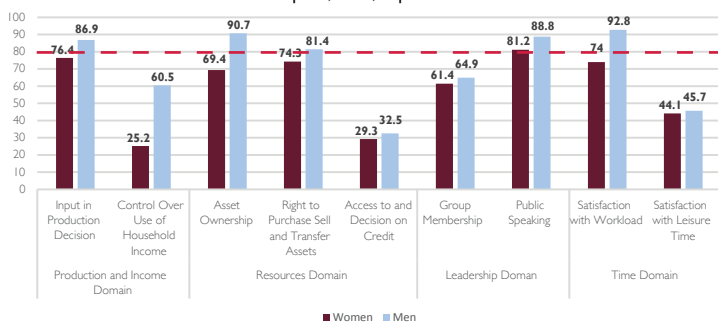
**Production Domain:** Women feel comfortable with providing input related to production decisions, as indicated by 76.% of the women of the survey sample. However, they have much less control over the use of household income than men-- 25.2% of women versus 60.5% of the male respondents.

**Resource Domain:** A majority of the women have a right to asset ownership and to purchase and move assets, 69.4% and 74.3% respectively; these figures are lower than the figures of the male respondents. Only 29.3 % of the women have a right to decide or have access to credit, compared to 32.5% of the male respondents. Access to credit is almost equally low for both genders.

**Leadership Domain:** A thin majority 61.4% - of the women, are entitled to group membership and 81.2% feel confident to speak in public as opposed to 64.9% and 88.8% of men respectively.

**Time Domain:** The majority of women and men in East Mamprusi are satisfied with the workload in their everyday life- 74% and 92.8% respectively. The percentages dropped significantly with respect to satisfaction with leisure time; only 44.1% of the women and 45.7% of men interviewed are happy with this aspect.

Figure 5: Results from the Empowerment Domains of the WEAI, East Mamprusi, 2015, in percent



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

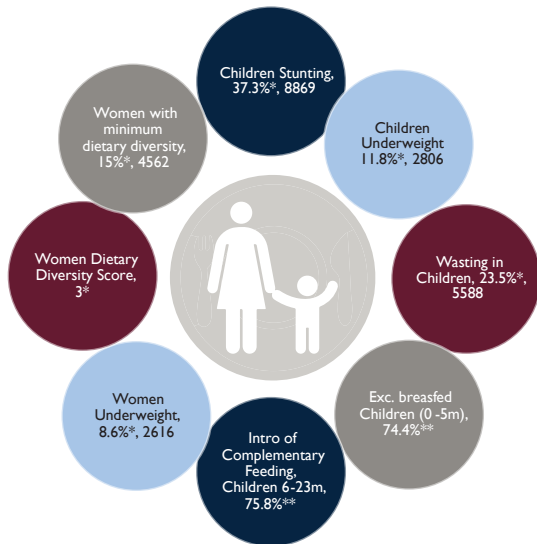
### { Adequacy & Differences }

Together men and women obtained an adequacy score (80% and above) in all indicators except for Control over use of Household Income, Access to and Decision on credit, Group membership and Satisfaction with leisure time. In addition, while men obtained adequacy in input in production decision, asset ownership, right to purchase and sell assets, satisfaction with workload while women did not.

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

*This section contains facts and figures related to Health, Nutrition and Sanitation in East Mamprusi*

## Infographic 2: Health and Nutrition Figures, Tamale, 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, children and women underweight as well as Women Dietary Diversity and some other indicators. The Dietary diversity score of women in East Mamprusi is three (3), which means that women consume on average only 3 types of foods out of 10. Only a mere 15% reach the minimum dietary diversity of five (5) food groups. Women Dietary Diversity Score in Mamprusi East is thus the lowest in the whole of the Northern Region. The minimum dietary diversity score is also the lowest in the region. Wasting in Children also represents the highest value in the region. Figure 6 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 the boxes below cover access to improved water source, sanitation and hand washing facilities as measured by the RING & SPRING Survey in 2015. When combining both surveys, access to improved water source ranges between 27.3% and 52.8%, while access to sanitation facilities is between 7.7 and 11.1%. This means that the majority of the population of the district do not enjoy these facilities. 100 percent of the population also lacks functioning hand-wash facilities in the household. Further details are provided in figures 8 and 9.

Figure 6: Household Dwelling Characteristics, East Mamprusi, 2015, in percent

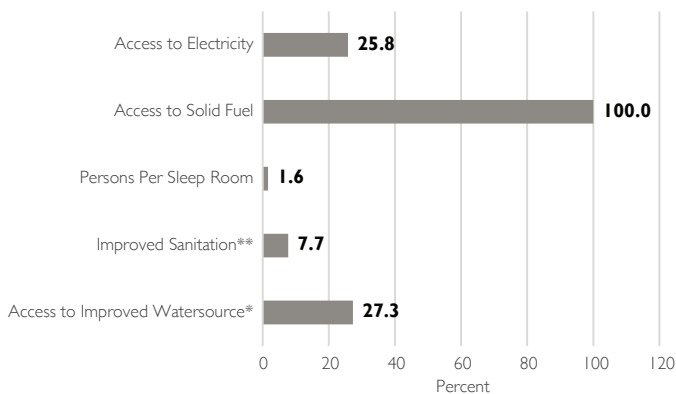
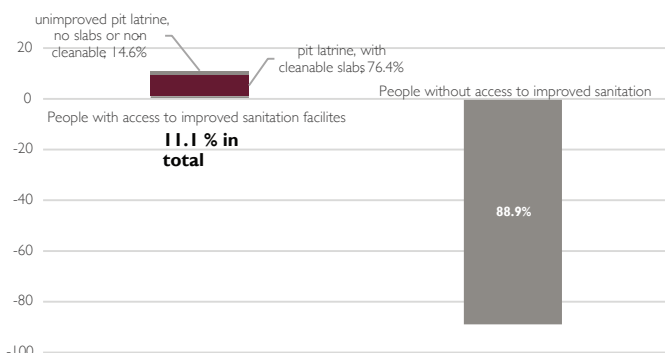


Figure 7: Sanitation Situation East Mamprusi, 2015



Sources: Figure 5: PBS 2015, Kansas State University, Figure 6: Ring & Spring Survey, 2015,

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

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

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 East Mamprusi is selected. Both key impact indicators, 'prevalence of poverty' and 'per capita expenditure', have improved as shown in Figure 8 and Figure 10. In 2015 poverty dropped by 48.5 percentage points to 33.1% compared to the 2012 value. However, the poverty rate is still the highest in the Northern Region. In addition, the 2015 per capita expenditure is an increase of 40.8 percent to 3.07 USD. The population calculated to be living under the \$1.25/day, per person poverty line is 44,877. The positive progress of impact indicators is accompanied by a satisfactory USAID presence score of 2.8 out of 4 for the period 2014-2016. This combination signifies characteristics of a GREEN district, an indication of a district that is progressing well accompanied by good intervention work conducted on the ground. That said, the presence of other development partners and GOG interventions have not been taken into account. With the present high level of poverty in East Mamprusi, the district has received greater attention and presence intensified in 2015 and 2016 as compared to 2014; impact indicators has improved, there are less poor people in the district and people spend slightly more. The district just need to keep going this way.

## 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, East Mamprusi

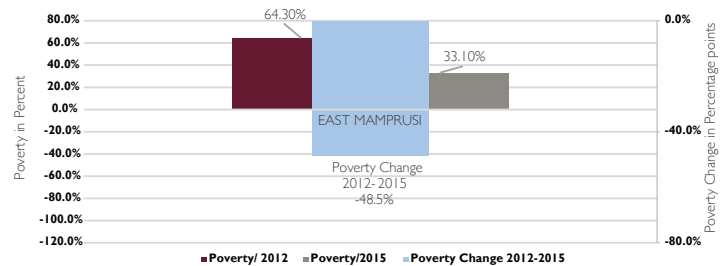


Figure 9: Population of Poor, Non-Poor East Mamprusi, 2015

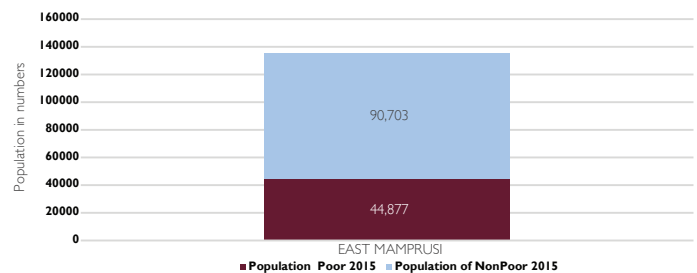
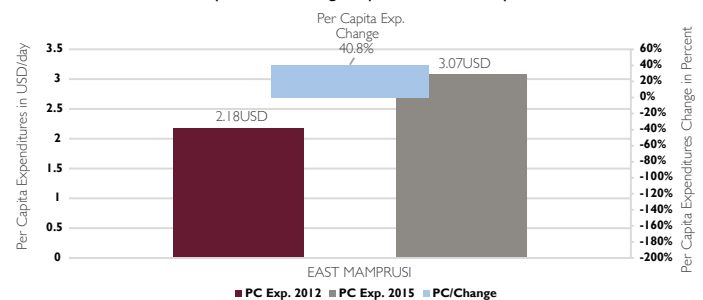


Figure 10: Per Capita Expenditure in 2012 and 2015, in USD/day; Per Capita Expenditure Change in percent, East Mamprusi

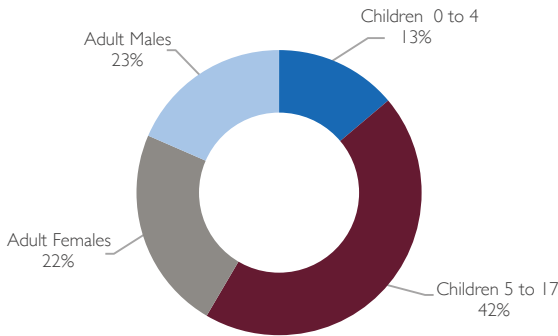


Source: Figure 8,9, 10, Population based Survey, 2012,2015, Kansas State University, METSS, USAID Project Reporting 2014,2015

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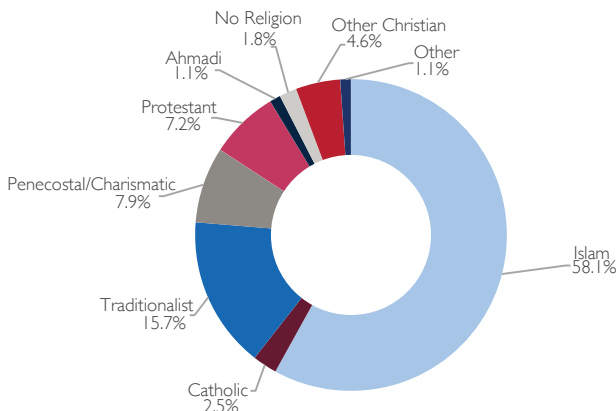
*This section contains facts and figures related to East Mamprusi demographics, religious affiliation, literacy and weather indicators*

**Figure 11: Household Composition by groupage, East Mamprusi, 2015**



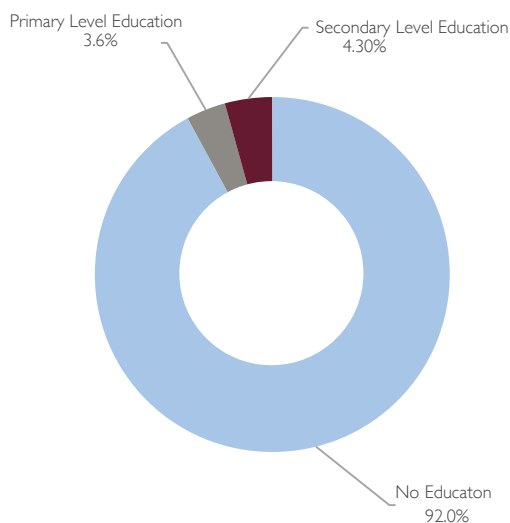
Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

**Figure 12: Religious Affiliation, East Mamprusi, 2015, in %**



Source: East Mamprusi District Analytical Report, GSS, 2014

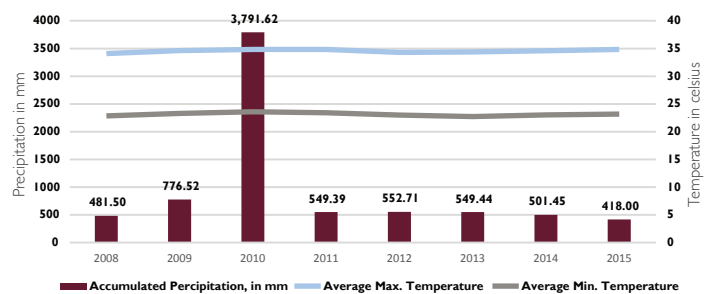
**Figure 13: Adult Education Attainment, East Mamprusi, 2015**



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

East Mamprusi has a total population of 135,580 out of which 68,968 are females and 66,612 males with an average household size of 6.9 persons. East Mamprusi lies in the tropical continental climatic zone and experiences average annual precipitation relative to other districts in the Northern Region, see Figure 14. It should be noted that in 2010, the entire Northern Region experienced significant rainfall and flooding. In terms of religion, the majority of the population are Muslims (59.1%) followed by Christians (22.2%) and Traditionalists (16%) as shown in Figure 12. The district accounts for a young population as the age of the majority (59%) of the household members range between 0 and 17 years, as Figure 11 shows. East Mamprusi accounts for a very low level of adult educational attainment as shown in Figure 13. A vast majority of the adults - 92% - have received no education, while only 3.6% have had primary education and 4.3% secondary education.

**Figure 14: Yearly average precipitation and Average Min.&Max. Temperatures in Celcius, East Mamprusi, 2008 - 2015**



Source: awhere Weather Platform, AWhere, 2016

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



*This section contains discussion questions and potential research topics as a result of the data and analysis presented on East Mamprusi*

**QUESTION 1**

Why does East Mamprusi have the highest poverty rate in the Northern Region as well as the highest depth of poverty rate? Have these been addressed specifically?

**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 East Mamprusi's development?

**QUESTION 3**

Why are the Agriculture Production Survey (APS) 2013 yield values so much lower than the average yield reported by MOFA in 2013? (Figure 3 on page 3)

**QUESTION 4**

Given East Mamprusi'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 East Mamprusi?

**QUESTION 5**

Why are nutrition and health related indicators so low in East Mamprusi? The women Dietary Diversity Score and the minimum dietary diversity are the lowest in the Northern Region. Additionally, wasting in children is the highest in the region. Have these been addressed specifically? Also access to water source is the lowest in the NR according to PBS 2015. Will the values from these surveys be taken into account when designing interventions for the district?

**QUESTION 6**

Why are the quantities of produce so low in East Mamprusi compared to other districts? The district accounts for only 2 percent of the overall Northern Region agricultural production.

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