



**ABBREVIATED RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR PERSONS AFFECTED BY THE  
eTRANSFORM PROJECT (CONNECTIVITY).**

**REQUESTED BY  
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND DIGITILISATION**

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## ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
CBO	Community-Based Organisations
CDT	Compensation Disbursement Team
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease Pandemic 2019
DED	Detailed Engineering Designs
ECG	Electricity Company of Ghana
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
GC	Grievance Committee
GIS	Geographic Information System
GOG	Government of Ghana
GPRTU	Ghana Private Road Transport Union
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRO	Grievance Redress Officer
GWCL	Ghana Water Company Limited
IDA	International Development Agency
IVS	International Valuation Standards
LC	Lands Commission
LVD	Lands Valuation Division
MCA	Market Compensation Approach
MMDA	Metropolitan Municipal and District Assembly
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MWH	Ministry of Works and Housing
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OP	Operational Policy
PAP	Project Affected Person

PCDMC	Project-Community Dialogue and Monitoring Committee
PCU	Project Coordinating Unit
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PPD	Physical Planning Department
PVLMD	Public and Vested Lands Management Division
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RCA	Replacement Cost Approach
RoW	Right of Way
SMD	Survey and Map Department
TBN	To Be Named
TUC	Trades Union Congress
WB	World Bank



## GLOSSARY

- **Compensation:** Payment in cash or in kind for an asset or a resource that is acquired or affected by a project at the time the asset needs to be replaced.
- **Cut-off date:** Date of completion of the census and assets inventory of persons affected by the project. Persons occupying the project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, crops, fruit trees, and woodlots) established after the date of completion of the assets inventory, or an alternative mutually agreed date, will not be compensated.
- **Displacement:** Loss of shelter and assets resulting from the acquisition of land associated with a project that requires the affected persons to move to another location.
- **Entitlement Matrix:** This represents the various compensation rules that needs to be applied under specific circumstances.
- **Grievance Mechanism:** A mechanism that provides a clear and transparent framework for addressing grievances and or complaints related to the project.
- **Involuntary resettlement:** Resettlement is involuntary when it occurs without the informed consent of the displaced persons or if they give their consent without having the power to refuse resettlement.
- **Land Acquisition:** The process of acquiring or obtaining a piece of land for an intent purpose.
- **Livelihood:** A means of securing the basic necessities of life.
- **Physical displacement:** Loss of shelter and assets resulting from the acquisition of land associated with a project that requires the affected person(s) to move to another location.
- **Project Affected Person (PAP):** Any person, who because of the implementation of a project loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land, annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or movable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.

- **Replacement Cost:** the rate of compensation for lost assets calculated at full replacement cost, that is, the market value of the assets plus transaction cost.
- **Resettlement Action Plan (RAP):** The document in which a project sponsor or other responsible entity specifies the procedures that it will follow and the actions that it will take to mitigate adverse effects, compensate for losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by a project.
- **Resettlement assistance:** Support 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 their relocation. Assistance may also include cash allowances that compensate affected people for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and defray the expenses of a transition to a new locale, such as moving expenses and lost workdays.
- **Squatters, Encroachers:** People lacking legal title or other forms of official recognition to land or structures which they occupy.
- **Stakeholder:** All individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions interested in and potentially affected by a project or having the ability to influence the project
- **Vulnerable groups:** People who by gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Government of Ghana, through the Ministry of the Ministry of Communications and Digitalisation with funding support from the World Bank is implementing the eTransform (Ghana) Project. The project development objective (PDO) is to improve the efficiency and coverage of government service delivery using information and communication technologies (ICT) , among other things, is aimed at improving the efficiency and coverage of government services delivery using Information and Communication Technology. The project consists of four components: i) enabling environment for electronic Government and Business (digital Ghana); ii) support for digitalisation and connectivity; iii) launch and scale-up of priority digital services and applications, and iv) project management. The project development objective (PDO) is to improve the efficiency and coverage of government service delivery using information and communication technologies (ICT). The original project was approved on October 22, 2013, and became effective on September 19, 2014. It was restructured in January 2018 and is scheduled to close on June 30, 2024.

Project Component 2: Support for Digitization and Connectivity involves the provision of high-speed national connectivity Wide Area Network (WAN) for the Government of Ghana to allow effective communication amongst local authorities, hospitals, police stations and post offices to form the E-Government Network Connectivity Infrastructure (GovNet). Key social risks that may be associated with the subproject activities include disturbance and temporary losses of income to businesses within designated right of ways. This Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) is prepared to address impacts of the fibre last mile routes involving 8,890 pole (9m and 11m) planting and cable stringing to 250 government offices distributed across the 16 regions in Ghana. The proposed pole routes are cited along public routes (belonging to Ghana Highway Authority or Department of Urban Roads) such as common land, roads, footpath, bridle path or restricted byways. According to the Telecommunications Regulation Handbook (2011), any procedures for the allocation and use of scarce resources such as rights of way, will be carried out in an objective, timely, transparent, and non-discriminatory manner and in accordance with the National

Communications Regulations, 200 (LI 1719) and Development Permitting Guidelines developed by Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority.

Data on project affected persons and extent of impacts, information on the socio-economic characteristics of affected persons was collected through pole walks along the corridor of interest for right of way as provided by the technical team of the vendor for deployment of the poles; a literature review; stakeholder/public consultations with project implementing agencies, beneficiary agencies, project affected persons, MMDAs, community leaders and traditional authorities were undertaken as part of the preparation of the ARAP. Other guiding documents such as the World Bank Operational Policy OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement, and Ghana Land Act 2020 (Act 1036) were applied.

#### **a) Potential Impact of the Subproject**

The proposed installation of 8,890 fibre connectivity poles across the country would affect frontages of shops/businesses or houses where poles will be planted and possibly temporary disturbance to farms within the right of way albeit temporary of between 2-24 hours within which the poles will be mounted.

##### **i. Loss of Access to Land**

None of the communities or individuals in the project areas will lose access to land permanently.

##### **ii. Physical Displacement**

The nature of the project will not result in any permanent physical displacement of persons or community.

##### **iii. Economic Displacement**

While the project will not result in any permanent physical or economic displacement of persons or business as the works will be done within the right of way, it is acknowledged that some temporal loss of income and disturbance may be occasioned during the period of planting of telephone poles to shops/businesses within the Right of way (RoW).

iv. Loss of Social Networks

Given the nature of the project, disruption of their social networks is not envisaged.

v. Loss of Access to Common Property

The project in its entirety will not cause any loss of access to any common property.

vi. Impact on Host Communities

Since there will not be any physical displacement, the issue of host community is not applicable with the project.

vii. Cultural Property (Archaeological and Cultural Sites)

The project will not have an impact on any cultural property. Chance finds procedures have been included in the C-ESMPs to address any such potential impacts.

viii. Impact on Vulnerable Groups

**b) Regulatory and Institutional Frameworks**

i. The 1992 Constitution

Constitution requires that due regard is paid to the economic wellbeing and social and cultural values of the inhabitants.

ii. The Lands Act, 2020 (Act 1036)

Section 265 (3) of the Act mandates the Lands Commission to, in consultation with the affected inhabitants, prepare a land acquisition and resettlement plan.

iii. The Lands Commission

The Land Commission Act (2008), in accordance with Article of the 258 of the Constitution, established the Lands Commission to integrate the operations of the public service land institutions and identifies specific role the various divisions play in connection with land acquisition and involuntary resettlement.

iv. Customary Land Secretariats

It is estimated that more than 80% of lands in Ghana are held by stools, skins, clans, and families. The e-Transform Project will not involve acquisition of land.

v. Land Use and Spatial Authority

The Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority (LUPSA), which was created by the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act (Act 925), 2016 is responsible for ensuring the sustainable development of land and human settlements through a decentralized planning system.

vi. Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs)

The planning function in respect of both economic and spatial planning at the local level has been entrusted to the various MMDAs across the country by the Local Governance Act (Act 936), 2016.

vii. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

The Environmental Protection Agency established under the EPA Act, 1994 (Act 490) is responsible for the protection of the environment including human environments. The EPA will conduct inspection and monitoring activities to ensure compliance with regulations, environmental standards and mitigation commitments as outlined in this ARAP.

**c) Stakeholder Engagement**

This ARAP was developed in close collaboration with the PAPs to create understating of the works, potential impacts and obtain their feedback on the proposed project design and implementation, as well as to ensure that it addresses their issues in a culturally appropriate manner.

**d) Socioeconomic Characteristics**

About 175 Project-affected Persons (PAPs) were identified, most of whom were vendors and traders (79%).

**e) Eligibility and Entitlements**

The impacts of the proposed works on people is temporary and likely to be addressed within 2-24hrs. The compensation recommended for temporary loss of income due to for example, closure of shops/business for maximum a day to allow for installation of poles within the right of way. Therefore, cash and kind compensation through reinstatement of impacted areas will be applied. This is because no land will be taken, and any disruption of economic activity will be over few hours.

#### **f) Valuation of and Compensation for Losses**

In determining the amount of compensation to be paid to PAPs, the relevant provisions in the Lands Act and standards such as the World Bank Operational Policy OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement, and Ghana Land Act 2020 (Act 1036) were applied.

to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement was be followed. A total compensation of seventy-seven thousand six hundred Ghana cedis (GHC77,600.00) is estimated for the economic losses.

#### **g) Grievance Procedures**

Timely dissemination of information and adoption of a participatory approach to ensure involvement of PAPs in the entire resettlement programme is expected to minimise conflicts and disputes. Nonetheless, appropriate mechanisms (e.g. Toll free numbers and email) have been created for PAPs to file complaints and grievances relating to the resettlement/compensation programme.

#### **h) Organizational Responsibilities**

The Ministry of Communication and Digitalisation will be the lead institution in the implementation of the ARAP.

## **1.0 BACKGROUND AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT**

The Government of Ghana, through the Ministry of the Ministry of Communications and Digitalisation (MoCD), with funding support from the World Bank since January 2015, has been implementing the eTransform (Ghana) Project. The project among other things is aimed at improving the efficiency and coverage of government services delivery using Information and Communication Technology (ICT).

The project consists of four components: i) enabling environment for electronic Government and Business (digital Ghana); ii) support for digitalisation and connectivity; iii) launch and scale-up of priority digital services and applications, and iv) project management.

Several interventions have been proposed under: Component 2: Support for Digitization and Connectivity. The overall objective of the project is to provide a high-speed national connectivity Wide Area Network (WAN) for the Government of Ghana to allow effective communication amongst local authorities, hospitals, police stations and post offices to form the E-Government Network Connectivity Infrastructure (GovNet).

To do the above effectively, the entire country has been divided into five lots. Lots 1 to 3 are connectivity to District Centres and selected Government Locations in the Southern, Middle and Northern sectors respectively. Lot 4 is connectivity to Police Stations and the Lot 5 has selected Ghana Post Offices. The vendor will deploy two (2) last mile links to each of the locations in these LOTs and it will be a combination of fibre, microwave and VSAT.

Key social risks that may be associated with the subproject activities include possible temporary economic/income losses resulting from the project activities in the short-term. This requires the preparation of abbreviated resettlement action plan in accordance with the World Bank OP 4.12-Involuntary Resettlement Policy and relevant national legislations have been triggered as a result of the implementation of the eTransform Project. Consequently, any environmental and social risks and impacts should be identified and avoided where possible, and or effectively mitigated. The management of the environmental and social issues of the Project is guided by the Project's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and the Ghana Environmental

Assessment Regulations, LI1652. The RAP preparation process includes the full assessment of the potential adverse project impacts on local livelihoods and economic activities and prescribe fair and appropriate compensation and/or livelihood restoration and improvement measures for project-affected persons (PAPs).

## **2.0 POTENTIAL IMPACT OF THE PROJECT**

The project will predominantly involve the digging and planting of poles at predetermined locations on the roadside which will result in some minimal environmental and social impacts with no land acquisition, permanent physical relocation and disruption of livelihoods. Specifically, the proposed installation of 8,890 fibre connectivity poles across the country would affect frontages of few houses and shops/businesses and possibly farmers growing crops on right of ways which would not require resettlement and but rather disturbance and minimal compensation for brief disruption of economic activities.

A comprehensive scoping of the fibre last mile routes involving pole (9m and 11m) planting and cable stringing to 250 Government Offices distributed across the regions in Ghana revealed the following specific minimal impacts on local livelihoods and economic activities.

### **2.1 Loss of Access to Land**

None of the communities or individuals in the project areas will lose access to land permanently. The project activity involves the deployment of two last mile links to each of the 264 Government agencies located in the LOTs. This will involve the installation of 8,890 fibre connectivity poles with 4.0mm diameter or equivalent and cable stringing.

### **2.2 Physical Displacement**

The nature of the project will not result in any permanent physical displacement of persons or community. For the purpose of health, safety and security a temporal (maximum one working day) cordoning-off will be occasioned at a few locations. This will protect both workers and local inhabitants during installation. The project will take between 2 hours to maximum 24 hours at each location after which a total access will be restored to the public.

### **2.3 Economic Displacement**

While the project will not result in any permanent physical displacement of persons, it is acknowledged that some temporal economic displacement and disturbance may be occasioned. There are some retail and artisanal businesses which may be disrupted for some few hours during installation of the poles.

#### **2.4 Loss of Social Networks**

Given the nature of the project, disruption of their social networks is not envisaged.

#### **2.5 Loss of Access to Common Property**

The project in its entirety will not cause any loss of access to any common property.

#### **2.6 Impact on Host Communities**

Since there will not be any physical displacement, the issue of host community is not applicable with the project.

#### **2.7 Cultural Property (Archaeological and Cultural Sites)**

The project will not have an impact on any cultural property.

#### **2.8 Impact on Vulnerable Groups**

The execution of the project will not affect any vulnerable group. However, those whose economic activity will be temporarily affected have been considered and no vulnerable person was identified in the affected group.

### **3.0 RATIONAL FOR THE ARAP**

The e-Transform Project Additional Financing triggered the World Bank's Operational Policy (O.P) 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement Policy. Only few hours of economic activity will be disrupted. Although many PAPs (mainly food vendors and auto mechanic shops) will be affected temporarily, none of them will be displaced or have their ongoing business to be disrupted for more than 12 working hours. Therefore, the appropriate safeguard policy to be prepared is an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) rather than the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). Whilst the terminologies differ, the methodology is the same.



## **4.0 OBJECTIVES AND STUDIES UNDERTAKEN**

The main objectives of the abbreviated resettlement programme are as follows:

- To ensure that PAPs are adequately compensated for loss of assets and any loss of income due to disruptions in economic activities.
- To institute measures to ensure that the income-earning capacity of the affected commercial units are at least restored to the levels they would have had without the project.
- To identify vulnerable groups among the PAPs and prescribe any special assistance they may require either in terms of specific compensation or extra attention during the implementation of the ARAP.
- To provide a mechanism to ensure that PAPs are consulted, and their concerns included in the ARAP document for implementation.
- To meet both national and institutional regulatory requirements and standards relating to involuntary resettlement.

## **5.0 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK**

### **5.1 The 1992 Constitution**

The right to own property is enshrined in the 1992 Constitution of the Republic of Ghana (Article 18). Notwithstanding, article 20 provides the circumstances under which such a right can be interfered with or curtailed under the State's exercise of the power of eminent domain. Article 20, among others, requires the State to only acquire private property compulsorily under the following circumstances:

- if the acquisition is necessary in the interest of defence, public safety, public order, public morality, public health, town and country planning or the development or utilization of property in such a manner as to promote the public benefit.
- if the acquisition is made under a law that makes provision for the prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation.

In instances where the acquisition of land displaces inhabitants of an area, Clause 3 of the Constitution requires the acquiring authority to resettle the displaced inhabitants on a suitable replacement land. In doing so, the Constitution requires that due regard is paid to the economic wellbeing and social and cultural values of the inhabitants.

## **5.2 The Lands Act, 2020 (Act 1036)**

The Land Act, 2020, which revised and consolidated the laws on land with the view to harmonising those laws to ensure sustainable land administration and management, is the primary legislation that details out provisions in the Constitution regarding the State's use of its power to acquire land either compulsorily or through purchase or by gift. Section 265 (3) of the Act mandates the Lands Commission to, in consultation with the affected inhabitants, prepare a land acquisition and resettlement plan that provides for the following:

- (a) the land to be acquired and state
  - (i) whether the land is occupied and by whom;
  - (ii) what the land is presently being used for; and
  - (iii) the condition of the land and its facilities;
- (b) the persons who will suffer any loss of assets, income or sources of livelihood;
- (c) the persons to be displaced and the place where those persons are to be resettled;
- (d) the arrangements to be made to facilitate resettlement and integration;
- (e) the manner and form in which compensation is to be assessed and paid;
- (f) the heads of compensation payable;
- (g) an estimate of the compensation payable and of the resettlement expenses;
- (h) an Environmental Impact Assessment;
- (i) the procedures to be followed in executing the plan;
- (j) the arrangements for the involvement of the persons affected by the acquisition and resettlement; and
- (k) what opportunities there will be to challenge the execution of the plan and payment of compensation.

## **6.0 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK**

Several public and customary institutions perform functions that are relate to the acquisition of land and the resulting involuntary displacement of persons as well as in the preparation, implementation, and monitoring of the resettlement action plan. The key institutions are:

- The Lands Commission
- Customary Land Secretariats
- Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority
- District/Municipal Assemblies
- Environmental Protection Agency

## 6.1 The Lands Commission

Article 258 of the 1992 Constitution established the Lands Commission and outlined its functions as follows:

- on behalf of the Government, manage public lands and any lands vested in the President by this Constitution or by any other law or any lands vested in the Commission;
- advise the Government, local authorities and traditional authorities on the policy framework for the development of particular areas of Ghana to ensure that the development of individual pieces of land is co-ordinated with the relevant development plan for the area concerned;
- formulate and submit to government recommendations on national policy with respect to land use and capability;
- advise on, and assist in the execution of, a comprehensive programme for the registration of title to land throughout Ghana;
- perform such other functions as the Minister responsible for lands and natural resources may assign to the Commission;

The Land Commission Act (2008), in accordance with Article of the 258 of the Constitution, established the Lands Commission to integrate the operations of the public service land institutions, which hitherto operated as stand-alone institutions. This was aimed at securing effective and holistic land administration. The Commission performs the functions specified by the Constitution and the Act through its four (4) divisions; the Public and Vested Lands Management Division (PVLMD), the Lands Valuations Division (LVD), the Land Registration Division (LRD) and the Survey and Mapping Division (SMD). Table 1 identifies specific role the various divisions play in connection with land acquisition and involuntary resettlement.

Division	Function
Public and Vested Lands Management Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ facilitation of acquisition of lands for Government;</li> </ul>
Lands Valuation Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ assessment of the compensation payable upon acquisition of land by the Government;</li> </ul>
Land Registration Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ registration of title to land and other interests in land</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ registration of deeds and other instruments affecting land in areas outside compulsory title registration districts;</li> </ul>
Survey and Mapping Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ supervise, regulate and control the survey and demarcation of land for the purposes of land use and land registration</li> </ul>

**6.2 Customary Land Secretariats**

Section 14 of the Lands Act (2020) mandates all stools, skins, clans and families who own lands to establish Customary Land Secretariats (CLSs) in collaboration with the Lands Commission and the Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands (OASL). The Act has outlined the following as the main functions of the CLSs:

- record the interests and rights in land and keep, and maintain accurate and up-to-date records of land transactions in the area of operation of the Customary Land Secretariats;
- provide a list of existing customary interests and rights in land in the area of operation of the Customary Land Secretariat including indication of persons with the capacity to make grants of the interests and rights in that area;
- provide relevant
  - records on land,
  - information on hierarchy of interests and rights in land, and
  - laid down processes for effective dispute resolution;
- facilitate the settlement of land disputes through alternative dispute resolution;
- facilitate the participatory preparation of local plans;
- undertake community education, sensitisation and awareness creation on land issues;
- prepare periodic accounts of all revenue received at the Customary Land Secretariats in accordance with clause (8) of article 36 of the Constitution;

It is estimated that more than 80% of lands in Ghana are held by stools, skins, clans and families. As a result, large scale acquisition of lands for projects must invariably involve CLSs in view of the responsibilities the Lands Act (2020) has conferred on them. The e-Transform Project will not involve land acquisition.

**6.3 Land Use and Spatial Authority**

The Land Use and Spatial Planning Authority (LUPSA), which was created by the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act (Act 925), 2016 is responsible for ensuring the sustainable development

of land and human settlements through a decentralized planning system. It is also to ensure judicious use of land and create an enabling environment for District Assemblies to better perform the spatial planning and human settlement management functions.

LUPSA plays a pivotal role in the planning and preparation of spatial plans for resettlement communities through the District Spatial Planning Committees of the various Metropolitan Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) as provided for under the Act.

#### **6.4 Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs)**

The planning function in respect of both economic and spatial planning at the local level has been entrusted to the various MMDAs across the country by the Local Governance Act (Act 936), 2016. To give effect to physical planning functions of the MMDAs, the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act (Act 925), 2016 established a District Spatial Planning Committee for each District Assembly to ensure the preparation of District Spatial Development Framework and Structure Plans. Act 925 further established in each District Assembly, a Technical Sub-Committee of the District Spatial Planning Committee to be responsible for the following:

- (a) prepare or review the District Spatial Development Framework, Structure Plans, Local Plans and Rezoning Plans;
- (b) review applications for physical development.
- (c) recommend to the District Spatial Planning Committee applications for approval;
- (d) through the District Spatial Planning Committee, provide the Authority with reports as required for the enforcement of this Act;
- (e) make recommendations to the District Spatial Planning Committee to approve any of the items, documents or matters required to be approved under this Act;
- (f) make input into the discussions of site advisory and site selection teams set up for public projects by the Site Advisory Committee established under the State Lands Regulations, 1962 (L.I. 230);
- (g) provide technical services, establish conditions in relation to the various plans and monitor implementation of the plans; and
- (h) perform any other function assigned to the Committee by the District Spatial Planning Committee.

#### **6.5 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**

The Environmental Protection Agency established under the EPA Act, 1994 (Act 490) is responsible for the protection of the environment including human environments. The Act mandates the Agency to among others “ensure compliance with any laid down environmental impact assessment procedures in the planning and execution of development projects.” In pursuance of this provision, EPA will conduct inspection and monitoring activities in order to ensure compliance with regulations, environmental standards and mitigation commitments as outlined in the RAP.

## **7.0 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT**

This ARAP was developed in close collaboration with the PAPs to obtain their feedback on the proposed project design and implementation, as well as to ensure that it addresses their issues in a culturally appropriate manner. Several consultation meetings and focus group discussions along the project corridor were organized in this regard. The PAPs provided their thoughts, observations, and suggestions, which were considered and incorporated into the final implementation of the project. The individuals whose business will be interrupted, or their structure potentially affected also made suggestions for different alternatives timing of the installation. The perspectives of the communities and PAPs were documented and included in the RAP's resettlement procedures and plans.

## **8.0 SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS**

Overall, the socio-economic survey revealed that the project will have an impact on at least 175 Project-affected Persons (PAPs) most of whom were found to be vendors and traders (79%). It is also estimated that about seven hundred (700) dependents and other family members of the PAPs will be affected based on the average household sizes of the various groups of PAPs. A total of 875 direct and indirect PAPs will therefore be impacted by the project interventions. However, it is worth noting that the impact is partial since the project will not result in any physical displacement of any PAP

## **9.0 ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS**

The kind of compensation recommended here is cash and kind compensation. This is because no land will be taken, and any disruption of economic activity will be over few hours. The average day net operating income multiplied by two will be paid as cash compensation to each affected PAP. In cases pavements are destroyed, the project will reconstruct these pavements and pay additional cash compensation were appropriate.

The eligibility of PAPs for cash compensation or resettlement and their entitlements are outlined in the table below.

Table 2: Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix

Type of loss	Entitled Persons	Eligibility	Entitlements	Comments
Livelihood	Businessperson (operator of the business)	Operates a business that will be interrupted during the hours of installation.	Daily net operating income multiplied by two.	This is the main impact of the project.
Damage to Pavements	The owner or occupier of the structure	The installation has caused temporarily damage to the owner's property	Reconstruction of the pavement/Structure.	This will be experienced in few areas, kind compensation of reconstruction by the project.
Permanent loss of land	Landowner (individual, family, stool)	Must possess legally (formal and Customary) recognized interest in the land.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cash compensation at market value of land</li> <li>2. Payment of 10% of Market Value as Disturbance</li> </ol>	Not Applicable
Loss of Crops	Farmer or Owner	Must have standing crops at the time of land entry	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cash compensation at market value of crops</li> <li>2. Payment of 10% of Market Value as Disturbance</li> </ol>	Not Applicable
Permanent loss of Structures	Owner	Must be the owner or lawful occupier of a permanent dwelling (residence) or other immovable property	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision of a house at the designated resettlement community with at least same number of rooms and quality of construction as the original house.</li> </ol>	Not Applicable



			2. Provision of relocation and transition support	
Displacement of Commercial Asset	Owner	Must have an asset used in operating a business venture	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cash payment to cover the cost of relocating asset</li> <li>2. Cash compensation for loss of income during period of transition</li> </ol>	Not applicable

## **10.0 VALUATION OF AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES**

In determining the amount of compensation to be paid to PAPs, the relevant provisions in the Lands Act and standards such as the World Bank Operational Policy OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement, and Ghana Land Act 2020 (Act 1036) were applied.

Section 250(2) of Act 1036 recognizes the following as possible heads of claim in the payment of compensation:

- a. an allodial title;
- b. a customary law freehold;
- c. a common law freehold;
- d. a usufructuary interest;
- e. a leasehold interest;
- f. a customary tenancy; or
- g. any other interest or right in relation to the land

In situations where multiple interests subsist in the land to be compensated, the provisions in Section 259 (1) of the Act will be followed in paying the appropriate amounts of compensation to the affected persons.

It must be noted that while the provisions in the Lands Act relate solely to claimants with legally recognized interests in land, there are likely to be instances where PAPs with no such interests may be economically displaced. In such cases, the requirements of the IFC Performance Standard 5 to compensate PAPs with no legally recognized interest in land but who lose assets other than land will be followed. The current project falls under this. While no land/Real Property will be taken, PAP livelihood will be disrupted on the day of the project execution. Hence, “g” above covers this sort of claim, and the Performance Standard 5 was applied.

### **10.1 Basis and Methods of Valuation**

One paramount principle of World Bank safeguards is that where people are affected by an undertaking,

the aim of compensation or resettlement must be that they should be “no worse-off if not better off” after the compensation or resettlement has taken place. The compensation package will include an appropriate disturbance allowance which is Consistent with Section 255(1) of the Lands Act, 2020 and the World Bank Operational Policy OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement, and Ghana Land Act 2020 (Act 1036).

The methods of valuation to be adopted in valuing the various category of assets are explained below:

### **10.2 Land**

The market approach, which provides an indication of value by comparing an asset with identical or comparable (that is similar) assets for which price information is available, will be used in determining the market value of land. The basic premise of this approach is that a prudent purchaser will not pay more than what others have recently paid for similar properties. It is often necessary to make adjustments to reflect the differences in location, time and terms of sale and physical characteristics between the subject property and the comparable property.

### **10.3 Crops**

The Income Approach will be used to determine the market values for the various food and cash crops. This approach provides an indication of value by converting future cash flow to a single current value. The net income to be expected for the various crops over their useful economic lives will be discounted at the appropriate yield to arrive at the respective current market values per acre.

### **10.4 Structures**

The Replacement Cost Method will be used to determine the market values for all the category of structures. This method is premised on the principle that that a buyer will pay no more for an asset than the cost to obtain an asset of equal utility. Usually, replacement cost is adjusted for physical deterioration and all relevant forms of obsolescence to reflect the

condition of the property. However, in applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets would not be considered.

### **10.5 Business Interruption**

Primary data was gathered on the daily income level of the various business activities in the project areas. These were analysed to determine the average daily income for the PAPs. Two days' incomes have been worked out as livelihood support packages for PAPs engaged in economic activities in line with the Project's requirements.

Samples of every economic activity identified within the project area were collected and analysed to represent the average daily incomes for each economic activity category.

## **11.0 GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES**

Timely dissemination of information and adoption of a participatory approach to ensure involvement of PAPs in the entire compensation programme is expected to minimise conflicts and disputes. Nonetheless, the **GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)** has been created for PAPs to file complaints and grievances relating to the resettlement/compensation programme. The grievance redress process is expected to achieve the following objectives:

- Provide affected people with avenues for filing complaints or disputes;
- Ensure that redress actions are appropriate and acceptable to parties involved;
- Verify that complainants are satisfied with redress action; and
- Avoid the need to resort to judicial processes in addressing conflicts.

A Complaint/Disputes Resolution Committee will be formed to resolve disputes and address complaints from PAPs.

### **11.1 The Grievance Redress Process**

The general steps of the grievance process comprise:

- Receipt of complaints;
- Determining and implementing the redress action;

- Verifying the redress action; and
- Dissatisfaction and alternative actions.

### **11.1.1 Receipts of Complaints**

Complaints can be lodged directly by PAPs verbally or in writing at the office of PIU in the District or in Accra. Complaints can also be channelled through local elected representatives local Assemblyperson for the area will also be allowed to receive complaints. All complaints received shall be logged at the receiving PIU office. The team leader for the Complaints/Dispute Resolution Committee will be informed accordingly.

### **11.1.2 Determination and Implementation of Redress Action**

The Complaint/Dispute Resolution Committee will determine the redress action in consultation with the complainant or parties to the dispute. The proposed redress action and the timeframe for implementation will be discussed within 1 week of receipt of the grievance. The complaint or dispute should be resolved within 1 week of receipt of complaints. The Complain/Dispute Resolution Committee may engage the PIU or any other appropriate organisations or individuals to act on its behalf.

### **11.1.3 Verification of the Redress Action**

The Complain/Dispute Resolution Committee will take steps to verify that actions required to address the complaint or resolve a dispute have been carried out. This may include site visits and feedback report from the complainant or the parties to the dispute. Where the complainant is not satisfied with the outcome of the redress action, additional steps may be taken to resolve the issue or reach an amicable agreement. Verification should be completed within 3 weeks of receipt of complaint.

#### **11.1.4 Dissatisfaction and Alternative Actions**

If the complainant or parties to a dispute are not satisfied with the decision of the Complaint/Dispute Resolution Committee, they may bring the issue to the attention of the District Chief Executive. The District Assembly, in consultation with the PIU will set up an appropriate mediation team to resolve the issue within 2 weeks from the date of receipt notice of dissatisfaction.

Membership of the mediation team will include:

- A representative from the district assembly;
- A representative from a religious body;
- A representative from the traditional council;
- A representative from a development-oriented NGO/CBO.

If the complainant or parties remain dissatisfied with the mediation effort of the District Assembly, they may resort to judicial processes to seek redress.

### **12.0 ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES**

The Ministry of Communication and Digitalisation will be the lead institution in the implementation of the ARAP. The Ministry shall undertake this function in collaboration with the Lands Valuation Division of the Lands Commission, and other relevant government Agencies. To facilitate effective coordination of activities, a Resettlement Implementation Committee will be formed with members drawn from the all the relevant institutions. The responsibilities of the key implementing institutions are indicated below:

#### **12.1 The Ministry of Communication and Digitalisation**

The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) of the e-Transform Project, together with its Safeguard Specialist, will oversee and ensure strict adherence to both the Ministry and World Bank policies. This oversight will be crucial for the successful and effective implementation of the Abbreviated Resettlement Plan (ARAP). The PIU and the Ministry's representatives will take part in inspections and assist in resolving grievances faced by some Project Affected Persons (PAPs) swiftly while ensuring the correct compensation methods are put into action.

## **12.2 Lands Valuation Division**

The Land Valuation Division of the Lands Commission will be responsible for assessing and approving compensation amounts to PAPs. LVD will receive and verify documentation on affected properties. This is to ensure that payments are only made eligible persons and compensations offered to the Project Affected Persons are adequate and paid promptly.

## **13.0 BUDGET AND FUNDING**

Various economic activities were identified within the project paths which includes auto mechanic and other related activities, scrap dealers, food vendors, auto electrician, bicycle repairs, etc. in all about twenty-nine economic activities were identified. The safeguards team with support from a land valuation consultant conducted a survey on the various economic activities for the income levels of these activities. These were analyzed to determine the average monthly income for the PAPs. Two days' incomes have been worked out as livelihood support packages for PAPs engaged in economic activities in line with the Project's requirements. The nature of the project shows that the maximum of one working day will be used on a single pole. Considering that the business activities of the PAPs will be disturbed on the day of installation, daily net income was estimated, and each PAP is compensated for two days to take care of any other inconvenience caused. All funding including that for the compensation (GHC77,600.00) was provided by the Ministry of Communication and Digitalisation (MoCD) to the PIU.

## **14.0 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULES**

The process of carrying out and reporting involves submitting documents in a sequence: the inception report, a draft report (open for stakeholder review), review of the draft Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) report, and the final report. The draft report was prepared within four (4) weeks from the start, and we anticipate submitting the final report by the 8th week. The table below shows the implementation schedule from the

Ministry of Communications and Digitalisation.

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Timeline</b>
Drafting of the Inception Report	Commencement + 2 weeks
Inspection of Fibre Sites	Commencement + 2 weeks
Assessments and Data Collection	Commencement + 3 weeks
Submission of the Draft Report for Review	Commencement + 4 weeks
Payment of Compensation to PAPs	Commencement + 4 weeks
Submission of Final Report	Commencement + 4 weeks

## **15.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

To provide a framework for continuous assessment of progress in implementing the ARAP, a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) process detailed below will be established. The purpose of monitoring is to provide Project Management, and directly affected persons with timely, concise, indicative information on whether compensation, resettlement and other impact mitigation measures are on track to achieve sustainable restoration and improvement in the welfare of the affected people, or that adjustments are needed. Monitoring will ensure that:

- Actions and commitments for compensation, resettlement and livelihood restoration measures are fully implemented in a timely manner;
- Eligible project affected persons promptly receive compensation in full prior to the start of the project;
- Compensation and livelihood restoration measures are improving the lives of the project affected persons in a sustainable manner;
- Complaints and grievances are addressed and where necessary, appropriate corrective actions are taken;
- Vulnerable persons are tracked and assisted as necessary.

Monitoring will consist of both internal and external monitoring.

### **15.1 Internal Monitoring**

The internal monitoring will be carried out by the Ministries internal project implementation team. The field supervision will be the responsibility of the eTRANSFORM Project Office. A record of activities shall be captured in the monthly Progress Reports which will be subject to review by the ARAP Implementation Committee.



## **15.2 External Monitoring**

An external Consultant will be engaged to monitor the implementation of the ARAP for compliance and impact assessment. The consultant will be expected to work closely with the project affected persons to track the progress of the ARAP implementation. The consultant(s) will be a person(s) with significant experience in the conduct of resettlement, hands on experience in monitoring and evaluation, no previous involvement in this project, and proven ability to identify actions that improve implementation and mitigate negative impacts of resettlement.

### 15.3 Monitoring Indicators

Indicators, which will be monitored during the project are outlined in the table below.

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Description</b>
Input Indicators	The resources in terms of people, equipment and materials that go into the ARAP. Examples of input indicators in the ARAP are the sources and amounts of funding for various ARAP activities
Output Indicators	These are activities and services, which are produced with the inputs. Examples of output indicators in the ARAP include a database for tracking individual compensation and the payment of compensation for loss of assets.
Process Indicators	These represent the change in the quality and quantity of access and coverage of the activities and services. Examples of process indicators in the ARAP include the creation of grievance mechanisms, the establishment of stakeholder channels so that they can participate in RAP implementation, and information dissemination activities.
Outcome Indicators	These include the delivery of compensation and other mitigation measures for economic and physical displacements caused by the project. They measure whether PAPs have received compensation and obtained sustainable source of income among others.

## 16.0 APPENDICES

### 16.1 Appendix 1. Compensation matrix used for the e-Transform Project.

NO	NAME OF BENEFICIARIES	SCOPE OF WORK	TYPE OF IMPACT	GOV ID	GOVERNMENT AGENCY	REGION
1	C. K. Boateng	Photographer	Livelihood	GOV309	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital	Ashanti Region
2	Michael Wemegah	Mechanic	Livelihood	GOV175	Asokwa Municipal Assembly	Ashanti Region
3	Mohammed Ntire	Mechanic	Livelihood	GOV175	Asokwa Municipal Assembly	Ashanti Region
4	Kofi Ackwa	Mechanic	Livelihood	GOV175	Asokwa Municipal Assembly	Ashanti Region
5	Cassandra Mawuenu Fianu	Business	Livelihood	GOV490	Koforidua Nita Office	Eastern Region
6	Ruth Kusi	Seamstress	Livelihood	GOV270	Dunkwa District Hospital	Central Region
7	Alex Bruce Appiah	Phone Shop	Livelihood	GOV270	Dunkwa District Hospital	Central Region

8	Francis Annane	Business	Livelihood	GOV376	Koforidua Technical University	Eastern Region
9	Addo George	Business	Livelihood	GOV282	Koforidua Court Complex	Eastern Region
10	Serwaa Rita	Business	Livelihood	GOV372	Koforidua High Court	Eastern Region
11	Caroline Baffoe	Business	Livelihood	GOV372	Koforidua High Court	Eastern Region
12	Esther Enoe	Business	Livelihood	GOV263	Abura Dunkwa District Hospital	Central Region
13	Efua Mansa	Roasted Plantain	Livelihood	GOV263	Abura Dunkwa District Hospital	Central Region
14	Grace Obeng	Provision shop	Livelihood	GOV263	Abura Dunkwa District Hospital	Central Region
15	Ibrahim Adams	Business	Livelihood	GOV349	Savelugu Hospital	Northern Region
16	Alhassan Awal	Business	Livelihood	GOV349	Savelugu Hospital	Northern Region

17	Kanbigis Cletus	Business	Livelihood	GOV349	Savelugu Hospital	Northern Region
18	Abdulai Elias	Business	Livelihood	GOV349	Savelugu Hospital	Northern Region
19	Mumuni Memuna	Seamstress	Livelihood	GOV351	Bole Hospital	Savannah Region
20	Tiesaah Vieri Mercy	Residential	Livelihood	GOV351	Bole Hospital	Savanah Region
21	Mohammed Mariam	Business	Livelihood	GOV351	Bole Hospital	Savanah Region
22	Iddisah Yussif Jeduah	Business	Livelihood	GOV351	Bole Hospital	Savanah Region
23	Nuhu Abdul-Nasiru	Business	Livelihood	GOV351	Bole Hospital	Savannah Region
24	Ntuwe Ewuntomah	Business	Livelihood	GOV351	Bole Hospital	Savannah Region
25	Mahamudu Adams	Business	Livelihood	GOV351	Bole Hospital	Savannah Region

26	Moro Sulemana	Business	Livelihood	GOV351	Bole Hospital	Savannah Region
27	Ewuntomah Musah	Business	Livelihood	GOV351	Bole Hospital	Savannah Region
28	Avogo Mark Stella	Business	Livelihood	GOV351	Bole Hospital	Savannah Region
29	Rose Nsiah	Business	Livelihood	GOV315	Kuntenase Government Hospital	Ashanti Region
30	Kwaku Appiah	Business	Livelihood	GOV315	Kuntenase Government Hospital	Ashanti Region
31	Felicia Boateng	Business	Livelihood	GOV315	Kuntenase Government Hospital	Ashanti Region
32	Patrick Acheampong	Business	Livelihood	GOV315	Kuntenase Government Hospital	Ashanti Region
33	Anthony Amisah	Business	Livelihood	GOV315	Kuntenase Government Hospital	Ashanti Region
34	David Apusi	Mechanic	Livelihood	GOV315	Kuntenase Government Hospital	Ashanti Region

35	Ahmed Mensah	Business	Livelihood	GOV172	Kuntenase Government Hospital	Ashanti Region
36	Daniel Asare Asiedu	Business	Livelihood	GOV175	Asokwa Municipal Assembly	Ashanti Region
37	Berko Bernice	Business	Livelihood	GOV175	Asokwa Municipal Assembly	Ashanti Region
38	Fosu Kwame	Business	Livelihood	GOV175	Asokwa Municipal Assembly	Ashanti Region
39	Debrah Anthony	Business	Livelihood	GOV175	Asokwa Municipal Assembly	Ashanti Region
40	Abdulshirt Tijani	Other	Livelihood	GOV295	Ho Teaching Hospital	Volta Region
41	Fauzia Sulemana	Porridge Seller	Livelihood	GOV295	Ho Teaching Hospital	Volta Region
42	Peace Gbagema	Cloth Seller	Livelihood	GOV295	Ho Teaching Hospital	Volta Region
43	Akilo Alhassan	Vulginizer	Livelihood	GOV295	Ho Teaching Hospital	Volta Region
44	Antoinnet Blueportia	Hairdresser	Livelihood	GOV295	Ho Teaching Hospital	Volta Region

45	Blessed Ezu	Phones Seller	Livelihood	GOV298	Hohoe Municipal Hospital (Volta Regional Hospital)	Volta Region
46	Felicia Dzoku	Mobile Money Vendor	Livelihood	GOV298	Hohoe Municipal Hospital (Volta Regional Hospital)	Volta Region
47	Sheree Amedorme	Phones Seller	Livelihood	GOV298	Hohoe Municipal Hospital (Volta Regional Hospital)	Volta Region
48	Sandra Konadu	Photographing	Livelihood	GOV298	Hohoe Municipal Hospital (Volta Regional Hospital)	Volta Region
49	Patience Tettey	Provisions	Livelihood	GOV298	Hohoe Municipal Hospital (Volta Regional Hospital)	Volta Region
50	Sattar Abdul Musa	Business	Livelihood	GOV317	Juabeng Government Hospital	Ashanti Region
51	Zoka Monica Yaa	Business	Livelihood	GOV317	Juabeng Government Hospital	Ashanti Region



52	Alidu Iman	Business	Livelihood	GOV 152	Atwima Nwabiagya Municipal Assembly	Ashanti Region
53	Victor Quarshie	Carpenter	Livelihood	GOV293	Dangme East District Hospital	Greater Accra
54	Michael Hene	Vulcaniser	Livelihood	GOV293	Dangme East District Hospital	Greater Accra
55	Paulina Akpebli	Business	Livelihood	GOV293	Dangme East District Hospital	Greater Accra
56	Isaac Abass	Building Materials	Livelihood	GOV293	Dangme East District Hospital	Greater Accra
57	Edzie Theresa Dorothy	Business	Livelihood	GOV262	Cape Coast Metropolitan Hospital	Central Region
58	Justina Coleman	Business	Livelihood	GOV262	Cape Coast Metropolitan Hospital	Central Region
59	Mary Cleopatra Dadson	Business	Livelihood	GOV262	Cape Coast Metropolitan Hospital	Central Region
60	Abigail Efua Opata	Business	Livelihood	GOV024	Ningo-Prampram District Assembly	Greater Accra

61	Awunyuure Victoria	Business	Livelihood	GOV362	Upper West Regional Hospital	Upper West
62	Tahiru Mariama	Business	Livelihood	GOV362	Upper West Regional Hospital	Upper West
63	Samwini Justina	Business	Livelihood	GOV362	Upper West Regional Hospital	Upper West
64	Ibrahim Barikisu	Business	Livelihood	GOV362	Upper West Regional Hospital	Upper West
65	Adams Dassah Abdulai	Construction	Livelihood	GOV362	Upper West Regional Hospital	Upper West
66	Badeo Ruthina	Business	Livelihood	GOV362	Upper West Regional Hospital	Upper West
67	Yussif Sulemana	Business	Livelihood	GOV362	Upper West Regional Hospital	Upper West
68	Amoako Maxwel	Business	Livelihood	GOV258	Tatale Sangule District Assembly	Northern Region
69	Amidu Nuredeen	Business	Livelihood	GOV258	Tatale Sangule District Assembly	Northern Region

70	Rukaya Napare	Business	Livelihood	GOV258	Tatale Sangule District Assembly	Northern Region
71	Hashimiwu Samiwu	Mechanic	Livelihood	GOV258	Tatale Sangule District Assembly	Northern Region
72	Ngaljo Monica	Business	Livelihood	GOV258	Tatale Sangule District Assembly	Northern Region
73	Alhassan Mutawakil	Television Repair	Livelihood	GOV257	Sagnarigu Municipal Assembly	Northern Region
74	Issah Baba	Business	Livelihood	GOV257	Sagnarigu Municipal Assembly	Northern Region
75	Fuseini Sulemana Alhassan	Business	Livelihood	GOV257	Sagnarigu Municipal Assembly	Northern Region
76	Tahidu Rehinatu	Provision	Livelihood	GOV257	Sagnarigu Municipal Assembly	Northern Region
77	Alhassan Fatahiya	Provision	Livelihood	GOV257	Sagnarigu Municipal Assembly	Northern Region
78	Aminu Alhassan	Seamstress	Livelihood	GOV257	Sagnarigu Municipal Assembly	Northern Region

79	Abukari Okasha	Business	Livelihood	GOV257	Sagnarigu Municipal Assembly	Northern Region
80	Fuseini Sumaya	Business	Livelihood	GOV257	Sagnarigu Municipal Assembly	Northern Region
81	Fuseini Abdul Samod	Business	Livelihood	GOV257	Sagnarigu Municipal Assembly	Northern Region
82	Mohammed Dawuni	Business	Livelihood	GOV257	Sagnarigu Municipal Assembly	Northern Region
83	Mohammed Misbawu	Business	Livelihood	GOV257	Sagnarigu Municipal Assembly	Northern Region
84	Ofori Agnes	Business	Livelihood	GOV344	Worawora Government Hospital	Oti Region
85	Dora Bongzie	Business	Livelihood	GOV361	St. Joseph's Hospital, Jirapa	Upper West Region
86	Agyere Zasib	Business	Livelihood	GOV361	St. Joseph's Hospital, Jirapa	Upper West Region
87	Cosmos Beyuo	Mothercare Seller	Livelihood	GOV361	St. Joseph's Hospital, Jirapa	Upper West Region

88	Tuozie Abraham	Business	Livelihood	GOV361	St. Joseph's Hospital, Jirapa	Upper West Region
89	Malemuo Richard	Business	Livelihood	GOV361	St. Joseph's Hospital, Jirapa	Upper West Region
90	Saadie Titus	Business	Livelihood	GOV361	St. Joseph's Hospital, Jirapa	Upper West Region
91	Dery Nicata	Egg Seller	Livelihood	GOV361	St. Joseph's Hospital, Jirapa	Upper West Region
92	Prospera Esang	Utensils Seller	Livelihood	GOV361	St. Joseph's Hospital, Jirapa	Upper West Region
93	Songwie David	Matress Seller	Livelihood	GOV361	St. Joseph's Hospital, Jirapa	Upper West Region
94	Nuolabong Lawrence	Bussiness	Livelihood	GOV361	St. Joseph's Hospital, Jirapa	Upper West Region
95	Alhassan Salamatu	Food Seller	Livelihood	GOV346	Yendi Hospital, Yendi	Northern Region
96	Alhassan Abdul- Kadiri	Bussiness	Livelihood	GOV346	Yendi Hospital, Yendi	Northern Region

97	Kwadon Rose	Seamstress	Livelihood	GOV346	Yendi Hospital, Yendi	Northern Region
98	Abdul-Rahman Mariam	Provisions Seller	Livelihood	GOV346	Yendi Hospital, Yendi	Northern Region
99	Abubakari Samata	Provisions Seller	Livelihood	GOV346	Yendi Hospital, Yendi	Northern Region
100	Zakaria Rashad	Provision Seller	Livelihood	GOV346	Yendi Hospital, Yendi	Northern Region
101	Hamidu Amina Zakari	Provisions Seller	Livelihood	GOV346	Yendi Hospital, Yendi	Northern Region
102	Alhassan Hamdia	Provision Seller	Livelihood	GOV346	Yendi Hospital, Yendi	Northern Region
103	Inusah Nafihatu	Business	Livelihood	GOV346	Yendi Hospital, Yendi	Northern Region
104	Baba Abiba	Business	Livelihood	GOV346	Yendi Hospital, Yendi	Northern Region
105	Mohammed Fusheini	Business	Livelihood	GOV346	Yendi Hospital, Yendi	Northern Region

106	Ananga Sophia	Business	Livelihood	GOV346	Yendi Hospital, Yendi	Northern Region
107	Inusah Nasiha	Business	Livelihood	GOV346	Yendi Hospital, Yendi	Northern Region
108	Fuseini Sadat Kotachi	Business	Livelihood	GOV346	Yendi Hospital, Yendi	Northern Region
109	Nartey Kleh	Business	Livelihood	GOV490	NITA Office, Koforidua	Eastern Region
110	Ernestina Arthur	Business	Livelihood	GOV283	Adenta Court Complex	Greater Accra
111	Kwabena Adu Kwarteng	Business	Livelihood	GOV376	Koforidua Technical University	Eastern Region
112	Bonifacio Malik	Business	Livelihood	GOV376	Koforidua Technical University	Eastern Region
113	Fati Iddrisu	Business	Livelihood	GOV342	Gushegu District Hospital	Northern Region
114	Natogma Yakubu	Business	Livelihood	GOV342	Gushegu District Hospital	Northern Region

115	Mohammed Walia	Business	Livelihood	GOV342	Gushegu District Hospital	Northern Region
116	Sadow Salamatu	Business	Livelihood	GOV342	Gushegu District Hospital	Northern Region
117	Sadik Mohammed	Business	Livelihood	GOV342	Gushegu District Hospital	Northern Region
118	Musah Imoro	Business	Livelihood	GOV342	Gushegu District Hospital	Northern Region
119	Sumaila Abdul- Rahaman	Business	Livelihood	GOV342	Gushegu District Hospital	Northern Region
120	Yussif Nashera	Business	Livelihood	GOV342	Gushegu District Hospital	Northern Region
121	Yussif Yakubu	Business	Livelihood	GOV342	Gushegu District Hospital	Northern Region
122	Yakubu Mohammed	Business	Livelihood	GOV342	Gushegu District Hospital	Northern Region
123	Phina Duodu	Business	Livelihood	GOV021	Weija Gbwewe Municipal Assembly	Greater Accra



124	Kwabena Gyemani Gabriel	Business	Livelihood	GOV21	Weija Gbwewe Municipal Assembly	Greater Accra
125	Bernice Braimah	Business	Livelihood	GOV021	Weija Gbwewe Municipal Assembly	Greater Accra
126	Samuel Asante	Business	Livelihood	GOV311	Bekwai Government Hospital	Ashanti Region
127	Lawrencia Quansah	Provision Seller	Livelihood	GOV311	Bekwai Government Hospital	Ashanti Region
128	Christelle Mensah	Hairdresser	Livelihood	GOV311	Bekwai Government Hospital	Ashanti Region
129	Lois Anokye	Business	Livelihood	GOV317	Juabeng Government Hospital	Ashanti Region
130	Daniel Djankui	Provision, took it for Brother	Livelihood	GOV317	Juabeng Government Hospital	Ashanti Region
131	Masawudu Safianu	Porridge Seler	Livelihood	GOV061	Kadjebi District Assembly	Volta Region
132	Muniru Wasila	Porridge Seler	Livelihood	GOV061	Kadjebi District Assembly	Volta Region

133	Peace Anyomi	Food Seller	Livelihood	GOV061	Kadjebi District Assembly	Volta Region
134	Agbai Selase Kofi	Matress Seller	Livelihood	GOV061	Kadjebi District Assembly	Volta Region
135	Azigi Justice	Provision Seller	Livelihood	GOV061	Kadjebi District Assembly	Volta Region
136	Alhassan Rahama	Seamstress	Livelihood	GOV346	Yendi Municipal Assembly	Northern Region
137	Alhassan Abubakari	Carpentry	Livelihood	GOV346	Yendi Municipal Assembly	Northern Region
138	Ayivor Xorlali	Banana Seller	Livelihood	GOV302	Keta Government Hospital	Volta Region
139	Kponyo Peace Akua	Trading	Livelihood	GOV302	Keta Government Hospital	Volta Region
140	Atigah Esther	Provision Seller	Livelihood	GOV302	Keta Government Hospital	Volta Region
141	Peace Amegayie	Provision Seller	Livelihood	GOV302	Keta Government Hospital	Volta Region

142	Gamado Simon	Cloth Seller	Livelihood	GOV302	Keta Government Hospital	Volta Region
143	Gaitu Winnard Kofi	Business	Livelihood	GOV302	Keta Government Hospital	Volta Region
144	Rudolph Wanzam	Business	Livelihood	GOV359	Nadowli Hospital	Upper West Region
145	Alliedong Kuusanuo Rafiq	Momo Vendor	Livelihood	GOV359	Nadowli Hospital	Upper West Region
146	Joyce Dassah	Basket Weaver	Livelihood	GOV359	Nadowli Hospital	Upper West Region
147	Kuugbee Lawrence	Drinking Spot	Livelihood	GOV359	Nadowli Hospital	Upper West Region
148	Danaah Guenu Mary	Cloth Seller	Livelihood	GOV359	Nadowli Hospital	Upper West Region
149	Michael Danaa	Carpentry	Livelihood	GOV359	Nadowli Hospital	Upper West Region
150	Donwie Sheila	Business	Livelihood	GOV359	Nadowli Hospital	Upper West Region

151	Rachael Nyewela Bamine	Business	Livelihood	GOV359	Nadowli Hospital	Upper West Region
152	Dakurah Assibi Diedong	Provisions Seller	Livelihood	GOV359	Nadowli Hospital	Upper West Region
153	Khadija Kogo Liedong	Business	Livelihood	GOV359	Nadowli Hospital	Upper West Region
154	Nicholas Aboyer	Business	Livelihood	GOV359	Nadowli Hospital	Upper West Region
155	Kangbiriye Gladys	Business	Livelihood	GOV359	Nadowli Hospital	Upper West Region
156	Abdulai Faisal	Business	Livelihood	GOV359	Nadowli Hospital	Upper West Region
157	Umar Faruk	Business	Livelihood	GOV345	Tamale West Hospital	Northern Region
158	Yussif Abdul-Badiu	Business	Livelihood	GOV345	Tamale West Hospital	Northern Region
159	Emmanuel Meddley	Business	Livelihood	GOV345	Tamale West Hospital	Northern Region

160	Abdul-Somed Yussif	Business	Livelihood	GOV345	Tamale West Hospital	Northern Region
161	Edgitha Nhyira Ayerakwa	Business	Livelihood	GOV275	New Aberim Hospital	Eastern Region
162	Florence Arhin	Business	Livelihood	GOV275	New Aberim Hospital	Eastern Region
163	Abigail Bukari	Residential	Livelihood	GOV275	New Aberim Hospital	Eastern Region
164	Pearl Sitsofe Bani	Cosmetic Shop	Livelihood	GOV275	New Aberim Hospital	Eastern Region
165	Abukari Mutawakil	Drinking Spot	Livelihood	GOV348	Bimbilla Hospital	Northern Region
166	Mohammed Ibrahim Awal	Business	Livelihood	GOV348	Bimbilla Hospital	Northern Region
167	Nuhu Feruza	Hairdressing	Livelihood	GOV348	Bimbilla Hospital	Northern Region
168	Baah John Tonsulia	Business	Livelihood	GOV348	Bimbilla Hospital	Northern Region

169	Kassim Yakubu	Business	Livelihood	GOV348	Bimbilla Hospital	Northern Region
170	Inusah Suhaila	Business	Livelihood	GOV551	Kumbungu District Police Headquarters	Northern Region
171	Ali Fataw	Business	Livelihood	GOV257	Sagnarigu Municipal Assembly	Northern Region
172	Dompreh Abraham	Business	Livelihood	GOV345	Tamale West Hospital	Northern Region
173	Eric Senyo Komla Arku	Business	Livelihood	GOV344	Worawora Government Hospital	Northern Region
174	Eric Boateng	Business	Livelihood	GOV349	Savelugu Hospital	Northern Region
175	Adinan Ahmed	Business	Livelihood	GOV351	Bole Hospital	Northern Region
176	Sadow Mohammed Gadafi	Business	Livelihood	GOV342	Gushegu District Hospital	Northern Region

177	Eliasu Majeed Bakari	Business	Livelihood	GOV348	Bimbilla Hospital	Northern Region
178	Morris Seyram Gabate	Business	Livelihood	GOV061	Kadjebi District Assembly	Oti Region
179	Iddrisu Yakubu Dasana	Business	Livelihood	GOV346	Yendi Hospital, Yendi	Northern Region
180	Mike Adjei Aboagye	Business	Livelihood	GOV275	New Aberim Hospital	Eastern Region
181	Gunrundow Njinbaba Abraham	Business	Livelihood	GOV258	Tatale Sangule District Assembly	Northern Region
182	Agyemang Emmanuel	Provision Seller	Livelihood	GOV319	Tepa Government Hospital	Ashanti Region
183	Francis Kwadwo Danso	Shoes Seller	Livelihood	GOV319	Tepa Government Hospital	Ashanti Region
184	Richmond Amissah-Montford	Provision Seller	Livelihood	GOV319	Tepa Government Hospital	Ashanti Region
185	Kwaku Duah	Residential	Livelihood	GOV315	Kuntenase Government Hospital	Ashanti Region

186	Sylvia Adomako	Business	Livelihood	GOV315	Kuntenase Government Hospital	Ashanti Region
187	Hafiz Malik	Business	Livelihood	GOV317	Juabeng Government Hospital	Ashanti Region
188	Emmanuel Adjei	Business	Livelihood	GOV172	Ejisu Municipal Assembly	Ashanti Region
189	Isaac Nyan	Business	Livelihood	GOV172	Oforikrom Municipal Assembly	Ashanti Region
190	Emmanuel Yaw Sakyi	Business	Livelihood	GOV175	Asokwa Municipal Assembly	Ashanti Region
191	Solomon Amoateng Adom	Business	Livelihood	GOV175	Asokwa Municipal Assembly	Ashanti Region
192	Bernard Ndebugri	Business	Livelihood	GOV359	Nadowli Hospital	Ashanti Region
193	Anthony Osei-Twumasi	Business	Livelihood	GOV309	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital	Ashanti Region
194	Augustine Acheampong	Business	Livelihood	GOV309	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital	Ashanti Region



	<b>TOTAL</b>					

## 16.2 Appendix 2. Full Fiber Sites of the eTransform Project

Site ID	Government Agency	Fiber Terminating Site	Region
GOV302	Keta Government Hospital	KETA	Eastern
GOV039	Ablekuma Central Municipal Assembly	ABOKAI	Greater Accra
GOV015	Shai-Osudoku District Assembly	DODOWA	Greater Accra
GOV288	Dodowa District Hospital	DODOWA	Greater Accra
GOV013	Accra Metropolitan Assembly	ACCPOL	Greater Accra
GOV290	Princess Marie (Children Hospital)	HIGHST	Greater Accra
GOV291	Mamprobi Polyclinic	AC1046	Greater Accra
GOV283	Ridge Hospital	BROAD	Greater Accra
GOV040	Ayawaso Central Municipal Assembly	AC1114	Greater Accra
GOV041	Korle Klottey Municipal Assembly	AC1236	Greater Accra
GOV033	Ayawaso North Municipal Assembly	AC1188	Greater Accra
GOV028	La Dade-Kotopon Municipal Assembly	LBEACH	Greater Accra
GOV022	Ledzokuku Municipal Assembly	AC1222	Greater Accra
GOV306	Lashibi Community Day Senior High School, Tema West District	AC1230	Greater Accra
GOV292	Adabraka Polyclinic	BROAD	Greater Accra
GOV400	Ministry Of Fisheries And Aquaculture Development	BROAD	Greater Accra
GOV404	Ministry Of Monitoring And Evaluation	BROAD	Greater Accra
GOV014	Ada East District Assembly	ADA	Greater Accra
GOV409	Greater Accra Regional Coordinating Council	BROAD	Greater Accra
GOV042	Central Tongu District Assembly	ADIDME	Volta
GOV263	Abura Dunkwa District Hospital	ADUNKW	Central
GOV299	Aflao Government Hospital	AFLAO	Volta
GOV165	Afigya Kwabre South District Assembly	KODDIE	Ashanti
GOV267	Ajumako Hospital	AJMAKO	Central
GOV181	Akrofuom District Assembly	AKRFUM	Ashanti
GOV276	Akuse Government Hospital	AKUSE	Eastern
GOV029	Okaikwei North Municipal Assembly	TESANO	Greater Accra

GOV287	Achimota Hospital	AC1193	Greater Accra
GOV065	Biakoye District Assembly	NKONA	Oti
GOV120	Hemang Lower Denkyira District Assembly	AMPKRO	Central
GOV112	Upper Denkyira East Municipal Assembly	DUNWA	Central
GOV117	Agona East District Assembly	ANSABA	Central
GOV196	Wassa East District Assembly	DBOASE	Western
GOV105	Assin Fosu Municipal Assembly	ASFOSU	Central
GOV275	New Aberim Hospital	NABREM	Eastern
GOV324	Atebubu District Hospital	ATEBU	Bono East
GOV194	Ahanta West Municipal Assembly	AGONAN	Western
GOV204	Mpohor District Assembly	MPOHOR	Western
GOV356	Bawku Hospital	BAWKU	Upper East
GOV139	Tano South Municipal Assembly	BECHEM	Ahafo
GOV321	Bechem Government Hospital	BECHEM	Ahafo
GOV274	Begoro District Hospital	BEGORO	Eastern
GOV311	Bekwai Government Hospital	BEKWAI	Ashanti
GOV331	Bibiani Government Hospital	BIBIAN	Western North
GOV348	Bimbilla Hospital	BIMILA	Northern
GOV351	Bole Hospital	BOLE	Savannah
GOV355	Bongo Hospital	BONGO	Upper East
GOV148	Bekwai Municipal Assembly	KOKOFU	Ashanti
GOV184	Afigya Kwabre North District Assembly	BOAMAN	Ashanti
GOV005	Berekum East	BREKUM	Bono
GOV136	Berekum West District Assembly	JINJIN	Bono
GOV396	Parliamentary Services	BROAD	Greater Accra
GOV399	Ministry Of Parliamentary	BROAD	Greater Accra
GOV405	Ministry Of Business Development	BROAD	Greater Accra
GOV107	Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly	CCGBC	Central
GOV261	Cape Coast Teaching Hospital	CCGBC	Central
GOV262	Cape Coast Metropolitan Hospital	CCGBC	Central

GOV308	Nchumuruman Community Day SHS, Krachi, Nchumuru Dist	CHIERI	Oti
GOV268	Ankaful General Hospital	CCGBC	Central
GOV017	Tema Metro Metropolitan Assembly	COMFOR	Greater Accra
GOV285	Ga South Municipal Hospital	AC1130	Greater Accra
GOV350	Damongo Hospital	DMANGO	Savannah
GOV006	Dormaa Central Municipal	DORMAA	Bono
GOV322	Dormaa Presby Hospital	DORMAA	Bono
GOV270	Dunkwa District Hospital	DUNKWA	Central
GOV058	Ho West District Assembly	DZOLO	Volta
GOV173	Kwadaso Municipal Assembly	EDWNAS	Ashanti
GOV318	Effiduase District Hospital	EFDUAS	Ashanti
GOV198	Sekondi Takoradi Metropolitan Assembly	SEKOND	Western
GOV338	Effia Nkwanta Regional Hospital	EFKUMA	Western
GOV154	Ejisu Municipal Assembly	EJISU	Ashanti
GOV109	Komenda-Edina-Eguafo-Abirim Municipal Assembly	ELMINA	Central
GOV314	Asonomaso Government Hospital	NTONSO	Ashanti
GOV119	Ekumfi District Assembly	ESUEHY	Central
GOV157	Kwabre East Municipal Assembly	FAWADE	Ashanti
GOV232	East Mamprusi Municipal Assembly	GAMBAG	North East
GOV403	Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources	BROAD	Greater Accra
GOV406	Ministry Of Special Development Initiatives	BROAD	Greater Accra
GOV407	MINISTRY OF PLANNING	BROAD	Greater Accra
GOV408	Ministry Of Regional Reorganization And Development	BROAD	Greater Accra
GOV325	Goaso Government Hospital	GOASO	Ahafo
GOV008	Sunyani Municipal	GRNHIL	Bono
GOV132	Sunyani West District Assembly	GRNHIL	Bono
GOV326	Sunyani Regional Hospital	GRNHIL	Bono
GOV246	Gushiegu Municipal Assembly	GUSHEG	Northern
GOV342	Gushiegu District Hospital	GUSHEG	Northern
GOV330	Half Assini Hospital	HASINI	Western

GOV442	Ghana Law School	HIGHST	Greater Accra
GOV298	Hohoe Municipal Hospital	HOHOE	Volta
GOV044	Ho Municipal Assembly	HOSTAD	Volta
GOV295	Ho Teaching Hospital	HOSTAD	Volta
GOV300	Ho Polyclinic	HOSTAD	Volta
GOV293	Dangme East District Hospital	KASEI	Greater Accra
GOV401	Ministry Of Inner City And Zongo Development	INDSQR	Greater Accra
GOV315	Kuntenase Government Hospital	KUNTEEN	Ashanti
GOV307	Abuadi Tsrefe Community Day Senior School, Adaklu Anyigbe District	HO	Volta
GOV162	Amansie Central District Assembly	JACOBU	Ashanti
GOV125	Kintampo South District Assembly	JEMA	Bono East
GOV361	St. Joseph Hospital	JIRAPA	Eastern
GOV296	Jasikan Hospital	JSIKAN	Oti
GOV060	Jasikan District Assembly	JSIKAN	Oti
GOV334	Juaboso Government Hospital	JUABES	Western North
GOV177	Juaben Municipal Assembly	JUABNG	Ashanti
GOV317	Juaben Government Hospital	JUABNG	Ashanti
GOV151	Asante Akim South Municipal Assembly	JUASO	Ashanti
GOV281	Kade Government Hospital	KADE	Eastern
GOV253	Karaga District Assembly	KARAGA	Northern
GOV320	Sene District Hospital	KDANSO	Bono East
GOV061	Kadjebi District Assembly	KDJEBI	Oti
GOV280	Kyebi Government Hospital	KIBI	Eastern
GOV174	Old Tafo Municipal Assembly	TAFO	Ashanti
GOV150	Asante Akim Central Municipal Assembly	KDUMAS	Ashanti
GOV272	Koforidua Regional Hospital	KOFDUA	Eastern
GOV282	Korlebu Teaching Hospital	KORLEB	Greater Accra
GOV289	Korlebu Polyclinic	KORLEB	Greater Accra
GOV344	Oti River Hospital	DAMBAI	Northern
GOV027	Kpone Katamanso Municipal Assembly	KPONE	Greater Accra

GOV303	Krachi District Hospital	KRACHI	Oti
GOV329	Kintampo District Hospital	KTAMPO	Bono East
GOV175	Asokwa Municipal Assembly	NHYIAS	Ashanti
GOV310	Kumasi Regional Hospital (Kumasi South)	NWPOAS	Ashanti
GOV172	Oforikrom Municipal Assembly	OFORIK	Ashanti
GOV259	Kumbungu District Assembly	KUMBU	Northern
GOV360	Lawra Hospital	LAWRA	Upper West
GOV026	La-Nkwantanang Municipal Assembly	MADIN	Greater Accra
GOV273	Tetteh Quarshie Memorial Hospital	AKWAPM	Eastern
GOV316	Mampong District Hospital	MAMPNG	Ashanti
GOV110	Mfantsiman Mun Municipal Assembly	SALTPD	Central
GOV265	Saltpond Government Hospital	SALTPD	Central
GOV319	Tepa Government Hospital	TEPA	Ashanti
GOV036	Weija-Gbawe Municipal Assembly	AC1130	Greater Accra
GOV363	Nandom Catholic Hospital	NANDOM	Upper West
GOV353	War Memorial Hospital	NAVGO	Upper East
GOV313	New Edubiase Govt. Hospital	NBIASE	Ashanti
GOV359	Nadowli Hospital	NDAWLI	Upper West
GOV176	Suame Municipal Assembly	NEWSUA	Ashanti
GOV032	Ayawaso East Municipal Assembly	KAANDA	Greater Accra
GOV340	Bassa Community Day SHS	KDANSO	Bono East
GOV063	Nkwanta South Municipal Assembly	NKWANT	Oti
GOV297	Nkwanta District Hospital	NKWANT	Oti
GOV279	Nsawam Government Hospital	NSAWAM	Eastern
GOV335	Axim Government Hospital	AXIM	Western
GOV284	Ga East Hospital	NTIAFA	Greater Accra
GOV038	Krowor Municipal Assembly	NNGUA	Greater Accra
GOV158	Offinso Municipal Assembly	OFINSO	Ashanti
GOV166	Atwima Kwanwoma District Assembly	ABOKO	Ashanti
GOV144	Obuasi Municipal Assembly	OBUSIB	Ashanti

GOV183	Obuasi East District Assembly	ABOAGYE	Ashanti
GOV030	Ablekuma North Municipal Assembly	AC1088	Greater Accra
GOV031	Ablekuma West Municipal Assembly	NEWRUS	Greater Accra
GOV301	Peki Government Hospital	PEKI	Volta
GOV122	Gomoa East District Assembly	PNKRM	Central
GOV337	Prestea Government Hospital	PRESGT	Western
GOV024	Ningo-Prampram District Assembly	PRMPRM	Greater Accra
GOV309	Komfo Anokye Teaching Hospital	KUMOFF	Ashanti
GOV347	Salaga Hospital	SALAGA	Savannah
GOV323	Sampa District Hospital	SAMPA	Bono
GOV357	Sandema Hospital	SANDEM	Upper East
GOV349	Savelugu Hospital	SAVUGU	Northern
GOV023	Ada West District Assembly	SEGE	Greater Accra
GOV200	Shama District Assembly	SHAMA	Western
GOV016	Ga West Municipal Assembly	ABEHEN	Greater Accra
GOV035	Ga North Municipal Assembly	SOFNK	Greater Accra
GOV304	Sogakope District Hospital	SOGKOP	Volta
GOV278	Atua Government Hospital	SOMNYA	Eastern
GOV398	Ministry of Aviation	STOWER	Greater Accra
GOV034	Ayawaso West Municipal Assembly	DZOULU	Greater Accra
GOV037	Tema West Municipal Assembly	Spintex Okpoigono	Greater Accra
GOV025	Ga Central Municipal Assembly	STUOM	Greater Accra
GOV156	Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly	KUMOFF	Ashanti
GOV305	Adidome Government Hospital	ADIDME	Eastern
GOV277	Suhum Government Hospital	SUHUM	Eastern
GOV102	Agona West Municipal Assembly	SWEDRU	Central
GOV103	Ajumako/Enyan/Esiam District Assembly	AJMAKO	Central
GOV271	Agona Swedru Government Hospital	SWEDRU	Central
GOV108	Gomoa West District Assembly	APAMJ	Central
GOV114	Gomoa Central District Assembly	AFANSE	Central

GOV251	Tamale Metropolitan Assembly	TAGBC	Northern
GOV257	Sagnerigu Municipal Assembly	TAGBC	Northern
GOV341	Tamale Teaching Hospital	TAGBC	Northern
GOV345	Tamale West Hospital	TAGBC	Northern
GOV010	Tarkwa Nsuaem Municipal	NSSUTA	Western
GOV339	Tarkwa Govt. Hospital	NSSUTA	Western
GOV332	Takoradi Hospital	TBEACH	Western
GOV286	LEKMA Hospital	GDAEST	Greater Accra
GOV328	Techiman Polyclinic	TECHMN	Bono East
GOV004	Techiman Municipal Assembly	TECHMN	Bono East
GOV127	Techiman North District Assembly	TUOBOD	Bono East
GOV020	Ashiaman Municipal Assembly	Ashiaman Roundabout	Greater Accra
GOV294	Tema General Hospital	CMTWWE	Greater Accra
GOV205	Effia Kwesimintsim Municipal Assembly	NWSITE	Western
GOV354	Tongo Hospital	TONGO	Upper East
GOV111	Twifu Ati Morkwa District Assembly	TPRASO	Central
GOV269	Twifo Praso Hospital	TPRASO	Central
GOV364	Tumu District Hospital	TUMU	Upper West
GOV362	Upper West Regional Hospital	WA	Upper West
GOV233	West Mamprusi Municipal Assembly	WALEII	North East
GOV343	Walewale Government Hospital	WALEII	North East
GOV133	Dormaa East District Assembly	WAMFIE	Bono
GOV199	Wassa Amenfi East Municipal Assembly	WASSAK	Western
GOV333	Wassa Akropong Government	WASSAK	Western
GOV115	Awutu Senya District Assembly	KPEMN	Central
GOV118	Awutu Senya East Municipal Assembly	ODNKWA	Central
GOV019	Ga South Municipal Assembly	KIRON	Greater Accra
GOV009	Wechi Municipal	WENCHI	Bono
GOV021	Adenta Municipal Assembly	AC1201	Greater Accra
GOV336	Sefwi Wiawso Hospital	WIAWSO	Western North



GOV018	Ga East Municipal Assembly	ABOKBI	Greater Accra
GOV106	Effutu Municipal Assembly	WINNEB	Central
GOV264	Winneba Trauma Hospital	WINNEB	Central
GOV266	Winneba Government Hospital	WINNEB	Central
GOV245	Yendi Municipal Assembly	YEENDI	Northern
GOV258	Tatale Sanguli District Assembly	TATALE	Northern
GOV358	Zebilla Hospital	ZEBILA	Upper East
GOV352	Bolgatanga Regional Hospital	TANZUI	Upper East
GOV312	Mankranso Govt. Hospital	MKRASO	Ashanti
GOV327	Holy Family Hospital	BREKUM	Bono
GOV346	Yendi Hospital	YEENDI	Northern
GOV387	Road Fund	BROAD	Greater Accra
GOV416	medical and Dental Council	HIGHST	Greater Accra
GOV419	Kwame Nkrumah Memorial Park	ARTCEN	Greater Accra
GOV443	Public Works Department	ACCPOL	Greater Accra
GOV645	Accra Metropolitan Police Command	LABONE	Greater Accra
GOV438	Nurses and Midwifery Council of Ghana	NGUCHI	Greater Accra
GOV669	Tema West Municipal Police Command		Greater Accra
GOV657	Ga Central Municipal Police Command	STUOM	Greater Accra
GOV430	National Nuclear Research Institute	ATOMIC	Greater Accra
GOV465	Nuclear Regulatory Authority	ATOMIC	Greater Accra
GOV470	Ghana College of Nurses and Midwives	AC1193	Greater Accra
GOV651	Ga South Municipal Police Command	NGALEL	Greater Accra
GOV435	Plant Protection Regulatory Services (MOFA)	PKUAS	Greater Accra
GOV648	Ga West Municipal Police Command	ABEHEN	Greater Accra
GOV667	Ga North Municipal Police Command		Greater Accra
GOV432	Medical and Dental Council	ACCPOL	Greater Accra
GOV456	Pharmacy Council	ACCPOL	Greater Accra
GOV670	Krowor Municipal Police Command	AC1222	Greater Accra
GOV650	Ga East Municipal Police Command		Greater Accra

GOV649	Tema Metro Metropolitan Police Command	GPHA	Greater Accra
GOV365	Mpaha Community Day SHS, Central Gonja District	DOMBRA	Savannah