DISTRICT QUARTERLY REPORTING TEMPLATE

District Agricultural Departments

4TH QUARTER, 2020

11th January, 20121

CHAPTER ONE: MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

1.0 Financial Management

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		29514		5728.54	13,153	129.6	5728.54	13,153	129.6
	ABFA									
	Financial support from Assemblies									
	IGF									
	Donors (MAG)	166,892.48	149562.74	(10.38)	166,892.48	149562.74	(10.38)	158991.68	139767.47	(12.09)
	Others				1091.20			1091.20		
Totals										

Source: DAD, 2020

*% change = (Approved budget 2018 – Approved budget 2017)/Approved budget 2017 * 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 for this quarter was 0.74, lower than that of last year same period of 0.83 due late release of funds to the department of Agriculture. Some activities were not carried out on time due late release of funds.

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]										
MIS/SRID	7	7	7	5			1	0.71		
CROPS	3	5	2	3			0.6	0.6		
PPRSD	0	2	0	2				1		
WIAD	2	3	2	2		2	1	0.6		
EXT	6	4	4	3		1	0.8	0.7		
APD	2	3	1	2			0.50	0.6		
ENG		0								
VET	3	3	3	3			1	1		
Totals	23	27	19	20		3	0.83	0.74		

Source: DAD, 2020

1.3 Institutional Collaboration

CSIR/CRI

The department is collaborating with CRI in multiplication of 4 improved varieties of Taro (**CRI-Huogbelor (food security)**, **CRI- Agenkwa (saviour)**, **CRI- Yen anya woa**, **CRI- Asempa (good news).**)

Activities carried out were weed control, channelling water onto the field and removal of wild varieties.

Figure 1a



Weed control at Odomase

Figure 1b



Channelling water on field at Odomase

SRI

It is a trial to improve the effectiveness of existing fertilizer blends in Rice, Maize and Soybean production for smallholder farmers

Five different locations were selected to undertake the trials and they are Asuakwaa, Tanom, Akwasua, Odomase and Berlin Top.

Activities carried out during the fourth quarter were: fertilizer application, data collection and a field day.

Figure 2



Measuring plant height and recording data

Figure 3



Participants at a field day at Asuakwa

Participant on the field day were 14 males and 8 females

1.3.1 Collaboration with Projects (MoFA)

There is no MoFA project going on in the municipality.

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)

There was no collaboration with DP projects within the quarter.

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

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. Only 6 staff above 50 years which indicates that most the staff have more years to and strong to contribute to effective extension delivery.

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	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

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

1.4.2 Capacity Development Training Programmes

Table…6 A Foreign training

Region	Name of programme by type	Year	Beneficiaries	
			M	F

Source: DAD

No foreign training was attended by any staff.

Table 6 B Local Training[4]

Region	Name of programme by type	Year	Beneficiaries	
			M	F

Source: DAD

There was no local training within the quarter under review

Table…6. C In-service training

Region	Name of programme by type	Year	Beneficiaries	
			M	F

There was no In-service training for staff within the quarter due to late release of operating funds.

1.5 Summary of Monitoring findings and Actions Taken

No	Name of Programme	Objective	Community Visited	Findings & Recommendation
	Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD)	To inspect fields of 2020 beneficiary farmers	Adoe, Kwatre, and Adantre	Most grafted seedlings died due to late distribution. Seedlings should distributed early
	Planting for food and jobs (PFJ)	To monitor performance of planted fields and give necessary technical advice	Chiraa, Bofourkrom, Asuakwa	Drougt has destroyed about 70% of maize field and 20% of rice field

4

	Faw Army Worm (FAW)	To assess the effect of chemical distributed to farmers on FAW	Kantro	FAW infestation was low compared previous season

Analysis

Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD)

Distribution of grafted and polyclonal seedling of cashew continued in October. The few fields that were monitored in November and December shows that most of grafted seedlings died, due to late planting and the long drought in November. It is however recommended that seedlings should be distributed early to farmers for field establishment before the drought.

Planting for food and jobs (PFJ)

The long drought in November has seriously affected maize and rice under the planting for food and jobs. Maize farmers are likely to lose about 70% of their fields while rice farmer also loses about 20% of their yield.

Faw Army Worm (FAW)

FAW situation this year is better than last year same period.

The long drought in November did not affect FAW situation much since the situation had been controlled before the onset of drought. There was however isolated reported cases which were put under control especially Kantro.

Figure 4



Farmer training on FAW at Kantro

Figure 5a



Figure 5b



Farmer observing signs symptoms of FAW at Kantro

1.6 Any other relevant information

CHAPTER TWO: CROP AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

2 Highlights of Regional Weather Situation

The weather was cloudy and warm in the day throughout the month of October. The rains were heavier than that of last year but fewer rainy days and good for crop performance in October. However there was abrupt end of rains in November but continued to rain in December which was unusual.

Total rainfall for the period was 309.9 against 270.7 same periods last year, total rainy days was 24 as against 32 last year.

Planting of minor season maize and rice still continued in October due to late start of the rains.

2.1 Rainfall and its Effect on Agriculture

Due to the late start of the rains this minor season, farmers continued to plant in October especially maize and rice.

The abrupt end of the rains and the long drought in November affected crop performance negatively.

This also affected livestock especially small ruminant and poultry. Maize and cassava was scarce and expensive, thereby increasing the price of poultry since poultry depends largely on maize.

Table7… District Average Rainfall Distribution

DATA	October		November		December		4TH QUARTER 2019	4TH QUARTER 2020	% Change
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020			
Rainfall (mm)	222.2	254.6	42.3	25.1	6.2	29.9	270.7	309.6	12.6
No. of Rain days	22	15	6	4	4	5	32	24	33.3

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, Drought, Bush fires and Illegal logging.

External Factor	Type of crop(s)	Area (Ha)	Communities	No. of Farmers Affected		
				Male	Female	Total
FAW			Kantro			
Drought	Maize	11,983.97	District wide	5200	2600	

	Rice	147.72		92	26	
Bush fires			Adoe, Aduanya, Boffourkrom and Nsoatre	-	-	
Illegal logging			Adoe, Asuakwa and Kwamekrakrom	-	-	

Analysis

Drought

The abrupt end of the rains and the long drought in November was so severe that it affected crop performance negatively as well as livestock stock performance since most vegetation dried up.
It is estimated that a total area of 11,983.97 ha will lost due to the drought constituting 70% of total cropped area involving 7800 farmers (male -5200 , female -2600). Rice also lost 147.72 ha constituting 20% of total cropped area involving118 farmers (male -92 female -26).

Tree crops that were not planted early due to the start of the rains, suffered from water stress during the drought and most died.

Bush fires

There has been few reported cases of bush fires in Adoe, Aduanya,Nsoatre, Boffourkrom and Kwamekra krom, however crops, livestock and human lives has not been affected

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 and create fire belts to reduce the incidence of bush fires

.

2.3 Pest and Disease situation

There were few reported cases of Fall Army Worm infestation in October in specific areas in the Municipality. That is Kantro, Dumasua and Kobedi 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.

The long drought in November did affect FAW situation much since the situation had been controlled before the onset of drought. There were however isolated reported cases which was put under control.

Table…8. 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
184.2	0	184.2	0	184.2	0	Nil	0	129	98	0	0

Source: DAD

No new areas of affected lands were recorded in the fourth quarter

Plant Clinic Activities

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

Clinic sessions held: 8

- Mentukwa: 5
- Pepewase: 3

Number of clients visited: 97

- Male: 61
- Female: 36

Total number of queries: 28

- Mentukwa 14 (Male: 9, Female: 5)
- Pepewase 14 (Male: 10, Female: 4)

Table 9. Emerged issues

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

[5]Mandatory

Challenges/Constraints

- Some farmers attend the clinic sessions without following the COVID-19 protocols
- Most farmers comes without samples especially with FAW and vegetables diseases
- Even though farmers are patronizing the clinic sessions, most farmers wait when the problem get out of hand before they'll report.

2.3.2 Scheduled Disease Outbreaks and control mechanism

Table...10... **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

There were no Scheduled Disease Outbreaks in the municipality.

2.3.3 Vaccination and Treatment of Animals

Animal Species	Disease	No. of Animals Vaccinated		Achievement (+/-)
		2019	2020	(2019 vs. 2020)
Poultry	Newcastle Orthodox	29420	62,500	112.44
	I-2	0	1263	100
	Gumboro			
	Fowl pox	3400	11,600	241.1
	Marek's disease	-	-	
Cattle	Anthrax	-	-	
	Blackleg	-	-	
	PPR	-	-	
	CBPP	-	-	
Sheep	PPR	49	6	
	Anthrax	-	-	
Goats	PPR	80	244	
	Anthrax	-	-	
Dogs	Rabies	1298	123	
Cats	Rabies	-	-	
Cattle	Trypanosomiasis	-	-	

Analysis

All vaccination of farm animals recoded increased in numbers probably due to the ban on imported poultry products, There was the need to protect the local animals due to increase in demand and favourable market price.

There were other clinical services carried out which includes; debeaking, castration, deworming and dystocia of farm animals. There were also three dog bike referrals to the veterinary clinic.

2.3.4 Quantity of Chemicals Distributed under FAW

Table..12.: 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	
	0	0	0		0	0	0

Source: DAD

No new chemicals were received and distributed during the quarter. All chemicals were distributed during the third quarter.

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: 13 Fertilizer distribution (bags)

	Quantity (Bags)			% distributed	Target	No of beneficiaries		
	Opening stock	Distributed	Balance			Male	Female	Total
NPK		3500						
Urea		900						
Sulphate of Ammonia								

Table: 14 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									

2.4.1.2 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 was in short supply this minor season.

No vegetable seeds were also received in the Municipality.

Table…15: 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 are only 5 registered input dealers who sell PFJ inputs in the district.

Table:16 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

2.4.2 Enhanced Farmers' Access to Improved Technology

2.4.2.1 Access to Improved Agriculture Technology and Extension Services

The AEA farmer ratio is far below the ideal; however, farmer groups and FBOs are used to reach out to more farmers. Radio and community information centres were also used to disseminate agricultural technologies to more farmers.

A total of 8 FBOs were trained in a total of 15 improved technologies

Table17…: Access to Agriculture Technology and Extension Services

Indicator		**Target**	**2019**	**2020**
1. Number of improved Technology demonstrated to farmers:	Livestock			**3**
	Fisheries			
	Crop			**18**
	Others			
Area (acres) under improved Technology demonstrated to farmers:	Livestock			
	Fisheries			
	Crop			**6**
2. Extension Agent-farmer ratio			1;1539	1;1654
3. Total number of farmers participating in demonstrations	Male			316
	Female			212
4. Number of FBOs trained in extension services delivery				8

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

2500 beneficiaries were targeted to benefit from improved technologies. The actual farmers reached with crop related technologies were 3269. (male –2219 female-1050)

Some of technologies are; Correct use of agro chemicals, post- harvest management (proper storage of grains), proper nursery practice, pruning in cashew and mango plantations and integrated pest management.

The immediate outcome of the interventions includes; reduction in cost of production, increase in yield and personal safety.

Table…18.: 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	Correct use of agro-chemicals	100	300	57	206	35	112	92	318	
2	Post- harvest of food grains/legumes and storage	100	300	71	547	32	252	103		
3	Pest/Disease recognition, prevention and control	100	200	46	189	36	96	82		
4	Vegetable production(proper nursery pratices)	100	150	28	58	24	34	52		
5	Bio- char usage	0	200	0	164	0	82	0		
6	Plantain sucker multiplication	30	50	10	23	4	8	14		
7	Inter cropping with leguminous	0	100	0	23	0	9	0		
8	Zero Tillage	30	100	16	77	9	42	25		
9	Integrated Pest Management (IPM)	100	200	92	186	67	96			
10	Fire belt creation	300	500	175	428	95	169	270		

11	Pruning	100	200	45	154	23	68	68		
12	Introduction of improved crop varieties		200		164		82			
Total			2500		2219		1050			

2.4.2.4 Agricultural Extension Service Performance

The district has a total 21 AEAs including veterinary AEAs and 1 market enumerator, which is 87.5% of the total required. The district has enough AEAs for effective extension delivery.

Table19…: 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**	**14**	**7**	**21**
% AEAs at post compared to required	*100*	*90*	*96*	*93.3*	*80*	*87.5*
% of female AEAs at post		**40%**				
Number of farmers			**36936**			**38044**
Ratio of farmer to AEAs at post			**1:1539**			**1:1811**

2.4.2.5 Demonstrations conducted

Varietal trials, nutrient management (effect of fertilizer application and non-application) and all practices of conservation agriculture were the demonstrations established. Crops under the varietal demonstrations were maize, rice, soya and taro. These same crops were also used for the effect of fertilizer application.Vegetables were used for the demo on CA.(pepper, okra, tomato, egg- plant and cabbage.

Table 20… 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		**37**		**Varietal Effect of Fertilizer CA(All practice) IMO**				

Analysis

2.4.2.6 Improved Technologies Adopted by Farmers

Table…21… Farmers adopting improved technologies

No.	Type of Technology adopted		Male		Female	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
1		Post harvest (Early harvesting)		48		21
2		Zero Tillage		52		14
3		Mulching		29		18
4		Fire belt creation		147		87
5		Pruning		69		33
6		Bio- char usage		6		3
8		Use of improved crop varieties		36		12
9		Integrated Pest Management (IPM)		24		14
Total				411		202

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			
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			

RELC was carried out in the second and third quarter. There was no RELC activity in during the quarter.

2.4.2.7 Extension home and farm visit

A total of 822 home and field visits were made by 21 AEAs including 3 veterinary AEAs and I market enumerator. This was to disseminate improved agricultural technologies to farmers to improve their yield and incomes. 18 improved technologies were disseminated to 6863 farmers (male-4221, female - 2642)

Table…22. 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
	1182	617	565	6863	4221	2642

2.4.3 Reduced Post-Harvest losses (survey)

Table.:23 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	~~30%~~	25	20	
Rice	~~30%~~	15	10	
Millet				
Sorghum				
Cowpea	~~25%~~	20	15	
Soya bean	~~15%~~	10	10	
Groundnut				
Yam	~~20~~	15		
Cassava	~~30%~~	20	10	
Cocoyam	~~20%~~	15	10	
Plantain	~~30%~~	20	10	

Analysis:
There was no survey conducted, however the figures represent observation from selected farmers and groups. The major interventions were GAPs, and timely harvesting. These figures represent the third quarter since farmers are still harvesting. It is however expected that post- harvest losses will reduce since there will be no rains during harvesting which is a major cause of post –harvest. Good price and high demand also accounted for low post harvest losses.

2.4.4 Major Crop Performance (Non PFJ)

Performance of maize and rice this minor season was very poor due the long drought which was experienced this minor season. Maize in particular experienced a drastic drop in yield compared with the major season.

Figures shown on the table below only represent minor season production

Table..24.: Improved Major crop Performance (Non PFJ)

No	Crops	Productivity (Mt/Ha)	Area of production (Ha)	Production (Mt)
1	Maize	0.65	18336.6	11918.79
2	Rice	2.96	738.6	2186.25
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				

2.4.5 Major Crop performance (PFJ)

Write a brief change observed in the performance of major crops of farmers who took part in the PFJ and the its effect on the farmers' level of income

Table.25 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.: 26 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					

There is no mechanization centre in the Municipality.

2.6 Irrigation

2.6.1 Informal Irrigation

Data on informal irrigation is not available at the time of reporting. Measures are being put in place to collect all data on informal irrigation in the next quarter.

Table …27 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

Fire belt creation and control bush fires disease and pest recognition and control were the trainings carried out to mitigate the effect of disasters.

597 farmers benefited from fire belt creation trainings whiles 282 farmers also benefited from disease and pest recognition training

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				

No records available.

2.8 Increased Farmer Income

2.8.1 Gross Margin of major staple crops

No survey done. Efforts are under way to capture in it in the first quarter of 2021.

2.9 Livestock Production

2.9.1 Enhanced Farmers' Access to Improved livestock production Technology

IMO technology (Indigenous Micro Organism) is a new improved housing in pig production and management to enhance hygiene in pig production.

Biosecurity I poultry production is also a practice where all hygienic protocols are adhere to strictly to reduce diseases on the farm and the of more drugs.

Table…28…. Farmers' Access to Improved livestock production Technology

Livestock technologies demonstrated	Males	Females	Total	% female
IMO technology	16	4	20	
Supplementary feeding in small ruminant	22	3	25	
Biosecurity in poultry production	15	9	24	20
Total	53	16	69	

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…29 : Farmers adopting improved livestock technologies

No.	Number of Technologies adopted		Male		Female	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
		3		8		2

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…30. 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	1324	1390	5
Sheep	9905	10400	5
Goat	12407	13027	5
Pig (Exotic)	1879	1973	5
Pig(Local)	835	335	4
Poultry (Exotic)	437621	481383	10
Poultry (Local)	56377	59196	5

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	**No. of Ani.**	**No. of**	**No. of**	**No. of Ani.**	**No. of**	**No. of**

	Beneficiary Farmers			Received			Ani. Recov	Beneficiary Farmers			Given			Ani. Recov	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

Some maize farmers were linked with poultry farmers to do business and female farmers were also trained in other alternative livelihood activities under WIAD.

3.1 Production of Non-Traditional Agricultural commodities.

3.2 Table.31. Production of Non-Traditional Agricultural commodities.

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

Source: DAD

Table …32 Number of agreements signed between producers and aggregators, processors

Type of value chain	Number of contracts signed	Volume produce(mt)	Value of

	Between Producers & aggregators	Between Producer & processor		produce (Gh¢)
Maize				
Rice				
mango				
Specify for other crops				

Source: DAD/RAD

No new agreements were signed this quarter. This has been earmarked for the first quarter of 2021

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	23	8	320
Mango			
Pineapple			
Specify for other crops			

Source: DAD/RAD

15 maize farmers were linked up to poultry farmers to off take their maize instead of sending them to the open market

Any other relevant information

A group at Pepewase was trained in off – farm livelihood business activities i.e. making of buff loaf to improve their living standard. Level of attendance was as follows: Pepewase: (13) males (10) females and (1) PLWD members participated. The group promised to adapt what was taught as a business venture.

Figure 6a



Figure 6b



[7] DDAs and RADs facilitated farmers

Figure 7



Training women group in Pepewase in buff loaf making as business venture

CHAPTER FOUR: SUSTIANABLE MANAGEMENT OF LAND AND ENVIRONMENT

4.0 **Enhanced Land and Environment Management**

4.1 Climate change awareness and sensitization
Erratic rainfall, drought leading to drying up of water bodies affected both crop and livestock performance negative.

Some of measures taken to was sensitization on fire belt creation and cover cropping.

Table: 32 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	25	428	169	597
Overgrazing awareness and training sessions				
Cropping management (e.g. Crop rotation, cover cropping etc.)	8	123	48	171
Water use management (e.g. bunding in rice fields, Drainage construction in flooded fields, Irrigation etc.)	**3**	42	18	60
Perennial fruits and fodder plantation against soil erosion				
Integrated Pest Management (IPM)	8	186	96	282
Others …				
TOTAL				1110

4.2 Conservation Agriculture (CA)

Mulching, cover cropping, crop rotation and zero tillage are some of interventions being carried out in the Municipality. Area under CA has not been determined but by observation area under conservation agriculture is increasing sturdily due to the effect of climate change issues.

Yield of crops under conservation agriculture seems to performed better than that of ordinary method by physical observation. Unfortunate yield assessment has not been carried out yet to determine yield. It is expected that those under cultivation during this dry season, yield studies would carried out to determine actual yield.

Farmers appreciated CA concept hence the increase in area of production under CA.

Table …33. Crops under conservation Agriculture

Crops	Total Cropped Area	Area under conservation Agriculture(ha)	% under conservation Agriculture	Yield (mt/ha)	
				Conservation	Non-conservation
Okra	-	2	-	-	-
Pepper	-	1	-	-	-
Egg plant	-	1	-	-	-
Tomato	-	2	-	-	-

4.3 Conservation Agriculture Demonstrations

Mulching, cover cropping, crop rotation and zero tillage are some of interventions being carried out in the Municipality. Area under CA has not been determined but by observation area under conservation agriculture is increasing sturdily due to the effect of climate change issues.

Table…34. Conservation Agriculture demonstration

Conservation System	Target Number of Demonstrations	Actual Number of demonstrations	Beneficiaries		
			Total	Male	Female
Mulching	3	2	171	123	48
Cover Cropping	3	3	79	62	17
Zero Tillage	5	5	96	68	28
Crop rotation	5	3	79	62	17
Total			425	315	110

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

4.4 Adoption of Conservation farming Systems

Table…35 Conservation Systems Adopted

Systems	Types of Crops	Beneficiaries		Total	Number Adopted		Total	Percentage Adoption
		Male	Female		Male	Female		
Mulching	**Okra, Pepper, Garden egg**	123	48	171	**18**	**12**	**30**	
Cover Cropping	**Cowpea**	62	17	79	**14**	**9**	**23**	
Zero Tillage	**Okra**	68	28	96	**55**	**22**	**77**	
Crop rotation	**Tomato**	62	17	79	**19**	**13**	**32**	
Total		315	110	425	**106**	**56**	**162**	
Others								

4.5 Environmental Management

Sensitization on Effect of illegal logging and water pollution was done in Adoe and Tanom respectively but the activity is still on the increase.

Table: 36 Awareness/Sensitization on Environmental Management

Item	Target Participants	Number of trainings	Beneficiaries		Total
			Male	Female	
Illegal Logging	200	4	256	88	344
Water Pollution	50	1	15	3	18
			271	91	382

4.6 Any other relevant information

Success Stories

Gladys Yeboah is a female farmer at Odomase who cultivates maize. She used to harvest 75 bags (130 kg) from her 20 acres of land, with high cost of production.

The AEA introduced her to GAPS (Good Agricultural Practices) which she adopted.

Last year minor season she harvested 150 bags (130kg) and this major season she harvested 170 bags (130kg). from the same 20 acres of land.

She has being able to buy a tricycle (Azonto) which she is using by herself, build a house up to lentil and also taking good care of household children in school all from the proceeds from the sale of maize.

Figure 8



Gladys on her Tricycle

Figure 8



Gladys at the site of New building at Odomase

Farmers Day Celebration

The theme for this year's farmer's day celebration was "Ensuring Agribusiness development under COVID -19- Opportunities and challenges"

Because of the countries elections which was held in December the farmers day was held a month earlier that is on 6th of November, 2020 at Adoe in Odumase zone.

The inspection team made of experts from the department of Agriculture and Representatives from the Central administration of the assembly.

After thorough inspection 12 deserving award winners were selected and awarded.

SN	Name	Age	Award	Location
1	Asante Kwaku	45	Overall Best	Twumasikrom
2	Eric Marfo	52	1ST Runner up	Yepenso Boffourkrom
3	Kwame Boadi	48	2ND Runner up	Kwatire
4	Mohammed Alhassan	48	Best crops	Asuakwaa
5	Frank Kwadwo Fordjour	43	Best Livestock	Ayakomaso
6	Bertha Ansah		Best AEA	Kwatire-Adantia
7	Arah Zakaria	27	Best Youth	Henekrom
8	Gladys Yeboah	33	Best Female	Odomase
9	Bil Preal		Physically Challenged	Kantro
10	Samuel Yaw Amoah	34	Best Fisheries	Kwaware-Fiapre
11	Bakyeh Wure	51	Best Maize	Twumasikrom
12	Aloko Akurugo	42	Best Rice	Adoe

Figure 9



Kwaku Asante from Twumasekrom Receiving his Award (Moto bike)

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		-	-	2/06/2020	29/12/20	-	-	
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.*