



SISSALA EAST

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

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Sissala East is one of the districts in Ghana's Upper West Region. It shares boundaries to the north with Burkina Faso, to the east with Kassena Nankana West and Builsa District, to the south-east with West Mamprusi District, south-west with Wa East and Daffiama-Bussie-Issah districts and to the west with Sissala West District. The district has a total land size of 5,092.8 square kilometers. The district has a total population of 61,802 out of which 30,069 are males and 31,733 females with an average household size of 4.7 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 22%

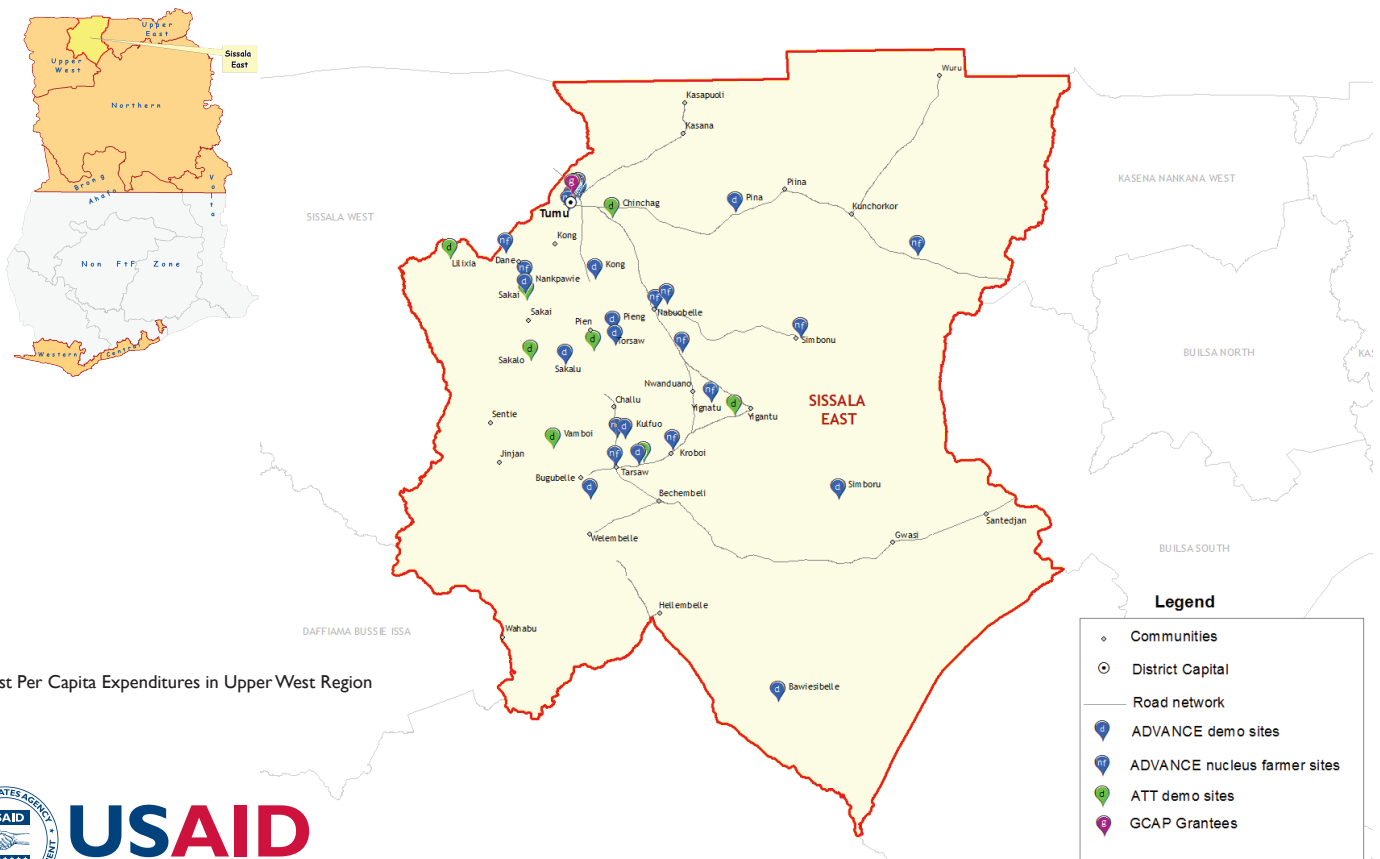
Households with moderate or severe hunger 27%

Poverty Depth 8.2%

Daily per capita expenditure * 7.96 USD

Household Size 4.7 members

Total Population of the Poor 13,596



*Highest Per Capita Expenditures in Upper West Region



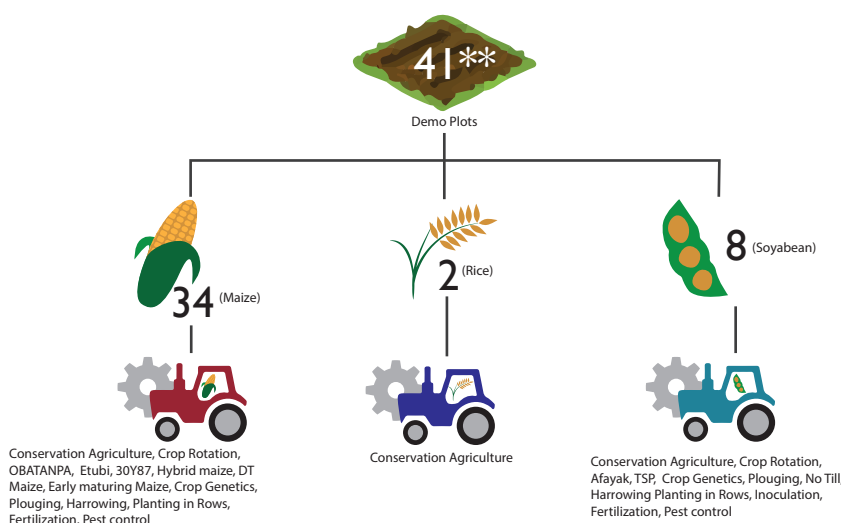
Table 1: USAID Projects Info, Sissala East, 2014-2016

Beneficiaries Data	2014	2015	2016
Direct Beneficiaries	1866	4,289	6,872
Male	1025	2,428	3,839
Female	586	1,861	3,033
Undefined	255		
Nucleus Farmers	11	22	n/a
Male	11	22	n/a
Female			
Undefined			
Demoplots	13	28	
Male	9	10	
Female		1	
Undefined	4	17	
Production			
Maize Gross Margin USD/ha	n/a	367.67	n/a
Maize Yield MT/ha	n/a	2.8	n/a
Investment and Impact			
Ag. Rural loans		678,080	1,847,921
USAID Projects Present			4
Beneficiaries Score	3.0	4.0	4.0
Presence Score 2014-2016			4
District Flag 2014-2016			n/a

Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014-2016

The number of direct USAID beneficiaries* increased almost 4 times in 2016 from 2014 as Table 1 shows. 22 nucleus farmers are currently operating in the district and 41 demonstration plots have been established to support beneficiary training. See Infographic 1 for the demonstration plot disaggregate. High values of agricultural loans were facilitated by USAID intervention as shown in Table 1. Direct beneficiaries yields and gross margins for the district are also available in Table 1. The presence of USAID development work is high, with a high number of beneficiaries, high number of demo plots and loans during 2014-2016. This resulted in a USAID presence score*** of 4 out of 4. In addition, the district is flagged is not available for this district.

Infographic 1: Demo Plots in Sissala East, 2014-2015



Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014, 2015

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

** 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 ,

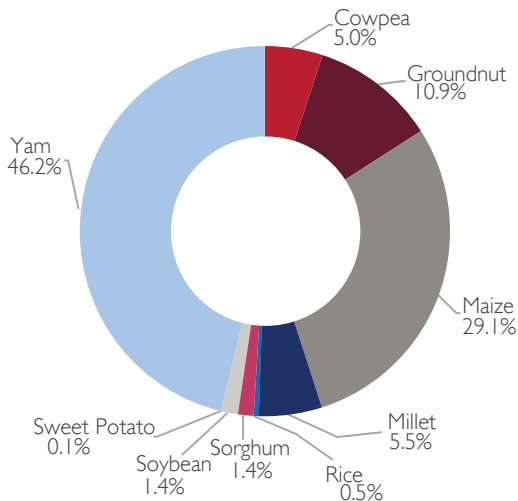
This section contains agricultural data for Sissala East, such as production by commodity, gross margins and yields.

Agricultural production in Sissala East involves several commodities; yam, maize, groundnut and others produced during 2010-2015 as shown in Figure 1. Sissala East accounted for only 9.3% of agricultural production during 2015. But it contributed the highest quantity of maize produced in the region.

Yield data, presented in Figure 2, contain values of yields of these three commodities in 2015, 2014 and 2013 from two sources: USAID beneficiaries and MOFA. Yields of maize of beneficiaries are slightly lower than the district average given by MOFA.

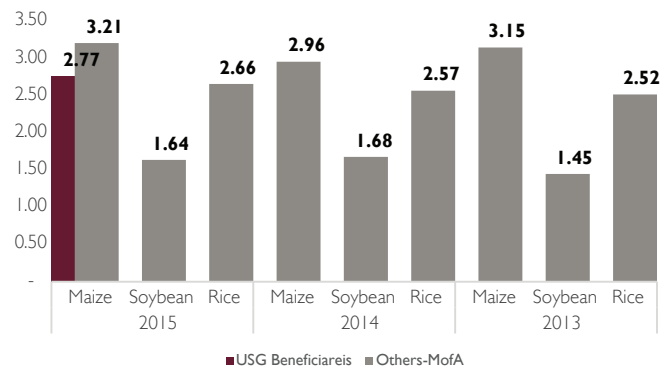
Table 2 above provides detailed information on specific commodities in respect of the overall annual production in Sissala East as well as average yields for the years 2012-2015.

Figure 1: Share of Agricultural Production, by Commodity, in Sissala East, 2010 - 2015



Source: Agriculture Production Reports 2011 - 2015, MOFA

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



Source: Agriculture Production Reports 2011 - 2015, MOFA, APS 2013, Usaid Project reporting 2015

Table 2: Agriculture Production and Yields by commodity in MT and MT/ha, 2010-2015, Wa West

Commodity	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	Total
Cowpea	2,138	2,076	2,278	2,215	11,405	8,640	28,752
Groundnut	8,524	8,341	7,378	7,725	14,274	15,765	62,007
Maize	32,895	30,340	32,952	36,648	14,784	18,360	165,979
Millet	3,702	3,705	3,888	4,080	7,383	8,664	31,422
Rice	517	500	393	403	371	416	2,600
Sorghum	1,174	1,353	1,112	1,133	1,182	1,776	7,730
Soybean	1,990	2,066	1,610	1,805	236	290	7,998
Sweet Potato				480			480
Yam	53,378	50,410	40,920	52,461	33,138	33,150	263,457
Yields in MT/Ha	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	
Cowpea	1.00	0.97	1.20	1.15	1.10	1.00	
Groundnut	1.06	1.04	0.96	1.00	1.30	1.50	
Maize	3.21	2.96	3.15	3.24	1.40	2.00	
Millet	1.14	1.14	1.15	1.20	1.70	1.90	
Rice	2.66	2.57	2.52	2.72	1.80	2.08	
Sorghum	1.31	1.52	1.40	1.50	1.20	1.60	
Soybean	1.64	1.68	1.45	1.41	1.50	1.93	
Sweet Potato				12.00			
Yam	15.04	14.20	12.00	13.40	12.50	13.00	

Source: Agriculture Production Reports 2012- 2015, MOFA

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

Sissala East Results

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

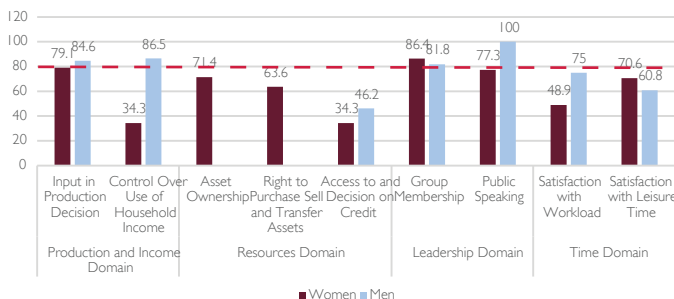
Production Domain: Women feel comfortable with providing input related to production decisions as indicated by 79.1% of the women of the survey sample. However, they have much less control over the use of household income than men— 34.3% of women vs 86.5% of the male respondents.

Resource Domain: A majority of the women have a right to asset ownership and to purchase and move assets— 71.4% and 63.6% respectively. 34.3% of the women have the right to decide or have access to credit, compared to 46.2% of the male respondents. Notably, access to credit in this district is the highest value in all Savannah Ecological Zone.

Leadership Domain: 86.4% and 77.3% of the women interviewed have the right to group membership and public speaking respectively.

Time Domain: Less than half of women and a majority of men in Sissala East are satisfied with the workload in their everyday life— 48.9% and 75% respectively. The values change with respect to satisfaction with leisure time; 70.6% of women and 60.8% 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, Sissala East, 2015



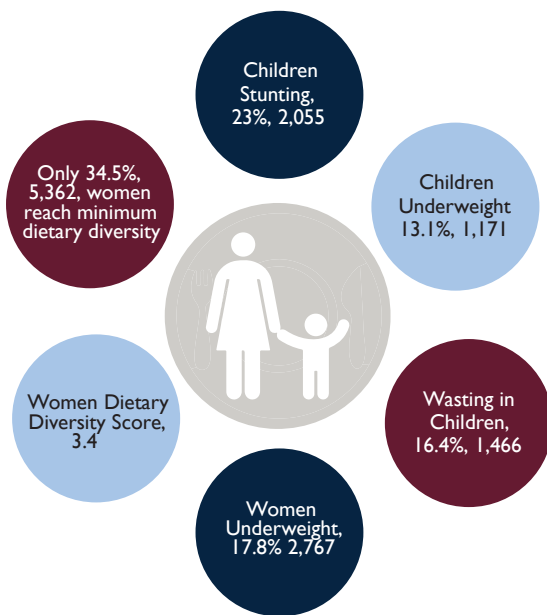
Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

{ Adequacy & Differences }

Highest differences between male and female respondents observed with production domain: the control over use of household income.

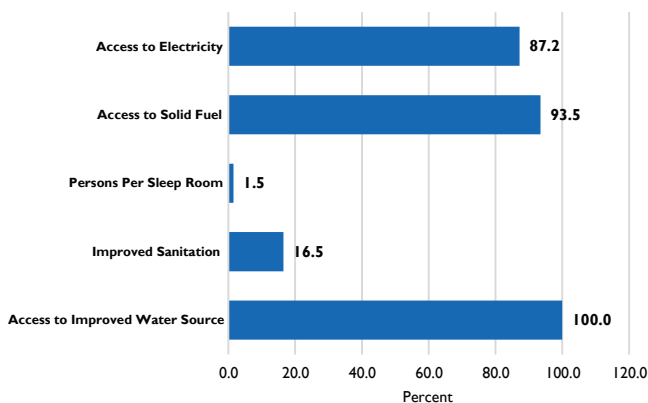
Adequacy: Together, men and women achieve adequacy in all indicators but asset ownership, right to purchase and sell assets, access to and decision on credit, satisfaction with leisure time and workload. In addition men achieve adequacy in input over production decision, control over use of household income, and public speaking, while women do not.

Infograph 3: Health and Nutrition Figures, Sissla East, 2015



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University, 2015

Figure 4: Household dwelling Characteristics, Sissala East, 2015



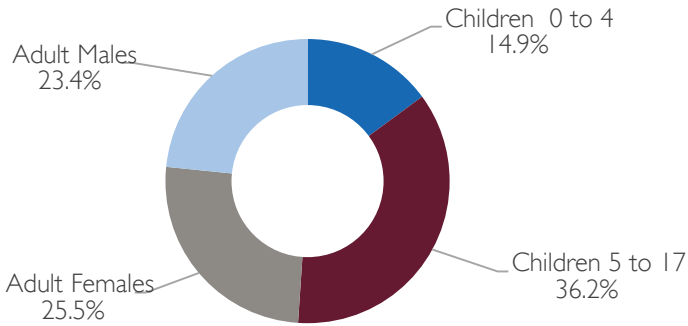
Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University, 2015,

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 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 Sissala East is 3.4, which means that women consume on average 3 to 4 types of food out of 10. Only one third of women (34.5%) reach the minimum dietary diversity of 5 food groups.

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. Sissala East reports good values of access to electricity, fuel and water source.

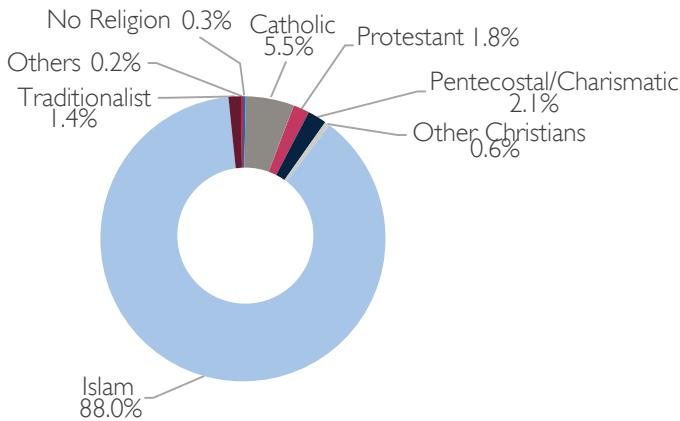
This section contains facts and figures related to Sissala East demographics, religious affiliation, literacy and weather indicators

Figure 5: Household composition by groupage, Sissala East, 2015



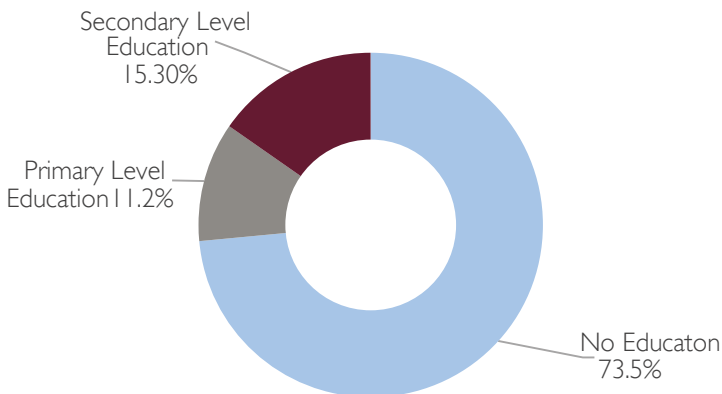
Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Figure 6: Religious Affiliation, Sissala East, 2010



Source: Tamale Metropolis Analytical Report, GSS, 2014

Figure 7: Education Attainment in Sissala East, 2015



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Sissala East has a total population of 61,802 out of which 30,069 are males and 31,733 females with an average household size of 4.7 persons. The total surface area of the district is 5,092.8 square kilometers.

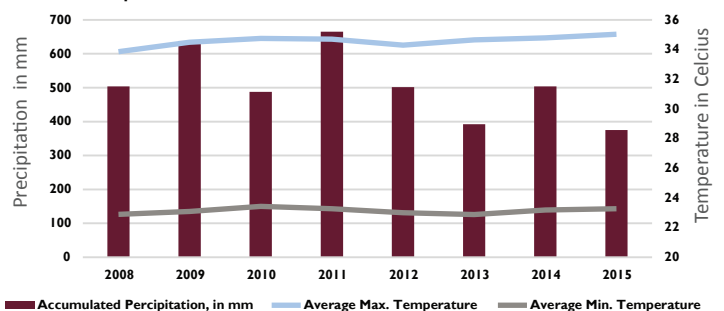
The District lies in the tropical continental climacteric zone. Average precipitation and temperature are similar to the other districts in the Upper West Region. Figure 8 shows the average maximal and minimal temperatures as well as yearly average precipitation.

Sissala East, like many other districts in the Upper West Region, has a relatively young population as shown in Figure 5, with more than 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 Muslims (88%) followed by Christians, who account for 10%. For more details refer to Figure 6.

The district accounts for a low adult literacy rate with 73.5% of the adults having received no education. 11.2% went through primary school only while 15.3% made it further to secondary school.

Figure 8: Average Accumulated Precipitation in mm and Average Temperature in Celcius, in Sissala East, 2008 - 2015



Source: awhere Weather Platform, AWhere, 2016

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

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

QUESTION 1

Are the positive facts such as highest per capita expenditure, highest maize production, highest access to credit, good access to water source, electricity, recognized in the customized design of intervention in Sissala East?

QUESTION 2

Given Sissala East'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 this district?

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 Sissala East development?

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