ANNEX 2

Core Grant Narrative Progress Report

Report Period **January 2010 – June 2010**

Contract Ref. No. **04/core/62/PFAG** **Organisation** : **PEASANT FARMERS ASSOCIATION OF GHANA**

Contact Tel. No. **0302254518** **Date** **9th July, 2010**

Report Prepared by Charles : Charles K Nyaaba **Report Approved by** **Victoria Adongo**

Signature & date **22TH June, 2010** **Signature & date** **25th June, 2010**

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Please do not write in green coloured sections; refer to notes at last page for explanations

1. Institutional/Organisation Development: Evidence of significant progress / change

What are major changes in the organisation's circumstances that are likely to have impacted your outputs over the period?

- **Organisational structure / board / management team**
- **Strategy / planning / decision making / knowledge management**
- **Human resource issues**
- **Marketing / communication / public relations**

Indicators	Baseline	Prior Period	Current Period	Cumulative
1. **HR Management**				3

i) *Leadership* ii) *Core staff* iii) *Support staff*	1 1 2	1 2 2	1 3 2	6 6 6
2. **Governance** i) *Board* *ii) Committees* *iii) Documented Board and Management meetings* iv) *Staff meetings*	6 1 - -	6 1 - Staff meetings are usually briefings – not documented.	6 1 1	18 3 1
3. Systems and procedures *Financial management systems* 1. *Programme activities to overhead ratio* 2. *Total turnover for the period in US$* 3. *Total number of donors for the period* 4. *Internal controls* 5. *External audit*	2 2 1	56%:44% $99,117.14 2 2 1	55%:45% $82,159.58 2 3 1	$181,276.72 6 7 3
Operational policies 1. *HR policy* 2. *Gender strategy/action plan and milestones* 3. *Budget spent of gender for the period*	**-** **-**	**-** **-**	**To be revised** **1**	**1**

4. Funding base development 1. *List long-term programmes(3yrs +)* 2. *List short-term projects(1 year)* 3. *Total dollar volume of programmes* [d1] 4. *Approved dollar volumes*[d2] 5. *Percentage overhead recovery*[d3]	**Long-term programmes** 1 1 $170,841.8 $134,836.80 30%	**Long-term programmes** 1 2 $170,841 $134,836.80 30%	**Long-term programmes** 1 2 $465,950.20 $129,897.90 30%	**Long-term programmes** 3 5
List number of publications (policy briefs, briefing papers, research reports, programme reviews)	**1. Report on Assessing the Effectiveness and Efficiency of the Coupon System Fertilizer to Peasant Farmers**	**1. Report on Stakeholder Conference on the Rice Value Chain**	**1.Gender Training Report and Gender Action Plan for PFAG** **2. Microfinance Strategy Development Report** **3.The Impact of the FARM-PFAG Soyabean Project in the Savelugu, Nangtong and Tamale Districts**	**5**

2. Collaboration, coalitions and networking

Using the format below, list the most important organisations you collaborated with over the period. For each organisation,give an indication of the issues or themes you worked on, its status and the outcomes.

	Organisation /Coalition	Policy issue / theme / nature Starting / ongoing / ending	Outcome [E.O.4]
Government **- executive** **- judiciary** **- legislature**	Board members and some focal persons of PFAG Parliamentary Select Committees on Food and Agriculture, Trade and Industry, Poverty Reduction Finance and Economic Planning	The discussion with the Parliamentarians was centred around: 1. Agricultural subsidies especially findings of our research on the coupon system of subsidized fertilizer to small scale farmers The cost of inputs has been and is still a problem for food crop farmers. Inputs such as fertilizer, herbicides, pesticides are expensive and yet necessary to help in good yields for cereals and grains. If government is to support increase agricultural production in the food crop area especially, then agricultural subsidies in these inputs including good seed are very important. The subsidised fertilizer has gone long way to help farmers increase production as indicated in a base study. However, the fertilizer subsidy is not backed by any policy and therefore could be withdrawn at any time. One of the issues discussed with the Members of Parliament	**-** The Committee members requested that all Members of Parliament be given copies of the reports and promised to bring the issues up during a Parliamentary debate on the rice sector. . Chairman of the Select Committee on Trade and Industry briefed PFAG on government's plan to develop the rice industry and how they would incorporate the farmers' demands in the development of the industry. Copies of the research findings and the rice stakeholders conference report were distributed

		was to see if the legislature could begin to consider making an intervention for 2. Issues around the rice sector strategy especially the rice value chain support as spelt out in the National Rice Development Strategy. The report of the rice stakeholders conference was presented to the Parliamentarians. Discussions on this was to see what part the legislature could play in ensuring that the rice sector was given the necessary support – throughout the value chain. Rice is gradually becoming a staple food and consumption of rice has increased. However, local rice farmers are still poor and earn low income for their crop. This is mainly due to the lack of market access, resulting from poor production, and quality and low consumption of locally produced rice. The rice sector needs government support to increase and improve rice production that will meet the consumers' taste and also bridge the consumption gap which has to be filled by rice imports. This can be done of government can implement the National Rice Development Strategy which aims at supporting rice production right from production to the consumer. Parliament could play a role by calling on the decisions makers to implement the strategy and this can only be done if they appreciate the problems of rice farmers 3. as part of our campaign on local rice consumption a local rice bazaar was also held, to which the above named Parliamentary Select Committee members were invited.	to all Parliamentarians on the request of the members of the select committees National President of PFAG was invited to represent PFAG in the steering committee of the Rice Sector Support Programme
Coalition, network			

Peers **CBOs**	Network members who were present to meet the Parliamentarians were Anum Valley Irrigation Project Rice Growers' (Ashanti Akim North) Afife Rice Co-operative (Akatsi District) Ashaiman Irrigation Project Osudoku Rice Growers Association and Irrigation Company of Upper Region (ICOUR)		
Donor agencies			
DA *(please indicate district)*			
Private Sector			

3. National pro-poor policies

Identified Policy Issue: (**In all these identified Policy Issues, continuous lobbying, continuous advocacy, regular organisation of Policy fora and media outreach programmes were embarked upon for maximum stakeholder buy-in)**	Research activities in relation to the identified policy area	What are the policy gaps identified from the research conducted	What is your organisations position on these issues supported by your research	What policy alternatives do you propose and how do you hope to achieve this policy change
Articulating and Mainstreaming Agricultural andTrade Policies				
For this reporting period the focus has been on the National Rice Development Strategy which promises to support the rice industry. PFAG's interest in this strategy Is that the development of the rice sector will ultimately help to reduce poverty among rice producers.	PFAG did not undertake any research on this strategy. But stakeholder had an opportunity to make an input into the NRDS by making comments during the presentation of the document to the stakeholders	Even though the NRDS is a good strategy just how it is going to be implemented is not quite clear. Secondly, it does not address the issue of halting rice importation into the country and	PFAG views the NRDS as good if it is properly implemented but there are few gaps in the report	We are not proposing any alternative to the NRDS but we would propose that budget allocation to the agriculture sector specially to the rice sector be increased. The capacity of the actors in the value chain need to be strengthened and credit made available to them. PFAG is forming the Rice Value Chain Network; this network will embark on advocacy and campaign to ensure that the NRDS is properly implemented.

4. Success Story

Briefly describe your organisation's landmark achievement this period

Since its inception PFAG has tried to mainstream gender in its programmes. However, this was done without any formal gender training for its leaders and focal persons. During this period with the core grant a gender training has been provided and a gender action plan into which most PFAG members have made input., has been developed. It is hoped in future all programmes will be accompanied with gender action plans to ensure gender equity in PFAG.

2. For the first time a publication by our organisation has been acknowledged by the Select Committee on Food and Agriculture and Trade and Industry and requested to be distributed to all Members of Parliament.

5. Stakeholder Perception

How has the credibility and legitimacy of RAOs changed in the eyes of GoG and the Ghana public? What is your interpretation? Is there a reference to this evidence

The credilibilty and legitimacy of RAOs continues to increase in the eyes of the government and the public; both groups have realised that RAOs are much closer to the targets or beneficiaries of their advocacy and hence a better knowledge of most issues. A concrete example of this is when PFAG was invited to sign an MOU with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture on behalf of Farmer Based Organisations on the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP). PFAG has received several invitations from MOFA to attend meetings that involve decision making
Another reference to this evidence is: one of the recommendations that PFAG made to government during the launch of the Fertilizer Coupon research findings was for the fertilizer to be made available
To all farmers at a reduced and flat rate since there were problems with the coupon system. Information reaching us during this season is that the coupon system would be abolished and fertilizer sold at a flat rate to be accessed by all.

6. What is your perception on the general policy making environment in Ghana

The government attempts to make policy making as participatory as possible but most often than not participation is low and not representative enough. Policy implementation takes a long time or is not implemented at all.

7. Grant and report related issues

7.1 What issues do you wish to raise relating to the Grant or to G-RAP management?

The G-RAP core grant has been of enormous support to PFAG with this support we are able to really concentrate on raising more funding for our programmes without the usual anxiety over salaries, office running and other over head costs. GRAP management have been very supportive especially during our reporting.

[d6] **7.2 What parts of the report are confidential or cannot be shared without prior consent?**

None.

G-rap Narrative Progress Report

Notes on narrative reporting

In addition to this narrative report, G-rap accepts grantee organisation's own annual report, on the assumption that these reports show a relationship between annual workplans, budgets and outputs of these organisations and – if possible – impact.

G-rap however monitors a number of indicators that a Grantee's annual report may not always focus on and have designed a simple narrative reporting format to gather this data. This gives the programme managers a quick overview of progress against workplan of each grantee and of significant results in a number of relevant areas relating to the Logical Framework and objectives of the Programme.

G-rap intends to minimize Grantee's time investments in reporting, hence this concise format. Nonetheless, additional documentation can be annexed to the report for more detail.

Narrative reporting is a bi-annual contractual requirement. The deadline for report submission is four weeks after the end of the reporting period.

Completed reports need to be submitted in signed hard copy (2 signatures), as well as in electronic format using MS-Word 2003 compatible software (to: info.grap.ghana@gmail.com).