



TALENSI NABDAM

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

DISTRICT PROFILE CONTENT

1. Cover Page
2. USAID Project Data
- 3-4. Agricultural Data
5. Health, Nutrition and Sanitation
6. USAID Presence
7. Demographic and Weather Data
8. Discussion Questions

Talensi-Nabdam was one of the districts in Upper East that split in two districts in 2013: Talensi and Nabdam. This profile observes the area including these both districts as most of the data captured are with reference to Talensi-Nabdam.

Talensi is bordered to the north by the Bolgatanga Municipality, to the south by the West and East Mamprusi districts (both in the Northern Region), to the west by Kassena-Nankana district, and to the east by the Bawku West and Nabdam districts. Nabdam is bordered to the North by the Bongo District, South by the Talensi District, to the East by the Bawku West District and to the West the Bolgatanga Municipality. Both districts have a total population of 123,983 inhabitants, out of which 62,200 are males and 61,783 females with an average household size of 5.7 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 17.1 %

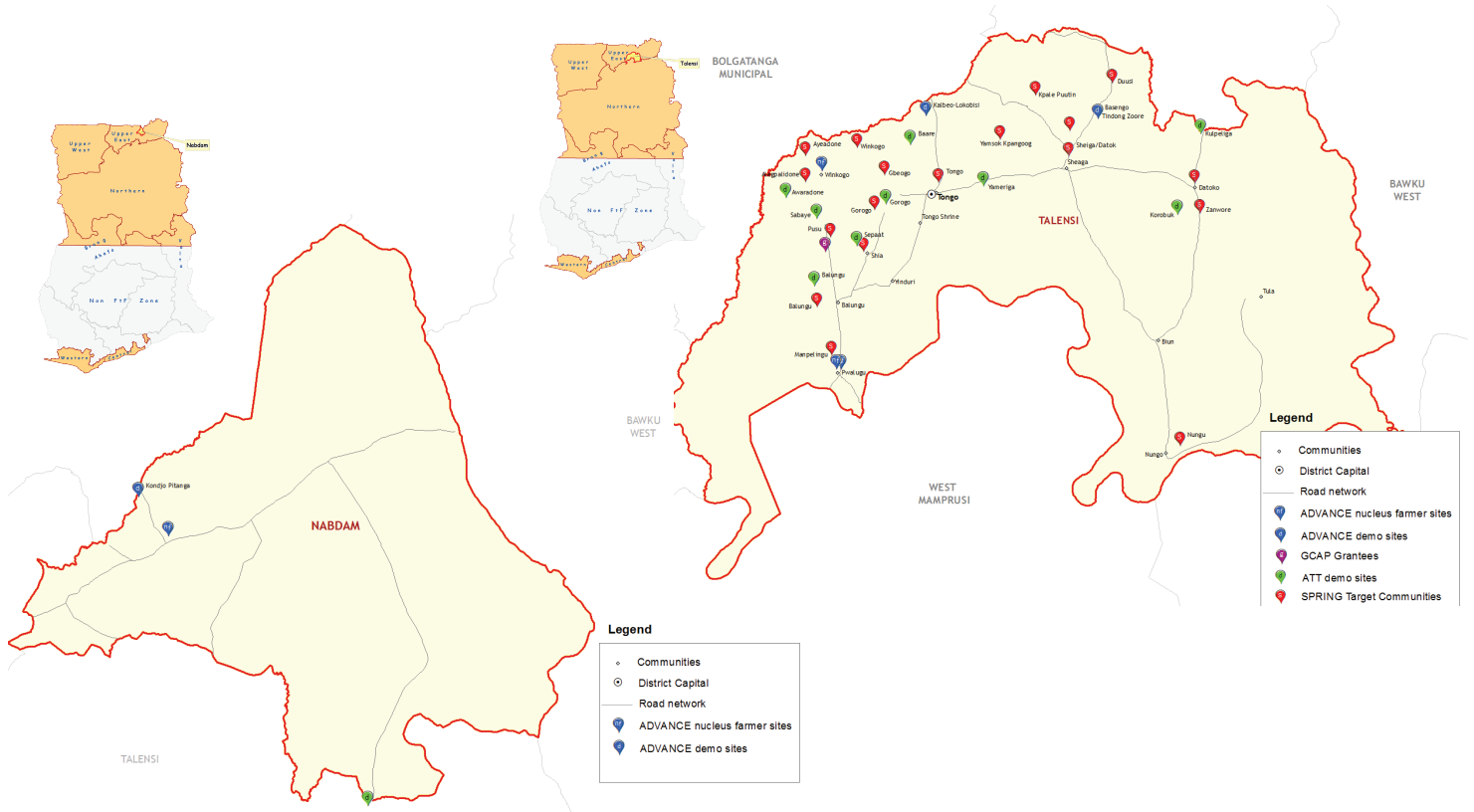
Households with moderate or severe hunger* 67.9%

Poverty Depth 3.3 %

Daily per capita expenditure 3.43 USD

Household Size 5.7 members

Total Population of the Poor 21,201





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

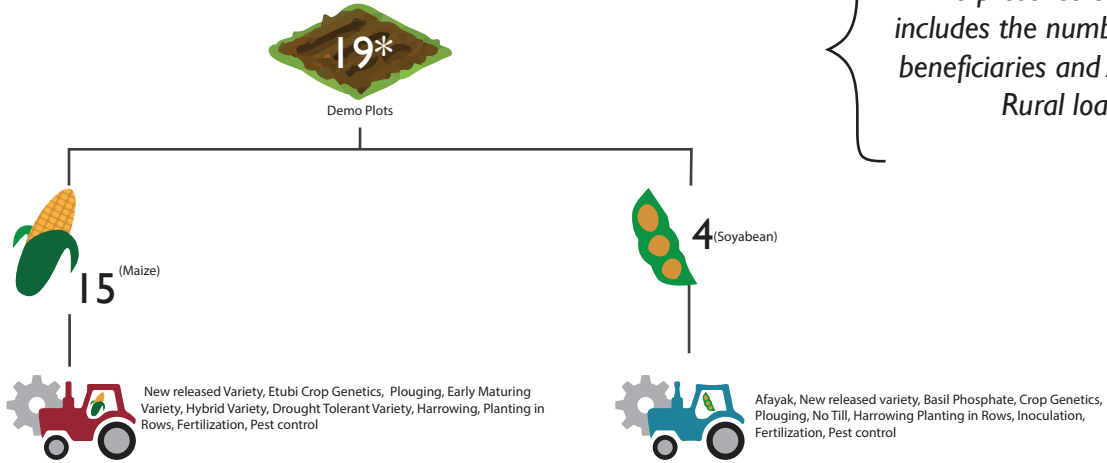
Table 1: USAID Projects Info, Talensi Nabdam, 2014-2016

Beneficiaries Data	2014	2015	2016
Direct Beneficiaries	106	2,314	5,501
Male	52	1,184	3,108
Female	54	1,130	2,393
Undefined			
Nucleus Farmers	0	1	n/a
Male			
Female		1	
Undefined			
Demoplots	4	15	n/a
Male	0	5	
Female	1	7	
Undefined	3	3	
Investment and Impact			
Ag. Rural loans			1,663
USAID Projects Present			5
Beneficiaries Score	1.0	3.0	3.0
Presence Score 2014-2016			2.1
District Flag 2014-2016			Red

Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014-2016
Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014-2015

The number of direct USAID beneficiaries* increased exponentially during the observed period from 106 to 5,501 as Table 1 shows. One nucleus farmer is currently operating in the district and 19 demonstration plots have been established to support beneficiary training. See Infographic 1 for the demonstration plot disaggregate. Small amount of agricultural loans were facilitated by USAID intervention as shown in Table 1. Direct beneficiaries yields and gross margins for the district are not available. The presence of USAID development work is average, with an above average number of beneficiaries, decent number of demo plots and small loans during 2014-2016. This resulted in a USAID presence score*** of 2.1 out of 4. In addition, the district is flagged RED**** indicating that while the project presence or intervention is average the impact indicators show regress as compared to 2012. Find more details on USAID Presence vs. Impact scoring on page 7.

Infographic 1: Demo Plots in Talensi Nabdam, 2014-2015



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

Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014, 2015

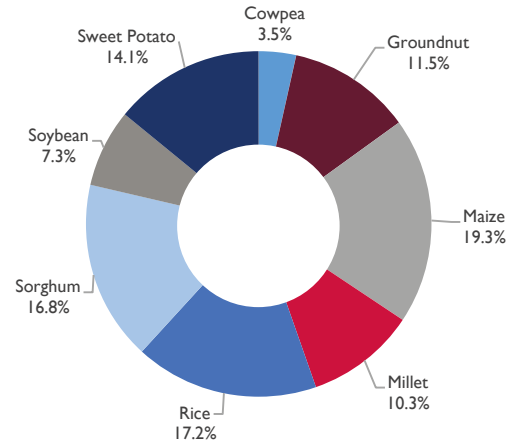
* Please note that the number of demoplots is smaller than the sum of separate plots by crop because crop rotation has been exercised in the same demo ** "Direct Beneficiary, an individual who comes in direct contact with a set of interventions" FTF Handbook, 2016 *** and **** More detail on presence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



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

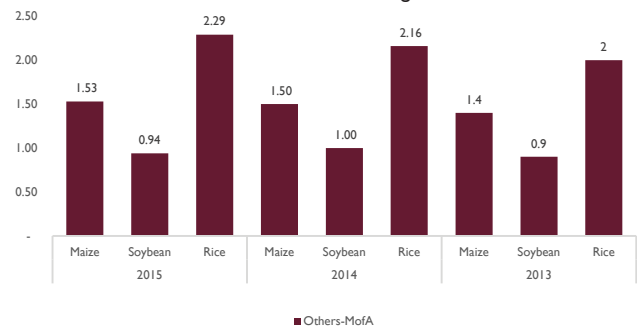
Agricultural production in Talensi-Nabdam involves several commodities; sweet potatoes, groundnut, maize, sorghum, rice and others produced during 2010-2015 as shown in Figure 1. Talensi-Nabdam is not one of the main agricultural producers in the Upper West Region. It accounted for only 5.6% of the regional agricultural production in 2015. Noticeable in Talensi-Nabdam just as in the other districts in the Upper East Region is the high production of sweet potato, compared to other crops. Yield data, presented in Figure 3, contain values of yields of three commodities: maize, rice and soybean in 2015, 2014 and 2013 as reported from MOFA.

Figure 1: Share of Agricultural Production, by Commodity, in Talensi-Nabdam, 2010-2015



Source: Agriculture Production Reports 2011 - 2015, MOFA

Figure 2: Average Yields by Commodity in Talensi-Nabdam, USG Beneficiaries and district's average, 2013-2015, MT/ha



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

Table 2: Agricultural Production and Yields in Talensi-Nabdam, 2010-2015, in MT and MT/ha							
Commodity	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	Total
Cowpea	715	728	710	1,513	996	923	5,585
Groundnut	1,621	1,800	1,791	4,600	4,330	4,338	18,480
Maize	3,917	3,846	4,148	6,749	6,976	5,292	30,928
Millet	2,300	2,295	2,219	2,892	2,733	2,400	14,839
Rice	5,126	4,632	3,984	4,758	3,077	5,890	27,467
Sorghum	3,815	4,204	5,036	5,064	4,680	4,158	26,957
Soybean	1,678	1,792	1,782	1,980	2,369	2,041	11,642
Sweet Potato		4,859	5,460	6,860	5,368		22,547
Yields in MT/ha	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	
Cowpea	0.51	0.52	0.47	0.55	0.40	0.42	
Groundnut	0.39	0.44	0.40	1.00	1.00	0.82	
Maize	1.53	1.50	1.40	1.52	1.60	1.26	
Millet	0.54	0.54	0.50	0.60	0.64	0.60	
Rice	2.29	2.16	2.09	2.60	1.70	3.10	
Sorghum	0.90	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.20	0.99	
Soybean	0.94	1.00	0.90	1.10	1.15	1.14	
Sweet Potato		9.10	10.00	14.00	8.80	10.00	

Source: Agriculture Report 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, MOFA. Values for 2010-2013 refer to Talensi Nabdam



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AGRICULTURAL DATA

This section focuses on the Women Empowerment in Agriculture Index results for Talensi Nabdam

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 Talensi-Nabdam, 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.

Talensi-Nabdam Results

The results of both male and female respondents on the four domains are displayed in Figure 3.

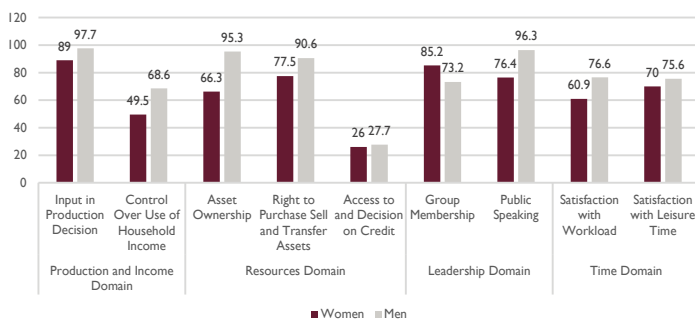
Production Domain: Women feel comfortable with providing input related to production decisions as indicated by 89% of the women of the survey sample. However, they have less control over the use of household income than men— 49.5% of women vs 68.6% of male respondents.

Resource Domain: A majority of the women have a right to asset ownership and to purchase and move assets— 66.3% and 77.5% respectively. These figures are slightly lower than the figures for the male respondents. Only 26% of the women have the right to decide or have access to credit, compared to 27.7% of the male respondents. Nonetheless, access to credit is equally low for both genders.

Leadership Domain: 85.2% and 76.4% of the women interviewed have the right to group membership and public speaking respectively. The public speaking indicator is the highest percentage for women in Talensi-Nabdam.

Time Domain: A thin majority of women and men in Talensi-Nabdam are satisfied with the workload in their everyday life— 60.9% and 76.6% respectively. The values remain the same with respect to satisfaction with leisure time; only 70% of women and 75.6% of men are satisfied with the amount of leisure time at their disposal.

Figure 3: Results of Domains of Empowerment from WEAI 2015, in percent, Talensi-Nabdam, 2015



{ Differences }

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

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

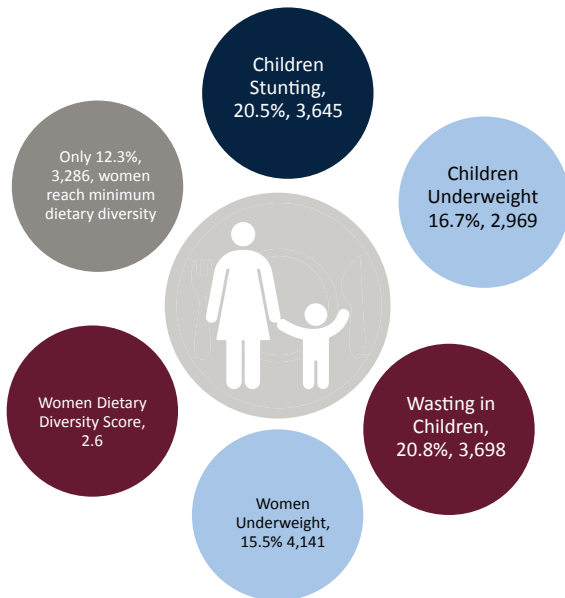


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HEALTH, NUTRITION AND SANITATION

This section contains facts and figures related to Health, Nutrition and Sanitation in Talensi-Nabdam

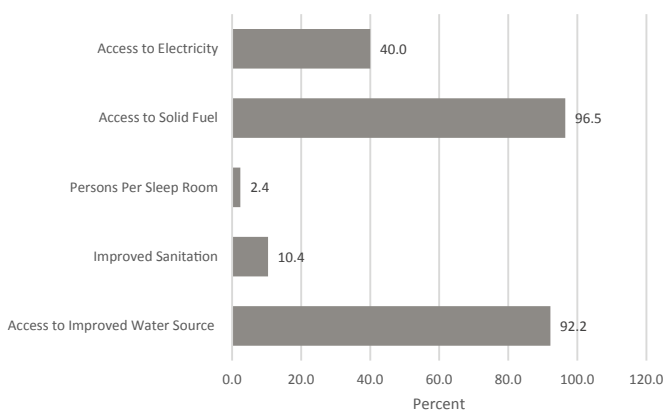
Infograph 3: Health and Nutrition Figures, Talensi-Nabdam, 2015



Sources: PBS 2015, Kansas State University, 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, children and women underweight as well as Women Dietary Diversity Score: 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 Talensi-Nabdam is 2.6, which means that women consume on average 2 to 3 types of foods out of 10. Only 12.3% reach the minimum dietary diversity of 5 food groups. Both values are the lowest in the Upper East Region. This is accompanied by the highest rate of women underweight and wasting in the Upper East Region.

Figure 4: Household Dwelling Characteristics, Talensi-Nabdam, 2015



Sources: PBS 2015, Kansas State University, 2015

Figure 4 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.

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 Talensi-Nabdam

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 Talensi-Nabdam.

In 2015, poverty increased by 122.1 percentage points to 17.1% compared to 2012. Population of the poor is calculated at 21,201. On the other hand, the per capita expenditure has stagnated with a 0.9% increase compared to 2012. Given this stagnation, the other indicator, poverty, is the one that shows the progress/regress of the area. In this case, it is regress even though the assertion is backed by only one indicator. This is accompanied by an average USAID presence and a presence score of 2.1 out of 4. Therefore the district is flagged light RED (average or above presence and one regressing impact indicator).

There were no improvement in Talensi-Nabdam during 2014-2015. As Figure 5 shows, there are more poor people than before in the district. The presence of USAID projects in the district has not yielded results. There is the need for further reflection and research on existing interventions to understand the reason(s) behind these results, which may help in better

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 5: Poverty in % and Poverty Change in percentage points, 2012,2015, Talensi-Nabdam

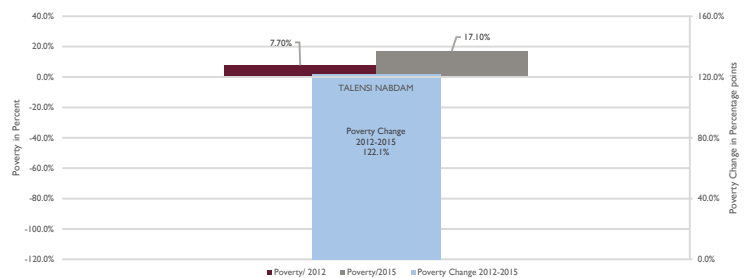


Figure 6: Population of Poor, Non-Poor Talensi-Nabdan, 2015

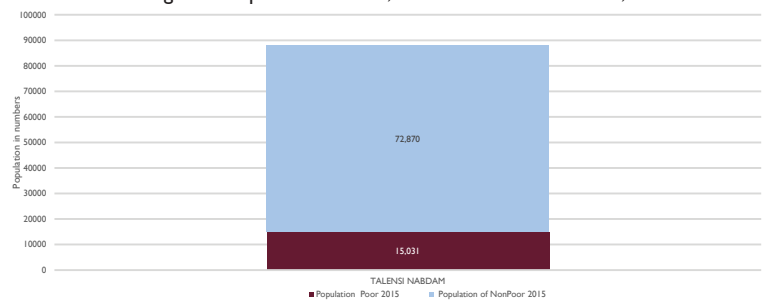
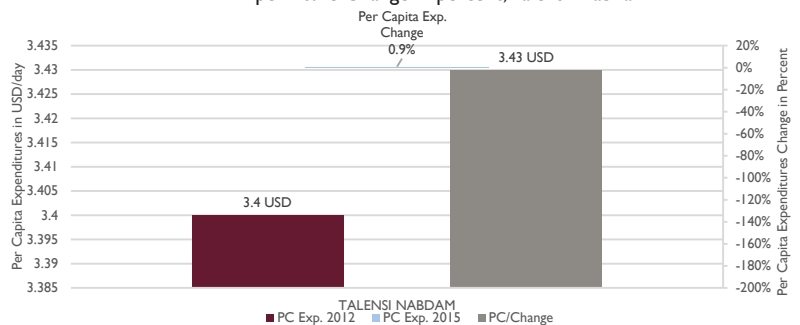


Figure 7: Per Capita Expenditure in 2012 and 2015, in USD/day; Per Capita Expenditure Change in percent, Talensi-Nabdam



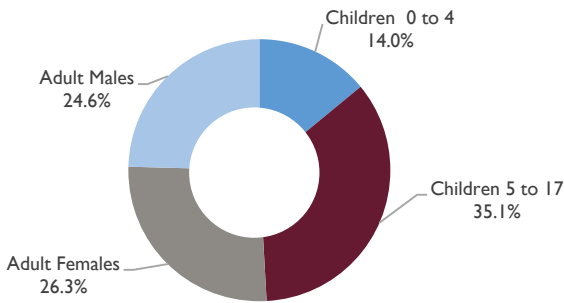
Source: Figure 9,10,11 Population based Survey, 2012,2015, Kansas State University, METSS, USAID Project Reporting 2014,2015

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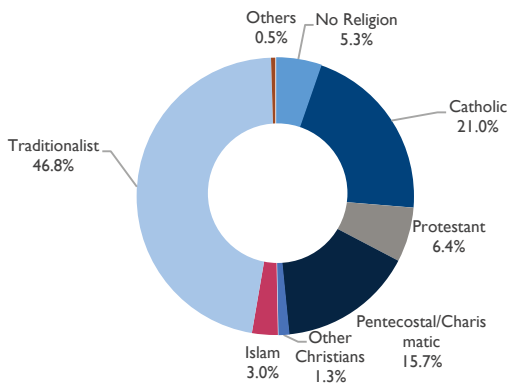
This section contains facts and figures related to Talensi-Nabdam demographics, religious affiliation, literacy and weather indicators

Figure 8: Household composition by groupage, Talensi-Nabdam, 2015



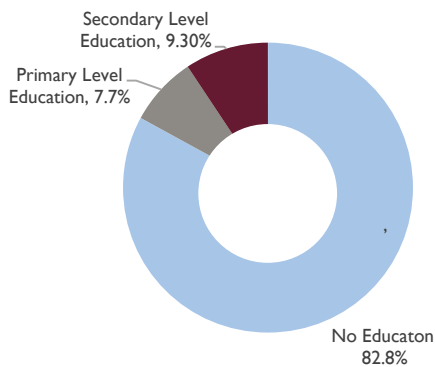
Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Figure 9: Religious Affiliation, Talensi-Nabdam, 2010



Source: Talensi-Nabdam District Analytical Report, GSS, 2014

Figure 10: Education Attainment in Talensi-Nabdam, 2015



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Talensi-Nabdam has a total population of 123,983 out of which 62,200 are males and 61,783 females with an average household size of 5.7 persons.

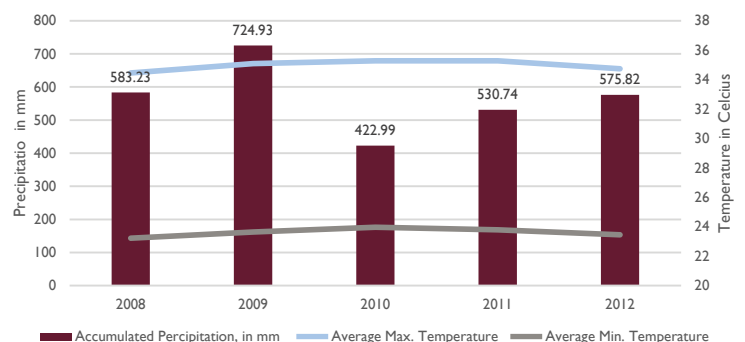
The District lies in the tropical continental climacteric zone. Average precipitation and temperature are similar to the other districts in the Upper East Region. Figure 11 shows the average maximal and minimal temperatures as well as yearly average precipitation.

Talensi-Nabdam, like many other districts in the Upper East Region has a relatively young population as shown in Figure 8, with almost 50% of the population falling in the age range: 0 to 17 years old.

In terms of religious affiliation, the majority of the population are Traditionalists (46.8%) followed by Christians, who account for 44.4% of the population. For more details refer to Figure 9.

The district has a high adult illiteracy rate with 82.8% of the adults having received no education. 7.7% went through only primary school while 9.3% made it further to secondary school.

Figure 11: Average Accumulated Precipitation in mm and Average Temperature in Celcius, in Talensi-Nabdam, 2008-2012



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 Talensi Nabdam

QUESTION 1

Why are the women health indicators in Talensi-Nabdam so bad? Lowest Dietary Diversity Score, highest rate of underweight women; are these issues being addressed through specific intervention?

QUESTION 2

Why has poverty increased in Talensi-Nabdam?

QUESTION 3

Given Talensi-Nabdam'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 Talensi-Nabdam?

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 Talensi-Nabdam's development?

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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