



TAMALE METROPOLITAN

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

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Tamale is a metropolis in Ghana's Northern Region. It is located in the central part of the Region and shares boundaries with the Sagnarigu District to the west and north, Mion District to the east, East Gonja to the south and Central Gonja to the south-west.

The metropolis has a total population of 248,914, out of which 125,033 are females and 123,881 males. The average household size in the metropolis is 5.2 persons. The boxes below reveal the level of important development indicators measured by the Population Based Survey in 2015.

Poverty Prevalence* 7.0 %

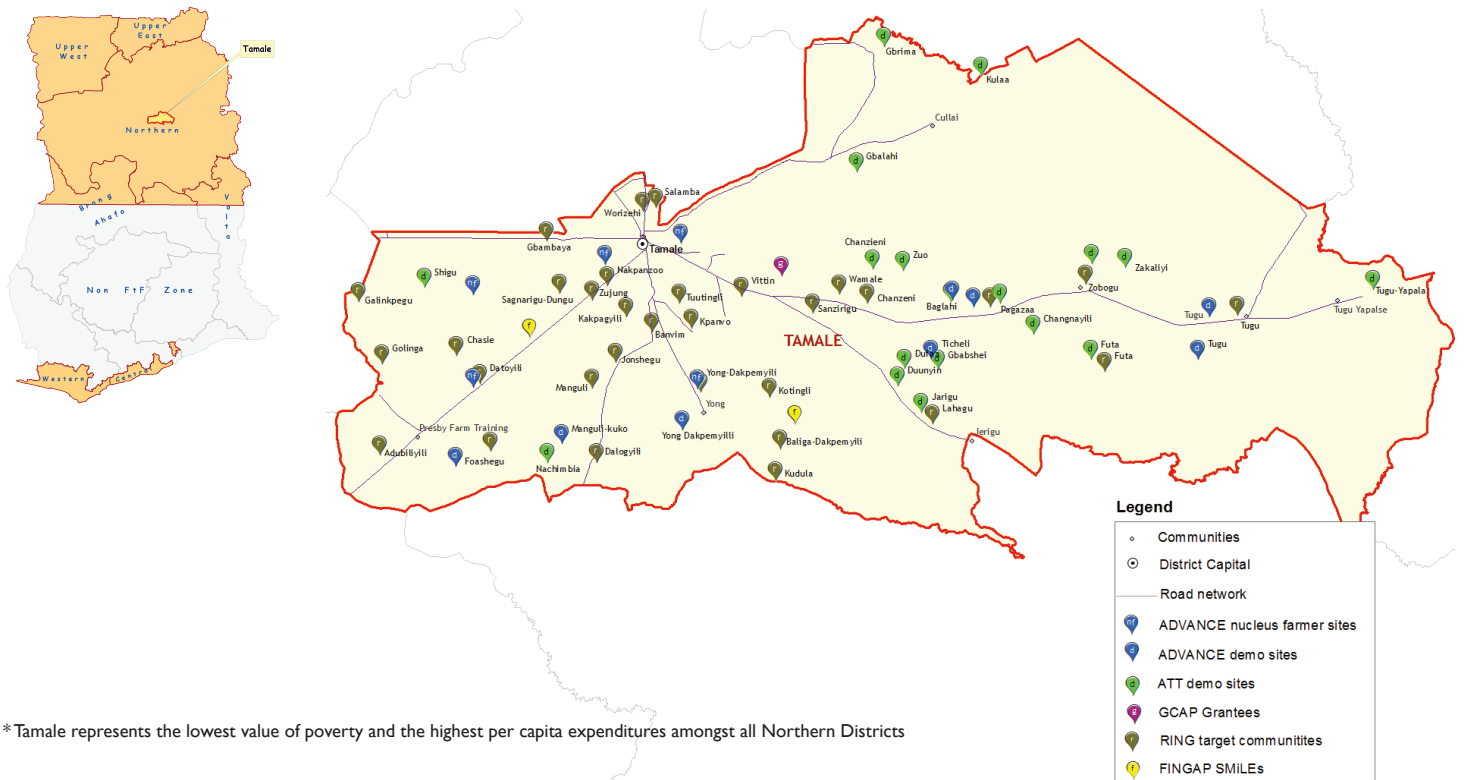
Daily per capita expenditure* 8.99 USD

Households with moderate or severe hunger 8.6%

Household Size 5.2 members

Poverty Depth 2.5%

Total Population of the Poor 17,424



* Tamale represents the lowest value of poverty and the highest per capita expenditures amongst all Northern Districts

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

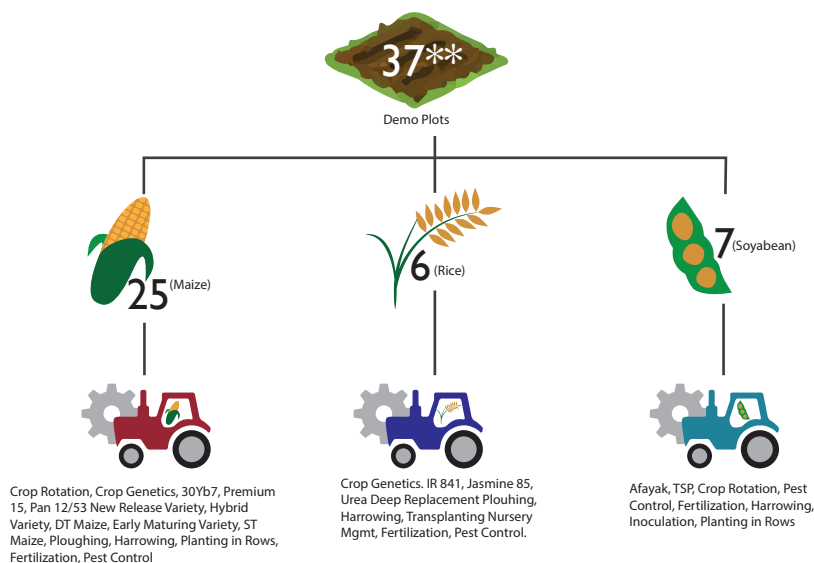
Table 1: USAID Projects Info, Tamale, 2014-2016

Beneficiaries Data	2014	2015	2016
Direct Beneficiaries	1,185	2,414	5,661
Male	542	1,125	2,717
Female	450	1,289	2,944
Undefined	193		
Nucleus Farmers	10	16	n/a
Male	9	15	
Female	1	1	
Undefined	0	-	
Demoplots	12	15	n/a
Male	7	12	
Female			
Undefined	5	3	n/a
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	601.00	n/a
Rice Yield MT/ha	n/a	2.72	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	1,030,000	738,479	10,029,961
Number of Projects Present			6
Beneficiaries Score	2	3	3
Presence Score			3.3
District Flag			Green

Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014 - 2016

A large number of beneficiaries* were reported in 2014 and 2015. This number more than doubled in 2016 in Tamale. The large number of beneficiaries is accompanied by a large number of demonstration plots** and nucleus farmers. The value of agricultural loans distributed also reached a very high peak in 2016. For more details on USAID project interventions refer to Table 1. Due to these interventions, the presence score*** of USAID development work for the period 2014-2016 is 3.3 out of 3.3, which means that the intervention in Tamale is high when compared to other districts. When the presence score is combined with progress/regress of impact indicators, the metropolis is flagged **GREEN****** indicating that the impact indicators values (poverty prevalence and per capita expenditure) have improved in an area where intervention has also been present. Find more details on USAID Presence v. Impact scoring on page 7.

Infographic 1: Demo Plots in Tamale, 2014-2015



Source: USAID Project Reporting, 2014, 2015

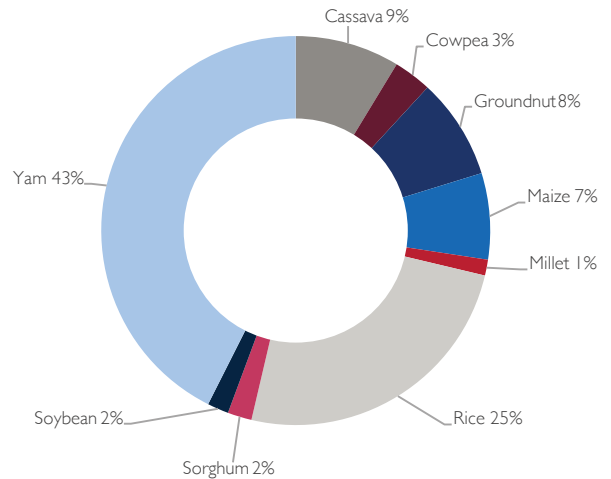
*Direct Beneficiary, an individual who comes in direct contact with a set of interventions" FTF Handbook, 2016 , **number of demo plots by commodity does not correspond with the total because of crop rotation ***and****See page 7 for more detail on presence score ranges and district flag ranges . Beneficiaries Score is calculates with the same logic as the presence score.

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

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

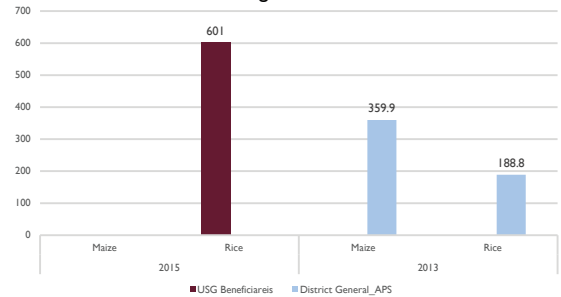
Several commodities are produced in Tamale, with the share distributed more evenly among them than the other districts. Cassava and Yam accounted for only 49% of the agricultural production during 2010-2015. Other commodities produced during this period include rice (25%), maize (7%), and other commodities as shown in Figure 1. In terms of agricultural production, Tamale accounted for only 4% of the overall agricultural production of the Northern Region in 2015. It is however ranked third in maize production and second in rice production among the districts in the northern region, accounting for 22% of the regional production in 2015. The average gross margin calculations from USAID project reporting (2015) for rice is higher than the gross margins from the Agriculture Production Survey (K-State, APS 2013). 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 rice are higher than the averages in the metropolis as reported by MOFA in 2015. Figure 4 below focuses on the sources of income in the Metropolis. It shows that the majority of households in Tamale, in contradiction to most of the districts in the Northern Region, do not rely on the agricultural sector: 63.6 of households cited petty trading as their main source of income while only 6.79 percent rely on sales of produce.

Figure 1: Share Of Agricultural Production By Commodity In Tamale Metropolitan, 2010 - 2015



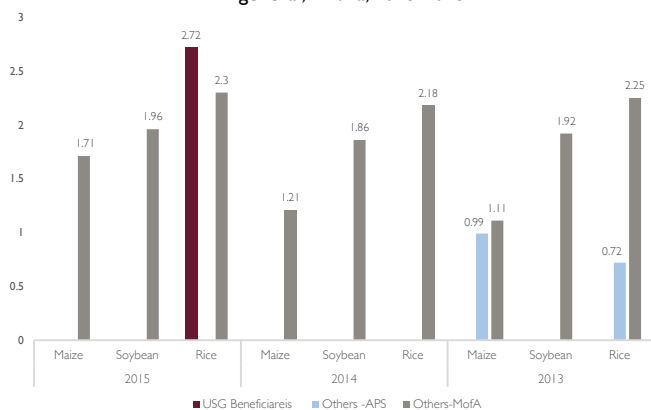
Source: Agriculture Production Reports 2010- 2015, MOFA

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



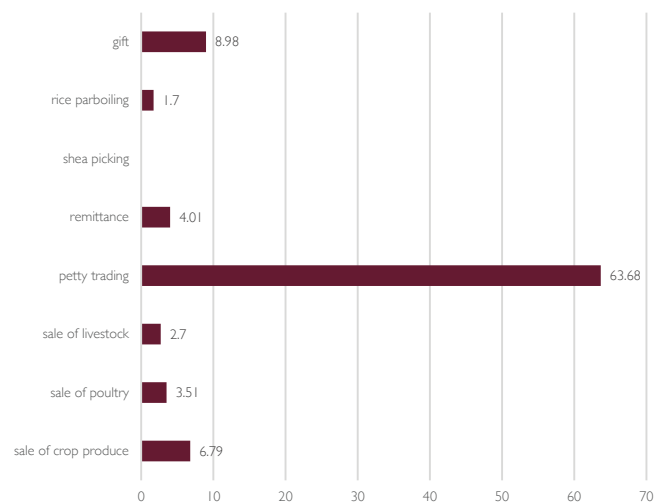
Source: Agriculture Report 2013-2015, Agriculture Production Survey, K-State, 2013

Figure 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

Figure 4: Income Source in Tamale, 2015, in %



Source: RING & SPRING Survey, 2015 USAID METSS Project

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

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

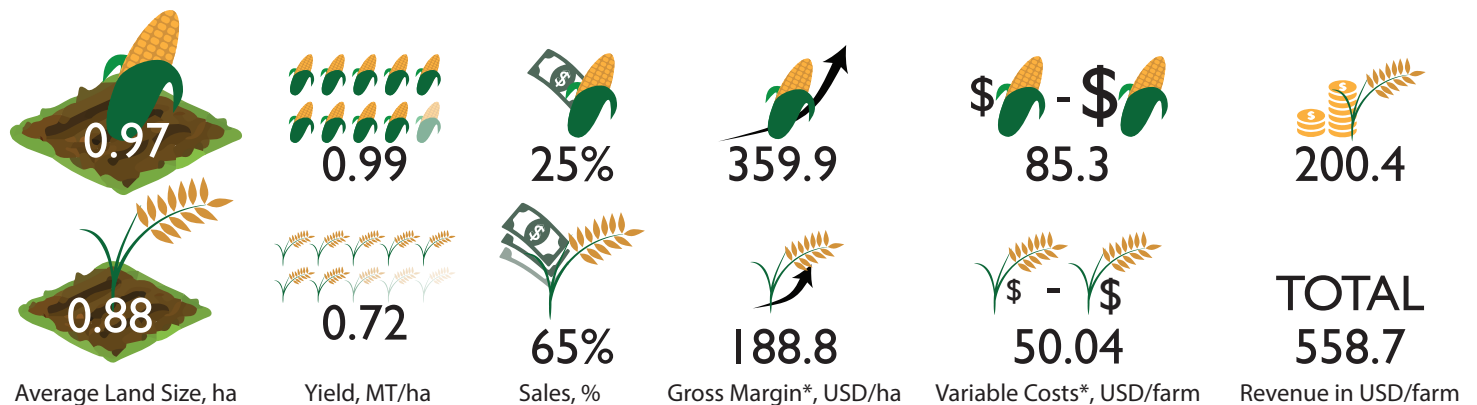
Table 2: Agricultural Production and Yields by Commodity in MT and MT/ha, 2010-2015, Tamale Metropolitan

Commodity	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	Total
Cassava	14,581	13,787	14,680	15,606	16,800	13,005	88,459
Cowpea	4,765	4,626	5,152	5,814	6,356	5,471	32,184
Groundnut	12,205	12,236	13,199	16,841	16,231	14,666	85,377
Maize	11,714	10,945	9,263	13,197	13,035	14,892	73,045
Millet	2,190	2,127	1,910	2,114	2,168	2,873	13,382
Rice	39,861	36,956	39,218	42,658	45,138	50,238	254,068
Sorghum	2,840	3,219	3,381	3,762	3,880	3,330	20,412
Soybean	2,880	2,747	2,945	3,435	3,483	2,538	18,028
Yam	86,407	83,850	79,325	67,012	66,495	50,344	433,433
Yields in MT/Ha	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	
Cassava	7.25	6.86	6.86	6.25	6.00	5.12	
Cowpea	1.49	1.45	1.60	1.62	1.67	1.58	
Groundnut	1.49	1.50	1.58	1.80	1.90	1.94	
Maize	1.71	1.21	1.11	1.28	1.24	1.70	
Millet	1.28	1.24	1.24	1.26	1.28	1.70	
Rice	2.30	2.18	2.25	2.58	2.50	3.20	
Sorghum	1.55	1.77	1.89	1.98	2.00	1.85	
Soybean	1.96	1.86	1.92	1.98	1.90	1.80	
Yam	10.37	10.10	10.10	10.00	9.30	8.71	

Source: Agriculture Report 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 MOFA

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

Infographic 2: Average Land size, Yields, Sales and other Farm indicators in Tamale Metropolitan, 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.

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(10) 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 Tamale, 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.

Tamale WEAI Results

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

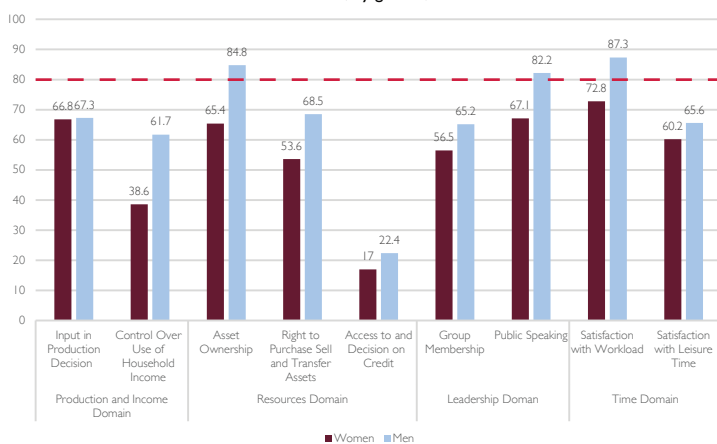
Production Domain: a thin majority of women feel comfortable with providing input related to production decisions as indicated by 66.8% of the women of the survey sample. However, they have much less control over the use of household income than men- 38.6% of women versus 61.7% of male respondents.

Resource Domain: a small majority of the women have the right to asset ownership and to purchase and move assets, 65.4% and 53.6% respectively; these figures are lower than the figures of the male respondents. 17% of women have the right to decide or have access to credit, followed by 22.4% of the male respondents.

Leadership Domain: a thin majority, only 56.5% of women of the sample, have the right to group membership; only 67.1% get involved in public speaking as opposed to 82.2% of the male respondents.

Time Domain: 72.8 percent of the women and 87.3 percent of men in Tamale are satisfied with the workload in their everyday life. The percentages remain more or less the same with respect to satisfaction with leisure time; 60.2% of the women and 65.6% of the men interviewed are happy with this aspect.

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



Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

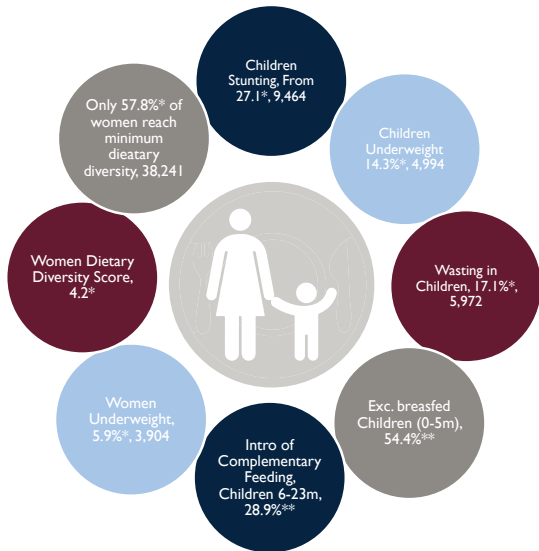
{ Adequacy & Differences }

Together men and women did not obtain an adequacy score (80% and above) in all indicators except for resources domain: asset ownership, leadership domain: public speaking and time domain: satisfaction with leisure time. In all three adequacy was obtained only by male respondents.

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

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

Infographic 3: Health and Nutrition Figures, Tamale, 2015



Sources: * from PBS 2015, Kansas State University, ** from Ring & Spring Survey, 2015,

Figure 6: Household Dwelling Characteristics, Tamale 2015

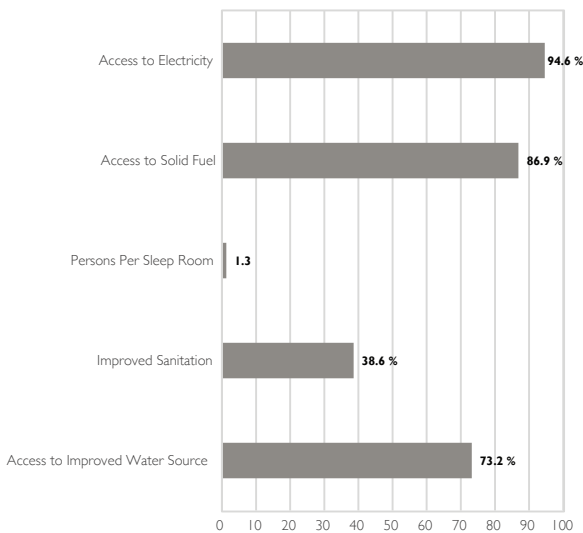


Figure 7: Types of Improved Water Source, Tamale, 2015

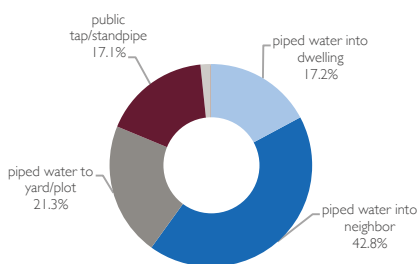
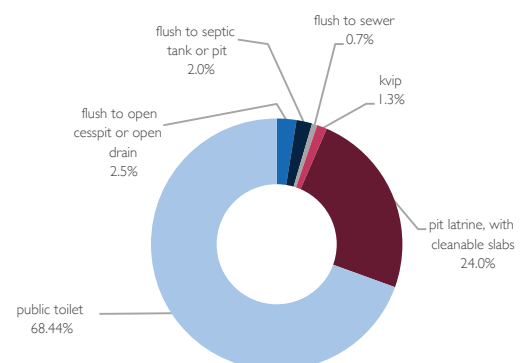


Figure 8: Types of Improved Sanitation, Tamale, 2015, in %



Sources: Figure 6: from PBS 2015, Kansas State University, Figure 7,8 from RING & SPRING 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 Tamale

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 USAID project 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 Tamale. Both key impact indicators, 'prevalence of poverty' and 'per capita expenditure', have improved, as observed in Figures 9 and 11. In 2015, poverty decreased by 55.7 percentage points to 7.0% compared to the 2012 value. In addition, the 2015 per capita expenditure increased by 101.6 percent to 8.99 USD. Both indicators reveal their best values for the Northern region in Tamale. This means that the situation in this metropolis has improved since 2012. This development is accompanied by high USAID presence, scored at 3.3 points out of 3.3. This combination signifies characteristics of a **GREEN** district- one that accounts for progress of impact indicators and good 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 metropolis is another area where things are going well and the project intervention is aligned with the attempts of the whole community for a better life and better development chances. The situation should be observed carefully to understand what is being done well in order to keep the district flag.

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, Tamale

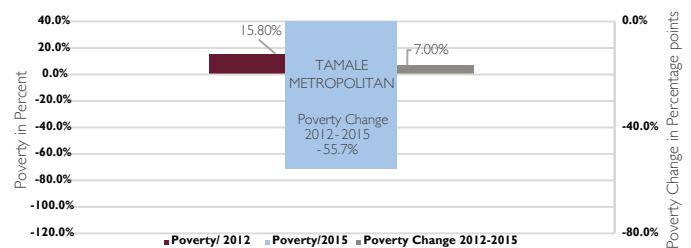


Figure 10: Population of Poor, Non-Poor Tamale, 2015

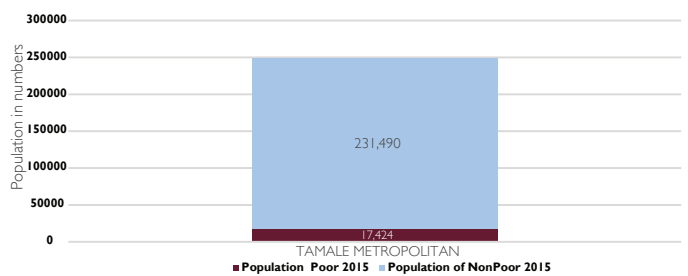
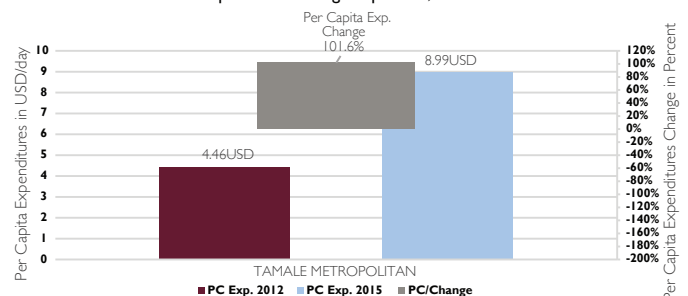


Figure 11: Per Capita Expenditure in 2012 and 2015, in USD/day; Per Capita Expenditure Change in percent, Tamale

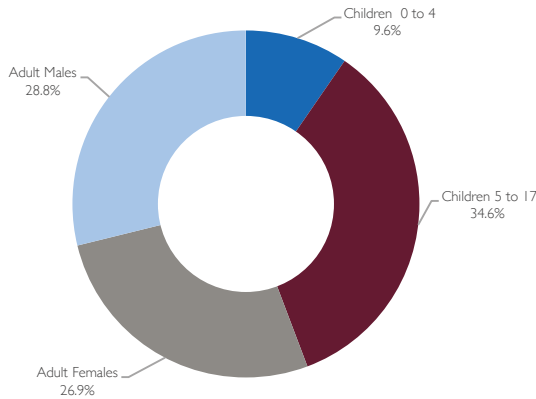


Source: Figure 9,10,11, Population based Survey, 2012,2015, Kansas State University, METSS, USAID Project Reporting 2014,2015

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

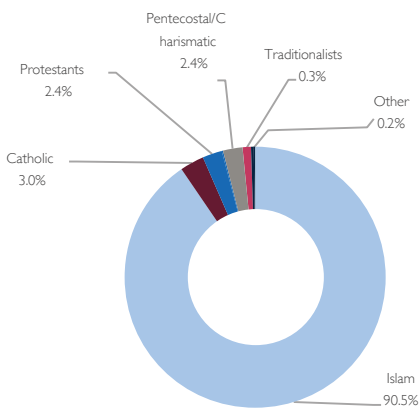
This section contains facts and figures related to Tamale demographics, religious affiliation, literacy and weather indicators

Figure 12: Household Composition by groupage, Tamale 2015



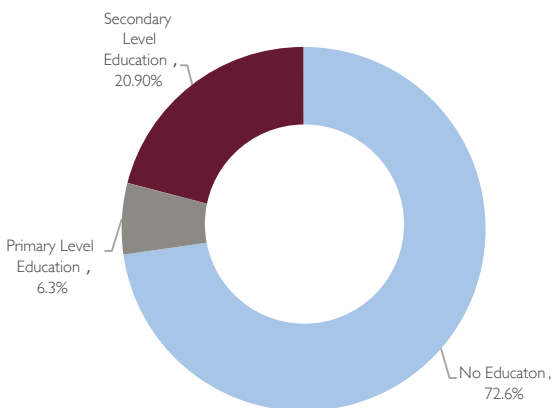
Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Figure 13: Religious Affiliation, Tamale, 2010



Source: Tamale Metropolis Analytical Report, GSS, 2014

Figure 14: Adult Education Attainment in Tamale, 2015

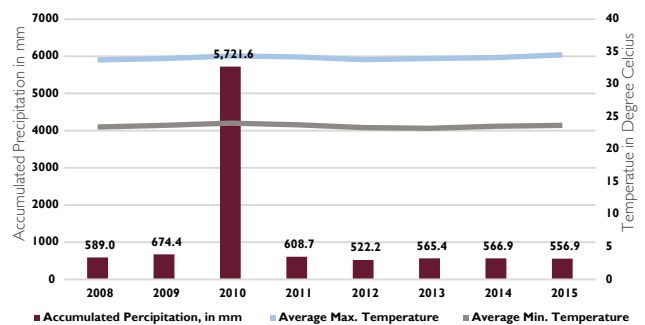


Source: PBS 2015, Kansas State University

Tamale Metropolis has a total population of 248,914, out of which 125,033 are females and 123,881 males. The average household size in the metropolis is 5.2 persons. The Metropolis 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.

Figure 13 shows that, in terms of religious affiliation, the majority of the population -90.5%- are Muslims. The metropolis accounts for a young population as 44% of the household members are aged between 0 to 17 years, as shown in Figure 12. Tamale, just as the rest of the districts in the Northern Region, accounts for a low level of adult educational attainment as shown in Figure 14. A vast majority of the adults, 72.6%, have received no education, while only 6.3% went through primary school and only 20.9% of the sample through secondary school. These values though, are better than most of the other districts in the Northern Region.

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



Source: awhere Weather Platform, AWhere, 2016

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

QUESTION 1

What are the conditions that contribute to the fact that Tamale is ranked second in terms of rice production in the Northern Region with its share being 22 of the production in the Region. Is this information being used to shape intervention?

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 Tamale's development?

QUESTION 3

A large percentage of households in Tamale rely on petty trading and not agriculture. Is this information taken into account to shape project intervention to cover and support these activities rather than agricultural production in this district? Why is the number of demoplots in Tamale so large, given that agriculture is not the main source of income for most people?

QUESTION 4

Given Tamale'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 keep the flag Green?

QUESTION 5

Even though the large production of rice comparable to Tamale area, yields and gross margins reported from beneficiaries are only half of those reported in Tamale. Why this difference?

QUESTION 6

Why is the level of empowerment so low in Tamale? Even though the level of empowerment is not the lowest for most indicators, all indicators values are low for both men and women.

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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