

SABOBA

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

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Saboba is a district in Ghana's Northern Region. Saboba District is bounded by River Oti, an international boundary for Ghana and the Republic of Togo and the Tatali District to the East, Chereponi District to the North, Gushiegu and Karaga Districts to the West, Yendi to the South-West, and Zabzugu to the South. The District covers a total land area of approximately 1,751.2km². It has a total population of 74,704, out of which 37,958 are females and 36,746 are males. The average household size in the district is 6.9 persons. The boxes below reveal the level of important development indicators measured by the Population Based Survey in 2015.

Poverty Prevalence 31.5 %

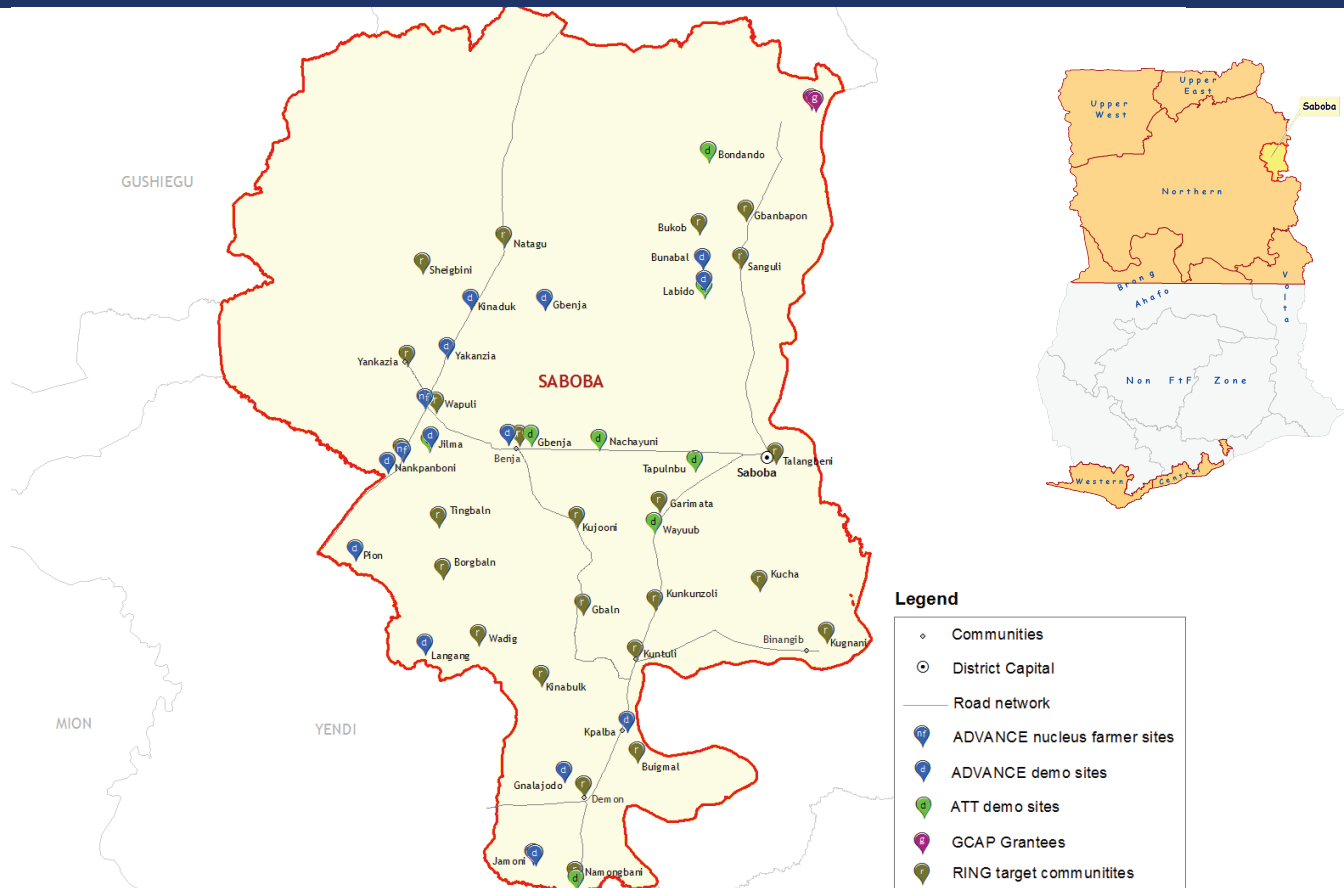
Households with moderate or severe hunger 56.7%

Poverty Depth 11.2%

Daily per capita expenditure 2.59 USD

Household Size 6.9 members

Total Population of the Poor 23,532



* Daily per capita expenditure are the lowest in the Northern Region, Households with moderate or severe hunger: highest value in Northern Region

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

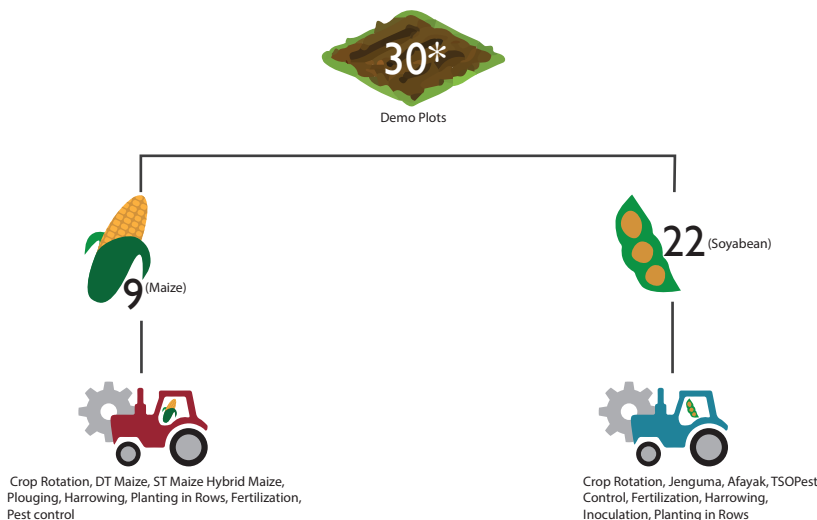
Table I: USAID Projects Info, Saboba, 2014-2016

Beneficiaries Data	2014	2015	2016
Direct Beneficiaries	2474	2,301	5,991
Male	1437	1,318	2,654
Female	1037	983	3,337
Undefined	0	0	0
Nucleus Farmers	2	2	n/a
Male	2	2	n/a
Female	-		
Undefined			
Demoplots	9	20	n/a
Male	n/a	9	
Female	1	1	
Undefined	8	10	n/a
Production			
Maize Gross Margin USD/ha	n/a	n/a	n/a
Maize Yield MT/ha	n/a	n/a	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	626.0	n/a
Soybean Yield MT/ha	n/a	1.73	n/a
Investment and Impact			
Ag. Rural loans*		95,286	
USAID Projects Present			5
Beneficiaries Score	3	3	3
Presence Score 2014-2016			3.1
District Flag 2014-2016			Light Green

Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014 - 2016

A decent number of beneficiaries** were reported in Saboba district during 2014 - 2016. In addition, several demonstration plots have been established to support beneficiary training. There were no agricultural loans distributed in 2014 and 2016 while a modest value was reported in 2015. Due to these interventions, the presence score** of USAID development work is 3.1 out of 4, which means that the intervention in Saboba is above average when compared to other districts. When the presence score is combined with progress/regress of impact indicators, the district is flagged light GREEN*** indicating that in general, the impact indicators values (poverty prevalence and per capita expenditure) have improved, while one of the indicators has stagnated (+-5% change) in an area where intervention is above average. Find more details on USAID Presence v. Impact scoring and on light green definition on page 7.

Infographic 1: Demo Plots in Saboba, 2014-2015



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

Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014, 2015

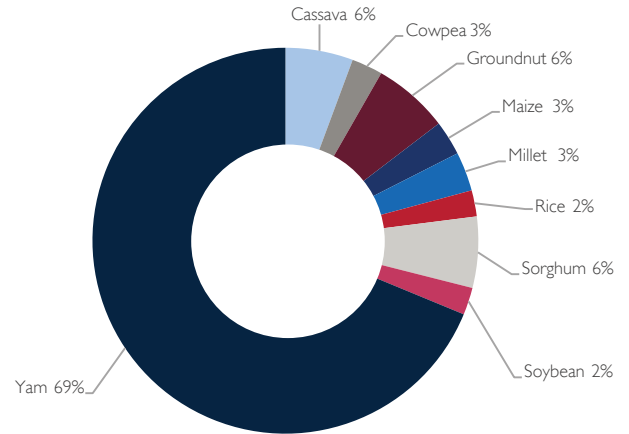
* Number of demo plots by commodity does not fit with the total because of crop rotation **"Direct Beneficiary, an individual who comes in direct contact with a set of interventions" FTF Handbook, 2016 , ***and****See page 7 for more detail on presence score ranges and district flag ranges.

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

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

Yam is the most commonly produced commodity in Saboba, accounting for 69% of agricultural production during 2010-2015. Other commodities produced during this period, which contributed much lower shares to the overall agricultural production include cassava (6%), soybean (6%), maize (3%) and other commodities as shown in Figure 1. In terms of agricultural production, Saboba is one of the districts that contributed less to the overall production of the Northern Region. The district's share of agricultural production in the Region is only 2%. The average gross margin calculations from USAID project reporting (2015) for soybean is higher than the gross margins from the Agriculture Production Survey (K-State, APS 2013).

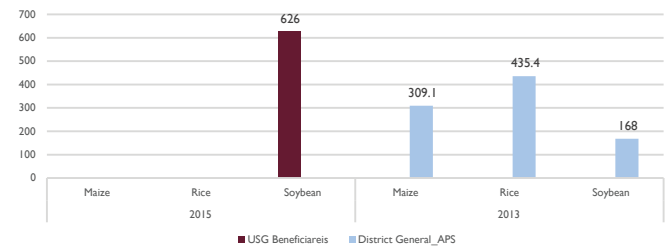
Figure 1: Share of Agricultural Production by Commodity in Saboba, 2012-2015



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 soybean are the same as the district averages reported by MOFA in 2015.

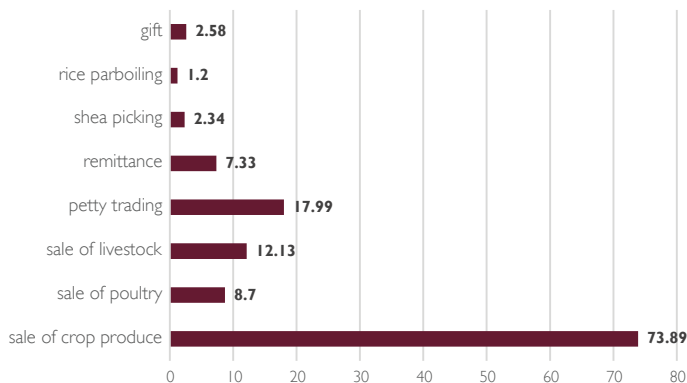
Figure 2: Gross Margin by Commodity, USAID beneficiaries and district average, 2013 - 2015, USD/ha



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

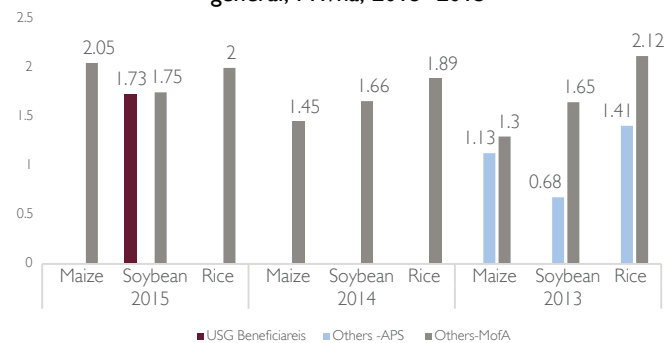
Figure 4 below focuses on sources of income in the district. It shows that the majority of households in Saboba rely on the agricultural sector: 73.9 percent of households cited the sale of crop produce as their main source of income followed by petty trading at 18 percent.

Figure 4: Income Source in Saboba, 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 Saboba including production by commodity (MT/ha), yields (MT/ha) and average land size.

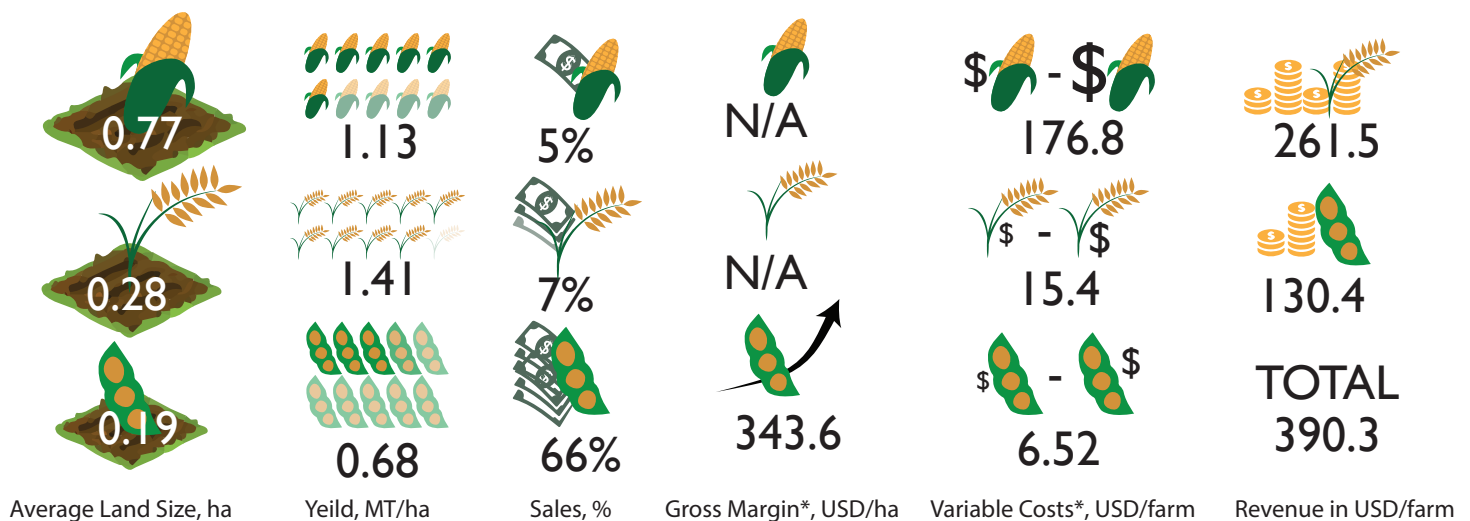
Table 2: Agricultural Production and Yields by Commodity in MT and MT/ha, in Saboba, 2010-2015

Commodity	2015	2014	2013	2012	Total
Cassava	5,557	5,254	4,452	5,169	20,432
Cowpea	2,151	2,088	2,026	3,116	9,381
Groundnut	5,201	5,214	5,250	7,201	22,866
Maize	2,792	2,609	2,293	2,774	10,467
Millet	2,819	2,737	2,969	3,287	11,812
Rice	1,682	1,560	1,399	3,245	7,886
Sorghum	4,943	5,603	5,015	5,910	21,471
Soybean	2,153	2,053	1,815	2,223	8,244
Yam	68,339	66,316	52,925	60,249	247,829
Sweet Potato	7,586			20	7,606
Yields in MT/Ha	2015	2014	2013	2012	
Cassava	10.91	10.32	8.94	8.79	
Cowpea	1.68	1.63	1.53	1.55	
Groundnut	1.49	1.50	1.68	1.70	
Maize	2.05	1.45	1.30	1.48	
Millet	1.41	1.37	1.40	1.47	
Rice	2.00	1.89	2.12	2.25	
Sorghum	1.47	1.79	1.68	1.92	
Soybean	1.75	1.66	1.65	1.71	
Yam	13.35	13.00	12.15	11.23	
Sweet Potato				10	

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

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

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

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

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 Saboba, 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.

Saboba

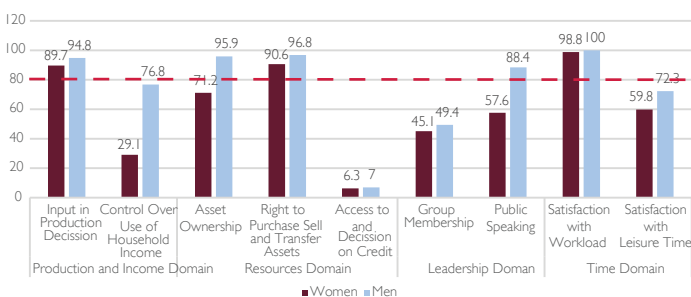
The results of both male and female respondents on the four(4) domains are displayed in Figure 5. **Production Domain:** A majority of women feel comfortable with providing input related to production decisions as indicated by 89.7% of the women of the survey sample. However, women have much less control over the use of household income than men— 29.1% of women versus 76.8% of the male respondents.

Resource Domain: A majority of the women have a right to asset ownership and can purchase and move assets— 71.2% and 90.6%. Both figures are lower than that of the male respondents. Only 6.3% of women have a right to decide or have access to credit as against 7% of the male respondents.

Leadership Domain: less than half- only 45.1%- of women of the sample have a right to group membership, which is almost similar to the men’s figure marked a to 49.4%; only 57.6% of the women get involved in public speaking as opposed to 88.4% of the male respondents.

Time Domain: 98.8% of the women and 100% of men in Saboba are satisfied with the workload in their everyday life. The women’s value is the highest among the districts in the northern region. The percentages are lower with respect to satisfaction with leisure time; only 59.8% of the women and 72.3% the men interviewed are happy with this aspect.

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



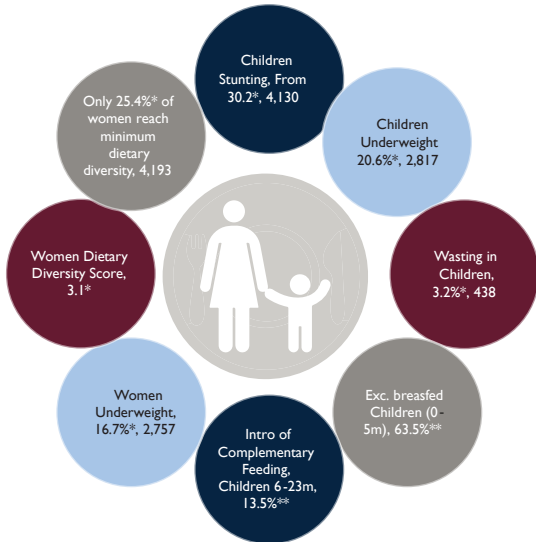
Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

{ 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. In addition to that adequacy was not achieved only by women in: control over use of household income, asset ownership, public speaking. The highest difference between male and female respondents was observed with the production domain: the control over use of household income, in the resource domain: asset ownership and time domain: public speaking.

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

Infograph 3: Health and Nutrition Figures, Saboba, 2015



Sources: * from PBS 2015, Kansas State University, ** from RING & SPRING Survey, 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 Saboba is 3.1, which is one of the lowest values in the Northern Region. This means that women consume on average 3 types of foods out of 10. Only one fourth of the women (25.4%) reach the minimum dietary diversity of 5 food groups. This value is again one of the lowest in the Northern Region. The value for wasting in children is the lowest among the other districts in the Northern Region. Additionally, the percentage of women underweight is one of the highest in Northern Region.

Figure 6: Household Dwelling Characteristics, Saboba, 2015

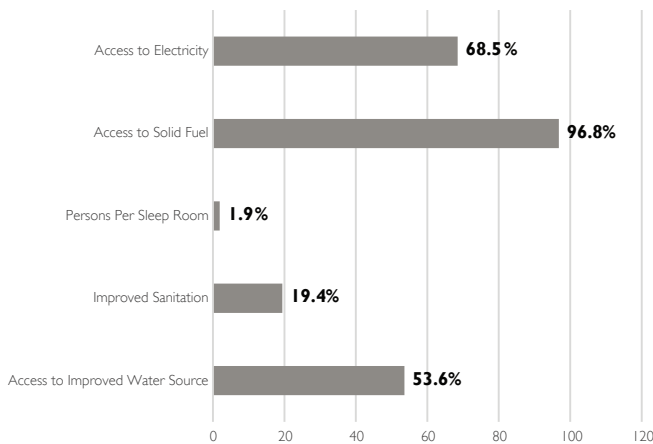


Figure 6 displays specifics of household dwelling, evaluated based on sources of water, energy, waste disposal, cooking fuel source, and the number of people per sleep room as measured from the PBS Survey 2015. Figure 7 and 8 provide details on the types of improved water source and sanitation used as measured by the RING & SPRING Survey in 2015.

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

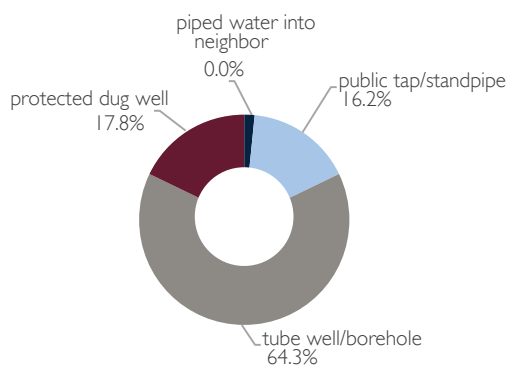
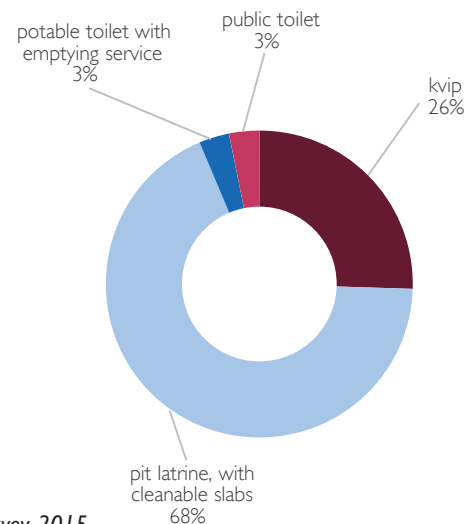


Figure 8: Types of improved sanitation, Saboba, 2015, in %



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 Saboba

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 Saboba. One of the key impact indicators, 'prevalence of poverty' has improved while the other 'per capita expenditure', has stagnated, as observed in Figures 9 and 11.

In 2015, poverty decreased by 21.8 percentage points to 31.5% compared to the 2012 value, corresponding to 23,532 poor people in the district. In addition, the 2015 per capita expenditure has stagnated, decreasing by 4.4 percent to 2.59 USD. This is the lowest per capita expenditure value for the whole of the Northern Region. The decrease in expenditure is so low that it is considered more of a stagnation. Because the decrease in poverty is much higher than the stagnation of the per capita expenditure, the first indicator gives the tone to the overall, meaning that the situation in the district has improved since 2012. This development is accompanied by an average USAID presence, scored with 3.1 points out of 4. This combination signifies characteristics of a light GREEN district, one that accounts for progress of impact indicators and good project presence in the ground. We say light green because the progress is not fully supported by both impact indicators as one of them has stagnated (+5% change) and the arrow sign will be confirmed by the next survey. Based on this, the situation should be observed carefully to confirm that the area is progressing and also to identify ways of accelerating the impact from the intervention.

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, Saboba

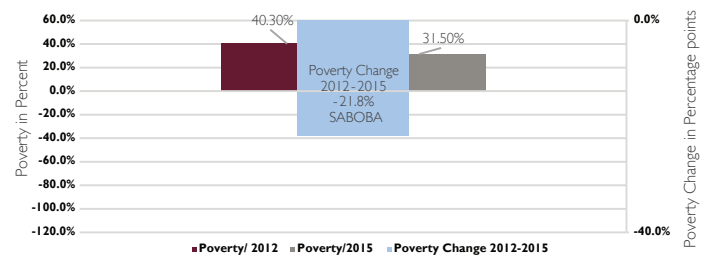


Figure 10: Population of Poor, Non - Poor Saboba, 2015

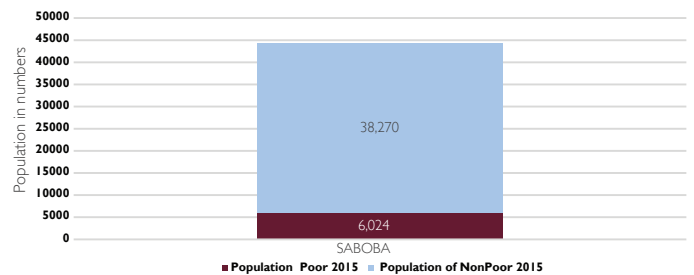
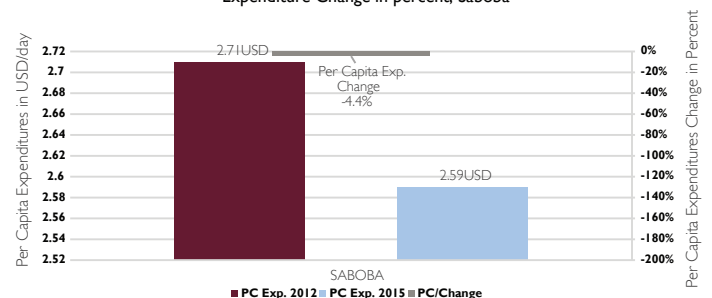


Figure 11: Per Capita Expenditure in 2012 and 2015, in USD/day; Per Capita Expenditure Change in percent, Saboba

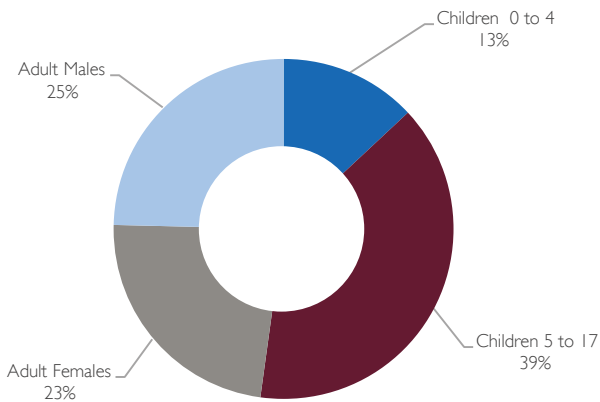


* Prevalence of poverty and per capita expenditures measured in 2012 correspond to the greater area of Tolon Saboba while the values in 2015 correspond with Saboba.

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

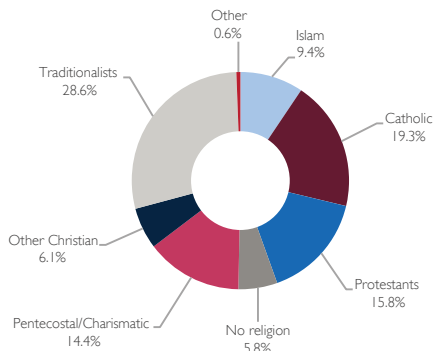
This section contains facts and figures related to Saboba demographics, religious affiliation, literacy and weather indicators

Figure 12: Household Composition by groupage, Saboba, 2015



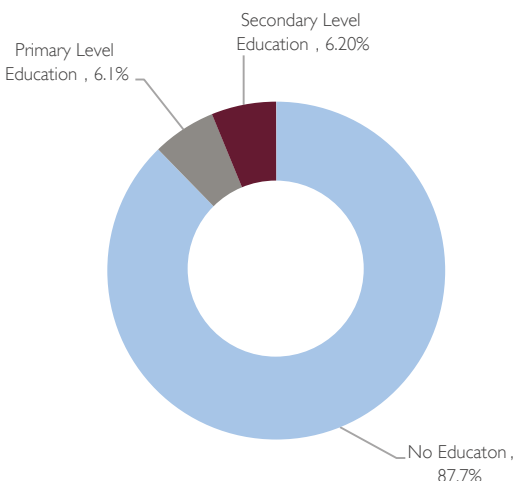
Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Figure 13: Religious Affiliation, Saboba 2010



Source: Saboba District Analytical Report, GSS, 2014

Figure 14: Adult Education Attainment in Saboba, 2015



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Saboba district has a total population of 74,704, out of which 37,958 are females and 36,746 are males. The average household size in the district is 6.9 persons.

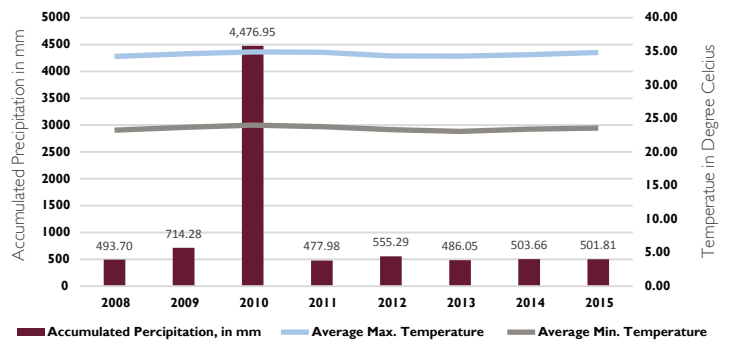
The district lies in the tropical continental climatic zone and experiences average annual precipitation relative to other districts in the Northern Region, see Figure 15. Note that, in 2010 the entire northern Ghana experienced significant rainfall and flooding.

In terms of religion, the majority of the population in the district are Christians, representing 55.6% of the population, followed by Traditionalists at 28.6% as shown in Figure 13.

The district accounts for a young population as 52% of the household members are aged between 0 to 17 years, as Figure 12 shows.

Saboba, 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. The majority of the adults (76.2%) have received no education, while only 9% went through primary schools and only 14.6% of the sample through secondary school.

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

QUESTION 1

Why has per capita expenditure stagnated in Saboba while poverty has decreased? Is there a story behind this fact and how has intervention affected this outcome? Why does Saboba have the lowest per capita expenditure in the Northern Region?

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 Saboba's development?

QUESTION 3

Given Saboba'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 change this district flag from light Green to 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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