



KARAGA

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

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Karaga is a district in Ghana's Northern Region. It shares common boundaries with four districts in the Northern Region: West and East Mamprusi to the north, Savelugu/Nanton to the west and Gushegu (the mother district) to the South and East. It has a total land area of 3,119.3 square kilometers. The district has a total population of 85,794, out of which 44,572 are females and 41,222 males. The average house-hold size in the district is 6.6 persons. The boxes below reveal the level of important development indicators measured by the Population Based Survey in 2015.

Poverty Prevalence 18.3 %

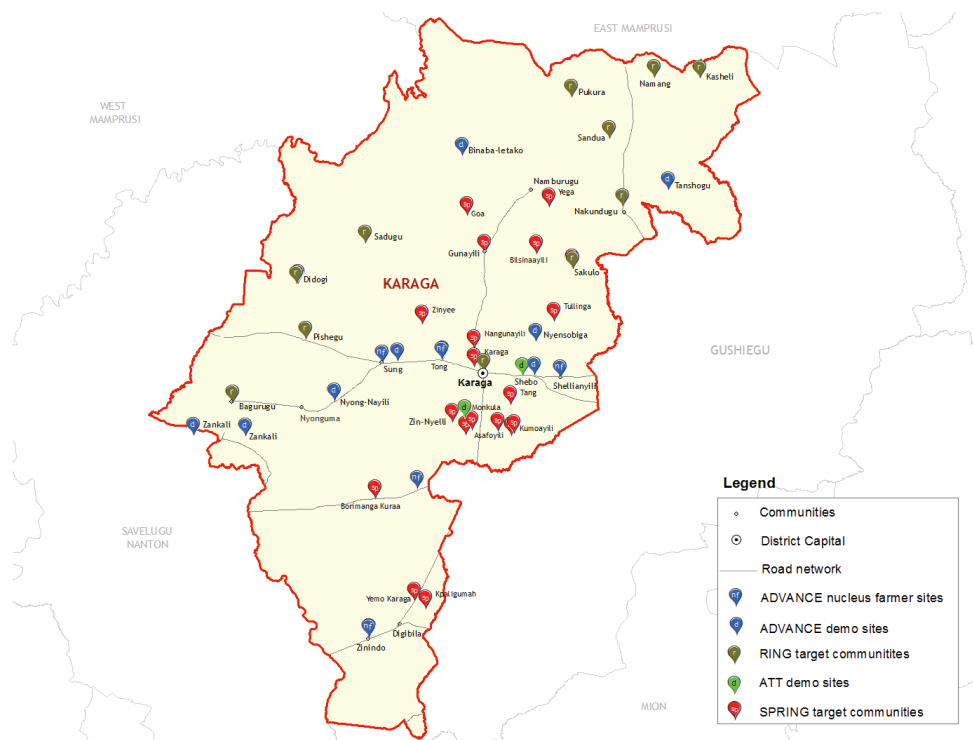
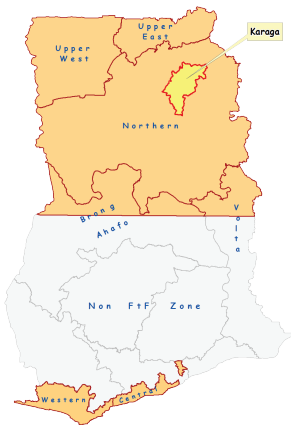
Households with moderate or severe hunger 9.2%

Poverty Depth 5.5%

Daily per capita expenditure 3.48 USD

Household Size 6.6 members

Total Population of the Poor 15,700





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

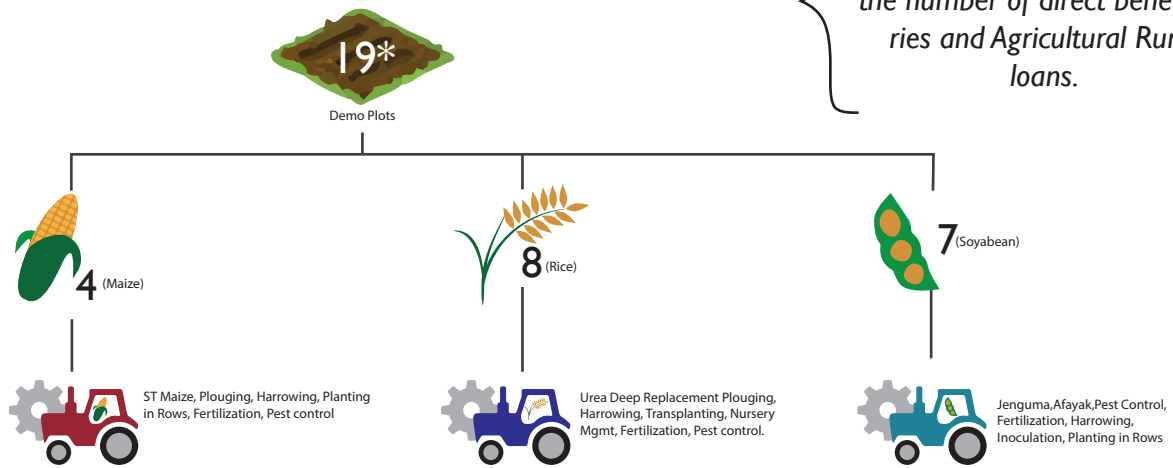
Table I: USAID Projects Info, Karaga, 2014-2016

Beneficiaries Data	2014	2015	2016
Direct Beneficiaries	1874	2,018	4,140
Male	687	853	1,292
Female	586	0	2,848
Undefined	601	0	0
Nucleus Farmers	2	3	n/a
Male	2	3	
Female	-		
Undefined			
Demoplots	4	15	n/a
Male	3	1	
Female		1	
Undefined	1	13	
Production			
Maize Gross Margin USD/ha	n/a	555.16	n/a
Maize Yield MT/ha	n/a	2.88	n/a
Rice Gross Margin USD/ha	n/a	593.74	n/a
Rice Yield MT/ha	n/a	3.16	n/a
Soybean Gross Margin USD/ha	n/a	561.9	n/a
Soybean Yield MT/ha	n/a	1.64	n/a
Investment and Impact			
Ag. Rural loans*		120,407	21,166
USAID Projects Present			5
Beneficiaries Score	2	2	3
Presence Score 2014-2016			2.4
District Flag 2014-2016			Green

Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014-2016

A decent number of beneficiaries* were reported in 2014 and 2015 in Karaga. The number reported in 2015 doubled in 2016. This was accompanied by a decent number of demonstration plots and a small number of nucleus farmers. There were no agricultural loans distributed in 2014 but small amounts were distributed in 2015 and 2016 as shown on the Table. Due to these interventions, the presence score** of USAID development work is 2.4 out of 4, which means that the intervention in Karaga is above average 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 intervention has also been present. Find more details on USAID Presence v.

Infographic 1: Demo Plots in Karaga, 2014-2015



Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014, 2015

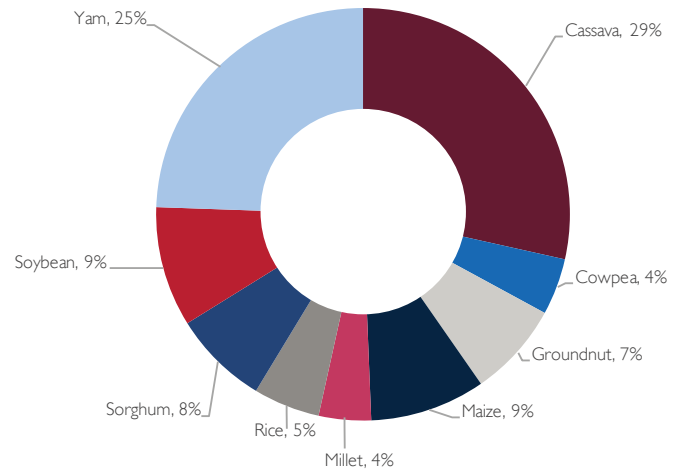
The presence calculation is provisional and only includes the number of direct beneficiaries and Agricultural Rural loans.

* "Direct Beneficiary, an individual who comes in direct contact with a set of interventions" FTF Handbook, 2016 , **and***See page 7 for more detail on presence score ranges and district flag ranges .

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

Several commodities are produced in Karaga with the share distributed more evenly among them than in other districts. Cassava and Yam accounted for only 54% of agricultural production during 2010-2015. Other commodities produced during this period include soybean (9%), maize (9%), and other commodities as shown in Figure 1. In terms of agricultural production, Karaga accounts for only 2% of agricultural production of the Northern Region in 2015. Quantities of selected commodities produced in Karaga do not stand out. The average gross margin calculations from USAID project reporting (2015) for maize, rice and soybean are higher than gross margins from the Agriculture Production Survey (K-State, APS 2013).

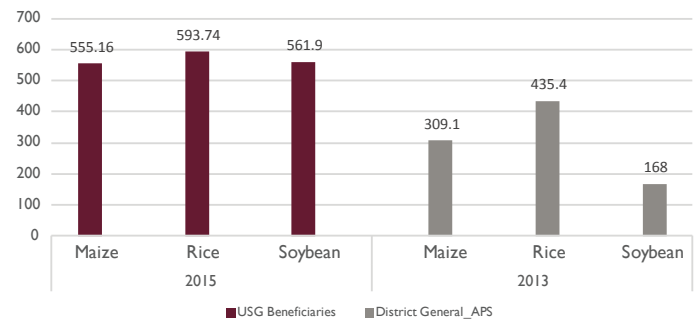
Figure 1: Share Of Agricultural Production By Commodity In Karaga, 2010 - 2015



Source: Agriculture Production Reports 2010- 2015, MOFA

Figure 3 contains yield values from 3 sources: USAID projects, MOFA and APS for the period 2013-2015 for three commodities: maize, rice and soybean. Beneficiaries yields for rice, maize and soybean are higher than the district averages reported by MOFA in 2015.

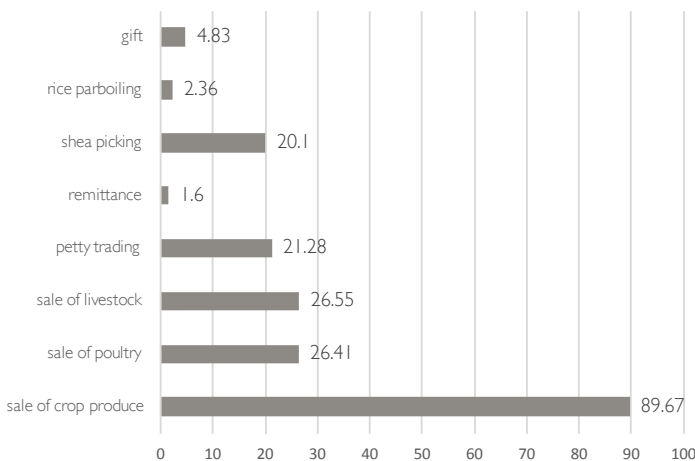
Figure 2: Gross Margin by Commodity, USAID beneficiaries and district average, 2013-2015, USD/ha



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

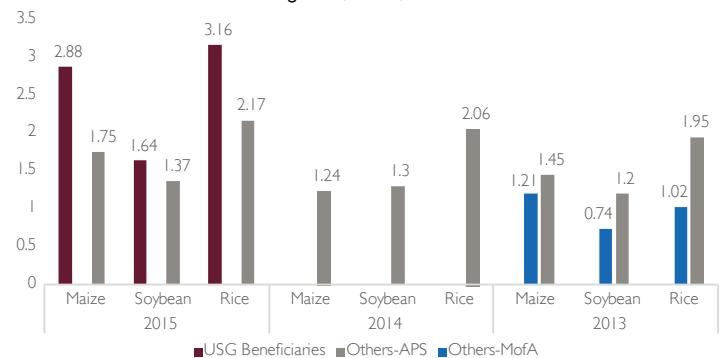
Figure 4 below focuses on sources of income in the district. It shows that the majority of households in Karaga rely on the agricultural sector: 69.6 of households cited the sale of crop produce as the main source of income followed by the sale of poultry at 26.4 percent, and then the sale of livestock and petty trading.

Figure 4: Income Source in Karaga, 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



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

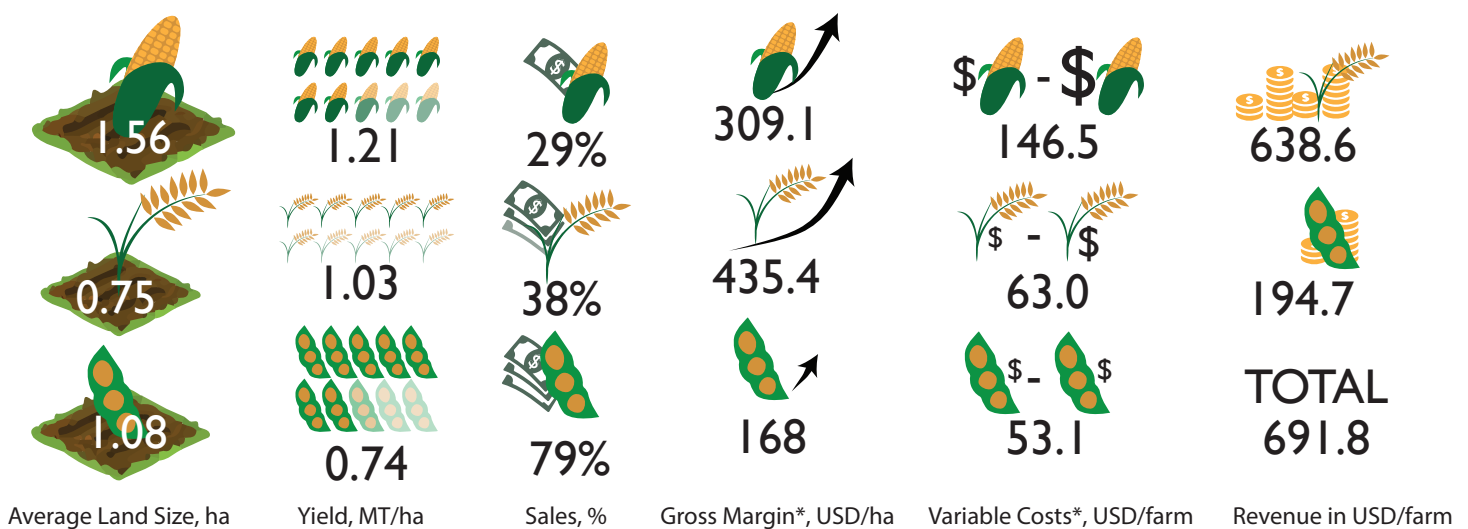
Table 2: Agriculture Production and Yields by commodity in MT and MT/ha, 2010-2015, in Karaga

Commodity	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	Total
Cassava	16,664	15,757	16,651	30,555	33,600	28,888	142,115
Cowpea	3,547	3,444	3,072	3,900	4,151	4,016	22,130
Groundnut	6,910	6,928	6,178	6,803	5,034	5,070	36,923
Maize	7,050	6,587	7,398	8,300	7,440	8,075	44,850
Millet	3,321	3,225	3,132	3,325	3,119	4,189	20,311
Rice	5,116	4,743	4,066	3,750	3,960	4,234	25,869
Sorghum	5,426	6,150	4,969	6,449	6,975	7,344	37,313
Soybean	6,847	6,531	5,480	9,794	10,160	8,204	47,016
Yam	17,494	16,976	17,808	23,974	25,942	19,630	121,824
Yields in MT/Ha	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	
Cassava	11.26	10.65	12.38	13.03	14.00	12.67	
Cowpea	1.38	1.34	1.22	1.40	1.48	1.58	
Groundnut	1.57	1.58	1.55	1.65	1.19	1.21	
Maize	1.75	1.24	1.45	1.57	1.40	1.83	
Millet	1.28	1.24	1.23	1.26	1.16	1.54	
Rice	2.17	2.06	1.95	2.00	1.90	2.52	
Sorghum	1.34	1.53	1.36	1.49	1.50	1.60	
Soybean	1.37	1.30	1.20	1.49	1.50	1.57	
Yam	11.81	11.50	13.27	12.80	13.40	13.00	

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

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

Infographic 2: Average Land size, Yields, Sales and other Farm indicators in Karaga, 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.

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



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AGRICULTURAL DATA

This section contains information on domains of empowerment of the Women Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) for Karaga

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 Karaga, 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 re-sources. 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.

Karaga WEAI Results

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

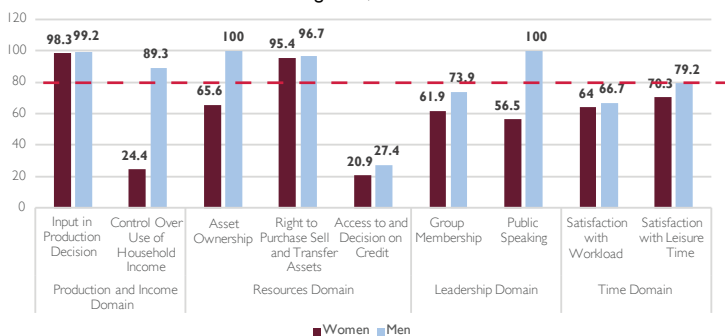
Production Domain: Majority of women in Karaga feel comfortable with providing input related to production decisions as indicated by 98.3% of the women of the survey sample. Karaga accounts for the highest value in the Northern Region in this aspect. However, women have much less control over the use of household income than men- 24.4% of women versus 89.3% of male respondents.

Resource Domain: a thin majority of the women have a right to asset ownership but a large majority can purchase and move assets, 65.6% versus 95.4%; the second figure represents the highest value in the Northern Region. Both figures are, however, lower than the figures of the male respondents. 20.9% of women have the right to decide or have access to credit, followed by 27.4% of the male respondents.

Leadership Domain: a thin majority, only 61.7%, of women of the sample have a right to group membership as opposed to 73.9% of men; only 56.5% get involve in public speaking as opposed to 100% of the male respondents.

Time Domain: 64% of the women and 66.7% of men in Karaga are satisfied with the workload in their everyday life. The percentage score is slightly higher with respect to satisfaction with leisure time; 70.8% of the women and 79.2% of the men interviewed are happy with this aspect. Source: PBS

Figure 5: Karaga 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 resources domain: access and decision on credit, leadership domain: group membership, time domain: satisfaction with leisure time and workload. In addition to that adequacy was not achieved only by women in control over use of household income, asset ownership and public speaking.

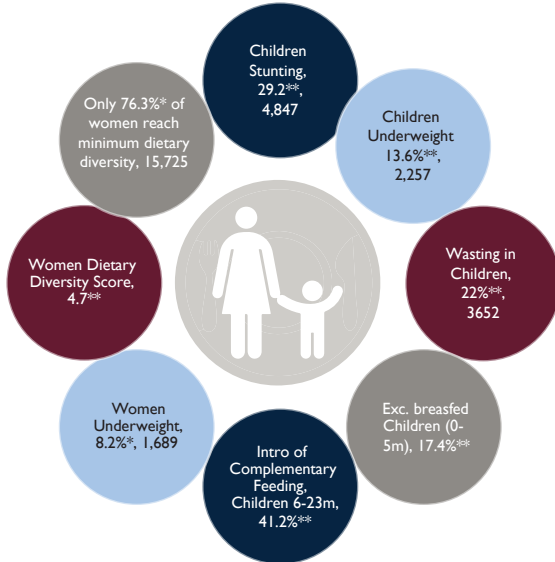
The highest difference between male and female respondents was observed with the production domain: the control over use of household income and in the resource domain: asset ownership.

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 Karaga

Infograph 3: Health and Nutrition Figures, Karaga, 2015



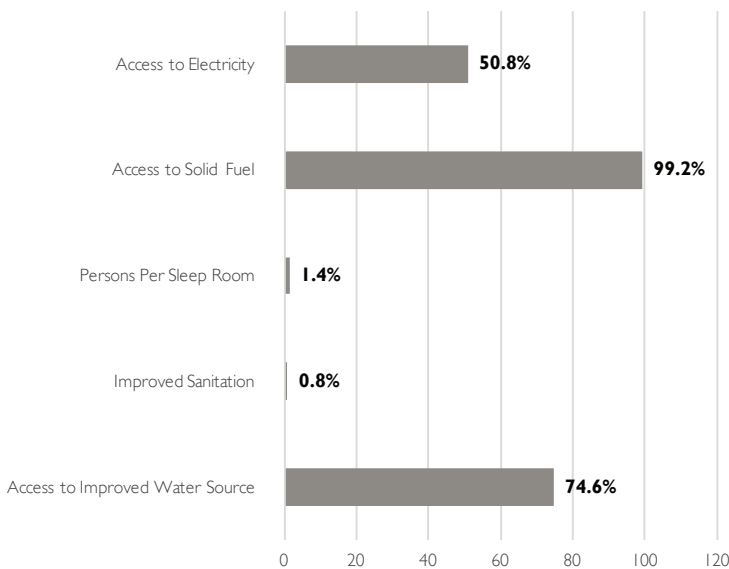
Sources: * from PBS 2015, Kansas State University, ** from Ring & Spring Survey, 2015

Infograph 3 focuses on 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 Karaga is 4.7 representing the highest value in the Northern Region. This means that women consume on average 4 to 5 types of foods out of 10. More than half of the women (76.3%) reach the minimum dietary diversity of 5 food groups. This value is again the highest in the Northern Region.

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 the lowest in the Northern Region. Access to improved water source is moderate. Karaga accounts for one of the lowest number of people per sleeping room in the Northern Region.

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 6: Household Dwelling Characteristics, Karaga, 2015



Sources: Figure 6: from PBS 2015, Kansas State University, Figure 7,8 from Ring & Spring Survey, 2015

Figure 7: Types of Improved Water Source, Karaga, 2015, in %

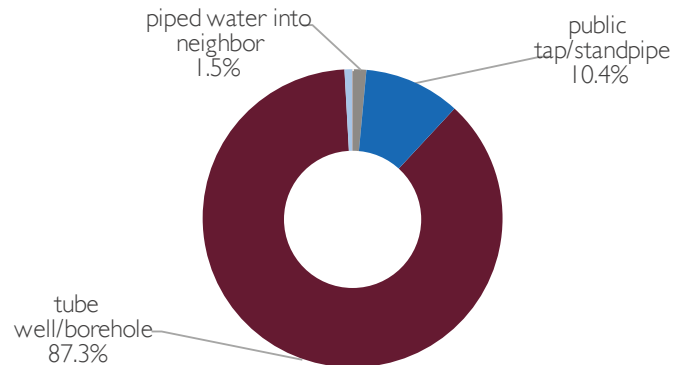
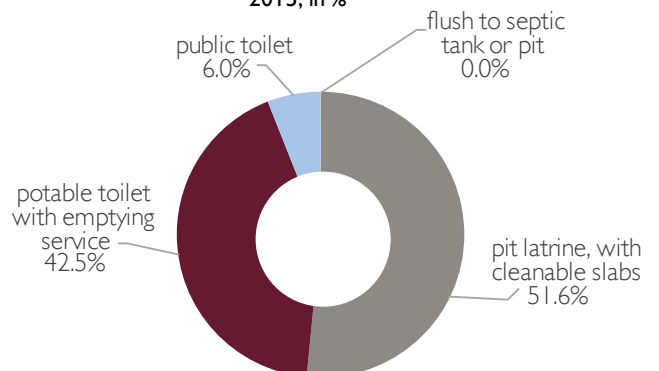


Figure 8: Types of improved sanitation, Karaga, 2015, in %





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PRESENCE VS. IMPACT MATRIX

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

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 Karaga. 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 32.2 percentage points to 18.3% compared to the 2012 value. In addition, the 2015 per capita expenditure increased by 8.1 percent to 3.48 USD. This means that the situation in this district has improved since 2012. This development is accompanied by a satisfactory USAID presence, scored with 2.4 points out of 4. This combination signifies characteristics of a **GREEN** district, one that accounts for progress of impact indicators and good project presence on 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 of the whole community for a better life and better chances of development. The situation should be observed carefully to understand what is being done well in order to keep 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 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, Karaga

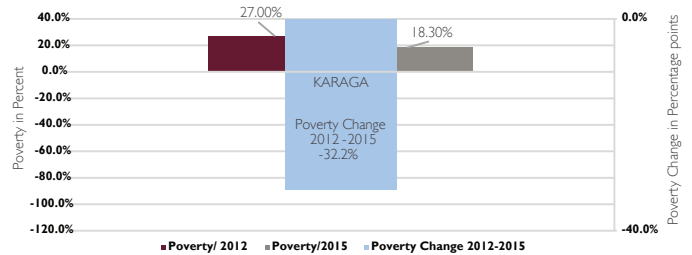


Figure 10: Population of Poor, Non - Poor Karaga, 2015

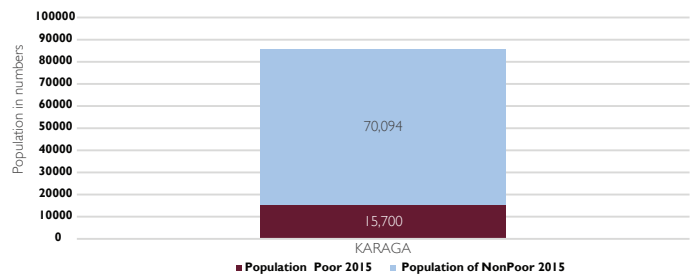
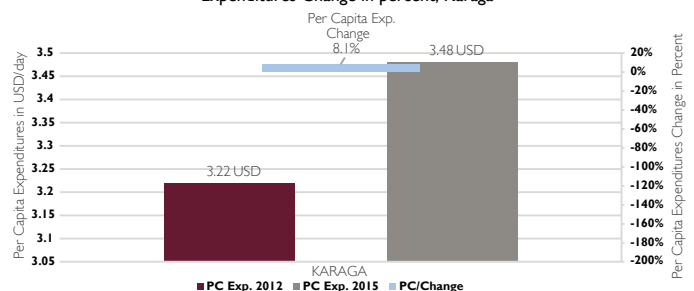


Figure 11: Per Capita Expenditures in 2012 and 2015, in USD/day; Per Capita Expenditures Change in percent, Karaga



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

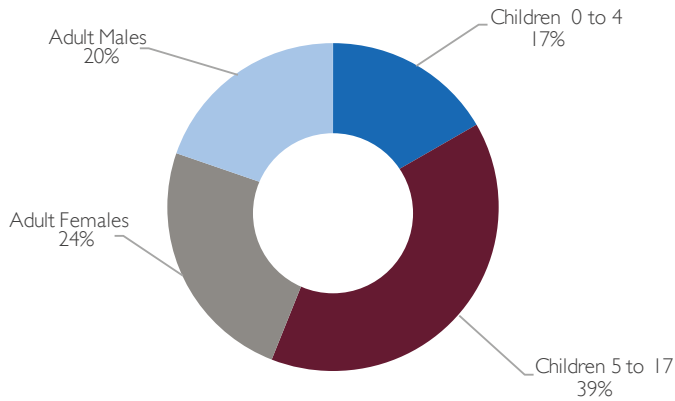
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DEMOGRAPHICS & WEATHER

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

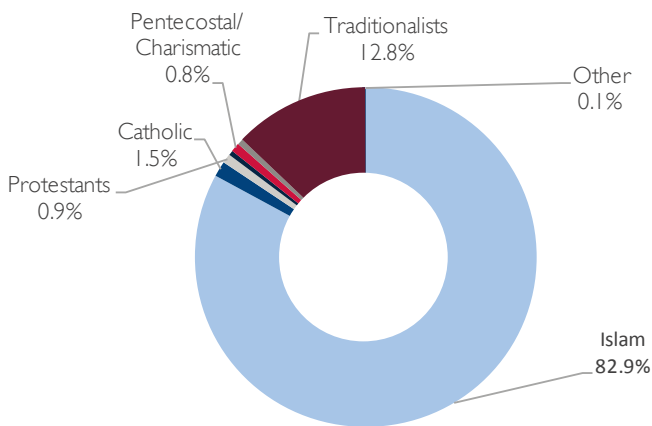
Figure 12: Household Composition by groupage, Karaga, 2015



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Karaga has a total population of 85,794, out of which 44,572 are females and 41,222 males. The average household size in the district is 6.6 per-sons. 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.

Figure 13: Religious Affiliation, Karaga, 2010

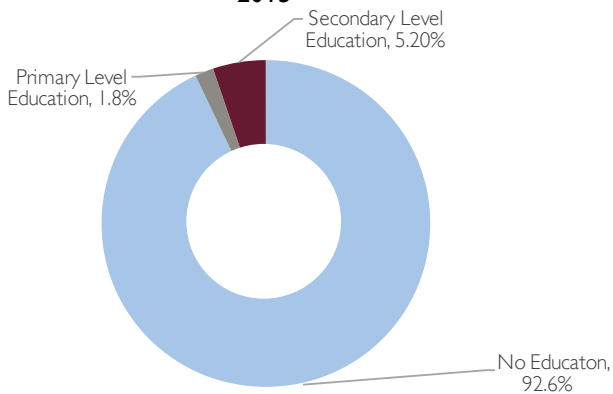


Source: Karaga District Analytical Report, GSS, 2014

In terms of religion, majority of the population are Muslims representing 82.9%, followed by Traditionalists at 12.8% as shown in Figure 13.

The district accounts for a young population as 56% of the household members are aged between 0 to 17 years, as Figure 12 shows.

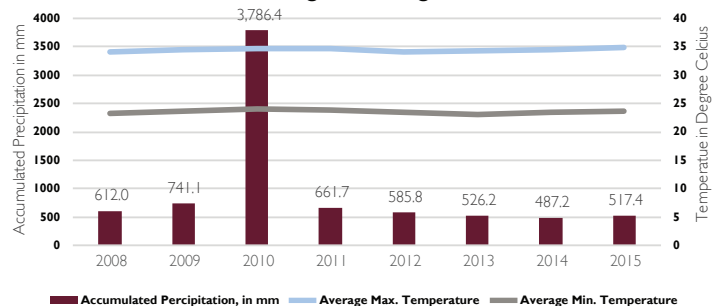
Figure 14: Adult Education Attainment in Karaga, 2015



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Karaga just as the rest of the districts in the Northern Region accounts for a low level of adult educational attainment as shown in Figure 14. A vast majority of the adults, 92.6%, have received no education, while only 1.8% went through primary schools and only 5.2% of the sample through secondary school.

Figure 15: Average Cumulated Precipitation in mm and Temperature in Celcius Degree, Karaga, 2008-2015



Source: awhere Weather Platform, AWhere, 2016



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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 Karaga

QUESTION 1

What are the conditions that helped Karaga to be ranked first in terms of women empowerment with respect to the right to purchase and sell assets as well as input in production decision?

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 Karaga's development?

QUESTION 3

Why does Karaga have a large Women Dietary Diversity Score in the country? What are the factors that contributed to this? Are they related to nutrition, culture or others?

QUESTION 4

Given Karaga'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?

QUESTION 5

Why is improved sanitation level so low in Karaga? The district accounts for the lowest level of access to improved sanitation in the Northern Region.

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