



SAVELUGU NANTON

Feed the Future Ghana District Profile Series - February 2017 (Revised Nov. 2017) - Issue 1

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Savelugu Nanton is located in the northern part of the Northern Region. It shares boundaries with West Mamprusi to the north, Karaga to the east, Kumbungu to the west and Tamale Metropolis to the south. The district has a total land area of 2,022.6 square kilometers.

The total population of the district is 155,293, out of which 75,293 are males and 80,000 females. The average household size in the district is 5.8 persons.

Poverty Prevalence 6.3 %

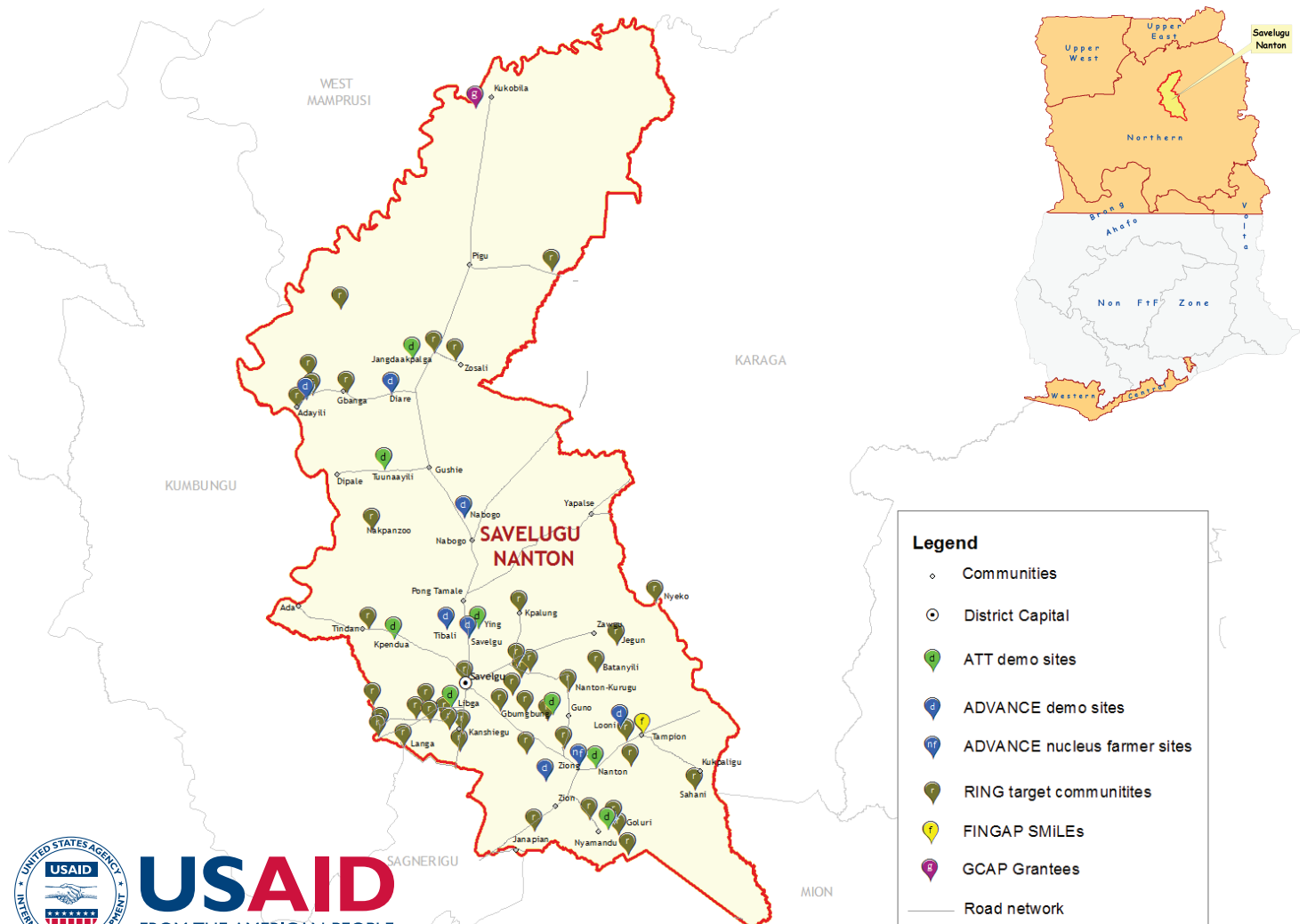
Households with moderate or severe hunger 21.1%

Poverty Depth 1.6 %

Daily per capita expenditure 4.55 USD

Household Size 5.8 members

Total Population of the Poor 9,783





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

Table I: USAID Projects Info, Savelugu Nanton, 2014-2016

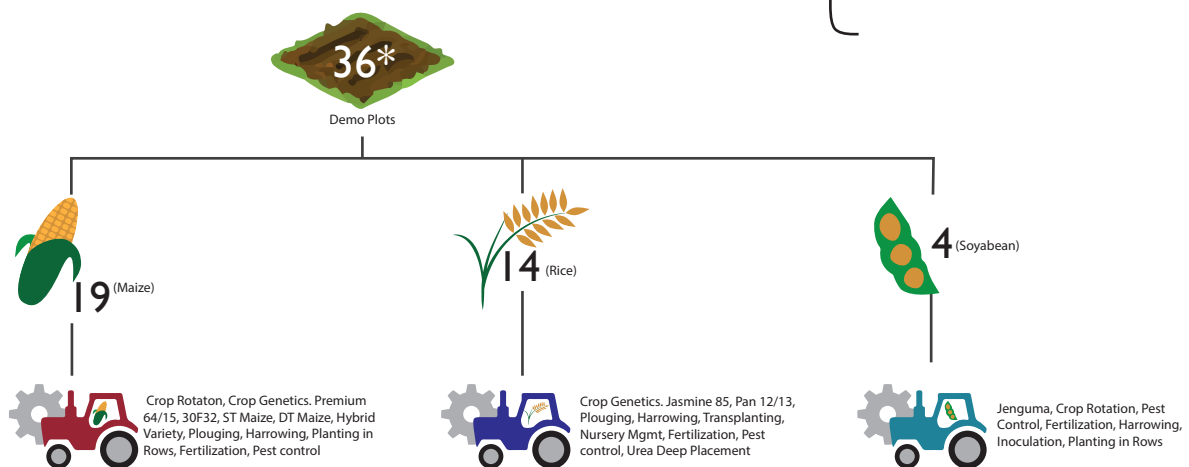
Beneficiaries Data	2014	2015	2016
Direct Beneficiaries	3,133	3,587	6,051
Male	1,871	1,771	2,604
Female	494	1,816	3,447
Undefined	768	0	-
Nucleus Farmers	2	6	n/a
Male	2	6	
Female	-	-	
Undefined			
Demoplots	18	18	n/a
Male	1	7	
Female	0	2	
Undefined	17	9	
Production			
Maize Gross Margin USD/ha	n/a	479.1	n/a
Maize Yield MT/ha	n/a	2.79	n/a
Rice Gross Margin USD/ha	n/a	276.6	n/a
Rice Yield MT/ha	n/a	2.40	n/a
Soybean Gross Margin USD/ha	n/a	809.5	n/a
Soybean Yield MT/ha	n/a	2.21	
Investment and Impact			
Ag. Rural loans*		1,217,327	1,071,257
Projects Presence			6
Beneficiaries Score	4	4	3
Presence Score 2014-2016		4.0	
District Flag 2014-2016			Green

Source: Project Reporting 2014-2016

Savelugu Nanton accounted for a large number of direct beneficiaries** during 2014-2016. This is accompanied by: 1) nucleus farmers operating in the district, 2) a decent quantity of demonstration plots, where new technologies and best practices are shown and explained to respective communities 3) large sums of agricultural loans compared to other districts in the Northern Region. For more details refer to Table I and Infograph I. As a result, Savelugu Nanton scored the highest presence*** of 4 points in a range of 0 to 4. In addition to this the impact indicators: daily per capita expenditure and poverty prevalence have also improved, the combination resulting in a **GREEN****** district flag.

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

Infographic I: Demo Plots in Savelugu Nanton, 2014-2015



Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014, 2015

* Number of demos 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" FTF Handbook, 2016 , *** and ****See page 7 for more detail



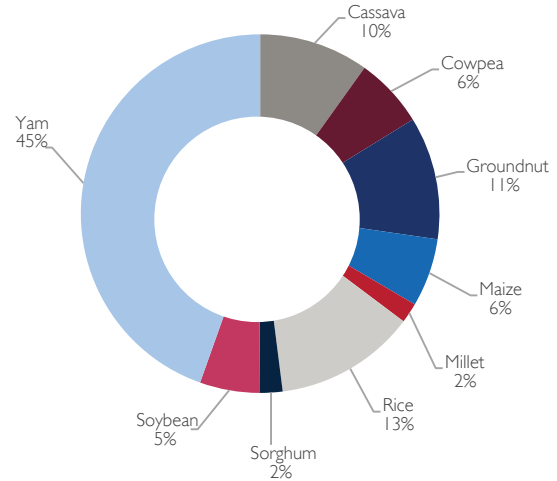
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AGRICULTURAL DATA

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

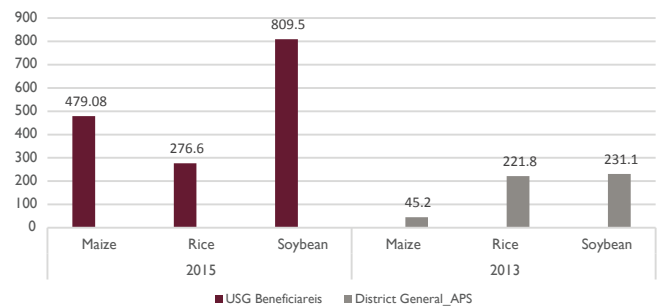
The main agricultural commodity produced in Savelugu Nanton is yam, which accounts for 45% of agricultural production as shown in Figure 1. Other commodities produced in the district include among others rice, cassava, cowpea and groundnut with each of the commodities accounting for between 2 to 13% of the total production as shown in Figure 1. Rice for instance accounts for 13% of the agricultural production in the district, which puts Savelugu Nanton third in rice production in the Northern Region with 34.1 percent of the overall rice production. Savelugu Nanton also accounts for high values of groundnuts and soybean produced compared to other districts in the region. The average gross margin* calculations were obtained from USAID project reporting (2015) and the Agriculture Production Survey (K-State, APS 2013), see Figure 2. USAID direct beneficiaries obtained considerably higher gross margins than the district average in 2013 for all three commodities. Yields presented in Figure 3, represent average values for direct USAID beneficiaries and the entire district for the period 2013-2015. This allows a comparison between beneficiaries and the district average as well as values reported from different sources. In 2015, maize yields of beneficiaries were higher than the district average but this is not the case for rice and soybean. On the other hand the district average yields measured by APS in 2013 were much lower than MOFA reported values. For more details refer to Figure 3. Figure 4 below shows that the income of the majority of households comes from the agricultural sector, particularly from the sale of crop produce as indicated by 85.42% of the sample of the RING & SPRING Survey,

Figure 1: Share of agricultural production by commodity in Savelugu - Nanton, 2010 - 2015



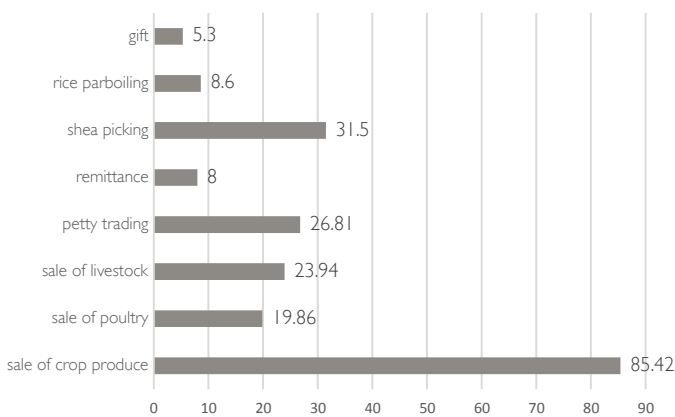
Source: Agriculture Production Reports 2011 - 2015, MOFA

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



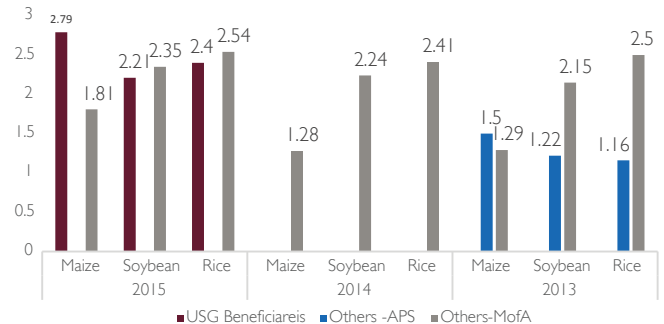
Source: USAID Project Reporting 2015, Agriculture Production Survey, K-State 2013 *Gross margin values captured from the APS in figure 2 have been converted to USD using 2012 exchange rates (1.88 GHC to \$1 USD) to align with the 'farmer recall' survey methodology deployed.

Figure 4: Income Source in Savelugu Nanton, 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: USAID Project Reporting 2015, Agriculture Report 2014, MOFA 2014 Production Data, Agriculture Production Survey, K-State, 2013

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



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

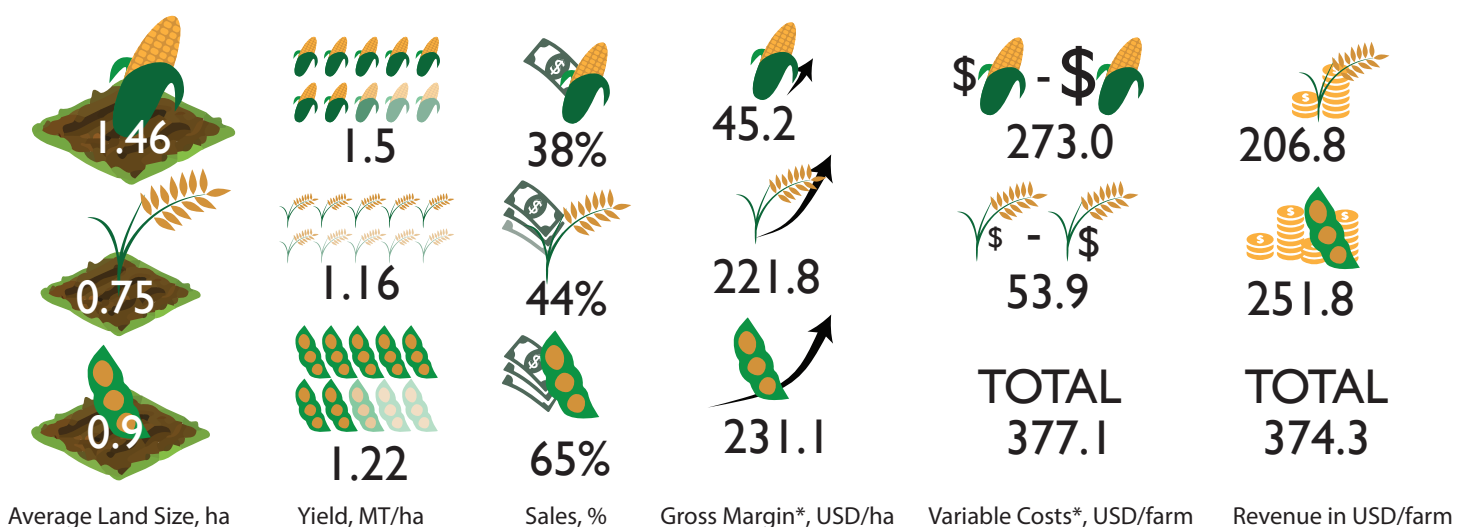
Table 2: Agricultural Production and Yields by commodity, in MT and MT/ha, 2010-2015, Savelugu Nanton

Commodity	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	Total
Cassava	23,263	21,996	24,746	23,644	21,300	15,431	130,380
Cowpea	12,536	12,169	13,328	15,423	16,157	13,776	83,389
Groundnut	21,955	22,010	22,188	26,050	26,400	27,526	146,129
Maize	12,948	12,098	12,055	13,319	12,350	18,480	81,250
Millet	3,673	3,566	3,845	4,125	4,060	4,568	23,837
Rice	26,884	24,925	26,950	27,134	29,511	32,571	167,975
Sorghum	3,486	3,951	4,253	5,324	5,348	5,099	27,461
Soybean	11,422	10,895	11,447	12,552	12,922	11,525	70,763
Yam	110,195	106,933	113,354	96,651	91,389	69,201	587,723
Yields in MT/Ha	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	
Cassava	7.80	7.38	7.98	7.32	7.10	6.35	
Cowpea	2.45	2.38	2.38	2.44	2.40	2.25	
Groundnut	2.54	2.56	2.32	2.50	2.50	2.53	
Maize	1.81	1.28	1.29	1.30	1.22	2.00	
Millet	1.49	1.45	1.48	1.50	1.45	1.62	
Rice	2.54	2.41	2.50	2.60	2.60	3.30	
Sorghum	1.36	1.55	1.50	1.53	1.55	1.65	
Soybean	2.35	2.24	2.15	2.13	2.15	1.97	
Yam	14.46	14.08	14.75	12.35	12.30	11.65	

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

Table 2 above provides detailed information on specific commodities with respect to the overall production in Savelugu Nanton, as well as average yields for the period 2010-2015. The infographic below shows a summary of agricultural statistics including average land size per farm, yields, variable costs per hectare and commodity as well as farm revenue. Please note that Agriculture Production Survey 2016 is in process and this dataset will be reviewed very soon.

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



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 a household. This section presents the results from these empowerment indicators of the 5DE for Savelugu Nanton, 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.

Savelugu Nanton Results

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

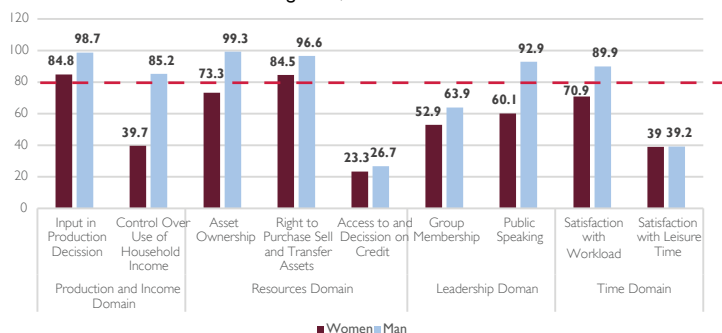
Production Domain: A majority of women feel comfortable with providing input related to production decisions. However, they have much less control over the use of household income than men as indicated by only 39.7% of female respondents compared to 85.2% of the male respondents.

Resource Domain: A majority of the women have a right to asset ownership and to purchase and move assets, 73.2% and 84.5% respectively; these figures are lower than the figures of the male respondents. Only 23.3 % of women have a right to decide or have access to credit, as opposed to 26.7% of the male respondents. Nonetheless, access to credit is almost equally low for both genders.

Leadership Domain: 52.9% and 60.1 % of the women interviewed scored adequacy in the right to group membership and public speaking. Both figures represent a thin majority as compared to other districts in the northern region.

Time Domain: A good majority of women and men are satisfied with workload in Savelugu Nanton, however, only 39 and 39.2 percent respectively are satisfied with the amount of leisure time at their disposal. For more details refer to Figure 5.

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



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

{ Adequacy & Differences }

Adequacy is not reached with respect to access to credit, group membership and satisfaction with leisure time. Large differences between male and female respondents are observed with respect to control over household income under the production domain and public speaking under the leadership domain.

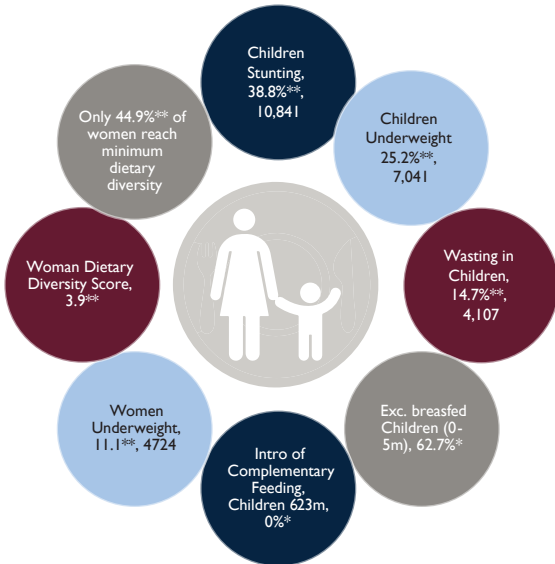


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HEALTH, NUTRITION AND SANITATION

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

Infograph 3: Health an Nutrition Figures, Savelugu Nanton, 2015



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

Figure 7: Household Dwelling Characteristics, 2015

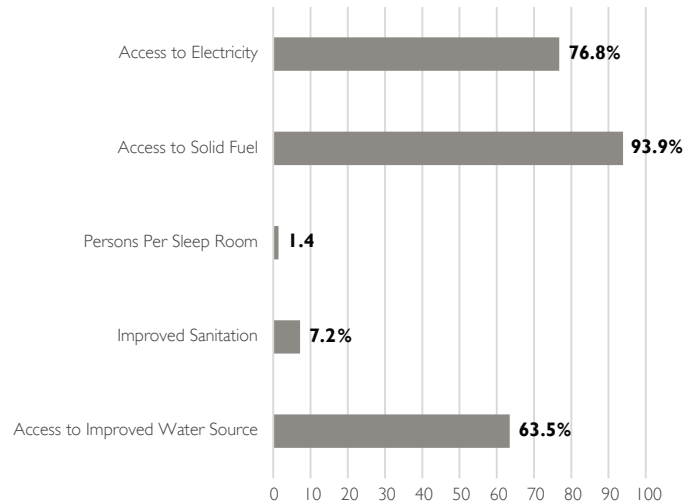


Figure 8: Types of improved sanitation, Savelugu Nanton, 2015, in %

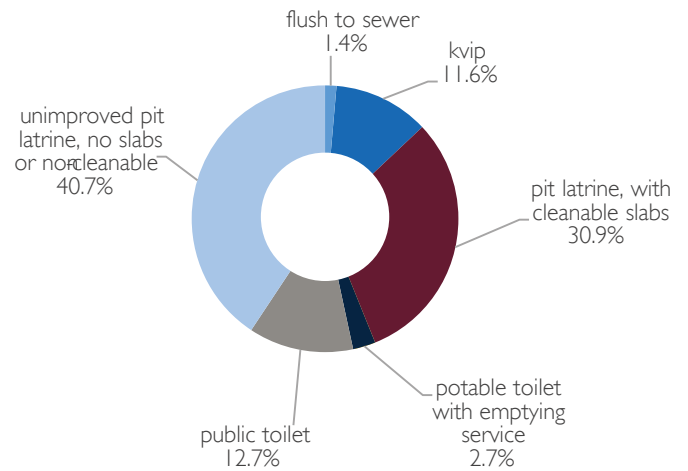
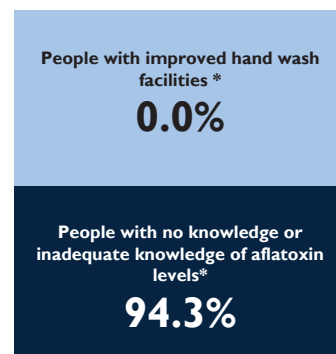
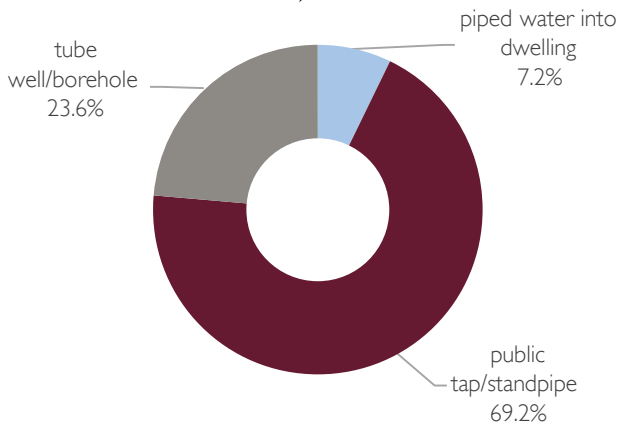


Figure 6: Types of Improved Water Source, Savelugu Nanton, 2015



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



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PRESENCE VS. IMPACT MATRIX

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

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 at showing the 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 Savelugu Nanton. Both key impact indicators, 'prevalence of poverty' and 'per capita expenditure', have moved in the right direction: per capita expenditure increased by 17% and poverty decreased by 43.8 percentage points, as observed in Figures 9 and 11. These positive developments are accompanied by a high presence score of 4 out of 4. As a result the district is flagged **GREEN** (a combination of high presence and improving values of impact indicators). Savelugu Nanton thus provides a great example of a combination of efforts from USAID projects and the community, which resulted in an overall better living and economic conditions in 2015 compared to three(3) years before. It is therefore important to keep up the good work to ensure the district color stays 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, Savelugu Nanton

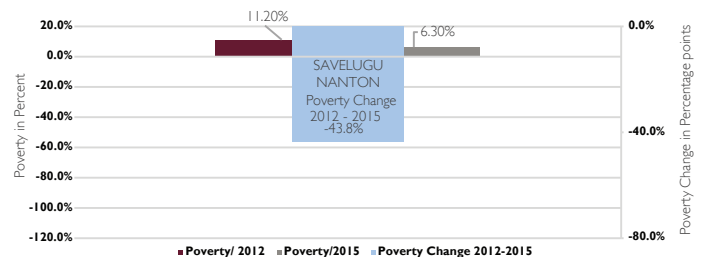


Figure 10: Population of Poor, Non - Poor Savelugu Nanton, 2015

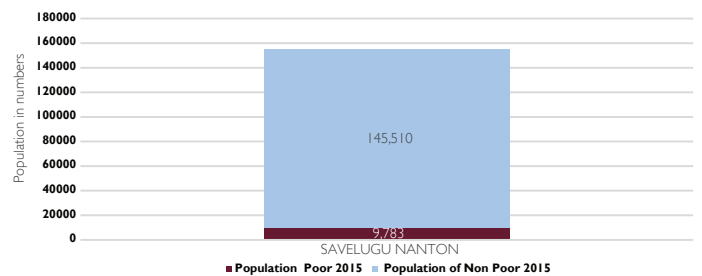
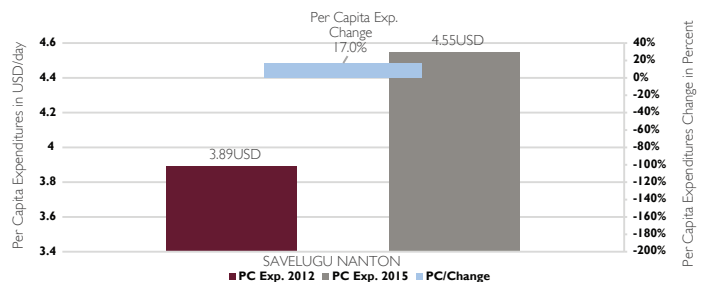


Figure 11: Per Capita Expenditure in 2012 and 2015, in USD/day; Per Capita Expenditure Change in percent, Savelugu Nanton



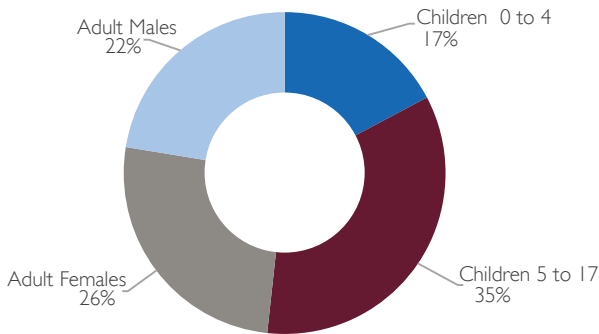
Source: Figure 9,10,11 Population based Survey, 2012,2015, Kansas State University, METSS, USAID Project Reporting 2014,2015

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



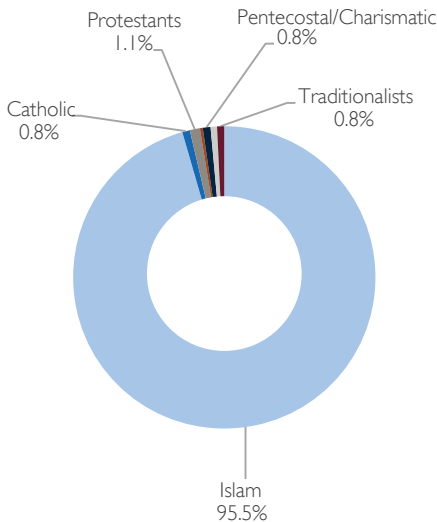
This section contains facts and figures related to Savelugu Nanton demographics, religious affiliation, literacy and weather indicators

Figure 12: Household Composition by groupage, 2015



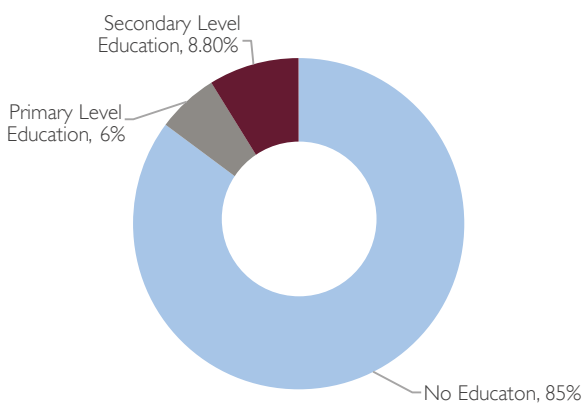
Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Figure 13: Religious Affiliation, Savelugu Nanton, 2010



Source: Savelugu Nanton District Analytical Report, GSS, 2014

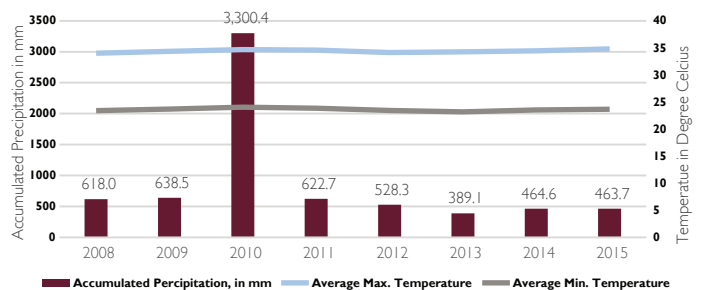
Figure 14: Adult Education Attainment in Savelugu Nanton, 2015



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

Savelugu Nanton has a total population of 155,293, out of which 75,293 are males and 80,000 females. The district has an average household size of 5.8 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 15 shows the average maximal and minimal temperatures as well as yearly average precipitation. High precipitation in 2010 was as a result of heavy rainfall and floods in the area. In Savelugu Nanton, as in most of the northern districts, the young population (age range 0 to 17 years) constitutes the majority, accounting for 52% of the population as shown in Figure 12. In terms of religious affiliation, a vast majority of the population are Muslims (95.5%). The other religions represent minimal shares as shown in Figure 13. The district also accounts for a low adult literacy rate with 85% of the adults having received no education, while only 6% went through primary school and only 8.8% through secondary school.

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



Source: where 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 Savelugu Nanton

QUESTION 1

Is there or should there be a more specific interventions tailored to support rice and soybean production in Savelugu Nanton given the high quantity produced and their ranking in the Northern Region?

QUESTION 2

Given Savelugu Nanton'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 Savelugu Nanton to keep the district flag green?

QUESTION 3

Why is rice and soybean yields of direct beneficiaries lower than the average yield displayed by MOFA? (figure 3 on page 4)

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 Savelugu Nanton's development?

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