FEED THE FUTURE
The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

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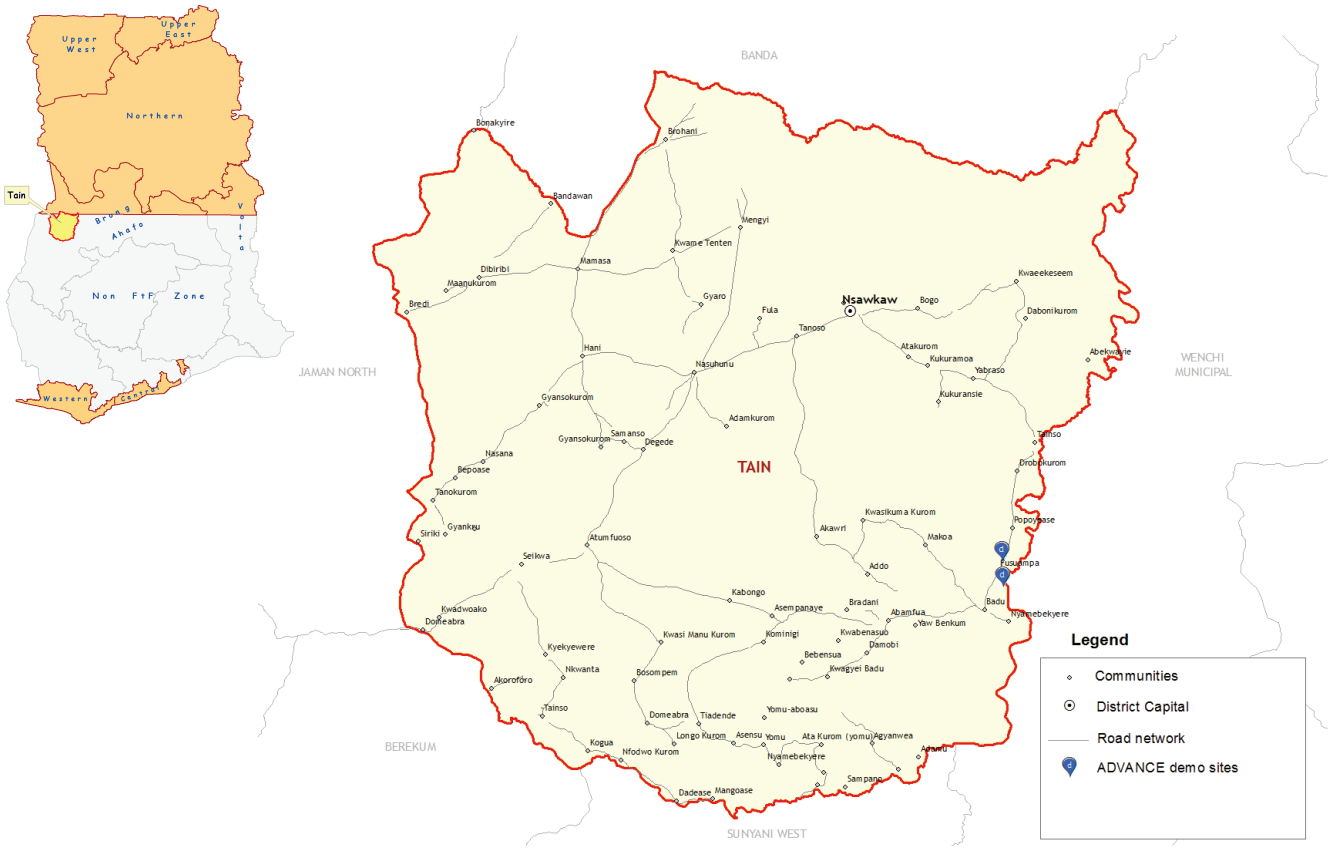
TAIN

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

DISTRICT PROFILE CONTENT

Tain is one of the districts in Ghana's Brong-Ahafo Region. It covers an area of 1,829.8 square kilometers and shares boundaries with Wenchi Municipal to the east, Jaman North and Jaman South to the west, Sunyani West to the south and Berekum Municipal to the south west. It is also bounded by the Banda District to the north and La Cote d'Ivoire to the north west . The district has a total population of 97,751 out of which 48,272 are males and 49,479 females with an average household size of 4.2 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 13.3 %	Daily per capita expenditure 9.28 USD
Households with moderate or severe hunger 29.9 %	Household Size 4.2 members
Poverty Depth 4.7 %	Total Population of the Poor 13,001



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

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

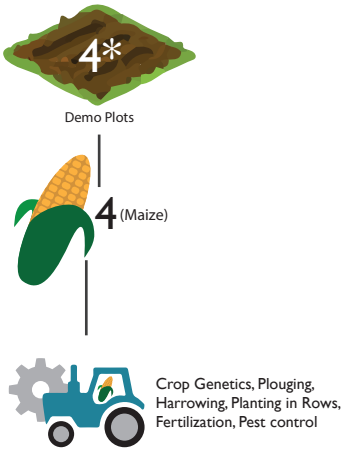
Beneficiaries Data	2014	2015	2016
Direct Beneficiaries	0	62	299
Male	0	44	184
Female	0	18	115
Undefined			
Nucleus Farmers	0	0	n/a
Male			
Female			
Undefined			
Demoplots	0	4	n/a
Male			
Female			
Undefined		4	
Investment and Impact			
Ag. Rural loans*			
USAID Projects Present		2	
Beneficiaries Score	0	0	0
Presence Score		0.0	
District Flag		Blue	

Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014-2015

Few direct beneficiaries were registered in Tain during the period 2014-2016. No nucleus farmer is operating in the district and only four(4) demonstration plots have been established to support beneficiary training. Also, no agricultural loan was facilitated by USAID intervention as shown in Table 1. Direct beneficiary yields and gross margins for the district are not available. According to our method of calculation and as shown in Table 1, there are 2 USAID projects in Tain as well as few beneficiaries present. 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.

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

Infograph 1: Demoplots in Tain 2014-2015



Source:: USAID Project Reporting, 2014, 2015

"Direct Beneficiary, an individual who comes in direct contact with a set of interventions" FTF Handbook, 2016 , **and*See page 7 for more detail on presence score ranges and district flag ranges .

AGRICULTURAL DATA

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

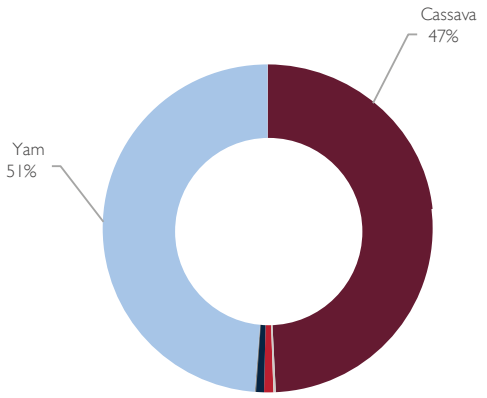
Agricultural production in Tain is dominated by yam and cassava which when combined constitute 98% of the district's production for the period 2010-2015. Other commodities constitute much lower shares as Figure 1 shows. Tain accounts only for 3.91% of the regional agricultural production in 2015.

Yield data, presented in Figure 2, contain values of yields of the commodities produced in 2015. Yam and cassava account 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 production in Tain as well as the average yields for the years 2010-2015.

Sources: Figure 2: USAID Project Reporting 2014-2F015, MOFA Production Data 2013-2015, Table 2: MOFA Production data 2010-015

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



Source: Agriculture Production Reports 2010- 2015, MOFA

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

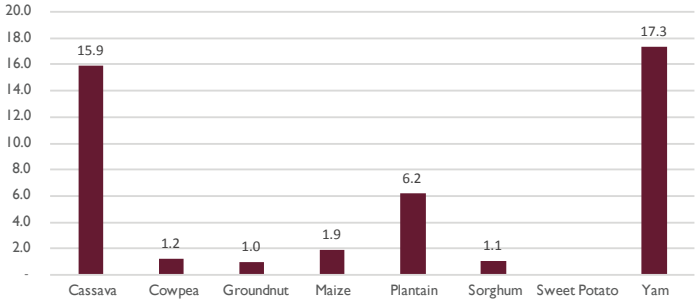


Table 2: Agricultural Production and Yields in Tain, 2010-2015, in MT and MT/ha

Commodity	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	Total
Cassava	152,656	152,114	149,997	122,716	121,487	120,552	12,075
Cowpea	540	592	581	570	540	540	819,522
Groundnut	629	786	763	744	714	708	3,363
Maize	3,757	4,295	4,471	4,479	4,305	4,404	4,344
Plantain	382	367	391	378			25,711
Sorghum	165	190	188	185	176		1,517.7
Sweet Potato				210			904
Yam	153,820.2	153,280.0	150,581.0	148,500.0	135,150.0	134,889.0	819,521.7
Yields in MT/Ha	**2015**	**2014**	**2013**	**2012**	**2011**	**2010**	
Cassava	15.9	16.5	16.4	13.6	13.5	13.5	
Cowpea	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	
Groundnut	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	
Maize	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	
Plantain	6.2	6.0	6.6	6.6	6.5		
Sorghum	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2		
Sweet Potato				15			
Yam	17.3	17.3	17.4	17.3	17.0	17.0	

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

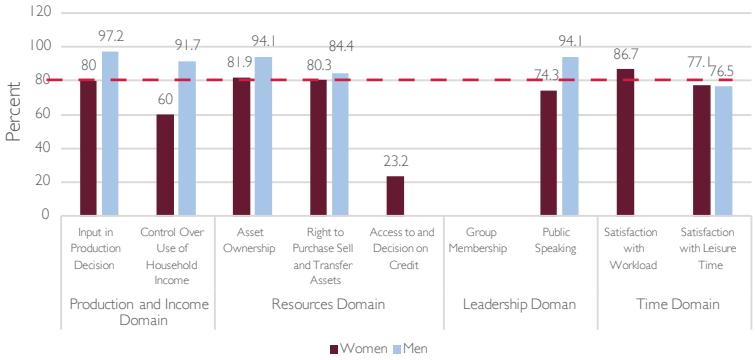
What is the Women Empowerment in Agriculture Index?

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 Tain, 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.

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



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Tain 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 indicted by 80% of the women of the survey sample. Women appear to have less control over the use of household income than men – only 60% of women vs 91.7% of male respondents.

Resource Domain: a majority of the women have a right to asset ownership and to purchase and move assets– 81.9% and 80.3% respectively. Only 23.2% of the women have the right to decide or have access to credit. However, there is no data for the male respondents in relation to this.

Leadership Domain: While there is no data for group membership, 74.3% of the women interviewed have the right to public speaking.

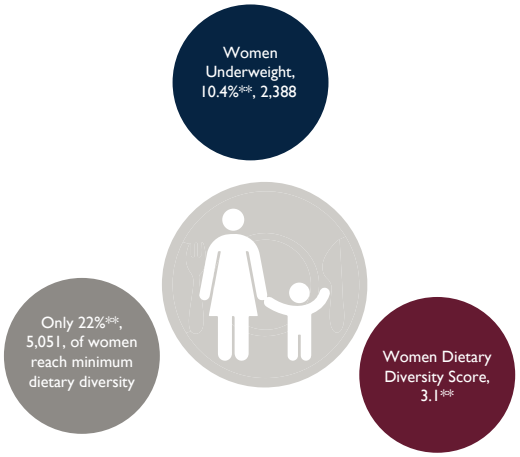
Time Domain: A majority of women in Tain are satisfied with the workload in their everyday life– 86.7% respectively. The values remain more or less the same with respect to satisfaction with leisure time; 77.1% of women and 76.5% of men are satisfied with the amount of leisure time at their disposal.

{ 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 access to credit and satisfaction with leisure time. In addition men achieve adequacy in control over use of household income and public speaking while women do not.

Infograph 1: Health and Nutrition Figures, Tain, 2015

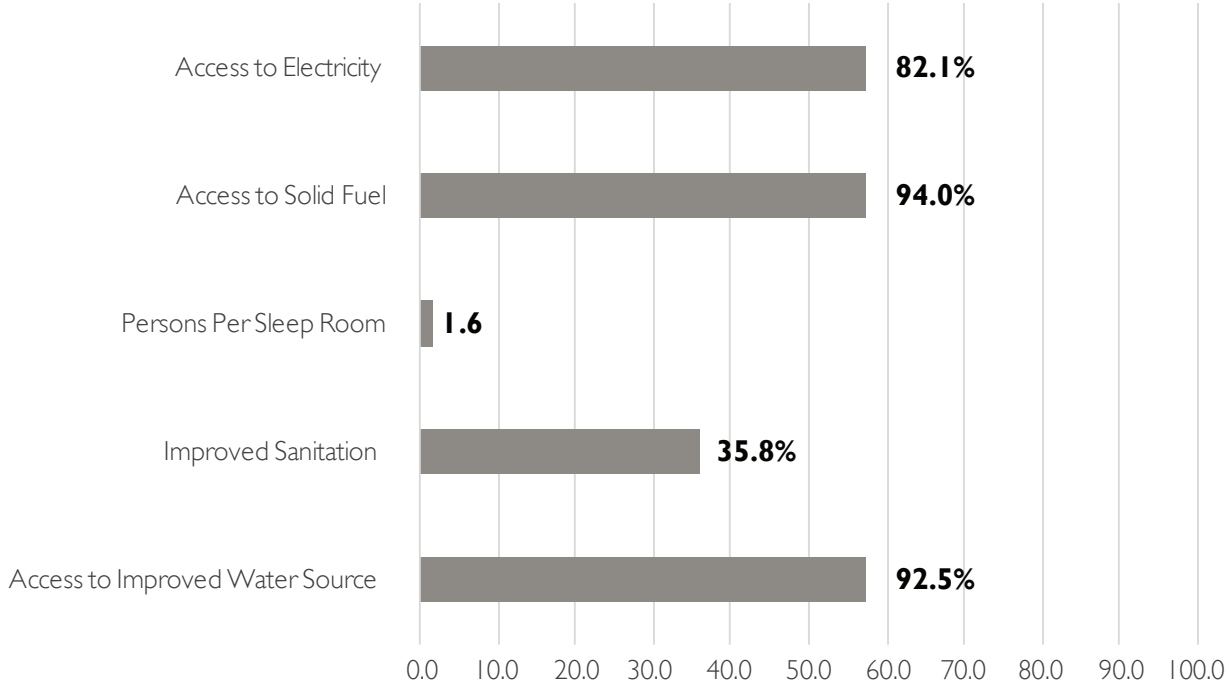


*Sources: * from PBS 2015, Kansas State University, ** from Ring & Spring Survey, 2015*

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 Tain is 3.1, which means that women consume on average 3 to 4 types of food out of 10. Only one out of 5 women (22%) reach the minimum dietary diversity of 5 food groups. The values of these indicators are the lowest in the region.

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 dwellng Characteristics, Tain, 2015



PRESENCE VS. IMPACT MATRIX

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

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 Tain. One of the impact indicators 'per capita expenditure', has improved while the other indicator "prevalence of poverty" has regressed as shown in Figure 5 and 7. In 2015, per capita expenditure increased by 41 percent to 9.23 USD. The increase in per capita expenditure is accompanied by an increase in poverty by 923 percentage points to raise the population of the poor to 13,001 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).

Proper research needs to be conducted in Tain in order to understand why the impact indicator values contradict each other. On the other hand, this district is marked as an area with no intervention even though it is part of the Savanah Ecological Zone. Intervention on the ground would certainly contribute to the improvement of the district flag.

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, Tain

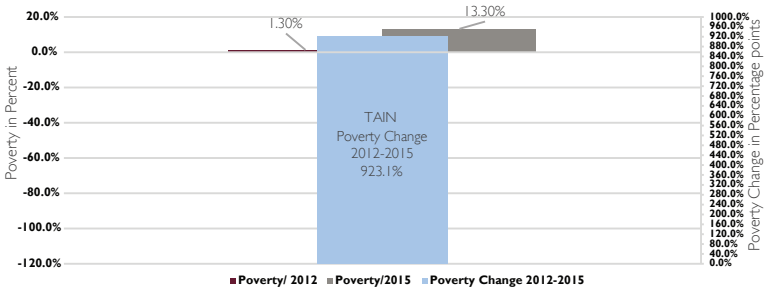


Figure 6: Population of Poor, Non-Poor Tain, 2015

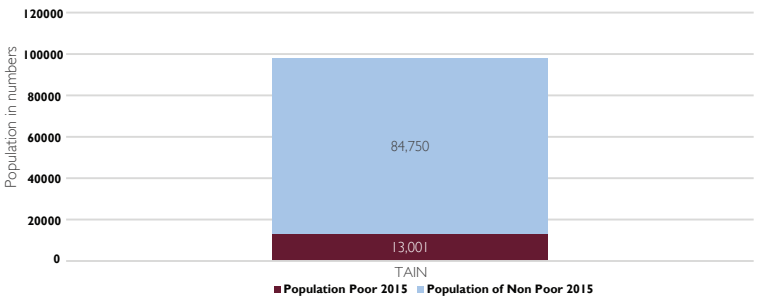
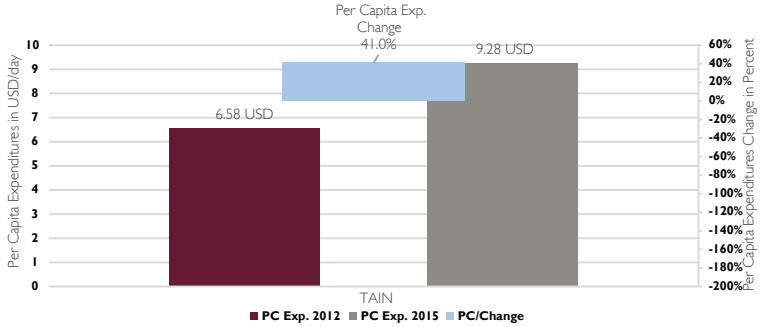


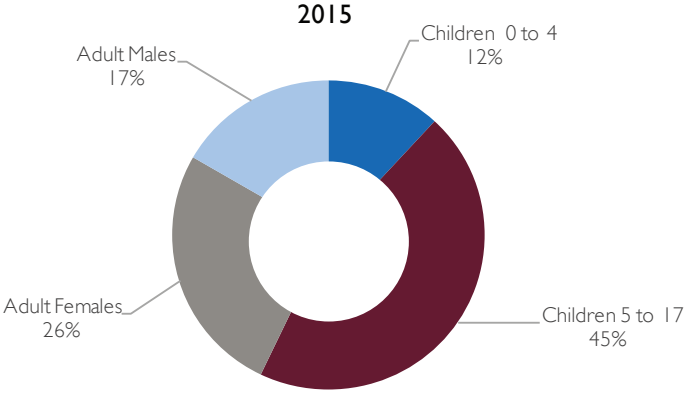
Figure 7: Per Capita Expenditure in 2012 and 2015, in USD/day; Per Capita Expenditure Change in percent, Tain



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

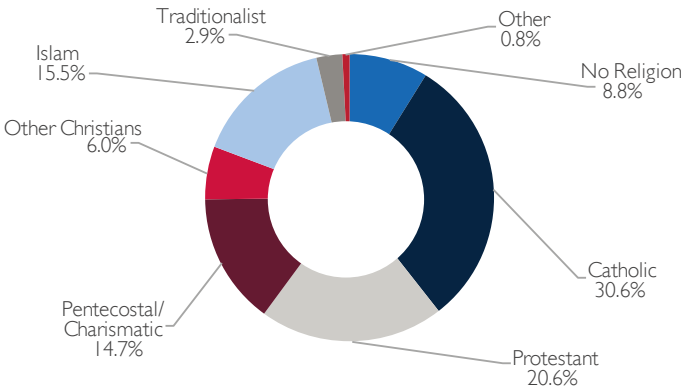
All data and information including full citations can be accessed at www.ghanalinks.org

Figure 8: Household Composition in Tain by groupage, 2015



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Figure 9: Religious Affiliation, Tain, 2010



Source: Tain District Analytical Report, GSS, 2014

Tain has a total population of 97,751 out of which 48,272 are males and 49,479 females with an average household size of 4.2 persons.

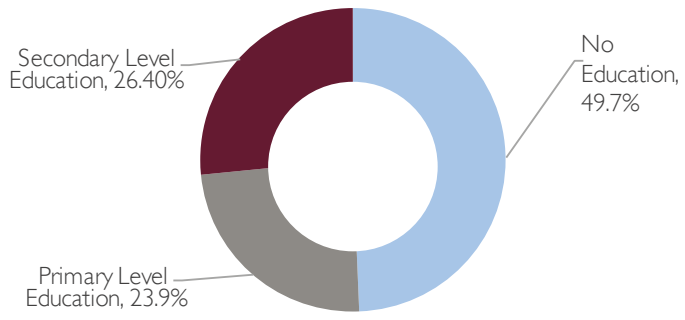
The district lies in the tropical continental climacteric zone. Average precipitation and temperature are similar to the other districts in the Brong Ahafo Region. Figure 11 shows the average maximal and minimal temperatures as well as yearly average precipitation.

Tain accounts for a relatively young population with 57% 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 (71.9%) followed by Muslim, who account for 15.5% of the population and people with no religious affiliation account for 8.8%. For more details refer to figure 9.

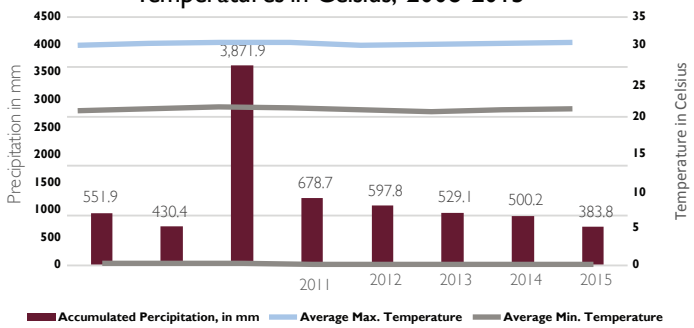
In relation to educational attainment, the district accounts for an adult illiteracy rate of 50%. Only 23.9% of adults went through primary school while 26.4% made it further to secondary school. These values are higher than the values of all the districts in the Northern Region.

Figure 10: Education Attainment in Tain, 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 Tain

QUESTION 1

Why does the impact indicators have contradicting values in Tain? Does the fact that poverty has increased alongside an increase in the 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 Tain'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?

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 Tain development?

QUESTION 4

Why does Tain has the lowest values of the indicators: Women Dietary Diversity Score and Women reaching Minimum Dietary Diversity for the Region, despite having the highest per capita expenditure registered in ZOI?

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:

USDA
KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY
Department of Agricultural Economics