

Republic of Ghana

Roots and Tubers Improvement and Marketing Programme (RTIMP)

Supervision report

Main report and appendices

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Abbreviations and acronyms

AWPB	Annual Work Plan and Budget
BAC	Business Advisory Committee
CC	Climate Change
CGM	Cassava Green Mite
DADU	District Agricultural Development Units
DADTCO	Dutch Agricultural Development Trading Company
DSF	District Stakeholder Fora
FBO	Farmer Based Organization
FC	Financial Controller
FFF	Farmer's Field Forum
FM	Financial Management
FMM	Financial Management Manual
ERB	Enterprise Records Books
GASIP	Ghana Agriculture Sector Investment Programme
GAP	Good Agriculture Practice
GEF	Global Environmental Fund
GLDB	Grain and Legume Development Board
GMP	Good Manufacturing Practice
GoG	Government of Ghana
GPC	Good Practice Centres
GSID	Ghana Seed Inspection Division
ICB	International Competitive Bidding
ICO	IFAD Country Office
IDS	Institute of Development Studies
IEC	Information, education and communication
IFAD	International Fund of Agriculture Development
IF	Initiative Fund
LGB	Larger Grain Borer
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEF	Micro-Enterprise Fund
MoFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Member of Parliament
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NBSSI	National Board for Small-Scale Industries
NO	No Objection
NPC	National Programme Coordinator

POA	Participatory Outcome Assessment
OFID	OPEC Fund for International Development
PCO	Programme Coordinating Office
PCR	Programme Completion Report
PFI	Participating Financial Institutions
PIALA	Participatory Impact Assessment and Learning Approach
PIM	Programme Implementation Manual
ProVACCA.	Promoting a value chain approach to climate change adaptation in Agriculture in Ghana
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PPRSD	Plant Protection and Regulatory Services Directorate
RAFiP	Rural Agricultural Finance Programme
RIMS	Results and Impact Monitoring System
RTIMP	The Root and Tuber Improvement and Marketing Programme
R&T	Root and Tuber
SOE	Statement Of Expenditure
SPA	Special Programme Account
TC/R	Total Cost : Revenue
USD	United State Dollar
WA	Withdrawal Application
WAAPP	West Africa Agriculture Productivity Project

A. Introduction¹

1. The RTIMP is in its last year of implementation. The programme completion date is 31 December 2014, and closing date 30 June 2015. Previous supervision and implementation support missions in March 2014, followed by two implementation support missions in April and July 2014, rated the programme performance moderately satisfactory. This mission would therefore review the performance and progress made in the implementation of planned activities and achievement of programme outcomes to date. The mission would also follow up on recommendations of previous missions.

2. The mission intended to review the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) processes and systems, including the Results and Impact Monitoring System (RIMS) and qualitative and quantitative analysis of progress and direct evidence of programme outcomes and impact. Included would be an assessment of progress on the commercialisation of the viable supply of improved planting materials, as well as procurement plans, progress of the 2014 AWPB, the critical ProVACCA procurement and fiduciary/financial management. A particular emphasis of the mission was intended to be the detailed planning for scaling up the programmes' support to additional root and tuber (R&T) value chains that could be supported under the GASIP.

3. The methodology for the mission included:

4. An initial detailed joint briefing from the PCO in conjunction with the IFAD ICO and IFAD consultants;

5. Detailed discussions with staff involved with the management of each component, M&E and overall programme management;

6. Joint formulation of findings and proposals; and,

7. Discussion of the above in a joint "mini wrap-up" meeting.

8. The mission proposed to continue the previously adopted methodology of a joint approach between IFAD mission members and programme management and specialists, to ensure that consensus is reached on the main issues and agreement on future plans.

9. **Programme Outline.** The RTIMP programme objective is that livelihoods are enhanced for the rural poor who rely on roots and tubers for their income and food security. The programme promotes the development of competitive, market-based and inclusive R&T commodity chains by providing relevant, effective and sustainable services, accessible by the rural poor.

10. Specifically, RTIMP develops linkages within the commodity chain for roots and tubers; enhances the production of roots and tubers through improved technologies; and develops the processing and marketing infrastructure for roots and tubers. The programme connects farmers with processors, markets and relevant, effective and sustainable services to increase agricultural productivity and profitability. Additionally, it empowers farmers by developing capacity within farmer-based and other trade organisations. The programme consists of the following components:

11. **Component A: Support to Commodity Chain Linkages:** provision of information, education and communication (IEC), building networks to allow for knowledge transfer, investments, marketing, and the creation of an Initiative Fund (IF) to provide needed capital in small amounts to finance pilot activities of the R&T Commodity Chain identified on a case-by-case basis.

12. **Component B: Support to R&T Production:** Multiplication and distribution of R&T planting material, agricultural research, Integrated Pest and Disease Management and soil fertility management and technology dissemination adoption through Farmer's Field Forum (FFF). The FFF is an innovative platform for mutual learning for smallholder farmers, extension agents and researchers, together with programme staff.

¹ Mission composition: Mr Andrew MacPherson, Value Chain Expert; Mr Ulaş Demirag, IFAD CPM, Mr. Theophilus Otchere Larbi, Country Programme Officer, Sarah Ashu-Davis, Country Programme Assistant, Mr Godfrey Wanjohi, Financial Management Specialist, Representatives from the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (Mr. Edward Chonia IFAD Desk) and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Mr Richard Donkoh) also participated in the mission.

13. Component C: Upgrading of small-scale R&T processing, business and marketing skills: Support to the establishment of Good Practice Centres (GPC) for the development and upgrading of cassava processing technologies including business development training. The component also provides support for the operation of a Micro-Enterprise Fund (MEF) (matching grant facility).

14. Component D: Promoting a value chain approach to climate change adaptation in Agriculture in Ghana (ProVACCA). Support for awareness raising on climate change and capacity to address its impacts along the cassava value chain and other complementary food production; adaptation to climate change of cassava production; and, promotion of innovative adaptation solutions along the agriculture value chain.

B. Overall assessment of Programme Implementation

15. The mission has noted good progress in most technical aspects of implementation. Specifically, it is pleasing to note that the programme has made efforts to resolve issues surrounding improper and unfair procedures for price-setting between farmers and buyers. There has also been initial contact with cassava buyers operating on behalf of local breweries, with an MOU signed and delivery of around 200 tonnes of material per week to this buyer. There has also been continued work on commercial planting material re-production, with large numbers of farmers now capable of multiplying improved cassava and yam varieties.

16. The programme has provided sound evidence of improved yields and incomes in all parts of the R&T value chains. Profitability has been maintained or enhanced from farmers through to processors. In an important improvement in programme M&E, there is now the ability of the system to capture and analyse outputs and outcomes, including financial outcomes for the various value chain entities. The mission also notes some improvement in financial management of the programme.

17. The main concerns noted by the mission are that there has so far been insufficient attention paid to measures for ongoing support, replication and upscaling under GASIP and other programmes. A key example is that despite there being major remaining issues of sustainability for improved planting materials at the institutional level, as the production of foundation/primary planting materials still depends on public institutions requiring ongoing financial and technical support, the next steps in enabling these vital functions to be put on a sustainable basis have not been outlined or proposed.

18. The mission also noted continued low levels of disbursements through the Micro-Enterprise Fund (MEF) matching grants, as well as remaining problems in the financial management of the programme.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
Identify required support for sustained commercial planting material production post programme	PCO Specialists	Immediate/ongoing
Identification of interventions for scaling up under GASIP	PCO Specialists	Immediate/ongoing

C. Outputs and outcomes

Component A. Commodity Chain. Linkages

A.1: Effective Information, Communication and Knowledge Management

19. The programme has continued to print and distribute additional IEC materials, with a total of 30,000 copies of materials printed and distributed. The programme MTR target (74,755) for IEC material distribution has been exceeded by 7%, bringing total material distributed to 80,073. Reactions from radio interactions and observations from DADUs are positive. The programme however is undertaking two scientific studies to verify these observed effects.

20. Price Setting. The programme has responded to observed defects in price setting between farmers and buyers of R&T products by organising workshops in three zones to discuss and analyse the issue. In these workshops, both farmers and buyers have received some advice and training on proper price setting procedures. This includes avoiding price setting in advance, and using reliable indicator prices near the date of transaction to

inform on fair price levels. RTIMP is requested to provide information on the agreed price-setting techniques to all potential users.

Objective A.2: To link Small Producers to Larger Scale Markets and Promoting New Uses of R&T

21. New Market Opportunity. The programme has responded to the opportunity for new markets through local breweries by establishing a functional relationship between farmers and a company supplying raw materials to this market. An MOU has been signed with the DADTCO which is aggregating supplies for a brewery and 248 farmers supplying it on a weekly basis.

22. The Initiative Fund (IF). Several activities were proposed to be supported by the IF during 2014. The status of these are:

- (a) Establishment and testing of decentralised mobile processing systems:
 - Not Done, due to inadequate time before programme closure for verification of results
- (b) Acquisition of 10 ridgers for testing on farmers fields, for application in conjunction with mechanical harvesting of cassava:
 - This has been partly done, only one unit is being tested.
- (c) Replication of commercial sweet potato processing ideas:
 - This has been successfully accomplished, with 7 demonstrations and 144 participants.
- (d) Development of procedures to support production of animal feeds from R&T production.
 - This has been partly done, a workshop on the topic was held, but there has been no physical investment.

23. It is therefore proposed that the items which had not been accomplished now be proposed for implementation under the GASIP. The mission recommends that a detailed hand-over note is prepared for each of the initiatives and submitted to the ICO for information by 15 December 2014, to facilitate their integration and effective adoption under GASIP.

Objective A3: To strengthen Commodity Chain partnership and policy dialogue

24. The District Stakeholder Fora (DSF) have continued as a major means of ensuring effective participation in the root and tuber commodity chains by all relevant actors. The programme has conducted a total of 350 DSFs so far. The DSF system has improved market access for producers, processors, traders and transporters by providing the various value chain actors a platform to interact to build sustainable business relationships. It has also been a means disseminating programme information. The DSF platform has contributed to many innovations and improvements becoming widely adopted, including use of improved varieties, the use of weighing scales in purchase of cassava and sale of Gari, acquisition of improved facilities by small-scale processors through MEF grants, access to business training and technical support services for traders and farmers to improve their profitability and processors financing farmers or guaranteeing financing them. The programme has expanded the frontiers of the DSF platform to include the participation of other key stakeholders such as researchers, bankers, and business development service providers.

25. For the past eight years the capacity of the district staff of MOFA and NBSSI has been built to support the engagement of actors within the R&T value chains at the district level in the DSFs. To ensure sustainability, it is proposed that the programme facilitates the process of shifting responsibility of engaging actors to MOFA and NBSSI as part of its exit strategy.

26. Component B: Support to Root and Tuber Production:

27. This component focuses on planting material multiplication and distribution, agricultural research and technology dissemination through Famers Field For a (FFF).

28. Availability and access to planting material of Root and Tuber crops: A total of 187,275 farmers (127,476 males and 59,799 females) have been supplied with improved healthy planting materials at the tertiary level between 2008 and 2014. This figure represents a 7% increase over the 174,400 target set for the programme. Note that farmers can re-use improved materials for several seasons. Adoption has been reported to be high, but data is

not currently available to determine the rate of adoption. A participatory outcome assessment (POA) has indicated yield increase of cassava from 12tons/ha (2006) to 18 tons/ha in 2012, attributable ONLY to use of improved planting materials.

29. Similarly, yields of yam have been increased from 12 tonnes /ha to between 20-25 tonnes per hectare through use of yam mini-sett technology and adoption of improved agronomic practices (integrated crop production and protection).

30. Primary and commercial production of planting materials: The accredited primary production institutions continued to be supported for the production of primary (foundation) planting materials. A total of 633 hectares (MTR target of 608) of cassava, yam and sweet potato were multiplied at 13 primary sites (3 MoFA sites and 10 Grains and Legumes Development Board (GLDB) sites). The increased demand for planting material has been the major pull factor in the increase in the production target. The MoFA Agricultural Stations and the GLDB have shown capacity to continue the production of foundation/primary planting materials. At the moment they also continue to receive financial support from the West Africa Agricultural Productivity Project (WAAPP) to produce planting material for farmers. However it's not clear on how these stations could continue with the primary production without RTIMP and other external financial support. Provisions in the Seed and Fertilizer Law and Seed policy make clear procedures for the production of vegetative planting material. However, these institutions don't seem to have the requisite logistical resources to produce planting materials without public budget. Further arrangements with the Ghana Seed Inspection Division (GSID) for certification and tagging of harvested materials for sale will require further piloting.

31. To ensure the continuous supply of healthy planting materials, the RTIMP sustained its efforts in promoting commercial production of root and tuber planting materials. As at November 2014, 460 cassava and 172 yam commercial farmers have been trained in improved techniques of planting material production (rapid multiplication of cassava and yam mini-sett), good agricultural practices and business and marketing skills. They were also supported with seed material and funds for maintenance of their fields. Two thousand and ninety (2,090) hectares of secondary (commercial) fields have been established out of targeted 2514 hectares. The reduction in achieved target was due to the gradual phasing out of the free distribution of planting material at the tertiary level to commercialization of planting material in 2011.

32. One hundred and seventy-two commercial yam mini-sett producers have been trained and are producing mini-setts for sale, some achieving net profits of up to GHS 4,600.00 per hectare. Seed yam losses in storage have also been reduced from 70% to between 5-10%, and sometimes to no losses. The way forward will be to intensify extension and business development capacities of the commercial seed yam producers.

33. The commercialisation of cassava planting materials has shown sound prospects. Cassava commercial farmers have been recorded to make net profits of between GHC2, 400 to GHC4, 000 per hectare of planting materials. Seed yam farmers, using the mini-sett technology, are also making net profit of GHC 4,500 per hectare.

34. It has also been observed that, commercial production of planting material is a more viable business around the Good Practice Centres (GPCs) which act as demand centres for roots and its backward linkage to the demand for improved cassava planting materials. Activities of the Dutch Agricultural Development and Trading Company (DADTCO) in the Eastern and Volta regions have also created stimulus for increased use and demand for cassava roots and planting materials, respectively.

35. The production of early generation seed (breeder and primary planting materials) will continue to remain as a public-sector led activity until the infrastructure of the private sector is fully developed to engage in that level. The demand for cassava planting material would have to be determined to enable planning for the production of the early generation planting materials. The commercialisation of cassava planting material as fully articulated in the National Seed Policy and its operationalization in the on-going preparation of the National Seed Plan provides a further opportunity for consolidating the commercialisation of root and tuber crops.

36. Collaboration with DADTCO. The RTIMP is collaborating with the DADTCO to link RTIMP-supported cassava farmers for the supply of roots for processing into mash for brewing. An MOU has been signed between RTIMP and DATCO to that effect. Four hundred and eighty farmers (480) are engaged in this collaboration and are supplying 200 tonnes of roots per week to DADTCO for processing in Hohoe and Nkwanta in the Volta Region. RTIMP has trained 90 these farmers in rapid multiplication techniques, good agricultural practices (GAPs) and

business and marketing skills, to enhance their productivity. An additional 120 farmers are undergoing training GAPs through FFF to be enabled for this collaboration. Farmers operation with DADTCO is through a guaranteed supply arrangement, with pricing determined at the going market price during harvest.

37. Farmer Field Fora. A total of 451 out of a target of 500 FFFs were established and run between 2008 and 2014. Some 15,154 farmers (7,344 males and 7,810 females out of a target of 17,639 farmers) participated in the FFFs. These were organized under six thematic topics: (i) improved cultivation practices, (ii) soil fertility management, (iii) planting material and varietal selection, (iv) weed management, (v) pest and disease management, and (vi) seed yam multiplication. Farmers who participated in the FFF have adopted a combination of the technologies/innovation including use of improved varieties, recommended spacing, good weed management, land preparation and integrated pest and disease management. For example, 3,720 farmers are using the yam minisett technique to produce seed yam for sale; 2,070 cassava farmers, 2,100 yam farmers, 2,645 cocoyam farmers and 334 sweet potato farmers use fertilizer regularly on their crops. However, the data on the FFF training will require disaggregation into the five main themes to determine the number of farmers trained on which topics and the respective adoption rates. Follow-up monitoring of 436 post-FFF groups to determine adoption rates among these farmers is yet to be conducted.

38. The productivity of a sample of FFF farmers has been enhanced. Yam yields have increased from between 8-10 tons per hectare in 2006 to 18-20 tons per hectare. Cocoyam yield has increased from 5-6 tons per hectare in 2006 to 12-15 tons per hectare, and cassava yield has increased from 12 tons per ha to 20-25 tons per ha.

39. Seven hundred and twenty-three (723) FFF facilitators (Staff of MoFA at National, Regional and District levels, and selected Scientists and Technicians of CSIR and SARI) have been trained to develop a resource pool for FFF. Training modules and manuals have been developed and can be adapted for upscaling the concept in other value chains.

40. Transformation of FFF groups into FBOs. The Programme has piloted the transformation of 13 post-FFF groups into farmer based organisations (FBOs). These groups have been trained and supported to have leadership structures, a binding constitution, bank accounts and dues-paying members. These groups are functioning at different levels and some have initiated strategies to improve their group welfare. However, an institutional assessment will be required to assess their interactions and internal efficiencies for sustaining the groups. It is recommended that this assessment be made as part of the PCR.

41. Dissemination of improved pests and diseases management practices. The Programme adopted the biological control method for the management of cassava green mite and the larger grain borer through the release of bio-agents. It supported the rearing and release of 2.22 million actives of the predator, *Typhlodromalus manihoti* (Tm) for the management of the cassava green mite (CGM), *Mononychellus tanajoa*, between 2007 and 2012. Emerging evidence from field monitoring gives indication of the establishment of the predators at the previous hotspots for the cassava green mite (CGM). Preliminary assessment points to a reduction in the incidence of the CGM with corresponding increase in cassava yields. As most farmers in the hotspot areas of the CGM are not conversant with the predator and the releases that were made, it is recommended that releases should be done with full participation of farmers, to be combined with effective awareness and training on proper agronomic practices that will promote the establishment of the predator and avoid the widespread use of pesticides in released areas.

42. Similarly, to reduce post-production losses in dried cassava chips caused by the larger grain borer (LGB), *Prostephanus truncatus*, a total of 1.5 million actives of the predatory beetle, *Teretrius nigrescens* (Tn), were reared and released between 2007 and 2012. Emerging evidence from on-going impact studies indicate that there has been effective establishment of the predator in the previous hotspots for the larger grain borer. An on-going impact study indicates a reduction of losses in released communities from 95% to 19%.

43. In both cases of control, effective extension services and training of farmers by the Plant Protection and Regulatory Services (PPRSD) is recommended to facilitate and monitor the establishment of the bio-agents. To achieve an effective control of the LGB, other host plants of the LGB like maize and sorghum should be targeted for releases.

Component C. Upgraded R&T Processing & Marketing

C1: Transfer of relevant processing technologies.

44. RTIMP continues to collaborate with technical working groups and other implementing partners to improve on the performance of prototype equipment. The most important recent and ongoing activities are:

- (a) Two prototype equipment items (GRATIMP HQCF dryer and a Hydraulic press) were developed and distribution is on-going. Further distribution of the prototypes (especially the hydraulic press, to existing GPCs) needs to be carried out until the completion of the programme, and the technical and financial impact assessed.
- (b) Modifications were carried out on the GRATIMP HQCF dryer which effectively doubled its throughput. The programme will assess the financial impact of this innovation and report it prior to completion.

C2: Development and operation of Good Practice Centres (GPC)

45. Currently 24 GPCs have been established and are operational. The programme has established two new GPCs in 2014.

46. Thorough financial analyses were carried out on 12 GPCs for 2014. The trend in Total Cost: Revenue (TC/R) ratios (indicating their cost of production) from January to September 2014 is that four (33%) of the GPCs had performed very well, with TC/R ratios below 60%, three (17%) were adequate with a ratio between 70 and 80% and the remainder were marginal with ratios above 80%. However, it is noted that all remained profitable, and that the overall performance of GPCs from 2011 until 2014 is positive, as demonstrated in the following table.

PERFORMANCE OF GPCs FROM 2011 TO 2014

Year	Cost to Revenue Ratios
2011	99%
2012	70%
2013	75%
2014	72%

47. The mission found that generally the good performance of the GPCs came as result of training programme in record keeping, pricing, negotiation skills, Quality Management Systems, Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP). Also there was regular supervision carried out by zonal offices and DDAs/MDAs.

48. The programme will continue to use the results of the financial analyses to advise the GPCs on their production cost parameters until the completion of the programme. The financial analyses of all GPCs will be carried out between December 15 and 31, 2014 to ascertain the year's performance.

49. Financial analyses on other chain actors such as commercial planting material producers, cassava farmers, traders, transporters were carried out. Most were found profitable. It is particularly important to note that commercial planting material producers are highly profitable, providing a sound basis for post programme sustainability. The performance of various value chain entities is presented below. Again, note that these are all positive. It is particularly interesting to note the strong profitability of the sample of cassava growers assessed.

COMMERCIAL PLANTING MATERIAL FARMERS IN 2014

Cost to Revenue Ratios	No	Percentage
Below 60%	10	83.3%
60% - 70%	1	8.3%
70% – 80%	1	8.3%
TOTAL	12	100%

CASSAVA FARMERS IN 2014

Cost to Revenue Ratios	No	Percentage
60% - 70%	5	56%
70% – 80%	4	44%
TOTAL	9	100%

SWEETPOTATO FARMERS IN 2014

Cost to Revenue Ratios	No	Percentage
60% - 70%	7	100%
TOTAL	7	100%

C3: Clients equipped with technical, business, marketing skills

50. A consultancy for tracer studies on the impact of training on the operational behaviour of processors, farmers and other actors in the chain is in progress. The field work/data collection is completed and data analysis/report preparation is ongoing.

51. The NBSSI/BACs designed follow-up training courses to be conducted by the end of 2014 have been planned. Courses to be provided include:

52.

- (a) Competitive Costing and Pricing Strategies
- (b) Mastering application of Enterprise Record Book and Basic Financial Management for R&T chain actors.
- (c) Marketing skills development and market expansion strategies
- (d) Food Safety and Quality Management for Processors.
- (e) Transforming graduated FFFs into sustainable FBOs

C4: Facilitation of MEF disbursement.

53. Monitoring of MEF Matching Grant disbursement and Loan Repayment. At the previous supervision in March 2014, it was agreed that the programme would develop a pipeline of MEF proposals to use a greater proportion of available funds prior to programme completion. This has been partly done, with modest totals of USD 7,768 disbursed and GhC 66,500 approved pending disbursement. However, the overall 2014 performance of MEF disbursements has been insignificant and remained far below target.

54. For the previously disbursed loans supported by the MEF, there have been relatively good repayments to banks lending under this scheme. Some 95% of borrowers have met repayment deadlines, and 92% completed repayments. For the loan defaulters, the main reasons given are that there were late payments by off-takers and irregular supply of requested supply of raw material. However, borrowers should all be made aware that there are no reasons which can justify late payments.

55. The Micro-Enterprise Fund: The overall impact of this scheme has been positive, as it has facilitated the acquisition of improved processing equipment/facilities, increased production volume, profitability, and incomes of borrowers, and developed a better banking culture. This is evidenced by numerous clients having accessed repeated loans based on their credit worthiness built on matching grant financing. The programme has commissioned a consultancy to study the impact of the MEF, and to verify field observations. The field work/data collection for this study is completed and data analysis and report preparation is ongoing, with completion in the near future.

Component D. Promoting a Value Chain Approach to Climate Change Adaptation in Agriculture in Ghana (ProVACCA).

56. This component has had its Mid Term Review (MTR) conducted in October 2014. The matters requiring urgent attention from the MTR, and from the previous supervision mission, and their current status, are:

- (a) Procurement for delayed gasification investment;
 - Now in process, and on the schedule prescribed by the MTR.
- (b) Conduct Vulnerability Mapping to identify greatest Climate Change (CC) impact;
 - This is in progress, with training on Vulnerability Mapping for researchers, MoFA and RTIMP Staff completed, and indicators for mapping developed. The mapping itself is yet to begin.
- (c) Propose revised targets in ProVACCA logframe;
 - This has been done, and the revised logframe is now available.

57. Component 4.1: Awareness raising on climate change and capacity to address impacts along the cassava value chain. So far, 2,105 farmers (1,240 males and 865 females) were sensitized in 49 communities. Over 250 school children were sensitized on climate change and trained to raise tree seedlings of Cassia and Teak for establishing woodlots, providing shade and protecting boundaries. The programme has commissioned 10 interactive radio discussions broadcast from 10 radio stations: The key topics included the ProVACCA goals, objectives, target groups and expected outcomes; the relationship between agricultural development and climate change; evidence of climate change; the rationale for value chain actors and policy makers to take the climate change seriously; and, the means to access support regarding climate change. The component will support the development of documentaries on the successes of school environmental clubs as a means of promotion for replication of their activities in other schools.

58. Component 4.2: Support adaptation of cassava production to climate change. Forty-nine FFF have been established which are being utilized to demonstrate soil fertility management; soil water management; selection of drought tolerant cassava varieties; and, agroforestry systems. Soil fertility test kits and rain gauges have been acquired and are to be made available to the DADUs, preceded by training workshops to enable stakeholders to be able to use them effectively. The FFF rainfall records will be used for analysis with the yields to determine relative drought tolerance of techniques.

59. Component 4.3: Promote innovative adaptation solutions along the **agriculture value chain**. The delayed procurement for gasification plants and associated equipment has been re-launched by the Programme. New bidding documents have been prepared with assistance from MoFA Procurement Unit. In order to ensure the smooth execution of all other procurement activities under the GEF, it is recommended that a procurement committee is constituted by end of November 2014. The committee, to meet twice a month, will be tasked to support the management team to manage all potential risks and ensure that all items to be procured on time and monitored to completion.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
Future Engagement of SCFs under GASIP	PCO & GASIP	31/12/14
Responsibility for DSFs given to MoFA & NBSSI	PCO & Specialists	31/12/14
Study on effectiveness of IEC material	PCO & Specialists	31/12/14
Incomplete Initiative Fund Activities identified for GASIP	PCO & Specialists	31/12/14
DSF responsibility shifted to MoFA and NBSSI	PCO & Specialists	31/12/14
Assess the capacity of MoFA Agricultural Stations and the GLDB to continue the production of primary planting materials without RTIMP support	PCO	31/12/14
Develop guidelines for the registration procedures for the production of primary and secondary planting materials	PCO/GSID	31/12/14
The GSID to streamline and intensify the inspection and certification of root and tuber planting materials	PCO/GSID	On-going
Analyse FFF training and determine adoption rate of technologies disaggregated by gender	PCO/CSIR	31/12/14
Explore the possibility of formalising the guaranteed arrangement between DADTCO and farmers into formal contracts	PCO/DATCO	31/12/14
Complete the database on the FFF groups and categorise the 13 post-FFF groups.	PCO	March 2015
Document the processes adopted and lessons learnt in transforming the post-FFF groups into FBOs	PCO	March 2015
Financial analyses of all GPCs for 2014	Specialist	31/12/14

D. Programme implementation progress

Programme Management/M&E.

60. **Completion of Specialist Staff Contracts.** Completion of Specialist Staff Contracts. The mission notes that all existing staff contracts will be completed by 31/12/14, with the exception of the NPC, FC & M&E Officer. However, as the Programme Completion Report (PCR) and the Participatory Impact Assessment and Learning Approach (PIALA) exercises will both be incomplete as at this date, it is recommended that the Value Chain Linkages Specialist, the Production Specialist, and the Agri-Processing and Post-Harvest Specialist as well as the three Zonal Coordinators be offered consultancy assignments for two months commencing in about mid-January to provide input for the accurate completion of these exercises. The mission and PCO will collaborate to provide detailed TORs with clear deliverables for this assignment. Subject to satisfactory delivery and performance, it is deemed justifiable that the GASIP apply direct contracting for short-term engagement of the same specialists to enable rapid and smooth commencement of R&T activities under that programme, to (i) draw on the practical knowledge and specific experience of the said individuals for the preparation of the first work plan; and (ii) shorten the time for a speedy start-up. However, it is understood that this would be a very specific short term assignment (max. 4 months) to respond to an exceptional situation based on opportunity and need. Hence, any future assignment or employment opportunity under GASIP should be subject to competition.

61. **Monitoring and Evaluation.** The mission reviewed the Programme M&E and the Programme Implementation Manual (PIM). The M&E system has been greatly improved through the collaborative efforts of the entire PCU team which has contributed in reporting on physical progress measured against AWP&B including RIMS indicators. An update of data on indicators in the revised logical framework has been done. The RTIMP database has also been updated with financial performance data of the GPCs. However, all three of the project objective level indicators and some outcome indicators remain to be reported on.

62. **Gender and Targeting.** RTIMP continues to provide impressive dedication to ensuring equitable access to programme benefits for both female and male participants. An indication of this is the conscious efforts made by programme in targeting women farmers in the access to improved planting material and training through the FFF. Interventions along the gari value chain, which is predominantly women's activity is enabling the economic empowerment of rural women and the youth who provide much of the labour. The table below present some data however, more evidence of this is expected to be provided through the PCR and PIALA exercises.

Activity	Male	Female
Access to improved planting materials	127,476	59,799
FFF Participation	7,344	7,810
Climate Change Awareness	1,240	865

63. PIALA Study. The PIALA study has commenced, and this will help to measure and better understand the nature and extent of the developmental impact of RTIMP and report on important outcome indicators that have not been reported on to date.
64. As part of the closure of the RTIMP, and transition to future support, the following actions are recommended:
- Collection and appropriate documentation of all knowledge management products relevant to the programme activities.
 - Finalizing knowledge products that are still under development and taking steps to document success stories yet to be captured.
 - Revision of the programme completion action plan, and update of the ToRs as necessary.
 - Documentation of outcomes from the ongoing 12 studies, and incorporation of these findings into the PCR.
 - Cataloguing of all the draft and finalized materials and documents, their placement into a database accessible to potential users, including MoFA and GASIP.
 - Updating of the RTIMP website with all available information, especially pertaining to the final 6 months of implementation. Documentation to include: Annual and Status reports, catalogue of lessons learnt, knowledge management and capitalization materials (TV documentaries and productions, materials produced for radio), manuals and guides produced (including those developed for training, certification guidelines).
 - A detailed briefing to be provided by the RTIMP M&E Specialist for the M&E Manager of GASIP and MoFA Specialists.
65. Key M&E activities to support activities with potential for up-scaling include:
- Farmer Field Fora (FFFs): Requires documentation for all FFFs by commodities (cassava, yam, cocoyam and sweet potato) and their thematic focus - varieties and planting material, cultivation practices, integrated soil fertility management, and integrated pest and disease management. There also needs to be detailed information on those FFFs that have been transformed into FBOs.
 - Provide information on all existing GPCs, the nature and scale of their activities, and locations.
 - Documentation of all activities relating to Output B1, Planting materials multiplication and distribution. This would include information on all species supported, and activities on Inspection and certification of planting materials.
66. The above actions need to be captured in a completion action plan with clear and specific time lines and responsibilities.
67. The lessons from the RTIMP M&E system that can inform monitoring systems in other programmes include:
- M&E is the responsibility of the whole management, not only for the officer in charge;
 - Developing a comprehensive M&E system should be one of the initial startup activities;
 - Baseline data collection is a primary requirement as no outcome can be reported on without such data.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
TORS for Specialists for 2 months contracts	Mission and PCO	Immediate
Short-term contracts with GASIP for some Specialists	Mission and GASIP	March 2015
PCR Completed	Specialists and PCO	March 2015
PIALA Completed	Consultant, Specialists and PCO	March 2015
M&E Handover to MoFA & GASIP	M&E Specialist	June 2015
Documentation of RTIMP M&E	M&E Specialist	June 2015

E. Fiduciary aspects

Financial management.

68. Overview- On the overall the financial management is moderately satisfactory. The disbursement rate is 89%. The books of accounts and financial statements have been updated to 30 September 2014. The expenditure claims through WAs is up-to-date as at 29 October 2014. However the expenditures as at 31 October 2014 include advances and imprests to implementing partners, amounting to USD 122, 207.60, which are yet to be retired and justified as expenditure. It was agreed that the retirement and justification of these payments should be followed up as a priority, and fast track the requisite WA submission, so as to avoid cash flow bottlenecks.

69. Financial Management systems, Internal Controls and checks: Overall, the systems are performing. However, the controls and follow-up for retirement and justification of advances and imprests to the Implementing partners require to be enhanced at the project management level.

70. Financial Management Team Capacity and Reporting: The financial team is in full complement and working. The financial accounting and reporting is up to date.

71. 2014 Budget Performance against Actual. As at 31 October 2014 the performance against the budget was 54%. Given the deadline for any implementation activities of 31 December 2014 (Project Completion Date), it is hoped that the remaining budget will be implemented in November and December 2014.

72. Assets and Asset register. The review of the assets register, revealed that: i) The asset register is available but not up to date with newly acquired Assets; (ii) the key assets such as motor vehicles and computers are assigned to offices and not to specific office users (iii) the project does not issue signed receipts and clearance notes for assets issued or returned when staff/custodian are leaving the project. In 2013, the programme procured 12 vehicles with the understanding that these be transferred to the GASIP. The mission recommends that the serviceable assets, including particularly the above vehicles, will be transferred to the GASIP. It was agreed that PCO will carry out a physical verification exercise of all project assets, and obtain custodian/user signatures from the assigned officers, and update the register by 24 December 2014 for submission to the IFAD Country Office. Further, the PCO is reminded that the transfer of assets as well as the disposal of unserviceable assets is subject to no objection by the Fund. To ensure operational functioning of the reduced PCO following the completion date, it has been agreed that the transfer of assets will be made in two tranches. The first tranche is expected for January 2015, with three vehicles and office equipment remaining in the custody of the core personnel up to the project closing date on 30 June 2015.

73. Recruitment, staff appraisals and Contracts: All staff have been issued with contracts, which automatically end on 31 December 2014. Appraisal of staff performance has not yet been carried out. Given the termination of contracts of most of the programme officers and support staff, it was agreed to carry out this by 30 November 2014.

74. Use of Fuel: The Project has maintained logbooks the vehicles but has not been put to full result oriented use that can inform on efficiency, utilisation and wastage controls of fuel. The registers reflect irregular and incomplete records of information by the drivers/users of the vehicles. In addition, the Finance Department maintains a fuel coupons register. The review indicates general weak control relative to its inability to prevent issuance of coupons to officers already issued with specific funding for fuel during workshops. The mission recommends strict adherence to the control procedure of not duplicating fuel issuance.

75. **Review of Statements of Expenditures (SOEs):** The mission reviewed the SOEs supporting the Withdrawal Application 87,88 and 89 amounting to USD 1.2 million. Approximately 35% of the SOEs were reviewed

with a view to validating the supporting documentation, payment authorisation processes, economy and value for money among others. The main issues noted were (i) lack of attendance lists for workshops (ii) lack of progress certificates or equivalent reports for construction of cassava processing sites (iii) lack of itinerary movements in support of DSA s payments for multi district demonstration activities. The mission noted that GHC 700 or USD 215 were not returned and banked upon retirement. **It was agreed that training workshop daily attendance signed lists, and other relevant supporting documents will be attached to payment vouchers to ensure completeness of expenditure justification.**

76. **Review of Accountabilities for advances to Implementing partners:** As at 31 October 2014 the schedule of advances not yet accounted for with expenditures of the intended purpose amounted to USD 122,207.60. The list of items and the amount has grown significantly from USD 7,741 in March 2014. **It was agreed that the Project management will intensify its oversight efforts in ensuring full accountability so as to facilitate earliest submission of the WA claim.**

77. **Review of the Special Account: Review of the SPA and other Programme Accounts:** The mission confirms that the Special Account allocation of USD 1,000,000 is fairly accounted for as at 31 October, 2014. The Special Account has a cash balance of USD 264,817 while the Programme Operation and Zones accounts had a combined balance of USD 51,327. The key-reconciling item is made up of the expected proceeds of WA 90 for USD 247,526.18, which is undergoing settlement from IFAD. Unretired advances amount to USD 122,207.60. The other item is made up of the expenditures incurred to date estimated at USD 43,660 and pending the build-up of minimum expenditure for submission of WA 91. The last item is the combined deficit of USD 5,686 made up of ineligible expenditures payable by GoG.

78. **Justification/Repayment of the initial deposit:** The justification and payment of the initial deposit has started and the total deduction of USD 263,643 has been made from WA's 88 and 89. As at 31 October 2014 the remaining balance is USD 736,358. The mission has assisted the FM team to update the plan for the Justification/ re-payment of the full USD 1 million as contained in table here below. The mission and the team have taken into account the projected expenditures covering the period from November to June 2015. In the review the rates of recovery by IFAD were also revised from 30% to 25% so as to ensure availability of adequate cash flow during the 6 months closure period. **It was agreed that the Project management team would submit the new plan to IFAD, continuously update it at the end of each month and keep IFAD upraised with the changes.**

Disbursement.

79. **IFAD Loan Disbursement:** The Cumulative disbursement to date of the IFAD loan is SDR 11.81 million or USD 18.22 million representing 89% of the Loan, including the Special Programme Account (SPA) allocation remaining balance of USD 736 358. This status has been reconciled to the IFAD statements. However, the loan utilization, excluding the SPA allocation is SDR 11.32 million, or USD 17.22 million, and represents utilization level of 87%. The mission has gone further to factor in expenditure for the pending WA 90 and others totalling to USD 371,000, or SDR 247,000 equivalents at the current exchange rates. Consequently, the projected utilization is estimated at SDR 11.57 million or 89% of the loan. Taking all these factors into account, the projected Loan balance as at 31 October 2014 is, estimated at SDR 1.49 million, or USD 2.29 million, at the current exchange rates.

80. **Loan Utilisation to Closure date at 30 June 2015:** The mission has assisted the finance team to make projections of costs for the period November 2014-June 2015. The activities have been fitted to the estimated remaining funds as at 31 October 2014 estimated at USD 2.29 million. It was agreed that (i) Notwithstanding the Project completion at 31 December 2014, the AWPB for the 6 months period to 30 June 2015 will be formulated and sent for No objection to IFAD by 15 December 2014; (ii) The details of the specific staff and contracts will be appended to the AWPB; (iii) All the Taxes will be disclosed and the funds required from GOG for financing these costs should be detailed in the budget.

81. **GEF Grant:** The utilisation of GEF Grant to date is USD 683,000 representing 27.3% of the USD 2.5 million available. To date the Programme has received USD 942,000 and the balance remaining in the project is USD 286,245. The grant completion date is projected 31 December 2015, and the implementation is being carried out consistently with the MTR recommendations.

82. **OFID Grant:** No expenditure has been realised against the OFID funds at the completion date for the grant. The programme has received an initial deposit of USD 250,000. Arrangements are under way to repatriate the funds back to IFAD. However, funds have a deficit of USD 22,319 equivalent at current exchange rates as result of exchange losses realised from the funds transferred into the Operation account. In view of the fact that there are no funds available in the counterpart account to cover the loss, it has been agreed that the PCO through the Ministry of Food and Agriculture formally request the borrower to reimburse the loss to the OFID grant account at IFAD.

83. **Micro Enterprise Fund:** The funds available for this component in the Ecobank amount to USD 82,000. The Activities planned for the remaining period are estimated to cost GHC 95,000 or approximately USD 29,000, which indicate that a balance of approximately USD 53,000 is likely to remain unspent. **It has been agreed that the Project Management request Ecobank to repay the surplus funds.**

Counterpart funds.

84. The mission notes that to-date the GoG has contributed USD 2.13 million against the USD 3.9 million allocated at project inception. This represents 54.6 % of the allocation. The PCO estimates that an amount of GHC 600,000 is required to fund GoG activities, which is within the approved budget, including operational cost between now and 30 June 2015, ineligible expenditures forming the deficit in the initial deposit and the exchange loss on the OFID transfers. It was agreed that PCO reconcile funds received, with funds disbursed and funds required through project closure, and follow-up for earliest receipt of the funds.

85. Compliance with loan covenants.

86. The mission did not note any contraventions of the financing agreement covenants.

Procurement.

87. As the Procurement Officer resigned recently, a Contract Monitoring Table covering all the outstanding contracts was not available. In order to ensure that all the outstanding contracts are completed before the programme completion date, the Mission advised to RTIMP to quickly produce a contract monitoring table by revising the existing Contract Registry, including elements necessary for contract monitoring, such as outstanding payments, contract completion dates and the current delivery status. Based on this Contract Monitoring Table, the Mission was able to see the overall status of all the outstanding contracts and to advise how to ensure contract completion within 2014. One contract which is currently to be completed 5 February 2015 will need an amendment so that all the deliverables will be made within 2014. It was agreed that the PCO proceed to amending this contract without delay.

88. Re-Bidding for Gasification Plant: The Mission reviewed the new solicitation document that has been prepared for the purpose of re-bidding of the Gasification Plant and the related items. Based on the observations made on the original bidding process and the related documents, the Mission provided suggestions with a view to helping this procurement process to be completed successfully. The comments have been forwarded to the Ministry Procurement Officer for review.

89. In view of missing documents for one bidding in 2014, the Mission requests RTIMP to ensure complete archiving of all the procurement related documents (e.g. solicitation documents, proposals submitted by the bidders, both successful and unsuccessful, evaluation reports, contracts and their annexes, documents related to NO, delivery receipts, written communications with bidders/contractors incl. printed email communications, and any other key procurement documents), whether an award has been made or not.

Audit.

90. The PCO submitted the 2013 Audited Financial Statements on time. The auditors rated the Financial Statements with unqualified opinion; however, there were management issues that were raised by the auditors. These include: withholding tax, purchasing from non-VAT registered entities, non-periodic stocktaking, and absence of fire certificate. The mission reminded the PCO to carry out the recommendations of the audit.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
Prepare to repatriate surplus MEF funds at ECO bank	NPC/FC	31 03 2015
Negotiate with GoG for receipt of Counterpart funds	NPC/FC	31 12 2015
Implement GEF in accordance with MTR recommendations	NPC/GEF coordinator	31 06 2015
Submit AWPB for approval for 2015 to GoG and IFAD		
	NPC/FC	31 12 2015
Follow-up accountabilities retirements for USD 122,207.60	NPC/FC	31 12.2015
Carry out Staff appraisal for 2014		
Carry out physical verification and update the asset register	NPC	31.12.2015
	NPC/FC	31.12.2015
Amend contract for completion in 2014	NPC/FC	Immediate
Archiving of all procurement details	NPC/FC	Immediate

F. Sustainability

91. The main elements of the programme would appear to have good prospects for sustainability. These include the increases in yields due to farmer training in FFFs, access to improved planting materials and access to markets developed through GPCs and other decentralised market agents. The profitability of the commercial planting material reproduction is also cause for optimism.

92. However, there are areas which will require further investment after programme completion. The most prominent of these is the need to establish a means to continue the reproduction of breeder and primary planting materials to enable continued commercial multiplication for farmers. There is also the as yet largely un-met demand emanating from breweries for cassava raw materials which farmers need support to exploit.

93. The continued reticence of private banks to provide finance for seasonal production costs and for investment in productivity enhancement at production and processing levels is another area of concern. This will need continued vigorous efforts to provide an avenue for value chain participants to finance improvements. This is planned for continuation under GASIP, as well as with continued support from RAFIP.

94. The programme has largely succeeded in reaching its specific targets for productivity and profitability increases. This marks an opportunity for a sustained effort in the future to encourage wider adoption of the techniques, processes and market access to benefit the wider R&T farming and processing community.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
Continued efforts on breeder/primary planting materials	Specialists, then GASIP	Ongoing
Continued efforts to secure private bank financing	Specialists, then GASIP	Ongoing

G. Conclusion

95. As RTIMP completes its final year of operation, there is much progress that can be identified as contributing to the programme goals. It is encouraging to note that R&T value chains have been demonstrated to be profitable and sustainable at all levels, so long as the linkages between production and markets are in place. The programme now needs to focus on activities that will bring its activities to an orderly closure, while at the same time ensuring that the intellectual and practical knowledge accumulated is made available to MoFA, the GASIP and other potential investors in the sector.

Appendix 1: Summary of project status and ratings

Basic Facts

Country	Ghana	Project ID	1312	Loan/DSF Grant No.	670
Project	Root and Tuber Improvement and Marketing Programme			Top-up Loan/DSF Grant	
Date of Update	25 November-2014				
Supervising Inst.	IFAD/IFAD				
No. of Supervisions	13	No. of Implementation Support/Follow-up missions	9		
Last Supervision	13 Nov.-2014	Last Implementation Support/Follow-up mission	July-2014		

					USD million	Disb. rate %
Approval	08-Sep-2005			Total financing	32.05	
Agreement	20-Jan-2006	Effectiveness lag	14.2	IFAD Total	18.96	
Entry into force	08-Nov-2006	PAR value	-----	IFAD loan	18.96	89
First disbursement	02-Mar-2007			DSF grant		
MTR	07-May-2010	Last amendment	05-Feb-2010	IFAD grant		
Original completion	31-Dec-2014	Last audit	2 June, 2014	Domestic Total	8.72	
Current completion	31-Dec-2014			Beneficiaries	0.83	0
Original closing	30-Jun-2015			Government (National)	3.89	56
Current closing	30-Jun-2015			Domes. Fin. Inst.	4.00	0
No. of extensions	0			External Cofinancing Total	4.36	
				EC	1.34	100
				OFID	0.52	0
				GEF	2.50	0

Project Performance Ratings

B.1 Fiduciary Aspects	Last	Current	B.2 Project implementation progress	Last	Current
1. Quality of financial management	3	4	1. Quality of project management	4	4
2. Acceptable disbursement rate	4	4	2. Performance of M&E	4	5
3. Counterpart funds	4	4	3. Coherence between AWPB & implementation	4	4
4. Compliance with financing covenants	4	5	4. Gender focus	4	4
5. Compliance with procurement	4	4	5. Poverty focus	4	4
6. Quality and timeliness of audits	3	4	6. Effectiveness of targeting approach	4	4
			7. Innovation and learning	4	4
			8. Climate and environment focus	4	4

B.3 Outputs and outcomes	Last	Current	B.4 Sustainability	Last	Current
1. Upgrading of Small-Scale R&T processing business	4	4	1. Institution building (organizations, etc.)	4	4
2. Support to R&T crop production	4	4	2. Empowerment	4	4
3. Support to increased commodity chain linkages	5	5	3. Quality of beneficiary participation	4	4
			4. Responsiveness of service providers	4	4
			5. Exit strategy (readiness and quality)	4	4
			6. Potential for scaling up and replication	5	5

B.5 Justification of ratings

The programme has made good progress in most of the technical aspects of implementation. The programme made efforts to resolve the impasse on unfair pricing between producers and buyers, and brokered agreement between farmers and local breweries for the supply of 200

tonnes of cassava per week for processing into beer. The programme has provided evidence of improved yield and incomes of farmers for both cassava and yam, and profitability maintained along the R&T value chains. The M&E system is improved and now able to capture and analyse outputs and outcomes, including financial outcomes for the various value chains. Twelve studies to capture outcome data is ongoing and a Participatory Impact Assessment and Learning Approach (PIALA) has been commissioned. The Financial management has improved markedly and rated moderately satisfactory, with disbursement rate upped to 89%. The financial statements and book of accounts have been updated. No contravention of the financing agreement was observed and the concerns raised during the last Supervision relating to payment of VAT with IFAD funds have been rectified. The 2013 Audited Financial Statement was submitted on time with unqualified opinion, though some management issues raised require attention. However, the unretired imprest of US\$ 7,741 recorded during March, 2014 supervision has grown significantly to USD 122, 207.60.

Overall Assessment and Risk Profile

	Last	Current
C.1 Physical/financial assets	4	4
C.2 Food security	4	4
C.3 Quality of natural asset improvement and climate resilience	4	4
C.4 Overall implementation progress (Sections B1 and B2)	4	4

Rationale for implementation progress rating

RTIMP is in its final two months of implementation and completion. The programme has developed and distributed over 80,000 copies of different information and communication materials, as well as several documentaries on success stories on the R&T value chains, exceeding its target by 7%. The programme developed a functional relationship between farmers and DADTCO, which is buying 200 tonnes of cassava per week from 248 farmers in the Volta region. Over 187,000 farmers have been supplied with improved healthy R&T planting materials. Adoption has been high, however quantitative data remain to be collected to determine the adoption rate. Yield and income increases has been recorded among actors along the cassava (from 12 tons/ha to 18 tons/ha) and yam (from 12 tons/ha to 20-15 tons/ha) value chains. Commercial planting material production has shown good prospects as well. A prototype HQCF dryer has been tested and its throughput doubled. Financial analysis is yet to be conducted on the innovation. Twenty six GPCs have been established to date and all remain profitable with cost to revenue ratios measured at 72% as at reporting period. The MEF has facilitated the acquisition of improved processing equipment. The repayment of previously disbursed MEF loans have been relatively good though delinquent on due date. Forty-nine FFF have been established under PROVACCA to demonstrate soil fertility management, soil water management And agroforestry systems. The procurement of the gasification plant and associated equipment has been on hold delayed due to an irregular procurement process.

C.5 Likelihood of achieving the development objectives (section B3 and B4)	4	4
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Rationale for development objectives rating

Physical progress of the programme is encouraging and most outcomes are largely being achieved. However quantitative data on certain outcomes remain to be collected. Careful attention is still required to ensure sound financial management and focus on the critical Project completion activities. The outcome studies and PIALA study would strengthen the data on outcomes and impacts. Irrespective of this there is insufficient documentation of ongoing processes, lessons learnt and experiences for consolidation, replication and upscaling under GASIP.

C.6 Risks Short description of major risks for each section and their impact on achievement of development objectives and sustainability

Fiduciary aspects	The overall status of programme financial management is moderately satisfactory. The residual financial management issues, include timely and accurate accountability of imprests to IPs and deficit in USD 5,686 in the SPA and exchange loss on OFID funds of USD 22,320. These pose finance risks given the closeness to Project Completion and closure.
Project implementation progress	The continued production of early generation planting material by the Grains and Legumes Development Board and the MoFA Agricultural Stations without public funds remain a potential risk in ensuring adequate planting materials for commercialisation. Lack of clear policy on free distribution of planting material which continues under a different project can undermine the commercialisation efforts.
Outputs and outcomes	Qualitative data available show promising results. Sound inferences can only be made on quantitative data being compiled. Weak and inadequate data capture at the early stages of the programme, coupled with the inadequacy of the midline data presents challenges in validating some of the expected outcomes. A lot therefore remain to be clearly defined for upscaling in GASIP.
Sustainability	The major elements of the programme that appear to have good prospects for sustainability include adoption of improved and healthy planting materials and technologies through the FFF, access to markets through the GPCs and commercial buyers, and the profitability of the commercialisation of the planting material production. However, actors' inability to access seasonal and medium term loans can hamper the attainment of a vibrant R&T value chain.

Proposed Follow-up

Issue / Problem	Recommended Action	Timing	Status
M&E	Identify interventions for scaling up under GASIP	31 Dec, 2014	

M&E	Develop model contracts for guaranteed marketing arrangements between farmers and large commercial buyers	Dec. 2014
Fiduciary	Transfer of surplus MEF funds at Ecobank to IFAD	15 Dec 2014
Fiduciary	Follow-up accountabilities for the retirement of USD 122, 207.60	31 Dec 2014
Fiduciary	Transfer unused OFID funds of USD 250,000.00 to IFAD	Immediate
Programme Management	Termination of staff contracts Submission of asset register Transfer of assets to GASIP	31 Dec. 2014

Additional observations

Appendix 2: Updated logical framework: Progress against objectives, outcomes and outputs

Narrative Summary	Key Performance Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions (A) / Risks (R)
<i>Goal:</i>			
To enhance incomes and food security to improve the livelihoods of the rural poor of Ghana	x% reduction in rural poverty in Ghana by 2014.... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 % reduction in the frequency of national food shortage among households by 2014.... 20 % reduction in malnutrition among households (Children under 5 years) in Programme support districts by 2014.... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SRID report Ghana Living Standard Survey (GLSS) report RTIMP impact assessment reports 	
<i>Project Development Objective:</i>			
To build competitive and market-based R&T commodity chains supported by relevant, effective and sustainable services that are easily accessible by the rural poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 % increase in income levels of R&T farmers, processors and traders (by gender) by 2014... Increase in the number of sustainable R&T chains established by 2014 Existence of relevant, effective and sustainable service delivery systems by 2014... (RIMS L. 3) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SCF Report, RTIMP RTIMP Annual Reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated R&T commodity chains remain pro-poor Increased market for R&T products
Outcome 1: Selected market-based R&T commodity chains established	4 viable market-based R&T commodity chains established and functioning by 2014 (RIMS L2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly and Annual Reports, M&E Reports Financial Analysis Report Enterprise Record Books(ERBs) Supply Chain Facilitators (SCFs) reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Willingness of Actors to belong to Chains Rural infrastructures (access roads, electricity etc.) are improved

Narrative Summary	Key Performance Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions (A) / Risks (R)
Outputs: 1.1. R&T Chains established 1.2. (RIMS) Quantity of R&T commodities traded annually 1.3. Increased participation of R&T actors (disaggregated by gender) engaged in the four chains by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 plywood chains established (RIMS L. 2) by 2014 6 HQCF supply chains established (RIMS L. 2) by 2014 75 gari chains established (RIMS L. 2) by 2014. 1 fresh yam supply chain established (RIMS L. 2) by 2014... (Note: SM recommendation) 56,400 tons of R&T commodities traded by product by 2014 (RIMS L.1) : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13,200 tons of PCF traded by 2014, 12,800 tons of HQCF traded by 2014, 2,400 tons of Yam (chain only) traded by 2014, 28,000 tons of Gari traded by 2014. 10,500 clients (disaggregated by gender) engaged in the four chains by 2014 (RIMS L.1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SCF Report RTIMP Progress and Annual Reports Supervision Mission Reports Special Studies Reports RTIMP Annual Report Quarterly and Annual Reports, M&E Reports Financial Analysis Report Enterprise Record Books(ERBs) Supply Chain Facilitators (SCFs) reports RTIMP Annual Report Supply Chain Facilitators (SCFs) reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing processing facilities are financially viable R&T products remains competitive R&T products remain profitable
Outcome 1.1 Public sensitized, informed and educated on RTIMP activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% of population of target districts aware of RTIMP activities by 2014(Not an Appraisal target) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information reaches total population in target districts Actors are willing to use the information
Outputs: 1.1.1 RTIMP activities promoted in beneficiary districts 1.1.2 RTIMP web-site operational 1.1.3 Market information system operational. 1.1.4 Commodity Chain Partnership Platform established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30,000 copies of promotional materials developed and distributed by 2014 (leaflets, fact sheets, brochures, poster etc.) (RIMS L. 1) 160 radio discussion organised by 2014, 10 TV documentaries etc.) organised by 2014 (RIMS L. 1) People accessing the RTIMP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Copies of promotional materials, DVDs of documentaries, write-ups, Radio recordings RTIMP Progress Reports Progress report M&E unit website address /uniform resource locator (URL) RTIMP Progress reports ESOKO platform 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interest in R&T activities sustained. Internet host remain operational Interest in R&T activities sustained Esoko platform still in place Interest of Actors sustained

Narrative Summary	Key Performance Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions (A) / Risks (R)
	web-site by 2014 (To be monitored.) • RTIMP website is updated 4 times annually (RIMS L. 1) • 10,500 R&T actors accessing market information through the Market Information system by 2014 (RIMS L.1) • 417 District Stakeholder Fora (DSF) organized by 2014 ((RIMS L.1)	• Progress report by ZOCs • Progress report by Component A •	
Outcome 2 Yields of R&T-based cropping systems increased	• Yield of FFF Cassava farmers increased by 30% by 2014 (RIMS L.2) • Yield of FFF yam, cocoyam and sweet potato farmers increased by 25% each by 2014 (RIMS L.2) • Yield of FFF Frafra potato farmers increased by 30% by 2014 (RIMS L.2)	• M&E Surveys reports • MoFA Statistics • Research / Impact Study report	• There would be no adverse weather conditions and disease outbreaks • Farmers are willing to use the new technologies
Outcome 2.1: Availability and access to planting material for R&T crops improved	• 174,400 R&T farmers receive healthy planting material by 2014 (by crop / gender)	• Progress reports by GLDB • Progress reports by DDA • Progress reports by Component B • Progress reports by ZOCs	• Farmers' interest sustained. • Favourable weather conditions
Outputs: 2.1.1 Fields of improved planting materials established	• 608 hectares of R&T primary fields established by 2014 (RIMS L.1) • 2,514 hectares of R&T secondary fields established by 2014 (RIMS L.1)	• Progress reports by GLDB • Progress reports by DDA • Progress reports by Component B • Progress reports by ZOCs	• Favourable weather conditions • Farmers' interest sustained.
Outcome 2.2: Improved technologies adopted by FFF farmers (improved integrated pest management practices, improved varieties, crop husbandry practices, soil fertility management practices)	• 85% adoption rate among FFF farmers by 2014 (Disaggregated by gender) (RIMS L.2)	• Progress reports by DDA • Progress reports by research institutes • Progress report by ZOCs • Progress report by Component B	• Farmers are willing to use the new technologies
Outputs: 2.2.2 R&T farmers trained (by gender)	• 17,639 FFF farmers to be reached by 2014 (by gender) (RIMS L.1) • 500 FFF to be established by 2014 (RIMS L.1)	• Progress reports by DDA • Progress reports by research institutes • Progress report by ZOCs	• Farmers' interest sustained.

Narrative Summary	Key Performance Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions (A) / Risks (R)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 365 FFF facilitators trained by 2014 (RIMS L.1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress report by Component B 	
Outcome 2.3: Incidence of diseases and pests on R&T crops minimised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in the incidence of pests and diseases on R&T crops in project districts by 2014 (To be monitored) (Not an Appraisal target) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress reports PPRSD, SARI Progress reports IITA (backstopping) 	
Output 2.3.1 Bioagents for pest and disease management produced/released	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce/release: 2,500,000 of CGM predators (<i>Typhlodromalus manihoti</i>) released (RIMS L.1); 1,312,000 of LGB predators (<i>Teretriusnigresens</i>) released. (RIMS L.1); Bioagents released in 620 locations (RIMS L.1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress reports PPRSD, SARI Progress reports IITA (backstopping) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers would cooperate and not apply insecticides in released areas
Outcome 2.4 Improved adoptable technologies released for farmers use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New research technologies adopted by 2014 (To be monitored) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research reports Interview of beneficiaries/Extension agents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducive environment for research Favourable policy towards research in sub-sector.
Output: 2.4.1 Improved adoptable technologies developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 840 farmers participate in the research project by 2014. (RIMS L.1) 23 on-farm research projects on R&T crops conducted by 2014 (RIMS L.1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research reports Interview of beneficiaries/Extension agents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
Outcome 3: R&T processing and marketing upgraded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % increase in volumes through GPCs (To be monitored) 	ERB Reports of the SCFs	
Outcome 3.1 Improved processing technologies adopted by Processors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 500 processors adopt good technologies by 2014 (disaggregated by gender) (RIMS L.2) 80% of processors trained adopt QMS and GMP by 2014 (RIMS L.2) 4 R&T commodity chains functional by 2014 xx% increase of R&T products from 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress reports GRATIS, SIS Eng., RTFs, RTSC Progress reports by research institutes Zonal reports progress report by Component C 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Processors can afford stainless steel equipment Improved technologies are user-friendly

Narrative Summary	Key Performance Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions (A) / Risks (R)
	GPCs annually • xx% increase in profit levels of R&T GPCs annually		
Output: 3.1.1 Processing technologies/innovations identified, tested and transferred 3.1.2 Good Practices Centres (GPC) established 3.1.3 Good Practices Centres (GPC) used for demonstration	• 30 prototypes tested by 2014 (RIMS L.1) • 30 prototypes adopted and mainstreamed by 2014 (RIMS L.2) • 200 local artisans trained in manufacturing of equipment and construction of processing units by 2014 (RIMS L.1) • 40 GPC-1 for gari processing established by 2014 (RIMS L.1) • 5 GPC for agbelima processing established by 2014(RIMS L.1) • 30 GPC-2 (only frying + fermentation) established by 2014 (RIMS L.1) • 75 Financial Analysis conducted for GPCs annually (RIMS L.1) • 5,449 processors exposed to good technologies by 2014. (RIMS L.1) • 200 processors trained in quality management systems(QMSs) and good manufacturing practices (GMPs) by 2014 •	• Progress reports GRATIS, SIS Eng., RTFs, RTSC • Progress reports by research institutes • Progress reports by IITA • Zonal reports • progress report by Component C • Physical observation • Progress reports GRATIS • Progress reports research institutes • Field observation • Physical observation • Progress reports GRATIS • Progress reports research institutes • Field observation	• Improved and appropriate technologies available and accessible. • Processing facilities are financially viable
Outcome 3.2: Access of R&T chain actors to financial services and recovery of credit improved	• 100% repayment rate of Loan (RIMS L.1) by 2014 • 100% Disbursement rate of MEF (RIMS L.1) by 2014 • 2000 clients acquiring improved equipment (RIMS L.1) by 2014	• Reports : Component C, • BACs, DADU, ZOCs, Consultants, PFIs.	• Clients able to meet requirements of PFIs
Output 3.2.1 Adoption of business and marketing skills by R&T actors improved. 3.2.2 Clients equipped with technical,	• 3000 entrepreneurs adopt business and marketing skills (operating business accounts etc) by 2014. • 190 business plans developed (RIMS L.1) • 6,000 clients trained by type	• Reports : Component C, • BACs, DADU, ZOCs, Consultants, PFIs. • Reports : Component C, • BACs, DADU, ZOCs, Consultants. • Reports : Component C,	• PFIs are willing to disburse funds

Narrative Summary	Key Performance Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions (A) / Risks (R)
business and marketing skills 3.2.3 Micro Enterprise Fund Disbursed	(Business development and Marketing Skills, Records Keeping and Basic Financial Management, Banking Culture, Business Plan Preparation and Implementation) and gender by 2014. (RIMS L.1) • 1,800 clients access MEF (by gender) by 2014 (RIMS L.1) • 30 PFIs financing R&T Value Chains by 2014. (RIMS L.1) • US\$610,368 MEF disbursed by 2014 •	• BACs, DADU, ZOCs, Consultants, PFIs	
Outcome 4: Programme effectively managed, monitored and evaluated.	• Programme objectives attained.	• AWPB document • Reports.	Conducive environment in the country maintained
Outputs: 4.1 Programme activities effectively implemented. 4.2 Financial Management and procurement monitored and evaluated. 4.3 Effective M&E systems in place	• 2 PDIP meetings held annually. • 2 NPSC meetings held annually. • 6 technical working group meetings held annually. • 12 PCO/ZOCs meetings held annually. • AWPB developed and reviewed. • 2 ISMs held annually. • Satisfactory disbursement rate • External audit • Sound financial system • Sound procurement plan • Operational plan • Quarterly monitoring • Quarterly meetings • Baseline/Midline surveys • Mid-year and annual review	• Minutes of Meetings. • AWPB Document • Aide memoires • Withdrawal applications • Financial Reports • Audit Reports • Procurement plan • Minutes of meetings Reports	

Appendix 3: Summary of key actions to be taken within agreed timeframes

Action Area	Action Agreed	Date	Whom	Progress
Project Implementation	Identify required support for sustained commercial planting material production post programme	Immediate	PCO Specialists	
	Identification of interventions for scaling up under GASIP	Immediate	PCO Specialists	
	Conduct an institutional assessment of FBOs that have been formed from FFFs	June 2015	PCO/PCR Team	
Outputs	Document the processes adopted, outcomes and lessons learnt in transforming the post-FFF groups into FBOs	March, 2015	PCO	
	Collect and appropriately document all knowledge management products relevant to the programme activities.	June 2015	PCO M&E Specialists	
	Document all FFFs by commodities (cassava, yam, cocoyam and sweet potato) and their thematic focus - varieties and planting material, cultivation practices, integrated soil fertility management, and integrated pest and disease management.	June 2015	PCO M&E Specialists	
	Document all existing GPCs, the nature and scale of their activities, and locations.	June 2015	PCO M&E Specialists	
	Prepare detailed M&E Handover note to MoFA & GASIP	June 2015	PCO M&E Specialists	
Sustainability	Develop a draft Business plan with the MoFA Agricultural Stations and the GLDB on how they will continue the production of primary planting materials after RTIMP completion	Dec, 2014	PCO	
	Develop model contracts for the guaranteed arrangement between DATCO and farmers that can build trust and enhance transparency in pricing.	Dec. 2014	PCO/DATCO	
Fiduciary Aspects	Carry out a physical verification exercise of all project assets, and obtain custodian/user signatures from the assigned officers, and update the register	Dec. 2014	PCO	

	Carry out appraisal of staff performance	30 Nov. 2014	PCO
	Request Ecobank to repay the surplus funds under Micro Enterprise Fund	Immediate	PCO
Other	Archive all procurement details	Immediate	PCO

Appendix 4: Physical progress measured against AWP&B, including RIMS indicators

Component/ Sub-component or Output			PERIOD: JAN.—DEC. 2014						CUMMULATIVE: NOV. 2006— <u>Sept</u> 2014					
	Indicator	Unit	Target for 2014	Total achieved of 2014 target by gender (Jan-Sept, 2014)			%	Remarks	Cumulative Achieved as at <u>Sept</u> , <u>2014</u>			MTR revised Programme targets	% achieve d of MTR target	Remarks
				Male	Female	Total			Male	Female	Total			
COMPONENT A														
Sub-Comp. A1														
Information, Communication and Knowledge Management	Promotion materials developed and distributed	Number	6,000	-	-	6000	100%	Additional 24,000 copies reprinted and distributed	-	-	104,073	74,755	139.21 %	
	RTIMP website set up as knowledge center	Number	1	-	-	1Website in place and operatio nal	100							
<u>Sub-Comp.A 2</u> R&T chainsdeveloped														
Commodity Chains development through IF	Disbursement rate of IF	Rate	USD 25,000	-	-	USD 27,275.7 7	109.1 0%		-	-	USD 541,650	: USD 712,000	76.07%	
<u>Sub-Comp.A 3</u> Commodity Chain Partnership	<i>District Stakeholder Fora (DSF) organised</i>	Number	40	-	-	25	62.5 %		-	-	350	417	83.93 %	

Component/ Sub- component or Output			PERIOD: JAN.—DEC. 2014						CUMMULATIVE: NOV. 2006— <u>Sept</u> 2014					
	Indicator	Unit	Target for 2014	Total achieved of 2014 target by gender (Jan-Sept, 2014)			%	Remarks	Cumulative Achieved as at <u>Sept</u> , <u>2014</u>			MTR revised Programme targets	% achieve d of MTR target	Remarks
				Male	Female	Total			Male	Female	Total			
COMPONENT B <i>Support to R&T Crop Production</i>														
<u>Sub-Comp. B 1:</u> Availability and access to planting materials	<i>Number of farmers who receive healthy tertiary planting material</i>	Number	-	-	-	-	-		127,476	59,799	187,275	174,400	107.4	
<u>Sub-Comp.B 2</u> Dissemination of improved crop husbandry technologies enhanced	<i>Number of farmers reached (by gender)in FFF (R.1)</i>	Number	400	233	220	453	113.2 5%		7,344	7,810	15,154	17,639	85.91	
<u>Sub-component B 3</u> : Dissemination of improved pest and disease management (IPM) practices improved														
	<i>Number of CGM predators released</i>	Number	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	2,220,511	2,500,000	88.82%	
	<i>Number of LGB predators released</i>	Number	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	1,504,555	1,312,000	114,68 %	
<u>Sub-Comp. B 4</u> : Participatory research to develop new improved adoptable technologies conducted														

Component/ Sub- component or Output			PERIOD: JAN.—DEC. 2014						CUMMULATIVE: NOV. 2006— <u>Sept</u> 2014					
	Indicator	Unit	Target for 2014	Total achieved of 2014 target by gender (Jan-Sept, 2014)			%	Remarks	Cumulative Achieved as at <u>Sept</u> , <u>2014</u>			MTR revised Programme targets	% achieve d of MTR target	Remarks
				Male	Female	Total			Male	Female	Total			
	<i>Number of Research Topics conducted</i>	Number	-	-	-	-	-	No new proposal was funded. Research proposals are based on problems emanating from the field.	-	-	16	23	69.5	
<i>COMPONENT C : Upgrading of Root and Tuber Processing and Marketing</i>														
<i>Sub- component C1</i> Processing technologies identified and transferred	<i>Number of prototypes and technologies tested</i>	Number	2	-	-	2	100%	Dryer tested. Hydraulic Press acquired	-	-	28	30	93.33 %	
	<i>Number of artisans trained in manufacturing of equipment and construction of processing units</i>	Number	8	8	1	9	112.5		210	4	214	200	107%	.

Component/ Sub- component or Output			PERIOD: JAN.—DEC. 2014						CUMMULATIVE: NOV. 2006— <u>Sept</u> 2014					
	Indicator	Unit	Target for 2014	Total achieved of 2014 target by gender (Jan-Sept, 2014)			%	Remarks	Cumulative Achieved as at <u>Sept</u> , <u>2014</u>			MTR revised Programme targets	% achieve d of MTR target	Remarks
				Male	Female	Total			Male	Female	Total			
	<i>Number of beneficiaries of exposure visits</i>	Number	-	-	-	-	-		1000	2,777	3,777	5,449	69.3	
<i><u>Sub-Comp C2</u></i> GPC's established and used for demonstration	<i>Number of GPCs established</i>	Number	2	-	-	2	100		-	-	26	40	65%	
<i><u>Sub-Comp C3</u></i> Clients equipped with technical business and marketing skills	<i>Entrepreneurs trained in business development and marketing skills by gender</i>		-	-	-	-	-		1657	2302	3959	6,000	65.98	
R&T based Business developed and financed	Disbursement rate of MEF	Rate	USD 36,750	-	-	USD 7,768.09	22.40		-	-	USD 579,617	:USD 523,000	110.82 %	
	Entrepreneurs accessing financial services facilitated by the project (R1)	Number	110	14	32	46	41.81	Involvement of BACs and addition of active PFIs have enhanced service delivery	490	745	1235	1,800	68.61	Includes both direct and indirect beneficiaries

Appendix 5: Financial: Actual financial performance by financier; by component and disbursements by category

Table 5A: Financial performance by financier

Financier	Allocation at Appraisal	Disbursements	disbursed
	(USD '000)	(USD '000)	%age
IFAD Loan	18,965.0	18,219.2	96.1%
Private Sector	3,998.0	2,107.0	52.7%
GEF Grant	2,500.0	683.0	27.3%
OFID Grant	500.0	0.0	0.0%
Government	3,894.0	3,760.1	96.6%
Beneficiary Contribution	832.0	524.5	63.0%
Total	30,689.0	25,293.9	82.4%

Table 5B: Financial performance by financier by component (USD '000)

		IFAD Loan			GEF			OFID			GOG			PFI			Beneficiaries			Total		
Component Description		At appraisal	Actual	%	At appraisal	Actual	%	At appraisal	Actual	%	At appraisal	Actual	%	At appraisal	Actual	%	At appraisal	Actual	%	At appraisal	Actual	%
A	Support to Increased Commodity Chain Linkages	5,840	5,337	91%							287	-	0%							6,127	5,337	87%
B	Support to Root and Tuber Crop Production	6,194	6,510	105%							1,456	208	14%				692	405	59%	8,342	7,123	85%
C	Upgrading of Small-Scale Root and Tuber Processing , Business and Marketing Skills	4,028	4,134	103%							368	8	2%	3,998	2107	53%	140	119	85%	8,534	6,369	75%
D	Promoting a value chain Approach to climate change adaptation in Agriculture in Ghana				2,500	683	27%	500	0	0%										3,000	683	23%
E	Programme Coordination, Monitoring & Evaluation	2,903	6,354	219%							1,783	3,544	199%							4,686	9,897	211%
Total		18,965	22,334	118%	2,500	683	27%	500	0	0%	3,894	3,760	97%	3,998	2,107	53%	832	524	63%	30,689	21,952	72%

Table 5C: IFAD loan disbursement by Category (SDR'000) and projected loan utilisation as 31 October 2014.												
Category	Financing	Original allocation	1st Revised allocation	2nd Revised allocation	Disbursement up to WA 89		Pending expenditure-WA 90		Projected Loan Utilisation	Projected Loan Balance	Projected Loan utilisation	
	%age	SDR'000	SDR'000		SDR'000	%age	USD'000	SDR'000	SDR000	SDR'000	%age	
I Vehicles and Office Equipment	100	970	2,160	1,700	1,599	74%	1.1	1	1,599	101	94%	
II Materials and Supplies	100	630	1,350	1,610	1,341	99%	41.5	28	1,369	241	85%	
III(A) Technical Assistance, Professional Services and Studies	100	1,150	1,250	2,080	1,370	110%	129.9	87	1,456	624	70%	
III(B) Subject Matter Specialist	100	180	410	440	387	94%	14.0	9	396	44	90%	
IV Training, Worksops, Farmers and Entrepreneurs	100	4,740	3,940	4,090	3,671	93%	125.8	84	3,755	335	92%	
V(A) Initiative Fund	100	1,790	650	490	418	64%	10.2	7	424	66	87%	
V(B) Micro-Enterprise Fund	40	1,380	420	360	293	70%	-	-	293	67	81%	
VI Salaries and Allowances	100	640	1,470	1,830	1,804	123%	44.3	30	1,833	(3)	100%	
VII Operating Costs	40	570	570	450	437	77%	3.9	3	439	11	98%	
Unallocated		1,000	830	-	-	0%			-	-	-	
Sub-total		13,050	13,050	13,050	11,319	87%	371	247	11,566	1,484	89%	
Authorised Allocation		-	-		489						-	
TOTAL		13,050	13,050		11,808	90%	371	247	11,566	1,484	89%	

Figure 1: IFAD loan/grant disbursement, comparisons between original and revised allocations and actual disbursement

Appendix 6: Compliance with legal covenants: Status of implementation

Section	Covenant	Target/Action Date	Due	Compliance Status/Date	Remarks
Section 2.03	Opening of a Special Accounts in USD	Signature of agreement		Done	
Section 2.03	Deposit of Authorized Allocation of USD 1,000,000 for the Loan Special Account.	Start of programme		Done	
Section 3.02	Submission of AWPB each year to IFAD for approval	Annual		On-going	
Section 3.02	Opening of Programme Accounts in cedis	Start of programme		Done	IFAD Operational account opened in June 2009 to separate IFAD funds from GoG Funds
Section 3.05	Transfer of annual GoG counterpart funds in accordance with AWPB	Quarterly transfers		On-going	
Section 3.06	Transfer of loan funds to Apex Bank and Leaseafric as per AWPB	Not specified		Done – Apex Bank only	Transfers based on applications from PFIs
Section 4.02	Submission of semi-annual and annual progress reports to IFAD	Twice a year		On-going	
Section 4.03	Mid-Term Review (MTR) carried out jointly by Borrower, IFAD and UNOPS	4 th project year		Done	Completed in May 2010
Section 4.04	Submission of completion report	2017		Not due	
Section 5.01	Submission of consolidated annual financial statements to IFAD	3 months after year end		On-going	2012 Financial Statements were submitted on time.
Section 5.02	Appointment of auditors by Borrower for each fiscal year	Not specified		Done	Egala, Atitso and Associates appointed for 2012 to 2014.
Section 5.02	Submission of audit report to IFAD each year	30 th June		Done	
Schedule 2	Submission to IFAD of selection/eligibility criteria and operation guidelines for the Initiative Fund	Disbursement Condition		Done	

Section	Covenant	Target/Action Due Date	Compliance Status/Date	Remarks
Schedule 2	Signature of ARB Apex Bank, Leasafric and PFI subsidiary agreements for the Micro Enterprise Fund	Disbursement Condition	Done	
Schedule 3	Establishment of National Programme Steering Committee	Programme effectiveness	Done	
Schedule 3	Establishment of Programme Development & Implementation Partnership	Start of Programme	Done	
Schedule 3	Establishment of Programme Coordination Office and recruitment of key staff	Programme effectiveness	Done	
Schedule 3	Establishment of 3 zonal offices (Tamale, Techiman, Koforidua)	Not specified	Done	
Schedule 3	Submission of Project Implementation Manual for IFAD's approval	90 days after effectiveness	Done	Revised PIM submitted for IFAD's approval
Schedule 3A	Insurance of staff against health and accident risks.	Not specified	Done	
Schedule 4	Procurement of goods, works and services in accordance with the procedures laid down in Schedule 4	On-going	Done	

Appendix 7: Knowledge management: Learning and Innovation

Learning

The programme is capitalising its experiences on different aspects of implementation for learning and sharing with the general public. Feature articles like 'Cassava sticks attract the market', 'Commercial seed yam, the lifeline to yam production in Ghana', 'Transforming FFF to FBO; the case of Emaahi Food Farmers Association', and 'Enhancing market access in the cassava value chain through the GPCS' have been developed and are yet to be published. Additional articles have been prepared and are being looked at by a Technical Working Group. These are: The concept of Good Practices Centres and the Production of High Quality Gari; The Minisett technology and the production of yam in commercial quantities; Multiplication of cassava sticks for cash – the RTIMP initiative; Improving livelihood under RTIMP via MEF – The Potaghurt story.

Innovation: Describe any interesting innovation noted during supervision

Two interesting innovations noted are the production of the HQCF DRYER (GRATIMP) Dryer which was produced in collaboration with GRATIS FOUNDATION, SIS Engineering and St. Baasa; and the Hydraulic Press which was produced in collaboration with RTSCs, RTFs and GRATIS FOUNDATION.

The HQCF dryer is the first homemade HQCF dryer and it dries 320 kg of pressed cassava marsh in three(3) hours, producing 192 kg of HQCF to the desired moisture content of 11.04%.

The locally fabricated prototype Hydraulic Press presses grated cassava marsh of 5.4 ton (KIA load) in 4 hours.
