



KASSENA NANKANA EAST

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

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Kassena Nankana East is one of the districts in Ghana's Upper East Region. It shares boundaries to the north with Kassena-Nankana-West District and Burkina Faso. To the east, it shares boundary with Kassena-Nankana West District and Bolgatanga Municipal, to the west with Builsa District and to the south with the West Mamprusi District in the Northern Region. The district has a total population of 118,441 out of which 57,824 are males and 60,617 are females with an average household size of 4.8 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 30.8%

Daily per capita expenditure 3.92 USD

Households with moderate or severe hunger 39.5%

Household Size 4.8 members

Poverty Depth 9.9 %

Total Population of the Poor 36,480

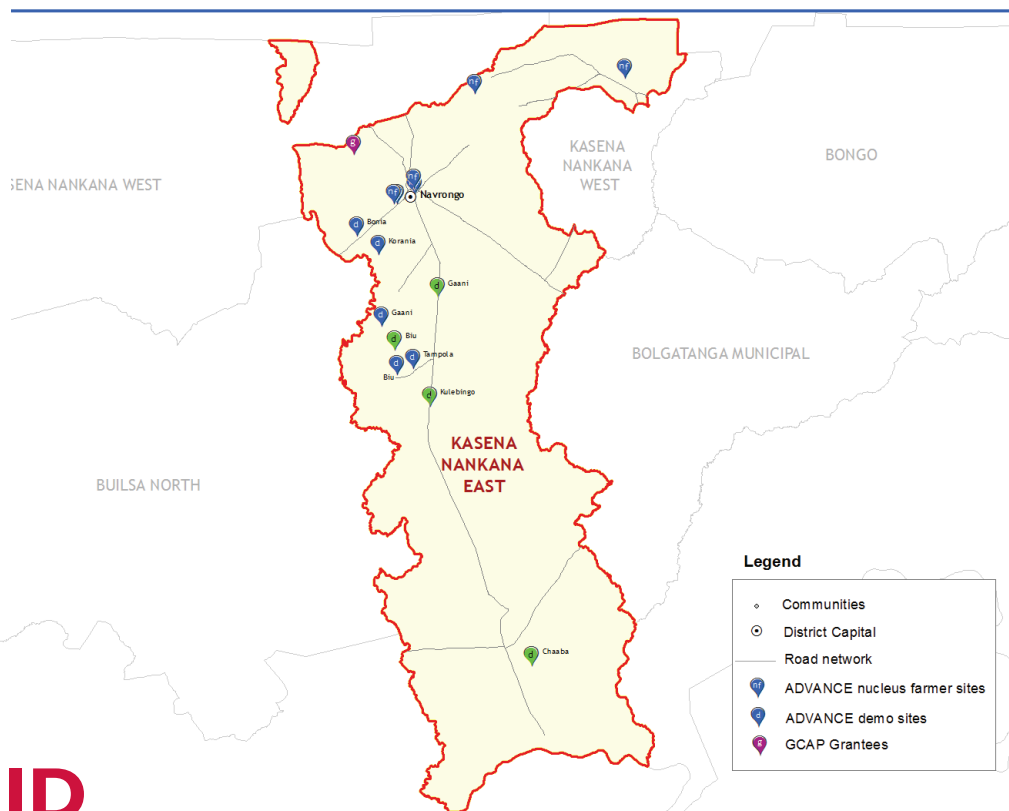


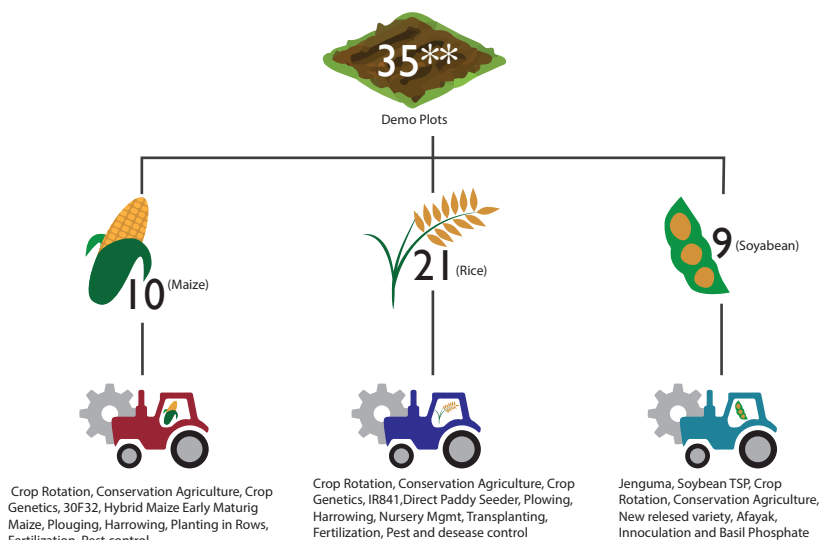
Table 1: USAID Projects Info, Kassena Nankana East, 2014-2016

Beneficiaries Data	2014	2015	2016
Direct Beneficiaries	3 106	1,893	4,592
Male	1579	807	2,174
Female	1 176	1,086	2,418
Undefined	351		
Nucleus Farmers	6	8	n/a
Male	8	8	
Female			
Undefined			
Demoplots	19	16	n/a
Male	7	6	
Female	1	1	
Undefined	11	9	
Production			
Maize Gross Margin* USD/ha	n/a	1,058.6	n/a
Maize Yield* MT/ha	n/a	3.98	n/a
Rice Gross Margin *USD/ha	n/a	721.4	n/a
Rice Yield* MT/ha	n/a	3.24	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			
USAID Projects Present			3
Beneficiaries Score	4.0	2.0	3.0
Presence Score 2014-2016			2.4
District Flag 2014-2016			Red

Source:: USAID Project Reporting, 2014 - 2016

The number of direct USAID beneficiaries** increased in 2016 compared to 2014 after a drop in 2015. More than half of the direct beneficiaries in this district are women. Eight nucleus farmers are currently operating in the district and 35 demonstration plots have been established to support beneficiary training. See Infographic 1 for the demonstration plot disaggregate. No agricultural loans were facilitated by USAID intervention as shown in Table 1. Direct beneficiaries yields and gross margins for the district are also available in Table 1. The presence of USAID development work is above average, represented by a decent number of beneficiaries and decent number of demo plots during 2014-2016. This resulted in a USAID presence score*** of 2.4 out of 4. In addition, the district is flagged RED**** indicating that while the project presence or intervention is above average the impact indicator values have regressed as compared to 2012. Find more details on USAID Presence vs. Impact scoring on page 7.

Infographic 1: Demo Plots in Kassena Nankana East, 2014-2015



Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014, 2015

* Gross Margin & Yields data are the same as for Kassana Nankana West, 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

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

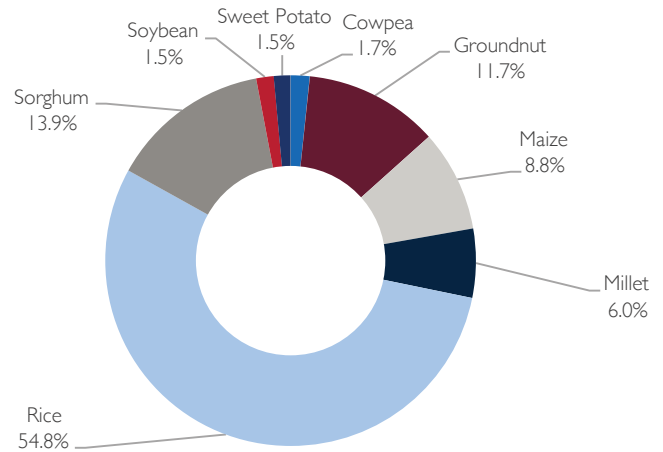
This section contains agricultural data for Kassena Nankana East such as production by commodity, gross margins and yields.

Agricultural production in Kassena Nankana East involves several commodities including rice, which constitutes the highest share with 54.8% followed by Sorghum, groundnut and maize. Kassena Nankana East accounted for only 4.5% of the regional agricultural production during 2015.

Figure 2 contains gross margins for three commodities supported by USAID intervention in 2015. The District averages captured by APS 2013 are not available for this district.

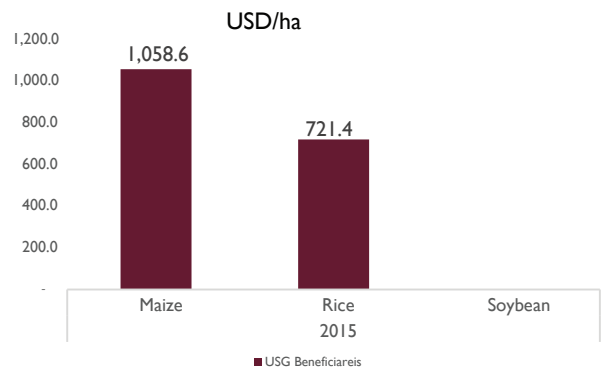
Yield data, presented in Figure 3, contain values of yields of these three commodities in 2015, 2014 and 2013 from two sources: USAID beneficiaries and MOFA. Maize yields of beneficiaries are higher than the district average while rice yields are very similar to that of 2015. For more details refer to Figure 3.

Figure 1: Share of Agricultural Production, by Commodity, in Kassena Nankana East, 2013 - 2015



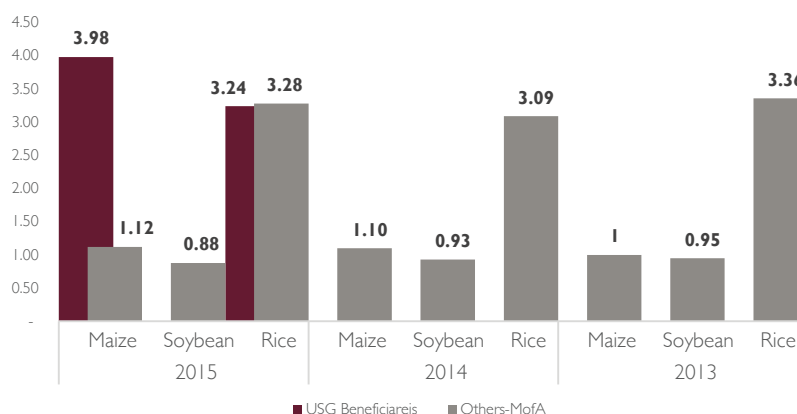
Source: Agriculture Production Reports 2010 - 2015, MOFA

Figure 2: Average Gross Margin* in Kassena Nankana East, by Commodity, USG Beneficiaries, 2015



Source: Agriculture Project Reporting 2015

Figure 3: Average Yields by Commodity in Kassena Nankana East, USG Beneficiaries and district's average, 2013 & 2015, MT/ha



Source: Agriculture Production Reports 2013 - 2015, MOFA, USAID Project reporting 2015

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

This section contains agricultural data for Kassena Nankana East 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, 2013-2015, Kassena Nankana East

Commodity	2015	2014	2013	Total
Cowpea	464	472	470	1,406
Groundnut	3,164	3,515	3,224	9,903
Maize	2,610	2,562	2,295	7,466
Millet	1,660	1,656	1,786	5,102
Rice	15,221	13,753	17,391	46,365
Sorghum	3,440	3,791	4,557	11,788
Soybean	392	419	478	1,288
Sweet Potato		555	680	1,235
Yields in MT/Ha	2015	2014	2013	
Cowpea	0.66	0.67	0.60	
Groundnut	0.49	0.55	0.50	
Maize	1.12	1.10	1.00	
Millet	0.56	0.56	0.60	
Rice	3.28	3.09	3.36	
Sorghum	0.74	0.82	0.90	
Soybean	0.88	0.93	0.95	
Sweet Potato		7.40	8.00	

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

Table 2 above provides detailed information on specific commodities in respect of overall annual production in Kassena Nankana East as well as average yields for the years 2012-2015.

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 Kassena Nankana East, 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.

Kassena Nankana East Results

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

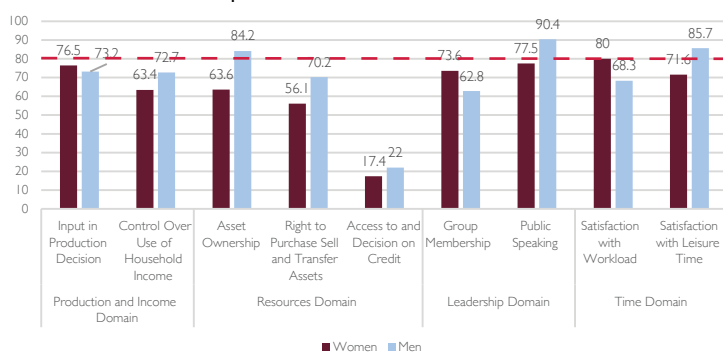
Production Domain: women feel comfortable with providing input related to production decisions as indicated by 76.5% of the women of the survey sample. However, they have less control over the use of household income than men— 63.4% of women vs 72.7% of the male respondents. Kassena Nankana East has the highest percentage of women in relation to this indicator in the Upper East Region.

Resource Domain: a thin majority of the women have a right to asset ownership and to purchase and move assets— 63.6% and 56.1% respectively. The values of both indicators are the lowest in the Upper East Region. Only 17.4% of the women have the right to decide or have access to credit, compared to 22% of the male respondents. Nonetheless, access to credit is almost equally low for both genders.

Leadership Domain: 73.6% and 77.5% of the women interviewed have the right to group membership and public speaking respectively.

Time Domain: A majority of women and men in Kassena Nankana East are satisfied with the workload in their everyday life— 80% and 68.3% respectively. The values are more or less the same with respect to satisfaction with leisure time; 71.6% of women and 85.7% 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, Kassena Nankana East, 2015



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

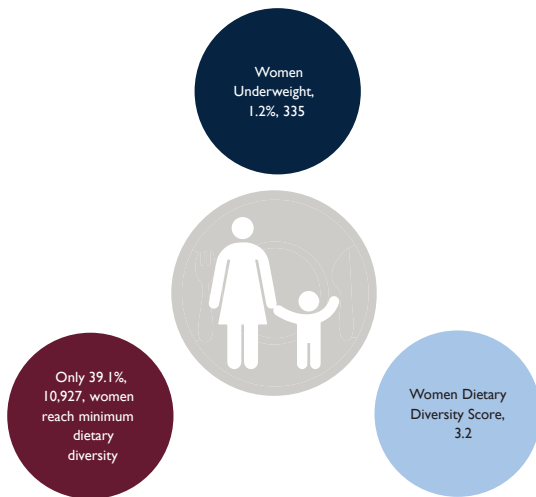
{ Adequacy & Differences }

Highest differences between male and female respondents observed with production domain: the resources domain: asset ownership

Adequacy: Together, men and women achieve adequacy in all indicators but decision on production, control over use of household income, right to purchase and sell assets, access to and decision on credit and group membership. In addition men achieve adequacy in asset ownership, public speaking and satisfaction with leisure time, while women do not.

This section contains facts and figures related to Health, Nutrition and Sanitation in Kassena Nankana East

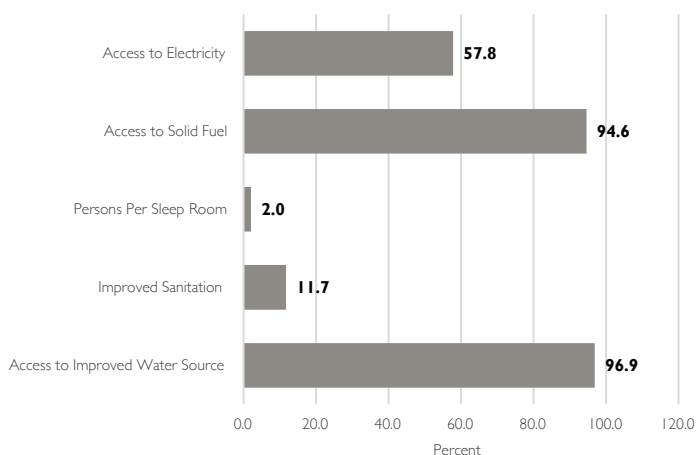
Infograph 3: Health and Nutrition Figures, Kassena Nankana East, 2015



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University, 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: 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 Kassena Nankana East is 3.2, which means that women consume on average 3 to 4 types of food out of 10. Less than half of women (39.1%) reach the minimum dietary diversity of 5 food groups. Kassena Nankana East lacks rates of stunting, wasting in children and children underweight .

Figure 5: Household dwelling Characteristics, Kassena Nankana East, 2015



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University, 2015

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.

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

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 Kassena Nankana East

One of the impact indicators, 'per capita expenditure', has regressed while the other, 'prevalence of poverty' has stagnated. See Figure 6 and 8. In 2015, poverty decreased by 1.3 percentage points. Since this change falls within +/-5%, it is considered insignificant and seen as stagnation. In addition, the 2015 per capita expenditure decreased by 28.7 percent to 3.92 USD. The drop in per capita expenditure gives the overall tone to the area, marked with regress of impact indicators. This is accompanied by an above average USAID presence score of 2.4 out of 4. Therefore, the district is flagged light Red (satisfactory presence and regressing impact indicators. Light red because the case is not supported by both impact indicators).

Kassena Nankana East has not seen improvement during this period. There is therefore the need to undertake further research in order to realign intervention to help change the development pace and the district flag 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 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, Kassena Nankana East

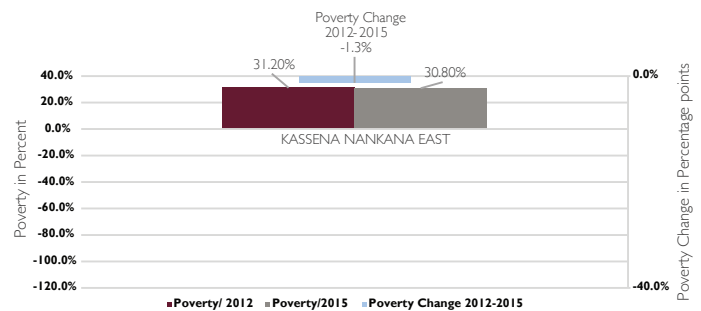


Figure 7: Population of Poor, Non - Poor Kassena Nankana East, 2015

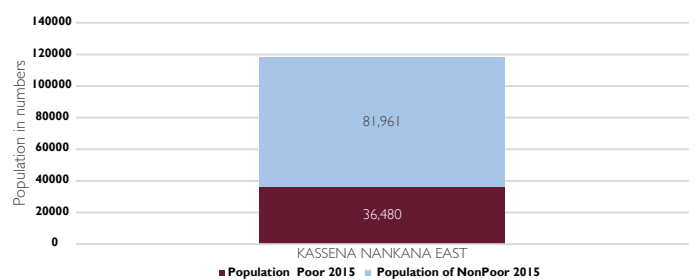
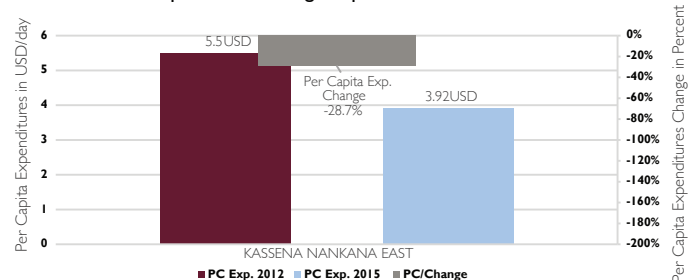


Figure 8: Per Capita Expenditure in 2012 and 2015, in USD/day; Per Capita Expenditure Change in percent, Kassena Nankana East

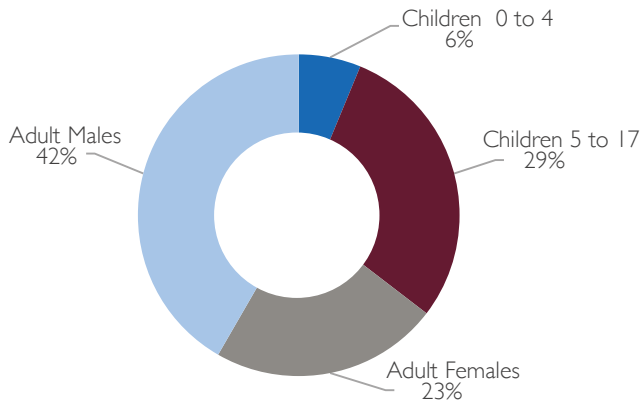


Source: Figure 10,11,12, Population based Survey, 2012,2015, Kansas State University, METSS, USAID Project Reporting 2014, 2015

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

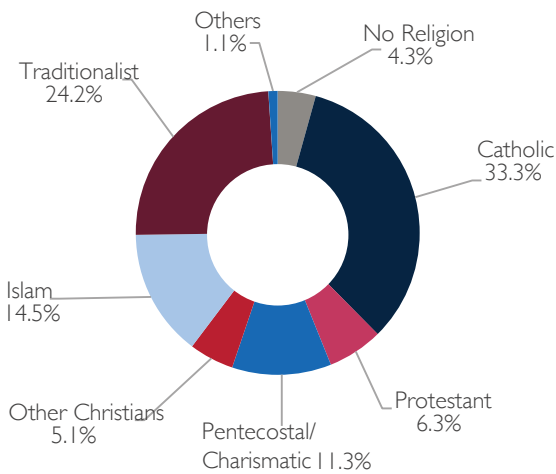
This section contains facts and figures related to Kassena Nankana East demographics, religious affiliation, literacy and weather indicators

Figure 9: Household composition by groupage, Kassena Nankana East, 2015



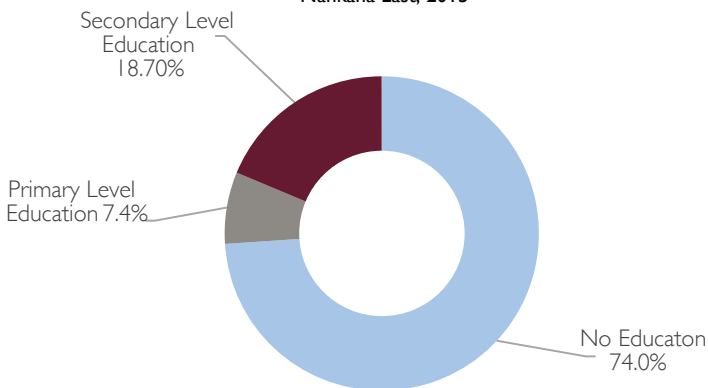
Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Figure 10: Religious Affiliation, Kassena Nankana East, 2010



Source: Tolon District Analytical Report, GSS, 2014

Figure 11: Education Attainment in Kassena Nankana East, 2015



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

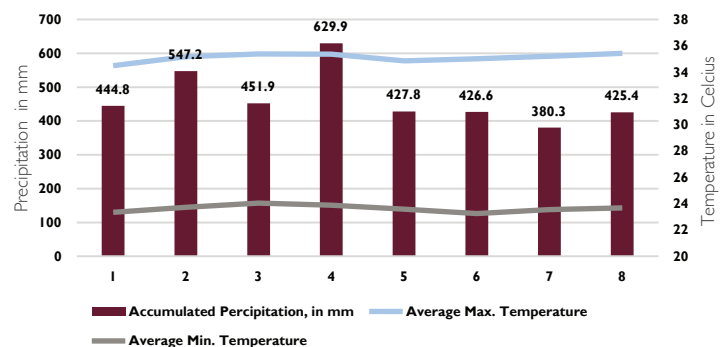
Kassena Nankana East has a total population 118,441 out of which 57,824 are males and 60,617 are females with an average household size of 4.8 persons.

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

In Kassena Nankana East, only 23% of the population fall in the age range: 0 to 17 years old. The percentage of young population is much lower than in the other districts in the Savannah Ecological Zone. Adult males constitute 42% of the household as opposed to adult females (23%). For more details refer to Figure 9.

In terms of religious affiliation, the majority of the population in the district are Christians (56%) followed by Traditionalists, who account for 24.2% of the population and Muslims (14.5%). For more details refer to Figure 10. The district accounts for a high adult illiteracy rate with 74% of adults having received no education. 7.4% went through primary school only while 18.7% made it further to secondary school.

Figure 12: Average Accumulated Precipitation in mm and Average Temperature in Celcius, in Kassena Nankana East, 2008-2015



Source: awhere Weather Platform, AWhere, 2016

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 Kassena Nankana East

QUESTION 1

Why is Kassena Nankana East's district flag Red? What needs to be done to improve the impact indicators and help to turn the flag from Red to Green?

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 Kassena Nankana East development?

QUESTION 3

Given Kassena Nankana East'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 this district?

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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