



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

BUSUNU VALLEY (WEST GONJA)

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

FINAL REPORT



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AfDB	African Development Bank
DCF	Discounted Cash Flow
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
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	Savannah Region
2	Municipality	West Gonja Municipality
3	Village/Suburb	Busunu
4	Activity(ies) that trigger resettlement	Land preparation
5	Project overall cost	USD 17.5 million
6	Overall resettlement cost	GHC 45,660.00 (Equivalent of USD 4,338.24)
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)	12
11	Number of Physically displaced	0
12	Number of economically displaced	12
13	Number of affected households	12
14	Number of females affected	1
15	Number of vulnerable affected	11
16	Number of major PAP	12
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 the Busunu valley, the project will not be accessing land directly as land have been donated for the project by the Chief of Busunu who owns the land. There are 12 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 by the Chief for uninterrupted farming activity.

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 community Busunu and its surrounding communities, land is mostly under the control of traditional authorities (skin/stool 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 Busunu valley 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. The Chief of Busunu has provided a vast land to the affected farmers to use for crop cultivation.

Assessment of the project impact on the community revealed that a total of 12 farmers made up of 11 males and 1 female 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 the Busunu valley is 200 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 PAPs ranged from 25 to 70 years, with an average age of approximately 38 years. The largest group of PAPs (58%) falls within the 18-35 years age bracket. The PAPs educational background is nothing to write home about. A significant majority of PAPs, (83%) have no formal education whilst one PAP have a technical education background. This generally indicates a very poor educational background of the PAPs.

On the socio-economic front, crop farming constitutes the primary source of income for most PAPs (92%) whilst domestic livestock rearing constitutes the secondary source of income for PAPs. This indicates the importance of agriculture in the livelihood of the people.

Annual income from rice sales is generally low among the PAPs due to low productivity. Majority of the PAPs (82%) earn GHS 4,500.00 or less per year. Only one PAP reported an income above GHS 4,501.00. Rice production however offers great potential in the area which has the potential to better the livelihoods of the people.

Basic household necessities dominate the expenditure items of the PAPs household. Necessities such as Food, Education, and Health are the primary areas of expenditure for nearly all PAPs households. 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.

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, Restrictions on Access to Land and Land Use, 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. • 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.

No.	Institution	Role/Responsibility Description
4.	West Gonja 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 total population of the West Gonja Municipality, according to the Ghana Statistical Service 2021 Population and Housing Census, is 63,449 made up of 32,270 (51%) males and 31,179 (49%) females. This is about 9.7% and 0.2% of the regional and national population respectively. The area has 39,150 (62%) of its population located in urban areas with 24,299 (38%) of the population located in rural settlements. The population density is 13.5 persons per sq.km with a total of 13,013 households and an average household size of 4.7 persons per household which is lower than the regional average of 4.9. The municipality has a very youthful population with about 87% below 60, according to the 2021 Population and Housing Census.

There are 22 ethnic groups in the municipality and the Gonjas are the predominant group. Other ethnic groups include Hanga, Kamara, Dagomba, Tampilma, Frafra and Dagaaba. The lack of ethnic homogeneity tends to constrain socio-cultural organization and development. However, there is inter-ethnic marriages and peaceful co-existence, which points to unity in diversity. There are four major religious groups in the Municipality these are Islam (42%), Catholic (26%), Pentecostal (8%) and Traditional Worshippers (5%).

Agriculture is the main stay of the Municipality's economy. About 60 percent of the population is engaged in agriculture with major crops produced being maize, cassava, rice, yam, beans, groundnuts and others. Farming is done once a year as it is rain-fed and the erratic rainfall pattern makes farming risky. Some activities during the dry season are collection of sheanuts, wild honey harvest, agro processing, fuel wood harvest etc. Animals such as sheep, goats, cattle, pigs and fowls are also reared in the Municipality. The women mainly engage in rice/gari processing and sometimes Shea-butter production as forms of Agro-based industrial activities.

There is a dedicated market day (Saturdays) which comes on weekly, on which day traders from within and adjoining districts and towns including Sawla, Wa, Tamale, Busunu, and Laribanga converge to buy and sell.

Chiefs and family leaders own the land in the municipality. Family ownership and clan ownership are the two most popular types of land ownership. Land can be purchased for construction or cultivation by an individual or a group of individuals. There is no such thing as a complete right of title to land. Individuals, on the other hand, can claim ownership of land if they have the right

to use it temporarily. Chiefs have legal authority, whereas landowners have ritual authority. Within some communities, there is communal strife and disunity as a result of leadership succession and land disputes.

In keeping with the strong patrilineal nature of the kingship system, land is allocated only to men as females have no right to usufruct. However, women can obtain access to land for farming mainly through their social relations with male members of the community.

Within the earmarked project community, land have been donated for the project by the local chief who owns the land for the benefit of the community.

Rainfall dependent farming constitutes the primary source of income for an overwhelming majority of the PAPs (92%) and their households thereby making livelihoods vulnerable due to climatic variations. Out of the 12 PAPs identified, 11 (92%) 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. The description of the forms of compensation to the PAPs are 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).	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 land is available to be used for farming and as pasture by PAPs.

No.	Category of Impact	Description of compensation and assistance	Remarks
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.

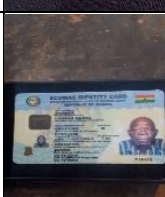
Payment of compensation to PAPs (Transportation assistance - Bicycle)) will be done before commencement of construction works at the project valley. In respect of alternative land for the PAPs to continue farming activities, this has been provided by the traditional authorities to the PAPs.

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

Summary Sheet of PAPs

PAP Code	First and last names of the 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.)
BUS0001	Inusah Adam	Male	27		Farmer	0595919229			10	9.214205 -1.433028	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Rashida Abubakari 0532420959
BUS0002	Mohammed Imoro	Male	45		Farmer	0551230532			15	9.214225 -1.43292	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Barchisu Musah 0551230532
BUS0003	Abdul Kadir Shaibu	Male	43		Farmer	0240178491			10	9.214093 -1.433168	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Mumunatu Achulo 0533949529
BUS0004	Achulo Memunatu	Female	40		Farmer	0533949529			5	9.214283 -1.432813	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Abdul Kadir Shaibu 0240178491

BUS0005	Iddrisu Abukari	Male	30		Farmer	0256782967			5	9.214228 -1.433062	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Abubakari Hafiz 0553573854
BUS0006	Mohammed Yakubu	Male	57		Farmer	0240270985			15	9.214183 -1.433072	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Ibrahim Mohammed 0548008092
BUS0007	Yakubu Abdul Latif	Male	40		Farmer	0533118120			20	9.214218 -1.432908	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Lukeman Latif 0596280185
BUS0008	Alhassan Iddrisu	Male	41		Farmer	0543079535			15	9.214218 -1.432908	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Alima Iddrisu 0531338967
BUS0009	Ibrahim Zakaria	Male	38		Farmer	0594915590			10	9.214205 -1.433028	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Hamidia Ibrahim 0595306938

BUS00010	Abdul Rahman Iddrisu	Male	46		Farmer	0540445842			13	9.214168 -1.433027	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Rukaya Alhassan 0246656902
BUS00011	Inusah Mohammed	Male	40		Farmer	0248764574			10	9.214268 -1.433033	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Ekimah Musah 0597303674
BUS00012	Busunu Wura Jonokpowu II (Kramoh Changa Amadu)	Male	77		Farmer	0242315541			20	9.085333 -1.80662	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Boyawura 0242315541

* At the time of preparing this report USD 1 = GHC10.54 (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.	West Gonja 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 in the Table 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 West Gonja 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 commence	-

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¢ 45,660.00 (USD 4,332.07)**. The details are presented in the Table below.

No.	Item	Estimated Cost/ Gh¢/ USD	Remarks	Source of funds
1.	Compensation to PAPs (Bicycles)	15,600.00	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	15,600.00 USD 1,480.08		

No.	Item	Estimated Cost/ Gh¢/ USD	Remarks	Source of funds
3.	Audit of RAP completion	7,000.00	Evaluation of RAP implementation	Project funds
4.	Cost for complaints redress	18,000.00	Cost of grievance redress	Project funds
5.	Information and awareness campaign	3,500.00	Required for publicity and awareness creation including disclosure	Project funds
6.	Subtotal	28,500.00 USD 2,703.98		
7.	Contingency (10% of No.2)	1,560.00	For unforeseen contingencies and incidental costs. To be provided by MoFA	Project funds
8.	Total for RAP Implementation	45,660.00 USD 4,332.07	Estimated cost for the implementation of the RAP for Busunu Rice Valleys	Project funds

0.10 Conclusion

This RAP covers 12 persons including 11 males and 1 female 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¢ 45,660.00 / USD 4,332.07**) to facilitate transportation of PAPs to the alternative land allocated for farming by the Chief which is about 6km away from the project site. 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

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

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

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

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

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

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.
3	Policy and Governance	Key activities under this component will include: • Support to policy reforms and harmonization at regional/national levels • Finalize the National Rice Development Strategy II (NRDS) • Organise policy dialogues and workshops to discuss issues relevant to the rice sub-sector. • Coordinate activities to ensure synergies among rice value chain stakeholders and projects to boost production, processing, marketing and consumption of locally-produced rice. • Enhance control and regulations for agricultural inputs at regional/national levels.
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
			Ko	Gbaŋin	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 Busunu valley in the West Gonja Municipality, the Chief of the community who owns the land, has donated 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 for 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 Chief. The impact is therefore considered moderately significant as the identification and

proposal of alternative farmland to locals who otherwise used the project site will help reduce the impact of restricted access during land preparation period.

An assessment of the beneficiary community, from 15th April to 30th May, 2025, showed that 12 (11 males, 1 female) 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. 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 West Gonja 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;	The project will be implemented in line with the objectives of the Commission for sustainable development of land resource.

	(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; (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:	The EPA is responsible for the issuance of environmental permit for projects, contingent upon the submission of required documents in

	- 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; - 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.	compliance with permitting regulations.
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 West Gonja 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	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
	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 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

No.	International Standard	Applicability to Proposed Project
		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 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.	The IFC PS 5 on involuntary resettlement which “OECD Common Approaches” subscribe to will be complied with in the event of any form 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, 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 (works) or . 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 West Gonja Municipality focusing on variables that provides valuable insight into the lives of the people in the area.

Demographics

The total population of the municipality, according to the Ghana Statistical Service 2021 Population and Housing Census, is 63,449 made up of 32,270 (51%) males and 31,179 (49%) females. This is about 9.7% and 0.2% of the regional and national population respectively. The area has 39,150 (62%) of its population located in urban areas with 24,299 (38%) of the population located in rural settlements. The population density is 13.5 persons per sq.km with a total of 13,013 households and an average household size of 4.7 persons per household which is lower than the regional average of 4.9. The municipality has a very youthful population with about 87% below 60, according to the 2021 Population and Housing Census.

There are 22 ethnic groups in the municipality and the Gonjas are the predominant group. Other ethnic groups include Hanga, Kamara, Dagomba, Tampulma, Frafra and Dagaaba. The lack of ethnic homogeneity tends to constrain socio-cultural organization and development. However, there is inter-ethnic marriages and peaceful co-existence, which points to unity in diversity.

There are four major religious groups in the Municipality these are Islam (42%), Catholic (26%), Pentecostal (8%) and Traditional Worshippers (5%).

Education and Literacy

The municipality has eighty-five (85) basic and second cycle institutions. Thirty-four (34) are kindergarten and nursery, 33 primary schools, 17 Junior High Schools and only three (3) Senior High Schools, an Agricultural Training College, and a Health Assistants Training School.

According to the 2021 Population and Housing Census, the literacy rate in West Gonja Municipality is approximately 56% among individuals aged 11 years and older. This indicates that about 44% of the population in this age group are not literate. The lower literacy rate in West Gonja reflects broader regional disparities, as the Savannah Region recorded the lowest literacy rate in the country at 33% for individuals aged 6 years and older.

Economic activity

Agriculture is the main stay of the Municipality's economy. About 60 percent of the population is engaged in agriculture with major crops produced being maize, cassava, rice, yam, beans, groundnuts and others. Farming is done once a year as it is rain-fed and the erratic rainfall pattern makes farming risky. Some activities during the dry season are collection of sheanuts, wild honey harvest, agro processing, fuel wood harvest etc. Animals such as sheep, goats, cattle, pigs and fowls are also reared in the Municipality. The women mainly engage in rice/gari processing and sometimes Shea-butter production as forms of Agro-based industrial activities.

There is a dedicated market day (Saturdays) which comes on weekly, on which day traders from within and adjoining districts and towns including Sawla, Wa, Tamale, Busunu, and Laribanga converge to buy and sell. The Municipal capital is also replete with hair dressing salons, carpentry, electrical, auto mechanics and tailoring shops. Financial institutions include Ghana Commercial Bank Ltd, Buwulonso Rural Bank and Bayport Financial Services.

Land use and ownership

Chiefs and family leaders own the land in the municipality. Land can be purchased for construction or cultivation by an individual or a group of individuals. Family ownership and clan ownership are the two most popular types of land ownership. There is no such thing as a complete right of title to land. Individuals, on the other hand, can claim ownership of land if they have the right to use it temporarily. Chiefs have legal authority, whereas landowners have ritual authority. Within some communities, there is communal strife and disunity as a result of leadership succession and land disputes.

In keeping with the strong patrilineal nature of the kingship system, land is allocated only to men as females have no right to usufruct. However, women can obtain access to land for farming mainly through their social relations with male members of the community.

Health

The West Gonja Municipal Hospital is the highest level of health care facility in the Municipality. This is supported by Health Centres at Langbonto, Laribanga, Achubunyor, Mole and Busunu. The Tamale Teaching Hospital serves as a referral centre for medical conditions which these facilities are unable to contain. Other people also assist to provide health services to the population, namely, Trained Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs), and Village health workers. There is a Health Assistance Training School in the Municipality to augment the human resource needs of the sector. Top diseases of public health interest include; Malaria, Yellow Fever, Measles, Cerebrospinal Meningitis (CSM), Dog Bites (Rabies Risk), Tuberculosis (TB) and Diarrheal Diseases.

Utilities and Services

Energy

The main source of energy for both domestic and industrial purposes in the municipality is fuel wood and charcoal. The lack of substitutes to fuel wood and charcoal contributes to the degrading of the environment as the municipality is gradually becoming a major producer of charcoal. The next available source of energy is electricity. Five (5) communities are connected to the national grid and construction is on-going in eight (8) communities. Efforts have also been made to provide solar lights and lumps for eight communities. The electricity has helped the growth of light industries such as sachet water production, welding, mechanics, grinding mills etc. in the communities. This is however limited as over 75% of the communities are not connected to the national grid. The absence of electricity is also militating against certain key services such as health and education.

Water Supply

There are various sources of water in the municipality for both commercial and domestic purposes. These include; small-town water systems, limited mechanized boreholes, boreholes, dugouts, and dams. Because of the low nature of the water table, it is very difficult drilling for water so most of the boreholes are mechanized into the pipe system. The municipality depends largely on the Damongo and Kpiri dams which serve as sources of water for cooking, building and for irrigation activities in the dry season.

Potable water coverage in the Municipality stands at approximately 60% of the population. This indicates that a significant portion of residents still lack reliable access to safe drinking water.

Sanitation and Waste Management

The municipality has improved its sanitation situation from 20% in 2018 to 59% in 2023. This is as a result of increase in the construction of institutional latrines to 68 and household latrines to 603 through Community- Led Total Sanitation Programme. The public toilets (Shared latrines) remained at 14.

3.3 Socio-Economic Baseline Conditions of Project Affected Communities

This section describes the socio-economic conditions of the project affected community (Busunu) within the West Gonja Municipality. The focus is on variables that provides valuable insight into the lives of the people in the affected community as 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 identified 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 Community

Data collection was done in the project affected community in the West Gonja Municipality. This community (see Table 3-1) will be directly affected by implementation of the project.

Table 3-1: Project affected communities

District	Rice Valley Community
West Gonja Municipality	Busunu

Source: Household Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

3.3.3 Community Engagement

Meetings were held in Busunu with chiefs (Traditional Authority), Assembly members, opinion leaders, and community members including women, youth, persons with disability and project affected persons. Records of engagement are 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 potential 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 community 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 22 PAHs were interviewed as part of the census survey within Busunu as indicated in Table 3-2 below.

Table 3-2: Households surveyed in the West Gonja Municipality

Community	Households Surveyed
Busunu	22

Source: Household Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

3.3.4.1 Demographics

3.3.4.1.1 Gender of Respondents

Of the 22 respondents, 14 were female (64%) and 8 were male (36%). This sample has a majority of female respondents.

Table 3-3: Gender of Respondents

Sex of Respondent	Count	Percentage %
Females	14	64
Males	8	36
Total	22	100

Source: Household Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

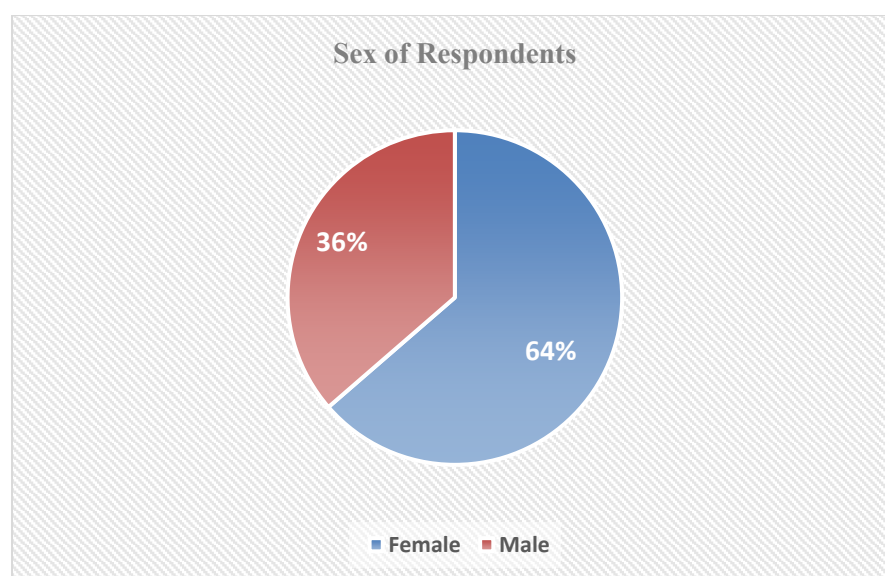


Figure 3-1: Gender of Respondents

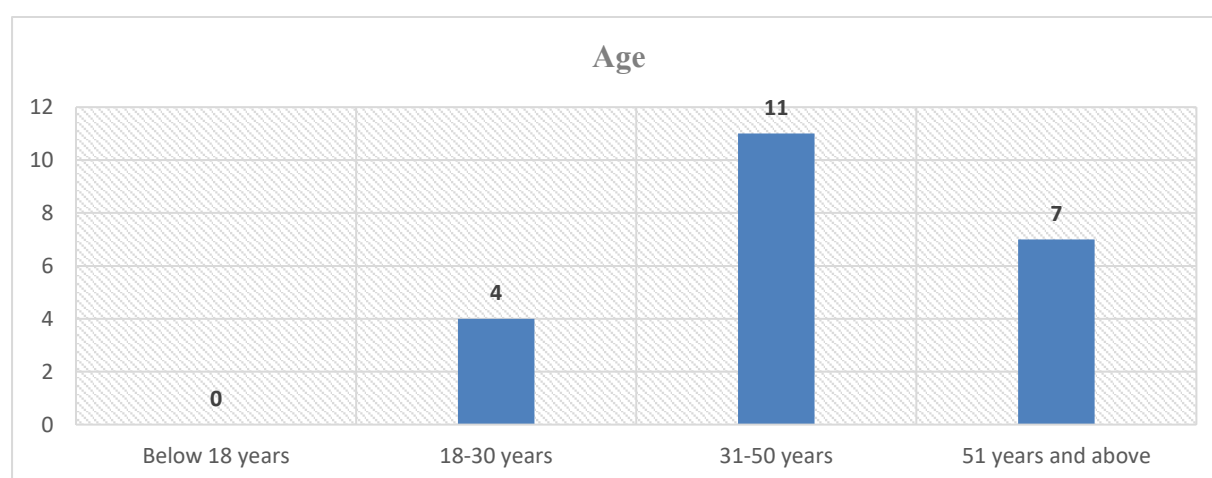
3.3.4.1.2 Age of Respondents

The ages of the 22 respondents ranged from 20 to 66 years, with an average age of approximately 45.6 years. The largest group of respondents (50%) falls within the 31-50 years age bracket. Those aged 51 years and above constitute 32% of the sample, and younger adults aged 18-30 make up 18%.

Table 3-4: Gender of Respondents

Age Category	Count	Percentage %
18-30 years	4	18
31-50 years	11	50
51 years and above	7	32
Total Respondents	22	100

Source: Household Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

**Figure 3-2: Age distribution of Respondents**

3.3.4.1.3 Marital Status of Respondents

Of the vast majority of respondents, 21 out of 22 (95%), were married while one respondent (5%) was single.

Table 3-5: Marital Status of Respondents

Marital Status	Count	Percentage %
Married	21	95
Single	1	5
Total	22	100

Source: Household Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

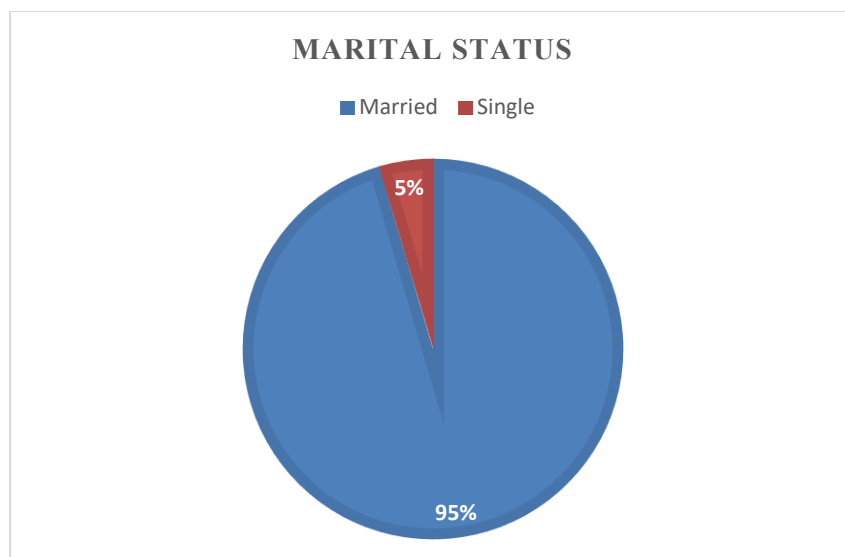


Figure 3-3: Marital status of the respondents

3.3.4.1.4 Ethnicity and Religion

The majority of respondents, thus 19 out of 22 (86%), identified their ethnicity as Gonja. One respondent was Dagomba (4%), and two identified as "Other" with Sissala specified as 9 percent. On religion, most respondents, 21 out of 22 (95%), identified their religion as Islam while one respondent (5%) identified as Christian. Generally, the Busunu community are of Gonja descent and of the Islamic faith.

3.3.4.1.5 Household Size

Data on household size, including the number of males and females, was available for all 22 surveyed households. These 22 households comprise a total of 258 individuals, with an average household size of approximately 11.7 persons. Household sizes range from a minimum of 4 to a maximum of 30 members.

Overall, within these 22 households, there are 92 males (36%) and 166 females (64%), indicating a significantly higher proportion of females in the household composition of this sample. On average, households have about 4.18 males and 7.55 females.

The distribution of household sizes shows a tendency towards larger households. Households with 7-9 members are the most common (36%), and a notable proportion (27%) have 13 or more members.

Table 3-6: Respondents Household Size

Household Size Category	No. of Households (N=22)	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
4-6 members	5	23	26	12	14	2.40	2.80
7-9 members	8	36	65	22	43	2.75	5.38
10-12 members	3	14	34	10	24	3.33	8.00
13+ member	6	27	133	48	85	8.00	14.17
Totals / Overall Average	22	100	258	92	166	4.18 (Overall Avg.)	7.55 (Overall Avg.)

Source: Household Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

3.3.4.2 Education Level of Respondents

A high proportion of respondents, 16 out of 22 (73%), have no formal education. Five respondents (23%) were SHS Dropouts, and one respondent (4%) reported having a university education. The data portrays a low level of education background of the respondents surveyed.

Table 3-7: Level of education of respondents

Educational Level	Count	Percentage %
None (No formal Ed.)	16	73
SHS Drop out	5	23
University	1	4
Total	22	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 dominant primary source of income, with an overwhelming 100% of households relying on it. All 22 respondents (100%) stated that Farming is the primary source of income for their household. This underscores the agrarian nature of the community's economy and its importance to livelihoods.

3.3.4.3.2 Secondary Source of Income

Farming (as a secondary activity) was the most common secondary income source, reported by 9 respondents (41%). Livestock rearing was mentioned by 6 respondents (28%), and Small Business/Trade by 5 respondents (27%). One respondent mentioned Office Work (2%) while one respondent (2%) did not specify a secondary income source.

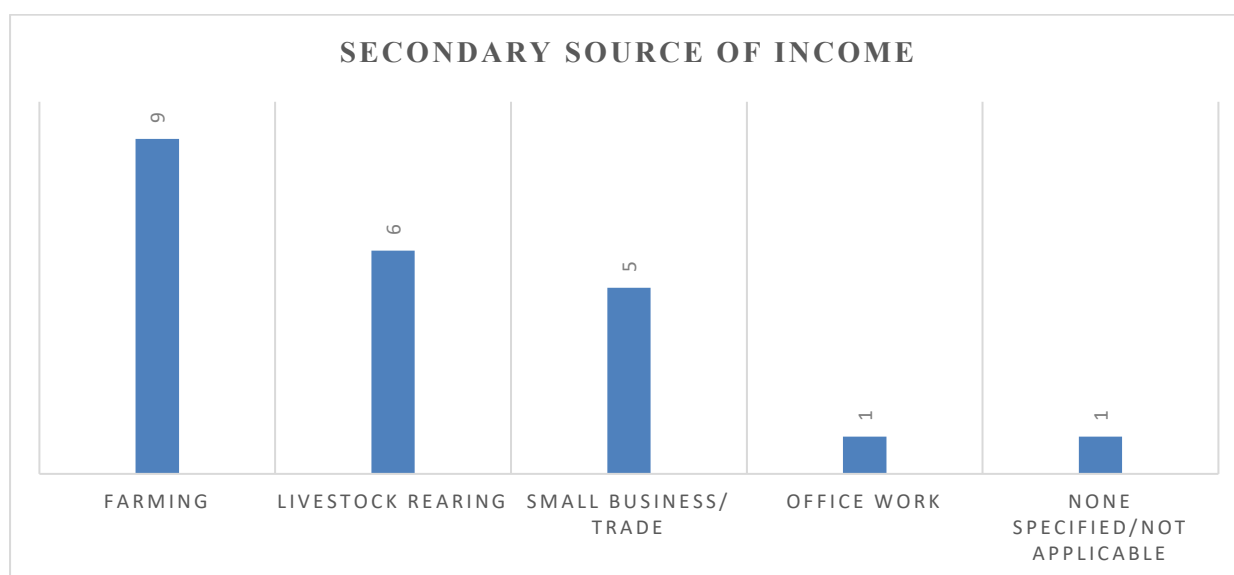


Figure 3-4: Source of secondary income of respondents

3.3.4.3.3 Employment Status

The majority of respondents, 21 out of 22 (95%), identified as Self-Employed while one respondent (5%) was in Full-time employment.

Table 3-8: Employment status of respondents

Employment Status	Count	Percentage %
Self Employed	21	95
Full-time	1	5
Total	22	100

Source: Household Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

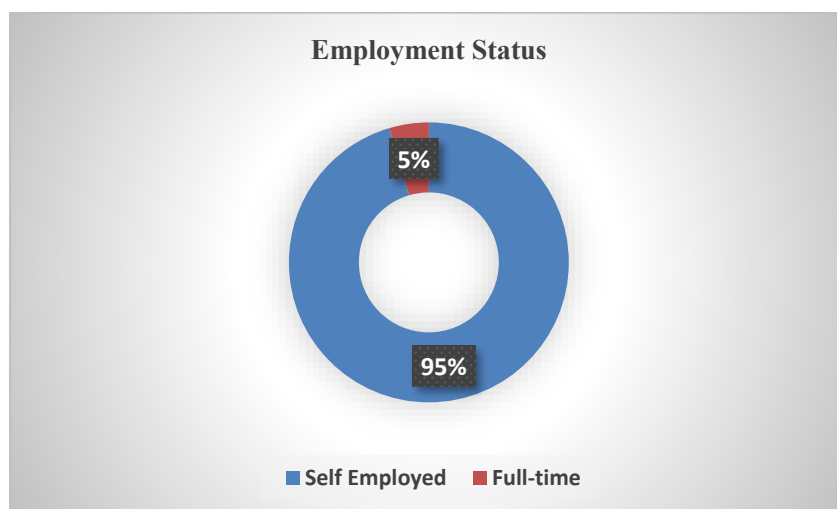


Figure 3-5: Employment Status of Respondents

3.3.4.4 Household Assets

The most commonly owned assets among the 22 households include: Cutlass (100%), Bicycle (64%), and Radio (41%). TV and Furniture were each owned by 23%, Motorbike by 14%, and Fridge with another 14%. There were multiple choices by the respondents.

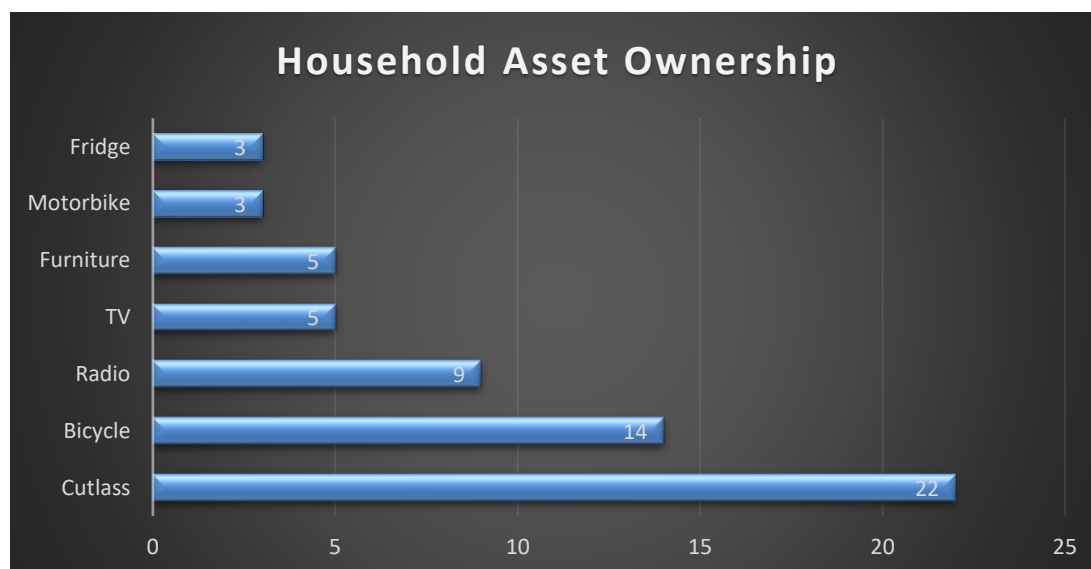


Figure 3-6: Household Assets Ownership

3.3.4.5 Health

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

3.3.4.5.1 Common Health Conditions

Fever was the most frequently reported health condition (32% of households). Malaria was also common (27%). Diarrhea, Ulcer, and High blood pressure were less frequently mentioned. A notable number of respondents (54%) did not specify any common health conditions or indicated none were prevalent at the time of the survey for their household.

Table 3-9: Common Health Condition of Households

Common Health Condition	Households Reporting	Percentage %
Fever	7	32
Malaria	6	27
Diarrhea	1	4
Ulcer	1	4
High blood pressure	1	4
<i>None Specified/Not Applicable</i>	12	54

Source: Household Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

3.3.4.5.2 Preferred Medical Service Provider

Public hospitals and Community Health Centers/Posts are the most preferred medical service providers, each chosen by 45% of respondents. Pharmacist/Chemist services were chosen by 23%. Traditional medicine was not cited by any respondent in this sample. Respondents could select multiple providers in this section.

Table 3-10: Household preferred medical service provider

Preferred Medical Service Provider	Count	Percentage %
Public Hospital	10	45
Community health center/post	10	45
Pharmacist/Chemist	5	23
Private hospital	0	0
Traditional Medicine	0	0

Source: Household Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

3.3.4.5.3 Household Disability Status

Four out of 22 households (18%) reported having at least one member with a form of disability. The types of disability mentioned include Blindness, Crippled, and "Eye problems" (Other). The data shows low disability status among the households which is positive for socio-economic activities.

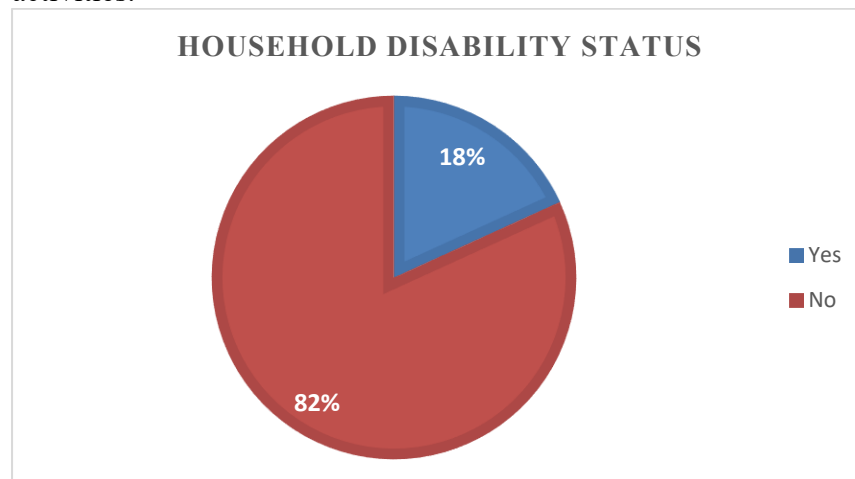


Figure 3-7: Households Disability Status

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 (14 out of 22, or 64%) surveyed reported an income level below GHc500. Eight households (36%) earned between GHc501-GHc2,000. No households in this sample reported earnings above GHc2,000. This data shows low-income levels among the household in the community.

Table 3-11: Household income

Income Levels (Ghc)	Count	Percentage %
Below GHc500	14	64
GHc501-GHc2,000	8	36
Total	22	100

Source: Household Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

3.3.4.6.2 Main Areas of Expenditure

There a number of essential household items upon which incomes are spent on. Among the households surveyed; Food, Education, and Health are primary areas of expenditure, each reported by all 22 households (100%). Utilities were mentioned by 50% and Transportation by 45%.

Table 3-12: Household Expenditure Items

Main Areas of Expenditure	Households Reporting	Percentage %
Food	22	100
Education	22	100
Health	22	100
Utilities	11	50
Transportation	10	45

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 most households is a Borehole (19 out of 22, or 86%). Three households (14%) use a Dug out /Dam. Distances to water sources are generally short for boreholes (often 0.5km or less, sometimes measured in minutes), while the dugout/dam was 1km away for those who used it.

3.3.4.7.2 Sanitation Facility

Presence of sanitation facilities is an indicator of good housing. Therefore, availability of sanitation facilities for use by the households was enquired. The data shows that almost all households (20 out of 22, or 91%) report using "No facility/Bush" for sanitation. One household reported having a KVIP (4.5%) and one a Flush Toilet (4.5%). This revelation indicates poor sanitation facility accessibility which have implications for the public health of the people.

Table 3-13: Toilet facilities in Project Community

Sanitation Facility	Count	Percentage %
No facility/Bush	20	91
KVIP	1	4.5
Flush Toilet	1	4.5
Total	22	100

Source: Household Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

3.3.4.7.3 Main Source of Energy for Lighting and Cooking

Firewood is the universal source of energy for cooking, used by all 22 households (100%). This complete dependence on firewood can contribute to deforestation and indoor air pollution as well as implication for climate change and its accompanying effects.

In respect of energy for lighting, all 22 households (100%) indicated the use of Electricity (NEDCO) as their main source of energy for lighting.

Table 3-14: Source of Energy for Household Lighting

Main Source of Energy for Lighting	Count	Percentage %
Electricity (NEDCO)	22	100

Source: Household Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

3.3.4.8 Vulnerability

This section assesses the socioeconomic vulnerability within the Busunu community based on defined criteria from the survey data.

3.3.4.8.1 Defining Vulnerability Criteria

For the purpose of this analysis, vulnerability is assessed based on the presence of the following indicators within each surveyed household/respondent's profile:

- **V1: Low Income:** Household income "Below GHc500".
- **V2: No Formal Education of Respondent:** Educational level "None (No formal Education)".
- **V3: Disability in Household:** Household reports a member with disability.
- **V4: Poor Sanitation:** Primarily uses "No facility/Bush".
- **V5: Respondent Unemployed:** Employment status is "Unemployed." This dataset had Self-Employed or Full-time, as such V5 is 0 for this category.

3.3.4.8.2 Vulnerability Matrix: Distribution of Households by Number of Vulnerabilities

The following Table 3-15 shows how many households exhibit a certain number of the five defined vulnerability indicators. Each of the 22 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.

Table 3-15: Households Vulnerability

Number of Vulnerability Factors Present	Number of Households (N=22)	Percentage of Households %
2 Vulnerabilities	6	27
3 Vulnerabilities	12	55
4 Vulnerabilities	4	18
Total Households Surveyed	22	100

Source: Household Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

Note: This table is generated by analyzing each of the 22 respondent entries against the 5 vulnerability criteria and counting how many criteria apply to each.

The matrix shows that the majority of households (55%) face 3 concurrent vulnerability factors, with a significant portion (18%) facing 4 vulnerability factors.

3.4 Socio-Economic Baseline Conditions of Project Affected Persons

This section describes the socio-economic conditions of the project affected persons identified in the Busunu community. Twelve (12) 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 12 PAPs, 11 were males (92%) and 1 was a female (8%).

Table 3-16: Gender of Project Affected Persons

Gender of PAPs	Count	Percentage %
Male	11	92
Female	1	8
Total	12	100

Source: PAPs Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

3.4.1.2 Age of PAPs

The ages of PAPs ranged from 25 to 70 years, with an average age of approximately 38 years. The largest group of PAPs (58%) falls within the 18-35 years age bracket.

Table 3-17: Age of Project Affected Persons

Age Category	Count	Percentage %
18-35 years	7	58
36-50 years	4	33
51 years and above	1	8
Total PAPs	12	100

Source: PAPs Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

3.4.1.3 Educational Level of PAPs

A significant majority of PAPs, (83%) have no formal education. One PAP reported having a technical education indicating a very poor educational background.

Table 3-18: Educational level of Project Affected Persons

Educational Level	Count	Percentage %
None (No formal Ed.)	10	83
Technical	1	8
Not specified	1	8
Total	12	100

Source: PAPs Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

3.4.1.4 PAPs Household Size and Composition

The 12 PAPs surveyed have households comprising a total of 117 individuals, with an average household size of approximately 9.7 persons. Household sizes show significant variation, ranging from a minimum of 4 to a maximum of 21 members. Overall, there is a balanced gender composition within the households, with a slightly higher number of females.

Table 3-19: PAPs Household Size

Household Category	Size	No. of Households (N=12)	Percentage of HHs %	Total Persons
4-6 members		3	25	17
7-9 members		4	33	32
10-12 members		4	33	44
13+ members		1	8	21
Totals / Overall Avg.		12	100	117

Source: PAPs Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

3.4.2 Economic Activities of PAPs

3.4.2.1 Primary Source of Income

Farming constitutes the primary source of income for most PAPs (92%). One household reported livestock rearing as its primary income source. This indicates the importance of agriculture in the livelihood of the people.

Table 3-20: PAPs Primary Sources of Income

Primary Source of Income	Count	Percentage %
Farming	11	92
Livestock rearing	1	8%
Total	12	100%

Source: PAPs Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

3.4.2.2 Secondary Source of Income

Livestock rearing was the most common secondary income source, reported by 10 PAPs (83%).

Table 3-21: PAPs Secondary Sources of Income

Secondary Source of Income	Count	Percentage %
Livestock rearing	10	83
Farming	1	8.5
Not applicable	1	8.5

Source: PAPs Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

3.4.3 Household Assets of PAPs

The PAPs own basic assets. The most owned assets among the 12 PAPs include Bicycle (67%) and Cutlass (50%).

Table 3-22: PAPs Household Assets

Asset	Households Owning (N=12)	Percentage %
Bicycle	8	67
Cutlass	6	50
Motorbike	5	42
TV	1	8
Radio	1	8

Source: PAPs Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

3.4.4 PAPs Household Disability Status

None of the 12 PAPs (0%) reported having a member of their household or themselves having any form of disability.

3.4.5 Income and Expenditure of PAPs

3.4.5.1 Income Levels from Rice Sales

Income from rice sales is generally low among the PAPs. Of the 11 PAPs engaged in farming, 9 (82%) earn GHS 4,500.00 or less per year. Only one PAP reported an income above GHS 4,501.00. Rice production offers great potential in the area which should be explored to better the livelihoods of the people.

Table 3-23: PAPs Income Levels from Rice Sales

Income Levels from Rice (Ghc)	Count (N=11)	Percentage %
Below Ghc 500.00	3	27
Ghc 501.0-Ghc2,000.00	4	36
Ghc 2,001.00-Ghc 4,500.00	2	18
Ghc 4,501.00 and Above	1	9
No Rice Sales	1	9

Source: PAPs Survey, May 2025, SAL Consult

3.4.5.2 PAPs Main Areas of Expenditure

Basic household necessities dominate the expenditure items of the PAPs household. The survey showed that Food, Education, and Health are the primary areas of expenditure for nearly all PAPs households.

Table 3-24: PAPs Households areas of Expenditure

Main Areas of Expenditure	Households Reporting (N=12)	Percentage %
Food	12	100
Education	12	100
Health	11	92

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 it is designed such that communities through chiefs and individuals donate land for the project for the benefit of the communities. In the case of Busunu, two local Chiefs, Busunu wura Jonokpowu II and Abdul Kadri Shaibu 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 elsewhere. The chief of Busunu has provided alternative land, which is about 6km away, for the affected farmers.

Assessment of the project impact on the community revealed that a total of 12 farmers made up of 11 males and 1 female 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

Gender	Number	Percentage %
Male	11	92
Female	1	8
Total	12	100

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: Assessment of Project Impacts

Project Impacts Assessment	
Land	The size of the land donated for the project is 80 hectares. The land is owned by the Chief of Busunu 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.
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.

Project Impacts Assessment	
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 community - Busunu 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 Project Affected Persons Vulnerability Status

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 12 PAPs interviewed is detailed below:

- **V1: Low Income:** A PAP's annual income from rice sales is GHS 4,500.00 or less. 9 out of 12 households (75%) meet this criterion.
- **V2: Female Household Head:** The PAP is a female head of the household. 1 out of 12 households (8%) meets this criterion.
- **V3: Large Household Size:** The household has 10 or more members. 5 out of 12 households (42%) meet this criterion.
- **V4: Physical Disability:** The PAP or a household member has a physical disability. 0 out of 12 households (0%) meet this criterion.
- **V5: Old Age:** The PAP is 70 years of age or older. 1 out of 12 households (8%) meets this criterion.

4.4.2 Cumulative Vulnerability Analysis

The concentration of vulnerability becomes more pronounced when multiple factors are considered concurrently. Table 4-2 below illustrates how many PAPs face multiple, overlapping challenges based on the five criteria. Five of the twelve households (42%) face two or more vulnerabilities. Details of the specific vulnerabilities affecting each of the 12 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=12)	Percentage of PAPs %
0 Vulnerabilities	1	8
1 Vulnerability	6	50
2+ Vulnerabilities	5	42
Total	12	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 site 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 site 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, Restrictions 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:

- 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 Chief 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 6km away from the project site, 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 (12) to get the total cost of transportation compensation.

It is instructive to point out that, there is one (no. 1) PAP who fall into the category of “Old Age” (70 years and above) and may not be able to use the bicycle earmarked for compensation. However, the PAP could give the bicycle to other members of the household to commute to the farm to work as farming is usually done collectively by the households. Therefore, this category of PAP 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 the forms of compensation and assistance to 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 Busunu valley (West Gonja) is **Fifteen Thousand, Six hundred Ghana Cedis (GH¢ 15,600.00 / USD 1,480.08)**. 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
Busunu	Farmers in the valley	11	1	12	GHc 1,300.00	GHc 15,600.00 USD 1,480.08

5.3 Compensation Disbursement Responsibility

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) is responsible for compensation disbursement. A representative of the West Gonja Municipal Assembly or Sub-metros 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 West Gonja Municipal Assembly to enable the PAPs, and other stakeholders such as Assembly members 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.

No.	Institution	Role/Responsibility Description
4	West Gonja 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.

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.	West Gonja 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, West Gonja Municipal Assembly, Municipal Department of Agriculture, District Assembly, Commercial Farmers, Youth group, Women's group, Men's group and Small Holder Farmers.

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-input 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.
- All farmers in the project beneficiary communities interested in participating should be given a fair chance of been selected.

Land Acquisition

- The project will not acquire land
- Land for the project is donated by the Chief of Busunu
- Alternative farmland for PAPs has been provided by the Chief.

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 to current occupants of the land is very important to safeguard livelihoods.
- Compensation must be clearly determined in consultation with PAPs and paid before the commencement of project works on the valley.
- Compensation should be comprehensive covering physical and economic displacement if identified.
- Avenues to address compensation related concerns should be created for PAPs to engage.

Permitting

- There is the need to obtain an EPA permit following the submission of an ESIA. The EPA must be invited to visit the project sites for the required assessment if required.
- The contractor must ensure that permitting conditions applicable during the construction phase are adhered to.

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

- Engagement of communities in the project area is very important to understand their concerns so it can be addressed.
- Community engagement should involve all groups and leaders including vulnerable persons.
- Project related engagements should not cease after commencement of project.

Road Improvement

- The roads linking the valley and communities are not in good condition.
- The road network within and around the valley should be improved to make transportation of rice and other produce easy.

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

- 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

- Farmers should be supported with farm inputs and machinery for land preparation and crop harvesting through farmer service centers.
- Measures should be put in place by MoFA to reduce post-harvest losses to make the project beneficial.
- Agriculture mechanization services should be provided to the beneficiary farmers.
- Project should consider offering locals employment especially during construction stage
- There should be ready markets for the rice that will be produced.

Details of the issues are presented in Annex 5 and pictures in Annex 6.

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 build 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.

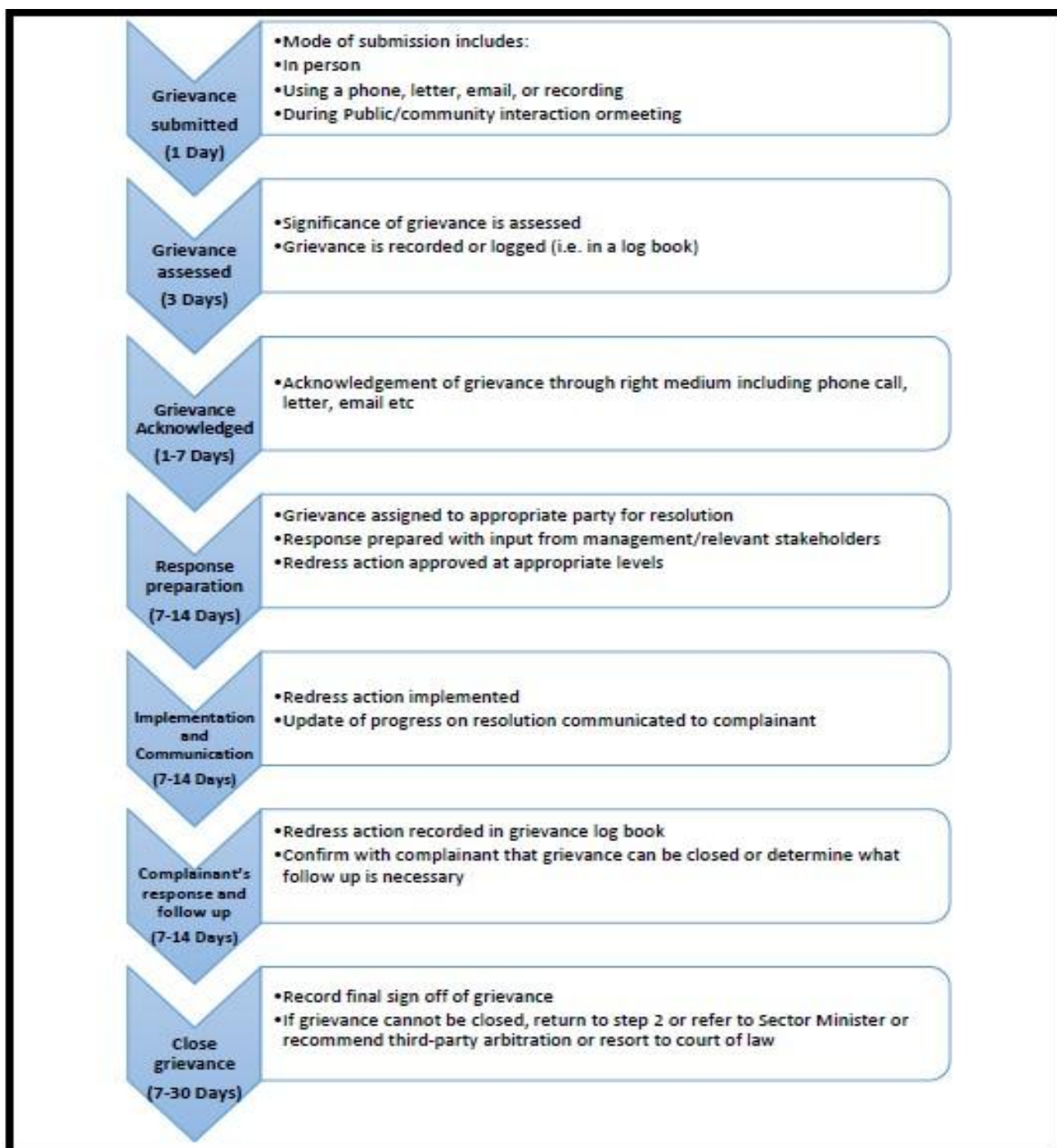


Figure 8-1: Grievance Redress Procedure

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 Busunu valley (West Gonja) 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 displacement).

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 West Gonja 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¢ 45,660.00 (USD 4,332.07)**. 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)	15,600.00	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	15,600.00 USD 1,480.08		
3	Audit of RAP completion	7,000.00	Evaluation of RAP implementation	Project funds
4	Cost for complaints redress	18,000.00	Cost of grievance redress	Project funds
5	Information and awareness campaign	3,500.00	Required for publicity and awareness creation including disclosure	Project funds
6	Subtotal	28,500.00 USD 2,703.98		
7	Contingency (10% of No.2)	1,560.00	For unforeseen contingencies and incidental costs. To be provided by MoFA	Project funds
8	Total for RAP Implementation	45,660.00 USD 4,332.07	Estimated cost for the implementation of the RAP for Busunu Rice Valleys.	Project funds

12.0 CONCLUSION

This RAP covers 12 persons including 11 males and 1 female 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.

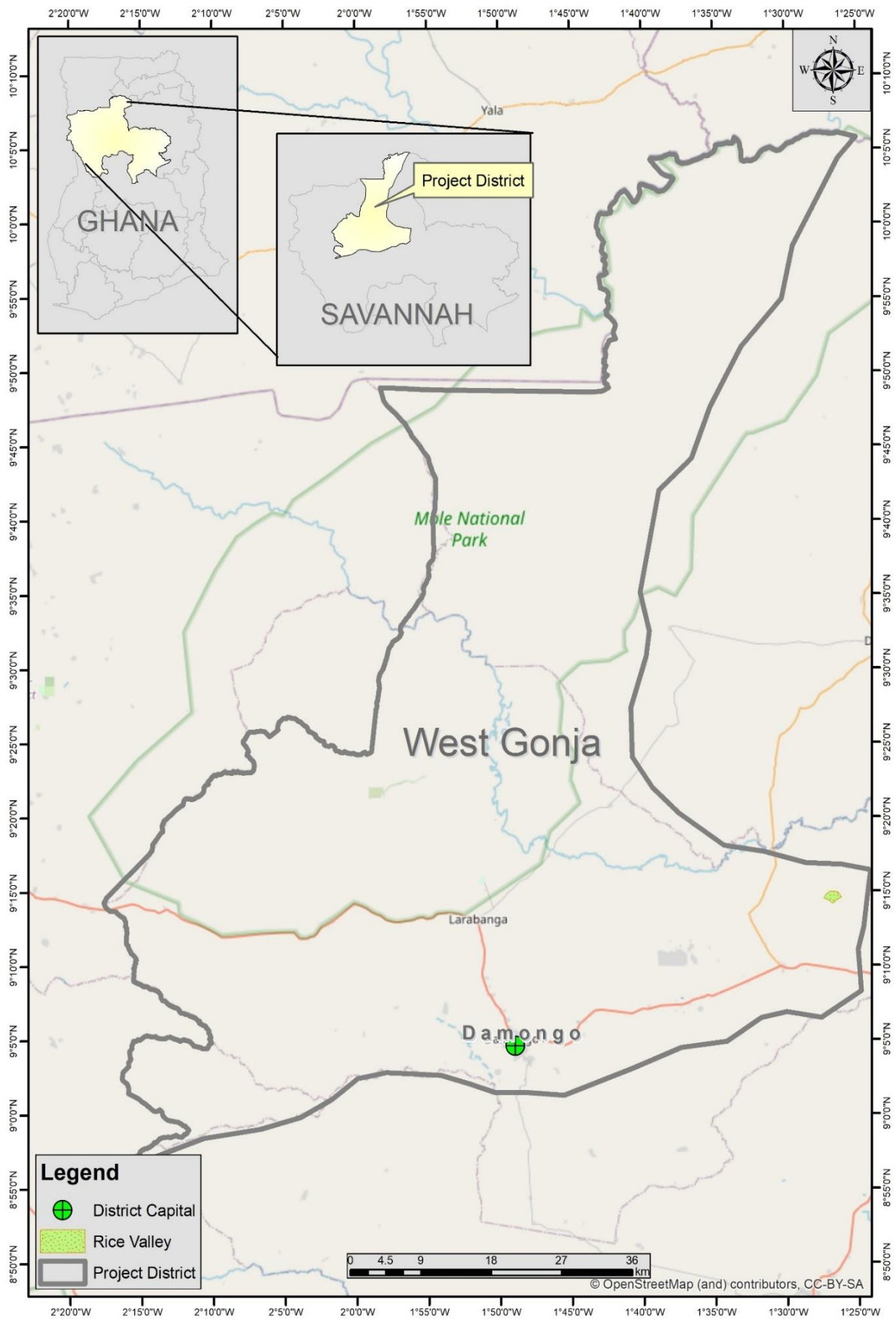
Compensation will be provided in the form of bicycles, to be purchased from project funds to the project affected persons from an estimated budget (**Gh¢ 45,660.00 / USD 4,332.07**) to facilitate transportation of PAPs to the alternative land allocated for farming by the Chief which is about 6km away from the project site.

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 West Gonja Municipality showing project community
- Annex 2: Census survey instrument
- Annex 3: Compensation Claim and Agreement Form
- Annex 4: Grievance Redress Forms
- Annex 5: Record of meetings in West Gonja
- 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 West Gonja Municipal
- Annex 11: PAPs Consent Form

Annex 1: Location map of the West Gonja Municipality showing project location



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 West Gonja

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role(s)	Contact No.	Date	Summary of Information Received and Recommendations
Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) Savannah Regional Office	Eyram Evortri	Program officer	0273857109	2025-04-14 9:00AM	Compensation • Compensation must be paid to PAPs if determined to be currently present on the land. • Physical and economic displacement should be considered in the compensation planning. Project Implementation • EPA permit is a requirement for the project. • The project has the potential to improve food security and living standards. • Chemical application on the project should done properly. • Land degradation and soil contamination should be controlled. • There should be fire belts to prevent fire from destroying farms. Recommendation • There should be environmental monitoring for the project during implementation.
Lands Commission (LC) Savannah Regional Office	Tuotir Norl Mohammed Abubakar Abubakar Tijani Salim Iddrisu	Director Divisional head Land Surveyor	0244016620 0245308016 0545062818 0593809556	2025-04-14 12:00PM	Compensation • Compensation for this project may cover land, structures, physical displacement/economic displacement. • Compensation values must be validated by the Lands commission if undertaken by independent valuers. • It is vital for compensation be determined and paid to deserving individuals before start of project. Project Implementation • Land for the project must be properly acquired.

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role(s)	Contact No.	Date	Summary of Information Received and Recommendations
					- Interested parties must be identified and compensated for lands acquired. - Lands in the area are in the care of the traditional authorities (skin lands). - The land should be put to the best use to increase food production. - The LC is ready to provide the necessary assistance should there be a need for land acquisition for the project. Recommendation - Land acquisition procedure should be followed, if lands are to be acquired for the project.
West Gonja Municipal Assembly Damongo	Alhassan Iddrisu	Head of Physical Planning		2025-04-16 8:30AM	Compensation - If there will be resettlement issues in the proposed rice valley, compensation must be determined and paid. - Compensation plan should be comprehensive to cover all PAPs. - Land acquisition should be properly documented from the right owners. Project Implementation - The land in the municipality are stool lands. - The municipality is predominantly a farming area. - Major agricultural challenge in the area is farm inputs and access to credit facilities. - The project will be beneficial to households and communities. - The Assembly will endeavour to provide support for the project as it will help the locals economically. - Processing and marketing of the produce should be factored into the project design and implementation. - Irrigation as a component of the project should be considered to help in dry season agriculture.

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role(s)	Contact No.	Date	Summary of Information Received and Recommendations
					Recommendations - Access to agro-inputs should be integral to the project. - Project infrastructure should be properly put up for benefit of the farmers.
District Department of Agriculture West Gonja	Suleman Mohammed	Extension Services		2025-04-17 9:30AM	Project Implementation - Agriculture as the main economic activity of the people will be boosted by the project. - Main crops grown are maize, rice, yam, cassava, millet, soybean, and groundnut - The department should fully be involved in the project implementation. - Access to land for projects such as this is acquired from the Chiefs. - A challenge to farmers is the activities of cattle herders in the area. - Farm inputs and machinery will be required to modernize the farming process. - Irrigation should be a key component of the project to facilitate dry season farming. Recommendations - Logistics for the department is required to help in the provision of agricultural services to farmers. - Processing and marketing of produce should not be glossed over.
Commercial Farmers West Gonja (Busunu)	Abdulai Salamu Abraham Fuseini	Farm Manager	0551740367	2025-04-14 1PM	Project Implementation - The project will help to address unemployment in the area. - Project will be key to rice production transformation in the area. - The necessary support should be offered to farmers to be involved in the project. - Measures should be put in place to make the project sustainable.

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role(s)	Contact No.	Date	Summary of Information Received and Recommendations
					• Project should help market products, support farm expansion. • Compensation for physically and economically displaced persons must be undertaken. • Farm inputs, machinery and irrigation should be incorporated into the project design. Recommendations • There should be a fire prevention and response plan for the project specific to the valley. • Processing and marketing of rice should be properly integrated into the project. • Measures should be put in place to deal with post-harvest losses.
Women West Gonja (Busunu)	Kadidja Mohammed Faizah Ibrahim Constantia Ayamga	Farmers		2025-04-15 2PM	Project Implementation • Women's groups should be supported on the project with farm inputs to fully engage in the project. • Vulnerable women who lack access to land should be put on the project. • The project will help to enhance livelihoods of the women in the project communities. • Marketing of the produce should be paramount in designing project implementation. • Targeted support for women should be provided and maintained. • Incomes will be improved for women if engaged on the project. • Vulnerable women like widows and single parent women should be included in the beneficiaries. • Irrigation should be considered for the project so that there can be all-year round farming. • Machinery support for women will enhance farming outcomes.

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role(s)	Contact No.	Date	Summary of Information Received and Recommendations
					Recommendations • There should be non-discrimination in selecting beneficiaries in the project communities • Training of the women to fully take advantage of the project should be done. • The road infrastructure around the valley and the nearby communities should be improved.
Small Holder Farmers West Gonja (Busunu)	John Azure Ahmed Abubakar Amina Mohammed Nasiru Futa	Farmers		2025-04-18 3PM	Project Implementation • The project will help to improve the activities of small holder farmers. • Climate smart rice production should be implemented • Need to support in the form of agro-inputs and finance. • The project will enhance food security, livelihoods and income. • Input support should be provided to the beneficiaries and project communities. • Irrigation for dry farming should be provided to sustain the project. • Training for beneficiaries in modern farm practices to enhance crop yield. • Pest and disease control support should be provided. • Machinery to help in land preparation should be part of the project. Recommendations • Training in rice production, processing and packing should be offered to the beneficiaries. • Construction of roads for easy transport • Improved seeds should be the primary seedlings for the project. • appropriate agriculture infrastructure should anchor the project. • Processing facility and ready market required for the long-term sustainability of project.

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role(s)	Contact No.	Date	Summary of Information Received and Recommendations
Traditional Authorities West Gonja (Busunu)	Shaibu Alhassan	Community leader	0547527789	2025-04-19 3PM	Compensation - Physical and economic displacement should be catered for by the project should that occur as part of project implementation. - Land documentation should be acquired for the project to forestall any future disagreements. - Proper valuation should be conducted before payment is made to PAPs. Project Implementation - Farming is prominent in the project area and a lot of livelihoods depend on agriculture. - Land for farming is acquired usually from the traditional authorities. - The land in the valley area is stool land and is available for the project. - Farmer support services should be provided to the farmers to enhance machinery usage. - The project will improve the lives of the project beneficiary communities and make lives better. - The youth and the women should be encouraged to part of the project to curb unemployment. - Adequate support should be given to all persons to be engaged on the project in the form of farm inputs. - Irrigation support should be part of the project to all farmers. Recommendations - There should be no political interference in the project development. - The roads in the project valley area should be improved to facilitate easy movement of goods and the community people. - Rice processing and storage should be a vital project component.

Stakeholder/ Institution/ Location	Contact Person(s)	Role(s)	Contact No.	Date	Summary of Information Received and Recommendations
					- Ready market for rice with competitive pricing should be arranged for farmers to benefit from the project. - Government support for the project should not be delaying like other programs.
Men West Gonja (Busunu)	Fuseini Mohammed Inusah Sulemana Faud Abdallah	Group Secretary Member	0551009865	2025-04-21 4PM	Project Implementation - The project will help to improve the livelihoods of the men in the area which will help to support families. - There is interest in rice production among the men and should be supported to make the project a success. - The necessary support in the form of inputs should be given to those who will be on the project. - Farmer support centers should be provided by government to support farmers with modern machinery. - Support to beneficiaries should be provided timely and adequately. - Rain-fed agriculture is not improving livelihoods; therefore, irrigation should be provided as part of the project. - Marketing and good pricing should be key in the project implementation. Recommendations - The road network in valley area should be improved to make transport of goods easy and affordable. - If people's lands are taken for the project, the right compensation should be paid to the right owners. - Extension officers should be involved in the project implementation.

Annex 6: Pictures of Engagement



Engagement with Officials of the District Assembly



Engagement with Official of the Department of Agriculture



Engagement with NADMO official



Engagement with Women Groups



Engagement with Traditional Authorities



Engagement with Small Scale hold Farmers



Engagement with Suppliers



Engagement with Agro Input Dealers



Engagement with Private Non-Governmental Agency



Engagement with Rural Enterprise Programme

Annex 7: List of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

S/N	PAP Name	Gender	Community
1	Inusah Adam	Male	Busunu
2	Mohammed Imoro	Male	Busunu
3	Abdul Kadir Shaibu	Male	Busunu
4	Achulo Memunatu	Female	Busunu
5	Iddrisu Abukari	Male	Busunu
6	Mohammed Yakubu	Male	Busunu
7	Yakubu Abdul Latif	Male	Busunu
8	Alhassan Iddrisu	Male	Busunu
9	Ibrahim Zakaria	Male	Busunu
10	Abdul Rahman Iddrisu	Male	Busunu
11	Inusah Mohammed	Male	Busunu
12	Busunu Wura Jonokpowu II (Kramoh Changa Amadu)	Male	Busunu

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	Inusah Adam	✓					1
2	Mohammed Imoro	✓					1
3	Abdul Kadir Shaibu	✓		✓			2
4	Achulo Memunatu	✓	✓	✓			3
5	Iddrisu Abukari	✓					1
6	Mohammed Yakubu	✓		✓			2
7	Yakubu Abdul Latif						0
8	Alhassan Iddrisu	✓		✓			2
9	Ibrahim Zakaria	✓					1
10	Abdul Rahman Iddrisu	✓		✓			2
11	Inusah Mohammed	✓					1
12	Busunu Wura Jonokpowu II (Kramoh Changa Amadu)	✓		✓		✓	3

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: 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 BUSUNU IJURA JONOKPOM II, acknowledge having donated land with an area of 800 hectares with geographic coordinates WEST 54° 19' located in the Village of BUSUNU District of DAMANGA Municipality of BAMANGA and Region of YEWAND to be used for the development of Rice and soya pdr as part of the Project YEWAND financed by the African Development Bank (AfDB) in the Republic of Ghana.

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

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

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

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

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

Date: 28/05/2025

Name of Land Owner BUSUNU IJURA JONOKPOM II

Signature of Land owner for BUSUNU IJURA JONOKPOM II

The witnesses²

1. Name and Signature: BOYEDWURA Iddrisu Salifu Ganyin
2. Name and Signature: Mohammed Kader Salifu II

The Beneficiary (Community Representative)

Name and Signature Amadu Yakubu Kaji

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

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

Voluntary Land Donation Form (VLD)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Date: 28/05/2025

Name of Land Owner Abdul Kadri - Shaibu

Signature of Land owner [Signature]

The witnesses²

1. Name and Signature: Shaibu Mohammed

2. Name and Signature: Inusah Adam

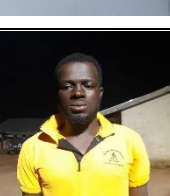
The Beneficiary (Community Representative)

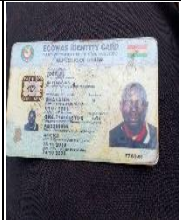
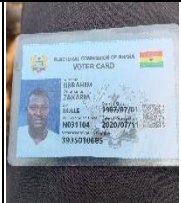
Name and Signature Atchulo memunshi

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 West Gonja Municipal

PAP Code	First and last names of the 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.)
BUS0001	Inusah Adam	Male	27		Farmer	0595919229			10	9.214205 -1.433028	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Rashida Abubakari 0532420959
BUS0002	Mohammed Imoro	Male	45		Farmer	0551230532			15	9.214225 -1.43292	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Barchisu Musah 0551230532
BUS0003	Abdul Kadir Shaibu	Male	43		Farmer	0240178491			10	9.214093 -1.433168	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Mumunatu Achulo 0533949529
BUS0004	Achulo Memunatu	Female	40		Farmer	0533949529			5	9.214283 -1.432813	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Abdul Kadir Shaibu 0240178491
BUS0005	Iddrisu Abukari	Male	30		Farmer	0256782967			5	9.214228 -1.433062	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Abubakari Hafiz 0553573854

BUS0006	Mohammed Yakubu	Male	57		Farmer	0240270985			15	9.214183 -1.433072	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Ibrahim Mohammed 0548008092
BUS0007	Yakubu Abdul Latif	Male	40		Farmer	0533118120			20	9.214218 -1.432908	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Lukeman Latif 0596280185
BUS0008	Alhassan Iddrisu	Male	41		Farmer	0543079535			15	9.214218 -1.432908	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Alima Iddrisu 0531338967
BUS0009	Ibrahim Zakaria	Male	38		Farmer	0594915590			10	9.214205 -1.433028	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Hamidia Ibrahim 0595306938
BUS00010	Abdul Rahman Iddrisu	Male	46		Farmer	0540445842			13	9.214168 -1.433027	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Rukaya Alhassan 0246656902
BUS00011	Inusah Mohammed	Male	40		Farmer	0248764574			10	9.214268 -1.433033	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Ekimah Musah 0597303674

BUS00012	Busunu Wura Jonokpowu II (Kramoh Changa Amadu)	Male	77		Farmer	0242315541			20	9.085333 -1.80662	GHC 1,300.00 USD 123.38	Boyawura 0242315541
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* 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):

BUSUN (KADIR KURA) DIST. GOMPA SAHANNAH REGION

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

Farm Land and Crops

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

PAP's code:

BUS0001

Name & Surnames:

Innuah Adam

Age:

27

Sex:

MALE

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

Physical address:

Tel:

0595919229

Nature & ID no.:

Voter 3935014177

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): BUSUNU (KADIR KUNA) DIST. BOGYA SAHANADAH REGION
- Site or Corridor where the affected asset is/are installed: FARM LAND and CROPS FIELD

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

- PAP's code: BUS 0002
- Name & Surnames: IMORO MOHAMMED
- Age: 45
- Sex: MALE
- Representative of Household or minor? ☐ if ticked, provide signed /authorization to represent.
- Physical address: IMORO MOHAMMED'S HOUSE
- Tel: 0551230532
- Nature & ID no.: Voter 4121032575
- 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):

WEST SONJA (BUSUNU, KADIRKURA) SAVANNAH REGION

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

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

PAP's code:

BUSODO3

Name & Surnames:

SAYIBU ABDUL - KADIRI

Age:

43

Sex:

MALE

Representative of Household or minor? ☒ If ticked, provide signed /authorization to represent.

Physical address:

ABDUL - KADIRI'S HOUSE

Tel.

0240178491

Nature & ID no.:

H.M.H. GHA-724320227-1

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):

BUSUNU (KADIRI KURA) WES - GONJA SAVANNAH REGION

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

FARM LAND AND CROPS

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

PAP's code: BUS0004

Name & Surnames: AICHILLO MEMUNATU

Age: 40

Sex: FEMALE

Representative of Household or minor? ☒ If ticked, provide signed /authorization to represent.

Physical address: ABDUL KADIRI HOUSE

Tel. 0533 949529

Nature & ID no.: Voter 3935017138

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): Kadir-kura Busum
- Site or Corridor where the affected asset is/are installed: No affected property

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

- PAP's code: BUS0005
- Name & Surnames: Iddrisu Abukari
- Age: 30
- Sex: MALE
- Representative of Household or minor? ☐ if ticked, provide signed /authorization to represent.
- Physical address: At Kadir-kura - Abukari House
- Tel: 0256782967
- Nature & ID no.:
- Signature or Thumbprint of PAP: [Signature]

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):

WEST AFRICA (BURUNDI, KADIKURA) SAMBIRAH REGION

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

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

- PAP's code: BUS0006

- Name & Surnames: MOHAMMED YAKUBU

- Age: 57

- Sex: MALE

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

- Physical address: MOHAMMED YAKUBU'S HOUSE

- Tel: 0240270985

- Nature & ID no: N/A Ghana - 724413423-2

- 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):

BUSUNU (KADIKRU) WEST GONJA SAVANNAH REGION

Site or Corridor where the affected assets are installed:

FARM LAND & CROPS

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

PAP's code:

BUS 0007

Name & Surnames:

YAKUBU ABDUL LAIIF

Age:

40

Sex:

MALE

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

Physical address:

ABDUL - LAIIF'S HOUSE'S

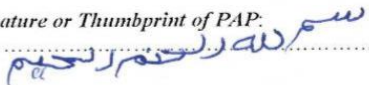
Tel:

0533118120

Nature & ID no.:

NIA GHA-7289581475

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):

BUSUNU (KADIRKURA) WEST GONYA / SAUANKUAT REGION

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

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

- PAP's code:

BUS0008

- Name & Surnames:

ATTASSAN IDDRISU

- Age:

41

- Sex:

MALE

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

- Physical address:

IDDRISU ATTASSAN'S HOUSE

- Tel.

0543079535

- Nature & ID no.:

NIA GHA-714982810-6

- 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):

BUSUNU (KADIA KURA) WEST GONJA SAVANNAH REGION

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

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

• PAP's code:

BUS0009

• Name & Surnames:

IBRAHIM ZAKARIA

• Age:

38

• Sex:

MALE

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

• Physical address:

ZAKARIA'S HOUSE

• Tel.

0594915590

• Nature & ID no.:

Voter 3935010685

• 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):

BUSUNU (KADIRKURA) WEST GONJA SAVANNAH REGION

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

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

PAP's code:

BUS00010

Name & Surnames:

IDDRISU ABDUL - RAHAMANI

Age:

46

Sex:

MALE

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

Physical address:

ABDUL - RAHAMANI'S HOUSE

Tel.

0540445842

Nature & ID no.:

NIA - GHA - 7245277341

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):

BUSODU (KADIR KURA) WEST AFRICA SAHANNAH REGION

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

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

- PAP's code:

BUSODU

- Name & Surnames:

MUHAMMAD INUSAH

- Age:

40

- Sex:

MALE

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

- Physical address:

INUSAH'S HOUSE

- Tel.

0248764574

- Nature & ID no.:

NIA GHA-724385929-7

- 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 ~~Ad-occe~~ NONE
- Location of the affected asset (village, municipality, district, region): Bubu West Gonja
- Site or Corridor where the affected asset is/are installed: NONE

B. Identity of the Project Affected Person (PAP)

- PAP's code: BUS00012
- Name & Surnames: Bubu Wura Janakpowa
- Age: 77
- Sex: Male
- Representative of Household or minor? ☐ if ticked, provide signed /authorization to represent.
- Physical address: Bubu-Wura
- Tel: 0242315541
- Nature & ID no.: GHA-714475258-3
- 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