DISTRICT QUARTERLY REPORTING TEMPLATE

District Agricultural Departments

Sunyani West Municipal

8th July, 2020

CHAPTER ONE: MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

1.0 Financial Management

Total approved budget for 2019 was higher than that of 2020 by 10.38%. As at the end of the 2nd quarter a total of 104,693.29 has been released to the district but only 53,714.95 has been expended due to delays in accessing funds into the Department accounts. This year is somehow better than that of last year, because as at the end of the 2nd quarter last year no fund has been expended.

Delays in release and accessing funds for planned activities always have negative effect on performance of the Department.

Table...: Approved Budget, Releases and Expenditure

Source	Component	Approved Budget (Gh ¢)			Releases (Gh ¢)			Expenditure (Gh ¢)		
		2019	2020	% Change	2019	2020	% Change	2019	2020	% Change
DADs+ +	GoG Funds									
	ABFA									
	Financial support from Assemblies									
	IGF									
	Donors (MAG)	166,892.48	149,562.74	10.38	116824.75	104,693.29	10.39	-	53,714.95	100
	Others									
Totals										

Source: DAD, 2020

1.1 MAG financial Transfers

MAG funds are expected to reach DAD/RAD by five working days after it has hit district sub-CF account. You are expected to calculate the number of days it took each district in the region to have their funds to inform management on how long it takes MAG funds on average to be transferred from district sub CF account to district Agricultural department account. Provide reasons for districts who were not able to have their funds transferred on time. Reasons for the delay in the funds transfer should be summarized and clearly stated in the analysis.

Table …. Financial Transfers

Region	Total Districts	Number of Districts submitting reports	Duration of funds Transfer (days)[1]
			Average

Source: DAD, 2020

[1] *Calculation of the number of days it took District assembly to transfer MAG Funds from District Sub-CF Account to DAD account should consider only working days (Monday to Friday) and exclude Saturdays and Sundays.*

1.2 Regional Activity Implementation Efficiency Ratio

. Activity implementation ratio for last year same quarter was slightly higher because of COVID -19 this year slowed down implementation of some of the activities.

Table... Regional Activity Implementation Efficiency Rate

Unit	Total number of activities planned (1)		Total Number of activities implemented and completed (2)		Number of activities implemented that are gender sensitive (3)		Activity implementation rate (2/1)		% of implemented activities that are gender sensitive (3/2)	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Districts [2]										
MIS/SRID	6	8	4	5						
CROPS	4	2	4	1						
PPRSD	1	1		1						
WIAD	3	2	2	0						
EXT	10		5							
APD	3	2	2							
ENG										
VET	3	3	3	3						
Totals	30	18	20	10	2	0	0.6	0.5		

Source: DAD, 2020

1.3 Institutional Collaboration

Give brief description about the number and nature of activities carried out in the Region in collaboration with institutions which are of **immense benefit** to agricultural production or contribute to post-harvest loss reduction. The collaboration can be in the following areas (Production, marketing, training, processing, technology dissemination, infrastructure, etc.).

1.3.1 Collaboration with Projects (MoFA)

Provide brief description MoFA projects that are being implemented in the region and the scope of coverage (beneficiary districts and farmers). Elaborate on key project milestones in the region for the reporting year. Provide pictures to support descriptive activities of the project where possible. Indicate in your analysis the existing gap the project has contributed to overcome.

Name of Project / Activity	Beneficiaries					Achievement (Result from intervention)
	Male	Female	Youth	Aged	PLWD	

Source: DAD, 2020

1.3.2 Collaboration with DP Projects (GIZ, USAID, WFP, JICA etc)

Provide brief description Donor projects that are being implemented in the region and the scope of coverage (beneficiary districts and farmers). Elaborate on key project milestones in the region for the reporting year. Provide pictures to support descriptive activities of the project where possible. Indicate in your analysis the existing gap the project has contributed to overcome.

Name of Project / Activity	Beneficiaries					Achievement (Result from intervention)
	Male	Female	Youth	Aged	PLWD	
Farmer business school	6	7	5	8		Beneficiary farmers can now do gross margin analysis and able to make informed decisions about their farming business
GIC/GIC	20	15	18	17		Increase in the number of farmers using improved certified seeds as indicated in the PFJ report.
UCL	5	3	3	5		Increase in access to agro – inputs since some are given on credit

Source: DAD, 2020

1.4 Human Resource Development and Management

1.4.1 Agricultural technical Staff [3]Strength

The table below indicates that there is enough staff in the district for effective extension delivery. There was only 7 staff above 50 years. Only one AEA went on retirement in June.

Region Category	No. Required	No. at post		Total	Age Distribution								Total
		M	F		21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		
					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
M/DDAs	1	1		1					1				1
DAOs	5	3	1	4				1	3				4
Vet DAOs	1	1		1							1		1
AEAs	20	12	6	18	5	2	6	1		2	1	1	19
Market Enumerators	1		1	1		1							
Vet TOs	6	2	2	4		1	1				1	1	4
NABCo	20	34	5	39		1	19	2					39
YEA													
Totals	54	54	15	69		5	27		4	2	6	2	70

Source: DAD/RAD, 2018

1.4.2 Capacity Development Training Programmes

. Beneficiary AEAs has trained colleagues AEAs and farmers during all farmer training as Well as protecting themselves from the disease and its spread.

Table… A Foreign training

Region	Name of programme by type	Year	Beneficiaries	
			M	F

Source: DAD

Table… B Local Training[4]

[3] Technical staff includes RDA, RAOs, M/DDAs, DDOs, AEAs, NABCo, Vet Officers

Region	Name of programme by type	Year	Beneficiaries	
			M	F

Source: DAD

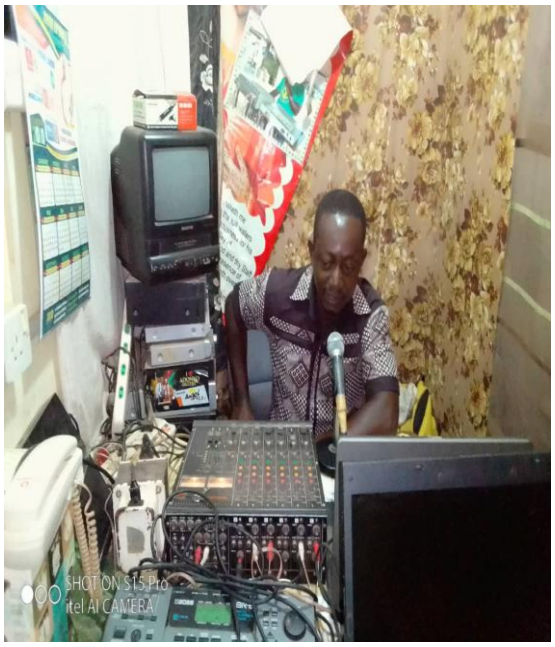
Table…. C In-service training

Region	Name of programme by type	Year	Beneficiaries	
			M	F
	COVID – 19	2020	7	5
	Training on crop cutting	2020	2	
	Training on pilot area management of FAW in Ghana	2020	3	1
	Training on post - harvest management	2020		

[4] Local trainings include both short and long period courses, In-service training should include trainings organized by your institution and its collaborators.

1.5 Summary of Monitoring findings and Actions Taken

No	Name of Programme	Objective	Community Visited	Findings & Recommendation
1	Progress of Activity implementation	To assess progress of planned activities	Adantia, Chiraa, Boffourkrom	COVID-19 affecting farmers meeting. Adherence to lay down protocols
2	Faw Army Worm (FAW)	To assess the effect of chemical distributed to farmers on FAW	Kantro, Adoe and Kobedi	All spread fields recovered from the FAW. Early detection and spraying is very critical.
3	Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD)	To inspect fields of 2020 beneficiary farmers	Adoe, Ayakomaso and Mantukwa	Generally, all fields visited are ready awaiting seedlings for transplanting, however, Some fields are still under land preparation. Seedlings needs to be distributed as soon as possible
4	Planting for food and jobs (PFJ)	To monitor performance of planted fields and give necessary technical advice	Chiraa , Kobedi ,Kantro and Boffourkrom	Rainfall has been erratic, however improved varieties under PFJ are doing very well compared to farmers own varieties (Local).





Sensitization on PFJ by MDA



MDA visit to a rice field at Timber Nkwanta



MDA inspecting Cashew nursery site at Dumasua under the PERD program



MDA inspecting Fall Army Worm infested field at Kobedi

1.6 Any other relevant information

Commodity Market Prices

Commodity	Unit of sale	First Quarter Av. Retail Prices		Second Quarter Av. Retail Prices		Remarks
		2019	2020	2019	2020	
Maize	Bag(130kg)	140	130	140	150	
Rice(Local non perfumed)	Bag(100kg)	300	440	300	330	
Cassava	Bag (91kg)	30	50	40	95	
Plantain	Bunch (10kg)	17.5	17	20	40	

Cocoyam	Bag (91kg)	200	300	220	230	
Yam(white)	Tubers 100 (250kg)	535	535	550	600	

CHAPTER TWO: CROP AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

2 Highlights of Regional Weather Situation

The weather during the period has been generally cloudy with intermittent sunny conditions throughout the quarter. Precipitation and its distribution have been good. This enhanced crop performance. Comparatively this year's rainfall and its distribution seems better than last year same period.

Rainfall and its Effect on Agriculture

Total rainfall for the quarter is 477.5 mm as against 403.6 last year whiles rainy days for this year is 42 as against 36 for last year same period.

The rains started early in April but stopped briefly around late April to mid-May. Though this could not have serious negative impact on planted crops and livestock but delayed those who could not plant early.

However the rains continued during ending of May for planting to continue. All crops planted are doing well and yield is expected to be good.

Table… District Average Rainfall Distribution

DATA	April		May		June		2ND QUARTER 2019	2ND QUARTER 2020	% Change
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020			
Rainfall (mm)	191.4	141.6	121	136.8	90.4	199.1	403.6	477.5	
No. of Rain days	12	12	10	12	14	18	36	42	16.6

Source: DAD

2.1 External factors impacting on agriculture production

The performance of agriculture in any given period depends largely on some factors including external factors which directly or indirectly affect productivity and production. This could be either and positive or negative depending on the frequency, significance, trend and impact.

During the reporting period, the main external factors that affected agriculture performance include the following: FAW, Alien herdsmen, sand winning and illegal logging.

- Illegal logging - Illegal logging of timber species indiscriminately is on the increase and this activity is seriously going on in most of the operational areas in the district, especially Adoe operational area. Aduanya, Asuakwa and Abronye are also being affected seriously. This situation is causing serious environmental degradation leading to unfavourable climatic conditions and a lasting negative effect on agriculture performance. What needs to be done is for the District Assembly to ensure these illegal operators are stopped. The Department of Agriculture on its small way is, however, sensitizing farmers to plant economic trees to ensure that the forest cover being destroyed is replaced gradually to improve soil fertility and continued production.
- Alien Herdsmen - There were few reported cases of cattle destruction of crops in some communities in the district. Some were resolved amicably between the two parties whiles other others were resolved by the law enforcement institutions

External Factor	Type of crop(s)	Area (Ha)	Communities	No. of Farmers Affected		
				Male	Female	Total
FAW	Maize		District wide	320	116	436
Sand winning				14	19	33
Illegal logging			District wide	13	8	21
.Alien herdsmen	Mango, Cashew and Maize		Adoe, Nsoatre Tanom	22	1	33

2.2 Pest and Disease situation

There were reported cases of Fall Army Worm throughout the district. But chemicals were districted to combat the menace which did not have serious negative impact on maize production.

2.2.1 Fall Army worm.

Fall army worm outbreak was spontaneous. This was during the onset of the rains. The effect was felt because rainfall intensity was low and distribution was also bad however timely distribution of chemicals, helped to put the situation under control. Timely release of

chemical to farmers through the AEAs was a major factor in the effective control of FAW this year.

Table…. Fall Army worm situation

Total farmland affected (Ha)		**Total Area Sprayed (Ha)**		**Total Area Recovered (Ha)**		**Total Area Destroyed (Ha)**		**Number of farmers affected** [5]			
2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019		2020	
								M	F	M	F
2386.5	2329		2329		2329	nill	nill	268	55	2233	1005

Source: DAD

[5]Mandatory

2.2.2 Scheduled Disease Outbreaks and control mechanism

Table..... **Scheduled Disease Outbreaks**

Diseases	Species Affected	2019				2020			
		No. of outbreaks / disease	No. of animals affected	Total Loss	Number of Communities Reporting	No. of outbreaks/ disease	No. of animals affected	Total Loss	Number of Communities Reporting
African Swine Fever	Pig								
Anthrax	Cattle								
	Sheep/Goats								
	Cattle								
Avian Infectious Bronchitis	Poultry								
Trypanosomiasis	Cattle								
	Pigs								
Tuberculosis	Cattle								
	Sheep								
	Goats								
	Dog/Cat/Monkey								
Mange	Cattle								
	Sheep								
	Goat								
	Pigs								
	Donkeys								
	Dogs								

Source: DAD

2.2.3 Vaccination and Treatment of Animals

Animal Species	Disease	No. of Animals Vaccinated		Achievement (+/-)
		2019	2020	(2019 vs. 2020)
Poultry	Newcastle Orthodox		59297	
	I-2	5,943	873	
	Gumboro			
	Fowl pox	4000	6850	
	Marek's disease			
Cattle	Anthrax			
	Blackleg			
	PPR			
	CBPP			
Sheep	PPR	99	1	
	Anthrax			
Goats	PPR	235	249	
	Anthrax			
Dogs	Rabies	318	110	
Cats	Rabies	18	5	
Cattle	Trypanosomiasis			

2.2.4 Quantity of Chemicals Distributed under FAW

There were enough chemicals released to the district. This was in turn distributed to famers through the AEAs. Reports from farmers and AEAs indicate that Bypel BT was more effective, followed by Warrior Super, Agoo, Eradicot and Adepa.

They are also available and affordable in the open market.

Table...: Quantity of chemicals distributed

Type of Chemical	Quantity of chemical received	Quantity of Chemical Distributed	Unit of measure		Beneficiary farmers		Coverage (Ha)
			Litres	(Kg)	M	F	
Agoo	1120	1120			124	46	112
Warrior Super	1000	940			151	53	564
Adepa	420	288			141	71	288
Bypel BT	900	880			65	35	88
Eradicot	240	84			22	14	84
Total					491	219	

Source: DAD

2.3 Crop Production

2.3.1 Enhanced utilisation of Agricultural Inputs (Fertilizer & Seed)

2.3.1.1 Fertilizer distribution

The district receives fertilizer on time compared to last year. No study has been conducted to determine fertilizer usage; however from observation usage this year is higher than that of last year.

Table: Fertilizer distribution (bags)

	Quantity (Bags)			% distributed	Target	No of beneficiaries		
	Opening stock	Distributed	Balance			Male	Female	Total
NPK	5700	4380	1320	76.8%		387	125	512
Urea	1300	1052	248	80.9%		118	32	150
Sulphate of Ammonia								

Table: Fertilizer distribution (Coupons)

Type of Fertilizer		Quantity (Coupons[6])				% distributed	Target	No of beneficiaries		
		Target	Received	Distributed	Balance			Male	Female	Total
NPK										
Urea										
Sulphate of Ammonia										
Organic	Liquid									
	Granular									
	Compost									

2.3.1.2 Quantity of Certified Seeds Distributed

The district received certified seeds on time this year compared with last year. Usage of certified seeds has also increased due to sensitization on PFJ by the department this year. It is expected that the minor season will still be higher than the major season. The OPV maize is highly patronized by farmers.

Table…: Certified seeds received and distributed

Type of Seed	Unit	Target	Quantity			% distribution	No of beneficiaries		
			Received	Distributed	Balance		Male	Female	Total
Maize (OPV)			61.25	46.13	15.12	75.3%	292	110	402
Maize (Hybrid)			21.55	12.05	9.5	55.9%	76	22	98
Rice			96	92.88	3.12	96.75%	311	99	410
Sorghum									
Soya bean			1.26	0.18	1.08	14.3%	4	3	7
Groundnut									
Tomato									
Onion									
Chilli Pepper									
Carrot									
Cabbage									
Lettuce									
Cowpea			2.25	0.765	1.485	34%	22	6	28

2.3.1.3 Number of Agro-input outlets in the region

Registered input dealers are the ones who have registered their business and have also registered with PPRSD to sell agro inputs.

There is availability of all agro inputs in the district, small villages without input out lets commute to the near- by towns to buy inputs. There has also been increase in the number of input outlets.

The number of unregistered input dealers is high. The unregistered ones are mostly in the villages and are usually small. PPRS staff in the district however goes round to educate them on safety measures and also encourage them to register.

There only 5 registered input dealers whole sell PFJ inputs in the district.

Table: Number of Agro-input retail outlets in the regions

	Number of registered input dealers		Number of unregistered input dealers		Total		Number of input outlets and sale points of which both registered and unregistered								Number of Districts Without Input outlet/sale points	
							Solely Crop input		Solely Livestock input		Solely Fisheries input		Mixed Input Outlet			
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
	3	15	25	40	28	55	28	47		6				1		33

2.3.2 Enhanced Farmers' Access to Improved Technology

2.3.2.1 Access to Improved Agriculture Technology and Extension Services

The table below indicates that the AEA – farmer ratio is high compared with the ideal, however, AEAs use group meetings, radio and community information centres to reach more farmers.
However, because of outbreak of novel virus covid -19, group meetings has reduced limiting the number of farmers one can meet at a time. The use of community information centres and radio however has increased.

A total of 8 FBOs/ farmers groups were trained on, proper nursery practices, correct fertilizer application, fall army worm control and post-harvest management. This has led to improvement in crop performance due to good agriculture practices (GAPs) which will eventually results in good yield and increase in incomes.

Table…: Access to Agriculture Technology and Extension Services

Indicator		**Target**	**2019**	**2020**
1. Number of improved Technology demonstrated to farmers:	Livestock			
	Fisheries			
	Crop			
	Others			
Area (acres) under improved Technology demonstrated to farmers:	Livestock			
	Fisheries			
	Crop			
2. Extension Agent-farmer ratio			1;1539	1;1654
3. Total number of farmers participating in demonstrations	Male	500		138
	Female	300		58
4. Number of FBOs trained in extension services delivery		18		8

For each indicator provide reason for Progress towards Target in the analysis

2.3.2.2 Farmer Based Organizations

Type of FBOs	2019		2020	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Crop				
Livestock				
Fisheries				
*				

2.3.2.3 Beneficiaries of Technologies Demonstrated

A total of 16 crop related technologies were disseminated to 4447 as against 6000 targeted. 1915 farmers adopted various technologies which has improved their crop performance for the major season expecting increase in yield and subsequently higher incomes.

Table….: Beneficiaries of crop technologies demonstrated

No	List of technology by type	Target		Males		Females		Total		% female
		2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	
1	Integrated Pest Management (IPM)				938		451		1389	32.4%
2	Conservation agriculture				131		68		199	34.2%
3	Row planting				900		434		1334	32.5%
4	Introduction of improved varieties				633		394		1027	38.4%
5	Correct Fertilizer application				252		151		403	37.5%
6	Proper storage of farm produce(Post harvest managent)				70		30		100	30%
7	Correct use of agro –chemicals				578		317		895	35.4%
8	Fall army control				222		149		371	40.2%
9	Record keeping				67		32		99	32.3%
10	Correct use of PPEs				42		20		62	32.3%
11	Pruning Techniques				200		105		305	34.4%
12	Scouting of fruit flies				40		24		64	37.5%
13	Plantain sucker/yam minisett				173		67		240	27.9%
14	Proper nursery practices in Vegetable production				178		79		257	30.7%
15	Mushroom production				5		9		14	64.3%
16	Timely weed control				74		36		110	32.7%

2.3.2.4 Agricultural Extension Service Performance

The district has a total 23 AEAs including veterinary AEAs, which is 92% of the total required. The district has enough AEAs for effective extension delivery.

Table...: Availability of Agricultural Extension Services

	2019			**2020**		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Number of AEAs required	**15**	**10**	**25**	**15**	**10**	**25**

Number of AEAs at post	**15**	**9**	**24**	**15**	**8**	**23**
% AEAs at post compared to required	*100*	*90*	*96*	*100*	*80*	*92*
% of female AEAs at post		**40%**				
Number of farmers			**36936**			**38044**
Ratio of farmer to AEAs at post			**1:1539**			**1:1654**

2.3.2.5 Demonstrations conducted

The district has established 18 demonstrations comprising 6 maize varietal demos (Omankwa, Abontem, Super oba (Hybrid) and the local variety. There is also a varietal demos on cassava at Kantro (sika bankye/ Abenwoha) and fertilizer effect on maize demo.

Table… Number and types of demonstration conducted

Region	No. of Demonstrations conducted		Type of demonstration		Beneficiaries			
					Male		Female	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Totals		**18**		Varietal demo on maize and cassava, Effect of fertilizer on maize production		**138**		**58**



Application of fertilizer on a maize Demo at Kantro



Application of urea on maize demo at Boffourkrom by a farmer group

2.3.2.6 Improved Technologies Adopted by Farmers

Table….. Farmers adopting improved technologies

No.	Type of Technology adopted		Male		Female	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
	Correct us of agro-chemicals	Correct us of agro-chemicals	871	90	475	7
	Row planting	Row planting	627	182	361	86
	Seed/planting material production	Seed selection	257	82	103	34
	Pest /Disease recognition, prevention and control		500		368	
	Post- harvest management of food grains		354		254	
	Introduction of improved crop varieties		563	705	260	240
	Cocoa nursery practices and disease control		563		248	
	Mushroom production		1		3	
	Yam miniset technology	Yam miniset technology	51	147	23	45
	Proper nursery in vegetable production		267		369	
	Plantain sucker multiplication	Plantain sucker multiplication	125	147	58	45
		Fertilizer management		60		34
		Weed management		5		6

2.4.2.6 Research-Extension-Farmer Linkages Committees (RELCs)

RELC		2019		2020		% Change
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
Number of participants	Researchers					
	Farmers					
	Processors					
	Input dealers					
	Technical staff					

RELC issues

	2019	*2020*	
Number of Research Extension Linkage Planning meetings held	3	*2*	
Number of gender sensitive recommendations implemented under RELC			
List 3 key problems recommended for research during the planning session			
List of 3 key problems researched and completed			
Number of problems being researched into			

Two zonal RELC planning sections held at Chiraa and Nsoatre. Domase zone and the district one are yet to be held. Issues identified will be captured during the direct RELC session.

2.3.2.7 Extension home and farm visit

Indicate the number of visits that AEAs undertook and the purpose of visit should be stated in analysis
Indicate the outcome of the technologies disseminated

A total of 4473 farmers were visited during 621 home and field visit by 18 AEAs during the reporting period. The technologies disseminated are as listed in the technology demonstrated beneficiaries..

A total of 120 supervisory and monitoring visits were also made by 5 municipal officers to give technical backstopping to AEAs. MDA also made 8 monitoring visits while 3 inter departmental visits made by the assembly.

Table…. Number of extension home and farm visits conducted.

Region	Total number of farmers visited	2019		Total number of farmers visited	2020	
		Male	Female		Male	Female
				4473	2836	1637

2.3.3 Reduced Post-Harvest losses (survey).

Early and timely harvesting, proper storage practices and use of the right insecticides for spraying were some the interventions used. There was no survey conducted to determine the change, however there were based on continues observation on the field.

Table.: Status of Post-Harvest losses (post-harvest losses survey to be conducted bi-annually)

Indicator	Baseline	2019	2020	Percentage change
Percentage Change in Post-Harvest Losses				
Maize		25	20	
Rice		15	15	
Millet				
Sorghum				
Cowpea		20	15	
Soya bean				
Groundnut				
Yam		15		
Cassava		20	15	
Cocoyam		15		
Plantain		20	10	

2.3.4 Major Crop Performance (Non PFJ)

The activity to determine performance of major crops of farmers is on -going

Table...: Improved Major crop Performance (Non PFJ)

No	Crops	Productivity (Mt/Ha)	Area of production (Ha)	Production (Mt)
1	Maize			
2	Rice			
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				

2.3.5 Major Crop performance (PFJ)

The activity to determine performance of major crops of farmers is on -going

Table. Improved Major crop Performance (PFJ)

No	Crops	Productivity/Yield (Mt/Ha)	Area of production (Ha)	Production (Mt)
1	Maize			
2	Rice			
3				

4				
5				
6				
7				

2.4.6a PFJ recovery (Fertilizer and seed - 2019)

	Total cost of input (Ghc)	Amount Recovered (Ghc)	Balance (Ghc)	Recovery %

2.4.6b PFJ recovery (Seed - 2020)

	Total cost of input (Ghc)	Amount Recovered (Ghc)	Balance (Ghc)	Recovery %

2.4 Agricultural Mechanisation

Table.: Availability of Agricultural Mechanisation

Indicator			**2019**		**2020**	
			Target	**Actual**	**Target**	**Actual**
1. Number of functional agricultural mechanisation service centres	New					
	Existing					
	Number of farmers having access to mechanised services	M				
		F				
2. Area ploughed						
3. Total number of trainees in the proper use and handling of farm machinery	tractor owners, operators, mechanics trained					

2.5 Irrigation

2.6.1 Informal Irrigation

Informal irrigation is where a group of individuals use infrastructure for water storage, conveyance and distribution provided from the farmer's own resources or with some external support other than the government.

Table … Crop Performance Under Informal Irrigation

Annual – 201…

	Area under cultivation (ha)	Area per crop (ha)			Yield (ton/ha)			Production (MT)		
		1st Cycle	2nd Cycle	3rd Cycle	1st Cycle	2nd Cycle	3rd Cycle	1st Cycle	2nd Cycle	3rd Cycle
Vegetables										
Subtotal										
Cereals										
Subtotal										
Fruits										
Subtotal										
TOTAL										

2.6 Emergency Preparedness

Describe the training activities carried-out that is related to disaster management (Pest control, bush burning, Fulani herdsmen etc. Indicate the number of participants and the anticipated benefits for farmers and communities.

2.6.1 National food strategic stock

Indicator	2019		2020	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Quantity of national buffer stock (Mt)				
Maize (white)				
Maize (yellow)				
Rice				

2.7 Increased Farmer Income

2.7.1 Gross Margin of major staple crops

Gross margins per hectare of major staple crops produced (Mini-survey). Key crops of interest should be used to determine farmers' gross margin annually.

2.8 Livestock Production

2.8.1 Enhanced Farmers' Access to Improved livestock production Technology.

Three (3) livestock technologies were disseminated to farmers on good animal nutrition, pig production management and improved animal housing.

Table……. Farmers' Access to Improved livestock production Technology

Livestock technologies demonstrated	Males	Females	Total	% female
Animal nutrition	36	15	51	
Pig production and management	642	204	846	
Improve housing for animals	13	5	18	

2.8.2 Farmers adopting improved livestock technologies adopted

Three technologies were adopted by farmers. These were on good animal nutrition, pig production management and improved animal housing. The animals are healthy in good hygienic environment.

This will increase their market value leading to increase incomes.

Table…: Farmers adopting improved livestock technologies

No.	Number of Technologies adopted		Male		Female	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
	Meat hygiene		57		46	
	Animal nutrition	Animal nutrition	105	19	54	11
	Improve housing for animals	Improve housing for animals	64	10	38	5
	Guinea fowl production		16		4	
	Breed improvement techniques		49		24	
	Rabbit and grasscutter production		173		37	
	I2 vaccine		150		46	
	Pig production and management	Pig production and management	161	6	60	8

2.9 Improved Livestock Productivity

2.9.1 Production and distribution of improved livestock breeds

Livestock	Births		% Achieved		No. of Breeding Stock Supplied	
	2019	2020				
	Target	Target	2019	2020	2019	2020
Pig (LW)						
Cattle						
Sheep						
Goat						
Rabbits						
Pig (ABP)						
Total						

2.10.2 Enhancing the production and utilization of improved livestock breeds.

Table…. Number of Improved Animals Produced and Sold to Farmers

Species	Birth		Percentage Increase in Stock		No. of Breeds sold	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Pigs (Large White)						
Rabbit						
Goat						
Sheep						
Cattle						
Ashanti black pigs						
Total						

Source: Animal Production Directorate, MoFA

2.9.2 Domestic livestock Population

Livestock	2019	2020	% Change
Cattle			
Sheep			
Goat			
Pig			
Poultry			

2.9.3 Meat production (Cattle, Goat, sheep poultry & pig) (MT)

Type of livestock	2019	2020
Beef		
Mutton		
Chevon		
Pork		
Chicken		
Total		

2.9.4 Livestock credit-in-kind programme

Indicate recoveries made, number of recovered animals supplied to new beneficiaries, number of new beneficiaries and rate of recovery.

No.	2019							2020							
	No. of Beneficiary Farmers			No. of Ani. Received			No. of Ani. Recov	No. of Beneficiary Farmers			No. of Ani. Given			No. of Ani. Recov	No. of Ani. Remained
	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot		M	F	Tot	M	F	Tot		
1															
2															

2.9.5 Livestock feed

Indicate in your analysis the number of feed mills and their installed capacities. Describe the type of feed and number of livestock that can reliable depend on the feed.

Region	Number of feed mills	Total installed capacities	Actual production capacities

2.10 Any other relevant information

CHAPTER THREE: AGRIBUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

3.0 Increased Internal Agriculture Trade

Actions being taken to Improve Agribusiness trade (Eg. Link up with District Assembles to improve internal trade, Food Safety, Packaging, Labeling).

3.1 Production of Non-Traditional Agricultural commodities.

3.2 Table.. Production of Non-Traditional Agricultural commodities.

Commodity	Quantity (MT)		
	2019	2020	% Change
Fruits			
Vegetables			
Fish & Sea Food			

Source: DAD

Table …Number of agreements signed between producers and aggregators, processors

Type of value chain	Number of contracts signed		Volume produce(mt)	Value of produce (Gh¢)
	Between Producers & aggregators	Between Producer & processor		
Maize				
Rice				
mango				
Specify for other crops				

Source: DAD/RAD

3.0 Number of farmers [7](Male/Female) linked to output markets (processors, off- taker)

Crops	Number of farmers		Volume of produce marketed by farmers (mt)
	Male	Female	
Maize			
Mango			
Pineapple			
Specify for other crops			

Source: DAD/RAD

CHAPTER FOUR: SUSTIANABLE MANAGEMENT OF LAND AND ENVIRONMENT

4.0 Enhanced Land and Environment Management

[7] DDAs and RADs facilitated farmers

4.1 Climate change awareness and sensitization
Training on drainage of rice field due to flooding was done at Akwasua

Training on IPM was on IPM to reduce indiscriminate use of agro chemicals to protect the environment.

Table: Climate change awareness/sensitization Training

Activities	Number of Trainings	Beneficiaries		Total
		Male	Female	
*Catchment areas protection schemes (e.g. reclamation of arable land, re-afforestation, etc.)				
Bush fire mitigation awareness/trainings				
Overgrazing awareness and training sessions				
Cropping management (e.g. Crop rotation, cover cropping etc.)				
Water use management (e.g. bunding in rice fields, Drainage construction in flooded fields, Irrigation etc.)	**1**	20	17	37
Perennial fruits and fodder plantation against soil erosion				
Integrated Pest Management (IPM)	1	32	8	40
Others …				
TOTAL				

4.2 Conservation Agriculture (CA)

Table …. Crops under conservation Agriculture

Crops	Total Cropped Area	Area under conservation Agriculture	% under conservation Agriculture	Yield (mt/ha)	
				Conservation	Non-conservation

4.3 Conservation Agriculture Demonstrations
CA demos carried out were mainly Zero tillage and controlled burning in maize production.

Mulching was also done in vegetable production especially during water stress. All realised increased in production.

Table…. Conservation Agriculture demonstration

Conservation System	Target Number of Demonstrations	Actual Number of demonstrations	Beneficiaries		
			Total	Male	Female
Zero tillage		2	27	21	6
Mulching		3	119	83	36
IPM		1	40	32	8
Weed management		1	5	2	3
Fertilizer management		1	5	1	4
Control burning		1	8	5	3
Tree planting		1	70	55	15
Safe use of agro – chemicals		1	5	3	2
Maize intercropped with mucuna		1	18	10	8

NB: Examples of conservation systems are crop rotation, mulching, zero tillage, cover cropping, intercropping etc.

4.4 Adoption of Conservation farming Systems

Minimum tillage, Mulching, No burning/partial burning were some the conservation systems adopted by farmers. About 30% of farming population has adopted the system

Table… Conservation Systems Adopted

Systems	Types of Crops	Beneficiaries		Total	Number Adopted		Total	Percentage Adoption
		Male	Female		Male	Female		
Minimum tillage	**maize**	**113**	**25**	**138**	**74**	**16**	**80**	**57.9%**
Mulching	**Vegetables**	**17**	**7**	**24**	**15**	**5**	**20**	**83.3%**
Climate change(Planting of trees)	**Mango, Cashew, Coconut and Oil palm**	**38**	**24**	**62**	**15**	**8**	**23**	**37.1%**
Weed management	**Maize and Vegetables**	**47**	**44**	**91**	**9**	**4**	**13**	**14.3%**

No burning/partial burning	**maize**	**116**	**112**	**238**	**16**	**22**	**38**	**16%**

4.5 Environmental Management

Sensitization on illegal logging, sand and stone winning, water pollution, indiscriminate disposal of non-biodegradable waste are carried out by AEAs in various communities. .The district assembly has been advised to enforce all by –laws effectively to minimize the menace cause by these activities

Table: Awareness/Sensitization on Environmental Management

Item	Target Participants	Number of trainings	Beneficiaries		Total
			Male	Female	
Soil conservation		1	12	6	18
Climate change		24	448	220	668
Deforestation		3	60	26	86
Sand winning		2	25	8	33
Proper disposal of agro – chemicals		24	364	243	607
Chain saw operation		1	4	1	5
Water management		1	20	17	37
Mulching		1	10	2	12

4.6 Any other relevant information

Success story for the implementation of PFJ

Fatawu Fuseini is a farmer at Adoe who used to plant his crops without technical advice from Agricultural officers.

He was introduced to the Agricultural extension agent and benefited from a lot of trainings such as ;Planting in rows and correct spacing, Use of improved seeds, Use of fertilizers and Belonging to a farmer group

In 2018 he was part of a group demonstration which planted Pan 12, high yielding hybrid maize with all the good agricultural practices (GAPs) and the result was 15 bags (130kg)/acre which he adopted.

In 2019 he planted the pan12 hybrid seed he bought under PFJ, applied fertilizer and had 74 bags (130kg) from his 2 hectare field. His income increased considerably and has been able to purchase a motor bike, a sola multi decoder and Television in the village and build 2 rooms yet to plaster with cement.

He has currently planted 3.5 hectares of super Oba 06 and expecting a good yield which he expecting to buy a tricycle (motor King) after the harvest.





Fatawu Fuseini at Adoe with his motor bike, solar decoder and television and two rooms' house

Plant Clinic

Number of clinic centers: Two (2) Mentukwa and Tanom (Pepewase)

Clinic sessions held: 4

Number of clients visited: 93

- Male: 27 32
- Female: 21 13

Total number of queries: 96

- Mentukwa 48 (Male: 32, Female: 13)
- Tanom (Pepewase) 48 (Male: 27, Female: 21)

Emerged issues

Crop	Pest	Disease (major symptoms)
Mango	Fungus, fruitflies	Anthranose, black spot disease
Citrus	Fruitflies	
Maize	FAW	Maize streak virus
Tomato	Whiteflies, tomato leaf miner	Leaf curl, damping-off
Pepper (chilli)	Whiteflies	Leaf curl, pepper mosaic viru
Okra	Flea beetle	

Chapter Five: Challenges and Recommendations

Enumerate the challenges based on the outline or the structure of the report and propose recommendations to address the challenges identified.

No	Challenge	Recommendation

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: MAG financial Transfers

No	RAD/DAD	Date funds reflected in District Sub CF account (dd/mm/yy)		Date funds was transferred to DDA's account (dd/mm/yy)		Duration for funds Transfer (days)[8]		Reason for delays
		1st release	2nd release	1st release	2nd release	1st release	2nd release	
1		05/05/20		02/06/2020		19		Bureaucracy in accessing funds
2								

[8] *Calculation of the number of days it took District assembly to transfer MAG Funds from to Sub-CF Account to DAD account should consider only working days (Monday to Friday) and exclude Saturdays and Sundays.*