DISTRICT QUARTERLY REPORTING TEMPLATE

THIRD QUARTER 2020

District Agricultural Departments

Sunyani West Municipal

8th October 2020

CHAPTER ONE: MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

1.0 Financial Management

Total amount r approved for this year was lower than that of last year by 10.3% and amount released during the quarter was also lower by 4.8%.

Time of release for expenditure was however earlier than last year resulting in higher activity implementation ratio.

Table.1: 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	(10.3)	109,649.75	104,296.15	(4.88)	97,947.27	102,312.95	4.45
	Others				1,555.55					
Totals										

Source: DAD, 2020

*% change = (Approved budget 2020 – Approved budget 2019)/Approved budget 2019 * 100*

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 2. Financial Transfers

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

Source: DAD, 2020

1.2 Regional Activity Implementation Efficiency Ratio

[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.*

Activity implementation ratio this year was far higher than same period last year.

This was due reduced bureaucracy in assessing MAG funds from the Assembly

Table 3 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] *Sunyani West*										
MIS/SRID	4	11	3	10			.75	.9		
CROPS	4	4	2	4			.5	1		1
PPRSD										
WIAD	2	2	2	2			1	1		2
EXT	9	7	3	6			.33	.85		3
APD	2	2	1	2			.50	1		1
ENG										
VET	3	2	3	2			1	1		1
Totals	24	28	14	26			.58	.92		8

Source: DAD, 2020

1.3 Institutional Collaboration

Give brief description aboAssemblyut 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	
Multiplication of Taro planting material(CSRI/CRI)	36	17		5		Project still on-going. Plants still not ready for distribution to other farmers

Source: DAD, 2020



Multiplication of Taro (colocasia) Demo at Odumase

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	
GIZ	20	15	18	17		Capacity building of staff and farmers
GIC	29	26	32	23		Trained farmers on GAPs and certified seeds on credit to farmers.

Source: DAD, 2020

1.4 Human Resource Development and Management

1.4.1 Agricultural technical Staff Strength

The table below indicates that there is enough staff in the district for effective extension delivery. There was only 6 staff above 50 years. Only one AEA who went on retirement in June has been replaced.

Region Category	No. Required	No. at post		Total	Age Distribution								Total
					21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		
		M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
M/DDAs	1	1		1					1				1
DAOs	5	4	1	4				1	3				5
Vet DAOs	1	1		1							1		1
AEAs	20	11	6	17	5	2	6	1		2	1	1	17
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	67

Source: DAD/RAD, 2020

1.4.2 Capacity Development Training Programmes

In the analysis, we expect to know the effect of the trainings on performance.

Table 5A Foreign training

Region	Name of programme by type	Year	Beneficiaries	
			M	F

Source: DAD

Table 5 B Local Training[3]

Region	Name of programme by type	Year	Beneficiaries	
			M	F
	ComCashew MTP	2020	2	1

Source: DAD

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

Table 5. C In-service training

Region	Name of programme by type	Year	Beneficiaries	
			M	F
	Bio char training	2020	26	20
	Training on Indigenous M icro Organism	2020	14	6
	TEDMAG training on Cost benefit analysis and Food Safety	2020	17	9



Bio -char preparation training of AEAs and farmers at Kantro

1.5 Summary of Monitoring findings and Actions Taken

- Provide the names of programmes / projects / interventions (FAW, demonstrations, etc) monitored
- Objective / purpose of monitoring visit
- District/communities visited
- Findings and recommendations

No	Name of Programme	Objective	Community Visited	Findings & Recommendation
1	Progress of Activity implementation	To assess progress of planned activities	Adantia, Chiraa, Boffourkrom	All AEAs are at post. Planned activities going on smoothly
2	Faw Army Worm (FAW)	To assess the effect of chemical distributed to farmers on FAW	Kantro, Adoe and Kobedi	AEAs distributed FAW chemicals to mostly farmer groups which was very laudable. All spread fields recovered from the FAW. Early detection and spraying is very critical.
3	Monitoring by Municipal Assembly	To assess progress of planned activities	Akwasua,Asuakwa, Ayakomaso and Odumase	All activities going on as planned but PERD cashew seedlings should be distributed as scheduled by Dept of Agric
4	Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD)	To inspect fields of 2020 beneficiary farmers	Dumasua, Ayakomaso,Kwabenakuma, Koduakrom and Mantukwa	Generally, all fields visited are ready awaiting seedlings for transplanting; however, Some fields that have been planted are doing well
5	Planting for food and jobs (PFJ)	To monitor performance of planted fields and give necessary technical advice	Chiraa , Kobedi ,Kantro, Adoe, Akwasua and Asuakwa	Rainfall has been erratic, however improved varieties under PFJ are did very well compared to farmers own varieties (Local). Minor season maize was late but rice doing very well.



MDA with MCE and MCD addressing rice farmers at Asuakwa



MDA visit to transplanted rice field at Akwasua



Distribution of cashew seedlings at Odumase

1.6 Any other relevant information

CHAPTER TWO: CROP AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

2 Highlights of Regional Weather Situation

The weather was dry and hazy during the beginning of July and August. It was mostly cloudy with sunny intervals during the day with few isolated rains until September when it started raining. This affected the minor season cropping which started late.

The dryness in the beginning of the quarter enabled a lot of farmers to harvest and dry their major season crops and also prepared their fields waiting for the minor season rains to plant.

Rainfall for the period under review has been very erratic and unreliable until second week in September. The minor season started very late due to late rainfall. It is expected that the rains should continue to the end of November to boost production.

Compared with previous year, this year has been very late.

2.1 Rainfall and its Effect on Agriculture

Total rainfalls for the quarter was far lower than that of last year same period, that is 270.7 as against 408.5. Total rainy day was lower (30) as against 40 the previous year same period. This indicates that both rainfall and rainy days were higher last year than this year.

The low rainfall this year may have negative effect on crop production if the rain does not continue to the end of November or even into December.

Rainfall has however been reducing over the years and farmers are advice to use climate change resilient varieties in order to improve their yields.

Table. 6 District Average Rainfall Distribution

DATA	July		August		September		3RD QUARTER 2019	3RD QUARTER 2020	% Change
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020			
Rainfall (mm)	87.9	31.7	32.8	17.3	287.8	221.7	408.5	270.7	
No. of Rain days	15	11	9	6	16	13	40	30	

Source: DAD

2.2 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, pest and diseases, poor road net -work 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
Pest and disease	Okro, tomatoes		Fiapre , Tainso.	258	100	358
Poor road network			Kwakutaakrom.	40	35	75
Alien Headmen Activities	maize		Kobedi, Akwasua.	24	9	33
Illegal Logging			Adantia, Adoe and Nsoatre	7		7
Fall Army Worm	maize		Kantro.	159	45	204
Price variation of inputs			Kantro.	20	15	35
Flooding			Akwasua.	2	1	3

2.3 Pest and Disease situation

There were reported cases of few Fall Army Worm infestation during mid- September throughout the district. But chemicals were districted to combat the menace which will not have serious negative impact on maize production

2.3.1 Fall Army worm

Fall army worm outbreak was intermittent. 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. FAW situation this year is better than last year same period

Table 7. Fall Army worm situation

Total farmland affected (Ha)		**Total Area Sprayed (Ha)**		**Total Area Recovered (Ha)**		**Total Area Destroyed (Ha)**		**Number of farmers affected [4]**			
2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019		2020	
								M	F	M	F
215.6	96	215.6	96	215.6	96	Nill	Nill	142	71	17	3

Source: DAD

[4]Mandatory

2.3.2 Scheduled Disease Outbreaks and control mechanism

Table.8. **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

2.3.3 Vaccination and Treatment of Animals

Animal Species	Disease	No. of Animals Vaccinated		Achievement (+/-)
		2019	2020	(2019 vs. 2020)
Poultry	Newcastle Orthodox	17,700	30,360	
	I-2	704	608	
	Gumboro			
	Fowl pox	4,000	2820	
	Marek's disease			
Cattle	Anthrax			
	Blackleg			
	PPR			
	CBPP			
Sheep	PPR	Nil	62	
	Anthrax			
Goats	PPR	Nil	288	
	Anthrax			
Dogs	Rabies	60	133	
Cats	Rabies			
Cattle	Trypanosomiasis			



Vaccination of poultry birds against NCD

2.3.4 Quantity of Chemicals Distributed under FAW

The municipal did not received new chemicals from the Region; however there were enough chemicals from the previous receipt. 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, Eradicot and Adepa.

They are also available and affordable in the open market.

Table .9: 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	
Eradicoat		17			15	2	42.5
Adepa		19			18	1	47.5
Warrior Super		4			2	0	6
Bypel		8			2	0	2

Source: DAD

2.4 Crop Production

2.4.1 Enhanced utilisation of Agricultural Inputs (Fertilizer & Seed)

2.4.1.1 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.

There is shortage of fertilizers this minor season especially subsidize fertilizer.

Table:10 Fertilizer distribution (bags)

	Quantity (Bags)			% distributed	Target	No of beneficiaries		
	Opening stock	Distributed	Balance			Male	Female	Total
NPK	3820	3820	0	100		309	114	423
Urea	1148	1148	0	100		102	49	151
Sulphate of Ammonia								

Table:11 Fertilizer distribution (Coupons)

Type of Fertilizer		Quantity (Coupons[5])				% distributed	Target	No of beneficiaries		
		Target	Received	Distributed	Balance			Male	Female	Total
NPK										
Urea										
Sulphate of Ammonia										
Organic	Liquid									
	Granular									

	Compost									

2.4.1.2 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.. The OPV maize is highly patronized by farmers. However subsidized hybrid seed is in short supply this minor season.

Table 12: Certified seeds received and distributed

Type of Seed	Unit	Target	Quantity			% distribution	No of beneficiaries		
			Received	Distributed	Balance		Male	Female	Total
Maize (OPV)			73.494	62.86		75.3%	468	268	736
Maize (Hybrid)			21.55	21.55		100	76	22	98
Rice			156	154.32	3.12		436	128	568
Sorghum									
Soya bean			1.26	0.81	1		14	7	21
Cowpea			4.75	3.25			39	27	66
Groundnut									
Tomato									
Onion									
Chilli Pepper									
Carrot									
Cabbage									
Lettuce									

2.4.1.3 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: 13 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	0	0	-	1	-	33

2.4.2 Enhanced Farmers' Access to Improved Technology

2.4.2.1 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 5 FBOs/ farmers groups were trained on, proper nursery practices, correct fertilizer application, fall army worm control, Biochar preparation 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 14: 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	
3. Total number of farmers participating in demonstrations	Male	500		
	Female	300		
4. Number of FBOs trained in extension services delivery			6	5

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

2.4.2.2 Farmer Based Organizations

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

2.4.2.3 Beneficiaries of Technologies Demonstrated

A total of 22 crop related technologies were disseminated to 5550 as against 6000 targeted.

Table 15.: 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	Pest and disease control, prevention and control (IPM)			48	463	32	200	80	663	
2	Correct use of agro-chemicals			48	358	32	148	80	506	
3	Post-harvest of food grains/ legumes and storage using super grain bag			48	471	32	178	80	649	
4	Introduction of improved crop varieties			48	174	32	102	80	276	
5	Proper nursery practices in Vegetable production			12	15	22	65	34	80	
6	Plantain sucker multiplication			12	19	6	4	18	23	
7	Zero tillage			25		16		41		
8	Pruning				130		57		187	
9	Bio-char preparation				115		42		157	
10	Application uses and effects of fertilizer				285		55		340	
11	Row planting for optimum production				515		179		694	
12	Soil fertility improvement technique and management cultural practices				14		10		24	
13	Inter cropping with leguminous crops				17		18		35	
14	Early detection of fall army worm				21		20		41	
15	Organic farming				331		131		462	
16	The use of certified seed				820		254		1074	
17	Early harvest and it importance				37		34		71	
18	Proper record keeping				622		169		791	
19	Improve housing for animals				10		4		14	
20	Bee and snail				1				1	

	keeping									
21	Animal nutrition (feeding)				168		302		470	
22	IMO pig demonstration				7				7	

2.4.2.4 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. 16.: Availability of Agricultural Extension Services

	2019			**2020**		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Number of AEAs required	**15**	**10**	**25**	**14**	**10**	**24**
Number of AEAs at post	**15**	**9**	**24**	**15**	**8**	**23**
% AEAs at post compared to required	*100*	*90*	*96*	*93.3*	*80*	*86.7*
% of female AEAs at post		**40%**				
Number of farmers			**36936**			**38044**
Ratio of farmer to AEAs at post			**1:1539**			**1:1654**

2.4.2.5 Demonstrations conducted

The district has established 33 demonstrations comprising 18 maize varietal demos (Omankwa, Abontem and the local variety. There are also 3 varietal demos on cassava at Kantro (sika bankye/ Abenwoha) and fertilizer effect on maize demo. There are also 3 varietal on Taro, Rice and 3 soya beans.

Table. 17 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	**8**	**31**	**Maize Rice Vegetables**	**Maize Rice Cassava Soya Taro**				



Rice nursery Demo at Asuakwa

2.4.2.6 Improved Technologies Adopted by Farmers

Table .18 Farmers adopting improved technologies

No.	Type of Technology adopted		Male		Female	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
	Correct use of agro-chemicals		150	358	65	144
	Row planting for optimum production		120	515	60	179
	Fertilizer application		65	285	15	55
	Introduction of improved crop varieties		120	174	60	102
	Vegetable production(Nursery practices)		85	35	122	120
	Plantain sucker multiplication		15	19	9	4
	Zero Tillage		25		16	

2.4.2.6 Research-Extension-Farmer Linkages Committees (RELCs)

RELC		**2019**		**2020**		**% Change**
		Male	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	
Number of participants	Researchers					
	Farmers	20	*2*	8	*4*	
	Processors	-	*2*	3	*1*	
	Input dealers	1	-	2	*0*	
	Technical staff	10	*6*	16	*11*	

		1				



Group picture of participants at Municipal RELC Planning session

RELC issues

	2019	*2020*	
Number of Research Extension Linkage Planning meetings held	4	*4*	
Number of gender sensitive recommendations implemented under RELC	2	*2*	
List 3 key problems recommended for research during the planning session		*2 Weeds are resistant to weedicide*	
List of 3 key problems researched and completed			
Number of problems being researched into			



Strange weed resistant to weedicide



Strange weed resistant to weedicide

2.4.2.7 Extension home and farm visit

A total of 5550 farmers were visited during 420 home and field visit by 18 AEAs during the reporting period. 22 technologies were disseminated are as listed in the technology demonstrated beneficiaries..

A total of 108 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 19. 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
	6933	4765	2168	5550	3357	2193

2.4.3 Reduced Post-Harvest losses (survey)

With the onset of the rains in the minor season post –harvest loses turn to increase especially for maize.

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.20: 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%	25	
Rice		15%	15	
Millet				
Sorghum				
Cowpea		20%	15	
Soya bean		10%		
Groundnut		10%		
Yam		15%		
Cassava		20%	15	
Cocoyam		15%		
Plantain		20%	10	

2.4.4 Major Crop Performance (Non PFJ)

The survey on productivity and production is still on-going. The data collected so far is not enough to calculate the final data for the major season due to the late start of the major season.

By observation, area of production of all major crops are likely to decrease slightly while productivity (yield) is likely increase base on the data collected so far

Table.21: 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				

2.4.5 Major Crop performance (PFJ)

Area of cultivation of PFJ crops in the Municipality went up especially rice, based on the data collected. Final data will be ready soon.

Table 22. 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 - 2017)

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

2.4.6b PFJ recovery (Seed - 2018)

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

2.5 Agricultural Mechanisation

Table 23: 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					

2.6 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 24 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										

2.7 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.

2.7.1 National food strategic stock

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

2.8 Increased Farmer Income

2.8.1 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.

2.9 Livestock Production

2.9.1 Enhanced Farmers' Access to Improved livestock production Technology

5 major livestock technologies were disseminated to farmers as listed in the table below.

Table 24. Farmers' Access to Improved livestock production Technology

Livestock technologies demonstrated	Males	Females	Total	% female
Pig production and management	24	7	31	
Improve housing for animals	10	4	14	
Animal nutrition (feeding)	168	302	370	
IMO pig demonstration	7		7	
Bee and snail keeping	1		1	

2.9.2 Farmers adopting improved livestock technologies adopted

Indicate in your analysis the type of technologies adopted by farmers and what happens or what we expect to see after those interventions.

Table 25: Farmers adopting improved livestock technologies

No.	Number of Technologies adopted		Male		Female	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
1		Improve housing for animals		3		2
2		IMO pig demonstration		2		0
3		Bee and snail keeping		1		0

2.10 Improved Livestock Productivity

2.10.1 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 26. 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

2.10.2 Domestic livestock Population

Livestock	2019	2020	% Change
Cattle			
Sheep			
Goat			
Pig			
Poultry			

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

Type of livestock	**2019**	**2020**
Beef		
Mutton		
Chevon		
Pork		
Chicken		
Total		

2.10.4 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															

2.10.5 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

2.11 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.27. 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



Preparation of sobolo with a women group at Adantia

3.0 Number of farmers [6](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**

4.1 Climate change awareness and sensitization

The erratic nature of rainfall has affected crop and livestock performance negatively and threatens food security in the municipality.

Sensitization and environmental management was the major activity undertaken within the quarter.

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.)	3	66	51	117
Water use management (e.g. bunding in rice fields, Drainage construction in flooded fields, Irrigation etc.)				
Perennial fruits and fodder plantation against soil erosion	3	66	51	117

[6] DDAs and RADs facilitated farmers

Integrated Pest Management (IPM)	3	66	51	117
Others …				
TOTAL				

4.2 Conservation Agriculture (CA)

CA demos carried out were minimum tillage, mulching and organic farming in vegetable production.

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 minimum tillage, mulching and organic farming in vegetable production.

Most vegetable farmers have adopted the mulching and minimum tillage also adopted by most maize farmers.

Table…. Conservation Agriculture demonstration

Conservation System	Target Number of Demonstrations	Actual Number of demonstrations	Beneficiaries		
			Total	Male	Female
mulching	10	4	159	87	72
Minimum Tillage	10	3	118	51	67
Organic vegetable farm	3	2	90	50	40

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



Mulching in an okra field at Koduakrom

4.4 Adoption of Conservation farming Systems

Mention the CA farming systems that have been adopted. Analysis should include the % of farmers that have taken up the practices?

Table… Conservation Systems Adopted

Systems	Types of Crops	Beneficiaries		Total	Number Adopted		Total	Percentage Adoption
		Male	Female		Male	Female		
Crop rotation		**52**	**39**	**91**	**48**	**27**	**75**	
Mulching		**87**	**72**	**159**	**26**	**19**	**45**	
Minimum tillage		**73**	**36**	**109**	**23**	**11**	**34**	
Cover cropping								
Intercropping								
Others								

4.5 Environmental Management

Table: Awareness/Sensitization on Environmental Management

Item	Target Participants	Number of trainings	Beneficiaries		Total
			Male	Female	
Illegal Logging		4	66	51	117
Water Pollution		4	66	51	117

Soil conservation		1	12	6	18
Climate change		4	66	51	117
Deforestation		3	60	26	86
Sand winning		2	25	8	33
Proper disposal of agro – chemicals		18	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

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)[7]	Reason for delays

[7] *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.*

		1st release	2nd release	1st release	2nd release	1st release	2nd release	
1				02/06/2020				
2								