

KUMBUNGU*

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

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Kumbungu is a district in Ghana's Northern Region. The District shares boundaries to the north with Mamprugu/Moagduri district, Tolon and North Gonja districts to the west, Sagnerigu district to the south and Savelugu/Nanton Municipal to the east. The district has a total land mass of 1,599sqkm and a total population of 44,294, out of which 22,130 are females and 22,164 males. The average household size in the district is 7.4 persons. The boxes below reveal the level of important development indicators measured by the Population Based Survey in 2015.

Poverty Prevalence 13.6 %

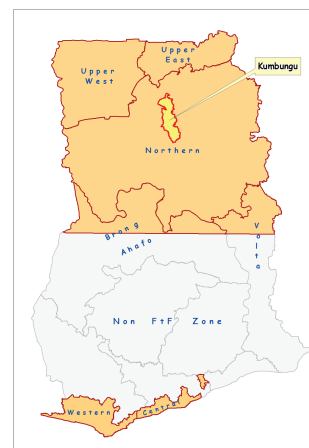
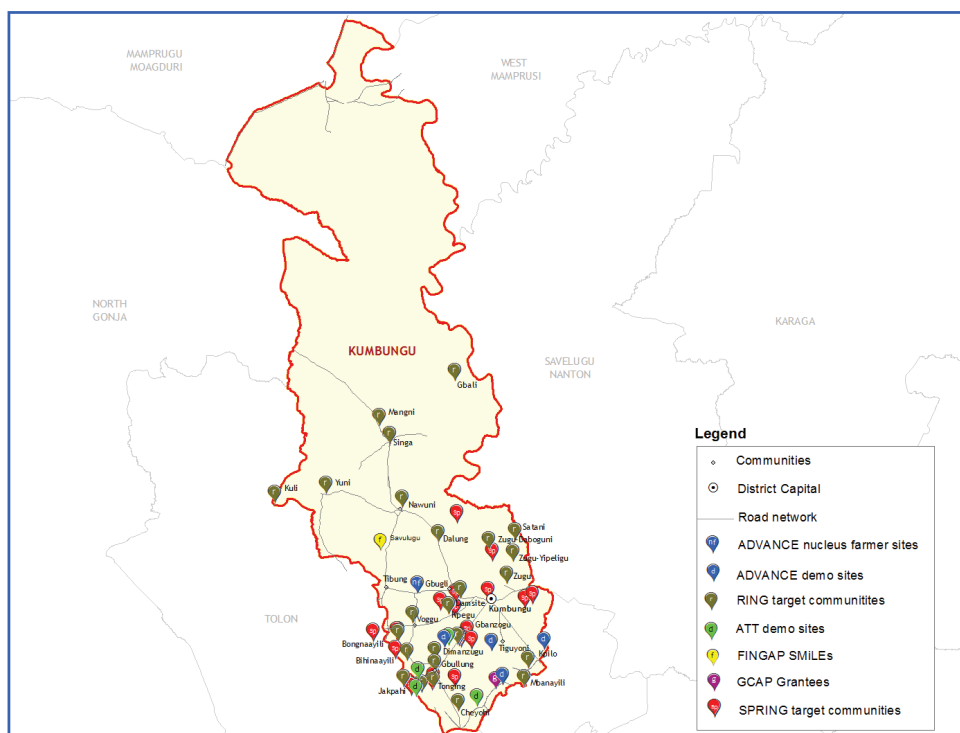
Households with moderate or severe hunger 15.4%

Poverty Depth 3.7%

Daily per capita expenditure 3.7 USD

Household Size 7.4 members

Total Population of the Poor 6,024



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

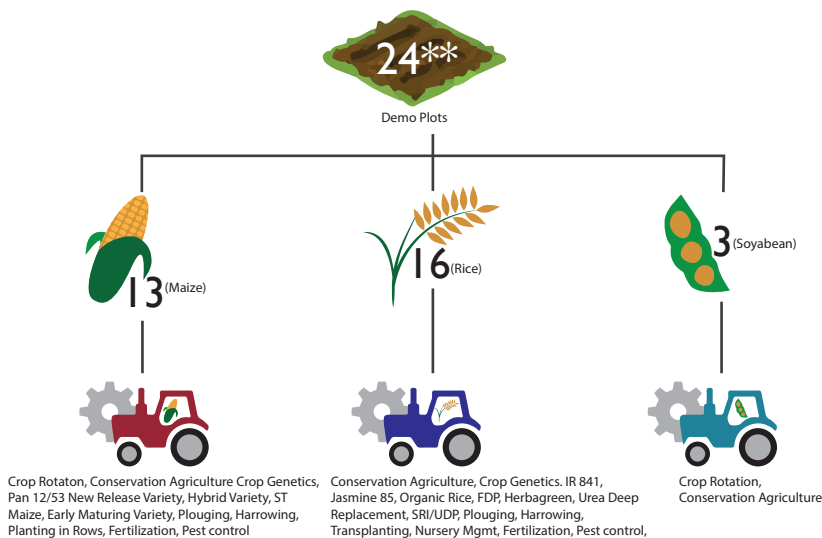
Table I: USAID Projects Info, Kumbungu, 2014-2016

Beneficiaries Data	2014*	2015	2016
Direct Beneficiaries	2,218	2,550	6,373
Male	958	1,479	2,443
Female	366	1,071	3,930
Undefined	894	0	0
Nucleus Farmers	1	2	n/a
Male	1	2	
Female	-	-	-
Undefined			
Demoplots	6	18	n/a
Male	4	3	
Female		1	
Undefined	2	14	
Production			
Maize Gross Margin USD/ha	n/a	984.93	n/a
Maize Yield MT/ha	n/a	5.38	n/a
Rice Gross Margin USD/ha	n/a	1,015.10	n/a
Rice Yield MT/ha	n/a	5.10	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 Production			
Ag. Rural loans*	103,096	146,054	1,210
USAID Projects Presence			6
Beneficiaries Score	3	3	4
Presence Score 2014-2016			3.1
District Flag 2014-2016			Green

Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014 - 2016

A large number of beneficiaries** were reported in 2014. The number decreased in 2015 after the district was split into two. But the number of beneficiaries' subsequently spiked to 6,373 in 2016. The large number of beneficiaries is accompanied by a large number of demonstration plots. The value of agricultural loans distributed in 2014 and 2015 is also shown on the Table. Due to these interventions, the presence score*** for USAID development work is 3.1 out of 4, which means that the intervention in Kumbungu is high when compared to other districts. When the presence score is combined with progress/regress of impact indicators, the district is flagged **GREEN****** indicating that the impact indicators values (poverty prevalence and per capita expenditure) have improved in an area where high intervention has been present. Find more details on USAID Presence v. Impact scoring on page 7.

Infographic I: Demo Plots in Kumbungu, 2014-2015



Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014, 2015

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

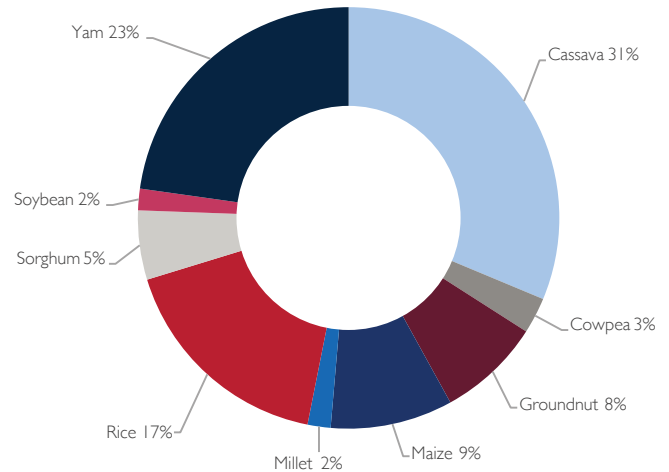
Direct Beneficiary, an individual who comes in direct contact with a set of interventions” FTF Handbook, 2016 , *number of direct beneficiaries and loans reported in 2014 correspond to Kumbungu**and*See page 7 for more details on presence score ranges and district flag ranges .The value of poverty prevalence and Per Capita expenditures in 2012 corresponds to

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

Several commodities are produced in Kumbungu, with the share distributed more evenly among them. Cassava and Yam accounted for only 54% of agricultural production during 2010-2015. Other commodities produced during this period include rice (17%), groundnut (8%), maize (9%), and other commodities as shown in Figure 1. In terms of agricultural production, Kumbungu accounted for only 5% of agricultural production of the Northern Region in 2015. It is, however, ranked second in maize production, accounting for 10.5% of the total production in the Northern Region. The district also reported the highest production of rice in 2015, accounting for 24% of the total production in the Region. The average gross margin calculations from USAID project reporting (2015) for maize and rice are higher than gross margins from the Agriculture Production Survey (K-State, APS 2013) for the same commodities.

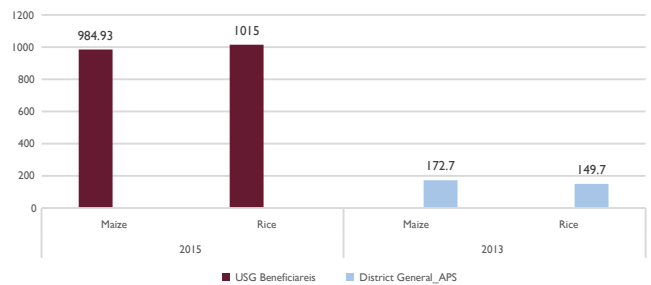
Figure 3 contains yield values from three (3) sources: USAID projects, MOFA and APS for the period 2013-2015 for three commodities: maize, rice and soybean. Beneficiaries yields for maize and rice were higher than the district averages reported by MOFA in 2015. Figure 4 below focuses on the sources of income in the district. It shows that the majority of households in Kumbungu rely on the agricultural sector: farming, poultry and livestock. 76.9 percent of incomes is generated from the sale of crops, 64.6% from poultry an 47.2% from livestock.

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



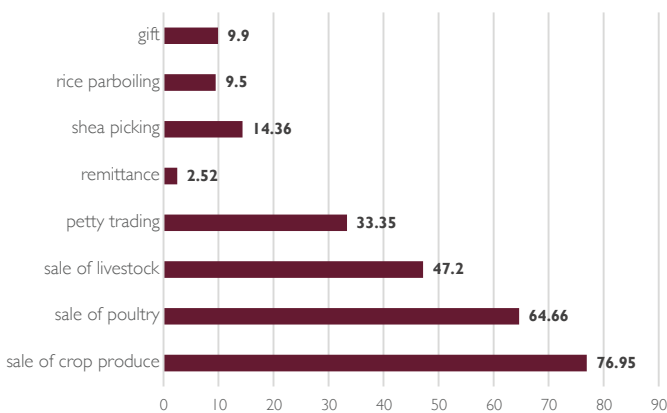
Source: Agriculture Production Reports 2010 - 2015, MOFA

Figure 2: Gross Margin by Commodity, USAID beneficiaries and district average, 2013 and 2015, USD/ha



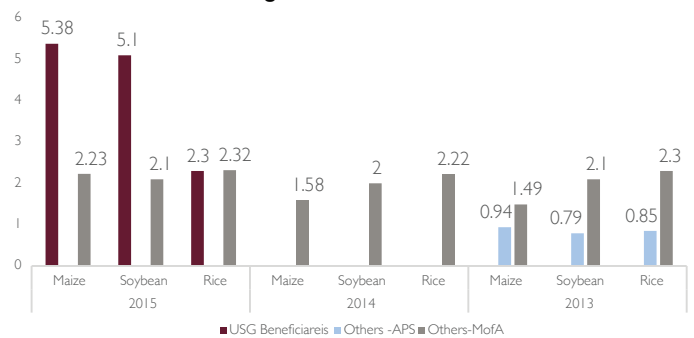
Source: Agriculture Report 2013-2015, Agriculture Production Survey, K-State, 2013

Figure 4: Income Source in Kumbungu, 2015, in %



Source: RING & SPRING Survey, 2015 USAID METSS Project

Figure 3: Yields of Maize, Rice and Soybean, beneficiaries and district general, MT/ha, 2013 - 2015



Source: Agriculture Report 2013-2015, MOFA Production Data 2013-2015, Agriculture Production Survey, K-State, 2013

*Values of agriculture production reported from MOFA and APS 2013 in all graphs correspond to the greater area of Tolon Kumbungu. Data from other sources refers to Kumbungu.

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

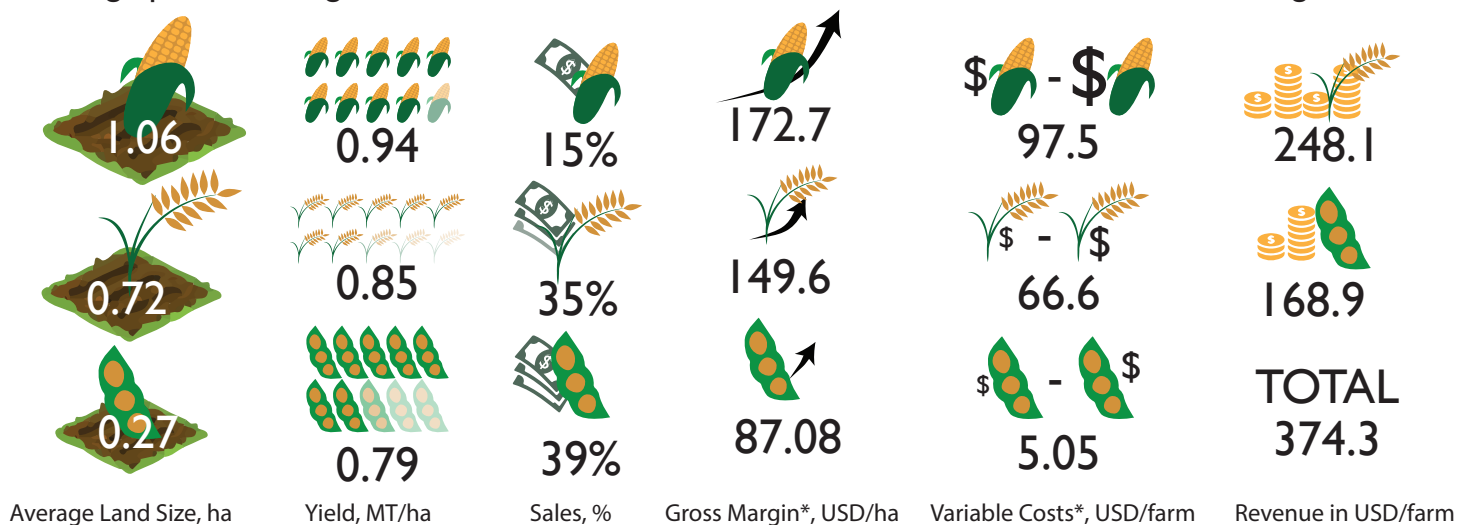
Table 2: Agricultural Production and Yields by Commodity, in MT and MT/ha in Tolon Kumbungu, 2010-2015

Commodity	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	Total
Cassava	69,643	65,852	82,260	75,625	74,040	55,000	422,420
Cowpea	6,308	6,123	6,090	6,714	6,402	5,704	37,341
Groundnut	15,977	16,017	18,646	20,367	18,407	17,542	106,956
Maize	18,546	17,329	18,394	23,775	22,464	26,190	126,698
Millet	3,328	3,231	3,948	4,338	4,250	4,769	23,863
Rice	43,227	40,077	37,053	35,500	36,177	39,360	231,394
Sorghum	9,467	10,730	11,954	13,965	13,813	11,739	71,668
Soybean	3,583	3,418	3,780	4,027	4,075	3,420	22,303
Yam	55,793	54,141	44,919	56,835	54,827	40,920	307,435
Sweet Potato				140			
Yields in MT/Ha	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	
Cassava	11.79	11.15	13.71	12.50	12.34	10.00	
Cowpea	2.01	1.95	2.00	2.05	2.00	1.96	
Groundnut	1.69	1.70	1.60	1.86	1.82	1.96	
Maize	2.23	1.58	1.49	1.50	1.44	1.80	
Millet	1.47	1.43	1.68	1.70	1.70	1.90	
Rice	2.32	2.20	2.30	2.60	2.54	3.20	
Sorghum	1.59	1.81	1.89	1.90	1.90	1.82	
Soybean	2.10	2.00	2.10	2.15	2.06	1.90	
Yam	13.10	12.75	11.16	13.50	13.34	12.00	
Sweet Potato				12			

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

Table 2 above provides detailed information on specific commodities in regard to overall production in Tolon as well as average yields for the years 2010-2015. The infographic below shows a summary of agricultural statistics for Tolon Kumbungu.

Infographic 2: Average Land size, Yields, Sales and other Farm indicators in Tolon Kumbungu, 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. **Values of agriculture production reported from MOFA and APS 2013 in all graphs correspond to the greater area of Tolon Kumbungu.

All data and information including full citations can be accessed at 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 index is a summation of the level of achievement in ten indicators grouped into five domains: 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 Kumbungu, 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.

Kumbungu WEAI Results

The results of both male and female respondents on the four(4) domains are displayed in Figure 5.

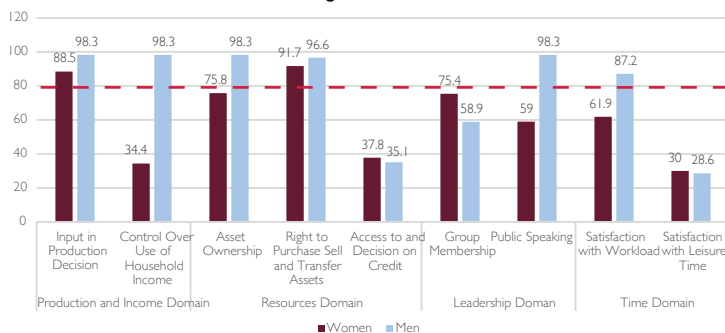
Production Domain: women feel comfortable with providing input related to production decisions, as indicated by 88.5% of the women of the survey sample. However, they have much less control over the use of household income than men- 34.4% of women versus 98.3% of male respondents.

Resource Domain: a majority of the women have a right to asset ownership and to purchase and move assets, 75.8% and 91.7% respectively; these figures are lower than the figures of the male respondents. 37.8 % of women have a right to decide or have access to credit followed by 35.1% of the male respondents. The access to credit value for the female respondents is the highest in the Northern Region.

Leadership Domain: 75.4% of women of the sample have a right to group membership. This value is higher among the female respondents than the men. A thin majority, only 59% get involved in public speaking as opposed to 98.3% of the male respondents.

Time Domain: 61.9 percent of the women and 87.2 percent of the men in Kumbungu are satisfied with the workload in their everyday life. The percentages drop radically with respect to satisfaction with leisure time; only 30% of the women and 28.6% the men interviewed are happy with this aspect.

Figure 5: Kumbungu Results on Domains of Empowerment of WEAI 2015, by gender, in %



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

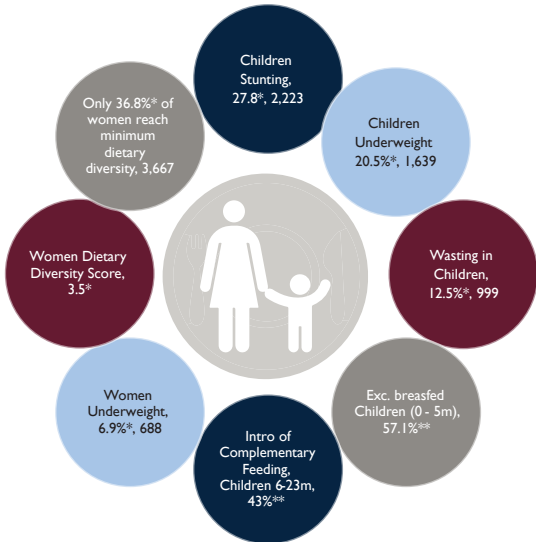
Adequacy & Differences

Together men and women obtained an adequacy score (80% and above) in all indicators except for Access to and Decision on credit, group membership and satisfaction with leisure time. In addition, while men obtained adequacy in control over use of household income and asset ownership, public speaking and satisfaction with workload, women did not.

The highest difference between male and female respondents was observed with the production domain: the control over use of household income and in the leadership domain: public speaking.

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

Infograph 3: Health and Nutrition Figures, Kumbungu, 2015



Sources: * from PBS 2015, Kansas State University, ** from RING & SPRING Survey, 2015,

Figure 6: Household Dwelling Characteristics, Kumbungu, 2015

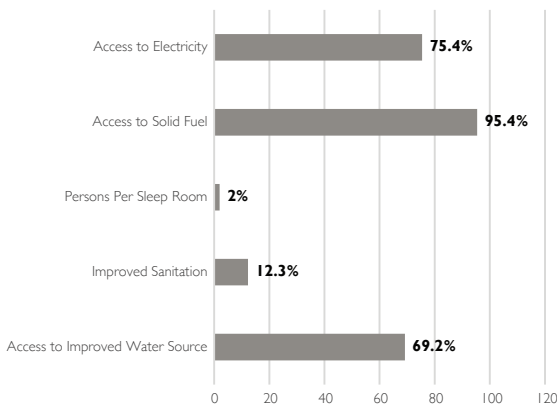
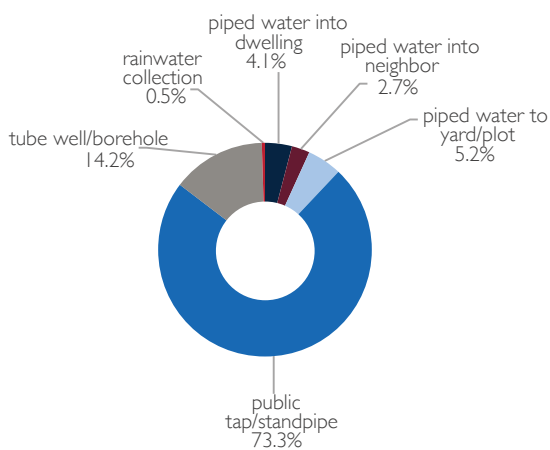


Figure 7: Types of Improved Water Source, Kumbungu, 2015

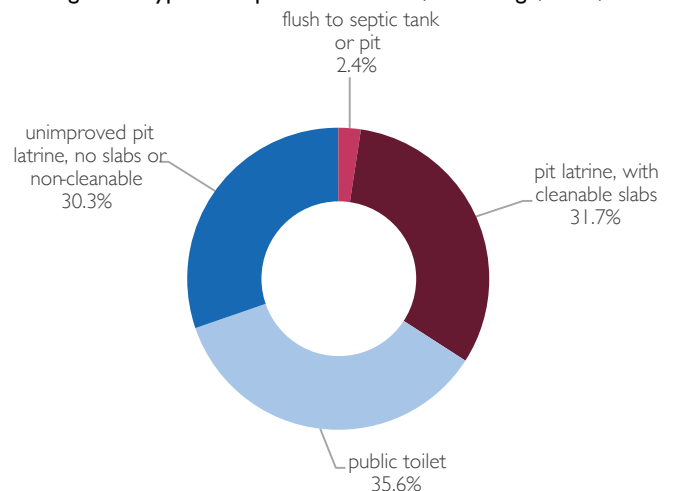


Infograph 3 focuses on the health and nutrition of women and children in the district. Percentages and absolute numbers are revealed in the respective circles for stunting, wasting in children, women and children underweight, Women Dietary Diversity and some other indicators. The Dietary diversity score of women in Kumbungu is 3.5, which means that women consume on average 3 to 4 types of foods out of 10. Less than half of the women (36.8%) reach the minimum dietary diversity of 5 food groups. The value of stunting in children is lower than in many other districts.

Figure 6 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. As the figure shows, access to sanitation facilities is very low. One(1) person out of 10 has access to this type of facility. Access to improved water source is moderate. Kumbungu just as some other districts in the Northern Region has the highest number of people per household.

Figure 7 and 8 provide details on the types of improved water source and sanitation used as measured by the RING & SPRING Survey in 2015.

Figure 8: Types of improved sanitation, Kumbungu, 2015, in%



Sources: Figure 6: from PBS 2015, Kansas State University, Figure 7,8 from RING & SPRING Survey, 2015,

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

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

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 Kumbungu. Both key impact indicators, 'prevalence of poverty' and 'per capita expenditure', have improved, as observed in Figures 9 and 11.

In 2015 poverty decreased by 35.2 percentage points to 13.6% compared to the 2012 value. In addition, the 2015 per capita expenditure increased by 36 percent to 3.7 USD. This means that the situation in this district has improved since 2012. Kumbungu's population calculated to be living under the \$1.25/day, per person poverty line is 6,024 persons. This development is accompanied by satisfactory USAID presence, scored with 3.1 points out of 4. This combination signifies characteristics of a GREEN district, one that accounts for progress of impact indicators and high project presence in the ground. That said, the presence of other development partners and GOG interventions have not been taken into account.

Based on these results we believe that the district is another area where things are going well and the project intervention is aligned with the attempts by the whole community for a better life and better chances. The situation should be observed carefully to understand what is being done well in order to keep it this way.

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 9: Poverty in % and Poverty Change in percentage points, 2012,2015, Kumbungu

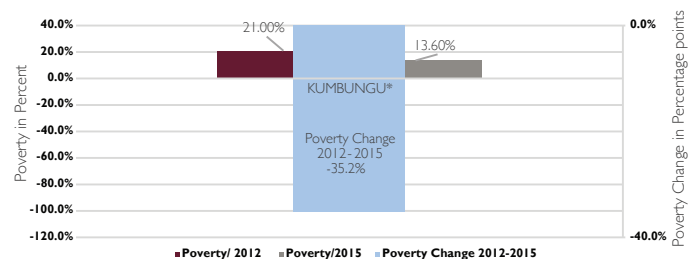


Figure 10: Population of Poor, Non - Poor Kumbungu, 2015

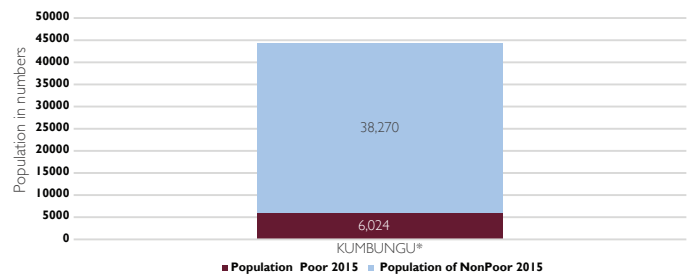
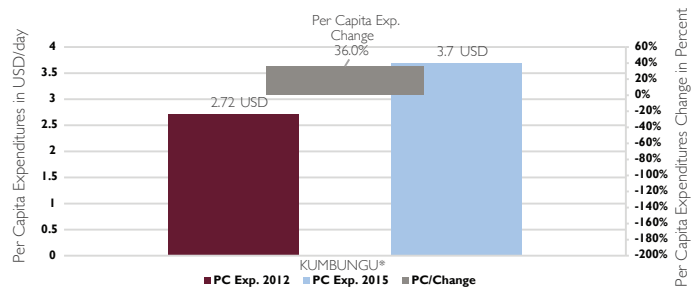


Figure 11: Per Capita Expenditure in 2012 and 2015, in USD/day; Per Capita Expenditure Change in percent, Kumbungu

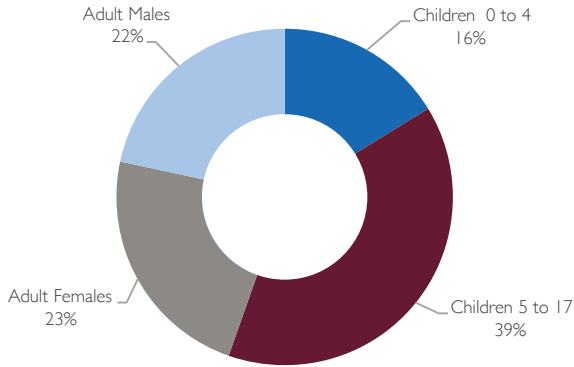


* Prevalence of poverty and per capita expenditures measured in 2012 correspond to the greater area of Tolon Kumbungu while the values in 2015 correspond with Kumbungu.

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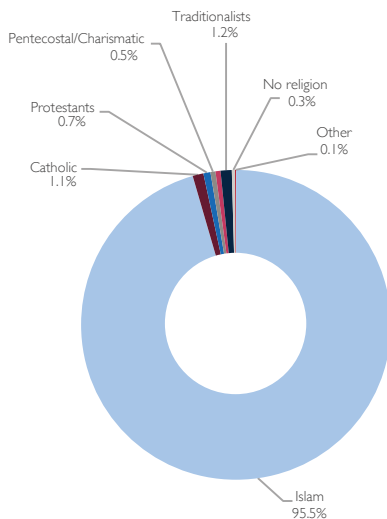
This section contains facts and figures related to Kumbungu demographics, religious affiliation, literacy and weather indicators

Figure 12: Household Composition by groupage, Kumbungu 2015



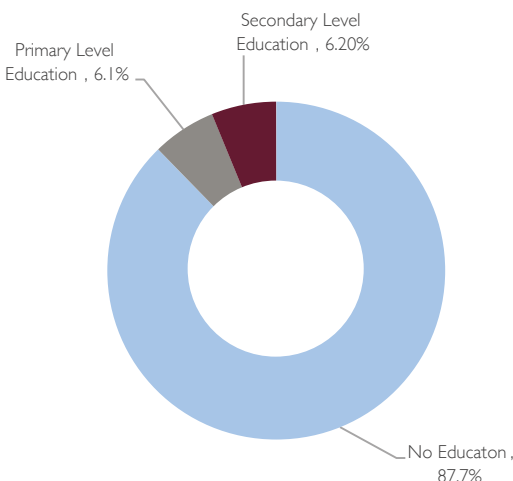
Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Figure 13: Religious Affiliation, Kumbungu 2010



Source: Tolon District Analytical Report, GSS, 2014

Figure 14: Adult Education Attainment in Kumbungu, 2015



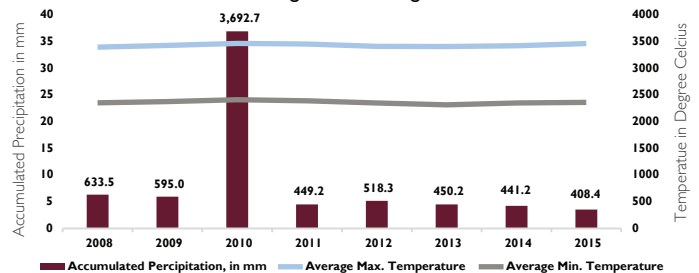
Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Kumbungu has a total population of 44,294, out of which 22,130 are females and 22,164 males. The average household size in the district is 7.4 persons. The district lies in the tropical continental climatic zone and experiences average annual precipitation relative to other districts in the Northern Region, see Figure 15. Note that, in 2010 the entire Northern Ghana experienced significant rainfall and flooding.

In terms of religion, the majority of the population are Muslims representing 95.6%, as shown in Figure 13. The district accounts for a young population as 55% of the household members are aged between 0 to 17 years, as Figure 12 shows.

Kumbungu just as the rest of the districts in the Northern Region accounts for a very low level of adult educational attainment as shown in Figure 14. A vast majority of the adults, 87.7%, have received no education, while only 6.1% went through primary school and only 6.2% of the sample through secondary school.

Figure 15: Average Cumulated Precipitation in mm and Temperature in Celcius Degree, Kumbungu*, 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 Kumbungu

QUESTION 1

What are the conditions that contribute to the fact that Kumbungu is ranked second in maize production in the Northern Region with its share being 10.5% of the total and first for the production of rice (24% share)? Is this information being used to shape intervention?

QUESTION 2

What other agricultural or nutrition focused development partners or GoG interventions have previously been implemented, are ongoing, and/or are in the pipeline that may impact Kumbungu's development?

QUESTION 3

A large percentage of households in Kumbungu rely on sales from poultry and livestock, which is not observed in other districts. Is this information taken into account to shape project intervention to cover and support these activities?

QUESTION 4

Given Kumbungu's agricultural production, health and sanitation figures, as well as results from the presence vs impact matrix, what should USAID development work focus on in the next two years? What future development assistance would be helpful for this district to keep the flag Green?

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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