



SISSALA WEST

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

DISTRICT PROFILE CONTENT

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Sissala West is one of the districts in Ghana's Upper West Region. The district shares boundaries with the Jirapa and Lambusia Karni districts to the west, Sissala East district to the east, Daffiama-Bussie-Issa to south-west, Burkina Faso to the north and Wa East District to the south. It covers a land area of approximately 2050.4 square kilometres. The district has a total population of 54,198 out of which 26,404 are males and 27,794 females with an average household size of 5.9 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 21.2 %

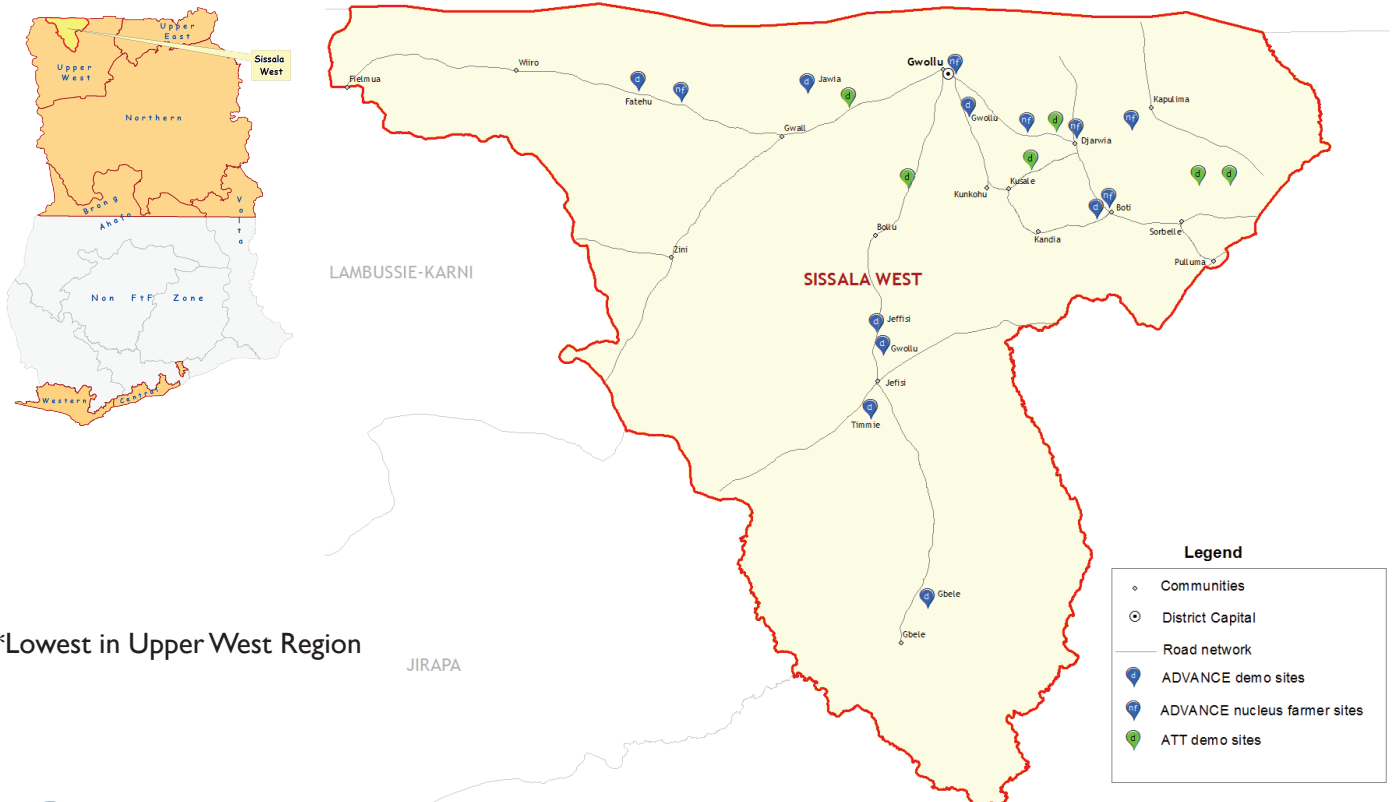
Daily per capita expenditure 4.18 USD

Households with moderate or severe hunger 19.3%

Household Size 5.9 members

Poverty Depth 8.4 %

Total Population of the Poor 11,490



*Lowest in Upper West Region



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

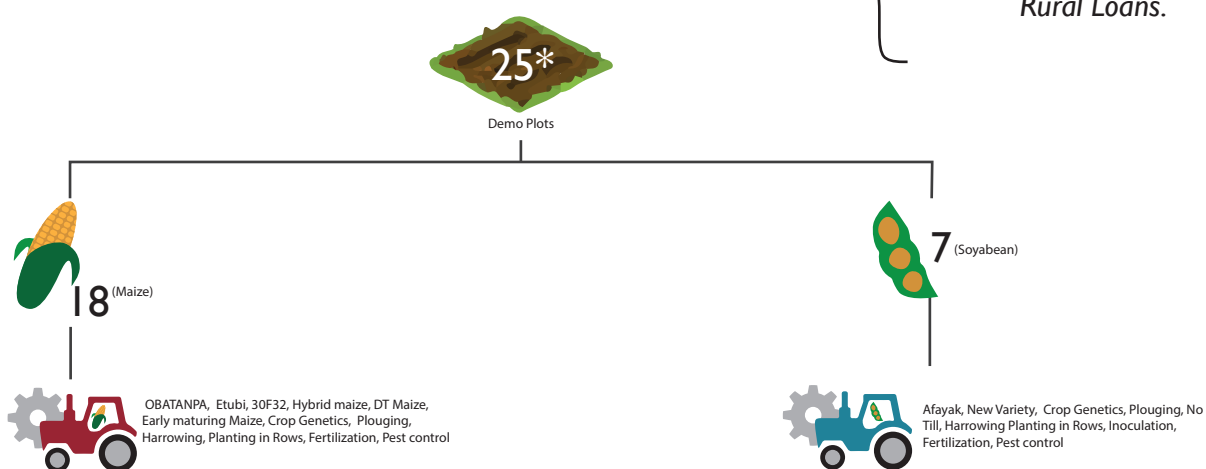
Table I: USAID Projects Info, Sissala West, 2014-2016

Beneficiaries Data	2014	2015	2016
Direct Beneficiaries	1365	3,047	6,357
Male	896	1,596	3,502
Female	469	1,451	2,855
Undefined			
Nucleus Farmers	5	11	n/a
Male	4	10	
Female	1	1	
Undefined	0		
Demoplots	8	17	n/a
Male	5	3	
Female		3	
Undefined	3	11	
Production			
Maize Gross Margin USD/ha	n/a	671.39	n/a
Maize Yield MT/ha	n/a	4.8	n/a
Investment and Impact			
Ag. Rural loans		16,924	448,583
USAID Projects Present			4
Beneficiaries Score	2.0	3.0	4.0
Presence Score 2014-2016			3.1
District Flag 2014-2016			Green

Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014-2015

The number of direct USAID beneficiaries* increased steadily during the observed period as Table I shows. 11 nucleus farmers are currently operating in the district and 25 demonstration plots have been established to support beneficiary training. See Infographic 1 for the demonstration plot disaggregate. Decent values of agricultural loans were facilitated by USAID intervention as shown in Table I. Direct beneficiaries yields and gross margins for the district are also available in Table I. The presence of USAID development work is high, with a high number of beneficiaries, decent number of demo plots and decent value of loans during 2014-2016. This resulted in a USAID presence score*** of 3.1 out of 4. In addition, the district is flagged GREEN**** indicating that while the project presence or intervention is high 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 Sissala West, 2014-2015



Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014, 2015

The presence calculation 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, *** and **** Presence and Flag Ranges are explained in page 7



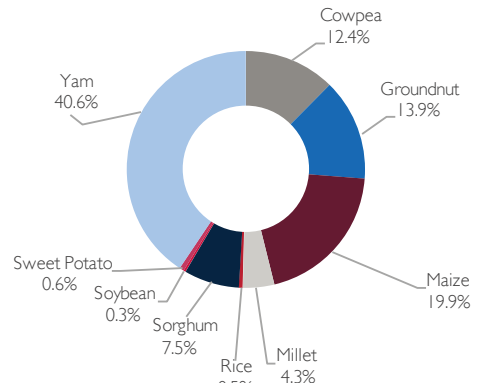
This section contains agricultural data for Sissala West, such as production by commodity, gross margins and yields.

Agricultural production in Sissala West involves several commodities; yam, groundnut, cowpea, maize, sorghum and others produced during 2010-2015 as shown in Figure 1. Yam accounts for the largest share of 40.6%. Sissala West is not one of the main agricultural producers in the Upper West Region. It accounted for only 5.3% of the regional production during 2015.

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

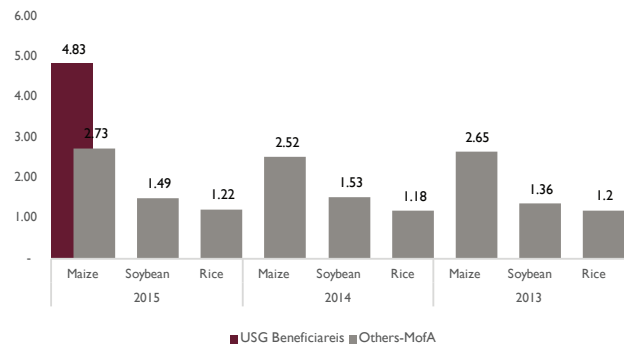
Yield data, presented in Figure 2, contain values of yields of these three commodities in 2015, 2014 and 2013 from three sources: USAID beneficiaries, MOFA and Agriculture Production Survey. Again, the figure captures the superiority in yields of the direct beneficiaries in 2015 compared to the other district averages captured by the other sources.

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



Source: Agriculture Production Reports 2011-2015, MOFA,

Figure 2: Average Yields by Commodity in Sissala West, USG Beneficiaries and district's average, 2013-2015, MT/ha



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

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

Commodity	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	Total
Cowpea	14,408	13,986	14,076	13,170	12,210	9,250	77,100
Groundnut	16,421	16,068	13,353	13,644	12,560	14,326	86,371
Maize	25,492	23,512	24,581	24,595	12,142	13,804	124,125
Millet	4,516	4,520	4,230	4,241	4,157	4,850	26,515
Rice	617	597	510	439	378	756	3,297
Sorghum	6,988	8,050	7,428	7,050	6,794	10,365	46,675
Soybean	354	367	243	240	272	304	1,780
Sweet Potato				3,960			3,960
Yam	49,235	46,498	39,195	39,494	38,700	40,157	253,279
Yields in MT/ha	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	
Cowpea	1.11	1.08	1.15	1.13	1.10	1.00	
Groundnut	1.64	1.61	1.57	1.67	1.60	1.90	
Maize	2.73	2.52	2.65	2.44	1.30	1.70	
Millet	0.91	0.91	0.90	0.91	0.90	1.00	
Rice	1.22	1.18	1.20	1.09	1.00	2.10	
Sorghum	0.74	0.86	0.80	0.79	0.80	0.95	
Soybean	1.49	1.53	1.36	1.52	1.60	1.90	
Sweet Potato				18.00			
Yam	18.37	17.35	15.00	15.19	15.00	15.81	

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 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 Sissala West, 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.

Sissala West Results

The results of both male and female respondents on the four domains are displayed in Figure 3.

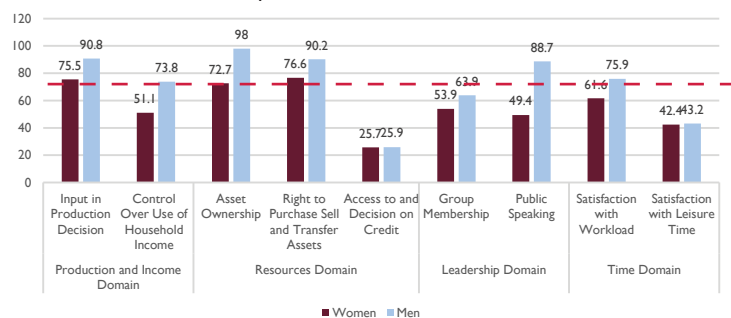
Production Domain: women feel comfortable with providing input related to production decisions as indicated by 75.5% of the women of the survey sample. However, they have less control over the use of household income than men— 51.1% of women vs 73.8% of the male respondents.

Resource Domain: a majority of the women have a right to asset ownership and to purchase and move assets- 72.7% and 76.6% respectively. These figures are slightly lower than the figures of the male respondents. Only 25.7% of the women have the right to decide or have access to credit, compared to 25.9% of the male respondents. Nonetheless, access to credit is equally low for both genders.

Leadership Domain: Only 53.9% and 49.4% of the women interviewed have the right to group membership and public speaking respectively. Notably, both values are the lowest reported in the Upper West Region.

Time Domain: A thin majority of women and men in Sissala West are satisfied with the workload in their everyday life— 61.6% and 75.9% respectively. The values drop with respect to satisfaction with leisure time; only 42.4% of women and 43.2% of men are satisfied with the amount of leisure time at their disposal. This value is the lowest reported in the Upper West Region.

Figure 3: Results of Domains of Empowerment from WEAI 2015, in percent, Sissala West, 2015



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

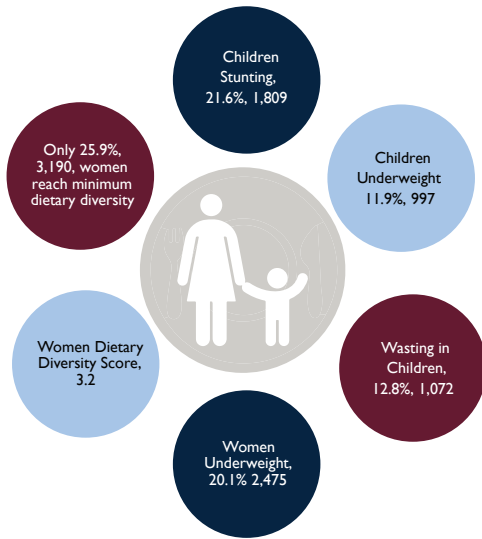
{ Adequacy & Differences }

Highest differences between male and female respondents observed with production domain: the control over use of household income, resources domain: asset ownership and leadership domain: public speaking.

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

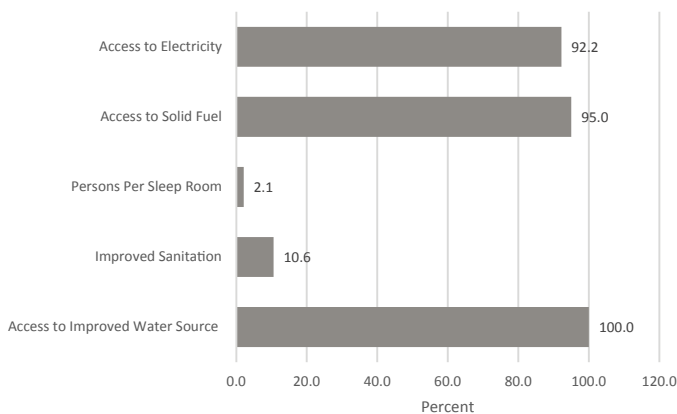


Infograph 3: Health and Nutrition Figures, Sissala West, 2015



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

Figure 4: Household dwelling Characteristics, Sissala West, 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 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 Sissala West is 3.2, which means that women consume on average 3 to 4 types of food out of 10. Only one fourth of women (25.9%) reach the minimum dietary diversity of 5 food groups. Both values are the lowest in the Upper West Region. This is accompanied by the highest rate of women underweight in the Upper West 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.



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PRESENCE VS. IMPACT MATRIX

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

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 Sissala West. Both key impact indicators, 'prevalence of poverty' and 'per capita expenditure', have improved. See Figure 5 and 7.

In 2015, poverty decreased by 53.5 percentage points to 21.2% compared to 2012. In addition, the 2015 per capita expenditure increased by 112.2 percent to 4.18 USD. This is accompanied by a high USAID presence score of 3.1 out of 4. Therefore, the district is flagged GREEN (average or above presence and improving impact indicators). Sissala West is a typical district in which clear signs of improvement are to be observed accompanied with decent intervention from USAID. That said, the GOG or other donors interventions were not captured in the calculation. Further thought should go into methods that would give a further push to the existing development pace in Sissala West while keeping the district flag green.

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, Sissala West

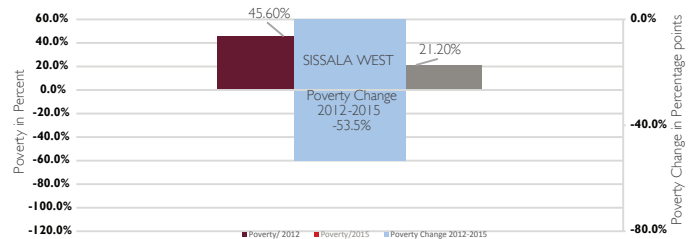


Figure 6: Population of Poor, Non Poor Sissala West, 2015

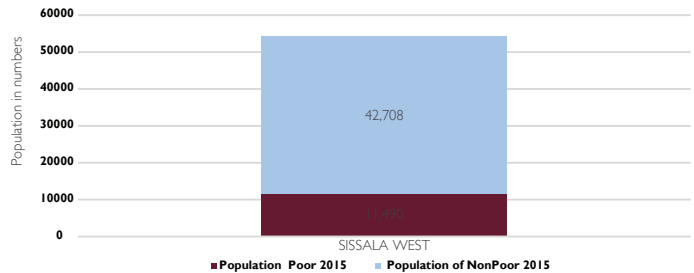
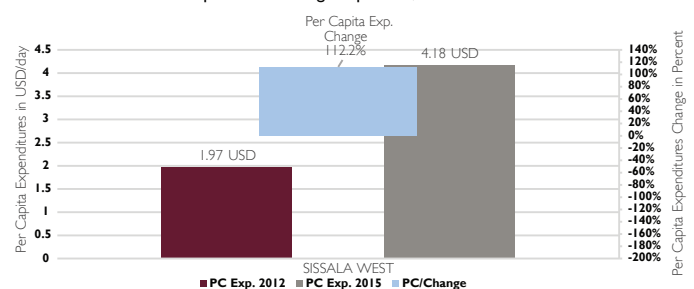


Figure 7: Per Capita Expenditure in 2012 and 2015, in USD/day; Per Capita Expenditure Change in percent, Sissala West



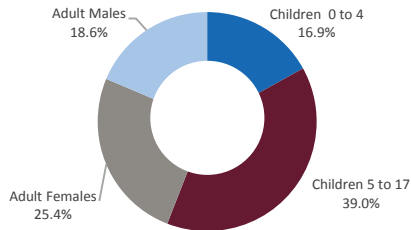
Source: Figure 9,10,11 Population based Survey, 2012,2015, Kansas State University, METSS, USAID Project Reporting 2014,2015

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



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

Figure 8: Household composition by groupage, Sissala West, 2015



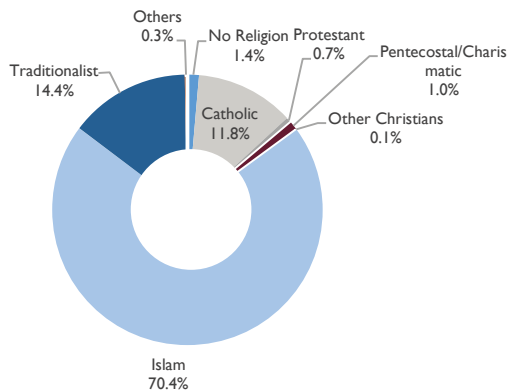
Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Sissala West has a total population of 54,198 out of which 26,404 are males and 27,794 females with an average household size of 5.9 persons. The total surface area of the district is 2050.4 square kilometers.

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

Sissala West, like many other districts in the Upper West Region, has a relatively young population as shown in Figure 8, with more than 50% of the population falling in the age range: 0 to 17 years old.

Figure 9: Religious Affiliation, Sissala West, 2010



In terms of religious affiliation, the majority of the population are Muslims (70.4%) followed by Traditionalists, who account for 14.4% of the population and Christians (13.6%). For more details refer to Figure 9.

The district accounts for the lowest adult literacy rate in the Upper West region with 83% of the adults having received no education. 8.1% went through primary school only while 9.0% made it further to secondary school.

Source: Sissala West District Analytical Report, GSS, 2014

Figure 10: Religious Affiliation, Sissala West, 2010

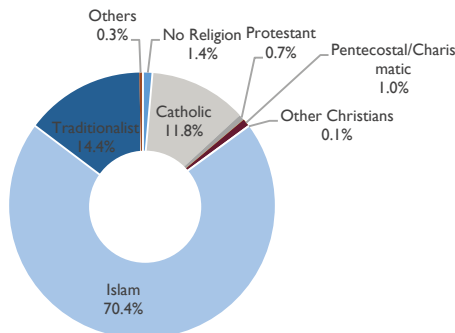
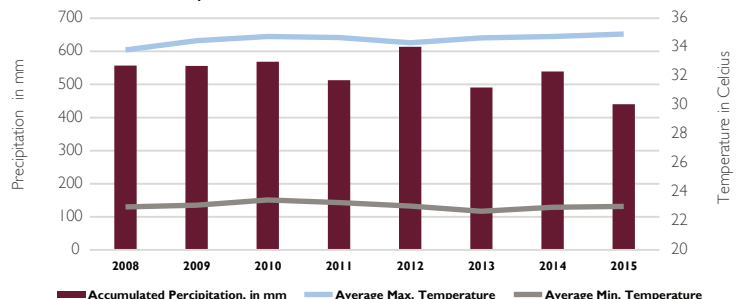


Figure 11: Average Accumulated Precipitation in mm and Average Temperature in Celcius, in Sissala West, 2008 - 2015



Source: awhere Weather Platform, AWhere, 2016

Source: Figure 13: Sissala West District Analytical Report, GSS, 2014, Figure 12,14,15: PBS Survey 2015, Kansas State University

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 Sissala West

QUESTION 1

Why are the women health indicators in Sissala West so bad? Lowest Dietary Diversity Score and highest rate of underweight women; is this problem being addressed through specific interventions?

QUESTION 2

Why is the lowest level of literacy in the Upper West region reported in Sissala West?

QUESTION 3

Given Sissala West'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 Sissala West?

QUESTION 4

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 Sissala West's development?

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