



# JIRAPA

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

## DISTRICT PROFILE CONTENT

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Jirapa is one of the districts in Ghana's Upper West Region. It has a total land area of 1,188.6 square kilometers. Jirapa District is bordered to the south by the Nadowli-Kaleo District, to the north by the Lambussie-Karni district, to the West by Lawra District and to the east by the Sissala West District. The district has a total population of 96,176 out of which 45,249 are males and 50,926 females with an average household size of 5.9 persons. The boxes below contain relevant economic indicators such as per capita expenditure and poverty prevalence for a better understanding of its development.

Poverty Prevalence 33.1 %

Daily per capita expenditure 3.91 USD

Households with moderate or severe hunger 32.8%

Household Size 5.9 members

Poverty Depth 10.6 %

Total Population of the Poor 31,834



\*Highest Poverty rate in Upper West Region





Table I: USAID Projects Info, Jirapa, 2014-2016

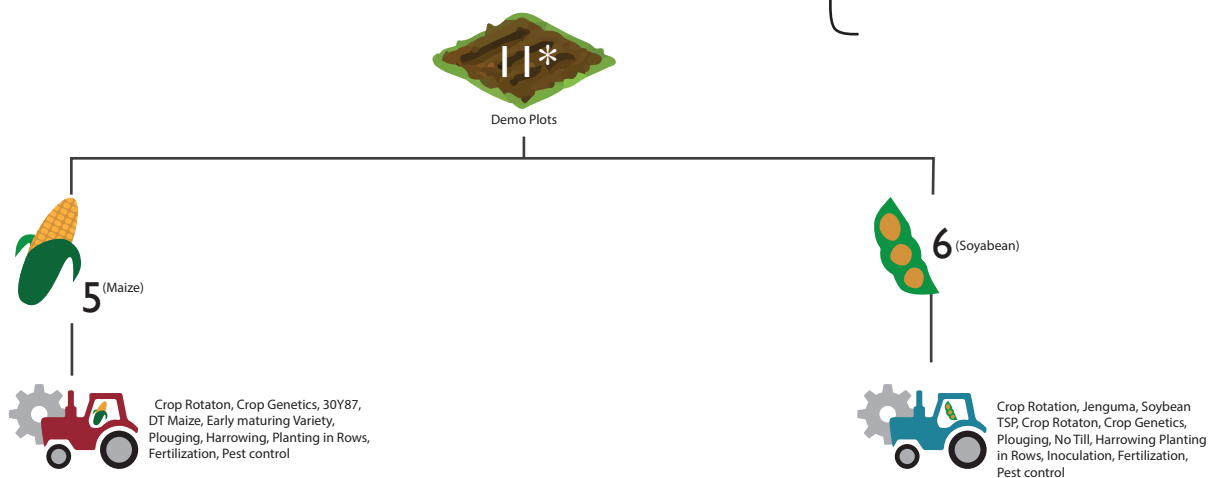
Beneficiaries Data	2014	2015	2016
Direct Beneficiaries	1,122	1,700	1,925
Male	145	416	630
Female	977	1,284	1,295
Undefined			
Nucleus Farmers	0	3	n/a
Male		3	
Female			
Undefined			
Demoplots	3	7	n/a
Male	2	3	
Female		1	
Undefined	1	3	
Production			
Maize Gross Margin USD/ha	n/a	570.9	n/a
Maize Yield MT/ha	n/a	3.18	n/a
Rice Gross Margin USD/ha	n/a	526.6	n/a
Rice Yield MT/ha	n/a	2.05	n/a
Soybean Gross Margin USD/ha	n/a	586.6	n/a
Soybean Yield MT/ha	n/a	1.56	n/a
Investment & Impact			
Ag. Rural loans	30,000	83,729	
USAID Projects Present			4
Beneficiaries Score	2.0	2.0	1.0
Presence Score 2014-2016			1.7
District Flag 2014-2016			Green

Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014-2015

The number of direct USAID beneficiaries\* steadily increased during the observed period as Table I shows. Three nucleus farmers are currently operating in the district and only 10 demonstration plots have been established to support beneficiary training. See Infographic 1 for the demonstration plot disaggregate. Small agricultural loans were facilitated by USAID intervention as shown in Table I. Direct beneficiaries yields and gross margins for the district are also provided in Table I. The presence of USAID development work is almost average, with an average number of beneficiaries, small number of demo plots and small loans during 2014-2016. This resulted in a USAID presence score\*\*\* of 1.7 out of 4. In addition, the district is flagged GREEN\*\*\*\* indicating that while the project presence or intervention is average, the impact indicator values have improved as compared to 2012. Find more details on USAID Presence vs. Impact scoring on page 7.

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

Infographic 1: Demo Plots in East Mamprusi, 2014-2015



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 , \*\*\* and \*\*\*\* Presence and Flag Ranges are explained in page 7

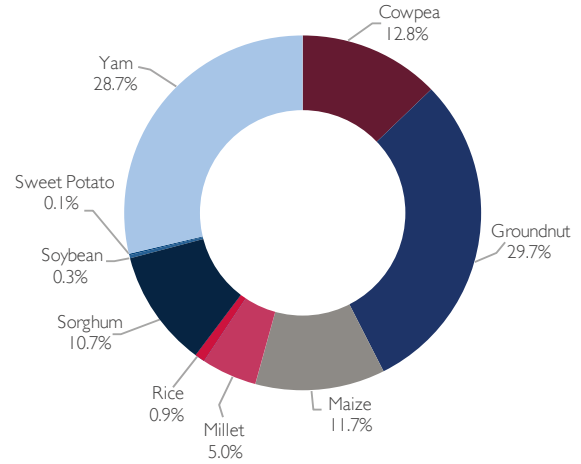


This section contains agricultural data for Jirapa, such as production by commodity, gross margins and yields.

Agricultural production in Jirapa involves several commodities; yam, groundnut, cowpea, maize, sorghum and others, which were produced during 2010-2015 as shown in Figure 1. Jirapa is not one of the main agricultural producers in Upper West. It contributed only 5.3% to the regional production during 2015.

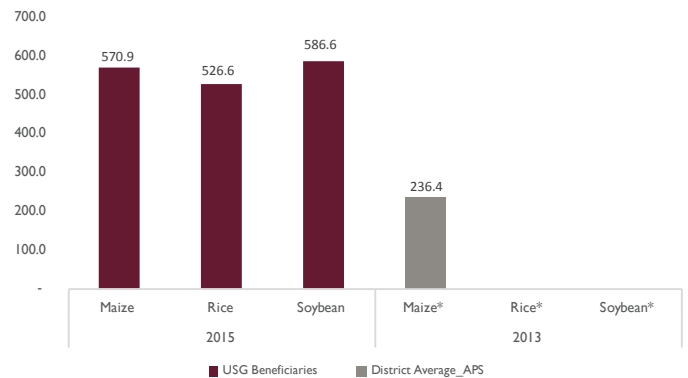
Figure 2 contains gross margins for three commodities supported by USAID intervention in 2015 as well as the district average captured by APS 2013. In the case of maize, it is obvious that the gross margin of beneficiaries was much higher than the district average value in 2013. Yield data, presented in Figure 3, contain values of yields of these three commodities in 2015, 2014 and 2013 from three sources: USAID beneficiaries, MOFA and Agriculture Production Survey. Again the figure captures the superiority in yields of the direct beneficiaries in 2015 compared to the other district averages captured by the other sources.

Figure 1: Share of Agricultural Production, by Commodity, in Jirapa, 2010-2015



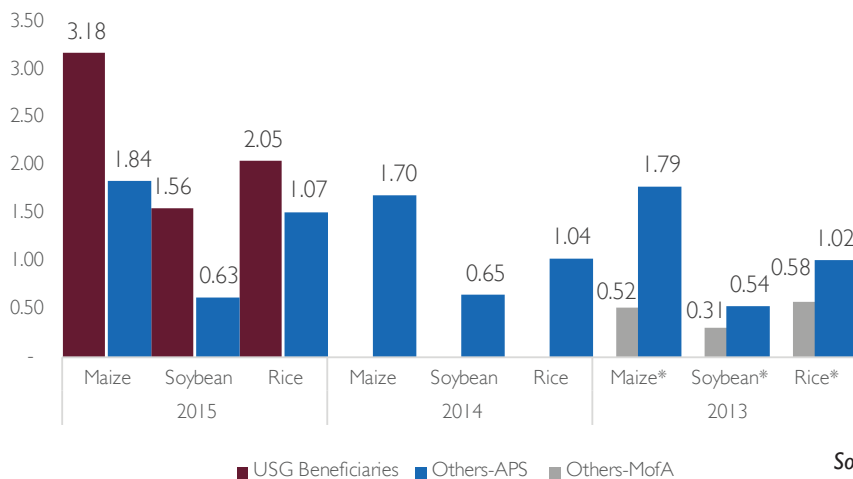
Source: Agriculture Production Reports 2011- 2015, MOFA, Values during 2010-2012 represent Jirapa-Lambussie

Figure 2: Average Gross Margin\* in Jirapa by Commodity, USG Beneficiaries and district's average, 2013-2015 USD/ha



Source: Agriculture Project Reporting 2015, Agriculture Production Survey, 2013

Figure 3: Average Yields by Commodity in Jirapa, USG Beneficiaries and district's average, 2013-2015, MT/ha



Source: Agriculture Production Reports 2011- 2015, MOFA, APS 2013, Usaid Project reporting 2015



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

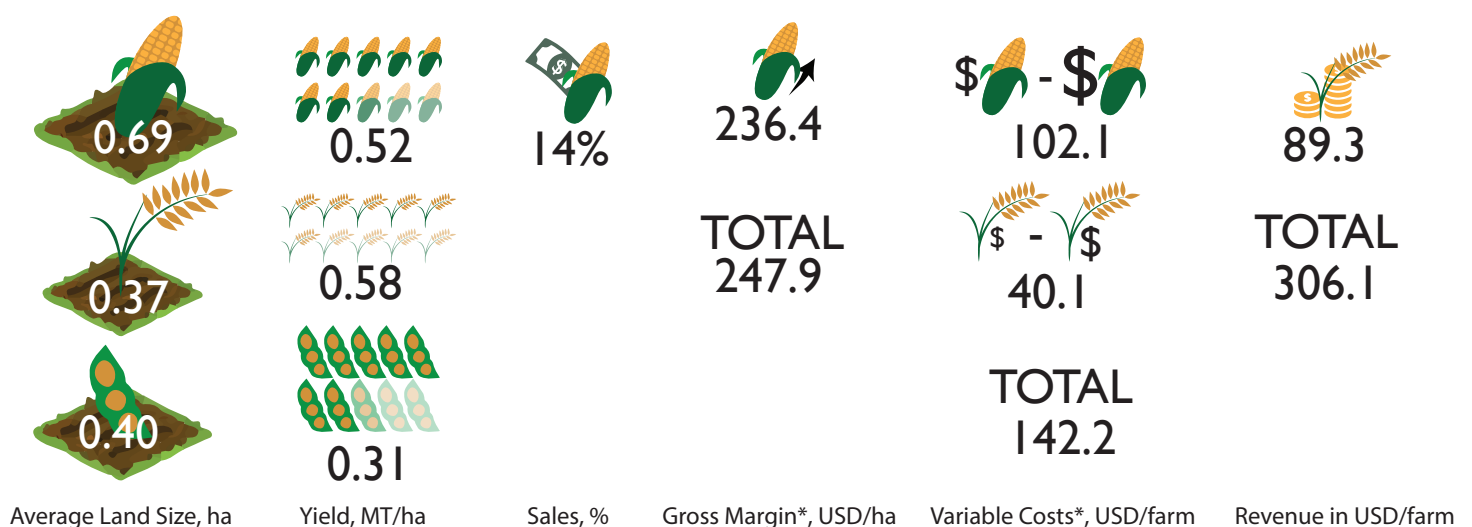
Table 2: Agricultural Production and Yields by commodity in MT and MT/ha, 2012-2015, Jirapa

Commodity	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	Total
Cowpea	7,113	6,905	6,999	7,310	11,960	20,696	60,983
Groundnut	18,945	18,538	16,250	17,512	27,716	42,990	141,951
Maize	7,594	7,004	7,915	10,404	7,420	15,708	56,045
Millet	3,299	3,302	2,899	3,313	5,502	5,724	24,039
Rice	767	743	666	714	1,095	338	4,323
Sorghum	5,801	6,683	6,021	6,245	9,613	16,492	50,855
Soybean	150	156	98	111	239	616	1,370
Sweet Potato				620			620
Yam	15,090	14,251	12,197	11,828	17,850	65,747	136,962
Yields in MT/Ha	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	
Cowpea	0.81	0.79	0.85	1.02	1.00	1.05	
Groundnut	1.26	1.24	1.20	1.35	1.30	1.50	
Maize	1.84	1.70	1.79	2.00	1.00	1.40	
Millet	0.38	0.38	0.35	0.38	0.40	0.60	
Rice	1.07	1.04	1.02	1.04	1.00	1.35	
Sorghum	0.48	0.55	0.53	0.52	0.54	0.70	
Soybean	0.63	0.65	0.54	0.57	0.60	0.81	
Sweet Potato				12.92			
Yam	17.34	16.38	14.40	14.25	14.00	13.90	

Source: Agriculture Report 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, MOFA. Values for 2010-2013 refer to Jirapa-Lambussie

Table 2 above provides detailed information on specific commodities in respect of overall annual production in Jirapa as well as the average yields for the years 2012-2015. The infographic below shows a summary of agricultural statistics for Jirapa, as captured in the Agriculture Production Survey, 2013.

Infographic 2: Average Land size, Yields, Sales and other Farm indicators in Jirapa, 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](http://www.ghanalinks.org)



### 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 Jirapa, 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.

### Jirapa Results

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

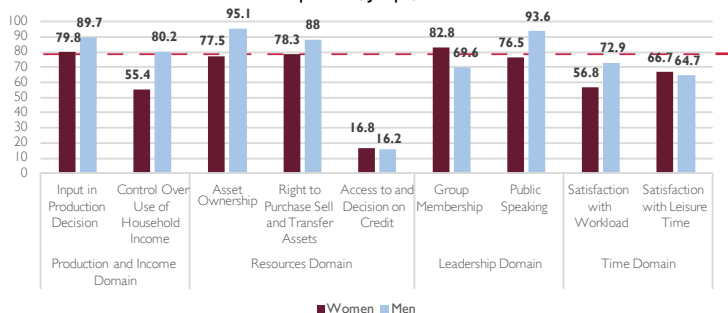
**Production Domain:** women feel comfortable with providing input related to production decisions as indicated by 79.8% of the women of the survey sample. However, they have less control over the use of household income than men– 55.4% of women vs 80.2% of the male respondents.

**Resource Domain:** a majority of the women have a right to asset ownership and to purchase and move assets- 77.5% and 78.3% respectively. These figures are slightly lower than the figures of the male respondents. Only 16.8% of the women have the right to decide or have access to credit, compared to 16.2% of the male respondents. Nonetheless, access to credit is equally low for both genders.

**Leadership Domain:** 82.8% and 76.5% of the women interviewed have the right to group membership and public speaking respectively.

**Time Domain:** A thin majority of women and men in Jirapa are satisfied with the workload in their everyday life– 56.8% and 66.7% respectively. The values remain more or less the same with respect to satisfaction with leisure time; 66.7% of women and 64.7% of men are satisfied with the amount of leisure time at their disposal.

Figure 4: Results of Domains of Empowerment from WEAI 2015, in percent, Jirapa, 2015



Source: PBS, 2015, Kansas State University, METSS

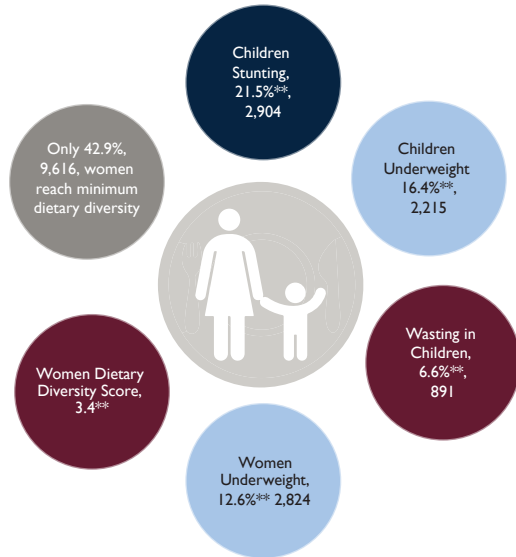
### { Adequacy & Differences }

Highest differences between male and female respondents observed with production domain: the control over use of household income. Adequacy: Together, men and women achieve adequacy in all indicators but access to and decision on credit and satisfaction with workload and leisure time. In addition men achieve adequacy in input in production decision, control over use of household income, asset ownership, right to purchase and sell assets and public, while women do not.



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

Infograph 3: Health and Nutrition Figures, Jirapa, 2015

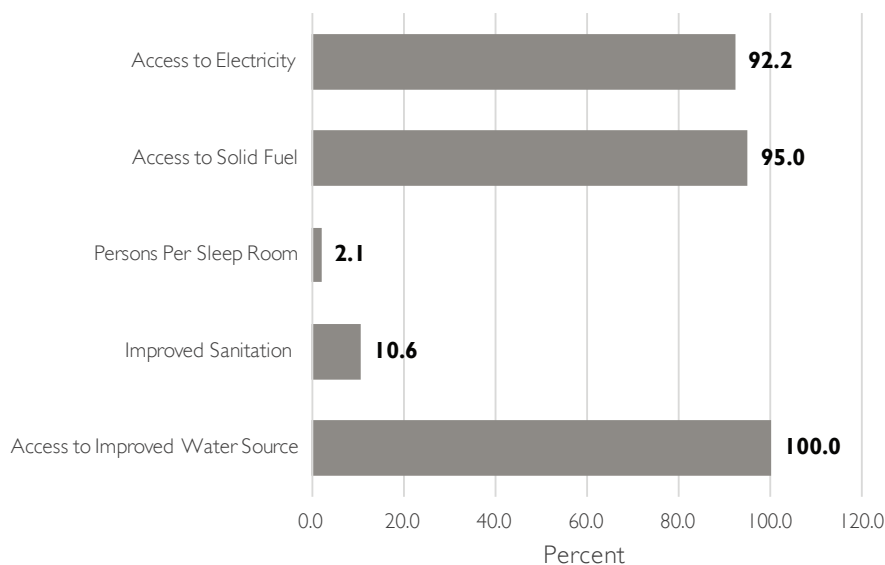


Sources: \* from PBS 2015, Kansas State University, \*\* from Ring & Spring Survey, 2015

Infograph 3 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 Jirapa is 3.4, which means that women consume on average 3 to 4 types of food out of 10. Almost half of women (42.9%) reach the minimum dietary diversity of 5 food groups.

Figure 5 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 5: Household dwelling Characteristics, Jirapa, 2015



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University, 2015

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## PRESENCE VS. IMPACT MATRIX

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

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 Jirapa. Both key impact indicators, 'prevalence of poverty' and 'per capita expenditure', have improved. See Figure 6 and 8.

In 2015, poverty decreased by 30.5 percentage points to 33.1% compared to 2012. In addition, the 2015 per capita expenditure increased by 85.3 percent to 3.91 USD. This is accompanied by an almost average USAID presence score of 1.7 out of 4. Therefore, the district is flagged GREEN (average or above presence and improving impact indicators).

Jirapa is a typical district in which clear signs of improvement are to be observed accompanied by decent intervention from USAID. That said, GOG or other donors interventions were not captured in the calculation. Further thought should go into methods that would give a further push to the existing development pace in Jirapa while keeping the district flag 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 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 6: Poverty in % and Poverty Change in percentage points, 2012,2015, Jirapa

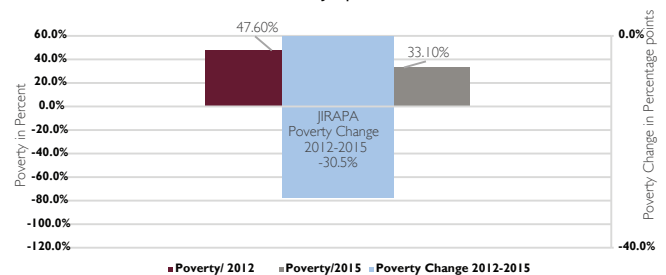


Figure 7: Population of Poor, Non-Poor Jirapa, 2015

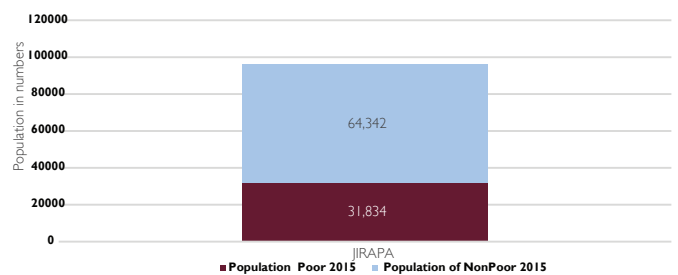
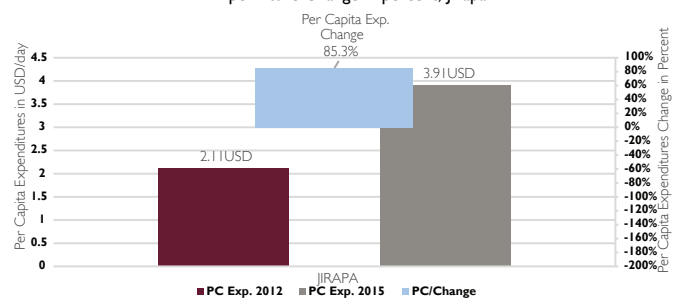


Figure 8: Per Capita Expenditure in 2012 and 2015, in USD/day; Per Capita Expenditure Change in percent, Jirapa



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

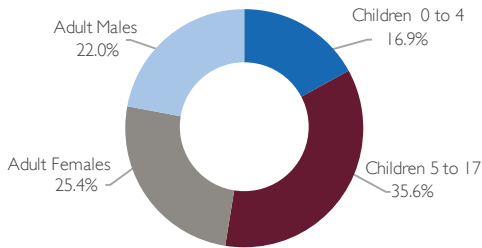
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**DEMOGRAPHICS & WEATHER**

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

Figure 9: Household composition by groupage, Jirapa, 2015



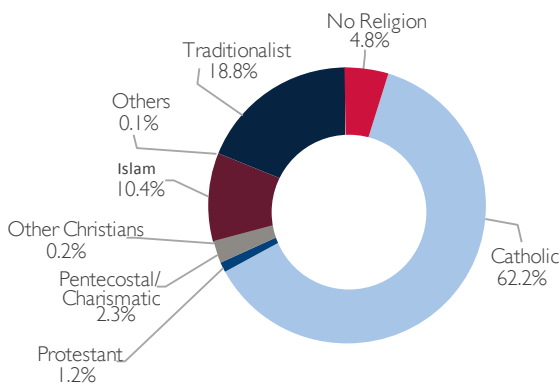
Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Jirapa has a total population of 96,176 out of which 45,249 are males and 50,926 females with an average household size of 5.9 persons. The total surface area of the district is 1,188.6 square kilometers.

The District lies in the tropical continental climacteric zone. Average precipitation and temperature are similar to the other districts in the Upper West Region. Figure 12 shows the average maximal and minimal temperatures as well as yearly average precipitation.

Jirapa, like many other districts in the Upper West Region has a relatively young population as shown in Figure 9, with more than 50% of the population falling in the age range: 0 to 17 years old.

Figure 10: Religious Affiliation, Jirapa, 2010

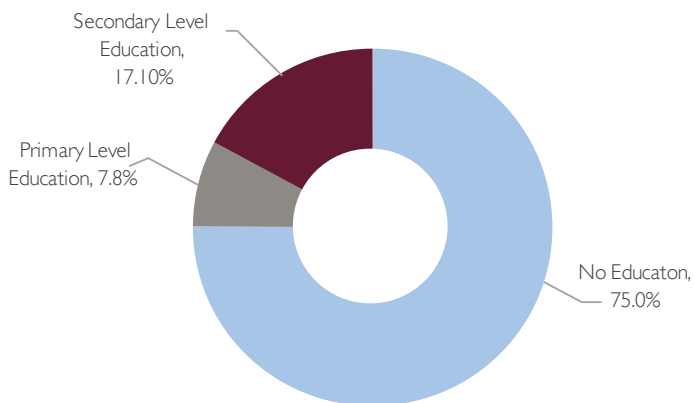


In terms of religious affiliation, the majority of the population are Christians (65.9%) followed by Traditionalists, who represent 18.8% of the population and Muslims (10.4%). For more details refer to figure 10.

The district accounts for a low adult literacy rate with 75% of them having received no education. Only 7.8% went through primary school while 17.10% made it further to secondary school.

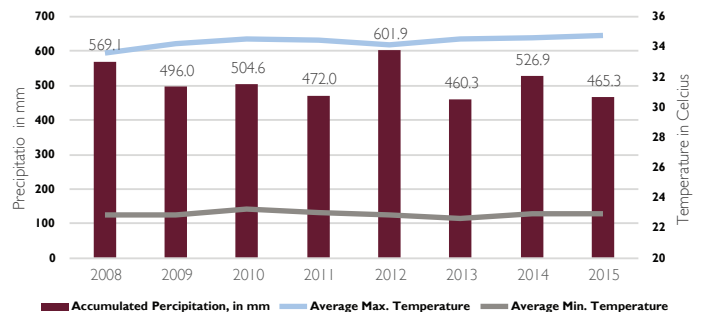
Source: Jirapa Analytical Report, GSS, 2014

Figure 11: Education Attainment in Jirapa, 2015



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State university

Figure 12: Average Accumulated Precipitation in mm and Average Temperature in Celcius, in Jirapa, 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 Jirapa*

### QUESTION 1

Why does Jirapa has the highest poverty rate in Upper West ?

### QUESTION 2

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 Jirapa development?

### QUESTION 3

Given Jirapa'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? What future development assistance would be helpful for Jirapa?

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