



MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN
WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT

CHARIA AND SING VALLEYS (WA)

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

FINAL REPORT



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AfDB	African Development Bank
FGDs	Focus group discussions
FPIC	Free-prior- informed Consent
GC	Grievance Committee
GhIS	Ghana Institution of Surveyors
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
ISS	Integrated Safeguards System
KIIs	Key informant interviews
LVD	Land Valuation Division
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MoFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
MT	Metric Ton
NGO	Non-governmental organizations
OS	Operational Safeguard
PAH	Project Affected Households
PAPs	Project-affected-persons
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
REWARD	Resilient Rice Regional Value Chains in West Africa Project
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan

COMPENSATION SUMMARY SHEET

#	Variables	Data
A. General		
1	Region	Upper West Region
2	Municipality	Wa Municipality
3	Village/Suburb	Charia and Sing
4	Activity(ies) that trigger resettlement	Land preparation
5	Project overall cost	USD 17.5 million
6	Overall resettlement cost	Gh¢ 97,620.00 (Equivalent of USD 9,275.06)
7	Applied cut-off date (s)	May 30, 2025
8	Dates of consultation with the people affected by the project (PAP)	April 15 to May 30, 2025
9	Dates of the negotiations of the compensation rates / prices	July 2025
B. Specific information		
10	Number of people affected by the project (PAP)	34
11	Number of Physically displaced	0
12	Number of economically displaced	34
13	Number of affected households	34
14	Number of females affected	17
15	Number of vulnerable affected	32
16	Number of major PAP	34
17	Number of minor PAP	0
18	Number of total right-owners and beneficiaries	0
19	Number of households losing their shelters	0
20	Total area of lost arable/productive lands (ha)	0
21	Number of households losing their crops and/or revenues	0
22	Total areas of farmlands lost (ha)	0
23	Estimation of agricultural revenue lost (USD)	0
24	Number of building to demolish totally	0
25	Number of building to demolish totally at 50%	0
26	Number of building to demolish totally at 25%	0
27	Number of tree-crops lost	0
28	Number of commercial kiosks to demolish	0
29	Number of ambulant/street sailors affected	0
30	Number of community-level service infrastructures disrupted or dismantled	0
31	Number of households whose livelihood restoration is at risk	0

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

0.1 Overview of Project

The Resilient Rice Regional Value Chains in West Africa (REWARD) Project is being implemented by the Government of Ghana through the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) with funding from the African Development Bank (AfDB). The REWARD project aims to boost the production of rice, as it is an important crop in the economy of Ghana.

Over the years, there has been a significant increase in rice 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.

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-sufficiency in 2028 with a total paddy production of 3.31 million MT.

The goal of the REWARD project is to set the country unto the path of sustainable local rice production focusing on rice, value chains in the Northern, North East, Upper East, Savannah and Upper West Regions of Ghana.

The Project has four (4) main components namely; production and productivity, processing and marketing, policy and governance, and project coordination and management. The overall rationale of the components of the REWARD-Ghana project is to reduce importation of rice by increasing competitive local rice production, processing, income, and job creation, which will lead to improved nutrition and food security in a sustainable manner and contribute to reducing poverty through a private-public sector driven interventions along the rice value chain. The specific objectives of the project are;

- To increase rice productivity and production thus increased incomes for farmers, particularly women and young people;
- To increase the resilience and adaptive capacities of rice farms and production systems; and
- To increase the marketing and intra-regional trade of rice.

Details of the project component is captured in Table below.

No	Component Name	Sub-Component and Activities
1	Production and Productivity	<u>Sub-component 1.1: Sustainable climate-resilient infrastructure and management services in rice production systems</u> Key interventions will include: • Development of Agricultural Zones • Sustainable Land and Water Management (SLWM) • Form and build capacity of Water Users Association • Social infrastructure development

No	Component Name	Sub-Component and Activities
		<u>Sub-component 1.2: Improved availability and access to climate-resilient inputs, mechanization services and knowledge</u> Key interventions will include: • Seed Delivery Systems • Fertilizers and Pest Control Management Systems • Agricultural Mechanization Services Delivery • Extension Delivery
2	Processing and Marketing	<u>Sub-component 2.1: Modernized processing infrastructure and strengthening capacities of value chain actors</u> This component will focus on: • The construction and installation of processing and storage infrastructure to minimise post-harvest losses and enhance value addition. • Development of information systems using innovative technologies (incl. digital) and consumer-oriented branding to improve access to market.
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) in line with PFJ 2.0. • 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.
4	Programme Coordination and Management	This component will be responsible for: • Day-to-day management of project activities to ensure harmony and coherence. • Establishment or nesting of Project Implementation Unit (PIU) under existing PIU to support the coordination and management of the project. • Development of Regional and National Management and monitoring systems based on digital technologies to ensure tracking of results at Regional and National levels, and in line with ECOWAS Rice Observatory (ERO).

Within Charia and Sing, the project will not be accessing land directly as land have been donated for the project by individuals who owns land in the communities. There are 34 farmers who attain livelihood from the proposed project site and will have to move out to make way for the project. As such, these farmers will be economically displaced. However, alternative land has been provided to the PAPs for uninterrupted farming activity by the individuals who have donated land for the project.

The project activities that will occasion economic displacement is land preparation and installation of farm infrastructure. This is the stage of the project implementation where the vegetation will be cleared using suitable machinery for land development to ensure that top soils are not unduly disturbed. Some activities to be undertaken will involve land levelling and In-field bunding. Bunds which are earthen embankments will be created to retain rainfall runoff. The plots will be formed to conform to the direction of the contours, in this way reducing the earth movement during bunding and levelling to the minimum. The levels of the plots will be set to balance cut and fill. Bunding and land levelling will form the major activities in plot formation. Pegging out of plots boundaries to the standard size of plots will be required during the levelling. All levelled plots would be portioned and banded by in-field contour bunds into plots.

Roads linking valleys to communities which are mostly in deplorable states will be maintained to reduce post-harvest losses which has been a major problem confronting farmers. Access roads will be maintained to permit the use of agricultural machinery in the cropping zone to do tillage, deliver inputs and send out produce.

Agriculture is the major livelihood activity in the project area which has the potential of positively transforming the lives of the people as there is vast arable land in the area which is predominantly undeveloped. The area has a longer one rainfall season from May to October each year and presents an opportunity for extensive agricultural production. The main risk to agriculture in the area is the phenomenon of climate change which makes agricultural livelihoods vulnerable to environmental challenges. The vulnerabilities relate to irregular rainfall, low yields, reduced soil fertility, incidences of pest and diseases infestation and flooding etc. ultimately impacting on livelihoods and incomes of the people.

Within the project communities (Charia and Sing) and its surrounding communities, land is mostly under the control of traditional authorities and family elders (skin land). The Chief together with the elders and land priests (custodians), manage land on behalf of the communities. Individuals or groups do not usually have absolute ownership but rather usufruct rights (right to use the land).

Access to land for any development by any interested person is done through the traditional authorities where allocations are made after the necessary consultation and laid down procedure followed. A prospective user makes a request through the Chiefs elders or family head. Terms are then discussed which could involve token payments (drinks, cola, money, or livestock), which symbolize respect and commitment. If approved, the land is allocated, and the community witnesses the process to prevent disputes. There is no conflict in the project community and the valley area as well as surrounding communities attributed to land. Land for agricultural and other development undertakings are available.

0.1.1 Objectives of the Resettlement Action Plan

The objectives of the RAP include:

1. Provide an understanding of what impact sub-projects will have on persons living and operating in the project area;
2. Propose changes that aim at avoiding or minimizing livelihood disruption and involuntary resettlement impacts;
3. Ensure that impacts are properly assessed and all Project-affected-persons (PAPs) are

- identified and their assets that are affected are recorded and valued for adequate compensation;
4. Identified PAPs and valued affected assets, are provided with adequate compensation packages whether in cash or kind based on the extent of displacement;
 5. Record grievances, and provide support for resolution of grievances; and
 6. Ensure stakeholders including PAPs have been identified and engaged to ensure issues of concern to them are adequately addressed.

0.2 Project Applicable RAP Issue

The RAP issue to be occasioned as a result of the implementation of the REWARD Project in the Charia and Sing Valleys is economic displacement. Economic displacement refers to the loss of income sources or means of livelihood resulting from land acquisition or land use change. This impact will arise as a result of the relocation of farmers on the project site. Even though the farmers will be beneficiaries of the project, they will have to move during land preparation for the project. As a result, they will have to undertake farming elsewhere. Individuals who have donated land for the project have provided a vast land to the affected farmers to use for crop cultivation.

Assessment of the project impact on the communities revealed that a total of 34 farmers made up of 17 males and another 17 females will be economically displaced. At the time of the assessment, there were no crops under cultivation or grazing on the project site as it was in the dry season when farming activities are not undertaken due to rainfed agriculture been practiced in the project area.

The land requirement for the project in both Charia and Sing Valleys is 550 hectares. This will be developed for use by the beneficiary farmers. The PAPs who undertake farming activities on sections of the valley earmarked for development will be restricted in terms of access to the land during the preparation phase of the project where construction activities will be undertaken to prepare the land and install some infrastructure.

The ages of the Project Affected Persons ranged from 23 to 86 years, with an average age of approximately 51 years. The largest group of PAPs (56%) fall within the 31-50 years age bracket. A large majority of PAPs (85%), have no formal education, indicting a generally poor educational background.

The main economic activity undertaken by the PAPs is crop farming. This constitutes the primary source of income for all the PAPs. The most common secondary source of income is domestic livestock rearing such as goat and sheep, followed by small business or petty trading.

Majority of PAPs (71%) recorded a low annual income from rice sales, earning GHS 2,000.00 or less. Only 9% of PAPs earned an income of "Ghc 4,501.00 and Above". Rice cultivation, however, presents an avenue for the livelihoods of the people to be enhanced when the necessary support and mechanisms are be put in place due to rice production comparative advantage of the area.

General households basic necessities such food, health, and utilities are the primary items on which expenditure is advanced for nearly all PAPs households. Education and transportation were also key households expenditure areas.

On vulnerability, the PAPs vulnerability status is diverse. Low Income, Large Household Size, Female Headed Households and Old Age constituted the vulnerability status of the Project Affected Persons. Low income is however the widespread form of vulnerability among the PAPs.

The implementation of the project will impact positively on the socio-economic lives of the PAPs. The project beneficiaries including the PAPs will have access to bigger lots, prepared farmlands, improved rice seedlings, extension support services and farm infrastructure among others. This support will significantly improve rice yields and result in higher income for the farmers. The beneficiaries will earn much higher income from rice sales compared to what they currently earn. The farmers could use the income to invest in other agricultural crop farming activities to improve general income from agriculture which is the primary economic activities of the PAPs and project beneficiary communities. With improved incomes, the households of the PAPs and beneficiary farmers will be in a better position to cater for household necessities such as food, health, and education etc. Overall, the project will significantly enhance the social and economic lives of the PAPs and other beneficiaries.

On the effects of temporary loss of farmland, alternative farmlands have been provided for the PAPs to cater for restrictions on the project valley land during land preparation and infrastructure installations. Due to the alternative land allocation, the expected impact on livelihoods and income is assessed to be minor as the PAPs are not going to be denied farming opportunities.

0.3 Legislative framework

This RAP outlines the framework and principles for execution of the Project compensation and livelihood related issues for project affected persons as early as possible in project development. This is in accordance with the requirements of the African Development Bank (AfDB) Operational Safeguard (OS 5) on - Land acquisition, Restriction on Access to Land and Land Use and Involuntary resettlement; IFC PS 5 on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement and national legislations including:

- The Constitution of the Republic of Ghana, 1992
- Ghana's National Land Policy, 1999
- The State Lands Act 1962, (Act 125) and the State Lands (Amendment) Act, 2000 (Act 586)
- The Land Act, 2020 (Act 1036)
- Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)
- The Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands Act, 1994 (Act 481)
- The Administration of Lands Act, 1962 (Act 123)
- The Lands Commission Act, 2008 (Act 767)
- Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936)
- Alternative Dispute Resolution Act 2010 (Act 798)

The REWARD project is designed such that beneficiary communities through their Chiefs and individuals donate land for the project. The donation is sealed officially through the Voluntary Land Donation Agreement Form where the donating party(ies) sign the form detailing the hectares of land donated and the location. Therefore, the project will not acquire lands and there will not be any such undertaking as land expropriation (compulsory acquisition).

In Ghana, the compulsory acquisition of land by the State is guided by the 1992 Constitution (Article 20), the State Lands Act, 1962 (Act 125) (as amended), and the Land Act, 2020 (Act 1036). The President issues an Executive Instrument (E.I.), declaring the acquisition of the land for public use. This notice is published in the Gazette and often in the media to inform affected persons. Once the E.I. is published, ownership of the land vests in the State. The Lands Commission, together with other relevant state agencies, formally notifies affected landowners and occupiers. Valuation exercises are then conducted by the Lands Valuation Division (LVD) of the Lands Commission and appropriate compensation to affected land owners are determined and paid. The process is meant to ensure fairness, transparency, and protection of citizens' rights.

This process, however, is not applicable to the project as land have already been acquired from voluntary donors from the project communities.

0.3.1 Institutional Arrangement

The institutional arrangement in terms of responsibilities and monitoring implementation of the RAP is provided in the Table below.

No.	Institution	Role/Responsibility Description
1.	AfDB	• Maintains an oversight role to ensure compliance with the bank's safeguards policies, review and provide clearance and approval for the RAPs. • Will carry out external supervision for satisfactory RAP implementation and provide support role throughout project implementation and monitor progress of project implementation. • Will recommend additional measures for strengthening institutional capacity building measures as appropriate and implementation performance.
2.	MoFA/ REWARD PCU	• Responsible for the successful implementation of the project by engaging appropriate contractors and consultants for the execution of the project. • Has the oversight responsibility for the implementation of the RAP. • Responsible for providing funds for the purchase of bicycles to eligible PAPs who will be economically/physically displaced. • Responsible for honouring compensation to PAPs. • Have a representation in the RAP Management Teams including the Grievance Committee and the Monitoring and Evaluation Committee. • Responsible for ensuring that environmental and social safeguard issues and documentations are taken care of under all the Project.
3.	RAP Consultant	• Responsible for the preparation of the RAP and Communication and Outreach Plan. • Responsible for ensuring that impacts are properly assessed and all PAPs are identified and their affected assets recorded and valued for adequate compensation.

No.	Institution	Role/Responsibility Description
		- Responsible for ensuring that stakeholders including PAPs have been identified and engaged to ensure issues of concern to them are adequately addressed. - Responsible for consultations with the PAPs and providing feedback on project/RAP implementation to the PAPs and MoFA. - Responsible for ensuring that all grievances are resolved, and feedback provided to the PAPs concerned.
4.	Wa Municipal Assembly	Beneficiary local government authority where the project is being implemented. Will be directly involved with the RAP implementation and will have representations in the Grievance Committee and Monitoring and Evaluation Committee.
5.	PAPs	The PAPs will be required to select representatives to the grievance committee at the Assembly/Sub-metro level. These representatives will be directly involved in activities of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and serve as liaisons for all identified PAP groups.

0.4 Baseline

The Wa Municipality, according to the GSS 2021 Population and Housing Census, has a total population of 200,672 comprising 98,493 (49%) males and 102,179 (51%) females. This is about 22% and 1% of the regional and national population respectively. The population density is 343.5 persons per sqkm with a total of 49,500 households and a household size of 3.9 persons per household which is lower than the regional average of 5.2. The municipality has a very youthful population with about 96% below 60, according to the 2021 Population and Housing Census.

The Mole-Dagbani group is the largest ethnic group (80%) and comprises the Waalas who are the indigenous people, Dagaabas and the Sissalas. Considerable inter-marriages between the Waalas, Dagaabas and the Sissalas has removed language barriers to a matter of linguistical and semantic variations especially between the Waalas and the Dagaabas and has promoted tolerance. Other ethnic groups in the area include the Frafra, Akan, Ewe, Ga, Dagomba, Grushi, Gonja, Sissala and Moshies.

The Islamic Religion is the predominant religion with 66% of the population, followed by Christianity (29%) and then African Traditional Religion (4%). Only a small proportion of the population either adhere to other religions (0.4%) or are not affiliated to any religion (0.6%).

Agriculture is the dominant occupation in the municipality. The proportion of males in skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery (32%) is higher than the proportion of females in the same category (26%). Under the agricultural sector, most of the farmers engaged in peasant farming and the main staple crops grown include millet, sorghum, maize, rice, cowpea, and groundnut cultivated on subsistence basis. However, soya beans, groundnuts, bambara beans are produced as cash crops among others.

Other livelihood activities include charcoal burning, harvesting and sale of fuel wood, grass cutting, hunting, trading, pottery, weaving, carpentry and joinery, fitting, blacksmithing, hairdressing, dressmaking, drinking, and chop bar keeping, distribution of petroleum products, sale of building materials and telecommunication services.

Inheritance, outright sales, giving, and leasing are all options for acquiring land in the Wa Municipality and the Upper West Region in general. Customary land issues are determined by male-dominated institutions such as chieftaincy, kinship and lineage (such as the Endameba i.e. First settlers), and priestly system. Thus, women's rights of access to land are highly dependent on social ties, which link them to those with primary rights over customary land; the men.

Divorcees or widows may be forced to relinquish matrimonial lands even if they have investments on them. Such investments may include housing, seasonal food crops or small-scale tree crop plantations like cashew and mango. The most secure ways of women's land ownership come with financial constraints and considering that poverty rate among women is high, land acquisition remains a challenge for women. Poverty status of women may be an underlying factor for their unequal access and ownership of land resources especially amidst the commercialization of land.

Within the earmarked project communities, land have been donated for the project by individuals who owns the land for the benefit of the communities.

Rainfall dependent farming constitutes the primary source of income for all the PAPs (100%) and their households thereby making livelihoods vulnerable due to climatic variations. Out of the 34 PAPs identified, 32 (94%) are vulnerable. The PAPs fall within four vulnerability criteria namely; low income, female headed household, large household size, and old age.

0.5 Compensation Plan

The eligibility criteria applied in the identification and confirmation of Project Affected Persons was that, a PAP should be someone who engaged in farming on the affected land (project valley) as a source of livelihood as well as a person who owns a structure either movable or immovable on the valley. The assessment revealed that there was no structure identified and the compensation applies only to those who engaged in farming on the valley.

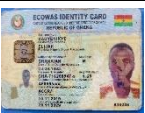
The type of compensation planned for the PAPs after evaluation of the project impact are; in-kind replacement of productive land to protect livelihoods and transportation assistance to PAPs to facilitate movement to alternative land for the continuation of farming activities. This plan will help to cushion the PAPs in order to safeguard their livelihoods. Cut-off date beyond which compensation will not be paid in respect of encroachment on the project valley was 30th May, 2025. This is provided in the Table below.

No.	Category of Impact	Description of compensation and assistance	Remarks
1.	Complete/permanent loss of property or use right.	Compensation not applicable.	No land will be acquired by the project, as a result, no physical relocation cost is applicable
2.	Temporary economic displacement (those who farm in the valley will lose income during land preparation period if it goes beyond the dry season earmarked for the land preparation works).	Alternatives land for farming has been secured for the farmers. They are expected to continue farming activities at the alternative site.	Compensation in respect of economic displacement for the period of construction (land preparation). Identified alternative land is available to be used for farming and as pasture by PAPs.
3.	Temporal disturbance	Disturbance caused by change of farming site.	In place of direct cash compensation, bicycles with a carrier will be provided to all PAPs to facilitate transport to the new site. Bicycles are widely used by men and women to and from the farm and for other household activities.

Payment of compensation to PAPs (Transportation assistance - Bicycle)) will be done before commencement of construction works at the project valley. In respect of alternative land for the PAPs to continue farming activities, this has been provided by the traditional authorities to the PAPs.

Compensation Summary Sheet of PAPs is presented in the Table below.

Summary Sheet of PAPs

PAP Code	First and Last Name of PAP	Sex (M, F)	Age	Picture of ID (Ghana card, NHIS, Voter card)	Profession and principal activity of PAP	Tel. of the PAP and/or representative	PAP's Picture	Image of the affected property/ies	Size of farmland (acres)	GPS Coordinates of the affected property/ies	Real compensation cost in local currency & dollars	Witness/Neighbor of the PAP (Names and Tel.)
CHA0001	Dauyenikye Elijah	Male	42		Farmer	0208770211			4	10.152022 -2.575885	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Gafaru Cyril 0530917127'
CHA0002	Signa Prospera	Female	22		Farmer	0537986117			3	10.152298 -2.575983	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Mary Grace Kuntomah 0593298882
CHA0003	Christina Kuntomah	Female	60		Farmer	0531917893			4	10.093053 -2.552427	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Kuntomah Mary-Grace 0249711022
CHA0004	Dazuo Patrick	Male	29		Farmer	0593813780			8	10.152104 -2.574228	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Portia Zineleuhe 0593011278
CHA0005	Constantine Kuntomah	Male	68		Farmer	0241370351			10	10.15207 -2.574378	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Prosper Kuntomah 0551261729
CHA0006	Nunyen Daniel	Male	78		Farmer	0547842271			10	10.152107 -2.575592	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Constantio Kuntomah 0241370351
CHA0007	Adisa Bashiru	Female	48		Farmer	0539923170			5	10.09059 -2.555165	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Bashiru Amulee 0546082878

PAP Code	First and Last Name of PAP	Sex (M, F)	Age	Picture of ID (Ghana card, NHIS, Voter card)	Profession and principal activity of PAP	Tel. of the PAP and/or representative	PAP's Picture	Image of the affected property/ies	Size of farmland (acres)	GPS Coordinates of the affected property/ies	Real compensation cost in local currency & dollars	Witness/Neighbor of the PAP (Names and Tel.)
CHA0008	Kaseni Afia	Female	38		Farmer	0240806774			4	10.09297 -2.551241	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Jonas Samwini 0546082878
CHA0009	Linus Kuntoma	Male	50		Farmer	0530917127			3	10.093512 -2.552672	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Bayinye Cyril 0531649677
CHA00010	Cecilia Anunyen	Female	69		Farmer	0240088660			4	10.152107 -2.575592	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Kande Anunyen 0546082878
CHA00011	Adamu Kunkuni Saanguo	Male	83		Farmer	0507711503			12	10.090019 -2.557103	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Adamu Hamida 0546082878
CHA00012	Jaliha Abdulai	Female	72		Farmer	0531196807			4	10.09203 -2.552092	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Sahidu Abdulai 0535031924
CHA00013	Hamida Adamu	Female	61		Farmer	0558825064			3	10.090021 -2.557109	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Kunkuni Dawud 0538392679
CHA00014	Khadija Mohammed	Female	51		Farmer	0591262274			6	10.091378 -2.552252	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Mohammed Adams 0241253637
CHA00015	Naa Alhassan	Male	53		Farmer	0542196553			3	10.092549 -2.551798	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Mohammed Awal 0531107197

PAP Code	First and Last Name of PAP	Sex (M, F)	Age	Picture of ID (Ghana card, NHIS, Voter card)	Profession and principal activity of PAP	Tel. of the PAP and/or representative	PAP's Picture	Image of the affected property/ies	Size of farmland (acres)	GPS Coordinates of the affected property/ies	Real compensation cost in local currency & dollars	Witness/Neighbor of the PAP (Names and Tel.)
CHA00016	Bashiru Amulee	Male	45		Farmer	0546082878			20	10.090172 -2.556757	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Abubakari Abdulai 0543290873
CHA00017	Mary Dassah	Female	51		Farmer	0598084647			5	10.090173 -2.556974	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Tenee Bayinye 0555664721
CHA00018	Danbie Juliet	Female	47		Farmer	0256319802			4	10.089995 -2.555895	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Abu Antunye 0256319802
SIN00019	Abu Memuna	Female	71		Farmer	0595451238			1	10.022383 -2.444897	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Issahaku Haruna 0531821342
SIN00020	Sulemani Awusara	Female	35		Farmer	0592347040			2	10.018753 -2.445102	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Suleman Ahamed 0592347040
SIN00021	Ibrahim Fatima	Female	49		Farmer	0553016099			1	10.020529 -2.443817	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Mahamud Karim 0240845015
SIN00022	Natere Ophelia	Female	32		Farmer	0203665689			2	10.020702 -2.445263	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Seidu Issahaku 0592346960
SIN00023	Abdul-Rahman Fatuma	Female	25		Farmer	0592347030			1	10.022072 -2.444603	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Issahaku Abdulai 0246227222

PAP Code	First and Last Name of PAP	Sex (M, F)	Age	Picture of ID (Ghana card, NHIS, Voter card)	Profession and principal activity of PAP	Tel. of the PAP and/or representative	PAP's Picture	Image of the affected property/ies	Size of farmland (acres)	GPS Coordinates of the affected property/ies	Real compensation cost in local currency & dollars	Witness/Neighbor of the PAP (Names and Tel.)
SIN00024	Zakaria Khadija	Female	23		Farmer	0533938644			1	10.02334 -2.445003	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Seidu Issahaku 0592346960
SIN00025	Pognaa Issahaque	Female	89		Farmer	0555251134			1	10.021076 -2.444458	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Seidu Issahaku 0592346960
SIN00026	Seidu Issahaku	Male	47		Farmer	0592346960			3	10.021365 -2.444467	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Issahaku Adams 0553120191
SIN00027	Adama Issahaku	Male	34		Farmer	0553120191			4	10.0213 -2.444918	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Issahaku Seidu 0592346960
SIN00028	Yakubu Salifu	Male	40		Farmer	0548492471			1	10.027025 -2.444368	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Seidu Yakubu 0532727984
SIN00029	Osman Abubakari	Male	53		Farmer	0505151247			3	10.028698 -2.445053	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Abubakari Iddrisu 0547304177
SIN00030	Iddrisu Abubakari	Male	40		Farmer	0532471420			1	10.025654 -2.445501	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Sulaman Salifu 0548492471
SIN00031	Suleman Salifu	Male	39		Farmer	0548492471			1	10.025888 -2.444917	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Imoru Malik 0206446388

PAP Code	First and Last Name of PAP	Sex (M, F)	Age	Picture of ID (Ghana card, NHIS, Voter card)	Profession and principal activity of PAP	Tel. of the PAP and/or representative	PAP's Picture	Image of the affected property/ies	Size of farmland (acres)	GPS Coordinates of the affected property/ies	Real compensation cost in local currency & dollars	Witness/Neighbor of the PAP (Names and Tel.)
SIN00032	Seidu Yakubu	Male	50		Farmer	0532727984			1	10.023652 -2.444928	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Sulaman Salifu 0548492471
SIN00033	Malik Imori	Male	40		Farmer	0206446388			1	10.024403 -2.444395	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Abubakari Iddrisu 0547304177
SIN00034	Abubakari Iddrisu	Male	46		Farmer	0547304177			1	10.026487 -2.445567	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Iddrisu Suburu 0592370741

* At the time of preparing this report USD 1 = GH¢10.54 (August, 2025)

0.6 Arbitration/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 voluntary land donation, restrictions on land access and land tenure issues, labour issues, and community health and safety. The objective of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is to provide an effective, transparent and timely system that would give aggrieved persons redress and avoid litigation, minimize bad publicity, avoid/minimize delays in execution of the project, and ensure sustainability of the Project. The GRM will provide all persons and groups affected by the project activities with avenues through which they can express their concerns and receive the needed corrective actions in an appropriate and timely manner.

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.

The project's Grievance Redress Mechanism will be handling potential Voluntary Land Donation issues as well as compensation for economic displacement issues. The GRM role in addressing potential Voluntary Land Donation issues will be to ensure that it provides a channel for landowners to voice concerns they may have. It will also ensure that grievances about documentation (e.g., disputes over land boundaries etc.) are reviewed and corrected as well as provide a fair, accessible, and timely process to resolve disputes over ownership, consent, or use rights related to donated land.

In terms of potential disputes relating to the payment of compensation for economic displacement, the GRM will provide avenues for affected persons to challenge or appeal the adequacy or fairness of compensation package to ensure that compensation matches what has been agreed with PAPs. The GRM will also endeavour to build trust between project implementers and affected communities by ensuring concerns are addressed transparently and fairly.

0.7 Monitoring/Evaluation and Reporting

Regular monitoring and reporting are central to, and required for, effective management and implementation of the resettlement process. Resettlement monitoring and evaluation will focus mainly on the implementation of resettlement (i.e., compensation for displacement).

The RAP monitoring will have two components, and these include:

- ◆ Process monitoring (internal) - will focus on compliance with the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and the updated stakeholder engagement, communication and outreach plan and to ensure that the objectives of these reports have been achieved. The monitoring indicators will include but not limited to:
 - ✓ Number of PAPs available and received or signed for the compensation;
 - ✓ Number of Representatives of PAPs who received compensation on behalf of PAPs;
 - ✓ Date of compensation presentation, and recipient of the compensations;
 - ✓ Number of grievances registered, number of grievances resolved and unresolved complaints; and
 - ✓ Number of complaints resolved at the project site level, resolved by MoFA, resolved by the Grievance Committee, and number sent to the law courts.
- ◆ Independent performance monitoring (external) - will be carried out by an external party (e.g., AfDB) at structured intervals, e.g., mid-term monitoring and completion evaluation/audit. The completion evaluation/ audit is to determine whether the objectives of the RAP have been achieved or otherwise and that compensation has been successfully completed in compliance with the RAP. The completion evaluation/ audit would be undertaken after completion of compensation payment prior to construction activities including reinstatement works and submission of closeout report by the RAP consultant.

The RAP Consultant will prepare and submit monthly and quarterly reports and a close-out report.

- Monthly Reports during construction will provide account for all activities carried out within the specified month including challenges encountered.
- Quarterly Progress Report during construction will provide status of all activities carried out in the specified quarter including challenges and recommendations.
- RAP Closeout Report will provide a close out report on all resettlement and community engagement planning and implementation activities among others as provided in the ToR.

Dissemination of periodic reports and completion audit on the RAP implementation to all project partners will be fully adhered to by REWARD. Monitoring of activities to ensure that what is contained in the RAP is been followed and for successful RAP implementation will be undertaken by a number of key institutions directly involved in the project. The institutions and their role in the monitoring of the RAP implementation is provided in the Table below.

No.	Monitoring Institution	Role/Responsibility
1.	AfDB	• Maintains an oversight role to ensure compliance with the bank's safeguards policies are followed in the implementation of the RAP. • To determine whether the objectives of the RAP have been achieved or otherwise. • To determine if compensation has been successfully completed in compliance with the RAP.

No.	Monitoring Institution	Role/Responsibility
2.	MoFA/REWARD	- Ensure compliance with the principles of the RAP and that actions and commitments described RAP are being implemented. - Ensure that eligible people to be affected by the project receive their compensation promptly. - Ensure that complaints and grievances lodged by PAPs are followed-up and resolved. - Ensure that the contractors do not destroy properties beyond or above what has been compensated for or valued for compensation. - Provide MoFA with feedback on the resettlement/compensation implementation programme.
3.	Wa Municipal Assembly	- Provide support to MoFA/REWARD for overall RAP implementation. - Provide support to MoFA/REWARD in the resolution of project related complaints by PAPs and follow-up on the issues.

0.8 RAP Implementation Plan

The implementation plan provides for indicative timelines for implementation of the RAP as outlined below.

Main tasks	Specific tasks	Timelines/ Period	Comments
Stakeholder engagement	Meetings with stakeholders i.e. one-on-one, key informant interviews, focus group discussions	April to May 2025	Completed
Preparation of draft RAP	Census of affected persons	April to May 2025	Completed but monitoring required
	Socio-economic survey of PAPs	April to June 2025	Completed but monitoring required
	Field assessment of impact categories and reporting	June to July 2025	Completed
	Writing of draft RAP report in line with the ToR for the assignment	August 2025	Completed
Revision and Finalization of draft Report	Review of draft RAP	September 2025	-
	Revised RAP preparation	September 2025	-
	Finalization of RAP	September 2025	-
	Approval and clearance of RAP	October 2025	-

Main tasks	Specific tasks	Timelines/ Period	Comments
Disclosure of Report	Disclose RAP at Wa Municipal Assembly and on AfDB website	November 2025	-
	Disclosure of compensation proposal/ figures to PAPs	November 2025	-
Formation of Grievance Committee	Grievance Committee	December 2025	
Compensation payment	Compensation disbursement to PAPs	January 2026	To be paid prior to commencement of project activity
Grievance Redress	Resolution of all disputes/ complaints	Project duration	-
Internal Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitor implementation of resettlement/ compensation activities	Project duration.	-
Reporting	Prepare Quarterly Progress Report	Every quarter during construction period	-
	Prepare RAP Closeout Report before commencement of works	One (1) month before construction phase activities	-

0.9 RAP Implementation Budget

The cost estimates for the implementation of the RAP including direct compensation payments in the form of bicycle to PAPs, and contingency issues is **Gh¢97,620.00 (USD 9,275.06)**. The details are presented in the Table below.

No.	Item	Estimated Cost/ Gh¢ /USD	Remarks	Source of funds
1	Compensation to PAPs (Bicycles)	44,200.00	Amount to purchase bicycles for PAPs to facilitate transportation to alternative farming area. To be provided and bicycles purchased by MoFA	Project funds
2	Subtotal	44,200.00 USD 4,193.55		
3	Audit of RAP completion	10,000.00	Evaluation of RAP implementation	Project funds
4	Cost for complaints redress	31,000.00	Cost of grievance redress	Project funds
5	Information and awareness campaign	8,0000	Required for publicity and awareness creation including disclosure	Project funds

No.	Item	Estimated Cost/ Gh¢ /USD	Remarks	Source of funds
6	Subtotal	49,000.00 USD 4,648.96		
7	Contingency (10% of No.2)	4,420.00	For unforeseen contingencies and incidental costs. To be provided by MoFA	Project funds
8	Total for RAP Implementation	97,620.00 USD 9,275.06	Estimated cost for the implementation of the RAP for the Charia and Sing Rice Valleys	Project funds

0.10 Conclusion

This RAP covers 34 persons including 17 males and 17 females whose primary livelihood activity of crop farming on the project site will be affected by the REWARD project implementation by way of livelihood disruption and economic displacement. Compensation will be provided in the form of bicycles, to be purchased from project funds to the project affected persons from an estimated budget (**Gh¢97,620.00 / USD 9,275.06**) to facilitate transportation of PAPs to the alternative land allocated for farming by the individuals who have donated land for the project. The alternative lands are about 5-10km and 1km away respectively from Charia and Sing. Also, concerns of PAPs, community members or any other persons will be adequately addressed by the Grievance Redress Mechanism proposed in this report. Sufficient provisions have been made for PAPs to receive their compensation and any necessary assistance.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Resilient Rice Regional Value Chains in West Africa (REWARD) Project is being implemented by the Government of Ghana through the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) with funding from the African Development Bank (AfDB). The REWARD project aims to boost the production of rice, as it is an important crop in the economy of Ghana.

Over the years, there has been a significant increase in rice 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-sufficiency 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

It is expected that the MoFA REWARD Project will effectively deal with these production challenges and set the country unto the path of sustainable local rice production focusing on rice, value chains in the Northern, North East, Upper East, Savannah and Upper West Regions of Ghana.

1.1 Description of the Subproject

The Project has four (4) main components namely; production and productivity, processing and marketing, policy and governance, and project coordination and management. The overall rationale of the components of the REWARD-Ghana project is to reduce importation of rice by increasing competitive local rice production, processing, income, and job creation, which will lead to improved nutrition and food security in a sustainable manner and contribute to reducing poverty through a private-public sector driven interventions along the rice value chain. The specific objectives of the project are;

- To increase rice productivity and production thus increased incomes for farmers, particularly women and young people;
- To increase the resilience and adaptive capacities of rice farms and production systems; and
- To increase the marketing and intra-regional trade of rice.

Details of the project component is captured in **Table 1-1** below.

Table 1-1: Components of the Project

No	Component Name	Sub-Component and Activities
1	Production and Productivity	<u>Sub-component 1.1: Sustainable climate-resilient infrastructure and management services in rice production systems</u> Key interventions will include: • Development of Agricultural Zones • Sustainable Land and Water Management (SLWM) • Form and build capacity of Water Users Association • Social infrastructure development
		<u>Sub-component 1.2: Improved availability and access to climate-resilient inputs, mechanization services and knowledge</u> Key interventions will include: • Seed Delivery Systems • Fertilizers and Pest Control Management Systems • Agricultural Mechanization Services Delivery • Extension Delivery
2	Processing and Marketing	<u>Sub-component 2.1: Modernized processing infrastructure and strengthening capacities of value chain actors</u> This component will focus on: • The construction and installation of processing and storage infrastructure to minimise post-harvest losses and enhance value addition. • Development of information systems using innovative technologies (incl. digital) and consumer-oriented branding to improve access to market.

No	Component Name	Sub-Component and Activities
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) in line with PFJ 2.0. • 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.
4	Programme Coordination and Management	This component will be responsible for: • Day-to-day management of project activities to ensure harmony and coherence. • Establishment or nesting of Project Implementation Unit (PIU) under existing PIU to support the coordination and management of the project. • Development of Regional and National Management and monitoring systems based on digital technologies to ensure tracking of results at Regional and National levels, and in line with ECOWAS Rice Observatory (ERO).

The proposed Project will be implemented in seven (7) Districts within four (4) administrative regions thus Northern, Upper West, Savannah and North-East Regions, as indicated in the Table below. The valleys will be upgraded with necessary infrastructure, such as water conservation bunds and drains, drying patios and farm access tracks.

No	Region	District	Community	Valleys	Area (ha)	Project Activities
1	Northern	Mion	Tindantua	Sakoya, Bogni	350	New land development with machinery support, drying patios, farm roads etc.
2		Tamale Metro	Nyankpala	SARI	50	Construct bunds and drains of existing area for SARI for seed production
3		Savelugu	Nakpanzoo	Nakpanzoo	300	Rehabilitation of existing valley, reshaped bunds and spot improvement of farm tracks
4	North East	Mamprugu Moagduri	Kubori/ Zanwara	Kubori	250	Land development packaged (bunds, drying patios and site office)
5	Upper West	Nandom	Nandom-Kpee	-	200	Machinery support with drying patios and land development

No	Region	District	Community	Valleys	Area (ha)	Project Activities
			Ko	Gbañin	150	Machinery support with drying patios and land development
6		Wa Municipal	Charia	Kolivege Bor	350	Land development with drying patios inclusive
			Sing	-	200	Reshaping of bunds, drying patios and drainage construction to convey excess water out of the fields
7	Savannah	West Gonja	Busunu	-	200	Land development and bunds
	TOTAL				2,050	-

1.2 Scope of Displacement and Involuntary Resettlement

The project will not acquire lands as the project is designed such that communities through chiefs and individuals donate land for the project for the benefit of the communities. In the case of Charia and Sing in the Wa Municipality, three members of the communities (Daniel Nunyeni - Charia, 80 hectares; Kunkuni Adamu Saanguo - Charia, 100 hectares; Abudu Issahaku - Sing, 100 hectares) who owns the land, have donated required land for the project, therefore there would not be land acquisition. However, project activities such as land clearing and levelling could restrict locals access to the land that was otherwise used as farmlands for crop farming which is a key economic activity. The impact is local, and the displacement will be temporary as alternative land is available for the affected farmers through the land owners who have donated land for the project. The impact is therefore considered moderately significant as the identification and proposal of alternative farmland to the PAPs who otherwise used the project site will help reduce the impact of restricted access during land preparation period.

An assessment of the beneficiary communities, from 15th April to 30th May, 2025, showed that 34 (17 males, 17 females) farmers (**Annex 7**) who use the project site for farming will be affected by the project. There are no economic trees such as Shea and Dawadawa on the project site.

The project activities that will occasion economic displacement is land preparation and installation of farm infrastructure including drying patios. This is the stage of the project implementation where the vegetation will be cleared using suitable machinery for land development to ensure that top soils are not unduly disturbed. Some activities to be undertaken will involve land levelling and In-field bunding. Bunds which are earthen embankments will be created to retain rainfall runoff. The plots will be formed to conform to the direction of the contours, in this way reducing the earth movement during bunding and levelling to the minimum. The levels of the plots will be set to balance cut and fill. Bunding and land levelling will form the major activities in plot formation. Pegging out of plots boundaries to the standard size of plots will be required during the levelling. All levelled plots would be portioned and banded by in-field contour bunds into plots.

Roads linking valleys to communities which are mostly in deplorable states will be maintained to reduce post-harvest losses which has been a major problem confronting farmers. Access roads will be maintained to permit the use of agricultural machinery in the cropping zone to do tillage, deliver inputs and send out produce.

1.3 Purpose and Objectives of the Resettlement Action Plan

The purpose of the assignment is to conduct studies to prepare a RAP for the proposed Resilient Rice Regional Value Chains in West Africa (Reward) Project in the Wa Municipality of Ghana. The Project is committed to complying with national and the African Development Bank (AfDB) Operational Safeguard (OS) 5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement

The RAP outlines the framework and principles for execution of the Project compensation/relocation/resettlement and livelihood related issues for project affected persons as early as possible in project development. This allows for early and effective disclosure to key stakeholders, and subsequent feedback and inputs. Despite the measures put in place to avoid livelihood displacement, a detailed resettlement Action Plan is required to mitigate any unforeseen eventualities.

The objectives of the assignment include the following:

1. Provide an understanding of what impact subprojects will have on persons living and operating in the project area.
2. Propose changes that aim at avoiding or minimizing livelihood disruption and involuntary resettlement impacts.
3. Ensure that impacts are properly assessed and all Project-affected-persons (PAPs) are identified and their assets that are affected are recorded and valued for adequate compensation.
4. Identified PAPs and valued affected assets, are provided with adequate compensation packages whether in cash or kind based on the extent of displacement.
5. Record grievances, and provide support for resolution of grievances.
6. Ensure stakeholders including PAPs have been identified and engaged to ensure issues of concern to them are adequately addressed.

2.0 PRINCIPLES, POLICIES, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

This section provides an overview of Ghanaian national policy, legal and regulatory framework, institutional mandates and international requirements related to acquisition of rights to land. It summarises the key national laws and policies that are relevant to project-related resettlement of structures and affected people.

2.1 Principles

The following principles based on AfDB's Operational Social Safeguards have been applied in developing this RAP:

1. Transparency: ensure that affected people are consulted and give their demonstrable acceptance to the RAP;
2. Displacement is done in the context of negotiated settlements with project affected people;
3. Implement a resettlement process based on the Bank's requirements;
4. Maintain standards of the Bank's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) on Involuntary Resettlements;
5. Adherence to world's best practices regarding disclosure of information to the PAPs in line with free-prior- informed Consent (FPIC);
6. Process should be driven by consultation and participatory planning;
7. Compensate with replacement value and restore livelihoods, with minimum disturbance;
8. Design compensation framework, replacement assets and livelihoods restoration to ensure sustainable benefits; and
9. Provide modern replacement assets and enable community continuity in a way that they are not worse off than they were before relocation.

2.2 National Policies, Legal and Regulatory Requirements, Local Governance and Institutional Mandates

Applicable national policies, legal frameworks and institutional requirements are presented in the Table 2-1 below.

Table 2-1: National Policies and Regulatory Frameworks

No.	Policy Requirement	Applicability to Proposed Project
1.	<u>Ghana's National Land Policy, 1999</u> Ghana's Ministry of Lands and Forestry issued the National Land Policy in 1999. This policy provides the "framework and direction for dealing with the issues of land ownership, security of tenure, land use and development, and environmental conservation on a sustained basis" Policy guidelines include:	The implementation of the project will conform to this policy to ensure that if land is to be acquired, there will be adequate compensation paid to right owners.

	I. No interest in or right over any land belonging to an individual, family, clan, stool or skin can be compulsorily acquired without payment, in reasonable time, of fair and adequate compensation. II. Provided that payment of adequate compensation in reasonable time will be made, government may acquire land wherever and whenever appropriate to, among other things.... implement any rural or urban improvement programme.....provide social infrastructure.	
Legal and Regulatory Requirement		Applicability to Proposed Project
2.	<u>The Constitution of the Republic of Ghana, 1992</u> Article 20 of the Constitution of the Republic of Ghana (1992) concerns the protection from deprivation of property, and includes the following subsections: (2) Compulsory acquisition of property by the State shall only be made under a law which makes provision for: (a) The prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation; and (b) a right of access to the High Court by any person who has an interest in or right over the property whether direct or on appeal from any other authority, for the determination of his interest or right and amount of compensation to which he is entitled. (3) Where a compulsory acquisition or possession of land by the state ...involves displacement of any inhabitants, the State shall resettle the displaced inhabitants on suitable alternative land with due regard for their economic well-being and social and cultural values. (5) Any property compulsorily taken possession of or acquired in the public interest or for a public purpose shall be used only in the public interest or for the public purpose for which it was acquired.	This is the overarching legislative framework of Ghana. Articles 18 and 20 provides conditions for the acquisition of property for development and compensation payment. Every development in the country is enjoined to comply with this constitutional provision.
3.	<u>Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925)</u> The Land Use and Spatial Planning Act, 2016 (Act 925) regulates land use through a decentralised planning system to ensure judicious use of land in order to improve quality of life, promote health and safety in respect of human settlements and generally provide for spatial aspects of socio-economic development and related matters.	LUSPA is responsible for national spatial planning and collaborates with MMDAs for local planning for the sustainable utilisation of land resources for development. The project will ensure that land for the project is put to effective and sustainable use, so that more lands are not unnecessarily acquired for the project.

4.	<u>The State Lands Act 1962, (Act 125) and the State Lands (Amendment) Act, 2000 (Act 586)</u> This is the principal law under which lands can be compulsorily acquired in the public interest. The Act includes provision for the payment of compensation to those with a right or an interest in land acquired under the Act. The basis of the compensation includes the market value (also referred to as replacement value), and the cost of disturbance and damage. Community consultation and involvement during the resettlement process is not mandatory according to the Act.	The project will not involve compulsory land acquisition, however, in the event that land is acquired for the project, appropriate compensation will be paid to land owners and occupiers.
5.	<u>The Land Act, 2020 (Act 1036)</u> The Act's stated object is to ensure sustainable land administration and management, and effective and efficient land tenure and it seeks to achieve this by, inter alia, establishing a broad-based framework for registering land rights and interests, a customary land rights framework and enhancing transparency and accountability in land governance institutions. Section 253 makes provision for the assessment and payment of compensation to project affected persons.	All the procedures established for the acquisition of land for development projects by the State under this Act will be fully complied with, in respect of any land acquisition for the project.
6.	<u>The Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands Act, 1994 (Act 481)</u> This Act puts in place a mechanism to ensure equal distribution of the benefits accruing from stool land resources. Stool lands include those belonging to, or are controlled by, a stool or skin and have allodial title for the benefit of members of that stool / skin or for the benefit of members of that community.	The intent of the Act will be followed such that communities benefit from the acquisition of skin lands, if required.
7.	<u>The Administration of Lands Act, 1962 (Act 123)</u> This Act relates to the administration of stool and other lands. Section 10 of the Act provides that "the President may authorise the occupation and use of a land to which this Act applies for a purpose which, in the opinion of the President is conducive to the public welfare or the interests of the State". It is a requirement that a public notice shall be published in the Gazette giving particulars of the lands to be taken and the use to which it will be put. Persons whose interests are affected by "reason of disturbance as a result of an authorisation" are entitled to be compensated.	Fair compensation to right owners will be paid, should lands be acquired for the implementation of the project, even though that is not anticipated.
8.	<u>The Lands Commission Act, 2008 (Act 767)</u> The Lands Commission Act, 2008 integrates four public sector agencies responsible for managing land: the Survey and Mapping Division; the Land Registration Division; the Land Valuation Division; and the Public and Vested Lands Management Division. The Commission's functions include: (i) managing public land on behalf of the government; (ii) advising the government, local authorities and traditional authorities on the policy framework for the development of land in accordance with relevant development plans; (iii) formulating and submitting to the Government recommendations on national policy with respect to land use suitability or capability; (iv) advising on, and assisting in the execution of, a comprehensive programme for the registration of title to land as well as registration of deeds and instruments affecting land throughout the country;	The project will be implemented in line with the objectives of the Commission for sustainable development of land resource.

	(v) facilitating the acquisition of land on behalf of the Government; (vi) establishing standards to regulate survey and mapping of the country; (vii) undertaking land and land relative valuation services; and (viii) addressing protracted land boundary disputes, conflicts and litigations.	
9.	<u>Alternative Dispute Resolution Act 2010 (Act 798)</u> The purpose of the Act is to "...provide for the settlement of disputes by arbitration, mediation and customary arbitration, to establish an Alternative Dispute Resolution Centre and to provide for related matters." The Act further defines Alternative Dispute Resolution "as the collective description of methods of resolving disputes otherwise than through the normal trial process" (Section 135). The ADR Act covers both domestic and international arbitration in Ghana and the enforcement of both domestic and foreign arbitral awards within the jurisdiction.	Every form of effective dispute resolution mechanisms will be deployed to amicably resolve any form of dispute that may arise before and during the implementation of the project.
10.	<u>Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936)</u> The Regional Coordinating Council (RCC) and the Metropolitan /Municipal/District Assemblies (MMDAs) are responsible for the overall development of the region and metropolis/municipality/district respectively. Acts 936 and 480, which established the current district assembly structure, designate the District/Municipal/Metropolitan Assembly as the planning authority, charged with the overall development of the district.	The Act mandates local government bodies to take charge of planning and undertaking initiatives that promotes development.
Institutional Mandate		Applicability to Proposed Project
11.	<u>Lands Commission</u> The Lands Commission was established by Article 258 of the 1992 Constitution and the Lands Commission Act, 2008 (Act 767). The functions of the Lands Commission include amongst others; - advise the Government, local authorities and traditional authorities on the policy framework for the development of particular areas of the country to ensure that the development of individual pieces of land is coordinated with the relevant development plan for the area concerned; - ensure that through sound, sustainable land use planning, socio-economic activities are consistent with sound land use through sustainable land use planning in the long-term national development goals; and - promote community participation and public awareness at all levels in sustainable land management and development practices to ensure the highest and best use of land.	The Commission is the entity charged with managing all public lands on behalf of the State. It also undertakes valuation of lands as well as validation of valuation conducted by independent valuers for the payment of compensations.
12.	<u>Environmental Protection Authority</u> The EPA is the body responsible for regulating the environment and ensuring the implementation of government policies on the environment. The Agency ensures that Environmental Impact Assessment is carried out for developments with potential adverse environmental impacts and mitigation measures instituted to respond to potential impacts. The functions of the Agency include: - ensuring compliance with any laid down environmental impact assessment procedures in the planning and execution of development projects, including compliance in the respect of existing projects; - promoting effective planning in the management of the environment;	The EPA is responsible for the issuance of environmental permit for projects, contingent upon the submission of required documents in compliance with permitting regulations.

	- imposing and collecting environmental protection levies in accordance with the Environmental Protection Agency Act 1994, Act 490 or regulations made under the Act; and - acting in liaison and co-operation with government agencies, District Assemblies and other bodies and institutions to control pollution and generally protect the environment.	
13.	<u>Ministry of Food and Agriculture</u> The Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA) is the lead agency and focal point of the Government of Ghana, responsible for developing and executing policies and strategies for the agriculture sector within the context of a coordinated national socio-economic growth and development agenda. By means of a sector-wide approach, the Ministry's plans and programmes are developed, coordinated and implemented through policy and strategy frameworks. The vision of the Ministry is a modernised agriculture culminating in a structurally transformed economy and evident in food security, employment opportunities and reduced poverty.	MoFA is the entity responsible for the implementation of the REWARD project, including payment of any compensation to PAPs.
14.	<u>Local Government Authority</u> The Regional Coordinating Council (RCC) and the Metropolitan /Municipal/District Assemblies (MMDAs) are responsible for the overall development of the region and metropolis/municipality/district respectively. As the local planning entities, they are charged with charged with the overall development of the district. With regard to environmental management at the district level, the District Environmental Management Committees has been set up to among other things: Plan and recommend to the DA, strategies and activities for the improvement and protection of the environment with emphasis on fragile and sensitive areas, river courses etc.	The project will be implemented within the Wa Municipality. The Municipal Assembly will therefore play a key role in the implementation of the project in respect of helping to handle issues such as grievance redress. amongst others.
15.	<u>Traditional Authorities</u> In Ghana, people of common descent owe allegiance to a symbol of collective authority, such as the "stool" for the Akans of southern Ghana or the "skin" for the northern people. Traditional authorities play a role in the administration of the area. At the village level, family and land disputes and development issues are also traditionally dealt with by the village chief and elders. In addition to providing an important leadership role, especially in the more rural areas, chiefs act as custodians of stool/skin land, can mobilise their people for developmental efforts and arbitrate in the resolution of local disputes. Although chiefs have no direct political authority, some are appointed by the Government on District Assemblies.	The project site is under a Traditional Authority, community leaders and key opinion leaders who must be consulted. There will be continuous engagement of all these key stakeholders for a successful execution of the project.

2.3 International Standards

Applicable international standards relating to issues of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement are presented in the Table 2-2 below.

Table 2-2: International Standards

No.	International Standard	Applicability to Proposed Project
1.	<u>African Development Bank Requirements</u> AfDB requirements are details in the Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations. The directives outline the following principles: • Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible or minimized by exploring alternative project designs. If not feasible to avoid resettlement, resources are to be provided to enable the displaced persons to share in the project benefits; • The population to be affected by the project are those who may lose as the consequence of the project, all or part of their physical and nonphysical assets including homes, farms, productive land, properties, income earning opportunities, social and cultural relations and other losses that maybe identified in the process of resettlement; • All population impacted by the project should be consulted and given the opportunity to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs; • All population affected by the project are entitled to be compensated for their lost assets and incomes at full replacement cost and assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living to pre-project standards; • All affected population are equally eligible for compensation and rehabilitation assistance, irrespective of tenure status, social or economic standing and without and discrimination; • The AfDB policies stipulate that displacement or restriction of access to resources must not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are put in place. This includes provision of compensation and other assistance required for relocation prior to displacement to new sites with adequate facilities. For compensation purposes, preference should be given to land-based strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based with land equivalent to the advantages of the land taken. If land is not available, options built around opportunities for employment should be provided in addition to cash compensation for land and other assets lost. In case of land-based livelihoods, cash payment maybe appropriate if the land taken is a small fraction of the affected asset and the residual is economically viable particularly, and the displaced persons have the opportunity to use such markets. Cash compensation should be sufficient to replace the lost land and other assets at full replacement cost in local markets. • In all cases, the displaced persons and host communities receiving them are to be provided with timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing and monitoring resettlement and appropriate mechanisms for grievance redress are established. It is also important that in resettlement sites or host communities, public services and infrastructure are provided and measures are to be taken to	AfDB OS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to land and land use, and Involuntary Resettlement applies to the project. This OS applies to all Bank lending operations, both public and private sector. The project will comply with all requirements in respect of this operational safeguard in relation to; consultation, resettlement planning, compensation, and vulnerable groups etc.

No.	International Standard	Applicability to Proposed Project
	the extent possible to preserve the social and cultural institutions. Special measures are to be taken to protect socially and economically vulnerable groups and people living in extreme poverty.	
2.	<u>Operational Safeguards 10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure</u> This OS recognizes the importance of open and transparent engagement between the Borrower and project stakeholders as an essential element of good international practice. Effective stakeholder engagement can improve the environmental and social (E&S) sustainability of projects, enhance project acceptance, and make a significant contribution to successful project design and implementation. OS10 applies to all of the Bank Group's funded operations. The Borrower shall engage with stakeholders throughout the project life cycle, commencing as early as possible in the project development process and in a time frame that enables meaningful consultations with stakeholders on project design and implementation.	All stakeholders relevant to the project will be continuously consulted throughout the entire project life span. Direct project affected persons will also be extensively engaged on proposed compensations and reach agreement on compensation payable to them.
3.	<u>Operational Safeguards 7: Vulnerable Groups</u> The OS7 contributes to poverty reduction and sustainable development by ensuring that projects supported by the Bank enhance opportunities for vulnerable groups to participate in, and benefit from, the development process in ways that do not threaten their unique cultural identities and well-being. This OS applies to vulnerable groups regardless of whether they are affected positively or negatively, and regardless of the significance of any such impacts. Through the requirements of this OS, the Bank encourages Borrowers to observe international human rights norms, standards, and best practices, and to reflect in Bank operations national commitments made under, inter alia, international human rights covenants and the African Charter of Human and Peoples' Rights. The Borrower is also enjoined to take necessary measures to appropriately manage the risks and adverse impacts of the project on vulnerable individuals and groups, including on women and girls, minorities and highly vulnerable rural minorities (HVRM).	There are vulnerable persons identified among the project affected persons whose socio-economic circumstances must be taken into key consideration in fashioning out compensation plan for PAPs. The project will make sure all project vulnerable persons are given the necessary consideration in compensation planning, so that their conditions are not worsened by the implementation of the project.
4.	<u>OECD Common Approaches</u> The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Recommendation of the Council on Common Approaches for Officially Supported Export Credits and Environmental and Social Due Diligence 2016 (the "OECD Common Approaches") sets common approaches for undertaking environmental and social due diligence to identify, consider and address the potential environmental and social impacts and risks relating to applications for officially supported export credits by adherent	The IFC PS 5 on involuntary resettlement which "OECD Common Approaches" subscribe to will be complied with in the event of any form

No.	International Standard	Applicability to Proposed Project
	organisations. They are applicable if an export credit agency that is an adherent to the OECD Common Approaches is involved in project financing. Of key relevance to managing Project-related resettlement, the OECD Common Approaches require that the project is reviewed against the IFC PS, including PS5 on involuntary resettlement.	of involuntary resettlement.

2.4 Gap analysis of national law and international standards

A gap analysis of the requirements for resettlement under national law compared to the applicable international standards, including the AfDB Involuntary Resettlement Policy requirements and the IFC PS 5, is provided in Table 2-3.

Table 2-3: Gap Analysis of the Resettlement Requirements under National Law and Applicable International Standards

Resettlement issue	Ghanaian legislative requirement	Requirement under applicable international standards (AfDB OS 5, 7 & 10)	Potential gap	Gap closure
Timing of compensation payment	Prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation. Compensation must be paid prior to any commencement of the development. The State shall resettle displaced inhabitants on suitable alternative land with due regard for their economic well-being, social and cultural values. Compensation for stool land to be paid to the traditional authority and not to those losing access to land.	Possession of acquired land only after compensation has been made available. Compensation for economic displacement resulting from land acquisition should be made promptly and wherever possible prior to impact, to minimise adverse impacts on the income stream of those who are displaced.	Timing for Compensation payments is unspecified under Ghanaian Law.	Compensation payments will be done prior to project commencement or displacement. The Project will take responsibility for issuing compensation payments to have direct on-the-ground control over payments.

Resettlement issue	Ghanaian legislative requirement	Requirement under applicable international standards (AfDB OS 5, 7 & 10)	Potential gap	Gap closure
Amount of compensation	Market value or replacement value and disturbance cost. There is no specific provision for assistance with relocation or transaction costs.	Rate of compensation for lost assets should be calculated at full replacement cost, (i.e., the market value of the assets plus transaction costs). Affected business owners will be compensated for the cost of re-establishing commercial activities elsewhere, for lost net income during the period of transition, and for the costs of the transfer and reinstallation of their business structures, plant, machinery, or other equipment. Affected farmers will be compensated at full replacement cost for farmland and crops are affected by acquisition.	Compensation for loss of assets is not at full replacement cost. Therefore, requirement to validate that government valuation of affected assets reflects full replacement cost. There is no specific provision for other assistance for relocation or transaction costs associated with improving or restoring standards of living or livelihoods	The Replacement Cost Approach will be adopted for the calculation of compensation. Project consultant will monitor compensation rates approved by Land Valuation Division (LVD) to verify that they reflect full replacement costs.
Squatters	No provisions. Squatters are deemed ineligible for compensation.	Economically displaced persons who are without legally recognisable claims to land to be compensated for lost assets other than land (such as crops, irrigation infrastructure and other improvements made to the land), at full replacement cost. Opportunistic settlers who encroach on the project area after the cut-off date for eligibility are not required to be compensated.	Risk of making PAPs worse off as compared to pre-displacement condition.	All eligible owners of pre-cut off date assets (buildings, crops etc.) will be considered for compensation (but no compensation for land) and treated equally regardless of legal tenure.

Resettlement issue	Ghanaian legislative requirement	Requirement under applicable international standards (AfDB OS 5, 7 & 10)	Potential gap	Gap closure
Resettlement [Physical displacement]	Physically displaced inhabitants are to be resettled on suitable land with due regard for their economic well-being and social and cultural values.	Requirement to (i) offer displaced persons choices among feasible resettlement options, including adequate replacement housing or cash compensation where appropriate; and (ii) provide relocation assistance suited to the needs of each group of displaced persons. Compensation in kind should be considered in lieu of cash. Cash compensation levels should be sufficient to replace the lost land and other assets at full replacement cost in local markets. Relocation assistance should be provided to people who are physically displaced by a project. Assistance may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are provided to affected people during the relocation to their new site.	Requirement to provide a choice of options for compensation, including cash. Requirement to cover all costs for relocation assistance.	There is no anticipated physical displacement or land acquisition by the project as project is designed around existing farmers who already own lands. However, if there is a potential of physical displacement upon acquisition of land for the project during implementation, should the need arise, appropriate compensation will be provided based on agreed option to affected persons.

Resettlement issue	Ghanaian legislative requirement	Requirement under applicable international standards (AfDB OS 5, 7 & 10)	Potential gap	Gap closure
Livelihoods Restoration & Resettlement Assistance	There are no specific laws or regulations specifying support for livelihood restoration and transition and moving allowances	Transitional support should be provided as necessary to all economically displaced persons, based on a reasonable estimate of the time required to restore their income earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living. Provide opportunities to improve, or at least restore, means of income earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living. This could include measures related to agricultural inputs (e.g., seeds, seedlings, fertilizer, irrigation), skills and business training, job placement, and access to credit. Assistance should also be made available to the employees of the business to compensate for their temporary loss of employment.	Ghanaian policy and legislation would need to be aligned with Bank policy to effectively guarantee rights of all affected persons of involuntary resettlement.	For those that are eligible, resettlement assistance in terms of moving allowances, loss of earnings etc. will form part of compensation framework, in addition to longer term livelihood development programs.

Resettlement issue	Ghanaian legislative requirement	Requirement under applicable international standards (AfDB OS 5, 7 & 10)	Potential gap	Gap closure
Vulnerable Groups	No specific provision.	Identify persons who are vulnerable. Persons identified as vulnerable should be assisted to fully understand their options for resettlement and compensation. Members of vulnerable groups may require special or supplementary resettlement assistance because they are less able to cope with the displacement than the general population. Compensation and restoration packages for vulnerable people should include additional forms of support and should favour the lowest risk mitigation options wherever possible, e.g., in-kind compensation over cash compensation.	Vulnerable PAPs given the same treatment as all others.	Further assistance to be given to this category of PAPs to enable them restore their living standards to pre-project levels at least. This will take the form of financial or non-financial support.
Consultation & Information Disclosure	The owner/ tenants on the land must be formally notified at least a week in advance of the intent to enter and be given at least 24 hours' notice before actual entry.	Disclosure of eligibility and entitlements including compensation and livelihood restoration packages should take place sufficiently early in the project's planning process to allow potentially displaced people sufficient time to consider their options. Ensure that vulnerable people have been adequately engaged.	Affected persons are not kept abreast with the project timelines leaving them unprepared to fit into implementation schedules.	Persons to be potentially displaced and PAPs generally will receive timely and relevant information, consult on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement. Detailed public consultation plan and communication strategy will ensure informed participation throughout the project life.

Resettlement issue	Ghanaian legislative requirement	Requirement under applicable international standards (AfDB OS 5, 7 & 10)	Potential gap	Gap closure
Grievances	Formal and informal mechanisms and formal access to court of law.	Establish a grievance mechanism to receive and address specific concerns about compensation and relocation raised by displaced persons, including a recourse mechanism designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner. The grievance mechanism should consider the availability of judicial recourse and community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms.	No intermediate avenues for redress other than a court of law.	Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms will be established. The GRM will be accessible, reliable and transparent.
Monitoring & Evaluation	No specific provision	Establish procedures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of a Resettlement Action Plan or Livelihood Restoration Plan and take corrective action as necessary. Depending on the scale and/or complexity of physical and economic displacement associated with the project, conduct an external completion audit to assess whether the provisions have been met.	Difficulty in gauging the effectiveness of prescribed mitigation, especially before implementation of measures.	A detailed monitoring and evaluation program is included as part of the RAP implementation program and a completion audit will be undertaken as part of the overall project management process.

3.0 SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE AND CENSUS SURVEY

3.1 Introduction

Baseline socio-economic conditions are summarized according to the district context (mostly data compiled from secondary sources) and the baseline conditions specific to the potential beneficiary communities (reflecting the findings of the primary data collection). The baseline is presented in the following sections:

- Demographics
- Education and literacy
- Economic activity
- Income, assets and expenditure
- Land use and ownership
- Health
- Utilities and services
- Vulnerability

3.2 District-wide Description of Socio-Economic Conditions

This section describes the socio-economic conditions of the Wa Municipality, focusing on variables that provides valuable insight into the lives of the people in the area.

Demographics

The municipality, according to the GSS 2021 Population and Housing Census, has a total population of 200,672 comprising 98,493 (49%) males and 102,179 (51%) females. This is about 22% and 1% of the regional and national population respectively. The population density is 343.5 persons per sqkm with a total of 49,500 households and a household size of 3.9 persons per household which is lower than the regional average of 5.2. The municipality has a very youthful population with about 96% below 60, according to the 2021 Population and Housing Census.

The Mole-Dagbani group is the largest ethnic group (80%) and comprises the Waalas who are the indigenous people, Dagaabas and the Sissalas. Considerable inter-marriages between the Waalas, Dagaabas and the Sissalas has removed language barriers to a matter of linguistical and semantic variations especially between the Waalas and the Dagaabas and has promoted tolerance. Other ethnic groups in the area include the Frafra, Akan, Ewe, Ga, Dagomba, Grushi, Gonja, Sissala and Moshies.

The Islamic Religion is the predominant religion with 66% of the population, followed by Christianity (29%) and then African Traditional Religion (4%). Only a small proportion of the population either adhere to other religions (0.4%) or are not affiliated to any religion (0.6%).

Education and literacy

The municipality has 65% of persons aged 11 years and older being literate and 35% not literate. The relatively high literacy can be attributed to the area's endowment with educational facilities such as Senior High Schools and a university, University for Development Studies. The total

number of schools in the Municipality is 296 across all levels. The number of Primary Schools is 112 made up 85 public primary schools and 27 Private Primary Schools.

Economic activity

Agriculture is the dominant occupation in the municipality. The proportion of males in skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery (32%) is higher than the proportion of females in the same category (26%). Under the agricultural sector, most of the farmers engaged in peasant farming and the main staple crops grown include millet, sorghum, maize, rice, cowpea, and groundnut cultivated on subsistence basis. However, soya beans, groundnuts, bambara beans are produced as cash crops among others.

Other livelihood activities include charcoal burning, harvesting and sale of fuel wood, grass cutting, hunting, trading, pottery, weaving, carpentry and joinery, fitting, blacksmithing, hairdressing, dressmaking, drinking, and chop bar keeping, distribution of petroleum products, sale of building materials and telecommunication services.

Land use and ownership

Inheritance, outright sales, giving, and leasing are all options for acquiring land in the Wa Municipality and the Upper West Region in general. Customary land issues are determined by male-dominated institutions such as chieftaincy, kinship and lineage (such as the Endameba i.e. First settlers), and priestly system. Thus, women's rights of access to land are highly dependent on social ties, which link them to those with primary rights over customary land; the men.

Divorcees or widows may be forced to relinquish matrimonial lands even if they have investments on them. Such investments may include housing, seasonal food crops or small-scale tree crop plantations like cashew and mango. The most secure ways of women's land ownership come with financial constraints and considering that poverty rate among women is high, land acquisition remains a challenge for women. Poverty status of women may be an underlying factor for their unequal access and ownership of land resources especially amidst the commercialization of land.

Health

Wa Municipal currently has one Regional Hospital, six Health Centres, 26 Functional/CHPS Zones, 4 Clinics, 15 Completed CHPS compounds, 1 Adolescent Health Centre and 5 Private Health Facilities. The primary health-care system is divided into three categories. Traditional healers, chemical vendors, community clinics, and other entities make up the first level. Community-based health centers at level two provide clinical, public health, and maternity services to the general public. The third level is the Regional Hospital which is the region's first referral point for primary health-care services.

Utilities and services

Energy

The main sources of lighting in residential units in the municipality are electricity (72%), flashlight/torch (15%), and kerosene lamp (11%). Charcoal (55%) and wood (23%) are the most common forms of cooking fuel for most households and approximately 16% of homes use gas as their primary source of energy for cooking. Also, 56% of rural families use wood as their primary source of cooking fuel, compared to 10% of urban households.

Water Supply

The main sources of water for drinking in the Wa Municipality are bore-hole/pump/tube well (49%), pipe borne outside dwelling (12%), pipe borne inside dwelling (8%), public tap/stand pipe (15%), protected well (3%), sachet water (1%) and tanker supply/vendor provided (1%). The other sources of water drinking (unprotected well, protected spring, bottle water, and dugout/pond/lake/dam/canal) accounts for small proportions ranging from 0.1 to 0.6 percent in the Municipality. In the urban part of the Wa Municipality, the main sources of water for drinking are pipe borne outside dwelling (33%), bore-hole/pump/tube well (25%), pipe borne inside dwelling (15%), public tap/stand pipe (10%), protected well (9%), sachet water (4%) and tanker supply/vendor provided (9%). However, in the rural part, bore-hole/pump/tube well recorded the highest proportion with 65 percent, followed by pipe borne outside dwelling (15%), public tap/stand pipe (7%), protected well (6%), pipe borne inside dwelling (5%) and sachet water (2%).

Sanitation and Waste Management

About 47 percent of the households in the Wa Municipality have no toilet facilities in their homes and therefore resort to free range in bushes and open fields. In the rural part of the municipality, it was worse with 71 percent while that for urban was 30 percent, a bit lower than the total for the municipality. The second type of toilet facility patronised by households in the municipality was public toilet, accounting for 29 percent for the entire municipality, urban (44%) and rural (18%). This was followed by WC (water closet), with a proportion of 8 percent of households using it in their homes in the municipality, 12 percent for urban dwellers and 6 percent among rural dwellers. The least used type of toilet facility was bucket/pan with insignificant proportions.

3.3 Socio-Economic Baseline Conditions of Project Affected Communities

This section describes the socio-economic conditions of the project affected communities (Charia and Sing) within the Wa Municipality. The focus is on variables that provide insight into the lives of the people in the communities outlined in the introduction section of this chapter.

3.3.1 Approach to Primary Data Collection

Collection of primary baseline data was done through a socio-economic census survey targeting households to be potentially impacted by the Project either directly or indirectly. Also, qualitative data was collected through focus group discussions (FGDs), key informant interviews (KIIs), wider community meetings and general observation from 15th April 2025 to 30th May 2025. A

copy of the data collection instrument for the census and socio-economic survey is attached in **Annex 2**.

3.3.2 Project Affected Communities

Data collection was done in the project affected communities in the Wa Municipality. These communities (see Table 3-1) will be directly affected by the implementation of the project.

Table 3-1: Project affected communities

District	Rice Valley Communities
Wa Municipality	Charia
	Sing

Source: Household Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

3.3.3 Community Engagement

Meetings were held in Charia and Sing with chiefs (Traditional Authority), Assembly members, opinion leaders, and community members including women, youth, persons with disability and project affected persons. Records of engagement is attached as **Annex 5**.

Activities undertaken by the RAP team include community entry, census enumeration, and assessment of project impact on PAPs. Other activities include focus group discussions with men, women and youth with the aim of collecting qualitative information on land use and ownership, livelihood activities and income generation, education, health and wellbeing to characterise the broader social context and supplement household surveys.

3.3.4 Household Surveys

Quantitative demographic data, asset ownership, livelihood and vulnerability data among others were collected by administering a census questionnaire to Project Affected Households (PAH). In selecting households for the survey, Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interviews were used to identify households and persons that could potentially be affected. Also, a field team assessed the project area and farmers who earn a living from the land and its resources. The survey was administered to sections of households in the communities as they are considered to be part of the larger population which will potentially be impacted by the project, either directly or indirectly through loss of assets, loss of income or loss of means of livelihood.

A total of 66 PAHs were interviewed as part of the census survey within Charia and Sing as indicated in Table 3-2 below.

Table 3-2: Households surveyed in the Wa Municipality

Community	Households surveyed
Charia	42
Sing	24
Total	66

Source: Household Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

3.3.4.1 Demographics

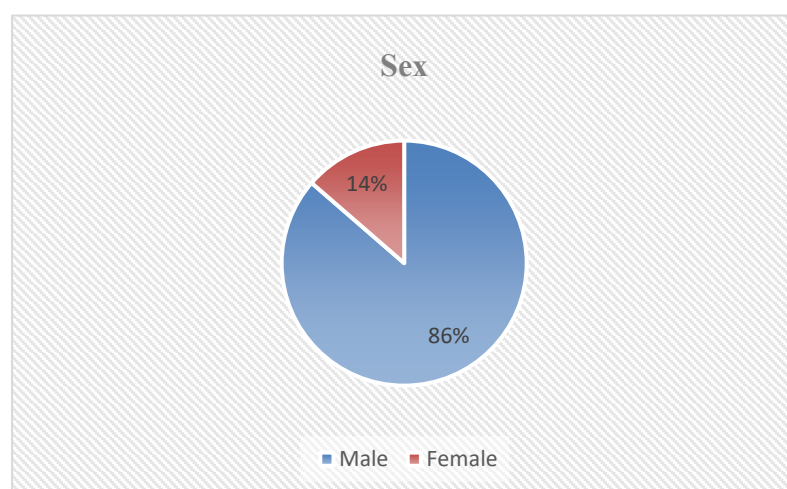
3.3.4.1.1 Gender of Respondents

Of the 66 respondents surveyed in Charia and Sing, 57 were males (86%) and 9 were females (14%), making the dataset male dominated.

Table 3-3: Gender of Respondents

Sex of Respondent	Count	Percentage %
Male	57	86
Female	9	14
Total	66	100

Source: Household Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

**Figure 3-1: Gender of Respondents**

3.3.4.1.2 Age of Respondents

The ages of the respondents surveyed ranged from 18 to 75 years, with an average age of approximately 48.8 years. The largest group of respondents (42%) falls within the 51 years and above age bracket, followed closely by those aged 31-50 years (41%). Younger adults, aged 18-30 years, constitute 17% of the sample. No respondents were below 18 years.

Table 3-4: Age of Respondents

Age Category	Count	Percentage %
Below 18 years	0	0
18-30 years	11	17
31-50 years	27	41
51 years and above	28	42
Total Respondents	66	100

Source: Household Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

3.3.4.1.3 Marital Status of Respondents

The vast majority of respondents surveyed, thus 65 out of 66 (98%), were married whilst one respondent (2%) indicated a single status.

Table 3-5: Marital status of respondents

Marital Status	Count	Percentage %
Married	65	98
Single	1	2
Total	66	100

Source: Household Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

3.3.4.1.4 Ethnicity and Religion

Of the 66 respondents surveyed, 29 (44%) identified their ethnicity as Dagaaba (or Dagaree), while 36 (54%) identified as Waala (or Waale/Waali). One respondent (2%) indicated Dagomba. This indicates a predominance of Dagaari-speaking and Waala ethnic groups.

On religion, the majority of respondents, 42 (64%), were identified as Christians, while 24 respondents (36%) identified as Moslem.

Table 3-6: Ethnicity of Respondents

Ethnicity	Count	Percentage %
Dagaaba/Dagaree	29	44
Waala/Waale/Waali	36	54
Dagombo	1	2
Total	66	100

Source: Household Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

3.3.4.1.5 Respondents Household Size

Data on household size, including the number of males and females, was available for all 66 surveyed households representatives. These 66 households comprise a total of 584 individuals, with an average household size of approximately 8.85 persons. Household sizes range from a minimum of 2 to a maximum of 23 members.

Overall, within these 66 households, there are 289 males (49%) and 295 females (51%), indicating a relatively balanced gender composition with a slight majority of females. On average, households have about 4.38 males and 4.47 females.

The distribution of household sizes shows variability. Households with 7-9 members are the most common (35%), followed by those with 10-12 members (23%) and 13+ members (20%).

Table 3-7: Respondents household size

Household Size Category	No. of Households (N=66)	Percentage of HHs %	Total Persons in Category	Total Males in Category	Total Females in Category	Avg. Males per HH in Category	Avg. Females per HH in Category
1-3 members	2	3	5	2	3	1.00	1.50
4-6 members	13	19	63	35	28	2.69	2.15
7-9 members	23	35	180	90	90	3.91	3.91
10-12 members	15	23	160	74	86	4.93	5.73
13+ members	13	20	176	88	88	6.77	6.77

Totals / Overall Avg.	66	100	584	289	295	4.38 (Overall Avg.)	4.47 (Overall Avg.)
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Source: Household Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

3.3.4.2 Education Level of Respondents

In the project communities, literacy and education levels are very low as majority of the population has never attended school. A significant majority of respondents, 35 out of 66 (54%), have no formal education. Eight respondents (12%) completed Primary School, six (9%) were SHS Dropouts, seven (11%) completed SHS, five (7%) had Technical education, and another five (7%) had University education.

Table 3-8: Level of education of respondents

Educational Level	Count	Percentage %
None (No formal Ed.)	35	54
Completed Primary School	8	12
SHS Drop out	6	9
Completed SHS	7	11
Technical	5	7
University	5	7
Total	66	100

Source: Household Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

3.3.4.3 Economic Activities

This section outlines the primary and secondary income sources and employment status of the households surveyed.

3.3.4.3.1 Primary Source of Income

Farming is the primary source of income for the vast majority of households (63 out of 66, or 95%). Three households (5%) reported Office Work as their primary income source. This revelation underscores the importance of farming in the livelihoods of the Charia and Sing communities.

Table 3-9: Households Primary Source of Income

Primary Source of Income	Count	Percentage %
Farming	63	95
Office Work	3	5
Total	66	100

Source: Household Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

3.3.4.3.2 Secondary Source of Income

Farming (as a secondary activity) was the most common secondary income source, reported by 17 respondents (26%), followed closely by Livestock rearing with 16 respondents (24%). "Other" secondary income sources (including Mason, Security, Carpenter, Tailor) were mentioned by 16 respondents (24%). Small Business/Trade was a secondary income for 6 (9%), Office work for 2 (3%), and Fishing for 1 (2%). Eight respondents (12%) did not specify a secondary income source. This shows the general tendency of the people to look out for supplementary income sources for the sustenance of their families wellbeing.

Table 3-10: Households Secondary Source of Income

Secondary Source of Income	Count	Percentage %
Farming	17	26
Livestock rearing	16	24
Other (Mason, Security etc.)	16	24
Small Business/ Trade	6	9
Office work	2	3
Fishing	1	2
None specified/Not applicable	8	12
Total	66	100

Source: Household Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

3.3.4.3.3 Employment Status

Most respondents, 40 out of 66 (60%), identified as Self-Employed. Twenty-one respondents (32%) reported being Unemployed. Four (6%) were in Full-time employment, and one (2%) was Casually Employed. The data shows quite a significant proportion of the sampled respondents not

engaging in any meaningful economic activities. This calls for the provision of economic opportunities for the people.

Table 3-11: Households Employment Status

Employment Status	Count	Percentage %
Self Employed	40	60
Unemployed	21	32
Full-time	4	6
Casually Employed	1	2
Total	66	100

Source: Household Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

3.3.4.4 Household Assets

The most commonly owned assets among the 66 households include: Cutlass (88%), Motorbike (71%), TV (64%), Radio (53%), and Bicycle (52%). Furniture was owned by 26% and Fridge by 23%. It is instructive to note that the majority of assets owned (cutlass) are for the sustenance of farming livelihoods which underscores the importance the people attach to farming.

Table 3-12: Household Assets

Asset	Households Owning (N=66)	Percentage %
Cutlass	58	88
Motorbike	47	71
TV	42	64
Radio	35	53
Bicycle	34	52
Furniture	17	26
Fridge	15	23

Source: Household Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

3.3.4.5 Health

This section covers common health issues, healthcare preferences, and disability status within the surveyed households.

3.3.4.5.1 Common Health Conditions

Malaria was overwhelmingly the most reported health condition in the Charia and Sing Communities, affecting 55 out of 66 households (83%). Ulcer was mentioned by 41% of households, and Fever by 30%. High blood pressure was reported by 14%. Six households (9%) did not specify any condition or indicated none prevalent at the time of survey. This shows basic health issues continue to bedevil households wellbeing.

Table 3-13: Household Common Health Conditions

Common Health Condition	Households Reporting (N=66)	Percentage %
Malaria	55	83
Ulcer	27	41
Fever	20	30
High blood pressure	9	14
Acute Respiratory Infect.	1	2
Diarrhea	0	0
<i>None Specified/Not Applicable</i>	6	9

Source: Household Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

3.3.4.5.2 Preferred Medical Service Provider

Public hospitals are the most preferred medical service provider, indicated by 63 out of 66 respondents (95%). Community Health Centers/Posts were also commonly cited (62%). Traditional medicine was mentioned by 14 respondents (21%), and Pharmacist/Chemist services by 3 (5%). The preference of the people may be motivated by affordability and proximity as these public health facilities are sited in the communities.

Table 3-14: Households Preferred Medical Service Provider

Preferred Medical Service Provider	Count (N=66)	Percentage %
Public Hospital	63	95
Community health center/post	41	62
Traditional Medicine	14	21
Pharmacist/Chemist	3	5
Private hospital	0	0

Source: Household Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

3.3.4.5.3 Household Disability Status

Twenty out of 66 households (30%) reported having at least one member with a form of disability while the majority 46 (70%) indicated no form of household disability. Types of disability mentioned include Crippled, Mental Disorder, Blindness, Maimed, and Epilepsy (Other).

Table 3-15: Households Disability Status

Household Disability Status	Count	Percentage %
Yes	20	30
No	46	70
Total	66	100

Source: Household Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

3.3.4.6 Income and Expenditure

This section looks at the reported income levels of households and their main areas of expenditure.

3.3.4.6.1 Income Levels

The majority of households (38 out of 66, or 58%) reported an income level below GHc500. Twenty-one households (31%) earned between GHc501-GHc2,000, and five (8%) earned GHc2,001-GHc5,000 or above (two of these were above GHc5,000). The data indicates a generally low-income among the households which have implications for the wellbeing of the families. Measures must be put in place to ameliorate the situation.

Table 3-16: Households income level

Income Levels (Ghc)	Count	Percentage %
Below GHc500	38	58
GHc501-GHc2,000	21	31
GHc2,001-GHc5,000	5	8
Above GHc5,000	2	3
Total	66	100

Source: Household Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

3.3.4.6.2 Main Areas of Expenditure

Basic necessities such as Food, Education, and Health are the primary areas of expenditure for nearly all the households surveyed. Specifically, Food was mentioned by 98%, Education by 95%, and Health by another 95%. Utilities were reported by 77% and Transportation by 61%.

Table 3-17: Households Expenditure

Main Areas of Expenditure	Households Reporting (N=66)	Percentage %
Food	65	98
Education	63	95
Health	63	95
Utilities	51	77
Transportation	40	61

Source: Household Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

3.3.4.7 Utilities and Services

This section examines access to essential services such as water, sanitation, and energy for cooking and lighting.

3.3.4.7.1 Source of Drinking Water and Distance

The primary source of drinking water for all surveyed households (100%) is a Borehole. One household also mentioned GWCL, and another mentioned Dug out /Dam as secondary sources or

in addition. Distances to boreholes are generally short, mostly within 0.1km to 1km, with many reporting distances in meters.

Table 3-18: Sources of Household Drinking Water

Source of Drinking Water (Mentions)	Count (N=66)	Percentage of Respondents Mentioning %
Borehole	66	100
GWCL	1	2
Dug out /Dam	1	2

Source: Household Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

3.3.4.7.2 Sanitation Facility

The majority of households (44 out of 66, or 667%) use "No facility/Bush" for sanitation. KVIP is used by 11 households (17%) and Pit Latrine with slab by 10 households (15%). One household did not specify. This is an indication of a poor sanitation status in the communities.

Table 3-19: Households Sanitation Facility

Sanitation Facility	Count	Percentage %
No facility/Bush	44	67
KVIP	11	17
Pit Latrine with slab	10	15
<i>Not Specified/Blank</i>	1	1
Total	66	100

Source: Household Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

3.3.4.7.3 Main Source of Energy for Lighting and Cooking

Firewood is the predominant source of energy for cooking, used by 62 out of 66 households (94%). Four households reported being dependent on Charcoal (6%) for cooking. This data shows that LPG usage is very low in the communities with severe consequences for forest resources and climate change.

Table 3-20: Households Source of Energy for Cooking

Main Source of Energy for Cooking	Count	Percentage %
Firewood	62	94
Charcoal	4	6
Total	66	100

Source: Household Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

On the sources of energy for household lighting, the data shows that majority of households (61 out of 66, or 92%) use Electricity (NEDCO) as their main source of energy for lighting. Two households use Solar Power (3%) and three use "Other" (Touch light - 5%).

Table 3-21: Households Source of Energy for Lighting

Main Source of Energy for Lighting	Count	Percentage %
Electricity (NEDCO)	61	92
Other (Touch light)	3	5
Solar Power	2	3
Total	66	100

Source: Household Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

3.3.4.8 Community Households Vulnerability

This section assesses the socioeconomic vulnerability within the Charia and Sing communities based on defined criteria from the survey data.

3.3.4.8.1 Defining Vulnerability Criteria

For this analysis, vulnerability is assessed based on the presence of the following indicators:

1. **V1: Low Income:** Household income "Below GHc500".
2. **V2: No Formal Education of Respondent:** Educational level "None (No formal Education)".
3. **V3: Disability in Household:** Household reports a member with disability.
4. **V4: Poor Sanitation:** Primarily uses "No facility/Bush".
5. **V5: Respondent Unemployed:** Employment status is "Unemployed". (this may refer to a lack of formal employment).

3.3.4.8.2 Vulnerability Matrix: Distribution of Households by Number of Vulnerabilities

The following Table 3-22 shows how many households exhibit a certain number of the five defined vulnerability indicators. Each of the 66 surveyed units was assessed against these criteria. This matrix provides a summary of how vulnerabilities are distributed. A higher number of concurrent vulnerabilities indicates a more precarious socioeconomic situation.

Below are the vulnerability types faced by households:

- V1 (Low Income <GHc500): 38 households
- V2 (No Formal Education of Resp.): 35 households
- V3 (Disability in HH): 20 households
- V4 (Poor Sanitation - No facility/Bush): 44 households
- V5 (Respondent Unemployed): 21 households

The matrix reveals a high prevalence of multiple, overlapping vulnerabilities within households in the surveyed communities. A significant portion of households, 32%, face 4 concurrent vulnerability factors, while 30% experience 5 factors. Notably, over 93% of all households surveyed are dealing with three or more vulnerabilities simultaneously.

Table 3-22: Community Households Vulnerabilities

Number of Vulnerability Factors Present	Number of Households (N=66)	Percentage of Households %	Cumulative Percentage %
2 Vulnerabilities	4	6	6
3 Vulnerabilities	14	21	27
4 Vulnerabilities	21	32	59
5 Vulnerabilities	20	30	89
Total Households Surveyed	66	100	

Source: Household Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

The matrix reveals a high prevalence of multiple, overlapping vulnerabilities within the surveyed communities. A significant portion of households, 32%, face 4 concurrent vulnerability factors, while 30% experience 5 factors. Notably, over 93% of all households surveyed are dealing with three or more vulnerabilities simultaneously.

3.4 Socio-Economic Baseline Conditions of Project Affected Persons

This section describes the socio-economic conditions of the project affected persons identified in Charia and Sing communities. Thirty-four (34) PAPs will suffer both loss of farmland and temporal economic displacement. The list is provided in **Annex 7**.

The focus of this socioeconomic profiling of PAPs is to gain insights into the lives of the people whose livelihood will be impacted directly as a result of the project implementation.

3.4.1 Demographics of Project Affected Persons

3.4.1.1 Gender of PAPs

Of the 34 Project Affected Persons identified and surveyed, 17 were males (50%) and another 17 were females (50%), indicating a balance of male and female participation on the project site.

Table 3-23: Gender of PAPs

Sex of PAPs	Count	Percentage %
Male	17	50
Female	17	50
Total	34	100

Source: PAPs Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

3.4.1.2 Age of PAPs

The ages of the Project Affected Persons surveyed ranged from 23 to 86 years, with an average age of approximately 51 years. The largest group of PAPs (56%) fall within the 31-50 years age bracket.

Table 3-24: Age of PAPs

Age Category	Count	Percentage %
18-30 years	2	6
31-50 years	19	56
51 years and above	13	38
Total PAPs	34	100

Source: PAPs Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

3.4.1.3 Educational Level of PAPs

A large majority of PAPs, 29 out of 34 (85%), have no formal education, indicting a generally poor educational background.

Table 3-25: Educational Level of PAPs

Educational Level	Count	Percentage %
None (No formal Ed.)	29	85
SHS Drop out	3	9
Completed Primary School	1	3
Technical	1	3
Total	34	100

Source: PAPs Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

3.4.1.4 PAPs Household Size and Composition

The 34 PAPs surveyed have households comprising a total of 231 individuals. The average household size is approximately 6.8 persons. However, this is skewed by one household of 84 members; excluding this outlier, the average household size is 4.7 persons. Overall, there is a balanced gender composition within the households, with 116 males (50%) and 115 females (50%).

Table 3-26: Household Size of PAPs

Household Size Category	No. of Household (N=34)	Percentage of HHs %
1-3 members	6	18
4-6 members	16	47
7-9 members	7	20
10+ members	5	15
Totals	34	100

Source: PAPs Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

3.4.2 Economic Activities of PAPs

Farming constitutes the primary source of income for all 34 PAPs (100%). The most common secondary source of income is livestock rearing such goat and sheep, followed by small business and trade.

3.4.3 Household Assets of PAPs

The most commonly owned assets among the 34 PAPs households include the Cutlass (91%), Radio (74%), and Motorbike (62%). The data shows that commonly owned asset which is cutlass will be deployed to undertake livelihood activities for the wellbeing of the PAPs households. Other essential assets such as bicycle and motorbikes will also support livelihoods activities of the PAPs making the assets essentially livelihood driven.

Table 3-27: PAPs Household Assets

Asset	Households Owning (N=34)	Percentage %
Cutlass	31	91
Radio	25	74
Motorbike	21	62
Bicycle	17	50
TV	14	41
Furniture	6	18
Fridge	1	3

Source: PAPs Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

3.4.4 PAPs Household Disability Status

One (1) out of the 34 PAPs surveyed (3%) reported having a member of the household with a form of disability, which was identified as deafness. The data shows nearly all PAPs household members have no form of physical disability which may have a positive impact on livelihoods as they will be able to undertake economics activities without physical or other forms of impairments.

3.4.5 Income and Expenditure of PAPs

3.4.5.1 Income Levels from Rice Sales

The majority of PAPs (71%) reported a low annual income from rice sales, earning GHS 2,000.00 or less. Only 9% of PAPs earned an income of "Ghc 4,501.00 and Above". The shows that the necessary mechanisms must be put in place to enhance livelihoods of the people acquired through rice production in order to improve households income levels.

Table 3-28: PAPs Income Levels from Rice Sales

Income Levels from Rice (GHS)	Count	Percentage %
Below Ghc 500.00	7	21
Ghc 501.00-Ghc 2,000.00	17	50
Ghc 2,001.00-Ghc 4,500.00	7	20
Ghc 4,501.00 and above	3	9
Total	34	100

Source: PAPs Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

3.4.5.2 PAPs Main Areas of Expenditure

PAPs households basic necessities such food, health, and utilities are the primary items on which expenditure is advanced for nearly all households surveyed. Education and transportation were also key households expenditure areas as revealed by the surveyed data.

Table 3-29: PAPs Households areas of Expenditure

Main Areas of Expenditure	Households Reporting (N=34)	Percentage %
Food	34	100
Health	33	97
Utilities	33	97
Transportation	26	76
Education	25	74

Source: PAPs Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

4.0 IDENTIFIED RESETTLEMENT RELATED ISSUES

4.1 Introduction

This section provides details on resettlement issues that are relevant to the project. These issues requires that they are adequately addressed in order to meet applicable international standards (AfDB) and Ghanaian laws. The RAP exercise falls under OS5- Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement of the African Development Bank.

The OS5 recognizes that project-related land acquisition, restrictions on land access or land use, and loss of property/assets can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. Project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both. Physical and economic displacement, if unmitigated, may give rise to severe economic, social and environmental risks. This OS requires the Borrower to demonstrate that involuntary land acquisition or restrictions on land use are limited to direct project requirements for clearly specified project purposes within a clearly specified period of time. However, when land acquisition or restrictions on land access and use (whether permanent or temporary) cannot be avoided, the Borrower shall offer affected persons compensation at full replacement cost, and other assistance as may be necessary to help them improve or at least restore their standards of living or livelihoods.

Under Ghanaian legislation, the Constitution of the Republic of Ghana, 1992; The Land Act, 2020 (Act 1036), and Ghana's National Land Policy, 1999 makes provision for resettlement issues relating to land acquisition for any kind of development and how these issues should be addressed. These legislations are clear on the guidelines for the acquisition and the requirement for the payment of fair and adequate compensation to land owners and project affected persons arising from physical, economic displacement, and damage to property etc.

4.2 Potential RAP Issues

There are a number of resettlement issues that are related to development projects involving land use. These issues are of varying impacts and duration. Key resettlement issues that projects generally deal with includes; land acquisition, economic displacement, physical displacement and loss of structures or damage to property.

4.2.1 Land Acquisition

Land Acquisition as part of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) in Ghana is a crucial process in the implementation of projects such as agriculture, roads, dams, or mining - that require involuntary resettlement of individuals or communities. It involves securing land legally and fairly while ensuring that Project-Affected Persons are adequately compensated and resettled.

In Ghana, land is primarily acquired through customary land tenure, where traditional leaders (stools, skins, clans, and families) allocate land, and state-owned land acquired through government processes. Additionally, government, private individuals or groups can acquire land through legal means. Land can be acquired by the State through compulsory acquisition, where an executive instrument is issued by the President, usually under the State Lands Act, 1962 (Act 125). It declares that specific land, excluding that already under the Administration of Lands Act, 1962 (Act 123), is required for the public interest. This instrument effectively vests the land in the President, but the original owners (stool or skin) may still retain a stake in the land and receive rent or payments from the State. Land can also be acquired through purchase or Lease for a number of years, where appropriate compensation is paid to right owners.

4.2.2 Physical Displacement

Physical displacement refers to the loss of shelter and/or assets as a result of land acquisition, requiring people to move to another location. This can involve; residential structures, community buildings and services as well as livelihood sources attached to land. When physical displacement is identified as a potential project impact; legal title holders, tenants, informal settlers (under some conditions) are eligible for the payment of compensation by project proponent. Compensation for this type of impact range from; replacement of housing or land, compensation for lost assets (structure, trees, crops) and moving and relocation assistance.

4.2.3 Economic Displacement

Economic displacement refers to the loss of income sources or means of livelihood resulting from land acquisition or land use change associated with a development project, even if the affected people are not physically relocated.

As part of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), addressing economic displacement ensures that affected people do not suffer a decline in their livelihoods or living standards due to the loss of access to land, assets, or income-generating activities. Persons that can be displaced economically due to project development include; farmers (loss of farmland), traders and market vendors (loss of space or customer access), artisans and service providers, tenants or sharecroppers and informal workers.

For this category of impact compensation measures vary. These include; cash compensation for loss of crops, business income, or access to land; land-for-land options (if feasible); and assistance for restoring livelihoods, not just for physical assets. When it is necessary for livelihoods to be restored; skills training (tailored to local economic opportunities), microfinance or credit schemes, job placement or employment in project-related activities, support for agricultural inputs, extension services, or irrigation and support to vulnerable groups, including women, youth, and the elderly can be deployed as measures to restore PAPs livelihoods.

4.2.4 Loss of Structure

Loss of structure as part of a Resettlement Action Plan refers to the demolition, relocation, or damage to physical structures - such as homes, shops, storage buildings, fences, etc. as a result of

the development of a project. These structures include any immovable property built or used by affected persons which is either fully or partially removed or rendered unusable due to the project.

Compensation for affected structures are paid at full replacement cost based on expert valuation guidelines. Eligible persons for this type impact include Project-Affected Persons which may comprise of landowners, tenants, encroachers (informal settlers, or even non-title holders). Entitlements such cash compensation, in-kind compensation (e.g., reconstructed homes or shops etc.) and transitional assistance are provided to PAPs.

4.3 Specific RAP Issues Related to the Project

The specific RAP issues related to the project are discussed in the section. These issues are; land acquisition, physical displacement, economic displacement, and Loss or damage to property (structure).

4.3.1 Land Acquisition

The project will not acquire lands as the project is designed such that communities through chiefs and individuals donate land for the project for the benefit of the communities. In the case of Charia and Sing in the Wa Municipality, three members of the communities (Daniel Nunyeni - Charia, 80 hectares; Kunkuni Adamu Saanguo - Charia, 100 hectares; Abudu Issahaku - Sing, 100 hectares) who owns the land, have donated required land for the project. Therefore, there would not be land acquisition for the project and issues of compensation payment do not arise. Evidence of the voluntary donation of the land for the project is presented in **Annex 9 – Signed Voluntary Land Donation Form**.

4.3.2 Physical Displacement

There are no physical displacement issues on the project site as there are no structures on the land. The project site is also not inhabited by anyone to occasion displacement as a result of the implementation of the project.

4.3.3 Economic Displacement

There will be economic displacement due to the implementation of the project. This impact will arise as a result of the relocation of farmers on the project site. Even though the farmers will be beneficiaries of the project, they will be moved during land preparation for the project. As a result, they will have to undertake farming activities elsewhere. The land owners who have donated land for the project have provided alternative lands, which is about 5-10km and 1km (Charia and Sing respectively) away, for the affected farmers.

Assessment of the project impact on the communities revealed that a total of 34 farmers made up of 17 males and 17 females will be economically displaced. At the time of the assessment, there were no crops under cultivation or grazing on the project site as it was in the dry season when farming activities are not undertaken due to rainfed agriculture been practiced in the project area.

Table 4-1: PAPs to be economically displaced by the project

Community	Male	Female	Total Community PAPs
Charia	8	10	18
Sing	9	7	16
Total	17	17	34

Source: PAPs Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

Assessment of the direct and indirect impacts of the project on PAPs including impacts on land, assets, income, livelihood and social dynamics has been assessed to range from minor to moderate. Further assessment of the impacts is provided in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2: Project Impacts Assessment

Project Impacts Assessment	
Land	The size of the land donated for the project is 280 hectares. The land is owned by the three individuals of Charia and Sing and sections of the land were cultivated by the PAPs. The land will be prepared before allocation to beneficiary farmers for the cultivation of rice. The land preparation activities will involve the removal of vegetation and the creation of access routes to the valley and within the valley. The PAPs will lose access to the land during the land preparation period. However, after the land preparation, they will return to cultivate as parts of project beneficiaries.
Assets	No asset either movable or immovable were identified on the valley during field assessment. There are no physical structures as well as crops on the land. Also, there are no economic trees such as Shea and Dawadawa on the land. No asset will therefore be impacted by the implementation of the project.

Project Impacts Assessment	
Livelihood and Income	The implementation of the project will impact on the income of PAPs. During land preparation which is planned for the dry season when there are no farming activities due to lack of rainfall, the impact will be negligible as the farmers will not be undertaking any activity on the land during that period. However, when the land preparation extends into the planting season, the PAPs will be denied the opportunity to cultivate on the land. In order not to cause livelihood and income challenges when that arise, alternative farmland have been provided to the farmers to continue with their farming activities so that even in-case the land preparation extends into the planting season, the impact in terms of livelihood/income will not be felt. Therefore, during the land preparation phase, the impact will be largely be minor. During the project implementation phase, the impact on livelihood and income of farmers will be major. This is because, the farmers will get access to bigger farming lots, prepared farmlands, improved rice seedlings and extension support. This will significantly improve rice yields and result in higher income for the farmers. The project impact at this stage will therefore be major.
Social dynamics	The project's impact on the social dynamics of the people will be negligible. The farmers that will be offered opportunity to cultivate on the rice valley will come from the project communities (Charia and Sing) and other surrounding communities. Therefore, there will be no impact on the culture and values of the people in respect of cultural adulteration. Families and communities that live close together will not be relocated to other communities or be scattered due to the project implementation as there is no settlement on the valley. This will protect the family and social cohesion of the people and maintain their traditional support systems. In terms of compensation payment triggering social unrest among the people, the same compensation package will be offered to PAPs due to the nature of project impact and such social unrest is not anticipated in any shape or form. Also, because there will not be displacement or relocation of settlement, the people will not be separated from their ancestral lands, shrines or burial places in their communities as well as other practices tied to land and its resources such as festivals. This will maintain the communities strong social harmony. The observation of social relations and cultural values will therefore not be negatively affected by the implementation of the project.

4.3.4 Loss or Damage to Property

There will be no damage to property or loss of property as a result of the implementation of the project. This is due to the absence of structures or any other property on the project site.

4.4 Vulnerability

4.4.1 Vulnerability Criteria and Prevalence

For the purpose of this assessment, vulnerability is defined by the presence of one or more of the following five indicators. Female Headed Households, Low Income, Large Household Size (10 or more members), Physical Disability, and Old Age (70+). The prevalence of each indicator across the 34 surveyed Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in the Wa Municipality communities of Charia and Sing is detailed below.

- **V1: Low Income:** A PAP's annual income is GHS 4,500.00 or less. 30 out of 34 PAPs (88%) meet this criterion.
- **V2: Female Household Head:** The PAP is a female head of the household. 18 out of 34 PAPs (53%) meet this criterion.
- **V3: Large Household Size:** The PAP has a household size of 10 or more members. 8 out of 34 PAPs (24%) meet this criterion.
- **V4: Physical Disability:** The PAP has a physical disability. 0 out of 34 PAPs (0%) meets this criterion.
- **V5: Old Age:** The PAP is 70 years of age or older. 4 out of 34 PAPs (12%) meet this criterion.

4.4.2 Cumulative Vulnerability Analysis

The concentration of vulnerability becomes more pronounced when multiple factors are considered concurrently. Table 4-3 below illustrates how many PAPs face multiple, overlapping challenges based on the five criteria. Details of the specific vulnerabilities affecting each of the 34 PAPs is provided in **Annex 8 - Project Affected Persons Vulnerability Matrix**.

Table 4-3: PAPs Cumulative Vulnerabilities

Number of Vulnerability Factors Present	Number of PAPs (N=34)	Percentage of PAPs %
0 Vulnerabilities	2	6
1 Vulnerability	10	29
2 Vulnerabilities	16	47
3 Vulnerabilities	6	18
Total	34	100

Source: PAPs Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

5.0 COMPENSATION PLAN

5.1 Establishment and Communicating Cut-off-date

The objective of the cut-off date is to establish a deadline date for which project affected persons qualify for entitlement to compensation. Persons entering the project area after the Cut-Off Date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance.

The consultant engaged the affected persons on the Project and the resettlement/compensation and grievance redress processes and solicited their concerns to inform the preparation of the RAP. The engagement was through focus group meetings and one-on-one with the PAPs during the census and socioeconomic surveys. Photographs of the PAPs at the meetings are presented in **Annex 6**.

Persons who encroach on the project areas after the final valuation exercise on **May 30, 2025**, are therefore not entitled to or expected to receive any form of compensation unless their claims are investigated and found justified by the Grievance Redress Process put in place as part of this Report.

5.2 Valuation Exercise

5.2.1 Purpose and Scope of Valuation

The purpose of the valuation exercise was to assess the overall Compensation Payable as part of the assessment of resettlement related issues under the proposed project. The scope of the valuation covered temporal economic displacement and loss of income which will be occasioned by the project thereby necessitating the payment of compensation to persons to be affected.

5.2.2 Basis of Valuation

The basis of valuation is derived from the following documents:

- AfDB OS 5 - Land acquisition, Restriction on Access to Land and Land Use and Involuntary resettlement;
- Section 4(1) of the State Lands Act, 1962 (Act 125);
- Section 253 of the Land Act, 2020 (Act 1036); and
- Section 20 of the 1992 Fourth Republican Constitution of Ghana.

5.2.3 Valuation Process

The data gathering process involved:

The data gathering process involved:

- a) Enumeration of Project Affected Persons;
- b) Taking of pictures of identified project affected persons; and
- c) Determining the cost of transportation to alternative farmland.

5.2.4 Valuation Method and Rates

Loss of Income

During construction thus land preparation which is expected to be undertaken during the dry season where farming activities cease due to lack of rain, livelihoods will not be negatively impacted. However, if land preparation extends into the rainy season, livelihoods may be impacted and must be compensated for accordingly. To deal with this potential livelihood loss, alternative land has been provided by the land owners in Charia and Sing to the affected farmers.

Estimation of Relocation /Transportation/Movement Cost

Relocation cost has not been estimated or determined. However, in order to facilitate the movement of PAPs to and from the alternative land allocated which is about 5-10km and 1km (note: the distance of the valley from the communities are 591m - Charia and 535m - Sing) from the communities, bicycles with a carrier which are commonly used by both men and women for transport to the farms and other places will be provided to the PAPs. The Consultants believes the bicycle option is more sustainable compared to cash compensation disbursement option which is likely to be used up by the PAPs even before onset of the rainy/planting season. The current average cost of a “Busanga” bicycle (see Figure 5-1) with a carrier which is predominantly used in northern Ghana by both males and females is GHc 1300.00. This amount will be multiplied by the total number of PAPs (34) to get the total cost of transportation compensation.

It is instructive to point out that, there are four (no. 4) PAPs who fall into the category of “Old Age” (70 years and above) and may not be able to use the bicycles earmarked for compensation. However, these PAPs could give the bicycles to other members of their households to commute to the farm to work as farming is usually done collectively by the households. Therefore, this category of PAPs will also be eligible for the bicycle as compensation for transportation.



Figure 5-1: A picture of a “Busanga” bicycle

Disturbance Allowance

Disturbance is considered as a reasonable expenses incidental to any necessary change of residence or place of work/business by any person having a right or interest in the affected property. Cost of disturbance is one of the components to be considered when determining compensation for PAPs as provided in the State Lands Act 1962. Disturbance to be occasioned through change in farm site will be compensated for by transportation assistance to PAPs through the provision of bicycles.

5.2.5 Description of compensation and assistance for different categories of PAPs

The type of compensation planned for the PAPs after evaluation of the project impact are; in-kind replacement of productive land to protect livelihoods, and transportation assistance to PAPs to facilitate movement to alternative land for the continuation of farming activities. The description of compensation and assistance for different categories of PAPs are provided in the table 5-1 below.

Table 5-1: Compensation description for category of impact

No.	Category of Impact	Description of compensation and assistance	Remarks
1.	Complete/permanent loss of property or use right.	Compensation not applicable	No land will be acquired by the project, as a result, no physical relocation cost is applicable.
2.	Temporary economic displacement (those who farm in the valley will lose income during land preparation period if it goes beyond the dry season earmarked for the land preparation works)	Alternative land for farming has been secured for the farmers. They are expected to continue farming activities at the alternative site.	Compensation in respect of economic displacement for the period of construction (land preparation). Identified alternative vast land is available to be used for farming and as pasture by PAPs.
3.	Temporal disturbance	Disturbance caused by change of farming site.	In place of direct cash compensation, bicycles with a carrier will be provided to all PAPs to facilitate transport to the new site. Bicycles are widely used by men and women to and from the farm and for other household activities.

5.2.6 Valuation Opinion

Having taken cognisance of the relevant value indicators like, category of impact, economic and institutional factors, and having conducted the appraisal in an objective manner in accordance with the Code of Professional Ethics of the Ghana Institution of Surveyors (GhIS), It is our considered opinion that the total heads of claim (i.e. estimated compensation to purchase bicycles to PAPs) to facilitate transportation to alternative land site for farming activities in the Wa Municipality is

Forty-four Thousand, Two Hundred Ghana Cedis (GH¢44,200.00 / USD 4,193.55). Details of the valuation summary is presented in Table 5-2 and Summary matrix of PAPs and PAPs Consent Form are provided in **Annex 10 and Annex 11** respectively.

Table 5-2: Valuation Summary

Community	Beneficiary/PAP	Transportation/Disturbance Support				
		No. of Men Affected	No. of Women Affected	Total PAPs affected	Support per PAP	Total Support Applicable
Charia	Farmers on the valley	8	10	18	GH¢ 1,300.00	GH¢23,400.00 USD 2,220.11
Sing	Farmers on the valley	9	7	16	GH¢ 1,300.00	GH¢20,800.00 USD1,973.43
Total		17	17	34		GH¢44,200.00 USD 4,193.55

5.3 Compensation Disbursement Responsibility

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) is responsible for compensation disbursement. A representative of the Wa Municipal Assembly or Submetros or the local Assembly member will serve as a witness during the payment of compensation to PAPs, if necessary. MoFA, with the support of the RAP consultant, will ensure that all PAPs identified in the valuation report are paid their compensation due them.

5.4 Compensation Payment Procedures

Cash compensation will not be paid for disruption of economic activity as alternative land is allocated to the farmers. Farmers who cultivate crops on the project site during the farming season will be moved to the new land and will be assisted through the provision of bicycles to facilitate transportation prior to project commencement. Land preparation for farming will not be covered under the compensation plan as the area is a previous farmland. PAPs will undertake land preparation by themselves as they always do prior to farming seasons.

Each eligible affected person will sign a compensation claim form (as shown in **Annex 3** together with the authorized project representative. The compensation claim form clarifies mutual commitments as follows:

- On the project side: commitment to pay the agreed compensation (provision of a bicycle); and
- On the project affected person's side: commitment to vacate the land by the agreed date before project commencement (land is currently not under cultivation).

5.5 Eligibility/Entitlement Matrix

The eligibility and entitlement matrix is provided in Table 5-3.

Table 5-3: Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix

Affected Assets/ units	Type of impact	Entitled units	Eligibility criteria	Entitlement
Livelihood disruption/ loss of income	Economic activity	Person engaging in activity	Use affected land as a source of livelihood	1. Provision of an alternative farmlands 2. Transportation assistance to new site (Bicycle)

5.6 Assistance for Vulnerable Persons

Vulnerable persons were identified as part of the PAPs census and socioeconomic survey. The vulnerable PAPs fall within four categories namely; “Low Income”, “Large Household Size”, “Female Household Head”, and “Old Age”. These vulnerable PAPs may require some special assistance because they are less able to cope with the economic displacement and the temporary inconvenience to be experienced than the affected PAPs population in general. The assistance will

help to strengthen their source of livelihood and also help to protect their wellbeing as well as dependents. The REWARD Project should therefore consider extending assistance to these categories of vulnerable PAPs. This assistance may take the following forms:

- Assistance with basic farm inputs such as cutlasses, hoes, knapsack sprayers; storage sacks, weedicides/pesticides, fertilizer, improved seeds etc.;
- Training on modern agricultural practices including livestock rearing to boost productivity by the Municipal MoFA Extension Officers;
- Enrolment on the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) program to help cushion the livelihoods of the PAPs and their dependents;
- Enrolment on the Rural Enterprise Support program to acquire financial support for investment into their farms; and
- Assistance in gaining employment or establishment of alternative business as livelihood assistance to serve as an additional source of income.

5.7 Disclosure

5.7.1 Disclosure of Compensation Proposals and Grievance Redress Sections of the RAP to PAPs

As part of the disclosure process, the RAP Consultant will disclose the compensation proposal and the Grievance Redress section of the RAP to the PAPs. A copy each of the PAPs compensation profile and the names and contacts of the RAP Consultant team for grievance redress will be given and the necessary explanation and clarification provided to the PAPs. The PAPs will sign off if they agree to the compensation proposal and the relevant document received. All comments from the PAPs will be noted on the signed-off sheet.

5.7.2 RAP Disclosure

MoFA/REWARD PCU will submit copies of the final RAP to the AfDB for clearance and disclosure of the cleared final RAP on its website. MoFA/REWARD Project Coordination Unit (PCU) will also ensure that copies of the cleared RAP or extracts of the cleared final RAP (core report without compensation cost) are sent to the Wa Municipal Assembly to enable the PAPs, and other stakeholders such as Assembly member and any interested Non-governmental organizations (NGO) in the project area access the document. A public notice of the RAP disclosure will be placed at the Assembly premises and in the national dailies (e.g., Daily Graphic and Ghanaian Times) to notify the public/PAPs about where the RAP documents can be accessed.

6.0 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

6.1 Relevant Institutions

The institutional arrangement identifies the relevant institutions involved with the implementation of the RAP, their roles and responsibilities. The main institutions concerned with the implementation of the Project and the RAP related activities are provided in Table 6-1. The RAP implementation activities will be under the overall guidance of MoFA.

Table 6-1: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

No.	Institution	Role/Responsibility Description
1	AfDB	• Maintains an oversight role to ensure compliance with the bank's safeguards policies, review and provide clearance and approval for the RAPs. • Will carry out external supervision for satisfactory RAP implementation and provide support role throughout project implementation and monitor progress of project implementation. • Will recommend additional measures for strengthening institutional capacity building measures as appropriate and implementation performance.
2	MoFA/REWARD PCU	• Responsible for the successful implementation of the project by engaging appropriate contractors and consultants for the execution of the project. • Has the oversight responsibility for the implementation of the RAP. • Responsible for providing funds for the purchase of bicycles to eligible PAPs who will be economically displaced. • Responsible for honouring compensation to PAPs. • Have a representation in the RAP Management Teams including the Grievance Committee and the Monitoring and Evaluation Committee. • Responsible for ensuring that environmental and social safeguard issues and documentations are taken care of under all the Project.
3	RAP Consultant	• Responsible for the preparation of the RAP and Communication and Outreach Plan. • Responsible for ensuring that impacts are properly assessed and all PAPs are identified and their affected assets recorded and valued for adequate compensation. • Responsible for ensuring that stakeholders including PAPs have been identified and engaged to ensure issues of concern to them are adequately addressed. • Responsible for consultations with the PAPs and providing feedback on project/RAP implementation to the PAPs and MoFA. • Responsible for ensuring that all grievances are resolved, and feedback provided to the PAPs concerned.

4	Wa Municipal Assembly	Beneficiary local government authority where the project is being implemented. Will be directly involved with the RAP implementation and will have representations in the Grievance Committee and Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
5	PAPs	The PAPs will be required to select representatives to the grievance committee at the Assembly/Submetro level. These representatives will be directly involved in activities of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and serve as liaisons for all identified PAP groups.

6.2 Institutional Arrangement for the Payment of Compensation

The institutional arrangement for the payment of compensation identifies the institutions that will have the responsibility of making sure that PAPs are duly compensated before the commencement of the project. These institutions responsible for the payment compensation are listed in Table 6-2.

Table 6-2 : Institutional Arrangement for the Payment of Compensation

No.	Institution	Role/Responsibility
1.	AfDB	- Entity responsible for the release of project funds including funds for compensation payment to all identified PAPs. - Maintains an oversight role to ensure compliance with the bank's safeguards policies are followed in the payment of compensation. - Carry out external supervision for satisfactory compensation payment as general part of RAP implementation.
2.	MoFA/REWARD	- Institution responsible for payment of direct compensation to all identified PAPs as agreed without variations. - Carry out the compensation to PAPs in accordance with AfDB safeguard policies. - Have a representation in the Grievance Redress Committee to deal with issues relating to compensation to PAPs for satisfactory resolution.
3.	Wa Municipal Assembly	- Provide support to MoFA/REWARD for overall RAP implementation including compensation to PAPs. - Will liaise with sub-metros and local Assembly members to contact PAPs for the payment of compensation. - Have a representation in the Grievance Redress Committee to deal with issues relating to compensation to PAPs for redress.

7.0 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Stakeholder participation during project planning, design and implementation is widely recognized as an integral part of resettlement planning process. As part of this study the relevant stakeholders were identified and consulted. This was meant to provide information relating to the activities of the proposed Project, create awareness and to elicit solutions for addressing concerns if any, and to integrate them into project design, operations and management.

7.1 Objectives of the Stakeholder Engagement

The Stakeholder Engagement has been a two-way flow of information and dialogue between project proponent and the stakeholders. It is specifically aimed at developing ideas that can help shape project design, resolve conflicts at an early stage, assist in implementing solutions and monitor ongoing activities. The specific objectives of the engagement are but no limited to;

- Provide information related to the activities of the proposed project;
- Facilitate and maintain dialogue;
- Seek participation of all interested parties;
- Identify key stakeholder interests as well as issues;
- Create solutions for addressing any concerns and integrating them into project design, operations, and management; and
- Enhance the project by learning from, and incorporating the expertise of individuals, professionals, communities and organizations.

7.2 Stakeholders Consulted

The preparation of the RAP was participatory involving various stakeholders including state and private local groups as well as affected persons and project communities. These are stakeholders that have an interest in the implementation of the project, including those positively and negatively affected. The stakeholders consulted were officials of the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA), Lands Commission (LC), Wa Municipal Assembly, Municipal MoFA Department, Traditional Authority, Small Holder Farmers, Commercial Farmers Mens group, Womens group, and Youth group.

7.3 Consultation Process

The consultation process involved arranged meetings with stakeholders, site visits and community meetings. During the stakeholder consultations, the major issues raised by stakeholders included impact of the proposed project on livelihoods as well as compensation for Project Affected Persons (PAPs) whose farmland are within the project valley. Other concerns raised included project start date, and in-pup support for beneficiary rice farmers.

7.4 Summary of Outcome of the Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholders engaged were generally in support of the project. Below is a summary of the issues discussed, concerns raised and recommendations.

Project implementation

- The project will be implemented in seven districts in the Northern, Savannah, North East, and Upper West Regions.
- Project implementation will have both beneficial (increase rice production and improve farmers livelihood) and adverse impacts (temporal impacts on livelihood, health and safety issues etc.) which must be noted and properly managed.
- Project implementation should not stall
- There should be a good coordination between project implementing institutions to avoid all project related bottle-necks.

Land Acquisition

- The project will not acquire land.
- The land in the valley area is skin land and is available for the project.
- Land for the project is donated by community individuals in Charia and Sing
- Alternative farmland for PAPs has been provided by the traditional authority.
- Land donation agreement forms have been signed between the project and the land donors.

Compensation

- Cut-off date communicated to PAPs beyond which compensation will not be paid in respect of encroachment on the project valley was 30th May, 2025.
- Compensation issues relating to land, physical and economic displacement should be resolved before project commencement.
- Issues of compensation and payment should be handled well to prevent agitations that may affect project implementation.
- Compensation must be clearly determined before the commencement of the project.
- Avenues to address compensation related concerns should be created for PAPs to engage.

Permitting and Environmental Concerns

- There is the need to obtain an EPA permit following the submission of an ESIA.
- The contractor must ensure that permitting conditions applicable during the construction phase are adhered to.
- There should be environmental consideration during project implementation.
- The use of agro-chemicals should be properly handled to prevent pollution/contamination

Community entry

- Contractor must ensure that the community leadership and traditional authorities are duly informed before commencement of construction activities.
- Engagement with traditional authorities and community people should be maintained throughout the construction phase as well as project life span.
- The contractor and other project officials should see the project communities as partners to engender collaboration for the successful implementation of the project.

Engagement and Sensitization

- There should be proper community sensitization on the project details.
- Community engagement should involve all groups and leaders including vulnerable persons.
- Engagement should also continue during the project implementation phase.

Road Improvement

- The roads in the project valley area are in a deplorable state
- The road network should be improved to facilitate easy movement of goods and persons.

Health and safety

- Vehicles and machinery commuting through communities to the valley should be community safety conscious.
- Illicit sexual encounters between the contractors' employees and young women/girls should be checked by project proponents and community leaders.
- Good environmental hygiene and waste management practices should be adopted at contractor camp sites.

Labour issues

- Project implementation should include vulnerable people.
- Interested community members especially the youth should be given employment opportunities during construction.
- Issues of child labour should not be encouraged especially during the operation phase of the project.
- Persons employed on the project should be given fair remuneration.

Grievance redress

- All project related grievances should be directed to the Grievance Committees for redress.
- Grievances should be addressed fairly and impartially.
- Project communities and PAPs should be engaged on grievance redress process.
- Redress of grievances reported should not overly be delayed.

Project Expectations

- 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 to make the project successful.
- Measures should be put in place by MoFA to reduce post-harvest losses to make the project beneficial.
- Project should consider offering locals employment especially during construction stage
- Ready market for rice with competitive produce pricing should be arranged for farmers.

Details of the issues are presented in Annex 5 and pictures in Annex.

8.0 GRIEVANCE REDRESS

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.

8.1 Objective

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;

- a. Unauthorised vegetation clearance
- b. Risk of water pollution
- c. Dust and particulate matter pollution
- d. Noise pollution
- e. Dumping of liquid and solid waste
- f. Construction waste accumulation on site or in the community
- g. Traffic diversion and congestions
- h. 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.)
- i. 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;

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

- a. Unwelcomed sexual advances and sexual harassment (unwelcomed sexual gestures, signals, conversations, requesting for sexual favours in exchange for anything etc.)
- b. 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 Grievance 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 4a**.
- 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 4b**.

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.

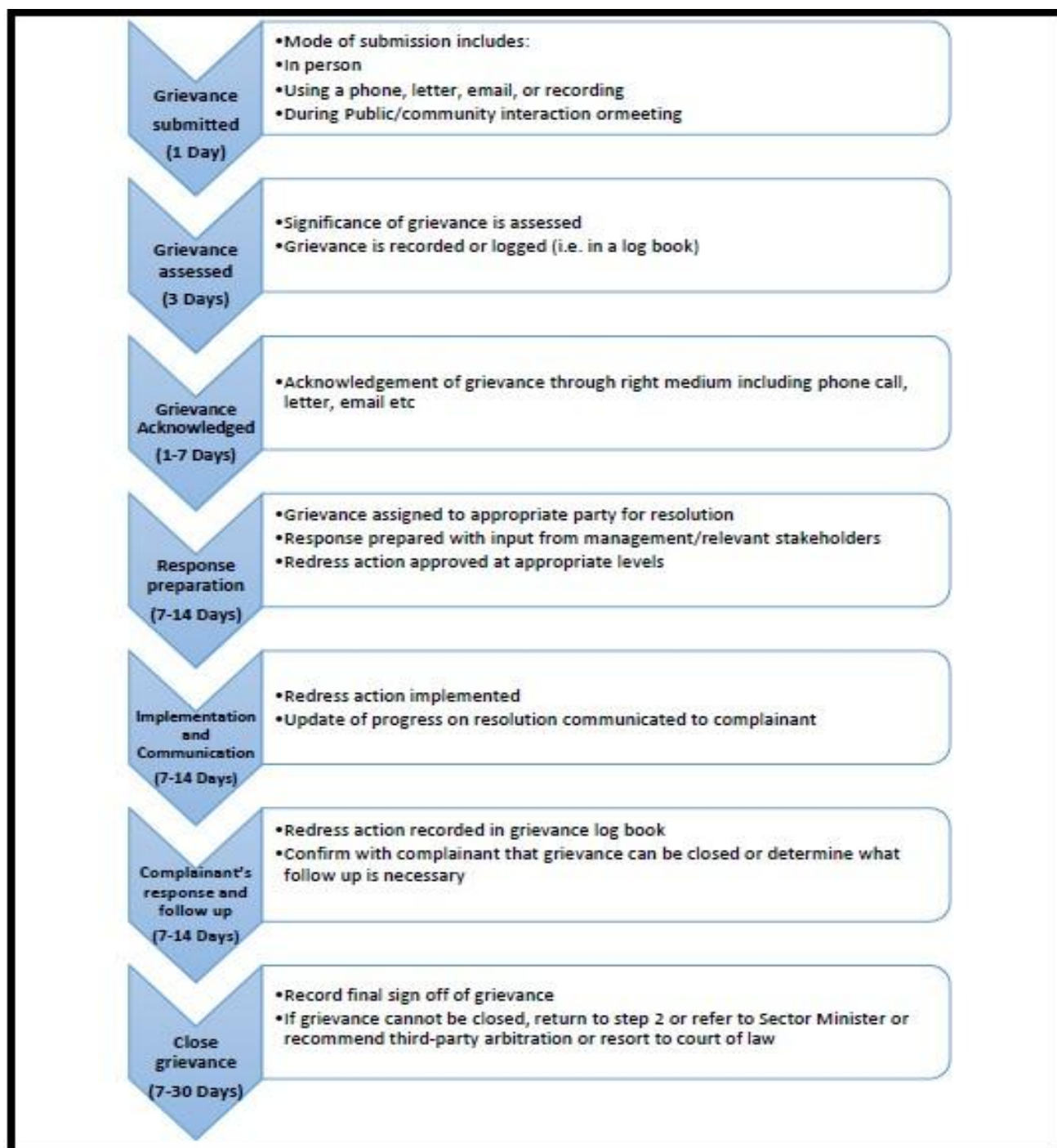


Figure 8-1: Grievance Redress Procedure

Source: REAWRD, 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 and Responsibilities

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.

8.9 Cost of GRM Implementation

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 Daily Subsistence Allowance (DSA).

The cost for the implementation of activities related to Grievance Redress Mechanism for the Charia and Sing valleys (Wa) project is contained in the RAP implementation budget as well as the budget for the implementation of the project's Environmental and Social Management Plan.

8.10 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.

8.11 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

Regular monitoring and reporting are central to, and required for, effective management and implementation of the resettlement process. Resettlement monitoring and evaluation will focus mainly on the implementation of resettlement (i.e., compensation for economic displacement).y68

Monitoring aims to correct implementation methods during the course of the Project, as required, while evaluation is intended at checking whether policies have been complied with and providing lessons learnt for amending strategies and implementation in a longer-term perspective.

Monitoring and evaluation regarding progress of this project and RAP implementation is important to observe whether the mitigation measures planned are in fact implemented in order to make adjustments in project plans, and implementation if and where required. The purpose of monitoring is to ensure that approaches mentioned in this plan are well implemented to make the project successful.

The RAP monitoring will have two components, and these include:

- ◆ Process monitoring (internal); and
- ◆ Independent performance monitoring (external).

9.1 Process Monitoring (Internal)

The internal monitoring activities will focus on compliance with the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and the updated stakeholder engagement, communication and outreach plan and to ensure that the objectives of these reports have been achieved.

9.1.1 Purpose and Responsibility

The internal process monitoring will be carried out by the RAP Consultant during the RAP/project implementation phase on behalf of MoFA to track implementation activities, and be able to propose corrective measures expeditiously.

In addition to the above, the RAP Consultant will

- Ensure compliance with the principles of the RAP and that actions and commitments described in this RAP are being implemented;
- Ensure that eligible people to be affected by the project receive their compensation promptly.
- Ensure that complaints and grievances lodged by PAPs are followed-up and resolved;
- Ensure that the contractors do not destroy properties beyond or above what has been compensated for or valued for compensation;
- Provide MoFA with feedback on the resettlement/compensation implementation programme.

9.1.2 Monitoring Indicators for RAP Implementation

The monitoring indicators will include but not limited to:

- Number of PAPs available and received or signed for the compensation;
- Number of Representatives of PAPs who received compensation on behalf of PAPs;
- Date of compensation presentation, and recipient of the compensations;
- Number of grievances registered, number of grievances resolved and unresolved complaints; and
- Number of complaints resolved at the project site level, resolved by MoFA, resolved by the Grievance Committee, and number sent to the law courts.

9.1.3 Monitoring of the Stakeholder Engagement, Communication and Outreach Plan

The process of monitoring the stakeholder engagement programme will aim to provide information such as whether:

- The activity is achieving the desired goals.
- The implementation is progressing towards the expected results.
- Complaints being received is due to lack of or inadequate project information dissemination or spread of inaccurate information or misinformation
- The time frame is respected.

9.1.4 Reporting

The RAP Consultant will prepare and submit the following reports to MoFA/REWARD:

- Monthly Reports during construction – to provide account for all activities carried out within the specified month including challenges encountered. The monthly reports will provide MoFA/REWARD and other relevant stakeholders with information on RAP implementation and issues of fresh compensation if any and grievances.
- Quarterly Progress Report during construction– to provide status of all activities carried out in the specified quarter including challenges and recommendations. The quarterly reports will enable MoFA, and other relevant stakeholders to verify that resettlement measures including compensations identified in the RAP were implemented and that construction and reinstatement works as well as actions prescribed in the RAP and contractor work schedules are being implemented.
- RAP Closeout Report – to provide a close out report on all resettlement and community engagement planning and implementation activities among others as provided in the ToR.

9.2 Independent Performance Monitoring (External)

An independent performance monitoring will be carried out by an external party (e.g., AfDB) at structured intervals, e.g., mid-term monitoring and completion evaluation/audit. The completion evaluation/ audit is to determine whether the objectives of the RAP have been achieved or otherwise and that compensation has been successfully completed in compliance with the RAP. The completion evaluation/ audit should be undertaken after completion of construction activities including reinstatement works if any and submission of closeout report by the RAP consultant.

10.0 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The implementation plan provides for indicative timelines for implementation of the RAP. The Table 10-1 below shows the general implementation plan for the various tasks identified under the resettlement related programme. The Implementation Plan will be updated periodically as and when changes occur in project/RAP implementation timelines.

Table 10-1: RAP Implementation Plan

Main tasks	Specific tasks	Timelines/ Period	Comments
Stakeholder engagement	Meetings with stakeholders i.e. one-on-one, key informant interviews, focus group discussions	April to May 2025	Completed
Preparation of draft RAP	Census of affected persons	April to May 2025	Completed but monitoring required
	Socio-economic survey of PAPs	April to June 2025	Completed but monitoring required
	Field assessment of impact categories and reporting	June to July 2025	Completed
	Writing of draft RAP report in line with the ToR for the assignment	August 2025	Completed
Revision and Finalization of draft Report	Review of draft RAP	September 2025	-
	Revised RAP preparation	September 2025	-
	Finalization of RAP	September 2025	-
	Approval and clearance of RAP	October 2025	-
Disclosure of Report	Disclose RAP at Wa Municipal Assembly and on AfDB website	November 2025	-
	Disclosure of compensation proposal/ figures to PAPs	November 2025	-
Formation of Grievance Committee	Grievance Committee	December 2025	
Compensation payment	Compensation disbursement to PAPs	January 2026	To be paid prior to commencement of project activity
Grievance Redress	Resolution of all disputes/ complaints	Project duration	-
Internal Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitor implementation of resettlement/ compensation activities	Project duration.	-

Main tasks	Specific tasks	Timelines/ Period	Comments
Reporting	Prepare Quarterly Progress Report	Every quarter during construction period	-
	Prepare RAP Closeout Report before commencement of works	One (1) month before construction phase activities commence	-

11.0 COST AND BUDGET

11.1 Estimated Cost for RAP Implementation

The cost estimates for the implementation of the RAP including direct compensation payments in the form of bicycle to PAPs, and contingency issues is **Gh¢97,620.00 (USD 9,275.06)**. The details are presented in the Table 11-1 below.

Table 11-1: Estimated cost for the implementation of the RAP

No.	Item	Estimated Cost/ Gh¢ /USD	Remarks	Source of funds
1	Compensation to PAPs (Bicycles)	44,200.00	Amount to purchase bicycles for PAPs to facilitate transportation to alternative farming area. To be provided and bicycles purchased by MoFA	Project funds
2	Subtotal	44,200.00 USD 4,193.55		
3	Audit of RAP completion	10,000.00	Evaluation of RAP implementation	Project funds
4	Cost for complaints redress	31,000.00	Cost of grievance redress	Project funds
5	Information and awareness campaign	8,0000	Required for publicity and awareness creation including disclosure	Project funds
6	Subtotal	49,000.00 USD 4,648.96		
7	Contingency (10% of No.2)	4,420.00	For unforeseen contingencies and incidental costs. To be provided by MoFA	Project funds
8	Total for RAP Implementation	97,620.00 USD 9,275.06	Estimated cost for the implementation of the RAP for the Charia and Sing Rice Valleys	Project funds

12.0 CONCLUSION

This RAP covers 34 persons including 17 males and 17 females whose primary livelihood activity of crop farming on the project site will be affected by the REWARD project implementation by way of livelihood disruption and economic displacement.

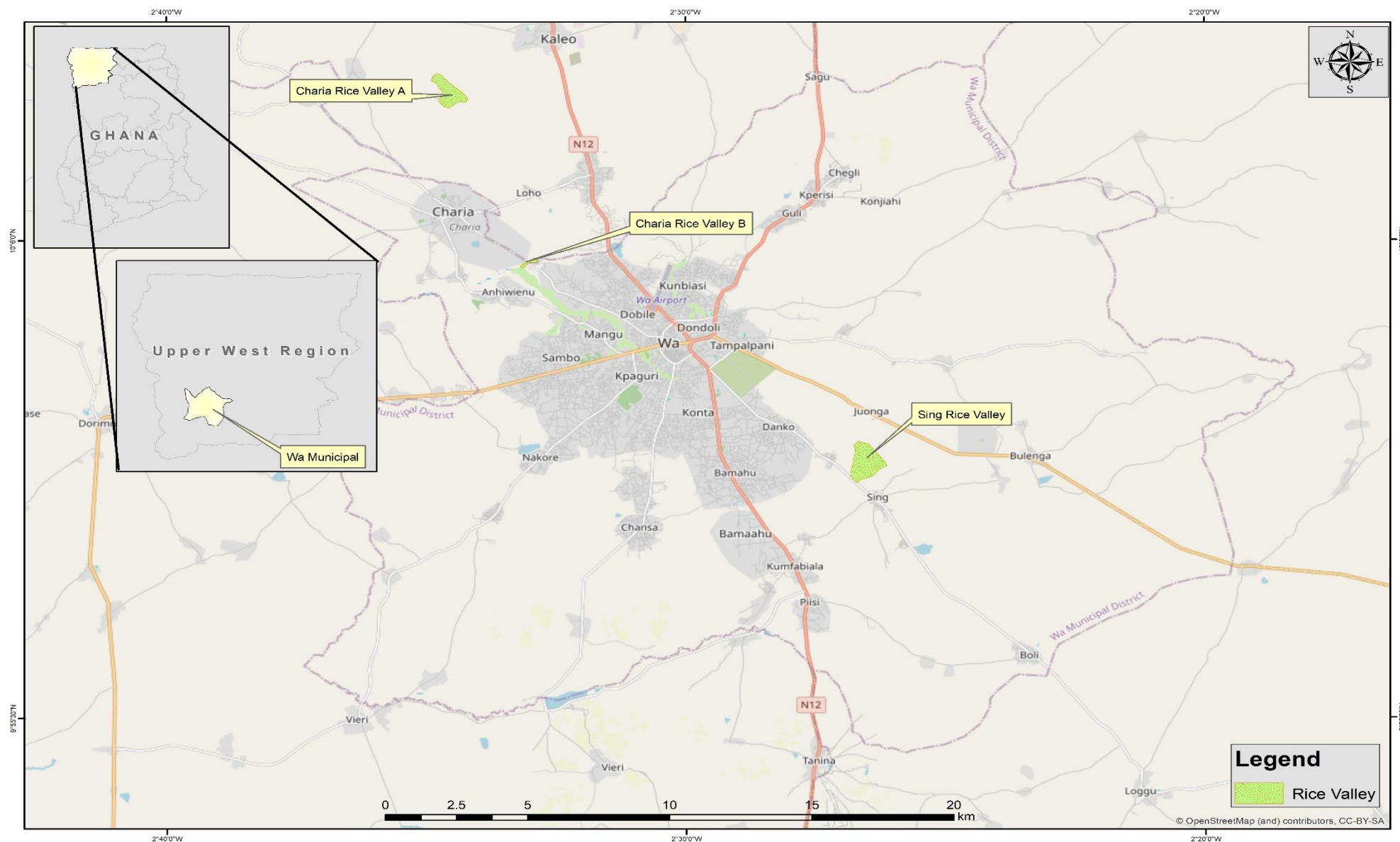
Compensation will be provided in the form of bicycles, to be purchased from project funds to the project affected persons from an estimated budget (**Gh¢97,620.00 / USD 9,275.06**) to facilitate transportation of PAPs to the alternative land allocated for farming by the individuals who have donated land for the project. The alternative lands are about 5-10km and 1km away respectively from Charia and Sing.

Also, concerns of PAPs, community members or any other persons will be adequately addressed by the Grievance Redress Mechanism proposed in this report. Sufficient provisions have been made for PAPs to receive their compensation and any necessary assistance.

ANNEXES

- Annex 1: Location map of the Wa Municipality showing project location and communities
- Annex 2: Census survey instrument
- Annex 3: Compensation Claim and Agreement Form
- Annex 4: Grievance Redress Forms
- Annex 5: Record of meetings in Wa
- Annex 6: Pictures of Engagement
- Annex 7: List of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)
- Annex 8: Project Affected Persons Vulnerability Matrix
- Annex 9: Voluntary Land Donation Agreement Form
- Annex 10: Summary matrix of PAPs in Wa Municipal
- Annex 11: PAPs Consent Form

Annex 1: Location Map of the Wa Municipality showing project Location and Communities



Annex 2: Census Survey Instrument

Resettlement Project - PRELIMINARY SURVEY

Interviewer Name:

1. SURVEY DATA - Household GPS point to be recorded at the entrance to the **Main Dwelling House**.

PRINT all answers in CAPITALS

1.1 Interviewer: 1.2 Date: 1.3 Do we have your permission to conduct this interview and to record, securely store, analyse or share this information for purposes of assessing compensation and resettlement related impacts YES NO

1.4 Status of interviewee vis-à-vis affected asset: PAP Representative of PAP

1.5 If Representative, please indicate your relation to the PAP: Spouse Son Daughter Parent Brother Sister other (specify)

1.6 Status of interviewee vis-à-vis household: Head of Household Spouse Son Daughter Parent Other relative

1.7 Valuation_ID	___	___	___	___	Asset: Business/Stall:	Land:	Crops:	Dwelling House:	Other Structure
					Asset: Business/Stall	Land:	Crops:	Dwelling House:	Other Structure
					Asset: Business/Stall	Land:	Crops:	Dwelling House:	Other Structure

(Complete all Valuation IDs held by all individuals in the Household)

1.8 District: 1.9 Town / Village:

2. HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS DATA (HM) RECORD ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS LIVING IN THE HH COMPOUND

HH_ID:

2.1 What is the size of your household (Please provide details of respondent's household in the table following)

HM ID	Full Name (first, middle surname) <i>(first person on list should be the Head of Household - HHH)</i>			Living at: 1) Home 2) Away If AWAY for more than 7 DAYS state the reason for absence. 2a-full-time work 2b-seasonal work 2c-fishing trip 2d-visiting 2e-studying 2f-hospital 2g-other (specify)	Age	Sex M - Male F - Female	Marital Status 1. Never Married 2. Married 3. Living together 4. Divorced 5. Separated 6. Widowed 7. Unmarried 8. Unmarried and under official Marriage age -18 9. Not stated	Relationship to HH 1. Head 2. Wife 3. Husband 4. Son 5. Daughter 6. Parent 7. Grandchild 8. Other Relative 9. Not Related	Main Occupation 1. Farmers 2. Fishermen 3. Food / Fish processor 4. Livestock Keepers 5. Crafts & Related Workers 6. Labourers or General Workers 7. Drivers, Plant Operators 8. Street or Market Vendors & Related 9. Services, Shop or Stall Workers 10. Small Business Managers 11. Legal & Administrative 12. Qualified Professionals 13. Clerks 14. Technicians 15. Unemployed - seeking work 16. Unemployed - not seeking work 17. Full time Student / School 18. Home Maintenance (looking after Home & Family) 19. Unable to work (sick; too old, disabled) 20. Under official working age 18 21. None 22. Other (specify)	Secondary Occupation 1. Farmers 2. Fishermen 3. Food / Fish processor 4. Livestock Keepers 5. Crafts & Related Workers 6. Labourers or General Workers 7. Drivers, Plant Operators 8. Street or Market Vendors & Related 9. Services, Shop or Stall Workers 10. Small Business Managers 11. Legal & Administrative 12. Qualified Professionals 13. Clerks 14. Technicians 15. Unemployed - seeking work 16. Unemployed - not seeking work 17. Full time Student / School 18. Home Maintenance (looking after Home & Family) 19. Unable to work (sick; too old, disabled) 20. Under official working age 18 21. None 22. Other (specify)	Any Disability See Codes below Add all relevant codes	Education Attainment <i>(current or highest level reached)</i> 1. Never Attended 2. Primary School - Now Attending 3. Primary School - Partly Attended 4. Primary School - Completed 5. Junior Secondary School - Now Attending 6. Junior Secondary School - Partly Completed 7. Junior Secondary School - Completed 8. Senior Secondary - Now attending 9. Senior Secondary - partially completed 10. Senior Secondary - completed 11. University or College 12. Training after Primary Education 13. Training after Secondary Education (e.g. vocational training) 14. Under official school age - 6	Literacy Can the HM read and write a short sentence ? 1. YES 2. NO	Receipt of Grant due to Poverty (please note which grant)	
	RECORD ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS LIVING IN THE HH COMPOUND Please PRINT all Names First Name Surname Middle Name														
HM1 (HHH)															
HM2															
HM3															
HM4															
HM5															
HM6															
HM7															
HM8															
HM9															
HM10															

DISABILITY: 1. Blind; 2. Has a lot of difficulty seeing; 3. Deaf; 4. Has a lot of difficulty hearing; 5. Unable to walk or climb steps; 6. Has a lot of difficulty walking or climbing steps;

7. Unable to remember or concentrate; 8. Has a lot of difficulty remembering or concentrating; 9. Unable to Self-Care (wash, dress); 10. Has a lot of difficulty with Self-Care (wash, dress);
11. None 12. Other (specify).....

2.2 Is this Household Vulnerable - YES ☐ NO ☐ UNCERTAIN ☐ Interviewer is to use the criteria-below to decide if the Household is Vulnerable

VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS CRITERIA: Head of Household or several Household Members are - Disabled; Over 65; Widowed and unable to support themselves; Orphaned Children who are Head of Household; Recognised locally as being Very Poor; Unable to work due to incapacity; Have a Long-term Illness; Drug Addicts or Alcoholics; Refugees; Non-Ghanaians who may not have rights of compensation; in receipt of a poverty grant.

3. HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (HHH) DATA

HH_ID :

3.1 HHH Surname or Family Name: 3.2 HHH First Name:

3.3 HHH **ALL** Other Birth Names: 3.4 HHH Nicknames or Other Known Name:

3.5 HHH phone number(s): 3.6 HHH Identity Proof (add ID Number):

3.7 HHH Identity Type: National ID: ☐ Voting ID: ☐ Driving Licence: ☐ NHIS ID ☐ Passport ☐ Staff ID: ☐ Visual ID: ☐ None: ☐ Other ID:

3.8 Sex: Male ☐ Female ☐ 3.9 Age:

3.10 Does the Head of Household: Own House ☐ Rent House ☐ Other (Specify).....

3.11 If rented, name of House Owner: Phone number: District: Town / Village:

3.12 Is their house: The main permanent HHH residence ☐ A temporary dwelling ☐ Other (specify):

3.13 How many years has the HHH lived in their Town / Village: 3.14 How many years has HHH lived in their house.....

3.15 Where did HHH live before: Region..... District..... Town..... Village..... [Other]

3.16 Why did the HHH move to town / village: Born Here ☐ Work opportunities ☐ Marriage ☐ Join Family ☐ Have not moved / still at same location ☐ Other specify.....

If the HHH is the interviewee - go to Section 4; if NOT go to 3.17 below and add ALL Interviewee details

3.17 Interviewee: 3.17 Surname: 3.18 First Name:

3.19 Other Names:

3.20 What is your relationship to the **Head of Household**: Spouse ☐ Son ☐ Daughter ☐ Brother ☐ Sister ☐ Father ☐ Mother ☐
Grandparent ☐ Grandchild ☐ Other

3.21 Phone number: 3.22 Interviewee Identity Proof (add ID Number):

3.23 Identity Type: National ID: ☐ Voting ID: ☐ Driving Licence: ☐ Other ID: ☐ Staff ID: ☐ Visual ID: ☐ None: ☐ Other ID:

4. HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS DATA (HM)

HH_ID :

If the household head is a female, please skip to section 5

4.1 How many wives does the HHH have:

4.2 How many wives of the HHH are (a) living under the same roof.....? (b) Living under a **SEPARATE roof**

4.3 Please provide details of other wives living under a **SEPARATE roof** (different house) from this HHH main dwelling house.

Wives living under a SEPARATE roof from the HHH main dwelling house	Surname or Family Name	First Name	Other Names	Wife ID <i>Use HH_ID (e.g. A1) plus wife number</i>	Where does she	Numbers of dependants living	Phone Number
Other Wife 1							
Other Wife 2							
Other Wife 3							
Other Wife 4							
Other Wife 5							
Other Wife 6							

KEY: Where do the wife(s) living under a **SEPARATE roof** from HHH live 1- Same compound & different house from HHH. 2- Same village/town & different compound from HHH.

3- Different village /
town

5. HOUSEHOLD ASSETS - Plots of Land

HH_ID :

5.1 How many plots of land does the Head of Household (HHH) HM1 own: TOTAL Plots (including the HHH's Compound)

5.2 Which town / villages are the plots of land located

Record the TOTAL number of Plots of Land belonging to EACH other Household Member (HM) listed in Section 5 where applicable, and the number being fully or partially removed by the Project

	<i>How many Plots of Land</i>	<i>Total land holding</i>	<i>In which Town / Village are they located</i>	<i>Number of Plots being fully removed by</i>	<i>Number of Plots being partially removed by</i>
HM1 (HHH)					
HM2					
HM3					
HM4					
HM5					
HM6					
HM7					
HM8					
HM9					
HM10					

5.3 Do other people use your land? Yes / No

If Yes, are they:

Renting from you	Yes / No
Share cropping and providing no cash payment	Yes / No
Squatting	Yes / No
Other (please state)	

5.4 How important is the land that is being taken by the Project for your livelihood?

1. Without this land, I will not be able to restore my livelihood
2. Without this land, I could restore my livelihood but I will need support to do this
3. Without this land, I will be still be able to continue with my livelihood

Annex 3: Compensation Claim and Agreement Form

-COMPENSATION CLAIM AND AGREEMENT FORM FOR PAPs-

Affected Person Information:

Name of Claimant: Sex: Age:

Name of PAP/Authorised Representative:

Location of property:

Total Compensation Due:

Replacement Value of Affected property /(Ghc)	Assessed Value of crop	Relocation or Transport cost of movable structure	Loss of Income (Ghc)	Disturbance Allowance/ (Ghc)	Total compensation (Ghc)	Compensation payable

Compensation Payment Agreement:

I,, having received the above total compensation amount for the property within the project area in question on (i.e. date of compensation payment), have agreed in principle to vacate the said project area, for which compensation has been paid for the property thereon, on(agreed date when owner of property should vacate the affected project area).

Signature or Thumb print of claimant /recipient:

Contact of claimant/ recipient: Date:

Name of Administrator (MoFA Representative):

Signature of Administrator: Date:

Contact of Administrator:

Annex 4: Grievance Redress Forms

GRIEVANCE REGISTRATION FORM (FORM A) – For Complainant

Name (Complainant):

ID Number (PAPs ID number if any):

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):

GRIEVANCE AND RESOLUTION FORM (FORM B) – FOR THE PROJECT

Name (Complainant):

ID Number (PAPs ID number if any):

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):

Resolution Level 1 (Sub-project Site) ☐ Level 2 (MiDA) ☐ Level 3 (GC) ☐

Date of Conciliation Session:

Was Filer/Complainant Present?: Yes No

Was field verification of complaint conducted? Yes No

Findings of field investigation:.....

.....

Summary of Conciliation Session Discussion.....

Issues.....

.....

Was agreement reached on the issues? Yes No

If agreement was reached, detail the agreement:.....

.....

.....

If agreement was not reached, specify the points of disagreement:.....

.....

.....

Signed (Conciliator/Team Lead): Signed (Filer/Complainant):

Signed:

(Independent Observer e.g. Assembly Member/Opinion Leader)

Date:

Implementation of Agreement

Date of implementation:

Feedback from Filer/Complainant: Satisfied ☐ Not Satisfied ☐

If satisfied, sign off & date:.....
(Filer/Complainant) (Conciliator/ Mediation Team Lead)

If not satisfied, recommendation/way forward:.....

.....

(Signature & date of Filer/Complainant) (Signature & date of Conciliator)

Composition of the Mediation/Conciliation Team

[illegible]

Annex 5: Record of meetings in Wa Municipality

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role(s)	Contact No.	Date	Summary of Information Received and Recommendations
District MOFA Wa Municipal				2025-04-14 9:00AM	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 district. • The project could enhance job creation and food security. • The main challenge to agriculture in the district 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 district 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.
District Assembly Wa Municipal	Ayisha Seidu Sarah Abdul Hak	Development Planning Officer, Senior Development Planning Officer	0546785516 0242112283	2025-04-16 9:00AM	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 that is 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.

Lands Commission (LC) Wa Municipal	Acheampong Wilfred	Regional Lands Officer	0244456194	2025-04-16 11:00AM	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.
Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) Wa Municipal	Fabians Aberinga	Program officer	0246484579	2025-04-15 10:00AM	Project Implementation • The permit for the project will be issued upon submission and review of the ESIA. • There should be environmental consideration during project implementation. • The project has the potential to increase rice production if implemented. • The ESIA should be comprehensive to cover all project potential risks and mitigation measures proffered. And prevent pollution/contamination. • The use of agro-chemicals should be properly handled to prevent pollution/contamination Recommendations

					• Extension staff should be trained for the project. • Monitoring should be done during project implementation. • Fish/snail farming should be incorporated into the project. • There should be compensation for those to be displaced by the project.
Commercial Farmers Wa Municipal (Dokpong, Sing)	Safadeen Yelkumo Yakubu Ishak Jinsung Alhassan Adam	Commercial farmers	0540432140 0244159635 0598082093	2025-04-17 10:00AM	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 people's 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.
Traditional Authorities Wa Municipal (Charia/Sing)	Azaanaang Theophilus Hillary Seidu Issahaku	Assembly member Chief linguist	0201690806 0592346960	2025-04-18 2:00PM	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. 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.

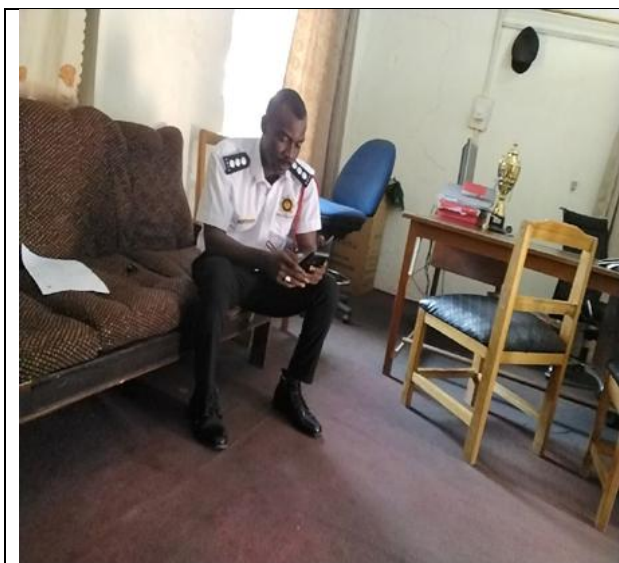
					- Farmer support services should be provided to the farmers. - Land in the area is acquired through inheritance. - The project will improve the lives of the project beneficiary communities. - Farming is prominent in the project area and a lot of livelihoods depend on it. - The youth and the women should 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. - Irrigation and machinery support should be part of the project. - Customarily, anyone who wants to gain access to lands must present cola nuts with cash to see the landlords for the necessary negotiations to be done. Recommendations - There should be no political interference in farmers selection unto the project. - The roads in the project valley area should be improved to facilitate easy movement of goods and persons. - Rice processing and storage should be a vital project component - Ready market for rice with competitive produce pricing should be arranged for farmers.
Women Wa Municipal (Charia)	Doreen Yakubu Georgina Ali Mwinibanzora Gladys Batung Rita	Group leader Group member Group organiser	0541847084 0241370752 0249539132	2025-04-17 3:00PM	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.
Youth Wa Municipal (Charia/Sing)	Jude Azaanaang Ali Kanyeregbani Marcellinus Kanyeregbani Haruna Basit Issahaku Muniru	Youth leaders Youth	0247402220 0241370752 0556391833 0241299383 0204412799	2025-04-18 4:00PM	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 rainfed 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.
Men Wa Municipal (Charia/Sing)	Radoth Namani Adams Braimah	Opinion leader Group members Farmers Kpaluwa	0543108533 0532956967 0245672715 0532564246 0241590215	2025-04-17 12:00PM	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.

	Mahama Saapuribu Bawulu Mumuni Abaywmwini Francis Yendao Sule Braimah Seidu Abubakari Yakubu Ibrahim Alhassan Alhassan Mumuni Nsuna Dauda Alidu Sumani Fuseini Yakubu Salifu		0537331009 0533178413 0540963644		• 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. 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.
Small Holder Farmers / Wa Municipal (Sing)	Mahama Hamidu Abdulai Mahama Bayong Abubakari Alhassan	Farmers	0547732980 0549839236 0551903008 0243821370 0241591371 0205365523 0551848187	2025-04-18 5:00PM	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.

	Seidu Nachinaa Abdulai Nachinaa Salifu Dauda Yakubu Abudi				• 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.
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Annex 6: Pictures of Engagement



Engagement with Officials of Ghana National Fire Service



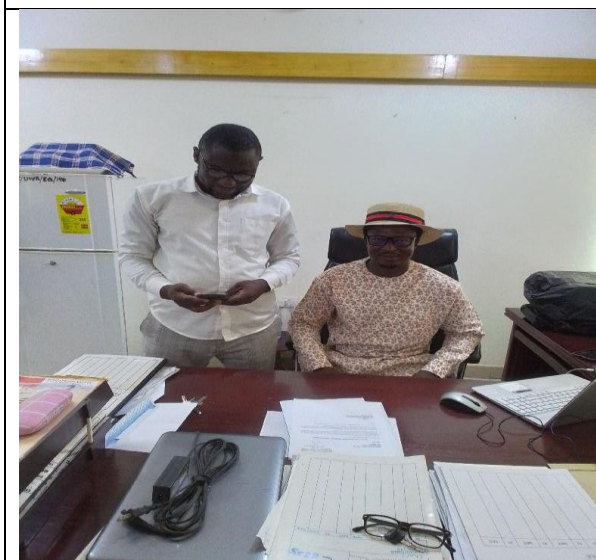
Engagement with Agro Input Dealers



Engagement with NADMO official



Engagement with Private Non-Governmental Organization



Engagement with Lands Commission



Engagement with Rural Enterprise Agency



Engagement with Youth Group



Engagement with Men's group



Engagement with EPA



Engagement with small holder farmers



Engagement with women group



Engagement with Faith Based Organization

Annex 7: List of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

#	Name of PAP	Sex	Community
1	Dauyenikye Elijah	Male	Charia
2	Signa Prospera	Female	Charia
3	Christina Kuntomah	Female	Charia
4	Dazuo Patrick	Male	Charia
5	Constantine Kuntomah	Male	Charia
6	Nunyen Daniel	Male	Charia
7	Adisa Bashiru	Female	Charia
8	Kaseni Afia	Female	Charia
9	Linus Kuntoma	Male	Charia
10	Cecilia Anunyen	Female	Charia
11	Adamu Kunkuni Saanguo	Male	Charia
12	Jaliha Abdulai	Female	Charia
13	Hamida Adamu	Female	Charia
14	Khadija Mohammed	Female	Charia
15	Naa Alhassan	Male	Charia
16	Bashiru Amulee	Male	Charia
17	Abu Memuna	Female	Sing
18	Sulemani Awusara	Female	Sing
19	Ibrahim Fatima	Female	Sing
20	Mary Dassah	Female	Charia
21	Danbie Jullet	Female	Charia
22	Natere Ophelia	Female	Sing
23	Abdul-Rahman Fatuma	Female	Sing
24	Zakaria Khadija	Female	Sing

#	Name of PAP	Sex	Community
25	Pognaa Issahaque	Female	Sing
26	Seidu Issahaku	Male	Sing
27	Adama Issahaku	Male	Sing
28	Yakubu Salifu	Male	Sing
29	Osman Abubakari	Male	Sing
30	Iddrisu Abubakari	Male	Sing
31	Suleman Salifu	Male	Sing
32	Seidu Yakubu	Male	Sing
33	Malik Imori	Male	Sing
34	Abubakari Iddrisu	Male	Sing

Annex 8: Project Affected Persons Vulnerability Matrix

#	PAP Name	V1: Low Income	V2: Female Head	V3: Large Household Size	V4: Physical Disability	V5: Old Age (70+)	Total Vulnerabilities
1	Dauyenikye Elijah	✓					1
2	Signa Prospera	✓	✓				2
3	Christina Kuntomah	✓	✓				2
4	Dazuo Patrick	✓					1
5	Constantine Kuntomah	✓		✓			2
6	Nunyen Daniel	✓		✓		✓	3
7	Adisa Bashiru	✓	✓				2
8	Kaseni Afia	✓	✓	✓			3
9	Linus Kuntoma	✓					1
10	Cecilia Anunyen	✓	✓				2
11	Adamu Kunkuni Saanguo	✓				✓	2
12	Jaliha Abdulai	✓	✓				2
13	Hamida Adamu	✓	✓				2

#	PAP Name	V1: Low Income	V2: Female Head	V3: Large Household Size	V4: Physical Disability	V5: Old Age (70+)	Total Vulnerabilities
14	Khadija Mohammed	✓	✓				2
15	Naa Alhassan	✓	✓				2
16	Bashiru Amulee						0
17	Abu Memuna	✓	✓			✓	3
18	Sulemani Awusara	✓	✓	✓			3
19	Mahamud Fatuma	✓	✓				2
20	Mary Dassah	✓	✓				2
21	Danbie Jullet	✓	✓	✓			3
22	Nantiaha Ophelia	✓	✓				2
23	Abdul-Rahman Fatuma	✓	✓				2
24	Zakaria Khadija	✓	✓				2
25	Pognaa Issahaku	✓	✓			✓	3
26	Seidu Issahaku	✓					1
27	Adama Issahaku	✓					1
28	Yakubu Salifu	✓		✓			2

#	PAP Name	V1: Low Income	V2: Female Head	V3: Large Household Size	V4: Physical Disability	V5: Old Age (70+)	Total Vulnerabilities
29	Osman Abubakari			✓			1
30	Iddrisu Abubakari	✓					1
31	Suleman Salifu	✓					1
32	Seidu Yakubu			✓			1
33	Malik Imori						0
34	Abubakari Iddrisu	✓					1

Vulnerability Criteria Key:

- **V1: Low Income:** PAP's annual income from rice sales is GHS 4,500.00 or less.
- **V2: Female Household Head:** PAP is the female Head of the household.
- **V3: Large Household Size:** Household has 10 or more members.
- **V4: Physical Disability:** PAP has a physical disability.
- **V5: Old Age:** PAP is 70 years of age or older.

Annex 9: Voluntary Land Donation Agreement Form

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 Daniel Nunyeni, acknowledge having donated land with an area of 80 hectares with geographic coordinates N 10° 11' 25.5" W-2° 57' 32" located in the Village of CHARIA, District of WA, Municipality of UW/R, and Region of Ghana, to be used for the development of Rice Field 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 Daniel Nunyeni

Signature of Land owner Thomas Nunyeni

The witnesses²

1. Name and Signature: Thomas Nunyeni

2. Name and Signature: Constantio Kuntomah

3. Nakoninaa Fidelix Batigra

The Beneficiary (Community Representative)

Name and Signature Daugenkye Batolomy

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' 37" W 2° 57' 04" 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 GHANA 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

10.03123
- 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 Yusa District of Krachi Municipality of Waik 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 witnesses:

1. Name and Signature: Isidore Iddi [Signature]
2. Name and Signature: Idrisu Iddi [Signature]

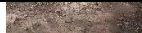
The Beneficiary (Community Representative)

Name and Signature Isidore Issahaku

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 10: Summary matrix of PAPs in Wa Municipal

PAP Code*	First and Last Name of PAP	Sex (M, F)	Age	Picture of ID (Ghana card, NHIS, Voter card)	Profession and principal activity of PAP	Tel. of the PAP and/or representative	PAP's Picture	Image of the affected property/ies	Size of farmland (acres)	GPS Coordinates of the affected property/ies	Real compensation cost in local currency & dollars	Witness/Neighbor of the PAP (Names and Tel.)
CHA0001	Dauyenikye Elijah	Male	42		Farmer	0208770211			4	10.152022 -2.575885	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Gafaru Cyril 0530917127
CHA0002	Signa Prospera	Female	22		Farmer	0537986117			3	10.152298 -2.575983	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Mary Grace Kuntomah 0593298882
CHA0003	Christina Kuntomah	Female	60		Farmer	0531917893			4	10.093053 -2.552427	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Kuntomah Mary-Grace 0249711022
CHA0004	Dazuo Patrick	Male	29		Farmer	0593813780			8	10.152104 -2.574228	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Portia Zineleuhe 0593011278
CHA0005	Constantine Kuntomah	Male	68		Farmer	0241370351			10	10.15207 -2.574378	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Prosper Kuntomah 0551261729
CHA0006	Nunyen Daniel	Male	78		Farmer	0547842271			10	10.152107 -2.575592	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Constantio Kuntomah 0241370351
CHA0007	Adisa Bashiru	Female	48		Farmer	0539923170			5	10.09059 -2.555165	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Bashiru Amulee 0546082878
CHA0008	Kaseni Afia	Female	38		Farmer	0240806774			4	10.09297 -2.551241	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Jonas Samwini 0546082878
CHA0009	Linus Kuntoma	Male	50		Farmer	0530917127			3	10.093512 -2.552672	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Bayinye Cyril 0531649677

PAP Code*	First and Last Name of PAP	Sex (M, F)	Age	Picture of ID (Ghana card, NHIS, Voter card)	Profession and principal activity of PAP	Tel. of the PAP and/or representative	PAP's Picture	Image of the affected property/ies	Size of farmland (acres)	GPS Coordinates of the affected property/ies	Real compensation cost in local currency & dollars	Witness/Neighbor of the PAP (Names and Tel.)
												
CHA00010	Cecilia Anunye	Female	69		Farmer	0240088660			4	10.152107 -2.575592	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Kande Anunye 0546082878
CHA00011	Adamu Kunkuni Saanguo	Male	83		Farmer	0507711503			12	10.090019 -2.557103	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Adamu Hamida 0546082878
CHA00012	Jaliha Abdulai	Female	72		Farmer	0531196807			4	10.09203 -2.552092	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Sahidu Abdulai 0535031924
CHA00013	Hamida Adamu	Female	61		Farmer	0558825064			3	10.090021 -2.557109	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Kunkuni Dawud 0538392679
CHA00014	Khadija Mohammed	Female	51		Farmer	0591262274			6	10.091378 -2.552252	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Mohammed Adams 0241253637
CHA00015	Naa Alhassan	Male	53		Farmer	0542196553			3	10.092549 -2.551798	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Mohammed Awal 0531107197
CHA00016	Bashiru Amulee	Male	45		Farmer	0546082878			20	10.090172 -2.556757	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Abubakari Abdulai 0543290873
CHA00017	Mary Dassah	Female	51		Farmer	0598084647			5	10.090173 -2.556974	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Tence Bayinye 0555664721

PAP Code*	First and Last Name of PAP	Sex (M, F)	Age	Picture of ID (Ghana card, NHIS, Voter card)	Profession and principal activity of PAP	Tel. of the PAP and/or representative	PAP's Picture	Image of the affected property/ies	Size of farmland (acres)	GPS Coordinates of the affected property/ies	Real compensation cost in local currency & dollars	Witness/Neighbor of the PAP (Names and Tel.)
												
CHA00018	Danbie Juliet	Female	47		Farmer	0256319802			4	10.089995 -2.555895	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Abu Antunye 0256319802
SIN00019	Abu Memuna	Female	71		Farmer	0595451238			1	10.022383 -2.444897	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Issahaku Haruna 0531821342
SIN00020	Sulemani Awusara	Female	35		Farmer	0592347040			2	10.018753 -2.445102	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Suleman Ahamed 0592347040
SIN00021	Ibrahim Fatima	Female	49		Farmer	0553016099			1	10.020529 -2.443817	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Mahamud Karim 0240845015
SIN00022	Natere Ophelia	Female	32		Farmer	0203665689			2	10.020702 -2.445263	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Seidu Issahaku 0592346960
SIN00023	Abdul-Rahman Fatuma	Female	25		Farmer	0592347030			1	10.022072 -2.444603	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Issahaku Abdulai 0246227222
SIN00024	Zakaria Khadija	Female	23		Farmer	0533938644			1	10.02334 -2.445003	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Seidu Issahaku 0592346960
SIN00025	Pognaa Issahaque	Female	89		Farmer	0555251134			1	10.021076 -2.444458	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Seidu Issahaku 0592346960
SIN00026	Seidu Issahaku	Male	47		Farmer	0592346960			3	10.021365 -2.444467	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Issahaku Adams 0553120191

PAP Code*	First and Last Name of PAP	Sex (M, F)	Age	Picture of ID (Ghana card, NHIS, Voter card)	Profession and principal activity of PAP	Tel. of the PAP and/or representative	PAP's Picture	Image of the affected property/ies	Size of farmland (acres)	GPS Coordinates of the affected property/ies	Real compensation cost in local currency & dollars	Witness/Neighbor of the PAP (Names and Tel.)
												
SIN00027	Adama Issahaku	Male	34		Farmer	0553120191			4	10.0213 -2.444918	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Issahaku Seidu 0592346960
SIN00028	Yakubu Salifu	Male	40		Farmer	0548492471			1	10.027025 -2.444368	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Seidu Yakubu 0532727984
SIN00029	Osman Abubakari	Male	53		Farmer	0505151247			3	10.028698 -2.445053	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Abubakari Iddrisu 0547304177
SIN00030	Iddrisu Abubakari	Male	40		Farmer	0532471420			1	10.025654 -2.445501	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Sulaman Salifu 0548492471
SIN00031	Suleman Salifu	Male	39		Farmer	0548492471			1	10.025888 -2.444917	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Imoru Malik 0206446388
SIN00032	Seidu Yakubu	Male	50		Farmer	0532727984			1	10.023652 -2.444928	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Sulaman Salifu 0548492471
SIN00033	Malik Imori	Male	40		Farmer	0206446388			1	10.024403 -2.444395	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Abubakari Iddrisu 0547304177
SIN00034	Abubakari Iddrisu	Male	46		Farmer	0547304177			1	10.026487 -2.445567	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Iddrisu Suburu 0592370741

* At the time of preparing this report USD 1 = GH¢10.54 (August, 2025)

Annex 11: PAPs Consent Form

Individual negotiation/consent form, between the Project Affected People (PAP) and the Borrower/Developer

Republic of GHANA

A. Basic data

Project name: RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT

- Sub-project/activity that triggers the resettlement: Economic displacement

- Location of the affected asset (village, municipality, district, region): CHARIA

WA MUNICIPAL - UPPER WEST REGION

- Site or Corridor where the affected asset is/are installed: VALLEY (RICE)

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

- PAP's code: CHA 001

- Name & Surnames: DAUYENIKYE ELIJAH

- Age: 42 years

- Sex: MALE

- Representative of Household or minor? ☐ if ticked, provide signed /authorization to represent.

- Physical address: CR123, CHARIA

- Tel: 0208770211

- Nature & ID no.: GHANA CARD

GHA-716269547-9

- Signature or Thumbprint of PAP: for: [Signature]

C. Nature/type and replacement cost of the affected asset

No.	Nature of affected asset	Characteristics/Quantity/Size of the affected asset	Tick	Nominal value (\$)	Agreed compensation. (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)
	Land		☐		
	Built land		☐		
	Residential building (primary residence)		☐		
	Building in rent		☐		
	Shop		☐		
	Hangar		☐		
	Fence		☐		
	Grave/graveyard		☐		
	Sacred/worship site		☐		
	Fallow		☐		
	Livestock farm		☐		
	Fishponds		☐		
	Plantations		☐		
	Crops		☐		
	Income-generating activities other than agriculture		☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)					

D. Nature of the assistance provided to the PAP

No.	Nature of the assistance	Tick	Nominal value (\$)	Agreed compensation (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)
1	Temporary rent	☐		
2	Moving expenses	☐		
3	Capacity building	☐		
4	Vocational training	☐		
5	In-kind subsidy/inputs	☐		
6	Transportation Assistance	☒	USD 123.38	Donation of Busanga Bicycle with a carrier
X	Other (specify)	☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				USD 123.38

Individual negotiation/consent form, between the Project Affected People (PAP) and the Borrower/Developer

Republic of GHANA

A. Basic data

Project name: RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT

- Sub-project/activity that triggers the resettlement: Economic displacement
- Location of the affected asset (village, municipality, district, region): CHARIA, WA MUNICIPAL - UPPER WEST REGION
- Site or Corridor where the affected asset is/are installed: VALLEY

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

- PAP's code: CHA 0002
- Name & Surnames: SIGNA PROSPERA
- Age: 22
- Sex: FEMALE
- Representative of Household or minor? ☐ if ticked, provide signed /authorization to represent.
- Physical address:
- Tel. 053 79 86 11 7
- Nature & ID no.: GHA - 723323026-2
- Signature of Thumbprint of PAP: 

C. Nature/type and replacement cost of the affected asset

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of affected asset</i>	<i>Characteristics/Quantity/Size of the affected asset</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation. (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
	Land		☐		
	Built land		☐		
	Residential building (primary residence)		☐		
	Building in rent		☐		
	Shop		☐		
	Hangar		☐		
	Fence		☐		
	Grave/graveyard		☐		
	Sacred/worship site		☐		
	Fallow		☐		
	Livestock farm		☐		
	Fishponds		☐		
	Plantations		☐		
	Crops		☐		
	Income-generating activities other than agriculture		☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)					

D. Nature of the assistance provided to the PAP

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of the assistance</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
1	Temporary rent	☐		
2	Moving expenses	☐		
3	Capacity building	☐		
4	Vocational training	☐		
5	In-kind subsidy/inputs	☐		
6	Transportation Assistance	✓	USD 123.38	Donation of Busanga Bicycle with a carrier
X	Other (specify)	☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				USD 123.38

Individual negotiation/consent form, between the Project Affected People (PAP) and the Borrower/Developer

Republic of GHANA

A. Basic data

Project name: RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT

- Sub-project/activity that triggers the resettlement: Economic displacement

- Location of the affected asset (village, municipality, district, region): CHARIA, WA MUNICIPAL - UPPER WEST REGION

- Site or Corridor where the affected asset is/are installed: VALLEY

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

- PAP's code: CHA 0003

- Name & Surnames: CHRISTINA KUNTOMAH

- Age: 60

- Sex: FEMALE

- Representative of Household or minor? ☐ if ticked, provide signed /authorization to represent.

- Physical address:

- Tel. 0531917893

- Nature & ID no.: Ghana - 728606139-0

- Signature or Thumbprint of PAP: C. K.

C. Nature/type and replacement cost of the affected asset

No.	Nature of affected asset	Characteristics/Quantity/Size of the affected asset	Tick	Nominal value (\$)	Agreed compensation. (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)
	Land		☐		
	Built land		☐		
	Residential building (primary residence)		☐		
	Building in rent		☐		
	Shop		☐		
	Hangar		☐		
	Fence		☐		
	Grave/graveyard		☐		
	Sacred/worship site		☐		
	Fallow		☐		
	Livestock farm		☐		
	Fishponds		☐		
	Plantations		☐		
	Crops		☐		
	Income-generating activities other than agriculture		☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)					

D. Nature of the assistance provided to the PAP

No.	Nature of the assistance	Tick	Nominal value (\$)	Agreed compensation (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)
1	Temporary rent	☐		
2	Moving expenses	☐		
3	Capacity building	☐		
4	Vocational training	☐		
5	In-kind subsidy/inputs	☐		
6	Transportation Assistance	☒	USD 123.38	Donation of Busanga Bicycle with a carrier
X	Other (specify)	☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				USD 123.38

Individual negotiation/consent form, between the Project Affected People (PAP) and the Borrower/Developer

Republic of

GHANA

A. Basic data

Project name: RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT

• Sub-project/activity that triggers the resettlement: Economic displacement

• Location of the affected asset (village, municipality, district, region):

CHARIA, WA MUNICIPAL - UH/R

• Site or Corridor where the affected asset is/are installed:

Rice Valley

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

• PAP's code: CHA 0004

• Name & Surnames: DAZUO PATRICK

• Age: ~~0593813780~~ 29 years

• Sex: MALE

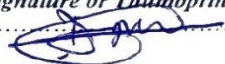
• Representative of Household or minor? ☐ if ticked, provide signed /authorization to represent.

• Physical address:

• Tel. 0593813780

• Nature & ID no.: Ghana Card GHA-717516044-7

• Signature or Thumbprint of PAP:



C. Nature/type and replacement cost of the affected asset

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of affected asset</i>	<i>Characteristics/Quantity/Size of the affected asset</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation. (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
	Land		☐		
	Built land		☐		
	Residential building (primary residence)		☐		
	Building in rent		☐		
	Shop		☐		
	Hangar		☐		
	Fence		☐		
	Grave/graveyard		☐		
	Sacred/worship site		☐		
	Fallow		☐		
	Livestock farm		☐		
	Fishponds		☐		
	Plantations		☐		
	Crops		☐		
	Income-generating activities other than agriculture		☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)					

D. Nature of the assistance provided to the PAP

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of the assistance</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
1	Temporary rent	☐		
2	Moving expenses	☐		
3	Capacity building	☐		
4	Vocational training	☐		
5	In-kind subsidy/inputs	☐		
6	Transportation Assistance	v	USD 123.38	Donation of Busanga Bicycle with a carrier
X	Other (specify)	☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				USD 123.38

Individual negotiation/consent form, between the Project Affected People (PAP) and the Borrower/Developer
Republic of GHANA

A. Basic data

- *Project name:* RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT
- *Sub-project/activity that triggers the resettlement:* Economic displacement
- *Location of the affected asset (village, municipality, district, region):* CHARIA, INA MUNICIPAL - UPPER WEST REGION
- *Site or Corridor where the affected asset is/are installed:* VALLEY

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

- *PAP's code:* CHA 0005
- *Name & Surnames:* CONSTANTINE KUNTOMAH
- *Age:* 68
- *Sex:* MALE
- *Representative of Household or minor?* ☐ if ticked, provide signed /authorization to represent.
- *Physical address:* CR 111, Charia
- *Tel:* 0241370351
- *Nature & ID no.:* GHANA CARD
CHA-7283229414
- *Signature or Thumbprint of PAP:* C.K.

C. Nature/type and replacement cost of the affected asset

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of affected asset</i>	<i>Characteristics/Quantity/Size of the affected asset</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation. (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
	Land		☐		
	Built land		☐		
	Residential building (primary residence)		☐		
	Building in rent		☐		
	Shop		☐		
	Hangar		☐		
	Fence		☐		
	Grave/graveyard		☐		
	Sacred/worship site		☐		
	Fallow		☐		
	Livestock farm		☐		
	Fishponds		☐		
	Plantations		☐		
	Crops		☐		
	Income-generating activities other than agriculture		☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)					

D. Nature of the assistance provided to the PAP

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of the assistance</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
1	Temporary rent	☐		
2	Moving expenses	☐		
3	Capacity building	☐		
4	Vocational training	☐		
5	In-kind subsidy/inputs	☐		
6	Transportation Assistance	√	USD 123.38	Donation of Busanga Bicycle with a carrier
X	Other (specify)	☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				USD 123.38

Individual negotiation/consent form, between the Project Affected People (PAP) and the Borrower/Developer
Republic of GHANA

A. Basic data

Project name: RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT

- Sub-project/activity that triggers the resettlement: Economic displacement
- Location of the affected asset (village, municipality, district, region): CHARIA, IWA MUNICIPAL UPPER WEST REGION
- Site or Corridor where the affected asset is/are installed: VALLEY

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

- PAP's code: CHA 0006
- Name & Surnames: NUNYENI DANIEL
- Age: 78 years
- Sex: MALE
- Representative of Household or minor? ☐ if ticked, provide signed /authorization to represent.
- Physical address: CHARIA JERIMUO-YIRI
- Tel: 0547842271
- Nature & ID no.: Ghana card GHA-728277810-8
- Signature or Thumbprint of PAP: N.Y.D

C. Nature/type and replacement cost of the affected asset

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of affected asset</i>	<i>Characteristics/Quantity/Size of the affected asset</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation. (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
	Land		☐		
	Built land		☐		
	Residential building (primary residence)		☐		
	Building in rent		☐		
	Shop		☐		
	Hangar		☐		
	Fence		☐		
	Grave/graveyard		☐		
	Sacred/worship site		☐		
	Fallow		☐		
	Livestock farm		☐		
	Fishponds		☐		
	Plantations		☐		
	Crops		☐		
	Income-generating activities other than agriculture		☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)					

D. Nature of the assistance provided to the PAP

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of the assistance</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
1	Temporary rent	☐		
2	Moving expenses	☐		
3	Capacity building	☐		
4	Vocational training	☐		
5	In-kind subsidy/inputs	☐		
6	Transportation Assistance	✓	USD 123.38	Donation of Busanga Bicycle with a carrier
X	Other (specify)	☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				USD 123.38

Individual negotiation/consent form, between the Project Affected People (PAP) and the Borrower/Developer
Republic of GHANA

A. Basic data

Project name: RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT

- Sub-project/activity that triggers the resettlement: Economic displacement
- Location of the affected asset (village, municipality, district, region): CHARIA, IWA MUNICIPAL UPPER WEST REGION
- Site or Corridor where the affected asset is/are installed: VALLEY

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

- PAP's code: CHA0007
- Name & Surnames: ADISAH BASHIRU
- Age: 48
- Sex: FEMALE
- Representative of Household or minor? ☐ if ticked, provide signed /authorization to represent.
- Physical address: XW CR 031, Charia Gbare
- Tel. 0539923170
- Nature & ID no.: 3755023799
- Signature or Thumbprint of PAP: B. A.

C. Nature/type and replacement cost of the affected asset

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of affected asset</i>	<i>Characteristics/Quantity/Size of the affected asset</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation. (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
	Land		☐		
	Built land		☐		
	Residential building (primary residence)		☐		
	Building in rent		☐		
	Shop		☐		
	Hangar		☐		
	Fence		☐		
	Grave/graveyard		☐		
	Sacred/worship site		☐		
	Fallow		☐		
	Livestock farm		☐		
	Fishponds		☐		
	Plantations		☐		
	Crops		☐		
	Income-generating activities other than agriculture		☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)					

D. Nature of the assistance provided to the PAP

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of the assistance</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
1	Temporary rent	☐		
2	Moving expenses	☐		
3	Capacity building	☐		
4	Vocational training	☐		
5	In-kind subsidy/inputs	☐		
6	Transportation Assistance	√	USD 123.38	Donation of Busanga Bicycle with a carrier
X	Other (specify)	☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				USD 123.38

Individual negotiation/consent form, between the Project Affected People (PAP) and the Borrower/Developer

Republic of GHANA

A. Basic data

Project name: RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT

- Sub-project/activity that triggers the resettlement: Economic displacement

- Location of the affected asset (village, municipality, district, region): CHARIA, INA MUNICIPAL

UPPER WEST REGION

- Site or Corridor where the affected asset is/are installed: VALLEY

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

- PAP's code: CHA 0008

- Name & Surnames: KASENI AFIA

- Age: 38 years

- Sex: FEMALE

- Representative of Household or minor? ☐ if ticked, provide signed /authorization to represent.

- Physical address: CR 033 - Charia

- Tel. 0240806774

- Nature & ID no.: CHA- 727798368- i

- Signature or Thumbprint of PAP: KA

C. Nature/type and replacement cost of the affected asset

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of affected asset</i>	<i>Characteristics/Quantity/Size of the affected asset</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation. (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
	Land		☐		
	Built land		☐		
	Residential building (primary residence)		☐		
	Building in rent		☐		
	Shop		☐		
	Hangar		☐		
	Fence		☐		
	Grave/graveyard		☐		
	Sacred/worship site		☐		
	Fallow		☐		
	Livestock farm		☐		
	Fishponds		☐		
	Plantations		☐		
	Crops		☐		
	Income-generating activities other than agriculture		☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)					

D. Nature of the assistance provided to the PAP

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of the assistance</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
1	Temporary rent	☐		
2	Moving expenses	☐		
3	Capacity building	☐		
4	Vocational training	☐		
5	In-kind subsidy/inputs	☐		
6	Transportation Assistance	√	USD 123.38	Donation of Busanga Bicycle with a carrier
X	Other (specify)	☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				USD 123.38

Individual negotiation/consent form, between the Project Affected People (PAP) and the Borrower/Developer

Republic of GHANA

A. Basic data

Project name: RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT

- Sub-project/activity that triggers the resettlement: Economic displacement
- Location of the affected asset (village, municipality, district, region): CHARIA, WA MUNICIPAL - UPPER WEST REGION
- Site or Corridor where the affected asset is/are installed: VALLEY

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

- PAP's code: CHA 0009
- Name & Surnames: LINUS KUNTOMA
- Age: 50
- Sex: MALE
- Representative of Household or minor? ☐ if ticked, provide signed /authorization to represent.
- Physical address:
- Tel. 0530917127
- Nature & ID no.: 3756025363
- Signature or Thumbprint of PAP: L. K.

C. Nature/type and replacement cost of the affected asset

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of affected asset</i>	<i>Characteristics/Quantity/Size of the affected asset</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation. (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
	Land		☐		
	Built land		☐		
	Residential building (primary residence)		☐		
	Building in rent		☐		
	Shop		☐		
	Hangar		☐		
	Fence		☐		
	Grave/graveyard		☐		
	Sacred/worship site		☐		
	Fallow		☐		
	Livestock farm		☐		
	Fishponds		☐		
	Plantations		☐		
	Crops		☐		
	Income-generating activities other than agriculture		☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)					

D. Nature of the assistance provided to the PAP

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of the assistance</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
1	Temporary rent	☐		
2	Moving expenses	☐		
3	Capacity building	☐		
4	Vocational training	☐		
5	In-kind subsidy/inputs	☐		
6	Transportation Assistance	√	USD 123.38	Donation of Busanga Bicycle with a carrier
X	Other (specify)	☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				USD 123.38

Individual negotiation/consent form, between the Project Affected People (PAP) and the Borrower/Developer
Republic of GHANA

A. Basic data

Project name: RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT

- Sub-project/activity that triggers the resettlement: Economic displacement
- Location of the affected asset (village, municipality, district, region): CHARIA WIA MUNICIPAL UPPER WEST REGION
- Site or Corridor where the affected asset is/are installed: VALLEY

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

- PAP's code: CHA 00010
- Name & Surnames: CECILIA ANGNUNTENI
- Age:
- Sex: FEMALE
- Representative of Household or minor? ☐ if ticked, provide signed /authorization to represent.
- Physical address: CR 122 CHARIA
- Tel: 0240088660
- Nature & ID no.: GHANA CARD
GHA-728566693-2
- Signature or Thumbprint of PAP: CA

C. Nature/type and replacement cost of the affected asset

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of affected asset</i>	<i>Characteristics/Quantity/Size of the affected asset</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation. (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
	Land		☐		
	Built land		☐		
	Residential building (primary residence)		☐		
	Building in rent		☐		
	Shop		☐		
	Hangar		☐		
	Fence		☐		
	Grave/graveyard		☐		
	Sacred/worship site		☐		
	Fallow		☐		
	Livestock farm		☐		
	Fishponds		☐		
	Plantations		☐		
	Crops		☐		
	Income-generating activities other than agriculture		☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)					

D. Nature of the assistance provided to the PAP

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of the assistance</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
1	Temporary rent	☐		
2	Moving expenses	☐		
3	Capacity building	☐		
4	Vocational training	☐		
5	In-kind subsidy/inputs	☐		
6	Transportation Assistance	v	USD 123.38	Donation of Busanga Bicycle with a carrier
X	Other (specify)	☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				USD 123.38

Individual negotiation/consent form, between the Project Affected People (PAP) and the Borrower/Developer
Republic of GHANA

A. Basic data
Project name: RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT

- Sub-project/activity that triggers the resettlement: Economic displacement
- Location of the affected asset (village, municipality, district, region): Chama, Wa Municipal - UWR
- Site or Corridor where the affected asset is/are installed: Valley

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

- PAP's code: GH00011
- Name & Surnames: Adamu Kunkuni Saanguo
- Age: 83 years
- Sex: Male
- Representative of Household or minor? ☐ if ticked, provide signed /authorization to represent.
- Physical address: XW-0883-7461
- Tel: 0546082878 0507711503
- Nature & ID no.: Ghana Card - GHA-716182972-9
- Signature or Thumbprint of PAP: A.K.S

C. Nature/type and replacement cost of the affected asset

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of affected asset</i>	<i>Characteristics/Quantity/Size of the affected asset</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation. (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
	Land		☐		
	Built land		☐		
	Residential building (primary residence)		☐		
	Building in rent		☐		
	Shop		☐		
	Hangar		☐		
	Fence		☐		
	Grave/graveyard		☐		
	Sacred/worship site		☐		
	Fallow		☐		
	Livestock farm		☐		
	Fishponds		☐		
	Plantations		☐		
	Crops		☐		
	Income-generating activities other than agriculture		☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)					

D. Nature of the assistance provided to the PAP

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of the assistance</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
1	Temporary rent	☐		
2	Moving expenses	☐		
3	Capacity building	☐		
4	Vocational training	☐		
5	In-kind subsidy/inputs	☐		
6	Transportation Assistance	✓	USD 123.38	Donation of Busanga Bicycle with a carrier
X	Other (specify)	☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				USD 123.38

Individual negotiation/consent form, between the Project Affected People (PAP) and the Borrower/Developer
Republic of GHANA

A. Basic data

- Project name: RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT
- Sub-project/activity that triggers the resettlement: Economic displacement
- Location of the affected asset (village, municipality, district, region): CHARIA, Wa Mun. - Uv/R
- Site or Corridor where the affected asset is/are installed: Valley

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

- PAP's code: 00012
- Name & Surnames: ABDULAI JALIHA
- Age: 72 years
- Sex: Female
- Representative of Household or minor? ☐ if ticked, provide signed /authorization to represent.
- Physical address: XW- 0883- 7461
- Tel: 0531196807
- Nature & ID no.: Voter ID, 3755022196
- Signature or Thumbprint of PAP: A.J.

C. Nature/type and replacement cost of the affected asset

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of affected asset</i>	<i>Characteristics/Quantity/Size of the affected asset</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation. (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
	Land		☐		
	Built land		☐		
	Residential building (primary residence)		☐		
	Building in rent		☐		
	Shop		☐		
	Hangar		☐		
	Fence		☐		
	Grave/graveyard		☐		
	Sacred/worship site		☐		
	Fallow		☐		
	Livestock farm		☐		
	Fishponds		☐		
	Plantations		☐		
	Crops		☐		
	Income-generating activities other than agriculture		☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)					

D. Nature of the assistance provided to the PAP

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of the assistance</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
1	Temporary rent	☐		
2	Moving expenses	☐		
3	Capacity building	☐		
4	Vocational training	☐		
5	In-kind subsidy/inputs	☐		
6	Transportation Assistance	☒	USD 123.38	Donation of Busanga Bicycle with a carrier
X	Other (specify)	☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				USD 123.38

Individual negotiation/consent form, between the Project Affected People (PAP) and the Borrower/Developer
Republic of GHANA

A. Basic data

Project name: RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT

- Sub-project/activity that triggers the resettlement: Economic displacement
- Location of the affected asset (village, municipality, district, region): Chana, Wa Mun: — VW/R
- Site or Corridor where the affected asset is/are installed: Valley

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

- PAP's code: 00013
- Name & Surnames: Adamu Hamida
- Age: 61 years
- Sex: Female
- Representative of Household or minor? ☐ if ticked, provide signed /authorization to represent.
- Physical address: XW-0883-7461, Charfa
- Tel: 0558825064
- Nature & ID no.: Voter ID; 3755021089
- Signature or Thumbprint of PAP: AH

C. Nature/type and replacement cost of the affected asset

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of affected asset</i>	<i>Characteristics/Quantity/Size of the affected asset</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation. (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
	Land		☐		
	Built land		☐		
	Residential building (primary residence)		☐		
	Building in rent		☐		
	Shop		☐		
	Hangar		☐		
	Fence		☐		
	Grave/graveyard		☐		
	Sacred/worship site		☐		
	Fallow		☐		
	Livestock farm		☐		
	Fishponds		☐		
	Plantations		☐		
	Crops		☐		
	Income-generating activities other than agriculture		☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)					

D. Nature of the assistance provided to the PAP

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of the assistance</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
1	Temporary rent	☐		
2	Moving expenses	☐		
3	Capacity building	☐		
4	Vocational training	☐		
5	In-kind subsidy/inputs	☐		
6	Transportation Assistance	✓	USD 123.38	Donation of Busanga Bicycle with a carrier
X	Other (specify)	☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				USD 123.38

Individual negotiation/consent form, between the Project Affected People (PAP) and the Borrower/Developer
Republic of GHANA

A. Basic data

Project name: RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT

- Sub-project/activity that triggers the resettlement: Economic displacement
- Location of the affected asset (village, municipality, district, region):
- Site or Corridor where the affected asset is/are installed:

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

- PAP's code: CHA00014
- Name & Surnames: Mohammed Khadija
- Age: 51
- Sex: F
- Representative of Household or minor? ☐ if ticked, provide signed /authorization to represent.
- Physical address: Chana Kunkuniyiri
- Tel: 0591262274
- Nature & ID no.: GHA
- Signature or Thumbprint of PAP: K. M.

C. Nature/type and replacement cost of the affected asset

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of affected asset</i>	<i>Characteristics/Quantity/Size of the affected asset</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation. (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
	Land		☐		
	Built land		☐		
	Residential building (primary residence)		☐		
	Building in rent		☐		
	Shop		☐		
	Hangar		☐		
	Fence		☐		
	Grave/graveyard		☐		
	Sacred/worship site		☐		
	Fallow		☐		
	Livestock farm		☐		
	Fishponds		☐		
	Plantations		☐		
	Crops		☐		
	Income-generating activities other than agriculture		☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)					

D. Nature of the assistance provided to the PAP

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of the assistance</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
1	Temporary rent	☐		
2	Moving expenses	☐		
3	Capacity building	☐		
4	Vocational training	☐		
5	In-kind subsidy/inputs	☐		
6	Transportation Assistance	✓	USD 123.38	Donation of Busanga Bicycle with a carrier
X	Other (specify)	☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				USD 123.38

Individual negotiation/consent form, between the Project Affected People (PAP) and the Borrower/Developer
Republic of GHANA

A. Basic data

Project name: RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT

- Sub-project/activity that triggers the resettlement: Economic displacement
- Location of the affected asset (village, municipality, district, region): Chania, Wa Municipal - UW/R
- Site or Corridor where the affected asset is/are installed: Valley

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

- PAP's code: CHA 00015
- Name & Surnames: ~~Mary Dassah~~ Naa Alhassan
- Age: 53
- Sex: Female
- Representative of Household or minor? ☐ if ticked, provide signed /authorization to represent.
- Physical address: CR 010 Chania
- Tel: 054 2196553
- Nature & ID no.: GHA-716054412-6
- Signature or Thumbprint of PAP: N-A

C. Nature/type and replacement cost of the affected asset

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of affected asset</i>	<i>Characteristics/Quantity/Size of the affected asset</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation. (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
	Land		☐		
	Built land		☐		
	Residential building (primary residence)		☐		
	Building in rent		☐		
	Shop		☐		
	Hangar		☐		
	Fence		☐		
	Grave/graveyard		☐		
	Sacred/worship site		☐		
	Fallow		☐		
	Livestock farm		☐		
	Fishponds		☐		
	Plantations		☐		
	Crops		☐		
	Income-generating activities other than agriculture		☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)					

D. Nature of the assistance provided to the PAP

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of the assistance</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
1	Temporary rent	☐		
2	Moving expenses	☐		
3	Capacity building	☐		
4	Vocational training	☐		
5	In-kind subsidy/inputs	☐		
6	Transportation Assistance	✓	USD 123.38	Donation of Busanga Bicycle with a carrier
X	Other (specify)	☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				USD 123.38

Individual negotiation/consent form, between the Project Affected People (PAP) and the Borrower/Developer
Republic of GHANA

A. Basic data

- Project name: RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT
- Sub-project/activity that triggers the resettlement: Economic displacement
- Location of the affected asset (village, municipality, district, region): Chana Upper West Region
- Site or Corridor where the affected asset is/are installed: Valley

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

- PAP's code: CH00016
- Name & Surnames: Bashiru Amulee
- Age: 45
- Sex: M
- Representative of Household or minor? ☐ if ticked, provide signed /authorization to represent.
- Physical address: Cr 031 - Chana Gleri
- Tel: 0546082878
- Nature & ID no.: CHA - 727284477-4
- Signature or Thumbprint of PAP: 

C. Nature/type and replacement cost of the affected asset

No.	Nature of affected asset	Characteristics/Quantity/Size of the affected asset	Tick	Nominal value (\$)	Agreed compensation. (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)
	Land		☐		
	Built land		☐		
	Residential building (primary residence)		☐		
	Building in rent		☐		
	Shop		☐		
	Hangar		☐		
	Fence		☐		
	Grave/graveyard		☐		
	Sacred/worship site		☐		
	Fallow		☐		
	Livestock farm		☐		
	Fishponds		☐		
	Plantations		☐		
	Crops		☐		
	Income-generating activities other than agriculture		☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)					

D. Nature of the assistance provided to the PAP

No.	Nature of the assistance	Tick	Nominal value (\$)	Agreed compensation (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)
1	Temporary rent	☐		
2	Moving expenses	☐		
3	Capacity building	☐		
4	Vocational training	☐		
5	In-kind subsidy/inputs	☐		
6	Transportation Assistance	☒	USD 123.38	Donation of Busanga Bicycle with a carrier
X	Other (specify)	☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				USD 123.38

Individual negotiation/consent form, between the Project Affected People (PAP) and the Borrower/Developer

Republic of GHANA

A. Basic data

Project name: RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT

- Sub-project/activity that triggers the resettlement: Economic displacement
- Location of the affected asset (village, municipality, district, region): Chana K19 Municipal Upper West Region
- Site or Corridor where the affected asset is/are installed: Valley

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

- PAP's code: CHA00017
- Name & Surnames: Mary Dasrah
- Age: 51
- Sex: F
- Representative of Household or minor? ☐ if ticked, provide signed /authorization to represent.
- Physical address: Chana - Jerimayiri
- Tel: 059808467
- Nature & ID no.: GHA-72P164578-6
- Signature or Thumbprint of PAP: M.D.

C. Nature/type and replacement cost of the affected asset

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of affected asset</i>	<i>Characteristics/Quantity/Size of the affected asset</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation. (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
	Land		☐		
	Built land		☐		
	Residential building (primary residence)		☐		
	Building in rent		☐		
	Shop		☐		
	Hangar		☐		
	Fence		☐		
	Grave/graveyard		☐		
	Sacred/worship site		☐		
	Fallow		☐		
	Livestock farm		☐		
	Fishponds		☐		
	Plantations		☐		
	Crops		☐		
	Income-generating activities other than agriculture		☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)					

D. Nature of the assistance provided to the PAP

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of the assistance</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
1	Temporary rent	☐		
2	Moving expenses	☐		
3	Capacity building	☐		
4	Vocational training	☐		
5	In-kind subsidy/inputs	☐		
6	Transportation Assistance	✓	USD 123.38	Donation of Busanga Bicycle with a carrier
X	Other (specify)	☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				USD 123.38

Individual negotiation/consent form, between the Project Affected People (PAP) and the Borrower/Developer
Republic of GHANA

A. Basic data

Project name: RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT

- Sub-project/activity that triggers the resettlement: Economic displacement

- Location of the affected asset (village, municipality, district, region):

CHARIA
WA MUNICIPAL - UPPER WEST REGION

- Site or Corridor where the affected asset is/are installed:

valley

Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

- PAP's code: CHA 00018

- Name & Surnames: Dambie Jullet

- Age: 47 years

- Sex: Female

- Representative of Household or minor? ☐ if ticked, provide signed /authorization to represent.

- Physical address: CR 123, Charia

- Tel: 0256319802

- Nature & ID no.: Voter ID - 3756022979

- Signature or Thumbprint of PAP: D.P.J.

C. Nature/type and replacement cost of the affected asset

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of affected asset</i>	<i>Characteristics/Quantity/Size of the affected asset</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation. (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
	Land		☐		
	Built land		☐		
	Residential building (primary residence)		☐		
	Building in rent		☐		
	Shop		☐		
	Hangar		☐		
	Fence		☐		
	Grave/graveyard		☐		
	Sacred/worship site		☐		
	Fallow		☐		
	Livestock farm		☐		
	Fishponds		☐		
	Plantations		☐		
	Crops		☐		
	Income-generating activities other than agriculture		☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)					

D. Nature of the assistance provided to the PAP

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of the assistance</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
1	Temporary rent	☐		
2	Moving expenses	☐		
3	Capacity building	☐		
4	Vocational training	☐		
5	In-kind subsidy/inputs	☐		
6	Transportation Assistance	✓	USD 123.38	Donation of Busanga Bicycle with a carrier
X	Other (specify)	☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				USD 123.38

Individual negotiation/consent form, between the Project Affected People (PAP) and the Borrower/Developer

Republic of GHANA

A. Basic data

Project name: RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT

- Sub-project/activity that triggers the resettlement: Economic displacement
- Location of the affected asset (village, municipality, district, region): Singwa municipal upperwest
- Site or Corridor where the affected asset is/are installed: RIC Value

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

- PAP's code: SIN00019
- Name & Surnames: Issahaku Memuna
- Age: 77
- Sex: Female
- Representative of Household or minor? ☐ if ticked, provide signed /authorization to represent.
- Physical address:
- Tel: 0595451238
- Nature & ID no.: GHA-716063901-7
- Signature or Thumbprint of PAP: 

C. Nature/type and replacement cost of the affected asset

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of affected asset</i>	<i>Characteristics/Quantity/Size of the affected asset</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation. (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
	Land		☐		
	Built land		☐		
	Residential building (primary residence)		☐		
	Building in rent		☐		
	Shop		☐		
	Hangar		☐		
	Fence		☐		
	Grave/graveyard		☐		
	Sacred/worship site		☐		
	Fallow		☐		
	Livestock farm		☐		
	Fishponds		☐		
	Plantations		☐		
	Crops		☐		
	Income-generating activities other than agriculture		☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)					

D. Nature of the assistance provided to the PAP

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of the assistance</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
1	Temporary rent	☐		
2	Moving expenses	☐		
3	Capacity building	☐		
4	Vocational training	☐		
5	In-kind subsidy/inputs	☐		
6	Transportation Assistance	✓	USD 123.38	Donation of Busanga Bicycle with a carrier
X	Other (specify)	☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				USD 123.38

Individual negotiation/consent form, between the Project Affected People (PAP) and the Borrower/Developer
Republic of GHANA

A. Basic data

Project name: RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT

- Sub-project/activity that triggers the resettlement: Economic displacement
- Location of the affected asset (village, municipality, district, region): SINGWA MUNICIPAL UPPER WEST REGION
- Site or Corridor where the affected asset is/are installed: RICE VALLEY

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

- PAP's code: SIN 00020
- Name & Surnames: SULEMAN AHAMEN
- Age: 35
- Sex: FEMALE
- Representative of Household or minor? ☐ if ticked, provide signed /authorization to represent.
- Physical address:
- Tel: 0592347040
- Nature & ID no.: VOTER ID 5297000106
- Signature or Thumbprint of PAP: 

C. Nature/type and replacement cost of the affected asset

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of affected asset</i>	<i>Characteristics/Quantity/Size of the affected asset</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation. (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
	Land		☐		
	Built land		☐		
	Residential building (primary residence)		☐		
	Building in rent		☐		
	Shop		☐		
	Hangar		☐		
	Fence		☐		
	Grave/graveyard		☐		
	Sacred/worship site		☐		
	Fallow		☐		
	Livestock farm		☐		
	Fishponds		☐		
	Plantations		☐		
	Crops		☐		
	Income-generating activities other than agriculture		☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)					

D. Nature of the assistance provided to the PAP

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of the assistance</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
1	Temporary rent	☐		
2	Moving expenses	☐		
3	Capacity building	☐		
4	Vocational training	☐		
5	In-kind subsidy/inputs	☐		
6	Transportation Assistance	√	USD 123.38	Donation of Busanga Bicycle with a carrier
X	Other (specify)	☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				USD 123.38

Individual negotiation/consent form, between the Project Affected People (PAP) and the Borrower/Developer

Republic of GHANA

A. Basic data

Project name: RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT

- Sub-project/activity that triggers the resettlement: Economic displacement
- Location of the affected asset (village, municipality, district, region): SINGINLA MUNICIPAL UPPER WEST REGION
- Site or Corridor where the affected asset is/are installed: RICE VALLEY

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

- PAP's code: SIN00021
- Name & Surnames: IBRAHIM FATIMA
- Age: 49
- Sex: FEMALE
- Representative of Household or minor? ☐ if ticked, provide signed /authorization to represent.
- Physical address:
- Tel.
- Nature & ID no.: GHA-716328003-4
- Signature or Thumbprint of PAP: 

C. Nature/type and replacement cost of the affected asset

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of affected asset</i>	<i>Characteristics/Quantity/Size of the affected asset</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation. (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
	Land		☐		
	Built land		☐		
	Residential building (primary residence)		☐		
	Building in rent		☐		
	Shop		☐		
	Hangar		☐		
	Fence		☐		
	Grave/graveyard		☐		
	Sacred/worship site		☐		
	Fallow		☐		
	Livestock farm		☐		
	Fishponds		☐		
	Plantations		☐		
	Crops		☐		
	Income-generating activities other than agriculture		☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)					

D. Nature of the assistance provided to the PAP

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of the assistance</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
1	Temporary rent	☐		
2	Moving expenses	☐		
3	Capacity building	☐		
4	Vocational training	☐		
5	In-kind subsidy/inputs	☐		
6	Transportation Assistance	√	USD 123.38	Donation of Busanga Bicycle with a carrier
X	Other (specify)	☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				USD 123.38

Individual negotiation/consent form, between the Project Affected People (PAP) and the Borrower/Developer

Republic of GHANA

A. Basic data

Project name: RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT

- Sub-project/activity that triggers the resettlement: Economic displacement
- Location of the affected asset (village, municipality, district, region): SINGWA MUNICIPAL UPPER WEST
- Site or Corridor where the affected asset is/are installed: RLC Valley

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

- PAP's code: SIN 00022
- Name & Surnames: Nantiala ophelia
- Age: 32
- Sex: Female
- Representative of Household or minor? ☐ if ticked, provide signed /authorization to represent.
- Physical address:
- Tel: 0203665689
- Nature & ID no.: VIP 3750014572
- Signature or Thumbprint of PAP: 

C. Nature/type and replacement cost of the affected asset

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of affected asset</i>	<i>Characteristics/Quantity/Size of the affected asset</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation. (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
	Land		☐		
	Built land		☐		
	Residential building (primary residence)		☐		
	Building in rent		☐		
	Shop		☐		
	Hangar		☐		
	Fence		☐		
	Grave/graveyard		☐		
	Sacred/worship site		☐		
	Fallow		☐		
	Livestock farm		☐		
	Fishponds		☐		
	Plantations		☐		
	Crops		☐		
	Income-generating activities other than agriculture		☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)					

D. Nature of the assistance provided to the PAP

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of the assistance</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
1	Temporary rent	☐		
2	Moving expenses	☐		
3	Capacity building	☐		
4	Vocational training	☐		
5	In-kind subsidy/inputs	☐		
6	Transportation Assistance	✓	USD 123.38	Donation of Busanga Bicycle with a carrier
X	Other (specify)	☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				USD 123.38

Individual negotiation/consent form, between the Project Affected People (PAP) and the Borrower/Developer

Republic of GHANA

A. Basic data

Project name: RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT

- Sub-project/activity that triggers the resettlement: Economic displacement
- Location of the affected asset (village, municipality, district, region): SINGA WIA MUNICIPAL UPPER WEST REGION
- Site or Corridor where the affected asset is/are installed: RICE VALLEY

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

- PAP's code: SIN 00023
- Name & Surnames: ABISUL - RAHAMMAN FATIMA
- Age: 25
- Sex: FEMALE
- Representative of Household or minor? ☐ if ticked, provide signed /authorization to represent.
- Physical address:
- Tel: 0592347030
- Nature & ID no.: VOTER ID 3765019216
- Signature or Thumbprint of PAP: 

C. Nature/type and replacement cost of the affected asset

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of affected asset</i>	<i>Characteristics/Quantity/Size of the affected asset</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation. (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
	Land		☐		
	Built land		☐		
	Residential building (primary residence)		☐		
	Building in rent		☐		
	Shop		☐		
	Hangar		☐		
	Fence		☐		
	Grave/graveyard		☐		
	Sacred/worship site		☐		
	Fallow		☐		
	Livestock farm		☐		
	Fishponds		☐		
	Plantations		☐		
	Crops		☐		
	Income-generating activities other than agriculture		☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)					

D. Nature of the assistance provided to the PAP

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of the assistance</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
1	Temporary rent	☐		
2	Moving expenses	☐		
3	Capacity building	☐		
4	Vocational training	☐		
5	In-kind subsidy/inputs	☐		
6	Transportation Assistance	√	USD 123.38	Donation of Busanga Bicycle with a carrier
X	Other (specify)	☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				USD 123.38

Individual negotiation/consent form, between the Project Affected People (PAP) and the Borrower/Developer

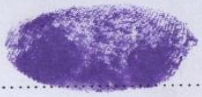
Republic of GHANA

A. Basic data

Project name: RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT

- Sub-project/activity that triggers the resettlement: Economic displacement
- Location of the affected asset (village, municipality, district, region): SINGWA MUNICIPALITY UPPER WEST REGION
- Site or Corridor where the affected asset is/are installed: RICE VALLEY

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

- PAP's code: SIM 00024
- Name & Surnames: ZAKARIA KAWUNA
- Age: 23
- Sex: FEMALE
- Representative of Household or minor? ☐ if ticked, provide signed /authorization to represent.
- Physical address:
- Tel: 0533938644
- Nature & ID no.: 911A - 729926751-2
- Signature or Thumbprint of PAP: 

C. Nature/type and replacement cost of the affected asset

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of affected asset</i>	<i>Characteristics/Quantity/Size of the affected asset</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation. (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
	Land		☐		
	Built land		☐		
	Residential building (primary residence)		☐		
	Building in rent		☐		
	Shop		☐		
	Hangar		☐		
	Fence		☐		
	Grave/graveyard		☐		
	Sacred/worship site		☐		
	Fallow		☐		
	Livestock farm		☐		
	Fishponds		☐		
	Plantations		☐		
	Crops		☐		
	Income-generating activities other than agriculture		☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)					

D. Nature of the assistance provided to the PAP

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of the assistance</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
1	Temporary rent	☐		
2	Moving expenses	☐		
3	Capacity building	☐		
4	Vocational training	☐		
5	In-kind subsidy/inputs	☐		
6	Transportation Assistance	✓	USD 123.38	Donation of Busanga Bicycle with a carrier
X	Other (specify)	☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				USD 123.38

Individual negotiation/consent form, between the Project Affected People (PAP) and the Borrower/Developer

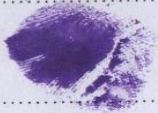
Republic of GHANA

A. Basic data

Project name: RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT

- Sub-project/activity that triggers the resettlement: Economic displacement
- Location of the affected asset (village, municipality, district, region): Singwa Mun. S. Pal Upper West
- Site or Corridor where the affected asset is/are installed: Ric Value

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

- PAP's code: SIN 00025
- Name & Surnames: Pognaa Issahaku
- Age: 39
- Sex: Female
- Representative of Household or minor? ☐ if ticked, provide signed /authorization to represent.
- Physical address:
- Tel: 0555251134
- Nature & ID no.: GHA 715991511-5
- Signature or Thumbprint of PAP: 

C. Nature/type and replacement cost of the affected asset

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of affected asset</i>	<i>Characteristics/Quantity/Size of the affected asset</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation. (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
	Land		☐		
	Built land		☐		
	Residential building (primary residence)		☐		
	Building in rent		☐		
	Shop		☐		
	Hangar		☐		
	Fence		☐		
	Grave/graveyard		☐		
	Sacred/worship site		☐		
	Fallow		☐		
	Livestock farm		☐		
	Fishponds		☐		
	Plantations		☐		
	Crops		☐		
	Income-generating activities other than agriculture		☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)					

D. Nature of the assistance provided to the PAP

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of the assistance</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
1	Temporary rent	☐		
2	Moving expenses	☐		
3	Capacity building	☐		
4	Vocational training	☐		
5	In-kind subsidy/inputs	☐		
6	Transportation Assistance	√	USD 123.38	Donation of Busanga Bicycle with a carrier
X	Other (specify)	☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				USD 123.38

Individual negotiation/consent form, between the Project Affected People (PAP) and the Borrower/Developer

Republic of GHANA

A. Basic data

Project name: RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT

- Sub-project/activity that triggers the resettlement: Economic displacement

- Location of the affected asset (village, municipality, district, region): SINGWA MUNICIPAL UPPER WEST REGION

- Site or Corridor where the affected asset is/are installed: RICE VALLEY

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

- PAP's code: SING0026

- Name & Surnames: ISSAHIAKY ADAMA

- Age: 47

- Sex: MALE

- Representative of Household or minor? ☐ if ticked, provide signed /authorization to represent.

- Physical address:

- Tel. 0592346960

- Nature & ID no.: GHA-729026903-0

- Signature or Thumbprint of PAP:



C. Nature/type and replacement cost of the affected asset

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of affected asset</i>	<i>Characteristics/Quantity/Size of the affected asset</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation. (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
	Land		☐		
	Built land		☐		
	Residential building (primary residence)		☐		
	Building in rent		☐		
	Shop		☐		
	Hangar		☐		
	Fence		☐		
	Grave/graveyard		☐		
	Sacred/worship site		☐		
	Fallow		☐		
	Livestock farm		☐		
	Fishponds		☐		
	Plantations		☐		
	Crops		☐		
	Income-generating activities other than agriculture		☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)					

D. Nature of the assistance provided to the PAP

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of the assistance</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
1	Temporary rent	☐		
2	Moving expenses	☐		
3	Capacity building	☐		
4	Vocational training	☐		
5	In-kind subsidy/inputs	☐		
6	Transportation Assistance	✓	USD 123.38	Donation of Busanga Bicycle with a carrier
X	Other (specify)	☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				USD 123.38

Individual negotiation/consent form, between the Project Affected People (PAP) and the Borrower/Developer

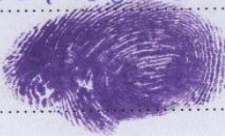
Republic of GHANA

A. Basic data

Project name: RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT

- Sub-project/activity that triggers the resettlement: Economic displacement
- Location of the affected asset (village, municipality, district, region): SING WIA MUNICIPAL UPPER WEST REGION
- Site or Corridor where the affected asset is/are installed: RICE VALLEY

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

- PAP's code: SIN 00027
- Name & Surnames: ISSAHAKU ADAMS
- Age: 34
- Sex: MALE
- Representative of Household or minor? ☐ if ticked, provide signed /authorization to represent.
- Physical address:
- Tel: 0553120191
- Nature & ID no.: GHA-729569166-3
- Signature or Thumbprint of PAP: 

C. Nature/type and replacement cost of the affected asset

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of affected asset</i>	<i>Characteristics/Quantity/Size of the affected asset</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation. (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
	Land		☐		
	Built land		☐		
	Residential building (primary residence)		☐		
	Building in rent		☐		
	Shop		☐		
	Hangar		☐		
	Fence		☐		
	Grave/graveyard		☐		
	Sacred/worship site		☐		
	Fallow		☐		
	Livestock farm		☐		
	Fishponds		☐		
	Plantations		☐		
	Crops		☐		
	Income-generating activities other than agriculture		☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)					

D. Nature of the assistance provided to the PAP

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of the assistance</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
1	Temporary rent	☐		
2	Moving expenses	☐		
3	Capacity building	☐		
4	Vocational training	☐		
5	In-kind subsidy/inputs	☐		
6	Transportation Assistance	☒	USD 123.38	Donation of Busanga Bicycle with a carrier
X	Other (specify)	☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				USD 123.38

Individual negotiation/consent form, between the Project Affected People (PAP) and the Borrower/Developer

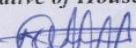
Republic of GHANA

A. Basic data

Project name: RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT

- Sub-project/activity that triggers the resettlement: Economic displacement
- Location of the affected asset (village, municipality, district, region): SING LIA MUNICIPAL UPPER WEST REGION
- Site or Corridor where the affected asset is/are installed: RICE VALLEY

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

- PAP's code: SIN 00028
- Name & Surnames: YAKUBU SALIFU
- Age: 40
- Sex: MALE
- Representative of Household or minor? ☒ if ticked, provide signed /authorization to represent.
- Physical address: 
- Tel. 0548492471
- Nature & ID no.: ~~YAKO~~ VOTER ID 3765014914
- Signature or Thumbprint of PAP: 

C. Nature/type and replacement cost of the affected asset

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of affected asset</i>	<i>Characteristics/Quantity/Size of the affected asset</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation. (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
	Land		☐		
	Built land		☐		
	Residential building (primary residence)		☐		
	Building in rent		☐		
	Shop		☐		
	Hangar		☐		
	Fence		☐		
	Grave/graveyard		☐		
	Sacred/worship site		☐		
	Fallow		☐		
	Livestock farm		☐		
	Fishponds		☐		
	Plantations		☐		
	Crops		☐		
	Income-generating activities other than agriculture		☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)					

D. Nature of the assistance provided to the PAP

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of the assistance</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
1	Temporary rent	☐		
2	Moving expenses	☐		
3	Capacity building	☐		
4	Vocational training	☐		
5	In-kind subsidy/inputs	☐		
6	Transportation Assistance	☒	USD 123.38	Donation of Busanga Bicycle with a carrier
X	Other (specify)	☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				USD 123.38

Individual negotiation/consent form, between the Project Affected People (PAP) and the Borrower/Developer

Republic of GHANA

A. Basic data

Project name: RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT

- Sub-project/activity that triggers the resettlement: Economic displacement
- Location of the affected asset (village, municipality, district, region): SINGA, WA MUNICIPAL UPPER WEST REGION
- Site or Corridor where the affected asset is/are installed: RICE VALLEY

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

- PAP's code: SIN00029
- Name & Surnames: ARUBAKARI OSMAN
- Age: 53
- Sex: MALE
- Representative of Household or minor? ☐ if ticked, provide signed /authorization to represent.
- Physical address:
- Tel: 0505131247
- Nature & ID no.: GHA-730268178-0
- Signature or Thumbprint of PAP: 

C. Nature/type and replacement cost of the affected asset

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of affected asset</i>	<i>Characteristics/Quantity/Size of the affected asset</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation. (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
	Land		☐		
	Built land		☐		
	Residential building (primary residence)		☐		
	Building in rent		☐		
	Shop		☐		
	Hangar		☐		
	Fence		☐		
	Grave/graveyard		☐		
	Sacred/worship site		☐		
	Fallow		☐		
	Livestock farm		☐		
	Fishponds		☐		
	Plantations		☐		
	Crops		☐		
	Income-generating activities other than agriculture		☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)					

D. Nature of the assistance provided to the PAP

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of the assistance</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
1	Temporary rent	☐		
2	Moving expenses	☐		
3	Capacity building	☐		
4	Vocational training	☐		
5	In-kind subsidy/inputs	☐		
6	Transportation Assistance	√	USD 123.38	Donation of Busanga Bicycle with a carrier
X	Other (specify)	☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				USD 123.38

Individual negotiation/consent form, between the Project Affected People (PAP) and the Borrower/Developer

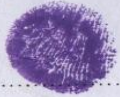
Republic of GHANA

A. Basic data

Project name: RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT

- Sub-project/activity that triggers the resettlement: Economic displacement
- Location of the affected asset (village, municipality, district, region): SINGWA MUNICIPAL UPPER WEST REGION
- Site or Corridor where the affected asset is/are installed: RICE VALLEY

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

- PAP's code: SIN00030
- Name & Surnames: Iddrisu Abubakar
- Age: 40
- Sex: MALE
- Representative of Household or minor? ☐ if ticked, provide signed /authorization to represent.
- Physical address:
- Tel: 0532471420
- Nature & ID no.: VEN 3763013609
- Signature or Thumbprint of PAP: 

C. Nature/type and replacement cost of the affected asset

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of affected asset</i>	<i>Characteristics/Quantity/Size of the affected asset</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation. (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
	Land		☐		
	Built land		☐		
	Residential building (primary residence)		☐		
	Building in rent		☐		
	Shop		☐		
	Hangar		☐		
	Fence		☐		
	Grave/graveyard		☐		
	Sacred/worship site		☐		
	Fallow		☐		
	Livestock farm		☐		
	Fishponds		☐		
	Plantations		☐		
	Crops		☐		
	Income-generating activities other than agriculture		☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)					

D. Nature of the assistance provided to the PAP

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of the assistance</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
1	Temporary rent	☐		
2	Moving expenses	☐		
3	Capacity building	☐		
4	Vocational training	☐		
5	In-kind subsidy/inputs	☐		
6	Transportation Assistance	✓	USD 123.38	Donation of Busanga Bicycle with a carrier
X	Other (specify)	☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				USD 123.38

Individual negotiation/consent form, between the Project Affected People (PAP) and the Borrower/Developer

Republic of GHANA

A. Basic data

Project name: RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT

- Sub-project/activity that triggers the resettlement: Economic displacement
- Location of the affected asset (village, municipality, district, region): SINGA, WA MUNICIPAL UPPER WEST REGION
- Site or Corridor where the affected asset is/are installed: RICE VALLEY

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

- PAP's code: SIN 00031
- Name & Surnames: SALIFU SOLEMAN
- Age: 39
- Sex: MALE
- Representative of Household or minor? ☐ if ticked, provide signed /authorization to represent.
- Physical address:
- Tel. 0509801507
- Nature & ID no.: VOTER IN 3765013724
- Signature or Thumbprint of PAP: 

C. Nature/type and replacement cost of the affected asset

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of affected asset</i>	<i>Characteristics/Quantity/Size of the affected asset</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation. (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
	Land		☐		
	Built land		☐		
	Residential building (primary residence)		☐		
	Building in rent		☐		
	Shop		☐		
	Hangar		☐		
	Fence		☐		
	Grave/graveyard		☐		
	Sacred/worship site		☐		
	Fallow		☐		
	Livestock farm		☐		
	Fishponds		☐		
	Plantations		☐		
	Crops		☐		
	Income-generating activities other than agriculture		☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)					

D. Nature of the assistance provided to the PAP

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of the assistance</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
1	Temporary rent	☐		
2	Moving expenses	☐		
3	Capacity building	☐		
4	Vocational training	☐		
5	In-kind subsidy/inputs	☐		
6	Transportation Assistance	√	USD 123.38	Donation of Busanga Bicycle with a carrier
X	Other (specify)	☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				USD 123.38

Individual negotiation/consent form, between the Project Affected People (PAP) and the Borrower/Developer

Republic of GHANA

A. Basic data

Project name: RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT

- Sub-project/activity that triggers the resettlement: Economic displacement
- Location of the affected asset (village, municipality, district, region): SINGA, WA MUNICIPAL UPPER WEST REGION
- Site or Corridor where the affected asset is/are installed: RICE VALLEY

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

- PAP's code: SIN00032
- Name & Surnames: Seidu Yakubu
- Age: 50
- Sex: Male
- Representative of Household or minor? ☐ if ticked, provide signed /authorization to represent.
- Physical address:
- Tel: 0532727984
- Nature & ID no.: GH-729890413-3
- Signature or Thumbprint of PAP: 

C. Nature/type and replacement cost of the affected asset

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of affected asset</i>	<i>Characteristics/Quantity/Size of the affected asset</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation. (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
	Land		☐		
	Built land		☐		
	Residential building (primary residence)		☐		
	Building in rent		☐		
	Shop		☐		
	Hangar		☐		
	Fence		☐		
	Grave/graveyard		☐		
	Sacred/worship site		☐		
	Fallow		☐		
	Livestock farm		☐		
	Fishponds		☐		
	Plantations		☐		
	Crops		☐		
	Income-generating activities other than agriculture		☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)					

D. Nature of the assistance provided to the PAP

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of the assistance</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
1	Temporary rent	☐		
2	Moving expenses	☐		
3	Capacity building	☐		
4	Vocational training	☐		
5	In-kind subsidy/inputs	☐		
6	Transportation Assistance	v	USD 123.38	Donation of Busanga Bicycle with a carrier
X	Other (specify)	☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				USD 123.38

Individual negotiation/consent form, between the Project Affected People (PAP) and the Borrower/Developer

Republic of GHANA

A. Basic data

Project name: RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT

- Sub-project/activity that triggers the resettlement: Economic displacement
- Location of the affected asset (village, municipality, district, region): SINGU, NUT MUNICIPAL, UPPER WEST REGION
- Site or Corridor where the affected asset is/are installed: RICE VALLEY

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

- PAP's code: SIN00033
- Name & Surnames: IMORO MALIK
- Age: 40
- Sex: MALE
- Representative of Household or minor? ☐ if ticked, provide signed /authorization to represent.
- Physical address: 020 644 6388
- Tel. 020 644 6388
- Nature & ID no.: GHA - 723415177-3
- Signature or Thumbprint of PAP: 

C. Nature/type and replacement cost of the affected asset

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of affected asset</i>	<i>Characteristics/Quantity/Size of the affected asset</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation. (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
	Land		☐		
	Built land		☐		
	Residential building (primary residence)		☐		
	Building in rent		☐		
	Shop		☐		
	Hangar		☐		
	Fence		☐		
	Grave/graveyard		☐		
	Sacred/worship site		☐		
	Fallow		☐		
	Livestock farm		☐		
	Fishponds		☐		
	Plantations		☐		
	Crops		☐		
	Income-generating activities other than agriculture		☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)					

D. Nature of the assistance provided to the PAP

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of the assistance</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
1	Temporary rent	☐		
2	Moving expenses	☐		
3	Capacity building	☐		
4	Vocational training	☐		
5	In-kind subsidy/inputs	☐		
6	Transportation Assistance	√	USD 123.38	Donation of Busanga Bicycle with a carrier
X	Other (specify)	☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				USD 123.38

Individual negotiation/consent form, between the Project Affected People (PAP) and the Borrower/Developer

Republic of GHANA

A. Basic data

Project name: RESILIENT RICE REGIONAL VALUE CHAINS IN WEST AFRICA (REWARD) PROJECT

- Sub-project/activity that triggers the resettlement: Economic displacement
- Location of the affected asset (village, municipality, district, region): SINS WA MUNICIPAL UPPER WEST REGION
- Site or Corridor where the affected asset is/are installed: RICE VALLEY

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

- PAP's code: SING0034
- Name & Surnames: ABUBAKARI ISARISU
- Age: 46
- Sex: MALE
- Representative of Household or minor? ☐ if ticked, provide signed /authorization to represent.
- Physical address:
- Tel: 0547304177
- Nature & ID no.: GHA - 728365463 - 0
- Signature or Thumbprint of PAP: 

C. Nature/type and replacement cost of the affected asset

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of affected asset</i>	<i>Characteristics/Quantity/Size of the affected asset</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation. (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
	Land		☐		
	Built land		☐		
	Residential building (primary residence)		☐		
	Building in rent		☐		
	Shop		☐		
	Hangar		☐		
	Fence		☐		
	Grave/graveyard		☐		
	Sacred/worship site		☐		
	Fallow		☐		
	Livestock farm		☐		
	Fishponds		☐		
	Plantations		☐		
	Crops		☐		
	Income-generating activities other than agriculture		☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)					

D. Nature of the assistance provided to the PAP

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of the assistance</i>	<i>Tick</i>	<i>Nominal value (\$)</i>	<i>Agreed compensation (Amount in real value &/or in-kind)</i>
1	Temporary rent	☐		
2	Moving expenses	☐		
3	Capacity building	☐		
4	Vocational training	☐		
5	In-kind subsidy/inputs	☐		
6	Transportation Assistance	v	USD 123.38	Donation of Busanga Bicycle with a carrier
X	Other (specify)	☐		
Total real amount due to the PAP (including in-kind compensation)				USD 123.38