



TATALE SANGULI*

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

DISTRICT PROFILE CONTENT

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Tatale Sanguli is a district in Ghana's Northern Region. The total land area of the district is 1,090.4 Km Square. It shares boundaries with the Republic of Togo to the east, Zabzugu District to the south, Saboba and Chereponi Districts to the north and Yendi Municipality to the west.

The district has a total population of 66,288, out of which 33,409 are females and 32,879 males. The average house-hold size in the district is 7.4 persons. The boxes below reveal the level of important development indicators captured by the Population Based Survey in 2015.

Poverty Prevalence 20.5 %

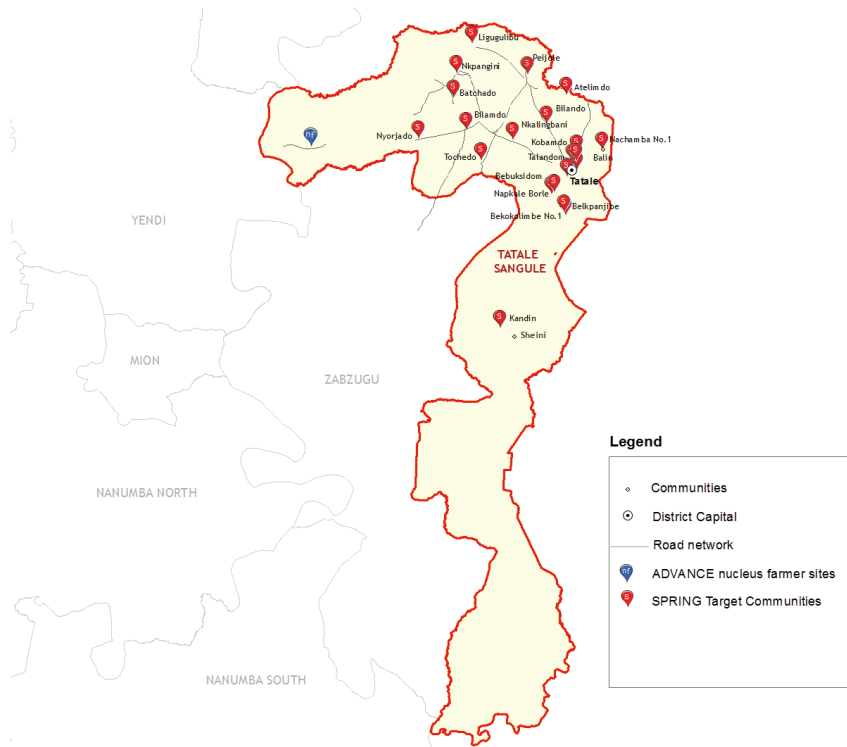
Households with moderate or severe hunger 12.5%

Poverty Depth 10.4%

Daily per capita expenditure 4.35 USD

Household Size 7.4 members

Total Population of the Poor 13,589



* Zabzugu is a district that was created by the split of Zabzugu Tatale in 2013. Therefore the data before 2013 refer to that bigger geographical location





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

Beneficiaries Data	2014	2015	2016
Direct Beneficiaries	86	54	38
Male	71	47	35
Female	15	7	3
Undefined			
Nucleus Farmers	0	-	-
Male			
Female	-	-	-
Undefined			
Demoplots			
Male			
Female			
Undefined			
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	n/a	n/a
Soybean Yield MT/ha	n/a	n/a	n/a
Investment and Impact			
Ag. Rural loans*		-	-
USAID Projects Presence		3	3
Beneficiaries Score	1	0	0
Presence Score 2014-2016	0		
District Flag 2014-2016	White		

Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014-2016

Only 38 direct beneficiaries*** were reported in Tatale Sanguli in 2016. This is a decrease from the figure reported in 2014, in itself very low, because of the split of the district into two. This is further accompanied by the lack of nucleus farmers and demonstration plots. There were no agriculture loans distributed during 2014-2016. Therefore, the presence score**** for USAID development work is 0 out of 4, (the small number of beneficiaries is disregarded because the value is very low) which means that the interventions in Tatale Sanguli are almost non-existent when compared to other districts. When the presence score is combined with progress/regress of impact indicators, the district is flagged WHITE***** indicating that the impact indicators values (poverty prevalence and per capita expenditure) have worsened in an area with little intervention. Find more details on USAID Presence v. Impact scoring on page 7.

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 , *number of direct beneficiaries reported in 2014 correspond to Zabzugu Tatale
 ****and*****See page 7 for more detail on presence score ranges and district flag ranges . **Value of poverty prevalence and Per Capita expenditures in 2012 corresponds to Zabzugu Tatale



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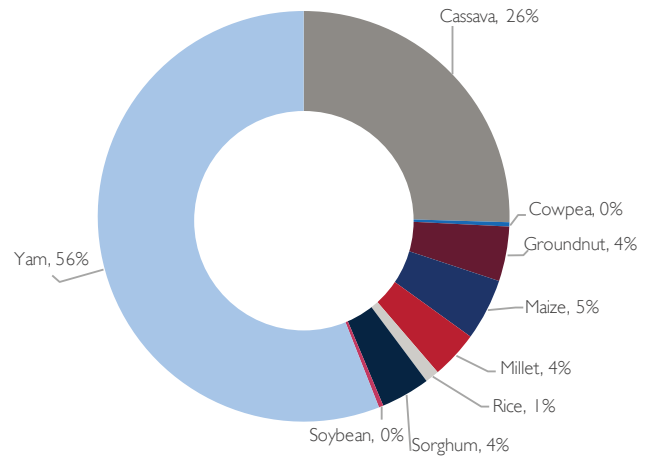
AGRICULTURAL DATA

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

Cassava and Yam are the main commodities produced in Zabzugu Tatala, accounting for 82% of agricultural production during 2010-2015. Other commodities produced during this period include groundnut, maize, millet, rice and sorghum with each product contributing between 1 to 4 percent. For more details refer to Figure 1. In terms of agricultural production, Zabzugu Tatala accounted for 8% of total production in the Northern Region in 2015. The District is ranked third in maize production, accounting for 8.4% of maize production in the Northern Region. It also recorded the highest production of millet and sorghum in 2015. The average gross margin calculations from USAID project reporting (2015) for maize and rice are higher than the gross margins from the Agriculture Production Survey (K-State, APS 2013) for the same commodities.

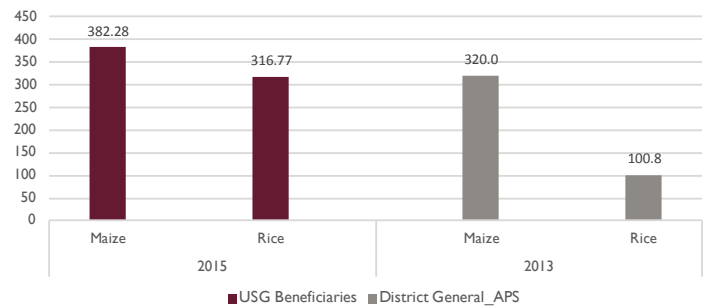
Figure 3 contains yield values from three (3) sources: USAID projects, MOFA and APS for the period 2013-2015 for three commodities: maize, rice and soybean. Beneficiaries yields for maize and rice exceeded the district averages reported by MOFA in 2015. Figure 4 below focuses on the sources of income in the district. It shows that the majority of households in Tatala Sanguli rely on the agricultural sector, particularly farming as 74.9 percent of household income comes from the sale of crops.

Figure 1: Share of Agricultural Production By Commodity In Tatala Sanguli, 2010-2015



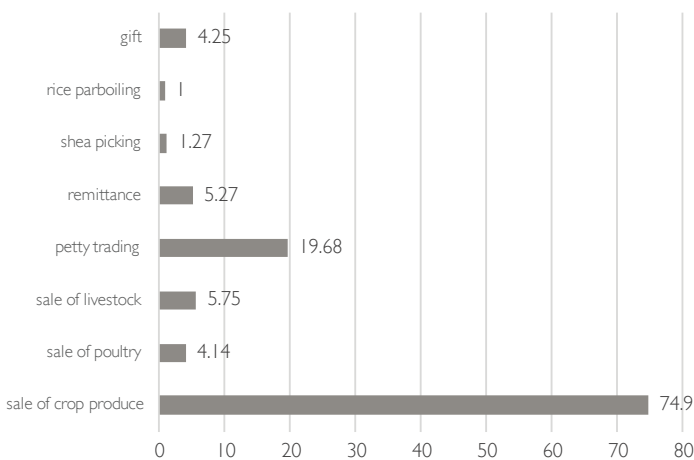
Source: Agriculture Production Reports 2010- 2015, MOFA

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



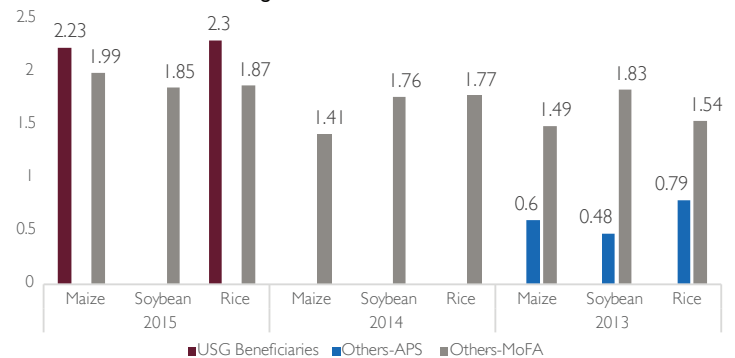
Source: Agriculture Report 2013-2015, Agriculture Production Survey, K-State, 2013

Figure 4: Income Source in Tatala Sanguli, 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

*Values of agricultural production reported from MOFA and APS 2013 in all graphs correspond to the greater area of Zabzugu Tatala. Data from other sources refers to Tatala Sanguli



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

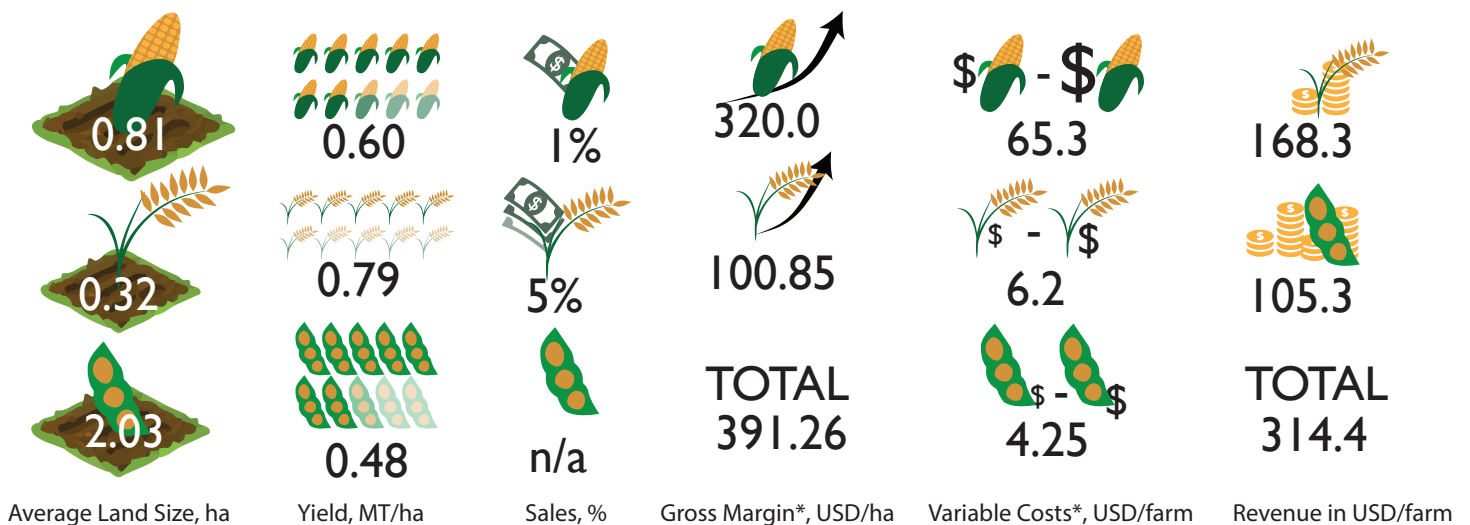
Table 2: Agricultural Production and Yields by commodity, in MT and MT/ha, 2010-2015, Tatala

Commodity	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	Total
Cassava	83,636	79,083	81,383	84,100	86,400	70,462	485,064
Cowpea	959	931	1,001	1,185	1,205	1,172	6,454
Groundnut	12,265	12,296	12,414	14,627	14,880	15,786	82,268
Maize	14,915	13,936	14,936	16,608	15,504	16,836	92,736
Millet	11,606	11,268	12,002	12,656	11,907	12,125	71,564
Rice	4,292	3,980	3,488	2,897	2,961	3,315	20,933
Sorghum	10,505	11,906	12,413	13,234	14,269	11,138	73,465
Soybean	1,148	1,095	1,080	1,248	1,164	980	6,714
Yam	213,400	207,083	207,131	165,734	146,681	125,718	1,065,746
Yields in MT/Ha	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	
Cassava	16.02	15.15	16.27	14.50	14.40	12.56	
Cowpea	1.53	1.49	1.53	1.59	1.65	1.46	
Groundnut	2.41	2.43	2.29	2.39	2.40	2.49	
Maize	1.99	1.41	1.49	1.50	1.52	1.83	
Millet	2.39	2.32	2.40	2.47	2.43	2.50	
Rice	1.87	1.77	1.54	1.56	1.40	1.70	
Sorghum	1.45	1.65	1.69	1.70	1.90	1.82	
Soybean	1.85	1.76	1.83	1.92	1.94	1.75	
Yam	18.08	18.30	19.05	15.50	15.34	13.36	

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

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

Infographic 2: Average Land size, Yields, Sales and other Farm indicators in Tatala, 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. **Values of agriculture production reported from MOFA and APS 2013 in all graphs correspond to the greater area of Zabzugu Tatala.

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 Tatala Sanguli

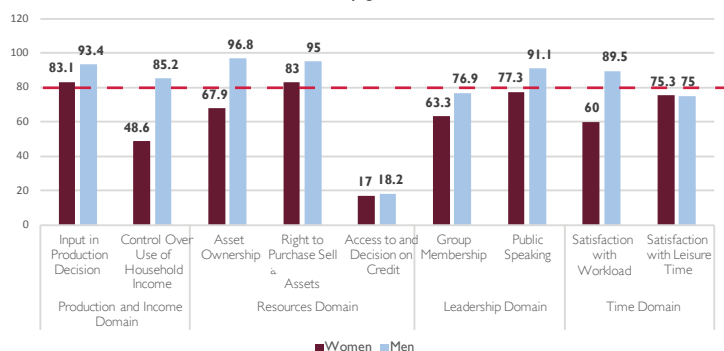
What is the Women Empowerment in Agriculture Index?

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 Tatala Sanguli, 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.

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



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Tatala Sanguli WEAI Results

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

Production Domain: Women feel comfortable with providing input related to production decisions as indicated by 83.1% of the women of the survey sample. However, they have much less control over the use of household income than men - 48.6% of women versus 85.2% of male respondents.

Resource Domain: Majority of the women have the right to asset ownership and to purchase and move assets, 67.9% and 83% respectively; these figures are lower than the figures of the male respondents. Only 17% of women have the right to decide or have access to credit, followed by 18.2% of the male respondents. Nonetheless, access to credit is equally low for both genders.

Leadership Domain: 63.3% of women of the survey sample have the right to group membership. The majority - 77.3% - have the right to public speaking, as opposed to 91.1% of the male respondents.

Time Domain: Only 60 percent of the women and 89.5 percent of men in Tatala Sanguli are satisfied with the workload in their everyday life. The percentages are more leveled with respect to satisfaction with leisure time; 75.3% of the women vs 75% of the men interviewed are happy with this aspect.

{ Adequacy & Differences }

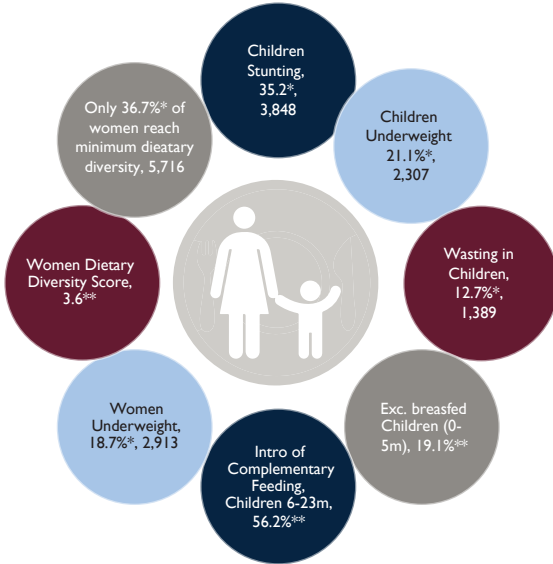
Together men and women obtained an adequacy score (80% and above) in all indicators except for Access to and Decision on credit, group membership and satisfaction with leisure time. In addition, while men obtained adequacy in control over use of household income and asset ownership, public speaking and satisfaction with workload and leisure time, women did not.

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

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



Infograph 3: Health and Nutrition Figures, Tatala Sanguli, 2015



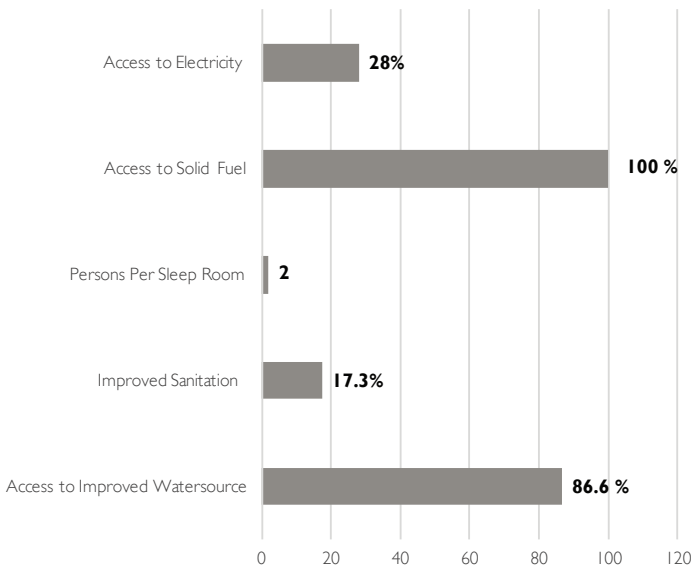
Source: **Values:PBS 2015, Kansas State University,
*Values: Ring & Spring Survey, 2015

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 as well as women and children underweight, Women Dietary Diversity and some other indicators. The Dietary diversity score of women in Tatala is 3.6, which means that women consume on average between 3 to 4 types of foods out of 10. Only one third of the women (36.7%) reach the minimum dietary diversity of 5 food groups.

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 very low. Only 1.7 persons out of 10 have access to this type of facility. Access to improved water source is much better than many other districts.

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, 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, Tatala, 2015

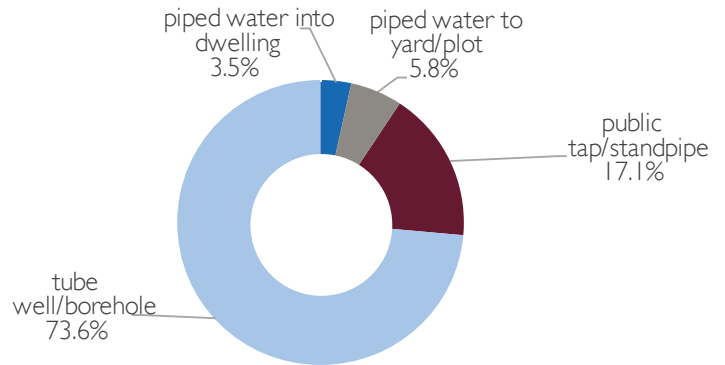
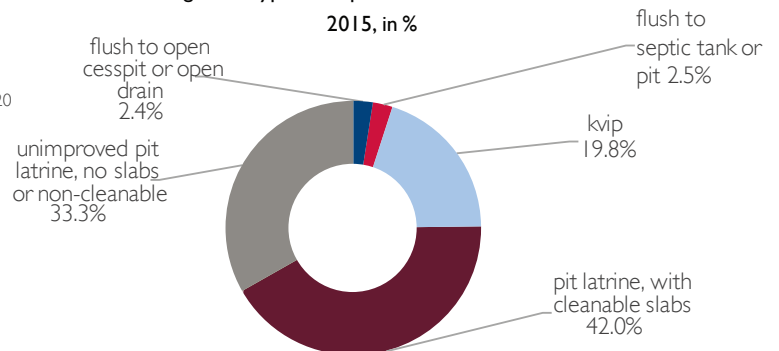


Figure 8: Types of improved sanitation, Tatala, 2015, in %





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PRESENCE VS. IMPACT MATRIX

This section provides an analysis of USAID presence vis-a-vis impact indicators in Tatala Sanguli*

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 the relevance of the USAID project's presence on key indicators measuring progress/regress in the area. The following graphs are a print screen of the Presence vs. Impact Dashboard focusing on Tatala Sanguli. Both key impact indicators, 'prevalence of poverty' and 'per capita expenditure', have regressed, as observed in Figures 9 and 11.

In 2015, poverty increased by 177 percentage points to 20.5% compared to the 2012 value. In addition, 2015 per capita expenditure has decreased by 15.7 percent to 4.35 USD. This means that the situation in the district has worsened since 2012. Tatala Sanguli's population calculated to be living under the \$1.25/day, per person poverty line is 13,589 persons. This development is accompanied by the lowest USAID presence, scored of 0 points out of 4. This combination signifies characteristics of a WHITE district, which is one that accounts for regress of impact indicators and low 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 needs to be given a chance to show that it can absorb project interventions and technical assistance that comes with it. The area would really benefit from targeted interventions that most likely will result in an improvement in the impact indicators and economic situation in the district.

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, Tatala Sanguli

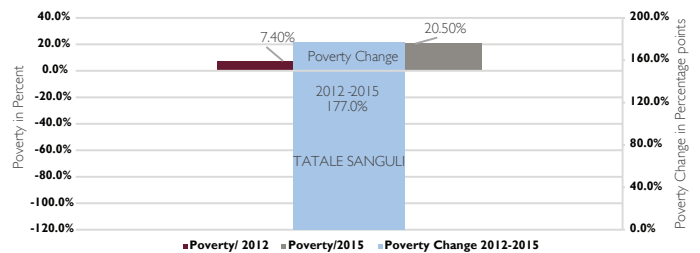


Figure 10: Population of Poor, Non - Poor Tatala Sanguli, 2015

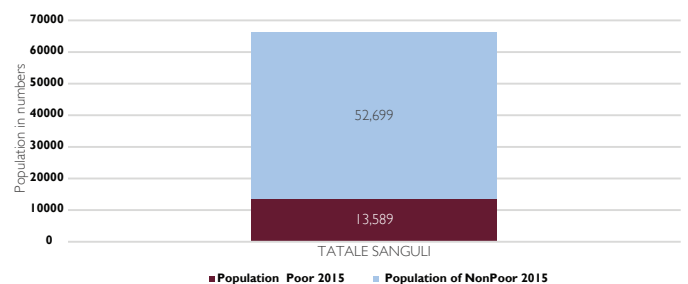
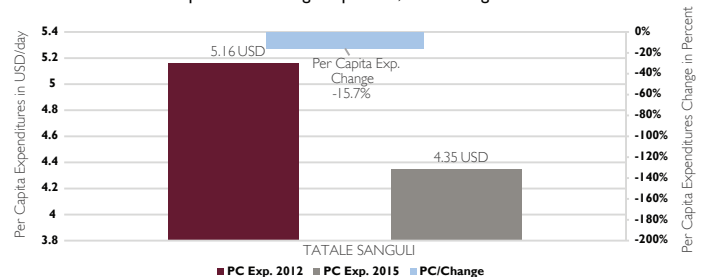


Figure 11: Per Capita Expenditure in 2012 and 2015, in USD/day; Per Capita Expenditure Change in percent, Tatala Sanguli



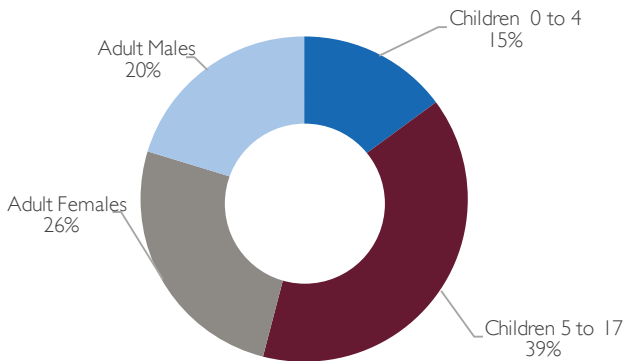
Source: Figure 9,10,11 Population based Survey, 2012,2015, Kansas State University, METSS, USAID Project Reporting 2014,2015

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



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

Figure 12: Household Composition by groupage, 2015

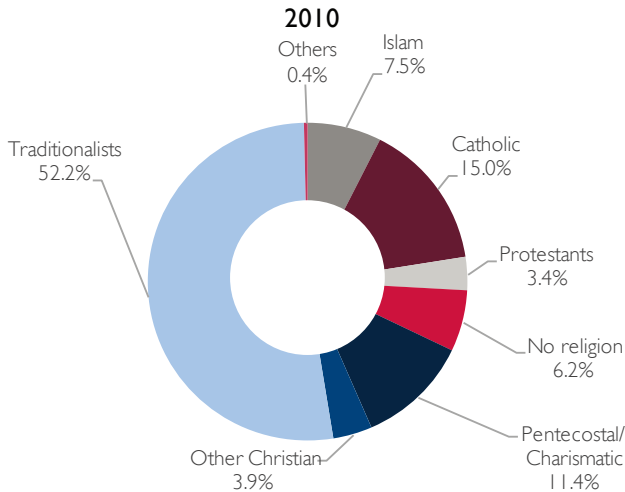


Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Tatal Sanguli has a total population of 66,288 persons, out of which 33,409 are females and 32,879 males. The district has an average household size of 7.4 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.

Figure 13: Religious Affiliation, Tatal Sanguli, 2010



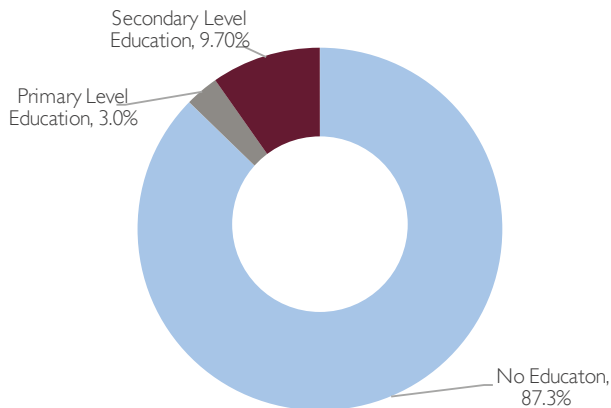
In terms of religious affiliation, the majority of the population are Traditionalists (52.2%), followed by Christians (33.7%) and Islam (7.5%). The rest of the population comprising 6.2 percent are not affiliated to any religion as show in Figure 13.

The district has a young population as 54% of the household members are aged between 0 and 17 years, as Figure 12 shows.

Tatal Sanguli just as the rest of the districts in the Northern Region accounts for a very low level of adult educational attainment as shown in Figure 14. A vast majority of the adults, 87.3%, have received no education, while only 3% went through primary schools and only 9.7% of the sample through secondary school.

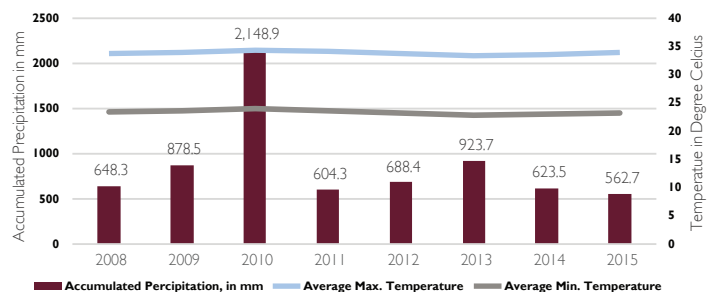
Source: Tatal District Analytical Report, GSS, 2014

Figure 14: Adult Education Attainment in Tatal, 2015



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Figure 15: Average Cumulated Precipitation in mm and Temperature in Celcius Degree, Zabzugu*, 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 Tatale Sanguli

QUESTION 1

What are the conditions that contributed to Tatale being ranked third in maize production in the Northern Region with its share being 8.4% of the total?

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 Tatale Sanguli's development?

QUESTION 3

Given Tatale Sanguli'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 turn the flag from White to Green?

QUESTION 4

What has contributed to the reduction of beneficiaries in this district since 2014?

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