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PROJECT LEADS



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DEPUTY MINISTER
**HON. ABDULAI
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NATIONAL COORDINATOR
**PROF. PROSPER BASOMMI
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BACKGROUND

The Government of Ghana is dedicated to promoting economic growth that includes everyone and as outlined in the Coordinated Programme of Economic and Social Development Policies (2017-2024), aims to integrate employment creation into the nation's development and provide job opportunities for all Ghanaians.

To achieve this goal, the government has prioritized investments in core infrastructure and launched flagship programs aimed at increasing access to jobs, promoting entrepreneurship, and reducing obstacles to growth. However, extremely poor households often face challenges in accessing these initiatives and basic services due to low literacy and lack of skills.

Therefore, there is the need for safety net programs that support poor households to access services that enhance their productivity and improve their incomes. The Ghana Productive Safety Net Project 2 (GPSNP2) which is a continuum of the Ghana Productive Safety Net Project and spanning the period 2022-2025 is thus being implemented with the goal of strengthening safety net systems in Ghana, improving the productivity of the poor, and building and enhancing the effectiveness of the country's flagship social protection programs.

The project is being implemented by the Ministry of Gender Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP) and the Ministry Of Local Government, Decentralization and Rural Development (MLGDRD).

The GPSNP 2 has six (6) components as listed below with their corresponding fund allocations:

TOTAL FUND ALLOCATION		(US\$250 MILLION)
Component 1	Productive Inclusion	(US\$27 million)
Component 2	Labour-Intensive Public Works	(US\$47 million)
Component 3	Safety Net Program Transfers - Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) Cash Transfers and Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP) Payments	(US\$121 million)
Component 4	Social Protection System Strengthening	(US\$36 million)
Component 5	Project Management, Coordination, and Institutional Strengthening	(US\$19 million)
Component 6	Contingent Emergency Response Component	(US\$0 million)

The MLGDRD is responsible for Components 1, 2 & 5.2 while MoGCSP takes responsibility for Components 3, 4, & 5.1. Component 6 offers built-in flexibility to rapidly reallocate financing to support needed relief and recovery efforts (through the Government's pre-existing main, or other emergency social safety net programs) for the poor and vulnerable in a future disaster or crisis that affects the country.

The Ghana Productive Safety-Net Project (GPSNP) 2 is being implemented using the same institutional arrangement that existed under GPSNP. The project operates within the decentralized structure and has Five (5) Zonal Offices supporting the MMDAs to implement the project. The MCU serves as the head office in Accra to manage all the zones across the sixteen regions in Ghana. These Zones are centered in Bolgatanga, Tamale, Koforidua, Kumasi and Wa.

2.0 COMPONENT 1: **PRODUCTIVE INCLUSION (PI)**

The objective of this component is to expand productive inclusion support for poor households in targeted communities. Specifically, the component is intended to assist poor households in establishing and engaging in micro-enterprises and increase agriculture productivity that will guarantee them sustainable incomes. The PI component is therefore designed as a graduation pathway within Ghana's Social Protection landscape (system) to assist extreme poor households to work their way out of poverty. The component is intended to assist target beneficiaries to:

- a) establish and manage their own micro-enterprises/investments through the Complementary Livelihood and Assets Support Scheme (CLASS), and*
- b) increase agriculture productivity that will guarantee sustainable incomes.*

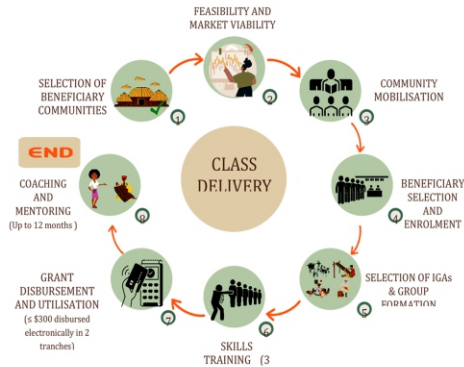
To be eligible to partake in this programme, beneficiaries are drawn from the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) and the Labour Intensive Public Works (LIPW). The age limit for selected beneficiaries is between 18 – 65years and 60% should be women.

The skills development component of the program is based on a curriculum that covers life skills development, basic business management skills development, and micro-enterprise/craftsmanship skills development. The skills training programme is designed to equip beneficiaries with the requisite capacity to effectively run and manage their micro-enterprises and investments.

When all required trainings and other preparatory activities are completed, each beneficiary is provided with a lump sum cash grant up to the cedi equivalent of \$300 (grant ceiling) to expand or start their enterprise activities.

Below is the CLASS delivery cycle.

Class Delivery Cycle



2.1 Eligible Income Generating Activities (IGAs)

The following are the eligible income generating activities (IGAs) supported under the programme:

Bee Keeping/Honey Production, Vegetable Farming, Dawadawa Processing, Gari/Cassava Processing, Groundnut Processing (oil, snacks, paste), Malt Processing, Rice Parboiling, Weanimix / Tom brown production, Guinea Fowl Rearing, Piggery, Rabbitry, Small Ruminants Rearing (Sheep & Goats), Basket Weaving, Smock Weaving, Shea Butter Processing, Pomade making, Soap Making, Mushroom Production, Snail Farming, Pottery, Fish Processing (Fish mongering), Oil Palm Processing (Palm Oil), Palm Kernel Oil Processing, Grasscutter Rearing, Beads making, Soya beans Processing, Kente Weaving, Gourd Shekere (Maracas) Making.

2.2 Urban PI

Towards ensuring that the urban poor are not left out of the gov't's efforts at extending economic inclusion support to poor households, an urban version of CLASS has been initiated and this is expected to cover 10,000 beneficiaries. To this end, the urban CLASS programme has taken off in 3 Municipal Assemblies and will be expanded to cover an additional 27no Metropolitan and Municipal Assemblies (MMAs) to bring the total number of MMAs to benefit from the urban CLASS intervention to 30.

2.3 Sub-Component - Linkage to Agriculture (LAS)

Objective of LAS:

The objective of LAS is to improve the agricultural productivity of poor households by facilitating their linkages to existing agriculture interventions and services.

Target Beneficiaries:

Activities under the LAS sub-component is targeted at all households already on the LEAP or LIPW and are within the catchment of major on-going government/non-government agriculture projects and programmes.

2.4 PI Achievement

Achievements under GPSNP

The GPSNP under the Productive Inclusion Component supported 20,085 extreme poor beneficiaries drawn from the LEAP & LIPW programmes in 331 communities in the five regions of the north. These beneficiaries were provided with support in the form of life skills and micro-enterprise skills training, start-up cash grants totalling GHS26.4M, and accompanying business coaching and mentoring support all geared towards the establishments and sustenance of their chosen enterprise and investments activities. Also, in line with objective of helping beneficiaries improve productive on their farms the Project through the Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD) programme, and a nutrition pilot supported over 16,000 LEAP and LIPW beneficiaries to establish non-traditional cash crop plantation farms) and also grow plants that will help improve household nutrition.

2.5 Achievements under GPSNP2

- Under GPSNP2, the Project has so far enrolled 40,604 beneficiaries under the rural Complementary Livelihood Asset Support Scheme (CLASS) programme. This figure is against an end target of 50,000, bringing the % number of persons enrolled to over 81%.

- Of the number enrolled on to CLASS under GPSNP2, 24,310 are currently being supported to start their own income generating activities through the provision of enterprise skills training, start-up cash grants and accompanying mentoring and coaching support that would guarantee the viability and sustenance of beneficiary investments.
- Regarding direct grant support to beneficiaries, the government through the Project has to date disbursed a little over GHS, 24,600,000 as start-up grants to eligible beneficiaries.
- In line with the component's objective of guarantee sustainable income for beneficiaries through increase agriculture productivity, the component has to date linked 7,462 beneficiaries to ongoing agriculture intervention where these individuals are receiving various forms of support to boost farm yields and nutrition for their households





As indicated earlier, an urban version of CLASS has commenced in 3 out of the 30 MMAs earmarked, with the remaining 27 MMAs to be on boarded within the third quarter of 2024.



3.0 COMPONENT 2:

LABOUR-INTENSIVE PUBLIC WORKS (LIPW)

The objective of the LIPW component is to provide income-earning opportunities to poor and extremely poor households particularly during the agricultural off-season to enable them to meet their household expenditure. This objective is accomplished through public works which maintains or rehabilitates assets that improve the productivity of communities and responds to the anticipated effects of climate change. Overall, LIPW aims to uplift disadvantaged households by creating employment opportunities while contributing to community assets development and resilience against climate change effects.



Selection of LIPW Districts, Communities and Subprojects for Implementation

LIPW delivery begins with the selection of districts and communities to benefit from the Programme. Currently, 121 Municipal and District Assemblies from across the sixteen regions are on board the LIPW. Whereas the selection of districts is based on poverty ranking using available GLSS poverty indices, the case of communities is largely informed by indications of extreme poverty from the various District Medium Term Development Plans (DMTDP). Other criteria used in the selection of subproject communities are:

- Presence of LEAP in the community
- Community is not heavily involved in “galamsey” activities
- Community is conflict-free
- Community has adequate unskilled labour workforce to meet the labour requirements of the proposed subproject
- Community workforce is willing to accept the project wage rate

Subprojects proposed for implementation are sourced from the DMTDPs, appraised in-house for technical feasibility, financial viability, and safeguards compliance. Recommended subprojects undergo detailed studies and designs and eventual works execution. Physical works in rural communities are undertaken mainly during the agricultural off-season when farming labour demands are at their lowest.

The menu of subprojects in rural communities include the following:

- Construction or rehabilitation of feeder roads,
- Construction or rehabilitation of earth dams,
- Climate change mitigation interventions (CCMTs), particularly tree planting and others.

Urban LIPW

Labour-Intensive Public Works has hitherto been implemented in rural parts of Ghana. Under GPSNP2, LIPW has been designed to serve the poor in low-income urban and peri-urban communities as well. Activities on the menu of Urban LIPW are mainly those to mitigate the effects of environmental degradation and climate change by addressing insanitary conditions and improving access to water.

On the menu of subprojects are:

- *Provision of standpipes and house connections to nearest water supply systems, boreholes, hand dug wells, etc.*
- *Provision of household toilets with associated handwashing facilities*
- *Community solid waste collection and training in waste reduction strategies including re-use and recycling, household composting, etc.*
- *Flood mitigation measures including parks development, and*
- *Construction of clean kitchens for the Ghana School Feeding Programme (GSFP).*



Currently there are 25 municipal Assemblies benefitting from urban LIPW and it is designed to reach a total of 15,000 beneficiaries.



3.3

Beneficiary Selection and Enrolment

The process of targeting and enrolment of beneficiaries onto LIPW begins with mobilisation, advocacy and sensitisation of members of the beneficiary communities. This involves bringing entire communities together to inform them about the project, its goals and modes of delivery. The activity is carried out by the Information, Education and Campaign teams of beneficiary District Assemblies and Community Facilitators assigned to the subprojects with the guidance of the Project's Zonal Coordinating Offices using the project's guidelines. The aim is to enable potential eligible beneficiaries to make informed decisions about whether to participate in the LIPW programme.

Following the sensitisation activity, a combination of techniques are used to target and enrol beneficiaries.

The main tool for beneficiary targeting is Self-selection. Persons who self-select themselves to participate in LIPW are validated using the Ghana National Household Registry (GNHR) data (where available) for poverty. In situations where more people than is required express interest in the works, a situation termed 'oversubscription', the GNHR data is again used to undertake poverty ranking to prune down the numbers to the required level. Where GNHR data is not available, Community Based-Targeting mechanisms are used. Targeted beneficiaries are afterwards enrolled onto the LIPW MIS to enable them to work on their community asset.

Under GPSNP 2, LIPW is to reach 95,000 (both rural and urban) direct beneficiaries.

3.4

Procurement of Goods and Works

Two modes of procurement are used in executing LIPW:

- a) *Contract Works:* This is an approach where 3rd-party contractors lead the communities to execute the works. Mainly, contracts are awarded for the small earth dams, feeder roads, boreholes, and improved water supply and sanitation subprojects. These procurements are tracked in the World Bank's Systematic Tracking of Exchanges in Procurement (STEP) portal.
- b) *Force Account (FA):* Officers from the MMDAs, such as Agricultural Extension Officers and Planning Officers, lead the implementation of the subprojects. Subproject types as CCMTs, parks development, etc. are implemented using this method of procurement. However, goods to support in the implementation of subprojects under Force Account are supplied by external service providers.

3.5

LIPW Management Information System

Most of the LIPW delivery processes have been digitised in line with the country's digitisation agenda. The current systems (GMIS Pro and E-DASH) are being used for targeting and enrolment of beneficiaries, beneficiary management, subproject management, contractor and service provider management, device management, document management, work attendance management, payments, and monitoring and reporting.



3.6

Work Attendance Capture and Payment to LIPW Beneficiaries

Work attendance is captured electronically using an android application installed on biometric Tablets with fingerprint scanners assigned to the various sites. Beneficiaries clock-in when they attend work and out after they have completed their assigned tasks. Both males and females are assigned equal tasks, and the task rates are such that, on the average, a beneficiary takes six (6) hours to complete. At the end of the work period (one month cycle), the beneficiary work attendance data is synched into the LIPW MIS for payroll processing.

Beneficiaries are paid using electronic payment platforms. The choice model is currently in use and so beneficiaries

choose the payment platform of their choice during enrolment. Payment channels such as e-zwich, mobile money wallet, traditional bank account, etc. are all available to beneficiaries. Once the payrolls are generated, they are sent electronically to the Payment Service Provider who credits the accounts of beneficiaries.

The LIPW Daily Wage Rate is the National Minimum Wage (NMW) rounded up to the nearest whole Cedi and adjusted upwards by inflation in the country among others. The current Wage Rate is GHS35.00 per day and further adjustment will be made as and when the inputs for setting the wage rate change.

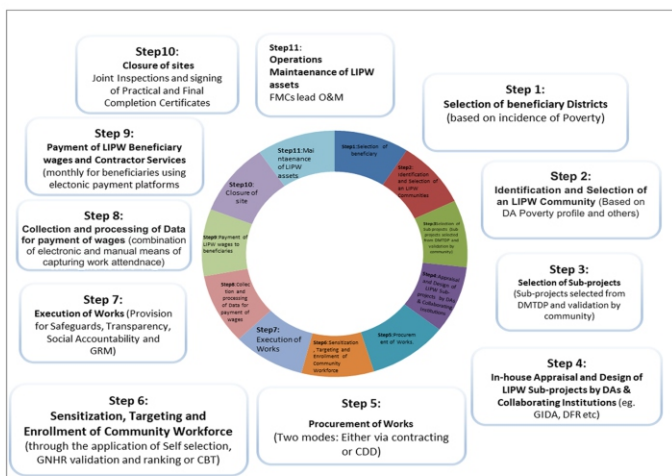
3.7 Environmental and Social Safeguards Measures



All subprojects are subjected to environmental assessment procedures. The assessment aims to determine whether the proposed subproject will likely have potentially negative environmental and social impacts. The component continues in intensifying efforts to educate private contractors and other duty bearers on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), and Sexual Harassment (SH), requiring all service providers to sign a related code of conduct. Persons with Disability are encouraged to sign up onto the programme and

those who express interest are prioritised during selection. Additionally, conscious efforts are made to ensure the active participation of females in LIPW. This is achieved through community sensitisations, and provision of facilities to provide congenial environment for the women. Some provisions made are on-site creches for babies and infants who attend work with their mothers, temporary latrines, potable drinking water, hand washing facilities, personal protective clothing, working tools, equal pay for males and females, etc. To date, LIPW boasts of 68% share of females in the beneficiary population.

LIPW DELIVERY PROCESS



3.8 LIPW Achievements under GPSNP

The following were achieved on the LIPW component under GPSNP:

- Created 352 productive community assets such as dams/dugouts, feeder roads and plantations.
- Provided income-earning opportunities to 34,579 poor and extremely poor beneficiaries through work at the LIPW sites
- Paid a total of GHS78.13M to beneficiaries in exchange for their work
- Produced 11.9M cashew and other assorted seedlings for establishment of plantations under LIPW and distribution of the remainder to interested farmers with priority to the poor as part of the Project's contribution towards the government's Planting for Export and Rural Development (PERD) programme.
- Provided job opportunities through award of contracts to about 200 local construction firms and suppliers and engagement of about 500 technical personnel as field Supervisors and Community Facilitators

Achievements under GPSNP2

Under GPSNP 2, the following have been achieved to date:

- Execution of works on 607 rural LIPW subprojects comprising 418 (3,711.99ha) plantations, 109(466.52Km) feeder roads and 80 small earth dams
- Provided temporary employment to 41,605 poor and extremely poor persons from about 750 rural communities
- Paid wages to beneficiaries to the tune of GHS59.43M.

- Produced over 3.8 million assorted seedlings (cashew, coconut and oil palm) of which some have been used to establish the LIPW plantations and the remainder shared through PERD
- Created job opportunities to about 189 local construction firms and 1,500 Field Supervisors, Community Facilitators and Timekeepers.
- Preparing additional 450 rural LIPW subprojects for implementation, and
- Completed in-house appraisals for 149 urban LIPW subprojects proposed by the 25 beneficiary Mas and of which fifteen are currently being executed as pilot.

3.9

Grievance Redress Mechanism

Both PI and LIPW Programmes leverage on the Single Window Citizen Engagement Service (SWCES) instituted at MoGCSP to receive cases and the Unified Case Management System (UCMs) hosted by SWCES to distribute the cases to the appropriate quarters for resolution.

Grievance redress committees exist at the national and local levels for case resolution. Beneficiaries or the public can call the Toll-Free Line: 0800800800 or 0800900900 to make a complaint.





4.0

PARTNERSHIPS WITH COLLABORATING AGENCIES

The PI component engages with agencies such as the Ghana Enterprises Agency (GEA), the statutory body responsible for the development of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises, the Ghana Regional Appropriate Technology Industrial Service (GRATIS) and its respective Regional Technology Transfer Units (RTTUs), Department of Co-operatives, Departments of Community Development, the various Opportunity Industrialization Centres (OICs) under the Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations (MELR), the DFID financed Market Development for Northern Ghana (MADE) intervention and other

partners whose inputs add value to the PI component.

Regarding LIPW delivery, the MLGDRD is collaborating with key MDAs such as the Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations (MELR), the Department of Feeder Roads (DFR), Ghana Irrigation Development Authority at both the national and regional levels, Environmental Protection Agency, Koforidua Training Centre of Ministry of Roads and Highways and the Forestry Services Division of the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources for technical support and effective implementation.

GPSNP 2 DISTRICTS

S/N	REGION	DISTRICT
1	Ahafo	Asunafo South
2	Ahafo	Asutifi North
3	Ahafo	Asutifi South
4	Ahafo	Tano North Municipal
5	Ahafo	Tano South Municipal
6	Ashanti	Adansi South
7	Ashanti	Afigya Kwabre North
8	Ashanti	Ahafo Ano North Municipal
9	Ashanti	Ahafo Ano South East
10	Ashanti	Asante Akim North
11	Ashanti	Ejura Sekye Dumasi Municipal
12	Ashanti	Offinso North
13	Ashanti	Sekyere Afram Plains North
14	Ashanti	Sekyere Central
15	Ashanti	Sekyere Kumawu
16	Bono	Dormaa East
17	Bono	Jaman South Municipal
18	Bono	Tain
19	Bono	Wenchi Municipal
20	Bono	Banda
21	Bono East	Kintampo North Municipal
22	Bono East	Kintampo South
23	Bono East	Nkoranza North
24	Bono East	Nkoranza South Municipal
25	Bono East	Pru West

S/N	REGION	DISTRICT
26	Bono East	Sene East
27	Bono East	Sene West
28	Bono East	Techiman Municipal
29	Bono East	Techiman North
30	Central	Awutu Senya
31	Central	Ekumfi
32	Eastern	Akwapim South Municipal
33	Eastern	Akyemansa
34	Eastern	Atiwa West
35	Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains South
36	Eastern	Kwahu East
37	Eastern	Okere
38	Eastern	Upper Manya Krobo
39	Greater Accra	Shai Osudoku
40	North East	Bunkprugu
41	North East	Chereponi
42	North East	East Mamprusi Municipal
43	North East	Mamprugu Moagduri
44	North East	West Mamprusi Municipal
45	North East	Yunyoo-Nasuan
46	Northern	Gushiegu Municipal
47	Northern	Karaga
48	Northern	Kpandai
49	Northern	Mion
50	Northern	Nanton

S/N	REGION	DISTRICT
51	Northern	Nanumba South
52	Northern	Saboba
53	Northern	Tatale
54	Northern	Zabzugu
55	Oti	Kadjebi
56	Oti	Krachi East Municipal
57	Oti	Krachi Nchumuru
58	Oti	Krachi West
59	Oti	Nkwanta North
60	Savannah	Bole
61	Savannah	Central Gonja
62	Savannah	East Gonja Municipal
63	Savannah	North East Gonja
64	Savannah	North Gonja
65	Savannah	Sawla-Tuna-Kalba
66	Upper East	Bawku Municipal
67	Upper East	Bawku West
68	Upper East	Binduri
69	Upper East	Bongo
70	Upper East	Builsa North Municipal
71	Upper East	Builsa South
72	Upper East	Garu
73	Upper East	Nabdam
74	Upper East	Pusiga
75	Upper East	Talensi

S/N	REGION	DISTRICT
76	Upper East	Tempane
77	Upper West	Daffiama Bussie
78	Upper West	Jirapa Municipal
79	Upper West	Lambuussie Karni
80	Upper West	Lawra Municipal
81	Upper West	Nadowli Kaleo
82	Upper West	Nandom Municipal
83	Upper West	Sissala East Municipal
84	Upper West	Sissala West
85	Upper West	Wa East
86	Upper West	Wa Municipal
87	Upper West	Wa West
88	Volta	Adaklu
89	Volta	Afadzato South
90	Volta	Agotime Ziope
91	Volta	Ho West
92	Volta	North Dayi
93	Volta	North Tongu
94	Western	Mpohor
95	Western	Wassa Amenfi Central
96	Western North	Bia East
97	Western North	Bodi
98	Western North	Juaboso
99	Western North	Sefwi Akontombra
100	Western North	Suaman

S/N	REGION	DISTRICT
101	Ashanti	Amansie Central
102	Ashanti	Adansi Asokwa
103	Ashanti	Adanse Akrofuom
104	Ashanti	Ashanti Mampong Municipal
105	Ashanti	Ahafo Ano South West
106	Ashanti	Sekyere East
107	Ashanti	Adansi Fomena
108	Eastern	Upper West Akyem
109	Eastern	Ayensuano
110	Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North
111	Bono	Sunyani West
112	Bono	Dormaa West
113	Bono	Jaman North
114	Bono	Brekum West
115	Bono East	Atebubu Amantin
116	Oti	Guan
117	Northern	Savelugu Municipal
118	Northern	Tolon
119	Central	Abura-Asebu Kwamankese
120	Central	Asikuma Odoben Brakwa
121	Central	Assin North