

**COMBINED PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENTS / INTEGRATED
SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET (PID/ISDS)**

Additional Financing

Report No.: PIDISDSA23870

Date Prepared/Updated: 27-Mar-2018

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country:	Ghana	Project ID:	P162525
		Parent Project ID (if any):	P114264
Project Name:	Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project Additional Financing (P162525)		
Parent Project Name:	Ghana Commercial Agriculture (P114264)		
Region:	AFRICA		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	04-Apr-2018	Estimated Board Date:	30-May-2018
Practice Area (Lead):	Agriculture	Financing Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Borrower(s)	Ministry of Food and Agriculture		
Implementing Agency	GCAP Project Coordination Unit		
Financing (in USD Million)			
Financing Source			Amount
International Development Association (IDA)			50.00
Financing Gap			0.00
Total Project Cost			50.00
Environmental Category:			
Appraisal Review Decision (from Decision Note):	The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate		
Other Decision:			
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

Ghana's gross domestic product (GDP) growth has been robust, averaging 9 percent between 2006 and 2011, with poverty decreasing from 29 percent to 24 percent in the same period. Since then, growth

has dropped to 4 percent with the fall in the prices of oil, gold, and cocoa, which together account for 75 percent of Ghana's exports. The agricultural sector accounts for one-fifth of Ghana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), employs nearly half of the workforce and is the main source of livelihood for the majority of the country's poorest households. Two-thirds of non-oil manufacturing depends on agriculture for raw materials. Agriculture and agribusiness account for a major share of all economic activities and livelihoods among smallholder farmers.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

Agribusiness (including agriculture and downstream processing activities) is the largest sector in Ghana's economy. Agribusiness accounts for 25 percent of GDP, employs half of the workforce and, with 35 percent of exports, is Ghana's main exporter. The sector has been growing at more than 5 percent since 2008. Agribusiness has among the highest multipliers (1.8) and creates 750 jobs for every additional million dollars of output. Two-thirds of non-oil manufacturing depend on agriculture for raw materials. The sector has the potential to evolve toward high-value horticulture through off-taker schemes, which will result in significantly higher productivity/income for farmers (many of whom are women in poor households) and the acquisition of more transferrable skills than the ones related to the production of agriculture commodities such as cocoa, as shown by the product space analysis. Also, there is potential to develop commercial agriculture in the Central and Northern regions, which are Ghana's poorest regions. However, while it is feasible to alleviate the main constraints affecting the transformation of the agricultural sector, it is important to address the key challenges that affect private sector investment in agriculture. Such constraints include, in particular, difficulties for large investors to access land as well as lack of skills and services and access to water and inputs for smallholders willing to develop 'productive alliances' with large investors. The Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project (GCAP) is designed to help address some of these constraints, in particular access to land, strengthening the capacity of smallholder farmers through creating productive alliances with agribusinesses, and increasing the area under irrigation and drainage services through rehabilitation and modernization of main irrigation schemes in the country.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original Project Development Objective(s) - Parent

The project development objective (PDO) is: increased access to land, private sector finance, input- and output-markets by smallholder farms from private-public partnerships in commercial agriculture in Accra Plains and SADA zone.

Current Project Development Objective(s) - Parent

To improve agricultural productivity and production of both smallholder and nucleus farms in selected project intervention areas with increased access to reliable water, land, finance, and agricultural input and output markets.

Proposed Project Development Objective(s) - Additional Financing

The revised PDO is: "to improve agricultural productivity and production of both smallholder and nucleus farms in selected project intervention areas of Ghana."

Key Results

1. Yield (mt/ha) for major commodities disaggregated by zone and gender
2. Area (ha) under formal commercial arrangements disaggregated by nucleus farms, outgrowers and gender
3. Gross margins (GHc/ha) for major commodities disaggregated by zone and gender
4. Direct project beneficiaries, of which % female
5. Area (ha) provided with improved irrigation and drainage services

D. Project Description

Component Name:

Component 1: Facilitating Investment Promotion in Commercial Agriculture

Comments (optional)

At restructuring approved in November 2015, this component was frozen at the expenditure level of May 31, 2015 but allowed for the completion of the activities which were already committed. This component has three sub-components/key activities: (i) Investment promotion and investment climate; (ii) improving land governance in support of inclusive land access; and (iii) support for out-grower arrangements.

Component Name:

Component 2: Promoting Private Sector Investments and Smallholder-Agribusiness Linkages in Selected Areas

Comments (optional)

This component is the result of the merger of the current components 2 and 3 and the new proposed component will have two sub-components as follows: Sub-component 2.1: Promoting Private Sector and Smallholder-Agribusiness Linkages in the Accra Plains; Sub-component 2.2: Promoting Private Sector and Smallholder-Agribusiness Linkages in the SADA zone; and Sub-component 2.3: Support for the Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ) Program.

Component Name:

Component 3: Rehabilitation and Modernization of Selected Public Irrigation and Drainage Infrastructure and Reforming of Irrigation Institutions and Management

Comments (optional)

This component is made of the merger of current components 5, 6 and 7 under the current project. The original project design entailed that the rehabilitation and modernization of the selected public irrigation and drainage infrastructure would be undertaken by Government and the private sector (under PPP arrangements). During the first restructuring, when it was clear that the idea of the PPPs would not materialize, this component was introduced to allow the Government to fully finance the rehabilitation and modernization of the selected irrigation and drainage infrastructure using the project resources.

Component Name:

Component 4: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation

Comments (optional)

During the first restructuring, the structure, composition and skill-mix of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) was revised and additional resources were provided to cater for salaries and operational expenses of the revised PIU. This structure will be maintained until the Closure of the Project. However, in order to strengthen the project's oversight by MOFA, the Ministry has recommended an additional layer for project oversight and coordination. This will be properly reviewed to ensure its consistency with the existing project implementation arrangements.

E. Project location and Salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

The restructured project will have national coverage through policy interventions and physical interventions in rehabilitation and modernization of existing irrigation schemes in Northern Ghana (SADA zone) and Accra Plains, including large-scale irrigation at Tono and Veve in the Upper East

Region, Kpong in Accra Plains and Kpong Left Bank in Accra Plains/Volta Region; and small scale irrigation at Afife, Ashaiman, Avyeme, Bontanga, Dawhenya, Kpondo-Torkor Weta, Sankana, Weija, etc.; rehabilitation and construction of agricultural storage and processing facilities through grant support to agricultural enterprises at various locations throughout Ghana; and establishment of outgrower schemes, contract farming and land development in inland valleys for improved rainfed rice cultivation in the SADA zone.

F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Anita Bimunka Takura Tingbani, Environmental Safeguards Specialist

Charles Ankisiba, Social Safeguards Specialist

II. IMPLEMENTATION

The Ghana Commercial Agriculture Project was approved by the Board of Executive Directors of the World Bank on March 22, 2012 and by Ghana's Parliament on August 16, 2012, and became effective on April 8, 2013. The Project is financed by the International Development Association credit of SDR 67 million (US\$100 million equivalent at the time of approval) and is co-financed by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) through a US\$50 million Trust Fund (TF071935; TF Grant No. 014170) managed by the World Bank. The original amount of the TF was US\$ 50 million, but the amount to be provided is US\$19.81 million as per the modification which was approved on February 23, 2018. The original closing date for the IDA Credit was September 30, 2017 but was extended until September 30, 2019 through a restructuring approved in November 2015. The original closing date for the USAID TF was September 30, 2017 but has been extended to March 31, 2018. The project is implemented by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA) through a dedicated Project Implementation Unit (PIU).

III. SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The Policy is triggered because the project activities include the rehabilitation of 4 large Dams and 4 small dams for irrigation purposes. These activities could result in environmental impacts which could potentially be largescale, irreversible or unprecedented and might occur over a large area. Dam safety reports have been prepared for each of the large Dams under the parent projects and these will remain the reference documents as the AF progresses to implementation. The ESIA studies have also been completed for each of the 4 large Dams whereas the borrower has engaged a consultant to prepare the ESIA studies for the smaller irrigation schemes. The ESMF for the parent project has been updated to include the additional activities and the project will continue to prepare additional safeguards

		studies such as ESIA as may be determined through the screening procedures established in the ESMF. The updated ESMF has been disclosed.
Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03		
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	This policy is triggered because the promotion of commercial agriculture could potentially result in the conversion of natural habitats for agriculture use. The procedures to address these are outlined in the ESMF and will be detailed in the ESIA studies for specific land areas to be developed that will pose these negative impacts on natural habitats
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The project activities will not occur in forests.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	The project will support farmers in the use of pest management techniques for production and storage of selected crops. The PMP for the parent project has been reviewed and found to be adequate without the need for an updated version because the intervention areas, crops and pesticide legislation has not changed since the original project. The AF will continue to use the original PMP prepared by the parent project.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	The project activities would involve rehabilitation works on irrigation and drainage infrastructure. These would involve excavations which could lead to some chance finds. The updated ESMF has outlined a chance find procedure and guidelines on how to manage any discovery of items of physical and cultural values.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	No Indigenous people are impacted or likely to be impacted by activities to be implemented under this project
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	The project does not support activities that lead to involuntary resettlement, but given its nature, OP/BP 4.12 was triggered because the construction and rehabilitation of dams and canals may result in the need to relocate and compensation some Project Affected People. The Client updated the original RPF of the project to reflect the potential impacts of dam construction, albeit small in scale. The RPF contains guidelines to prepare necessary instruments such as RAPs where necessary.

Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	Yes	This policy is triggered because the project will involve the rehabilitation of 4 large dams and some smaller Dams. The Dam safety assessments have been conducted for the Kpong Left and Right banks and the Tono and Veve Dams. The project is currently undertaking the dam safety assessment for 4 smaller Dams. In accordance with this policy, a dam safety assessment will be carried out for any additional Dams that will be rehabilitated under the AF.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	Yes	The original project triggered OP 7.50 on International Waterways due to the inclusion of the irrigation scheme rehabilitation and modernization. Two of the main schemes draw their water from the Kpong reservoir which is linked to the Volta river (which is an international waterway affecting Benin, Togo, Ivory Coast, Burkina Faso and Mali). The Government of Ghana (GoG), through the Volta Basin Authority (VBA) submitted a Notification Letter to all the riparian countries informing them of the proposed project activities and the anticipated impact on water extraction and use, seeking a No-Objection which was obtained.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	

IV. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

The second restructuring introduces new activities related to the Planting for Food and Jobs Program (PFJ) but these activities (i.e. support for commercial seed production and monitoring of the program) do not change the scope of the project nor trigger new safeguards policies. As such no new safeguard policies are triggered for this AF. The project is likely to have impacts on land rights, land use, and livelihoods of small holder farmers due to requirements for land access or acquisitions for civil works such as the construction, rehabilitation and maintenance of irrigation infrastructure such as dams and canals. The project will not finance the state acquisition of land for agricultural purposes. Nevertheless, it may lead to land use changes if community lands are reorganized to facilitate lease agreements with investors and aggregators or the reconfiguration and improvement of plots in connection with out grower schemes. This may result in the moving of land users or restrict their use of the land for some period of time, which in turn may negatively impact livelihoods and restrict access to resources needed by households. The construction of dams and canals may also result in the relocation of PAPs but these are anticipated to be manageable and

appropriate RAPs will be prepared in accordance with the guidelines in the RPF.

The existing safeguard frameworks (ESMF and RPF) have been updated and disclosed and will be used to guide environmental and social due diligence during the implementation of the restructured project. The Borrower will prepare site specific Environmental and Social Impacts Assessments (ESIAs) and/or Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) as necessary. Like the ESMF and the RPF, the ESIA, ESMPs and RAP will also be publicly disclosed in-country and at the Banks's website prior to the start of any activity that required these instruments.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:

Potential long-term impacts and risks include the likely increases in the use of pesticides for agricultural production, intensification, and diversification and potential increases in disease vector populations owing to irrigation schemes. However, for the latter, the environmental and social impacts of such an activity have been and will continue to be among the most critical determinants of the capacity building plan dedicated to all involved stakeholders. In addition, the GoG is already committed with its decentralized structures to put in place enabling corresponding mitigation measures in case infection or outspread of diseases are extended any time and in compliance with the national and international legislation. Mitigation measures under the Project will include the application of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) practices and the application and promotion of pesticide management practices outlined in the guidelines of the International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides; risk management for transgenic crops through the national biosafety framework and international best practice; and the use of Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) as appropriate.

The AF remains a category A project due to the potential for impacts that are largescale, irreversible or unprecedented and might occur over a large area. Two of the main irrigation schemes draw their water from the Kpong reservoir which is linked to the Volta river (which is an international waterway affecting Benin, Togo, Ivory Coast, Burkina Faso and Mali). As such the original project triggered OP 7.50 on International Waterways due to the inclusion of irrigation scheme rehabilitation and modernization. The Government of Ghana (GoG), through the Volta Basin Authority (VBA) submitted a Notification Letter to all the riparian countries informing them of the proposed project activities and the anticipated impact on water extraction and use, seeking a No-Objection which was obtained. The exception to the Notifications requirement under clause 7(c) of OP 7.50 also covers Tono and Vea schemes as well as other small-scale schemes to be supported under sub-components 3.1 of the restructured project because these schemes are all located on the tributaries of the white Volta, and these tributaries are entirely located in Ghana. The original project also triggered OP4.37 on Safety of Dams. The restructured project will continue with all planned Dam Safety measures covering all the schemes to be rehabilitated, except those for which the Dam Safety criteria, does not apply. Other policies triggered include OP 4.01 (Environmental Assessment); OP 4.04 (Natural Habitats); OP 4.09 (Pest Management); OP 4.11 (Physical Cultural Resources); and OP 4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement). The ESMF and RPF have been updated for use on this AF and relevant instruments such as ESIAs and RAP/ARAPs will be prepared to guide the project's monitoring of compliance on environmental and social risks

and impacts as may be determined during implementation.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.

Alternatives considered included reducing the scope of the project to fit the existing budget or allowing the current project to close as currently planned and prepare a new project to cover the remaining activities related to the planned rehabilitation and modernization of the irrigation schemes. These alternatives would not guarantee the achievement of the project development objectives for the existing project. Furthermore, Government considered providing its own financing to complete the irrigation rehabilitation and modernization, but the current macro-economic challenges would not be conducive for this option. These alternatives do not guarantee avoidance or minimization of adverse impacts. The project has developed tools to help minimize the adverse impacts.

4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.

The updated ESMF and RPF will guide the preparation of specific tools such as ESIA and RAP/ARAPs as may be necessary to guide the project's identification, mitigation and monitoring of environmental and social risks. For all the irrigation and drainage infrastructure, relevant ESIA/ESMP will be developed to ensure that the rehabilitation works do not cause negative impacts on the environment. Furthermore, dam safety assessments, procedures and guidelines will be applied to ensure adequate mitigation of risks that might affect the integrity of already existing dams, as a result of the rehabilitation and modernization of the irrigation and drainage facilities. The project will continue to screen all sub-projects to identify risks early enough in implementation and ensure that any additional required environmental assessments are carried out in accordance with OP4.01 and the national regulations. Since the first restructuring of the project safeguards capacity has been strengthened with Two (2) additional safeguards specialists (one for environmental and one for social) resulting in relatively improved safeguards performance. A pair of safeguards specialists are now based in each of the two project zones: the Accra plains and SADA. This has resulted in an upgrade of the safeguards rating from Unsatisfactory (U) to Moderately Satisfactory (MS). However, to ensure continuous due diligence and improved safeguards performance it is still recommended for stronger monitoring and reporting on safeguards compliance with regard to implementation of the mitigation measures for potential risks and impacts. The project will be required to undertake consultations and operationalize GRMs for effectiveness and functionality, and monitored to ensure the timely preparation and acquisition of appropriate environmental permits, and required instruments such as ESMPs, ESIAs and RAPs. In addition, to meeting requirements for preparing respective instruments for safeguards risks management the project results framework would continue to monitor beneficiaries impacted and disaggregated by gender. The project is designed to be Gender sensitive and would also be monitored to ensure active Citizens Engagement (CE) in project activities. All the Project Components would be gender sensitive, by requiring the inclusion of women in all opportunities and reporting same. The Project will also seek to monitor and report any potential for Gender-based violence (GBV) and on the number of CE and consultative meetings and percentage of participants who consider their views have been considered. Where dam rehabilitation works would require the use of external labour that might result in the setting up of labour camps within or near the community, contractor bidding documents

would incorporate requirements to prepare Labour Influx Management Plan (LIMP) that would be reviewed and approved by the Bank prior to setting up of any such facility.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.

The key stakeholders for this project are the small and medium scale agribusinesses and smallholder farmers (out growers) as well as communities in which the specific projects are implemented. The project has undertaken consultations during the updating of the RPF with all the key stakeholders including the affected people in the development of specific projects. This will be continued to ensure that the restructuring and the proposed implementation arrangements are well understood by both the institutions and the beneficiaries. The project would update its stakeholder consultation strategy and provide regular reporting and documentation of to highlight the level of community participation in project decision making. In addition, the project has prepared Grievance Redress Mechanisms to establish appropriate procedures for addressing grievances. Grievance Redress Committees have been set up already in some of the project impact communities and the project would be expected to provide regular reports on the nature and types of grievances that are raised and resolved.

The borrower has updated the existing frameworks; (ESMF and RPF) consulted and disclosed same in-country and on the World Bank's website. The borrower will continue to conduct consultations on any additional instruments that may be required during implementation of the AF to ensure that the views of affected persons and all other interested stakeholders are incorporated in the project design. The Consultations will provide opportunity to present the results of the various studies, foster ownership, and to solicit input from the stakeholders to improve the quality and soundness of the instruments.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	15-Feb-2018
Date of submission to InfoShop	26-Mar-2018
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	
Ghana	13-Mar-2018
<i>Comments:</i>	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	15-Feb-2018
Date of submission to InfoShop	26-Mar-2018
"In country" Disclosure	
Ghana	13-Mar-2018
<i>Comments:</i>	

Ghana	
<i>Comments:</i>	
Pest Management Plan	
Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	Yes
Date of receipt by the Bank	NA
Date of submission to InfoShop	NA
"In country" Disclosure	
Ghana	22-Nov-2011
<i>Comments:</i>	
If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.	
If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why::	

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment						
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats						
Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
OP 4.09 - Pest Management						
Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is a separate PMP required?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, has the PMP been reviewed and approved by a safeguards specialist or PM?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>

Are PMP requirements included in project design? If yes, does the project team include a Pest Management Specialist?						
OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources						
Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement						
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is physical displacement/relocation expected?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TBD	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TBD	<input type="checkbox"/>
OP/BP 4.37 - Safety of Dams						
Have dam safety plans been prepared?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have the TORs as well as composition for the independent Panel of Experts (POE) been reviewed and approved by the Bank?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Has an Emergency Preparedness Plan (EPP) been prepared and arrangements been made for public awareness and training?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
OP 7.50 - Projects on International Waterways						
Have the other riparians been notified of the project?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
If the project falls under one of the exceptions to the notification requirement, has this been cleared with the Legal Department, and the memo to the RVP prepared and sent?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Has the RVP approved such an exception?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information						
Have relevant safeguard policies documents	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>

been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?						
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
All Safeguard Policies						
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>

V. Contact point

World Bank

Contact:Hardwick Tchale
Title:Senior Agriculture Economist

Borrower/Client/Recipient

Name:Ministry of Food and Agriculture
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Implementing Agencies

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VI. For more information contact:

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VII. Approval

Task Team Leader(s):	Name:Hardwick Tchale	
<i>Approved By:</i>		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name:	Date:
Practice Manager/Manager:	Name:	Date:
Country Director:	Name:	Date: