



BOLGATANGA MUNICIPAL

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

DISTRICT PROFILE CONTENT

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Bolgatanga Municipal is one of the districts in Ghana's Upper East Region. It is bordered to the north by the Bongo District, south and east by the Talensi and Nabdam Districts, and to the west by the Kassena-Nankana Municipality. It covers a total land area of 729 square kilometers and has a total population of 141,717 out of which 74,082 are females and 67,635 males. The average household size in the Municipal is 5 persons. The boxes below contain relevant economic indicators such as per capita expenditure and poverty prevalence for a better understanding of its development.

Poverty Prevalence 14.7 %

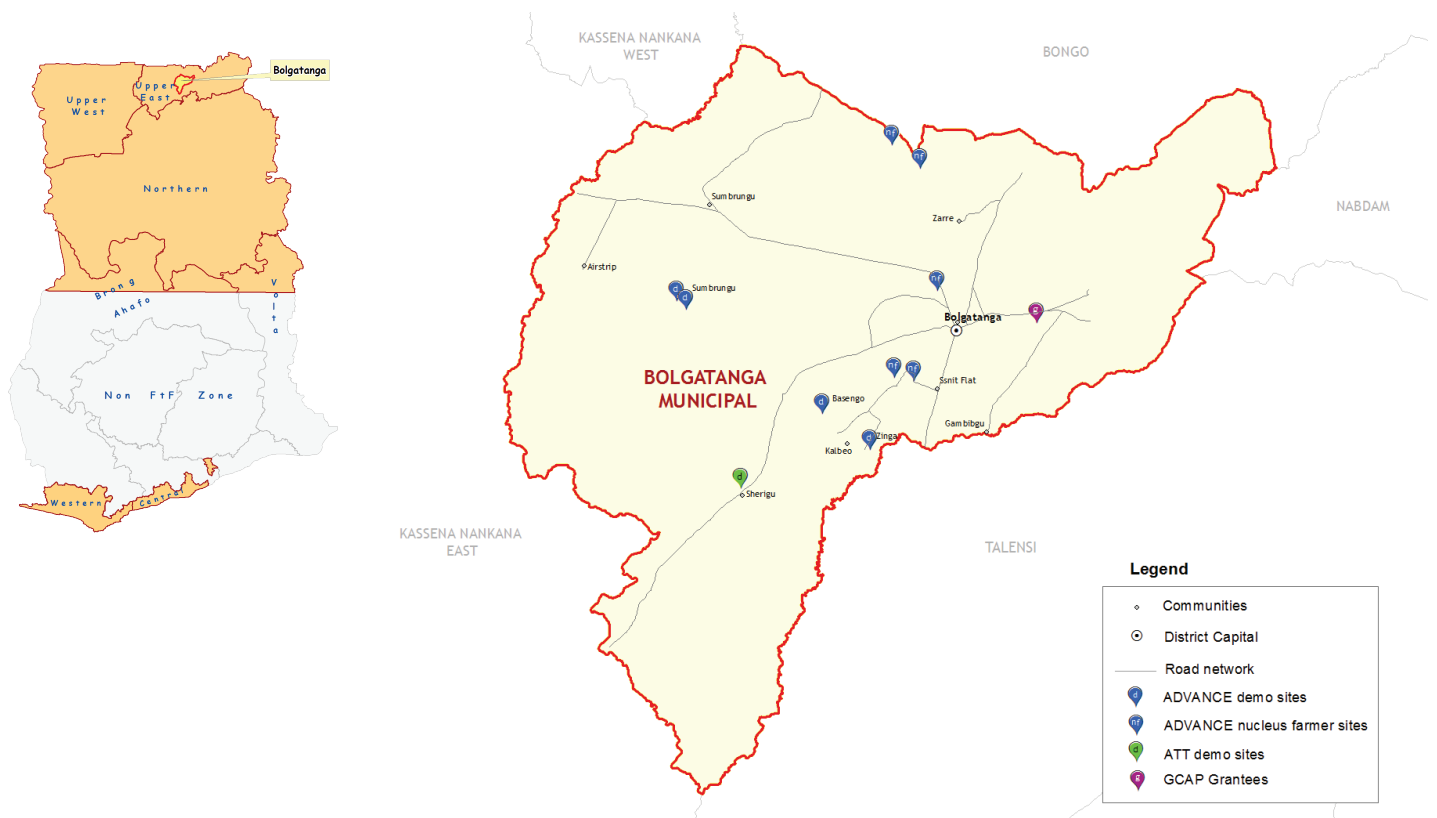
Households with moderate or severe hunger* 41.3%

Poverty Depth 5.6 %

Daily per capita expenditure 5.31 USD

Household Size 5 members

Total Population of the Poor 20,832





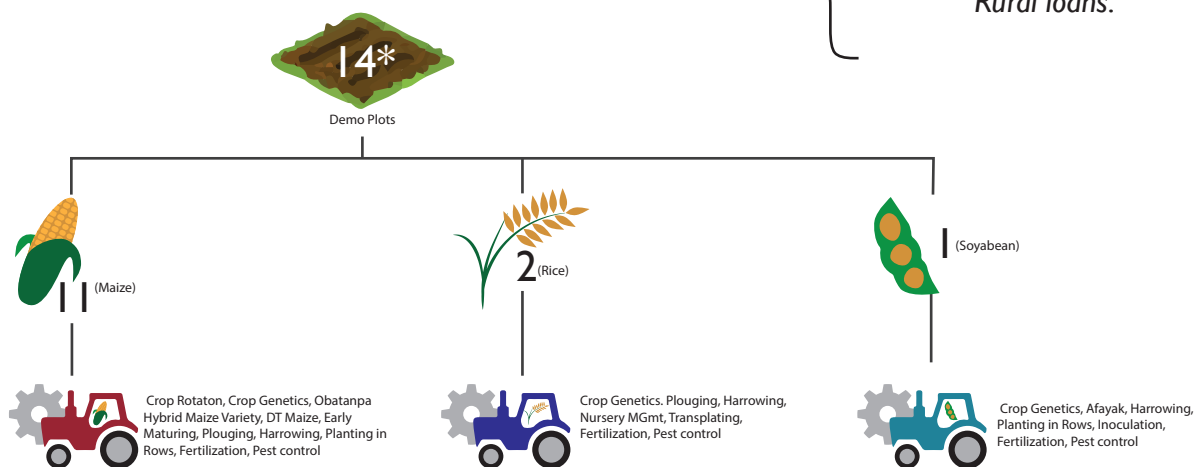
This section contains data and information related to USAID sponsored interventions in Bolgatanga Municipal

Table I: USAID Projects Info, Bolgatanga Municipal, 2014-2016

| Beneficiaries Data | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|--|-------|---------|---------|
| Direct Beneficiaries | 1,041 | 1,762 | 2,871 |
| Male | 494 | 887 | 1,591 |
| Female | 382 | 875 | 1,280 |
| Undefined | 165 | | |
| Nucleus Farmers | 11 | 1 | |
| Male | 11 | 1 | |
| Female | | | |
| Demoplots | 1 | 13 | |
| Male | 1 | 4 | |
| Female | | 2 | |
| Unknown | | 7 | |
| Production | | | |
| Maize Gross Margin USD/ha | | 793.9 | |
| Maize Yield MT/ha | | 3.36 | |
| Rice Gross Margin USD/ha | | 563.8 | |
| Rice Yield MT/ha | | 6.37 | |
| Investment and Impact | | | |
| Ag. Rural loans | | 297,090 | 800,054 |
| USAID Projects Present | 4 | | |
| Beneficiaries Score | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Presence Score 2014-2016 | 2.3 | | |
| District Flag 2014-2016 | Red | | |
| Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014-2016 | | | |

The number of direct USAID beneficiaries* increased steadily and constantly during 2014 - 2016. As can be observed in Figure 1, half of the beneficiaries in Bolgatanga Municipal are females. Only 1 nucleus farmer is currently operating in the Municipal and fourteen(14) demonstration plots have been established to support beneficiary training. See Infographic 1 for the demonstration plot disaggregate. Decent agricultural loans were facilitated by USAID intervention as shown in Table I. Direct beneficiaries yields and gross margins for the district are also available in Table I. The presence of USAID development work is average, represented by a decent number of beneficiaries, in comparison to other districts, small number of demo plots and a decent value of agricultural loans during 2014-2016. This resulted in a USAID presence score** of 2.3 out of 4. Despite this, the district is flagged RED*** indicating that while the project presence or intervention is average the impact indicator values have worsened as compared to 2012. Find more details on USAID Presence vs. Impact scoring on page 7.

Infographic 1: Demo Plots in Bolgatanga Municipal, 2014-2015



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

Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014, 2015

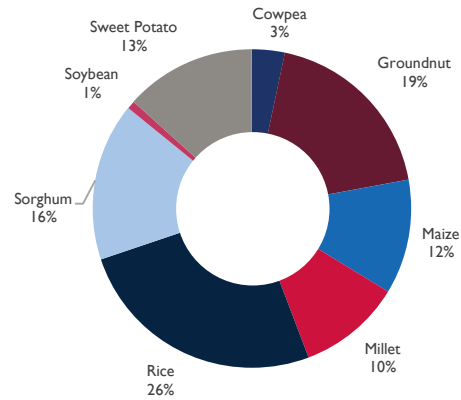
* Please note that the number of demoplots is smaller than the sum of separate plots by crop because crop rotation has been exercised in the same demo ** "Direct Beneficiary, an individual who comes in direct contact with a set of interventions" FTF Handbook, 2016 *** and **** More detail on presence score range and districtflag range can be found in page 8.

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

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

Agricultural production in Bolgatanga Municipal involves the production of several commodities with each produce contributing respectable shares to the total agricultural production during the period between 2010-2015 as can be observed in Figure 1. However, the contribution of Bolgatanga Municipal to the regional agricultural production in 2015 was small, accounting for only 7.5% of the total production.

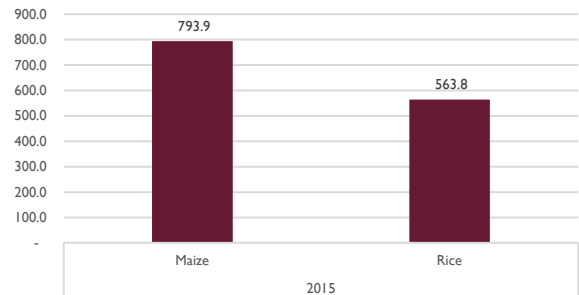
Figure 1: Share of Agricultural Production by Commodity in Bolgatanga Municipal, 2010-2015



Source: Agriculture Production Reports 2011-2015, MOFA

Figure 2 contains gross margins for two commodities supported by USAID intervention in 2015. These could not be compared with APS values for the Municipal for the same commodities.

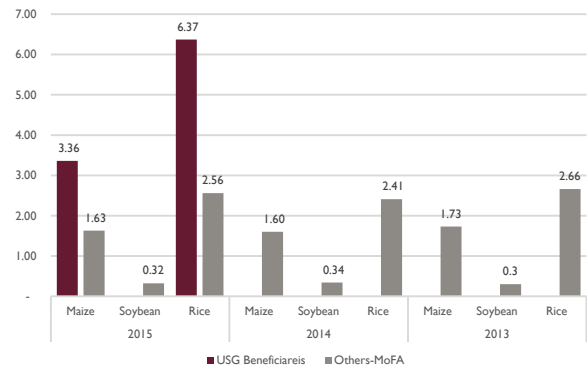
Figure 2: Gross Margins of USG Beneficiaries, in USD/ha, in 2015



Source: Agriculture Project Reporting 2015, Agriculture Production Survey, 2013, Kansas State University

Yield data, presented in Figure 3, contain values of yields of these three commodities in 2015, 2014 and 2013 from two sources: USAID beneficiaries, and MOFA. The figure captures better yields of the direct beneficiaries in 2015 compared to the district average yields captured by the other source.

Figure 3: Yields of USG Beneficiaries and district's general, in MT/ha, Bolgatanga Municipal, 2014-2015



Source: Agriculture Project Reporting 2015, Agriculture Report 2014, MoFA, Agriculture Production Survey, 2013, Kansas State University



This section contains agricultural data for Bolgatanga Municipal 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, Bolgatanga Municipal

| Commodity | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 | 2010 | Total |
|--|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| Cowpea | 304 | 309 | 397 | 789 | 1,472 | 3,800 | 7,071 |
| Groundnut | 4,601 | 5,110 | 4,458 | 11,520 | 8,177 | 6,084 | 39,951 |
| Maize | 3,391 | 3,330 | 3,675 | 5,130 | 5,954 | 3,300 | 24,780 |
| Millet | 3,590 | 3,583 | 2,979 | 2,560 | 4,404 | 5,220 | 22,336 |
| Rice | 7,723 | 6,978 | 8,390 | 14,013 | 3,917 | 13,520 | 54,540 |
| Sorghum | 5,714 | 6,297 | 5,077 | 4,224 | 4,464 | 8,364 | 34,141 |
| Soybean | 98 | 105 | 114 | 350 | 423 | 657 | 1,747 |
| Sweet Potato | | 3,832 | 4,459 | 6,762 | 4,750 | 8,559 | 28,362 |
| Yields in MT/Ha | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 | 2010 | |
| Cowpea | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.46 | 1.00 | |
| Groundnut | 0.71 | 0.80 | 0.72 | 1.20 | 0.79 | 0.67 | |
| Maize | 1.63 | 1.60 | 1.73 | 1.90 | 2.29 | 2.20 | |
| Millet | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.90 | 0.80 | 0.97 | 0.90 | |
| Rice | 2.56 | 2.41 | 2.66 | 2.70 | 0.68 | 2.60 | |
| Sorghum | 1.17 | 1.30 | 1.19 | 1.10 | 1.01 | 1.23 | |
| Soybean | 0.32 | 0.34 | 0.30 | 0.50 | 0.46 | 0.98 | |
| Sweet Potato | | 8.71 | 9.25 | 9.80 | 5.00 | 8.23 | |
| <i>Source: Agriculture Report 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, MOFA</i> | | | | | | | |

Table 2 above provides detailed information on specific commodities in respect of the overall production output in Bolgatanga Municipal, as well as the 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 underway and this dataset will be reviewed very soon.



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AGRICULTURAL DATA

This section focuses on the Women Empowerment in Agriculture Index results for Bolgatanga Municipal

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 the household. This section presents the results from these empowerment indicators of the 5DE for Bolgatanga Municipal, 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.

Bolgatanga Municipal Results

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

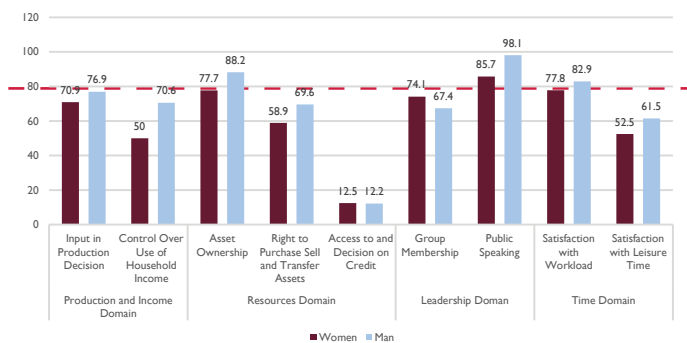
Production Domain: women feel comfortable with providing input related to production decisions as indicated by 70.9% of the women of the survey sample. However, they have much less control over the use of household income than men— 50% of women vs 70.6% of the male respondents.

Resource Domain: A majority of the women have a right to asset ownership while a thinner majority have the right to purchase and move assets— 77.7% and 58.9% respectively. These figures are lower than that of the male respondents. Only 12.5% of the women have the right to decide or have access to credit, compared to 12.2% of the male respondents. Nonetheless, access to credit is almost equally low for both genders.

Leadership Domain: 74.1% and 85.7% of the women interviewed have the right to group membership and public speaking respectively.

Time Domain: A good majority of women in Bolgatanga Municipal are satisfied with the workload in their everyday life; 77.8% of women as compared to 82.9% of men. The values decrease with respect to satisfaction with leisure time; only 52.5% of women and 61.5% of men are satisfied with the amount of leisure time at their disposal.

Figure 4: Results of Domains of Empowerment of WEAI Index for Bolgatanga Municipal, 2015, in percent



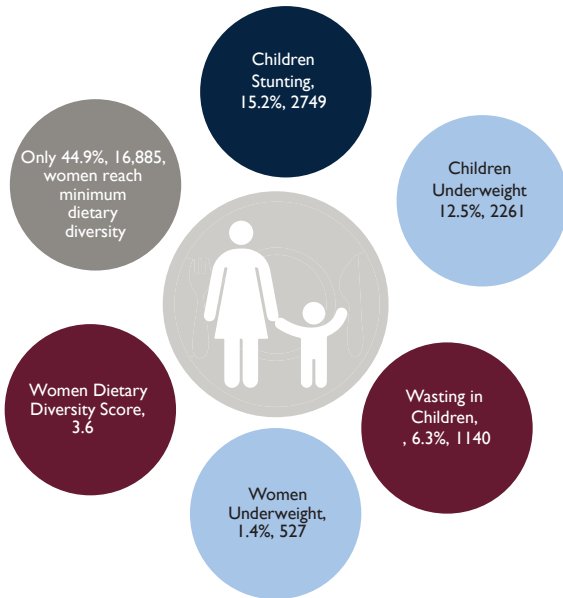
{ Differences }

Highest differences between male and female respondents are observed within production domain: the control over use of household income . Adequacy: Together, men and women achieve adequacy in all indicators but input on production decision, the right to purchase and sell assets, access to and decision on credit, group membership and satisfaction with workload. In addition men achieve adequacy in asset ownership and satisfaction with workload , while women do not.

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

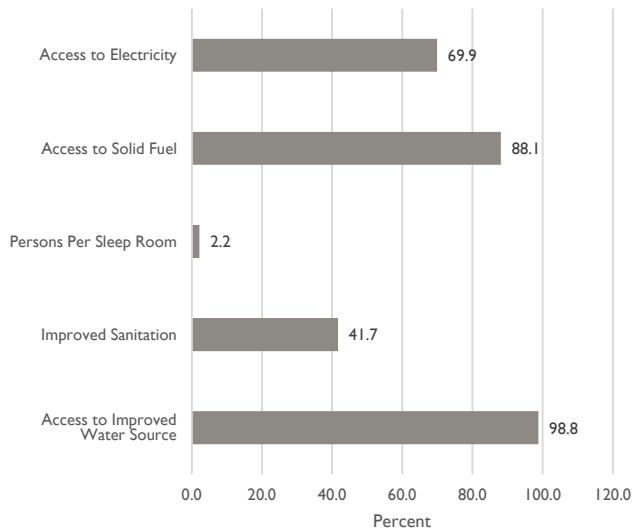


Infograph 3: Health and Nutrition Figures, Bolgatanga, 2015



Sources: PBS 2015, Kansas State University, 2015

Figure 5: Household Dwelling Characteristics, in percent, Bolgatanga Municipal, 2015



Sources: PBS 2015, Kansas State University, 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, children and women underweight as well as Women Dietary Diversity: The WDDS is based on nine food groups. A woman's score is based on the sum of different food groups consumed in the 24 hours prior to the interview. Women Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD-W) represents the proportion of women consuming a minimum of five food groups out of the possible ten food groups based on their dietary intake. The Dietary diversity score of women in Bolgatanga Municipal is 3.6, which means that women consume on average 3 to 4 types of food out of 10. Almost half of women (44.9%) reach the minimum dietary diversity of 5 food groups.

Figure 5 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. Bolgatanga Municipal accounts for the highest level of access to electricity among all the districts in the Upper East Region.



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

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 Bolgatanga Municipal.

Both key impact indicators, 'prevalence of poverty' and 'per capita expenditure', have worsened in the Municipality. See Figure 6 and 8. In 2015, poverty increased by 172.2 percentage points to 14.7% compared to 2012, increasing the population of the poor to 20,832 persons. In addition, the 2015 per capita expenditure decreased by 12.5 percent to 5.31 USD. This is accompanied by an average USAID presence score of 2.3 out of 4. Therefore, the district is flagged RED (good project presence and intervention combined with worsening impact indicators). Bolgatanga is a Municipality in which things seem not to be going on well as poverty has increased and expenditure has decreased. The decent USAID project intervention as well as the high education level of the district have not been able to help to change this course of development

That said, the GOG and other donors interventions have not been captured in the calculation. Maybe a research should be undertaken to understand the backward progress in the Municipality and inform the realignment of interventions that will help to contribute to the improvement of the situation.

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 6: Poverty in % and Poverty Change in percentage points, 2012, 2015, Bolgatanga Municipal

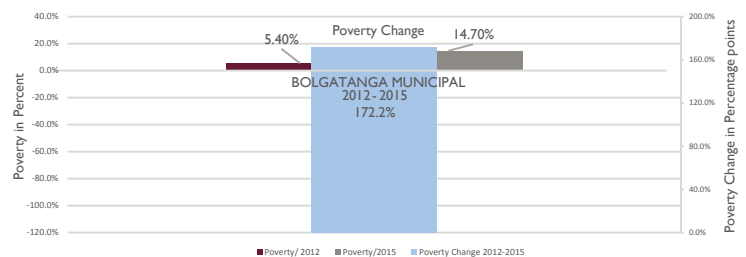


Figure 7: Population of Poor, Non-Poor Bolgatanga Municipal, 2015

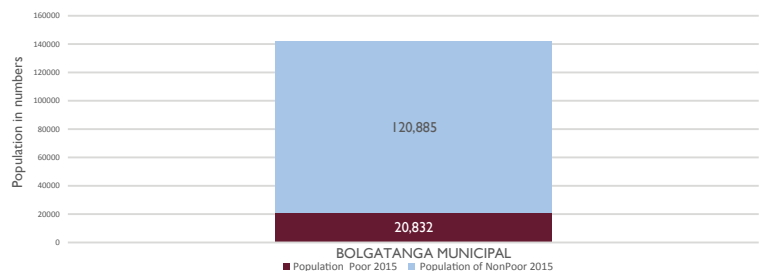
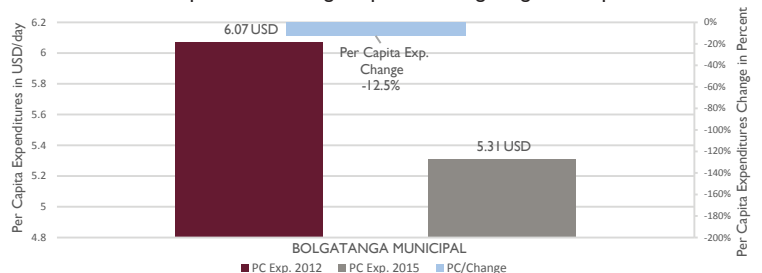


Figure 8: Per Capita Expenditure in 2012 and 2015, in USD/day; Per Capita Expenditure Change in percent, Bolgatanga Municipal



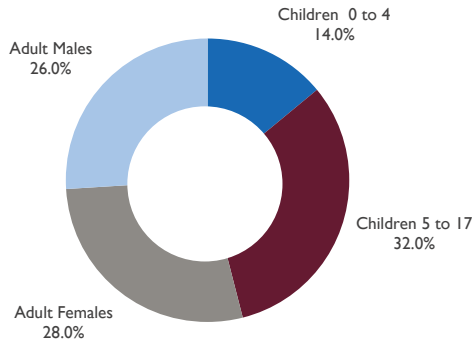
Source: Figure 9,10,11 Population based Survey, 2012,2015, Kansas State University, METSS, USAID Project Reporting 2014, 2015

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



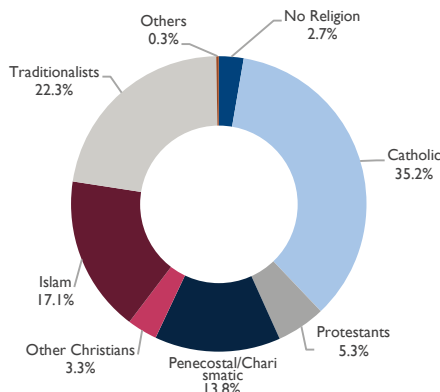
This section contains facts and figures related to Bolgatanga Municipal demographics, religious affiliation, literacy and weather indicators

Figure 9: Household Composition by GroupAge, Bolgatanga Municipal 2015



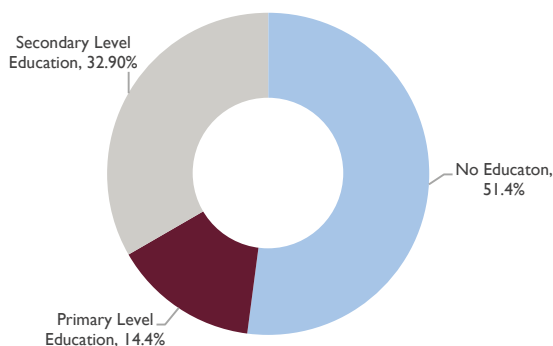
Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Figure 10: Religious Affiliation, in Bolgatanga Municipal, 2010



Source: Bolgatanga District Analytical Report, GSS, 2014

Figure 11: Educational Attainment in Bolgatanga Municipal, 2015



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Bolgatanga Municipal has a total land area of 729 square kilometers with a total population of 141,727 out of which 74,082 are females and 67,635 males. The average household size in the Municipal is 5 persons.

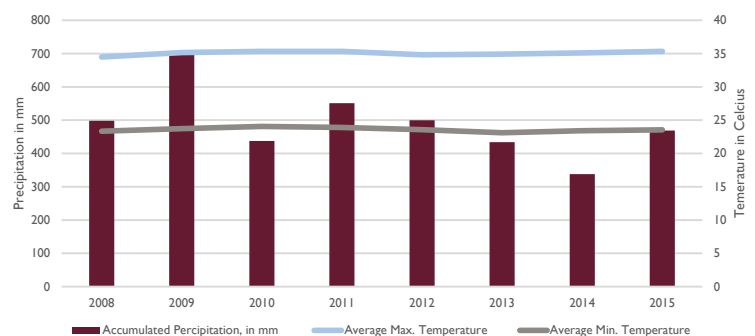
The District lies in the tropical continental climacteric zone. Average precipitation and temperature are similar to the other districts in the Upper East Region. Figure 12 shows the average maximal and minimal temperatures as well as yearly average precipitation.

Bolgatanga, like many other districts in the Upper East Region has a relatively young population as shown in Figure 9, with 46% of the population falling in the age range: 0 to 17 years old.

In terms of religious affiliation, the majority of the population are Christians (57.6%) followed by Traditionalists, who account for 22.3% of the population and Muslims (17.1%). For more details refer to figure 10.

The district accounts for an adult illiteracy rate of 51.4%. This is the lowest rate captured in the Upper East Region and in the entire Savannah Ecological Zone. 14.4% of adults went through primary school only while 32.9% made it further to secondary school. This is again the highest value for the region.

Figure 12: Average Precipitation in mm and Average Temperatures in Bolgatanga, 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 Bolgatanga Municipal

QUESTION 1

Why does Bolgatanga have the lowest adult illiteracy rate and at the same time be characterized by a red flag as the impact indicators have worsened despite intervention in the field being decent? What is the reason behind these developments?

QUESTION 2

Why does Bolgatanga have the lowest adult illiteracy rate and at the same time be characterized by a red flag as the impact indicators have worsened despite intervention in the field being decent? What is the reason behind these developments?

QUESTION 3

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 Bolgatanga's development?

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