

SAWLA-TUNA-KALBA

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

DISTRICT PROFILE CONTENT

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Sawla-Tuna-Kalba, is one of the districts in the Northern Region. It shares boundaries with Wa West District to the north, Cote d'Ivoire to the west, West Gonja District to the east and Bole District to the south. The district has a population of 110,798 - 53,555 males and 57,243 females. The total surface area of the district is 4,226.9 square km. The boxes below reveal the level of important development indicators as captured by the 2015 Population Based Survey.

Poverty Prevalence 27.1 %

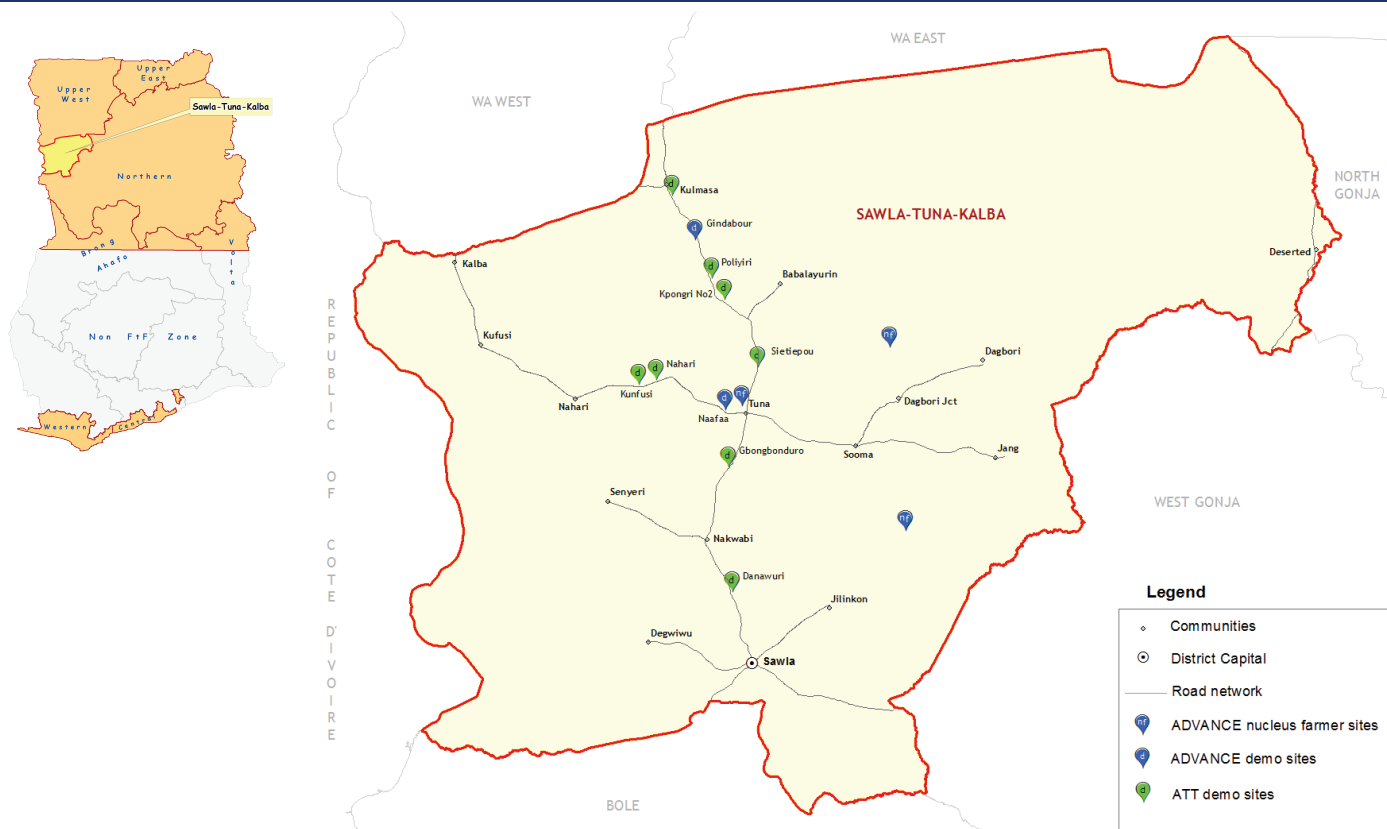
Households with moderate or severe hunger 48.9 %

Poverty Depth 9.9 %

Daily per capita expenditure 3.2 USD

Household Size 6.2 members

Total Population of the Poor 30,026



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



This section contains data and information related to USAID sponsored interventions in Sawla-Tuna-Kalba

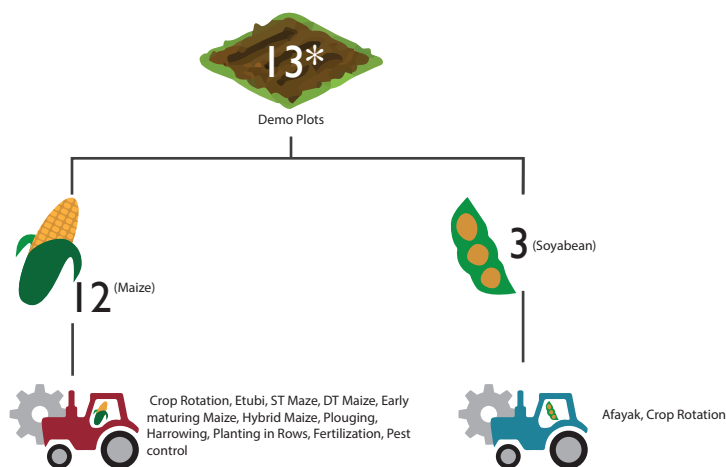
Table I: USAID Projects Info, Sawla-Tuna-Kalba, 2014 - 2016

Beneficiaries Data	2014	2015	2016
Direct Beneficiaries	500	2316	3769
Male	180	832	1,803
Female	320	1,484	1,966
Undefined	0	0	0
Nucleus Farmers	0	1	n/a
Male	0	1	
Female	-	0	
Undefined			
Demoplots	1	12	n/a
Male		8	
Female	1	2	
Undefined	1	2	n/a
Production			
Maize Gross Margin USD/ha	n/a	1658.79	n/a
Maize Yield MT/ha	n/a	3.59	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
Investments and Impact			
Ag. Rural loans*	0	37,743	679,552
USAID Projects Present			2
Beneficiaries Score	1	3	4
Presence Score 2014-2016			2
District Flag 2014 - 2016			Green

Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014-2015

Sawla-Tuna-Kalba District reported a steady increase in the number of direct beneficiaries** during the three years reported, as shown in Table I on the left. 13 technology transfer demonstration plots, focusing mostly on maize, were located in the district between 2014 and 2015. There is no sufficient data on beneficiaries' gross margins and yields except for maize, for which very good gross margin and yields have been reported by beneficiaries. Agricultural loans were also disbursed during this period. Presence of agriculture intervention appears to be decent in Sawla-Tuna-Kalba represented by a good number of beneficiaries, enough demonstration plots and some agricultural loans. Therefore, the presence score*** is 2 out of 4. The district is flagged GREEN**** which means there is a combination of satisfactory presence and improving situation according to the impact indicators: poverty prevalence and per capita expenditure. Refer to page 7 for more detail.

Infographic I: Demo Plots in Sawla-Tuna-Kalba, 2014-2015



Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014, 2015

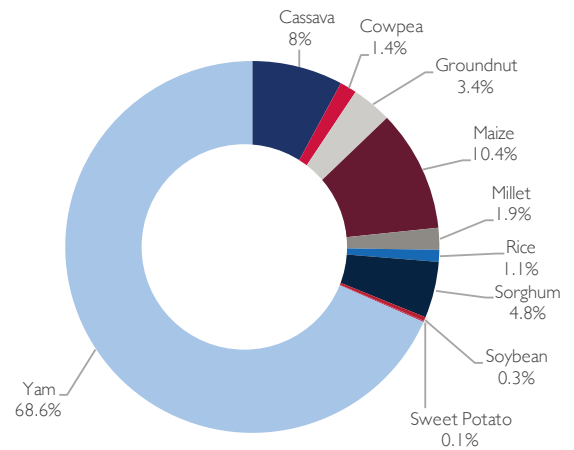
The presence calculation includes the number of direct beneficiaries and Agricultural Rural loans.

* Number of Demo Plots by commodity does not match the total because of crop rotation ** "Direct Beneficiary, an individual who comes in direct contact with a set of interventions" FTFF Handbook, 2016, ***Presence Score Ranges are explained in page 7, **** District Flag Color is explained in page 7

This section contains agricultural data for Sawla-Tuna-Kalba, such as production by commodity, gross margins and yields.

Agricultural Production in Sawla-Tuna-Kalba, consists of one main commodity: yam, which accounted for 68.6% of the district production during 2010-2015. The other commodities produced in the district such as maize, cassava, groundnut, cowpea, and millet, accounted for modest shares as compared to yam. Maize production, however, placed second with 10.4% share and 22,433 MT produced in 2015. Yet, the district was ranked first in maize production, accounting for 12.7% of the regional production in 2015 and second for the production of sorghum. Figure 1 gives details on the commodities shares while Table 2 shows quantities and yields of the main commodities produced in the area. Again, yam and cassava account for high yields ranging between 14-18MT/ha. Average maize yields reported by intervention beneficiaries (3.59 MT/ha, in table 1).

Figure 1: Share Of Agriculture Production By Commodity, 2010-2015 In %, Sawla



Source: Agriculture Production Reports 2011- 2014, MOFA

Commodity	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	Total
Cassava	19,386	18,331	17,586	17,832	18,200	8,293	99,628
Cowpea	3,174	3,081	3,238	3,891	3,544	1,163	18,092
Groundnut	7,240	7,258	8,190	9,515	9,263	1,349	42,815
Maize	22,433	20,961	24,483	29,835	30,705	1,988	130,406
Millet	4,158	4,037	4,004	5,782	5,424	143	23,548
Rice	3,028	2,808	2,453	2,453	2,613	300	13,655
Sorghum	10,269	11,638	12,285	12,920	12,016	1,132	60,260
Soybean	756	722	719	847	892	240	4,176
Sweet Potato				1,120			1,120
Yam	160,386	155,638	184,791	169,492	162,006	27,078	859,391
Yields in MT/Ha	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	
Cassava	13.64	12.90	14.24	12.81	13.00	11.68	
Cowpea	1.44	1.40	1.52	1.68	1.60	1.55	
Groundnut	1.09	1.10	1.31	1.38	1.30	1.42	
Maize	2.30	1.63	1.82	1.95	1.92	2.84	
Millet	1.23	1.19	1.16	1.18	1.13	1.30	
Rice	2.16	2.05	1.89	1.91	1.93	2.50	
Sorghum	1.36	1.55	1.60	1.62	1.60	1.53	
Soybean	1.58	1.50	1.70	1.79	1.84	1.60	
Sweet Potato				14.00			
Yam	17.77	17.30	18.77	16.02	15.34	14.48	

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

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

This section focuses on the Women Empowerment in Agriculture Index results for Sawla-Tuna-Kalba

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 Sawla-Tuna-Kalba, 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.

Sawla-Tuna-Kalba Results

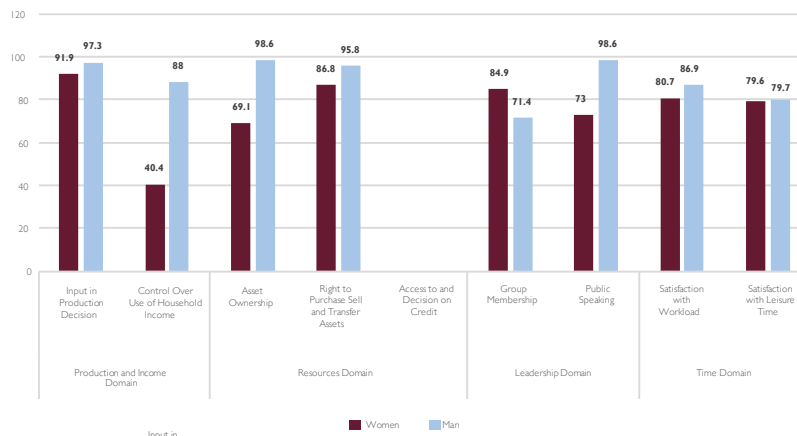
Production Domain: women feel comfortable with providing input related to production decisions. However, they have much less control over the use of household income than men- 40.4% of women vs 88% of men.

Resource Domain: a majority of the women have the right to asset ownership and to purchase and move assets, 69.1% and 86.8% respectively; these figures are lower than the figures of the male respondents. There was no data registered in Sawla-Tuna-Kalba with respect to access to credit.

Leadership Domain: 84.9% and 73 % of the women interviewed scored adequacy in the right to group membership and public speaking, respectively. The group membership figure for women is higher than men, accounting for the highest rate in the Northern Region

Time Domain: A good majority of women and men are satisfied with both workload and leisure time. Satisfaction with leisure time in Sawla-Tuna-Kalba is the highest registered in the Northern Region.

Figure 2: Results of Empowerment Domains of the WEAI Index for Sawla-Tuna-Kalba, 2015, in %

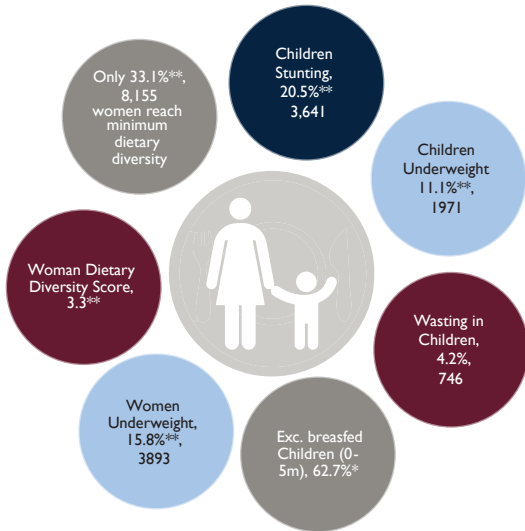


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This section contains facts and figures related to Health, Nutrition and Sanitation in Sawla-Tuna-Kalba

Infograph 2: Health and Nutrition Figures, Sawla-Tuna-Kalba



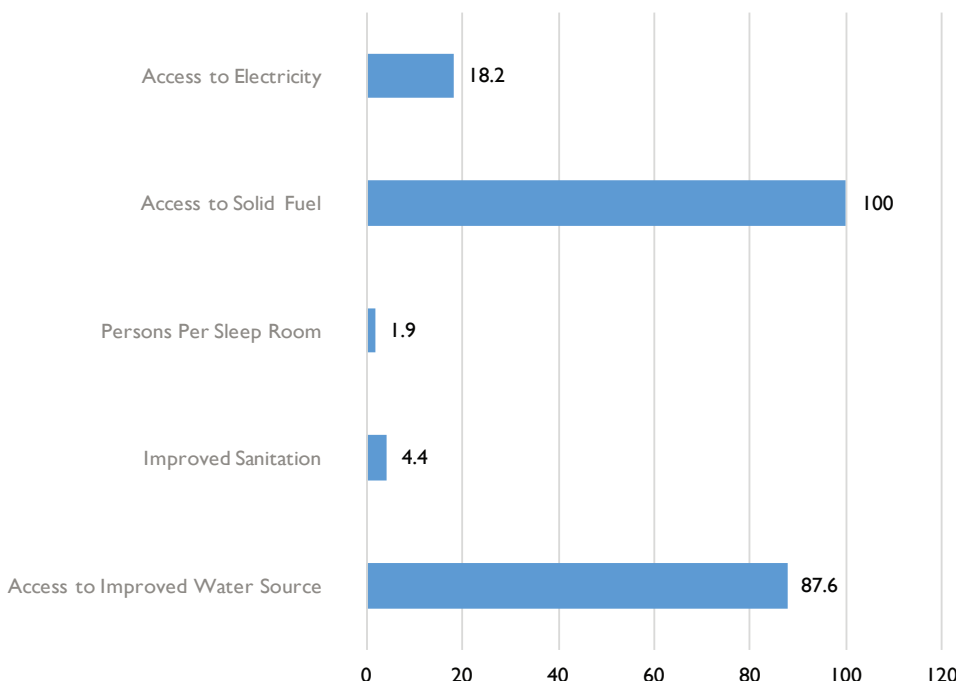
Sources: * from PBS 2015, Kansas State University, ** from Ring & Spring Survey, 2015

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: 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's 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 Sawla-Tuna-Kalba is 3.3, which means that women consume on average 3 to 4 types of food out of 10. A small percentage of women (33.1%) reach the minimum dietary diversity of 5 food groups. The district accounts for the lowest rate of children underweight among the districts in the Northern Region.

Figure 2 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. Access to electricity is very low with only 1.8 people out of every 10 having access. Sawla-Tuna-Kalba accounts for the highest level of access to fuel sources (100%) in the Northern Region.

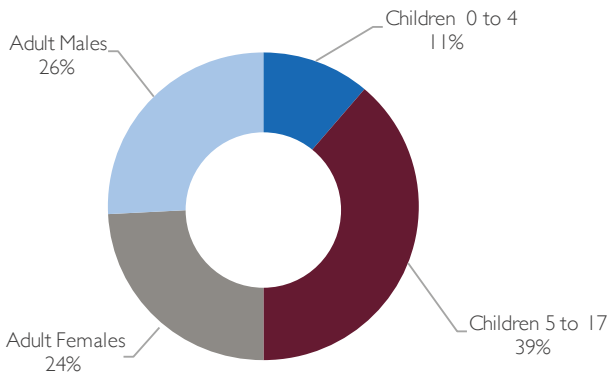
Figure 2: Household Dwelling Characteristics Sawla, 2015



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

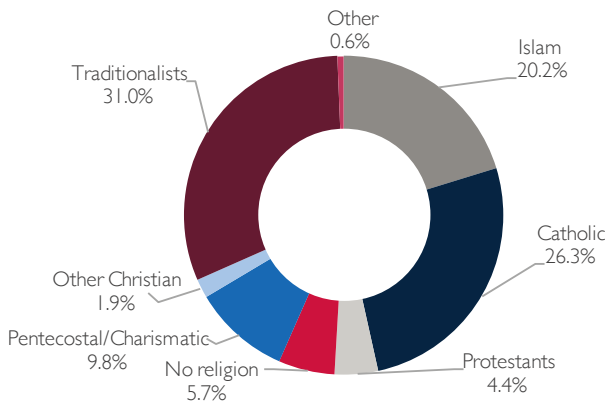
This section contains facts and figures related to Sawla-Tuna-Kalba demographics, religious affiliation, literacy and weather indicators

Figure 3: Household Composition by groupage in Sawla, 2015, in %



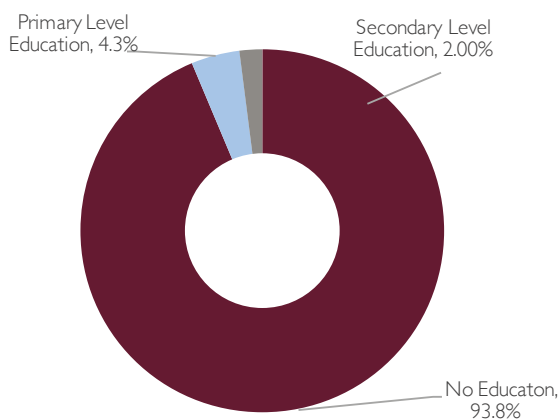
Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Figure 4: Religious Affiliation, Sawla-Tuna-Kalba in %, 2010



Source: Figure 5: Bole District Analytical Report, GSS, 2014

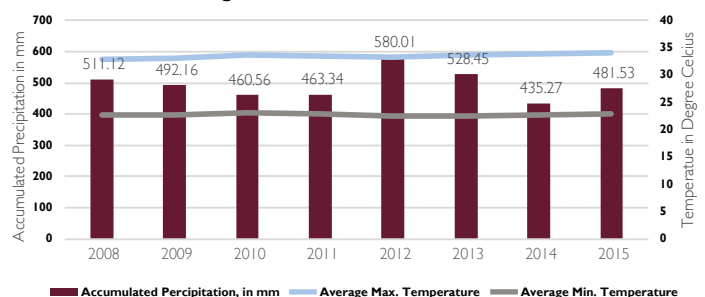
Figure 5: Adult Education Attainment in Sawla, 2015, in %



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Sawla-Tuna-Kalba has a total population of 110,798 of which 53,555 are females and 57,243 males. The total surface area of the district is 4,226.9 square km. The district has an average household size of 6.2 persons. The district lies in the tropical continental climacteric zone. Average precipitation and temperature are similar to the other districts in the Northern Region. Figure 6 shows average maximal and minimal temperatures as well as yearly average precipitation, Sawla-Tuna-Kalba has a relatively young population as shown in Figure 4, with 50% of the population falling in the age range: 0 to 17 years old. In terms of religious affiliation, the population belong to three main religions; 31.2% are Traditionalists, 42.4% Christians and 20.3% Muslims. For more details refer to figure 5. The district accounts for a low adult literacy rate with a vast majority of the adults, 93.8% having received no education. 4.3% went through primary school only and 2.0% through secondary school education. The district accounts for the largest reported value of adults with no education and the lowest reported value of secondary education among all the districts in the Northern Region.

Figure 6: Average Cumulated Precipitation in mm and Temperature in Celcius Degree, Sawla-Tuna-Kalba , 2008 - 2015



Source: *where Weather Platform, AWhere, 2016*



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PRESENCE VS. IMPACT MATRIX

This section provides an analysis of USAID presence vis-a-vis impact indicators in Sawla-Tuna-Kalba

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 Sawla-Tuna-Kalba. Both impact indicators: poverty and per capita expenditure point in the right direction. Poverty decreased by 48.1 percentage points to 27.1% in 2015 while per capita expenditure increased by 80.8 percent to 3.2 USD per day. The population of the poor is still high, marked at 30,026. The progress in impact indicators is accompanied by a satisfactory number of beneficiaries and an average presence score of 2 in the range of 0 to 4. Therefore, this district is flagged GREEN (satisfactory presence in the area and progress of impact indicators). Presence of other development partners and GOG interventions are not taken into account hereunder. It looks like things are moving in the right direction in Sawla-Tuna-Kalba and this, combined with tailor made interventions, could boost economic activities in a sustainable way to add to existing

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 7: Poverty in % and Poverty Change in percentage points, 2012,2015, Sawla-Tuna-Kalba

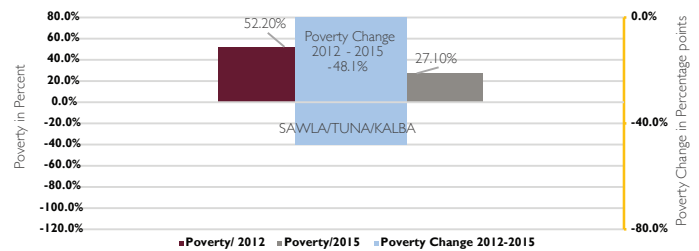


Figure 8: Population of Poor, Non - Poor Sawla-Tuna-Kalba, 2015

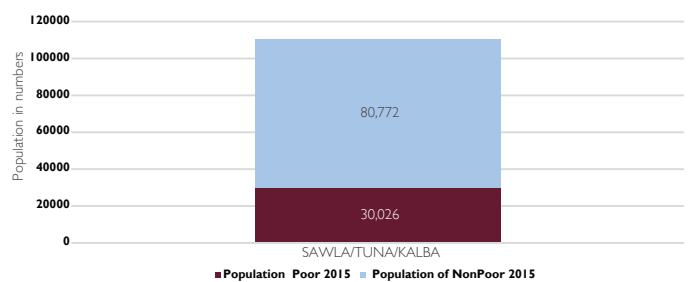
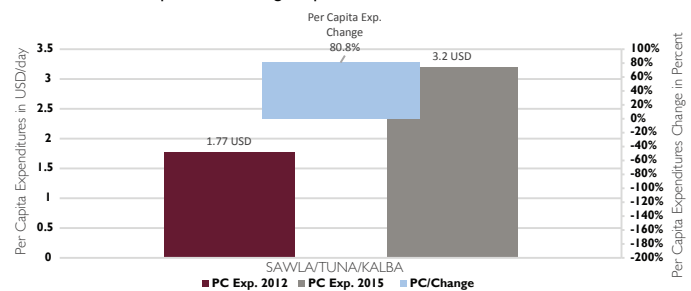


Figure 9: Per Capita Expenditure in 2012 and 2015, in USD/day; Per Capita Expenditure Change in percent, Sawla-Tuna-Kalba



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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DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

This section contains discussion questions and potential research topics as a result of the data and analysis presented on Sawla-Tuna-Kalba

QUESTION 1

Why is the level of education so low in Sawla–Tuna-Kalba? Are there any project interventions in place to address this issue?

QUESTION 2

Why have impact indicators: poverty prevalence and per capita expenditure moved in the right direction? Poverty has almost halved as compared to 2012 and per capita expenditure almost doubled? What has really happened on the ground? Any lessons to be learnt from Sawla-Tuna-Kalba in this context?

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 Sawla-Tuna-Kalba’s development?

QUESTION 4

Given Sawla-Tuna-Kalba’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 to Sawla-Tuna-Kalba? What can be done to keep the status of the district profile Green?

QUESTION 5

Sawla-Tuna-Kalba has the highest production of maize in the Northern Region? Is this fact taken into account in the agricultural intervention activities?

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