



BOLE

Feed the Future Ghana District Profile Series - February 2017 (Revised Nov. 2017) - Issue 1

DISTRICT PROFILE CONTENT

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Bole is one of the districts in the Northern Region. It shares boundaries with Sawla/Tuna/Kalba to the north, Banda to the west, Gonja Central District and Kintampo North District to the east and Kintampo South District to the south. The district has a population of 69,610 - 34,252 females and 34,757 males. The total surface area of the district is 6,169.2 square km. The boxes below contain relevant economic indicators such as per capita expenditure, poverty prevalence, for a better understanding of its development.

Poverty Prevalence 7.6 %

Households with moderate or severe hunger 49.5%

Poverty Depth 2.7 %

Daily per capita expenditure 7.7 USD

Household Size 5.6 members

Total Population of the Poor 5,245



Legend

- Communities
- ⊙ District Capital
- Road network





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

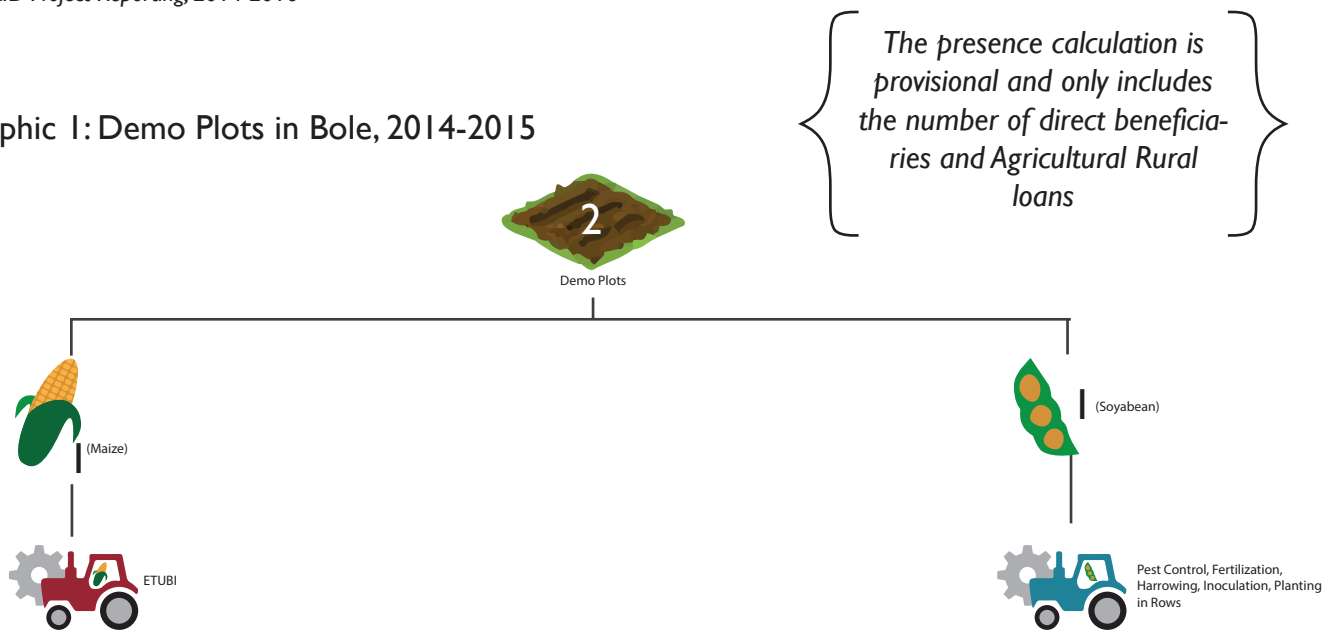
Table 1: USAID Projects Info, Bole, 2014 - 2016

Beneficiaries Data	2014	2015	2016
Direct Beneficiaries	1	100	111
Male	1	95	106
Female	n/a	5	5
Undefined		0	0
Nucleus Farmers	0	1	n/a
Male	0	1	n/a
Female	-	-	-
Undefined			
Demoplots	1	1	n/a
Male	1	1	n/a
Female			
Undefined		1	
Production			
Maize Gross Margin USD/ha	n/a	n/a	n/a
Maize Yield MT/ha	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rice Gross Margin USD/ha	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rice Yield MT/ha	n/a	n/a	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*	0	0	0
Projects Presence			2
Beneficiaries Score	0	0	0
Presence Score		0	0
District Flag			Blue

Bole is one of the districts that remains almost uncovered by USAID agricultural development projects. The district registered only one beneficiary* in 2014, 100 in 2015 and 111 in 2016. There is no presence of a nucleus farmer in the district and only two demonstration plots were registered during the period between 2014 and 2015. Due to this low presence accompanied by the lack of agricultural loans, gross margin and yields of beneficiaries could also not be captured. Therefore, the presence score** for agricultural intervention is Zero in Bole District. The low values of beneficiaries in 2015-16 are irrelevant to change the beneficiary score from 0 to 1 (500 and below). The district is flagged Blue*** which means there is a combination of a low presence and contradicting values of impact indicators: poverty level and per capita expenditure. This is explained in more details on page 7.

Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014-2016

Infographic I: Demo Plots in Bole, 2014-2015



Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014, 2015

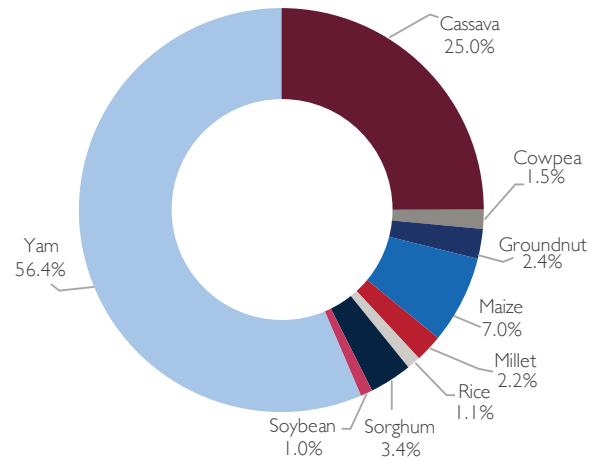
*"Direct Beneficiary, an individual who comes in direct contact with a set of interventions" FTF Handbook, 2016, ** Presence Ranges are explained in page 7. ***District Flag Ranges are explained in page 7



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

Agricultural Production in Bole consists of two main commodities: cassava and yam. They account for 81.1 percent of the district's produce. The other commodities: maize, sorghum, groundnut, millet, cowpea are produced in much lower quantities as Figure 1 and Table 2 show. Yields of commodities produced are shown on the lower part of Table 2. Apart from yam and cassava with yields within the range 12-14 MT/ha, the other commodities yields range between 1.2-1.6 MT/ha. These are low values especially for rice, maize and soybean, when compared with average yields reached by supported beneficiaries in other districts.

FIGURE 1: SHARE OF AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION BY COMMODITY, 2010-2015 IN%, BOLE



Source: Agriculture Production Reports 2011-2015, MOFA

Table 2: Agricultural Production and Yields by commodity in MT and MT/ha, 2010-2014, Bole

Commodity	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	Total
Cassava	26,788	25,329	21,948	26,746	29,739	23,520	154,070
Cowpea	1,265	1,228	1,190	1,971	1,921	1,891	9,466
Groundnut	2,421	2,427	2,304	2,752	2,369	2,475	14,748
Maize	6,712	6,272	5,704	7,653	7,953	9,180	43,474
Millet	2,444	2,373	2,048	2,178	1,995	2,496	13,535
Rice	1,261	1,169	907	987	1,012	1,440	6,775
Sorghum	3,095	3,508	3,822	3,745	3,726	3,040	20,936
Soybean	1,100	1,049	954	1,330	1,452		5,885
Sweet Potato				60			60
Yam	60,902	59,099	59,148	59,934	56,278	52,705	348,066
Yields in MT/Ha	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	
Cassava	13.09	12.38	11.80	12.51	12.34	9.80	
Cowpea	1.26	1.22	1.30	1.46	1.45	1.37	
Groundnut	1.34	1.35	1.29	1.39	1.45	1.65	
Maize	1.77	1.25	1.25	1.38	1.44	1.80	
Millet	1.27	1.23	1.11	1.13	1.05	1.30	
Rice	1.68	1.59	1.43	1.52	1.54	2.40	
Sorghum	1.19	1.36	1.63	1.71	1.62	1.52	
Soybean	1.26	1.20	1.20	1.35	1.32	1.23	
Sweet Potato				12.00			
Yam	14.66	14.27	15.71	13.21	13.10	12.70	

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



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AGRICULTURAL DATA

This section focuses on the Women Empowerment in Agriculture Index results for Bole

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 Bole, 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.

Bole District Results

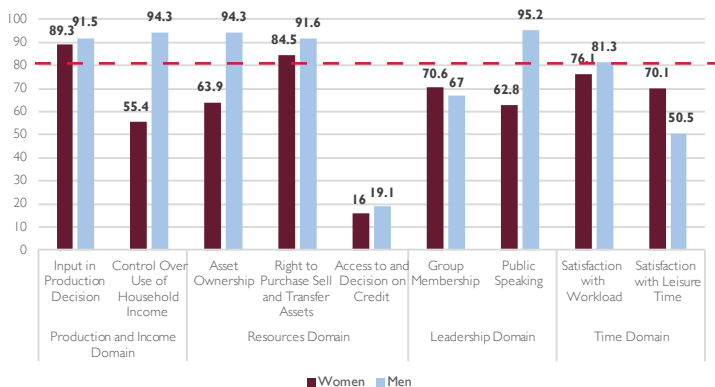
Production Domain: women feel comfortable with providing input related to production decisions; a high majority of women, at the same level as men, feel they have a say in this decision. However, women in Bole have much less control over the use of household income than men- 55.4% of women vs. 94.3% of men.

Resource Domain: Majority of the women have the right to asset ownership and to purchase and move assets - 63.9% and 84.5% respectively. However, these figures are lower than the figures of the male respondents. Only 16% of women have the right to decide or have access to credit vs. 19.1% of men, representing again low access to credit for both genders.

Leadership Domain: 70.6% and 62.8% of the women interviewed have scored adequacy in the right to group membership and public speaking respectively. Group membership attendance is higher among women than men in Bole.

Time Domain: Majority of women in Bole are satisfied with their leisure time and work load; 76.1 and 70.1 percent respectively.

Figure 2: Results of domains of empowerment WEAI Index, 2015 in %, Bole



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

{ Adequacy & Differences }

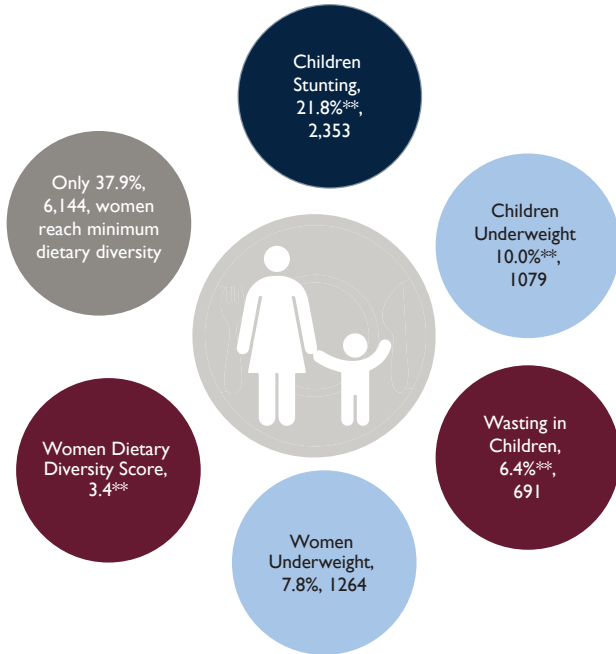
Highest differences between male and female respondents observed with production domain: the control over use of household income and in the leadership domain: public speaking

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 Bole

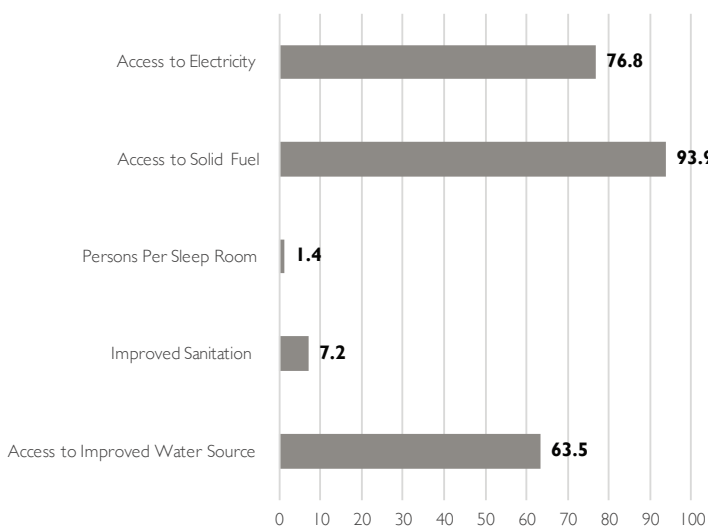
Infograph 2: Health and Nutrition Figures, Bole



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

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 and 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 in Bole is 3.4, which means that women consume on average 3 to 4 types of foods out of 10. A low percentage of women (37.9%) reach the minimum dietary diversity of 5 food groups. The district accounts for the lowest rate of children underweight amongst northern districts.

Figure3: Household Dwelling Characteristics Bole, 2015



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Figure 3 displays specifics of household dwelling, evaluated based on sources of water, energy, waste disposal, cooking fuel sources, and the number of people per sleep room as measured from the PBS Survey 2015. Bole accounts for the highest level of access to water sources (95.7%) in the Northern Region.



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PRESENCE VS. IMPACT MATRIX

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

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 Bole. Poverty in Bole has increased by 20.6 percentage points while per capita expenditure has also increased by 82.5% as figure 4 and 6 show. These values are contradicting because an increase in per capita expenditure is usually accompanied by a decrease in poverty. These contradicting values are accompanied by the lack of intervention in this district. Therefore the district is flagged BLUE (low presence in the area and contradicting impact indicators). More investigation is thus needed to understand the logic of impact indicators in the area.

Bole is a district that accounts for almost no intervention from USAID projects, even though it falls within the Zone of Influence. While per capita expenditure has increased, the gap between the poor and non-poor has widened (more poor people than before). It goes without saying that more interventions and a better understanding of the economic activities of the district are necessary.

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 4: Poverty in % and Poverty Change in percentage points, 2012, 2015, Bole

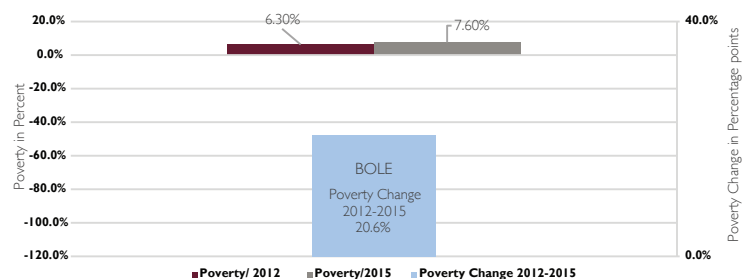


Figure 5: Population of Poor, Non-Poor Bole Municipal, 2015

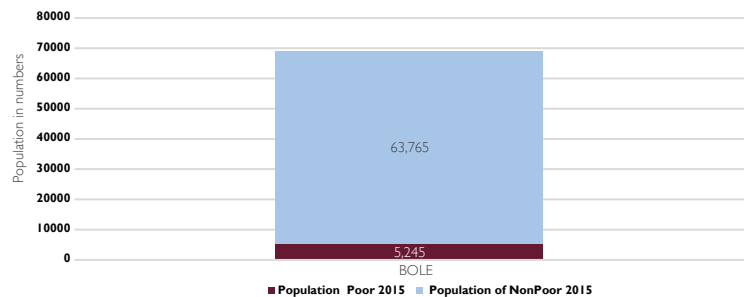
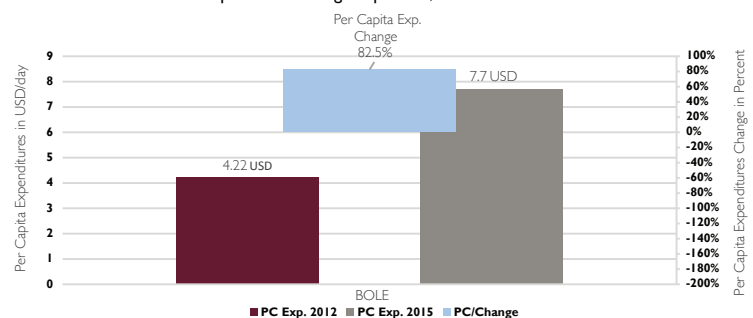


Figure 6: Per Capita Expenditure in 2012 and 2015, in USD/day; Per Capita Expenditure Change in percent, Bole



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

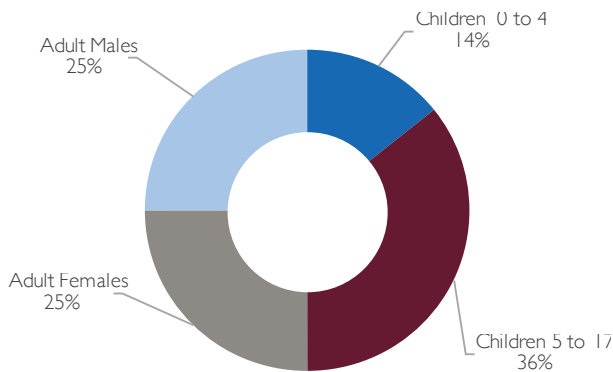


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DEMOGRAPHICS & WEATHER

This section contains facts and figures related to Bole's demographics, religious affiliation, literacy and weather indicators

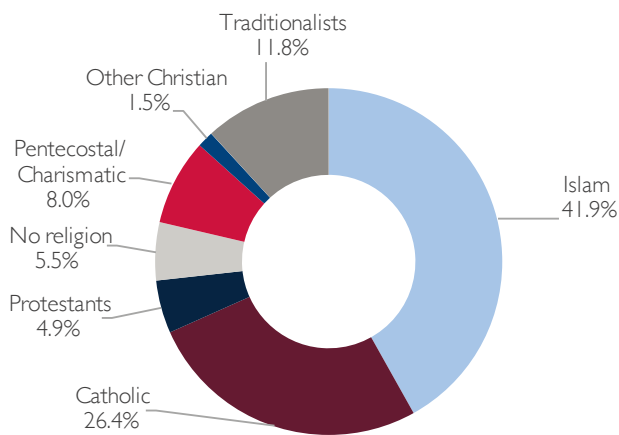
Figure 7: Household Composition by groupage in Bole, 2015, in %



Source : PBS 2015, Kansas State University, 2015

Bole has a total population of 69,610- 34,758 females and 34,252 males. The total surface area of the district is 6,169.2 square km. The district has an average household size of 5.6 members. The District lies in the tropical continental climacteric zone. The average precipitation and temperature are similar to the other districts in the Northern Region. Figure 10 shows the average maximal and minimal temperatures as well as yearly average precipitation. The high values observed in 2010 were due to significant rainfall and floods in the area.

Figure 8: Religious Affiliation, Bole in %, 2010

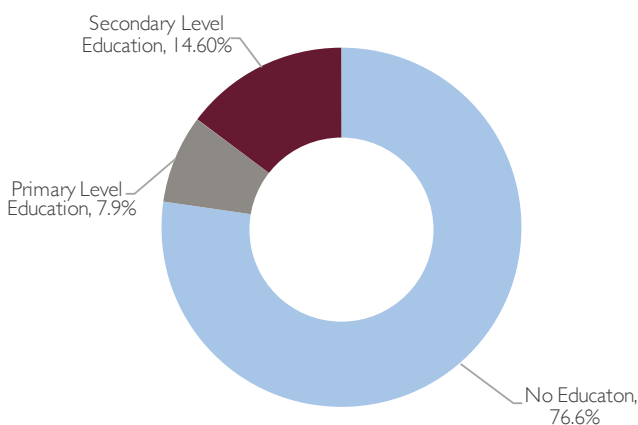


Source: Bole District Analytical Report, GSS, 2014

Bole has a relatively young population as Figure 7 shows, with 50% of the population falling in the age range: 0 to 17 years old.

In terms of religious affiliation, the population is split in half. Whereas 47% are Muslims and 47% are Christians, 6% claim they have no religious affiliation. For more details refer to figure 8.

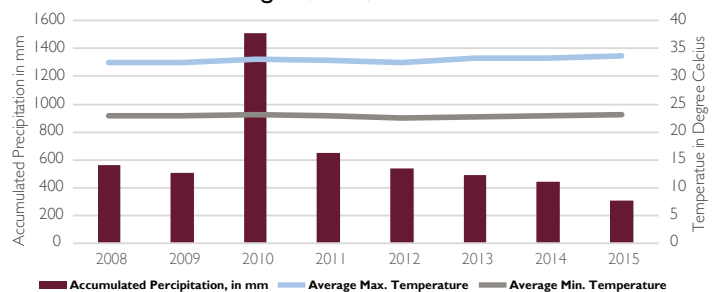
Figure 9: Adult Education Attainment in Bole, 2015, in %



Source: Figure 5: Bole District Analytical Report, GSS, 2014, Figure 4,6, PBS 2015, Kansas State University

The district accounts for a low adult literacy rate with 76.6% of the adults having received no education, while only 7.9% went through primary school and 14.6% through secondary school education.

Figure 10: Average Cumulated Precipitation in mm and Temperature in Celcius Degree, Bole, 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 Bole District

QUESTION 1

How come per capita expenditure and poverty prevalence have both increased during the period 2012-2015?

QUESTION 2

Given Bole'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 Bole? What can be done to change the status of the district profile from Blue to Green?

QUESTION 3

Why is there such a low USAID agriculture project intervention in Bole?

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