



# ZABZUGU\*

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

## DISTRICT PROFILE CONTENT

1. Cover Page
2. USAID Project Data
- 3-5. Agricultural Data
6. Health, Nutrition and Sanitation
7. USAID Presence
8. Demographic and Weather Data
9. Discussion Questions

Zabzugu is a district in Ghana's Northern Region. The total land area of the district is 1,100.1 Km Square. It shares boundaries with Tatala/Sanguli District to the east, Yendi Municipality to the west, Nanumba North District to the south, and the Saboba District to the north.

The district has a total population of 71,849, out of which 36,602 are females and 35,247 males. The average house-hold size in the district is 6.8 persons. The boxes below reveal the level of important development indicators as captured by the Population Based Survey in 2015.

Poverty Prevalence 15.2 %

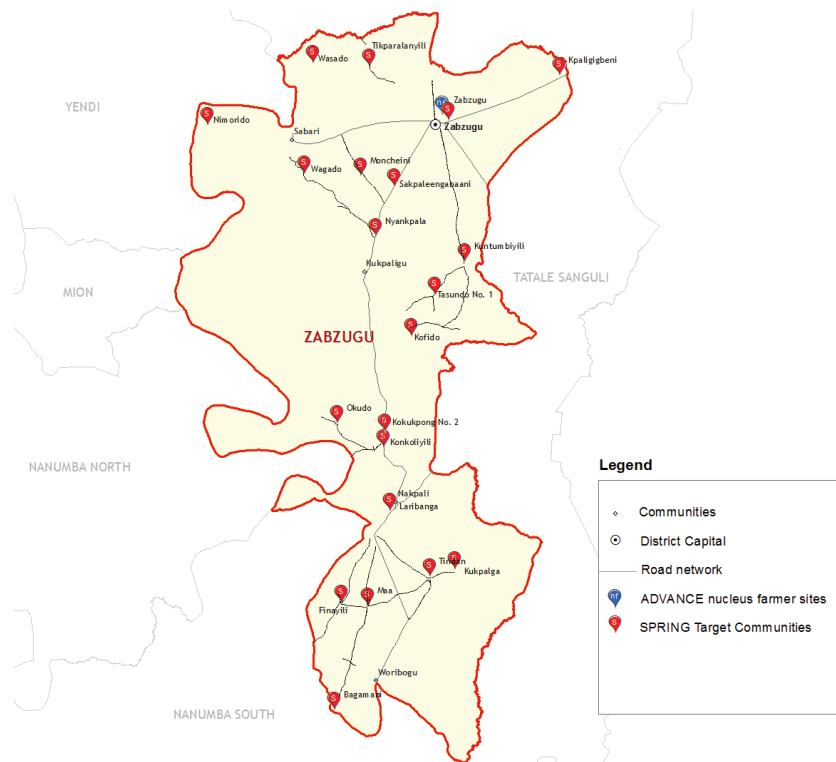
Households with moderate or severe hunger 9.7%

Poverty Depth 9.8%

Daily per capita expenditure 4.85 USD

Household Size 6.8 members

Total Population of the Poor 10,921



**Legend**

- ◊ Communities
- District Capital
- Road network
- Ⓜ ADVANCE nucleus farmer sites
- 📍 SPRING Target Communities

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





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

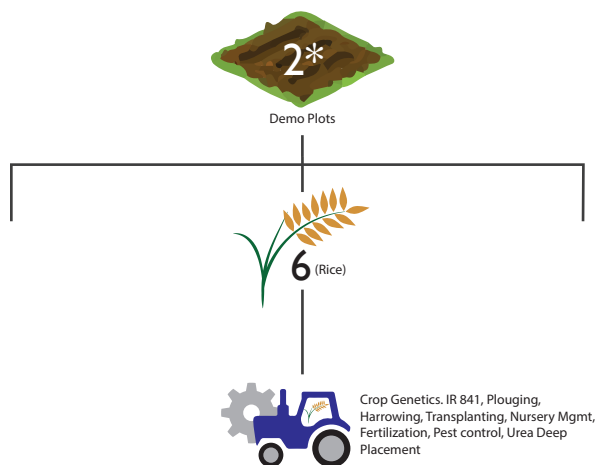
Table I: USAID Projects Info, Zabzugu, 2014-2016

Beneficiaries Data	2014	2015	2016
Direct Beneficiaries	141	286	128
Male	109	182	104
Female	32	104	24
Undefined	0		
Nucleus Farmers	2	2	n/a
Male	2	2	
Female		-	
Demoplots	1	1	n/a
Male	1		
Female			
Undefined		1	
Production			
Maize Gross Margin USD/ha		382.28	n/a
Maize Yield MT/ha	n/a	2.23	n/a
Rice Gross Margin USD/ha	n/a	316.77	n/a
Rice Yield MT/ha	n/a	2.30	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*		31,182	
Projects Present		3	3
Beneficiaries Score	1	1	1
Presence Score 2014-2016		1.0	
District Flag 2014-2016			White

Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014-2016

In 2015, there was no reported direct beneficiary\*\*\* in Zabzugu while in 2014, only 226 beneficiaries were reported. This was further accompanied by a low number of nucleus farmers and demonstration plots. There were no agricultural loans distributed in 2014 and a modest amount distributed in 2015. Therefore, the presence score\*\*\*\* for USAID development work is 1 out of 4, which means that the intervention in Zabzugu is below average when compared to other districts. When the presence score is combined with progress/regress of the 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 interventions. Find more details on USAID Presence v. Impact scoring on page 7.

Infographic I: Demo Plots in Zabzugu, 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 , \*\*number of direct beneficiaries reported in 2014 correspond to Zabzugu Tatala \*\*\*\*and\*\*\*\*\*See page 7 for more details on presence score ranges and district flag ranges . The value of poverty prevalence and Per Capita expenditure in 2012 correspond to Zabzugu Tatala



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

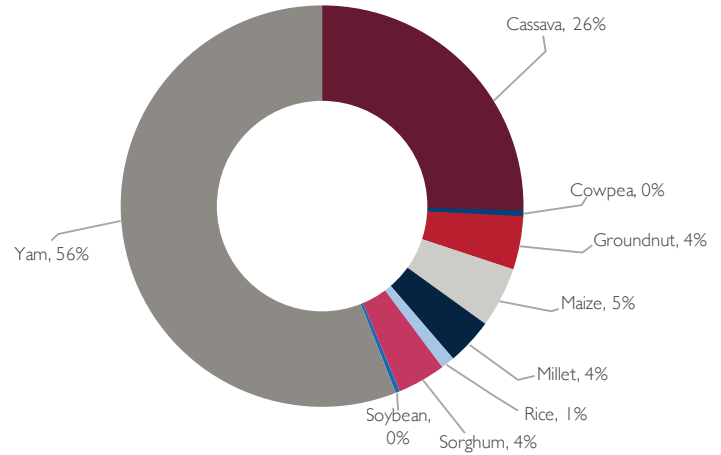
## AGRICULTURAL DATA

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

Cassava and Yam are the main commodities produced in Zabzugu Tatale, accounting for 82% of the overall agricultural production during 2010-2015. Other commodities produced during this period include groundnut, maize, millet, rice and sorghum with each contributing between 1 and 4 percent to the overall agricultural production. For more details refer to Figure 1. In terms of agricultural production, Zabzugu Tatale accounted for 8% of total production in the Northern Region in 2015. The district is ranked third in maize production (8.4%) 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 margin values from the Agriculture Production Survey (K-State, APS 2013) for the same commodities.

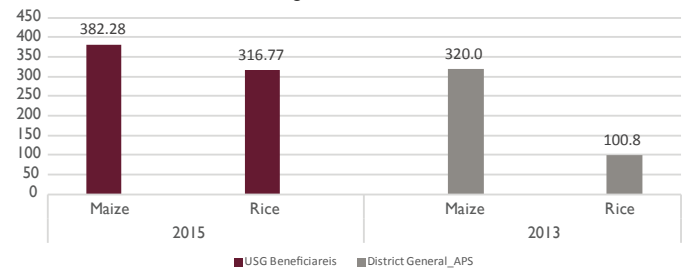
Figure 3 contains yield values from three(3) sources: USAID projects, MOFA and APS for the period 2013-2015 for three commodities: maize, rice and soybean. Beneficiaries' yields for maize and rice are higher than the district averages reported by MOFA in 2015. Figure 4 below focuses on the sources of income in the district. It shows that the majority of households in Zabzugu rely on the agricultural sector, particularly farming with 95.2 percent of incomes generated from the sale of crops.

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



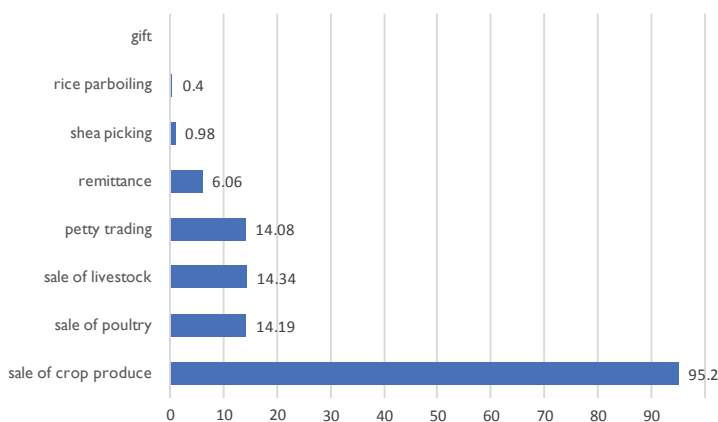
Source: Agriculture Production Reports 2010- 2015, MOFA

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



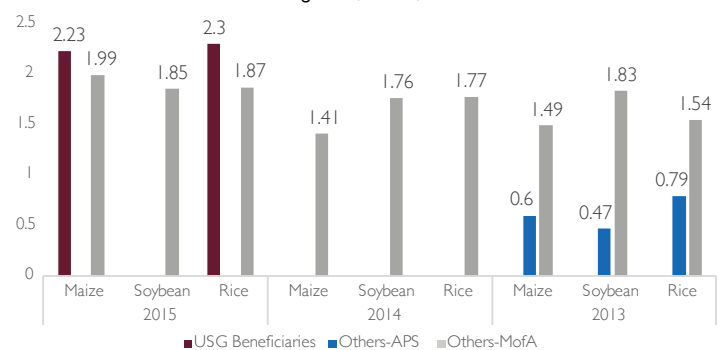
Source: Agriculture Report 2013-2015, Agriculture Production Survey, K-State, 2013

Figure 4: Income Source in Zabzugu, 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 Project Reporting 2015, Agriculture Report 2014, Mofa, Agriculture Production Survey, 2013, Kansas State University

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

All data and information including full citations can be accessed at [www.ghanalinks.org](http://www.ghanalinks.org)



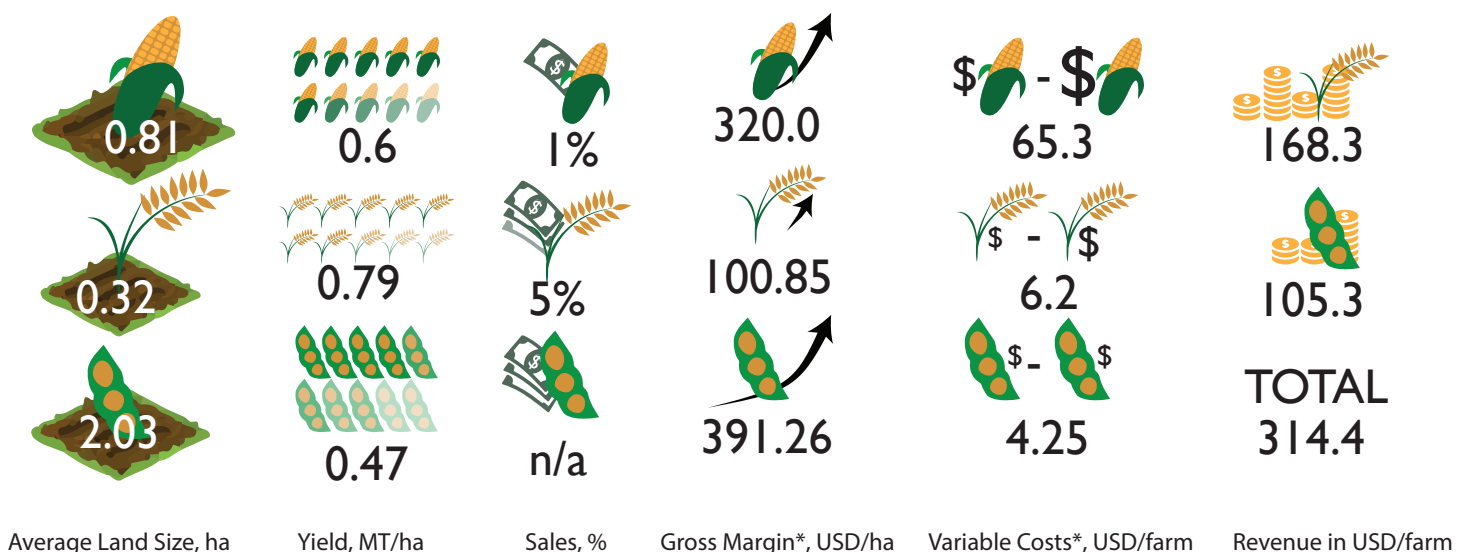
This section contains agricultural data for Zabzugu\*\* including production by commodity (MT/ha), yields (MT/ha) and average land size.

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

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

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

All data and information including full citations can be accessed at [www.ghanalinks.org](http://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 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 Zabzugu, 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.

## Zabzugu WEAI Results

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

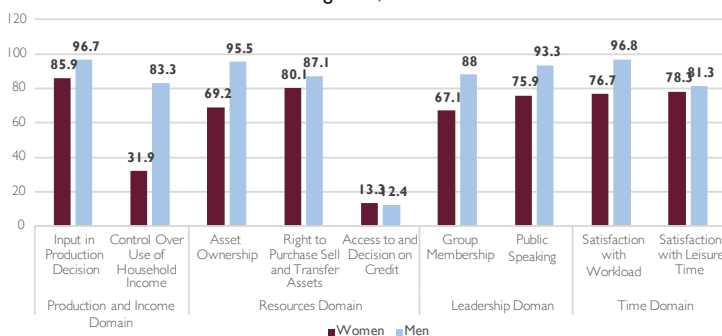
**Production Domain:** Women feel comfortable with providing input related to production decisions as indicated by 85.9% of the women of the survey sample. However, they have much less control over the use of household income than men- 31.9% of women versus 83.3% of the male respondents.

**Resource Domain:** A majority of the women have a right to asset ownership and to purchase and move assets- 69.2% and 80.1% respectively; these figures are lower than the figures of the male respondents. Only 13.3% of women have the right to decide or have access to credit, followed by 12.4% of the male respondents. Nonetheless, access to credit is equally low for both genders.

**Leadership Domain:** 67.1% of women of the sample get involved in public speaking. The majority, 75.9%, of them have the right to group membership, as opposed to 93.3% of the male respondents.

**Time Domain:** 76.7 percent of the women and 96.8 percent of men in Zabzugu are satisfied with the workload in their everyday life. The percentages remain more or less the same with respect to satisfaction with leisure time; 78.3% of the women and 81.3% of the men interviewed are happy with this aspect.

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



Source :PBS 2015, Kansas State University, 2015

### { Adequacy & Differences }

Together men and women obtained an adequacy score (80% and above) in all indicators except for Access to and Decision on credit. In addition, while men obtained adequacy in control over use of household income and asset ownership, group membership, public speaking, 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 .

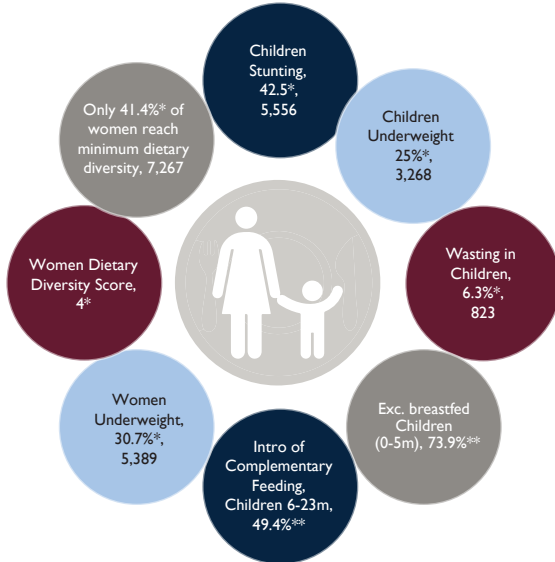


**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

## HEALTH, NUTRITION AND SANITATION

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

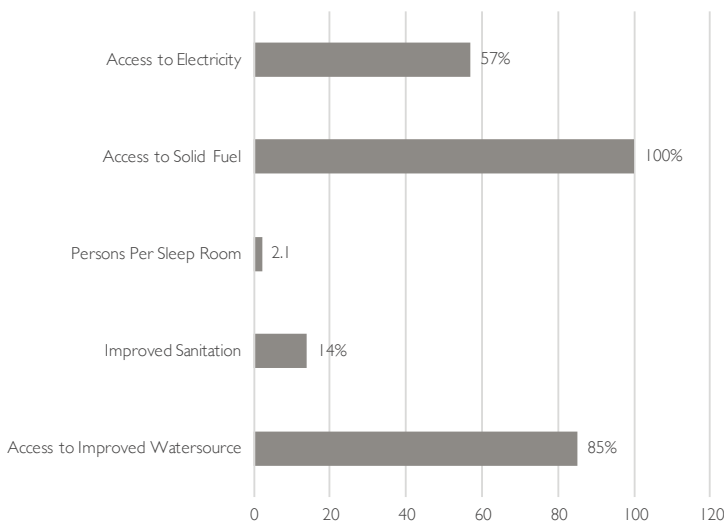
Infograph 3: Health and Nutrition Figures, Zabzugu, 2015



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 and women and children underweight, Women Dietary Diversity and some other indicators. The Dietary diversity score of women in Zabzugu is 4, which means that women consume on average 4 types of food out of 10. Less than half of the women (41.4%) reach the minimum dietary diversity of 5\* food groups. Zabzugu accounts for the highest percentage of women underweight in the Northern Region. The value of stunting in children is also among the highest. 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 to 2 persons out of 10 have access to this type of facility. Access to improved water source is much better than many other districts 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, Zabzugu 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, Zabzugu, 2015

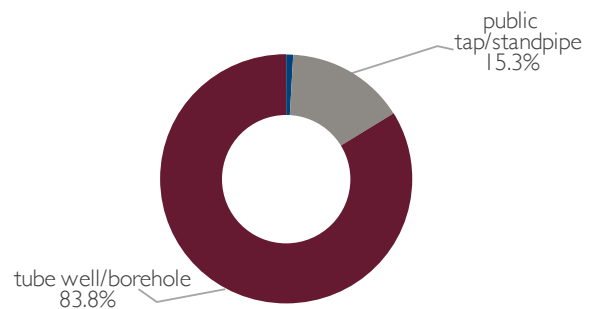
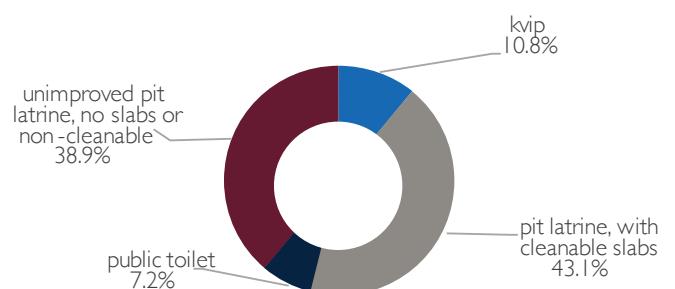


Figure 8: Types of improved sanitation, Zabzugu, 2015, in %



All data and information including full citations can be accessed at [www.ghanalinks.org](http://www.ghanalinks.org)





**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

## PRESENCE VS. IMPACT MATRIX

This section provides an analysis of USAID presence vis-a-vis impact indicators in Zabzugu\*

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 on the ground of key indicators measuring progress/regress in the area. The following graphs are a print screen of the Presence vs. Impact Dashboard focusing on Zabzugu. Both key impact indicators, 'prevalence of poverty' and 'per capita expenditure' have regressed, as observed in Figures 14 and 16. In 2015, poverty increased by 105.4 percentage points to 15.2% compared to the 2012 value. In addition, the 2015 per capita expenditure decreased by 6 percent to 4.85 USD. This means that the situation in the district has worsened since 2012. Zabzugu's population calculated to be living under the \$1.25/day, per person poverty line is 10,921. This development is accompanied by a low USAID presence, scored with 1 point out of 4. This combination signifies characteristics of WHITE district- 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 of 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 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 9: Poverty in % and Poverty Change in percentage points, 2012,2015, Zabzugu

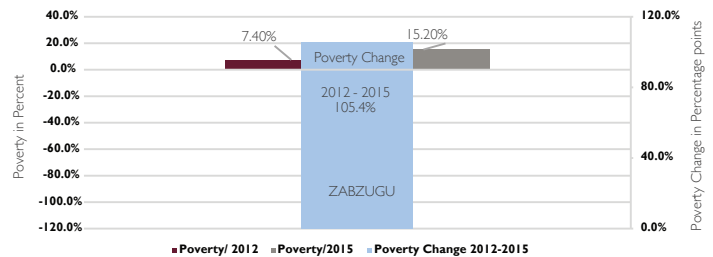


Figure 10: Population of Poor, Non - Poor Zabzugu, 2015

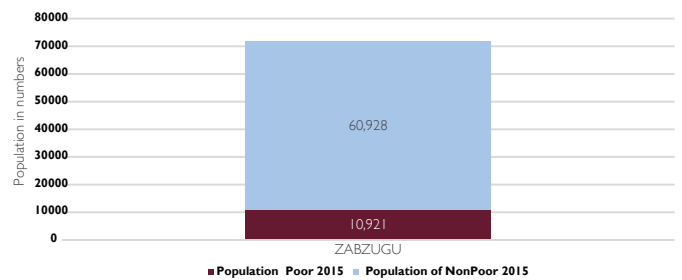
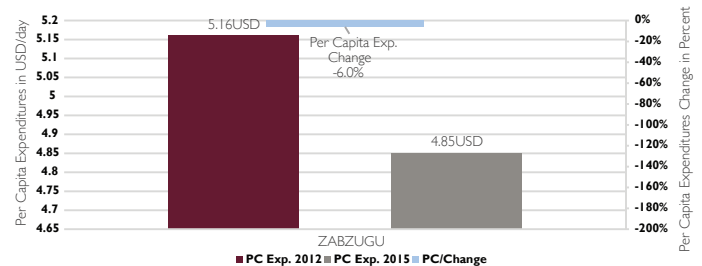


Figure 11: Per Capita Expenditure in 2012 and 2015, in USD/day; Per Capita Expenditure Change in percent, Zabzugu



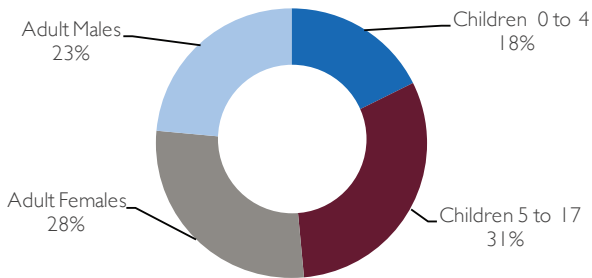
Source: Figure 9,10,11 Population based Survey, 2012,2015, Kansas State University, METSS, USAID Project Reporting 2014,2015

All data and information including full citations can be accessed at [www.ghanalinks.org](http://www.ghanalinks.org)



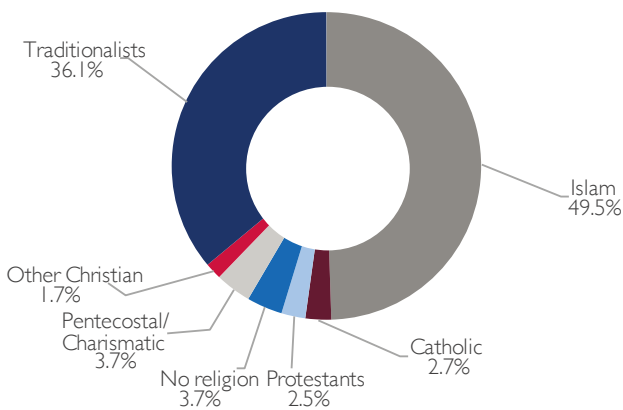
This section contains facts and figures related to Zabzugu demographics, religious affiliation, literacy and weather indicators

Figure 12: Household Composition by groupage, Zabzugu, 2015



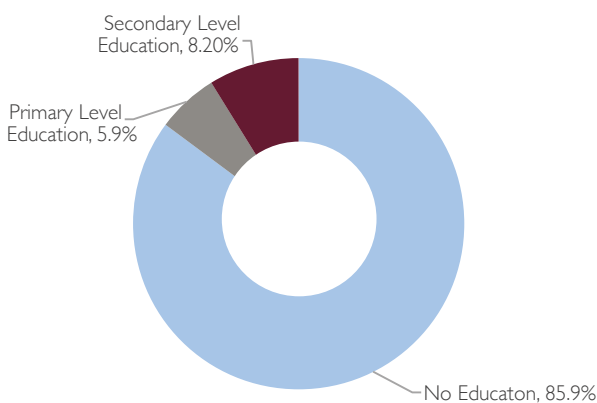
Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Figure 13: Religious Affiliation, in %, Zabzugu, 2010



Source: Zabzugu District Analytical Report, GSS, 2014

Figure 14: Adult Education Attainment, in %, Zabzugu, 2015



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Zabzugu has a total population of 71,849, out of which 36,602 are females and 35,247 males. The district has an average household size of 6.8 persons.

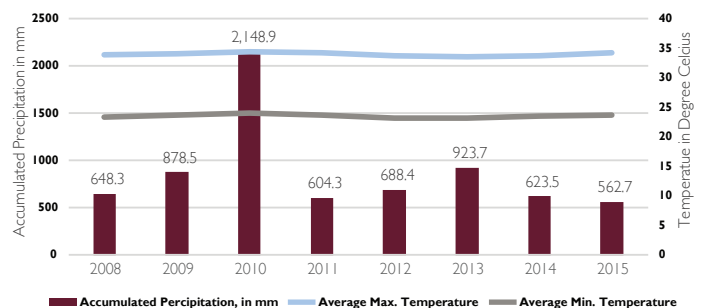
The district lies in the tropical continental climatic zone and experiences average annual precipitation relative to other districts in the Northern Region, see Figure 15. Note that in 2010, Northern Ghana experienced significant rainfall and flooding.

In terms of religious affiliation, majority of the population are Muslims (49.5%) followed by Traditionalists (36.1%) and Christians (10.6%) as shown in Figure 13.

The district accounts for a young population as 49% of the household members are aged between 0 to 17 years, as Figure 12 shows.

Zabzugu just as the rest of the other 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 (85.9%) have received no education, while only 5.9% went through primary school and 8.2% of the sample through secondary school.

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



Source: awhere Weather Platform, AWhere, 2016

All data and information including full citations can be accessed at [www.ghanalinks.org](http://www.ghanalinks.org)





**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

## DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

*This section contains discussion questions and potential research topics as a result of the data and analysis presented on Zabzugu*

### QUESTION 1

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

### 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 Zabzugu's development?

### QUESTION 3

Why are health related scores such as women underweight and Stunting in Children so high in Zabzugu? Please refer to Page 6 for specific values. Is there any targeted intervention aimed at address-ing this issue?

### QUESTION 4

Given Zabzugu'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?

*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:*



*The information provided is not official U.S. government information and does not represent the views or positions of the U.S. Agency for International Development or the U.S. Government.*

*All data and information including full citations can be accessed at [www.ghanalinks.org](http://www.ghanalinks.org)*