

**ADA WEST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

ANNUAL REPORT-2024

DECEMBER, 2024

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides a comprehensive annual overview of the key performance indicators for agriculture in the Ada West District during the year 2024. It outlines the activities implemented throughout the year and serves as a strategic guide to promote crop and livestock production while enhancing food quality, productivity, and overall food security in both the district and the nation. Agriculture remains the district's primary economic activity and is the main source of livelihood for the majority of its population.

The Ada West District, with a population of approximately 76,087 according to the 2021 census, comprises 37,232 males and 38,955 females. The district has about 25,000 active farmers, engaged in both crop and livestock farming. The district is divided into three main agricultural zones: Sege, Koluedor, and Ceasarkope. Within these zones, there are nine operational areas: Sege – Ayisah, Nakomkope, Anyamam, Bornikope, Toflokpo, Koluedor, Ceasarkope, Afiadenyigbey, and Hawkpo-Addokope.

These operational areas are home to numerous communities, including Sege, Koni, Bajorhey, Amuyaokope, Ada Luta, Nakomkope, Mataheko, Ahliakposisi, Sonkope, Akplabanya, Wekumagey, Anyamam, Goi, Lolonya, Kposem, Azizakpornya, Kpertitsekope, Kablevu, Bornikope, Adjumanikope, Kpotsum, Agbedrafor, Kpalamkope, Hanya, Anukpanya, Osoyaa, Madagbey, Kotobabi, Salom, Koluedor, Matsekope, Koluedor-Mahem, Madavunu, Tehey, Ceasarkope, Magoase, Addodoadikope, Ceasarkope-Paanya, Talibanya, Dorgobom, Afiadenyigbey, Englishi-kanya, Additcherekope, Hawkpo, Addokope, Luhour, Nuhaley, and Kowadeneseh.

The primary crops cultivated in these communities include tomatoes, peppers, watermelons, cassava, okra, onions, and maize. Livestock farming is also a vital activity, with farmers rearing cattle, sheep, goats, ducks, and turkeys. Most farmers in the district rely on rain-fed agriculture, making rainfall patterns crucial for the success of farming activities. Any delay or failure in rainfall has a significant impact on crop yields, which in turn affects overall agricultural productivity within the district. This report aims to inform efforts used to address the challenges faced by local farmers, promote sustainable agricultural practices, and ensure food security in the Ada West District.

CHAPTER ONE: MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

1.0 Introduction

The Ada West District Department of Agriculture serves as the principal authority overseeing all agricultural activities within the district, encompassing both crop cultivation and livestock farming. The Management Information Systems (MIS) unit of the department is responsible for supervising, compiling, and archiving data on agricultural activities from the various zones within the district. This annual report highlights the performance and achievements of the district's agriculture sector, specifically in relation to the targets set in the 2024 work plan and other key agricultural initiatives.

The Agriculture Department operates with a staff strength of fifteen (15), distributed across three (3) zones and nine (9) operational areas. These areas are managed by a team comprising nine (9) Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs), two (2) Veterinary AEAs, one (1) Veterinary Doctor, six (6) District Agricultural Officers (DAOs), one (1) administrative staff member, one (1) officer from the Plant Protection and Regulatory Services Directorate (PPRSD), and one (1) driver. It is noteworthy that five (5) out of the six (6) DAOs also serve as AEAs.

Field officers are required to conduct at least three (3) field visits per week, dedicating one (1) day to office work. This ensures that farmers in the district have access to timely and high-quality agricultural extension services, ultimately aimed at boosting productivity and agricultural output. In addition, the management team conducts regular monitoring visits to oversee the effective implementation of agricultural activities across the operational areas.

1.2 Activity Implementation Effectiveness

The department planned and scheduled the implementation of ten (10) activities for the year 2024. Despite the successful execution of all planned activities within the year, the effectiveness of the implementation of some activities were adversely impacted by delays in fund disbursement.

Although the department managed to carry out all ten (10) activities, the delay in the release of allocated funds hindered the efficiency and timeliness of their execution. As of the reporting period, all GHC 108,605.00 had been released for all activities for the year, however funds were not release on time, which contributed to a decrease in the overall rate of activity implementation. Timely financial support is crucial for the optimal execution of planned activities, and future delays could potentially affect the department's ability to achieve its objectives on time and maintain agricultural productivity.

Table 1: Activity Implementation Effectiveness

1. Home and farm visits to all nine operational areas in the district	To deliver good extension service to farmers in the district	During the year 2024, Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs) conducted an average of three (3) visits per week to farms and homes, with a total of 3,678 visits during the reporting year. A total of 8,926 farmers were engaged, comprising 6,436 males and 2,490 females. These visits aimed to provide quality and timely extension services to farmers and other stakeholders along the agricultural value chain.	100% of target achieved for the year.
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2. Compile and submit four (4) quarterly and one (1) annual report on programs implemented	To determine program implantation progress within the district	The annual quarter report was compiled from the four quarterly report of the year from AEAs and Veterinary officers from the various operational areas within the district. Report was on activity work plan for the year 2024 and other related agriculture activities. The report was collected and compiled from all technical officers (Males: 14 Females: 0) within the district.	100% target achieved for the period.																																													
3. Strengthen women and youth farmer groups along the value chain (SP pepper and fish processing and packaging)	Strengthen women and youth farmer groups along the value chain	Training session was organized for four women and youth groups in tomato production and fish farming at Caesarkope, Afiadenyigba and Sege respectfully. Total beneficiaries 245 (Males: 146 Females: 99)	100% target achieved for the year.																																													
4. Carry out clinical duties	To be able to reported on all clinical diseases in livestock in the district	<p>Below were diseases treated during clinical duties these included the following: Skin infection, Reproductive disorder, Mastitis, Wound infection, Conjunctivitis GIT disorder (diarrhea), Snakebite and Pneumonia</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="564 949 1327 1281"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">ANIMALS</th> <th rowspan="2">No</th> <th colspan="2">BENEFICIARIES (FARMERS)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>MALES</th> <th>FEMALES</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cattle</td> <td>177</td> <td>36</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sheep</td> <td>144</td> <td>21</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Goats</td> <td>165</td> <td>14</td> <td>46</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pigs</td> <td>57</td> <td>20</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dogs</td> <td>63</td> <td>35</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cats</td> <td>40</td> <td>28</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>646</td> <td>154</td> <td>101</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	ANIMALS	No	BENEFICIARIES (FARMERS)		MALES	FEMALES	Cattle	177	36	0	Sheep	144	21	20	Goats	165	14	46	Pigs	57	20	10	Dogs	63	35	17	Cats	40	28	8	Total	646	154	101	100% target achieved											
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5. Organize vaccination campaign	To reduce spread of diseases in livestock especially viral diseases	<table border="1" data-bbox="564 1308 1327 1818"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>No.</th> <th></th> <th>MALES</th> <th>FEMALES</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cattle</td> <td>4,170</td> <td>CBPP</td> <td>29</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>3,900</td> <td>TRYPS</td> <td>44</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sheep</td> <td>1,027</td> <td>PPR</td> <td>76</td> <td>69</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Goats</td> <td>2,143</td> <td>PPR</td> <td>72</td> <td>133</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dogs</td> <td>454</td> <td>Rabies</td> <td>238</td> <td>139</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cats</td> <td>91</td> <td>Rabies</td> <td>54</td> <td>23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poultry</td> <td>7,720</td> <td>I2</td> <td>175</td> <td>289</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>19,505</td> <td></td> <td>688</td> <td>657</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		No.		MALES	FEMALES	Cattle	4,170	CBPP	29	3		3,900	TRYPS	44	1	Sheep	1,027	PPR	76	69	Goats	2,143	PPR	72	133	Dogs	454	Rabies	238	139	Cats	91	Rabies	54	23	Poultry	7,720	I2	175	289	TOTAL	19,505		688	657	100% target achieved
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6. Conduct twelve (12) monthly technical review meetings	To discuss progress on implemented activities	A total of five (5) technical meeting was organized to discuss progress on, PFJ 2.0 and other related activities. In attendance were Males: 42 Females: 0	42% target achieved																																													

7. Organize twelve (12) monthly meetings for staff	To underscore the performance of staff.	A total of five (5) monthly review meetings between the DDA, DDOs and AEAs was organized. The review was to underscore performance of technical officer based upon the planned implementation of activities. During the meetings technical officers were made to present their level of activity implementation in their various operational areas' officers. A total of 37 staff were in attendance for the quarters (Male:37 Females: 0)	42% target achieved																									
8. Organize monthly management meeting	To discuss issues concerning staff welfare and performance.	Total of three (3) monthly management meetings was held. This was to review staff performance, reports and implementation of planned activities for the quarters. In attendance were Six (6) staff Males:20 Females: 0	75% target achieved																									
9. Supervise the implantation of PFJ 2.0	Registering of all interested farmers for the PFJ 2.0 flagship program	<p>1. Registration of framers by AEAs onto the PFJ 2.0 flagship program</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="566 784 1292 996"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">No. of Farmers Partially Registered</th> <th colspan="3">No. of Farmers Fully Registered</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Male</th> <th>Female</th> <th>Total</th> <th>Male</th> <th>Female</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>132</td> <td>125</td> <td>257</td> <td>3,055</td> <td>2,407</td> <td>5,462</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	No. of Farmers Partially Registered			No. of Farmers Fully Registered			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	132	125	257	3,055	2,407	5,462	32% target achieved							
No. of Farmers Partially Registered			No. of Farmers Fully Registered																									
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total																							
132	125	257	3,055	2,407	5,462																							
10. Collect and disseminate weekly market data information	To collect weekly data on retail prices of market comodities	Duing the third quarter, the district market enumerator conducted two visit per week to the market, resulting in a total of 90 visits to the Sege market, the only market in the district. These visits were aimed at collecting data on retail prices of market comodities. A total of 818 vendors were interviewed, consisting of 144 males and 782 females .	85% target achieved																									
11. Supervise Rearing for Food and Jobs (RFJ)	To monitor and supervise pigs distributed under the RFJ initiative	<table border="1" data-bbox="566 1299 1300 1612"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="3">Pig</th> <th colspan="2">Parent Stock Received</th> <th colspan="2">Number Ready for Transfer</th> <th colspan="2">Births</th> <th colspan="2">Number of Beneficiary Farmers</th> </tr> <tr> <th>M</th> <th>F</th> <th>M</th> <th>F</th> <th>M</th> <th>F</th> <th>M</th> <th>F</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>70</td> <td>100</td> <td>38</td> <td>27</td> <td>49</td> <td>2 2</td> <td>43</td> <td>7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Pig	Parent Stock Received		Number Ready for Transfer		Births		Number of Beneficiary Farmers		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	70	100	38	27	49	2 2	43	7	100% target achieved
Pig	Parent Stock Received			Number Ready for Transfer		Births		Number of Beneficiary Farmers																				
	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F																			
	70	100	38	27	49	2 2	43	7																				

Source:....., 2022

1.3 Institutional Collaboration

During the year, there were five (5) collaboration established with institutions. These programs included:

1. Youth in Aquaculture Program
2. Harnessing Agriculture Productivity and Prosperity for the Youth (HAPPY) Program
3. Ghana Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Promotion Project (G-SHEP)
4. Complete farmer Limited

5. Planting for Food and Jobs

The programs focused on key areas critical to agricultural development, including: production, technology dissemination, processing, marketing and technical support. These contributed significantly to capacity building and overall productivity of beneficiaries involved.

1.3.1 Collaboration with MoFA Projects

Youth in Aquaculture

The Youth in Aquaculture Program was initiated in response to the rising demand for healthy fish and the inadequate domestic fish production. Traditional fisheries are either fully exploited or nearing full exploitation, failing to meet the increasing seafood demand. In response, the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development (MoFAD) launched a nationwide training program in Aquaculture Management as part of its youth employment initiative. Ada West was selected as a beneficiary district, where a team from R&B Farms trained fifty (50) youth farmers. These trained individuals receive the necessary tools for managing their own fish farms, providing employment opportunities. The plan is for these youth farmers to transition from the program after at the end of the year.



Figure 2: Demonstration of tarpaulin tank construction



Figure 1: Setup of tarpaulin tank by beneficiary

Harnessing Agriculture Productivity and Prosperity for the Youth (HAPPY) Program

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture, in collaboration with Agri-Impact Limited and the Mastercard Foundation, implemented the Harnessing Agriculture Productivity and Prosperity for the Youth (HAPPY) Program in Ada West District. The ambitious four-year project aims to create over 326,000 sustainable agricultural jobs in Ghana. Selected for its tomato production capacity, Ada West is a key area for the project's tomato component. The activities target set for the year 2024 was achieved and production has come to an end for the year in the five communities: Additcherekope, Caesarkope, Talibanya, and Kokotsekope. Despite challenges posed by the prolonged dry spell, the demonstration yielded positive results. However, farmers did not receive the promised subsidized inputs to commence their own production. Sixty-three (63) youth farmers participated in the project



Figure 4: Training of the youth at Caesarkope



Figure 3: Sensitization of the youth on the HAPPY Program at Caesarkope

Ghana Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Promotion Project (G-SHEP)

The Ghana Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Promotion Project (G-SHEP) is a project that aims to help vegetable farmers produce and sell their crops. The project is a collaboration between MoFA and JICA. The district department of agriculture applied to part-take in the project. During the fourth quarter JICA together with MoFA team visited the district to verify the application claims. However there have been no responds as to whether the district has been selected or not though there was M&E Training for the District SHEP MIS officers.

Table 2: Nature of collaborations and achievements

Name of Project / Intervention	Nature of Collaboration	Name of Collaborator (s)	Beneficiaries					Achievement
			Male	Female	Youth	Aged	PLWD	
Youth in aquaculture training program	Partnership	MoFA, Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development, R&B Farms.	48	2	48	2	0	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Youth group formation 2. Aquaculture skills acquisition (Catfish rearing) 3. Job/employment creation 4. Poverty alleviation free startup inputs
(HAPPY) Program	Partnership	MoFA, Agri-impact LTD and	18	45	63	0	0	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Youth group formation

		Mastercard Foundation						2. Agricultural skills acquisition 3. Job creation 4. Poverty alleviation 5. Subsidized input Ready market
G-SHEP	Partnership	JICA	0	0	0	0	0	The program would begin in 2025

Source:....., 2022

1.3.2 Collaboration with DPs (GAC, GIZ, USAID, WFP, JICA etc)

Complete Farmer Ltd

Partnership Overview: In the year 2024, Ada West District Department of Agriculture partnership with Complete Farmer Ltd. This collaboration was primarily focused on developing a reliable market for chili pepper farmers within the district.

Objectives:

- 1. Market Access:** Create a stable and accessible market for chili pepper producers in Ada West.
- 2. Subsidized Inputs:** Provide farmers with subsidized agricultural inputs, including agrochemicals and mechanization services.
- 3. Farmer Training:** Offer periodic training to ensure farmers meet the production standards required for both international and local markets.

Program Requirements: To benefit from the project, farmers must:

- Register with the program.
- Have their farms mapped.

Participation: As of the reporting period, a total of seven (7) farmers have completed their registration in the Caesarkope operational area. The group includes four (4) females and three (3) males.

Conclusion: This collaboration with Complete Farmer Ltd. represents a significant opportunity for chili pepper farmers in Ada West. By facilitating market access, providing financial support for inputs, offering essential training, and enhanced production quality and profitability for local farmers.

Data Capture by CSIR

On July 31, 2024, a team of five researchers from the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) engaged with young and elderly farmers in Aditicherekope and Dorgorbom. The team conducted interviews with a total of sixty (60) farmers (36 male and 24 female) to discuss their challenges, benefits, and needs in farming.

Challenges Identified:

- Land acquisition and hiring costs
- High cost of irrigation materials
- Health issues due to harsh weather and stress
- High labor costs
- Financial constraints

Benefits Observed:

- Establishment of small businesses and livestock farming
- Income used for family support and home improvements, including school fees

Needs Highlighted:

- Financial assistance
- Farm inputs and equipment, including motorbikes, tricycles, and irrigation materials
- Water sources, such as dams and boreholes

Table 3: Nature of collaborations, beneficiaries and achievements

Name of Project / Intervention	Nature of Collaboration	Beneficiaries					Achievement
		Male	Female	Youth	Aged	PLWD	
Complete Farmer Chili Pepper Project	Partnership	3	4	7	0	0	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Input subsidy 2. Ready market 3. Knowledge acquisition on chili production 4. Income Addressed chili pepper price fluctuation
Interviews	CSIR	36	24	55	0	0	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification of farm

													ers chall enge s and need s
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Source:....., 2022

1.4 Human Resource Development and Management

The Department has a total of fifteen (15) general staff members who support various agricultural activities within the district. Despite the limited human resource capacity, the available staff is effectively utilized to achieve the set targets for the year 2024.

1.4.1 Agricultural technical Staff ¹Strength

The Agriculture Department's technical staff consists of fifteen (15) individuals, including nine (9) Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs) overseeing nine operational areas within the three zones. The team also includes two (2) Veterinary AEs, one Veterinary Doctor, six District Agricultural Officers (DAOs) five (5) who also serve as AEs, one (1) administrative staff member, one (1) Plant Protection and Regulatory Services Directorate (PPRSD) officer, and one (1) driver.

Table 4: Agricultural technical staff strength at national and regional offices

Category	No. Required	No. at post		Total	Age (Years) Distribution								Total
		M	F		21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		
					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
AEAs		4	0	4	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	9
Crops		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
DAOs		6	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
Eng		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EXT		1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Livestock		1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
M/DDAs		1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
M&E		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Market Enumerators		1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
National service		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PPRS		1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
RDA		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SRID		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals		15	0	15	0	0	15	0	2	0	1	0	18
Vet		3	0	3	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	2
Vet DAOs		1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Vet Tos		2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2

¹ Technical staff includes RDA, RAOs, M/DDAs, DDOs, AEs, NABCo, Vet Officers

Category	No. Required	No. at post		Total	Age (Years) Distribution								Total
		M	F		21-30		31-40		41-50		51-60		
					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
WIAD		1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
YEA		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source:, 2022

1.4.2 Training Programs

M&E Training for Regional M&E and District SHEP MIS

During the fourth quarter of 2024, the MIS officer attended a training session organized by the JICA in collaboration with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) on Market -Oriented Rural Life Improvement Project in Ghana. The training covered topics like Kobo toolbox Management, Data Processing and Monitoring, and Evaluation nutrient management. The objective of the training was to equip both district and regional MIS officers with the prerequisite knowledge on monitoring data validation and processing for the smooth execution of the program both from the district to regional level.

Ghana Joint Responds, Preparedness to Zoonotic Diseases Outbreaks Workshop

In the third quarter of 2024, the District Veterinary Officer participated in a three-day workshop focused on Ghana's response and preparedness for zoonotic disease outbreaks. The workshop aimed to enhance the capabilities of officers in managing and preparing for such outbreaks. Participants were trained on various stages of response and preparedness for different zoonotic diseases. This initiative is designed to equip our district veterinary officers with up-to-date knowledge and skills necessary to effectively handle zoonotic disease outbreaks.

Africa Fertilizer Agribusiness Partnership

During the third quarter of 2024, the District Extension Officer and one Agricultural Extension Agent (AEA) attended a training session organized by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) on nutrient management. The training covered topics such as plant nutrient sources and both organic and inorganic fertilizers. Although additional staff training was not completed by the time of this report, the acquired knowledge in nutrient management is expected to be disseminated to local farmers, contributing to improved productivity and food security in the district.

Step Down Training on The Farmer's App Component of The GhAAP, Under PFJ 2.0 For AEs

The objective of the training was to equip participants with the knowledge and skills on how to navigate the farmer's mobile applications of the GhAAP and subsequently assist farmers in accessing and using the APP to request for inputs. AEs were fully train on the following:

1. how to use the farmer's mobile app to request for inputs.
2. how to regenerate forgotten farmer's pin
3. how to navigate the app
4. basic troubleshooting

5. how to create a season

The effect of the training on staff performance was that field officer including auxiliary staff were able to do the following;

1. assist farmers to make input request on the GhAAP farmer platform
2. regenerate log in pin/code for farmers
3. create season for farmers on the GhAAP farmer's APP
4. basic troubleshooting



Figure 5: AEs paying attention to the systematic steps involved in using the GhAAP App



Figure 6: Facilitator teaching how to create a season on the GhAAP Farmer App

Training on MoFA Dhis 2 Capture App and Web Bases Reporting Platform for Staff

The objective of the step-down training was to equip participants (Agriculture staff) with the requisite knowledge and skills on how to navigate the web bases platform and Dhis 2 Capture App and subsequently to be able to enter data and write their various reports effectively. The effect of the training on staff performance was that field officer including auxiliary staff were able to do the following;

1. create graphs and tables
2. change log in passwords
3. effectively navigate both the web base platform and the MoFA App
4. basic troubleshooting
5. enter data
6. save and download data from the web base platform for report analysis
7. create a dashboard
8. generate and monitor reports form AEs.



Figure 8: MIS officer training staff on the Dhis 2 capture App and Web bases reporting portal



Figure 7: Practical session during the training

Table 5: Number of staff who attend training programs

Foreign training				
Region / District	Name of program by type	2024	Beneficiaries	
			M	F
Local training ²				
Ada West	GhAAP App. Training on PFJ 2.0	1 st quarter	19	0
Ada West	Stepdown training on GhAAP farmer APP under PFJ 2.0	2 nd quarter	16	0
Ada West	Stepdown training on MoFA Dhis 2 Capture App and Web Based portal	2 nd quarter	16	0
In-service training				
North Tongu	Complete Farmer LTD	1 st quarter	7	0
Greater Accra RCC	ToT on GhAAP App. Training	1 st quarter	4	0
Ada West	Harnessing Agriculture Productivity and Prosperity for the Youth (HAPPY) Program	2 nd quarter	1	0
Ada West	Ghana responds, preparedness to zoonotic diseases outbreaks workshop	3 rd quarter	1	0
Ada West	Africa Fertilizer agribusiness partnership	3 rd quarter	2	0

² Local trainings include both short and long period courses, In-service training should include trainings organized by your institution and its collaborators.

Foreign training				
Region / District	Name of program by type	2024	Beneficiaries	
			M	F
Ada West	M&E Training for Regional M&E and District SHEP MIS	4 th quarter	1	0

Source: RAD

1.5 Summary of Monitoring findings and Actions Taken

During the year, the Department's management conducted planned visits to several communities and farms across selected areas of the district. These visits provided an opportunity to assess local conditions and gather insights for further actions.

Table 6: Summary of monitoring findings and recommendations

Monitoring Objective	Communities Visited	Monitoring findings	Recommendation
Effect of the weather during the dry season on crops under irrigation.	Koluedor, Ceasarkope and Toflokpo	Watermelon was at different stages of production but where severely affected by the strong sunlight	Good water management, farmers were encouraged to adopt the various climate smart technologies demonstrated to them by AEAs
Sensitizing and encouraging famers on the benefits and the need to enroll on the PFJ. 2.0 Flagship	Koluedor, Ceasarkope, Toflokpo, Matsekope, Madavunu and Anukpenya	Most farmers were very happy about the program, though a hand full were skeptical about the program due to some past experience and were wondering when exactly the inputs will be coming	Farmers were encouraged to continue with their farming activities as they wait for the government to assign an aggregator to the district
To monitor progress of Harnessing Agriculture Productivity and	Hwakpo and Ceasarkope	1. The demonstration site was dry and weedy 2. Farmers did not receive inputs	

Prosperity for the Youth (HAPPY) Program Demonstration site			
To visit women processing (cassava) groups	Dorgobom, Addicherekope, Caesarkope and Afiadinyigba	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High cost of labour 2. High cost of transport 3. Squeezing machines 4. Theft 5. Lack of financial support 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Value addition and marketing 2. Using quality materials 3. working in a hygienic environment.
To monitor progress of PFJ 2.0 registration in some communities	Dorgobom, Addicherekope, Caesarkope, Koluedor and Afiadinyigba	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Farmer's turnout was very low 2. Farmers were losing interest due to the delay in the PFJ 2.0 inputs delivery <p>Bad mobile network service in some of the communities</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The district aggregator should fast track the supply of the PFJ 2.0 inputs to the farmers 2. farmers were advice to register for the PFJ. 2.0
To engage registered farmers and visit inputs holding facilities at the various operational areas for PFJ 2.0	Bornikope, Koluedor Mahem, and Caesarkope	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Holding facilities at the various operational areas were duly ready for the PFJ 2.0 inputs supply. 2. Poor road networks leading some operational areas 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Farmers were advised to see their AEAs to assist them in making inputs request on the GhAAP farmer's app 2. The district aggregator should fast track the supply of the PFJ 2.0 inputs to the farmers

		3. Farmers were discouraged about the PFJ 2.0 due to the delay in inputs supply	
To engage and train youth groups	Dorgobom, Addicherekope, Caesarkope and Afiadinyigba	Most of the farmers were not in any group making it very difficult for them to benefit from support opportunities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The youth were encouraged to embrace the HAPPY project 2. They were advice to put themselves into groups <p>It was recommended to the youth to take farming as a business</p>
To monitor progress of Crop cut study (yield study) project in some communities	Toflokpo, Anyamam, Koluedor and Nakomkope	3. Harvesting and weighing was ongoing for the minor season and this is scheduled to end in January 2025.	1. Officer were advised to work on schedule to ensure timely completion of the project
To access the performance of crops during the minor season	Nuhaley, Koluedor, Caesarkope, and Sege	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Crops were under severe water stress due to seizure in rains 5. Death of crops on the field maize and watermelon 6. Dry of grazing field for livestock <p>Drying of dugout and small dams</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Farmers were advised to intervene with manual irrigation were applicable 2. Farmer were encouraged to adhere to climate smart agriculture technologies

To monitor RFJ Pigs	Sege, Addichereko, Koluedor Caesarkope and Toflokpo	3. High cost of feed (wheat bran and cassava peels)	1. Farmers were advice to improvise with other supplementary feed such us left over watermelon, cassava etc.
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Source: ..., 2022

CHAPTER TWO: CROP AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

2.0 Introduction

Ada West District is renowned for its production of tomatoes, chili peppers, and watermelons in the Greater Accra Region, thanks to its extensive fertile arable lands. In addition to these major crops, maize, okra, cassava, rice, and onions are also cultivated. Livestock rearing is a significant agricultural activity in the district, with cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, and poultry (including fowls, turkeys, ducks, and guinea fowl) being the primary livestock types. Major cattle-rearing areas include Ayisah, Koluedor, and Ceasarkope. The district's livestock production holds potential for growth and expansion, with opportunities for value addition and market development.

2.1 Highlights of Regional Weather Situation

The year 2024 was predominately hot and dry, though the year experienced most of the rains in the second quarter. The remaining three quarters thus 1st, 3rd and 4th respectively experienced prolong dry spell. The weather in the 2nd quarter was conducive for the cultivation of crops, as it recorded more rains and moisture content was very high. However, most crops cultivated could not make it throughout the production cycle due to the sudden seizure and prolong dry spell. Consequently, drinking water sources for livestock died up, requiring herdsmen to travel long distances in search of water and green foliage with no water for irrigation purposes. However, the dry days allowed farmers to dry their par-boiled pepper.

2.2 Rainfall distribution and its Effect on Agriculture

In the year 2024, Ada West experienced predominantly sunny weather. The first quarter received 2 rains in January, 2 rains in February and 1 rain in March with a total of 86 days of dry spell. The second quarter received 15 rains thus; 3 rains in April, 7 rains in May and 5 rains in June with a total of 76 days of no rain. The third quarter received minimal rainfall, with only one day of major rain in July, none in August, and 3 shower in September, leading to a total of 88 days of dry spell. In the fourth quarter the district received eleven (11) rainfalls, with five (5) rain in October, six (6) in November, and non in December, leading to a total of 11 rain days and 81 days of dry spell. The rainy days facilitated agricultural activities, enabling farmers to cultivate crops such as tomato, pepper, watermelon, okra etc. However, there was a long dry spell during the year which led to crop failure, thus crop death, low yield and small fruit sizes

Table 7: District Average Rainfall Distribution

Month	2024		Percentage (%)	
	Number of Rain days	No. of Rain days	Rainfall days	No. of Rain days
January	2	29	6.5	93.5
February	2	27	6.9	93.1
March	1	30	3.2	96.8
April	3	27	10	90
May	7	24	22.6	77.4
June	5	25	16.7	83.3
July	1	30	3.0	97.0
August	0	31	0	100
September	3	27	10	90
October	5	26	16.1	83.9
November	6	24	20	80
December	0	31	0	100
TOTAL	35	331	9.6	90.4



Figure 10: Complete loss of a pepper farm due to dry spell



Figure 9: Pepper farm under sever water stress

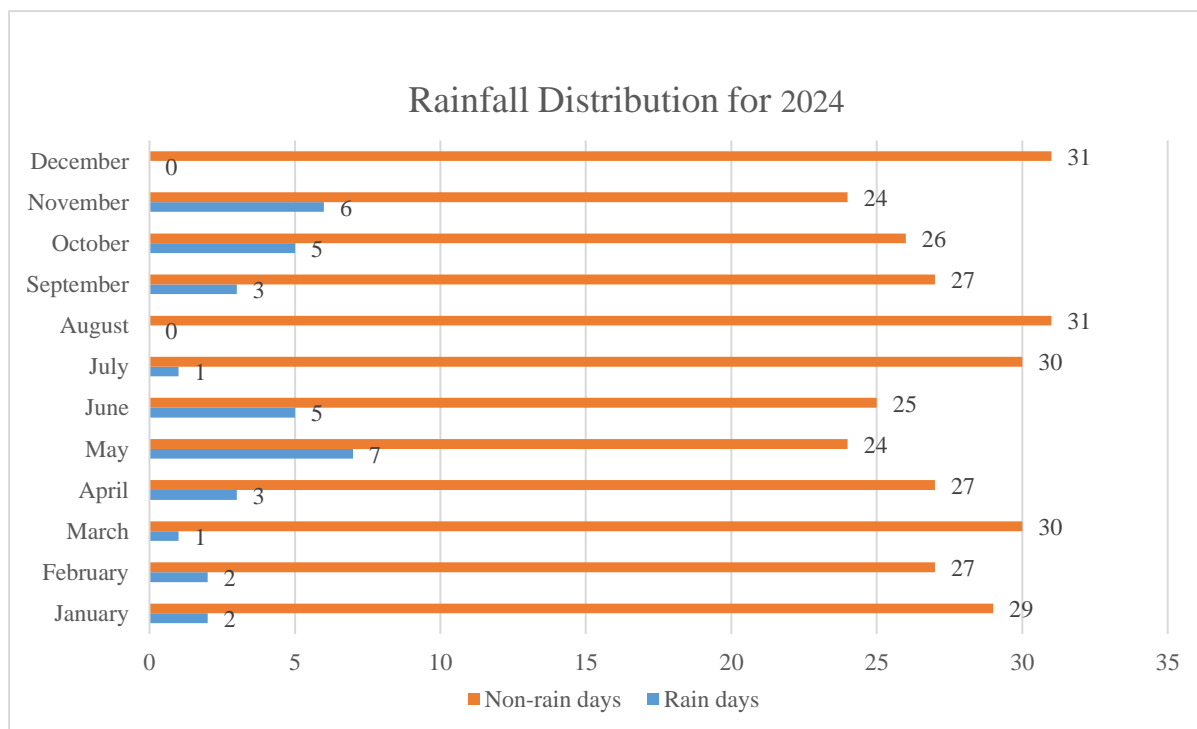


Figure 11: Rainfall distribution graph

The peak rain falls months in 2024 were April and June with the highest number of rains respectively. August and December experienced no rains-days. The majority of the year was dominated by no-rainy days as indicated by the orange bars. The raining season spans mainly from March to June tapering off by July.

2.3 External factors impacting on agriculture production

2.3.1 Flooding

There were few minor flooding cases recorded in the second quarter but this was well controlled by the farmers by creating gutters for the flood water to move away from their farms. A few numbers of the crops were suffocated while others were washed away leading to reduction of crop population and increased cost of production.

2.3.2 Illegal Mining (sand & gold)

Some farmers in the district lost their farmland due to sand mining activities. This process has deprived them of their livelihoods, destroyed nutrient-rich topsoil, and diminished the production capacity of crops, particularly in areas such as Sege-Koni, Nakomkope, Sege-Mataheko, and Sonkope

2.3.3 Bush Fire

As of the end of the year, there were no reported incidents of large-scale bushfires in the district. However, it was observed that some farmers resorted to burning dry bushes on their farms as a cost-effective method for weed and pest control. While this practice may offer a short-term

benefit, it poses risks such as soil degradation, loss of soil nutrient and potential escalating into uncontrollable fires.

2.3.4 Drought

The district experienced a prolonged dry spell during the 1st, 3rd and 4th quarter which negatively impacted crop development. However, during the 2nd quarter a period of rainfall was experienced. These rains spurred optimism among farmers, particularly those cultivating minor season crops such as watermelon and okra, who anticipated improved conditions for their yield.

Unfortunately, the rains ceased abruptly, dashing these hopes. The sudden end to the rains left crops stressed and widespread losses. This resulted in low yield and significant financial setbacks for farmers. The loss of watermelon, okra and similar crops has underscored the vulnerability of farming to erratic weather patterns in the district.

2.3.5 Alien Herdsmen Activities (Transhuman)

A number of activities involving alien herdsmen in the district was reported. Some communities experienced farm destruction caused by livestock belonging to native herdsmen. These incidents led to tension between farmers and herdsmen, as the affected farmers suffered crop losses, compounding the challenge already faced due to unfavorable weather conditions.

2.3.6 Poor Road network

The roads in the district were in deplorable states until the 4th quarter 2024 where some were reshaped. However, the poor condition of certain roads adversely affected the transportation of farm produce, especially the 2nd quarter tomato and watermelons. During transportation these produces are subjected to all forms of damages thereby reducing the market value before reaching aggregation centers and markets. Due to the nature of the road transport fares were always high further exacerbating the situation. Communities with notably poor road networks include Toflokpo, Caesarkope, Dorgobom, Hawkpo, and Englishi-Kanya. Consequently, food prices for the final consumer were also high.

2.3.7 Price variation of inputs

Input prices during the year were on the rise

2.3.8 Pest & diseases

The most prevalent pest and disease were fusarium wilt, thrips, anthracnose, blossom end rot among many others



Figure 13:Thrips infested okra farm at Amatey-Koni



Figure 12:Tomato affected by fusarium wilt diseases

2.4 Pest and Disease situation

Pest and disease situation during the year was not different as compared to the previous. The most prevalent pest and disease, thrips, anthracnose, blossom end rot and sedge weed growth among many other. However, at the critical stage where pests and diseases ought to be controlled the dry spell set in making farmers hesitant to apply agrochemicals due to fears of low soil moisture. The most affect stages of production were from transplanting to harvesting.

2.4.1 Fall Army Worm (FAW)

There was no reported incident of fall army worm during the 1st and 4th quarter of 2024. This was due to the crop failure, and low cultivation as a result of the prolong dry spell. However, there was a spontaneous outbreak of FAW in the 2nd and 3rd quarter of 2024. About 0.8% of farmers were affected by the fall armyworm infestation. A total of 469.07 hectares were affected with 107 ha destroyed, these would lead to a yield loss of approximately 716.9 metric tons of maize. This caused financial loss as well as reducing the income of affected farmers. As at the end of the year 2024 chemicals requested from the regional office were not available to support the farmers in the control of the pest. Farmers were however trained on how to identify and effectively control the pest on their farms. The area destroyed were largely due to dry spell, farmers inability to buy their own chemicals and spray on time.

Table 8: Fall Armyworm situation

Region	Total farmland affected (Ha)	Total Area Sprayed (Ha)	Total Area Recovered (Ha)	Total Area Destroyed (Ha)	Number of farmers affected	
					M	F
Ada West	469.07	65.06	58.76	107.8	221	106

Source:, 2022

2.4.1.1 Quantity of Chemicals Distributed under FAW

There were no chemicals for distribution under fall army worm during the year 2024

Table 9: Quantity of chemicals distributed

Region	Type of Chemical	Quantity of chemical received	Quantity of Chemical Distributed	Unit of measure		Beneficiary farmers		Coverage (Ha)
				Litres	(Kg)	M	F	
Ada West	None	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: RAD

2.4.2 Scheduled disease outbreaks and control mechanism

The veterinary officers played a pivotal role in safeguarding animal health within the district through rigorous surveillance aimed at the early detection of disease outbreaks in the year 2024. These efforts significantly contributed to the prevention of multiple potential outbreaks.

2.4.2.1 Outbreaks of Scheduled/Notifiable Diseases

Throughout the year 2024, the district did not experience any outbreaks of notifiable diseases. This success can be attributed to continuous surveillance, timely detection, awareness campaigns, vaccinations, and targeted training sessions conducted for livestock farmers on disease management. These measures have substantially benefited livestock farmers by increasing animal birth rates, reducing mortality, and improving the quality of meat, milk, and eggs. Consequently, farmers have enjoyed enhanced income and productivity.

To sustain these achievements, it is recommended that vaccines be made available to veterinary officers in a timely manner. Additionally, the recruitment or reassignment of more veterinary officers to the district is advised to alleviate the burden on the current workforce and ensure the continuity of effective disease control.

Table 10: Diseases and number of animals affected

Diseases	Species Affected	No. of outbreaks	No. of animals affected	Total Loss	No. of Communities Reporting
N/A	N/A	0	0	0	N/A
Total	0	0	0	0	0

Source:, 2022

2.5.1.3 Number of Agro-input outlets in the region/district

During the year 2024, there were nine (9) registered agro-input outlets in the district. While there has been no increase in the number of outlets, the existing registered ones continue to operate effectively, adhering to all protocols required for selling agro-inputs. Farmers in communities with access to agro-input outlets benefit from easier access to inputs, while those in areas without such outlets face the challenge of traveling long distances to acquire inputs for

their crops and livestock. The additional cost of transportation further compounds the issue for these farmers.

During the year the district's Plant Protection and Regulatory Services Directorate (PPRSD) officer played a crucial role in ensuring that input dealers have the proper registration documents. The officer also verified the authenticity and quality of agro-chemicals, seeds, fertilizers, checked for expired products, good ventilation, and proper shelf alignment. These measures helped build farmers' trust in registered outlets, providing them with the confidence to purchase from legitimate dealers.



Figure 15: Input shop inspection at Hwakpo-Addokope by PPRSD officer



Figure 14: PPRSD officer inspecting an agro-chemical at Afiadenyingba

Table 11: Number of Agro-input retail outlets in the regions

Region	Number of registered input dealers	Number of unregistered input dealers	Total	Number of Districts Without Input outlet/sale points
Greater Accra Ada West District Assembly	9	3	9	N/A

Source:, 2022

2.5.1.4 Agro-Chemical Accessed by Farmers

Table 12: Volume of agrochemicals accessed by farmers (Male/Female)

Category of Agro Chemicals	Volume of Agrochemicals accessed by farmers				Number of Farmers using Agrochemicals	
	Solids used (Kg)		Liquids used (litres)			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female

Insecticides	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fungicides	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herbicides	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rodenticides	0	0	0	0	0	0
Avicides	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. of Agro Input Retail Shops Registered with PPRSD/ EPA						9
No. of unregistered Agro Input Retail Shops						3

2.5.2 Enhanced Farmers' Access to Improved Technology

At the of the year, farmers who adopted and implemented improved technologies, including both newly introduced methods and those demonstrated in previous years, experienced positive results. Technical officers imparted several key technologies to farmers, such as:

Climate-Smart Agriculture: Farmers were taught to use locally available materials and non-seed-bearing weeds as mulch to conserve soil moisture, particularly useful during dry spells.

Improved Livestock Housing: Farmers were encouraged to use locally sourced materials to construct livestock housing, reducing both costs and the risk of theft.

Cow Dung for Soil Management: Farmers were trained to use cow dung to enhance soil nutrients and improve soil structure, promoting better crop yields.

Indigenous Microorganisms (IMO) for Soil Health: farmers were introduced to methods of cultivating indigenous microorganisms to improve soil fertility, enhance decomposition, and suppress disease naturally.

Biosecurity practices: farmers were educated on the importance of implementing biosecurity measures, such as controlling farm access and disinfecting tools, to reduce the spread of pest and diseases, especially among livestock.

Improved Nutrient Management: Farmers learned about optimizing fertilizer use, both organic and inorganic, to avoid wastage and maximize crop nutrient intake.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM): farmers were guided on the use of IPM techniques, which include monitoring pest population. Using biological controls, and apply pesticides when necessary to minimize the impact on the environment and human health

2.5.2.1 Access to Improved Agriculture Technology and Extension Services

The average Agricultural Extension Agent (AEA)-to-farmer ratio during the year was approximately 1:600, slightly higher than the ideal ratio of 1:500. This imbalance placed a heavy workload on AEA's, especially those also serving as District Agricultural Officers

(DAO), which in turn impacted the quality-of-service delivery to farmers. To address this challenge, AEAs adopted mass communication strategies such as community information centers and group meetings to ensure no farmer was left without access to extension services, while also easing the burden on AEAs.

Table 13: Access to Agriculture Technology and Extension Services

Indicator		2024
1. Number of improved Technology demonstrated to farmers:	Livestock	8
	Fisheries	1
	Crop	47
	Others	0
Area (Ha) under improved Technology demonstrated to farmers:	Livestock	13
	Fisheries	0
	Crop	100
2. Extension Agent-farmer ratio		1:400
3. Total number of farmers participating in demonstrations	Male	359
	Female	149
4. Number of FBOs trained in extension services delivery		4

2.5.2.2 Farmer Based Organizations

Under the unified agriculture extension system, it is crucial for farmers to form Farmer-Based Organizations (FBOs). This approach not only helps to reduce the workload of Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs), but also facilitates more effective collaboration between the Department of Agriculture and farmers. As a result, the Department consistently encourages farmers to come together to form FBOs. The Department also plays a key role in facilitating this process by organizing training sessions that educate farmers on the benefits and importance of FBO formation. Existing FBOs are also regularly visited, supported, and trained to ensure their sustainability in the district.

During the year, there were six (6) new FBOs formed. The establishment of FBOs groups has the potential of attracting attention from non-governmental organizations, private companies, and government initiatives, bringing various forms of support and projects to the district. The presence of FBOs in the district has significantly contributed to more efficient extension service delivery, allowing the Department of Agriculture to better organize, train, and support farmers.



Figure 16: FBO regular meeting facilitated by AEA



Figure 17: FBO Training of on cassava processing at Afiadenyigba

Table 14: Types, number and membership of FBOs

Type of FBOs	Number of Functional FBOs	Membership		
		Male	Female	Total
Crop	13	252	302	554
Livestock	1	25	15	40
Fisheries	1	48	2	50
Others	0	0	0	0
Total	15	325	319	644

Source: ..., 2022

2.5.2.3 Technology Demonstrations

At the end of the year 2024, a total of fifty-nine (59) technology demonstrations were conducted by field officers, covering crops, livestock, and poultry. These demonstrations aimed to enhance farmer productivity, thereby increasing income while minimizing losses across all sectors. A total of 1,207 farmers participated in these demonstrations, comprising 819 males and 388 females. Some of the immediate and intermediate outcomes from these demonstrations included:

1. Post harvest lost: Farmers were trained on various postharvest technologies to help reduce postharvest losses after harvesting.
2. Knowledge Acquisition: Farmers gained valuable knowledge and skills, including the adoption of new crop varieties and modern farming techniques.
3. Reduced Pests and Diseases: The implementation of demonstrated technologies led to a notable reduction in pests and diseases affecting crops.
4. Lower Livestock and Poultry Mortality: There was a marked reduction in the mortality rate of livestock and poultry, leading to healthier animals and increased productivity.
5. Increased Farm Income: Farmers reported higher incomes due to the sale of healthier livestock and poultry, combined with lower production costs.

Overall, the technology demonstrations have contributed to improving the livelihoods of farmers in the district, driving both immediate and long-term benefits in terms of farm productivity and financial stability.

Table 15: Summary of Technology Demonstrations

Type	Number of Demonstrations conducted	Beneficiary Farmers						
		Male	Female	Youth	PLWD	Aged	Total	% Female
Crop	50	695	205	129	0	3	900	23
Livestock & Poultry	9	124	183	8	0	0	307	60
Fisheries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 16: Farmers practicing Technologies Demonstrated

Type	Beneficiary Farmers						
	Male	Female	Youth	PLWD	Aged	Total	% Female
Crop	154	108	129	0	3	262	41
Livestock & Poultry	94	48	17	0	0	142	34
Fisheries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2.5.2.4 Agricultural Extension Service Performance

The department currently employs six (6) Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs), consisting of two (2) Veterinary AEAs and four (4) Agriculture AEAs. Additionally, five (5) District Agricultural Officers (DAOs) are doubling as AEAs, bringing the total number of active AEAs to nine (9). While these officers are committed to delivering quality agricultural services, it is evident that they are overburdened with responsibilities. This heavy workload has had a negative impact on the frequency and quality of service delivery.

The limited number of AEAs, combined with their dual responsibilities, has resulted in reduced time and availability for providing essential agricultural services to farmers. This constraint underscores the need for additional staffing and support to ensure more consistent and effective service delivery in the district.

Table 17: Agricultural Extension Service Performance

No	Extension Indicators	Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
1	Number of farmers	4,746	2,240	6,980
2	Number of male/females headed farm households visited by AEAs	3,105	1,612	4,717
3	Number of farmers and other agricultural value chain actors reached with improved technologies	352	269	621
4	No. of farmers who participated in field demonstrations	262	142	404
5	Number of Zonal RELC participants	0	0	0

No	Extension Indicators	Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
6	No. of trainings organized for farmer groups and FBOs	167	176	442
7	No. of Farmers and other agricultural value chain actors participated in HIV and AIDS and other preventable diseases activities	0	0	0
8	Number of farmers and other actors sensitized on COVID-19 Pandemic	0	0	0
9	Number of farmers and other actors sensitized on Child Labour	0	0	0

Table 18: Number of AEAs with access to logistics

No	Extension Indicators	Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
1	Number of farmers			
2	No. of DAOs with functional motorbikes	6	0	6
3	No. of AEAs that received in-service training	4	0	4
4	No. of AEAs with functional motorbikes	6	0	6
5	No. of AEAs with Uniforms	7	0	7
6	No. of AEAs with Wellington boots	0	0	0

Source:..., 2022

2.5.2.5 Research-Extension-Farmer Linkages Committees (RELCs)

The Research-Extension-Farmer Linkages Committees (RELCs) play a crucial role in fostering collaboration among extension officers, research institutions, and farmers. This collaboration serves as a platform to address the challenges faced by farmers and the Department of Agriculture, while also providing research institutions the opportunity to disseminate new technologies to the farming community. However, during the year, no RELC meetings were organized. The lack of RELC engagement in 2024 highlights an area for improvement, as regular meetings are essential for strengthening linkages and facilitating effective communication between all stakeholders involved in agricultural development

Table 19: Category and number of participants in RELC meetings

Category of Participants	Number of Participants			Percentage (%) female participant
	Male	Female	Total	
Researchers	0	0	0	0
Farmers	0	0	0	0
Processors	0	0	0	0
Input dealers	0	0	0	0
Technical staff	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0

Source:, 2022

Table 20: RELC issues to be addressed

No	<i>Extension</i>	<i>policy</i>	<i>Research</i>
1	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	N/A	N/A	N/A
5	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source:, 2022

2.5.2.6 Extension home and farm visit

During the year 2024, Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs) conducted an average of three (3) visits per week to farms and homes, with a total of 3,678 visits during the reporting year. A total of 8,926 farmers were engaged, comprising 6,436 males and 2,490 females. These visits aimed to provide quality and timely extension services to farmers and other stakeholders along the agricultural value chain.

During their visits in the 3rd and 4th quarter of the year, AEAs observed that many farmers were experiencing crop losses due to the seizure in rains accompanied by excessively high temperatures. In the 1st and 2nd quarter, AEAs also observed that most farmers were losing their seedling to fungal diseases and excessive high temperatures, farm lands were also losing their fertility due to the continuous cropping system. Again, some farmers were also losing their lands to illegal sand winners.

To address these challenges, AEAs advised farmers to increase their use of manure (such as cow dung) to replenish soil nutrients and improve soil structure. Appropriate pesticides were also recommended to manage various pests and diseases. The Department continues to provide

regular training to farmers on Integrated Pest Management (IPM), soil nutrient management, postharvest management, Climate Smart Agriculture, and other good agricultural practices. However, AEAs faced several challenges in their work, including inadequate fuel and maintenance allowances, frequent breakdowns of motorbikes due to poor road conditions, and aged motorbikes. These issues hinder the effectiveness of extension services and highlight the need for better support and resources for AEAs.

Table 21: AEA home and farm visits

Type Visits	No of visits	Males visited	Females visited	Total
Home visit	1,609	2,423	1,069	3,492
Farm visit	2,069	4,013	1,421	5,434
Total	3,678	6,436	2,490	8,926



Figure 19: Harvested tomato ready to be transported



Figure 18: Harvesting of Tomato during a farm visit at Amatey Koni

2.5.2.7 Extension Method Frequently used

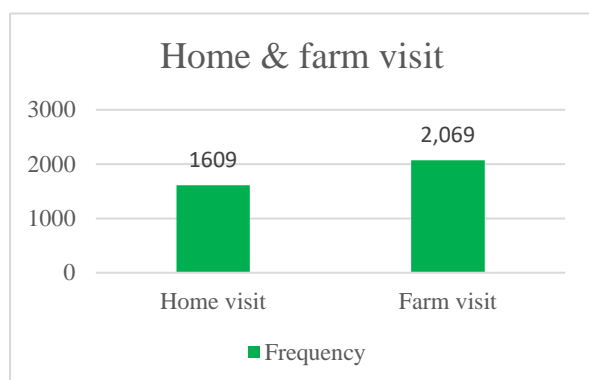


Figure 21: Home and farm visit frequency graph

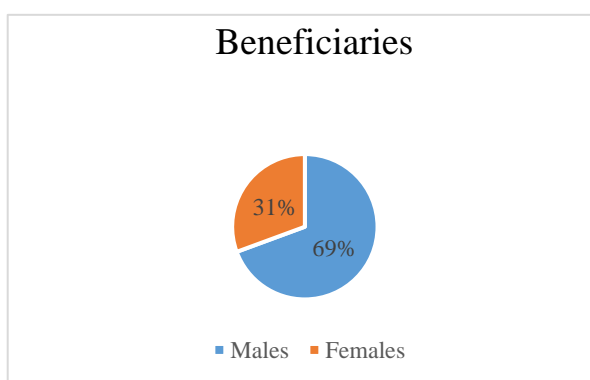


Figure 20: Home and farm visit beneficiary's pie chat

2.5.5 Major Crop Performance

2.5.5.1 Area of cultivation and yield under rain-fed

During the year 2024, informal irrigation played a crucial role in crop production due to the seizure of in some quarters of the year. Crops like pepper, tomato, watermelon, maize, okra, cowpea and onions among others, were cultivated during in the year. The following data provides an estimate of the area cultivated for various crops under informal irrigation (manual irrigation) and the average yield per hectare.

However, it is important to note that a significant number of the crops perished on the fields due to excessive heat and seizure in rains. This loss did not only affect crop yields but also contributed to price hikes during the harvest period, driven by high costs and reduced production areas. These challenges underscore the need for improved water management strategies and resilience-building measures for farmers in the face of climate variability.

Table 22: Cultivated Area of land and yield under rainfed

Crop	Rain-fed -Production	
	Area (Ha) Cultivated	Average Yield (Mt/Ha)
Tomato	7,000	10.5
Pepper	4,280	8.3
Watermelon	1,750	17.3
Okra	870	7.7
Cassava	717	20.3
Maize	920	5.2
Onion	295	11.6

Source:, 2022

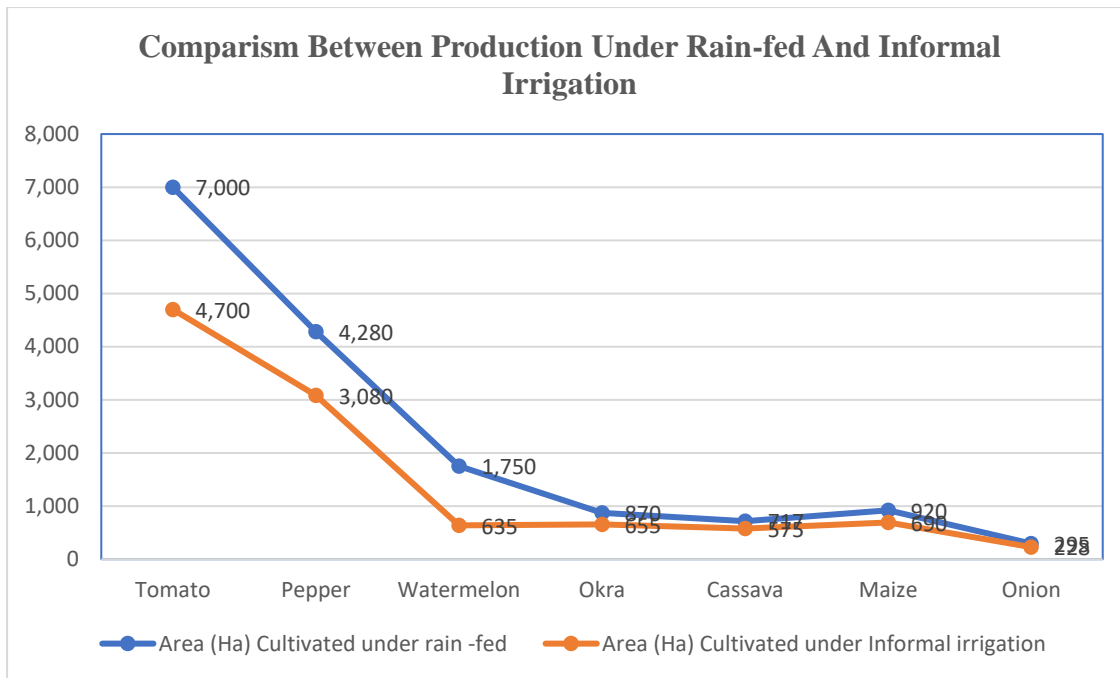


Figure 22: Comparism Between Production Under Rain-fed And Informal Irrigation

Tomato cultivation under rain-fed conditions significantly exceeds that under informal irrigation by 2,300 Ha. Pepper area of production under rain-fed was larger than informal areas though the gap narrows compared to tomato. The gap for watermelon, okra and cassava continued to decrease with rain-fed areas, while informal irrigation stays consistently low. Maize and onion which had the smallest areas cultivated show a higher production under rain-fed as compared to informal irrigation. This shows that rain-fed farming dominated across all crops, especially tomato and pepper shows near parity under both production systems

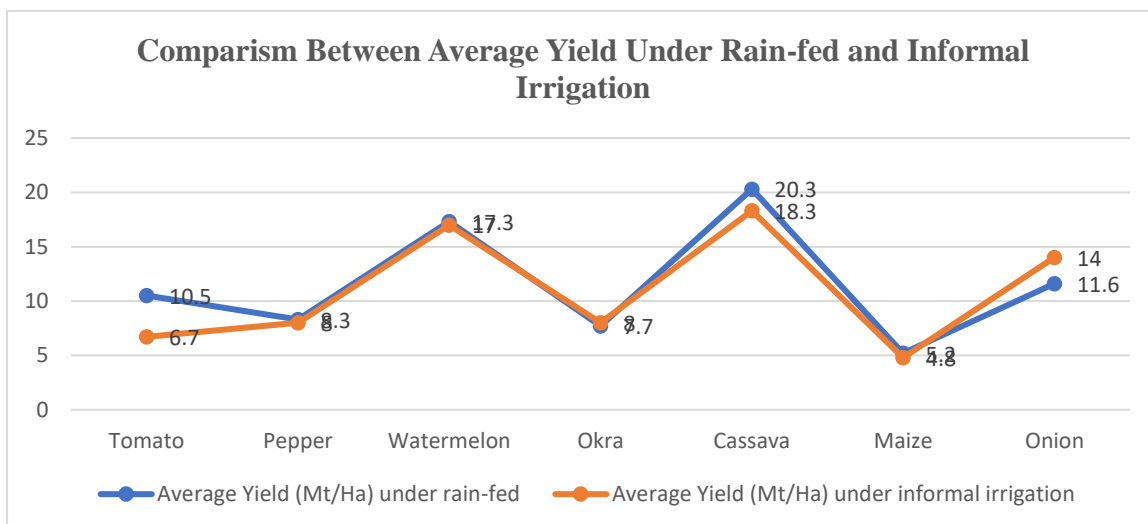


Figure 23: Comparism Between Average Yield Under Rain-fed and Informal Irrigation

Tomato under rain-fed production was significantly higher than under informal irrigation. Pepper and watermelon under rain-fed and informal irrigation was close with no significant differences. Okra production showed a slight advantage over rain-fed farming. Cassava under rain-fed outperforms those under informal irrigation. Yield difference was minimal for maize under rain-fed slightly surpassing informal irrigation. Onion production under informal

irrigation exceed those under rain-fed. The informal irrigation enhanced crop yield for okra and onion whiles rain-fed shows better yield for tomato and cassava

Table 23: Area cultivated and average crop yield under irrigation

Crop	Irrigation			
	Formal		Informal	
	Area (Ha)	Average Yield (Mt/Ha)	Area (Ha)	Average Yield (Mt/Ha)
Tomato	N/A	N/A	4,700	6.7
Pepper	N/A	N/A	3,080	8.0
Watermelon	N/A	N/A	635	17.0
Okra	N/A	N/A	655	8.0
Cassava	N/A	N/A	575	18.3
Maize	N/A	N/A	690	4.8
Onion	N/A	N/A	228	14.0

Source:, 2022

2.6.0 Livestock Production

Livestock rearing is a significant agricultural activity in the Ada West District. The primary livestock raised in the district includes cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, and poultry such as chickens, turkeys, ducks, and guinea fowl. The major cattle-rearing areas in the district are Ayisah, Koluedor, and Ceasarkope, where the average cattle stock per kraal is approximately 80, with some kraals holding over 100 animals. However, several challenges hinder livestock production, including theft, crop destruction by animals, and the high cost of vaccines and other medications

2.6.1 Improved breeds of Livestock Distribution under Rearing for Food and Jobs (RFJ)

As at the end of the year 2024, the district did recover and re-distributed piglets to new beneficiaries. The distribution of improved pig breeds was affected by African Swine Fever, which led to high mortality rates. Additionally, these increased cases of abortion and a reduction in litter size during farrowing. Despite these challenges, livestock rearing remains a crucial aspect of agriculture in Ada West, and situation was well address to ensure sustainable livestock production in the district.



Figure 25: RFJ piglets at Anukpenya



Figure 24: RFJ piglets ready to be re-distributed

Table 24: Improved breeds of Livestock Distribution under Rearing for Food and Jobs (RFJ)

	Parent Stock Received		Mortality of Parent Stock		Births		Mortality of Offspring		Total Surviving Offspring		Number Ready for Transfer		Number of Beneficiary Farmers	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Cattle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pig	70	100	24	15	49	22	16	12	33	10	38	27	43	7
Layer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Broilers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guinea Fowl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source:, 2022

2.8.2 Livestock & Poultry population

Table 25: Domestic livestock Population

Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Poultry	Donkey	Others
19,940	2,145	6,470	5,225	9,492	0	950

2.6.2.1 Number of livestock slaughtered

The district operates a single slaughterhouse, which is currently inadequate in terms of space to meet its intended capacity. The primary animals processed at this facility are cattle, sheep, and goats. To ensure public health and food safety, the slaughterhouse conducts both ante-mortem and post-mortem examinations. These veterinary inspections are performed on live animals prior to slaughter and on carcasses afterward, ensuring that only those deemed fit for human consumption are passed as wholesome.

However, the limited capacity of the slaughterhouse presents operational challenges, potentially affecting the efficiency of the slaughtering process and the ability to meet demand. Expansion or modernization of the facility would be beneficial to enhance its functionality and ensure continued adherence to food safety standards.

Table 26: Number of livestock slaughtered

Cattle	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Poultry	Donkey	Others
93	7	17	0	0	0	0

Source:, 2022

2.6.2.2 Average cost of Livestock and Livestock meat

Table 27: Average cost of Livestock and Livestock meat

Average cost of livestock (Life)		Average cost per kilogram for each type of meat	
Type of livestock	Price (GH¢)	Type of Meat	Price/kilo (GH¢)
Cattle	7000 -10,000	Beef	30
Sheep	800-1,000	Mutton	30
Goats	550-850	Chevron	35

Pigs	750-2,500	Pork	40
Donkeys	N/A	Donkey meat	N/A
Local Fowl	95-120	Local Fowl	95
Guinea fowl	95-120	Guinea fowl	95
Spent layer	95-120	Poultry	95
Broiler	95-120		
Turkey	500-1,000		
Duck	90-130		

Source:, 2022

2.6.3 Livestock and Poultry Processing Facilities

Table 28: Livestock and Poultry Processing Facilities

Type of Facility	Number of Facilities		
	Functional	Non-Functional	Total
Slaughter facilities	1	0	1
Poultry processing facilities	0	0	0
Storage facilities	0	0	0
Total	1	0	1

Source:, 2022

2.6.4 Vaccinations and Prophylactic Treatments of Farm Animals and Pets

Surveillance and early detection remain core responsibilities of veterinary technical officers, with the additional task of monitoring disease spread to manage outbreaks effectively. During the fourth quarter, various activities were undertaken to address animal health within the district. This included disease surveillance, detection, and the administration of treatments or prophylactic measures for key diseases such as Avian Influenza, African Swine Fever in pigs, Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) in cattle, and Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) in sheep and goats. Despite these efforts, veterinary officers faced several challenges, including the difficulty of restraining certain animals, such as dogs, for treatment, the lack of modern equipment to safely restrain animals, inadequate staffing, limited funding, and insufficient logistical support. Addressing these issues is critical to improving disease control and animal health management in the district.

Table 29: Vaccinations and Prophylactic Treatments of Farm Animals and Pets

SPECIES	DISEASE VACCINATED AGAINST	NUMBER VACCINATED	BENEFICIARIES	
			MALES	FEMALES
CATTLE	CBPP	4,170	29	3
	TRYPS	3,900	44	1
SHEEP	PPR	1,027	76	69
GOATS	PPR	2,143	72	133
DOGS	Rabies	454	238	139
CATS	Rabies	91	54	23
POULTRY (LOCAL FOWLS)	Newcastle disease (I ₂)	7,720	175	289
TOTALS		19,505	688	657

2.6.5 On-Farm or Field Clinical Cases Returns

In 2024 several clinical conditions were reported and treated in farm animals and pets across the Ada West District. Common cases include skin infections, reproductive disorders, mastitis, wound infections, conjunctivitis, gastrointestinal disorders (such as diarrhea), snake bites, and pneumonia. These conditions affect a range of livestock and domestic animals, requiring veterinary intervention for effective management.

Addressing these health issues was critical for maintaining livestock productivity and ensuring the overall well-being of farm animals. The prevalence of these conditions highlights the need for regular veterinary services and access to affordable medications and treatments to minimize the impact of disease on livestock production and farm profitability.

Table 30: On-Farm or Field Clinical Cases Returns

ANIMALS	No	BENEFICIARIES (FARMERS)		TENTATIVE DISEASE DIAGNOSED
		MALES	FEMALES	
Cattle	177	36	0	Skin infection, Reproductive disorder, Mastitis, Wound infection, Conjunctivitis GIT disorder(diarrhea), Snakebite, Pneumonia
Sheep	114	21	20	GIT disorder(diarrhea), Wound infection Skin infection, Mastitis, Pneumonia
Goats	165	14	46	GIT disorder(diarrhea), Wound infection Mastitis, Conjunctivitis, Snakebite
Pigs	57	20	10	GIT disorder(diarrhea), Mastitis, Piglet Anemia, Wound infection
Dogs	63	35	17	Wound infection, Conjunctivitis, GIT disorder(diarrhea)
Cats	40	28	8	GIT disorders (hemorrhagic diarrhea), Conjunctivitis, Wound infection

Table 31: Castration of Livestock

Animals	Number
Cattle	12
Sheep	13
Goats	23
Pigs	4
Dogs	4
Cat	0

Table 32: Local Movement of Livestock

Animals	Number
Cattle	42
Sheep	34
Goats	6
Pigs	15

2.7.0 Planting for Food and Jobs Farmer statistical report

As a primary implementer of PFJ 2.0, at the district-level the Ada West District Departments of Agriculture continued with the registering of farmers, mapping their farms, and assisting them in requesting inputs through the Ghana Agribusiness Agriculture platform (GhAAP)

Table 33: PFJ 2.0 Farmers and Famers Statistics For 2024

Pendi ng Farm er	Pen ding Far m	Comp leted Farm er	Com plete d Farm	Pendi ng Com pany	Compl eted Compa ny	Pendi ng Indivi dual	Compl eted Individ ual	Pendi ng Gende r		Comple ted Gender	
								M	F	M	F
257	74	771	1,295	257	138	2	770	13 2	1 2 5	3,0 55	2,4 07

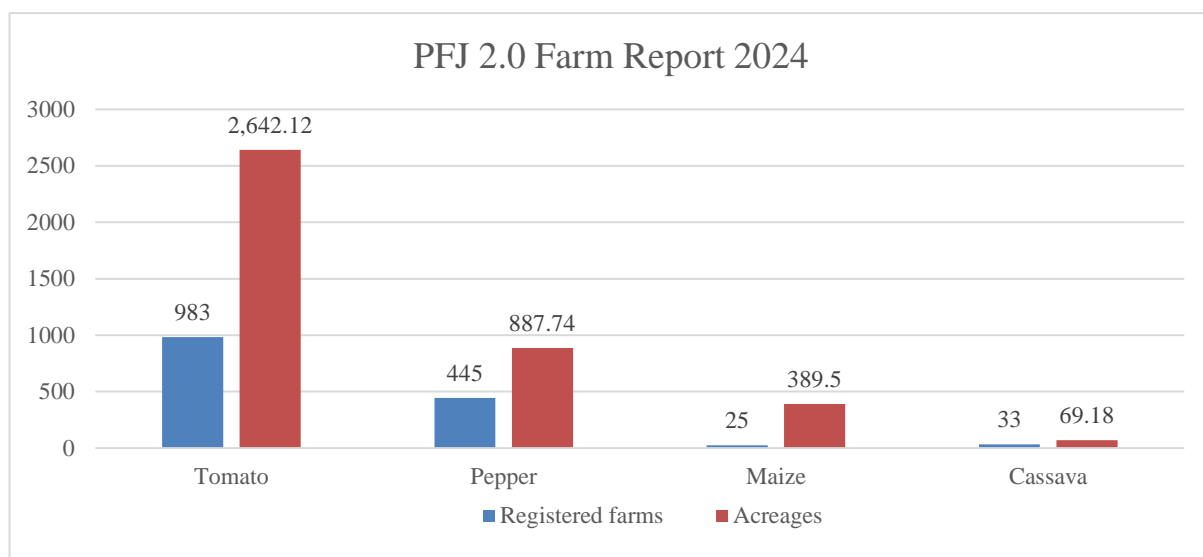


Figure 28: PFJ 2.0 farm report graph



Figure 27: PFJ 2.0 Sensitization at Caesarkope



Figure 26: PFJ 2.0 Durbar Sege

2.7.1 Farm report 2024

Crops selected under the PFJ 2.0 initiative in the Ada West district include tomato, pepper, cassava and maize. As at the end of 2024, a total of 983 tomato farms were registered covering an area of 2,642.12 acres. A total of 455 pepper farmers with a combined acreage of 887.74. 33 cassava farms were registered with total acreage of 69.18 acres and finally for maize a total of 25 farms with acreage of 389.5 The tables below present detailed breakdowns of the figures

2.7.2 Tomato

Table 34: PFJ 2.0 Farm Report for Tomato 2024

#	Zone	Commodity Farmed	Total Registered Farms	Total Registered Farms Acreage	Total Pending Farms	Total Pending Farms Acreage
1	Matsekope	Tomato	120	283.41	24	42.25
2	Koluedor	Tomato	290	964.52	54	153.09
3	Nakomkope	Tomato	143	350.93	13	13.33
4	Badzoohe/Luta	Tomato	2	3.2	0	0
5	Toflopko	Tomato	175	372.35	63	131.19
6	Caesarkope	Tomato	70	150.75	35	84.95
7	Bonikope	Tomato	64	149.76	28	81.23
8	Afiadenyigba	Tomato	62	142.3	12	33.07
9	Hwakpo/Addokope	Tomato	15	43.93	13	40.48
10	Sege/Koni	Tomato	42	180.97	0	0
TOTAL			983	2,642.12	242	579.59

2.7.3 Pepper

Table 35: PFJ 2.0 Farm Report for Pepper 2024

#	Zone	Commodity Farmed	Total Registered Farms	Total Registered Farms Acreage	Total Pending Farms	Total Pending Farms Acreage
1	Toflopko	Pepper	71	110.36	21	27.4
2	Matsekope	Pepper	34	58.14	14	27.1
3	Nakomkope	Pepper	108	201.18	23	35.24
4	Caesarkope	Pepper	59	88.56	40	67.06
5	Sege/Koni	Pepper	29	124.04	2	3.98
6	Koluedor	Pepper	63	123.47	20	32.19
7	Bonikope	Pepper	70	146.01	53	121.11
8	Afiadenyigba	Pepper	19	33.91	6	12.03
9	Goi	Pepper	1	1.06	0	0
10	Hwakpo/Addokope	Pepper	1	1.01	1	1.01
TOTAL			455	887.74	180	327.12

2.7.4 Cassava

Table 36: PFJ 2.0 Farm Report for Cassava 2024

#	Zone	Commodity Farmed	Total Registered Farms	Total Registered Farms Acreage	Total Pending Farms	Total Pending Farms Acreage
1	Toflokpo	Cassava	8	9.16	3	3.08
2	Sege/Koni	Cassava	3	6.2	0	0
3	Afiadenyigba	Cassava	15	42.43	4	10.63
4	Caesarkope	Cassava	2	3.89	1	1.48
5	Bonikope	Cassava	4	6.24	4	6.24
6	Nakomkope	Cassava	1	1.26	0	0
TOTAL			33	69.18	12	21.43

2.7.5 Maize

Table 37: PFJ 2.0 Farm Report for Maize 2024

#	Zone	Commodity Farmed	Total Registered Farms	Total Registered Farms Acreage	Total Pending Farms	Total Pending Farms Acreage
1	Sege/Koni	Maize	6	343.35	0	0
2	Toflopko	Maize	2	3.39	1	1.64
3	Nakomkope	Maize	4	10.82	0	0
4	Afiadenyigba	Maize	10	25.55	0	0
5	Caesarkope	Maize	2	6.39	0	0
TOTAL			25	389.5	1	1.64

CHAPTER FIVE: CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 38: Challenges and Recommendations

No	Challenge	Recommendation
	Untimely release of funds to carryout planned activities	Funds should be release on time
	Prolong dry spell	Farmers should be supported with dams and dugouts to enable them produce all-year-round
	Inadequate fuel allowance	Adequate fuel allowances should be provided
	Lack of maintenance allowance	Maintenance allowance should be provided to curtail the frequent breakdown of the archaic motorbikes
	Livestock (Cattle) destruction of farms	By-law should be put into full force
	Loss of farm land to sand winning	
	Difficulty in controlling sedge weed and fusarium wilt diseases on farms	CSIR-CROP Research should assist the department to effectively control the invasive sedge weed and fusarium wilt disease
	Delay in PFJ 2.0 inputs supply to farmers	PFJ 2.0 inputs should be made available for farmers