



**MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE**  
**SAVANNAH AGRICULTURE VALUE CHAIN DEVELOPMENT**  
**PROJECT (SADP)**

**BAWKU WEST DISTRICT**  
**SUB-PROJECTS**

**RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)**

**REVISED FINAL REPORT**



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**ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

AfDB	African Development Bank
DCF	Discounted Cash Flow
FGDs	Focus group discussions
FPIC	Free-prior- informed Consent
GC	Grievance Committee
GhIS	Ghana Institution of Surveyors
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
KIIs	Key informant interviews
LVD	Land Valuation Division
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MoFA	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
NGO	Non-governmental organizations
OS	Operational Safeguard
PAH	Project Affected Households
PAPs	Project-affected-persons
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
SADP	Savannah Agriculture Value Chain Development Project
SAPIP	Savannah Zone Agriculture Productivity Improvement Project
SIP	Savannah Investment Programme

**COMPENSATION SUMMARY SHEET**

#	Variables	Data
<b>A. General</b>		
1	Region/Province/Department ...	Upper East Region
2	Municipality/District...	Bawku West District
3	Village/Suburb ...	8 communities
4	Activity(ies) that trigger resettlement	Land preparation
5	Project overall cost	-
6	Overall resettlement cost	GHC 143,624.00
7	Applied cut-off date (s)	June 15, 2022
8	Dates of consultation with the people affected by the project (PAP)	May 30 to June 15, 2022
9	Dates of the negotiations of the compensation rates / prices	-
<b>B. Specific information</b>		
10	Number of people affected by the project (PAP)	360
11	Number of Physically displaced	0
12	Number of economically displaced	360
13	Number of affected households	41
14	Number of females affected	360
15	Number of vulnerable affected	59
16	Number of major PAP	360
17	Number of minor PAP	-
18	Number of total right-owners and beneficiaries	-
19	Number of households losing their shelters	0
20	Total area of lost arable/productive lands (ha)	0
21	Number of households losing their crops and/or revenues	0
22	Total areas of farmlands lost (ha)	0
23	Estimation of agricultural revenue lost (USD)	0
24	Number of building to demolish totally	0
25	Number of building to demolish totally at 50%	0
26	Number of building to demolish totally at 25%	0
27	Number of tree-crops lost	0
28	Number of commercial kiosks to demolish	0
29	Number of ambulant/street sailors affected	-
30	Number of community-level service infrastructures disrupted or dismantled	0
31	Number of households whose livelihood restoration is at risk	0

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 0.1 Overview of Project

The Savannah Agriculture Value Chain Development Project (SADP) is being implemented by the Government of Ghana through the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) to serve as part of post COVID-19 reconstruction efforts aimed at addressing disruptions in food systems in Ghana. It builds on earlier successes under the Savannah Zone Agriculture Productivity Improvement Project (SAPIP) and Savannah Investment Programme (SIP) that have so far expanded the production of maize and soybean from 80 hectares in 2018 to 14,000 hectares in 2021. This program is expected to build on the achievements made and to further expand production of rice, soybean and maize by additional 8,000 hectares by 2026. The SADP project, is being implemented in nine (9) different Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) across Ghana.

The overall goal of the project is to increase production of livestock (particularly poultry meat), contribute to industrialization, youth employment and food security. The project is expected to contribute to the Government's industrialization agenda, including One District One Factory (1D1F), support skills development and entrepreneurship for women and youth, and build resilient food systems in the savannah areas of northern and middle belts of Ghana.

The proposed project will have three components namely (i) Component 1: Production Development, (ii) Component 2: Integrated Agribusiness and Value Chain Development, and (iii) Component 3: Project Management and Institutional Support.

No	Component Name	Sub-Component and Activities
1	Production Development	<p><b><u>Sub-component 1.1 Commercial Production of Maize and Soybean under Conservation Agriculture</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Production and promotion of certified hybrid maize and improved soybean seeds, in collaboration with seed companies.</li> <li>• Support to land development and mechanisation services.</li> <li>• Training of producers, haulers, aggregators and marketers on sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) issue relating to maize and soybeans</li> <li>• Farmer mobilisation and awareness creation on conservation agriculture.</li> <li>• Train project staff and farmers on Integrated Crop and Pest Management (ICPM), including biological control options for the management of Fall Army Worm (FAW) and aspergillus on Maize and Soybeans.</li> <li>• Conduct surveillance and collect data on pests attacking the Maize and Soybeans in the project zones with specific reference to FAW.</li> <li>• Support out-grower contractual arrangements</li> <li>• Use of ICT for soil suitability assessment and GIS mapping of commercial farms</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of climate smart agriculture, environmental conservation best practices, including use of economic trees such as shea, dawadawa, mango, cashew etc</li> <li>• Community sensitization, Establishment of fire belts and enforcement of community fire by-laws to deal with the impact of bush fires.</li> <li>• Promote the use of Nitrogen fixing inoculants to boost soybean yield</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Sub-component 1.2 Promotion of Small and Medium Scale Commercial Poultry Production</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Input support to small and medium scale commercial poultry farmers (poultry cages, day old chicks, feed stock, vaccines, veterinary drugs, etc)</li> <li>• Supply of local chicken to vulnerable households, especially women headed households</li> <li>• Support to poultry diseases surveillance, diagnosis and control</li> <li>• Training and capacity building on business development, animal husbandry and health</li> <li>• Support to hatchery expansion, including parent stock for broilers, guinea fowls and local chicken</li> </ul>
2	<b>Agribusiness and Value Chain Development</b>	<p><b><u>Sub-component 2.1 Value Addition and SME Development</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of quality standards for rice, maize and soybean production, storage and processing</li> <li>• Support business development, including improvements in business processes of existing commercial farmers</li> <li>• Enhance access to market information (e.g. quantity, quality, timing and pricing)</li> <li>• Promote the development of allied services (packaging, new distribution networks for poultry products, transport services, new agro-input delivery systems, etc)</li> <li>• Support and training of poultry producers on ISO 9000 &amp; other necessary certification requirements on poultry to access premium market.</li> <li>• Support to feed millers to improve feed stock and expand processing capacity</li> <li>• Enhance investment facilitation and promotion to increase the number of commercial producers and processors in the Savannah regions</li> <li>• Support for cold chain development for chicken</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Sub-component 2.2 Youth/Women Empowerment and Nutrition</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote other income generating activities for women and youth, including shea, dawadawa, mango, cashew production and processing</li> <li>• Support women and youth on marketing and supply of poultry products to key institutions and programs including the school feeding program</li> <li>• Capacity building for women and youth in small-scale commercial poultry business management and</li> </ul>



		<p>entrepreneurship, including mentorship.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote the consumption of local poultry and eggs to improve household nutrition, and in particular maternal and child nutrition to prevent stunting</li> <li>• Promote the breed improvement of local poultry through cockerel distribution program</li> </ul>
3	Project Management and Institutional Support	<p><b><u>Sub-Component 3.1 Knowledge Management, Monitoring and Evaluation</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of annual work plan and budget</li> <li>• Establishment of results-based management system for M&amp;E</li> <li>• Conduct Beneficiary Impact Assessment.</li> <li>• Conduct Project Mid-Term Review.</li> <li>• Conduct Project Completion/Technical Review (PCR).</li> <li>• Video and pictorial documentation of success stories</li> <li>• Undertake relevant studies, including socio-economic surveys, soil suitability surveys</li> <li>• Development and Implementation of Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)</li> <li>• Enhance capacity to mobilize private sector investors in the maize-soybean-poultry industry</li> </ul>
		<p><b><u>Sub-component 3.2 Project Coordination.</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upgrade the project coordination unit with additional staff</li> <li>• Procure vehicles for PCU, office equipment and furniture as may be required.</li> <li>• Facilitate annual financial audits.</li> <li>• Facilitate procurement audit.</li> <li>• Facilitate Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings.</li> </ul>

Within the district, the project will not be accessing land directly but will target existing farmers with access to land hence land take is not expected to be an issue. However, some 360 women within 41 households who pick fruits of shea and dawadawa are expected to be economically displaced as access to these resources will be restricted.

## 0.2 Legislative framework

This RAP outlines the framework and principles for execution of the Project compensation and livelihood related issues for project affected persons as early as possible in project development. This is in accordance with the requirements of the African Development Bank (AfDB) Operational Safeguard (OS) 2 on Involuntary Resettlement, Land acquisition, Population Displacement and Compensation (OS2), IFC PS 5 on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement and national legislation including:

- The Constitution of the Republic of Ghana, 1992
- Ghana's National Land Policy, 1999
- The State Lands Act 1962, (Act 125) and the State Lands (Amendment) Act, 2000 (Act 586)

- The Land Act, 2020 (Act 1036)
- The Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands Act, 1994 (Act 481)
- The Administration of Lands Act, 1962 (Act 123)
- The Lands Commission Act, 2008 (Act 767)

### 0.3 Baseline

The total population of the project communities is 9,500, made up of 44.2% males and 55.8% females. Sitande and Tanaga Kpantarigu communities recorded the highest population of 1,500 each with Tilli, Gundago and Googo communities recording the least population of 400 each.

The district has a higher female than male population. However, as most households are headed by males, of the 103 persons interviewed, 76% were males while 24.0% were females. This is similar among the 49 PAPs with 71.0% males and 29.0% females. Most (87.4%) of respondents are married, with 9.7% having lost their spouses and just 1.9% divorced.

The predominant ethnic group in the district is the Kusasi. Other tribes include Frafras, Kasenas, Mamprusis, Moshies, Busangas, Akans, Ewes and Fulanis. Despite the relatively high literacy rate (64.0%) at the district level (2010 Population and Housing Census), literacy and education levels are very low in project communities as 67.0% claim not to have had any formal education.

Agriculture is the dominant occupation with charcoal burning, harvesting and sale of fuel wood, grass cutting, hunting, livestock rearing, trading, pottery, weaving, carpentry and joinery, fitting, blacksmithing, hairdressing, dressmaking, drinking, and chop bar keeping, distribution of petroleum products, sale of building materials and telecommunication services as other livelihood activities. Majority (75.7%) of locals engage in agriculture and crops cultivated include maize, rice, soya, groundnut, and vegetables.

There are two common types of land ownership, and these are family ownership and clan ownership. No individual per se has complete right of title to land. On the other hand, individuals can claim ownership of a land as they have right to the temporal usage. There are chiefs i.e. traditional political heads and ‘tindaanas’, who are the main custodians of the land from ancestral traditions (ritual ownership) and hold in trust for the people. In keeping with the strong patrilineal nature of the kingship system, land is allocated only to men as females have no right to usufruct. However, women can obtain access to land for farming mainly through their social relations with male members of the community.

Out of the 103 respondents, 14 were persons with disability such as difficulty in walking (57.0%), severe memory loss (22.0%), and blindness (21.0%). For the elderly, project communities had only 19.0% of persons above 60 years. For household heads, 25 were females representing 24.0%. However, of particular interest is the economic vulnerability of households. Most households were found to live below the international poverty line of USD 1.90/day i.e. about GHC 400 per month.

### 0.4 Institutional Arrangement

In terms of institutional responsibilities and monitoring implementation of the RAP, recommendations are made in the table below:

No	Institution	Role/Responsibility Description
1	AfDB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintains an oversight role to ensure compliance with the bank's safeguards policies, review and provide clearance and approval for the RAPs.</li> <li>• Will carry out external supervision for satisfactory RAP implementation and provide support role throughout project implementation and monitor progress of project implementation.</li> <li>• Will recommend additional measures for strengthening institutional capacity building measures as appropriate and implementation performance.</li> </ul>
2	MoFA/SADP PCU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsible for the successful implementation of the project by engaging appropriate contractors and consultants for the execution of the project.</li> <li>• Has the oversight responsibility for the implementation of the RAP.</li> <li>• Responsible for providing funds for direct compensation payments to eligible PAPs who will be economically/physically displaced.</li> <li>• Responsible for compensation disbursement.</li> <li>• Have a representation in the RAP Management Teams including the Grievance Committee and the Monitoring and Evaluation Committee.</li> <li>• Responsible for ensuring that environmental and social safeguard issues and documentations are taken care of under all the Project.</li> </ul>
3	RAP Consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsible for the preparation of the RAP and Communication and Outreach Plan.</li> <li>• Responsible for ensuring that impacts are properly assessed and all PAPs are identified and their affected assets recorded and valued for adequate compensation.</li> <li>• Responsible for ensuring that stakeholders including PAPs have been identified and engaged to ensure issues of concern to them are adequately addressed.</li> <li>• Responsible for consultations with the PAPs and providing feedback on project/RAP implementation to the PAPs and MoFA.</li> <li>• Responsible for ensuring that all grievances are resolved, and feedback provided to the PAPs concerned.</li> </ul>
4	MMDAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The relevant MMDAs are the beneficiary local government authority where the projects are being implemented. Will be directly involved with the RAP implementation and will have representations in the Grievance Committee and Monitoring and Evaluation Committee</li> </ul>
5	Lands Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will be invited to review and confirm value of affected properties and confirmation of land/property values when the need arises especially during disputes or grievance redress issues concerning</li> </ul>

	(Land Valuation Division, LVD)	project affected persons. The Grievance Redress Team may invite the LVD as expert to assist in resolving disputes requiring the expertise of the Valuation Division.
6	PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The PAPs will be required to select representatives to the grievance committee at the Assembly/Submetro level. These representatives will be directly involved in activities of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and serve as liaisons for all identified PAP groups.</li> </ul>

## 0.5 Grievance Redress Mechanism

Grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is the instruments, methods, and processes by which a resolution to a grievance is sought and provided. The objective of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is to provide an effective, transparent and timely system that would give aggrieved persons redress and avoid litigation, minimize bad publicity, avoid/minimize delays in execution of the project, and ensure sustainability of the Project. The GRM will provide all persons and groups affected by the project activities with avenues through which they can express their concerns and receive the needed corrective actions in an appropriate and timely manner.

The proposed GRM will consist of a three-tier resolution arrangement as follows:

- Local (project site) level, to be handled by the RAP Consultant in consultation with relevant parties e.g. MoFA District Office, SADP PCU to keep parties informed of all grievances, the management and resolution thereof at this level;
- Grievance Committee Level (Grievance committee to include Metropolitan, Municipal District Assembly representatives, PAP representatives from the affected community and other key stakeholders such as Land Valuation Division as and when appropriate); and
- National legal level (i.e., if the above three levels fail, the complainant is free to seek redress from the court of law).

Regular monitoring and reporting are central to, and required for, effective management and implementation of the resettlement process. Resettlement monitoring and evaluation will focus mainly on the implementation of resettlement (i.e., compensation for displacement).

The RAP monitoring will have two components, and these include:

- ◆ Process monitoring (internal) - will focus on compliance with the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and the updated stakeholder engagement, communication and outreach plan and to ensure that the objectives of these reports have been achieved. The monitoring indicators will include but not limited to:
  - ✓ Number of PAPs available and received or signed for the compensation amount;
  - ✓ Number of Representatives of PAPs who received compensation on behalf of PAPs;
  - ✓ Date of payment, and payee of the compensations;
  - ✓ Number of grievances registered, number of grievances resolved and unresolved complaints; and
  - ✓ Number of complaints resolved at the project site level, resolved by MoFA, resolved by the Grievance Committee, and number sent to the law courts.

- ◆ Independent performance monitoring (external) - will be carried out by an external party (e.g., AfDB) at structured intervals, e.g., mid-term monitoring and completion evaluation/audit. The completion evaluation/ audit is to determine whether the objectives of the RAP have been achieved or otherwise and that compensation has been successfully completed in compliance with the RAP. The completion evaluation/ audit should be undertaken after completion of construction activities including reinstatement works and submission of closeout report by the RAP consultant.

The RAP Consultant will prepare and submit monthly and quarterly reports and a close-out report.

- Monthly Reports during construction will provide account for all activities carried out within the specified month including challenges encountered.
- Quarterly Progress Report during construction will provide status of all activities carried out in the specified quarter including challenges and recommendations.
- RAP Closeout Report will provide a close out report on all resettlement and community engagement planning and implementation activities among others as provided in the ToR.

## 0.6 RAP Implementation Plan

The implementation plan provides for indicative timelines for implementation of the RAP as outlined below.

Main tasks	Specific tasks	Timelines/ Period	Comments
Stakeholder engagement	Meetings with stakeholders i.e. one-on-one, key informant interviews, focus group discussions	May 2022	Completed
Preparation of draft RAP	Census of affected persons	May – June 2022	Completed but monitoring required
	Socio-economic survey of PAPs	May – June 2022	Completed but monitoring required
	Field valuation of properties and reporting	June 2022	Completed
	Writing of draft RAP report in line with the ToR for the assignment	June 2022	Completed
Revision and Finalization of draft Report	Review of draft RAP	June 2022	-
	Revised RAP preparation	July 2022	-
	Finalization of RAP	July 2022	-
	Approval and clearance of RAP	July 2022	-
Disclosure of Report	Disclose RAP at the relevant MMDAs and on AfDB website	August 2022	-
	Disclosure of compensation proposal/ figures to PAPs	August 2022	-

Main tasks	Specific tasks	Timelines/ Period	Comments
Formation of Grievance Committee	Grievance Committee	September 2022	
Compensation payment	Compensation disbursement to PAPs	From October 2022	To be paid prior to commencement of subproject activity
Grievance Redress	Resolution of all disputes/complaints	Project duration	-
Internal Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitor implementation of resettlement/compensation activities	Project duration.	-
Reporting	Prepare Quarterly Progress Report	Every quarter during construction period	-
	Prepare RAP Closeout Report after construction phase	One (1) month after construction phase	-

### 0.7 RAP Implementation Budget

The cost estimates for the implementation of the RAP including direct compensation payments to PAPs, and contingency issues is **Gh¢ 143,624.00**.

No.	Item	Estimated Cost/ Gh¢	Remarks	Source of funds
1	Direct Cash Compensation to be paid to PAPs	74,880.00	Amount directly going to eligible PAPs due to economic displacement. To be provided and disbursed by MoFA	Project funds
2	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>74,880.00</b>		
3	External monitoring	20,000.00	Monitoring of RAP implementation by external team e.g. AfDB	Project funds
4	Audit of RAP completion	10,000.00	Evaluation of RAP implementation	Project funds
5	Cost for complaints redress	25,000.00	Allowances and	Project funds

No.	Item	Estimated Cost/ Gh¢	Remarks	Source of funds
6	Information and awareness campaign	10,000.00	Required for publicity and awareness creation including disclosure	Project funds
7	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>65,000.00</b>		
8	Contingency (5% of No.2)	3,744.00	For unforeseen contingencies. To be provided by MoFA	Project funds
9	<b>Total for RAP Implementation</b>	<b>143,624.00</b>	<b>Estimated cost for the implementation of the RAP for the Bawku West Sub-projects</b>	Project funds

### 0.8 Conclusion

This RAP covers the 360 women within 41 households, whose primary livelihood activity of collecting fruits of shea and dawadawa will be affected by the SADP project implementation. Compensation will be duly paid from project funds to the project affected persons from an estimated budget of One Hundred and Forty-Three Thousand, Six Hundred and Twenty-Four Ghana Cedis (GHC 143,624.00). Also, concerns of PAPs, community members or any other persons will be adequately addressed by the Grievance Redress Mechanism proposed in this report. Sufficient provisions have been made for PAPs to receive their compensation and any necessary assistance.

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Savannah Agriculture Value Chain Development Project (SADP) is being implemented by the Government of Ghana through the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) to serve as part of post COVID-19 reconstruction efforts aimed at addressing disruptions in food systems in Ghana. It builds on earlier successes under the Savannah Zone Agriculture Productivity Improvement Project (SAPIP) and Savannah Investment Programme (SIP) that have so far expanded the production of maize and soybean from 80 hectares in 2018 to 14,000 hectares in 2021. This program is expected to build on the achievements made and to further expand production of rice, soybean and maize by additional 8,000 hectares by 2026. The SADP project, is being implemented in nine (9) different Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs) across Ghana.

### 1.1 Description of the Subproject

The proposed project will have three components namely (i) Component 1: Production Development, (ii) Component 2: Integrated Agribusiness and Value Chain Development, and (iii) Component 3: Project Management and Institutional Support.

No	Component Name	Sub-Component and Activities
1	Production Development	<p><b><u>Sub-component 1.1 Commercial Production of Maize and Soybean under Conservation Agriculture</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Production and promotion of certified hybrid maize and improved soybean seeds, in collaboration with seed companies.</li> <li>• Support to land development and mechanisation services.</li> <li>• Training of producers, haulers, aggregators and marketers on sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) issue relating to maize and soybeans</li> <li>• Farmer mobilisation and awareness creation on conservation agriculture.</li> <li>• Train project staff and farmers on Integrated Crop and Pest Management (ICPM), including biological control options for the management of Fall Army Worm (FAW) and aspergillus on Maize and Soybeans.</li> <li>• Conduct surveillance and collect data on pests attacking the Maize and Soybeans in the project zones with specific reference to FAW.</li> <li>• Support out-grower contractual arrangements</li> <li>• Use of ICT for soil suitability assessment and GIS mapping of commercial farms</li> <li>• Promotion of climate smart agriculture, environmental conservation best practices, including use of economic trees such as shea, dawadawa, mango, cashew etc</li> <li>• Community sensitization, Establishment of fire belts and enforcement of community fire by-laws to deal with the impact of bush fires.</li> <li>• Promote the use of Nitrogen fixing inoculants to boost soybean yield</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Sub-component 1.2 Promotion of Small and Medium Scale Commercial Poultry Production</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Input support to small and medium scale commercial poultry farmers (poultry cages, day old chicks, feed stock, vaccines, veterinary drugs, etc)</li> <li>• Supply of local chicken to vulnerable households, especially women headed households</li> <li>• Support to poultry diseases surveillance, diagnosis and control</li> <li>• Training and capacity building on business development, animal husbandry and health</li> <li>• Support to hatchery expansion, including parent stock for broilers, guinea fowls and local chicken</li> </ul>



2	<b>Agribusiness and Value Chain Development</b>	<p><b><u>Sub-component 2.1 Value Addition and SME Development</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of quality standards for rice, maize and soybean production, storage and processing</li> <li>• Support business development, including improvements in business processes of existing commercial farmers</li> <li>• Enhance access to market information (e.g. quantity, quality, timing and pricing)</li> <li>• Promote the development of allied services (packaging, new distribution networks for poultry products, transport services, new agro-input delivery systems, etc)</li> <li>• Support and training of poultry producers on ISO 9000 &amp; other necessary certification requirements on poultry to access premium market.</li> <li>• Support to feed millers to improve feed stock and expand processing capacity</li> <li>• Enhance investment facilitation and promotion to increase the number of commercial producers and processors in the Savannah regions</li> <li>• Support for cold chain development for chicken</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Sub-component 2.2 Youth/Women Empowerment and Nutrition</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote other income generating activities for women and youth, including shea, dawadawa, mango, cashew production and processing</li> <li>• Support women and youth on marketing and supply of poultry products to key institutions and programs including the school feeding program</li> <li>• Capacity building for women and youth in small-scale commercial poultry business management and entrepreneurship, including mentorship.</li> <li>• Promote the consumption of local poultry and eggs to improve household nutrition, and in particular maternal and child nutrition to prevent stunting</li> <li>• Promote the breed improvement of local poultry through cockerel distribution program</li> </ul>
3	Project Management and Institutional Support	<p><b><u>Sub-Component 3.1 Knowledge Management, Monitoring and Evaluation</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of annual work plan and budget</li> <li>• Establishment of results-based management system for M&amp;E</li> <li>• Conduct Beneficiary Impact Assessment.</li> <li>• Conduct Project Mid-Term Review.</li> <li>• Conduct Project Completion/Technical Review (PCR).</li> <li>• Video and pictorial documentation of success stories</li> <li>• Undertake relevant studies, including socio-economic surveys, soil suitability surveys</li> <li>• Development and Implementation of Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)</li> <li>• Enhance capacity to mobilize private sector investors in the maize-soybean-poultry industry</li> </ul>
		<p><b><u>Sub-component 3.2 Project Coordination.</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upgrade the project coordination unit with additional staff</li> <li>• Procure vehicles for PCU, office equipment and furniture as may be required.</li> <li>• Facilitate annual financial audits.</li> <li>• Facilitate procurement audit.</li> <li>• Facilitate Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings.</li> </ul>

## 1.2 Scope of Displacement and Involuntary Resettlement

The project is not expected to acquire lands as the project is designed for only farmers who already own lands. However, project activities such as land clearing and levelling could restrict locals access to lands that were otherwise used as pasture areas as rearing of animals is a key economic activity in the project communities and animals such as cattle, sheep, and goat graze on surrounding vegetated lands.

Also, land clearing could destroy some economic trees like dawadawa and shea which are known to grow in the wild. These trees serve as a source of livelihood for some women who pick fruits of these wild trees and sell. The impact is local, and the displacement will be temporary as alternative sites exist. The impact is therefore considered moderately significant.

Identification and proposal of alternative pasture areas to locals who otherwise used the project site as pasture area will help reduce the impact of restricted access. Furthermore, locals and herdsmen can be provided with some financial and technical support to acquire a sustainable source of feed for their livestock. Herdsmen can practice the cut and carry system i.e. grass is cut and carried to feed animals to avoid any potential conflicts over access. Women earning a living out of shea and dawadawa picking should be considered for employment both during construction and operation phases of the project. It is recommended that the capacity of women is built so they can own and run small and medium scale enterprises that will provide services to the project and the community at large.

An assessment of the potential beneficiary communities, from May 29 to June 15, 2022, showed that 360 women (Annex 8) who live on picking and sale of shea fruits on uncultivated land in the project area, will be affected by the project.

### **1.3 Purpose and Objectives of the Resettlement Action Plan**

The purpose of the assignment is to conduct studies to prepare a RAP of the proposed Ghana Savannah Value Chain Development Programme in the Bawku West District of Ghana. The Project is committed to complying with national and the African Development Bank (AfDB) Operational Safeguard (OS) 2 on Involuntary Resettlement, Land acquisition, Population Displacement and Compensation (OS2).

The RAP outlines the framework and principles for execution of the Project compensation/relocation/resettlement and livelihood related issues for project affected persons as early as possible in project development. This allows for early and effective disclosure to key stakeholders, and subsequent feedback and inputs. Despite the measures put in place to avoid livelihood displacement, a detailed resettlement Action Plan is required to mitigate any unforeseen eventualities.

The objectives of the assignment include the following:

1. Provide an understanding of what impact subprojects will have on persons living and operating in the project area.
2. Propose changes that aim at avoiding or minimizing livelihood disruption and involuntary resettlement impacts.
3. Ensure that impacts are properly assessed and all Project-affected-persons (PAPs) are identified and their assets that are affected are recorded and valued for adequate compensation.
4. Identified PAPs and valued affected assets, are provided with adequate compensation packages whether in cash or kind based on the extent of displacement.
5. Record grievances, and provide support for resolution of grievances.
6. Ensure stakeholders including PAPs have been identified and engaged to ensure issues of concern to them are adequately addressed.

## 2.0 PRINCIPLES, POLICIES, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

This section provides an overview of Ghanaian national policy, legal and regulatory framework and international requirements related to acquisition of rights to land. It summarises the key national laws and policies that are relevant to project-related resettlement of structures and affected people.

### 2.1 Principles

The following principles based on AfDB's Operational Social Safeguards have been applied in developing this RAP:

1. Transparency: ensure that affected people are consulted and give their demonstrable acceptance to the RAP;
2. Displacement is done in the context of negotiated settlements with project affected people;
3. Implement a resettlement process based on the Bank's requirements;
4. Maintain standards of the Bank's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) on Involuntary Resettlements;
5. Adherence to world's best practices regarding disclosure of information to the PAPs in line with free-prior- informed Consent (FPIC);
6. Process should be driven by consultation and participatory planning;
7. Compensate with replacement value and restore livelihoods, with minimum disturbance;
8. Design compensation framework, replacement assets and livelihoods restoration to ensure sustainable benefits; and
9. Provide modern replacement assets and enable community continuity in a way that they are not worse off than they were before relocation.

### 2.2 Legal and Regulatory Requirements

No.	Legal and Regulatory Requirement
1.	<p><b><u>The Constitution of the Republic of Ghana, 1992</u></b>            Article 20 of the Constitution of the Republic of Ghana (1992) concerns the protection from deprivation of property, and includes the following subsections:</p> <p>(2) Compulsory acquisition of property by the State shall only be made under a law which makes provision for:            (a) The prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation; and            (b) a right of access to the High Court by any person who has an interest in or right over the property whether direct or on appeal from any other authority, for the determination of his interest or right and amount of compensation to which he is entitled.</p> <p>(3) Where a compulsory acquisition or possession of land by the state ...involves displacement of any inhabitants, the State shall resettle the displaced inhabitants on suitable alternative land with due regard for their economic well-being and social and cultural values.</p> <p>(5) Any property compulsorily taken possession of or acquired in the public interest or for a public purpose shall be used only in the public interest or for the public purpose for which it was acquired.</p>

No.	Legal and Regulatory Requirement
2.	<p><b><u>Ghana's National Land Policy, 1999</u></b></p> <p>Ghana's Ministry of Lands and Forestry issued the National Land Policy in 1999. This policy provides the "framework and direction for dealing with the issues of land ownership, security of tenure, land use and development, and environmental conservation on a sustained basis"</p> <p>Policy guidelines include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) No interest in or right over any land belonging to an individual, family, clan, stool or skin can be compulsorily acquired without payment, in reasonable time, of fair and adequate compensation.</li> <li>(ii) Provided that payment of adequate compensation in reasonable time will be made, government may acquire land wherever and whenever appropriate to, among other things.... implement any rural or urban improvement programme....provide social infrastructure</li> </ul>
3.	<p><b><u>The State Lands Act 1962, (Act 125) and the State Lands (Amendment) Act, 2000 (Act 586)</u></b></p> <p>This is the principal law under which lands can be compulsorily acquired in the public interest. The Act includes provision for the payment of compensation to those with a right or an interest in land acquired under the Act. The basis of the compensation includes the market value (also referred to as replacement value), and the cost of disturbance and damage. Community consultation and involvement during the resettlement process is not mandatory according to the Act.</p>
4.	<p><b><u>The Land Act, 2020 (Act 1036)</u></b></p> <p>The Act's stated object is to ensure sustainable land administration and management, and effective and efficient land tenure and it seeks to achieve this by, inter alia, establishing a broad-based framework for registering land rights and interests, a customary land rights framework and enhancing transparency and accountability in land governance institutions.</p> <p>Section 253 makes provision for the assessment and payment of compensation to project affected persons.</p>
5.	<p><b><u>The Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands Act, 1994 (Act 481)</u></b></p> <p>This Act puts in place a mechanism to ensure equal distribution of the benefits accruing from stool land resources. Stool lands include those belonging to, or are controlled by, a stool or skin and have allodial title for the benefit of members of that stool / skin or for the benefit of members of that community.</p>
6.	<p><b><u>The Administration of Lands Act, 1962 (Act 123)</u></b></p> <p>This Act relates to the administration of stool and other lands. Section 10 of the Act provides that "the President may authorise the occupation and use of a land to which this Act applies for a purpose which, in the opinion of the President is conducive to the public welfare or the interests of the State". It is a requirement that a public notice shall be published in the Gazette giving particulars of the lands to be taken and the use to which it will be put. Persons whose interests are affected by "reason of disturbance as a result of an authorisation" are entitled to be compensated.</p>
7.	<p><b><u>The Lands Commission Act, 2008 (Act 767)</u></b></p> <p>The Lands Commission Act, 2008 integrates four public sector agencies responsible for managing land: the Survey and Mapping Division; the Land Registration Division; the Land Valuation Division; and the Public and Vested Lands Management Division. The Commission's functions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(iii) managing public land on behalf of the government;</li> <li>(iv) advising the government, local authorities and traditional authorities on the policy framework for the development of land in accordance with relevant development plans;</li> <li>(v) formulating and submitting to the Government recommendations on national policy with respect to land use suitability or capability;</li> <li>(vi) advising on, and assisting in the execution of, a comprehensive programme for the registration of title to land as well as registration of deeds and instruments affecting land throughout the country;</li> <li>(vii) facilitating the acquisition of land on behalf of the Government;</li> <li>(viii) establishing standards to regulate survey and mapping of the country;</li> <li>(ix) undertaking land and land relative valuation services; and</li> <li>(x) addressing protracted land boundary disputes, conflicts and litigations.</li> </ul>

## 2.3 International standards

No.	International standard
1.	<p><b><u>OECD Common Approaches</u></b></p> <p>The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Recommendation of the Council on Common Approaches for Officially Supported Export Credits and Environmental and Social Due Diligence 2016 (the “OECD Common Approaches”) sets common approaches for undertaking environmental and social due diligence to identify, consider and address the potential environmental and social impacts and risks relating to applications for officially supported export credits by adherent organisations. They are applicable if an export credit agency that is an adherent to the OECD Common Approaches is involved in project financing.</p> <p>Of key relevance to managing Project-related resettlement, the OECD Common Approaches require that the project is reviewed against the IFC PS, including PS5 on involuntary resettlement.</p>
2.	<p><b><u>African Development Bank Requirements</u></b></p> <p>AfDB requirements are details in the Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations. The directives outline the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible or minimized by exploring alternative project designs. If not feasible to avoid resettlement, resources are to be provided to enable the displaced persons to share in the project benefits;</li> <li>• The population to be affected by the project are those who may lose as the consequence of the project, all or part of their physical and nonphysical assets including homes, farms, productive land, properties, income earning opportunities, social and cultural relations and other losses that maybe identified in the process of resettlement;</li> <li>• All population impacted by the project should be consulted and given the opportunity to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs;</li> <li>• All population affected by the project are entitled to be compensated for their lost assets and incomes at full replacement cost and assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living to preproject standards;</li> <li>• All affected population are equally eligible for compensation and rehabilitation assistance, irrespective of tenure status, social or economic standing and without and discrimination;</li> <li>• The AfDB policies stipulate that displacement or restriction of access to resources must not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are put in place. This includes provision of compensation and other assistance required for relocation prior to displacement to new sites with adequate facilities. For compensation purposes, preference should be given to landbased strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based with land equivalent to the advantages of the land taken. If land is not available, options built around opportunities for employment should be provided in addition to cash compensation for land and other assets lost. In case of land-based livelihoods, cash payment maybe appropriate if the land taken is a small fraction of the affected asset and the residual is economically viable particularly, and the displaced persons have the opportunity to use such markets. Cash compensation should be sufficient to replace the lost land and other assets at full replacement cost in local markets.</li> <li>• In all cases, the displaced persons and host communities receiving them are to be provided with timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing and monitoring resettlement and appropriate mechanisms for grievance redress are established. If is also important that in resettlement sites or host communities, public services and infrastructure are provided and measures are to be taken to the extent possible to preserve the social and cultural institutions. Special measures are to be taken to protect socially and economically vulnerable groups and people living in extreme poverty.</li> </ul>

## **2.4 Gap analysis of national law and international standards**

A gap analysis of the requirements for resettlement under national law compared to the applicable international standards, including the AfDB Involuntary Resettlement Policy requirements and the IFC PS 5, is provided in Table 2-1.

**Table 2- 1: Gap Analysis of the Resettlement Requirements under National Law and Applicable International Standards**

<b>Resettlement issue</b>	<b>Ghanaian legislative requirement</b>	<b>Requirement under applicable international standards (AfDB OS2/IFC PS5)</b>	<b>Potential gap</b>	<b>Gap closure</b>
Timing of compensation payment	Prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation. Compensation must be paid prior to any commencement of the development. The State shall resettle displaced inhabitants on suitable alternative land with due regard for their economic well-being, social and cultural values. Compensation for stool land to be paid to the traditional authority and not to those losing access to land.	Possession of acquired land only after compensation has been made available. Compensation for economic displacement resulting from land acquisition should be made promptly and wherever possible prior to impact, to minimise adverse impacts on the income stream of those who are displaced.	Certainty that compensation is provided prior to impacts occurring.	Compensation payments will be timed such that gaps in income and livelihood activity can be avoided. The Project will take responsibility for issuing compensation payments to have direct on-the-ground control over payments.

<b>Resettlement issue</b>	<b>Ghanaian legislative requirement</b>	<b>Requirement under applicable international standards (AfDB OS2/IFC PS5)</b>	<b>Potential gap</b>	<b>Gap closure</b>
Amount of compensation	Market value or replacement value and disturbance cost. There is no specific provision for assistance with relocation or transaction costs.	<p>Rate of compensation for lost assets should be calculated at full replacement cost, (i.e., the market value of the assets plus transaction costs).</p> <p>Affected business owners will be compensated for the cost of re-establishing commercial activities elsewhere, for lost net income during the period of transition, and for the costs of the transfer and reinstallation of their business structures, plant, machinery, or other equipment.</p> <p>Affected farmers will be compensated at full replacement cost for farmland and crops are affected by acquisition.</p>	<p>Compensation for loss of assets is not at full replacement cost. Therefore, requirement to validate that government valuation of affected assets reflects full replacement cost.</p> <p>There is no specific provision for other assistance for relocation or transaction costs associated with improving or restoring standards of living or livelihoods.</p>	Project consultant will monitor compensation rates approved by Land Valuation Division (LVD) to verify that they reflect full replacement costs.
Squatters	No provisions. Squatters are deemed ineligible for compensation.	<p>Economically displaced persons who are without legally recognisable claims to land to be compensated for lost assets other than land (such as crops, irrigation infrastructure and other improvements made to the land), at full replacement cost.</p> <p>Opportunistic settlers who encroach on the project area after the cut-off date for eligibility are not required to be compensated.</p>	Requirement to recognise the eligibility of those without legally recognisable claims to land at the cut- off date.	All eligible owners of pre-cut off date assets (buildings, crops etc.) will be considered for compensation and treated equally regardless of legal tenure.



Resettlement issue	Ghanaian legislative requirement	Requirement under applicable international standards (AfDB OS2/IFC PS5)	Potential gap	Gap closure
Resettlement [Physical displacement]	Physically displaced inhabitants are to be resettled on suitable land with due regard for their economic well-being and social and cultural values.	<p>Requirement to (i) offer displaced persons choices among feasible resettlement options, including adequate replacement housing or cash compensation where appropriate; and (ii) provide relocation assistance suited to the needs of each group of displaced persons.</p> <p>Compensation in kind should be considered in lieu of cash. Cash compensation levels should be sufficient to replace the lost land and other assets at full replacement cost in local markets.</p> <p>Relocation assistance should be 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 the relocation to their new site.</p>	<p>Requirement to provide a choice of options for compensation, including cash.</p> <p>Requirement to cover all costs for relocation assistance.</p>	There is no physical displacement or land acquisition by the project as project is designed around existing farmers.

Resettlement issue	Ghanaian legislative requirement	Requirement under applicable international standards (AfDB OS2/IFC PS5)	Potential gap	Gap closure
Livelihoods Restoration & Resettlement Assistance	No provision	<p>Transitional support should be provided as necessary to all economically displaced persons, based on a reasonable estimate of the time required to restore their income earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living.</p> <p>Provide opportunities to improve, or at least restore, means of income earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living. This could include measures related to agricultural inputs (e.g., seeds, seedlings, fertilizer, irrigation), skills and business training, job placement, and access to credit.</p> <p>Assistance should also be made available to the employees of the business to compensate for their temporary loss of employment.</p>	Requirement to support businesses financially and administratively to re-establish their business activities and restore livelihoods for business owners and employees.	<p>For those that are eligible, livelihood restoration and assistance will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moving allowances for structures and other assets;</li> <li>• Loss of earnings for business and employees during the transition period; and</li> <li>• Administrative support and fees for acquiring business permits.</li> </ul>

<b>Resettlement issue</b>	<b>Ghanaian legislative requirement</b>	<b>Requirement under applicable international standards (AfDB OS2/IFC PS5)</b>	<b>Potential gap</b>	<b>Gap closure</b>
Vulnerable Groups	No provision.	<p>Identify persons who are vulnerable. Persons identified as vulnerable should be assisted to fully understand their options for resettlement and compensation.</p> <p>Members of vulnerable groups may require special or supplementary resettlement assistance because they are less able to cope with the displacement than the general population.</p> <p>Compensation and restoration packages for vulnerable people should include additional forms of support and should favour the lowest risk mitigation options wherever possible, e.g., in-kind compensation over cash compensation.</p>	Requirement to identify vulnerable persons and provide additional measures and supports for them as per the applicable standards.	Potentially vulnerable people have been identified. Additional support measures will be provided based on the specific vulnerabilities and may be in the form of financial or non-financial support.
Consultation & Information Disclosure	The owner/ tenants on the land must be formally notified at least a week in advance of the intent to enter and be given at least 24 hours' notice before actual entry.	<p>Disclosure of eligibility and entitlements including compensation and livelihood restoration packages should take place sufficiently early in the project's planning process to allow potentially displaced people sufficient time to consider their options.</p> <p>Ensure that vulnerable people have been adequately engaged.</p>	Requirement to provide advanced notice of requirements for displacement, and to disclose the proposed compensation and livelihood restoration packages.	Stakeholders will be continually engaged, given relevant project information and their opinions and concerns on the project solicited as indicated in the information disclosure section of this RAP. Further updates will be provided on planned activities and the processes for displacement, as well as disclosure of eligibility and entitlements including compensation and livelihood restoration packages.

<b>Resettlement issue</b>	<b>Ghanaian legislative requirement</b>	<b>Requirement under applicable international standards (AfDB OS2/IFC PS5)</b>	<b>Potential gap</b>	<b>Gap closure</b>
Grievances	Formal and informal mechanisms and formal access to court of law.	Establish a grievance mechanism to receive and address specific concerns about compensation and relocation raised by displaced persons, including a recourse mechanism designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner. The grievance mechanism should consider the availability of judicial recourse and community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms.	Requirement to establish and disclose a robust and transparent grievance mechanism.	A Grievance mechanism will be established to address any concerns relating to the project.
Monitoring & Evaluation	No provision.	Establish procedures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of a Resettlement Action Plan or Livelihood Restoration Plan and take corrective action as necessary.  Depending on the scale and/or complexity of physical and economic displacement associated with the project, conduct an external completion audit to assess whether the provisions have been met.	Monitoring and evaluation of the RAP implementation.  Completion audit.	A monitoring and evaluation program is included as part of the RAP implementation program and a completion audit will be undertaken.

### 3.0 SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE AND CENSUS SURVEY

#### 3.1 Introduction

Baseline socio-economic conditions are summarized according to the district context (mostly data compiled from secondary sources) and the baseline conditions specific to the potential beneficiary communities (reflecting the findings of the primary data collection). The baseline is presented in the following sections

- Demographics
- Education and literacy
- Economic activity
- Income, assets and expenditure
- Land use and ownership
- Health
- Utilities and services
- Disability
- Vulnerability

#### 3.2 Approach to Primary Data Collection

Collection of primary baseline data was done through a socio-economic census survey targeting households identified as being impacted by the Project. Also, qualitative data was collected through focus group discussions (FGDs), key informant interviews (KIIs), wider community meetings and general observation from May 30 to June 15, 2022. A copy of the data collection instrument for the census and socio-economic survey is attached in Annex 2.

##### 3.2.1 Project Affected Communities

Data collection was done in the eight (8) communities in the Bawku West District that will be directly affected by the implementation of the project as shown in Table 3-1 below:

**Table 3- 1: Project affected communities**

District	Potential Upland Communities for Maize and Soya production	Potential Rice Valley Communities
Bawku West District	Boya Kpalsako	Yariga
	Sitande	Tanga Kpantariagu
	Biringu	
	Tilli	
	Zongoire	
	Farik	

### 3.2.2 Stakeholder Engagement

Meetings were held in affected communities with chiefs (Traditional Authority), Assembly members, opinion leaders, and community members including women, youth, persons with disability and project affected persons. Records of engagement are attached as Annex 6 and 7.

Activities undertaken by the RAP team include community entry, census enumeration, and valuation of affected property. Other activities include focus group discussions with men, women and youth in all the above-mentioned communities with the aim of collecting qualitative information on land use and ownership, livelihood activities and income generation, education, health and wellbeing to characterise the broader social context and supplement household surveys.

### 3.2.3 Household Surveys

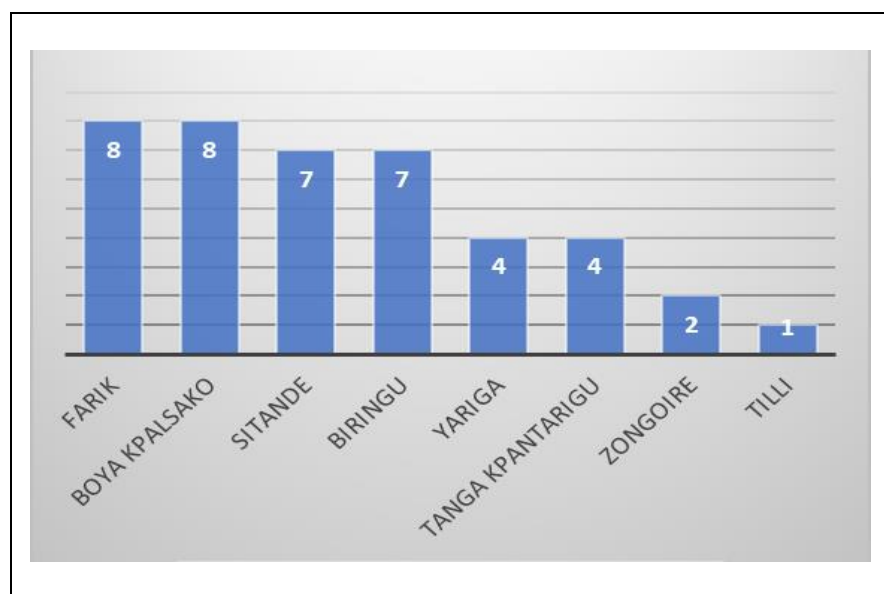
Quantitative demographic data, asset ownership, livelihood and vulnerability data among others were collected by administering a census questionnaire to Project Affected Households (PAH). In selecting households for the survey, Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interviews were used to identify households and persons that could potentially be affected. Also, a field team assessed the project area and identified property owners, farmers or other persons who earn a living from the land and its resources. The survey was therefore administered to all households and property owners potentially losing assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or means of livelihood as a result of the project.

A total of 103 respondents (i.e. household heads), were interviewed as part of the census survey within the affected communities in the Bawku West District. A summary of the number of households participating in the survey per community and the number of affected households is provided in Table 3-2 and Figure 3-1 below.

**Table 3- 2: Households surveyed and number affected in the Bawku West District**

Community	Households Surveyed	Households Affected
Gbere	4	0
Boya Kpalsako	10	8
Sitande	12	7
Biringu	20	7
Lamboya	6	0
Tilli	1	1
Zongoire	2	2
Farik	10	8
Widnaba	5	0
Gundago	9	0
Googo	6	0
Yariga	8	4
Tanga Kpantarigu	10	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>41</b>

Source: Household Survey, June 2022, SAL Consult



**Figure 3- 1: Project affected households**

### 3.3 Demographics

#### 3.3.1 Population

The district population is 144,189 made up of 70,781 (49.1%) males and 73,408 (50.9%) females (2021 Population and Housing Census). This is about 11.1% and 0.47% of the regional and national population respectively. The district has 21,731(15.1%) of its population located in urban areas with 122,458 (84.9%) of the population located in rural settlements. The population density is 131.5 persons per sqkm with a total of 26,877 households and an average household size of 5.3 persons per household which is higher than the regional average of 4.8.

The total population of the project communities is 9,500 made up of 44.2% males and 55.8% females. Sitande and Tanaga Kpantarigu communities recorded the highest population of 1,500 each with Tilli, Gundago and Googo communities recording the least population of 400 each (Table 3-3).

**Table 3- 3: Proportion of males and females in Bawku West project communities**

Community	Male	Female	Total
Gbere	205	295	500
Boya Kpalsako	230	270	500
Sitande	645	855	1500
Biringu	294	406	700
Lamboya	376	424	800

Community	Male	Female	Total
Tilli	172	228	400
Zongoire	368	432	800
Farik	172	228	400
Widnaba	352	448	800
Gundago	184	216	400
Googo	184	216	400
Yariga	368	432	800
Tanga Kpantarigu	645	855	1500
<b>Total</b>	<b>4195</b>	<b>5305</b>	<b>9500</b>

Source: Household Survey, June 2022, SAL Consult

### 3.3.2 Age

The district has a very youthful population with about 92.5% below 60, according to the 2021 Population and Housing Census. In the project affected communities, the trend is similar as majority (81.0%) of the project affected household population was found to be below 60 (Figure 3-2).

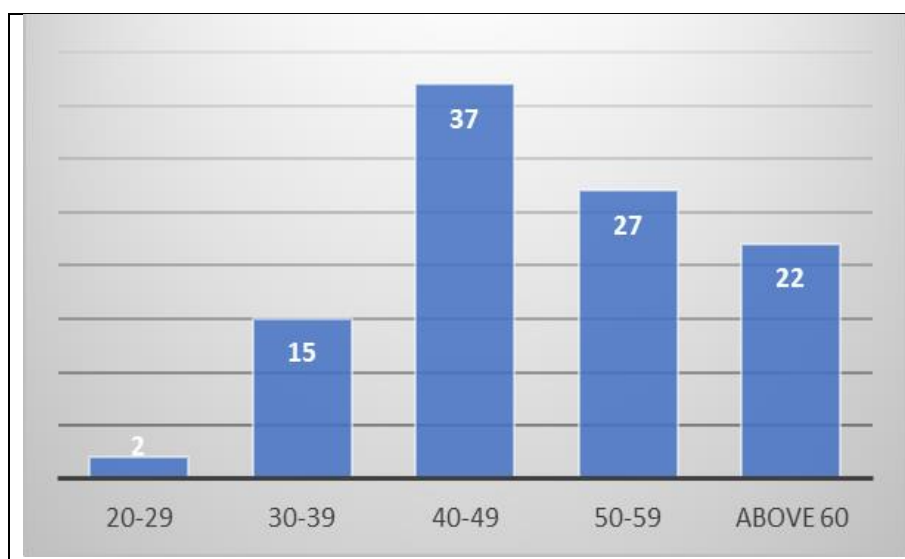
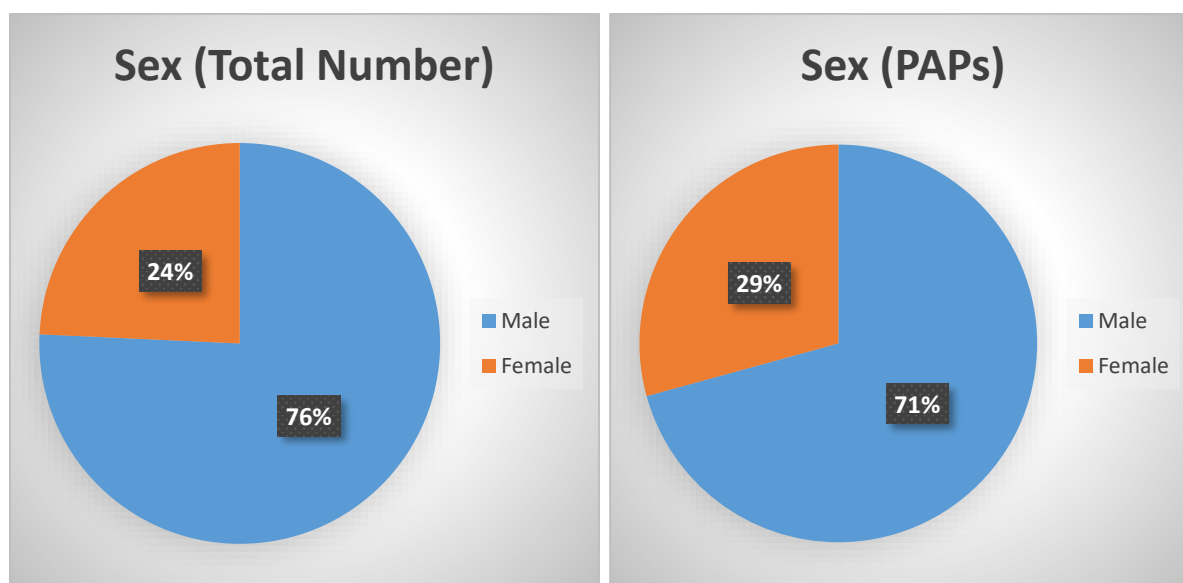


Figure 3- 2: Age distribution of respondents

### 3.3.3 Gender

The district population is made up of 70,781 (49.1%) males and 73,408 (50.9%) females (2021 Population and Housing Census). However, as most households are headed by males, of the 103 persons interviewed, 76% were males while 24.0% were females. This is similar among the 49 PAPs with 71.0% males and 29.0% females (Figure 3-3).





**Figure 3- 3: Gender of the respondents**

### 3.3.4 Marital Status

Most (87.4%) of the respondents indicated that they are currently married, with 9.7% having lost their spouses and just 1.9% divorced (Table 3-4). Most of the respondents who have lost their spouses were females.

**Table 3- 4: Marital status of respondents**

Marital Status	Total Number of Respondents	%
Married	90	87.4
Widowed	10	9.7
Divorced	2	1.9
Never Married	1	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Household Survey, June 2022, SAL Consult

### 3.3.5 Ethnicity

The most predominant ethnic group in the district is the Kusasi. They co-exist peacefully with other tribes who are mainly settlers who have lived in the district for a long time. Some of these tribes include Frafras, Kasenas, Mamprusis, Moshies, Busangas, Akans and Fulanis. There are also Ewes who are settler fishermen along the White Volta at Zongoiri.

### 3.3.6 Religion

The African Traditional Religion is the predominant religion with 44.0% of the population, followed by Christianity (35.0%) and then Islam (18.0%). Only a small proportion of the population either adhere to other religions (1.0%) or are not affiliated to any religion (2.0%).

### 3.4 Education and Literacy

At the district level, majority (64%) of the population 11 years and older is literate. A large proportion (97.7%) of the population can read and write in English (2010 Population and Housing Census). In terms of the ability to read and write in the English language only 80.5% of the population reported they can, whereas 0.1% of the population can read and write in at least one Ghanaian language. The proportion of the population who are literate in English only is higher among the younger ages (11-24 years) compared to the older cohorts. This pattern may reflect the impact of the policy increasing access to education at all levels. On the other hand, literacy in Ghanaian language only is more common among both male and female older cohorts of the population than the younger cohorts.

However, the case is different in most of the affected communities. Literacy and education levels are very low as majority of the population has never attended school. As much as 67.0% and 58.5% of respondents and PAPs had no formal education with only 1% having attended a tertiary institution (Table 3-5).

**Table 3- 5: Level of education of respondents**

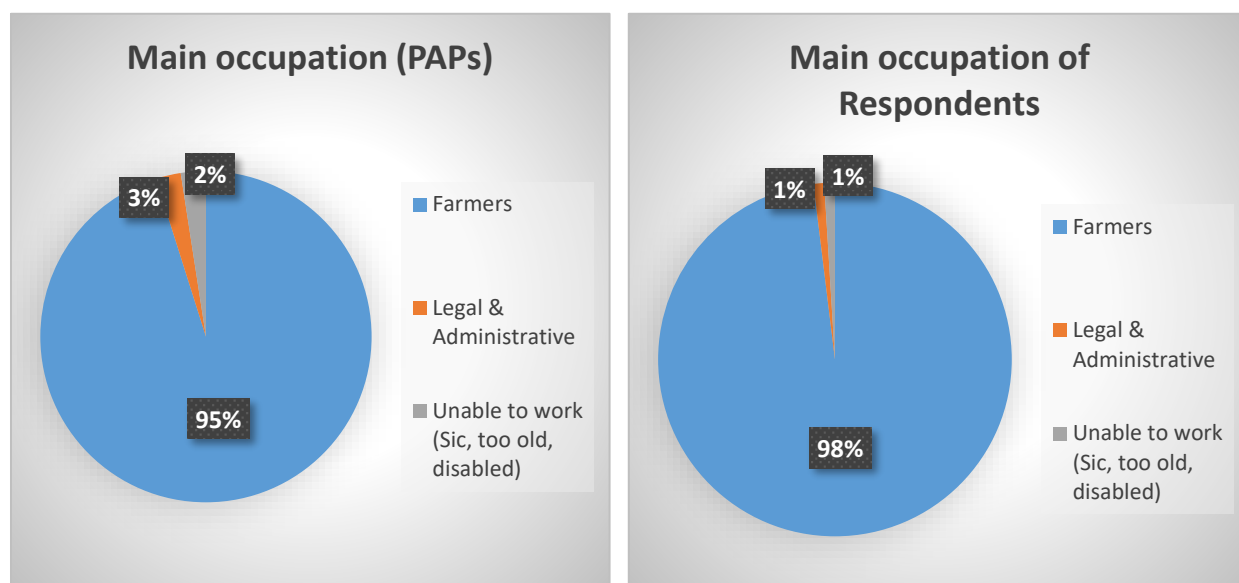
Level of Education	No. of Respondents	%	Number of PAPs	%
Never Attended	69	67.0	24	58.5
Primary School - Partly Attended	12	11.7	8	19.5
Senior Secondary – partially completed	4	3.9	3	7.3
Senior Secondary – completed	9	8.7	3	7.3
Junior Secondary School - Partly Completed	5	4.9	2	4.9
Training after Secondary Education (e.g. vocational training)	2	1.9	1	2.4
Junior Secondary School – Now attending	1	1.0	0	0.0
University or College	1	1.0	0	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Household Survey, June 2022, SAL Consult

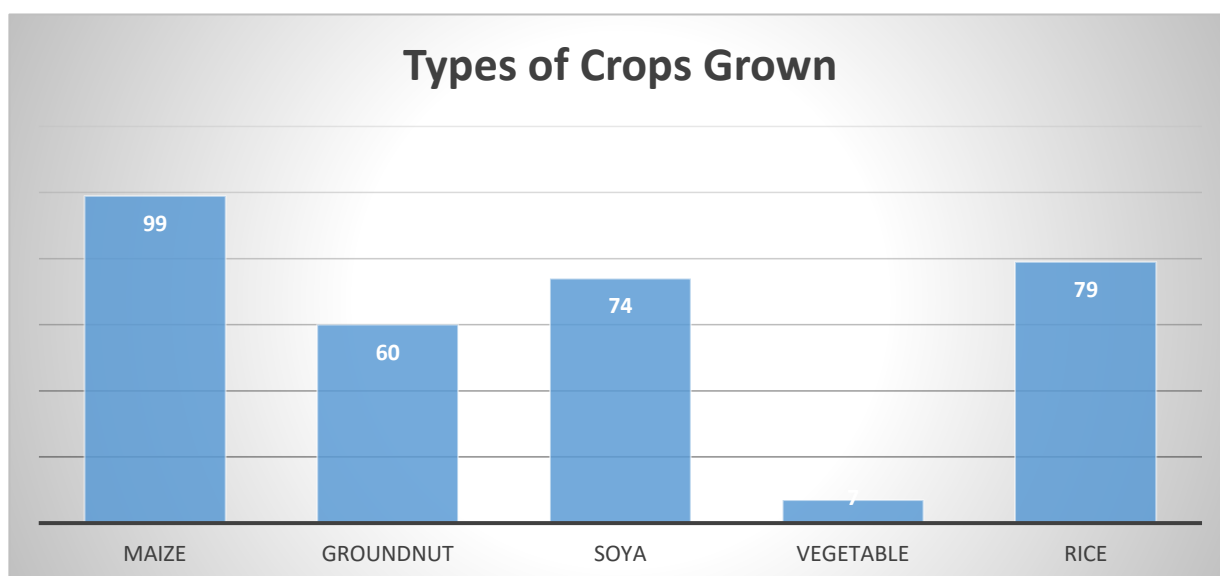
### 3.5 Economic Activities

Agriculture is the dominant occupation in the district. The majority (86.5%) of males find themselves in agriculture compared to 76.4% of females in the same sector (2010 Population and Housing Census). Other livelihood activities include charcoal burning, harvesting and sale of fuel wood, grass cutting, hunting, trading, pottery, weaving, carpentry and joinery, fitting, blacksmithing, hairdressing, dressmaking, drinking, and chop bar keeping, distribution of petroleum products, sale of building materials and telecommunication services.

Consistent with the district trend, over 90.0% of respondents and PAPs were engaged in crop farming as their main source of livelihood (Figure 3-4). Crops cultivated include maize, rice, soya, groundnut, and vegetables (Figure 3-5).



**Figure 3- 4: Main occupation of the respondents**



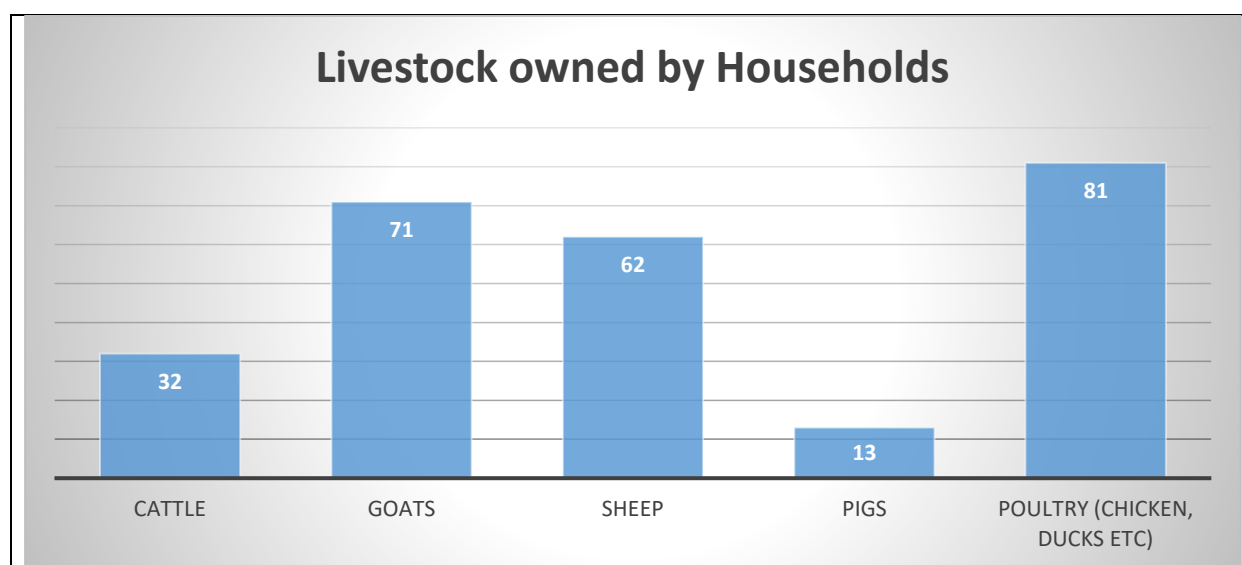
**Figure 3- 5: Types of crops grown**

Also, locals engage in other economic activities such as livestock rearing, petty trading and shop keeping among others. Livestock rearing is the major secondary occupation of the people engaging about 75.7% (Table 3-6). Animals reared include cattle, goats, sheep, poultry etc. (Figure 3-6).

**Table 3- 6: Secondary occupation of respondents**

Secondary Occupation	Number of respondents	%
Livestock Keepers	78	75.7
None	17	16.5
Small Business Managers	2	1.9
Street or Market Vendors & Related	2	1.9
Full time Student/ School	1	1.0
Unemployed- Seeking work	1	1.0
Farmers	1	1.0
Services, Shop or Stall Workers	1	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>100.0</b>

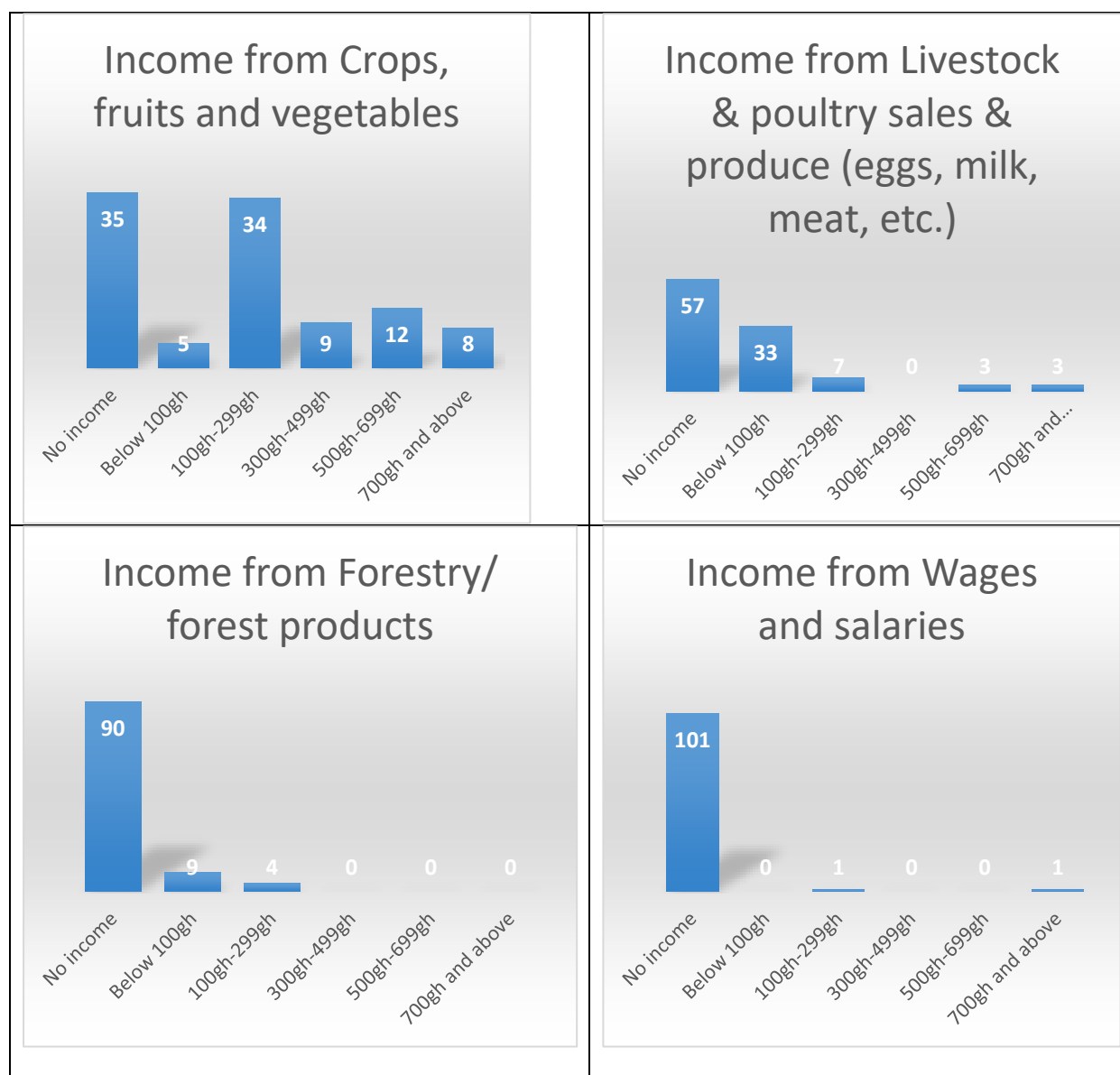
Source: Household Survey, June 2022, SAL Consult



**Figure 3- 6: Livestock reared by Respondents**

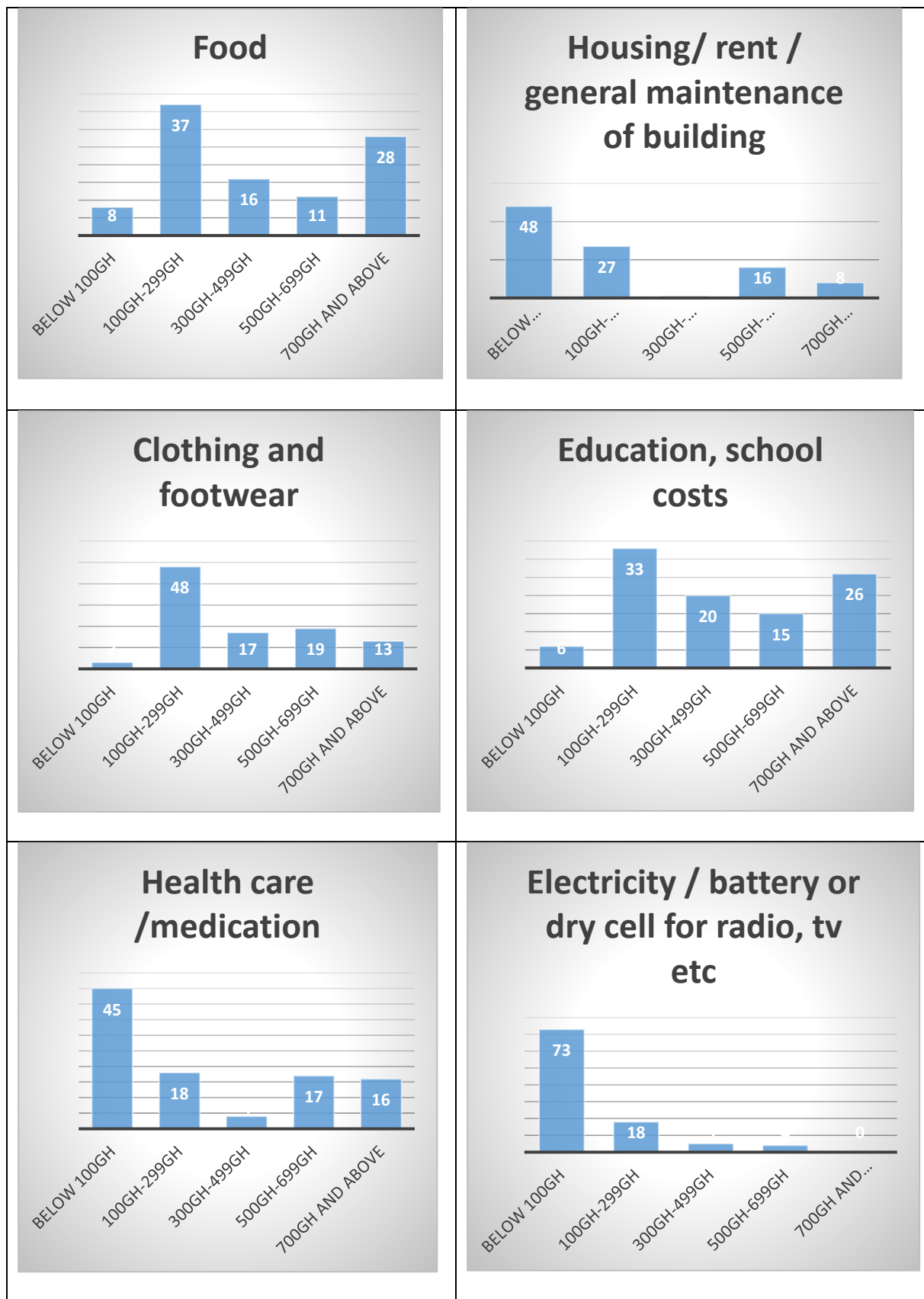
### 3.6 Income and Expenditure

The main sources of income are sale of farm produce and livestock and poultry produce like eggs, meat, milk etc. Income from these sales range from GHC 100 to GHC 300 with just a few people earning up to GHC 700 per month (Figure 3-7). This shows that majority of the households are economically vulnerable i.e. living below the international poverty line of about GHC 400 per month (USD 1.90/day, World Bank 2021 Global Poverty Update).



**Figure 3- 7: Sources of household income**

Household expenditure is largely on food, housing/rent, clothing, education, healthcare and energy/power. On food, majority of households spend between GHC 100 to GHC 300 per month, on clothing, GHC 100 – GHC 300, on education (fees and upkeep money), GHC 100 – GHC 300, on healthcare, housing and electricity, household expenditure is below GHC 100 each per month (Figure 3-8).



**Figure 3- 8: Household expenditure**

### 3.7 Land use and ownership

There are two common types of land ownership, and these are family ownership and clan ownership. No individual per se has complete right of title to land. On the other hand, individuals can claim ownership of a land as they have right to the temporal usage.

There are chiefs and ‘tindaanas (tindaanama)’, the heads of clans or lineages of aboriginal descent, in every community. People with these two titles in the communities wield considerable power and authority over their people. While the chiefs are the traditional political heads in the communities, the tindaanas are the main custodians of the land from ancestral traditions (ritual ownership) and hold in trust for the people.

The tindaana allocates use of unclaimed land within his area of jurisdiction and is entitled to ritual, not economic gifts of first fruits. He claims the right of reversion and totally abandoned land reverts to him for reallocation. Farmland, especially for the compound farm, is vested in the head of the compound by right of seniority. However, land acquired by a man’s own efforts in clearing and cultivating bush land remains his individual property while he lives and is inherited by his sons.

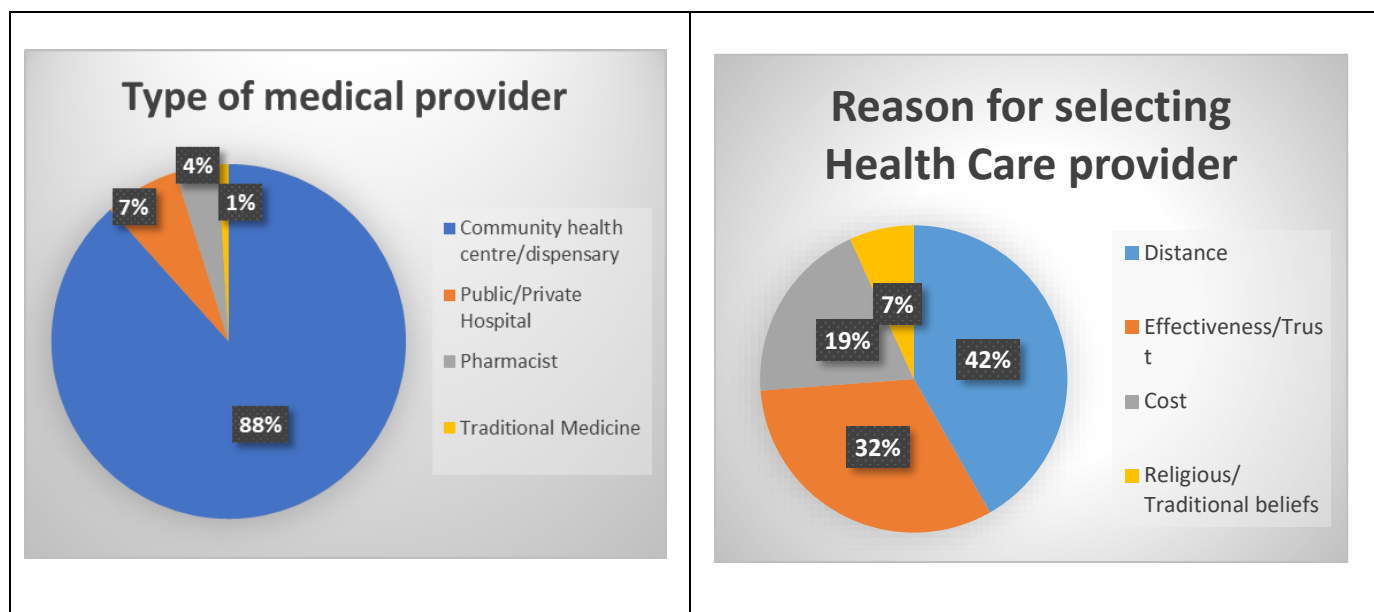
In keeping with the strong patrilineal nature of the kingship system, land is allocated only to men as females have no right to usufruct. However, women can obtain access to land for farming mainly through their social relations with male members of the community.

### 3.8 Health

The District Health Directorate as part of its efforts to increase access to health care has demarcated the district into 18 zones, which are in the six sub-districts. Currently, 13 of the zones are functioning and catering for the 144,189 people.

Within the project affected communities, most people rely on community health centres/dispensaries for healthcare as these facilities constitute 88.0% of health facilities within the area. Other healthcare facilities include public/private hospitals (used by 7.0%), pharmacies (used by 4.0%) and traditional medicine (used by 1%).

Reasons for selecting a healthcare provider was largely distance, followed by effectiveness/trust in the service provided, cost and religious or traditional beliefs (Figure 3-9).



**Figure 3- 9: Types and reasons for selecting medical service providers**

### 3.9 Utilities and services

#### 3.9.1 Energy

The main source of lighting of dwelling units in the district is flashlight/torch (43.1%), followed by kerosene lamp (39.8 %), electricity (14.3%) and other sources such as solar, gas lamp, and firewood. Also, wood (80.2%) is the main source of cooking fuel for households. This is followed by crop residue (9.7%), charcoal (6.6%) etc.

#### 3.9.2 Water Supply

The district water supply sources are mainly made up of boreholes (487), hand dug wells fitted with pumps (147), small town water systems (3), ponds, streams, and dugouts (2010 Population and Housing Census). At Komaka, farmers reported year-round flow of water from springs at the foot slopes of the greenstone hills separating Ghana from Burkina Faso.

At present the main sources of domestic water supply in the district are from rivers, springs, wells, boreholes, ponds and dugouts. Most rivers and springs dry up towards the end of the dry season making water a scarce commodity. At such periods water may be obtained from shallow wells.

Within the project communities, the main sources of water all year round are boreholes and hand dug wells (Table 3-7). During the rainy season, rainwater is harvested by households for domestic use such as cooking, drinking, washing, bathing etc.



**Table 3- 7: Sources of water for domestic purposes**

Water Source for Drinking and cooking	Rain water	Tap water inside house	Public tap water	Canal, river, pond	Hand dug well	Borehole
<b>Rainy Season</b>	3	0	1	0	1	98
<b>Dry Season</b>	0	0	0	0	4	99

Source: Household Survey, June 2022, SAL Consult

### **3.9.3 Sanitation and Waste Management**

Most households do not have latrines due to the low latrine coverage rate (1%) which varies depending on Areas Councils: Tilli/Widnaba and Tanga/Timonde have rates beyond 1% (respectively 3 and 2%). The low rate is due to the limited number of latrines but also is a result of the prevalence of traditional facilities which actually do not meet the sanitation standards. Thus, community members use the bush, which poses serious hygiene issues.

In the project communities, almost half of the population (45.0%) does not have toilets in the housing unit (Table 3-8). Such persons may be compelled to practice open defecation which has serious adverse health implications.

**Table 3- 8: Toilet facilities in communities in the project area**

Toilet facilities	No. of respondents	%
Pit Latrine	56	54
No toilet	46	45
Neighbours Toilet	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Household Survey, June 2022, SAL Consult

### **3.10 Vulnerability**

Vulnerable groups are those at risk of becoming more vulnerable due to impacts from project implementation. These vulnerable people include, but not limited to:

- disabled persons, whether mentally or physically challenged;
- the elderly, usually from 70 years and above;
- very sick and or physically weak individuals;
- people without formal land rights;
- women and female headed households; and
- children.

Out of the 103 respondents, 14 were persons with disability such as difficulty in walking (57.0%), severe memory loss (22.0%), and blindness (21.0%). For the elderly, project communities had only 19.0% of persons above 60 years. For household heads, 25 were females representing 24.0%. However, of particular interest is the economic vulnerability of households. Most households were found to live below the international poverty line of USD 1.90/day i.e. about GHC 400 per month.

## **4.0 COMPENSATION PLAN**

### **4.1 Establishment and Communicating Cut-off-date**

The objective of the cut-off date is to establish a deadline date for which project affected persons qualify for entitlement to compensation. Persons entering the project area after the Cut-Off Date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance.

The consultant engaged the affected persons on the Project and the resettlement/compensation and grievance redress processes and solicited their concerns to inform the preparation of the RAP. The engagement was through focus group meetings and one-on-one with the PAPs during the census and socioeconomic surveys. Photographs of the PAPs at the meetings are presented in Annex 7.

Persons who encroach on the project areas after the final valuation exercise on June 22, 2022, are therefore not entitled to or expected to receive any form of compensation unless their claims are investigated and found justified by the Grievance Redress Process put in place as part of this Report.

### **4.2 Valuation Exercise**

#### ***4.2.1 Purpose and Scope of Valuation***

The purpose of the valuation exercise was to assess the overall Compensation Payable as part of the assessment of resettlement related issues under the proposed project. The scope of the valuation covered all affected properties, structures and crops/economic plants. Loss of income and disturbance are considered as far as it may be appropriate for payment of compensation.

#### ***4.2.2 Basis of Valuation***

The basis of valuation is derived from the following documents:

- AfDB OS 2 - Involuntary resettlement, land acquisition, population displacement and compensation;
- Section 4(1) of the State Lands Act, 1962 (Act 125);
- Section 253 of the Land Act, 2020 (Act 1036); and
- Section 20 of the 1992 Fourth Republican Constitution of Ghana.

#### ***4.2.3 Valuation Process***

The data gathering process involved:

- a) Enumeration of crops/economic plants either by headcount or by area measurement.
- b) Taking inventory of secondary structures.
- c) Taking of pictures of identified project affected persons.

#### **4.2.4 Valuation Method and Rates**

##### Crops

These are categorized into three in the survey instrument:

- Food or Annual Crops;
- Economic Trees/Plants; and
- Ornamental/Beautification.

Rates applied to the above crop categories are official rates in operation and being used by the Land Valuation Division (LVD) of the Lands Commission, Ghana as of 2018. These were well researched into and carefully compiled through market survey to ensuring that they are reasonable and fair.

Crop Rates for the Food or Annual Crops were derived from the Cost of Production per Acre, worked on the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) technique. Rates for the Economic trees/plants and ornamental/beautification trees on the other hand were computed on the Income or Investment method of valuation. The underlying principle of the DCF is that the future income or streams of income that would be generated from an economic production (tree/crop) are discounted at an appropriate rate of interest (i.e. Investment Approach) to determine the present value. This informs the investor whether the investment is worthwhile. Thus, The DCF is an aspect of the Investment Approach or Method of Valuation to arrive at crop rates. The non-economic crops are however valued based on Replacement Cost basis. That is how much it costs to grow such plant or tree.

##### Disturbance Allowance

Disturbance is considered as a reasonable expenses incidental to any necessary change of residence or place of business by any person having a right or interest in the affected property. Cost of disturbance is one of the components to be considered when determining compensation for PAPs as provided in the State Lands Act 1962. As the replacement cost/reinstatement cost is the contractor's responsibility, no disturbance allowance was estimated on that. A disturbance allowance of 10% of the assessed compensation for businesses/structures or of the relocation cost/loss of income was applied and 20% for crops was applied as impact on crop is greater and no loss of income was estimated.

##### Loss of Income

A livelihood assistance or loss of income was determined for eligible PAPs. The estimation for loss of income or livelihood assistance for affected individuals is based on the estimated income or earnings of the individual. Income rates were deduced from field data (i.e. income ranges provided by PAPs during the census/socioeconomic survey) and the level of income expected to be earned monthly.

##### Estimation of Relocation /Transportation/Movement Cost

Relocation cost has been estimated to include the amount to be involved in the transportation of assets belonging to the project affected persons (PAPs) to a nearby location and back during the project period.

#### 4.2.5 Description of compensation and assistance for different categories of PAPs

The description of compensation and assistance for different categories of PAPs are provided in the table 4-1 below.

**Table 4- 1: Compensation description for category of impact**

No.	Category of Impact	Description of compensation and assistance	Remarks
1	Complete/permanent loss of property or use right.	1. Replacement or market value of property to be paid to PAP. 2. Disturbance allowance	No land will be acquired by the project, so no physical relocation cost is applied.
2	Temporary inconvenience (PAPs have no identifiable structures and need information to move away to alternative sites).	No compensation required.	The vast land available means alternative grazing areas are available and can be identified for herdsmen and persons who use area as pastureland. Also, the cut and carry system can be practiced
3	Temporary economic displacement (women who pick fruits of shea and dawadawa will lose income from sale of the fruits)	Disturbance allowance as a percentage (10%) of the loss of income/relocation	Disturbance allowance is applied due to economic displacement.  Since women pick fruits of shea and dawadawa in groups, disturbance allowance will be paid to the group, represented by the group leader(s).  Alternative land, which may be farther than the original shea picking areas, exists for women to pick fruits. As indicated by the women in the engagement and negotiations (Annex 6), compensation received by the women groups could be used to procure tricycles or other suitable means of transport to facilitate access to the alternative picking sites for women.  Also, part of the compensation could be used to construct sheds and procure basic shea processing equipment for a community shea processing facility. In cases where there is an existing facility, monies received could be used for renovation of the facility.

#### 4.2.6 Valuation Opinion

Having taken cognisance of the relevant value indicators like type of property, category of impact, economic and institutional factors, and having conducted the appraisal in an objective manner in accordance with the Code of Professional Ethics of the Ghana Institution of Surveyors (GhIS), It is our considered opinion that the total heads of claim (i.e. estimated compensation payable to PAPs) for the resettlement of the affected PAPs in the Bawku West District is **Seventy-Four Thousand, Eight Hundred and Eighty Ghana Cedis (GH¢74,880.00)**. This is the most accurate estimate of compensation payable to the PAPs (Table 4-2) based on the information available at the time of writing the report.

**Table 4- 2: Valuation Summary**

Community	Beneficiary/PAP	Estimated Project Area (Acres)	Livelihood Support						
			Total Estimated Population of community	Percentage of Females	Estimated Percentage of women to be affected	Estimated no. of Women Affected	Income Per Day (GH¢)	Total Income for 1 month (GH¢)	Total Livelihood Income (GH¢)
Tanga Kpantarigu	Tanga Kpantarigu Women's Group	65.00	1500	57	10%	86	8	208	17,888.00
Sitande	Sitande Women's Group	159.44	1500	57	10%	86	8	208	17,888.00
Yariga	Yariga Women's Group	110.03	800	54	10%	43	8	208	8,944.00
Boya Kpalsako	Boya Kpalsako Women's Group	68.84	500	54	10%	27	8	208	5,616.00
Tilli	Tilli Women's Group	21.08	400	57	10%	23	8	208	4,784.00
Biringu	Biringu Women's Group	29.07	500	58	10%	29	8	208	6,032.00
Farik	Farik Women's Group	211.04	400	57	10%	23	8	208	4,784.00
Zongoire	Zongoire Women's Group	86.42	800	54	10%	43	8	208	8,944.00
<b>Total</b>									<b>74,880.00</b>

### 4.3 Compensation Disbursement Responsibility

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) is responsible for compensation disbursement. A representative of the Municipal Assemblies or Submetros or the local Assembly men/women will serve as a witness during the payment of compensation to PAPs, if necessary. MoFA, with the support of the RAP consultant, will ensure that all PAPs identified in the valuation report are paid their compensation due them.

### 4.4 Compensation Payment Procedures

Cash compensation will be paid for loss of income due to disruption of economic activity. Women in the communities pick fruits of shea and dawadawa in groups so compensation will be paid to the women groups within communities prior to project commencement.

Each eligible affected group will sign a compensation claim form (as shown in **Annex 4** together with the authorized project representative. The compensation claim form clarifies mutual commitments as follows:

- On the project side: commitment to pay the agreed compensation, including all its components (livelihood/loss of income, disturbance); and
- On the affected women group's side: commitment to vacate the land by the agreed date before project commencement.

### 4.5 Eligibility/Entitlement Matrix

The eligibility and entitlement matrix is provided in Table 4-3.

**Table 4- 3: Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix**

Affected Assets/ units	Type of impact	Entitled units	Eligibility criteria	Entitlement
Crops	Destruction of standing crops	Owner	Have grown the affected crop/ economic plants (regardless of related plot ownership)	1. Cash compensation for standing crops not harvested prior to land entry, counted at cut-off date and based on realistic crop rates, LVD rates 2. Disturbance allowance (20%)
Loss of income	Economic activity	Person(s) engaging in activity	Use affected land as a source of livelihood	1. Cash compensation for temporary loss of income incurred as a result of the project. 2. Disturbance allowance on loss of income

## **4.6 Assistance for Vulnerable Persons**

Vulnerable PAPs were identified as part of the census and socioeconomic survey. Vulnerable PAPs may require special assistance because they are less able to cope with the physical and/or economic displacement and the temporary inconvenience to be experienced than the affected population in general. Assistance to vulnerable people may take the following forms, depending upon vulnerable persons' requests and needs:

- Assistance in the compensation payment procedure (e.g., going to the Bank with the person to cash the compensation cheque if required or requested).
- Assistance in gaining employment or establishment of alternative business as livelihood assistance.

## **4.7 Disclosure**

### ***4.7.1 Disclosure of Compensation Proposals and Grievance Redress Sections of the RAP to PAPs***

As part of the disclosure process, the RAP Consultant will disclose the compensation proposal/payable and the Grievance Redress section of the RAP to the PAPs. A copy each of the PAPs compensation profile and the names and contacts of the RAP Consultant team for grievance redress will be given and the necessary explanation and clarification provided to the PAPs. The PAPs will sign off if they agree to the compensation proposal and the relevant document received. All comments from the PAPs will be noted on the signed-off sheet. Each eligible PAP will be informed about the actual cash compensation amount to be paid to him or her.

### ***4.7.2 RAP Disclosure***

MoFA/SADP PCU will submit copies of the final RAP to the AfDB for clearance and disclosure of the cleared final RAP on its website. MoFA/SADP Project Coordination Unit (PCU) will also ensure that copies of the cleared RAP or extracts of the cleared final RAP (core report without valuation figures) are sent to the relevant MMDAs to enable the PAPs, and other stakeholders such as Assemblymen and any interested Non-governmental organizations (NGO) in the project area access the document. A public notice of the RAP disclosure will be placed at the Assembly premises and in the national dailies (e.g., Daily Graphic and Ghanaian Times) to notify the public/PAPs about where the RAP documents can be accessed.



## 5.0 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

### 5.1 Relevant Institutions

The institutional arrangement identifies the relevant institutions involved with the implementation of the RAP, their roles and responsibilities. The main institutions concerned with the implementation of the Project and the RAP related activities including reinstatement works are provided in Table 5-1. The RAP implementation activities will be under the overall guidance of MoFA.

**Table 5- 1: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities**

No	Institution	Role/Responsibility Description
1	AfDB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintains an oversight role to ensure compliance with the bank's safeguards policies, review and provide clearance and approval for the RAPs.</li> <li>• Will carry out external supervision for satisfactory RAP implementation and provide support role throughout project implementation and monitor progress of project implementation.</li> <li>• Will recommend additional measures for strengthening institutional capacity building measures as appropriate and implementation performance.</li> </ul>
2	MoFA/SADP PCU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsible for the successful implementation of the project by engaging appropriate contractors and consultants for the execution of the project.</li> <li>• Has the oversight responsibility for the implementation of the RAP.</li> <li>• Responsible for providing funds for direct compensation payments to eligible PAPs who will be economically/physically displaced.</li> <li>• Responsible for compensation disbursement.</li> <li>• Have a representation in the RAP Management Teams including the Grievance Committee and the Monitoring and Evaluation Committee.</li> <li>• Responsible for ensuring that environmental and social safeguard issues and documentations are taken care of under all the Project.</li> </ul>
3	RAP Consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsible for the preparation of the RAP and Communication and Outreach Plan.</li> <li>• Responsible for ensuring that impacts are properly assessed and all PAPs are identified and their affected assets recorded and valued for adequate compensation.</li> <li>• Responsible for ensuring that stakeholders including PAPs have been identified and engaged to ensure issues of concern to them are adequately addressed.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsible for consultations with the PAPs and providing feedback on project/RAP implementation to the PAPs and MoFA.</li> <li>• Responsible for ensuring that all grievances are resolved, and feedback provided to the PAPs concerned.</li> </ul>
4	MMDAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The relevant MMDAs are the beneficiary local government authority where the projects are being implemented. Will be directly involved with the RAP implementation and will have representations in the Grievance Committee and Monitoring and Evaluation Committee</li> </ul>
5	Lands Commission (Land Valuation Division, LVD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will be invited to review and confirm value of affected properties and confirmation of land/property values when the need arises especially during disputes or grievance redress issues concerning project affected persons. The Grievance Redress Team may invite the LVD as expert to assist in resolving disputes requiring the expertise of the Valuation Division.</li> </ul>
6	PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The PAPs will be required to select representatives to the grievance committee at the Assembly/Submetro level. These representatives will be directly involved in activities of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and serve as liaisons for all identified PAP groups.</li> </ul>

## 6.0 GRIEVANCE REDRESS

Grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is the instruments, methods, and processes by which a resolution to a grievance is sought and provided.

### 6.1 Objective

The objective of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is to provide an effective, transparent and timely system that would give aggrieved persons redress and avoid litigation, minimize bad publicity, avoid/minimize delays in execution of the project, and ensure sustainability of the Project. The GRM will provide all persons and groups affected by the project activities with avenues through which they can express their concerns and receive the needed corrective actions in an appropriate and timely manner.

### 6.2 Potential grievances/disputes

In practice, grievances and disputes that arise during the course of implementation of a resettlement/compensation program may be related to the following issues:

- Mistakes in inventorying/asset enumeration or valuation data;
- Disagreement on property boundaries, either between the affected person and the expropriation agency or between two neighbours;
- Disputed ownership of a given asset;
- Disagreement on asset valuation methods;
- Successions, divorces, and other family issues resulting in disputed ownership or disputed shares between inheritors or family members;
- Disagreement with the computation of the loss of income or relocation/transportation assistance; and
- Delays in construction and or reinstatement timelines.

### 6.3 Redress Process

The general steps of the grievance process will comprise:

- Registration of complaints;
- Determining and implementing the redress action (by any of the GRM tier levels as appropriate in consultation with the complainant);
- Verifying the redress action (by any of the GRM tier level as appropriate; and
- Signing of the grievance or closing out.
- To be signed off between the complainant and the GRM tier level as appropriate

#### Registration of complaints

Complaints can be lodged verbally or in writing or by phone call to the RAP Consultant's field team members. The elected local Assemblyman/women for the area who receives complaints from PAPs (because the Assemblyman/woman lives within the community and some PAPs may prefer to route their complaints through the Assemblyman/woman) will be required to forward such complains to the RAP Consultant's contacts. All complaints will be registered using a grievance and resolution form, a sample is attached as **Annex 5**, or logged in a dedicated logbook for that purpose.

#### Determining and implementing the redress action

When a grievance/dispute is recorded as per above-mentioned registration procedures, the grievance will be resolved at the local (project site) level first and if not successful, referred to the next level as discussed extensively in the next subsection. Meeting(s) will be organized with interested parties. Minutes of meetings will be recorded if appropriate.

The grievance redress team will determine the redress action in consultation with the complainant, if necessary. Otherwise, the grievance redress team will communicate to the complainant on the acknowledgement of the grievance, the redress action proposed and the timeframe for implementation.

#### Verifying the redress action

The grievance redress team will visit the affected property site or get in touch with the complainant to confirm that the redress action is carried out. If the complainant is not satisfied with the outcome of the redress action, additional steps will be taken to resolve the issue or reach an amicable agreement, otherwise the complainant has the option to refer the matter to the next level for redress.

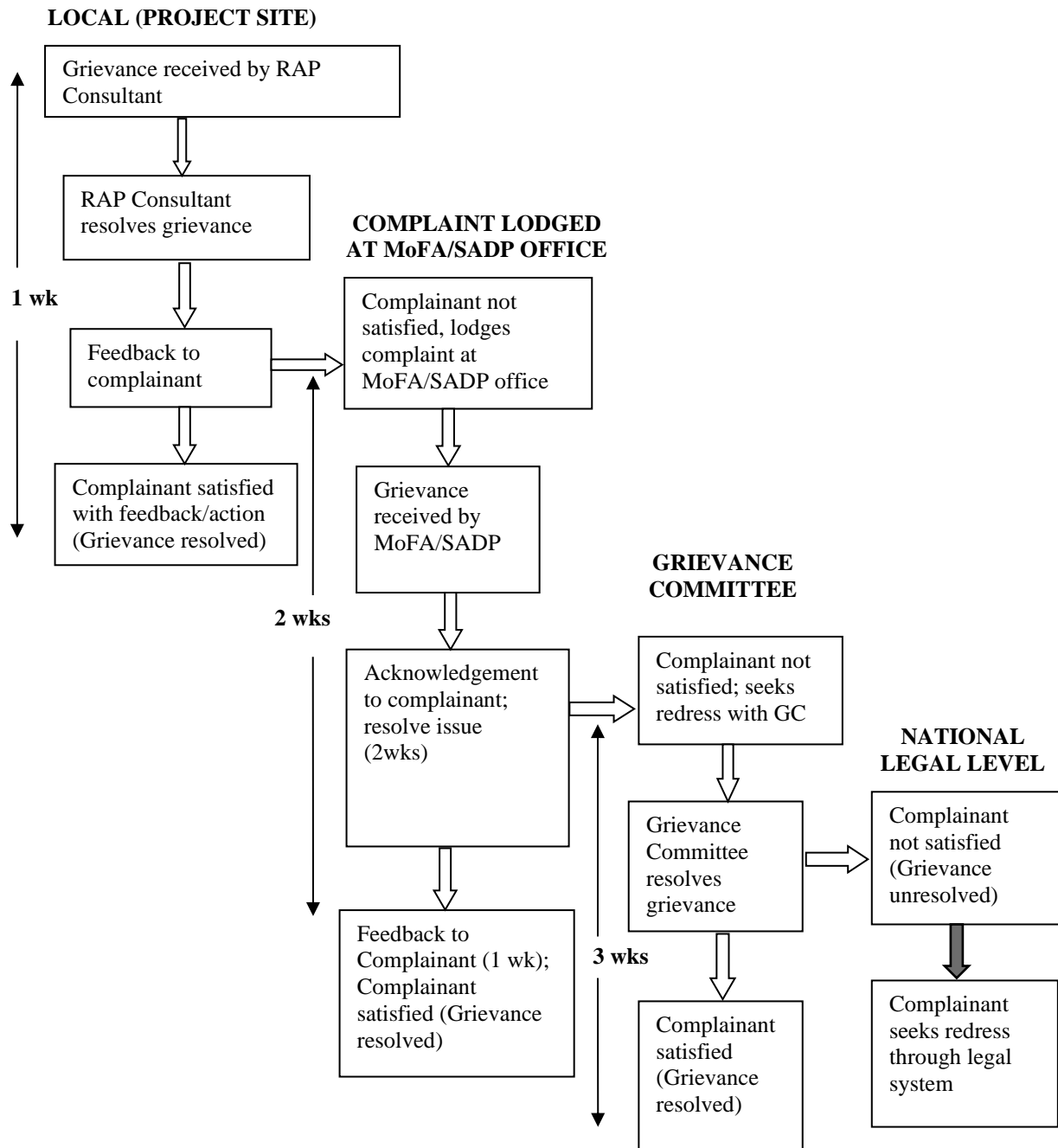
#### Signing of the grievance or closing out

If the complainant is satisfied with the redress action taken, he or she is required to sign off on the Grievance and Resolution Form and filed appropriately.

### **6.4 Redress Arrangement/Levels**

The proposed GRM will consist of a three-tier resolution arrangement (Figure 6-1) as follows:

- Local (project site) level, to be handled by the RAP Consultant in consultation with relevant parties e.g. MoFA District Office, SADP PCU to keep parties informed of all grievances, the management and resolution thereof at this level;
- Grievance Committee Level (Grievance committee to include Metropolitan, Municipal District Assembly representatives, PAP representatives from the affected community and other key stakeholders such as Land Valuation Division as and when appropriate); and
- National legal level (i.e., if the above three levels fail, the complainant is free to seek redress from the court of law).



**Figure 6- 1: Grievance Redress Mechanism for SADB Project**

The levels of the GRM are explained as follows and summarized in **Figure 6-1**. The sensitization on the GRM will be done in the local languages of the area. This will ensure that approaches, ways and contact information for all stages of the GRM are clearly spelt out. Despite all efforts to inclusively and meaningfully engage PAs/ stakeholders, grievances may arise. If not managed properly, even small complaints can escalate into conflict and even lawsuits. In order to forestall these tendencies, we shall as, part of our instituted meetings with the affected people, allocate time to introduce and discuss the grievance redress mechanism. The possible grievance areas and steps for redress are highlighted in **Figure 6-1**.

#### **6.4.1 Local (project site) Level**

A complaint made at any project site shall be received by the RAP Field Team member or an assigned officer from MoFA/SADP. The procedure shall be as follows:

- A complaint form shall be filled out (see Annex 5), dated and signed, a copy of the same shall be kept by MoFA/SADP office and a copy given to the complainant.

The RAP Consultant will have focal persons who will receive complaints during the construction phase. However, complaints sent to the local Assembly members by PAs shall be forwarded to the Consultant or RAP Focal persons by the Assemblymen/women. The RAP Consultant shall resolve the grievance or rectify the anomaly within one (1) week of receipt of complaint. The RAP Consultant will also ensure that this information is made available by appropriate means including signboards, leaflets, community meetings, etc. The Consultant's progress report will contain the complaint, the solution proffered, and the results of follow-up to determine whether the complainant is satisfied with the outcome.

Acomplainant is also at liberty to lodge his/her complaint in a written form to MoFA office. This shall be recorded, dated and signed to acknowledge receipt.

An acknowledgement of complaint form or grievance shall be sent to the complainant or emailed or delivered to the complainant directly as appropriate within one (1) week. MoFA/SADP will make use of its internal dispute resolution system if necessary to have the issue(s) resolved within one week and shall inform the complainant verbally and/or in writing with the resolution. The solution proffered shall be recorded and dated. Follow up will be done to find out whether the complainant is satisfied, and the results of the follow-up recorded. If satisfied, the grievance shall be closed out by the signing of the appropriate section of the complaint form by MoFA SADP representative and the complainant.

#### **6.4.2 Grievance Committee Level**

For issues that could not be resolved directly by MoFA, a project level Grievance Committee (GC) will be set up to handle such cases. The committee will be set up within the respective Metropolitan/Municipal Assemblies so that stakeholders do not have to travel long distances to attend committee meetings.

The GC will include the following:

- A representative of the affected Metropolitan/Municipal/District Assembly/sub-metro;

- The local Assembly Man/Women from the local community or electoral area where the complaint is coming from;
- Representative of MoFA (to chair the committee);
- Representative(s) of PAPs from the affected local community (i.e. the PAP representative will change depending upon where the complaint is coming from; and
- A representative of Land Valuation Division (if issue has to do with valuation, and compensations).

The GC will be chaired by the representative of MoFA. Membership of the GC will be made known to the public/stakeholders as part of the sensitization on the GRM. The GC shall provide a response within three (3) weeks of receiving formal notification of a grievance. In cases where further site visits, investigations or discussions with the aggrieved stakeholder are deemed necessary in order to arrive at an amicable resolution, a date shall be planned with the complainant for the follow-up visit which will fall within the mandated three (3) weeks.

### ***6.4.3 National Legal Level***

If the aggrieved stakeholder is not satisfied with the outcome of the Grievance Committee intervention in resolving the grievance, the stakeholder will be advised to seek redress through the appropriate legal system/law court.

### **6.5 Reimbursement of actual costs for Grievance Committee Activities**

The cost of the Grievance Committee activities include such incidental cost as transport allowance for the committee members (PAP representatives included), fuel or transport for field verification visits by the committee, and lunch for members for extended meeting hours and during field verifications. These incidental costs are captured in the implementation budget in Section 9 below.

### **6.6 Legal Claims and or Compensations from Grievance Resolutions**

The Project will do all that it can to make use of the alternative dispute arrangement provided under this GRM in order to avoid or minimise litigation or court adjudication, which is very expensive and time consuming. However, complainants are at liberty to go to the law court to seek redress as enshrined in the Constitution of Ghana if not satisfied with the grievance process. MoFA is responsible for payment of any legal claims and or compensation arising from a grievance resolution

## 7.0 MONITORING/ EVALUATION AND REPORTING

Regular monitoring and reporting are central to, and required for, effective management and implementation of the resettlement process. Resettlement monitoring and evaluation will focus mainly on the implementation of resettlement (i.e., compensation for displacement).

Monitoring aims to correct implementation methods during the course of the Project, as required, while evaluation is intended at checking whether policies have been complied with and providing lessons learnt for amending strategies and implementation in a longer term perspective.

Monitoring and evaluation regarding progress of this project and RAP implementation is important to observe whether the mitigation measures planned are in fact implemented in order to make adjustments in project plans, and implementation if and where required. The purpose of monitoring is to ensure that approaches mentioned in this plan are well implemented to make the project successful.

The RAP monitoring will have two components, and these include:

- ◆ Process monitoring (internal); and
- ◆ Independent performance monitoring (external).

### 7.1 Process Monitoring (Internal)

The internal monitoring activities will focus on compliance with the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and the updated stakeholder engagement, communication and outreach plan and to ensure that the objectives of these reports have been achieved.

#### 7.1.1 Purpose and Responsibility

The internal process monitoring will be carried out by the RAP Consultant during the RAP/project implementation phase on behalf of MoFA to track implementation activities, and be able to propose corrective measures expeditiously.

In addition to the above, the RAP Consultant will

- Ensure compliance with the principles of the RAP and that actions and commitments described in this RAP are being implemented;
- Ensure that eligible people to be affected by the project receive their compensation promptly.
- Ensure that complaints and grievances lodged by PAPs are followed-up and resolved;
- Ensure that the contractors do not destroy properties beyond or above what has been compensated for or valued for compensation;
- Provide MoFA with feedback on the resettlement/compensation implementation programme.



### ***7.1.2 Monitoring Indicators for RAP Implementation***

The monitoring indicators will include but not limited to:

- Number of PAPs available and received or signed for the compensation amount;
- Number of Representatives of PAPs who received compensation on behalf of PAPs;
- Date of payment, and payee of the compensations;
- Number of grievances registered, number of grievances resolved and unresolved complaints; and
- Number of complaints resolved at the project site level, resolved by MoFA, resolved by the Grievance Committee, and number sent to the law courts.

### ***7.1.3 Monitoring of the Stakeholder Engagement, Communication and Outreach Plan***

The process of monitoring the stakeholder engagement programme will aim to provide information such as whether:

- The activity is achieving the desired goals.
- The implementation is progressing towards the expected results.
- Complaints being received is due to lack of or inadequate project information dissemination or spread of inaccurate information or misinformation
- The time frame is respected.

### ***7.1.4 Reporting***

The RAP Consultant will prepare and submit the following reports to MoFA/SADP:

- Monthly Reports during construction – to provide account for all activities carried out within the specified month including challenges encountered. The monthly reports will provide MoFA/SADP and other relevant stakeholders with information on RAP implementation and issues of fresh compensation if any and grievances.
- Quarterly Progress Report during construction– to provide status of all activities carried out in the specified quarter including challenges and recommendations. The quarterly reports will enable MoFA, and other relevant stakeholders to verify that resettlement measures including compensations identified in the RAP were implemented and that construction and reinstatement works as well as actions prescribed in the RAP and contractor work schedules are being implemented.
- RAP Closeout Report – to provide a close out report on all resettlement and community engagement planning and implementation activities among others as provided in the ToR.

## **7.2 Independent Performance Monitoring (External)**

An independent performance monitoring will be carried out by an external party (e.g., AfDB) at structured intervals, e.g., mid-term monitoring and completion evaluation/audit. The completion evaluation/ audit is to determine whether the objectives of the RAP have been achieved or

otherwise and that compensation has been successfully completed in compliance with the RAP. The completion evaluation/ audit should be undertaken after completion of construction activities including reinstatement works and submission of closeout report by the RAP consultant.

## 8.0 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The implementation plan provides for indicative timelines for implementation of the RAP. The table 8-1 below shows the general implementation plan for the various tasks identified under the resettlement related programme. The Implementation Plan will be updated periodically as and when changes occur in project/RAP implementation timelines.

**Table 8- 1: RAP Implementation Plan**

Main tasks	Specific tasks	Timelines/ Period	Comments
Stakeholder engagement	Meetings with stakeholders i.e. one-on-one, key informant interviews, focus group discussions	May 2022	Completed
Preparation of draft RAP	Census of affected persons	May – June 2022	Completed but monitoring required
	Socio-economic survey of PAPs	May – June 2022	Completed but monitoring required
	Field valuation of properties and reporting	June 2022	Completed
	Writing of draft RAP report in line with the ToR for the assignment	June 2022	Completed
Revision and Finalization of draft Report	Review of draft RAP	June 2022	Completed
	Revised RAP preparation	July 2022	Completed
	Finalization of RAP	July 2022	Completed
	Approval and clearance of RAP	July 2022	Completed
Disclosure of Report	Disclose RAP at the relevant MMDAs and on AfDB website	August 2022	-
	Disclosure of compensation proposal/ figures to PAPs	August 2022	-
Formation of Grievance Committee	Grievance Committee	September 2022	
Compensation payment	Compensation disbursement to PAPs	From October 2022	To be paid prior to commencement of subproject activity
Grievance Redress	Resolution of all disputes/ complaints	Project duration	-
Internal Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitor implementation of resettlement/ compensation activities	Project duration.	-
Reporting	Prepare Quarterly Progress Report	Every quarter during construction period	-

Main tasks	Specific tasks	Timelines/ Period	Comments
	Prepare RAP Closeout Report after construction phase	One (1) month after construction phase	-

## 9.0 COST AND BUDGET

### 9.1 Estimated Cost for RAP Implementation

The cost estimates for the implementation of the RAP including direct compensation payments to PAPs, and contingency issues is **Gh¢ 143,624.00**. The details are presented in the Table 9-1 below.

**Table 9- 1: Estimated cost for the implementation of the RAP**

No.	Item	Estimated Cost/ Gh¢	Remarks	Source of funds
1	Direct Cash Compensation to be paid to PAPs	74,880.00	Amount directly going to eligible PAPs due to economic displacement. To be provided and disbursed by MoFA	Project funds
2	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>74,880.00</b>		
3	External monitoring	20,000.00	Monitoring of RAP implementation by external team e.g. AfDB	Project funds
4	Audit of RAP completion	10,000.00	Evaluation of RAP implementation	Project funds
5	Cost for complaints redress	25,000.00	Allowances and	Project funds
6	Information and awareness campaign	10,000.00	Required for publicity and awareness creation including disclosure	Project funds
7	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>65,000.00</b>		
8	Contingency (5% of No.2)	3,744.00	For unforeseen contingencies and incidental costs. To be provided by MoFA	Project funds
9	<b>Total for RAP Implementation</b>	<b>143,624.00</b>	<b>Estimated cost for the implementation of the RAP for the Bawku West Sub-projects</b>	Project funds

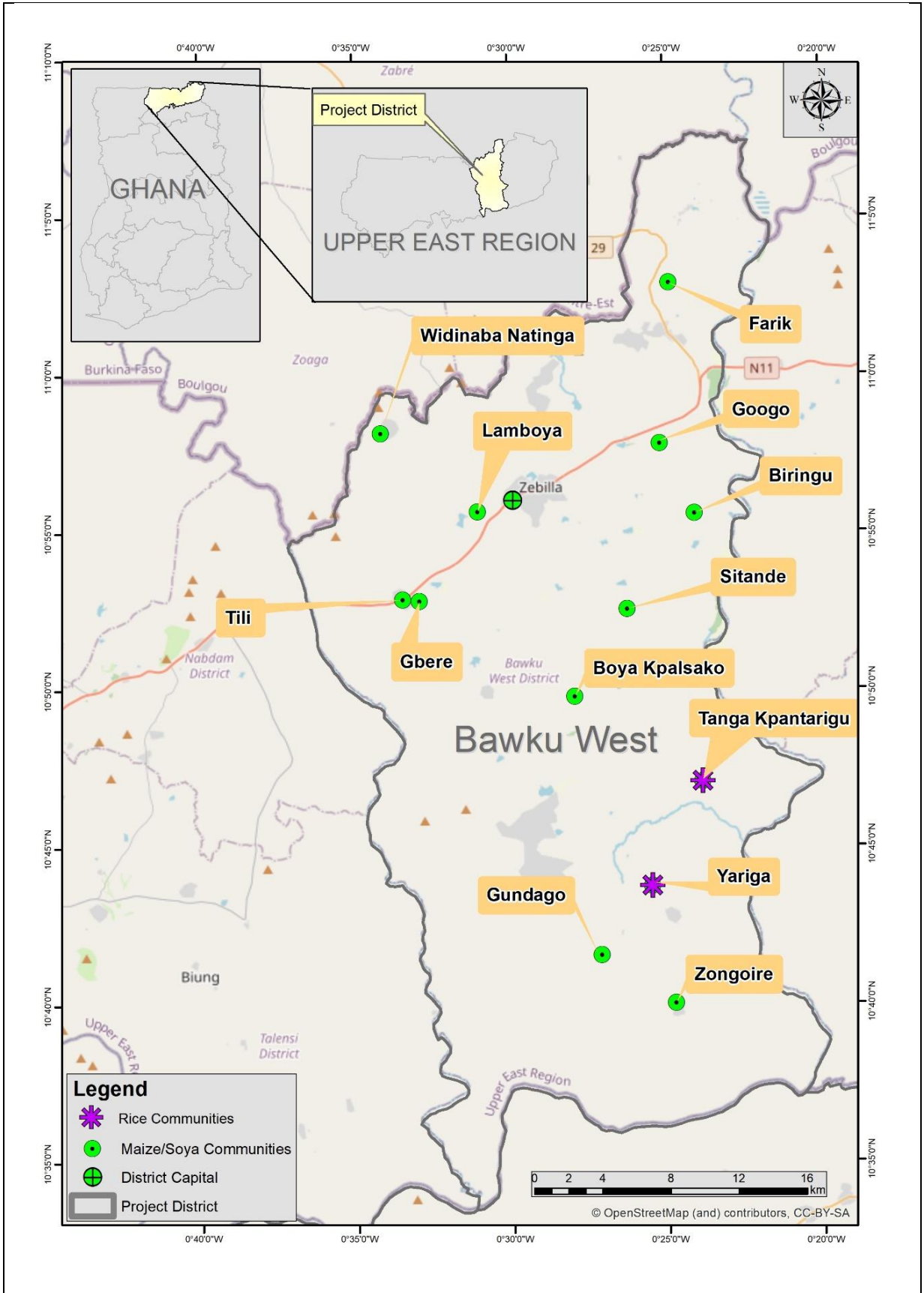
## 10.0 CONCLUSION

This RAP covers the 360 women within 41 households, whose primary livelihood activity of collecting fruits of shea and dawadawa will be affected by the SADP project implementation. Compensation will be duly paid from project funds to the project affected persons from an estimated budget of One Hundred and Forty-Three Thousand, Six Hundred and Twenty-Four Ghana Cedis (GHC 143,624.00). Also, concerns of PAPs, community members or any other persons will be adequately addressed by the Grievance Redress Mechanism proposed in this report. Sufficient provisions have been made for PAPs to receive their compensation and any necessary assistance.

## **ANNEXES**

- Annex 1 Location map of the Bawku West District showing project communities
- Annex 2 Census survey instrument
- Annex 3a Valuation Summary Report
- Annex 3b LVD crop rates for the Northern Savannah ecological zone
- Annex 4 Compensation Claim and Agreement Form
- Annex 5 Grievance Redress Forms
- Annex 6 Record of meetings in Bawku West
- Annex 7 Pictures of Engagement
- Annex 8 List of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

**Annex 1 Location map of the Bawku West District showing project communities**





Annex 2: Census survey instrument

Resettlement Project - PRELIMINARY SURVEY

Interviewer Name: .....

1. **SURVEY DATA** - Household GPS point to be recorded at the entrance to the **Main Dwelling House**. **PRINT all answers in CAPITALS**

1.1 Interviewer: ..... 1.2 Date: ..... 1.3 Do we have your permission to conduct this interview and to record, securely store, analyse or share this information for purposes of assessing compensation and resettlement related impacts YES NO

1.4 Status of interviewee vis-à-vis affected asset: PAP Representative of PAP

1.5 If Representative, please indicate your relation to the PAP: Spouse Son Daughter Parent Brother Sister other (specify)

1.6 Status of interviewee vis-à-vis household: Head of Household Spouse Son Daughter Parent Other relative

1.7 Valuation_ID	_____	Asset: Business/Stall:	Land:	Crops:	Dwelling House:	Other Structure
		Asset: Business/Stall	Land:	Crops:	Dwelling House:	Other Structure
		Asset: Business/Stall	Land:	Crops:	Dwelling House:	Other Structure

(Complete all Valuation IDs held by all individuals in the Household)

1.8 District: ..... 1.9 Town / Village: .....

**2. HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS DATA (HM) RECORD ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS LIVING IN THE HH COMPOUND**

HH\_ID: .....

**2.1 What is the size of your household ..... (Please provide details of respondent's household in the table following)**

HM ID	Full Name (first, middle surname) <i>(first person on list should be the Head of Household - HHH)</i>	Living at: 1) Home 2) Away  If AWAY for more than 7 DAYS state the reason for absence.  2a-full-time work 2b-seasonal work 2c-fishing trip 2d-visiting 2e-studying 2f-hospital 2g-other (specify)	Age	Sex M - Male F - Female	Marital Status 1. Never Married 2. Married 3. Living together 4. Divorced 5. Separated 6. Widowed 7. Unmarried 8. Unmarried and under official Marriage age -18 9. Not stated	Relationship to HH 1. Head 2. Wife 3. Husband 4. Son 5. Daughter 6. Parent 7. Grandchild 8. Other Relative 9. Not Related	Main Occupation 1. Farmers 2. Fishermen 3. Food / Fish processor 4. Livestock Keepers 5. Crafts & Related Workers 6. Labourers or General Workers 7. Drivers, Plant Operators 8. Street or Market Vendors & Related 9. Services, Shop or Stall Workers 10. Small Business Managers 11. Legal & Administrative 12. Qualified Professionals 13. Clerks 14. Technicians 15. Unemployed - seeking work 16. Unemployed - not seeking work 17. Full time Student / School 18. Home Maintenance (looking after Home & Family) 19. Unable to work (sick; too old, disabled) 20. Under official working age 18 21. None 22. Other (specify)	Secondary Occupation 1. Farmers 2. Fishermen 3. Food / Fish processor 4. Livestock Keepers 5. Crafts & Related Workers 6. Labourers or General Workers 7. Drivers, Plant Operators 8. Street or Market Vendors & Related 9. Services, Shop or Stall Workers 10. Small Business Managers 11. Legal & Administrative 12. Qualified Professionals 13. Clerks 14. Technicians 15. Unemployed - seeking work 16. Unemployed - not seeking work 17. Full time Student / School 18. Home Maintenance (looking after Home & Family) 19. Unable to work (sick; too old, disabled) 20. Under official working age 18 21. None 22. Other (specify)	Any Disability  See Codes below  Add all relevant codes	Education Attainment <i>(current or highest level reached)</i> 1. Never Attended 2. Primary School - Now Attending 3. Primary School - Partly Attended 4. Primary School - Completed 5. Junior Secondary School - Now Attending 6. Junior Secondary School - Partly Completed 7. Junior Secondary School - Completed 8. Senior Secondary - Now attending 9. Senior Secondary - partially completed 10. Senior Secondary - completed 11. University or College 12. Training after Primary Education 13. Training after Secondary Education (e.g. vocational training) 14. Under official school age - 6	Literacy  Can the HM read and write a short sentence ?  1. YES 2. NO	Receipt of Grant due to Poverty  (please note which grant)	
	<b>RECORD ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS LIVING IN THE HH COMPOUND</b>												
	Please PRINT all Names												
	First Name	Surname	Middle Name										
HM1 (HHH)													
HM2													
HM3													
HM4													
HM5													
HM6													
HM7													
HM8													
HM9													
HM10													

**DISABILITY:** 1. Blind; 2. Has a lot of difficulty seeing; 3. Deaf; 4. Has a lot of difficulty hearing; 5. Unable to walk or climb steps; 6. Has a lot of difficulty walking or climbing steps;

7. Unable to remember or concentrate; 8. Has a lot of difficulty remembering or concentrating; 9. Unable to Self-Care (wash, dress); 10. Has a lot of difficulty with Self-Care (wash, dress);  
 11. None 12. Other (specify).....

2.2 Is this Household Vulnerable - YES  NO  UNCERTAIN  Interviewer is to use the criteria-below to decide if the Household is Vulnerable

**VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS CRITERIA: Head of Household or several Household Members are - Disabled; Over 65; Widowed and unable to support themselves; Orphaned Children who are Head of Household; Recognised locally as being Very Poor; Unable to work due to incapacity; Have a Long-term Illness; Drug Addicts or Alcoholics; Refugees; Non-Ghanaians who may not have rights of compensation; in receipt of a poverty grant.**

### 3. HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (HHH) DATA

HH\_ID : .....

3.1 HHH Surname or Family Name: ..... 3.2 HHH First Name: .....

3.3 HHH ALL Other Birth Names: ..... 3.4 HHH Nicknames or Other Known Name: .....

3.5 HHH phone number(s): ..... 3.6 HHH Identity Proof (add ID Number): .....

3.7 HHH Identity Type: National ID:  Voting ID:  Driving Licence:  NHIS ID  Passport  Staff ID:  Visual ID:  None:  Other ID: .....

3.8 Sex: Male  Female  3.9 Age: .....

3.10 Does the Head of Household: Own House  Rent House  Other (Specify).....

3.11 If rented, name of House Owner: ..... Phone number: ..... District: ..... Town / Village: .....

3.12 Is their house: The main permanent HHH residence  A temporary dwelling  Other (specify): .....

3.13 How many years has the HHH lived in their Town / Village: ..... 3.14 How many years has HHH lived in their house.....

3.15 Where did HHH live before: Region..... District..... Town..... Village..... [Other] .....

3.16 Why did the HHH move to town / village: Born Here  Work opportunities  Marriage  Join Family  Have not moved / still at same location  Other specify.....

**If the HHH is the interviewee - go to Section 4; if NOT go to 3.17 below and add ALL Interviewee details**

3.17 Interviewee: 3.17 Surname: ..... 3.18 First Name: .....

3.19 Other Names: .....

3.20 What is your relationship to the **Head of Household**: Spouse  Son  Daughter  Brother  Sister  Father  Mother   
 Grandparent  Grandchild  Other .....

3.21 Phone number: ..... 3.22 Interviewee Identity Proof (add ID Number): .....

3.23 Identity Type: National ID:  Voting ID:  Driving Licence:  Other ID:  Staff ID:  Visual ID:  None:  Other ID: .....

**4. HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS DATA (HM)**

HH\_ID: .....

*If the household head is a female, please skip to section 5*

4.1 How many wives does the HHH have: .....

4.2 How many wives of the HHH are (a) living under the same roof.....? (b) Living under a **SEPARATE roof** .....

4.3 Please provide details of other wives living under a **SEPARATE roof** (different house) from this HHH main dwelling house.

Wives living under a SEPARATE roof from the HHH main dwelling house	Surname or Family Name	First Name	Other Names	Wife ID <i>Use HH_ID (e.g. A1) plus wife number</i>	Where does she	Numbers of dependants living	Phone Number
Other Wife 1							
Other Wife 2							
Other Wife 3							
Other Wife 4							
Other Wife 5							
Other Wife 6							

**KEY:** Where do the wife(s) living under a **SEPARATE roof** from HHH live 1- Same compound & different house from HHH. 2- Same village/town & different compound from HHH.

3- Different village / town

## 5. HOUSEHOLD ASSETS - Plots of Land

HH\_ID : .....

5.1 How many plots of land does the Head of Household (HHH) HM1 own: TOTAL Plots ..... (including the HHH's Compound)

5.2 Which town / villages are the plots of land located .....

**Record the TOTAL number of Plots of Land belonging to EACH other Household Member (HM) listed in Section 5 where applicable, and the number being fully or partially removed by the Project**

	<i>How many Plots of Land</i>	<i>Total land holding</i>	<i>In which Town / Village are they located</i>	<i>Number of Plots being fully removed by</i>	<i>Number of Plots being partially removed by</i>
HM1 (HHH)					
HM2					
HM3					
HM4					
HM5					
HM6					
HM7					
HM8					
HM9					
HM10					

**5.3** Do other people use your land? Yes / No

If Yes, are they:

Renting from you	Yes / No
Share cropping and providing no cash payment	Yes / No
Squatting	Yes / No
Other (please state)	

**5.4** How important is the land that is being taken by the Project for your livelihood?

1. Without this land, I will not be able to restore my livelihood
2. Without this land, I could restore my livelihood but I will need support to do this
3. Without this land, I will be still be able to continue with my livelihood

**Annex 3a Valuation Summary Report**

**CERTIFICATION OF VALUES**

This is to certify that rates adopted for this project are authentic and reliable for the purpose for which it is needed. We further certify that the Rates have been well researched into and carefully compiled at the Land Valuation Division of Lands Commission for the purpose of this valuation. The appraisal has been conducted in an objective manner in accordance with the Code of Professional Ethics of the Ghana Institution of Surveyors (GhIS) to which we are affiliated.

We declare that we do not have any present or prospective interest in the subject properties being valued and have no personal bias with respect to them.

PREPARED BY:



**Surv. Emmanuel Ampaw**

MGhIS, Bsc. (Hon.) Land Econ.

[VALUATION EXPERT]

DATE: June 22, 2022

## **DEFINITION OF TERMS**

### **Involuntary Resettlement**

Involuntary resettlement refers both to physical displacement (relocation or loss of shelter) and to economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or means of livelihood) as a result of the project. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse the activity that results in displacement. This occurs in cases of

- i) lawful expropriation or restrictions on the land based on eminent domain; and
  - ii) negotiated settlements in which the buyer can resort to expropriation or impose legal restrictions on land use if negotiations with the seller fail.
- **Cost of Disturbance:** This is the reasonable expenses incidental to any necessary change of residence or place of business by any person having a right or interest in the land.
  - **Market Value:** This is the sum which the land might have been expected to recoup if sold in the open market by a willing seller or to a willing buyer.
  - **Replacement Value:** This means the value of the land where there is no demand or market for the land by reason of the situation or of the purpose for which the land was devoted at the declaration and shall be the amount required for reasonable re-instatement equivalent to the condition of the land at the date of the said declaration.
  - **Other Damage:** This is the damage sustained by any person having a right or interest in the land or adjoining land, by reason of severance from or injurious affection to any adjoining land.

## **METHODOLOGY**

### **1.1 VALUATION PROCESS**

The Data Gathering process shall involve

- a). Enumeration of crops or farm survey either by headcount or by area measurement.
- b). Referencing of buildings or structures as the case may be.
- c). Taking inventory of secondary structures
- d). Taking of Pictures of identified owner.

## **THE VALUATION RATES**

### **Source of Rates**

#### **Crops:**

These are categorized into three in the Survey Instrument.

- Food or Annual Crops;
- Productive Planted Trees; and
- Non-productive Trees (Forest Trees).

Rates applied to the above crop categories were obtained from the Land Valuation Division (LVD) of the Lands Commission, Ghana. These were well researched into and carefully compiled through market survey to ensuring that they are reasonable and fair.

### **Source of Rates**

#### **Livelihood/ Loss of Income Rates**

Daily Income Rates: Income rates were deduced from the tax commitments of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) collected on the field and further crosschecked at the Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA). These taxes which are mostly paid quarterly and/or annually, have been categorized into classes based on the kind of business being undertaken and the level of income expected to be earned monthly and annually. Each PAP is assessed peculiarly and placed in a tax bracket which is used to ascertain the income per month. This per month income was utilized in arriving at an average daily income or profit for the valuation exercise.



**Disturbance**

Disturbance (10%) has been estimated to include the incidental cost that would be incurred by the PAP in relation to the execution of the project during the period aside relocation cost/loss of income.

**VALUATION SUMMARY**

It is our considered opinion that the total heads of claim (i.e. compensation payable to PAPs) for the resettlement of the affected PAPs is Seventy-Four Thousand, Eight Hundred and Eighty Ghana Cedis (**GH¢74,880.00**).

**Annex 3b LVD crop rates for the Northern Savannah ecological zone**

<b>2022 ADOPTED CROP RATES</b>			
<b>SN</b>	<b>CODE</b>	<b>CROP</b>	<b>MATURE GH¢/ACRE</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Be</b>	<b>Beans</b>	<b>2,898.92</b>
2	Ca	Cassava	3,068.75
<b>3</b>	<b>Cr</b>	<b>Corn/Maize</b>	<b>3,229.80</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Cp</b>	<b>Cowpea</b>	<b>2,898.92</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Gn</b>	<b>Groundnut</b>	<b>2,376.23</b>
6	Gc	Guinea Corn	3,229.80
7	Mi	Millet	3,229.80
8	Ok	Okro	4,888.63
9	On	Onion	5,403.99
10	Pe	Pepper	5,052.61
<b>11</b>	<b>Ri</b>	<b>Rice</b>	<b>5,912.04</b>
12	Sg	Sorghum	3,537.27
<b>13</b>	<b>Sb</b>	<b>Soya beans</b>	<b>2,939.91</b>
14	Sp	Sweet potatoe	8,130.15
15	To	Tomato	4,098.02
16	Ya	Yam	8,130.15

NB: The rates stated above are 2018 LVD rates for the Northern Savannah ecological zone which has been adjusted accordingly.

## Annex 4: Compensation Claim and Agreement Form

### **-COMPENSATION CLAIM AND AGREEMENT FORM FOR PAPs-**

#### **Affected Person Information:**

Name of Claimant: ..... Sex: ..... Age: .....

Name of PAP/Authorised Representative: .....

Location of property: .....

#### **Total Compensation Due:**

Replacement Value of Affected property //(Ghc)	Assessed Value of crop	Relocation or Transport cost of movable structure	Loss of Income (Ghc)	Disturbance Allowance/ (Ghc)	Total compensation (Ghc)	Compensation payable

#### **Compensation Payment Agreement:**

I, ....., having received the above total compensation amount for the property within the project area in question on ..... (i.e. date of compensation payment), have agreed in principle to vacate the said project area, for which compensation has been paid for the property thereon, on .....(agreed date when owner of property should vacate the affected project area).

Signature or Thumb print of claimant /recipient: .....

Contact of claimant/ recipient: ..... Date: .....

Name of Administrator (MoFA Representative): .....

Signature of Administrator: ..... Date: .....

Contact of Administrator: .....

**Annex 5: Grievance Redress Forms**

**GRIEVANCE REGISTRATION FORM (FORM A) – For Complainant**

**Name (Complainant):** .....

**ID Number (PAPs ID number if any):** .....

**Contact Information (house number/ mobile phone):**.....

**Nature of Grievance or Complaint:** .....

**Details of Grievance:** .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**Name (Receiver):** ..... **Signature:**..... **Date:**.....

**Name (Filer):** ..... **Signature:**..... **Date:**.....

**Relationship of Filer to Complainant (if different from Complainant):** .....

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# GRIEVANCE AND RESOLUTION FORM (FORM B) – FOR THE PROJECT

Name (Complainant): .....

ID Number (PAPs ID number if any): .....

Contact Information (house number/ mobile phone):.....

Nature of Grievance or Complaint: .....

Details of Grievance: .....

.....

.....

.....

Name (Receiver): ..... Signature:..... Date:.....

Name (Filer): ..... Signature..... Date:.....

Relationship of Filer to Complainant (if different from Complainant): .....

Resolution Level 1 (Sub-project Site)  Level 2 (MiDA)  Level 3 (GC)

Date of Conciliation Session: .....

Was Filer/Complainant Present?: Yes No

Was field verification of complaint conducted? Yes No

Findings of field investigation:.....

.....

Summary of Conciliation Session Discussion.....

Issues.....

.....

Was agreement reached on the issues? Yes No

If agreement was reached, detail the agreement:.....

.....

.....

If agreement was not reached, specify the points of disagreement:.....

.....

.....

Signed (Conciliator/Team Lead): ..... Signed (Filer/Complainant): .....

Signed: .....

(Independent Observer e.g. Assembly Member/Opinion Leader)

Date: .....



## Annex 6: Record of meetings in Bawku West

DISTRICT	COMMUNITY	DATE	DESIGNATION	NAME	TELEPHONE NUMBER	CONCERNS/COMMENTS
BAWKU WEST	Tanga Kpantarigu	24/05/2022	Chief	Apiiga Abugumbilla	0243285964	<p><b>Project impact on Community</b> – Because the project is agriculturally related, it will be beneficial to the communities.</p> <p><b>Land Ownership</b> – Most lands are skin lands and controlled by chiefs. These are vast lands that can be bought by individuals or given out for mostly farming</p> <p><b>Land use</b> – The land is mainly used for farming.</p> <p><b>Land right and access</b> - The land can be accessed through a lease, individual land ownership, or rent. However, there are people who do not have access to or the right to use land, and they can only farm because land is leased or rented to them. There are squatters present who may be impacted by land acquisition.</p> <p><b>Land-related conflict</b> – Conflicts are rare and these are normally between siblings over ownership of land passed on.</p> <p><b>Livelihood activities</b> – The main livelihood activities are crop farming, livestock rearing.</p> <p><b>Vulnerable groups</b> – There are vulnerable people who may be poor or have limited access to land.</p> <p><b>Religion</b> – The major religions are Christianity, Islam, and Traditional.</p> <p><b>Women-headed households</b> – There are women headed households in the communities. These are mostly widows with sometimes very large families to cater for.</p> <p><b>Support for the less privileged</b> – There are programs like LEAP that aid the less privileged in the community. Farming seasons are the most difficult in terms of having money as food and farm inputs are required simultaneously.</p> <p><b>Key decision-makers</b> – Chiefs, Opinion leaders, Assembly members, and the Unit committee members are among the key decision-makers. The assembly member and the MP serve as government representatives.</p> <p><b>Women in leadership</b> – Women are not involved in decision making.</p> <p><b>Local groups</b> – Community watch dogs, and youth groups in the community see to the welfare and security of the community.</p>
			Member (Women's Group)	Atipziel Ageribilla Veronica Asitanga Akisyan Atitan		
	Sitande	25/05/2022	Chief	Atampuri Ndago Akoribilla	0240430145	
			Member (Women's Group)	Abenimas Azaibo Apaamal Avokbilla Anamnie Apambilla		
	Yariga	26/05/2022	Chief	Akpabilla Arabogo	0594513825	
			Member (Women's Group)	Asiaknaba Akparibo Laariba Alalbilla		
	Boya Kpalsako	27/05/2022	Chief	Awinba Akeyood	0544221447	
		Member (Women's Group)	Amoribo Mbawin Agatintoi Ariba			
Biringu	30/05/2022	Chief	Bawa Edmond	0246653387		
		Opinion Leader	Awaka Albert			
		Member (Women's Group)	Safia Ayadago Ndel Anygre			
Tilli	31/05/2022	Opinion Leader	Akande Moses	0546239760		
		Member (Women's Group)	Elizabeth Akande			
Farik	01/06/2022	Opinion Leader	Awinbilla Atuburago	0548817086		

DISTRICT	COMMUNITY	DATE	DESIGNATION	NAME	TELEPHONE NUMBER	CONCERNS/COMMENTS
			Member (Women's Group)	Juliet Awinnogiti Akperopeel Awinbilla		<p><b>Appointment of community leadership</b>– The community appoints its elders on the basis of character records.</p> <p><b>Existing traditional/Cultural groups</b> – The Drumming and the singing groups are the main cultural groups present, and these are for entertainment purposes.</p> <p><b>Festivals and sacred events/sites</b>– The Samanpiid festival which is celebrated after harvest and the Zekula festival also celebrated after harvest, constitute the main festivals in the community. Sacred sites like shrines, may be impacted by the project.</p> <p><b>Educational facilities</b> – Educational facilities are inadequate making the interest to attend school low.</p> <p><b>Water and sanitation</b> – Water supply is erratic and communities depend on boreholes and rain water in the rainy season</p> <p><b>Quality of life</b> – The quality of life is low as most people are poor</p> <p><b>Compensation</b> – Shea picking is done in groups so women prefer compensation to be paid to the group instead of individuals.</p> <p><b>Livelihood support</b> – Women will need a means of transportation e.g. tricycle to transport women to fields to pick shea fruits and dawadawa.</p> <p>Also, provision of sheds and basic equipment for processing of shea nut will be very beneficial to the women.</p>
	Zongoire	02/06/2022	Opinion Leader	Gordon Amoaba	0244822372	



## Annex 7: Pictures of Engagement



Meeting with women in the Boya Kpalsako Community



Meeting with an opinion leader in Tilli



Chief of Bringu Community



Interactions with elders and women at Sitande

## Annex 8 List of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

Below is a list of women in the Bawku West District who will be compensated equally from the amounts stated in table 4-2. However, it will be used to purchase tricycles, construct sheds and procure basic equipment for shea processing.

No.	Name of PAP	Gender	Community
1	Ndeodaugo Asibora	F	Yariga
2	Ndedago Amasnab	F	Yariga
3	Avoka Ateni	F	Yariga
4	Ayariga Abotmassim	F	Yariga
5	Aweiiba Atulnem	F	Yariga
6	Agirugo Awumbo	F	Yariga
7	Alabilla Alariba	F	Yariga
8	Awini Adorzel	F	Yariga
9	Agabit Amalvel	F	Yariga
10	Hagger Alalbilla	F	Yariga
11	Ayaago Abanga	F	Yariga
12	Awinbun Adeekore	F	Yariga
13	Ayariga Anamzel	F	Yariga
14	Juliana Akparibo	F	Yariga
15	Asurmaya Akore	F	Yariga
16	Martha Awini	F	Yariga
17	Sandy Amadu	F	Yariga
18	Mbabe Apam	F	Yariga
19	Dorcas Akumbas	F	Yariga
20	Mariama Alebna	F	Yariga
21	Azegvogl Akparibo	F	Yariga
22	Abotyran Ndeokore	F	Yariga
23	Avokbun Alalbilla	F	Yariga
24	Joecy Ndeoba	F	Yariga
25	Grace Apambilla	F	Yariga
26	Fuasty Akoba	F	Yariga
27	Hannah Mbawin	F	Yariga
28	Afasak Ayariga	F	Yariga
29	Atule Anaba	F	Yariga
30	Sarah Kalifa	F	Yariga
31	Abanpeen Agerigo	F	Yariga
32	COMFORT AWAN	F	Yariga
33	ADOZEL AWIN	F	Yariga
34	MMALEBINA AZOBA	F	Yariga
35	AMALZEL AGABRE	F	Yariga
36	MBABON AZUMBIL	F	Yariga
37	MBABANG ALEBNA	F	Yariga
38	CYNTHIA AFUUGU	F	Yariga
39	JANNIFER AZUNDAGO	F	Yariga
40	ATULE ALALE	F	Yariga
41	ALOMPORKA NDEOBA	F	Yariga
42	ASAGBELUN ABOGBA	F	Yariga
43	ALEMPES AKPARIBILLA	F	Yariga

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name of PAP</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Community</b>
44	Amshawu Bashiru	F	Tilli
45	Mbilla Awinborum	F	Tilli
46	Mamata Hamidu	F	Tilli
47	Gifti Bukari	F	Tilli
48	Isha Bukari	F	Tilli
49	Afia Bukari	F	Tilli
50	Vida Issaka	F	Tilli
51	Ateni Issaka	F	Tilli
52	Savior Ayeebo	F	Tilli
53	Lydia Awafo	F	Tilli
54	Azumah Asore	F	Tilli
55	Assibi Apobilla	F	Tilli
56	Diana Peter	F	Tilli
57	Fatima Ayeebo	F	Tilli
58	Dorcas Apam	F	Tilli
59	Awinbun Apam	F	Tilli
60	Lamisi Haruna	F	Tilli
61	Awinimaan Haruna	F	Tilli
62	Mary Timothy	F	Tilli
63	Awintimah Stephen	F	Tilli
64	Gifti Apiawin	F	Tilli
65	Hawa Karim	F	Tilli
66	Ayaaba Gladys	F	Tilli
67	Lydia Atubidago	F	Farik
68	Elizabeth Haruna	F	Farik
69	Appiah Anenaba	F	Farik
70	Awinbilla Akerepeel	F	Farik
71	Akpelembe Awinbilla	F	Farik
72	Awama Abanga	F	Farik
73	Adozel Apam	F	Farik
74	Anazie Awini	F	Farik
75	Avokbun Akonyibo	F	Farik
76	Anamkpet Akonyibo	F	Farik
77	Ndeba Ama	F	Farik
78	Anampaana Akurugu	F	Farik
79	Anambun Akutam	F	Farik
80	Apaanab Ayariga	F	Farik
81	Akulebis Asignie	F	Farik
82	Anambun Mbawin	F	Farik
83	Adoziel Ayeeb	F	Farik
84	Agerima Asigmaal	F	Farik
85	Assibi Agamba	F	Farik
86	Agamba Azumah	F	Farik
87	Avalumkua Azumah	F	Farik
88	Asandow Anyelbun	F	Farik
89	Akologo Anamgat	F	Farik
90	Awenliga Gladys	F	Zongoire
91	Anyagre Ndpoaka	F	Zongoire
92	Imoro Rukaya	F	Zongoire
93	Danladi Memunatu	F	Zongoire

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name of PAP</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Community</b>
94	Asamande Memunatu	F	Zongoire
95	Wahabu Esther	F	Zongoire
96	Wahabu Fati	F	Zongoire
97	Inusah Kadijah	F	Zongoire
98	Jafaru Vivian	F	Zongoire
99	Awindola Asampambilla	F	Zongoire
100	Akolbilla Maria	F	Zongoire
101	Ntaabe Asampambilla	F	Zongoire
102	Eliasu Najat	F	Zongoire
103	Sule Assibi	F	Zongoire
104	Majeet Afia	F	Zongoire
105	Bukari Zenabu	F	Zongoire
106	Abena Anafo	F	Zongoire
107	Charles Ama	F	Zongoire
108	John Afia	F	Zongoire
109	Adam Abiba	F	Zongoire
110	Adam Rabi	F	Zongoire
111	Atamwin Avoka	F	Zongoire
112	Akologo Alariba	F	Zongoire
113	Akologo Anesma	F	Zongoire
114	Alebna Awusua	F	Zongoire
115	Ayeebo Ayi	F	Zongoire
116	Azaaba Awinpoaka	F	Zongoire
117	Abambilla Apaanaba	F	Zongoire
118	Kumasi Munira	F	Zongoire
119	Abiba Abdulai	F	Zongoire
120	Akariki Juli	F	Zongoire
121	Ayuba Mama	F	Zongoire
122	Awinba Apaasi	F	Zongoire
123	Akugri Ayeebo	F	Zongoire
124	Ayeebilla Akefal	F	Zongoire
125	Agolisba Akurugu	F	Zongoire
126	Amoribo Abugri	F	Zongoire
127	Atindogo Theresa	F	Zongoire
128	Alangbewin Abande	F	Zongoire
129	Adam Hawa	F	Zongoire
130	Akulsum Asampambilla	F	Zongoire
131	Arongo Ateni	F	Zongoire
132	Sadow Safia	F	Zongoire
133	Abugre Azotnab	F	Tanga Kpantarigu
134	Ani aboodnaba	F	Tanga Kpantarigu
135	Akatvom Ayagalisi	F	Tanga Kpantarigu
136	Awindago Akulsum	F	Tanga Kpantarigu
137	Nderago Apesnab	F	Tanga Kpantarigu
138	Ayaba asaknab	F	Tanga Kpantarigu
139	Asitanga Azesum	F	Tanga Kpantarigu
140	Atiligi Azalgorit	F	Tanga Kpantarigu
141	Atiah Azasyand	F	Tanga Kpantarigu
142	Ndeego anamgoligi	F	Tanga Kpantarigu
143	Ayindana Abeling	F	Tanga Kpantarigu

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name of PAP</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Community</b>
144	Abugubilla Agatimas	F	Tanga Kpantariгу
145	Ibrahim Akpelingat	F	Tanga Kpantariгу
146	Abanga mbazie	F	Tanga Kpantariгу
147	Atuba Anamdel	F	Tanga Kpantariгу
148	Atibilla akisyan	F	Tanga Kpantariгу
149	Avoka Mbalebna	F	Tanga Kpantariгу
150	Alariba Akpelimzie	F	Tanga Kpantariгу
151	Akpalsaa Amalsum	F	Tanga Kpantariгу
152	Apam Anampana	F	Tanga Kpantariгу
153	Alatiig Zera	F	Tanga Kpantariгу
154	Awinbood Awinbe	F	Tanga Kpantariгу
155	Ayeebo akpalimbad	F	Tanga Kpantariгу
156	Ayeebo Asigimal	F	Tanga Kpantariгу
157	Jacob Awingat	F	Tanga Kpantariгу
158	Paul Apangtoi	F	Tanga Kpantariгу
159	Issaka Asana	F	Tanga Kpantariгу
160	Alaba Mbabood	F	Tanga Kpantariгу
161	Alozougut Asigzien	F	Tanga Kpantariгу
162	Lamisi Akpelimsum	F	Tanga Kpantariгу
163	Adu Rukaya	F	Tanga Kpantariгу
164	Awafo Akpalimbal	F	Tanga Kpantariгу
165	Awafo Mbabe	F	Tanga Kpantariгу
166	Awande Azasyand	F	Tanga Kpantariгу
167	Awande Asumas	F	Tanga Kpantariгу
168	Abugubilla Ama	F	Tanga Kpantariгу
169	Alahiri Asigisum	F	Tanga Kpantariгу
170	Apam Asezbir	F	Tanga Kpantariгу
171	Apam Mbapang	F	Tanga Kpantariгу
172	Mba Adengnab	F	Tanga Kpantariгу
173	Mba Azimas	F	Tanga Kpantariгу
174	Mba Adeyan	F	Tanga Kpantariгу
175	Ayembilla Agbeslibig	F	Tanga Kpantariгу
176	Asobilla Amalisbam	F	Tanga Kpantariгу
177	Asebilla Anieyeng	F	Tanga Kpantariгу
178	Akuribilla Mbazie	F	Tanga Kpantariгу
179	Abugumbil Apiuligmas	F	Tanga Kpantariгу
180	Abugumbilla Azakvogil	F	Tanga Kpantariгу
181	Anuug Agatnab	F	Tanga Kpantariгу
182	ATitan Akiyan	F	Tanga Kpantariгу
183	Asakoto Asitang	F	Tanga Kpantariгу
184	Abanga Aetnaam	F	Tanga Kpantariгу
185	Abanga Azalgotit	F	Tanga Kpantariгу
186	Avoka Amalpnga	F	Tanga Kpantariгу
187	Abugre Afanee	F	Tanga Kpantariгу
188	Issaka Hanna	F	Tanga Kpantariгу
189	Awinba Anamzie	F	Tanga Kpantariгу
190	Akugre Apaasum	F	Tanga Kpantariгу
191	Asakwin Afakiba	F	Tanga Kpantariгу
192	Anabilla Akanwum	F	Tanga Kpantariгу
193	Apam Amalziel	F	Tanga Kpantariгу

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name of PAP</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Community</b>
194	Akeribilla Afia	F	Tanga Kpantari
195	Ayaba Aanmbe	F	Tanga Kpantari
196	Apam Awinbora	F	Tanga Kpantari
197	Awini Atariyilug	F	Tanga Kpantari
198	Ayebilla Adogosira	F	Tanga Kpantari
199	Alonga Janet	F	Tanga Kpantari
200	Akuka Ayanzie	F	Tanga Kpantari
201	Akudug Apelsum	F	Tanga Kpantari
202	Alengbilla Awinsigna	F	Tanga Kpantari
203	Apam Adengbam	F	Tanga Kpantari
204	Alale Amaligmas	F	Tanga Kpantari
205	Aboko Mmalebna	F	Tanga Kpantari
206	Asore Anamtina	F	Tanga Kpantari
207	Akpambe Amalnai	F	Tanga Kpantari
208	Akwesi Aniepalu	F	Tanga Kpantari
209	Asuba Amadam	F	Tanga Kpantari
210	Anambilla Afazel	F	Tanga Kpantari
211	Abugre Anamsaki	F	Tanga Kpantari
212	Apambilla Amalgalis	F	Tanga Kpantari
213	Atampure Agbangmas	F	Tanga Kpantari
214	Agaribu Rabi	F	Tanga Kpantari
215	Issah Azara	F	Tanga Kpantari
216	Akudago Amoribo	F	Tanga Kpantari
217	Arabogo Avokbun	F	Tanga Kpantari
218	Akudago Anamgoligi	F	Tanga Kpantari
219	Abenemmas Azaibo	F	Sitande
220	Apam Azabineem	F	Sitande
221	Ayadago Anieyeng	F	Sitande
222	Salley Mamata	F	Sitande
223	Atampuri Azakvogil	F	Sitande
224	Atiig asigidel	F	Sitande
225	Ariko augustina	F	Sitande
226	Anambun Azaibo	F	Sitande
227	Asakyan Azaibo	F	Sitande
228	Abuguraag Asaktiba	F	Sitande
229	Ayaa Abuguraag	F	Sitande
230	Ayorigzin Abugurag	F	Sitande
231	Apamal Aladago	F	Sitande
232	Anafo Akpelimbe	F	Sitande
233	Atiig Mbazie	F	Sitande
234	Apespang Avobilla	F	Sitande
235	Apamal Avobil	F	Sitande
236	Asampam Ayeligbun	F	Sitande
237	Asampam Mbapang	F	Sitande
238	Akurug Apamal	F	Sitande
239	Abugre Asuudmaya	F	Sitande
240	Azotbo Akugre	F	Sitande
241	Adelnab Anyagre	F	Sitande
242	Apam Anambe	F	Sitande
243	Agatnab Apambilla	F	Sitande

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name of PAP</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Community</b>
244	Azuma Afakiba	F	Sitande
245	Azabire Azumah	F	Sitande
246	Mbalebna Atene	F	Sitande
247	Akisbam Awin	F	Sitande
248	Mercy Akkogo	F	Sitande
249	Aetsum Akugre	F	Sitande
250	Salamatub Mbotá	F	Sitande
251	Atigiba Anamgoligi	F	Sitande
252	Asigimal Avobil	F	Sitande
253	Anamdel Ayangre	F	Sitande
254	Mmabun Akuyaa	F	Sitande
255	Ayaa Asufoo	F	Sitande
256	Alabil Mahamii	F	Sitande
257	Anamgat Atiah	F	Sitande
258	Atibziel Apamlea	F	Sitande
259	Apaaziel Agatnon	F	Sitande
260	Asam Akugre	F	Sitande
261	Akupoka Asignie	F	Sitande
262	Mbawin Mata	F	Sitande
263	Salome Mbawin	F	Sitande
264	Ndago Aseboot	F	Sitande
265	Grace Akojo	F	Sitande
266	Philomina Kojo	F	Sitande
267	Azenmas Wahabu	F	Sitande
268	Akisyán Wahabu	F	Sitande
269	Abugre Linda	F	Sitande
270	Anambe Akudugu	F	Sitande
271	Assibi Mbabood	F	Sitande
272	Ayadago Ayetya	F	Sitande
273	Asumai Abiswin	F	Sitande
274	Ayaba Debora	F	Sitande
275	Mbabood Akuribilla	F	Sitande
276	Asakidmas Akuribilla	F	Sitande
277	Sakoto Anamkpeed	F	Sitande
278	Aohuhum Agatbam	F	Sitande
279	Akugre Ayapoa	F	Sitande
280	Apam Anamsaki	F	Sitande
281	Apangtoi Akugre	F	Sitande
282	Abang Akisyán	F	Sitande
283	Afuugu Felicia	F	Sitande
284	Asumas Awinbisida	F	Sitande
285	Kojo Anamsaki	F	Sitande
286	Kojo Asebbod	F	Sitande
287	Mariama Nzeba	F	Sitande
288	Aumamas Abebe	F	Sitande
289	Ayeligbun Assibi	F	Sitande
290	Akolog Mbazie	F	Sitande
291	Akuya Asaman	F	Sitande
292	Akuya Ayebet	F	Sitande
293	Asigmál Akudag	F	Sitande

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name of PAP</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Community</b>
294	Nzeba Rabi	F	Sitande
295	Azong Apandago	F	Sitande
296	Apandago Sophia	F	Sitande
297	Alapoka Akparib	F	Sitande
298	Agbang Agoye	F	Sitande
299	Awinma Agoye	F	Sitande
300	Apam Awin	F	Sitande
301	Adinkobigb Apambil	F	Sitande
302	Fatima Bukari	F	Sitande
303	Azenbis Azuuba	F	Sitande
304	Azaibo Elizabth	F	Sitande
305	Awinbe Cynthia	F	Boya Kpalsako
306	Awanamas Ndebilla	F	Boya Kpalsako
307	Apamal Mbo	F	Boya Kpalsako
308	Atulnab Awini	F	Boya Kpalsako
309	Avalimkuba Awini	F	Boya Kpalsako
310	Afuugu Anaba	F	Boya Kpalsako
311	Apansmam Agbango	F	Boya Kpalsako
312	Asebot Alhassan	F	Boya Kpalsako
313	Agatimtoi Adiba	F	Boya Kpalsako
314	Ndepoka Nderago	F	Boya Kpalsako
315	Afubilla Anamkulla	F	Boya Kpalsako
316	Alebna Abugba	F	Boya Kpalsako
317	Apanab Mba	F	Boya Kpalsako
318	Anamvil Anaba	F	Boya Kpalsako
319	Asimal Akpabilla	F	Boya Kpalsako
320	Agbangma Atinkan	F	Boya Kpalsako
321	Aba'an Awelinga	F	Boya Kpalsako
322	Awelinga Awinkudug	F	Boya Kpalsako
323	Awingosit Akugri	F	Boya Kpalsako
324	Ayariga Mba	F	Boya Kpalsako
325	Anampana Atanduk	F	Boya Kpalsako
326	Awizel Mba	F	Boya Kpalsako
327	Anamlebna Akudugu	F	Boya Kpalsako
328	Sarah Asaman	F	Boya Kpalsako
329	Atokugri Abeyinga	F	Boya Kpalsako
330	Alaldago Mbabe	F	Boya Kpalsako
331	Avoka Azumpoka	F	Boya Kpalsako
332	Atiah Mercy	F	Biringu
333	Afakbam Azumah	F	Biringu
334	Elizabeth Indeogo	F	Biringu
335	Atilati Elizabeth	F	Biringu
336	Apam Memunatu	F	Biringu
337	Apam Alapoka	F	Biringu
338	Akuka Agatbam	F	Biringu
339	Awinimi William	F	Biringu
340	Asitanga Lamisi	F	Biringu
341	Anamas Akuka	F	Biringu
342	Apampoka Awini	F	Biringu
343	Azure Naomi	F	Biringu



<b>No.</b>	<b>Name of PAP</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Community</b>
344	Agbeslibig Awini	F	Biringu
345	Akuka Hanna	F	Biringu
346	Apambilla Felicia	F	Biringu
347	Augustina Ayamba	F	Biringu
348	Apelsum Awaka	F	Biringu
349	Felicia Afufa	F	Biringu
350	Alejetu Sule	F	Biringu
351	Asigsum Ayaba	F	Biringu
352	Mathew Comfort	F	Biringu
353	Amina Issaka	F	Biringu
354	Ama Alhassan	F	Biringu
355	Ayaba Anamsigina	F	Biringu
356	Anamsaki Inusah	F	Biringu
357	Atibilla Mmaboda	F	Biringu
358	Moses Anamdol	F	Biringu
359	William Hellen	F	Biringu
360	Azara Salam	F	Biringu