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| 1. **Elias Danyi Kuusaana**
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 | 3:19 PM (27 minutes ago) |  |  |
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| to me |

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Thank you for providing information on the first few deals. I have a few questions regarding deal 5316:

**Integrated Tamale Fruit Company (ITFC), Tamale - Northern region**

ITFC is a Limited Liability Company Incorporated in 1999 under the Ghana Company Act 1963 (Act 179). It commenced business in the year 2000. Ghanaian and Dutch shareholders own the company on 70/30 bases respectively – Wienco (Ghana) has 50percent, the Nanton Chief owns 10percent, African Tiger Mutual Fund owns 5percent, Tamale Investments owns 5percent and 30 percent is owned by Komma BV (Dutch) (Osei, 2007).It was established to produce mango for both export and the local market. The company’s nucleus farm of 1,363 acres (568 hectares) is located between Dipale and Tunayili. ITFC also operates outgrower schemes, where individual farmers or families produce mango on their own plots with the logistical assistance of the company, especially water, seedlings and bushfire prevention. Currently ITFC has 1,200 outgrowers over 1,200acres (500hectares) of land (i.e. 100 mango trees/acre/outgrower farmer). The company initially targeted 2000 outgrowers but realised that output fell below expectations and hence it suspended expansion in order to address low yields. The land for the nucleus farm was obtained from the *Ya Na* with the assistance of the *Nanton Na* and *Dipale Na*. Unlike the constitutionally specified tenure of 50yrs for commercial agricultural land, ITFC holds a long-term lease of 99 years.  In an interview with ITFC (2013), it was revealed that initial payments amounted to GH¢ 6,000 (part-payment for the land in 1999) for the 1,363 acres (568 hectares). The company in 2004 acquired an additional 205acres (83 hectares) at Gushie for its office accommodation and mango processing plant. This additional land was acquired at a cost of GH¢ 10,000 with an annual rent of GH¢ 100 per annum subject to periodic reviews. An amount of GH¢ 5,000 was paid as compensation to dispossessed farmers through the chief of Gushie (Interview with ITFC manager, 2013).

ITFC uses a micro-irrigation system that places a sprinkler per plant to receive the required amount of water. The water is pumped directly from the White Volta River for which water rights were expressly included in their lease agreement as well. Upon harvest, the cost of mango seedlings, water, water tank, field education, and fire control are deducted seasonally, and the profits paid to farmers. Other key issues that were agreed between ITFC Ltd and the community stakeholders included; the reservation of 70 percent of employment opportunities for the people of the four operational communities (Gushie, Tunayili, Tigla and Dipale), provision of potable water, electricity, roads, school infrastructure and scholarships schemes. ITFC Ltd also operates a mango pack house and processing factory. Besides organic mango, they are also into maize

production, bee keeping and butternut squash farming. The company also plans to start a citrus plantation in the future.

* Is the full area of 568ha of the nucleus farm planted? If not, how much has been planted?

The company operated a nucleus farm of 568ha together with 1200acres ( 500ha) of out-grower schemes. Beyond the farms, they acquired additional land of 83ha in another operational community where they established their offices, fruit processing unit and experimental farms.

* Were any people displaced for the establishment of the nucleus farm or the processing plant plot?

8 farmers were reported displaced from their active fallow lands. What this means is that, they were not actively cultivating the land as the time of the acquisition.

* Were there any land related conflicts?

No conflicts were recorded during the acquisition stage or during subsequent preparation and use of the land. The farmers who lost their fallow lands were compensated through the chief. What this means is that, the chief received the payment on behalf the affected farmers and promised to distribute it among them.

* Did the community accept or object the investment?

Community accepted the investment. And used it to lobby for specific benefits including jobs, water supply, school infrastructure, playgrounds, school feeding, among others.

* What kind of community consultation took place?

They held different levels of community meetings usually involving community leaders

* What positive developments have resulted from this investment?

Employment was created for workers on the out-grower schemes, fruit factory, nucleus farm, office hands etc

Construction of playing grounds of school children in Dipale and Gushie

Construction of classroom block in Dipale and day nursery at Gushie.

Implementation of school feeding programme to encourage enrolment and regularity of school attendance.

Deployment of water supply system which pumps water directly from the white Volta

* What negative developments have resulted from this investment?

The community out-growers gave more attention to the mango to the neglect of other food crops. Poor yields compelled them to abandon the mango and go back to maize, millet

* Is the company growing anything else than mango? It was mentioned that they also grow maize and butternut?

They also produced butter nut squash and maize. They however other future plans.

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