



REPUBLIC OF GHANA
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

**RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN
WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT**

**FINAL
STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN**



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AMSECs	Agricultural Mechanization Services Centers
AWD	Alternative Wetting and Drying
CHPS	Community-based Health Planning and Services
CHRAJ	Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice
CSA	Climate-Smart Agriculture
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DOVVSU	Domestic Violence Victims Support Unit
EISs	Environmental Impact Statements
EOA	Ecological Organic Agriculture
EOCO	Economic and Organized Crime Office
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
ERO	ECOWAS Rice Observatory
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESIS	Environmental and Social Impact Statement
FBOs	Farmer Based Organizations
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GLDB	Grains and Legumes Development Board
GNFS	Ghana National Fire Service
GRM	Grievance redress mechanism
IFC	International Finance Corporation's
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies
MoFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organisation
NRDS	National Rice Development Strategy II
OSP	Office of the Special Prosecutor
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RCC	Regional Coordinating Council
REWARD	Resilient Rice Regional Value Chains in West Africa
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SLWM	Sustainable Land and Water Management
WUAs	Water Users' Associations

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

The REWARD Project, implemented by Ghana's Ministry of Food and Agriculture, aims to transform the rice sector by enhancing productivity, strengthening market systems, and improving farmer livelihoods. It supports research for breeder seeds, enabling private sector production of foundation and certified seeds to ensure widespread access to improved rice varieties. The project will also facilitate access to key inputs, develop lowland rice fields, and provide agricultural machinery to promote mechanization and sustainable farming. Infrastructure investments like storage facilities will reduce post-harvest losses, increase rice yields, boost domestic supply and exports, and ultimately raise farmer incomes and create jobs across the rice value chain.

As a Category 1 (High Risk) operation under the African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS, 2023), the REWARD Project is required to develop a comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). This plan outlines the framework for systematic, inclusive, and meaningful engagement with stakeholders across all three phases of the project: pre-construction, construction, and operation.

Purpose and Scope of the SEP

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been developed to align with the African Development Bank's Operational Safeguard 10 (OS10) on stakeholder engagement and public disclosure. It focuses on fostering inclusive, equitable, and effective stakeholder engagement throughout the project's lifecycle i.e. preparatory, construction and operations phases by systematically identifying stakeholders, especially project-affected parties, and building constructive, ongoing communication with them. The SEP emphasizes assessing stakeholder interests, incorporating their input into project design and environmental and social performance, and ensuring timely, and accessible disclosure of relevant information. It also seeks to enhance project benefits, minimize potential harm, provide safe and transparent feedback and grievance mechanisms, and promote development opportunities, especially for women and vulnerable groups. The SEP applies to all project activities in the seven (7) targeted districts, including site development, infrastructure works, farmer support, pest management, and agro-industrial operations.

Stakeholder Identification and Risk Considerations

The stakeholder identification process for the project is based on understanding the interests, roles, and influence of individuals, groups, and institutions connected to or affected by the project. Stakeholder mapping involved reviewing project documents and engaging with various entities, including government bodies, traditional authorities, local communities, farmers, agri-business actors, civil society organizations, and vulnerable groups. Stakeholders are categorized based on their influence, level of interest, and the extent to which they may be positively or negatively affected by the project. Each stakeholder group is further assessed and ranked as having low, medium, or high impact and influence on the project's outcomes.

Stakeholder engagement plays a vital role in addressing the key environmental and social risks and issues identified in the REWARD Project's Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs),

including the Pest Management Plan (PMP), the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), and the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) across the seven project districts. They are:

- **Employment and Livelihoods:** The project will create short- and long-term job opportunities for local workers, but must manage risks of unmet expectations, unfair practices, and exclusion of women and youth.
- **Food Security and Economic Growth:** Enhanced agricultural productivity and market access will improve food security and rural incomes, while reducing rice imports and attracting investment across the rice value chain.
- **Knowledge and Technology Transfer:** Capacity building in climate-smart agriculture and the use of modern technologies (e.g. RiceAdvice) will improve farm efficiency and resilience.
- **Land Access and Tenure Risks:** Project activities may cause displacement or disputes if land acquisition and compensation processes are not inclusive, transparent, and considerate of informal land users.
- **Water Resource Management:** Increased water use for rice farming may strain local water sources; sustainable planning with community participation is essential.
- **Environmental Impacts:** Land clearing, dust, waste, and construction activities may lead to vegetation loss, pollution, and air and noise disturbances affecting communities and ecosystems.
- **Pesticide Use and Safety:** Agrochemical use poses environmental and health risks; farmers need training in Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and safe handling practices.
- **Health, Safety, and Labour Conditions:** Workers face multiple occupational hazards, while poor labour practices and fire risks may endanger worker safety and wellbeing.
- **Community and Social Risks:** The influx of workers may increase gender-*based* violence, disease spread, and social tensions; traffic and safety hazards are also a concern.
- **Grievance Redress and GBV Safeguards:** A functional, accessible Grievance Redress Mechanism is required, along with strong community engagement to prevent GBV, SEA, and child labour, and to ensure protection for vulnerable groups.

Below is a stakeholder map developed as part of the process

No.	Group of Stakeholders	Stakeholder(s)	Role / Relation to Project	Impact	Influence
1	Project Proponents and Partners	Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA), REWARD PIU, AfDB	Project implementation, oversight, and funding	High	High
2	Regulatory Agencies	EPA, Water Resources Commission, Lands Commission, GNFS	Environmental, water, land, and fire permitting and regulatory compliance	Low–Medium	Medium–High
3	Local Government Authorities	RCC, District Assemblies, District Agric Dept, NADMO	Local governance, agriculture support, disaster response, and coordination	Medium–High	Low–High
4	Private Institutions	Commercial Farmers, Agro-input Dealers, Aggregators	Agribusiness actors involved in production,	High	High

No.	Group of Stakeholders	Stakeholder(s)	Role / Relation to Project	Impact	Influence
			input supply, and marketing		
5	Traditional Authorities & Leaders	Chiefs, Elders, Assembly Members	Land ownership, cultural oversight, conflict resolution, and grassroots representation	Medium–High	Medium–High
6	Project-Affected Persons (PAPs)	On-site Farmers, Landowners	Directly affected by land acquisition and displacement	High	Medium
7	Local Communities	Fringe Communities	Local knowledge, participation, and potential social and environmental impact	High	Medium
8	Civil Society	FBOs, NGOs	Farmer empowerment, advocacy, and development initiatives	Low	Medium
9	Media	Daily Graphic, Local FM Stations	Information dissemination to national and local audiences	Low	Medium
10	Project Workforce	Consultants, Construction Workers	Earn income through project jobs; may influence local culture due to labour influx	High	Medium
11	Vulnerable Groups	Elderly women, Persons with Disabilities	May face livelihood loss or displacement; require special attention in engagement and compensation	High	Medium

Stakeholder Engagement and Communication Strategy

A comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been developed to guide culturally appropriate and inclusive engagement throughout the preparatory, construction, and operational phases of the project. It outlines key environmental and social issues, communication methods, participatory planning, expected outcomes, grievance mechanisms, and associated costs, using a range of tailored engagement approaches. Identified engagement methods include:

- Community Engagement Forums
 - ✓ Community/public meetings and village gatherings, town halls, and review forums
 - ✓ Focus group discussions (including gender-disaggregated sessions) and key informant interviews
 - ✓ Grievance redress forums, feedback sessions, and community feedback surveys
- Media and Digital Communication
 - ✓ Media announcements, including radio updates on project information and safety protocols
 - ✓ Community radio announcements in local languages

- Printed and Visual Materials
 - ✓ Distribution of printed public materials: leaflets, brochures, fact sheets, newsletters, and simplified project impact reports in local languages; printed flyers with visuals for low-literacy populations; public notice or bulletin boards at cooperatives and markets
- Direct Correspondence
 - ✓ Correspondence via phone, email, and written letters
- Special Engagement Provisions
 - ✓ Tailored approaches for engaging vulnerable groups, including women, youth, elderly persons, and people with disabilities
- Institutional Coordination
 - ✓ Engagement coordinated by the PIU in collaboration with District Councils, traditional authorities, CSOs, and sector agencies.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been established to ensure effective resolution of complaints related to the project's environmental and social impacts, including land acquisition, access and tenure issues, labour issues, and community health and safety. The GRM follows a three-tier structure: community-level mechanisms (Grievance Redress Committee and site-level processes), district-level committees, and a project-wide grievance redress committee. This structure allows for the escalation and resolution of grievances at appropriate levels throughout the project's implementation.

Serious offenses such as sexual harassment, violence, corruption, and fraud which are criminal under Ghanaian law and are unacceptable in society will be referred to the appropriate state institutions, while also allowing complainants to bypass the internal grievance system if they prefer. GBV/SEA/SH cases will be handled through a confidential referral protocol, ensuring survivor-centred resolution. Preventive measures against grievances include staff sensitization and health awareness campaigns, with grievance management primarily led by the Social Safeguard Specialist, with support from other project officers. GRM activities will be fully funded by the REWARD project, except when cases are taken to court beyond the project's internal mechanisms.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Monitoring is crucial to ensure that the stakeholder engagement and communication measures in the SEP are effectively implemented and contribute to the project's long-term success. Independent monitoring increases project accountability, enhances the credibility of results, and builds stakeholder trust.

The SEP is considered a living document and will be periodically updated to reflect evolving project realities. Monitoring will track specific indicators such as the number of public meetings, grievances resolved within set timeframes, focus groups, interviews, and women's participation. Monthly grievance management reports will be prepared by the MOFA/REWARD Community Liaison Team, detailing engagement activities, new grievances, commitments, and any newly identified stakeholder groups. These reports, which will be shared with the AfDB, will also include relevant monitoring indicators and outline plans for future engagement.

SEP Budget

The SEP is based on extensive consultations conducted from April to June 2025 across all seven project districts namely Tamale Metropolitan, Mion, West Gonja, Wa, Savelugu, Nandom and Mamprugu-Moagduri Districts. Stakeholders engaged include farmers, landowners, traditional leaders, youth groups, women's organizations, agro-input dealers, herdsman, government officials, and civil society. Stakeholders highlighted key concerns such as job creation, community participation and sensitization, land ownership, tenure and use, provision for vulnerable PAPs, and a credible grievance mechanism.

An indicative budget of Six Hundred and Fifty-Eight Thousand, Three Hundred and Fifty US Dollars (USD 658,350) supports the SEP's implementation. This covers consultations, information sharing, grievance management, training, monitoring, and contingencies. The budget is managed by the PIU and integrated into the broader project safeguard framework.

Conclusion

The effective implementation of this Stakeholder Engagement Plan will build a strong, constructive and responsive relationship with stakeholders, particularly project affected persons and communities which is essential for the success of the REWARD project. It will promote accountability and transparency, and enhance trust among all stakeholders.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

Rice is an important crop in the economy of Ghana. There has been a significant increase in its consumption due to population growth, urbanization and change in consumer taste and preference. Despite the increases in consumption, domestic production has lagged with an average deficit of about 0.67 million MT of consumption between 2008 and 2022 which has been filled by imports.

In 2022, the total national consumption of milled rice was estimated at 1.44 million MT with a per capita consumption of about 43.5kg per annum as compared to 0.55 million MT in 2008 with per capita consumption of 22.6kg per annum. Domestic paddy rice production in 2022 was estimated at 1.28 million MT on an area of 382,000 ha yielding 0.68 million MT of milled rice. Paddy rice production in 2008 stood at 0.30 million MT on an area of 133,000 ha. The increase in production from 2008 to 2022 was largely due to about 187% increase in the area under cultivation and minor yield increases.

The local production of milled rice has consistently fallen short of consumption, with the shortfall being filled by imports. The national target is to attain self-sufficiency¹ in 2028 with a total paddy production of 3.31 million MT.

Despite the progress made in the rice sub-sector, there are still a number of challenges that need to be addressed to accelerate growth through further productivity gains, area expansion, and value addition. These challenges include low technical and managerial capacity, limited irrigation infrastructure, inadequate financing, and lack of an enabling policy environment. These challenges have been grouped into production and post-production.

Production Challenges:

- High Cost of Land Development:
- Inadequate Irrigation and Poor Water Management.
- Limited availability of quality breeder, foundation and certified seeds:
- Inadequate use of Improved Agro Inputs:
- Inadequate access to mechanized services
- Poor knowledge of good agronomic practices

Post-production Challenges:

- Poor quality of processing and storage facilities

In the light of the above, the Resilient Rice Regional Value Chains in West Africa (REWARD) Project, which is anchored on the Savannah Agriculture Value Chain Development Project (SADEP) financed by the African Development Bank, is being implement to strengthen food security and sovereignty in West Africa by encouraging public and private investments in rice value chains (RVCs) to increase self-sufficiency and reduce the region's rice import bill by 2030.

In Ghana, the REWARD Project, to be implemented by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA), seeks to transform the rice sector by enhancing productivity, strengthening market systems, and improving farmer livelihoods. The process begins with supporting research to produce breeder seeds, ensuring a sustainable foundation for high-quality rice production. This research-driven approach enables the private sector to produce foundation and certified seeds, ensuring widespread access to seed of improved rice varieties.

To enhance productivity, the project will facilitate the supply of key inputs such as fertilizers and improved rice seeds, ensuring that farmers have the necessary resources to increase yields. Additionally, the project will support the development of lowland areas suitable for rice cultivation, expanding production capacity and improving water management for sustainable farming. To complement this, the project will also provide assorted agricultural machinery to ensure mechanized land preparation, planting, harvesting, and post-harvest processing, reducing labour intensity and increasing efficiency for beneficiary farmers.

Infrastructure investments, including procurement and installation of pro-cocoons, will reduce post-harvest losses and enhance storage capacity while contributing to stable and continuous supply of quality paddy for milling. These interventions will directly lead to increased rice yields per hectare and higher overall production levels.

As a result of improved production, the quantity of milled rice will increase, enhancing domestic supply and competitiveness. This will drive higher domestic consumption and exports, contributing to national food security and strengthening Ghana's position in regional rice markets. Consequently, farmers will experience higher average incomes, improved livelihoods, and greater economic opportunities, leading to job creation across the rice value chain, from production to processing and distribution.

The Project has five (5) main components namely (i) Development of sustainable and climate-resilient rice production systems; (ii) Development of rice processing clusters, agro-industry and commercial linkages for trade facilitation; (iii) Policy / regulatory reforms at national and regional levels, and innovation-oriented regional technical support, for competitive rice value chains in the face of imports; (iv) Strengthening Resilience to Climate Change in Rice Value Chains in West Africa; and (v) Program coordination and management.

1.2 Objective of the Project

The objective of the proposed project is to increase local rice production focusing on rice, value chains in the Northern, North East, Upper East, Savannah and Upper West Regions.

1.3 Objectives of the SEP

The objectives of this Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) which covers the first phase of the project are as follows:

- Identify and categorize the stakeholders of the project based on their level of interest and influence, and extent to which they are impacted by the project;
- Develop an effective two-way communication channel between project proponents and stakeholders;

- Effectively communicate key project information such as construction timelines and work schedules to stakeholders, particularly project affected communities and persons;
- Provide opportunities for stakeholders to express their views and make inputs into the project through continuous involvement and providing feedback on their contributions; and
- Establish a mechanism for receiving and addressing grievances in a timely manner.

1.4 Guiding Principles of the SEP

The SEP for the project is developed in accordance with the requirements of the African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguards System, especially Environmental and Social Operational Safeguard 10 on Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure. OS10 requires a good consultation process to be:

- Targeted at those most likely to be affected by the project;
- Early enough to scope key issues and influence the project decisions to which they relate;
- Informed because of relevant information being disseminated in advance;
- Meaningful to those consulted because the content is presented in a readily understandable format and the techniques used are culturally appropriate;
- Two-way so that both sides can exchange views and information, to listen, and to have their issues addressed;
- Gender-inclusive through awareness that men and women often have differing views and needs;
- Localized to reflect appropriate timeframes, context, and local languages;
- Free from manipulation or coercion;
- Documented to keep track of who has been consulted and the key issues raised;
- Reported back in a timely way to those consulted, with clarification of next steps; and
- Ongoing as required during the life of the project.

1.5 Regulatory Requirements for Stakeholder Consultations and Public Disclosure

Summary of the relevant provisions of the Ghana law

- Ghana Environmental Assessment Regulation LI 1652 (1999) requires effective public consultation and participation as an integral component of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) procedures. Project proponents are required by law to effectively and continuously engage potential project affected persons and communities and other stakeholders to ensure issues of concern to them are addressed in project design and implementation. This helps in obtaining local knowledge, addresses public views, concerns and values that can influence the project design, which in turn increases public confidence and minimize conflicts. Public participation is core in achieving an efficient and effective ESIA practice and implementation.
- Public disclosure of the Environmental and Social Impact Statement (ESIS) which includes evidence of the stakeholder consultation is a requirement of Ghana ESIA that would be strictly adhered to as stipulated. The process should be disclosed to all relevant stakeholders to make inputs, comments or suggestions. Public notice in the media should be served for that purpose.
- A Scoping notice is expected to be published in the national newspapers as part of the ESIA procedures and after project registration with the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA). The Scoping notice should inform the general public about the project and suggest the public and key stakeholders to table their concerns, suggestions and comments to specific addresses and contacts

to be provided in the notice within 21 days. In addition, the EPA has responsibility for involving the public in the review of Environmental Impact Statements (EISs). This is achieved through mechanisms such as serving of a 21-day public notice of an EIS publication through newspaper advertisements inviting comments from interested and affected parties. Where strong public concerns are raised over an undertaking, and its potential impacts are extensive and far reaching, the Ghana ESIA Procedures provide for public hearing to be conducted as part of the review of the project's EIS.

- Public hearing is a form of participation in which stakeholders and proponents are brought together in a forum to express their opinions and offer suggestions on a proposed undertaking in order to influence the decision-making process. It is usually organised by the Environmental Protection Agency within the project area of influence and moderated by an independent panel.
- The main objectives for organising these public hearings as part of the EIA review process are to:
 - provide a forum for the proponent to inform the entire community of the outcome of the Environmental Assessment of proposed undertakings;
 - verify the accuracy of the ESIA findings in relation to the situation on the ground;
 - confirm that all the affected parties and stakeholders have been adequately consulted and have been part of the various decision-making processes;
 - offer the affected and interested parties, as well as other stakeholders, the opportunity to express their opinions on any issues considered outstanding; and
 - promote effective public participation and ensure confidence in the Ghana ESIA process as well as support for the proposed undertaking.

Summary of the AfDB Integrated Safeguards System stakeholder engagement and public disclosure requirements

The project is committed to full compliance with the requirements of the AfDB for stakeholder engagement and public disclosure, OS10. The requirements focus on fostering inclusive, equitable, and effective stakeholder engagement throughout a project's lifecycle. They aim to help systematically identify stakeholders, especially project-affected parties, and build constructive, ongoing communication with them. This includes assessing stakeholder interest, integrating their views into project design and environmental and social (E&S) performance, and ensuring timely and accessible disclosure of relevant information. The requirements also seek to enhance project benefits, mitigate harm, provide safe channels for input and grievance redress, and promote development opportunities, particularly for women and vulnerable groups. The requirements include:

1. Early and Meaningful Consultation

- Begins early during project planning to solicit stakeholder input and guide project design.
- Is an ongoing, two-way process, evolving with changing risks, impacts, and opportunities

2. Inclusive Engagement

- Identifies a wide range of stakeholders including local communities, national and local authorities, NGOs, neighboring projects, etc.
- Prioritizes reaching vulnerable or marginalized groups (e.g. women, youth, people with disabilities) through tailored approaches, resources, and third-party facilitators.

3. Information Disclosure

- Discloses project information in accessible, non-technical formats, in local languages, and early enough to allow meaningful participation.
- Ensures continuous and culturally appropriate disclosure throughout the project life cycle

4. Stakeholder Engagement Plans (SEPs)

- Requires a Stakeholder Engagement Plan proportional to the project's risk level, which is, simple for smaller projects, comprehensive for large infrastructure initiatives.
- SEPs must specify:
 - ✓ The project's scope, timeline, and potential impacts
 - ✓ Engagement methods and communication channels
 - ✓ Tailored measures to facilitate participation (especially for vulnerable groups)
 - ✓ Locations, timings, and notification methods for public meetings
 - ✓ Grievance mechanisms and access to the Bank's Independent Review Mechanism

5. Verification of Representation

- When engaging through community/traditional leaders or local authorities, the borrower must verify that these representatives genuinely reflect community views and accurately relay information.

6. Grievance Mechanisms and Accountability

- Projects must establish local, credible, independent grievance mechanisms to address stakeholder concerns.
- Stakeholder engagement includes providing information on how stakeholders can raise concerns, and how these are resolved, including through the AfDB's own Independent Review Mechanism.

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

2.1 Project Location

The proposed Project will be implemented in seven (7) Districts within four (4) administrative regions thus Northern, Upper West, North-East and Savannah Regions, as indicated in the table below:

Table 2- 1: Project Beneficiaries

No.	Region	District	Valleys
1.	Northern	Tamale Metro	SARI Seed Production Fields
		Mion	Tindantua
		Savelugu	Napanzoo
2	Upper West	Nandom	Ko, Nandom Kpee
		Wa Municipal	Charia, Sing
3	North East*	Mamprugu-Moagduri	Kubori-Yagaba-Gbedembilis Rice Enclave
4	Savannah	West Gonja	Kojope-Busunu

* = New site

2.2 Project Overview

The Project has four (4) main components namely; production and productivity, processing and marketing, policy and governance, and project coordination and management.

Component 1: Production and Productivity

Sub-component 1.1: Sustainable climate-resilient infrastructure and management services in rice production systems. Key interventions will include:

i. Development of Agricultural Zones

This sub-component will seek to develop new lands and rehabilitate existing water regulatory infrastructure to increase area under rice production. This will leverage on **Agricultural Zones** being established by Government to address the issue of access to large tracts of land, to drive sustainable and commercially oriented agriculture with the aim to significantly expand Ghana's productive capacity of food commodities including rice, poultry, maize, and tomato.

Under each Agricultural Zone large contiguous tract of arable land of not less than 300 hectares will be designed and developed within which a modern agricultural economic enclave will be located with the intention to create a viable ecosystem for private sector to engage in commercial farming. Government will partner with the private sector to provide necessary irrigation infrastructure, develop access roads to production hubs, extend power (solar/hydro) and provide mechanization services.

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) has identified various locations across the country which has the potentials of being the food baskets for the country. Some of the potential locations identified

for establishment of the Agricultural Zones include the Builsa South and Bawku West Districts in the Upper East Region, Kumbungu, Mion, Tamale Metro and Savelugu Municipal in the Northern Region, West Gonja in the Savannah Region and Sissala East, Wa and Nandom Municipal in the Upper West Region.

The African Development Bank and other Development Partners since 2015 have supported the development of about 1,700 ha of various valleys for rice production. These valleys will be upgraded with the necessary infrastructure (drying patios etc), including setting up of an agricultural mechanization services centers into an Agricultural Economic Enclave.

ii. Sustainable Land and Water Management (SLWM)

This intervention seeks to enhance environmental resilience and agricultural productivity, to address productivity barriers and opportunities in agriculture and environmental services. These SLM and CSA technologies are being incorporated to address the interplay between agriculture, biodiversity loss, and climate change.

Climate variability and change affects rice production, and may result in increased cost of production, low yields, increased post-harvest losses, low farm income, food insecurity among others if appropriate mitigation and adaptation measures are not put in place.

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) developed a National Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) and Food Security Action Plan (2016 – 2020), with the aim to facilitate and operationalize the national climate change policy for effective integration of climate change into food and agricultural sector development policies and programmes. In line with the CSA Action Plan, the following CSA technologies would be mainstreamed into all activities of the REWARD Project:

- a) Real-time climate and weather information system:
- b) Climate resilient seeds
- c) Soil Nutrient Management
- d) Ecological Organic Agriculture (EOA)
- e) Water Conservation and Management
- f) Alternative Wetting and Drying (AWD)
- g) Build capacity on SLM technologies

iii. Form and build capacity of Water Users Association:

According to the legislative instrument (L.I. 2230) passed on 12th February 2016, Water Users Association (WUA) is to be formed on all public irrigation infrastructures constructed by government and other parties on behalf of or in concert with the government. By this L.I. 2230, the Water User Associations are responsible for the Organisation, Maintenance and Management of the Irrigation infrastructure in their service area. The process of formation involved sensitisation, formation and capacity building of the farmers.

The capacities of the existing Water Users' Associations (WUAs) would be strengthened and new one's formed at the newly constructed sites, to function properly.

iv. Social infrastructure development:

This will support development of rural feeder roads, to enhance transportation of inputs, produce and mobility of humans within the Agricultural Economic Enclaves. It will also support development of water and sanitation facilities and services within the enclaves.

Sub-component 1.2: Improved availability and access to climate-resilient inputs, mechanization services and knowledge. Key interventions will include:

i. Seed Delivery Systems

This will support production of improved seeds in collaboration with Research Institutions (Council for Scientific and Industrial Research - Crop Research Institute and Savannah Agricultural Research Institute), Universities and Grains and Legumes Development Board (GLDB). Identified research institutes will be supported with funding to produce adequate quantities of breeder and foundation seeds, for the production of certified seeds by trained and certified seed growers at the targeted irrigation schemes. Resilient varieties like CSIR-Banse Rice (83 days) would be promoted.

Adequate support would also be provided to seed regulatory institutions for monitoring and certification of all classes of seeds. About 244 kg of breeder seeds and 12.2 MT of foundation seeds will be required for project period.

The seed unit in Tamale will be rehabilitated and renovated and equipped with modern seed processing facility.

ii. Fertilizers and Pest Control Management Systems

Improve access to agro chemicals (fertilizers and pesticides) through input credits: The proposed project will facilitate access to agro-inputs through input credit system. This will be done through payment guarantee for identified commissioned aggregators to supply/provide agro-inputs to farmers, who will in turn repay in kind at the end of every cropping season.

Optimizing the use of quality agro-inputs are essential for sustainable agriculture production, ensuring optimal crop yields, minimizing environmental impact and meeting food production demands. Capacities of the value-chain actors would be enhanced to provide efficient utilization which would translate to quality and higher yields for better incomes.

iii. Agricultural Mechanization Services Delivery

A key feature of the PFJ 2.0 is the comprehensive utilization of mechanization services for land preparation, seeding/planting, fertilizer application, crop maintenance/protection, harvesting and post-harvest management to increase productivity of rice. In the same vein, Agricultural Mechanization Service Providers or Agricultural Mechanization Services Centers (AMSECs) would be supported to offer dedicated mechanized services to farmers in the selected Agricultural Economic Enclaves.

iv. Extension Delivery

The role and importance of agricultural extension delivery in Ghana's overall agricultural growth and development like in many other jurisdictions cannot be over emphasized. Agricultural Extension plays a key interface between agricultural research and the farmer and other agricultural value chain actors by packaging technologies into suitable transmittable forms, interventions and innovations that could be utilized by farmers and other value chain. This will be achieved through:

- Promote increased and sustained programme participation
- Incremental adoption of inputs and technologies leading to an increased on-site productivity
- Improved post-production activities
- Capacity building and monitoring of operations of extension officers
- Building and promotion of synergies between extension and research
- Build Skill and Capacity of Machinery Operators and AMSEC managers

Component 2: Processing and Marketing

Sub-component 2.1: Modernized processing infrastructure and strengthening capacities of value chain actors.

This component will focus on construction and installation of processing and storage infrastructure to minimise post-harvest losses and enhance value addition. It will develop information systems using innovative technologies (incl. digital) and consumer-oriented branding to improve access to market.

Additionally, this component will promote private sector investment by supporting business, with special focus on women and youth, and improve availability of financial services across the value chain to facilitate lending to processors, farmers, and other actors.

Promote the consumption of Ghana Rice: Events and promotional activities would as well be organized to encourage the consumption of Ghana rice.

Component 3: Policy and Governance

Key activities under this component will include:

- Support to policy reforms and harmonization at regional/national levels
- Finalize the National Rice Development Strategy II (NRDS).
- Organise policy dialogues and workshops to discuss issues relevant to the rice sub-sector.
- Coordinate activities to ensure synergies among rice value chain stakeholders and projects to boost production, processing, marketing and consumption of locally-produced rice.
- Enhance control and regulations for agricultural inputs at regional/national levels.

Component 4: Programme Coordination and Management

This component will be responsible for day-to-day management of project activities to ensure harmony and coherence. A Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be established or nested under existing PIU to support the coordination and management of the project. Regional and National Management and monitoring systems based on digital technologies will be developed to ensure tracking of results Regional and National levels, and in line with ECOWAS Rice Observatory (ERO).

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISKS REQUIRING STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

This section outlines the project's categorization and highlights the key environmental and social (E&S) risks and issues that warrant ongoing stakeholder engagement throughout all phases of the REWARD Project, from preparation, implementation to completion. These risks are primarily informed by the Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) for the project, along with findings from the Pest Management Plan (PMP) and the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).

3.1 Project Categorization and Risk Context

The activities under the REWARD Project pose potential environmental and social risks and generally fall under the Schedule 2 of LI1652 which provides the list of undertakings that require registration with EPA and issuance of an environmental permit and for which an EIS is mandatory in Ghana. According to LI152 Schedule 2, Regulation 3, No. 1a and b – Land development for agriculture purposes and agricultural programmes necessitating resettlement, an EIS is required for the project.

This national categorization is consistent with the African Development Bank's placement of the project in Category 1 which covers projects likely to have significant adverse environmental and/or social impacts that are diverse, irreversible, or unprecedented.

3.2 Priority Environmental and Social Risks and Issues

The following key potential risks, impacts and issues, both beneficial and adverse, of the REWARD project on the physical, biological and social environments have been identified as requiring active stakeholder engagement:

- **Employment and Livelihoods**
 - The project will generate short- and long-term job opportunities for skilled and unskilled local labour, including women. However, unmet expectations regarding opportunities could result in social agitation or unrest.
 - Labour and employment issues such as delayed wages, discriminatory practices, or exclusion of women and youth could undermine project credibility.
 - Transparent, inclusive recruitment and training plans must be clearly communicated and coordinated with local stakeholders.
- **Food Security, Economic Growth and Market Development**
 - Project benefits such as food security, and improved access to mechanization and input services which will raise agricultural productivity and income for value chain actors must be shared with stakeholders to obtain their buy-in for a smooth project implementation.
 - The project will stimulate local commerce and attract new investments in processing, marketing, and quality control services.
 - Increased agricultural output will reduce rice imports and help Ghana conserve foreign exchange.
- **Knowledge, Capacity Building, and Technology Transfer**
 - Training of farmers and stakeholders in good agricultural practices will promote climate-smart farming, reduce losses, and improve resilience.

- Introduction of modern technologies and digital tools (e.g. RiceAdvice, pest control methods) will enhance productivity and efficiency in farming.
- Land Access, Tenure, and Use
 - Farmers and landowners may be either physically or economically displaced by the project and should be engaged extensively on the impacts and mitigation measures including compensation.
 - Improper land acquisition or voluntary land donations which are not transparent and inclusive may lead to disputes and restrict access to traditional lands and resources.
 - Tenant farmers and informal land users may be overlooked in consultation or compensation processes if stakeholder mapping is not comprehensive.
- Water Use and Resource Consumption
 - Water-intensive rice cultivation may increase pressure on local water resources, especially during dry periods.
 - Inclusive planning and monitoring involving local communities and water user associations are essential to ensure fair and sustainable water use.
- Environmental Degradation
 - Site clearing and infrastructure development may result in loss of vegetation and some trees.
 - Soil degradation and erosion may occur due to land preparation, bare farmlands, and construction activities.
 - Dust, emissions, and fumes from construction and operations may degrade local air quality, especially on untarred roads.
 - Runoff, domestic waste, chemicals, and effluent may pollute surface and groundwater, affecting aquatic life and users.
 - Operation of machinery and vehicle movement will generate noise and vibration, causing nuisance to nearby communities.
- Pesticide and Agrochemical Use
 - The application of synthetic fertilizers and pesticides poses risks of water pollution, biodiversity loss, and adverse health impacts on farmers and surrounding communities.
 - Capacity building is needed for smallholder farmers on Integrated Pest Management (IPM), safe handling practices, and the use of environmentally safer alternatives.
- Health, Safety, and Labour Conditions
 - Workers face risks of injuries, accidents, insect/animal bites, agrochemical exposure, dust-inhalation and equipment-related injuries during construction and operation.
 - Poor labour conditions, including lack of contracts and inadequate welfare facilities, may expose workers to exploitation and health risks.
 - Fires from negligence or improper burning could cause property loss and injuries.
- Social Risks and Community Impacts
 - Presence of workers may increase incidents of gender-based violence, rape, and defilement in host communities.
 - Pollution and unsafe practices may lead to spread of communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS and cholera.
 - Rising social tensions, theft, confrontations, and conflicts may emerge between workers and locals over cultural, financial, or sexual issues.
 - Increased road traffic may cause congestion and accidents due to broken-down or poorly parked haulage vehicles.

- Local communities must be made aware of potential risks and emergency response protocols must be clearly established.
- Gender-Based Violence, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, and Child Labour
 - Labour influx during construction and agro-industrial operations may increase the risk of GBV, SEA, and child labour.
 - Without strong safeguards, women, girls, and persons with disabilities may face heightened vulnerabilities.
 - Community engagement is crucial to raise awareness, strengthen prevention mechanisms, and ensure access to referral and support services.
- Grievance Redress
 - The project must implement a well-functioning and accessible Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) that all stakeholders can use.
 - Existing community grievance structures should be formally recognized and integrated into the broader project-level redress system.

4.0 STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS

The stakeholder identification process for the project is based on appreciation of the interests and influence of various organizations/institutions/ communities/persons in relation to the project. The main approach to stakeholders mapping included review of the project documents and interaction with various groups/ persons, as follows:

- Project Proponent and Partners;
- Regulatory Agencies/Institutions;
- Administrative /local governmental authorities;
- Traditional authorities;
- National and local media;
- Nearby local communities;
- Commercial farmers, aggregators and agri-input dealers;
- Project affected persons using the Project site, including formal and informal landowners, farmers on the land, etc.;
- Vulnerable groups;
- Civil society, i.e., NGOs, Farmer Based Organizations (FBOs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs).

The stakeholders are grouped according to their roles, interests and influence on the project, as well as to the extent to which they will be negatively or positively impacted by the project. The degree to which the identified stakeholders will be impacted by the project and the level of influence of the stakeholders on the project outcome are rated as *low, medium or high* as defined below.

Degree of Impact on stakeholder

- Low: Based on an interaction with the stakeholder as well as a review of institutional mandates, the project is assessed to have low positive or negative impact on the stakeholder/ institution. For stakeholder institutions, positive impacts may include the institutional knowledge and experience to be gained from the implementation of the project and negative impacts may include possible losses and damage (e.g., financial, reputation) from the failure of the project.
- Medium: The project will have measurable/perceivable positive or negative impacts on the stakeholder/institution.
- High: The project will have significant positive or negative impacts on the stakeholder/institution.

Degree of stakeholder influence on project outcome

- Low: The stakeholder has minimal capability to positively or negatively influence the outcome of the project.
- Medium: The stakeholder has measurable/perceivable capability to positively or negatively influence the outcome of the project.
- High: The stakeholder has significant capability to positively or negatively influence the outcome of the project.

The stakeholders identified for the project are listed in **Table 4-1**, which additionally provides for their roles and level of influence/impact.

Table 4- 1: Stakeholder identification and analysis

No.	Groups of stakeholders	Stakeholder(s)	Role of Stakeholder/ Relation to the Project	Degree of project impact on stakeholder	Level of influence or power on project outcome
1.	Project Proponents and Partners	Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA)/REWARD PIU	- Government accountable entity mandated for implementation of the project. - Private sector entity responsible for project implementation including design, construction and operation of the project	High	High
		Project lenders (AfDB)	International financial institutions acting as sponsors to the Project	High	High
2.	Regulatory Agencies	Environmental Protection Authority (EPA)	Regulates protection of the environment. The Agency will issue a permit for the construction and operation of the facility and will monitor the project to ensure compliance to the permit conditions and adherence to the Environmental Assessment Regulations, 1999.	Medium	High
		Water Resources Commission	Regulation, management, development and utilisation of water resources in Ghana. Will issue water use permits for water abstraction as part of project implementation.	Medium	High
		Lands Commission (LC)	The LC is a government authority that provides various land-related services including surveying and mapping, registering title to land and other interests in land, and assessing compensation upon compulsory acquisition. The LC is a key partner in the preparation and implementation of the RAP, and their roles and responsibilities are detailed in the RAP document.	Low	High
		Ghana National Fire Service (GNFS)	To provide fire permit /certificate for project facilities.	Low	Medium
3.	Administrative/Local Government Authorities	Regional Coordinating Council (RCC)	The RCC is responsible for coordination, harmonization, and provision of technical support to District Planning Coordinating Units in the execution of their policies and programmes.	Medium	Medium

No.	Groups of stakeholders	Stakeholder(s)	Role of Stakeholder/ Relation to the Project	Degree of project impact on stakeholder	Level of influence or power on project outcome
		Metropolitan, Municipal, District Assembly	The project is located in this area and the District Assembly is responsible for the political administration and development of project communities. The assembly is also responsible for security and dispute resolution as the Chief Executive chairs the District Security Council.	Medium	Medium
		District Department of Agriculture	Responsible for supporting agricultural development at the district level and improving the livelihoods of farmers and rural communities.	High	High
		National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO)	Responsible for managing and coordinating responses to disasters and emergencies in Ghana	Medium	Low
4.	Private Institutions	Commercial Farmers	Produce crops on a large scale for sale in local, national, and international markets.	High	High
		Agro-input Dealers	Provide farmers with the necessary tools, materials, and resources required for effective farming. These dealers are essential for ensuring that agricultural production is both efficient and sustainable	High	High
		Aggregators	Serve as intermediaries between smallholder farmers and larger markets, processors, or exporters. They help organize, collect, and market produce from multiple small-scale farmers, making the agricultural sector more efficient, scalable, and market-responsive.	High	High
5.	Traditional Authority and Opinion Leaders	Traditional Council Chiefs and Elders	- Chiefs are the original traditional land owners and have traditional/ cultural oversight of the local community where the project is sited. - Traditional authority facilitates development and resolution of conflicts/ disputes among community members. - Also, there are cultural values and traditional norms that have to be adhered to. However, traditional authorities have the power to grant permissions if these will hinder construction in any way.	High	High

No.	Groups of stakeholders	Stakeholder(s)	Role of Stakeholder/ Relation to the Project	Degree of project impact on stakeholder	Level of influence or power on project outcome
		Assembly members	- Elected representatives of their communities within the Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies (MMDAs). Their roles revolve around promoting grassroots democracy, local development, and effective service delivery. - Assembly Members serve as the link between the local government and the community. - They represent the views, concerns, and needs of their constituents at the Assembly - They ensure that community voices are heard in local decision-making processes.	Medium	Medium
6.	Project affected persons (PAPs)	Farmers on the project site	Farmers earning their livelihood from farming on the project site who are likely to be displaced	High	Medium
		Project land owners	Families/ Persons who are likely to lose their land	High	Medium
7.	Local communities	Communities on the fringes of the project site	Their active participation, local knowledge, and ownership are crucial for the planning, implementation, sustainability, and impact of such projects.	High	Medium
8.	Civil Society	Farmer-Based Organizations/Groups (FBOs/FBGs)	FBOs/FBGs play a central role in the development and empowerment of smallholder farmers. These are groups or cooperatives formed by farmers to collectively pursue shared goals related to production, marketing, capacity building, and advocacy.	Low	Medium
		NGOs	- Responsible for development and environmental sustainability advocacy and active within and around the project area - Local farmers' cooperative whose farms will be affected by the project.	Low	Medium
9.	National, district and local media	Daily Graphic Newspaper (national)	Dissemination of project information to the local and wider population and provides national coverage.	Low	Medium

No.	Groups of stakeholders	Stakeholder(s)	Role of Stakeholder/ Relation to the Project	Degree of project impact on stakeholder	Level of influence or power on project outcome
		Local FM Station	FM station within the project area and broadcasts in the local language		
10.	Project workforce	Consultants and construction workers	- Both local and migrant workers to earn income - Influx of workers to impact on local norms and culture	High	Medium
11.	Vulnerable groups	Elderly women (>65 years) heads of households, Persons with Disability	These are persons living within the community and whose lands or farms may be affected by the project. Many of these are widows.	High	Medium

5.0 SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

5.1 Preparatory Phase Engagement

As part of the project preparation process, preliminary engagements were held with key stakeholders including:

- Environmental Protection Authority
- District Assemblies (Physical and Development Planners and Social Welfare Officers)
- Assembly members of beneficiary communities
- Community Chiefs and Elders
- Focus Groups (Men, Women, Youth)

All of the stakeholders engaged during this phase were enthusiastic about the project and expressed their willingness to support the implementation of the project as it will be beneficial to the local communities and the country as a whole.

Key stakeholders in government and the communities were also identified to be subsequently engaged during the ESIA phase to discuss, the project's development objective and expected results, scope and activities to be supported and potential implementation arrangements.

5.2 ESIA Development Engagement

The stakeholders identified during the preparatory phase were consulted and these included institutional and community stakeholders at the local, district, regional and national levels to inform and discuss the proposed project.

The approach adopted comprised of Key Informant Interview, Focus Group Discussion and Household Survey. The interviews targeted the regulatory and political/administrative institutions, private sector players such as commercial farmers and aggregators and the traditional leaders/assembly members of communities.

Based on initial engagement and key informant interviews, focus group discussions were held with six (6) key groupings within the communities comprising women, men, youth, farmers, agribusiness owners and nomadic herdsmen. These communities own most of the project land to be used for the project and currently farm on the project land. Land owners, mostly chiefs and individuals, have since confirmed their willingness to release the lands for the project by signing Voluntary Land Donation Forms (see **Annex 1**). The methodology used for the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) comprised initiating contact through the community leadership. The leaders were requested to invite for the discussions 7 to 10 members between the ages of 18 and 70. The discussion guides used for the meetings are shared in the **Annex 2**.

Finally, a structured questionnaire was administered to households in order to collect the necessary baseline data to describe the socio- economic profile of the project communities. For each of the project communities, respondents for this questionnaire were selected randomly and constituted between 5 to 10% of the total community households. Respondents were mainly the heads of households in the

affected communities or other available adults (males or females) of the household who are knowledgeable about the key household matters.

The various groups of stakeholders consulted during the ESIA baseline stage included the following:

Regulatory agencies

1. Environmental Protection Agency
2. Water Resources Commission
3. Lands Commission
4. Ghana National Fire Service
5. Department of Factories Inspectorate

Administrative and local authorities

6. Regional Coordinating Council
7. Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
8. District Department of Agriculture
9. National Disaster Management Organisation (NADMO)

Private Sector

10. Commercial farmers
11. Agro-input dealers
12. Aggregators

Communities

13. Traditional authority
14. Smallholder farmers
15. Assembly persons
16. Women's group
17. Youth group
18. Cattle herders/Nomadic herdsmen

Civil Society Organizations

19. FBOs/FBGs
20. NGOs

5.3 Summary of consultation outcomes

Some key issues raised during the consultation are summarised, as follows:

Project Implementation and Monitoring

- The project is beneficial as it will create jobs, reduce poverty and ensure food security.
- The Project implementers should ensure project is targeted at the vulnerable and also ensure farmers and communities close to the project site have easy access to potable water.
- Some challenges experienced by MOFA include inadequate finance and logistics that have impacts on their extension service.

- The project should include all stakeholders in the implementation phase of the project to monitor the compliance and ensure successful implementation.

Community Participation and Sensitization

- Farmers should be sensitized on the project to enable them to fully participate in the project.
- Community members should be adequately engaged and informed of project as some have no idea of the project
- Assembly officers and the beneficiary community leadership should be well sensitized on the project to ensure smooth implementation

Waste Management

- The use of agro-chemicals and the management of waste from organic fertilizers should be properly managed to prevent the contamination of water bodies flowing through the valleys.
- The herdsmen cattle feeding on waste/plants especially in the dry season can also help in waste management.

Disaster Risk and Management

- Floods are normally experienced between September and October.
- Fire outbreaks usually occur between November and January during the dry season and caused mostly by game hunting.
- NADMO, among other strategies, provides education to community groups/leaders and village disaster volunteers on disaster management.

Land Ownership/Tenure/Access

- Majority of the lands are stool lands and can be acquired from the chief. The remaining are state and private lands (i.e. 80% stool, 10% private, 10% government).
- The allocation of land by the chiefs is normally done through lease and documents provided after payment.
- In situations where there is physical and economic displacement of people, affected persons should be duly compensated.
- Farmers should be engaged extensively, in the event of land acquisition.

Security Risk and Conflict Resolution

- The activities of cattle herders pose a security risk in the area as destruction of crops by their cattle during grazing may result in conflict with farmers. The activities of these herders who travel approximately 10km in a day has far-reaching consequences.
- Some herders pay compensation to farmers for crops destroyed or settle conflicts at the chief's palace.

Water Resources, Supply and Use

- The main users of water are farmers, youth, and women.
- There is no competition over water use.
- The Permit procedure for water use are; Survey, registration, get pumping materials.
- Ensure quality/availability via treatment, storage in tanks.

Farming activities, challenges and needs

- Most of the crops grown in the area include maize, rice, soya, groundnut and cowpea.
- They use mechanized means to farm using fertilizers and pesticides.
- Farmers face challenges including high input cost, inadequate mechanization, erratic rainfall which contribute to low yields and high post-harvest loss with little or no support from government or NGOs.
- Erratic rainfall can result in low yields and high post-harvest losses.
- Some of the challenges faced by agro-input dealers include high transportation costs and limited access to capital which tend to affect the prices of inputs including fertilizers, seeds (hybrid/OPV), crop protection chemicals, tools/equipment for rice, maize, soybean and vegetables
- There should be education on fertilizer and agrochemical application for farmers as misapplication can have severe impacts on crops and pose health risk to the farmer.
- Farmers requested for more assistance from government to supply them with fertilizers and seed varieties to improve seed outcomes.
- Bunding of the field is needed and the sharing of agricultural input should be fair including fertilizer and seeds and access to tractor services.

Marketing and Pricing

- Aggregation of produce including Jasmine and Agra rice from individual farmers is not covered by formal agreements between aggregators and farmers.
- Due to the high demand for rice, limited storage facilities are required by aggregators
- Some of the challenges faced by Aggregators include inadequate access to finance, and high cost of transportation.

Vulnerable Groups

- Identified vulnerable group in the community include the youth, women, and persons with disabilities (PWDs) aged between 18-50. These group are normally identified by the Enterprise programme where they are mostly enrolled.
- Women-headed households and persons with disability are relatively few. However, the LEAP or disability fund provides some support to them.

6.0 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

The project has undertaken various consultations to solicit concerns and suggestions of all the identified stakeholders listed above especially nearby communities and project affected persons. The outcome of the engagement and their concerns have been included and addressed in the ESIA. The project affected persons, local community, the traditional authorities, the district assembly and the EPA, will continue to be engaged during the implementation stages.

6.1 Communication Plan

Various methods of engagement will be used as part of the project's interaction with the stakeholders on the ESIA disclosure and the construction stages², to ensure that different stakeholder groups are successfully reached and are involved in the process of consultation, decision-making and the development of impact management solutions. Information will be communicated in advance of public consultations primarily through the channels described in **Table 6-1**.

Table 6- 1: Communication methods and tools

Engagement Technique	Description and use	Target audience
Websites and social media Pages	The ESIA will be disclosed on the official website of the EPA. MoFA will disclose the ESIA consistent with both local and international requirements.	All stakeholders
Media announcements	Advance announcements of commencement of major project activities, project Grievance Redress Mechanism, and other outreach needs of the project.	Project-affected stakeholders and general public
Information Boards of key institutions like Assembly, RCC	Advance announcement of commencement and progress for major project activities.	Assembly Office, MoFA district offices, and interested NGOs. Information boards in the communities (near public buildings or shops/post offices/libraries)
Correspondence by phone/email/written letters	Distribute project information to government officials, organizations, agencies, and companies and invite stakeholders to meetings.	Regulatory agencies Lenders NGOs and CBOs National, district and local media Scientific (academic /research) organisations Project workforce

² Please note that the SEP will be updated for the operation stage at the end of the construction stage.

Engagement Technique	Description and use	Target audience
Distribution of printed public materials: Project information leaflets, brochures, fact sheets, newsletters, ESIA, etc.	This will be used to convey information on the project and provide regular updates on its progress. These materials will be printed and distributed to the different stakeholders and deposited during different engagement activities at the District Assembly and other public buildings (e.g., shops/post offices/libraries)	All project interested and affected persons.
Internet/Digital Media	Use of the official websites and social media pages of MoFA, technical counterparts, to promote various information and updates on the overall project, impact assessment and impact management process, procurement, employment opportunities, as well as on project's engagement activities with the public.	All project affected and interested parties as well as the general public, International Partners that have access to the internet resources.
Focus group meetings/Discussions and public forums Wider public meetings	This will be used to convey information on the project and to provide regular updates on its progress. It will also be used to solicit concerns, inputs and suggestions regarding the project.	Project affected communities and all other interested stakeholders who will be able to take part in the offline meetings

6.2 Information Disclosure Procedure

Various methods of engagement will be used as part of the project's interaction with stakeholders. The procedure for the disclosure of the projects E&S reports and documents is described below:

1. The Bank's E&S specialist(s) assigned to the project reviews and clears the contents of the environmental and social assessment (ESA) documents, prepared/submitted by the Borrower/Client, taking into account: (i) the requirements of the Integrated Safeguards System (ISS); (ii) the standard quality criteria of the document; (iii) relevant international good practices. The E&S specialist(s) clears the documents only when they meet quality criteria.
2. The Task Manager notifies the Bank's no objection to the approved E&S safeguards documents while transmitting the documents to the Borrower/Client (copying the E&S specialist(s);
3. The versions of the E&S assessment (ESA) documents cleared by the Bank are submitted by the Borrower/Client for approval by the national Authority in charge of environmental and social assessments in the project's host country;
4. The final versions of the ESA documents approved by the national Authority in charge of ESA are sent to the Bank with the proof of official approval (environmental certificate/authorization, environmental permit, etc.) so that the Bank E&S specialist(s) assigned to the project checks;

5. The Bank's E&S specialist(s) assigned to the project confirms that the versions of the E&S documents are adequate (i.e. they incorporate all relevant Bank comments agreed with the Borrower/Client) and good for disclosure;
6. The Borrower/Client/Developer discloses the said versions at the national, sub-national and local levels, in appropriate and culturally accessible places and channels (village chief's house, commune/municipality office, summarized in the community radios, advertisement in a popular national newspaper/periodical, project website, government website, organization website, etc.) to all project stakeholders;
7. The Borrower/Client/Developer sends all disclosed documents to the Bank with written authorization (letter, email), with the evidence of publication of the documents at the national level so that the Bank discloses on its website;
8. The Bank's E&S specialist(s) assigned to the project checks that the versions of the documents transmitted by the Borrower/Client for disclosure by the Bank are the correct ones, i.e. say equivalent or better than those which have received clearance from the Bank;
9. The Task Manager sends the documents to PCER for disclosure and ensures that all the required ESA document(s) are actually disclosed.

Information will be disclosed on an ongoing basis as appropriate throughout the project life cycle, in relevant local languages and in a manner that is accessible and culturally appropriate, taking into account any specific needs of groups that may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project or groups of the population with specific information needs (e.g. disability, literacy, gender, mobility, differences in language or accessibility).

6.3 Engagement of Vulnerable Persons

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), in line with AfDB Operational Safeguard 10, ensures inclusive participation of vulnerable and marginalized groups who may face barriers due to gender, age, disability, literacy, location, or socio-economic status. Identified groups include women, youth, elderly persons, persons with disabilities (PWDs), illiterate individuals, migrant labourers, and female/child-headed households. Key barriers include limited mobility, literacy challenges, language differences, cultural norms, and logistical constraints.

To address these, the following context-specific strategies have been adopted:

- Inclusive and accessible consultation formats, venues, and schedules;
- Culturally appropriate communication using local languages and trusted intermediaries;
- Logistical support, such as transport, meals, or childcare, to facilitate participation;
- Partnerships with community-based organizations (CBOs), women's groups, and Disabled Persons Organizations;
- Tracking and disaggregation of participation data by gender, age, and disability;
- Clear contractor obligations to apply inclusive engagement practices.

7.0 SEP IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

The implementation of the SEP will be integrated into the project execution to ensure that stakeholders are engaged in all phases of the project. The responsible institutions/persons for implementing the SEP for all phases are provided in the following sub-sections.

7.1 Preparatory Phase

The preparatory phase activities of the project include the feasibility studies and survey works, engineering design, ESIA study, land acquisition, Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) preparation and implementation. Effective stakeholder engagement and consultation at this phase is very critical to the success of the project as it enables stakeholders to better appreciate the project benefits and impacts. It also presents the best opportunity for inclusive participation and engagement of stakeholders as their inputs can be incorporated into the project design. Any stakeholder concerns that have the potential to hinder the success of the project may be identified at this stage and adequately addressed. Stakeholders can also make inputs into the ESIA study at this stage as it will feed into the project designs.

Details of key components of this stage including priority E&S issues, information and communication tools, participatory planning activities, expected outputs/KPIs, and conflict resolution/grievance redress mechanism are presented in the **Table 7-1** below.

Table 7- 1: Preparatory Phase Engagement Plan

Component	Details
Priority E&S Issues	• Land access, tenure and ownership rights • Gender and youth inclusion (i.e. impact on vulnerable groups such as women, youth, indigenous peoples) • Environmental sustainability (e.g., use of water resources, environmental degradation) • Potential displacement and livelihood disruptions
Information and Communication Tools	• Methods: ○ Community radio announcements in local languages ○ Village/community meetings led by local leaders ○ Focus group discussions (gender-disaggregated) ○ Printed flyers with visuals for low-literacy populations ○ WhatsApp groups and SMS alerts for literate farmers • Materials: ○ Translated project summaries and leaflets ○ Visual maps of intended project sites ○ Myth-busting and frequently asked questions posters ○ Informational videos shown at gatherings
Participatory Planning Activities	• Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) targeting: ○ Women's groups ○ Traditional authorities ○ Youth organizations ○ Farmers ○ Aggregators ○ Agri-input suppliers ○ Herders

Component	Details
	• Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), where necessary • Stakeholder consultation workshops to screen impacts and jointly develop mitigation plans • Joint risk assessment for pesticides and chemicals
Expected Outputs/KPIs	• Community consultations - All affected communities consulted • FPIC process - 100% documented consent (signed consent forms) where required • E&S risk mapping - Community-endorsed risk and tenure maps in all project sites • Inclusion measures - 30–50% participation by women and youth in focus groups
GRM/Complaint Management	• Establish a project-level GRM, including: ○ Multiple reporting channels (anonymous complaint box, hotline, community representatives) ○ Records maintained in grievance log ○ First-tier resolution by village committees ○ Second-tier resolution by project E&S team ○ Final escalation to local/regional authority ○ Target: resolve 80% of grievances within 21 days

The responsible institutions/persons and their roles for stakeholder engagement at the ESIA preparatory phase are presented in **Table 7-2**.

Table 7- 2: Responsibilities for Stakeholder Engagement during the ESIA Preparatory Phase

No.	Institution/ Organization	Responsibility
1.	MoFA / REWARD	• Collaborate with ESIA consultants to develop appraisal criteria that ensures selected contractor(s) meet minimum standards for stakeholder engagement and public participation. • Provide leadership in the process of stakeholder identification especially project affected persons (PAPs) and ensure effective engagement during the project design and preparatory phase, including ESIA studies and RAP preparation. • Ensure required protocols are followed for proper community entry and obtain right of entry to the project site for ESIA and RAP Consultants, including feasibility studies and survey teams. • Collaborate with the RAP Consultant to ensure effective and timely implementation of the RAP for the project, while prioritizing the views and concerns of women, the elderly, persons with disability and other vulnerable groups. • Ensure consultants and teams conducting feasibility studies, surveys among other studies respect the rights of communities and other stakeholders. • Collaborate with relevant institutions in finalizing project designs
2.	EPA	• Collaborate with MoFA in organizing public participation events e.g. public hearing as part of the ESIA process.

No.	Institution/ Organization	Responsibility
3.	Lands Commission	• Provide advice on land acquisition processes • Assist in resettlement planning and implementation, ensuring land acquisition process is timely and valuation of assets and properties is fair (considering vulnerable groups) and consistent with applicable regulations.
4.	ESIA Consultant	• Conduct stakeholder engagements and consultations as part of the ESIA study • Provide information about the proposed project to stakeholders • Educate stakeholders on the need for the proposed project • Provide opportunities for stakeholders to discuss their issues and concerns and keep records of outcomes • Enhance the project designs and implementation by learning from, and incorporating the expertise of individuals, professionals, communities and organizations • Incorporate stakeholders' inputs and concerns in developing appropriate mitigation, monitoring and management measures and • Facilitate and maintain dialogue with key stakeholders throughout the project implementation phase.
5.	Resettlement and Community Engagement Consultant	• Prepare and implement the RAP for the project with the active participation of the PAPs.
6.	District Assembly	• Assist with community sensitization/ engagement for the project.

7.2 Construction Phase

Stakeholder engagement during the implementation phase will relate to construction activities at the project site and the utility service route; delivery of construction materials and equipment to site; conduct of the Contractor and construction workers as well as associated project impacts during the construction phase as stated in the ESIA. Effective engagement of stakeholders, particularly persons whose livelihoods and/or properties will be affected at the project site and along the utility service route, is necessary at this phase of the project to:

- Provide project information including:
 - Purpose and nature of construction activities;
 - Duration of construction works and plan for specific activities;
 - Identified impacts during the ESIA study and mitigation measures; and
 - Channels for reporting and addressing grievances.
- Assess the effectiveness of mitigation/management measures put in place to address construction phase impacts;
- Receive and address grievances related to construction activities and impacts, as well as any unresolved grievances from the preparatory phase; and
- Manage stakeholder expectations such as job creation for communities; and

- Identify and address any additional construction phase impacts.

Details of key components of this stage including priority E&S issues, information and communication tools, participatory planning activities, expected outputs/KPIs, and conflict resolution/grievance redress mechanism are presented in the **Table 7-3** below.

Table 7- 3: Construction Phase Engagement Plan

Component	Details
Priority E&S Issues	• Labor conditions and fair wages • Community health and safety • Agrochemical management including pesticides and fertilizers • Water resource management • Biodiversity loss and ecosystem impacts • Potential land conflict escalation and livelihood impacts
Information and Communication Tools	• Monthly stakeholder forums • Farmer field days and demo plots • Radio updates on safety protocols and updates • Public notice or bulletin boards at cooperatives and markets
Participatory Planning Activities	• Formation of Community Monitoring Committees (CMCs) • Quarterly feedback meetings with stakeholders • Joint environmental inspections with local government • Collaborative development of agrochemical usage guidelines • Training sessions on labor rights and occupational health • Joint design of livelihood restoration programs
Expected Outputs/KPIs	• Farmer training on E&S practices – number of farmers trained (40% women/youth) • Community Monitoring Committees formed - 100% of project sites covered • Joint inspections - ≥ 3 environmental/social audits/year • Agrochemical use guidelines adopted - 100% input suppliers and cooperatives engaged • Quarterly community feedback reports published
GRM/Complaint Management	• GRM fully operational with regular reporting via community representatives and hotline as well as anonymous reporting enabled • Monthly grievance reports reviewed and published • Mediation facilitated by trained local moderators and supported by neutral third-party NGOs for complex disputes • Integration with national complaint systems, if needed

Effective stakeholder involvement and engagement at the construction phase will enhance the acceptability of the project by stakeholders, particularly PAPs and neighbouring communities, and ensure the sustainability of the project during the operational phase.

The Works Contractor(s) have the primary responsibility for stakeholder engagement and public participation during the construction phase. Other institutions such as the MoFA and EPA will provide support or perform regulatory duties. The specific roles for the various institutions are presented in **Table 7-4**.

Table 7- 4: Responsibilities for Stakeholder Engagement during the Construction Phase

No.	Institution/ Organization	Responsibility
1.	Works Contractor(s)	• Implement effectively the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for the project to ensure the concerns, issues and interest of stakeholders are addressed. • Develop programs to train construction workers to ensure respect for the rights of stakeholders including ensuring issues of interest to them are given needed attention. • Engage an officer (Community Liaison Officer) who will be in charge receiving and addressing site specific grievances and effectively communicating resolutions to complainants. • Develop programs to ensure construction workers have high professional ethics and standards to relate with communities and affected persons • Provide key project information such as timelines, schedule of specific project activities, and procedures for reporting and addressing grievances to project affected persons and communities. • Adhere to all the mitigation measures prescribed in the ESIA.
2.	Community Liaison/Complaints/HSE Officer of Works Contractor(s)	• Lead the implementation of the SEP developed for the project. • Collaborate with Engineering Supervisor to resolve grievances reported at the project site. • Lead the training of construction workers to ensure they have high professional ethics and standards in relating with communities and affected parties and respect the rights of the stakeholders.
3.	HSE Supervising Engineer/Consultant	• Provide technical support to Works Contractor(s) to ensure effective implementation of their SEP and in areas of non-compliance. • Facilitate and provide support to the Works Contractor(s) in resolving grievances received.
4.	MoFA	• Facilitate and provide support to Works Contractor(s) in implementation of their SEP. • Provide support to Works Contractor(s) in addressing grievances in a timely manner in accordance with the established grievance and redress mechanisms.
5.	EPA	• Monitor activities of Works Contractor to ensure compliance to environmental permit conditions and adherence to Environmental Assessment Regulation LI 1652 (1999) and EPA Act 2025 (Act 1124) including sections relating to stakeholder engagement and consultation.
6.	District Assembly	• Assist with community sensitization/ engagement on the project.

7.3 Operations Phase

Details of key components of this stage including priority E&S issues, information and communication tools, participatory planning activities, expected outputs/KPIs, and conflict resolution/grievance redress mechanism are presented in the **Table 7-5** below.

Table 7- 5: Operations Phase Engagement Plan

Component	Details
Priority E&S Issues	• Project handover • Sustainability of environmental and social benefits and measures • Institutional capacity of local stakeholders • Closure of grievances and ongoing dispute mechanisms post-project • Post-project construction livelihood support
Information and Communication Tools	• Final project town halls and review forums • Simplified project impact reports in local languages • Community feedback surveys and storytelling events for knowledge transfer • Sharing of best practices
Participatory Planning Activities	• Joint final evaluation workshops with local stakeholders including validation of livelihood and environmental outcomes • Collaborative development of sustainability plans • Community-led documentation of lessons learned • Capacity building for farmer cooperatives and local CSOs • GRM exit and transition planning
Expected Outputs/KPIs	• Exit consultations completed - $\geq 90\%$ stakeholder attendance and feedback collected • Sustainability plans finished – All community institutions equipped with plans • Final project evaluation shared - copies distributed plus community events held • Conflict resolution handover – GRM protocols handed to local authorities • Final SEP report validated by community representatives
GRM/Complaint Management	• GRM wind-down plan developed with community inputs • Training of local institutions to adopt GRM • Exit survey to verify unresolved disputes • Transfer of open or residual cases with documentation

8.0 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been put in place to guarantee the efficient handling of complaints pertaining to the project's environmental and social (E&S) impacts. The main components of the GRM are outlined in this section.

The risk categorization of the project guides the development and scope of the GRM. Considering the moderate risk classification, the GRM has been structured to be commensurate, inclusive, and accessible for all impacted parties, especially vulnerable groups. The GRM will address grievances concerning land acquisition, environmental consequences, labour matters, community health and safety, and any other issues related to the project as described under the project key E&S risks and issues of this SEP.

8.1 Objective of Grievance Redress Mechanism

The objective of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is to provide an effective, transparent and timely system that would give aggrieved persons' redress, minimize bad publicity, avoid/minimizes delays and avoid litigation in execution of the project. This ensures public health and safety, and sustainability of the project. The GRM will provide all affected stakeholders avenues through which they can express their concerns and receive the needed corrective actions in an appropriate and timely manner.

The GRM is guided by the following key objectives:

- To establish a mechanism that is proportionate to the potential risks and impacts of the project and is accessible and inclusive.
- To address concerns promptly, effectively, transparently, and in a manner that is culturally appropriate and readily accessible to all project-affected parties, at no cost and without retribution.
- To build trust among stakeholders and ensure that issues are addressed before they escalate into conflicts or litigation.
- To support project monitoring by capturing feedback and lessons learned from complaints.

8.2 Best international practices

Consistent with best international practice and principles outlined in the African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguards System, the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is a key way to mitigate, manage, and resolve potential or realized negative impacts, as well as fulfil obligations under international human rights law and contribute to positive relations with communities and employees.

8.3 Nature/Type of Grievances

Issues which constitute grievances may be categorised into five. Community, group or individual dissatisfaction in any of these categories caused by or related to project activity implementation becomes grounds for lodging a complain These categories include;

- Environmental Issues
- Social Issues and Compensations
- Gender based Violence and Sexual Harassment/Exploitation

- Labour Issues and Workplace Violence
- Corruption and Fraud

Environmental issues

Refers to the matters that destroys, pollutes or degrades the existing state of the natural and built environment within the community as a result of direct/indirect projects interventions. Issues that would form the bases for complain in this category are;

- Unauthorised vegetation clearance
- Risk of water pollution
- Dust and particulate matter pollution
- Noise pollution
- Dumping of liquid and solid waste
- Construction waste accumulation on site or in the community
- Traffic diversion and congestions
- Traffic offences in community and construction sites (over speeding, careless driving/ operation of machinery in the presence of precautionary notices/signage, defective OHS notices/signage etc.)
- Situations that can cause loss of life and destruction of properties (use of explosive without permits, over speeding, careless driving, defective OHS notices/signage etc.)

Social Issues and Compensations

Subjects that fall under this category relates to any happening that has the potential to negatively affect the culture, norms, beliefs, values and or the sense of existence of an individual, group of people or the entire community. These issues could affect the social cohesion, communal living of the people and lead to soul touching grief, social unrests and conflicts. Issues that would form the bases for complain in this category are;

- Disregard for the culture, traditions and believes of the community/people
- Discrimination and the feeling of being discriminated against (access to information, compensation or project support)
- Disrespect for community elders, opinion leaders and the people in general
- Gap in consultation process/ improper consultation/ unintended mixing /skipping community hierarchy
- Claim about the scale of compensation
- Error in identification and allocation of compensation
- Land disputes (landlord and occupant, community members and occupant etc.)
- Accidents and incidents from construction sites that could harm life and property
- Existing social conflicts
- Labour unrest/disagreement between employee and workers (construction sites)
- Destruction of property (e.g. Agriculture land, produce etc.) during constructions etc.

Gender Based Violence, Sexual Harassment/Exploitation

The issues under this category relate to advance unsolicited sexual advances and the use of physical force on a person either from the community or hired labour. Specific issue that are grounds for complains under this category include;

- Unwelcomed sexual advances and sexual harassment (unwelcomed sexual gestures, signals, conversations, requesting for sexual favours in exchange for anything etc.)
- Attempting to or engaging in non-consensual sex with person of a legal age

- c. Attempting to or engaging consensual sex with an underage person
- d. Sexual violence

Labour Issues and Workplace Violence:

Refers to the matters that affects the welfare of workers at a construction site. Specific issues that are grounds for complains under this category include;

- a. Child labour
- b. Force labour
- c. Verbal, visual and physical abuse at the workplace

Corruption and Fraud

Issues under this category stem from the act or attempt to derive personal benefits from the discharge of project related activity or the deceive a person or system aimed at getting financial or personal gain. Specific issues that may provide grounds for lodging complains of this nature include;

- a. Seeking for personal benefits (monetary, in-kind items, other favours etc.) in official engagement
- b. Aiding or conniving to defraud or cheat a system or person
- c. Conflict of interest

8.4 Grievances Redress Structure

REWARD's proposed measures for resolution of grievances that may arise due to project implementation, is a three-tier grievance redress structure. These are;

- Community level structures (1st Tier) – These includes; a Grievance Redress Committee and Site-level Grievance Redress Mechanism.
- District level structure (2nd Tier) - District Grievance Redress Committee
- Project-wide level structure (3rd Tier) – Project Grievance Redress Committee

Community Level (1st Tier):

- Includes Community Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) and site-level Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRMs).
- Handles initial complaints from individuals or communities related to agricultural or infrastructure activities.
- Site-level GRMs are managed by contractors and report monthly to the project team; oversight is provided by Environmental and Social Safeguard Specialists.

District Level (2nd Tier):

- District Grievance Redress Committees (District GRCs) address unresolved complaints from the community level or cases where community GRCs fail to act within 30 days.
- They meet quarterly or as needed for urgent matters.

Project Level (3rd Tier):

- Project Grievance Redress Committee led by the Project Coordinator or Social Safeguard Specialist.
- Handles cases escalated from the district level, especially if not resolved in 30 days or if the complainant is dissatisfied with the resolution.

Each level functions progressively, allowing for escalation of unresolved or unsatisfactorily resolved issues. The composition of the Grievance Redress Committees/Structures at the various levels in the **Table 8-1** below.

Table 8- 1: Composition of Grievance Redress Committees / Structures

Membership of Committees / Structures			
Community Grievance Redress Committee	Site-level Grievance Redress Mechanism	District Grievance Redress Committee	Project Grievance Redress Committee
Assembly member for the community	Site Environmental Officer.	District Director of Agriculture /Rep	Project Coordinator
Chief	Representatives of site workers	District Planning Officer	Social Safeguard Specialist
AEA in charge of the community	PAP representative	District Land Officer	Environmental Safeguard Specialist
PAP representative		District Social Welfare Officer	Any other project Specialist who would be required

8.5 Tools for GRM

Tools and materials required for the operation and facilitating the grievance redress system are central to ensuring success. The tools which would be used in the management of the grievance redress system shall include;

1. Grievance Complaint Form:

- Primary tool for submitting complaints. A sample grievance complaint form is attached as **Annex 4**.
- Available through local representatives (e.g., Assemblymen, Chiefs, Youth Leaders).
- Assistance provided for illiterate complainants.

2. Grievance Register:

- Logbooks distributed to all GRCs (community and district levels) to track grievance status and progress. A sample grievance register is attached as **Annex 5**.

3. Grievance Call Line:

- A dedicated number managed by the Social Safeguard Specialist at the PIU.
- Enables verbal and anonymous complaints, especially when GRCs are unavailable.

8.6 Grievance Redress Implementation Arrangement

The processes for addressing grievances/complaints shall include the following:

1. Receiving Grievances (Within 3 Days):

- Involves submission, registration, and assessment of complaints.
- Project staff are expected to be proactive in identifying potential issues.
- Complaints can be submitted in-person, through calls, or by third parties (including anonymously).

- Must be recorded in the grievance register and assessed promptly.
2. **Acknowledgement of Complaint (Within 7 Days):**
- Formal response confirming receipt.
 - Mode of communication (written/email/phone) should consider complainant's literacy level.
3. **Resolution of Grievance (Within 14 Days):**
- Assignment to appropriate redress structure.
 - Preparation and implementation of redress action, with updates to the complainant.
 - Continuous communication to ensure satisfaction and possible follow-up actions.
 - Resolution details must be recorded in the logbook.
4. **Closure of Grievance (Within 30 Days Total):**
- Finalized when the complainant is satisfied and signs off with the GRC representative.
 - If unresolved, the process restarts or escalates to MoFA management, mediation, or court action.

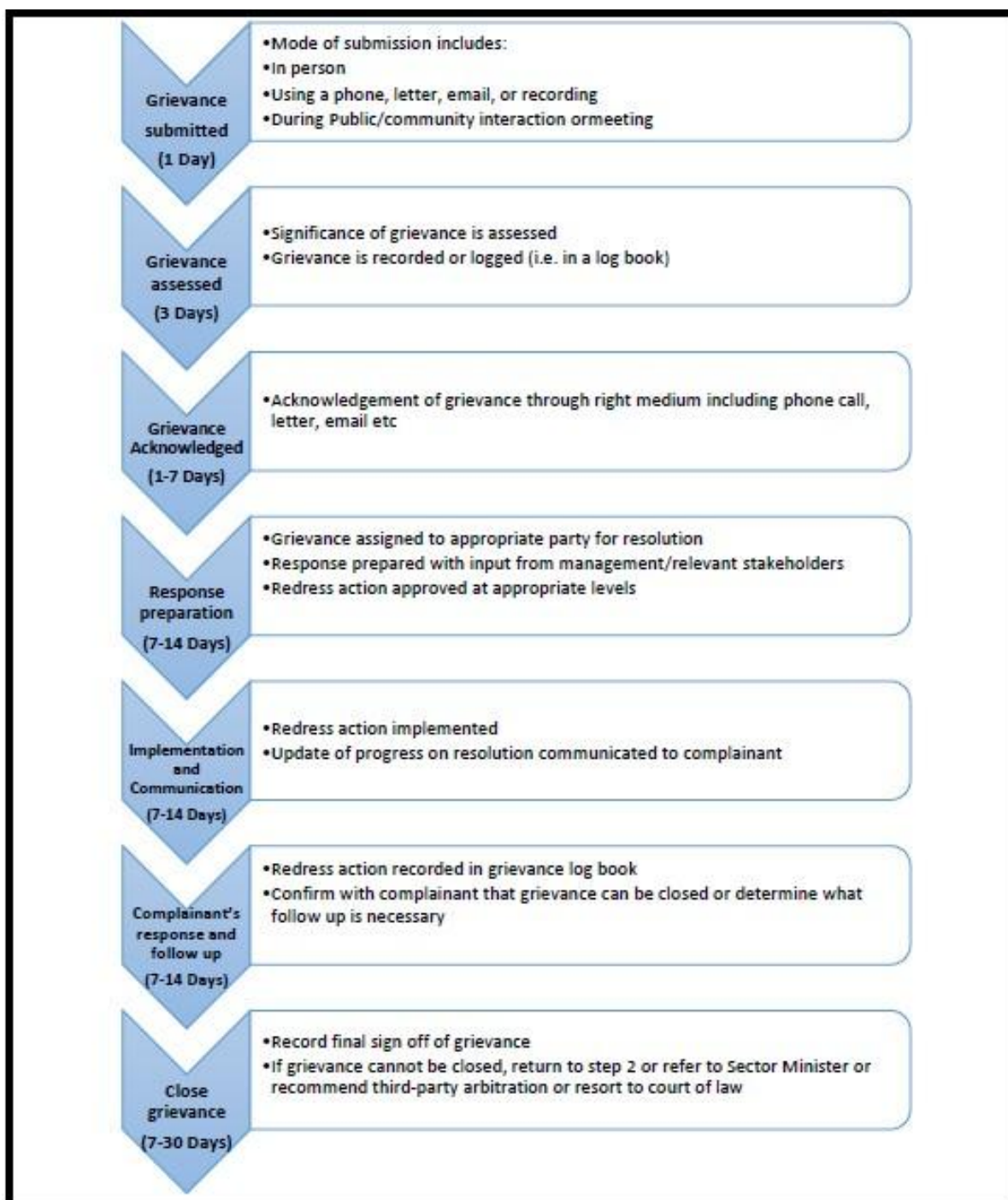


Figure 8- 1: Grievance Redress Procedure (Source: REWARD 2025)

8.7 Handling of Serious Grievances (GBV, Sexual Harassment, Corruption, Fraud)

Sexual harassment, violence, corruption and fraud are generally unacceptable in the Ghanaian Society. These offenses are criminal under Ghanaian law (e.g., Constitution, Domestic Violence Act, EOCO Act) and state agencies including the Ghana Police Domestic Violence and Victims Support Unit (DOVVSU), Commission on Human Rights and administrative Justice (CHRAJ), Economic and Organized Crime Unit (EOCO), the Office of the Special Prosecutor (OSP), and the Judiciary have legal authority to handle such cases. The project will therefore refer any such grievances to the appropriate

state institution. Complainants may choose to report directly to state agencies if they prefer not to use the project's internal grievance system.

Additionally, measures to be instituted to prevent such occurrences include sensitization of persons associated with the project on these offences, and collaboration with Ghana Health Service to raise awareness on sexually transmitted diseases among workers and community members.

8.8 Roles, Responsibilities and Resources

The ultimate responsibility for implementation of this GRM lies with the Social Safeguard Specialist with close assistance from Environmental Safeguard Specialist as may be required from time to time. The responsibility of supervising activities of and its implementation rests with the Project Coordinator. Though the GRM is the ultimate responsibility for of the Social Safeguard Specialist, grievance management is largely a shared responsibility too. To this end, any other project officer who is required for the resolution of a complaint will be informed and called-up.

Resources for the implementation of the GRM will be fully provided by REWARD except in the instance where, the internal GRM procedures have been exhausted and complainant still feels dissatisfied and proceeds to the law court. In such instances, REWARD is not obliged to and will not provide resources in support of the dissatisfied person's pursuit of resolution in the law court.

Costs associated with the GRM implementation would include;

1. Cost of stationery: - Printing of grievance redress forms, grievance register/log book and grievance redress manual.
2. Activities of Grievance Redress Committee: - Transport allowance for committee members with the PAP representation inclusive, fuel for field visit by the committee, lunch for members during extended meeting hours.
3. Monitoring cost: - Fuel for the Social Safeguard Specialist and Environmental Specialist and DSA.

8.9 Advantages and Constraints of the GRM

The GRM, when well-functioning, not only improves project outcomes but also fosters community trust and reduces the risk of conflict. However, while the GRM offers several benefits, there are also practical challenges that can affect its performance and accessibility as summarized below.

Advantages:

- Promotes transparency, accountability, and the early resolution of conflicts.
- Provides a structured and accessible platform for stakeholder engagement.
- Encourages feedback that can be used to improve project design and implementation.
- Enhances trust, goodwill, and relationships with local communities and stakeholders.

Constraints:

- Potential reluctance to report grievances due to fear of retaliation or mistrust of the process.
- Capacity limitations at the local level, including lack of trained personnel, may delay resolution.
- Resource constraints, such as insufficient staffing or logistical support, can hinder effective implementation.
- Language differences and cultural barriers may limit access for some community members.

8.10 Monitoring GRM Effectiveness

Regular monitoring of the effectiveness of the measures put in place is crucial for successful implementation of the grievance redress mechanism and for that matter, the RAP. Monitoring progress would be achieved through assessing two of the grievance redress tools (i.e. Grievance Redress Form and Grievance Register/log book.). These would be done through visits to communities and follow up calls to complainants to determine their level of satisfaction with the grievance resolution process.

9.0 MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

Monitoring and evaluating the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is crucial to ensuring that engagement efforts remain inclusive, meaningful, and effective throughout the REWARD project's lifecycle. This section outlines the indicators, methodologies, and reporting mechanisms that will be employed to track the SEP's implementation and adapt engagement approaches based on stakeholder input and evolving project needs.

9.1 Monitoring Objectives

The objectives of monitoring activities include to:

- Confirm that stakeholder engagement activities are implemented as planned.
- Evaluate the quality and impact of consultations and information-sharing efforts.
- Detect and respond to emerging issues, complaints, or cases of unintended exclusion.
- Provide updates to project management, AfDB supervision, and stakeholders on progress and areas needing improvement.

9.2 Monitoring Responsibility

Monitoring will ensure that the stakeholder engagement, participation and communication measures proposed in this SEP are effectively implemented for the sustainability of the project. Monitoring by an institution/officer different from the implementing institution/officer increases accountability of the project and the credibility of monitoring results. It also enhances the trust of stakeholders.

The responsibility for monitoring the SEP for the project is presented in **Table 9-1**.

Table 9- 1: Responsibility for monitoring of SEP

No.	Monitoring Institution	Responsibility	Project Phase
1.	MOFA REWARD PIU	• Overall responsibility for monitoring public/community relations and associated reporting for the project. • Ensure consultants/teams conducting feasibility studies at the project site follow the necessary protocols in engaging stakeholders such as the land owners to acquire right of entry to site. • Ensure that ESIA study and RAP are carried out with the active participation and engagement of stakeholders, and their views, inputs and concerns are adequately addressed and captured in the studies/reports. • Monitoring the operations of the Works Contractor(s) to ensure effective implementation of the SEP.	-Preparatory -Construction Operational

No.	Monitoring Institution	Responsibility	Project Phase
		Ensuring periodic reporting to the EPA in accordance with the environment permit conditions.	
2.	Lands Commission	- Monitor to ensure that due processes are followed in acquiring the land for the project, if applicable. - Ensure adequate and fair compensation is paid and any land related issues are amicably addressed.	Preparatory
3.	EPA	- Monitor to ensure due processes are followed in acquiring a permit for the project. - Monitor the Works Contractor(s) to ensure compliance to environmental permit conditions and adherence to Environmental Assessment Regulation LI 1652 (1999) and EPA Act 2025 (Act 1124) including sections relating to stakeholder engagement and consultation.	-Preparatory -Construction -Operational
4.	Works Supervising Engineer /Consultant	- Ensure consultants/teams conducting feasibility studies at the project site follow the necessary protocols in engaging stakeholders such as the land owners to acquire right of entry to site. - Collaborate with MOFA/REWARD in monitoring the operations of the Works Contractor to ensure effective implementation of their SEP.	-Preparatory -Construction
5.	Metropolitan/ Municipal/ District Assembly	- Monitor adherence to conditions of Assembly permits - Monitor to ensure that issues of concern to neighbouring communities, particularly PAPs are amicably resolved. - Monitor RAP implementation.	-Preparatory -Construction -Operational

9.3 Monitoring Indicators

The SEP is a “living” document that will be updated periodically and its implementation will be monitored periodically based on the following indicators:

- Number of public information meetings
- Number of grievances received and resolved in the stipulated timeframes
- Number of focus groups
- Number of individual interviews
- Number of publications in dailies
- Number of working meetings and thematic workshops
- Number of field visits and official visits
- Number of participants in the different engagement processes, with emphasis on women representation

Monthly reports on grievance management will be prepared by MOFA/REWARD Community Liaison Team and will cover, in the minimum:

- Engagement activities conducted by the team during the period (stakeholder meetings and disclosure materials)
- New entries in the grievance register
- New commitments and concerns to be addressed
- New stakeholder groups (if identified)
- Monitoring and evaluation indicators, and
- Plans for the next period or longer term.

Below is a summary of sample quantitative and qualitative indicators which will be disaggregated by location, gender, stakeholder group, and project phase, where applicable.

Indicator Category	Sample Indicators
Participation	• Number of stakeholder meetings conducted (by type, location) • % female, youth, and vulnerable group participation • Number of FGDs/KIIs held with target groups
Information Disclosure	• Number of materials distributed (flyers, radio broadcasts, posters) • Languages used in outreach activities • Feedback on clarity and usefulness of materials
Feedback and Responsiveness	• Number and type of issues raised during consultations • % of stakeholder concerns addressed or integrated into project planning • Timeliness of PIU response to feedback
Grievance Redress	• Number of grievances received and resolved (by type and location) • % of grievances resolved within specified timeframe • Satisfaction levels of complainants (where feasible)
Adaptiveness	• Number of SEP revisions made during project implementation • Stakeholder suggestions leading to procedural changes or improved services

9.4 Data Collection Methods

- The PIU Safeguards Officer will maintain a Stakeholder Engagement Logbook.
- Data will be collected through meeting minutes, attendance records, and community feedback forms.
- A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) database will track complaints, categorize issues, and monitor resolution progress.
- Field monitoring visits and interviews with community facilitators will provide direct insights.
- Quarterly coordination meetings with District Councils and implementing partners will support collaborative tracking.
- Participatory tools like community scorecards and focus group reflection sessions may be piloted at selected locations to complement formal data collection.

9.5 Reporting Framework

- **Monthly E&S Implementation Reports:** Submitted by the PIU to MAFS and AfDB, these reports summarize stakeholder engagement efforts, grievance outcomes, inclusivity measures, and responsiveness.
- **Quarterly Coordination Briefs:** Shared with District Assemblies, traditional authorities, and key community members to maintain transparency and accountability.
- **Annual Safeguards Report:** Provides an overview of engagement trends, unresolved issues, and adjustments made throughout the year.
- **Midterm and Final Evaluations:** SEP implementation will be reviewed as part of broader project assessments, which may include stakeholder satisfaction surveys.

9.6 SEP Review and Revision

The SEP will be treated as a dynamic document, subject to formal revision if:

- There are significant changes in project scope or geographic coverage;
- New stakeholder groups are identified;
- Monitoring reveals ineffective or exclusionary engagement practices;
- Updates are required based on guidance from AfDB or national authorities.

All updates will be reviewed and validated with key district-level stakeholders.

10.0 SEP BUDGET

Effective stakeholder engagement depends on sufficient and reliable financial resources to facilitate consultations, information sharing, grievance management, monitoring, and capacity building. This section outlines the estimated budget required to implement the REWARD Stakeholder Engagement Plan throughout the entire project lifecycle, including preparatory, construction, and operations phases.

10.1 Basis for Estimates

The following are the considerations or basis for the SEP implementation estimates or costs provided:

- Estimates are indicative and subject to revision during annual work planning based on field conditions.
- Estimates cover activities in all the seven (7) project districts, across various stakeholder groups.
- Compensation and resettlement costs are excluded and addressed in separate instruments, where applicable.
- Estimates align with the roles and responsibilities detailed in Section 7.

10.2 Summary Budget

An indicative summary budget for the implementation of the SEP has been provided in **Table 10-1** below.

Table 10- 1: Indicative Summary Budget for SEP Implementation

Budget Category	Description of Activities	Estimated Cost (USD)
Stakeholder Consultations	Community meetings, FGDs, local workshops during all phases	56,000
Information Disclosure	Flyers, posters, radio broadcasts, public notice boards	17,500
Training and Capacity Building	SEP orientation for PIU, traditional authorities, facilitators, CSOs	24,500
GRM Operations	GRC formation, training, grievance documentation tools, referral mechanisms	385,000
Field Facilitation and Logistics	Transportation, per diem, venue hire, refreshments for field teams and participants	28,000
Monitoring, Documentation, and Reporting	SEP logbooks, feedback forms, monitoring visits, monthly E&S reporting support	87,500
Contingency (10%)	Buffer for emerging engagement needs or underbudgeted activities	59,850
Total Estimated Cost		658,350

10.3 Financing and Management

The arrangements for financing and managing the SEP are as follows:

- The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will oversee the SEP budget.
- SEP expenditures will be monitored through monthly E&S implementation reports and annual work planning.
- The PIU will ensure equitable fund allocation across districts, prioritizing activities for women, youth, and vulnerable groups.
- Oversight by AfDB and MoFA will confirm that stakeholder engagement is properly funded and executed as planned.

11.0 CONCLUSION

The effective implementation of this Stakeholder Engagement Plan will build a strong, constructive and responsive relationship with stakeholders, particularly project affected persons and communities which is essential for the success of the REWARD project. It will promote accountability and transparency, and enhance trust among all stakeholders.

References

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African Development Bank Group. (2024). *Environmental & Social Guidance Notes for Borrowers and Clients*.

African Development Bank Group. (2023). *Operational Safeguards Guidance Note – Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)*.

ANNEXES

- Annex 1: Voluntary Land Donation Forms
- Annex 2: Discussion Guides for Engagement with Stakeholders
- Annex 3: Stakeholder Engagement Outcomes
- Annex 4: Complaint/Grievance Form
- Annex 5: Sample Grievance Log/Matrix of Complaints Monitoring

Annex 1: Voluntary Land Donation Form (VLD)

Voluntary Land Donation Form (VLD)	
A-1. Outline of the Minutes of informed consent for the donation of land by an individual or Chief	
I, the undersigned, Mr./Mrs./Chief <u>Daniel Nunyeni</u>, acknowledge having donated land with an area of <u>80</u> hectares with geographic coordinates <u>N 10.11 255. W-2.5732</u> located in the Village of <u>CHARIA</u>, District of <u>WA</u>, Municipality of <u>UW/R</u> and Region of <u>Ghana</u>, to be used for the development of <u>Rice Field</u> as part of the Project <u>REWARD</u> financed by the African Development Bank (AfDB) in the Republic of <u>Ghana</u>. I voluntarily transfer this land/building free of charge with full knowledge of the facts, without any constraint or under any threat, and after having been duly informed in advance that I am entitled to fair compensation prior to any expropriation for reasons of public utility. It is of my own free will and with the consent of my beneficiaries, dependents (wife/husband, children, brothers, sisters, etc.) that I make this donation. Consequently, I definitively renounce my right of ownership and those of my beneficiaries and dependents on this land until it is no longer used for the agreed purpose. I confirm that the donation does not affect my livelihood or that of my beneficiaries and dependents, in the immediate or medium or long term. I have decided in all lucidity to transfer the said land for the benefit of the <u>Charia</u> community to be used exclusively for the realization of the infrastructure mentioned above¹. Thus, the land donated may not under any circumstances be used for other purposes, nor transferred, nor reassigned. Consequently, this donation becomes null and void, if the purpose for which the donation is made does not materialize within the framework of the project concerned. In faith whereof, this present report is made and signed to serve and be valid for all rights. Date: <u>22nd May, 2025</u> Name of Land Owner <u>Daniel Nunyeni</u> Signature of Land owner <u>Thomas Nunyeni</u> The witnesses² 1. Name and Signature: <u>Thomas Nunyeni</u> 2. Name and Signature: <u>Constantio Kuntomah</u> 3. <u>Nakoninaa Fidelix Batigra</u> The Beneficiary (Community Representative) Name and Signature <u>Danyenkye Batolomy</u>	
¹Upon completion of the installation of the infrastructure/investment the land shall be registered/titled on the name of the beneficiary community/locality. ²Each witness must be of legal age, in full possession of his or her faculties and civil rights and be a beneficiary of the donor.	

Voluntary Land Donation Form (VLD)

A-1. Outline of the Minutes of informed consent for the donation of land by an individual or Chief

I, the undersigned, Mr./Mrs./Chief Kunkuni Adamu Saanguo acknowledge having donated land with an area of 100 hectares with geographic coordinates N 10° 10' 13" E 2° 53' 04" W located in the Village of CHARIA, District of Uw/R Municipality of Ghana and Region of Rice Field to be used for the development of REWARD as part of the Project REWARD financed by the African Development Bank (AfDB) in the Republic of GHANA.

I voluntarily transfer this land/building free of charge with full knowledge of the facts, without any constraint or under any threat, and after having been duly informed in advance that I am entitled to fair compensation prior to any expropriation for reasons of public utility.

It is of my own free will and with the consent of my beneficiaries, dependents (wife/husband, children, brothers, sisters, etc.) that I make this donation. Consequently, I definitively renounce my right of ownership and those of my beneficiaries and dependents on this land until it is no longer used for the agreed purpose.

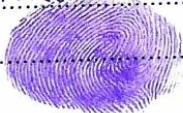
I confirm that the donation does not affect my livelihood or that of my beneficiaries and dependents, in the immediate or medium or long term.

I have decided in all lucidity to transfer the said land for the benefit of the CHARIA community to be used exclusively for the realization of the infrastructure mentioned above¹. Thus, the land donated may not under any circumstances be used for other purposes, nor transferred, nor reassigned. Consequently, this donation becomes null and void, if the purpose for which the donation is made does not materialize within the framework of the project concerned.

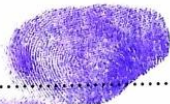
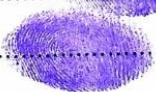
In faith whereof, this present report is made and signed to serve and be valid for all rights.

Date: 22ND MAY, 2025

Name of Land Owner KUNKUNI ADAMU SAANGUO

Signature of Land owner 

The witnesses²

1. Name and Signature: Zengbedau Adamu 
2. Name and Signature: Charinaa Mahama 

The Beneficiary (Community Representative)

Name and Signature Bashiru Amulee 

¹Upon completion of the installation of the infrastructure/investment the land shall be registered/titled on the name of the beneficiary community/locality.
²Each witness must be of legal age, in full possession of his or her faculties and civil rights and be a beneficiary of the donor.

Voluntary Land Donation Form (VLD)

A-1. Outline of the Minutes of informed consent for the donation of land by an individual or Chief

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- 2.46551

I, the undersigned, Mr./Mrs./Chief Abudu Issahaku acknowledge having donated land with an area of 100 hectares with geographic coordinates located in the Village of Swag District of Krachi Municipality of Uwira and Region of Rice to be used for the development of Land as part of the Project REWARD financed by the African Development Bank (AfDB) in the Republic of Ghana.

I voluntarily transfer this land/building free of charge with full knowledge of the facts, without any constraint or under any threat, and after having been duly informed in advance that I am entitled to fair compensation prior to any expropriation for reasons of public utility.

It is of my own free will and with the consent of my beneficiaries, dependents (wife/husband, children, brothers, sisters, etc.) that I make this donation. Consequently, I definitively renounce my right of ownership and those of my beneficiaries and dependents on this land until it is no longer used for the agreed purpose.

I confirm that the donation does not affect my livelihood or that of my beneficiaries and dependents, in the immediate or medium or long term.

I have decided in all lucidity to transfer the said land for the benefit of the community to be used exclusively for the realization of the infrastructure mentioned above¹. Thus, the land donated may not under any circumstances be used for other purposes, nor transferred, nor reassigned. Consequently, this donation becomes null and void, if the purpose for which the donation is made does not materialize within the framework of the project concerned.

In faith whereof, this present report is made and signed to serve and be valid for all rights.

Date: 28-5-2025

Name of Land Owner Abudu Issahaku

Signature of Land owner [Signature]

The witnesses²

1. Name and Signature: Kwaku Iddi [Signature]

2. Name and Signature: Iddrisu Iddi [Signature]

The Beneficiary (Community Representative)

Name and Signature Kwaku Iddi

¹ Upon completion of the installation of the infrastructure/investment the land shall be registered/titled on the name of the beneficiary community/locality

² Each witness must be of legal age, in full possession of his or her faculties and civil rights and be a beneficiary of the donor.

Voluntary Land Donation Form (VLD)

A-1. Outline of the Minutes of informed consent for the donation of land by an individual or Chief

I, the undersigned, Mr./Mrs./Chief... TANI ADAMA ISSAHAKI acknowledge having donated land with an area of 5.0 hectares with geographic coordinates SALE located in the Village of NAKIDONZOO District of SALEHUN Municipality of GHANA and Region of NORTHERN to be used for the development of RISE VALLEY as part of the Project REWARD financed by the African Development Bank (AfDB) in the Republic of GHANA.

I voluntarily transfer this land/building free of charge with full knowledge of the facts, without any constraint or under any threat, and after having been duly informed in advance that I am entitled to fair compensation prior to any expropriation for reasons of public utility.

It is of my own free will and with the consent of my beneficiaries, dependents (wife/husband, children, brothers, sisters, etc.) that I make this donation. Consequently, I definitively renounce my right of ownership and those of my beneficiaries and dependents on this land until it is no longer used for the agreed purpose.

I confirm that the donation does not affect my livelihood or that of my beneficiaries and dependents, in the immediate or medium or long term.

I have decided in all lucidity to transfer the said land for the benefit of the NAKIDONZOO community to be used exclusively for the realization of the infrastructure mentioned above¹. Thus, the land donated may not under any circumstances be used for other purposes, nor transferred, nor reassigned. Consequently, this donation becomes null and void, if the purpose for which the donation is made does not materialize within the framework of the project concerned.

In faith whereof, this present report is made and signed to serve and be valid for all rights.

Date: 22nd - 05 - 25

Name of Land Owner TANI ADAMA ISSAHAKI

Signature of Land owner

The witnesses²

1. Name and Signature: ABUL RAHMAN YUSUF
2. Name and Signature: MAHAMA NIOL

The Beneficiary (Community Representative)

Name and Signature BABA MOHAMMED

¹ Upon completion of the installation of the infrastructure/investment the land shall be registered/titled on the name of the beneficiary community/locality.

² Each witness must be of legal age, in full possession of his or her faculties and civil rights and be a beneficiary of the donor.

Voluntary Land Donation Form (VLD)

A-1. Outline of the Minutes of informed consent for the donation of land by an individual or Chief

I, the undersigned, Mr./Mrs./Chief YAKUBU ADAM, acknowledge having donated land with an area of 350 hectares with geographic coordinates 7.1451, 0.1595 located in the Village of INDANTUA District of Mion Municipality of Mion and Region of NORTHERN to be used for the development of RICE VALLEY as part of the Project REWARD financed by the African Development Bank (AfDB) in the Republic of Ghana

I voluntarily transfer this land/building free of charge with full knowledge of the facts, without any constraint or under any threat, and after having been duly informed in advance that I am entitled to fair compensation prior to any expropriation for reasons of public utility.

It is of my own free will and with the consent of my beneficiaries, dependents (wife/husband, children, brothers, sisters, etc.) that I make this donation. Consequently, I definitively renounce my right of ownership and those of my beneficiaries and dependents on this land until it is no longer used for the agreed purpose.

I confirm that the donation does not affect my livelihood or that of my beneficiaries and dependents, in the immediate or medium or long term.

I have decided in all lucidity to transfer the said land for the benefit of the DABDANI/INDANTUA community to be used exclusively for the realization of the infrastructure mentioned above¹. Thus, the land donated may not under any circumstances be used for other purposes, nor transferred, nor reassigned. Consequently, this donation becomes null and void, if the purpose for which the donation is made does not materialize within the framework of the project concerned.

In faith whereof, this present report is made and signed to serve and be valid for all rights.

Date: 19-06-2025

Name of Land Owner YAKUBU ADAM

Signature of Land owner

The witnesses²

1. Name and Signature: MAHAMA ADAM

2. Name and Signature: YAKUBU SUTUYINI

The Beneficiary (Community Representative)

Name and Signature IDRISU NATOGMA

¹ Upon completion of the installation of the infrastructure/investment the land shall be registered/titled on the name of the beneficiary community/locality

² Each witness must be of legal age, in full possession of his or her faculties and civil rights and be a beneficiary of the donor

Voluntary Land Donation Form (VLD)

A-1. Outline of the Minutes of informed consent for the donation of land by an individual or Chief

I, the undersigned, Mr./Mrs./Chief Sagrazza Solomon acknowledge having donated land with an area of Two hectares with geographic coordinates located in the Village of Brufu Municipality of Nandom District of Ukuru Region as part of the Project SIP to be used for the development of Dry Season Garden financed by the African Development Bank (AfDB) in the Republic of Ghana.

I voluntarily transfer this land/building free of charge with full knowledge of the facts, without any constraint or under any threat, and after having been duly informed in advance that I am entitled to fair compensation prior to any expropriation for reasons of public utility.

It is of my own free will and with the consent of my beneficiaries, dependents (wife/husband, children, brothers, sisters, etc.) that I make this donation. Consequently, I definitively renounce my right of ownership and those of my beneficiaries and dependents on this land until it is no longer used for the agreed purpose.

I confirm that the donation does not affect my livelihood or that of my beneficiaries and dependents, in the immediate or medium or long term.

I have decided in all lucidity to transfer the said land for the benefit of the Brufu community to be used exclusively for the realization of the infrastructure mentioned above¹. Thus, the land donated may not under any circumstances be used for other purposes, nor transferred, nor reassigned. Consequently, this donation becomes null and void, if the purpose for which the donation is made does not materialize within the framework of the project concerned.

In faith whereof, this present report is made and signed to serve and be valid for all rights.

Date: 23 May 2025

Name of Land Owner Sagrazza Solomon

Signature of Land owner [Signature]

The witnesses²

1. Name and Signature:

SegKpeb Chrisatus [Signature]

2. Name and Signature:

Abeikpeng Michael [Signature]

The Beneficiary (Community Representative)

Name and Signature

Abeikpeng Thaddeus

¹ Upon completion of the installation of the infrastructure/investment the land shall be registered/titled on the name of the beneficiary community/locality.

² Each witness must be of legal age, in full possession of his or her faculties and civil rights and be a beneficiary of the donor.

Voluntary Land Allocation Form (VLD)

A-1. Outline of the Minutes of informed consent for the allocation of land by Research institute (SARI)

I, the undersigned, Mr./Mrs./Chief/ Dr. Francis Kusi (CSIR-SARI), acknowledge having made available part of SARI's land with an area of 50 hectares with geographic coordinates 9°24'16,5"N 0°57'57,7"W located in the Village of SARI Rice field, Nyankpala in Tolon District of Northern Region of Ghana to be developed and used for the development of Rice seed production as part of the REWARD project financed by the African Development Bank (AfDB) in the Republic of Ghana.

SARI voluntarily allocated this land free of charge with full knowledge of the facts, without any constraint or under any threat, and after having been duly informed in advance that SARI will have access to the developed land for rice seed production as well as for reasons of public utility.

It is of SARI's own free will and with the consent of management and staff that this allocation is made. Consequently, since properties of SARI belong to the state, the allocated SARI land would be used by SARI and other public interest to produce rice seeds to support the project.

I confirm that the allocation does not affect SARI's core mandate or that of its beneficiaries and dependents, in the immediate or medium or long term.

I have decided in all lucidity to allocate the said land for the benefit of the rice production communities to be used exclusively for the realization of the infrastructure mentioned above¹. Thus, the land allocated may not under any circumstances be used for other purposes, nor transferred, nor reassigned. Consequently, this allocation becomes null and void, if the purpose for which the allocation is made does not materialize within the framework of the project concerned.

In faith whereof, this present report is made and signed to serve and be valid for all rights.

Date: 17th June 2025

Name of Land Owner (Director of SARI) Dr, Francis Kusi (CSIR-SARI)

Signature of Land owner (Director of SARI) 

The witnesses²

1. Name and Signature: ABDUL KAHAM RUFAT 
2. Name and Signature: ASIATA A. ALI 

The Beneficiary (representative of SARI staff)

Name and Signature FRANCISCA ABRAH 

¹ Upon completion of the installation of the infrastructure/investment the land shall be registered/titled on the name of the beneficiary community/locality.

² Each witness must be of legal age, in full possession of his or her faculties and civil rights and be a beneficiary of the donor.

Voluntary Land Donation Form (VLD)

A-1. Outline of the Minutes of informed consent for the donation of land by an individual or Chief

I, the undersigned, Mr./Mrs./Chief, Abdul Kadri - Shaibu, acknowledge having donated land with an area of 80 hectares with geographic coordinates located in the Village of Kadikura, District of West Gonja Municipality of Damangou and Region of Savannah, to be used for the development of Rice and Soya production as part of the Project REWARD financed by the African Development Bank (AfDB) in the Republic of Ghana.

I voluntarily transfer this land/building free of charge with full knowledge of the facts, without any constraint or under any threat, and after having been duly informed in advance that I am entitled to fair compensation prior to any expropriation for reasons of public utility.

It is of my own free will and with the consent of my beneficiaries, dependents (wife/husband, children, brothers, sisters, etc.) that I make this donation. Consequently, I definitively renounce my right of ownership and those of my beneficiaries and dependents on this land until it is no longer used for the agreed purpose.

I confirm that the donation does not affect my livelihood or that of my beneficiaries and dependents, in the immediate or medium or long term.

I have decided in all lucidity to transfer the said land for the benefit of the Kadikura community to be used exclusively for the realization of the infrastructure mentioned above¹. Thus, the land donated may not under any circumstances be used for other purposes, nor transferred, nor reassigned. Consequently, this donation becomes null and void, if the purpose for which the donation is made does not materialize within the framework of the project concerned.

In faith whereof, this present report is made and signed to serve and be valid for all rights.

Date: 28/05/2025

Name of Land Owner Abdul Kadri - Shaibu

Signature of Land owner [Signature]

The witnesses²

1. Name and Signature: Shaibu Mohammed

2. Name and Signature: Inusah Adam

The Beneficiary (Community Representative)

Name and Signature Atchulo memunah

¹ Upon completion of the installation of the infrastructure/investment the land shall be registered/titled on the name of the beneficiary community/locality.

² Each witness must be of legal age, in full possession of his or her faculties and civil rights and be a beneficiary of the donor.

Voluntary Land Donation Form (VLD)

A-1. Outline of the Minutes of informed consent for the donation of land by an individual or Chief

I, the undersigned, Mr./Mrs./Chief BUSUNU IZURA JONOKPAW II, acknowledge having donated land with an area of 20 hectares with geographic coordinates located in the Village of BUSUNU, District of WEST SAGU Municipality of DAMANGA and Region of REWARD to be used for the development of RICE AND SOYA p.c.n. as part of the Project REWARD financed by the African Development Bank (AfDB) in the Republic of GHANA.

I voluntarily transfer this land/building free of charge with full knowledge of the facts, without any constraint or under any threat, and after having been duly informed in advance that I am entitled to fair compensation prior to any expropriation for reasons of public utility.

It is of my own free will and with the consent of my beneficiaries, dependents (wife/husband, children, brothers, sisters, etc.) that I make this donation. Consequently, I definitively renounce my right of ownership and those of my beneficiaries and dependents on this land until it is no longer used for the agreed purpose.

I confirm that the donation does not affect my livelihood or that of my beneficiaries and dependents, in the immediate or medium or long term.

I have decided in all lucidity to transfer the said land for the benefit of the PEOPLE OF KADIRKUN community to be used exclusively for the realization of the infrastructure mentioned above¹. Thus, the land donated may not under any circumstances be used for other purposes, nor transferred, nor reassigned. Consequently, this donation becomes null and void, if the purpose for which the donation is made does not materialize within the framework of the project concerned.

In faith whereof, this present report is made and signed to serve and be valid for all rights.

Date: 28/05/2025

Name of Land Owner BUSUNU IZURA JONOKPAW MONASA II

Signature of Land owner for BUSUNU IZURA JONOKPAW II

The witnesses²

1. Name and Signature: BOYAWURA IDDRISU SALIFU GUMPIR
2. Name and Signature: MOLEWURU KADIR SALIFU

The Beneficiary (Community Representative)

Name and Signature AMADU YAKUBU KAJI

¹ Upon completion of the installation of the infrastructure/investment the land shall be registered/titled on the name of the beneficiary community/locality.

² Each witness must be of legal age, in full possession of his or her faculties and civil rights and be a beneficiary of the donor.

Annex 2: Discussion Guides for Engagement with Stakeholders

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE - REWARD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR DISTRICT MOFA

Ministry of Food and Agriculture		
Facilitator Instructions: The purpose of the meeting is to gather information on the socio- economic conditions within the district from the community perspective and to understand the challenges they perceive will result from the Project. Message: MOFA is planning the SAVANNAH AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (SADP), and for which you have been identified as a stakeholder. SAL CONSULT LIMITED has been hired by the project to undertake a general social study to gather information to understand the potential impacts of the proposed project on the affected communities. The information will be used to develop an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment. To support these studies, we need to understand more generally about how people currently live and what activities people do in your communities. We also want to know what you think about the project. These questions will help us to understand how the project will affect the project area of influence more broadly.		
Section A: General Information (to be provided by facilitator)		Responses
1	Date and time of meeting	
2	Names of facilitators (including note taker)	
3	District/Region	
4	Valley	
5	Location/address of meeting	
6	Name(s) / roles of participants /Contact (NB: Please attach an attendance sheet if space provided is insufficient)	
Section B: The Project		
1	Have you heard of the project before? How/when/where (if yes, please explain) Do you feel that you understand the project?	
2	Do you know if the District MOFA Unit have received any information to prepare them for the project? If yes, what information has been distributed? Is the district aware there may be land acquisition and resettlement as a result of the project?	
3	How do you think that the project could positively impact on the district in respect of agriculture development?	
4	Do you have any questions/comments regarding the project?	
Section C: Land Use		

Ministry of Food and Agriculture		
1	How much of the land in the district is: stool land; private land; or government land	
2	What are the main land uses within the district (may be handy to have a map of the potential affected areas)	
3	How do people access land for farming in the district? Are there people in the district with informal access or no rights to use land? If yes, how do these people find land to farm?	
4	Do you know if there are any squatters or other informal users who may have assets such as crops on the land earmarked for the project in the district that could be affected by any land acquisition?	
5	Are there conflicts in the district in relation to land? What are the typical issues related to land conflict? How was it resolved? Are the land conflicts frequent? (explain response)	
Section D: Agricultural Production		
1	What is the population of the district engaged in agriculture? Is agriculture the main economic livelihood of the people?	
2	What are the main crops grown in the district?	
3	Do farmers in the district have access to irrigation facilities? If yes, what are these facilities? How do the facilities boost crop production?	

Ministry of Food and Agriculture		
4	What are the sources of inputs for the farmers who are engaged in production crops? Are the farmers able to purchase these inputs if required?	
5	Are there ready market(s) for the crops grown in the district? If yes, where are markets located?	
6	What are the main challenges facing crop farmers in the district?	
7	How does these challenges impact on crop production in the district?	
8	How can these challenges be resolved to boost crop production in the district?	
Section E: MOFA services		
1	Does MOFA provide support for farmers in the district? If yes, what kinds of support are provided to farmers?	
2	What other support services are required which are not been provided currently by MOFA?	
3	What are required to provide these supports?	
4	How does MOFA's current support services impact crop production in the district?	
Section F: MOFA challenges and Recommendation		
1	What are the main challenges facing the MOFA unit in the district?	

Ministry of Food and Agriculture		
2	How are these challenges impacting crop production in the district?	
3	How can these challenges be resolved to boost crop production in the district?	
4	What are your general concerns or recommendations in respect of the project?	
Section G: Please insert any observations/comments regarding the meeting here (to be completed by facilitator)		
1	Comments/observations (what went well/not so well, was everyone participating, what are your general observations?)	
Section J: Insert photos here		

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE – REWARD PROJECT

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR DISTRICT ASSEMBLY

District Assembly		
Facilitator Instructions: The purpose of the meeting is to gather baseline information on the district and to understand the benefits and challenges they perceive will result from the Project. Message: MOFA is planning the RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT, and for which you have been identified as a stakeholder. SAL CONSULT LIMITED has been hired by the project to undertake a general social study to gather information to understand the potential impacts of the proposed project on the district. The information will be used to develop an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, and a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). To support these studies, we need to understand more generally about how people currently live and what activities people do in your district. We also want to know what you think about the project. These questions will help us to understand how the project will affect the project area of influence more broadly.		
Section A: General Information (to be provided by facilitator)		Responses
1	Date and time of meeting	
2	Names of facilitators (including note taker)	
3	District	
4	Valley	
5	Name of Village / Community	
6	Location/address of meeting	
7	Name(s) / roles of participants/Contacts (NB: Please attach an attendance sheet if space provided is insufficient)	
Section B: The Project		
1	Have you heard of the project before? How/when/where (if not please explain) Do you feel that you understand the project?	
2	Do you know if communities have received any information to prepare them for the project? If yes, what information has been distributed? Were you aware there may be land acquisition and resettlement as a result of the project?	
3	How do you think that the project could positively impact on your district so that people benefit?	
4	Do you have any questions/comments regarding the project?	
Section C: Land Use		

District Assembly		
1	How much of the land in your district is: stool land; private land; or government land	
2	What are the main land uses within your district (may be handy to have a map of the potential affected areas)	
3	How do people access land? Are there people in the district with informal access or no rights to use land? How do these people find land to farm?	
4	Do you know if there are any squatters or other informal users who may have assets such as crops on land that could be affected by any land acquisition?	
5	Have you experienced any conflicts in the district in relation to land? What are typical issues of conflict? How was it resolved? Are conflicts frequent? (explain response)	
Section D: Economic Activities		
1	What are the main economic activities in your district?	
2	What are the main economic challenges people have in your district?	
Section E: District Structure		
1	Approximately how many people live in your District	
2	What ethnic groups do members of your district belong to? Who are the natives of the district? What is the dominant ethnic group in the district? Are there migrants / settlers in your district? Where do they come from and what ethnicities are they?	

District Assembly		
	What percentage of the population are migrants?	
3	What is your definition of vulnerable households/persons? Are there any people or groups in your district who are particularly vulnerable – either they are poorer, or have limited access to land? What social services are available to vulnerable households/persons?	
4	What are the main religions in your district? (provide approximate % of each)	
5	How many women headed households are in your district? (provide approximate %)	
6	What percentage of the district population is disabled?	
7	Are there some communities/people in the district that are “better off” than others? (explain the differences in wealth)	
8	Is there support for those who are less well off or who struggle when times are difficult? (if yes, what support and by whom) What time of year is the most difficult financially?	
Section F: Cultural Heritage		
1	Are there special traditional/cultural groups in the district? What are they called? What is the purpose of these groups?	
2	What festivals/rituals are undertaken in the district? When do they happen?	
3	Do you know of any sacred or other important sites in the district?	
Section G: Local Services		
1	What health facilities are in your district? What health challenges do you face in the district?	

District Assembly		
2	What education facilities are in your district? What educational challenges do you face in the district?	
3	What are the major sources of domestic water supply? e.g GWCL, CWSA, Small Town Water Supply etc.	
4	What is the electricity coverage within the district?	
5	Do people have access to mobile phone networks? If yes, what percentage?	
6	Describe the quality of life in your district? (safety/security, traffic, access to basic infrastructure) What do you think is positive about life in the district? What would you like to see changed to enable a better quality of life?	
7	What are the top 3 need/priorities that you think are needed to improve the district? (i.e. water, education, healthcare, farming, power, etc.)	
Section I: Please insert any observations/comments regarding the meeting here (to be completed by facilitator)		
1	Comments/observations (what went well/not so well, was everyone participating, what are your general observations?)	
Section J: Insert photos here		

**MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE - REWARD
QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AUTHORITY
(EPA)**

Environmental Protection Authority		
Facilitator Instructions: The purpose of the meeting is to gather information on the socio- economic conditions within the district from the community perspective and to understand the challenges they perceive will result from the Project. Message: MOFA is planning the RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT, and for which you have been identified as a stakeholder. SAL CONSULT LIMITED has been hired by the project to undertake a general social study to gather information to understand the potential impacts of the proposed project on the affected communities. The information will be used to develop an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment. To support these studies, we need to understand more generally about how people currently live and what activities people do in your communities. We also want to know what you think about the project. These questions will help us to understand how the project will affect the project area of influence more broadly.		
Section A: General Information (to be provided by facilitator)		Responses
1	Date and time of meeting	
2	Names of facilitators (including note taker)	
3	Location/address of meeting	
4	Name(s) / roles of participants/Contacts (NB: Please attach an attendance sheet if space provided is insufficient)	
Section B: The Project		
1	Have you heard or do you have any information on the REWARD project? (if yes, please explain How/when/where)	
2	How do you think that the project could positively have impact of people in the district? Could there be any adverse effects of the project on the community?	
3	Do you have any questions regarding the project?	
Section C: Project Implementation		
1	What are the requirements to satisfy before, during and post project implementation?	
Section D: Monitoring		
1	How will monitoring be carried out by the EPA?	
2	Who will be responsible for the monitoring e.g.? Head Office, Regional Office or other?	

Environmental Protection Authority		
3	What are the expected project impacts and the ways to minimize them?	
4	Do you have any opinions regarding the project?	
Section E: Recommendations		
1	Do you have any recommendations that should be considered during the construction and operational stages of the project that are in relation to general environmental managements of the project area?	
Section F: Please insert any observations/comments regarding the meeting here (to be completed by facilitator)		
1	Comments/observations (what went well/not so well, was everyone participating, what are your general observations?	
Section G: Insert photos here		

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE - REWARD

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR GHANA NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE

Ghana National Fire Service		
Facilitator Instructions: The purpose of the meeting is to gather information on the socio- economic conditions within the district from the community perspective and to understand the challenges they perceive will result from the Project. Message: MOFA is planning the SAVANNAH AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (SADP), and for which you have been identified as a stakeholder. SAL CONSULT LIMITED has been hired by the project to undertake a general social study to gather information to understand the potential impacts of the proposed project on the affected communities. The information will be used to develop an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment. To support these studies, we need to understand more generally about how people currently live and what activities people do in your communities. We also want to know what you think about the project. These questions will help us to understand how the project will affect the project area of influence more broadly.		
Section A: General Information (to be provided by facilitator)		Responses
1	Date and time of meeting	
2	Names of facilitators (including note taker)	
3	District/Region	
4	Location/address of meeting	
5	Name(s) / roles of participants /Contact (NB: Please attach an attendance sheet if space provided is insufficient)	
Section B: The Project		
1	Have you heard of the project before? How/when/where (if yes, please explain) Do you feel that you understand the project?	
2	Do you know if communities have received any information to prepare them for the project? If yes, what information has been distributed?	
3	How do you think that the project could positively impact on communities so that people benefit?	
4	Do you have any questions/comments regarding the project?	
Section C: Fire Incidents		
1	What is the history of fire incidents in the project area?	
2	What are the main sources of reported fire incidents?	

Ghana National Fire Service		
3	Which periods in the year is fire incidents recorded the most in the project area?	
4	What are the main causes of the fire incidents?	
5	What are the effects of the recorded fire incidents?	
6	Are there fire risks in the project area? If yes, what are these fire risks?	
Section D: Fire installations		
1	Are there fire service installation(s) (fire station) in close proximity to the project area? If yes, what is the distance from the project area and nearest fire installation?	
2.	How well equipped is the fire installation to combat fires in the project area in terms of personnel and logistics?	
Section E: Fire Prevention and Management		
1	What role can farmers play to prevent or reduce the impact of fire in case of occurrence on farms?	
2	Does the GNFS organize sensitization programs on fire prevention for farmers in the project area? If yes, how regular are these programs and in what form do the sensitization programs take?	
3	What fire preventive strategies should be incorporated into the project design?	
4	What resources do the fire service require to better respond to fire incidents in the project area?	
5	What are your general concerns or recommendations you may want to share about the project in respect of fire?	
Section F: Please insert any observations/comments regarding the meeting here (to be completed by facilitator)		
1	Comments/observations (what went well/not so well, was everyone participating, what are your general observations?	
Section J: Insert photos here		

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE - REWARD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE LANDS COMMISSION (LC)

Lands Commission		
Facilitator Instructions: The purpose of the meeting is to gather information on the socio- economic conditions within the district from the community perspective and to understand the challenges they perceive will result from the Project. Message: MOFA is planning the RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT, and for which you have been identified as a stakeholder. SAL CONSULT LIMITED has been hired by the project to undertake a general social study to gather information to understand the potential impacts of the proposed project on the affected communities. The information will be used to develop an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment. To support these studies, we need to understand more generally about how people currently live and what activities people do in your communities. We also want to know what you think about the project. These questions will help us to understand how the project will affect the project area of influence more broadly.		
Section A: General Information (to be provided by facilitator)		Responses
1	Date and time of meeting	
2	Names of facilitators (including note taker)	
3	Location/address of meeting	
4	Name(s) / roles of participants/Contacts (NB: Please attach an attendance sheet if space provided is insufficient)	
Section B: The Project		
1	Have you heard about the project before? How/when/where (if yes, please explain)	
2	How do you think that the project could positively have impact of people in the district? Could there be any adverse effects of the project on the community?	
3	Do you have any questions regarding the project?	
Section C: Land Ownership, Tenure and rights		
1	What are the types of Land Ownership in the Project Region?	
2	What are the Land Title registration procedures?	
Section D: Land Acquisition and Compensation		
1	What are the processes for land acquisition in Ghana (key stages and time frames) and the current status of this process in relation to the project?	

Lands Commission		
2	What are your expectations in terms of project impact on land management and ways to minimize them?	
3	What are the compensation process when it comes to land acquisition?	
Section E: Recommendations		
1	Do you have any opinions/comments/recommendations that should be considered during the project implementation?	
Section F: Please insert any observations/comments regarding the meeting here (to be completed by facilitator)		
1	Comments/observations (what went well/not so well, was everyone participating, what are your general observations?	
Section G: Insert photos here		

**MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE - REWARD
QUESTIONNAIRE FOR NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT
ORGANISATION (NADMO)**

National Disaster Management Organisation		
Facilitator Instructions: The purpose of the meeting is to gather information on the socio- economic conditions within the district from the community perspective and to understand the challenges they perceive will result from the Project. Message: MOFA is planning the SAVANNAH AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (SADP), and for which you have been identified as a stakeholder. SAL CONSULT LIMITED has been hired by the project to undertake a general social study to gather information to understand the potential impacts of the proposed project on the affected communities. The information will be used to develop an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment. To support these studies, we need to understand more generally about how people currently live and what activities people do in your communities. We also want to know what you think about the project. These questions will help us to understand how the project will affect the project area of influence more broadly.		
Section A: General Information (to be provided by facilitator)		Responses
1	Date and time of meeting	
2	Names of facilitators (including note taker)	
3	District/Region	
5	Location/address of meeting	
6	Name(s) / roles of participants /Contact (NB: Please attach an attendance sheet if space provided is insufficient)	
Section B: The Project		
1	Have you heard of the project before? How/when/where (if yes, please explain) Do you feel that you understand the project?	
2	Do you know if NADMO officials have received any information to prepare them for the project? If yes, what information has been distributed?	
3	Do you have any questions/comments regarding the project?	
Section C: Disaster		
1	Are disasters recorded in the project area? What are the main disasters recorded in the area? How frequent is the occurrence of the disasters and which period in the year do they occur?	
2	What are the causes of the disasters recorded?	

National Disaster Management Organisation		
3	What are the effects of the disasters recoded in the area?	
4	Are there disaster risks related to agriculture in the project area? If yes, what are these agriculture related disaster risks?	
5	What are the potential impacts of agriculture related disaster risks if they occur?	
D: Disaster Management		
1	What role can farmers play to reduce the impact of disasters in case of occurrence on farms?	
2	Does NADMO organize sensitization programs on agriculture related disasters and other disasters to farmers in the project area? If yes, how regular are these programs and in what form do the sensitization programs take?	
3	What disaster management strategies should be incorporated into the project design?	
4	How does NADMO respond to disasters?	
5	Does NADMO have the required resources to respond to disasters? If no, what resources are required to better respond to disasters in the project area?	
6	What are your general concerns or recommendations you may want to share about the project in respect of potential disasters in the project area?	
Section E: Please insert any observations/comments regarding the meeting here (to be provided by facilitator)		
1	Comments/observations (what went well/not so well, was everyone participating, what are your general observations?)	
Section J: Insert photos here		

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE - REWARD

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE WATER RESOURCES COMMISSION (WRC)

Water Resources Commission		
Facilitator Instructions: The purpose of the meeting is to gather information on the socio- economic conditions within the district from the community perspective and to understand the challenges they perceive will result from the Project. Message: MOFA is planning the RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT, and for which you have been identified as a stakeholder. SAL CONSULT LIMITED has been hired by the project to undertake a general social study to gather information to understand the potential impacts of the proposed project on the affected communities. The information will be used to develop an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment. To support these studies, we need to understand more generally about how people currently live and what activities people do in your communities. We also want to know what you think about the project. These questions will help us to understand how the project will affect the project area of influence more broadly.		
Section A: General Information (to be provided by facilitator)		Responses
1	Date and time of meeting	
2	Names of facilitators (including note taker)	
3	Location/address of meeting	
4	Name(s) / roles of participants/Contacts (NB: Please attach an attendance sheet if space provided is insufficient)	
SECTION B: The Project		
1	Have you heard or do you have any information about the REWARD project? (if yes, please explain How/when/where)	
2	How do you think that the project could positively have impact of people in the district? Could there be any adverse effects of the project on the community?	
3	Do you have any questions regarding the project?	
Section C: Project Requirement		
1	What are the requirements needed to satisfy the project implementation (before, during and post)?	
Section D: Water Use and Users		
1	What are the main consumptive uses of the water within the river basin and who are the main water users in the district?	
2	Is there competition over water use?	

Water Resources Commission		
3	What are the procedures for acquisition of water abstraction permit?	
Section E: Water Resource Management Challenges		
1	What measures are in place to ensure availability and quality of water for all users?	
2	What are the incident of flooding and how does it affect yield and the surrounding communities?	
3	What are the expected project impacts and the ways to minimize them?	
Section F: Recommendations		
1	Do you have any opinions/comments/recommendations that should be considered during the?	
Section G: Please insert any observations/comments regarding the meeting here (to be completed by facilitator)		
1	Comments/observations (what went well/not so well, was everyone participating, what are your general observations?	
Section H: Insert photos here		

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE - REWARD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR COMMERCIAL FARMERS

Commercial Farmers		
Facilitator Instructions: The purpose of the meeting is to gather information on the socio- economic conditions within the community from the farmers' perspective and to understand the challenges they perceive will result from the Project. Message: MOFA is planning the REWARD PROJECT, and for which you have been identified as a stakeholder. SAL CONSULT LIMITED has been hired by the project to undertake a general social study to gather information to understand the potential impacts of the proposed project on the affected communities. The information will be used to develop an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment. To support these studies, we need to understand more generally about how people currently live and what activities people do in your communities. We also want to know what you think about the project. These questions will help us to understand how the project will affect the project area of influence more broadly.		
Section A: General Information (to be completed by facilitator)		Responses
1	Date and time of meeting	
2	Names of facilitators (including note taker)	
3	District	
4	Valley(s)	
5	Name of Village / Community	
6	Location/address of meeting/contact	
7	Name(s) / roles of participants/contact (NB: Please attach an attendance sheet if space provided is insufficient) Age of farmer	
Section B: The Project		
1	Have you heard of the project before? How/when/where (if not please explain) Do you feel that you understand the project?	
2	Have you received any information to prepare farmers for the project? If yes, what information has been distributed? Are you aware there may be land acquisition and resettlement as a result of the project?	
3	How do you think that the project could positively impact on your community so that people benefit? Could there be any adverse effects of the project on the community?	
4	Do you have any questions/comments regarding the project?	

Commercial Farmers		
Section C: Farmer Information		
1	How long have you been engaged in farming?	
2	What is the size of your farmland (in acres/hectares)?	
3	Do you own or lease the land you are currently farming on?	
Section D: Current Farming Practices		
1	What crops do you primarily cultivate?	
2	What farming methods do you use (e.g., mechanized, manual, or mixed)?	
3	Do you have access to irrigation facilities?	
4	What type of fertilizers and pesticides do you use, if any?	
5	What are your primary markets for selling your produce?	
Section E: Challenges		
1	What are the major challenges you face in your farming activities? (e.g., access to water, labor, market access, climate issues, etc.)	
2	Do you receive any form of government or organizational support? If yes, please specify.	
3	What do you think could improve your farming outcomes?	
Section F: Opinions on Project and Land Acquisition		
1	Are you aware of the planned land acquisition for the project?	
	How do you think the land acquisition will affect your farming activities?	
	What are your main concerns regarding this land acquisition?	

Commercial Farmers		
	Are there any potential benefits you see from the project	
	If there are compensation plans for affected farmers, what would you consider fair compensation?	
	Do you have any suggestions or feedback for the project planners?	
	Is there anything else you'd like to share about your farming activities or concerns?	
Section G: Insert photos here		

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE - REWARD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SUPPLIERS

Suppliers		
Facilitator Instructions: The purpose of the meeting is to gather information on the socio- economic conditions within the community from the Suppliers' perspective and to understand the challenges they perceive will result from the Project. Message: MOFA is planning the REWARD PROJECT, and for which you have been identified as a stakeholder. SAL CONSULT LIMITED has been hired by the project to undertake a general social study to gather information to understand the potential impacts of the proposed project on the affected communities. The information will be used to develop an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment. To support these studies, we need to understand more generally about how people currently live and what activities people do in your communities. We also want to know what you think about the project. These questions will help us to understand how the project will affect the project area of influence more broadly.		
Section A: General Information (to be completed by facilitator)		Responses
1	Date and time of meeting	
2	Names of facilitators (including note taker)	
3	District	
4	Valley(s)	
5	Name of Village / Community	
6	Location/address of meeting/contact	
7	Name(s) / roles of participants/contact (NB: Please attach an attendance sheet if space provided is insufficient)	
Section B: Supplier Information		
1	What is the name of your business?	
2	How long have you been operating in this field?	
3	What products or services do you supply (e.g., machinery, seeds, fertilizers, labor, etc.)?	
4	Where are you located, and what is your operational reach?	
Section C: Supply Chain and Capacity		
1	What is your current capacity to meet supply demands (e.g., volume, scale, timelines)?	
2	Have you worked with similar agricultural projects before? If yes, can you provide examples?	
3	How do you manage logistics and transportation of your products or services?	

Suppliers		
4	What is your lead time for delivering supplies after an order is placed?	
	Do you have any certifications for your business?	
Section D: Pricing and Payment Terms		
1	How do you determine pricing for your products or services?	
2	What are your preferred payment terms (e.g., advance payment, installments, etc.)?	
Section E: Challenges		
1	What are the biggest challenges you face as a supplier in this sector?	
2	What support would you need to meet increased demand for this project?	
3	Are there external factors (e.g., government policies, climate conditions, market demand) that could affect your ability to supply?	
Section F: Collaboration and Feedback		
1	What information or resources do you require from the project team to ensure smooth operations?	
2	Are there specific concerns or risks you foresee in working with this project?	
	Do you have suggestions or recommendations for improving the supply chain for this project?	
	Do you have any suggestions or feedback for the project planners?	
	Is there anything else you'd like to share about your business?	
Section G: Insert photos here		

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE - REWARD

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

NGO		
Facilitator Instructions: The purpose of the meeting is to gather information on the socio-economic conditions within the community from NGO's perspective and to understand the challenges they perceive will result from the Project. Message: MOFA is planning the REWARD PROJECT, and for which you have been identified as a stakeholder. SAL CONSULT LIMITED has been hired by the project to undertake a general social study to gather information to understand the potential impacts of the proposed project on the affected communities. The information will be used to develop an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment. To support these studies, we need to understand more generally about how people currently live and what activities people do in your communities. We also want to know what you think about the project. These questions will help us to understand how the project will affect the project area of influence more broadly.		
Section A: General Information (to be completed by facilitator)		Responses
1	Date and time of meeting	
2	Names of facilitators (including note taker)	
3	District	
4	Valley(s)	
5	Name of Village / Community	
6	Location/address of meeting/contact	
7	Name(s) / roles of participants/contact (NB: Please attach an attendance sheet if space provided is insufficient)	
Section B: Organizational Information		
1	What is the name of your organization?	
2	What are the primary focus areas of your organization (e.g., agriculture, community development, education, health, etc.)?	
3	How long has your organization been operating in this region?	
4	What are the main programs or projects your organization currently runs in the local community?	
Section C: Community and Social Impact		
1	How does your organization support local farmers or communities in this area?	
2	What are the most pressing issues your organization is addressing in the community?	
3	How do you think the land acquisition for the project might impact the community members your organization works with?	

NGO		
Section D: Concerns and Suggestions		
1	Are there specific concerns your organization has about the project and its potential social, environmental, or economic effects?	
2	What steps do you recommend to minimize any negative impacts of the project on the community or environment?	
	Are there particular groups (e.g., women, children, marginalized farmers) that you feel might need extra support during the implementation of the project?	
Section E: Collaboration Opportunities		
1	Would your organization be interested in collaborating with the project team? If so, in what capacity?	
2	Are there specific resources or expertise your organization can provide to support the project or the local community?	
3	What kind of support (e.g., funding, training, partnerships) would your organization need to effectively assist in this context?	
Section F: Feedback and Recommendations		
1	How can the project team work effectively with NGOs to ensure the success of the rice farm and the well-being of the community?	
2	Do you have any suggestions for making this project more inclusive or beneficial for the local population?	
3	Is there anything else your organization would like to share regarding the project or its impact?	
Section G: Insert photos here		

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE – REWARD PROJECT

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE FARMERS

Farmers		
Facilitator Instructions: The purpose of the meeting is to gather baseline information on the socio-economic conditions within the district from the community perspective and to understand the benefits and challenges they perceive will result from the Project. Message: MOFA is planning the RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT, and for which you have been identified as a stakeholder. SAL CONSULT LIMITED has been hired by the project to undertake a general social study to gather information to understand the potential impacts of the proposed project on the affected communities. The information will be used to develop an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, and a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). To support these studies, we need to understand more generally about how people currently live and what activities people do in your community. We also want to know what you think about the project. These questions will help us to understand how the project will affect the project area of influence more broadly.		
Section A: General Information (to be completed by facilitator)		Responses
1	Date and time of meeting	
2	Names of facilitators (including note taker)	
3	District	
4	Valley(s)	
5	Name of Village / Community	
6	Location/address of meeting/contact	
7	Name(s) / Gender / roles of participants / contact (NB: Please attach an attendance sheet if space provided is insufficient)	
Section B: The Project		
1	Have you heard of the project before? How/when/where (if not please explain) Do you feel that you understand the project?	
2	Have you received any information to prepare the community for the project? If yes, what information has been distributed? Are you aware there may be land acquisition and resettlement as a result of the project?	
3	How do you think that the project could positively impact on your community so that people benefit? Could there be any adverse effects of the project on the community?	
4	Do you have any questions/comments regarding the project?	
Section C: Land Use		

Farmers		
1	What are the main land uses the area?	
2	How many farmers (percentage) use farming for household consumption/subsistence; and/or b) use farming for income generation?	
3	What are the 'high value' key crops grown in the area?	
4	Please describe the quality of produce grown in the project area. Please describe the level of productivity and quality of soil in the project area? Are there areas that are more productive than others?	
5	How significant is grazing in the area? Are there any challenges regrading grazing, and if so, what are these?	
6	What and where are the main aquifers/water sources for agriculture in the area? Has irrigation been affected in the past from other developments? If yes, where and how? What did the Agric Directorate do to help resolve these issues?	
7	Have there been any changes to agriculture in the past 5 years? What are these changes? Has climate change affected farming in the last 5 years? How? How do you see communities adapting to climate change?	
8	What are the main challenges for farmers? How can these issues best be managed?	
Section D: Land Tenure, Rights and Livelihood Restoration		
1	How would you describe relationships between land-owners and users? Have there been any significant conflicts in the area? How were they resolved?	
2	Does the District Assembly or Agric Directorate or any other organization provide training or run any campaigns to improve farming/ extension services?	

Farmers		
	What geographical areas have been targeted? Any in the project affected communities? What has worked well? Why was it successful? What has not worked so well? Why	
3	Which do you believe are the most vulnerable households to the land acquisition for the project?	
4	What types of programmes would you recommend for livelihood restoration? What are the top 3 needs of farmers?	
Section E: Market Access and Sustainability		
1	How easy or difficult is it for you to access local and international markets for your products?	
2	What factors affect your ability to sell your products at a fair price?	
3	Are you interested in adopting more sustainable agricultural practices (e.g., organic farming, conservation tillage, agroecology)? If so, what would encourage you to do so?	
4	What policies or government interventions do you think could improve your market access?	
Section F: Technology		
1	What role do you think technology should play in agriculture? (e.g., using apps for farming advice, drones for monitoring crops, automated irrigation systems)	
2	Are you familiar with any innovative agricultural practices, such as sustainable farming, organic farming, or agroecology?	
3	Would you be interested in learning about how technology can improve farming practices? If yes, what specific technologies would you like to learn more about? (e.g., smart farming, climate-smart agriculture, digital tools for marketing produce)	

Farmers		
Section G: Pest Management		
1	How do you identify pests on your farm? E.g. Visual inspections, pest traps, pest monitoring devices, local agricultural advisors, others (please specify)	
2	What types of pests are most common on your farm? E.g. insects, rodents, nematodes etc.	
3	How often do you monitor pest populations on your farm? E.g. daily, weekly, monthly as needed (only when pests are observed), rarely	
4	What pest management strategies do you use on your farm? E.g. chemical pesticides, biological control (i.e., beneficial insects, natural predators) cultural practices (i.e., crop rotation, planting resistant varieties), mechanical control (i.e., traps, barriers), organic methods (i.e., neem oil, insecticidal soaps), Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach, etc.	
5	How do you decide which pest control method to use? E.g. Pest type and severity Cost of control method Environmental impact Effectiveness of the method Recommendations from agricultural extension services	
6	Do you use chemical pesticides on your farm? If yes, how often?	
7	If you use chemical pesticides, do you follow the recommended guidelines (e.g., dosage, timing, safety measures)?	
8	How effective do you find your current pest management strategies?	
9	What improvements would you like to see in pest management techniques or support available to farmers?	

Farmers		
10	Have you received any formal training in pest management?	
11	What resources would help you improve pest management on your farm? (Select all that apply) Access to affordable pest control products Better pest identification tools More information on Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Workshops or training on pest management techniques Advisory services from agricultural extension officers	
12	Which pesticides are commonly used by farmers here?	
13	How do you dispose of containers of used pesticides?	
Section H: Please insert any observations/comments regarding the meeting here (to be completed by facilitator)		
1	Comments/observations (what went well/not so well, was everyone participating, what are your observations of the community and the standards of living, vulnerabilities)?	
Section I: Insert photos here		

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE – REWARD PROJECT

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE MEN

Men		
Facilitator Instructions: The purpose of the meeting is to gather baseline information on the socio-economic conditions within the district from the community perspective and to understand the benefits and challenges they perceive will result from the Project.		
Message: MOFA is planning the RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT, and for which you have been identified as a stakeholder. SAL CONSULT LIMITED has been hired by the project to undertake a general social study to gather information to understand the potential impacts of the proposed project on the affected communities. The information will be used to develop an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, and a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). To support these studies, we need to understand more generally about how people currently live and what activities people do in your community. We also want to know what you think about the project. These questions will help us to understand how the project will affect the project area of influence more broadly.		
Section A: General Information (to be completed by facilitator)		Responses
1	Date and time of meeting	
2	Names of facilitators (including note taker)	
3	District	
4	Valley(s)	
5	Name of Village / Community	
6	Location/address of meeting/contact	
7	Name(s) / Gender / roles of participants / contact (NB: Please attach an attendance sheet if space provided is insufficient)	
Section B: The Project		
1	Have you heard of the project before? How/when/where (if not please explain) Do you feel that you understand the project?	
2	Have you received any information to prepare the community for the project? If yes, what information has been distributed? Are you aware there may be land acquisition and resettlement as a result of the project?	
3	How do you think that the project could positively impact on your community so that people benefit? Could there be any adverse effects of the project on the community?	
4	Do you have any questions/comments regarding the project?	
Section C: Role of Men		

Men		
1	What roles do men typically undertake in the community? Please consider this from the perspective of the home and livelihoods.	
2	Have there been any changes in men's roles?	
3	Do you think that men and women have equal opportunities in the community, workplace and education? (explain responses). Do you think it is easier for men than for women in the community or vice versa? Are there specific aspects where men are favoured over women or where women are favoured over men? Explain your response	
4	What decisions do men make in the household (eg financial, education, expenses etc)? Who typically makes the final decision? Why is this?	
5	How is money managed within each household? Who is responsible? Does this function well?	
6	How do you receive information about local issues, developments or news etc in your community / local area?	
7	Are there any men's associations in the community or nearby? Do many people join community associations or cooperatives?	
Section D: Economy/Income Generation		
1	What are the main economic activities undertaken by men living in this community?	
2	Which are the most important economic activities?	
3	On average, do men tend to contribute more or less than women to household income? Why?	
4	What could men do to have greater economic opportunities in this area?	
5	Do community members have access to a bank account / formal savings account?	
6	Do community members participate in village savings groups? Who organizes them and (briefly) how do they work?	
7	Are there some people in the village that are "better off" than others? (explain differences in wealth)	

Men		
8	Is there support for those who are less well off or who struggle when times are difficult? (if yes, what support and by whom?) What time of year is the most difficult financially?	
Section E: Land Ownership and Use		
1	What decisions do men make regarding land use? Do you feel you have control over land? Please explain response	
2	How do people access land? Are there people in the community with informal access or no rights to use land? How do these people find land to farm?	
3	Have you experienced any conflicts in the community in relation to land? What are typical issues of conflict? How was it resolved? Are conflicts frequent? (explain response)	
4	What are the main land uses in and around your community?	
5	What agricultural activities do men do?	
6	What are the main crops that you grow for household consumption and/or sale? If you sell crops, where do you sell them?	
7	What months do you plant and harvest crops?	
8	Have there been changes to the months that you plant and harvest crops over the last 5 years? What is the reason for these changes?	
9	Do you own/harvest trees? What trees?	
10	What are the main challenges for men in relation to agriculture? Are there certain times of the year that are more challenging than others? Why?	
11	What are the main animals that people keep in the community? Is this a subsistence activity or an income- generating activity?	
12	Do people in this community hunt? If so, what animals do they typically hunt? Is it for household consumption or sale?	

Men		
13	Are there any specific natural resources (e.g. timber, herbs, firewood and roofing shrubs etc.) that you rely on for subsistence and domestic use? Where do you get these from?	
Section F: Health		
1	How and where do you access healthcare? Do the services available meet your needs?	
2	What are the top 3 health problems that boys and men face in the settlement? Are there any particular times of the year where these issues are more challenging than others?	
3	Are there any disabled people in the community that require care?	
Section G: Well Being/Quality of Life		
1	Describe your quality of life in the community? What do you like about your life here? What would you like to see change to enable a better quality of life for your family?	
2	What are the top 3 need/priorities that you think are needed to improve the community? (eg water, education, healthcare, farming equipment, power etc).	
Section H: Others		
1	What kind of technological advancements (e.g., mobile apps, farming drones, data management) would you find most useful in your daily farming activities?	
2	Would you be interested in participating in training or workshops on agricultural skills and knowledge? If yes, would you prefer the training to be gender-specific or mixed? Why?	
3	Do you have any men's traditional/cultural groups? What are they called? What is the purpose of these groups?	
Section H: Please insert any observations/comments regarding the meeting here (to be completed by facilitator)		

Men		
1	Comments/observations (what went well/not so well, was everyone participating, what are your observations of the community and the standards of living, vulnerabilities)?	
Section J: Insert photos here		

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE – REWARD PROJECT

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR TRADITIONAL AUTHORITIES

Traditional Authority		
Facilitator Instructions: The purpose of the meeting is to gather baseline information on the socio-economic conditions within the district from the community perspective and to understand the benefits and challenges they perceive will result from the Project. Message: MOFA is planning the RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT, and for which you have been identified as a stakeholder. SAL CONSULT LIMITED has been hired by the project to undertake a general social study to gather information to understand the potential impacts of the proposed project on the affected communities. The information will be used to develop an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, and a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). To support these studies, we need to understand more generally about how people currently live and what activities people do in your community. We also want to know what you think about the project. These questions will help us to understand how the project will affect the project area of influence more broadly.		
Section A: General Information (to be completed by facilitator)		Responses
1	Date and time of meeting	
2	Names of facilitators (including note taker)	
3	District	
4	Valley(s)	
5	Name of Village / Community	
6	Location/address of meeting/contact	
7	Name(s) / roles of participants/contact (NB: Please attach an attendance sheet if space provided is insufficient)	
Section B: The Project		
1	Have you heard of the project before? How/when/where (if not please explain) Do you feel that you understand the project?	
2	Have you received any information to prepare the community for the project? If yes, what information has been distributed? Are you aware there may be land acquisition and resettlement as a result of the project?	
3	How do you think that the project could positively impact on your community so that people benefit? Could there be any adverse effects of the project on the community?	
4	Do you have any questions/comments regarding the project?	
Section C: Land Use		

Traditional Authority		
1	How much of the land in your community is: stool land; private land; or government land	
2	What are the main land uses within your community (may be handy to have a map of the potential affected areas)	
3	How do people access land? e.g lease, inherited, donation etc. Are there people in the community with informal access or no rights to use land? How do these people find land to farm?	
4	Do you know if there are any squatters or other informal users who may have assets such as crops on land that could be affected by any land acquisition?	
5	Have you experienced any conflicts in the community in relation to land? What are typical issues of conflict? How was it resolved? Are conflicts frequent? (explain response)	
Section D: Livelihoods		
1	What are the main livelihood activities in your community?	
2	What are the main livelihood challenges people have in your community?	
Section E: Community Structure		
1	Approximately how many people live in your community	
2	What ethnic groups do members of your community belong to? Who are the natives of the community? What is the dominant ethnic group in the community? Are there many migrants / settlers in your community? Where do they come from and what ethnicities are they?	

Traditional Authority		
3	Are there any people or groups in your community who are particularly vulnerable – either they are poorer, or have limited access to land?	
4	What are the main religions in your community? (provide approximate % of each)	
5	How many women headed households are in your community?	
6	Do you have any community members who are disabled?	
7	Are there some people in the community that are “better off” than others? (explain the differences in wealth)	
8	Is there support for those who are less well off or who struggle when times are difficult? (if yes, what support and by whom) What time of year is the most difficult financially?	
Section F: Decision Making		
1	Who are the key decision making people / groups in the community? Can you rank from most to least important in terms of their roles	
2	How does the community gain representation in district /government decision making?	
3	Are you satisfied with your representation?	
4	How are women involved in decision making?	
5	What other local groups exist in the community? e.g cultural, dance groups, youth, women etc. What are their purposes / objectives?	
6	How are elders / leaders appointed to their roles?	
7	Are some people forbidden from being an elder / leader? Why?	
Section G: Cultural Heritage		
1	How old is the community? Who are the founders? What are their reasons for settling here? What traditional/cultural groups exist in the	

Traditional Authority		
	community? What are they called? What is the purpose of these groups?	
2	What festivals/rituals are undertaken in the community? When do they happen?	
3	Do you know of any sacred or other culturally important sites in the community? If any, provide location and GPS coordinates (to be provided by facilitator)	
4	Are there any taboos observed in the community?	
Section H: Local Services		
1	What health facilities are in your community? Where is the nearest CHPS Compound, clinic, hospital? Do people in your community resort to traditional medicine? If yes, why do people prefer traditional medicine to orthodox medicine? What kind of traditional medicine practitioners do you have in the community? e.g Traditional Birth Attendants, Bone setters, etc. What health challenges are there in the community?	
2	What education facilities are in your community? Do you have a primary school? Junior Secondary? Senior Secondary? For those facilities not available, where are the nearest facilities? What educational challenges are there in the community?	
3	What are the major sources of domestic water supply? e.g streams, borehole, wells, pipe borne water etc.	
4	What do people use for energy? Provide order of use from most used to least used Gas Kerosene Charcoal Electricity	

Traditional Authority		
	Fuelwood Others?	
5	Do people have access to mobile phone networks? If yes, what percentage?	
6	Describe the quality of life in your community? (safety/security, traffic, access to basic infrastructure) What do you think is positive about life here? What would you like to see changed to enable a better quality of life for your community?	
7	What are the top 3 need/priorities that you think are needed to improve the community? (i.e. water, education, healthcare, farming, power, etc.)	
Section I: Please insert any observations/comments regarding the meeting here (to be completed by facilitator)		
1	Comments/observations (what went well/not so well, was everyone participating, what are your observations of the community and the standards of living, vulnerabilities)?	
Section J: Insert photos here		

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE – REWARD PROJECT

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE WOMEN’S GROUP

Women’s Group		
Facilitator Instructions: The purpose of the meeting is to gather baseline information on the socio-economic conditions within the district from the community perspective and to understand the benefits and challenges they perceive will result from the Project. Message: MOFA is planning the RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT, and for which you have been identified as a stakeholder. SAL CONSULT LIMITED has been hired by the project to undertake a general social study to gather information to understand the potential impacts of the proposed project on the affected communities. The information will be used to develop an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, and a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). To support these studies, we need to understand more generally about how people currently live and what activities people do in your community. We also want to know what you think about the project. These questions will help us to understand how the project will affect the project area of influence more broadly.		
Section A: General Information (to be completed by facilitator)		Responses
1	Date and time of meeting	
2	Names of facilitators (including note taker)	
3	District	
4	Valley(s)	
5	Name of Village / Community	
6	Location/address of meeting/contact	
7	Name(s) / roles of participants / contact (NB: Please attach an attendance sheet if space provided is insufficient)	
Section B: The Project		
1	Have you heard of the project before? How/when/where (if not please explain) Do you feel that you understand the project?	
2	Have you received any information to prepare the community for the project? If yes, what information has been distributed? Are you aware there may be land acquisition and resettlement as a result of the project?	
3	How do you think that the project could positively impact on your community so that people benefit? Could there be any adverse effects of the project on the community?	
4	Do you have any questions/comments regarding the project?	
Section C: Role of Women		

Women's Group		
1	What roles do women typically undertake in the community? Please consider this in terms of the home and livelihoods.	
2	Have there been any changes in women's roles?	
3	How are women represented in the community (eg is there a female head/leader who champions their interest)? Do women contribute in decision making within the community? Are women represented at important meetings? If not, do men discuss decisions with you?	
4	What decisions do women make in the household (eg financial, education, expenses etc)? Who makes the final decision (the man or woman)? Why is this?	
5	Are there any female-headed households in the village? If yes, how are these households treated by other residents?	
6	How is money managed within each household? Who is responsible? Does this function well?	
7	Do women rely on each other for support? What type of support? (e.g. childcare, someone to talk to, income generation etc.).	
8	How do women receive information about local issues and developments, news etc. in the settlement / local area?	
9	Are there any women's associations or cooperatives in the community or nearby? How many members are on the association? What is the major purpose of the association and what activities take place? How often do association members meet? Is it registered?	
Section D: Economy/Income Generation		
1	What are the main economic activities undertaken by men living in this community?	
2	Which are the most important economic activities?	
3	On average, do men tend to contribute more or less than women to household income? Why?	
4	What could women do to have greater economic opportunities in this area?	
5	Do women have access to a bank account / formal savings account?	

Women's Group		
6	Do women participate in village savings groups? Who organizes them and (briefly) how do they work?	
7	Are there some people in the village that are "better off" than others? (explain differences in wealth)	
8	Is there support for those who are less well off or who struggle when times are difficult? (if yes, what support and by whom?) What time of year is the most difficult financially?	
Section E: Land Ownership and Use		
1	Do women have control of land or is it specifically controlled by men? Please explain	
2	How do people access land? Are there people in the community with informal access or no rights to use land? How do these people find land to farm?	
3	What decisions do women make regarding land use? Please explain response.	
4	What agricultural activities do women do?	
5	What are the main crops that women grow for household consumption and/or sale? If you sell crops, where do you sell them?	
6	What months do you plant and harvest crops?	
7	Have there been changes to the month that you plant and harvest crops over the last 5 years? What is the reason for these changes?	
8	Do you own/harvest trees? What trees?	
9	What are the main challenges for women in relation to agriculture? Are there certain times of the year that are more challenging than others? Why?	
10	What are the main animals that people keep in the community? Is this a subsistence activity or an income-generating activity?	
11	Do women process any food products in the community? What do they process and what products are produced?	

Women's Group		
12	Are there any specific natural resources (eg timber, herbs, firewood and roofing shrubs etc) that you rely on for subsistence and domestic use? Explain uses. Where do you get these from?	
Section F: Education		
1	How would you describe accessibility and quality of education for children in your community?	
2	Do most girls in the community go to school? What level do they generally complete up to? Have any girls in the community completed vocational training or university?	
3	Are there any factors that prevent women and girls from continuing education? For example, is it access to school, lack of money, cultural barriers, priority given to male members of the family, etc?	
Section G: Health		
1	How and where do you access healthcare?? Do the services available meet your needs?	
2	How do you manage family planning and reproductive health? Do you have access to pre and post-natal care?	
3	Are there other special care provisions for women? Do you have good access to related services?	
4	What are the top 3 health problems that girls and women face in the community? Please explain the reason for each of the health issues. Are there any particular times of the year where these issues are more challenging than others?	
5	If someone in the household is ill, how do you usually treat them?	
6	Are there any disabled people in the community that require care?	
Section G: Well Being/Quality of Life		

Women's Group		
1	Describe your quality of life in the community? What do you like about your life here? What would you like to see change to enable a better quality of life for your family?	
2	What are the top 3 need/priorities that you think are needed to improve the community? (e.g. water, education, healthcare, farming equipment, electricity etc.). Why are each of these priorities?	
3	How do women spend their free time in the settlement? Are there enough options and facilities for leisure and recreation for young women / youth?	
Section H: Cultural Heritage		
1	Do you have any women's traditional/cultural groups? What are they called? What is the purpose of these groups?	
2	What festivals/rituals are undertaken in the village? When do they happen?	
3	Do you know of any sacred or other important sites that may be impacted by the Project?	
Section I: Please insert any observations/comments regarding the meeting here (to be completed by facilitator)		
1	Comments/observations (what went well/not so well, was everyone participating, what are your observations of the community and the standards of living, vulnerabilities)?	
Section J: Insert photos here		

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE – REWARD PROJECT

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE YOUTH

Youth		
Facilitator Instructions: The purpose of the meeting is to gather baseline information on the socio-economic conditions within the district from the community perspective and to understand the benefits and challenges they perceive will result from the Project. Message: MOFA is planning the RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT, and for which you have been identified as a stakeholder. SAL CONSULT LIMITED has been hired by the project to undertake a general social study to gather information to understand the potential impacts of the proposed project on the affected communities. The information will be used to develop an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, and a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). To support these studies, we need to understand more generally about how people currently live and what activities people do in your community. We also want to know what you think about the project. These questions will help us to understand how the project will affect the project area of influence more broadly.		
Section A: General Information (to be completed by facilitator)		Responses
1	Date and time of meeting	
2	Names of facilitators (including note taker)	
3	District	
4	Valley(s)	
5	Name of Village / Community	
6	Location/address of meeting/contact	
7	Name(s) / Gender / roles of participants / contact (NB: Please attach an attendance sheet if space provided is insufficient)	
Section B: The Project		
1	Have you heard of the project before? How/when/where (if not please explain) Do you feel that you understand the project?	
2	Have you received any information to prepare the community for the project? If yes, what information has been distributed? Are you aware there may be land acquisition and resettlement as a result of the project?	
3	How do you think that the project could positively impact on your community so that people benefit? Could there be any adverse effects of the project on the community?	
4	Do you have any questions/comments regarding the project?	
Section C: Overview		

Youth		
1	Do you have a youth group? When was it established? Why was it established?	
2	What are the key priorities among the youth?	
3	What are the main issues faced by young people? Why? How do you think these could be resolved?	
4	Do young people have a representative in the village leadership? Do they feel that their voices are heard? What are the main areas where they would like their opinions to be heard?	
5	What programmes are in place to help the young people? How successful have these programmes been?	
Section D: Education		
1	What age do most people finish school? What is the highest grade that most people achieve?	
2	Where do people go if they want to continue education? What are the main factors that limit people's access to higher education?	
3	How do young people contribute to the household livelihood? What are the main roles of young people in the household?	
4	What skills do young people feel they have that enable them to work?	
Section E: Employment		
1.	How many young people are unemployed or do not have a salaried job?	
2.	Why do unemployed youth not have a job? What are they doing to find a job? Are there any barriers to finding work? What are these?	

Youth		
3.	How many young people work for themselves and how many work for an employer?	
4.	What are the main jobs that young people have?	
5.	If you have an employer, do you have a contract? If not, why do you not have a contract? Do you feel that you have a fair working arrangement? Are you pleased with your employment conditions?	
6.	How many young people work in agriculture? Do many young people own land? Do many young people own crops or other assets to support agriculture? What kind of crops is the most cultivated?	
7	Do young people engage in livestock farming? What kind of animals are reared?	
Section F: Aspirations		
1.	What aspirations/goals do the young people of this community have? How are they planning to achieve those goals? What, if any, are the main barriers to achieving their goals? How can they overcome these barriers?	
Section G: Quality of Life		
1.	What do young people do in their spare time? Where do they go?	
2.	Are there any recreational activities for young people in the community? Clubs, associations, sports?	
3.	Describe your quality of life in the community? E.g. safety/security, access to basic infrastructure etc. What do you like about your life here?	
4.	What would you like to see change to enable a better quality of life for your family?	
5.	What are the main issues facing young people in the village? How do you think these could be resolved?	

Youth		
Section H: Youth, Gender and Agriculture		
1.	In your community, do you think women and girls are as likely to get involved in agriculture as men and boys? Why or why not? What kinds of agricultural activities do you think are typically considered "male" or "female" roles? Do you think these distinctions are fair or should they be changed?	
2.	Do you think young men and young women have equal access to resources like land, finance, and training when it comes to agriculture? What support would you say young women and girls need to succeed in agriculture, compared to young men or boys? Have you or someone you know ever faced challenges because of your gender when trying to access agricultural resources or participate in farming activities? What do you think are the main barriers that prevent young women from participating fully in agricultural projects or programs?	
	Would you be interested in participating in training or workshops on agricultural skills and knowledge? If yes, would you prefer the training to be gender-specific or mixed? Why?	
Section H: Please insert any observations/comments regarding the meeting here (to be completed by facilitator)		
1	Comments/observations (what went well/not so well, was everyone participating, what are your observations of the community and the standards of living, vulnerabilities)?	
Section J: Insert photos here		

Annex 3: Stakeholder Engagement Outcomes

1. Tamale Metro

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role	Contact No.	Date	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
Government Institutions – Category A						
Department of Agriculture, Tamale Metro	Sulemana Awal	District Planner	0242514231	2025-04-16	Project Implementation - Agriculture is an essential livelihood in the metropolis especially in the periphery. - About 60% of land in the Metropolis are stool lands under the authority of the Chiefs. - There should be collaboration with the Agric department on the project implementation. - The project could increase food security and farmer income. - Access roads to the valley should be improved to facilitate transportation. - Farm inputs should be made available to farmers as majority of them cannot afford the inputs. - The choice of rice is good as most farmers in the area has experience in its cultivation. - Irrigation for all year farming should be part of the project component. Recommendations - Project should adhere to timelines. - Support to the Agric department to help in the project implementation in the form of logistics.	
	Iddrissu, Alhassam Mohammed	Accountant	0245736433			
Tamale Metropolitan Assembly	Iddriss Nouridean	In-charge of Engineers	0244953595	2025-04-15	Compensation - Compensation should be paid if there are persons undertaking economic activities in the valley. - Land for the project should be properly documented from the traditional authority who are the owners of the land. - Compensation should be fair and adequate. - The Assembly can help address grievance issues in relation to compensation. Project Implementation - About 80% of the land in the metropolis are stool lands. - There are quite a number of persons involved in farming in the metropolis. - The project will help increase rice production in the rice and improve income. - Support in the form of agro-inputs and machinery should be extended to farmers. - Training for the farmers on modern farming methods should be done before project implementation. - Irrigation facility to support farming in the dry season should seriously be considered. - The project has the potential to help increase households income and reduce poverty. - There should be more dedicated interventions for the project to be successful. Recommendations - Roads connecting the valley and nearby communities should be improved and made more motorable. - Processing, storage and marketing systems should be put in place to anchor the project. - There should be adequate engagement of traditional authorities and communities on the project.	
	Abdul Baasit Zakari	District Director	0548796651			
	Dennis Bangnekuu	MISO	0245278244			

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role	Contact No.	Date	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
Metro Fire Office, Tamale Metro	Soka Andarson, Muntaka	Stores Investigative Officer	0547071993 0207773888	2025-04-15	• Collaboration – The project should coordinate with other stakeholders such as MOFA, and fire service etc. in the implementation of the project. • Resource provision – Adequate resources needed for fire-fighting should be supplied to the department to effectively address fire outbreaks. For example, vehicles needed for fire-fighting should be made available to access sites of fire outbreaks. • Motivation of fire volunteers – The project should provide remuneration such as boots overalls etc. for fire volunteers and officers of the training team. • Sensitization on project – The community should be thoroughly informed about the project so that they may completely embrace it and participate in it. • Protection of project areas – Fire belts should be created around project sites to prevent the occurrence of fires.	
Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) – Tamale	Abdul karim Jato	Programme Officer	0201224235	2025-04-22	• Compensation - Compensation issues will arise if there are PAPs in the valley. - Compensation should be addressed through comprehensive RAP. - There must be valuation of properties if any, as well as compensation for any form of displacement. • Project Implementation - Environmental permit is required for the project. - Biodiversity conservation should be a consideration in the project implementation. - If there are RAP issues, it should be handled properly in order not to impoverish persons involved. - There will be field visits by the EPA team to monitor environmental compliance during implementation. - Farmers should be educated on the use and handling of agro-chemicals. - The project has the potential to transform livelihoods of beneficiaries if it is implemented effectively. • Recommendations - There should be environmental monitoring during implementation to check results against established baseline conditions. - There should be good water management practices. - There should be a flood control plan in the valley. • EPA Monitoring – the project should include EPA staff in the implementation phase of the project to monitor the compliance of the farmers with environmental standards.	
Private Institutions – Category B						

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role	Contact No.	Date	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
Agro-Input Dealers / Tamale Metro (Nyankpala)	Jamilatu Abdul Razak, Mohammed Mumuni, Bawa Kamaldeen, Mohammed Adamu	Input dealers	0533277227, 0202090064, 0556592668, 0532523367	2025-04-15, 2025-04-17	Business Information – Their business is operated as Sole proprietorship with some established between. 2016-2021. - Not all are certified. - They mostly deal in the sales of seeds (maize, rice), fertilizers (Yara, NPK), chemicals (Nicoking, Pashew, Force up) and tools (sprayers, boots). - Their busiest period is between March and June. - Their customers are mostly smallholders (various numbers reported). - They offer technical advice and sometimes serve as a linkage to markets. - They sometimes give credit to their customers (5-10%). - They source from local distributors. - Open to partnerships. Challenges - Farmer inability to pay their debts. - They have limited capital for their business. - They lack adequate storage capacity for their products. - Some farmers lack the technical knowledge on the agro inputs. - High transport costs and lack of own transport. - Face delays (harbour clearance), stockouts (limited capital). No digital tools. Do not access loans. Project Impact – The project will yield positive impacts by increasing yields/production.	 
FBO	Iddrisu Imoro, Sirina Issah	Tricycle driver, Teacher (Wunzooya Group, Suglo n bori buni)	0257367705, 0249110915	2025-04-17 2025-04-19	• Concerns/Recommendations - Input support should be inclusive in the programme. - Avoid political influence. - Traditional authority shouldn't be ignored. - Need support for group businesses. - Farmers who get displaced as a result of the project will be compensated accordingly. • Project Impact: Project seen as positive as it will improve income/livelihoods. • FBO Activities - Organization help grow farming business and been operating between 5-7 years. - Mostly support unemployed women. - They also serve as a link between farmers and the markets, - They offer farm/tractor services in addition to communal labor. - They offer labor information and are involved in capacity building.	

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role	Contact No.	Date	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
Commercial Farmers	Mahama Aminu Ibrahim Issah Alhassan Fuseini Alhassan Adam	Farmers	0245249126 0246403438 0541669083 0598082093	2025-04-15 2025-04-17	• Farming Info – Most of them have been farming between 10 – 25 years - Aside rice they also grow maize, groundnut and soybean. - They use fertilizer such as NPK and Urea. - They sell to AVNASH and the local market. • Challenge - Inadequate storage facilities. - Droughts sometimes hamper their harvest - Inadequate finance and inputs are a big concern. Project Implementation - Commercial farming is not a major practice in the area and the project can help to bring about commercialization of agriculture. - The commercial farmers are ready to be engaged on the project, provided the necessary support in respect of agro-inputs and machinery will be available. - Irrigation component should be considered to guarantee farmers investment. - Access to market should be a key priority of the project. - Credit facility support is crucial for farm expansion. - Improved seedlings should be adopted to increase production yield. Recommendations - The size of the rice valley should be increased, if possible, for more commercial farmers to be engaged on the project.	 
Aggregators / Tamale Metro (Nyankpala)	Abukari Haruna	Civil Servant	0248452233	2025-04-17	• Concerns/Recommendations: Need financial support. • Business Information - It's a Sole Proprietorship established in 2019. - Business has been operating for more than 8 years. - Aggregates local parboiled and AGRA rice from individual farmers, outgrowers (no formal agreement). - They mostly aggregate more than 250 bags/month. - Owns warehouse. Value add: Cleaning, Drying, Packaging. Transport: Own vehicle. Sells to retailers, local markets, school feeding. Difficulty selling due to low prices. No digital platforms. Provides fertilizer, training, guaranteed market. Doesn't work with govt/NGOs. • Challenges - Access to finance, market access, and post-harvest loss. • Project Impact – Project is seen to have a positive impact when implemented.	

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role	Contact No.	Date	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) / Tamale Metro	Aminu Awal (Changing Lives in Innovative Partnership - CLIP)	Project Officer	0245007520	2025-04-23	• Concerns/Recommendations - Farmers should be briefed on land acquisition/compensation. - Partner with NGOs (avoid politicization). - Consider irrigation for dry season veg farming. • Project Impact: Positive - change livelihoods if managed properly. Adverse effect: Land acquisition displaces farmers -> poverty. • NGO Information - CLIP focuses on Agriculture, Climate Change, Food Security and WASH. - They have been in operation for more than 15 years. - Support farmers via irrigation. - They engage in climate sensitization, Community Adaptation Plans, small ruminants, organic fertilizer training. Pressing issue - Farmer capacity building for climate change. - Vulnerable groups needing support especially women and marginalized farmers. - Interested in collaboration (Partnerships) and providing expertise (collaboration).	
Small Holder Farmers Tamale Metro (Nyankpala)	Abdalla Abukari Mohammed Razak Karim Abdul Latif Iddi Manza Abdallah Ziblim Abdul Ganiu Abdul Aziz Latif Majeed Abdul-Baaki Sulemana Iddrisu Abdul Rahaman Alidu	Farmers	0246238118 0248428508 0246705295 0247586820 0247925527 0554857403 0556464055 0245244212 0553854285	2025-04-18	Project Implementation - Maize and rice are the dominant crops grown by the small-holder farmers in the metropolis. - High value rice variety should be used for the project to increase yield. - The project has the potential to increase agricultural productivity in the area as well as enhance income of agriculture households. - Access to ready market for the rice to be produced should be guaranteed for all farmers to be engaged on the project. - Input support for the farmers in the area of agro-inputs and tools will make the project effective. - Sustainable resources agricultural technologies should be adopted for the project - Animal grazing is widespread in the area which could negatively affect the project; therefore, such issues should be addressed with the metropolitan assembly, the herders and farmers. - Irrigation and climate change should be factored into the project as rain-fed farming is not sustainable Recommendations - Capacity building and training needed for farmers on the project. - Infrastructure for the project in terms of roads, processing and storage facilities should be provided. - Support for the project should be timely throughout the lifetime of the project.	
Community and Focus Group – Category C						

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role	Contact No.	Date	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
Traditional Authorities (Nyankpala)	Abdulai Sheini Haruna Wumbei Alhassan Tidoo Issahaku Adam Issahaku Aminu Alhassan Majeed Sulemana Alhassan Karim Adam	Chiefs/Farmers	0548792259 0531997972 0249354335 0554978031 0241582964 0533027547 0248558082	2025-04-19	Compensation - Physical and economic displacement by the project if any, should be addressed through compensation. - Compensation must be based on valuation undertaken by certified valuers. - Compensation should go to only persons captured and deserving of same. - Land earmarked for the project should be properly acquired and documented from the traditional authorities who have control over the lands in the area. Project Implementation - The traditional authority supports the project and hopes it is implemented as planned. - The valley land is owned by the traditional authorities and its skin land. - Land in the area is mostly skin lands under the authority of traditional authorities. - Farming is an essential part of the people's livelihoods; therefore, the project is in the right direction. - There should be adequate input support to farmers. - The project will help to reduce youth unemployment and improve people's livelihood. - Marketing for the rice to be produced should be strong to make sure the product gets to the consumers. - There should be farmer service centers to support farmers in land preparation and other farming activities. Recommendations - The project should not be embroiled in politics in order not to derail its success. - Infrastructure for the project should be put in place to support the implementation of the project. - The traditional authorities should be constantly updated on the project.	
Women Group	Abdul Mumin Anbariya Andaratu Zakaria Alhassan Asana Fuseini Asana Iddrisu Barkisu Musah Samata Nashira Imoro Rahaman Jamila Asana Yakubu	Traders Food sellers Kpaluwa	0248150826 0249016866 0247271884 0545642285 0598001581 0246577393 0535751858 0556479768 0533581278	2025-04-18	Project Implementation - Women require financial support to enhance their farming activities. - Vulnerable and marginalized women should be given the chance to be on the project. - Dry season farming supported by irrigation infrastructure will make the project implementation more impactful. - Agro-inputs and tools are expensive to purchase, support to get these materials is required. - The women are very much involved in the running of their homes, the project if implemented well will help improve incomes for the benefit of their families. - Dealers in rice will get products for the market at a more reasonable price. - People to be displaced in the valley earmarked for the project should be compensated. Recommendations - Processing and marketing systems should be put in place to ensure income from the farm is guaranteed. - The men should be supported to also engage in the project for the betterment of their families. Women groups - There are FBS/VSLA groups who are relied on for financial support.	

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role	Contact No.	Date	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
						
Men Group	Abdul-Rahaman Inusa Umar Mohammed Yakubu Ibrahim Alhassan Alhassan Mumuni Nsuna Dauda Alidu Sumani Fuseini Yakubu Salifu	Farmers	0541609612 0249621569 0540963644 0245614616 0243246171 0554106513 0548457243 0543100960	2025-04-18	Project Implementation - The project will boost food security and incomes among the men that will be given the opportunity to be on the project. - The main activity undertaken by the men is farming and the major crops grown are rice, maize, cassava, soybean and groundnut, the project will therefore align with their work. - Credit facilities from the banks should be made available for the expansion of farms. - Compensation for land loss is very important to sustain livelihoods. - Extended droughts are a concern which can be solved by dams for irrigation. - Agro- inputs and tools should be made available to the farmers to improve yield. - Mixed farming method should be adopted for the cultivation of the rice. Recommendations - Training on modern rice farming methods for beneficiary farmers is key to project success. - The infrastructure required for the project should be installed to avoid challenges for the project. - The government should collaborate with NGOs in the supply of inputs to farmers to make input provision timeous and more effective.	
Youth Group	Mahama Munkaila	Plan Ghana	0244689343	2025-04-18	Project Implementation -Youth unemployment is rife in the area and the project will help reduce the phenomenon. - A number of the youth are into farming and have the opportunity to take advantage of the project to better their lives. - Youth support on the project should be targeted by providing inputs. - Support for dry season farming should be provided in the form of irrigation to make the project sustainable. - Marketing for rice should be part of the project so that income can be guaranteed. - Access to land should be facilitated by the project proponent. Recommendations - Training for the youth in modern rice farming technology will be helpful. - Processing and storage facilities should be provided to make the rice not go to waste.	

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role	Contact No.	Date	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
Cattle Herders / (Nyankpala)	Yakubu Fuseini, Alabani zakaria, Kadir wumbei, Mahama Alhassan	Cattle Herders	0546390511, 0245764988, 0549091633, 0552913214	2025-04-19	Cattle herders Activities - They have been herding for about 10 years and they own the cattle and also farms. - They have no association. - They travel about a mile with their cattle to graze. - The manage crop intrusion by paying charge at chief's palace. - They buy hay in the dry season. - They prevent intrusion by guarding farms. - Manage straying by reporting to farmer & paying charge. - Resolve conflict by polite engagement. - Cordial relationship with community. Challenges: Drinking water, pests/diseases and lack of paddocks have been the challenges facing them. Concerns/Recommendations - Project should provide vaccines, animal clinics and veterinary services.	

2. Savelugu Municipal

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role	Contact No.	Date	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
Government Institutions – Category A						
Ministry of Food and Agriculture – Savelugu	Kojo Inusah	Management Information System Officer	0242808705	2025-04-14	• Resolution of land-related conflicts – The project should collaborate with chiefs and traditional leaders in order to resolve land-related issues before commencing the project. • Bush fire education – Farmers should be educated to on the effect of bush fire and its prevention especially as this is a major issue especially after harvest. • Municipal Agriculture Production - About 68,345 people are into agriculture. - Maize, Rice, Soya, groundnut, cowpea are the common crops grown. - Adequate agriculture inputs are not available to farmers to increase production. - The farmers are mostly engaged in peasant agriculture making their production levels low. - The farmers generally are engaged in rain-fed agriculture which is making production difficult. • Project Implementation - The project is a welcomed development as it will boost rice production. - The municipal economy is dominated by agriculture, therefore any project in agriculture has a high probability of been successful. - The project will be beneficial to the people economically and help alleviate poverty in the area. - Project should deeply involve the Municipal Dept. of Agriculture for sustainability. - The municipal MOFA office will offer the needed support for the successful implementation of the project. - Land in the municipality are largely owned by stools. • Employment of competent personnel – The project should ensure that experienced and dedicated technical staff are employed on the field to ensure project efficiency. • Agricultural conservation practices – In order to maintain good soil texture and fertility all year round appropriate conservation practises should be followed. • Marketing of produce and post-harvest management – Produce marketing can be difficult, therefore it should be carefully managed, and storage facilities should be available to cater for post-harvest losses. • Recommendations - Government and NGOs should offer more support to farmers to boost production. - The farmers to benefit from the project should be adequately engaged so they buy into the rationale for the project. - Irrigation should be considered as a component of the project. - Machinery and extension services support should be offered to farmers to make the project successful.	
Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) – Tamale	Abdul karim Jato	Programme Officer	0201224235	2025-04-22	• Compensation - Compensation issues will arise if there are PAPs in the valley. - Compensation should be addressed through comprehensive RAP. - There must be valuation of properties if any, as well as compensation for any form of displacement. • Project Implementation - Environmental permit is required for the project. - Biodiversity conservation should be a consideration in the project implementation. - If there are RAP issues, it should be handled properly in order not to impoverish persons involved. - There will be field visits by the EPA team to monitor environmental compliance during implementation. - Farmers should be educated on the use and handling of agro-chemicals. - The project has the potential to transform livelihoods of beneficiaries if it is implemented effectively. • Recommendations - There should be environmental monitoring during implementation to check results against established baseline conditions. - There should be good water management practices. - There should be a flood control plan in the valley. • EPA Monitoring – the project should include EPA staff in the implementation phase of the project to monitor the compliance of the farmers with environmental standards.	

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role	Contact No.	Date	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
Lands Commission	Mohammed Alhassan	Assistant Secretary	0242081543	2025-04-14	• Compensation - Land acquisition will warrant some form of compensation to right owners. - There must compensation for physical and economic displacement if any. - Capturing of PAPs data must be done comprehensively. • Project Implementation - The land in the area is owned by stools. - Land for this kind of project are normally acquired from the traditional authorities. - The project will help to improve livelihoods and food security. - Assistance in the farm of farm inputs should be provided to the farmers. - The project will lead to effective land utilization. • Recommendation - Need more community engagement for on the project for enhanced participation.	
Water Resource Commission (WRC)	Yussif Abdul -Razak Gunu	Accountant	0249768120	2025-04-15	• Concerns/Recommendations: - Farmers should form fire fighter groups. - Education on agrochemicals use for farmers - There should be timely harvest of crops by farmers. - community education on disaster management	 Engagement with the Water Resources Commission
NADMO, Savelugu	Abukari Abdul Rahim Yahuza Saibu	Accountant Stores	0247667079 0245745493	2025-04-15	• Floods – Seasonal floods occur in the municipality between September to October and should be taken into consideration by the project as this could be a potential risk to the project. • Windstorm – Windstorms are experienced between April and May when the wet season is beginning. • Bush fires – Bush Fires occur between November and January during the dry season and this has caused low productivity. NADMO will liaise with the Ghana Fire Service to train fire fighters and community volunteers to handle bush fires as well provide education on the effects of bush fires on the project. • Disaster Impact: There have been loss of lives and properties as a result of floods, bush burning and windstorms. This has also in some instance caused food scarcity. • Sensitization: NADMO sensitizes the communities twice a year. • Operations: They provide Relief items, evacuation and collaborate with fire service. • Concerns/Recommendations: NADMO appeals for means (transport) and fuel to support Nakpanzoo. Communities should form volunteers who are trained in disaster management to help manage disasters.	

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role	Contact No.	Date	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
Municipal Assembly, Savelugu	Abdullah Shiraz	Planning and Coordination	0242808705	2025-04-15	• Support from the Municipal Assembly – The assembly is willing to provide support to any project that will improve the production of farmers in the community. • Compensation - If people are identified to be impacted by the project, compensation plan must be undertaken and implemented. - Land acquisition must be properly done from the traditional authorities and compensation paid before start of project if requested. - There must be compensation of individuals lands will be acquired for the project. • Project Implementation - The municipality's population is heavily dependent on agriculture; therefore, the project will offer strategic partnership to boost food security. - Irrigation should be seriously considered as part of the project as rainfall is not predictable these days. - The municipality is ready to partner the project proponent to implement the project. - The right infrastructure must be put in place to make the project sustainable. - The potential of the project to impact positively on the people livelihood is high. - Adequate land is available in the area for the project. - Project implementation should include vulnerable people. • Recommendations - Regular training should be given to beneficiary farmers by extension officers. - Farm inputs and machinery should be made available to the farmers regularly to make the project successful.	
Ghana National Fire Service, Savelugu	Isaac Ofei Dodoo	Administrative Officer	0249829629	2025-04-14	• Preservation of water bodies – The project should put measures in place to preserve existing water bodies as this serves as farm boundaries and also helps to curb bush fires. • Training of fire volunteers – Fire volunteers from the farming communities should be trained to provide immediate assistance in the case of fire outbreaks. • Soil tests – The project should conduct water logging as well as fertility tests to determine the suitability of soil for maximum crop production. • Inadequate logistics – The Fire Service department should be provided with adequate logistics like vehicles to facilitate project monitoring and training of fire volunteers.	
Private Sector – Category B						
Commercial Farmer, Savelugu	Iddrisu Issah Alhassan Abukari	Farmer Farmer	0547856198 0553985174	2025-04-15	• Project Implementation - Bunding of the field is needed for the project. - Seeds and fertilizer will be required as support for the farmers. - If peoples land will be taken, compensation should be paid accordingly. - The farmers are happy about the project and are eager to be part. - Irrigation and machinery will be required to make the project successful. • Recommendations - Improved seeds should regularly be supplied to farmers as well as fertilizer and pesticides. - Government support for the project must be consistent. - There should be processing and storage facilities after harvesting. - There should be ready market to sell produce. • Lack of storage facilities – The project should provide adequate storage facilities and warehouses to store produce after harvest since they are kept in the open and in homes. • Inadequate machinery – There's not enough agricultural tractors to plough fields, for example, delaying planting at the start of the season, and the ones that are available are broken. The project should procure such machinery as harvesters and tractors etc. to facilitate farming. • Bush fire awareness – There is the need for farmers to be educated on fire belt creation and other preventive measures during farming to help curb bush fires.	

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role	Contact No.	Date	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
Aggregator	Abukari Adam	Member	0247400156	2025-04-15	• Political interference – To ensure that the project is implemented successfully, the project should be devoid of all political interference. • Procurement of quality seeds – The project should procure quality seeds for farmers in order to increase the yield of farm produce. • Storage facilities – The Busaka warehouse in Savelugu for example should be reconstructed and new facilities provided to prevent post-harvest losses. • Availability of food – The project will help provide adequate food in the community as production will be increased. • Income generation – The increase in farm yield will generate income as farm produce is supplied to consumers.	
Agro Input Dealers	Adam Ibrahim	Salesman	0246239295	2025-04-15	• Activities – They sell fertilizers, seeds (hybrid/OPV), crop protection chemicals, tools/equipment for Rice, Maize, Soybean, and Vegetables. There are no peak season for them as they are busy all year round. • Source – They Source their products from local distributors. • Other roles – Aside selling, they offer technical advice/training to farmers. • Concerns/Recommendations - They need easier means of connecting to suppliers and accessing credit/financial services. • NGO Partnership - They are open to partnering with NGOs and other private organizations. • Technical Training – The programme should consider more technical training for farmers. • Challenges – High transportation costs and limited access to capital has been a challenge for them. • Opinion - They believe the project is going to have a Positive impact and increase yield for farmers.	
Community and Focus Groups, Nakpanzoo, Savelugu – Category C						
Traditional Elders	Adama Abdul Malik Yakubu Issahaka Issahaka Abdulai Mahamadu Ntoli Abukaru Adam	Chief Zagyuri na Wulan bla Kpana lana Community Member	0249517241 055 359 5731 0599302119 0547907685 0249249715	2025-04-14	• Land Ownership – All the land are stool lands. • Land Use – The land is mainly used for farming and rearing of livestock. • Land Related Conflicts – Community members have not experienced any land-related conflicts. • Ethnic Groups – Members of the community belong to the Dagomba ethnic group. • Compensation - Every Project Affected Person if determined must be captured for the payment of appropriate compensation. - Land acquisition must be properly done from the traditional authorities who are in-charge of the land. - Any form of compensation payment must be fair. • Project Implementation - Farming is what most people are engaged into, therefore the project is welcomed as it will help to boost food security and livelihoods in the area. - There is abundant of land in the area for the project which belong to the traditional authority. - The youth and the women should be encouraged to part of the project. - Adequate support should be given to farmers on the project. - Irrigation and machinery support should be part of the project. - Buying of farm inputs is a major challenge for the people in the area, therefore, these inputs should be covered by the project. • Recommendations - Processing and storage should be a vital project component - Ready market with competitive produce pricing should be arranged for farmers.	

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role	Contact No.	Date	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
					- The roads in the area should be improved to facilitate easy movement of goods and persons.	
Womens' Group	Muminatu Isaac Shaba Abibata Abudulai Mariya Abudulai Sanatu mohammed Safuri Ali Abu	Secretary Chairperson Box Keeper VSLA Key Holder VSLA Vice Chairperson Treasurer	0535289624 0245234041 0246557417 0555200251 0539589570 0534213470	2025-04-14	• Project Implementation - The project will help the people in the area especially the women to have sustainable income. - Women should be given the opportunity to be part of the project. - Women usually do not have money to buy farm inputs, so support in that regard will be required. - Irrigation should be considered for the project so that there can be all-year round farming. - There is enough land in the area to use for the project. • Recommendations - Adequate support to women will be required to make the project impactful. - There should not be discrimination in selecting beneficiaries - There should be training on modern rice production methods and use of agro-inputs for beneficiaries. • Project Impact on Community – They feel the initiative will benefit them by increasing the output of their produce and, as a result, providing income. • Vulnerable Groups – There are vulnerable persons in the community as well as disabled persons in the community. • Indigenous people – There are indigenous people in the community. • Support for Less Privileged – There is support for the less privileged in the community through the LEAP project. The months of April through July are the most difficult in terms of having money. • Women in leadership – Women are involved in decision making through the unit committee and the women representatives. • Local groups – Local groups present include: VSLA group, providing financial support to members, farm groups, and youth groups providing assistance to each other.	
Mens' group	Adama Abdul Malik Yakubu Issahaka Issahaka Abdulai Mahamadu Ntoli Abukaru Adam Alhassan Saibu Mohammed Issah Mohammed Issahaka Mohammed Yahaya	Chief Zagyuri na Wulan bla Kpana lana Community Member Member Member Member Member	0249517241 055 359 5731 0599302119 0547907685 0249249715 0547486747 0245374424 0248404961 0249249715	2025-04-14	• Project Implementation - The project will go a long way to boost the livelihoods of the men in the area. - There is considerable interest in rice production in the area among the men. - The necessary support should be given to those who will be on the project. - Rain-fed agriculture is not improving livelihoods; therefore, irrigation should be considered. - Land preparation support should be part of the project. • Recommendations - The road network in the area should be improved to make transport of goods easy. - Support for people on the project should not be delayed. - If people's lands are taken for the project, the right compensation should be paid to the right owners.	
Youth group	Alhassan Abdul Karim Abdulai Safianu Fuseini Ibrahim Alhassan Sualey Alhassan Mohammed Iddrisu Yakubu	Member Member Member Member Member Member	0539062573 0248868307 0533651601 0249414684 0595344744 0557300778	2025-04-14	• Project Implementation - The youth are interested in the project. - Adequate input support should be given for production. - The youth are mostly engaged in agriculture; therefore, the project will help to boost their production. - The project will boost income if implemented well with the people. - Irrigation, agro-inputs and machinery support should be extended to beneficiaries. • Recommendations - There should be processing and storage facilities after harvesting. - There should be ready market to sell produce. - Support to farmers is key if the project is to succeed. • Community needs/priorities – Healthcare, potable water and Farm machinery, are the three topmost needs of the community.	

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role	Contact No.	Date	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
Cattle Herders	Ziblida Haruna	Herdsmen	0535759377	2025-04-15	• Origin – The cattle herders originate from Burkina Faso and have been herding for about 25 years. - They have a cordial and friendly relationship with nearby communities. • Conflict Resolution - They manage crop intrusion by paying affected farmers as compensation for crops destroyed or settling conflicts at chief's palace. - They mostly check on their cattle regularly to prevent intrusion when grazing. • Herding Activities - They can travel about 10 km with their cattle to graze mostly setting off in the morning around and there are no specific spot to graze. - Their cattle mostly feed on waste/plants in dry season. - Most of them own the cattle and also farms as well. - They have no association. • Challenges - One of their challenges is accessing water for their cattle.	

3. Mion Municipal

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role	Contact No.	Date	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
Government Institutions – Category A						
Ministry of Food and Agriculture – Mion	Prince Namkazoa Yelabeyani Dennis	Management Information System Officer	0243483674	2025-04-14	• Land-Acquisition – The department is aware of land acquisition for the project. • District Agriculture Production – Agriculture is the main livelihood of the people in the district and it is suitable for the project. - About 61,337 people are into agriculture. - Maize, Rice, Soya, groundnut and Yam are the common crops grown in the dis. - The farmers do not have generally are engaged in rain-fed agriculture which is making production difficult. • Project Implementation - The Department must be well-resourced (finance/logistics) for monitoring/supervision of the project. - There is land available in the proposed area and it stool land. - Farmers should be supported with farm inputs and machinery for land preparation and crop harvesting to reduce post-harvest losses through farmer service centers. - Main agriculture problem in the area is lack of irrigation therefore this should be factored into the project planning. • Project Impact – The project is expected to have a positive impact on community members where it is expected to create jobs in the rice value chain thereby reducing rural migration. • Recommendations - All relevant stakeholders should be involved in the project. - There should be ready markets for the rice that will be produced. - The road network in the area should be improved to enhance mobility of people and goods.	
Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) – Tamale	Abdul karim Jato	Programme Officer	0201224235	2025-04-22	• Compensation - Compensation issues will arise if there are PAPs in the valley. - Compensation should be addressed through comprehensive RAP. - There must be valuation of properties if any, as well as compensation for any form of displacement. • Project Implementation - Environmental permit is required for the project. - Biodiversity conservation should be a consideration in the project implementation. - If there are RAP issues, it should be handled properly in order not to impoverish persons involved. - There will be field visits by the EPA team to monitor environmental compliance during implementation. - Farmers should be educated on the use and handling of agro-chemicals. - The project has the potential to transform livelihoods of beneficiaries if it is implemented effectively. • Recommendations - There should be environmental monitoring during implementation to check results against established baseline conditions. - There should be good water management practices. - There should be a flood control plan in the valley. • EPA Monitoring – the project should include EPA staff in the implementation phase of the project to monitor the compliance of the farmers with environmental standards.	
Lands Commission	Mohammed Alhassan	Assistant Secretary	0242081543	2025-04-14	• Compensation - Land acquisition will warrant some form of compensation to right owners. - There must compensation for physical and economic displacement if any. - Capturing of PAPs data must be done comprehensively. • Project Implementation - The land in the area is owned by stools. - Land for this kind of project are normally acquired from the traditional authorities. - The project will help to improve livelihoods and food security. - Assistance in the farm of farm inputs should be provided to the farmers. - The project will lead to effective land utilization. • Recommendation - Need more community engagement for on the project for enhanced participation.	

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role	Contact No.	Date	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
Water Resource Commission (WRC)	Yussif Abdul -Razak Gunu	Accountant	0249768120	2025-04-15	• Concerns/Recommendations: - Farmers should form fire fighter groups. - Education on agrochemicals use for farmers - There should be timely harvest of crops by farmers. - community education on disaster management	
NADMO, Mion (Kpabia)	Iddrisu Alhassan Ganiyu	NADMO director	0242772740	2025-04-22	• Floods – Floods mostly happen once in a year during the rainy season. • Drought – Drought is also experienced sometimes • Disaster Impact: There have been loss of farmland as a result of floods. This can pose the risk of food insecurity in the area. • Sensitization: NADMO sensitizes the communities once a year. • Operations: They assess the situation and report for support. • Concerns/Recommendations: NADMO appeals to farmers to stop farming along waterways.	
District Assembly, Mion	Fuseini Karim	Assistant Co- ordinating Director	0243509709	2025-04-25	• Support from the District Assembly – The assembly is willing to provide support to any project that will improve the production of farmers in the community. • Compensation - Compensation must be clearly determined before the commencement of the project if that is doing to be undertaken. • Compensation should be comprehensive covering land, physical and economic displacement if identified. • Project Implementation - The district assembly is delighted to be part of the project. - The project will improve upon the living condition of the people in the area if implemented well. - The main economic activity in the district farming and majority of the population engage in it. - Land for farming is acquired from the traditional authorities. - Main agricultural challenges in the area are lack of mechanization, and agro-input cost. - The area is generally peaceful and there is no existing conflict. • Recommendations - The road network needs upgrade to make transportation easy. - The farmers should be supported seasonally to maintain high production levels.	
Ghana National Fire Service, Tamale	Isaac Ofei Dodoo	Administrative Officer	0249829629	2025-04-14	• Preservation of water bodies – The project should put measures in place to preserve existing water bodies as this serves as farm boundaries and also helps to curb bush fires. • Training of fire volunteers – Fire volunteers from the farming communities should be trained to provide immediate assistance in the case of fire outbreaks. • Soil tests – The project should conduct water logging as well as fertility tests to determine the suitability of soil for maximum crop production. • Inadequate logistics – The Fire Service department should be provided with adequate logistics like vehicles to facilitate project monitoring and training of fire volunteers.	
Private Sector – Category B						

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role	Contact No.	Date	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
Commercial Farmer, Mion	Abdulai Karim	Farmer	0598590323	2025-04-16	• Farming – Crops like Maize, Rice, Groundnut, and Yam are mostly grown by the commercial farmers on farm lands which are owned or leased. - Fertilizer like NPK and Urea are mostly used by farmers. - A Farmer can cultivate on about 150 acres of land. • Project Implementation - The project should make farm inputs available to farmers that will be involved in the project. - Farmer service centres should be instituted to support the farmers with modern equipment. - There should be ready market for produce with reasonable pricing regime. - Irrigation should be an important project component to ensure dry season farming. - Extension services should be provided by qualified professionals. • Recommendations - Government support for the project should be timely - Farm inputs provision to the farmers is key if production levels are to be increased to make the project a success. - Rice milling machines should be provided for processing of harvested rice. • Concerns – The project should be devoid of any political interferences. • Challenges – selling due to low prices, inadequate buyers, poor roads	 Galaxy A05s 14:38
Small Holder Farmers	Iddrisu Rahman	Farmer	0558801927	2025-04-16	• Farming Activities – They farm in crops like Soybean, maize, rice, sorghum, yam, cassava and groundnut. - They don't indulge in Irrigation farming. - They engage in weekly insect monitoring. - They use pesticide like Lambda yearly. - They decide pest control methods via AEA recommendation. • Concerns – Their top 3 needs are tractor service, assistance in getting fertilizer and agrochemicals for their crops. • Poor road network need to be addressed. • Project Implementation - The project should take into consideration challenges of climate change to incorporate irrigation. - Inputs and credit support will be required for the beneficiaries on the project. - Drought and pest resistant seed varieties should be provided for production. - Ready market for produce is key to encourage more people to get involved. - Land preparation support is required before planting. - Existing farmers on the proposed project site must be compensated if they are to move out. • Recommendations - Gender bias/political influences should be avoided in the project implementation. - Farmers should be trained on sustainable farm practices by extension officers. - The road in the area should be improved especially during the raining season.	
Faith Based Organizations (FBO) / Mion (Dabogni)	Abdulai Awabu	(Soglo Mbori Buni group)	0557758314	2025-04-16	• Associations - There are VSLA group like Soglo Mbori Buni thjat offer financial assistance to members. • Project Impact – They believe the project can boost the economy of the area by increasing farming activities • Concerns/Recommendations – Avoid political bias during project implantation. - There should be consideration and much focus on the vulnerable during the project implementation - Traditional authorities shouldn't be ignored but should be involved in the project implementation. - Inputs should be subsidized for farmers to afford them. - Address land reallocation concerns through consultation. - They can partner farmers for capacity building.	

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role	Contact No.	Date	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
Aggregator, Mion Tindantua	Musah Abdul Rashid	Member	0597833024	2025-04-16	• Rice Variety – Rice variety mostly aggregated are AGRA and Jasmine rice. These are bought from individual farmers. • Storage facilities – Aggregators purchase about 30 bags per month and store them in rented rooms. • Challenges – Inadequate buyers hence have to end up lowering their price. - Poor roads making transportation difficult. - No digital platforms to ease business process. - Access to finance is very difficult. - Storage infrastructure is not enough. • Recommendations – They expect the programme to provide fertilizers/agrochemicals to farmers.	
Agro Input Dealers	Shani Amin	Member	0535698730	2025-04-22	• Activities – They sell fertilizers, seeds (maize, soybean), chemicals, tools/equipment. - Customers are mostly small holder farmers. - March to June is their peak season. - They Source their products from local distributors. - The bundle inputs on credit to 10% of their customers. • Other roles – Aside selling, they offer technical advice/training to farmers. • Concerns/Recommendations - They need easier means of connecting to suppliers and accessing credit/financial services. • NGO Partnership - They are open to partnering with NGOs and other private organizations. • Challenges – They have limited capital, inadequate storage facility for their products. - Farmers’ inability to sometimes purchase their products due to seemingly high cost. - Farmers lacking enough technical knowledge on how to use agro-chemicals. - High transport cost - Lack own transport making transportation difficult. • Opinion - They believe the project is going to have a Positive impact and increase rice production for farmers. They will also need support and training on business management.	
Community and Focus Group, , Tindantua – Category C						
Traditional Elders	Saani Muftawu Mohammed Abdulai Abdul Razak Issahaku, Shani Sherazu Iliasu Issahaku Shei Napari Hamza Ayisha Abukari Adam Abdul Mateen Amadu Mohammed Hardi	Chief Zaachi Zagyuri na Wulan bla Kpana lana Community Member	0555524505, 0244870321, 0539661971, 0549794263, 0542733042, 0547113628, 0543751635, 0547564722, 0555392007	2025-04-22	• History of Town - Town was formed about 400 years ago. - Found was called Chief Yidana and he initially came to farm. - The natives are Dagombas with a population of 5200 and mostly practiced Islam. • Culture - They celebrate the Damba festival which is a festival of fire. - There are sacred sites in the area. - There are drama and entertainment group for the youth and women. - They practice traditional medicine like bone setting due to lack of clinic resources. • Land Ownership – All the land are stool lands. • Land Use – The land is mainly used for farming and rearing of livestock. • Health Challenges – Some of the health challenges experienced include Piles, fever, HBP, Hepatitis B. etc. - The nearest health facility is the Dabogni CHP compound. • Conflicts – There have been conflict with locals with regards activities of herdsmen. Conflict resolved at palace, infrequent). • Compensation - Land documentation to indicate its allocation for the project should be undertaken. - Compensation for physical and economic displacement must be clearly determined before the commencement of the project. • Project Implementation - The traditional authorities are in support for the project as it will improve incomes and reduce youth unemployment. - Enough land owned by the traditional authority available in the area for farming and the chiefs are ready to give out lands for such activities. - There should not be discrimination in the selection of beneficiaries. - Input and credit support should be extended to the farmers on the project increase production.	

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role	Contact No.	Date	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
					- Irrigation for dry season farming should be provided to make the project more impactful. - There is no conflict issue in the area. • Recommendations - Improve seeds and agro-chemicals should always be provided on time. - The road network in the area should be improved to support the implementation of the project.	
Womens' Group	Memuna Soale, Fuseina Asumana Nafisa Osman Nasifa Alhassan Azimpaga Alhassan Abubakari Safura Azaratu Yakubu Mutaru Ayisha Imoro Sanatu Zakaria Sanatu	Chairperson Key stakeholder Treasurer Member Member Member Member Member	0557364663 0595450936 0240601889 0248014801 0537435427 0598134306 0598126606	2025-04-16	• Project Implementation - The project will go a long way to enhance women's and families livelihood. - The project should be made to be successful by providing all necessary assistance to the women who are mostly disadvantaged. - The women have interest in been part of the rice production initiative. - Input support to the women will be key for their involvement in the project. - Land is controlled by men (ownership) in the area. • Recommendations - Ready market for produce should they be made available in the district. - Processing facilities should be provided to reduce post-harvest challenges. - Support for women in this project should be deliberate and targeted. • Women role in the Community – They cook, fetch water and clean the house. - Though they take part in decision making regarding finance, the men make the final decision. - They also engage them in farming activities by growing legumes, groundnut, vegetables, and soybean to sell at the market. • Other activities - They engage in shea picking. - Some engage in livestock rearing e.g. sheep, goat, cattle, poultry etc. - Some also process soy bean for kebab and groundnut for cake, paste or oil. • Vulnerable Groups – There are vulnerable persons in the community as well as disabled persons in the community. • Health Challenges – They mostly experience health challenges like waist/chest pains, fever. They mostly treat these illness with herbs. • Women Association – They have formed a women association with about 30 members where they have savings and loans and meet weekly. The association is not formally registered. • Cultural Group – The have a cultural group called Tora which is mostly for entertainment. • Local groups – Local groups present include: VSLA group, providing financial support to members, farm groups, and youth groups providing assistance to each other.	
Men's group	Saani Muftawu Mohammed Abdulai Abdul Razak Issahaku, Shani Sherazu Iliasu Issahaku Shei Napari Abukari Adam Abdul Mateen Amadu Mohammed Hardi Yakubu Adam	Chief Zaachi Zag Yuri na Wulan bla Kpana lana Community Member Community Member Community Member Community Member	0555524505, 0244870321, 0539661971, 0549794263, 0542733042, 0547113628, 0547564722, 0555392007	2025-04-16	• Activities – Some of the activities the men engage in are Farming (Maize, groundnut, yam, rice, sorghum, soybean), rearing of livestock (e.g. sheep, goat, cattle) for subsistence and charcoal production. • Farming - The Planting season which used to be between June to December of the years have been changing due to deforestation. • Health Challenges - They mostly experience health challenges like High blood pressure, malaria and chest pains, fever. They mostly treat these illness with herbs. • Concerns – Their top concerns are road network, access to portable drinking water, farming support and hospital. • Project Implementation - The project is good news to the men in the area as it will help improve incomes and livelihoods. - Opportunity should be given to all men to decide to be part of the project. - Those who are not currently farming in the project valley should also be considered. - Water for dry season irrigation should be a part of the project. - Farm inputs support should be provided to the beneficiaries. - Ready market for produce is key if the project will be sustained. - Extension services should be part of the project especially in the use of agro-chemicals. • Recommendations - Credit for farmers to buy inputs if the inputs will not be supplied. - Processing facility should be established to cater for the farmers. - The road transportation should be improved to facilitate movement of goods. - Farmer service centers should be set up in the district to help farmers especially during land preparation.	

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role	Contact No.	Date	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
		Community Member				
Youth group	Adam Abdul Samed Abdul Rahim Yakubu Abdul Karim Abass Yakubu Amin Nasifa Alhassan, Azimpaga Alhassan, Abubakari Safura, Azaratu Yakubu,	Chairperson Keyholder Member Member Member Member Member	0540347921, 0533251028, 0542644629, 0240658186, 024801480, 0537435427, 0598134306, 0598126606	2025-04-14	• Project Implementation – The youth in the area enthusiastic about the project and looking forward it its full implementation. - The project will help to reduce youth unemployment in the area. - The necessary support should be extended to the beneficiaries especially the youth to buy inputs. - Ready markets for the rice produce will be required to ensure flow of income. - Irrigation is necessary to make the project more effective and sustainable. • Recommendations - Extension officers should be attached to the project. - Machinery for land preparation and harvesting as well as processing facilities should be part of the project. - The roads in the area are not in good shape and should be improved. • Community– Healthcare, potable water and Farm machinery, are the three topmost needs of the community.	
Cattle Herders, Tindantua	Kadri Sulemana	Herdsmen	0558376779	2025-04-16	• Origin – The cattle herders are originally from Bimbilla and the family have been herding for about 45 years. - They don't have any cattle herders' association • Conflict Resolution - They manage crop intrusion by paying affected farmers as compensation for crops destroyed or settling conflicts at chief's palace. - They mostly check on their cattle regularly to prevent intrusion when grazing. • Herding Activities - They can travel more than 10 km with their cattle to graze mostly setting off in the morning around and there are no specific spots to graze. - Their cattle mostly feed on waste/plants in dry season. - Most of them own the cattle and also farms as well. - They have no association. • Concerns – They need clear demarcation of pathways for their cattle to move during grazing so they don't intrude into people's farms. • Challenges – Food becomes scarce especially during the dry season and they have to travel far with their cattle for pastures. - The cattle herders sometimes thirst and get hungry especially under the scorching sun when they take the cattle out to graze.	

4. Nandom Municipal

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role	Contact No.	Date	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
Government Institutions – Category A						
Nandom Municipal Department of Agriculture	Abaching Esther Gaeten Baligi Issah Salifu	Coordinating Director Director of Agriculture, Plant protection & regulatory service	0243845050 0246334951 0241507290	2025-04-15	Compensation - If there are indications that there will be PAPs in the valley, they must be captured for the payment of appropriate compensation after valuation. - Possible compensation must cover structures and economic displacement as may be determined. - Compensation for land may arise if that is the requirement of the project. - Compensation must be based on proper valuation. Project Implementation - Crops grown are maize, sorghum, rice, beans, groundnut, millet, yam and soya. - The municipality is dominated by agricultural production activities. - The project should incorporate climate issues in the implementation. - Project activities (land development) should be timely before rains. - A refresher training needed on rice production for the people - More communities should be enrolled on the project. - The project will improve food security/livelihood, boost farmer income, improve rice value chain, increase rice yields, enhance farm income, and create jobs. - Irrigation development should be part of the project component to sustain the project. - Lands are mostly stool owned. • Challenges - Logistics (motor), funds (fuel), and inadequate staff are some of the challenges faced by the department. Recommendations - Agro-inputs from government will be required to boost the project. - Machinery for land preparation and processing should be provided.	
Water Resources Commission (WRC) / Nandom (Ko)	Tan Gifty	Technical assistant (meter reading/bill distribution)	0248558319	2025-04-23	Concerns/Recommendations - A committee should be set up for project site care. - Improve drainage, proper valley construction. - To minimize impact, the programme should consider constructing bigger canals for water passage. Intensive sensitization needed. Mechanized water sources needed. Project Impact – Project will improve livelihood, create jobs and increase income. No adverse effects anticipated. Water Use - Main use of water is for the preparation of pito (a local drink), drinking, and commercial (construction). Water Users - Food sellers, institutions, households, businesses. No competition over use. Permit procedure- A form is purchased for Ghs10 and sent to the regional office in Wa for processing/costing. Disaster Profile - Flooding occurred last 3 years where crops and properties were destroyed.	

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role	Contact No.	Date	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
NADMO – Nandom Municipal	Fedelis Naaikuur	Account officer	0206720948	2025-04-16	• Concerns and Recommendation –There have to be more engagement with community members. – There should be clear understanding of the project goals. - Farmers can play a role in reducing impacts of disasters by planting early, stopping deforestation and creating fire belt on their farms. • Disaster – Most of the disaster that occur in the area include Bush burning, rainstorms, flooding and drought (peek rainy & dry seasons). • Food security- There is threat to Food security as a result of disaster. • Role of NADMO – Sensitize farmers on bush burning and Floods. This is done once in a while. • Challenges – They lack resources (transport, fuel, funds) for effective productivity.	
EPA – Wa (Upper West)	Fabians Aberinga	Program officer	0246484579	2025-04-15	• EPA Monitoring – The project will require environmental permit (before), Monitoring (during) and Assess impact/mitigation (after). - Monitoring via physical appearance, water/soil testing, and frequent monitoring. • Concerns/Recommendations – They should consider incorporate fish/snail farming to the programme. - Train extension staff. - Minimize chemical use. Ways to achieve that should be through organic fertilizers and manual weed control. • Project Impact: They believe the project will enhance food security by increasing food production. • Concerns: Possible displacement of settlement which may result in conflict and the overuse of chemicals.	
Fire Service Nandom	Frederick Kuusangnayir, Ismail Jalilu, Abubakari Ramatu, Babai Aiden, Bomeh Clifford, Iddrisu Jahanata, Naadakogh Eric, Needome Peter, Nabie-ero Portia	In charge of Operations, Operations, Safety, In charge Watch, In charge Safety, Watchroom In charge, Operations, Driver 2ic, Administrator	0247955820, 0248409693, 0241400136, 0537765846, 0544817191, 0547658477, 0552100911, 0591084277, 0209852563	2025-04-16	• Fire Disaster – Fire mostly occur in the dry season between November and January. - Main cause of Fire is arson. • Community Sensitization – awareness creation for various communities to avoid deliberate or indiscriminate fire burning.	
Private Institutions – Category B						

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role	Contact No.	Date	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
Commercial Farmer	Slyvester Aasom	Farm manager	0552106284	2025-04-16	• Project Implementation - The project will boost commercial agriculture production in the area. - Ready market for the rice produced will determine the sustainability of the project. - The project will enhance livelihood and improve household incomes. - The project can increase rice production volumes when implemented well. - Proper consultation with all beneficiary communities is necessary. • Recommendations - Extension services should be extended to the farmers. - Irrigation should be key in the project implementation.	
Small Holder Farmers Nandom (Ko)	Flavenu Be-iire, Gregory Mwenderi, Joseph Dery, Francis Dery, Titus Sinkang, Barely Siekang, Tangsegtaa Mary, Kale Elizabeth, Callistus Tengang	Chairman Secretary Organizer	0546872290 0540657631 0557587693 0559713922	2025-04-16	• Project Implementation - The project is a welcome development for farmers generally in the area. - Marketing of farm produce is a challenge which the project must intervene to resolve. - The project will improve income and livelihoods in the area. - Irrigation should be considered for the project to make farming sustainable. - Pest and disease control should be planned for the project. - Extension education and training should be offered to all farmers on the project. - Agriculture mechanization should be part of the project. - Improved seeds should be provided to farmer for cultivation. • Recommendations - Modern farming technology should be incorporated into the project design. - Agriculture infrastructure should be provided as part of the project.	
Small Holder Farmers Nandom-Kpee	Yiryang Thomas Bulmour Dominic Guo Martin Kuubertery Poukang Aayel Reginald Lambol Robert, Kalle Gregory Kaale Kennedy Kog Callistus Tamseb-Teb Anthony	Farmers Elder, Sub Chief Community Member Farmers	0554423670 0594787798 0207881330 0595068894 0554518110 0543300623 0595739839	2025-04-17	Project Implementation - The project will increase production, income levels. - All farmer groups interested in the project should be considered. - Marketing and processing of produce should be well planned before harvesting. - Pest and disease control should be planned for the project. - Extension education and training should be offered to all interested farmers on the project. Recommendations - Support farmers with mechanization service, inputs. - The roads in the area should be improved.	

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role	Contact No.	Date	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
Aggregators / Nandom-Kpee	Dery Angelina	Agregator	0209027344, 0205837028, 0504449023, 0533109197, 0542719164	2025-04-16	Operations - They receive about 10 bags of rice a month from other aggregators. - They have a storage room where they keep their bag of rice. - They are sole proprietor received their license from the assembly and have been in operation since 2001. - They were not fully aware of the project. - They also engage in parboiling, milling, drying and cleaning. - They hire transport to convey their goods to the market for sales. Concerns/Recommendations- They need processing machines. - They need loans for their businesses. - They have difficulty selling since their produce takes long time before being bought - Impact won't be felt much if the community is not well informed. - No digital platforms Project Impact- They believe the project will Increase food production. Challenges - High transport costs, - Difficulty in market access, - Lack of processing machine.	
FBO (Tietaa Group) / Nandom-Kpee	Niembeka Francis, Landindome Anthony, Tiekyog Agnes, Naaluyir Angelina, Bonuzu Cecilia	Member, Organiser, Secretary, Ghairlady, Member	0543208999, 0246191899	2025-04-23	Concerns/Recommendations - Land acquisition won't be a problem if project abides by landlord conditions. - Need community sensitization for all stakeholders. Humbly plead for total collaboration. Project Impact- Boost rice production, reduce youth migration to the south in search of greener pastures. FBO Information: The Tietaa Group was established 2 years ago. - Its mission is to bring community members together and educate members on modern farming ways. - It has been actively involved in other project interventions in the community.	
Suppliers (Farmer Life) / Nandom	Teleeb Philip Simon, Teleeb patience	CEO, Sells Manager	0543208999, 0246191899	2025-04-19	Concerns/Recommendations- They need capacity building and access to credit. - They have heard about the project. - Open to partnership (capacity building, credit access). Project Impact - It's going to Increase rice production/income and employment. - The project can have adverse effect such as soil erosion, land degradation if not well managed. Business Info - The Farmer Life company was established in 2019 and is registered under the EPA. - They operate all year-round and have a turnover of about 5,000. - Customers include Smallholder farmers which mostly comprise of 60 males, 10 females and 40 youth. Operations – They offer tech advice, market linkage. - They source from local people & foreign manufacturers. - They sometimes face stockouts due to high cost and few manufacturers available. - They use digital tools (Laptop) and don't offer credit. Don't access loans.	

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role	Contact No.	Date	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
					Challenges – They have limited capital, storage, transport means. - They sometimes receive fake/low-quality products from the market. - Some of them lack the technical knowledge in the field. - There are sometimes limited demand which affects business. - They do sometimes have regulatory issues. - They need support for their business.	
Agro-Input Dealers / Nandom	Dong Richard Tinonetaar, Awudu Mariam	CEO (Tinonetaar), CEO (Farmer Life)	0241537323 0593291083	2025-04-19	Concerns/Recommendations: Need credit support. Business Info: Company was established in 2017 and licensed. Operations – They sell seeds, fertilizers, chemicals, tools and irrigation equipment for various crops. - They are mostly busy all year-round and have a turnover of about 30,000. - Customers include smallholder farmers which comprise of 60 male, 45 female and 40 youth. - They sometimes offer technical advice, market linkage and bundled inputs credit to 40% of their customers. - They source from local distributors and government. Challenges – They sometimes face stock outs due to storage, cost and lack of funds. - They have limited capital, storage and transport means. - Farmers’ inability to buy and produce from them due to lack of funds making sales low for them.	
NGO (Holland Green Tech) / Nandom	Musah Muzaminu	Field Officer	0247281436	2025-04-20	Concerns/Recommendations – They want support for their organization with funds. - Support farmers to install irrigation facilities on their farms. - Impact of land acquisition on farmers. - They can help reduce impact by involving chiefs in the land acquisition. - They can also support the vulnerable. - The programme implementers can also involve them in the project. Project Impact -Project will have a Positive impact on farmers in the area by increasing rice production/income and employment. NGO Operations - Their focus is mostly on Vegetable seeds, irrigation, Green House installation etc. - They have been in operation for the past 2 years supporting farmers via community leaders/lead farmers. Challenge- Their pressing issue is lack of water, high irrigation cost. Impact – Project is going to increase rice production, income and employment.	
Community and Focus Group – Category C						

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role	Contact No.	Date	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
Traditional Authorities Nandom (Ko)	Naa Thomas Domepeeh Gyereh Gregory Beyuo Aalangdong Prosper Dapilah Peter Aayel Cornelius	Chief of Ko Elders	0551470720 0554040162 0245417621 0551468707 0543299297	2025-04-17	Compensation - Land compensation may arise depending on the nature of negotiation and agreement arrived at with the proponent. - If people are found to be dependent on the earmarked land, some assistance must be extended to them. - Valuation must be conducted for properties fairly and honestly. Project Implementation - The project is laudable and will be important for the people. - Farming is prominent in the area and must be supported. - The lands in the project area are owned by the traditional authority and are available for the cultivation of rice as the project intend. - Irrigation for dry season farming should be part of the project as the dry season makes the people redundant. - Support for farmers should be consistent and timeous. - The project will help the communities and improve incomes and livelihoods. - Agro-inputs and other supports should be extended to the farmers. - Mechanization centers for the farmers should be set up to support land preparation. - Marketing and processing should be well planned and coordinated. Recommendations - The traditional authorities should always be consulted on the project especially in respect of land acquisition. - Project implementation should be non-discriminatory and non-political.	
Traditional Authorities Nandom Kpee	Naawere Begel yen, Joseph Kuuvenibe, Dery Julia, Kundobuo Tagchuni, Bangfor Tadoor, Nyunyni Walieri	Chief of Kpee Elders	0535210485 0531384637 0551472867	2025-04-17	• Project Implementation - The lands in the project area are owned by the traditional authority and are available for the project. - The people are predominantly farmers and will be greatly involved in the project. - Irrigation for dry season farming should be part of the project. - Support for farmers should be consistent and timely. - Conflicts are not major issues in the area. - The project will help the youth and improve incomes and livelihoods. - Agro-inputs and other supports should be extended to the farmers. • Recommendations - Continuous engagement of the traditional authorities and the people on the project should be prioritized. - The road network is poor and should be improved. - Project implementation should be non-discriminatory.	
Men Group Nandom (Ko)	Daata Robert Lanbol Albert Naabieka Inatious Kulem Amasuou Aayel Reginald Kalle Gregory Kog Callistus	Head Man Community Member Animator Elder Sub Chief Community Member Member	0554906616 05344579929 0256818448 0595068894 0554518110 0595739839	2025-04-17	Project Implementation - The project will improve food security in the region and its laudable. - The project should provide the necessary support to men and other interested persons to undertake the rice production. - Irrigation facility to help in dry season farming should be incorporated in the project. - Farm inputs and machinery for land preparation should be extended to all beneficiaries. - Those who are already farming at the site should be compensated. - Access road to the project site should be worked on. - Farmer support centers should be set up to help in land preparation. - The project has the potential to improve livelihood for men and enhance incomes. Recommendations - Government support for this project should be offered timeously - Processing and marketing of rice should be vigorously pursued. - All the necessary support that needs to be provided by the project proponent should be available.	

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role	Contact No.	Date	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
Men Group Nandom Kpee	Kuunibe Joseph Mwinyang Dominic Bangfo Kuubio Kuunibe Peter Aratuo Festus Begarebogr Raymond Yiryang Thomas Saabnuu Der Bangfo Francis	Member Member Member Men Organizer Member Member Member Member	0248320309 0245129491 0551973290 0247737946 0248585376 0256897464 0554423670 0505423553 0541912158	2025-04-17	Project Implementation - Men have easy access to land and can fully participate in the project. - The men are mostly farmers and support the project. - The project could help improve food security in the area and the region. - The project should provide the necessary production incentives to encourage more men to be involved. - Agro-inputs and machinery for land preparation should be provided by the project. - Irrigation facility to help in dry season farming should be incorporated in the project. - Those who are already farming at the site should be compensated. - Access road to the project site should be worked on. - Farmer support centers should be set up to help in land preparation. - The project should be open to all persons in the area including the youth and women. Recommendations - Government and NGOs should fully support the project. - Processing and marketing of rice should be vigorously pursued. - The roads should be improved in the area for easy mobility.	
Women Group Nandom Kpee	Sombuor Eunice Nifaakang Gladys Aapuobe Grace Eru Tieruwel Zaba Alice Naawerebagr Emila	Farmers	0548159811 0593444356 0596150770 0541912158	2025-04-18	Project Implementation - There are women groups in farming that can be supported to engage in the project implementation. - The women support the project as it will boost income and livelihood if implemented effectively. - Support should be extended to women in terms of agro-input provision. - Land preparation support should be given to the beneficiaries. - Irrigation as a component of the project should seriously be considered. - The selection of women to partake in the project should be fair. - Adequate training should be provided to all farmers to be placed on the project. - Extension services by the Agric department should be effectively undertaken. - Improved seedlings should be the choice for the project to enhance crop yield. Recommendations - Processing and marketing to guarantee prices should be led by the project proponent. - All necessary support to make the project a success should not be withheld from the farmers. - Infrastructure for the project should fully be provided to make the project sustainable.	

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role	Contact No.	Date	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
Youth Group Nandom (Ko)	Andrews Dery Martin Billley Vitus Yirwille Clement Kyorku Vitus Dabuo Baawuo Oswald Christopher Kpime Theresa Kuuper Esther Dabuo Mercy Zinale	Farmer Organizer Chairman Member Women's organizer	0537443843 0530721680 0240206804 0241126217 0555426306 0240087845 0546259421 0594842064 0256992112 0595570577	2025-04-17	Project Implementation - The project will help the youth in the farming business. - Support should be extended to the in the form of inputs - Agriculture mechanization should be set up as part of the project to support land preparation. - The project will help to manage the increasing migration of the youth down south. - Irrigation for dry season farming should be integral in the project implementation. - Training on modern agronomic practices should be offered to the youth to engage well in the farming activities. - The project will help to curb unemployment among the youth in the communities. Recommendations - The selection of beneficiaries should be apolitical. - Attention should be given to the provision of input support as the youth do not have the resources to buy inputs. - Extension education and training should be part of the project - Processing and marketing issues should be resolved by the project before implementation.	
Youth Group Nandom Kpee	Haruna Basit Issahaku Muniru	Youth leaders	0241299383 0204412799	2025-04-18	Project Implementation - Attention should be given to the provision of input support as the youth do not have the resources to buy farm inputs. - Extension education and training to the youth should be part of the project - Processing and marketing issues should be resolved by the project before commencement. - The project will help the youth in income generation. - Support should be extended to the in the form of inputs and tools. - Agriculture mechanization should be set up as part of the project to support land preparation. - The project will help to manage the increasing migration of the youth down south. - Irrigation for dry season farming should be integral in the project implementation. - Training on modern agronomic practices should be offered to the youth to engage well in the farming activities. - The project will help to curb unemployment among the youth in the communities. Recommendations - Further Community sensitization on the project is needed. - The selection of beneficiaries should be non-partisan. - The road network to facilitate easy movement is bad in the area and should be improved.	

5. Wa Municipal

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role	Contact No.	Date	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
Government Institutions – Category A						
District MoFA – Wa Municipal	Fawaz Shaibu			2025-04-14	Project Impact - Increase rice production, reduce cost of rice Agric Info - Main livelihood is farming and they mostly grow Rice, maize, sorghum, millet, groundnuts, soya, etc. - There are no irrigation farming practiced. - Agro Inputs are purchased from private dealers and sometimes through government subsidies. - Some of the challenges faced by farmers include high input cost, unpredictable rains, difficulty accessing quality inputs. MoFA support – This include extension support, training, input distribution, market links, and veterinary services. MoFA Concerns - More staff and motorbikes for staff Compensation - Compensation for land acquisition should be tackled properly to avoid difficulties. - There should also be compensation for physical and economic displacement if that is a possible impact in the proposed rice valley. Project Implementation - The project is welcomed as agriculture is the major economic activity in the Municipality. - The project could enhance job creation and food security. - The main challenge to agriculture in the municipality is lack of finance. - Improved seeds and pest/disease resistant varieties should be distributed to farmers for the project. - Irrigation component should be added to the project. - The project could enhance livelihood of project communities. - The department requires logistic support to function effectively. - There valley land is appropriate for the project and it is owned by the traditional authorities. - Population in the municipality involved in agriculture is 120,276. - Support in the form of agro-inputs should be provided on time before cultivation. Recommendations - Refresher training courses on rice production needed for the people. - More communities should be enrolled unto the program. - All support required for the project should be provided. - Logistics for the Agric Department officials to provide support for the project is required.	
EPA – Wa (Upper West)	Fabians Aberinga	Program officer	0246484579	2025-04-15	• EPA Monitoring – The project will require environmental permit (before), Monitoring (during) and Assess impact/mitigation (after). - Monitoring via physical appearance, water/soil testing, and frequent monitoring. • Concerns/Recommendations – They should consider incorporate fish/snail farming to the programme. - Train extension staff. - Minimize chemical use. Ways to achieve that should be through organic fertilizers and manual weed control. • Project Impact: They believe the project will enhance food security by increasing food production. • Concerns: Possible displacement of settlement which may result in conflict and the overuse of chemicals.	
Municipal Assembly – Wa Municipal	Ayisha Seidu	Development Planning Officer, Senior	0546785516 0242112283	2025-04-16	District Profile - The Waala are the natives and dominant ethnic group in the area making up the majority of the population. - They are mostly engaged in farming and charcoal production. - Moslems make about 90% of the population with Christians making 10%.	

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role	Contact No.	Date	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
	Sarah Abdul Hak	Development Planning Officer			- There are less women household heads in the municipality. - Electricity coverage is about 80% with mobile network coverage being 65%. - 90% of lands are stool lands with 10% private. - The Waa Naa council has been formed to offer governance and spiritual support to the municipality. They also have drummers to entertain the communities during occasions. Compensation - There may be issues with compensation in relation to land acquisition that must be considered. - Physical and economic displacement may be occasioned by the project and should be addressed. - Compensation must be clearly determined before the commencement of the project. Project Implementation - The municipality's population is heavily involved in agriculture; therefore, the project will offer opportunities to the farmers. - Irrigation should be seriously considered as part of the project as rainfall to make it sustainable. - The municipality is ready to provide support to make the project successful. - The right project infrastructure must be put in place to make the project reach its full potential. - The potential of the project to impact positively on the people livelihood is great. - Adequate land is available in the area for the project in the Municipality. - Project implementation should include vulnerable people. - There must be compensation of individuals lands will be acquired for the project. Recommendations - Regular training in rice production should be given to beneficiary farmers by extension officers. - Farm inputs and machinery should be made available to the farmers regularly to make the project successful. Clearly Defined Roles – The respondent requests the project to clearly define the roles of the various supervisory bodies such as the MCE, planning department, agriculture Directorate and the EPA in order to prevent any form of ambiguity from the planning stage to implementation. • Environmental Protection - The project should leave out endangered and economic trees during the starting of the commercial farms and any cut down trees should be replanted. • Acquisition of Farm Inputs – The department advocates for the acquisition of tractors and mechanised equipment's to provide support to both commercial and small-scale farmers.	

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role	Contact No.	Date	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
Rural Enterprise Programme / Wa Municipal	Mohammed Abdul- Moomin	Regional Manager	0242021660	2025-04-16	• Activities – They enrol the business communities like agro-processors, manufacturers, weavers, dressmakers and farm service providers. - They register a business through assessment of its needs. - They also support small holder businesses and farmers with loans and farm equipment. - They monitor businesses via visits. - They provide non-financial roles through training (managerial and technical) - Women, Youth and PWDs are mostly beneficiaries of the programme. - They sensitize the community through local radio and TV. • Concerns/Recommendations – They haven’t heard of the project. - Participation of financial institutions challenging. Project Impact - It will help reduce rice import, create jobs, and reduce poverty. - The REWARD programme will enhance REP goals. - The adverse it may cause is that other crops may be overlooked and its cultivation may suffer.	 
NADMO / Wa Municipal	Richard			2025-04-16	• Concerns/Recommendations - Arrangement should be made for them to train farmers on disaster issues. - They need funds, vehicles and training equipment to help aide their work. - Alternative livelihood facilities needed to empower NADMO response. Disaster Info - Rain storms are mostly frequent during the rainy season that occur between June to August. This end up destroying lives, property and crops. - The flood also causes erosion lodging of maize/rice). - It end up causing poor harvest, food insecurity, low income. NADMO Activities – They sensitizes quarterly (durbar, one-on-one). - The strategies that can ease disasters include wind breaks, bonds/drains, pest management. - They get their response by reports via zonal officers. They then report to the Regional office to provide relief.	

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role	Contact No.	Date	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
Lands Commission (LC) / Wa Municipal	Acheampong Wilfred	Regional Lands Officer	0244456194	2025-04-16	• Concerns - Need well-planned scheme to reduce haphazard development. • Land Info: Not heard of project. Ownership: Family lands. Registration: Application -> vet -> publication -> site inspection -> assessment -> registration (~4 weeks if no issues). • Land Acquisition Process - Application -> traditional arrangement -> search -> site plan -> vet -> publication -> inspection -> assessment/fees -> registration. • Compensation - Compensation issues relating to land, physical and economic displacement should be resolved before project commencement. - The LC is ready to validate valuations that will be done for affected persons. - The LC will help to acquire necessary land related documentation if required. - The LC will help the project to acquire necessary land related documentation if required. • Project Implementation - Lands in the municipality are mostly stool lands. - The project is good for agriculture revitalization. - Communities should be properly involved in the project. - Land for the project can be acquired from traditional authorities. - The project should be inclusive in its implementation. • Recommendations - There should be compensation for those to be displaced by the project. - There should be proper community sensitization on the project. - All project related support should be provided to project communities. Elevation of poverty, food, employment. Adverse: Landlessness, farmer displacement.	
Ghana National Fire Service / Wa Municipal	Iddrisu Imran	Municipal Commander, Dep. Regional PRO	0248989450	2025-04-16	• Concerns/Recommendations: Sensitization needed. - Risk of fire exist. - There are no fire station nearby the project site. - Fire station is inadequately equipped. • Project Impact - Increase food production. - Adverse impact could be fire threat during harvest. • Fire Information - Not heard of project. - No recorded incidents in project area. - Main cause of bushfire is slash/burn. - Some effects of bush fire are loss of produce, land degradation, fodder depletion.	
Private Institutions – Category B						

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role	Contact No.	Date	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
Faith Based Organizations (FBO) / Wa Municipal (Charia/Sing)	Iddrisu Imoro, Sirina Issah, Pastor Paul Jonnu, Agnes Maana ang, Seidu Sala Zakariya Memuna	Tricycle driver, Teacher, Pastor, Church member, FBO members (Wunzooya Group, Suglo n bori buni, Zion Mega Ministry Church, Sungsuma group)	0257367705, 0249110915, 0540998899, 0544865525 0240743333	2025-04-17, 2025-04-19, 2025-04-20, 2025-04-23	• Concerns/Recommendations - Input support should be inclusive of the project and should be devoid of any political bias. - Land portions should be allocated to affected women/youth. - FBOs should be involved in the programme process and sensitization. - Land relocation and relocation. • FBO Activities - Organization is focused on farming, VSLA, women empowerment and spreading gospel. - They have been operating over seven (7) years now. - They also serve as linkage between farmers and markets, farm/tractor services, communal labour, housekeeping/empowerment. - Involve in information dissemination, labour, capacity building, advice elders. • Project Impact - Impact seen as positive as it will boost economy/farming and improve livelihoods.	
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) / Wa Municipal	Mahama Sufyan Tuurosung (WAYAD GHANA)	Director	0245284091	2025-04-16	• Concerns/Recommendations -They should be early engagement with the needed stakeholders. - There should be defined roles, shared knowledge and ensure equity/inclusion. - There should be environmental sustainability with regards to the project. - The project should prioritize inclusion and the use of local languages, empower women/youth and capacity building for local groups. • NGO Information - WAYAD focuses on Agriculture & Women Empowerment and has been in existence for the past 5 years. - Support farmers via input support/subsidy. - They also provide capacity building. Pressing issue: Sustainable farming for women/youth. Land acquisition impact: Displacement, loss of other crop opportunities.	
Commercial Farmers Wa Municipal (Dokpong, Sing)	Safadeen Yelkumo Yakubu Ishak Jinsung Alhassan Adam	Commercial farmers	0540432140 0244159635 0598082093	2025-04-15, 2025-04-17	Project Implementation - Agro-inputs such as fertilizer and pesticides should be provided as part of the project implementation. - Seeds and fertilizer will be required as support for the farmers. - If peoples land will be taken, compensation should be paid accordingly. - The farmers are happy about the project and are eager to be part. - Irrigation and machinery will be required to make the project successful and sustainable. - Improved rice seedlings should regularly be supplied to farmers as well as fertilizer and pesticides. Recommendations - Government support for the project must be consistent. - There should be processing and storage facilities after harvesting. - There should be ready market to sell produce.	

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role	Contact No.	Date	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
Agro-Input Dealers / Wa Municipal (Mangu/Kambalikore)	Iddrisu Abdul Shamir, Bawa Kamaldeen, Mohammed Adamu	Managing director, Input dealers	0541632002, 0556592668, 0532523367	2025-04-15, 2025-04-16, 2025-04-17	• Concerns/Recommendations – The programme should consider and sponsor input dealers. Need financial support. - Need support: All training types, digital systems, credit, branding, and supplier linkage. Open to partnership (financial, input supply, training). • Business Information - Sole proprietorship and established between 2016-2020. - Not certified but PPRSD licensed. - They sell seeds, fertilizers, chemicals, tools, irrigation equip (various crops). - Their busiest period is between March and June. - Customers are mainly smallholders (various numbers). - Offer technical advice, market linkage, credit (5-10%). - Source from local distributors, importers. Use digital tools (smartphone GPS). • Challenges - Farmer inability to pay, limited capital, transport. - Fake/low-quality products, lack tech knowledge, limited demand. - Face delays and stockouts due to inadequate capital and harbour clearance). • Project Impact: Increase yields/production. No adverse effects.	
Aggregators / Wa Municipal	Abdulai Inaaya	Sole proprietor	0207407334	2025-04-23	• Concerns/Recommendations: Collaborate/cooperate with farmers. Need loans, machinery, and training. • Project Impact: Increase food, improve livelihood. • Business Information - Established. 7 years ago and are PPRSD licensed. - Heard of project. - They aggregate Agra, Jasmine rice from out growers/individuals (~470 bags/month). - No formal agreements and no owned storage (uses warehouse). - They clean, dry and transport products to local markets to sell to retailers or millers. - No digital platforms. - Provides improved seed, fertilizer, training, guaranteed market. - They don't work with Government and NGOs. • Challenges: Access to finance, market access, transport costs, farmer coordination, policy issues, weather risks, storage.	•
Small Holder Farmers / Wa Municipal (Sing)	Mahama Hamidu Abdulai Mahama Bayong Abubakari Alhassan Seidu Nachinaa Abdulai Nachinaa Salifu Dauda Yakubu Abudi	Farmers	0547732980 0549839236 0551903008 0243821370 0241591371 0205365523 0551848187	2025-04-18	Project Implementation - The project will help to improve the activities of small holder farmers. - The project will enhance food security, livelihoods and income. - Input support should be provided to the beneficiaries and project communities. - Irrigation for dry farming should be provided to sustain the project. - Training for beneficiaries in modern farm practices to enhance crop yield. - Pest and disease control support should be provided. - Machinery to help in land preparation should be part of the project. Recommendations - Improved seeds should be the primary seedlings for the project. - The right agriculture infrastructure should anchor the project. - Processing facility and ready market required for the long-term sustainability of project.	
Community and Focus Group – Category C						
Traditional Authorities Wa Municipal (Charia/Sing)	Azaanaang Theophilus Hillary	Assembly member Chief linguist	0201690806 0592346960	2025-04-17 2025-04-18	Compensation - Physical and economic displacement should be catered for by the project if identified. - There should be documentation for lands allocated for the project. - Issues of compensation should be handled well to prevent agitations that may affect project implementation.	

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role	Contact No.	Date	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
	Seidu Issahaku				Project Implementation - The traditional authority supports the project fully and prays the government implements the project. - The land in the valley area is skin land and is available for the project. - Farmer support services should be provided to the farmers. - Land in the area is acquired through inheritance. - The project will improve the lives of the project beneficiary communities. - Farming is prominent in the project area and a lot of livelihoods depend on it. - The youth and the women should be encouraged to part of the project to curb unemployment. - Adequate support should be given to all persons to be engaged on the project in the form of farm inputs. Project Implementation - If people's lands are taken for the project, the right compensation should be paid to the right owners. - The project will go a long way to boost the livelihoods of the men in the area which will help to support families. - There is interest in rice production among the men. - The necessary support should be given to those who will be on the project. - Farm input provision will be key for project success. - Farmer support centers should be provided by government to support farmers. - Support to beneficiaries should be provided timely and adequately. - Rain-fed agriculture is not improving livelihoods; therefore, irrigation should be considered. Tradition - Traditional groups like the Suhudoo, Dugu, Bawa, Jaansi exist. Recommendations - The road network in valley area should be improved to make transport of goods easy and affordable. - The project implementation unit should be very much involved in the execution.	
Men Wa Municipal (Charia/Sing)	Radoth Namani Adams Braimah Mahama Saanpuribu Bawulu Mumuni Abaywmwini Francis Yendao Sule Braimah Seidu Abubakari Yakubu ibrahim Alhassan Alhassan Mumuni Nsuna Dauda Alidu Sumani Fuseini Yakubu Salifu	Opinion leader Group members Farmers Kpaluwa	0543108533 0532956967 0245672715 0532564246 0241590215 0537331009 0533178413 0540963644	2025-04-17 2025-04-18	• Community Awareness of Project – The respondents are not fully aware of the project. • Project Impact on Community – The respondent welcomes the project as it will provide employment, reduce poverty and increase production. The respondents want to know if beneficiary farmers will have to refund funds for farm inputs. • Farming– They mostly grow crops like Maize, rice, groundnut, yam, cassava, soybean, and sorghum. Their Planting season is between April to June whereas their harvest season is between November and January. • Hunting – They also engage in hunting of rabbits, rats, squirrels, antelope for their consumption or sale. • Health Concerns – Their health concerns are malaria, HBP, typhoid, hernia, ulcers, chest pains and substance abuse. • Project Implementation - If people's lands are taken for the project, the right compensation should be paid to the right owners. - The project will go a long way to boost the livelihoods of the men in the area which will help to support families. - There is interest in rice production among the men. - The necessary support should be given to those who will be on the project. - Farm input provision will be key for project success. - Farmer support centers should be provided by government to support farmers. - Support to beneficiaries should be provided timely and adequately. - Rain-fed agriculture is not improving livelihoods; therefore, irrigation should be considered. • Recommendation – The road network in valley area should be improved to make transport of goods easy and affordable. - The project implementation unit should be very much involved in the execution.	

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role	Contact No.	Date	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
Women Wa Municipal (Charia)	Doreen Yakubu Georgina Ali Mwinibanzora Gladys Batung Rita	Group leader Group member Group organiser	0541847084 0241370752 0249539132	2025-04-17	Project Implementation - The women are interested in taking part in the project implementation. - Targeted support for women should be provided and maintained. - The project if implemented well can benefit women greatly. - Incomes will be improved for women if engaged on the project. - The project will help the people in the area especially the women to have sustainable income. - Vulnerable women like widows should be included in the beneficiaries. - Women usually do not have money to buy farm inputs, so support in that regard will be required. - Irrigation should be considered for the project so that there can be all-year round farming. - Machinery support for women will enhance farming outcomes. Recommendations - Adequate support to women should be prioritized. - There should be non-discrimination in selecting beneficiaries. - There should be training on modern rice production methods and use of agro-inputs for beneficiaries. Financial Support - They have formed a VSLA group with 50 members who are mostly farmers where they seek financial support and they meet bi-weekly. - They engage in Pito brewing and charcoal production as other sources of income. - They also grow other crops like Groundnut, Bambara beans, okra etc. Recreation – There is the Dugu and Jaansi dance. Festivals - Their Festivals involves masquerades and some Sacred sites exist in the community.	
Youth Wa Municipal (Charia/Sing)	Jude Azaanaang Ali Kanyeregbani Marcellinus Kanyeregbani Haruna Basit Issahaku Muniru	Youth leaders Youth	0247402220 0241370752 0556391833 0241299383 0204412799	2025-04-17 2025-04-18	Project Implementation - The project will help to reduce unemployment in the area. - Support to the youth in the form of agro-inputs and tools to fully participate in the project is required. - Improved seedlings for higher yield should be provided to the farmers. - Agric mechanization centers should be set up by the project to support the farmers. - Dry season farming aided by irrigation should be part of the project as rain-fed agriculture is unpredictable. Recommendations - Training for the youth in modern farming should be provided. - Credit support should be extended by financial service providers. - Project infrastructure should be provided before and during project implementation. Priorities - Farming, rearing, education, funds for farms/business, Unemployment, finance, inputs, roads, network, water, clinic, schools, skills	

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role	Contact No.	Date	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
Cattle Herders / Wa Municipal (Sing)	Seidu Abubakari, Mahamood Musah	Cattle herders	0533178413, 0535353987	2025-04-18 2025-04-20	Concerns/Recommendations - They should be involved to avoid conflict. Community Information - Heard of project (Sing) / Not heard (Charia). Cattle Herders Profile – They originate from Bimbila and Burkina Faso. - They have been herding for more than 20 years where they are mostly caretakers. - They also engage in farming. - A Herdsmen association exists in Charia where they hold monthly meetings. None is held at Sing. - Grazing is difficult during the dry season when feed and water is difficult to come by. - They mostly go out at 8 am in the Morning and travel about 3km to more than 10km in search of pastures for their cattle. - There are no specific location to scout when grazing. - Manage crop intrusion by dialogue/payment via chief/landlord. - Feed alternatives include cassava peels, mahogany/dry leaves. - Prevent intrusion via guarding/kraal. - Resolve conflicts via dialogue, apology, owning damage/payment. - Cordial relations with community. Challenges - Water scarcity, theft, farmer fights, thirst/hunger on field. - They (Fulani) sometimes feel marginalized. Project Impact: Positive as it will produce jobs.	

6. West Gonja District

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role	Contact No.	Date	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
Government Institutions – Category A						
Municipal Department of Agric West Gonja		Management Information System Officer		2025-04-17	Project Implementation - Agriculture as the main economic activity of the people will be boosted by the project. - Main crops grown are maize, rice, yam, cassava, millet, soybean, and groundnut - The department should fully be involved in the project implementation. - Access to land for projects such as this is acquired from the Chiefs. - A challenge to farmers is the activities of cattle herders in the area. - Farm inputs and machinery will be required to modernize the farming process. - Irrigation should be a key component of the project to facilitate dry season farming. Recommendations - Logistics for the department is required to help in the provision of agricultural services to farmers. - Processing and marketing of produce should not be glossed over. - The Municipal Department of Agriculture should be involved fully with the project. Concerns – The department need resources (motorbikes) to function effectively.	
Municipal Assembly West Gonja		Head of Physical Planning		2025-04-16	Compensation - If there will be resettlement issues in the proposed rice valley, compensation must be determined and paid. - Compensation plan should be comprehensive to cover all PAPs. - Land is assessed via chiefs who are the main custodians of the land. - Land acquisition should be properly documented from the right owners. Project Implementation - The land in the municipality are stool lands. - The municipality is predominantly a farming area. - Major agricultural challenge in the area is farm inputs and access to credit facilities. - The project will be beneficial to households and communities. - The Assembly will endeavour to provide support for the project as it will help the locals economically. - Processing and marketing of the produce should be factored into the project design and implementation. - Irrigation as a component of the project should be considered to help in dry season agriculture. Recommendations - Access to water and agro-inputs should be integral to the project. - Project infrastructure should be properly put up for benefit of the farmers. Vulnerable Groups – There are few women households and people with disabilities in the district. - There is LEAP that support the vulnerable group in the society. Municipal Information - The natives of the municipality are mostly Gonjas (80%) and they are the dominant ethnic group in the area. - The 20% are mostly migrants with the origins of their ethnicity from Northern, Upper East and some parts of Upper west region. - The region has schools from primary, JHS, SHS up to Training college.	

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role	Contact No.	Date	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
					- Electricity and mobile network coverage is at 90% and 80% respectively. - Water is mostly accessed via boreholes and dams.	
Lands Commission (LC) West Gonja	Tuotir Norl Mohammed Abubakar Abubakar Tijani Salim Iddrisu	Director Divisional head Land Surveyor	0244016620 0245308016 0545062818 0593809556	2025-04-14	Compensation - Compensation for this project may cover land, structures, physical displacement/economic displacement. - Compensation values must be validated by the Lands commission if undertaken by independent valuers. - It is vital for compensation be determined and paid to deserving individuals before start of project. Project Implementation - Land for the project must be properly acquired. - Interested parties must be identified and compensated for lands acquired. - Lands in the area are in the care of the traditional authorities (skin lands). - The land should be put to the best use to increase food production. - The LC is ready to provide the necessary assistance should there be a need for land acquisition for the project. Recommendation - Land acquisition procedure should be followed, if lands are to be acquired for the project.	
Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) Savannah	Eyram Evortri	Program officer	0273857109	2025-04-14	Compensation - Compensation must be paid to PAPs if determined to be currently present on the land. - Physical and economic displacement should be considered in the compensation planning. Project Implementation - EPA permit is a requirement for the project. - The project has the potential to improve food security and living standards. - Chemical application on the project should done properly. - Land degradation and soil contamination should be controlled. - There should be fire belts to prevent fire from destroying farms. Recommendation - There should be environmental monitoring for the project during implementation. Project Impact – Some positive impact expected include increase food availability. - Some adverse impact expected are loss of trees, pest’s infestation, fire risk, land degradation, soil contamination, and noise/air pollution. - These adverse impacts can be minimized through training, tree planting and constructing fire belts.	
Ghana National Fire Service / West Gonja	Philip Okumah Felix Kuumbaar Richad Aheiren	Municipal Commander, Training officer Operations Officer	0245099540, 0241609420, 0552508845	2025-04-14	Concerns/Recommendations - Involve fire command in implementation of the project. Project Impact - Positive impacts expected include improving living conditions, provision of employment, food security and reduction of rural migration. Fire Info - Bush fires are mostly rampant between November and March during the dry season. - Some effects of the bush fire include loss of food, animals, economic trees, farm structures. - Risks exist due to lack of info.	

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role	Contact No.	Date	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
					- There is no fire station close to the project site. There need to be a fire cover to prevent/suppress fire.	
NADMO / West Gonja	Dawda saaka	Human resource	0249803939	2025-04-17	Concerns/Recommendations - Other water-loving crops can also be considered for the programme. - Farmers should not farm in waterlogged areas. - Involve NADMO in sensitization. Disaster Info: - Floods are caused by heavy rains and mostly occur between Aug and September. - These leads to the Loss of food/animals and properties. - NADMO sensitizes yearly.	
Private Institutions – Category B						
Commercial Farmers	Abdulai Salamu	Farm Manager	0551740367	2025-04-14	Project Implementation - The project will help to address unemployment in the area. - Project will be key to rice production transformation in the area. - The necessary support should be offered to farmers to be involved in the project. - Measures should be put in place to make the project sustainable. - Project should help market products, support farm expansion. - Compensation for physically and economically displaced persons must be undertaken. - Farm inputs, machinery and irrigation should be incorporated into the project design. Recommendations - There should be a fire prevention and response plan for the project specific to the valley. - Processing and marketing of rice should be properly integrated into the project. - Measures should be put in place to deal with post-harvest losses.	
West Gonja (Busunu)						

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role	Contact No.	Date	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
Rural Enterprise Programme / West Gonja	Seidu			2025-04-17	• Activities – They enrol the business communities like agro-processors, manufacturers, weavers, dressmakers and farm service providers. - They register a business through assessment of its needs. - They also support small holder businesses and farmers with loans and farm equipment. - They monitor businesses via visits. - They provide non-financial roles through training (managerial and technical) - Women, Youth and PWDs are mostly beneficiaries of the programme. - They sensitize the community through local media. • Concerns/Recommendations – They haven’t heard of the project. - Participation of financial institutions challenging. Project Impact - It will help reduce rice import, create jobs, and reduce poverty. - The REWARD programme will enhance REP goals. • The adverse it may cause is that other crops may be overlooked and its cultivation may suffer.	
Small Holder Farmers West Gonja (Busunu)	Kombat Mark	.		2025-04-18	Project Implementation - The project will help to improve the activities of small holder farmers. - Climate smart rice production should be implemented - Need to support in the form of agro-inputs and finance. - The project will enhance food security, livelihoods and income. - Input support should be provided to the beneficiaries and project communities. - Irrigation for dry farming should be provided to sustain the project. - Training for beneficiaries in modern farm practices to enhance crop yield. - Pest and disease control support should be provided. - Machinery to help in land preparation should be part of the project. Recommendations - Training in rice production, processing and packing should be offered to the beneficiaries. - Construction of roads for easy transport - Improved seeds should be the primary seedlings for the project. - Appropriate agriculture infrastructure should anchor the project. - Processing facility and ready market required for the long-term sustainability of project.	

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role	Contact No.	Date	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
Suppliers / West Gonja (Busunu)	Teleeb Philip Simon, Teleeb patience	CEO, Sells Manager	0543208999, 0246191899	2025-04-14	Concerns/Recommendations- They need capacity building and access to credit. - They have heard about the project. - Open to partnership (capacity building, credit access). Project Impact - It's going to Increase rice production/income and employment. - The project can have adverse effect such as soil erosion, land degradation if not well managed. Business Info - The Farmer Life company was established in 2019 and is registered under the EPA. - They operate all year-round and have a turnover of about 5,000. - Customers include Smallholder farmers which mostly comprise of 60 males, 10 females and 40 youth. Operations – They offer tech advice, market linkage. - They source from local people & foreign manufacturers. - They sometimes face stockouts due to high cost and few manufacturers available. - They use digital tools (Laptop) and don't offer credit. Don't access loans. Challenges – They have limited capital, storage, transport means. - They sometimes receive fake/low-quality products from the market. - Some of them lack the technical knowledge in the field. - There are sometimes limited demand which affects business. - They do sometimes have regulatory issues. - They need support for their business.	
Agro-Input Dealers / West Gonja (Busunu)	Dong Richard Tinonetaar, Awudu Mariam	CEO, Sells personal (Tinonetaar); CEO (Farmer Life)	0241537323, 0593291083	2025-04-19	Concerns/Recommendations – The programme should consider and sponsor input dealers. Need credit support. Business Information - Sole proprietorship, registered and established in 2017. - Not certified but PPRSD licensed. - They sell seeds, fertilizers, chemicals, tools, irrigation equip (various crops). - They are busy all year round. - Customers are mainly smallholders (various numbers). - Offer technical advice, market linkage, credit (5-10%). - Have a turnover of about 30000 per month. - Use digital tools (Mergdata, laptop) in their business. - Source from local distributors, importers. Use digital tools (smartphone GPS). Challenges - Farmer inability to pay, limited capital, transport. - Fake/low-quality products, lack tech knowledge, limited demand. - Limited storage space. - Face delays and stockouts due to inadequate capital and harbour clearance). Project Impact: Increase yields/production and employment.	

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role	Contact No.	Date	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
						
NGOs (Holland Green Tech)/ West Gonja (Busunu)	Musah Muzaminu	Field Officer	0247281436	2025-04-20	Concerns/Recommendations – They will be interested in collaboration with the programme. - Impact of land acquisition. Project Impact: Positive – increase crop production and income. NGO Information - Holland Green Tech focuses on vegetable Seeds, irrigation, Green House installation. - They have been in operation for 2 years. - Support farmers via community leaders/lead farmers. - They are expert in community group formation/training. Pressing issue – Lack of water and high irrigation tool cost.	
Community and Focus Group – Category C						

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role	Contact No.	Date	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
Traditional Authorities West Gonja (Busunu)	Shaibu Alhassan	Community leader	0547527789	2025-04-19	Origin – Majority of natives are Gonjas and they are mostly Muslims. - Fulanis make majority of the Busunu community who migrated from Nigeria. - They celebrate the Damba and Fire festival. - Some sacred sites exist in the community. - Aside farming, they are also involved in shea picking and animal rearing. Compensation - Physical and economic displacement should be catered for by the project should that occur as part of project implementation. - Land documentation should be acquired for the project to forestall any future disagreements. - Proper valuation should be conducted before payment is made to PAPs. Vulnerable Groups - Women households and PWD exist in the community. Project Implementation - Farming is prominent in the project area and a lot of livelihoods depend on agriculture. - Land for farming is acquired usually from the traditional authorities. - The land in the valley area is stool land and is available for the project. - Farmer support services should be provided to the farmers to enhance machinery usage. - The project will improve the lives of the project beneficiary communities and make lives better. - The youth and the women should be encouraged to part of the project to curb unemployment. - Adequate support should be given to all persons to be engaged on the project in the form of farm inputs. - Irrigation support should be part of the project to all farmers. Recommendations - There should be no political interference in the project development. - The roads in the project valley area should be improved to facilitate easy movement of goods and the community people. - Rice processing and storage should be a vital project component. - Ready market for rice with competitive pricing should be arranged for farmers to benefit from the project. - Government support for the project should not be delaying like other programs.	
Men West Gonja (Busunu)	Fuseini Mohammed	Group secretary	0551009865	2025-04-21	Activities – Farm crops like maize, groundnut and rice. - Planting season normally between the months of April and June. - Harvest period mostly between November to December but this have been changing due to climate change. - They are into livestock rearing such as cattle, sheep and goats. They also hunt grasscutter for their sale and consumption. Challenges – They lack adequate finance, agro- inputs and tractor service for their farming activities. Project Implementation - The project will help to improve the livelihoods of the men in the area which will help to support families. - There is interest in rice production among the men and should be supported to make the project a success. - The necessary support in the form of inputs should be given to those who will be on	

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role	Contact No.	Date	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
					the project. - Farmer support centers should be provided by government to support farmers with modern machinery. - Support to beneficiaries should be provided timely and adequately. - Rain-fed agriculture is not improving livelihoods; therefore, irrigation should be provided as part of the project. - Marketing and good pricing should be key in the project implementation. Recommendations - The road network in valley area should be improved to make transport of goods easy and affordable. - If people's lands are taken for the project, the right compensation should be paid to the right owners. - Extension officers should be involved in the project implementation.	
Women West Gonja (Busunu)	Sakina	Farmer		2025-04-15	Project Implementation - Women's groups should be supported on the project with farm inputs to fully engage in the project. - Vulnerable women who lack access to land should be put on the project. - The project will help to enhance livelihoods of the women in the project communities. - Marketing of the produce should be paramount in designing project implementation. - Targeted support for women should be provided and maintained. - Incomes will be improved for women if engaged on the project. - Vulnerable women like widows and single parent women should be included in the beneficiaries. - Irrigation should be considered for the project so that there can be all-year round farming. - Machinery support for women will enhance farming outcomes. Recommendations - There should be non-discrimination in selecting beneficiaries in the project communities - Training of the women to fully take advantage of the project should be done. - The road infrastructure around the valley and the nearby communities should be improved.	
Cattle Herders / West Gonja (Busunu)	Ibrahim Wahab	Cattle Herder		2025-04-18	Cattle Herders Profile – They originate from Nigeria and are from the Fulani tribe. - They have been herding for more than 30 years where they are mostly caretakers. - They also engage in farming. - A Herdsmen association exists in Busunu where they hold meetings in every two months. - Grazing is difficult during the dry season when feed and water is difficult to come by. - They mostly travel long distances (5-6 km) in search of pastures for their cattle. - There are no specific location to scout when grazing. - Manage crop intrusion by apology/payment via chief/landlord. - Prevent intrusion via guarding/kraal. - Resolve conflicts via dialogue, apology, owning damage/payment. - Cordial relations with community. Challenges - Water scarcity, theft, farmer fights, thirst/hunger on field. - They (Fulani) sometimes feel marginalized.	

7. Mamprugu Moagduri District

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role(s)	Contact No.	Date(s)	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
Government Institutions – Category A						
NADMO / Mamprugu Moagduri District (Kubori)	Mahama Abdul- Rahaman	Director	0544286819	2025-04-16	Concerns/Recommendations: Project should bring more interventions for youth. Provide life-jackets for farmers during flood periods. Information Received: Understands the project will reduce poverty and improve livelihood. Project Impact: Positive. Disasters: Area experiences floods, wildfire, earthquake (Aug-Sep). Causes include mining, deforestation, pollution, soil erosion. Effects of disaster: Reduced crop yield, disrupted human life. Agriculture risks: Livelihood disruption, reduced yield. Need early maturity seeds, regular weather updates. NADMO organizes early warning sensitization. NADMO coordinates resources and develops community capacity for response; claims to have required resources.	
Rural Enterprise Programme / Mamprugu Moagduri District	Mahama Imoru	Business Development Officer	0248451154	2025-04-16	Concerns/Recommendations: Project should install rice processing machines. Questions: How soon will the project start?. Information Received: Programme targets the poor and reproductive age; known via community sensitization, VSLA, traditional leaders, word of mouth. Enrolment deals with groups. Offers training (e.g., soap making). Major beneficiaries: Women, Physically Challenged, Aged, VSLA groups. No direct financial support, links to banks for loans. Main activities: Soap making, farming. Links farmers to financial institutions. Officers monitor participants' businesses. Challenges: Inadequate resources to support beneficiaries. Project Impact: Positive - boost local economy, create jobs. REWARD programme expected to enhance REP goals.	

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role(s)	Contact No.	Date(s)	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
District Assembly / Mamprugu Moagduri District	Seidu Soalihi	Coordinating Director (assumed role)	0548999951	2025-04-24	Concerns/Recommendations: Project should be participatory, speed up timelines, include capacity building for staff and farmers. Need agricultural mechanization. Questions: How will project operate? What is the role of the district assembly (DCE, Coordinating Director)?. District Info: Land mainly used for farming, residential buildings. Access land via chiefs, landowners, families. No known squatters. No land conflicts experienced. Main economic activities: Farming, Trade, Animal Production. Challenges: Inaccessible roads, inadequate market & farm inputs, lack of mechanization. Population: 66,181. Ethnic group: Mole Dagbani (Mamprusi dominant/native). No migrants mentioned. Vulnerable: ~90% (cannot meet daily needs), receive support (LEAP, SOCO, etc.). Religion: Islam 80%, Christian 9.5%, Traditional 9.4%. Women-headed households: ~2%; Disabled: ~2%. Better-off: Formal education, hardworking, tractor/livestock owners. Difficult time: Off-season farming. Health: CHPS compound, polyclinic; Challenges: inadequate facilities/personnel. Education: Tertiary, SHS, JHS, Primary; challenges: inadequate teachers, accommodation, materials. Water: Dugouts, wells, borehole (inadequate). Electricity: ~62% coverage; Mobile network: ~58% access. Security: Not safe, no police station. Positive: Land tenure not a problem. Needs/Priorities: Farming, Good Education, Healthcare.	
Private Institutions – Category B						
Aggregator / Mamprugu Moagduri District (Kubori)	Abu Imoro	Aggregator	0243933464	2025-04-17	Concerns/Recommendations: Needs support (training, machinery, digital tools), adequate finance. Project leaders should collaborate for timely implementation. Questions: Will project support aggregators?. Business Info: Sole proprietor since 2006, MoFA/PPRSD certified. Aggregates Jasmine, AGRA, local rice (~400 bags/month) from individuals/FBOs (has written agreements), mainly from Volta Region. Owns storage (rooms). Does cleaning value addition. Transports via own/hired vehicles. Sells to local markets, retailers, millers. Uses WhatsApp/calls for markets. Provides improved seed, fertilizers, training, credit access to farmers. Doesn't work with govt/NGOs. Challenges: Access to finance, storage infrastructure, market access. Difficulty selling due to inadequate finances, low price.	
Agro-Input Dealers / Mamprugu Moagduri District	Yakubu Musah, Ayuba Hardi, Fatawu Yakubu, Abubakari	Input Dealers	0592247466, 0247355225, 0540530994,	2025-04-17	Concerns/Recommendations: Project should improve livelihoods, bring development. Open to partnerships to gain knowledge on agri-tech. Needs support: credit/financial services, digital inventory/POS systems.	

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role(s)	Contact No.	Date(s)	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
(Kubori)	Asmiu		0557213750		Business Info: Sampaaba enterprise kubori, established June 2019, certified. Sells seeds (rice, maize, veg), fertilizers (brands: Agro-craw, jubali, Barizaa, etc.). Busiest season: Mar-Jun. Customers: Smallholders (100 male, 40 female, 80 youth). Offers technical advice, market linkage. Offers inputs on credit (to 50% customers). Sources from local distributors. Access credit from banks, input suppliers. Faces stockouts due to lack of financials. Doesn't use digital tools. Challenges: Limited access to capital, inadequate storage facilities, transportation costs.	
Commercial Farmers / Mamprugu Moagduri District (Sagbisi)	Tahiru Razak, Abubakari Aziz, Iddrisu Aminu	Farmers	0544724259, 0542624545, 0256827164	2025-04-17	Concerns/Recommendations: Needs market availability, rice processing factory. Fair compensation if land acquired: money for new land development or project develops alternative land. No other suggestions/concerns. Farming Info: Farming ~30 yrs, ~100 acres (owned/leased). Grows rice, maize using mechanized methods. Uses inorganic fertilizer, selective herbicides. No irrigation access. Sells to small aggregators, market women. Receives no govt/org support. Challenges: Inadequate tractor service, market access, fertilizer access, drought, road network. Project Impact: Potential benefits: access farming techniques, increased market opportunities, job creation, promotion of local rice. Adverse effect concern: project hijack if not careful. Not aware of planned land acquisition, thinks it won't affect them.	
Community and Focus Group – Category C						
Women / Mamprugu Moagduri District (Kubori)	Salifu Asana, Abu Barichisu, Salifu Zara, Issahaku Laadi, Yakubu Adisah, Salifu Malia, Iddrisu Taiba, et al. (10 total)	Women/Farmers	0552963697, 0538135734, 0257171794, 0533386383, 0531321943, 0594491908, 0552674268, etc.	2025-04-16	Concerns/Recommendations: Praying project meets needs/implementation. Needs: Water, farming equipment, education. Questions: Will there be recovery at end of harvesting?. Community Info: Roles: home sanitation, family feeding, rice processing/selling. Represented by queen leader, contribute to decisions. Men often make final household decisions but women decide on expenses, education, finance. Rely on each other for income generation, childcare. Get info via radio, TV, leaders. No women's associations. Men's activities: farming, trading, rearing. Men contribute more income (seen as household head). Women need business/trading/processing opportunities. Access bank accounts; participate in NGO-organised savings groups (e.g., CRS). Receive support from World Food Programme when struggling. Difficult time: Jul-Aug. Land controlled by men; access via families/owners. Women farm, harvest, process, plant, winnow; grow rice, maize, groundnuts, veg. Plant Jun, harvest Oct/Nov (changing due to rainfall). Process rice (rice water, T.Z), broken rice. Use firewood from bush. Education access exists, girls complete SHS/college. Barriers: teenage pregnancy, finance, sickness. Access healthcare at Kubori CHC. Manage family planning, access pre/post-natal care. Health challenges: inadequate drugs, no special treatment access. Treat illness by going to hospital. Disabled people require care. Needs for better quality of life: health incentives. No leisure facilities. Festival: Fire festival. Aware of sacred site but not close to project site.	
Youth / Mamprugu Moagduri District (Kubori)	Abubakari Tamimu, Iddrisu Fataw, Musah Jabaru, Fuseini Sadik, Alhassan Mudashiru, Musah Ishaw, et al. (10 total)	Youth	0546258425, 0533544139, 0594769437, 0248197326, 0257026665, 0534056154, etc.	2025-04-17	Concerns/Recommendations: Project owners should fulfil implementation. Prefer mixed-gender agricultural training for equal treatment. Questions: Impact on youth?. Community Info: Not heard of project. Aware of potential land acquisition/resettlement. Priorities: income, business, quality seeds/education. Issues: lack of credit/finance/skills; need govt/NGO/private support. Have youth representative, feel voices heard (farming, development). No specific youth programs (apart from small rice farming). Most finish school	

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role(s)	Contact No.	Date(s)	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
					age 25-30 (Dip/Degree); limited by finance/parental support; travel south to earn for education. Contribute via business/farming/trading; roles: help farming, household choices. Skills: business, innovation. High unemployment (~90%) due to lack of opportunities/connections; look via applications. Barriers: lack of connections, finance. Most (98%) work for self; 100% in agriculture (rice, maize, veg; sheep, goats, birds). Own land/crops/assets. Aspirations: network tower, improved education; plan via finance generation. Barriers: lack of credit/finance; overcome via knowledge, govt/project support. Spare time: skills work, football. Quality of life: peaceful, basic infrastructure access; need livelihood support. Issues: no network, water crisis, lack of inputs/jobs/finance. Believe men/women have equal agriculture involvement/access (women earn more in farming season). Gender roles (farming, harvesting) seen as fair. Barrier for women: men claiming land ownership. Interested in agri training.	
Cattle Herders / Mamprugu Moagduri District (Kubori)	Brama Abdulai	Caretaker/Herdsman (from Burkina Faso)	0537414531	2025-04-17	Concerns/Recommendations: Project should support them with folderbank for grazing. Community Info: Herding 25 yrs, also does poultry production. Herdsmen have an association, meets once/year. Graze cattle daily (early morning, ~2hr journey). Handle crop destruction via deliberation/payment with farmer. Use bean chaff for feed in dry season. Prevent intrusion by fencing at night, careful daytime grazing. Manage straying onto farms by reporting to chief for resolution/compensation. Prevent conflict escalation via resettlement. Good relationship with community members. Challenges: Inadequate grazing land during farming season. Project Impact: Positive - boost production, change lives.	
Cattle Herders / Mamprugu Moagduri District (Zanwara)	Mahammudu Hoife, Adama Issifu, Shahadu Jemilirah, Sumai Bearah, Hamidu Mahammudu, Yakuba Issah, et al. (8 total)	Herdsmen (Caretakers, from Burkina Faso)	0545504164, 0532741916, 0241998243, 0532647641, 0535912067, 0557310644, etc.	2025-04-23	Concerns/Recommendations: Project should implement all it can; provide dam to store water for animals. Questions: Project should involve community members. Community Info: Herding ~33 yrs, also farm/rear animals. No herdsmen association. Graze daily (from 9 am, ~1hr journey); no specific location due to farmers. Handle crop intrusion by reporting to chief for resolution. Manage scarce grass in dry season by letting animals find leftovers. Prevent intrusion using fence/kraal. Manage straying onto farms by meeting farmer one-on-one or involving chief. Good relationship with community ("native find"). Challenges: Farmers sometimes chase them away from farms. Project Impact: Happy about the project.	

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role(s)	Contact No.	Date(s)	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
Traditional Authorities / Mamprugu Moagduri District (Kubori)	Koja Haruna, Salifu Yidana, Bugdoo Issah, Imoru Yidana, Issifu Bugdoo, Hassan Yidana, Fuseini Yidana, et al. (10 total)	Elders, Chief	0550857507, 0550561544, 0596438634, 0245853230, 0539370647, 0248431154, etc.	2025-04-16	Concerns/Recommendations: Ready to collaborate and support the REWARD project. Questions: How will TAs be involved in decision making? What measures for land ownership/compensation? Will project provide ongoing support (inputs, extension, market links)?. Community Info: Land: 70% stool/family, 30% private. Use: Agriculture (dominant), grazing, residential. Access land via chief, inheritance, family. Informal users: migrant farmers, women, Fulani herders. Find land by requesting from chief/elders. Aware of squatters/informal users who could be affected. No land conflicts experienced. Livelihoods: Farming, Animal production, Business. Challenges: No price control/market/value addition, inadequate harvesters. Population: ~5000 (Mamprusi, Kantosi, Fulani, Hausa). Vulnerable groups exist. Religion: Islam. Women-headed HH: 25; Disabled present. Better-off: Large land holdings, tractor/cattle owners. No support for less well-off. Decision-makers: Chief/elders, Religious leaders, Assembly persons, youth/women groups. Rep via Assembly Member (satisfied). Women actively involved in decisions. Local groups: Imams, pastors, TAs, women/youth groups, FBOs (purposes: economic empowerment, savings, youth dev, culture). Leaders appointed by chief based on tradition/experience/respect. Community >500 yrs old, founded by Naa Salifu. Festival: Bugum. No known sacred sites/taboo. Health: Clinic; challenges: ambulance, staff residence, medicine shortage. No traditional medicine use mentioned. Education: Primary, JHS, Nurses College; challenges: infrastructure, teachers, materials. Water: Boreholes, wells (scarce in dry season). Energy: Electricity, fuelwood. Poor mobile network (10%). Quality of life: Peaceful, unity; need clean water, network, health, agri support, jobs, sanitation. Top 3 needs: Clean water, good mobile network, improved health services.	 
Traditional Authorities / Mamprugu Moagduri District (Zanwara)	Yakubu Abdulai, Mahama Samari, Alhassan Abdulai, Yakubu Zakari, Wahabu Bako, Yahaya Karim, Seidu Zakari, et al. (10 total)	Elder, Chief Rep, Chief Secretary	0597856545, 0543497526, 0541262136, 0551161596, 0553853510, 0597879774, 0592610885, etc.	2025-04-23	Concerns/Recommendations: No opinions/comments/recommendations mentioned. Community Info: Not heard of project. Land: 100% chief-owned. Use: Farming, residential. Access land via chief (request with cola nut/money). No informal access/squatters/land conflicts. Livelihoods: Farming, livestock production. Challenges: Inadequate tractor service, bad road network, lack of inputs, animal loss risk, flood, drought. Pop: ~3500 (Mampruli, Bulsa, Fulani). Migrants: Fulani (Mali), Bulsa (Bulsa south). Vulnerable groups exist (poor, limited land access). Religion: Muslim 85%, Christian 5%, Traditional 10%. Women-headed HH: 50; Disabled: 30. Better-off: Tractor, cattle, goat, sheep owners. No support for less well-off. Decision-makers: Chief/TAs (most important), youth/women groups. Rep via Assembly Member (satisfied). Women attend meetings but culture may limit participation. Local groups: TAs, pastors, Imams. Leaders appointed via chief/clans. Founder: Mba Bapiliya (settled for farming). Festivals: Bugum, Eid fitr, Eid adha. No sacred sites. Health: CHPS compound; challenges: no clinic, transport, sanitation. Use traditional medicine (herbalists, bone setters, TBAs) due to effectiveness, cost, access, culture. Education: Primary, JHS; challenges: classrooms, teachers, materials, chairs. Water: No source in dry season. Energy: Yes (type not	

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role(s)	Contact No.	Date(s)	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
					specified). No mobile network. Quality of life: Positive=Farming; need water, health, education, roads, market, network. Top 3 needs: Water, network, quality healthcare.	
Men / Mamprugu Moagduri District (Zanwara)	Yahaya Hudu, Musah Iddrisu, Yakubu Osman, Yahaya Osman, Musah Osman, Dahamani Osman, Salifu Nashiru, et al. (10 total)	Farmers	0559316106, 0243875809, 0549184633, 0549476436, 0247999976, 0559909610, 0553129502, etc.	2025-04-23	Concerns/Recommendations: Project owners should coordinate to achieve goals. Prefer mixed-gender training; find mobile apps useful for farming. Questions: Will there be recovery afterwards?. Community Info: Not heard of project. Roles: Farming, trading, small business. Believe men/women have equal opportunities (women understand education importance). Men typically make final household decisions (education, expenses, finance) & manage money (not always well). Get info via DA, radio, TV, social media, leaders. No men's associations/cooperatives. Main economic activity: Farming. Men contribute more income (seen as family head). Can improve opportunities via farming/trading. Access bank accounts; participate in NGO-organised savings groups. Better-off exist; no support for less well-off. Difficult time: Aug-Sep. Men decide land use, feel control; access via owners, family, friends, chief. No informal access mentioned. Experienced land conflicts (arguments, infrequent). Land uses: family, individual, chief. Activities: Farming, planting, harvesting, conservation ag. Grow maize, rice, cowpea, groundnuts (sell?). Plant May, harvest Oct-Nov (changing due to climate). Own/harvest trees. Keep sheep, cows, goats, poultry (subsistence). Hunt squirrels, rabbits. Natural resources not common anymore. Challenges: Lack of finance, inputs, implements. Health access via hospital/locals (needs unmet); issues: finance, standard hospitals, ambulance. Disabled require care (blindness mentioned). Quality of life: Peaceful; need financial support, quality healthcare. Top 3 needs: Water, healthcare, education. Project Impact: Positive: food security, jobs, reduced spoilage, development. Adverse: potential land degradation, quarrels.	 

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role(s)	Contact No.	Date(s)	Concerns Raised/ Information Received	Pictures
Women / Mamprugu Moagduri District (Zanwara)	Iddrisu Saliha, Abdulai Ubeida, Alhassan S. Bushira, Salifu Ayi, Ibrahim Bushira, Seidu Sadia, Osman Sharifa, et al. (10 total)	Farmers	0256569175, 0597263970, 0531222319, 0531299128, 053129128, 0531296549, 0531276796, etc.	2025-04-23	Concerns/Recommendations: Hoping project commences this farming season. Needs: Farming equipment, education, water. Questions: Who provides inputs? Will there be recovery?. Community Info: Not heard of project. Roles: Farming, trading, processing. No female head/leader mentioned. Contribute to decisions, represented at meetings. Make decisions on education, finance, expenses; men often make final decision (respect). Female-headed households exist (not common). Money managed by both (men more due to respect). Rely on each other for childcare, education, income generation. Get info via leaders, radio, TV, govt, NGOs. No women's associations/savings groups. Men's activities: farming, trading, business. Men contribute more income (family head). Can improve opportunities via business. Access bank accounts. Better-off exist; receive support from better-off for farming (pay back). Difficult time: Aug-Sep. Do not control land; access via chief, individuals, friends, families. Decide on efficient land use. Activities: farming, processing. Grow maize, groundnuts, rice, cowpea. Plant May, harvest Oct (changing due to climate). Own/harvest trees. Process beans (cakes), soybean (Kibab). Use firewood. Education access exists but quality lacking. Girls complete school after SHS. Barriers: finance, teen pregnancy. Access healthcare locally/nearby. Access family planning, pre/post-natal care; special care provisions exist. Health challenges: lack of ambulance, inadequate drugs, finance. No support if ill. Disabled require care (blind). Needs for better QoL: financial support, improved education, water. No leisure facilities. Festival: Fire festival. No known sacred sites impacted. Challenges: Inadequate finance, farm inputs, implements.	 

Annex 4: Complaint/Grievance Form

GRIEVANCE REGISTRATION FORM (FORM A) – For Complainant Confidentiality Required: Yes ☐ No: ☐ Name (Complainant) Optional:..... Contact Information (house number/ mobile phone):..... Nature of Grievance or Complaint:..... Details of Grievance:..... Name (Receiver):..... Signature:..... Date:..... Name (Filer):..... Signature:..... Date:..... Relationship of Filer to Complainant (if different from Complainant):

Annex 5: Sample Grievance Log/Matrix of Complaints Monitoring

Grievance Number	Date of Submission	Complainant Name	Contact Information	Nature of Grievance	Current Status	Assigned Responsible Person	Date of Action	Resolution Outcome	Remarks/Comments

