



Project Information Document (PID)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 23-Feb-2021 | Report No: PIDA31361



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Ghana	Project ID P175588	Project Name Ghana Productive Safety Net Project 2	Parent Project ID (if any)
Region AFRICA WEST	Estimated Appraisal Date 08-Feb-2021	Estimated Board Date 30-Mar-2021	Practice Area (Lead) Social Protection & Jobs
Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Republic of Ghana, Ministry of Finance	Implementing Agency Ministry of Gender Children and Social Protection (MoGCSP), Ministry of Local Government, Decentralization and Rural Development (MLGDRD)	

Proposed Development Objective(s)

To support the Government to expand and enhance social safety nets that improve the incomes and productivity of the poor

Components

- Productive Inclusion Program
- Labor-Intensive Public Works Program
- Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty Cash Transfers Program
- Social Protection System Strengthening
- Project Management, Coordination, and Capacity Building
- Contingent Emergency Response Component

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)

SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	275.00
Total Financing	275.00
of which IBRD/IDA	100.00
Financing Gap	0.00



DETAILS

World Bank Group Financing

International Development Association (IDA)	100.00
IDA Credit	100.00

Non-World Bank Group Financing

Counterpart Funding	175.00
Borrower/Recipient	175.00

Environmental and Social Risk Classification

Moderate

Decision

The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. The Republic of Ghana, with a population of about 30.4 million, is classified as lower-middle-income country with a per capita income of US\$5,413 (in 2017 PPP dollars) in 2019. Ghana achieved its current income status through strong, sustained economic growth. The country’s per capita income grew by an average of 1.5 percent per year between 1990 and 1999, by 2.8 percent per year between 2000 and 2009, and by 4.3 percent between 2010 and 2019 (peaking at 11.3 percent in 2011). Ghana’s economic growth performance during the 2000s is mainly attributed to the sharp increase in prices for its main commodity exports, cocoa and gold, and the start of commercial oil and gas production in 2011.

2. The country’s favorable economic growth performance has been accompanied by a substantial reduction in the prevalence of poverty. Based on the national food poverty line, the extreme poverty rate fell from 36 percent in 1991/92 to 16.5 percent in 2005/06 to 8.4 percent in 2012/13, allowing Ghana to meet the United Nations Millennium Development Goal of halving poverty by 2015. In 2016/17, measured using the international poverty line of \$1.90 per day per person in 2011 PPP dollars, Ghana’s poverty rate was 13.6 percent. This level of poverty is substantially lower than the average level for Sub-Saharan Africa. It is also lower than the average



for lower-middle income countries.¹ However, poverty rates did not change much between 2012/13 to 2016/17. As a result, with population growth, the number of poor in Ghana grew by 400,000 individuals (while the number of extreme poor grew by 200,000 individuals) between 2012/13 and 2016/17.²

3. Poverty levels differ markedly across areas within Ghana, with substantially higher rates in rural areas than in urban areas. In 2016/17, the overall poverty rate in rural areas was 39.5 percent, five times higher than the corresponding rate in urban areas, at 7.8 percent. The extreme poverty was 15.6 percent in rural areas, while it was just 1 percent in urban areas. Overall and extreme poverty rates in 2016/17 were also markedly higher in the administrative regions of Volta, Upper East, Northern,³ and Upper West than in other parts of the country. These high-poverty-incidence regions are situated in the northern and eastern parts of Ghana. In 2016/17, among Ghana's various ecological zones, about 50 percent of the poor resided in rural savannah areas, while another 25 percent of the poor resided in rural forest areas.⁴

4. High-poverty-incidence regions in Ghana also face adverse ecological conditions, which are considered to play an important role in constraining growth, development, and poverty reduction.⁵ Most extremely-poor households, and approximately 60 percent of the main safety net program beneficiaries, reside in the Guinea and Sudan Savannah agro-ecological zones. These areas are highly degraded and vulnerable to further degradation and desertification due to increasing aridity. The soils are generally very low in fertility and productivity and the area is more susceptible to significant climatic variability. All these factors result in a significant vulnerability to poverty and require tailored policy instruments and projects that comprehensively address the threats posed by climate change.

5. Poverty is also strongly associated with lower investments in nutrition, health, and education, and hence lower human capital outcomes in Ghana.⁶ In 2016/17, Ghanaians below the poverty line were 30 percentage points less likely to be literate or numerate and had on 2.2 fewer years of education on average. Among the poor, women fare worse than men in observed productive endowments. In 2016/17, compared to men, they were 24 percentage points less likely to be literate, 18 percentage points less likely to be numerate, and had one fewer year of education on average.

6. The COVID-19 pandemic and accompanying global economic crisis also serve as a major setback to Ghana's prospects for further reductions in poverty. In October 2019 (before the pandemic), the IMF had forecast real GDP growth of 5.6 percent for Ghana in 2020.⁷ In October 2020, owing to the pandemic, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) lowered its forecast for 2020 to 0.9 percent.⁸ A telephone-based national

¹ All statistics in the paragraph obtained from World Bank (2018) and World Bank (2020).

² All statistics in the paragraph obtained from Ghana Statistical Service (2018).

³ In 2018, Northern was divided into three regions, Northern, North East, and Savannah, and Volta was divided into two regions, Oti and Volta.

⁴ All statistics in the paragraph obtained from Ghana Statistical Service (2018).

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ World Bank 2018, 2020.

⁷ IMF 2019.

⁸ IMF 2020. The actual real GDP figure for 2020 is yet to be released by the Government.



survey of sample households conducted in June 2020 confirms that Ghanaians have suffered widespread and acute economic distress amid the pandemic.⁹

7. Ghana's economy is showing early signs of recovery at the end of 2020, on the back of strong performance in the agriculture, manufacturing, and tradable services sectors. COVID-19-related pressure on food price has eased, and inflation is expected to return to its target range in 2021 as supply chain disruptions ease.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

8. Over the 2000s, the Government of Ghana, with international development partners' assistance, has progressively introduced, expanded, and strengthened social protection programs targeted at the poor and vulnerable. Its main social protection programs comprise (i) the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) cash transfer program, (ii) the Labor-Intensive Public Works (LIPW) program, (iii) the Ghana School Feeding Program (GSFP), (iv) the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), and (v) the Education Capitation Grant. More recently, the Government has introduced a Productive Inclusion (PI) program.

9. In 2013, the Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Protection (MoGCSP) was established, with the mandate to coordinate social protection programming. In 2015, the Government approved the National Social Protection Policy, which sets the vision and guides efforts in the sector, including increased financing and harmonization of programs and increased coordination across key government ministries and agencies involved in the social protection sector, including MoGCSP, the Ministry of Local Government, Decentralization, and Rural Development (MLGDRD)¹⁰, Ministry of Education (MOE), the National Health Insurance Authority (NHIA) and Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies (MMDAs). The Government's National Employment Policy 2015 and the National Labor-Intensive Public Works Policy 2016 also provide guidance around supporting job creation programs, accelerated poverty reduction interventions and sustainable local economic development initiatives.¹¹

10. The Government has also introduced several system-level reforms and innovations to strengthen program delivery performance. Central among them is the continued rollout of the Ghana National Household Registry (GNHR), Ghana's national social registry; digital benefit payment systems; digital program management information systems (MIS's) covering the full program delivery chain; and the rollout of an integrated unified citizen engagement and grievance redress mechanism (GRM), called the Single Window Citizen Engagement Service (SWCES). These reforms and innovations have improved program implementation performance, including transparency and integrity.

⁹ Ghana Statistical Service 2020.

¹⁰ Formerly the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development

¹¹ Ghana Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations 2015, 2016.



11. A wide range of diagnostic and evaluative research, has also helped the Government with envisioning and undertaking reforms to Ghana’s social protection system and key social safety net programs to improve impact.¹²

12. The programs and system-level improvements have been supported by various World Bank projects. Specifically, the US\$139 million Ghana Social Opportunities Project or GSOP (P115247), which was implemented between 2010–18 and the Ghana Productive Safety Net Project or GPSNP (P164603), a US\$60 million operations which became effective in June 2019. GPSNP is also supported by the United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office (UK FCDO)¹³ through a Recipient- and Bank-Executed Trust Fund of GBP21 million, builds on the efforts under GSOP.

13. GPSNP comprises of four main components: (1) PI program; (2) LIPW program; (3) LEAP program; and (4) social protection system strengthening, which aims to improve the administration of the social safety net system, including supporting the further development and implementation of GNHR and SWCES. GPSNP support to the Government has been coordinated with other international development partners, including the European Union (EU), the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

14. GPSNP was restructured in August 2020 to intensify the Government’s social safety net response to the domestic adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Specifically, under this restructuring, funds were reallocated within GPSNP to allow for previous and planned emergency cash transfers to existing LEAP program households and to new, additional extreme-poor beneficiary groups. In response to the pandemic, in May 2020, the GPSNP supported Government to double the regular transfer amounts to LEAP households, and as of February 2021, is in the process of providing temporary cash transfers to 125,000 additional extreme-poor households. In addition, GPSNP supported accelerated and emergency GNHR data collection efforts and ratcheted-up inquiry and GRM services through SWCES. GPSNP also supported the Government in developing and implementing an information, communication, and engagement strategy in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic for social safety net program households and communities.

15. GPSNP 2 will support continued implementation, expanded coverage, and strengthened performance of five major initiatives in the Government’s social protection sector, three social safety net programs (PI, LIPW, and LEAP) and two system-wide initiatives (GNHR and SWCES). The project will also promote greater emphasis on gender and disability sensitivity in the programming, as well as efforts to ensure improved welfare and resilience of beneficiaries towards shocks.

¹² See, for example, ILO 2015; World Bank 2016; Wang, Otoo, and Dsane-Selby 2017; Younger, Osei-Assibey, and Oppong 2017; World Bank 2017; UNICEF 2021.

¹³ Formerly, the United Kingdom Department for International Development (UK DFID).



C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Development Objective(s) (From PAD)

To support the Government to expand and enhance social safety nets that improve the incomes and productivity¹⁴ of the poor

Key Results

16. In line with the PDO, and corresponding to the main interventions under the project, the proposed PDO-level results indicators are as follows:

- (a) **Indicator 1:** Number of Complementary Livelihood and Asset Support Scheme (CLASS) beneficiary households that start a new, or enhance an existing, income generating activity (IGA)
- (b) **Indicator 2:** Average annual LIPW wage earnings of LIPW participants
- (c) **Indicator 3:** Number of households that receive cash benefits from LEAP
- (d) **Indicator 4:** Number of social protection programs that use data from GNHR to target benefits and services to intended beneficiaries

17. Corporate indicators to be tracked will include:

- Beneficiaries of labor market programs
- Beneficiaries of Safety Nets programs - Cash-for-work, food-for-work and public works
- Beneficiaries of social safety net programs

D. Project Description

18. GPSNP 2 is an Investment Project Financing (IPF) operation of \$100 million, with an expected project implementation period extending over four years (closing December 31, 2025). It will provide much needed financing and technical support for the Government's social protection needs and plans, and extends the duration of the World Bank's partnership in the sector.

19. GPSNP 2 builds on the efforts of GPSNP in five important directions. It (i) expands the extent of coverage of programs, reforming design as needed to strengthen performance and impact; (ii) extends programs into urban communities,¹⁵ to help tackle the pockets of high poverty and vulnerability that exist in these communities, adapting program design, as needed; (iii) intensifies the provision of information, communication, and engagement services to safety net program beneficiaries in relation to education, health, financial wellbeing, gender and social inclusion, and social welfare more generally; (iv) builds next-generation social protection systems, as it relates to targeting data, monitoring and evaluation, GRM, and shock-resilience and -responsiveness, especially to climate change; (v) increases emphasis on supporting women and PWDs, and (vi) further strengthens local government capacity and delegation of implementation responsibilities through the decentralized governance system.

¹⁴ In the above PDO, the term productivity refers to improvements in the assets of the poor, which includes both productive assets (such as livestock or tools, or a household enterprise) and human capital (such as improved nutrition and educational outcomes), which would enable these households to better meet their basic needs currently or in the future.

¹⁵ For the purposes of GPSNP 2, urban areas refer to urban settlements that fall under Metropolitan and Municipal Assemblies.



20. Continuing the practice from GPSNP, the programs are so designed that their coverage would overlap. For example, LEAP households are prioritized for participation in LIPW. Similarly, LIPW and LEAP households are prioritized for participation in PI. This system is established to facilitate greater impact and ultimately greater poverty alleviation over time.

21. The project is composed of six components, as follows:

- (a) Component 1: Productive Inclusion Program (US\$15 million)
- (b) Component 2: Labor-Intensive Public Works Program (US\$28 million)
- (c) Component 3: Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty Cash Transfers Program (US\$20 million)
- (d) Component 4: Social Protection System Strengthening (US\$29 million)
- (e) Component 5: Project Management, Coordination, and Capacity Building (US\$8 million)
- (f) Component 6: Contingent Emergency Response Component (US\$0 million)

22. Components 1 to 3 represent the main social safety net programs supported by GPSNP 2. Components 4 and 5 will enhance safety net programs through systems strengthening and project management, coordination and capacity building. Component 6 offers built-in flexibility to GPSNP 2 to rapidly reallocate financing to support needed relief and recovery efforts for the poor and vulnerable in the event of a future disaster or crisis.

Component 1: Productive Inclusion Program (US\$15 million)

Component 1 comprises two subcomponents:

- (a) Subcomponent 1.1: Complementary Livelihood and Asset Support (US\$13 million)
- (b) Subcomponent 1.2: Linkages to Agriculture (US\$2 million)

Subcomponent 1.1: Complementary Livelihood and Asset Support Scheme (CLASS)

23. The objective of this subcomponent is to support the continuation, expansion, and strengthening of CLASS. It will finance the cost of the CLASS program benefits and services i) training on life skills; and (ii) training on business management and microenterprise development skills to eligible household members aged 18-65, and prepare investment plans based on an agreed template to initiate or expand their microenterprises; (iii) program administration; and (iv) the costs of strengthening and reforming program design and implementation. At least 60 percent of direct beneficiaries will be female. In addition, the maximum cash grant amount under the program will be increased to the Ghana Cedi equivalent of US\$250 per beneficiary, for both rural and urban CLASS.¹⁶ CLASS is expected to reach at least 35,000 poor households, with 25,000 in rural areas and 10,000 in urban areas.

Subcomponent 1.2: Linkages to Agriculture

24. The objective of this subcomponent is to improve the agricultural productivity of poor households by facilitating linkages to existing agricultural projects. Specifically, this subcomponent will finance establishing a

¹⁶ Presently, the maximum grant amount under CLASS is the Ghana cedi equivalent of \$200 per beneficiary.



mechanism to refer LEAP and LIPW beneficiaries in both rural and urban areas engaging in agriculture to key government agricultural projects in order to either participate in these projects or gain from inputs that are provided through these projects to strengthen their own household enterprises.¹⁷

Component 2: Labor-Intensive Public Works Program (US\$28 million)

25. The objective of this component is to support the implementation, expansion, and strengthened performance of LIPW, specifically, (i) expansion of the program in rural communities; (ii) extension of the program to urban areas;¹⁸ and (iii) developing a strategy for increasing financing for LIPW, including through Government financing. It will finance the cost of LIPW subprojects (including LIPW wages for participants), program administration, and the costs of strengthening and reforming program design and implementation.

26. LIPW will reach 60,000 beneficiaries, with 45,000 in rural areas and 15,000 in urban areas. At least 60 percent of program participants will be women.

27. Subprojects will be drawn from a predetermined menu of investments. In rural areas, subprojects will include rehabilitation of small earth dams and dug outs, and feeder roads, and climate change mitigation interventions, including tree plantations. Subprojects in urban areas will include flood mitigation, solid waste management, water management and sanitation activities.

Component 3: Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty Cash Transfers Program (US\$20 million)

28. The objective of this component is to finance the continuation, expansion, and strengthening of LEAP through (i) expansion of program coverage, (ii) improved targeting of the program to poor households, (iii) increased benefit levels, and (iv) enhancement and strengthening of the capacity of decentralized structures (including regional and MMDA structures) to support the implementation of LEAP at the community level. It will finance cash transfers, program administration and operations, and the costs of strengthening and reforming program design and implementation.

29. Currently, under GPSNP, LEAP reaches 335,000 households. Over the GPSNP 2 implementation period, the program will be extended marginally to a minimum of 350,000 households in total. A beneficiary reassessment process which has been initiated under GPSNP will be finalized under this component. As a result of this reassessment, LEAP households assessed to be nonpoor will be transitioned off LEAP and linked to other social protection and development programs, as relevant. This process will release space for new poor households to be enrolled onto LEAP, toward the minimum target.¹⁹

Component 4: Social Protection System Strengthening (US\$29 million)

30. Component 4 comprises four subcomponents:

(a) Subcomponent 4.1: Ghana National Household Registry (US\$25 million)

¹⁷ These projects include Planting for Food and Jobs (PFJ), Rearing for Food and Jobs (RFJ), and Planting for Exports and Rural Development (PERD).

¹⁸ For the purposes of GPSNP 2, urban areas refer to urban settlements that fall under Metropolitan and Municipal Assemblies.

¹⁹ The current benefit structure is a function of the number of “eligible” individual beneficiaries based on the categorical targeting criteria.



- (b) Subcomponent 4.2: Single Window Citizen Engagement Service (US\$1 million)
- (c) Subcomponent 4.3: Social Protection System Resilience and Shock Responsiveness (US\$1 million)
- (d) Subcomponent 4.4: Monitoring and Evaluation (US\$2 million)

Subcomponent 4.1: Ghana National Household Registry

31. Under this subcomponent, GPSNP 2 will finance (i) the continued operations of the Ghana National Household Registry (GNHR), and the further collection, and updating, of GNHR data through a combination of census-based collection and on-demand data provision by households visiting mobile GNHR offices; (ii) support the maintenance, protection, and sharing of GNHR data; and (iii) support the development of a strategy towards securing sustainable financing for GNHR, including funds from the Government and other development partners. This subcomponent will also support the reassessment of LEAP households using revised targeting criteria.²⁰

Subcomponent 4.2: Single Window Citizen Engagement Service

32. This subcomponent will finance the further development, implementation, and enhanced performance of the Single Window Citizen Engagement Service (SWCES), the project's GRM for use across the country.

Subcomponent 4.3: Social Protection System Resilience and Shock Responsiveness

33. Under this subcomponent, GPSNP 2 will finance the implementation and maintenance of arrangements and procedures to improve the resilience and responsiveness of the Government's main social safety net programs and the overall social protection system to economic and natural shocks, especially climate weather-related shocks such as drought and flood.

Subcomponent 4.4: Monitoring and Evaluation

34. Under this subcomponent, GPSNP 2 will finance the implementation of a monitoring and evaluation framework, to strengthen the collection, maintenance, protection, integration, use, and sharing of data.

Component 5: Project Management, Coordination, and Capacity Building (US\$8 million)

35. This component will be comprised of 2 subcomponents:

36. *Subcomponent 5.1: Project Management, Coordination, and Capacity Building – Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (US\$ 4 million):* This subcomponent will finance project management, coordination, technical assistance, and capacity building in support of GPSNP-2 components 3 and 4, under MoGCSP and its implementing and partnering agencies.

37. *Subcomponent 5.2: Project Management, Coordination, and Capacity Building – Ministry of Local Government, Decentralization, and Rural Development (MLGDRD) (US\$4 million):* This subcomponent will

²⁰ This work will be initiated under GPSNP and finalized under GPSNP 2.



finance project management, coordination, technical assistance, and capacity building in support of GPSNP-2 components 1 and 2, under MLGDRD and its implementing and partnering agencies.

Component 6: Contingent Emergency Response Component (US\$0 million)

38. The objective is this Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC) is to finance rapid reallocation of project proceeds in the event of a natural or manmade disaster or crisis that has caused, or is likely to imminently cause, a major adverse economic or social impact. Activities under the CERC component can only be undertaken after the World Bank agrees with the determination of the disaster or crisis and associated response needs.

Legal Operational Policies

	Triggered?
Projects on International Waterways OP 7.50	No
Projects in Disputed Areas OP 7.60	No

Summary of Assessment of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

39. The Environmental Risk Rating is moderate. The environmental risks and impacts expected from the LIPW subprojects, such as rehabilitation and maintenance of small earth dams and dugouts, rehabilitation and maintenance of rural feeder and access roads, provision of community plantations as part of the climatic change initiatives and provision of water, household toilets and community solid waste collection services will present low to moderate environment risks. The potential risks and impacts are, however, specific and may include erosion, siltation, flooding, dust generation, road safety hazards, waterborne diseases, and health and safety issues. These expected risks and impacts are envisaged to be low to medium in magnitude, temporary, site-specific and easy to manage.

40. The Social Risk Rating is moderate. This classification is based on the potential social risks and impacts and the capacity of the implementing agencies to manage the risks and impacts. The project builds on experiences and lessons from the ongoing GPSNP (P164603) and predecessor project GSOP (P115247) and seeks to improve productivity, social inclusion, expanding income earning opportunities to poor households, and providing relief to extremely poor households due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

41. While the project activities are expected to have positive social impacts, some social risks are envisaged. Project activities under component 1 and 3 (e.g., start-up cash grants and cash transfers) could lead to exclusion of vulnerable people and elite capture if selection processes are not transparent. Further, activities proposed under component 2 (e.g., rehabilitation and maintenance of rural feeder and access roads, rehabilitation of small earth dams, dugouts, and provision of WASH facilities; establishment of community plantations) will require temporary or permanent land acquisition. The activities may lead to economic displacement and livelihoods losses for landowners and users, migrant farmers or women among others. Road safety concerns are also anticipated in project communities due to the proposed feeder road rehabilitation works. Sexual



Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment, drowning, flooding and exposure to water borne diseases and other communicable diseases including COVID-19 could potentially occur due to activities proposed under component 2. ESS 5 on Land Acquisition, Restrict on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement will apply to provide guidance on appropriate mitigation measures. Sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH) have been assessed and considered low using the World Bank SEA/SH risk assessment tool. However, SEA/SH prevention measures and COVID-19 prevention protocols have been included in the ESMF, RPF, SEP and Labor Management Procedures prepared for the project.

42. To address these potential environmental and social risks and impacts, the project has undertaken adequate consultations, prepared and disclosed an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), and a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) to guide subsequent development of suitable environmental and social instruments to mitigate the impacts. Labor Management Procedure (LMP) and CERC requirements have been included in the ESMF. The project has also prepared a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) including Grievance Redress Mechanism to address project related complaints. The ESMF and RPF stipulate that once sub-projects specific locations are clearly identified, the project will undertake screening to identify potential environmental and social risks and impacts and develop specific instruments, e.g., Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), and a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) as required to mitigate the identified risks and impacts. TORs for the preparation of ESIA, RAP and site-specific ESMPs will be developed during implementation for review and clearance by the Bank when subproject sites and designs have been identified. The appropriate instrument will be prepared and disclosed prior to commencement of civil works.

43. Sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH) have been assessed and considered low using the World Bank SEA/SH risk assessment tool. However, SEA/SH prevention measures and COVID-19 prevention protocols have been included in the ESMF, RPF, SEP and Labor Management Procedures prepared for the project. Based on lessons learned from the GPSNP, the GPSNP-2 design includes measures to ensure gender inclusion and universal access to ensure the participation of vulnerable people in the project.

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

44. The institutional and implementation arrangements for GPSNP 2 will follow the systems and structures used during GPSNP, building on gains made and adapting based on lessons learned. GPSNP 2 arrangements will therefore mostly be seamless, allowing for swift implementation.

45. Overall responsibility for implementation of GPSNP 2 will lie with MoGCSP and MLGDRD, through their Chief Directors. MLGDRD will have primary responsibility for components 1, 2 and subcomponent 5.2. MoGCSP will have primary responsibility for components 3, 4 and subcomponent 5.1. The two ministries will also be responsible for coordinating with other relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), MMDAs, and contracting firms and individuals for effective implementation.

46. At the national level, coordination across components will be facilitated through two mechanisms, the Project Oversight Committee (POC) and the Project Technical Committee (PTC). The POC will be co-chaired by



the Ministers of MoGCSP and MLGDRD. The POC will (i) mobilize overall government support and engagement for project implementation, (ii) provide high-level strategic guidance for project implementation and (iii) review project progress and performance and troubleshoot issues. The PTC will review and provide insight to the operationalization of GPSNP 2. It will include representatives from project implementing ministries – MLGDRD and MoGCSP, as well as other partner MDAs. At the local level, coordination across project components will be facilitated by project units of MMDAs.

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