# WA EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

# DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

# THIRD QUARTER ACTIVITY REPORT

# PERIOD: JULY – SEPTEMBER, 2026




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**M&E/MIS OFFICER**

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**30TH SEPTEMBER, 2026.**

# WA EAST DISTRICT ASSEMBLY – FUNSI

# DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

# THIRD QUARTER DISTRICT AGRICULTURE RESULTS-BASED REPORT – 2026

**Reporting Period:** July–September 2026
**District:** Wa East District

## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During the third quarter of 2026, the Wa East District Department of Agriculture implemented agricultural extension, farmer sensitisation, demonstration, monitoring, home and farm visits, climate-smart agriculture, crop and livestock development, natural-resource management, food and agrochemical safety, farmer institutional strengthening and community mobilisation activities across the Baayiri–Naaha, Loggu–Kulkpong, Bulenga and Funsi zones.

The Department also strengthened its internal monitoring, coordination and performance-management processes through the 2026 First and Second Quarterly Review Meetings, held on 4th and 5th August 2026 at the Wa East District Assembly Conference Hall. The review brought together the Department's extension personnel and representatives from the Regional Directorate of Agriculture. The Regional Extension Officer represented the Regional Directorate of Agriculture.

The quarter's interventions were implemented through routine Department of Agriculture extension services and collaboration with development partners and other institutions, including FAO, WFP, GLRSSMP, AGRIC INVEST Project and WIAD regional office. The interventions contributed to strengthening farmer knowledge and skills, promoting improved agricultural practices, supporting climate resilience, improving natural-resource management and facilitating access to agricultural inputs and technologies.

In Baayiri–Naaha, the report recorded 5,246 participant contacts, comprising 3,016 males and 2,230 females. Major interventions included certified-seed promotion, sustainable land management, agrochemical safety, home and farm visits and FAO soybean demonstration monitoring.

In Loggu–Kulkpong, activities included GAP sensitisation, food safety and hygiene, VSLA strengthening, livestock good husbandry, soybean demonstrations, fertilizer equipment training, WFP youth-farmer mobilisation, timely harvesting, water conservation and GLRSSMP input distribution. The source report records these activities at activity level rather than providing one consolidated unique-beneficiary figure.
The additional Funsi Zone data recorded 555 participants reached through home and farm visits, comprising 365 males and 190 females. Funsi also reported 6,226 hectares cultivated under five crops: maize, rice, sorghum, yam and soybean. Soybean accounted for the largest reported cultivated area at 4,600 hectares.

Funsi further conducted 16 training sessions across catchment protection, bushfire management, bushfire protection, overgrazing, cropping management, water-use management and integrated pest management, reaching 1,026 participant contacts comprising 605 males and 421 females. This includes the newly reported Bushfire Management Training (125 males and 150 females; 275 total) and Integrated Pest Management Training (68 males and 56 females; 124 total).

Overall, Q3 implementation demonstrates continued agricultural extension presence across the three zones. However, the M&E evidence base remains stronger for activity outputs than for longer-term outcomes. The next quarter should therefore place greater emphasis on measuring adoption, productivity, yield, survival rates, practice change and other outcome indicators.

## 2. Q3 DISTRICT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

| Result Area | Key Outputs | Reported/Observed Results |
|---|---|---|
| Climate-smart agriculture | Certified/early-maturing seed promotion, soybean demonstrations, crop rotation, mulching and IPM | Increased selection/use of certified seed and increasing sustainable land-management practices were reported in Baayiri–Naaha. Soybean demonstrations were monitored in both Baayiri–Naaha and Loggu–Kulkpong. |
| Crop production and extension | Home/farm visits, technical backstopping, crop monitoring, harvesting sensitisation and crop-area monitoring | Extension support was maintained across the zones. Funsi reported 6,226 ha under five crops. |
| Livestock production | Good husbandry sensitisation | 575 participant contacts were reached in Loggu–Kulkpong. |
| Natural-resource management | Catchment protection, bushfire management, bushfire protection, overgrazing awareness, water management and tree planting | Communities were sensitised on environmental management and restoration practices. |
| Agrochemical safety | Safe handling and use of agrochemicals | Awareness of agrochemical hazards was strengthened, although PPE use requires continued follow-up. |
| Farmer institutions | VSLA savings and group cohesion sensitisation | Improved share holdings, capital and membership were reported among participating VSLAs. |

| Result Area | Key Outputs | Reported/Observed Results |
|---|---|---|
| Gender and social inclusion | Gender mainstreaming, HIV/AIDS and child-labour sensitisation | AEAs incorporated the issues into work plans and continued step-down sensitisation. |
| Food and nutrition | Food safety, hygiene and nutrition sensitisation | Knowledge and awareness of food safety and nutrition were strengthened. |
| Youth development | WFP youth-farmer community entry and sensitisation | 148 participant contacts were recorded in Loggu and Kpalinye. |
| Restoration/input support | GLRSSMP tree seedling and fertilizer distribution | 100 participants were reported reached at Jeyiri, with inputs fairly distributed. |

## 3. ZONE PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW

| Zone | Key Quantitative Evidence | Major Areas of Intervention |
|---|---|---|
| **Baayiri–Naaha** | 5,246 reported participant contacts: 3,016 male and 2,230 female | CSA, certified seed, sustainable land management, agrochemical safety, home/farm visits and FAO soybean monitoring |
| **Loggu–Kulkpong** | Activity-level participation reported across major interventions | GAPs, food safety, VSLAs, livestock, soybean demonstrations, WFP youth support, harvesting, GLRSSMP and extension visits |
| **Funsi** | 555 home/farm visit participants; 1,026 training contacts; 6,226 ha cultivated | Crop production, bushfire management, catchment protection, overgrazing, water management, cropping management and IPM |

**M&E interpretation:** The figures above should not be added together to produce a district-wide unique-beneficiary figure because individual farmers may participate in several activities.

## 4. BAAYIRI–NAAHA ZONE RESULTS

| Intervention | Male | Female | Total | Result Evidence |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Home/farm visits, monitoring, technical backstopping and hygiene/disease sensitisation | 509 | 715 | 1,224 | Farmers received technical advice and disease-prevention messages; crop performance was reported as encouraging. |
| CSA through certified seed selection | 1,002 | 606 | 1,608 | Early-maturing and high-yielding maize varieties were selected; increased certified-seed use was reported. |

| Intervention | Male | Female | Total | Result Evidence |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sustainable land management/crop rotation | 601 | 305 | 906 | Crop rotation and mulching were reported as increasingly adopted. |
| Agrochemical safety | 902 | 604 | 1,506 | Hazard awareness was strengthened; PPE use remained inadequate. |
| FAO soybean demonstration monitoring – Baayiri | 1 | 0 | 1 | Good crop performance reported. |
| FAO soybean demonstration monitoring – Yaru | 1 | 1 | 2 | Good crop performance reported. |

The source report identifies poor communication and road networks, lack of fuel for extension delivery, high input costs and low meeting attendance in some operational areas as constraints.

## 5. LOGGU–KULKPONG ZONE RESULTS

| Intervention | Reported Reach | Result Evidence |
|---|---|---|
| Food safety and hygiene sensitisation | Community-level participation | Sensitisation undertaken to reduce food contamination and poisoning. |
| GAP sensitisation | Multiple communities | Farmer capacity on GAPs improved. |
| Gender/HIV/AIDS/child-labour sensitisation for AEAs | 15 | AEAs incorporated the issues into work plans and continued step-down sensitisation. |
| VSLA savings and group cohesion | 309 | Improved share holdings/capital and sustained membership reported. |
| Fertilizer application equipment training | 97 | Knowledge and skills in handling and operation of simple farm equipment improved. |
| Soybean demonstration planting/row spacing | 109 | Farmer capacity in soybean production practices improved. |
| Soybean demonstration monitoring | 4 fields | Four fields monitored; crops reported to be doing well at vegetative stage. |
| Water conservation/tree planting | 55 | Cassia, mahogany and eucalyptus seedlings planted around a dug-out. |
| Livestock good husbandry | 575 | Farmer capacity on livestock production practices improved. |

| Intervention | Reported Reach | Result Evidence |
|---|---|---|
| Home and farm visits | 220 | Visits conducted by three AEAs. |
| WFP youth-farmer support sensitisation | 148 | Community entry and sensitisation conducted in Loggu and Kpalinye. |
| Timely harvesting of groundnuts and yam | 550 | Farmers sensitised on timely harvesting. |
| GLRSSMP tree seedlings/fertilizer distribution | 100 | Inputs fairly distributed at Jeyiri. |
| Monthly/quarterly reporting | 4 | Reports compiled and submitted. |

The source report confirms the four FAO soybean demonstration fields and the associated monitoring results. It also records livestock sensitisation, home/farm visits, WFP youth-farmer support, harvesting sensitisation and GLRSSMP distribution.

## 6. FUNSI ZONE RESULTS-BASED PERFORMANCE

### 6.1 Home and Farm Visits

| Activity | Male | Female | Total | M&E Interpretation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Home and farm visits | 365 | 190 | **555** | Extension advice and technical support were delivered to 555 reported participant contacts. Follow-up monitoring should determine the extent to which advice resulted in adoption of recommended practices. |

Female participants constituted approximately **34.2%**, while males constituted **65.8%** of reported home/farm visit participation.

## 7. FUNSI ZONE CROP PRODUCTION PERFORMANCE

### Area Cultivated by Crop Type

| Crop | Area Cultivated (ha) | Share of Reported Area |
|---|---|---|
| Maize | 1,000 | 16.1% |
| Rice | 116 | 1.9% |
| Sorghum | 65 | 1.0% |
| Yam | 445 | 7.1% |
| Soya | 4,600 | 73.9% |
| **Total** | **6,226** | **100%** |

The Funsi Zone reported 6,226 hectares under the five listed crops. Soybean accounted for the largest reported area at 4,600 ha (73.9%), followed by maize at 1,000 ha (16.1%).

For M&E purposes, the reported area should be followed in Q4 with information on harvested area, yield per hectare and total production, so that the Department can assess production outcomes rather than area cultivated alone.

## 8. FUNSI ZONE ENVIRONMENTAL, NATURAL-RESOURCE AND PRODUCTION TRAINING

| Activity | No. of Trainings | Male | Female | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Catchment area protection schemes | 2 | 56 | 36 | 92 |
| **Bushfire management and awareness training** | **3** | **125** | **150** | **275** |
| Bushfire protection programme | 2 | 112 | 109 | 221 |
| Overgrazing awareness and training | 1 | 45 | 0 | 45 |
| Cropping management | 3 | 154 | 45 | 199 |
| Water-use management | 2 | 45 | 25 | 70 |
| Perennial fruits and fodder plantation/soil erosion | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Integrated Pest Management (IPM) | 3 | 68 | 56 | 124 |
| **TOTAL** | **16** | **605** | **421** | **1,026** |

The Funsi Zone therefore recorded 16 training sessions and 1,026 participant contacts, comprising 605 males and 421 females.

**Key results**

**Bushfire management:**
The three bushfire-management awareness sessions reached 275 participants—125 males and 150 females. This provides a basis for strengthening community-level bushfire prevention and preparedness. Q4 monitoring should verify whether sensitised communities have established or strengthened practical bushfire prevention measures.

**Integrated Pest Management:**
Three IPM training sessions reached 124 participants—68 males and 56 females. The immediate output was increased farmer exposure to IPM approaches. Q4 monitoring should determine whether farmers have adopted specific IPM practices on their farms.

## 9. PARTNERSHIP AND INSTITUTIONAL COLLABORATION

The Q3 reports show that the Department of Agriculture did not implement all activities in isolation. Collaboration with development partners and other institutions supported technical

training, demonstrations, youth mobilisation, nutrition, agricultural equipment use and input distribution.

| Organization / Partner | Intervention | Male | Female | Total | Collaboration/Result |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)** | Soybean demonstration planting and row-spacing sensitisation | 40 | 69 | 109 | FAO-supported demonstrations strengthened farmer knowledge of soybean production and row spacing across Loggu, Jeyiri, Viaha and Manwe. |
| **FAO** | Monitoring of soybean demonstration fields | 12 | 13 | 25 | Four demonstration fields were monitored; crops were reported to be performing well at vegetative stage. |
| **AGRIC INVEST Project** | Training women groups on fertilizer application equipment/machines | 7 | 90 | 97 | Improved knowledge and skills in handling and operating simple farm equipment; farm operations were facilitated. |
| **WIAD** | Sensitisation of AEAs on gender mainstreaming, HIV/AIDS and child labour | 10 | 5 | 15 | AEAs incorporated the issues into their work plans and continued step-down sensitisation. |
| | Training of Ghana School Feeding caterers on nutrition basics and 3Gs concept | Not reported | Not reported | Not reported | Improved knowledge and skills of caterers and cooks on food and nutrition. |
| **WFP** | Community entry and sensitisation on new support to youth farmers | 42 | 106 | **148** | Community entry and sensitisation conducted in Loggu and Kpalinye. |
| **GLRSSMP** | Distribution of tree seedlings and fertilizer | 60 | 40 | **100** | Inputs were distributed to beneficiaries at Jeyiri. |

| Organization / Partner | Intervention | Male | Female | Total | Collaboration/Result |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Department of Agriculture / WIAD** | Food safety, hygiene and related sensitisation | Activity-level | Activity-level | Activity-level | Supported awareness on food safety and hygiene in the zone. |
| **Sinapi Aba Trust CLIMB project** | Training of women smallholder farmers on Climate Smart Agriculture | 0 | 450 | 450 | Capacity of about 450 women smallholder farmers enhanced on climate smart agriculture and technologies learnt implemented on their fields. |
| | Supported 30 women groups with production credit. | 0 | 450 | 450 | Some smallholder women farmers increased their acreages and access certified seeds and inputs. |
| | 1. Radio discussion on Climate Smart Agriculture | | | | Agricultural extension delivery enhanced through radio listenership and feedback shared is impressive |

**Partnership assessment**

The collaboration contributed in four major ways:

1. Technical support and technology dissemination – particularly through FAO soybean demonstrations and AGRIC INVEST equipment training.
2. Social and gender mainstreaming – through WIAD-supported gender, HIV/AIDS, child-labour and nutrition activities.
3. Youth and livelihood support – through WFP-supported youth-farmer community mobilisation.
4. Natural-resource and input support – through GLRSSMP tree-seedling and fertilizer distribution.
5. Training of Women Smallholder farmers on Climate Smart Agriculture – 36 Women groups out of which 30 groups supported with production credit Courtesy SINAPI ABA TRUST CLIMB Project

The collaboration therefore complemented the Department's routine extension mandate by providing additional technical, material and programme support.

## 10. DISTRICT-LEVEL M&E ANALYSIS

### 10.1 Extension reach

Home and farm visits remained an important extension delivery mechanism across the district. Baayiri–Naaha reported 1,224 participant contacts, Loggu–Kulkpong reported 220, and Funsi reported 555.

These figures should be interpreted as reported participation contacts, rather than unique farmers, because a farmer may have received more than one extension service.

### 10.2 National farmer's Day

The District profiled four categories of farmers for consideration in the 2026 National Farmers' Day Awards through the Regional Department of Agriculture for onward submission to the national level. The categories are Best Practical JHS, Female Farmer, Livestock Farmer, and Crop Farmer. The District awaits consideration and selection at the regional and national levels.

The District Department of Agriculture is preparing towards the 2026 District Farmers' Day celebration, with prospective award-winning farmers being closely monitored and profiled as part of the selection process. The Department is also finalising preparations for the district-level farmer selection exercise and has submitted a budget to the District Assembly for financial and logistical support towards the successful organisation of the celebration.

### 10.3 Climate-smart agriculture

CSA was promoted through:

- certified and early-maturing seed selection;
- crop rotation;
- mulching;
- soybean demonstrations;
- integrated pest management;
- improved cropping management; and
- water-use management.

The Baayiri–Naaha report specifically records increasing selection/use of certified seed and increasing adoption of crop rotation and mulching.

### 10.4 Natural-resource management

The three zones implemented activities addressing:

- bushfire management, bushfire protection, catchment protection, overgrazing, water conservation, tree planting, soil erosion, sustainable land management.

The Funsi Zone's 275 participants in bushfire management awareness and 221 participants in bushfire protection provide a substantial community-level platform for subsequent outcome monitoring.

### 10.5 Crop production

The Funsi Zone's reported 6,226 ha provides a useful Q3 production monitoring baseline. The dominance of soybean in the reported crop area warrants closer monitoring of:

- soybean yield, harvested area, production volume, market access, production constraints and profitability where data become available.

### 10.6 Gender

Gender-disaggregated data were available for most of the reported activities. Funsi training activities recorded 421 female participants out of 1,026 contacts, while bushfire management training recorded more female than male participants.

This demonstrates the importance of maintaining sex-disaggregated participation data in subsequent quarterly reports.

### 10.7 FIRST AND SECOND QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE REVIEW MEETINGS, 2026

The Wa East District Department of Agriculture held its First and Second Quarterly Performance Review Meetings for 2026 on 4th and 5th August 2026 at the Wa East District Assembly Conference Hall. The meetings provided a platform to assess implementation progress, review achievements and challenges, share lessons and strengthen planning for the remaining part of the year.

The Regional Directorate of Agriculture was represented by the Regional Extension Officer. The four operational zones—Baayiri–Naaha, Loggu–Kulkpong, Bulenga and Funsi—presented their activities implemented, achievements, challenges and way forward. The presentations facilitated the identification of implementation gaps and areas requiring management attention and strengthened coordination and learning among the zones.

All four zones also presented their Fourth Quarter (Q4) workplans, providing a basis for aligning planned activities with identified challenges and priorities and for strengthening monitoring of outputs and results during Q4.

From an M&E perspective, the review strengthened performance accountability, evidence-based planning, coordination and learning within the Department. Emphasis was placed on moving beyond activity reporting towards monitoring measurable results, including farmer adoption of promoted practices, crop performance and productivity.

The Wa East District Assembly supported the meetings by providing lunch for all participants and fuel for Agricultural Extension Agents (AEAs) to return to their respective operational areas after the review.

Overall, the review meetings strengthened the Department's performance-management process by providing a structured platform for reviewing progress, identifying challenges, agreeing on corrective actions and planning for improved implementation during the fourth quarter of 2026.

## 11. KEY CHALLENGES

| Challenge | Effect on Programme Delivery | Recommended M&E/Management Response |
|---|---|---|
| Poor communication network | Limits mobilisation and follow-up | Use alternative communication channels and document communities affected. |
| Poor roads and farm tracks | Limits frequency of field monitoring | Strengthen mobility support and prioritise hard-to-reach communities. |
| Lack of fuel for extension activities | Constrains routine field supervision | Provide predictable fuel/transport support for priority extension activities. |
| High agricultural input costs | May limit farmer adoption | Monitor affordability and strengthen input/finance linkages. |
| Low attendance at some farmer meetings | Reduces extension reach | Use targeted community mobilisation and alternative extension approaches. |
| Inadequate PPE use | Continued agrochemical safety risk | Conduct practical demonstrations and verify PPE use during farm visits. |
| No rain coats, wellington boots for Agric officers | Inability to work when there are rains | District assembly for support |

The earlier zone report similarly identified poor communication, poor roads, lack of fuel, high input costs and low meeting attendance as operational constraints.

## 12. CONCLUSION

The third quarter of 2026 recorded substantial agricultural extension and farmer-support activities across the Baayiri–Naaha, Loggu–Kulkpong and Funsi zones, Bulenga zone has not submitted their zonal report at the time of this compilation.

The quarter demonstrated strong emphasis on climate-smart agriculture, sustainable natural-resource management, crop and livestock production, farmer capacity development, gender and social inclusion, food safety, agrochemical safety and institutional collaboration.

The Funsi Zone added important quantitative evidence through 555 home and farm visit participants, 1,026 training participant contacts and 6,226 hectares of reported cultivated area. The zone's bushfire management and IPM training also provide clear areas for Q4 outcome tracking.

Partnerships with FAO, WFP, GLRSSMP, AGRIC INVEST Project and WIAD expanded the Department's capacity to deliver technical training, demonstrations, input support, youth engagement, nutrition activities and social-development interventions.

Going forward, the Department should strengthen the transition from output-based reporting to outcome and results-based M&E. Particular attention should be given to adoption of promoted practices, crop yields, productivity per hectare, bushfire-prevention actions, IPM

adoption, tree survival, PPE use, livestock-practice adoption and the sustainability of partner-supported interventions.

This approach will provide stronger evidence for management decision-making, programme learning, accountability, partner reporting and resource mobilisation.

## 15. DATA QUALITY AND INTERPRETATION NOTE

The consolidated report incorporates data supplied for the Baayiri–Naaha, Loggu–Kulkpong and Funsi zones.

Participant figures are reported as activity-level participation/contacts unless the source explicitly identifies a consolidated figure. They should therefore not be interpreted automatically as unique beneficiaries.

The Funsi cultivated area of 6,226 ha is the arithmetic sum of the five crop areas supplied: maize, rice, sorghum, yam and soybean. It should be validated against source crop-area records before being used as an official district production estimate.

Similarly, the Funsi training total of 1,026 participants is calculated from the eight activity lines supplied. It should not be interpreted as 1,026 unique farmers.

The collaboration table includes only partner relationships supported by the submitted reports. Where participant numbers were not provided by the source, this is explicitly indicated as **"Not reported"** rather than estimated.

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**SOME FIRLD LEVELS PICTURES**



Demonstrating the use of the mechanized fertilizer applicator.



Fighting climate change, distribution of seedlings





From left; DCD addressing staff, middle; presentation, right; Reg. Extension officer. Q'ter 1&2 Review meeting





Left; field monitoring during the q'ter from Planting through vegetative growth








Monitoring reveals investment in agriculture in the Wa East District, all in the farms not homes.