



PRU

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

DISTRICT PROFILE CONTENT

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Pru is one of the districts in Ghana's Brong Ahafo Region. It shares boundaries with seven (7) other districts, namely East Gonja to the north (Northern Region), Sene East and West to the east, Nkoranza and Atebubu-Amantin to the south and Kintampo-North and South to the west, all in the Brong Ahafo Region. The district covers an area of 3220.7kmsq. The total population of the district is 144,105 out of which 73,399 are males and 70,706 females with an average household size of 6.3 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 9.5%

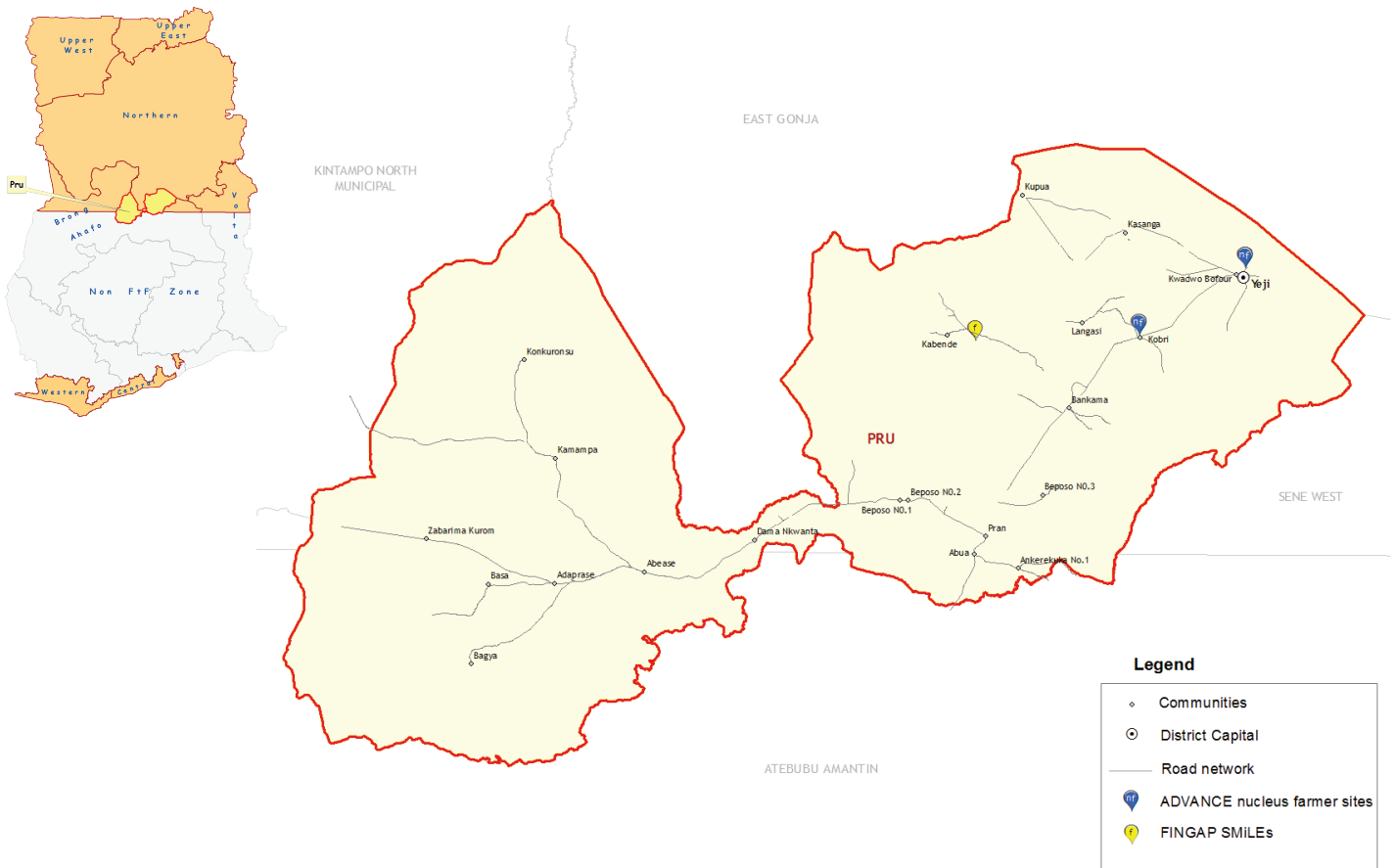
Households with moderate or severe hunger 44.8%

Poverty Depth 3.2%

Daily per capita expenditure 5.42 USD

Household Size 6.3 members

Total Population of the Poor 13,690





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

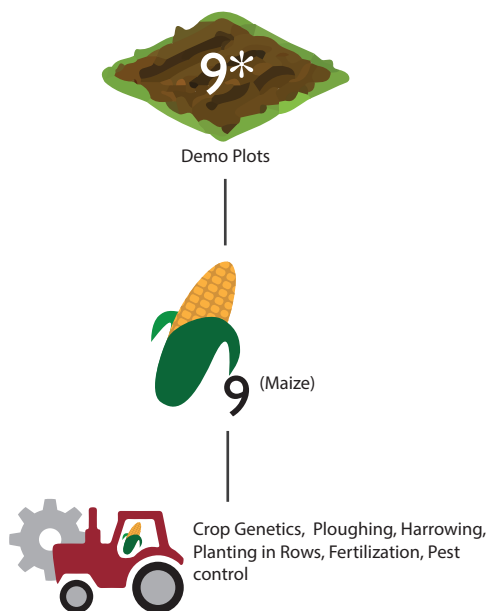
Table 1: USAID Projects Info, Pru, 2014-2016

Beneficiaries Data	2014	2015	2016
Direct Beneficiaries	0	3	457
Male	0	3	291
Female	0	-	166
Undefined			
Nucleus Farmers	0	0	n/a
Male			
Female			
Undefined			
Demoplots	0	9	n/a
Male			
Female			
Undefined		9	
Investment and Impact			
Ag. Rural loans*			
USAID Projects Present			3
Beneficiaries Score	0	0	0
Presence Score		0.0	
District Flag	Yellow		

Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014-2015

There were no direct beneficiaries in Pru in 2014 while only three (3) were registered in 2015. The number increased in 2016 but the figure is insignificant when compared to other districts. No nucleus farmer is operating in the district and only nine demonstration plots have been established to support beneficiary training. See Infographic I 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 not available for the district. According to our calculation method, there is no USAID presence, though there are a few beneficiaries and a few demo plots registered during 2014-2016 as well as 3 USAID projects, which claim to be present in the district. This has resulted in a USAID presence score** of 0 out of 4. In addition, the district is flagged YELLOW*** indicating that while there is no project presence or intervention, the impact indicator values have improved as compared to 2012. Find more details on USAID Presence vs. Impact scoring on page 7.

Infographic I: Demo Plots in Pru, 2014-2015



Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014, 2015

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

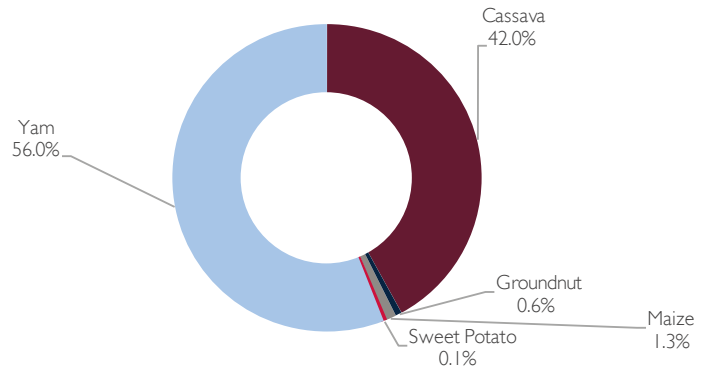
* "Direct Beneficiary, an individual who comes in direct contact with a set of interventions" FTF Handbook, 2016 , *** and ****Presence and Flag Ranges are explained in page 7



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

Agricultural production in Pru is dominated by yam and cassava, which together constitute 98.6% of the district's production for the period 2010-2015. Pru accounted for only 5.4% of the regional agricultural production in 2015. Yield data, presented in Figure 2, contain values of yields of the commodities produced in 2015 in Pru. Yam and cassava account for much higher yields than maize and the other products.

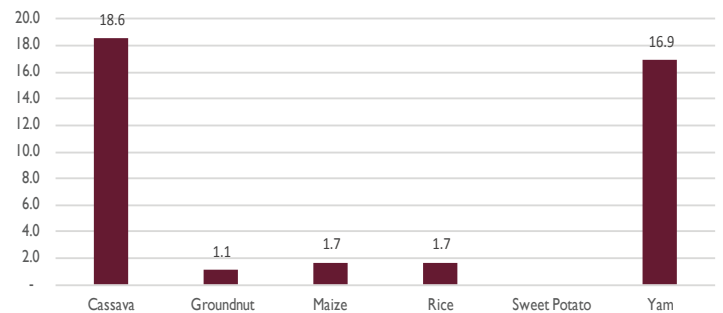
Figure 1: Share of Agricultural Production by Commodity, Pru 2010-2015



Source: Agriculture Production Reports 2010- 2015, MOFA

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

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



Source: Agriculture Production Reports 2015, MOFA

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

Commodity	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	Total
Cassava	187,967	187,300	185,778	153,929	150,495	171,574	1,037,043
Groundnut	2,673	3,342	3,219	2,416	2,279	2,100	16,029
Maize	4,604	5,264	5,574	5,469	5,253	5,244	31,408
Rice	217	228	203	191	178	187	1,204
Sweet Potato				1,400			1,400
Yam	236,500.6	235,670.0	229,519.0	225,900.0	213,831.0	240,300.0	1,381,720.6
Yields in MT/ha	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	
Cassava	18.6	19.2	19.2	15.9	15.8	13.3	
Groundnut	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	
Maize	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.9	
Rice	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	
Sweet Potato				18.9			
Yam	16.9	16.9	18.0	18.0	17.8	18.0	

Source: MOFA Agriculture Production Reports 2010-2015



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AGRICULTURAL DATA

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

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 Pru, 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.

Pru Results

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

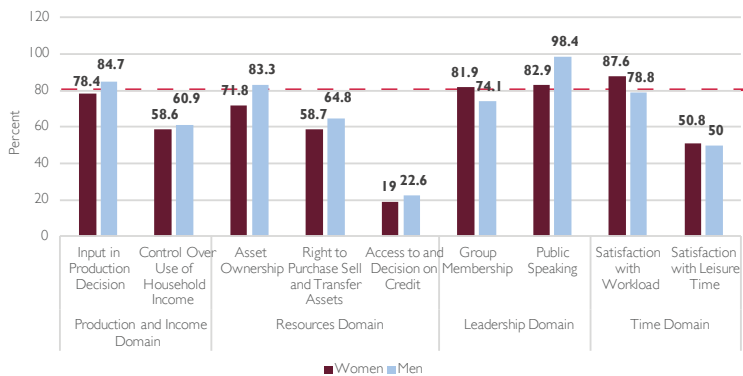
Production Domain: A majority of women feel comfortable with providing input related to production decisions as indicated by 78.4% of the women of the survey sample. Both men and women claim to have little control over the use of household income – 58.6% of women vs 60.9% of the male respondents. This raises the question, who has the control if neither the man nor the woman of the household does?

Resource Domain: A majority of the women have a right to asset ownership and to purchase and move assets– 71.8% and 58.7% respectively. Only 19% of the women have the right to decide or have access to credit, compared to 22.6% of the male respondents. Nonetheless, access to credit is almost equally low for both genders.

Leadership Domain: 81.9% and 82.9% of the women interviewed have the right to group membership and public speaking respectively.

Time Domain: A majority of women and men in Pru are satisfied with the workload in their everyday life– 87.6% and 78.8% respectively. The values drop with respect to satisfaction with leisure time; 50.8% of women and 50.% of men are satisfied with the amount of leisure time at their disposal.

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



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

{ Adequacy & Differences }

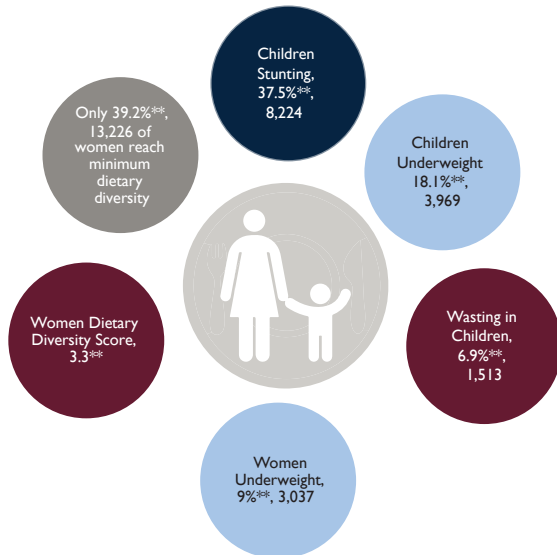
Highest differences between male and female respondents are observed within leadership domain: public speaking. Adequacy: Together, men and women achieve adequacy in all indicators but control over use of household income, right to purchase and sell assets, access to credit and satisfaction with workload.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

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



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

Infograph 3: Health and Nutrition Figures, Pru, 2015

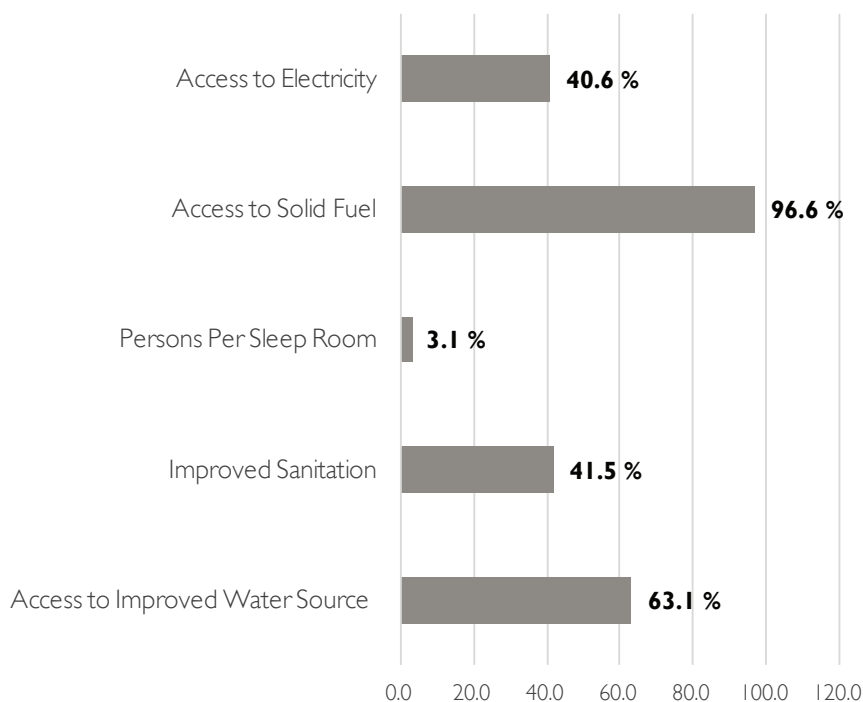


Sources: * from PBS 2015, Kansas State University, ** from Ring & Spring Survey, 2015

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 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 Pru is 3.3, which means that women consume on average 3 to 4 types of food out of 10. Less than half of women (39.2%) reach the minimum dietary diversity of 5 food groups.

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.

Figure 4: Household dwelling Characteristics, Pru, 2015



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PRESENCE VS. IMPACT MATRIX

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

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 Pru. One of the impact indicators 'per capita expenditure', has stagnated with an oscillation below $\pm 5\%$ from 2012 while the other indicator "prevalence of poverty" has improved. See Figure 5 and 7. In 2015, poverty decreased by 29.6 percentage points. But the 2015 per capita expenditure decreased by 3.9 percent to 5.42 USD.

The drop in per capita expenditure, however, is insignificant and is considered as stagnation. Therefore, the decrease in poverty indicate economic progress of the area. This is accompanied by a USAID presence score of 0 out of 4. Therefore, the district is flagged light Yellow (low presence and improving impact indicators represented mostly by only one indicator while the other has stagnated, hence light yellow). Pru is an area that has seen some improvement during the observed period even though this is not backed strongly by both indicators. On the other hand, there is no proper intervention in the district even though it is part of the Savannah Ecological Zone. Thus, intervention in the district will certainly contribute to the betterment of the district and help change the district flag from Yellow 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 5: Poverty in % and Poverty Change in percentage points, 2012,2015, Pru

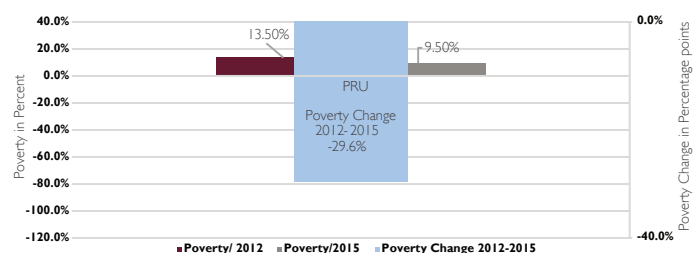


Figure 6: Population of Poor, Non - Poor Pru, 2015

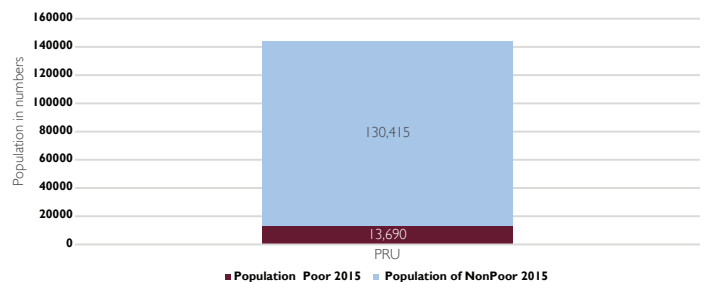
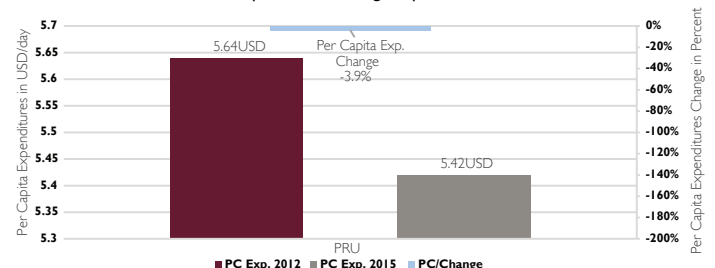


Figure 7: Per Capita Expenditures in 2012 and 2015, in USD/day; Per Capita Expenditures Change in percent, Pru



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

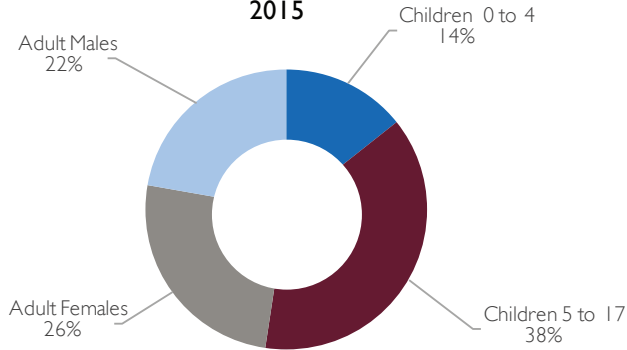


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DEMOGRAPHICS & WEATHER

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

Figure 8: Household Composition in Pru by groupage, 2015

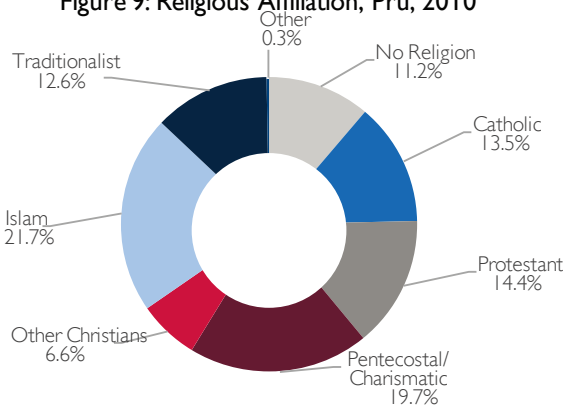


Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Pru has a total population of 144,105 out of which 73,399 are males and 70,706 are females with an average household size of 6.3 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. The large precipitation value in 2010 was due to heavy rainfall and floods in the area during that year.

Figure 9: Religious Affiliation, Pru, 2010



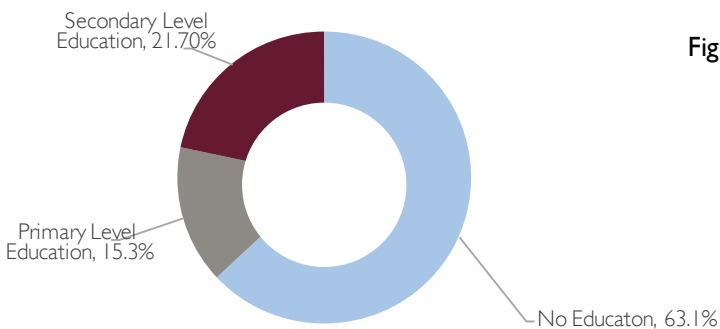
Source: Pru Analytical Report, GSS, 2014

Pru accounts for a relatively young population with 53% of the population falling in the age range: 0 to 17 years old. For more details refer to Figure 8.

In terms of religious affiliation, the majority of the population are Christians (54.2%) followed by Muslims, who account for 21.7% of the population and Traditionalists (12.6%). For more details refer to Figure 9.

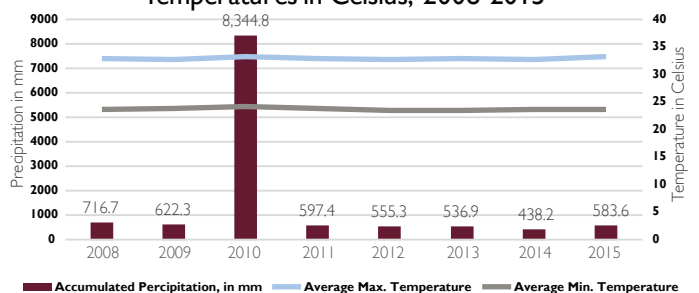
The district accounts for a high adult illiteracy rate with 63.1% of adults having received no education. 15.3% went through only primary school while 21.7% made it further to secondary school. These values are better than that of any of the districts in the Northern Region.

Figure 10: Education Attainment in Pru, 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

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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 Pru

QUESTION 1

Why is Pru district flag light Yellow? What needs to be done to improve the impact indicators and turn the flag from Yellow 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 Pru development?

QUESTION 3

Given Pru'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 4

Why have per capita per capita expenditures stagnated in Pru? 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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