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

Report No.: PIDISDSA15819

Date Prepared/Updated: 18-Mar-2016

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country:	Ghana	**Project ID:**	P157595
		Parent Project ID (if any):	P098538
Project Name:	Ghana: Second Additional Financing for Sustainable Land and Water Management Project (P157595)		
Parent Project Name:	Sustainable Land and Water Management (P098538)		
Region:	AFRICA		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	17-Mar-2016	**Estimated Board Date:**	19-May-2016
Practice Area (Lead):	Environment & Natural Resources	**Lending Instrument:**	Investment Project Financing
Sector(s):	Agricultural extension and research (50%), General agriculture, fishing and forestry sector (40%), Public administration- Water, san itation and flood protection (10%)		
Theme(s):	Land administration and management (60%), Water resource management (25%), Biodiversity (15%)		
Borrower(s):	Ministry of Finance		
Implementing Agency:	Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI)		

Financing (in USD Million)

Financing Source	Amount
Borrower	2.00
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	12.77
Total Project Cost	14.77

Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment
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

1. Ghana lies in the Sahelian semi-arid belt and represents the tropical dry forest biome. Its ecosystems are characterized by the tropical dry climate of the Sudan-Sahelian zone. The country is divided into six agro-ecological zones defined on the basis of climate, reflected by the natural vegetation and influenced by the soils. These zones are namely, Sudan, Guinea and Coastal Savannas, the Forest-Savanna Transitional, the Semi-deciduous Forest and the High Forest zones. Notably, the three northern regions are highly vulnerable to environmental degradation and climate change due to its geographic location and the dependence of its population on rain-fed agriculture and transhumance systems.

Sectoral and institutional Context

2. Agriculture represents 22.7 percent of GDP and agricultural land use accounts for more than 50 per cent of all land use, which currently decreasing. It provides employment for an estimated 50.6 percent of the population as at 2012, particularly women (53 per cent of whom are employed in agriculture). It contributes to insuring food security, provides raw materials for local industries, generates foreign exchange, and provides employment and incomes for most of the population (especially those living in the rural areas), thereby contributing to poverty reduction. It is also an important source of raw materials for the manufacturing industry.

3. The rapidly expanding population exerts pressure on the narrow and diminishing natural resource base, and leads to increasing land-use conflicts. Area expansion and agricultural practices are placing a significant pressure on available natural resources.

4. Land degradation continues to increasingly affect land resources in Ghana, including agricultural lands, forests, natural habitats, and waterbodies. According to the government's National Action Program to combat Drought and Desertification, the land area prone to desertification has almost doubled in the last decades. Land degradation is economically significant. A recent study (Ghana Country Environmental Analysis, 2006) estimated soil erosion to cost around 2 percent and forest degradation to cost about 5 percent of the national GDP. Unsustainable farming practices (particularly the traditional bush-fallow system) and removal of vegetation cover (mainly through deforestation, overgrazing and bush burning) are the main proximate causes of land degradation in Ghana.

5. Further, in Ghana there is a visible developmental gap across the North and South of the country where the southern coastal and forest zones (both urban and rural) have been the epicenter of rapid poverty reduction, in contrast to the north which remains under-developed. The Northern region is landlocked and in comparison with the South, its geographic locale brings less rainfall, greater land and soil degradation, and a pre-disposition to droughts and floods. This forces agricultural households to adopt low-risk and low-input strategies, creating a virtual cycle of poverty. Despite attempts to remedy the situation, the decline in poverty still has not been equally spread geographically, and the poor in Ghana therefore, continue to be concentrated in the

Northern Savannah Ecological belt. Bridging this developmental gap has been a long-stated goal of most post-independence Governments of Ghana.

6. Climatic conditions in the country are changing and have become a threat to sustainable environmental management and livelihoods. Drought and floods in parts of the three northern regions of Ghana has become a recurring phenomenon to the people and environment. The country's harsh and deteriorating climatic conditions combined with its high demographic growth rate jeopardize the impact of initiatives to reduce poverty, endanger food security and accelerate environmental degradation.

7. Forests in Ghana are representative of the dry forests of Africa. Ghana's forests make up part of the Guineo-Congolean phytoecological region. Forests broadly fall into two vegetation zones, each with different vegetation and forest types, the High Forest Zone covering 34 per cent and the Savannah Zone covering 66 per cent of the land area. Total reserved forest area is about 2.5 million ha in 266 gazetted Forest Reserves (FRs). The Savannah Zone covers 14.7 million ha of woodlands and includes some 0.88 million ha of reserves, of which Mole National Park alone is about 0.5 million ha. There are 68 gazetted forest reserves with a total area 6,175.09sq (617,509 ha) in the three northern regions of Ghana. Recent average annual deforestation rate is 1.82 per cent or at 135,395 ha per annum (FAO, 2010). Also, between 2000 and 2005, the rate of forest change increased by 4.2 per cent to 1.89 per cent per annum.

8. The main causes of deforestation and forest degradation in Ghana are (i) forest clearance for cocoa and food crop farms and (ii) logging (both legal and illegal). Illegal logging is a major cause of deforestation, depriving the Ghanaian economy of fibre, legal employment and tax revenues. Clearance of forest for agriculture is the leading cause of deforestation not only in Ghana but in the whole of Africa (FAO 2003). Declining soil fertility has resulted in extensive system of crop production to meet food security needs. Other causes of deforestation are shifting cultivation, bush fires, harvesting of fuel wood, human settlements and overgrazing. Conversion of forest lands for industrial activities or infrastructural development is another cause of forest loss. Examples include forest clearance for mining, industrial development, building of stadia, schools and other large infrastructure projects.

9. Biodiversity and Protected Areas. Ghana serves as an important area for faunal migration. While several endemic species remain, some of Ghana's threatened species include Roan antelope, Harterbeast, Side Strip Jackel, Buffalo, White and Black Colobus monkeys. Ghana has several national parks and resource reserves: name some key ones Gbele Resource Reserve, Mole National Park, Bui National Park, Digya National Park, Kakum National Park, Kyabobo National Park, Ankasa Conservation Area, Shai Hills Resource Reserve, Bia National Park, and Boabeng-Fiema Monkey Sanctuary.

10. Forestry, agriculture, and biodiversity conservation are interrelated and dependent on each other, which calls for a holistic, landscape approach to land and forest management. Therefore a win-win vision for the environment and regional economy is to turn floodwaters into a productive asset through investing in flood control whilst exploiting green drivers of growth compatible with improved watershed management. This would need to be supported with appropriate commercial and social infrastructure. Tree crops are identified as a key economic driver, and thus the potential for additional agricultural diversification and nature-based tourism need to be recognized for better land management. In addition, land provides habitats for

biodiverse species. Due to wildlife requirements for water and to historical patterns of development that avoided river banks previously infested with onchocerciasis, natural habitat corridors centered along rivers form biodiversity corridors linking Mole National Park and Gbele Resource Reserve with protected areas in Burkina Faso. Sustainable land management of the surrounding watersheds is thus key to supporting the continued survival of these riparian corridors, which in turn are critical to the hydrological services provided by the watershed as a whole, and form flood protection buffers along the main Volta tributaries flowing into Ghana from Burkina Faso.

C. Proposed Global Environmental Objective(s)

Original Project Development Objective(s) - Parent

Project Development Objective is to (a) demonstrate improved sustainable land and water management practices aimed at reducinglanddegradation and enhancing maintenance of biodiversity in selected micro-watersheds, and (b) strengthen spatial planning foridentification of linked watershed investments in the Northern Savannah region of Ghana.

Current Project Development Objective(s) - Parent

To expand the area under sustainable land and water management in selected watersheds.

Key Results

PDO Indicator 1: Land area where sustainable land and water management practices have been adopted as a result of the project (hectares);
PDO Indicator 2: Land users adopting sustainable land management practices as a result of the project (number);
PDO Indicator 3: Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool score: Gbele Resource Reserve and Sanyiga Kasena Gavara Kara (SKGK), Moagduri Wuntanluri Kuwesaasi, Bulsa Yening, Wahabu Wiasi, and Gbele-Mole corridor sites (number);
PDO Indicator 4: Direct project beneficiaries (number), of which female (percentage)

D. Project Description

GEF-6 Integrated Approach Program. The support provided under SLWMP AF2 forms part of the GEF Integrated Approach Program (IAP) on Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa (coordinated by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in 12 countries) that seeks to leverage existing investments in smallholder agriculture to safeguard ecosystem services in the production systems. The proposed AF is a child project under the IAP. The goal of the IAP-Food Security is to increase the sustainability and resilience of food production systems and to enhance food security in Sub-Saharan Africa. The IAP objective is to support countries in target geographies for integrating priorities to safeguard and maintain ecosystem services into investments improving smallholder agriculture and food value chains. A regional knowledge hub will be established under the IAP for providing technical assistance and capacity support to country teams – it is expected that SLWMP team will benefit from this hub's support.

Consistency with IAP Design Principles. The proposed AF is fully consistent with the IAP design and focus of resilience, knowledge and gender:

- Resilience: the Project support will contribute greatly to strengthening resilience of participating households - this will be achieved, among others, through: strengthening the asset

base of rural farmers (including natural capital through improved soil fertility and financial capital through increased gains as a result of enhanced yields and value addition); increasing the diversity of smallholder farming systems (through the promotion of mixed cropping-livestock systems and diversification of crops); promoting equity and inclusion of vulnerable and marginal groups (especially women); enhancing local institutions (through establishment of community watershed management teams and support to village loans and savings associations (VSLA); and improving the availability of and smallholder access to climate information (through awareness and training / demonstration activities and through knowledge exchanges);

- Knowledge Management: effective knowledge management is a lynchpin of the project to achieving sustainable scale-up of integrated natural resources management approaches at community level. Lessons and experiences of implementation are being and will continue to be disseminated and shared through regular events (in country) and through south-south knowledge exchanges (with other countries under the IAP); knowledge exchange will also happen through a feedback loop to the regional knowledge hub under the IAP;
- Gender: Project's approach to mainstreaming gender consideration is fully consistent with the GEF Policy on Gender Mainstreaming and the World Bank Group's renewed Gender strategy. The project puts particular emphasis on greater involvement of women in participation in the planning and decision-making structures (community watershed management teams) and implementation of sub-projects. The PDO indicator on direct project beneficiaries is disaggregated to indicate percentage of women out of all direct project beneficiaries; the same applies to two Intermediate Results indicators in the Project's Results Framework.

Incremental Reasoning. The SLWMP aims at reducing land degradation and enhancing maintenance of biodiversity in selected micro-watersheds in the NSZ of Ghana. The project uses an integrated approach which combines soft and hard investments at the community level with planning activities which feed into a much larger program of water and flood management infrastructure across the Northern Savanna eco-agricultural zone. The AF support under the GEF IAP will build on the successes and experiences gained through the implementation of the current SLWMP being implemented in the Northern Savannah Zone which is characterized by vulnerability, low climate resilience and high poverty incidence. The GEF resources will be incremental to the baseline funding from the Ghana Commercial Agricultural Project (GCAP) and synergize the activities on the ground.

The proposed activities will promote efficient soil and water management practices in the farming systems and empower smallholder farmers to diversify their farms through integration of trees and value-addition through post-harvest management support. Rangeland management and best animal husbandry practices will be promoted to ensure sustainable supply and access to livestock feed and organic manure for achieving food security. These will contribute to carbon sequestration, biodiversity conservation, and increased resilience of the beneficiary communities to climatic variability and ensure food security.

Component Name

Component 1. Capacity Building for Integrated Spatial Planning

Comments (optional)

Supports integrated spatial planning tools (for mapping, analysis, monitoring and evaluation) to strengthen the capacity of SADA to guide and undertake decision-making for land and water related investments across the Northern Savannah region.

Component Name

Component 2. Land and Water Management

Comments (optional)

Supports scale up of community land and water management at the microwatershed level in two new districts. With AF2 funding, SLWM support will be extended to 76 new communities (total of 244 communities in 12 districts). Sponsored SLWM technology options will include root and tuber crop systems. The component will also include support for natural resource based livelihoods; community fire management; water management within agricultural landscapes to reverse land degradation and enhance agricultural productivity and biodiversity; management of riparian and other biological corridors; support to tourism and wildlife infrastructure in the Gbele RR, Mole NP; and establishing green fire breaks in Kulpawn and Ambalara Forest Reserves. It will also support PES and monitoring of SLWM.

Component Name

Component 3. Project Management and Coordination

Comments (optional)

Component 3 supports project management and coordination activities. The AF will provide additional resources for this component.

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

The project is located within the dry Northern Savanna region of Ghana, specifically within the sub-watersheds of the main tributaries of the White Volta that flow into northern Ghana from Burkina Faso, and the wildlife corridors within them, particularly the corridor joining Gbele Resource Reserve with Mole National Park and linking these with the Nazinga Reserve in Burkina Faso along the Sisilli River. Project is located in the districts of West Gonja and Sawla-Tuna-Kalba (new Project districts), as well as Builsa South, Talensi, Bawku West, Kassena-Nankana West, Wa East, Sissala East, Sissala West, West Mamprusi, Daffiama-Bussie-Issa, and Mamprugu Moaduri (current Project districts).

In this area, suitable farming land is constrained, and increasing population pressure is leading to intensified and unsustainable cropping, as well as other activities such as game hunting and charcoal burning. Intensification without modification of traditional practices is leading to land degradation and soil erosion through depletion of nutrients and loss of vegetation cover (partly due to burning practices). Natural vegetation is also being lost through bush fires, illegal logging and encroachment on forest reserves. Reduced infiltration and siltation of rivers lessen water availability, which in turn increases sensitivity to erosion. All of the north is at high to severe risk of land degradation, and the associated social vulnerability may well be most severe there because: (i) the north is also prone to severe flooding which is not only exacerbated by land degradation, but also reduces the area of reliable agricultural land; (ii) extreme poverty restricts access to alternative livelihoods or more resilient production systems; and (iii) the northern savanna is likely to be one of the regions most impacted by climate change.

F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Ana Isabel Dos Reis E Sousa Piedade Abre (GEN01)

Gloria Malia Mahama (GSU01)

II. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

The institutional and implementation arrangements remain largely as originally established, with MESTI providing overall project management and coordination leadership, EPA leading the PES aspect of SLM and providing cross-sectoral technical support, MoFA leading the watershed planning and implementation of SLWM activities in agricultural landscape, and FC leading planning and implementation of SLM in non-agricultural landscapes.

III. Safeguard Policies that might apply

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	While most SLM activities are not expected to generate any significant adverse environmental and social impacts, some activities may result in site-specific and small-scale consequences if no appropriate mitigation measures are incorporated in sub-project design. An Environmental Analysis and Management Plan (EAMP) has been developed and is in place as a framework-type safeguards document to guide mitigation of potential risks.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	The project is located in and around natural habitats. The project is not expected to have any adverse effects on these natural habitats. Compliance will be ensured through the application of EAMP.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	Yes	The project is located in and around forests inside and outside protected areas. The project is not expected to have any adverse effects on these forests. Compliance will be ensured through the application of EAMP.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	Introduction of improved farming systems could encourage increased use of pesticides as farmers strive to increase agricultural production. A simple Pest Management Plan is incorporated into the EAMP to explain how integrated pest management techniques will be included within those SLM technologies that may present some risk in this regard. Training on appropriate use of pesticides is integral to the Project's agricultural extension support.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	This policy is not triggered and the project will not finance any activities that affect Physical Cultural Resources.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	The Project does not affect Indigenous Peoples

Involuntary Resettlement OP/ BP 4.12	Yes	No land acquisition or involuntary resettlement is envisaged. Agricultural lands required for SLM activities are self-selected by communities and individual farmers willing to adopt SLWM technologies. No new government protected areas are being established and watershed management activities in CREMAs will be community driven. OP 4.12 has been triggered as a precautionary measure to address potential cases where individual access to land resources would be restricted as the result of community-level choices to engage in certain NRM and SLWM activities under component 2, especially for tenant farmers. A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was prepared and disclosed in 2010 for use by the original Project; it will continue to be applied to manage potential resettlement issues.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The Project does not deal with dams.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The Project does not support activities on international waters.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/ BP 7.60	No	The Project does not support activities in disputed areas.

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:

Although five (5) safeguards policies have been triggered, the potential negative social and environmental impacts of activities are expected to be minor. In general, environmental and social impacts are expected to be highly positive as the overall aim is to improve land, water and natural habitat management through technologies which benefit participating communities and individuals. In order to be included in the menu of options for application during the project, an SLM technology first needs to be judged to have a clear environmental benefit and minimal environmental risks if applied correctly. The menu of SLMW options has been revised to include lessons learnt from previous phases of the project.

OP/BP 4.01 (Environmental Assessment). An Environmental Analysis and Management Plan (EAMP) has been developed and is in place to guide mitigation of potential risks. While most SLM activities are not expected to generate any significant adverse environmental and social impacts, some activities may result in site-specific and small-scale consequences if no appropriate mitigation measures are incorporated in sub-project design. E.g.:
(i) Care must be taken to avoid introducing species through SLM techniques that could become invasive or adversely impact soil water balance. Species will be carefully selected for on farm integration based on experience from other similar environments.
(ii) Introduction of improved farming systems could encourage increased use of inorganic fertilizers. SLM technologies will therefore incorporate integrated fertility management.

(iii) Fire control can damage natural systems and be counterproductive if applied overly rigidly. The project will therefore support fire reduction and management to more closely approximate natural fire ecologies, rather than outright fire suppression.

The EAMP describes the processes to ensure all these considerations are adequately incorporated in project activities, and also defines a negative list of activities that cannot be supported under the project to avoid unintended environmental impact. It has been disclosed publicly in Ghana and the Bank's Infoshop. Introduction of new activities in support of agricultural value-chain such as traditional grain storage silos and crop processing technologies are not expected to have safeguards implications (due to size, location and technology in question).

OP/BP 4.04 (Natural Habitats) and OP/BP 4.36 (Forests). The project is located in and around natural habitats and in forests inside and outside protected areas. The project is not expected to have any adverse effects on forests and other natural habitats, on the contrary the aim is to improve community-based natural habitat management, including through fire management, improving management of Gbele Resource Reserve and target forest reserves as well as improving the productive quality of agricultural land, which should reduce pressures for unsustainable exploitation.

OP/BP 4.09 (Pest Management). Introduction of improved farming systems could encourage increased use of pesticides as farmers strive to increase agricultural production. A simple Pest Management Plan is, therefore, incorporated in to the EAMP to explain how integrated pest management techniques will be included within those SLM technologies that may present some risk in this regard.

In some cases, communities and tindanas (customary landowners) may determine to set aside community land as a protective riverine buffer, or community woodlots, requiring tenant farmers to vacate. In such cases, community action will make available other suitable land available for use by the affected farmers. A broad social assessment was carried out during preparation, and a more detailed social baseline will be established in in each project community during implementation as a part of community watershed planning.

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

No long-term adverse impacts were identified in the prepared safeguards instruments, the EAMP and RPF.

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

Not applicable

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.

Ghana has developed institutional capacity for relevant safeguards policies in various sectoral ministries with the satisfactory implementation of safeguards instruments under previous Bank operations, including related projects such as the Community-Based Rural Development Project and the Northern Savanna Biodiversity Conservation project, implemented through the same front-line agencies as involved in this project.
The Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology, and Innovation (the Project's Implementing Agency) through the Environment Protection Agency (EPA), oversees national environmental

safeguards policies and has acquired experience of implementing previous first phases of SLWMP since 2011. EPA is one of the key project agencies implementing parts of the project, and involved through planning, implementation and monitoring and quality assurance of SLM activities, in addition to overseeing environmental and social due diligence.

The EPA has approved the EAMP and RPF. MESTI, with support from the EPA, will be responsible for ensuring appropriate inclusion of safeguards procedures in project manuals, reviewing investment plans for compliance and monitoring of safeguards performance overall. Technical staff at the district level and the Forestry Commission offices implementing activities on the ground will be responsible for implementation of safeguards measures reflected in the safeguards documents and various sections of the project implementation manual (PIM).

Previous phases of the project have delivered sensitization of both communities and project staff on safeguards, also planned under this AF; it will also target new delivery partners (e.g. NGOs and CSOs).

Safeguards Performance To Date: Safeguards performance under current SLWMP financing has been satisfactory (see satisfactory findings / safeguards ratings of the implementation support missions, last in January 2016). The annually proposed subprojects are screened using a list of approved SLWM technology options consistently with the provision of the EAMP and PIM; this positive list of supported interventions is an integral part of the Sub-Projects Guidelines. The supported SLWM options are considered to have positive overall environmental benefits when implemented according to the agreed project procedures. To ensure safeguards compliance, the Technical Coordination Office (TCO) at the EPA office in Bolga has been screening all sub-project proposals for their compliance with the approved list, consistency with the approved watershed management plans, and overall compliance with the Project's safeguards risk management approach and the national regulations. Sub-projects found to be inconsistent with these are rejected (not funded).

During sub-project implementation, District Agricultural Development Units (DADUs) collect data on implementation of agricultural SLM subprojects and report on safeguards issues related to implementation of sub-projects; Ghana EPA monitors agricultural chemical use and provides requisite training and awareness and periodically inspects sub-project implementation in the field; and the Regional Wildlife Division staff ensures that safeguards provisions are followed in CREMA management, establishment of watering points, dugouts and access tracks; Forest Services Division ensures that safeguards provisions are followed in forest management plans and sustainable forest management activities.

For the Forest Reserves where the project has been supporting enrichment planting with indigenous species or establishment of green fire breaks with Acacia, the existing Forest Management Plans were disclosed in 2014. For the planned one-off activities such as establishment of wildlife watering points or community dugouts which will be planned and implemented as additional to the Project's main sub-project modality, it is envisaged that self-standing assessments / management plans will be prepared, consulted upon, and disclosed.

For the planned pre-feasibility studies for water retention infrastructure on Volta tributaries, environmental and social due diligence work is envisaged to be carried out alongside the pre-feasibility studies.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.
During the preparation of the original Project, consultations meetings were organized with District representatives, NGOs and local communities during preparation of the parent project. During the consultations all applicable Project procedures were presented and discussed extensively, including the applicable safeguard policies and review procedures. Project activities, including those proposed under this AF, will be developed and approved through inclusive consultative processes for both micro-watershed and CREMA planning. The project will not fund any investment that is not acceptable to the majority of villagers involved, or SLWM agreements not acceptable to all land owners and farmers directly affected. The EAMP and RPF were publicly disclosed on 29th April 2010, through the Bank InfoShop and re-disclosed on March 9, 2016 as part of this grant preparation. The reports are also publicly available from MESTI/EPA in Accra.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	27-Apr-2010
Date of submission to InfoShop	29-Apr-2010
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	
Ghana	26-Apr-2010
Comments:	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	27-Apr-2010
Date of submission to InfoShop	29-Apr-2010
"In country" Disclosure	
Ghana	26-Apr-2010
Comments:	
Pest Management Plan	
Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal?	Yes
Date of receipt by the Bank	27-Apr-2010
Date of submission to InfoShop	29-Apr-2010
"In country" Disclosure	
Ghana	26-Apr-2010
Comments: Pest Management Plan is a part of the EAMP.	
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 [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats	
Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?	Yes [ ] No [×] NA [ ]
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 [ ] No [ ] NA [×]
OP 4.09 - Pest Management	
Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
Is a separate PMP required?	Yes [ ] No [×] NA [ ]
If yes, has the PMP been reviewed and approved by a safeguards specialist or PM? Are PMP requirements included in project design?If yes, does the project team include a Pest Management Specialist?	Yes [ ] No [ ] NA [×]
OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement	
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/ process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
Is physical displacement/relocation expected? Provided estimated number of people to be affected	Yes [ ] No [×] TBD [ ]
Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods) Provided estimated number of people to be affected	Yes [ ] No [×] TBD [ ]
OP/BP 4.36 - Forests	
Has the sector-wide analysis of policy and institutional issues and constraints been carried out?	Yes [ ] No [ ] NA [×]

Does the project design include satisfactory measures to overcome these constraints?	Yes [ ] No [ ] NA [×]
Does the project finance commercial harvesting, and if so, does it include provisions for certification system?	Yes [ ] No [×] NA [ ]
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information	
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
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 [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
All Safeguard Policies	
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes [×] No [ ] NA [ ]

V. Contact point

World Bank

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Title: Senior Environmental Specialis

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Borrower/Client/Recipient

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VII. Approval

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Martin Fodor,Gayatri Kanungo	
Approved By		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Johanna van Tilburg (SA)	Date: 18-Mar-2016
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Sanjay Srivastava (PMGR)	Date: 22-Mar-2016
Country Director:	Name: Sergiy V. Kulyk (CD)	Date: 22-Mar-2016