



# LAMBUSSIE-KARNI

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

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Lambussie-Karni is one of the districts in Ghana's Upper West Region. It has a total land area of 811.9 square kilometers and shares boundaries to the south with Jirapa District, to the east with Sissala West District, to the west with the Nandom District and to the north with Burkina Faso. The district has a total population of 56,473 inhabitants, out of which 27,280 are males and 29,193 are females with an average household size of 5 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 25.2 %

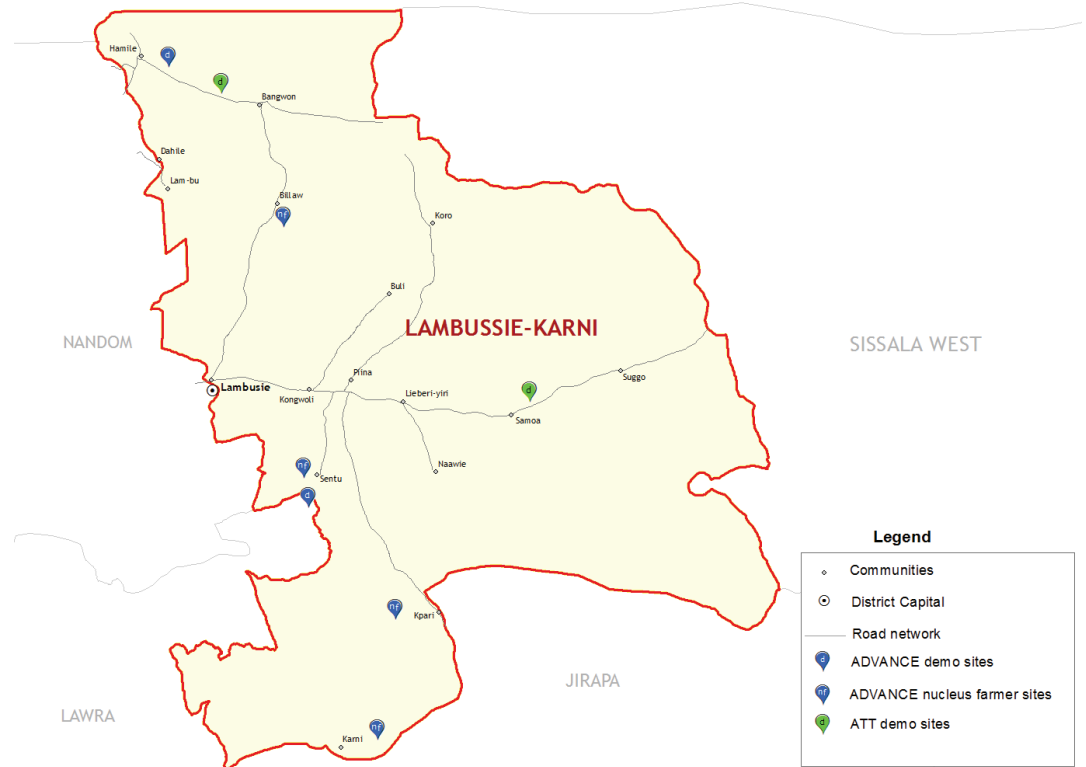
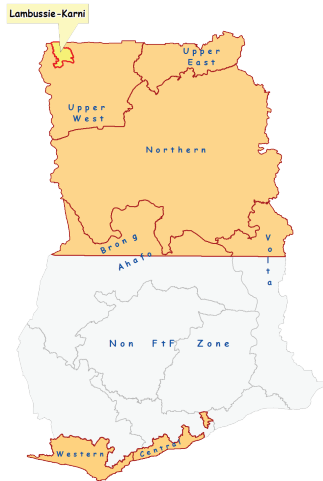
Daily per capita expenditure 6.04 USD

Households with moderate or severe hunger 39.6%

Household Size 5 members

Poverty Depth 7.9 %

Total Population of the Poor 14,231



*This section contains data and information related to USAID sponsored interventions in Lambussie-Karni*

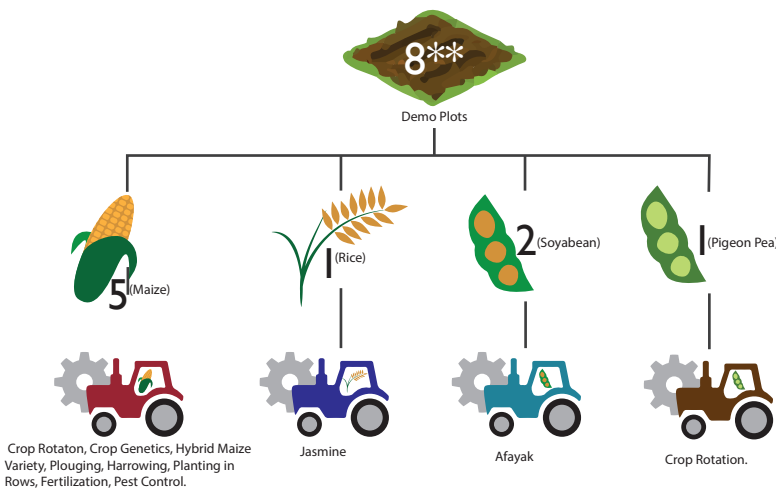
Table 1: USAID Projects Info, Lambussie-Karni, 2014-2016

Beneficiaries Data	2014	2015	2016
Direct Beneficiaries	365	1,226	1,971
Male	171	361	945
Female	194	865	1,026
Undefined			
Nucleus Farmers	1	4	n/a
Male	1	4	
Female	-	-	
Undefined			
Demoplots	3	5	n/a
Male	1	2	
Female			
Undefined	2	3	
Production			
Maize Gross Margin USD/ha	n/a	677.3	n/a
Maize Yield MT/ha	n/a	3.88	n/a
Rice Gross Margin USD/ha	n/a	581.4	n/a
Rice Yield MT/ha	n/a	3.67	n/a
Soybean Gross Margin USD/ha	n/a	581.9	n/a
Soybean Yield MT/ha	n/a	1.84	n/a
Investment and Impact			
Ag. Rural loans	-	-	-
USAID Projects Present			2
Beneficiaries Score	1.0	2.0	1.0
Presence Score 2014-2016			1.4
District Flag 2014-2016			Yellow

Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014-2016

The number of direct USAID beneficiaries\*\* increased by 440% in 2016 as compared to 2014. Four nucleus farmers are currently operating in the district and only eight(8) demonstration plots have been established to support beneficiaries 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 below average, with a decent number of beneficiaries, small number of demo plots and no loans during 2014-2016. This resulted in a USAID presence score\*\*\* of (1.4 out of 4). The district is flagged **YELLOW\*\*\*\*** indicating that while the project presence or intervention is below average the impact indicator values have improved as compared to 2012. . Find more details on USAID Presence vs. Impact scoring on page 7.

Infographic 1: Demo Plots in Lambussie-Karni, 2014-2015



Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014, 2015

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

\* 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

All data and information including full citations can be accessed at [www.ghanalinks.org](http://www.ghanalinks.org)

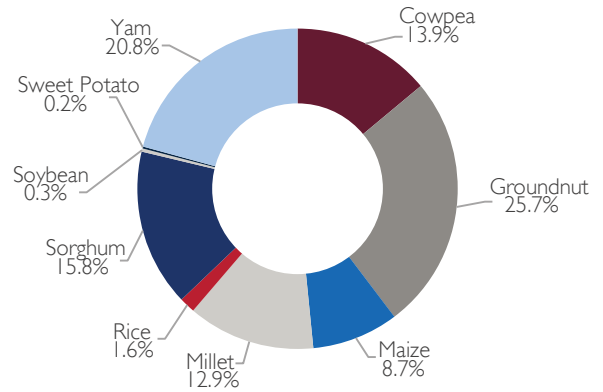
This section contains agricultural data for Lambussie-Karni, such as production by commodity, gross margins and yields.

Agricultural production in Lambussie-Karni involves several commodities which account for similar shares to the total quantity produced during 2012-2015. Lambussie-Karni is not one of the main producers in Upper West. The district accounted for only 2.3% of the regional production during 2012-2015.

Figure 2 contains gross margins for three commodities supported by USAID interventions in 2015 as well as district average captured by APS 2013. Just in the case of maize it is obvious that the gross margin of beneficiaries is much higher than the district average value in 2013.

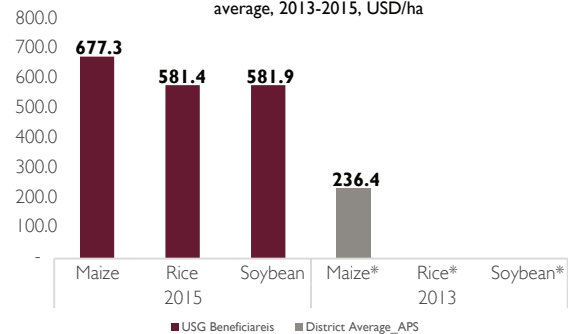
Yield data, presented in Figure 3, contain values of yields of these three commodities in 2015, 2014 and 2013 from three sources: USAID beneficiaries, MOFA and Agriculture Production Survey. Again the figure captures the superiority in yields of the direct beneficiaries in 2015 compared to the other district averages captured by the other sources.

Figure 1: Share of Agricultural Production, by Commodity, in Lambussie-Karni, 2012-2015



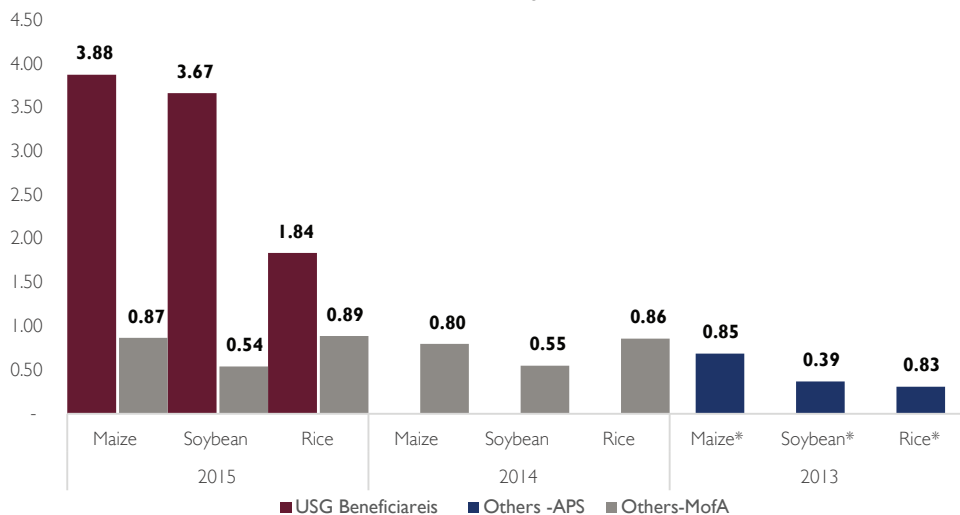
Source: Agriculture Production Reports 2011 - 2015, MOFA

Figure 2: Average Gross Margin\* in Lambussie-Karni by Commodity, USG Beneficiaries and district's average, 2013-2015, USD/ha



Source: Agriculture Project Reporting 2015, Agriculture Production Survey, 2013, Kansas State University

Figure 3: Average Yields by Commodity in Lambussie-Karni, USG Beneficiaries and district's average, 2013-2015, MT/ha



Source: Agriculture Production Reports 2011- 2015, MOFA, APS 2013, USAID Project reporting 2015

All data and information including full citations can be accessed at [www.ghanalinks.org](http://www.ghanalinks.org)

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

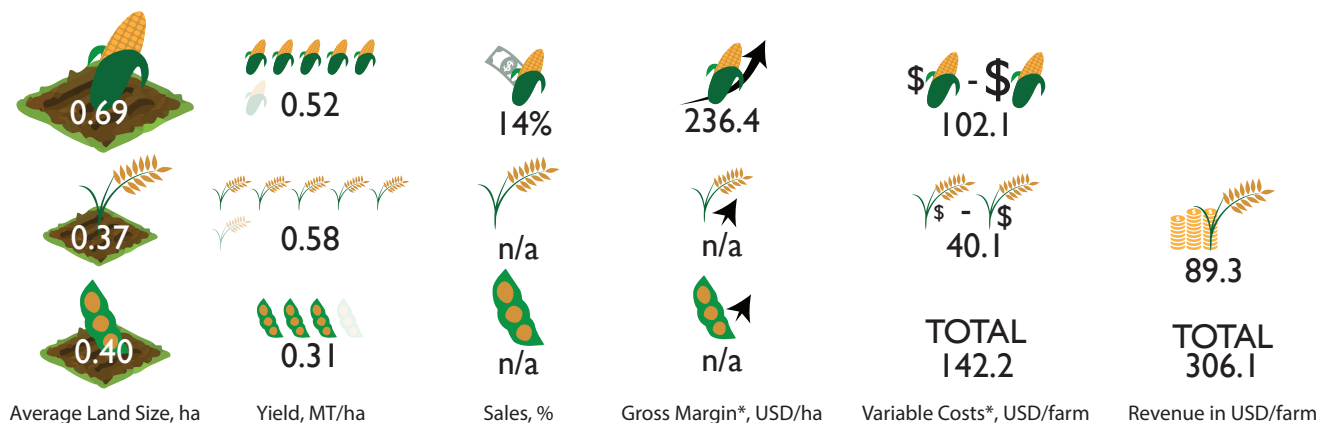
Table 2: Agricultural Production and Yields by commodity in MT and MT/ha, 2012-2015, Lambussie-Karni

Commodity	2015	2014	2013	2012	Total
Cowpea	4,159	4,037	2,837	2,870	13,903
Groundnut	6,630	6,488	5,728	6,822	25,668
Maize	2,038	1,880	2,125	2,671	8,714
Millet	3,544	3,548	2,751	2,971	12,814
Rice	432	418	365	368	1,583
Sorghum	3,607	4,155	3,963	4,070	15,795
Soybean	101	105	57	70	333
Sweet Potato				190	190
Yam	5,752	5,433	4,764	4,743	20,692
Yields in MT/Ha	2015	2014	2013	2012	
Cowpea	0.75	0.73	0.58	0.60	
Groundnut	0.76	0.75	0.73	0.80	
Maize	0.87	0.80	0.85	0.90	
Millet	0.55	0.55	0.50	0.54	
Rice	0.89	0.86	0.83	0.84	
Sorghum	0.48	0.56	0.55	0.57	
Soybean	0.54	0.55	0.39	0.44	
Sweet Potato				11.88	
Yam	10.85	10.25	9.25	9.30	

Source: Agriculture Production Reports 2012- 2015, MOFA

Table 2 above provides detailed information on specific commodities in respect of overall annual production in Lambussie-Karni as well as average yields for the years 2012-2015. The infographic below shows a summary of agricultural statistics for Lambussie-Karni, as captured in the Agriculture Production Survey, 2013.

Infographic 2: Average Land size, Yields, Sales and other Farm indicators in Lambussie-Karni, 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.

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## 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 Lambussie-Karni, 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.

## Lambussie-Karni Results

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

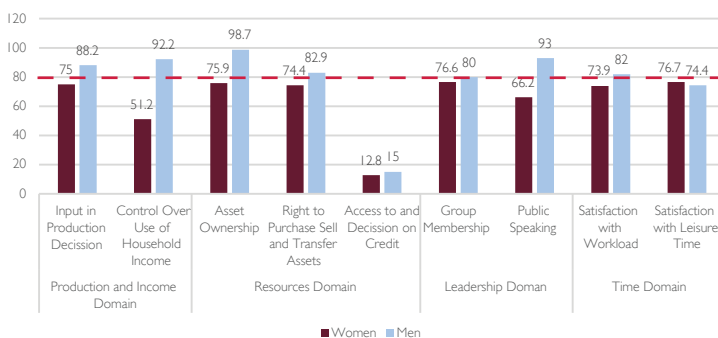
**Production Domain:** women feel comfortable with providing input related to production decisions as indicated by 75% of the women of the survey sample. However, they have less control over the use of household income than men— 51.2% of women vs 92.2% of the male respondents.

**Resource Domain:** a majority of the women have a right to asset ownership and to purchase and move assets- 75.9% and 74.4% respectively. These figures are slightly lower than the figures for the male respondents. Only 12.8% of the women have a right to decide or has access to credit, compared to 15% of the male respondents. Nonetheless, access to credit is almost equally low for both genders.

**Leadership Domain:** 76.6% and 66.2% of the women interviewed have the right to group membership and public speaking respectively.

**Time Domain:** The majority of women and men in Lambussie-Karni are satisfied with the workload in their everyday life- 73.9% and 82% respectively. The values remain more or less the same with respect to satisfaction with leisure time; 76.6% of women and 74.4% of men are satisfied with the amount of leisure time at their disposition.

Figure 4: Results of Domains of Empowerment from WEAI 2015, in percent, Lambussie - Karni, 2015



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

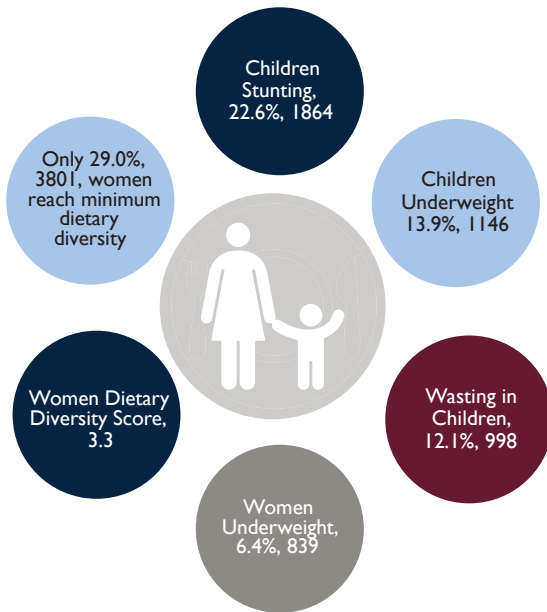
### { Adequacy & Differences }

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

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

*This section contains facts and figures related to Health, Nutrition and Sanitation in Lambussie-Karni*

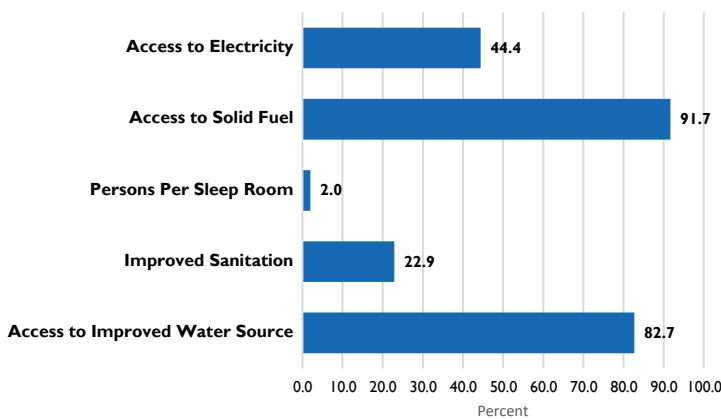
**Infograph 3: Health and Nutrition Figures, Lambussie Karni, 2015**



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 Lambussie-Karni is 3.3, which means that women consume on average 3 to 4 types of foods out of 10. A low percentage of women (only 29%) reach the minimum dietary diversity of 5 food groups.

Figure 5: Household dwelling Characteristics, Lambussie-Karni, 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. Lambussie-karni accounts for low levels of access to improved water source in the Upper West region.



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

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 Lambussie-Karni. Both key impact indicators, 'prevalence of poverty' and 'per capita expenditure', have improved. See Figure 6 and 8.

In 2015, poverty decreased by 16 percentage points value to 25.2% compared to 2012. In addition, 2015 per capita expenditure increased by 102.7 percent to 6.04 USD. This is accompanied by a below average USAID presence score of 1.4 out of 4. Therefore the district is flagged YELLOW (below satisfactory presence and improving impact indicators).

Lambussie-Karni is a typical district in which clear signs of improvement were to be observed accompanied with little interventions from USAID. That said, the GOG and other donors interventions are not captured in the calculation. Further thought should go into methods that would give a further push to the existing development pace in Lambussie-Karni.

## 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, Lambussie-Karni

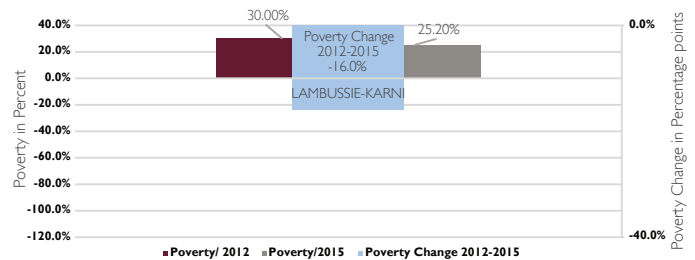


Figure 7: Population of Poor, Non - Poor Lambussie-Karni, 2015

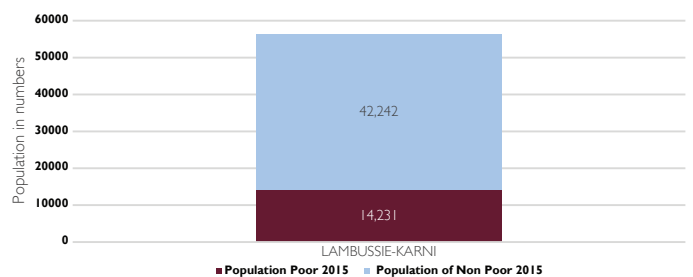
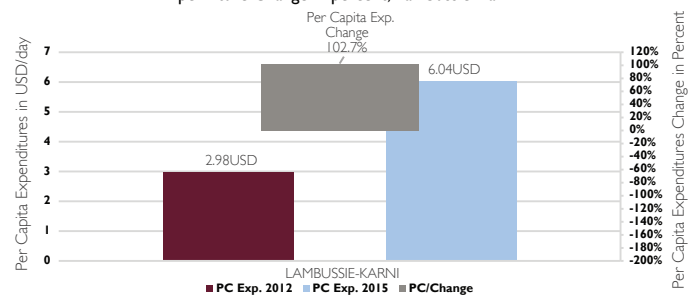


Figure 8: Per Capita Expenditure in 2012 and 2015, in USD/day; Per Capita Expenditure Change in percent, Lambussie-Karni

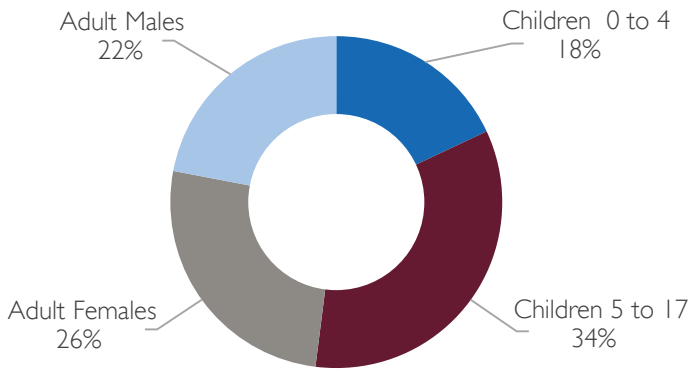


Source: Figure 6,7,8, Population based Survey, 2012,2015, Kansas State University, METSS, USAID Project Reporting 2014,2015

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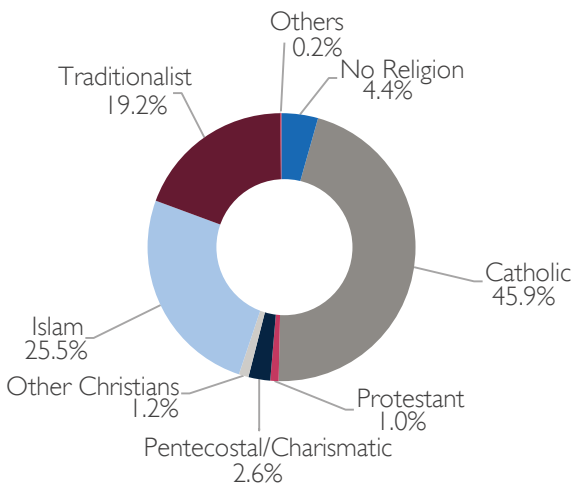
This section contains facts and figures related to Lambussie-Karni demographics, religious affiliation, literacy and weather indicators

Figure 9: Household composition by groupage, Lambussie-Karni, 2015



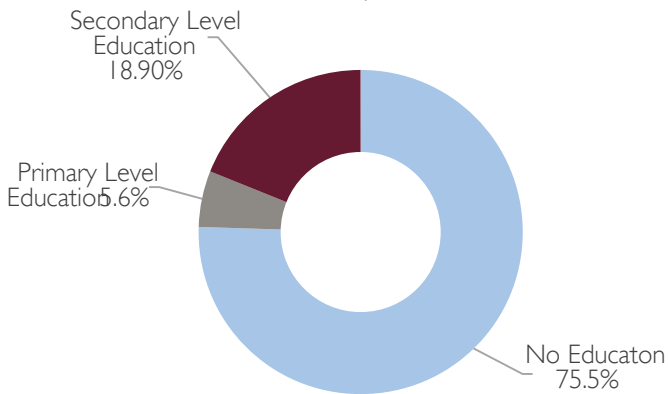
Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Figure 10: Religious Affiliation, Lambussie-Karni, 2010



Source: Tamale Metropolis Analytical Report, GSS, 2014

Figure 11: Education Attainment in Lambussie - Karnie, 2015



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

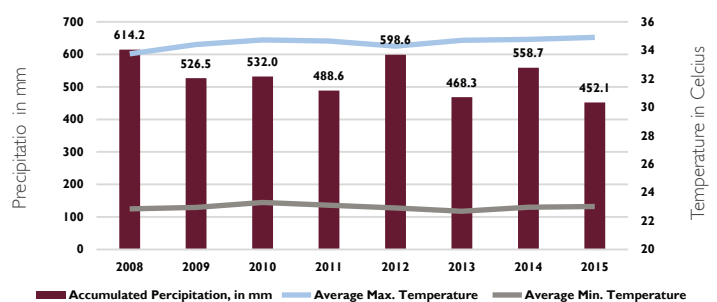
Lambussie-Karni has a total population of 56,473, out of which 27,280 are males and 29,193 females with an average household size of 5 persons. The total surface area of the district is 811.9 square kilometers.

The District lies in the tropical continental climacteric zone. Average precipitation and temperature are similar to the other districts in the Northern Region. Figure 12 shows the average maximal and minimal temperatures as well as yearly average precipitation. Lambussie Karni, like many other districts in the Upper West Region has a relatively young population as shown in Figure 9, with more than 50% of the population falling in the age range: 0 to 17 years old.

In terms of religious affiliation, the majority of the population are Christians (50.7%) followed by Muslims, who account for 25.5% of the population and traditionalists (19.2%). For more details refer to figure 10.

The district accounts for a low adult literacy rate with 75.5% of them having received no education. Only 5.6% went through primary school while 18.9% made it further to secondary school.

Figure 12: Average Accumulated Precipitation in mm and Average Temperature in Celcius, in Lambussie - Karni, 2008 - 2015



Source: awhere Weather Platform, AWhere, 2016

All data and information including full citations can be accessed at [www.ghanalinks.org](http://www.ghanalinks.org)



*This section contains discussion questions and potential research topics as a result of the data and analysis presented on Lambussie-Karni*

**QUESTION 1**

Why does Lambussie-Karni produce so little compared to other districts in UW Region?

**QUESTION 2**

Given Lambussie-Karni'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 Lambussie-Karni?

**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 Lambussie-Karni development?

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