



USAID PROJECT DATA

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

Table 1: USAID Projects Info, Jaman North, 2014-2016

Beneficiaries Data	2014	2015	2016
Direct Beneficiaries		0	0
Male		0	0
Female		0	0
Undefined			
Nucleus Farmers		0	0 n/a
Male			
Female			
Undefined			
Demoplots		0	0 n/a
Male			
Female			
Undefined			
Investment and Impact			
Ag. Rural loans*			
USAID Projects Present			0
Beneficiaries Score		0	0
Presence Score			0.0
District Flag	Blue		

Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014-2015

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

There were no direct beneficiaries in Jaman North during the period 2014-2016. No nucleus farmer is operating in the district and no demonstration plots have been established to support beneficiary training. Also no agricultural loans were facilitated by USAID intervention as shown in Table 1. Direct beneficiaries yields and gross margins for the district are not available. As shown in Table 1, there is no USAID presence in Jaman North. This has resulted in a USAID presence score** of 0 out of 4. In addition, the district is flagged Blue*** indicating that while there is no project presence or intervention, the impact indicator show contradicting values. Find more details on USAID Presence vs. Impact scoring on page 7.

* "Direct Beneficiary, an individual who comes in direct contact with a set of interventions" FTF Handbook, 2016, ** and *** Presence and Flag Ranges are explained in page 7

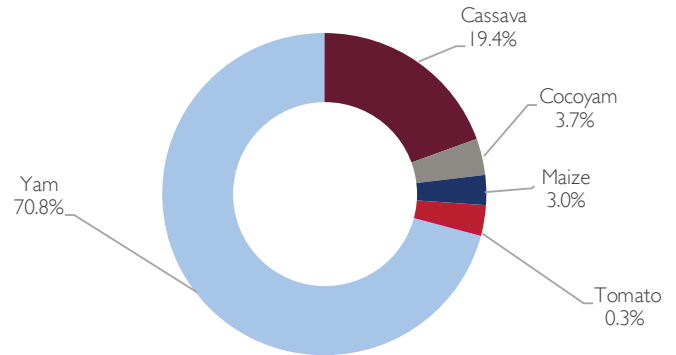
This section contains agricultural data for Jaman North such as production by commodity, gross margins and yields.

Agricultural production in Jaman North is dominated by yam and cassava, which when combined, constituted 90.2% of the district's production between 2010-2015. Other commodities produced in the period constituted much lower shares as Figure 1 shows. Jaman North accounted for only 2.35% of the regional agricultural production in 2015.

Yield data, presented in Figure 2, contain values of yields of the commodities produced in 2015. Yam, cassava and also plantain accounted for much higher yields than maize and the other products.

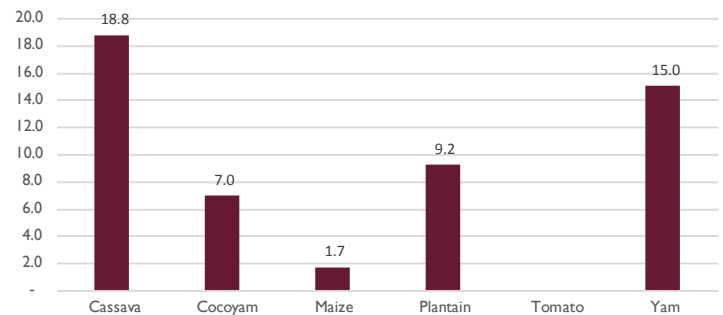
Table 2 below provides detailed information on specific commodities in respect of the overall annual agricultural production in Jaman North as well as average yields for the years 2010-2015.

Figure 1: Share of Agricultural Production by Commodity, Jaman North 2010-2015



Source: Agriculture Production Reports 2010- 2015, MOFA

Figure 2: Yields of Agricultural Commodities produced in Jaman North, 2015, MT/ha



Source: Agriculture Production Reports 2015, MOFA

Table 2: Agricultural Production and Yields in Jaman North, 2010-2015, in MT and MT/ha

Commodity	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	Total
Cassava	41,648	41,500	38,995	31,294	30,354	26,858	210,649
Cocoyam	6,726	6,859	6,724	6,542	6,155	6,768	39,774
Maize	4,575	5,230	5,475	5,219	4,938	7,120	32,557
Plantain	5,450	5,240	4,916	4,815	4,689	4,837	29,947
Tomato		1,652	1,584				3,236
Yam	129,073.3	128,620.0	126,707.0	125,087.0	121,590.0	136,950.0	768,027.3
Yields in MT/Ha	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	
Cassava	18.8	19.4	18.5	15.3	15.2	14.4	
Cocoyam	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	
Maize	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.0	
Plantain	9.2	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.0	7.9	
Tomato		4.7	4.5				
Yam	15.0	15.0	15.2	15.2	15.0	15.0	

Source: MOFA Agriculture Production Reports 2010-2015



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 Jaman North, 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.

Jaman North Results

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

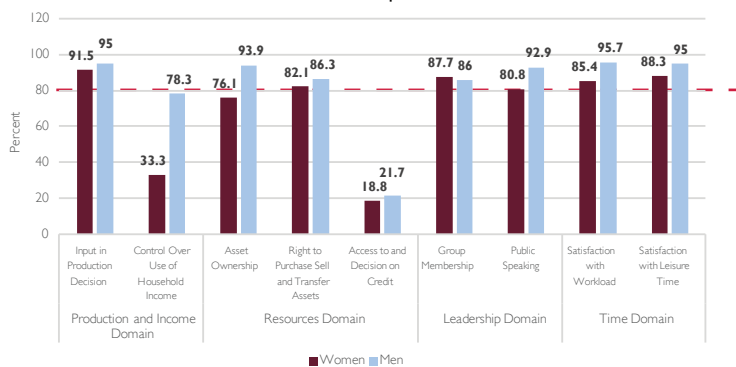
Production Domain: A majority of women feel comfortable with providing input related to production decisions as indicated by 91.5% of the women of the survey sample. Women appear to have much less control over the use of household income than men – only 33.3% of women vs 78.3% of the male respondents.

Resource Domain: A majority of the women have a right to asset ownership and to purchase and move assets– 76.1% and 82.1% respectively. Only 18.8% of the women have the right to decide or have access to credit, compared to 21.7% of the male respondents. However, access to credit is almost equally low for both genders.

Leadership Domain: 87.7% and 80.8% of the women interviewed have the right to group membership and public speaking respectively.

Time Domain: A majority of women and men in Jaman North are satisfied with the workload in their everyday life– 85.4% and 95.7% respectively. The values remain more or less the same with respect to satisfaction with leisure time; 88.3% of women and 95% of men are satisfied with the amount of leisure time at their disposal.

Figure 3: Results on domains of empowerment of the WEAI Index, Jaman North, 2015, in percent



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

{ Adequacy & Differences }

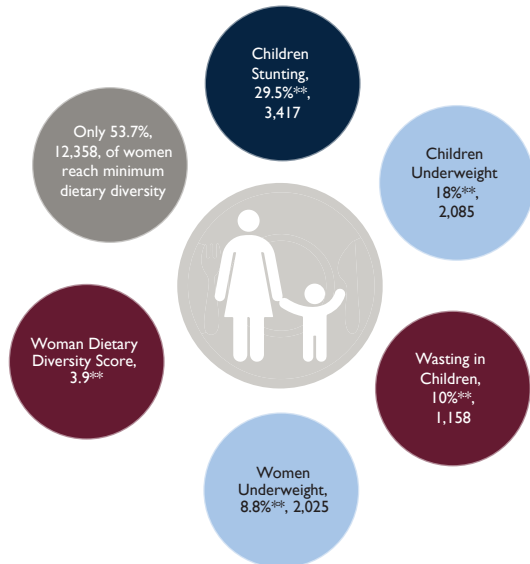
Highest differences between male and female respondents are observed within production and income domain: control over use of household income.

Adequacy: Together, men and women achieve adequacy in all indicators but control over use of household income and access to credit. In addition men achieve adequacy in asset ownership, while women do not.



This section contains facts and figures related to Health, Nutrition and Sanitation in Jaman North

Infograph 1: Health and Nutrition Figures, Jaman North, 2015



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University, 2015,

Infograph 1 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 Score. 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 Jaman North is 3.9, which means that women consume on average 3 to 4 types of food out of 10. Half of the women (53.7%) reach the minimum dietary diversity of 5 food groups.

Figure 4: Household dwelling Characteristics, Jaman North, 2015

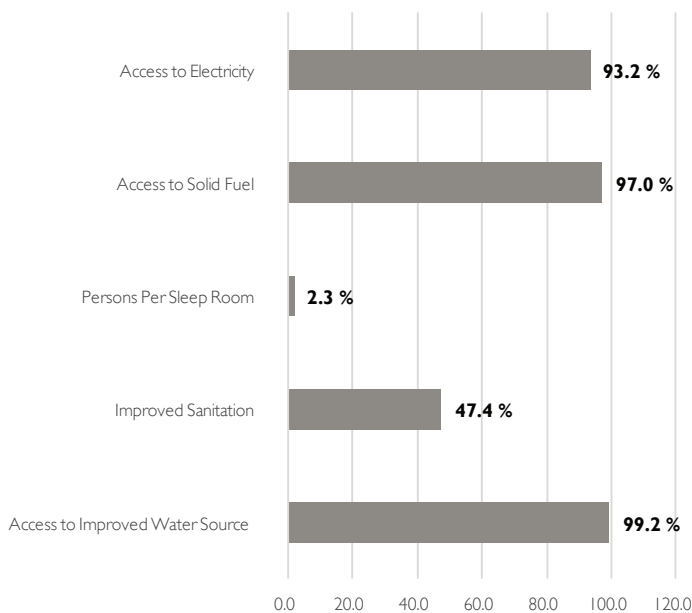


Figure 4 displays specifics of household dwelling, evaluated based on sources of water, energy, waste disposal, cooking fuel source, and the number of people per sleep room as measured from the PBS Survey, 2015.



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PRESENCE VS. IMPACT MATRIX

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

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 Jaman North. One of the impact indicators 'per capita expenditure', has improved while the other indicator "prevalence of poverty" worsened. See Figure 5 and 7. In 2015, per capita expenditure increased by 22 percent to 8.55 USD. The increase in per capita expenditure is accompanied by the increase in poverty by 220 percentage points, contributing to a population of the poor of 5,927 persons. So the impact indicators show contradicting values. This is accompanied by a USAID presence score of 0 out of 4. Therefore, the district is flagged blue (low or no presence and contradicting impact indicators).

Research needs to be conducted in Jaman North ascertain why the impact indicators values contradict each other. On the other hand, the district is marked as an area with no intervention even though it is part of the Savannah Ecological Zone. Thus, intervention in the district would certainly contribute to the improvement of the district color.

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 5: Poverty in % and Poverty Change in percentage points, 2012,2015, Jaman North

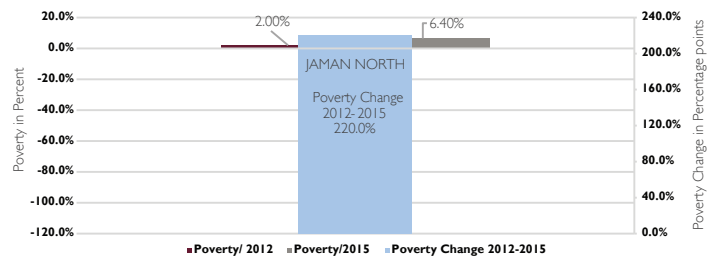


Figure 6: Population of Poor, Non - Poor Jaman North, 2015

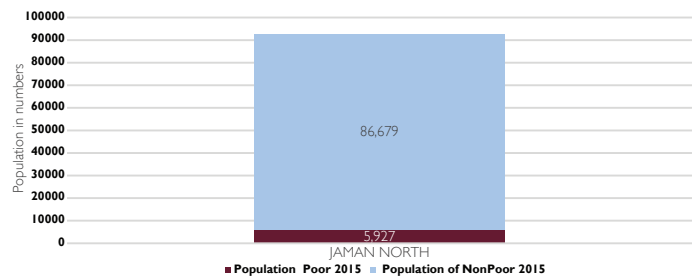
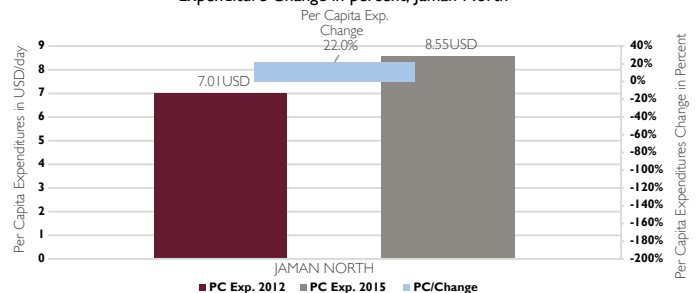


Figure 7: Per Capita Expenditure in 2012 and 2015, in USD/day; Per Capita Expenditure Change in percent, Jaman North



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

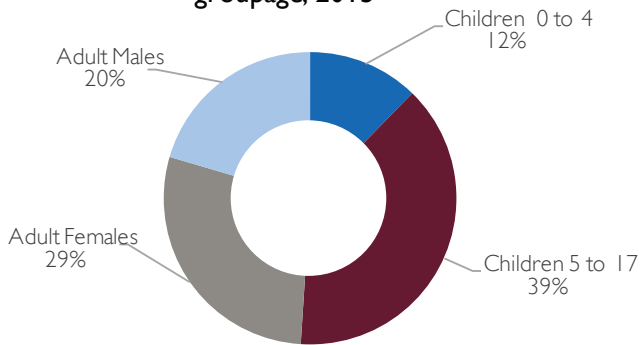


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DEMOGRAPHICS & WEATHER

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

Figure 8: Household Composition in Jaman North by groupage, 2015



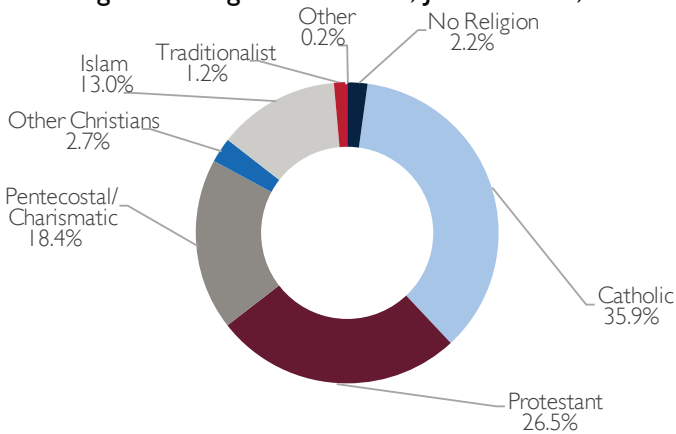
Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State university

Jaman North has a total population of 92,606 out of which 44,474 are males and 48,132 are females with an average household size of 4.9 persons.

The District lies in the tropical continental climacteric zone. Average precipitation and temperature are similar to the other districts in the Brong Ahafo Region. Figure 11 shows the average maximal and minimal temperatures as well as yearly average precipitation.

Jaman North accounts for a relatively young population with 49% of the population falling in the age range: 0 to 17 years old. For more details refer to Figure 8.

Figure 9: Religious Affiliation, Jaman North, 2010

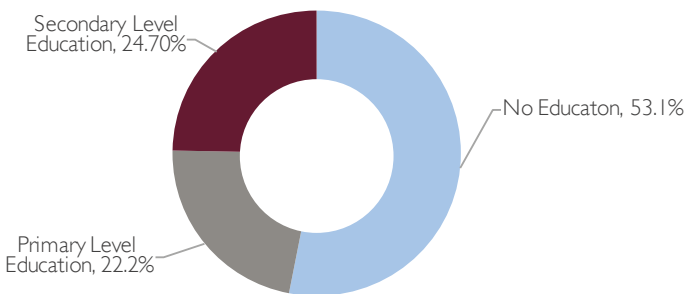


Source: Jaman North Analytical Report, GSS, 2014

In terms of religious affiliation, the majority of the population are Christians (83.5%) followed by Muslims, who account for 13% of the population. For more details refer to figure 9.

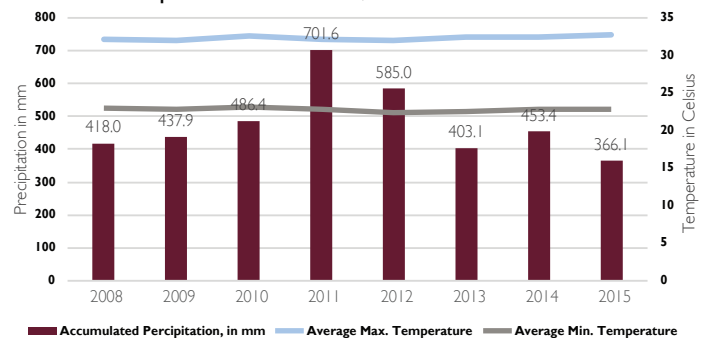
The district accounts for an adult illiteracy rate with 53.1% of adults having received no education. 22.2% went through only primary school while 24.7% made it further to secondary school. The figures for those that have been through to either primary school only and secondary school are higher than the values of any of the districts in the Northern Region. The adult illiteracy rate score is also the lowest when compared to the districts in the Northern Region.

Figure 10: Education Attainment in Jaman North, 2015



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State university

Figure 11: Average Yearly Precipitation in mm and Average Max. and Min Temperatures in Celsius, 2008-2015



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 Jaman North

QUESTION 1

Why do impact indicators have contradicting values in Jaman North? Does the fact that the poverty has increase together with per capita expenditure mean that the rich are getting richer and the poor poorer? What needs to be done to improve the poverty indicator and turn the flag from blue to green?

QUESTION 2

Given Jaman North's agricultural production, health and sanitation figures, as well as results from the presence vs impact matrix, where should USAID development work focus in the next two years? What future development assistance would be helpful for this district?

QUESTION 3

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 Jaman North development?

QUESTION 4

Why is there so little being done in this district with the calculated presence score being valued at 0?

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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