



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

**EAST MAMPRUSI MUNICIPALITY**  
**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...	East Mamprusi Municipality
3	Village/Suburb ...	9 communities
4	Activity(ies) that trigger resettlement	Land preparation
5	Project overall cost	-
6	Overall resettlement cost	GHC 232,648.00
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)	788
11	Number of Physically displaced	0
12	Number of economically displaced	788
13	Number of affected households	34
14	Number of females affected	788
15	Number of vulnerable affected	23
16	Number of major PAP	788
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 788 women within 34 households who pick fruits of shea and dawadawa trees 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 8,680 made up of 43.5% males and 56.5% females. Wundua community recorded the highest population of 4000 with Nagbai West community recording the least population of 250.

The district has a slightly higher female than male population. However, as most households are headed by males, of the 90 persons interviewed, 57.0% were males while 43.0% were females. This is similar among the 34 PAPs with 56.0% males and 44.0% females. Most (81.1%) of respondents are married, with 2.2% having lost their spouses and none divorced.

The predominant ethnic group in the district is the Mamprusis. Other tribes include Bimobas, Konkombas, Talensis, Mossis, Chakosis and Hausas who have settled in the area. Literacy at the district level is low (33.0%) and the case is similar in project communities as over 44.0% have never had any formal education.

The economy is mostly subsistence, and agriculture is the primary occupation. Agriculture provides a living for more than 90% of the population. The major employer is the private informal sector, which employs 96.0% of the population, followed by the public sector, which employs 2.2%. 47.8% of people aged 15 and over are self-employed with no employees, 44.7% are contributing family workers, 0.6% are casual workers, and 0.8% are domestic workers (house helps), 2010 Population and Housing Census.

Land inheritance is patrilineal and inheritances may be passed down to the male's sons or brothers. The municipality's land is owned by chiefs and family leaders. However, the majority of lands are owned by individual members of the community. A person or a group of people can buy land for construction or farming. Whoever has control over the land has right to the land and any resources it produces.

Out of the 90 respondents, only 1 person was with disability i.e. difficulty in walking (100.0%). For the elderly, project communities had only 7.8% of persons above 60 years. For household heads, 15 were females representing 43.0%. 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 (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>

## 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	-

Main tasks	Specific tasks	Timelines/ Period	Comments
	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	-
	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¢ 232,648.00**.

No.	Item	Estimated Cost/ Gh¢	Remarks	Source of funds
1.	Direct Cash Compensation to be paid to PAPs	163,904.00	Amount directly going to eligible PAPs due to economic displacement. To be provided and disbursed by MoFA	Project funds
2.	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>163,904.00</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. To be provided by MoFA	Project funds
9.	<b>Total for RAP Implementation</b>	<b>232,648.00</b>	<b>Estimated cost for the implementation of the RAP for the East Mamprusi Sub-projects</b>	Project funds

## 0.8 Conclusion

This RAP covers the 788 women within 34 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 Two Hundred and Thirty-Two Thousand, Six Hundred and Forty-Eight Ghana Cedis (GHC 232,648.00). 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 788 women (Annex 7) 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 East Mamprusi Municipality 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 nine (9) communities in the East Mamprusi Municipality 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
East Mamprusi Municipality	Nagbai West	Najiri (Nail)
	Gbandabilla	
	Waburi	
	Jawani	
	Tuni	
	Wundua	
	Jagoo	
	Gbintiri	

### 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.

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

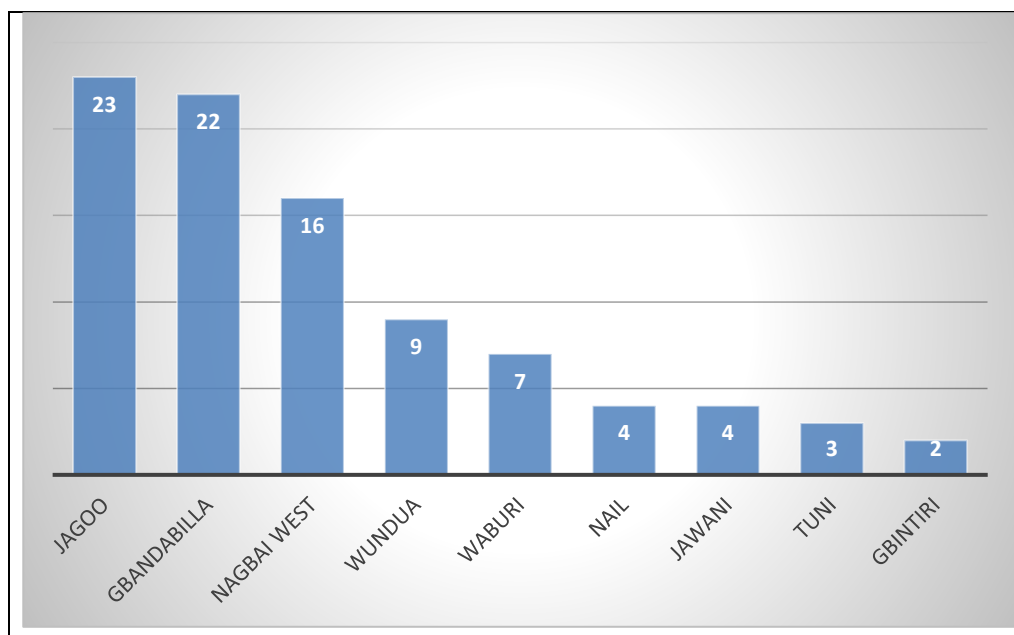
Quantitative demographic data, asset ownership, livelihood and vulnerability data among others were collected by administering a census questionnaire to Project Affected Households (PAH). In selecting households for the survey, Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interviews were used to identify 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 90 respondents (i.e. household heads), were interviewed as part of the census survey within the 9 affected communities in the East Mamprusi Municipality. 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 East Mamprusi Municipality**

Community	Households Surveyed	Households Affected
Jagoo	23	14
Gbandabilla	22	4
Nagbai west	16	3
Wundua	9	7
Waburi	7	1
Nail	4	1
Jawani	4	1
Tuni	3	2
Gbintiri	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>34</b>

Source: Household Survey, June 2022, SAL Consult



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

### 3.3 Demographics

#### 3.3.1 Population

The municipality's population, according to the Ghana Statistical Service 2021 Population and Housing Census, is 188,006 made up of 91,119 (48.5%) males and 96,887 (51.5%) females. The population density is 106.1 persons per sqkm with a total of 27,145 households and an average household size of 6.8 persons per household which is higher than the regional average of 6.0.

The total population of the project communities is 8,680 made up of 43.5% males and 56.5% females. Wundua community recorded the highest population of 4000 with Nagbai West community recording the least population of 250 (Table 3-3).

**Table 3- 3: Proportion of males and females in East Mamprusi project communities**

Community	Male	Female	Total
Jagoo	120	180	300
Nail	70	280	350
Jamating	120	180	300
Tuni	500	500	1000
Unknown	275	225	500
Jawani	112	168	280
Gbandabilla	180	270	450
Waburi	120	180	300

Community	Male	Female	Total
Gbintiri	380	570	950
Nagbai West	100	150	250
Wundua	1800	2200	4000
<b>Total</b>	<b>3777</b>	<b>4903</b>	<b>8680</b>

Source: Household Survey, June 2022, SAL Consult

### 3.3.2 Age

The municipality has a very youthful population with about 87.0% below 60, according to the 2021 Population and Housing Census. In the project affected communities, the trend is similar as majority (92.2%) of the project affected household population was found to be below 60 (Figure 3-2).

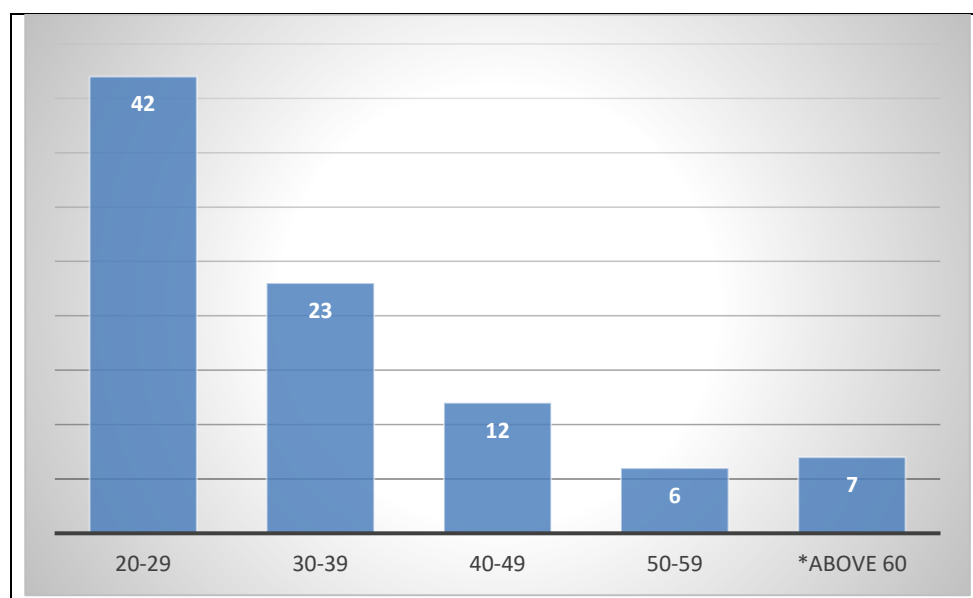
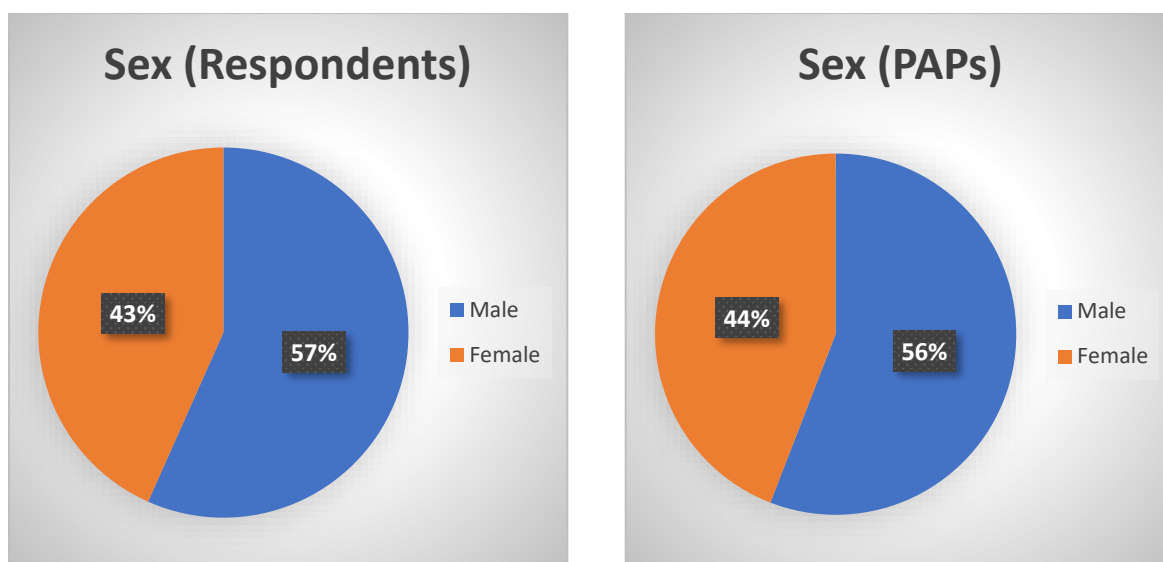


Figure 3- 2: Age distribution of respondents

### 3.3.3 Gender

The municipality's population is made up of 91,119 (48.5%) males and 96,887 (51.5%) females (2021 Population and Housing Census). However, as most households are headed by males, of the 90 persons interviewed, 57.0% were males while 43.0% were females. This is similar among the 34 PAPs with 56.0% males and 44.0% females (Figure 3-3).





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

### 3.3.4 Marital Status

Most (81.1%) of the respondents indicated that they are currently married, with 2.2% having lost their spouses, none divorced and 16.7% never married (Table 3-4).

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

Marital Status	Total Number of Respondents	%
Married	73	81.1
Widowed	2	2.2
Divorced	0	0.0
Never Married	15	16.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Household Survey, June 2022, SAL Consult

### 3.3.5 Ethnicity

Mamprusis are the major ethnic group in the municipality. However, there are also Bimobas, Konkombas, Talensis, Mossis, Chakosis and Hausas who have settled in the area. The Damba and Bugum (Fire) Festivals are the major festivals celebrated annually.

### 3.3.6 Religion

The municipality is a multi-religious one with the dominant religions being Islam (59.1%), Christianity (22.2%) and Traditional worshipping (16%).

### 3.4 Education and Literacy

About 33% of those aged 11 and up are literate, while 67.0% are illiterate. The proportion of literate males is higher (39.0%) than that of females (27.5%), 2010 Population and Housing Census. About 46.7% can speak and write both English and Ghanaian languages. Around 66.1% attend primary schools (Nursery, kindergarten, primary, JSS/JHS), 22.3% attend secondary/senior high schools, and 4.8% attend tertiary institutions. The majority of people who have previously attended school (66.1%) have completed at least the primary level. The primary level had the highest proportion of students attending school (2010 Population and Housing Census).

Similarly, in the project communities, literacy and education levels are quite low as majority of the population has never attended school. As much as 44.4% and 44.2% of respondents and PAPs respectively have no formal education with only 2.2% of the respondents having attended a tertiary institution (Table 3-5).

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

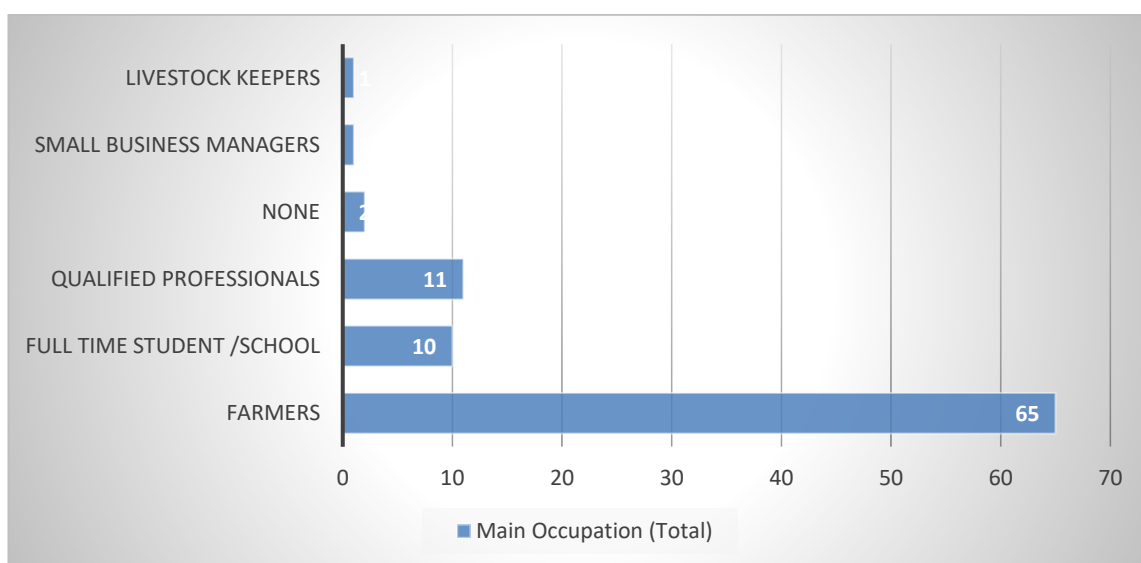
Level of Education	No. of Respondents	%	Number of PAPs	%
Never Attended	40	44.4	15	44.2
Primary School - Now Attending	32	35.6	11	32.4
Junior Secondary School - Now Attending	5	5.6	4	11.8
Primary School - Partly Attended	3	3.3	0	0.0
Junior Secondary School – Completed	3	3.3	2	5.9
Senior Secondary - completed	2	2.2	1	2.9
University or College	2	2.2	1	0.0
Senior Secondary – partially completed	2	2.2	0	0.0
Junior Secondary School - Partly Completed	1	1.1	0	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Household Survey, June 2022, SAL Consult

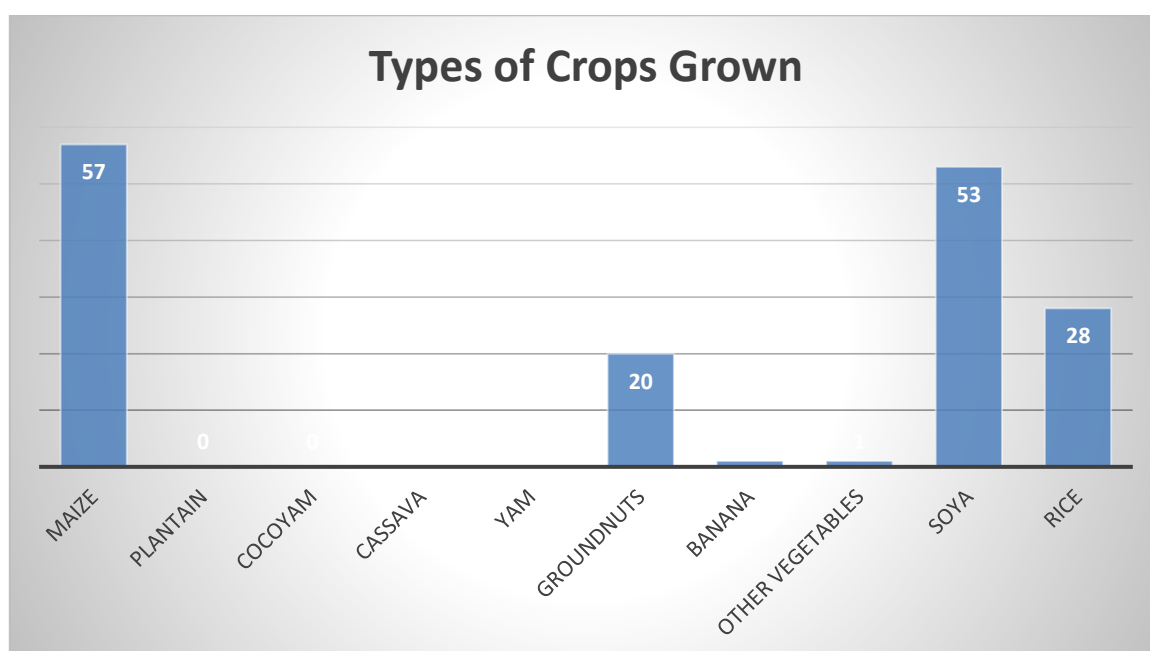
### 3.5 Economic Activities

The economy is mostly subsistence, and agriculture is the primary occupation. Agriculture provides a living for more than 90% of the population. According to the 2010 Population and Housing Census, the major employer is the private informal sector, which employs 96.0% of the population, followed by the public sector, which employs 2.2%. 47.8% of people aged 15 and over are self-employed with no employees, 44.7% are contributing family workers, 0.6% are casual workers, and 0.8% are domestic workers (house helps).

Consistent with the district trend, over 72.2% of respondents and PAPs are engaged in crop farming as their main source of livelihood (Figure 3-4). Crops cultivated include maize, soya, rice, and groundnut (Figure 3-5).



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



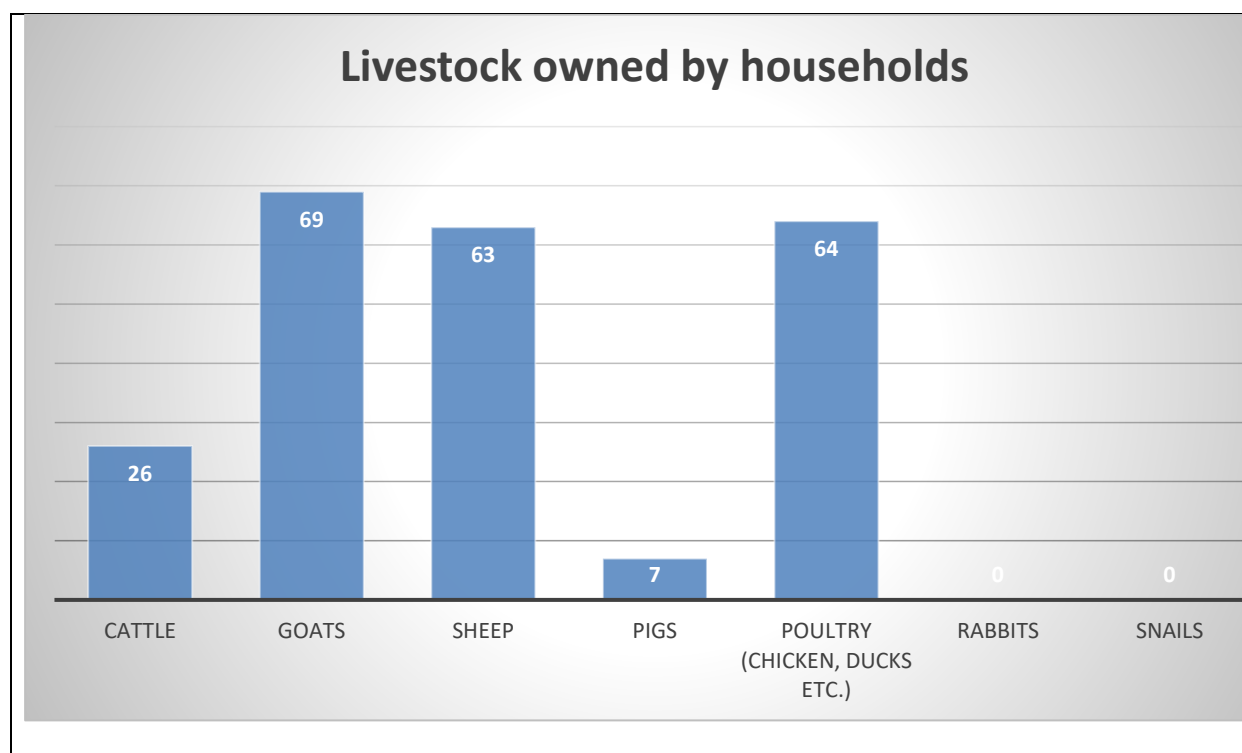
**Figure 3- 5: Types of crops grown**

Also, locals engage in other economic activities such as livestock rearing, petty trading and shop keeping among others. Farming is the major secondary occupation of the people engaging about 55.5% (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	%
Farmers	50	55.5
None	15	16.7
Livestock Keepers	10	11.1
Food/ Fish processor	4	4.4
Full time Student/ School	7	7.8
Small Business Managers	2	2.2
Drivers, Plant Operators	1	1.1
Qualified Professionals	1	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Household Survey, June 2022, SAL Consult



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

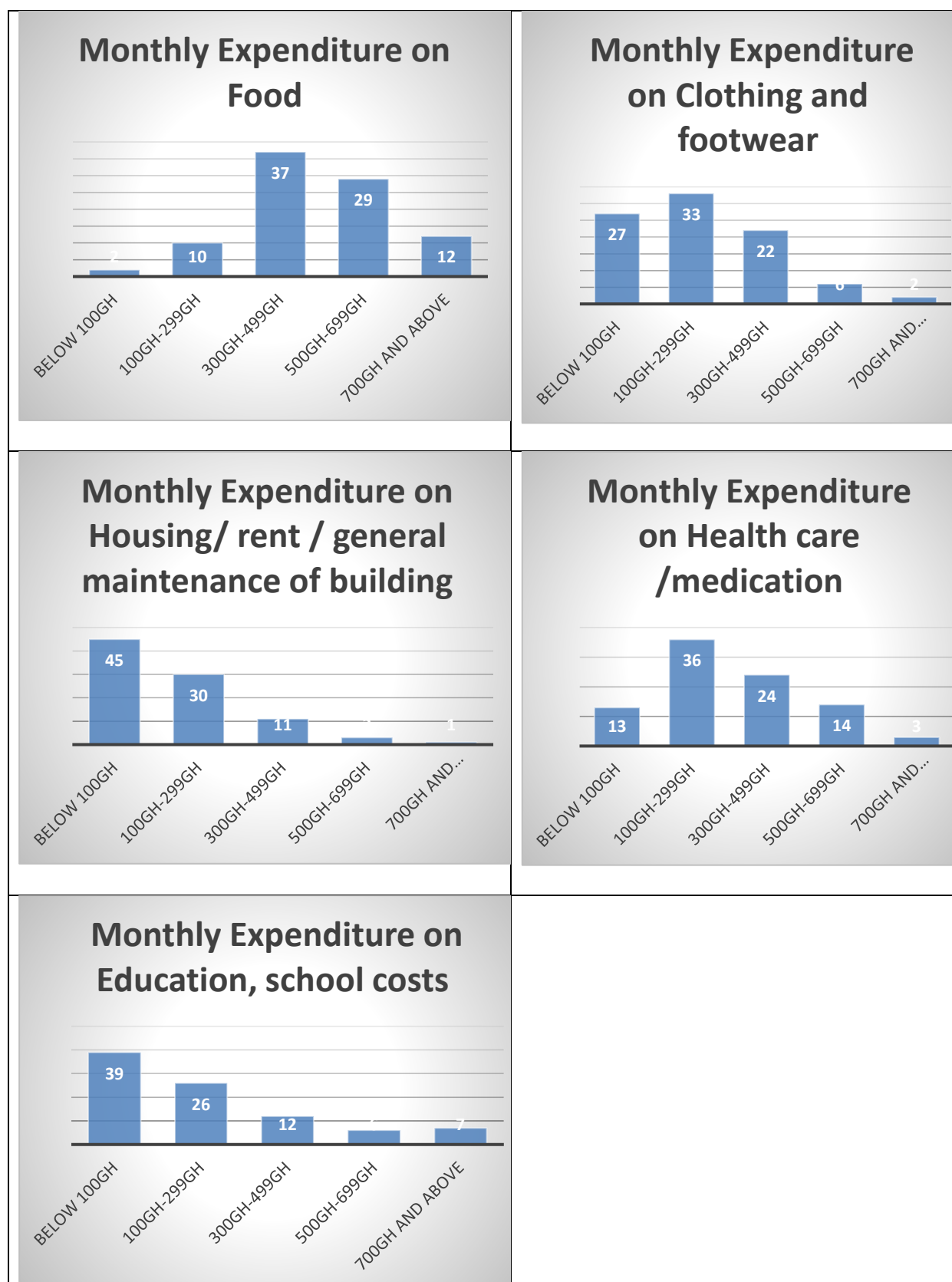
### 3.6 Income and Expenditure

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 700. However, most people earn less than GHC 100 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 699 per month, on clothing, GHC 100 – GHC 499, on education (fees and upkeep money), GHC 100 – GHC 300. (Figure 3-8).



**Figure 3- 8: Household expenditure**

### 3.7 Land use and ownership

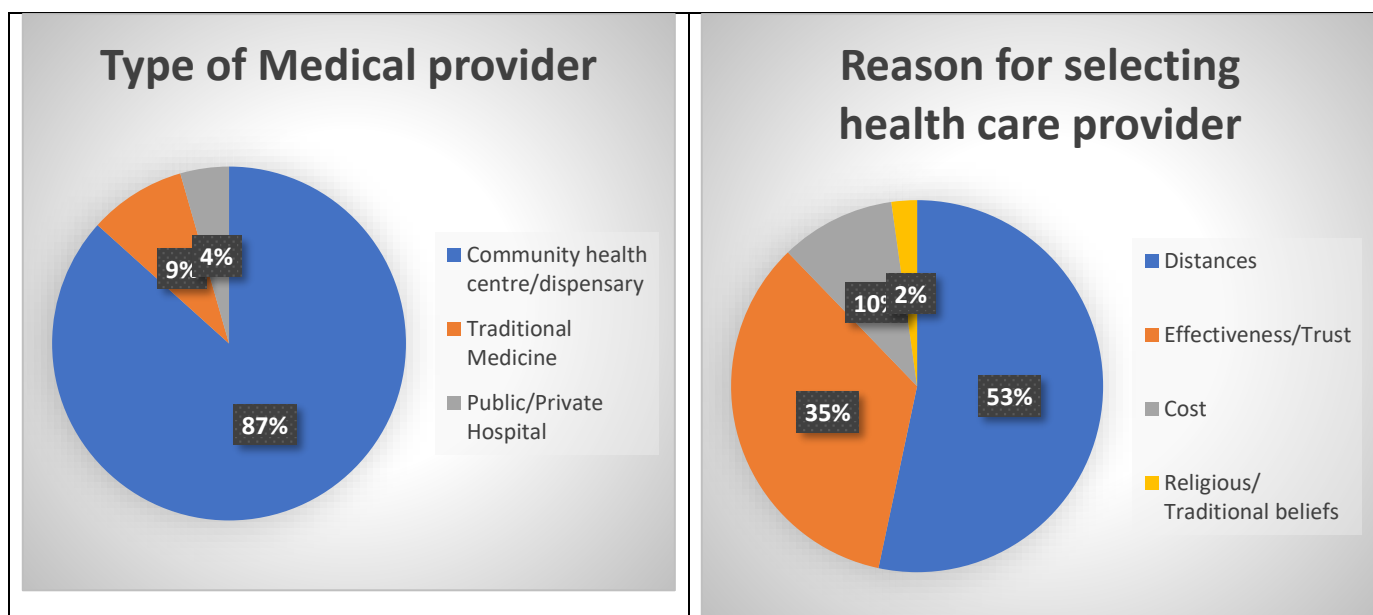
Land inheritance is patrilineal and inheritances may be passed down to the male's sons or brothers. The municipality's land is owned by chiefs and family leaders. However, the majority of lands are owned by individual members of the community. A person or a group of people can buy land for construction or farming. Whoever has control over the land has right to the land and any resources it produces.

### 3.8 Health

Healthcare facilities in the municipality provide health services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The Municipal Hospital is located in Nalerigu and is run by the Baptist Medical Centre. For the delivery of health services, the area is divided into five sub-districts namely Gambaga, Nalerigu, Sakogu, Langbinsi, and Gbintiri.

Within the project affected communities, most people (87.0%) rely on community health centres/dispensaries for healthcare. Other healthcare facilities include public/private hospitals (used by 4.0%), and traditional medicine (used by 9.0%).

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 three main sources of lighting for most households are electricity (main grid), constituting 38.7% of households, kerosene lamp (42.6%) and flashlight/torch (15.0%). Most households in the metropolis use wood (86.1%) as the main source of cooking fuel. The municipality enjoys electricity supply from the National Grid but only a few communities (Gambaga, Nalerigu, Langbinsi, Sakogu, and Dindani) are connected. (East Mamprusi Municipal Assembly, 2006).

#### 3.9.2 Water Supply

The four main sources of water in the area are borehole, river/ stream, protected well and unprotected wells. A little above a quarter of households (36.8%) drink water from boreholes. Water becomes limited as most rivers, streams, ponds, and dams dry up near the end of the dry season. During these times, shallow wells can be used to obtain water.

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
Rainy Season	37	1	2	37	29	22
Dry Season	0	1	2	69	26	19

Source: Household Survey, June 2022, SAL Consult

#### 3.9.3 Sanitation and Waste Management

The most widely used method of solid waste disposal is by public dump (container) accounting for 37.9% households. About 5.8% of households have their solid waste collected with the remaining households (30.4%) resorting to indiscriminate dumping. For grey liquid waste disposal, most households throw onto the street/outside, into gutters or storm drains.

As much as 86.0% of households in the municipality has no toilet facility. Households utilizing public toilets (WC/KVIP/Pit pan/latrine) account for 5.8%. A third of households (36.3%) in the municipality own bathrooms for exclusive use by household members and another 30.1 percent share separate bathrooms in the same house.

In the project communities, most people (82.2%) have access to toilet facilities (Table 3-8).



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

<b>Toilet facilities</b>	<b>No. of respondents</b>	<b>%</b>
Pit Latrine	74	82.2
No toilet	13	14.4
Public toilet	3	3.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</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 90 respondents, only 1 person was with disability i.e. difficulty in walking (100.0%). For the elderly, project communities had only 7.8% of persons above 60 years. For household heads, 15 were females representing 43.0%. 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 is in the East Mamprusi Municipality is **One Hundred and Sixty-Three Thousand, Nine Hundred and Four Ghana Cedis**

**(GH¢163,904.00)**. 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	Percentage of Females	Estimated Percentage of women to be affected	Estimated no. of Women Affected	Income Per Day (GH¢)	Total Income for 1 months (GH¢)	Total Livelihood Income (GH¢)
Jagoo	Jagoo Women's Group	77.56	300	60	10%	30	8	208	6,240.00
Nail	Nail Women's Group	83.57	350	80	10%	35	8	208	7,280.00
Tuni	Tuni Women's Group	26.39	1000	50	10%	100	8	208	20,800.00
Jawani	Jawani Women's Group	14.36	280	60	10%	28	8	208	5,824.00
Gbandabilla	Gbandabilla Women's Group	25.99	450	60	10%	45	8	208	9,360.00
Waburi	Waburi Women's Group	32.74	300	60	10%	30	8	208	6,240.00
Gbintiri	Gbintiri Women's Group	54.53	950	60	10%	95	8	208	19,760.00
Nagbai West	Nagbai West Women's Group	30.00	250	60	10%	25	8	208	5,200.00
Wundua	Wundua Women's Group	100.29	4000	55	10%	400	8	208	83,200.00
<b>Total</b>									<b>163,904.00</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 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.

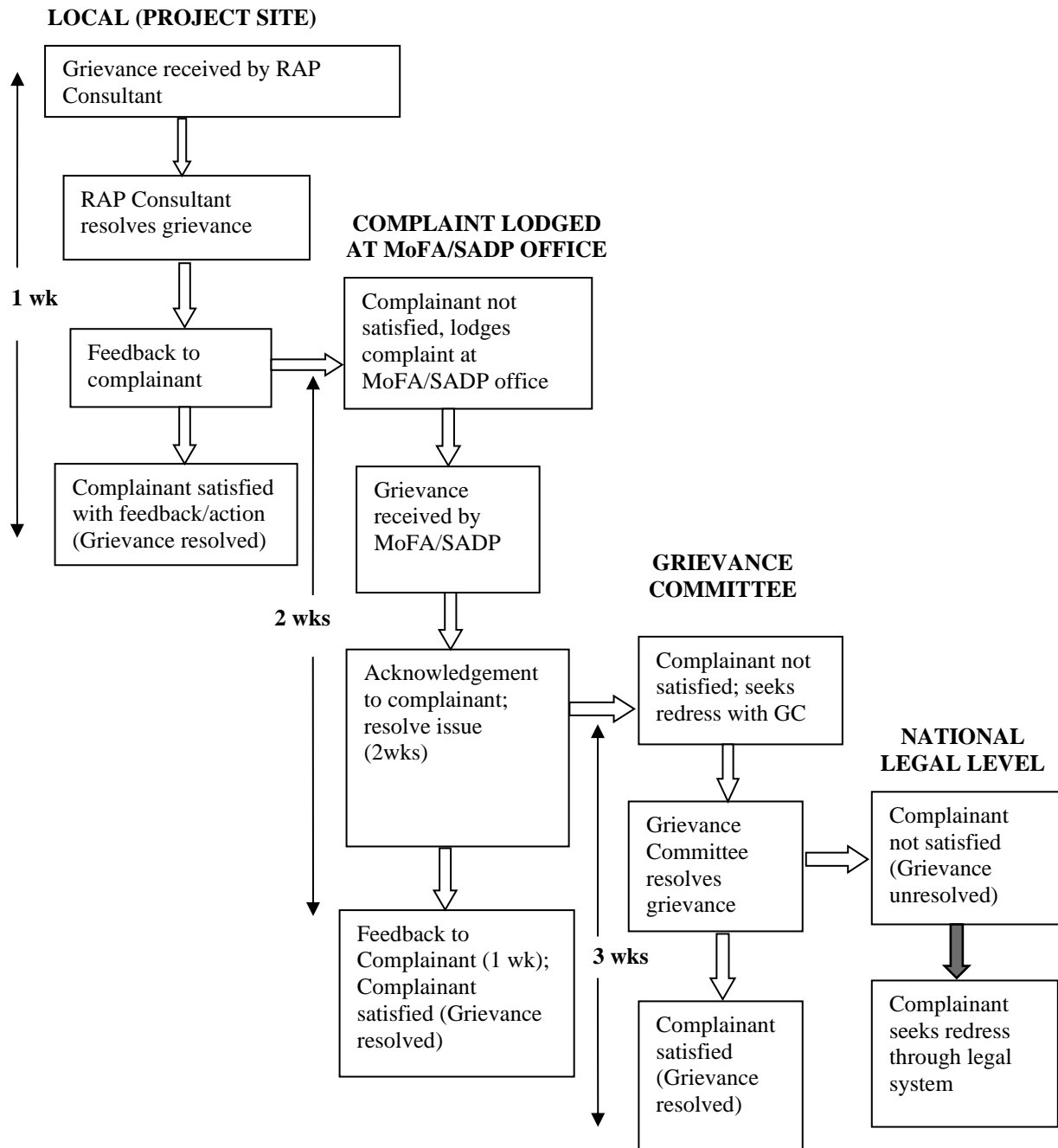
#### Signing of the grievance or closing out

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 PAPA/ 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 PAPA 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	-

<b>Main tasks</b>	<b>Specific tasks</b>	<b>Timelines/ Period</b>	<b>Comments</b>
	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¢ 78,624.00**. 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	163,904.00	Amount directly going to eligible PAPs due to economic displacement. To be provided and disbursed by MoFA	Project funds
2.	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>163,904.00</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>232,648.00</b>	<b>Estimated cost for the implementation of the RAP for the East Mamprusi Sub-projects</b>	Project funds

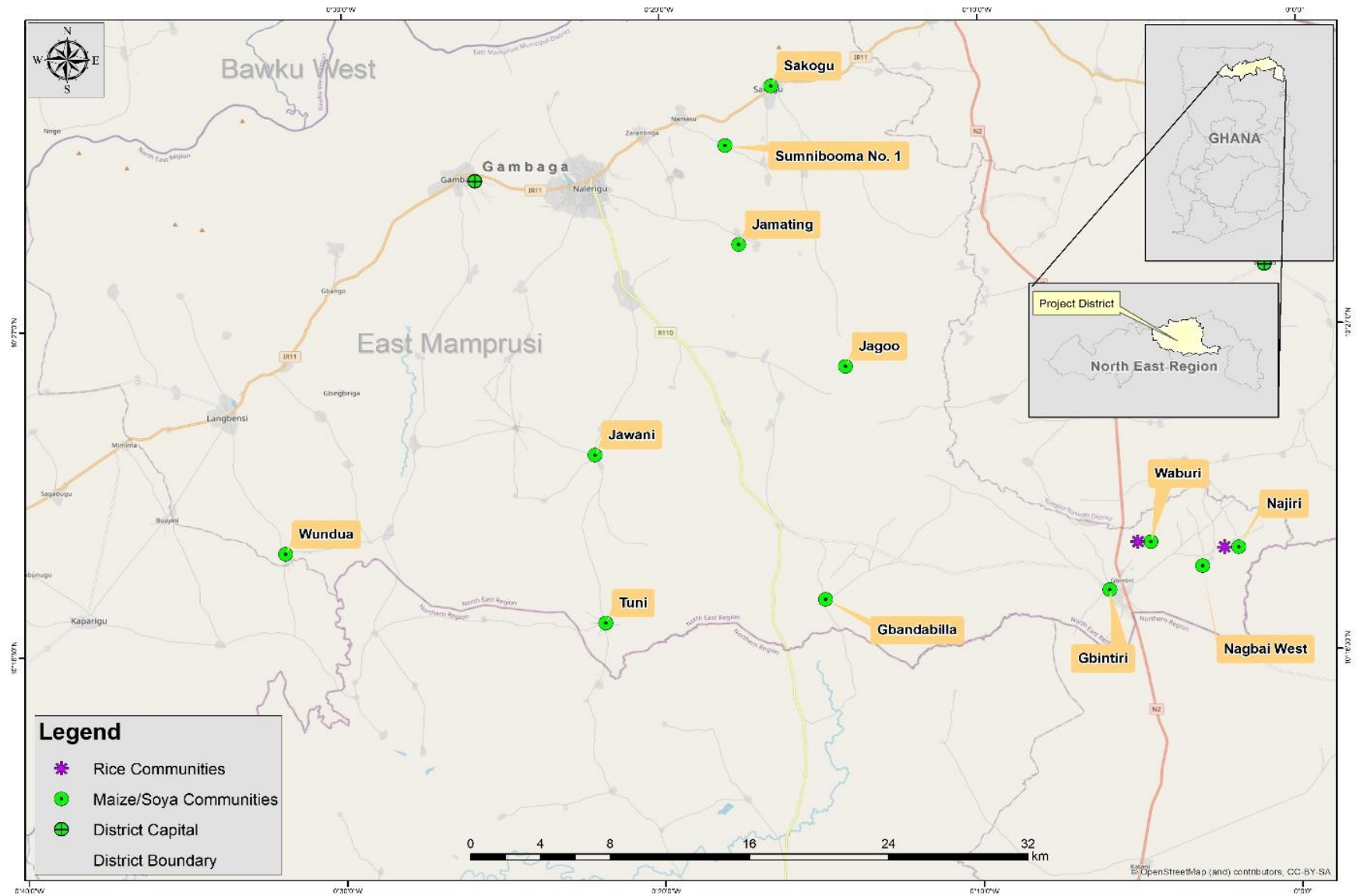
## **10.0 CONCLUSION**

This RAP covers the 788 women within 34 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 Two Hundred and Thirty-Two Thousand, Six Hundred and Forty-Eight Ghana Cedis (GHC 232,648.00). 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 East Mamprusi Municipality showing project communities
- Annex 2 Census survey instrument
- Annex 3 Valuation Summary Report
- Annex 4 Compensation Claim and Agreement Form
- Annex 5 Grievance Redress Forms
- Annex 6 Record of meetings in East Mamprusi
- Annex 7 List of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

**Annex 1 Location map of the East Mamprusi Municipality 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 One Hundred and Sixty-Three Thousand, Nine Hundred and Four Ghana Cedis (**GH¢163,904.00**).

**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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## Annex 6: Record of meetings in East Mamprusi

DISTRICT	COMMUNITY	DATE	DESIGNATION	NAME	TELEPHONE NUMBER	CONCERNS/COMMENTS
EAST MAMPRUSI	Jagoo	24/05/2022	Chief  Member (Women's Group)	Bijintogma Machorib  Alima Matoogb	0551057131	<p><b>Project impact</b>- the project is welcomed as it is expected to become a major source of income for the youth and women in the district.</p> <p><b>Land rights, usage and access</b> - Lands are mostly used for farming with the majority of the lands owned by individuals and the rest owned by skins. Land conflicts are few.</p> <p><b>Livelihood activities</b> – The main sources of livelihood is farming, trading, processing of foods like rice, groundnut and shea.</p> <p><b>Livelihood challenges</b> – The main constraints to livelihoods include financial constraints such as limited access to funding/credit and farming input and limited access to potable drinking water.</p> <p><b>Ethnic groups</b> - The main ethnic groups are Mamprusis, Bisas, Moshis etc.</p> <p><b>Religion</b> - Islam is the dominant religion. Also, there are some Christians and very few traditionalists.</p> <p><b>Vulnerable groups</b> – There are vulnerable groups in the communities such as the disabled but there are no facilities or targeted programs to take care of them.</p> <p><b>Women-headed households</b> – There are some women headed households who face a lot of challenges as they do not own lands.</p> <p><b>Support for Less Privileged</b> – There are less privileged people that experience financial hardships. Despite the Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) program created for such individuals, the coverage does not extend to everyone, leaving them vulnerable especially during periods of financial difficulty from June to July.</p> <p><b>Key Decision Makers</b> – the decision makers include chiefs and sub chiefs, assemblymen, unit committee and religious leaders. T</p> <p><b>Existing Cultural/Traditional Groups</b> - There are groups in the district for different purposes, the Bisa group to foster unity within</p>
	Nail	25/05/2022	Chief  Member (Women's Group)	Nazuar Moasan  Patience Powoon Kwayaja  Esther Balikani	0551485568  0542504946	
	Jamating	26/05/2022	Chief	Binnanim Achina	0246181854	
	Jawani	27/05/2022	Chief  Member (Women's Group)	Sahada Mahamma  Ukuluza Sule	0549347515	
	Gbandabilla	28/05/2022	-Chief  -Opinion Leader  Member (Women's Group)	Adam Mahamadu  Adam Kpen  Martha Yakubu  Elizabeth Mahamad  Anifa Adam	0242408197  0242408197	
	Waburi	31/05/2021	Chief  Member (Women's Group)	Ugbam Mangat  Esther Battier  Alice Nnabiba  Lamisi Musah  Awabu Gbenjok	0249553949	

	Tuni	01/06/2022	Chief	Salifu Kasim	0594369184	the Bisa ethnic group, drumming and Hunters groups to promote general unity etc.
	Nagbai west	02/06/2022	Chief	Nyouh Weiboit	0558055116	<p><b>Festivals and Sacred Events/Sites</b> - The festivals celebrated include, Idul Adha, Idul Fitr, Christmas, Damba Festival and the Fire festival. There is no sacred site that will be affected by the project.</p> <p><b>Water and Sanitation</b> – Water sources are boreholes, standpipes, wells and rivers.</p> <p><b>Energy</b> - firewood and charcoal are the main sources of energy for cooking.</p> <p><b>Quality of Life</b> – the quality of life is generally considered to be low with farming being the major positive aspect of living.</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>



## Annex 7 List of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

Below is a list of women in the East Mamprusi Municipality 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	Abdulai Chimsi Laifa	Female	Wundua
2	Abdulai Ayisheu	Female	Wundua
3	Abdulai Azara	Female	Wundua
4	Abdulai Amina	Female	Wundua
5	Sulemana Latifa	Female	Wundua
6	Adam Fatimata	Female	Wundua
7	Salifu Fatimaa	Female	Wundua
8	AbdulRahaman Salamatu	Female	Wundua
9	Mohammed Rahama	Female	Wundua
10	Adam Rachia	Female	Wundua
11	Issahaku Barikisu	Female	Wundua
12	Imoro Rabi	Female	Wundua
13	Issahaku Zulfaw	Female	Wundua
14	Mahama Zalia	Female	Wundua
15	Issah Hawa	Female	Wundua
16	Salifu Arije	Female	Wundua
17	Issaka Sirina	Female	Wundua
18	Abdul-Rahim Awabu	Female	Wundua
19	Yakubu Ayishetu	Female	Wundua
20	Inusah Fuseina	Female	Wundua
21	Ibrahim Safia	Female	Wundua
22	Abdul-Rahaman Sakina	Female	Wundua
23	Sulemana Sharifa	Female	Wundua
24	Nantoma Wasila	Female	Wundua
25	Issah Fatima	Female	Wundua
26	Abdul rahaman Rabi	Female	Wundua
27	Saidu Labratu	Female	Wundua
28	Issu Rihaa	Female	Wundua
29	Tahiru Rahamata	Female	Wundua
30	Mohammed Falila	Female	Wundua
31	Halilu Mariam	Female	Wundua
32	Imoro Balgisah	Female	Wundua
33	Issah Rihaa	Female	Wundua
34	Tijani Hamdia	Female	Wundua
35	Ibrahim Mariam	Female	Wundua
36	Issifu Mariam	Female	Wundua
37	Adam Fatimata	Female	Wundua
38	Issah Ami	Female	Wundua
39	Basiru Rabi	Female	Wundua
40	halilu Mariam 2	Female	Wundua
41	Tahiru Busura	Female	Wundua
42	Issaka Halizeta	Female	Wundua
43	Abass Ubeida	Female	Wundua
44	Salifu Balgisa	Female	Wundua

<b>No.</b>	<b>NAME OF PAP</b>	<b>GENDER</b>	<b>COMMUNITY</b>
45	Halilu Azara	Female	Wundua
46	Lassan Asheta	Female	Wundua
47	Seidu Safia	Female	Wundua
48	Iddrisu Salla	Female	Wundua
49	Issaka Rabi	Female	Wundua
50	Basiru Mariam	Female	Wundua
51	Hamadu Halimath	Female	Wundua
52	Seidu Saibata	Female	Wundua
53	Walilai Mariam	Female	Wundua
54	Mahamudu Marim	Female	Wundua
55	Iddrisu Shetu	Female	Wundua
56	Halimata Musah	Female	Wundua
57	Mohammed Ami	Female	Wundua
58	Mahamudu Fati	Female	Wundua
59	Mahamudu Halizeta	Female	Wundua
60	Mahamudu Balgisah	Female	Wundua
61	Suhaiba Amina	Female	Wundua
62	Ali FATI	Female	Wundua
63	Laminu sahada	Female	Wundua
64	Awudu Rakia	Female	Wundua
65	Adam Jamila	Female	Wundua
66	Kasim Salamatu	Female	Wundua
67	Issaka Dina	Female	Wundua
68	Hamadu Salamata	Female	Wundua
69	Karim Adisah	Female	Wundua
70	Hamadu Mariam	Female	Wundua
71	Seidu Zenabu	Female	Wundua
72	Sidamaru Busuru	Female	Wundua
73	Mahamadu Dahamata	Female	Wundua
74	Nuhu Salmata	Female	Wundua
75	Abdulai Asheta	Female	Wundua
76	Zakaria Hawa	Female	Wundua
77	Ahammed nuru Ashata	Female	Wundua
78	Rahsid Zalisah	Female	Wundua
79	Issah Sirina	Female	Wundua
80	Rahamani Halima	Female	Wundua
81	Imoro Sadia	Female	Wundua
82	Adam Rukia	Female	Wundua
83	Mohammed Salamatu	Female	Wundua
84	Baba Falila	Female	Wundua
85	Karim Zenabu	Female	Wundua
86	Salifu Asheta	Female	Wundua
87	Seidu Ami	Female	Wundua
88	Imoro Fatimata	Female	Wundua
89	mohammed Hawa	Female	Wundua
90	Nasiru Bibata	Female	Wundua
91	Sadic Mariata	Female	Wundua
92	Sidamaru Amina	Female	Wundua
93	Kasim Fazi	Female	Wundua
94	Mohammed Zeimah	Female	Wundua

<b>No.</b>	<b>NAME OF PAP</b>	<b>GENDER</b>	<b>COMMUNITY</b>
95	Salifu Fatimaa	Female	Wundua
96	Mutari Mariam	Female	Wundua
97	Saani Latifa	Female	Wundua
98	Salifu mariam	Female	Wundua
99	Amadu Asana	Female	Wundua
100	Osman Abiba	Female	Wundua
101	Mariata Sulemana	Female	Wundua
102	Fushein Hajera	Female	Wundua
103	Nuhu Fatimata	Female	Wundua
104	Hawa Sumaila	Female	Wundua
105	Bintu Kariam	Female	Wundua
106	Ami musah	Female	Wundua
107	Rukia Imoro	Female	Wundua
108	Arija Issah	Female	Wundua
109	Mohammed Sirina	Female	Wundua
110	Wasila Tijani	Female	Wundua
111	Shani Amina	Female	Wundua
112	Memuna Rahamani	Female	Wundua
113	Aminata Tiko	Female	Wundua
114	Asiata Mutari	Female	Wundua
115	Tahiru Fati	Female	Wundua
116	Mohammed Munira	Female	Wundua
117	Bukari Mariam	Female	Wundua
118	Sulemana Sakina	Female	Wundua
119	Haruna Rabi	Female	Wundua
120	Lassani Ramatu	Female	Wundua
121	Bashiru Zenabu	Female	Wundua
122	Abass Asana	Female	Wundua
123	Hamadu Fatimata	Female	Wundua
124	Kasimu Alima	Female	Wundua
125	Karim Asiata	Female	Wundua
126	Asami Fati	Female	Wundua
127	Asami Hawa	Female	Wundua
128	Mumuni Halizeta	Female	Wundua
129	Tahiru Salmata	Female	Wundua
130	Siita Mariam	Female	Wundua
131	Imoro Barichiso	Female	Wundua
132	Mohammed Katumah	Female	Wundua
133	Mumuni Ashata	Female	Wundua
134	Mumuni Mariam	Female	Wundua
135	Zakaria Asiata	Female	Wundua
136	Hamadu Asiata	Female	Wundua
137	Sadic Asiata	Female	Wundua
138	Malik Dahamata	Female	Wundua
139	Seidu Habibu	Female	Wundua
140	Imoro Sakina	Female	Wundua
141	Rashid Rasida	Female	Wundua
142	Abass Latifa	Female	Wundua
143	Osman Habseta	Female	Wundua
144	Abdulai Habibu	Female	Wundua

<b>No.</b>	<b>NAME OF PAP</b>	<b>GENDER</b>	<b>COMMUNITY</b>
145	Mutari Rukia	Female	Wundua
146	Sidamaru Hummu	Female	Wundua
147	Hamadu Rashida	Female	Wundua
148	Mahamadu Hainata	Female	Wundua
149	Muniru Mariam	Female	Wundua
150	Halilu Sarata	Female	Wundua
151	Tijani Fati	Female	Wundua
152	Tijani Halimata	Female	Wundua
153	Bashiru Asheta	Female	Wundua
154	Seidu Hainata	Female	Wundua
155	Hamadu Munira	Female	Wundua
156	Musah Dahamata	Female	Wundua
157	Bukari Marata	Female	Wundua
158	Bashiru Sadia	Female	Wundua
159	Bashiru Samira	Female	Wundua
160	Laminu Sirina	Female	Wundua
161	Hasami Memunatu	Female	Wundua
162	Issaka Dina	Female	Wundua
163	Seidu Latifa	Female	Wundua
164	Bukari Hawa	Female	Wundua
165	Bukari Zalisah	Female	Wundua
166	Bashiru Mariama	Female	Wundua
167	Abass Fusheina	Female	Wundua
168	Haruna Azara	Female	Wundua
169	Osman Amina	Female	Wundua
170	Abdulkarim Asia	Female	Wundua
171	Osman Sarata	Female	Wundua
172	Kasimu Salamatu	Female	Wundua
173	Sulemana Mamata	Female	Wundua
174	Abdulai Barichiso	Female	Wundua
175	Imoro Salamatu	Female	Wundua
176	Tahiru Sirina	Female	Wundua
177	Fusheini Barichisu	Female	Wundua
178	Halidu Mariam	Female	Wundua
179	Abdul salam Wasila	Female	Wundua
180	Mohammed Safia	Female	Wundua
181	Kasimu Andara	Female	Wundua
182	Basiru Rabi	Female	Wundua
183	Sumaila Hamdia	Female	Wundua
184	Ibrahim Azara	Female	Wundua
185	Mutari Mariam	Female	Wundua
186	Seidu Rabi	Female	Wundua
187	Abdul nasir Sharifa	Female	Wundua
188	Mumuni Azara	Female	Wundua
189	Haruna Rahinatu	Female	Wundua
190	Issah Salamatu	Female	Wundua
191	Mahamadu Safura	Female	Wundua
192	Ayuba Safia	Female	Wundua
193	Alhassan Safia	Female	Wundua
194	Mahamadu Salamatu	Female	Wundua

<b>No.</b>	<b>NAME OF PAP</b>	<b>GENDER</b>	<b>COMMUNITY</b>
195	Masahudu Safura	Female	Wundua
196	Halifa Fati	Female	Wundua
197	Imoro Hummu	Female	Wundua
198	Abdulai Azara	Female	Wundua
199	Suhaiba Asana	Female	Wundua
200	Imoro Mariam	Female	Wundua
201	Halidu Mmahani	Female	Wundua
202	Adam Amina	Female	Wundua
203	Haruna Amina	Female	Wundua
204	Fusheini Maria	Female	Wundua
205	Ayuba Asia	Female	Wundua
206	Mumuni Abia	Female	Wundua
207	Abdulai Salmata	Female	Wundua
208	Osman Fatimata	Female	Wundua
209	Sankara Zenabu	Female	Wundua
210	Sankara Hawa	Female	Wundua
211	Suhaiba Munira	Female	Wundua
212	Karim Kadijata	Female	Wundua
213	Asami Taiba	Female	Wundua
214	Zakari Jamila	Female	Wundua
215	Bashiru Jamila	Female	Wundua
216	Laminu Latifa	Female	Wundua
217	Adama Salmata	Female	Wundua
218	Hamadu Zalisah	Female	Wundua
219	Suhaiba Amina	Female	Wundua
220	Sulemana Nimatu	Female	Wundua
221	Laminu Mariam	Female	Wundua
222	Salifu Fatimaa	Female	Wundua
223	Braima Ami	Female	Wundua
224	Seidu Zenabu	Female	Wundua
225	Haruna Amina	Female	Wundua
226	Bugri Salmu	Female	Wundua
227	Siita Zenabu	Female	Wundua
228	Fusheini Latifa	Female	Wundua
229	Asami Sarata	Female	Wundua
230	Mohammed Rabi	Female	Wundua
231	Suaba Asia	Female	Wundua
232	Mahamadu Hawa	Female	Wundua
233	Mahamadu Kabi	Female	Wundua
234	Mustapha Latifa	Female	Wundua
235	Nuhu Sahada	Female	Wundua
236	Alhassan Zalhatu	Female	Wundua
237	Mustapha Safiata	Female	Wundua
238	Mahamadu Barichiso	Female	Wundua
239	Alhassan Asana	Female	Wundua
240	Mohammed Fatimata	Female	Wundua
241	A lhassan Sakina	Female	Wundua
242	Hamza Zalhata	Female	Wundua
243	Mashud Taiba	Female	Wundua
244	Razak Zenabu	Female	Wundua

<b>No.</b>	<b>NAME OF PAP</b>	<b>GENDER</b>	<b>COMMUNITY</b>
245	Fusheini Adija	Female	Wundua
246	Imoro Fatimata	Female	Wundua
247	Imoro ASIA	Female	Wundua
248	Seidu Hawa	Female	Wundua
249	Saiba Mariam	Female	Wundua
250	Mahamadu Rukaya	Female	Wundua
251	Mohammed Hawa	Female	Wundua
252	Ibrahim Jamila	Female	Wundua
253	Iddrisu Salamatu	Female	Wundua
254	Issaka Memuna	Female	Wundua
255	Adam Nimatu	Female	Wundua
256	Iddrisu Adijatu	Female	Wundua
257	Basiru Jamila	Female	Wundua
258	Ibrahim Skina	Female	Wundua
259	OsmaNI Hummu	Female	Wundua
260	Rahim Hainata	Female	Wundua
261	Mohammed Mariam	Female	Wundua
262	Fusheini Kubura	Female	Wundua
263	Mutari Mariam	Female	Wundua
264	Osmani Maria	Female	Wundua
265	Halidu Azara	Female	Wundua
266	Sumaila Sarata	Female	Wundua
267	Alidu Mmahani	Female	Wundua
268	Ayuba Safia	Female	Wundua
269	Issifu Mariam	Female	Wundua
270	Adam Dahmatu	Female	Wundua
271	Ali Jamila	Female	Wundua
272	Issah Habiba	Female	Wundua
273	Mutari Sirina	Female	Wundua
274	Musah Mariam	Female	Wundua
275	Seidu Zalisah	Female	Wundua
276	Alhassan Amina	Female	Wundua
277	Rahamani Sayakun	Female	Wundua
278	Halidu Hawa	Female	Wundua
279	Mutari Barcisa	Female	Wundua
280	Imoro masura	Female	Wundua
281	Abdulai Fati	Female	Wundua
282	Yusif Fatimata	Female	Wundua
283	Tindana Adisah	Female	Wundua
284	Musah Abibatu	Female	Wundua
285	Abdulkarim Ayishetu	Female	Wundua
286	Chimsi Satura	Female	Wundua
287	Salifu Abiba	Female	Wundua
288	Yakubu Awabu	Female	Wundua
289	Karim Munira	Female	Wundua
290	Adam Memunatu	Female	Wundua
291	Abdulai Alimatu	Female	Wundua
292	Seidu Saratu	Female	Wundua
293	Tanga Salmu	Female	Wundua
294	Tanga Abibatu	Female	Wundua

<b>No.</b>	<b>NAME OF PAP</b>	<b>GENDER</b>	<b>COMMUNITY</b>
295	Yakubu Mariama	Female	Wundua
296	Musah Mariam	Female	Wundua
297	Omiba Boapoka	Female	Wundua
298	Sadow Saude	Female	Wundua
299	Hamadu Memuna	Female	Wundua
300	Ali Amaama	Female	Wundua
301	Iddrisu Hariatiu	Female	Wundua
302	Musah Sakina	Female	Wundua
303	Ibrahim Arija	Female	Wundua
304	Mahama Salamatu	Female	Wundua
305	Abdulai Dina	Female	Wundua
306	Zebli Fushata	Female	Wundua
307	Mohammed Ruhana	Female	Wundua
308	Abdulai Bushira	Female	Wundua
309	Issaka Azara	Female	Wundua
310	Mustapha Mariam	Female	Wundua
311	Sharif Munira	Female	Wundua
312	Salam Sakina	Female	Wundua
313	Yusif Safiata	Female	Wundua
314	Abulasei Zenabu	Female	Wundua
315	Yakubu Fatimata	Female	Wundua
316	Sita Isita	Female	Wundua
317	Iddrisu Mariam	Female	Wundua
318	Mumuni Bibata	Female	Wundua
319	Issifu Fatimata	Female	Wundua
320	Iddrisu Adija	Female	Wundua
321	Musah Marata	Female	Wundua
322	Mahamadu Hainata	Female	Wundua
323	Ibrahim sakina	Female	Wundua
324	Issaka Ayisha	Female	Wundua
325	Moro Rabiata	Female	Wundua
326	Alhassan Sirina	Female	Wundua
327	Asami Tolhatu	Female	Wundua
328	Laminu Jamila	Female	Wundua
329	Salam Adisah	Female	Wundua
330	Issaka Balgisah	Female	Wundua
331	Mahamadi Memuna	Female	Wundua
332	Ibrahim Salamatu	Female	Wundua
333	Iddrisu Salamatu	Female	Wundua
334	Amadu Mariam	Female	Wundua
335	Abubakari Ubeida	Female	Wundua
336	Abdulai Hawa	Female	Wundua
337	Mohammed Latifa	Female	Wundua
338	ALI fATI	Female	Wundua
339	Alhassan Zalhatu	Female	Wundua
340	Issah Aminata	Female	Wundua
341	Abdulai Sanata	Female	Wundua
342	Dawuda Hawa	Female	Wundua
343	Mohammed Sadia	Female	Wundua
344	Alhassan Sanatu	Female	Wundua

<b>No.</b>	<b>NAME OF PAP</b>	<b>GENDER</b>	<b>COMMUNITY</b>
345	Salifu Dahamata	Female	Wundua
346	Ibrahim Asheta	Female	Wundua
347	Issaka Amina	Female	Wundua
348	Haruna Fatimata	Female	Wundua
349	Dawuda Rukaya	Female	Wundua
350	Issaka Safiata	Female	Wundua
351	Salifu Memunatu	Female	Wundua
352	Salam FATIMATA	Female	Wundua
353	Abdalla Sakina	Female	Wundua
354	Ali Rahamata	Female	Wundua
355	Mohammed Hawa	Female	Wundua
356	Saiba Mariam	Female	Wundua
357	Bukari Hamdia	Female	Wundua
358	Mahamadu Salamatu	Female	Wundua
359	Braima Salamatu	Female	Wundua
360	Umaru Fati	Female	Wundua
361	Hahaya Hausatu	Female	Wundua
362	Sumaila Fatimata	Female	Wundua
363	Sumaila Ajara	Female	Wundua
364	Bukari Adama	Female	Wundua
365	Ibrahim Bintu	Female	Wundua
366	Issahaku Rahina	Female	Wundua
367	Abubakari Ayisah	Female	Wundua
368	Haruna Salamatu	Female	Wundua
369	Seidu Nafisah	Female	Wundua
370	Abubakari BARIKISU	Female	Wundua
371	Azuma Rukaya	Female	Wundua
372	Iddrisu Bintu	Female	Wundua
373	Haruna Ayishetu	Female	Wundua
374	Musah Hadija	Female	Wundua
375	Mahamadu Halima	Female	Wundua
376	Mahamadi Rahamatu	Female	Wundua
377	Issah Rahinatu	Female	Wundua
378	Issah Bariksu	Female	Wundua
379	Abdulai Abibatu	Female	Wundua
380	Abubakari Ramatu	Female	Wundua
381	Shahadu Safia	Female	Wundua
382	Abdulai Hawa	Female	Wundua
383	Mahamadu Salima	Female	Wundua
384	Sumani Hadija	Female	Wundua
385	Yahaya Madina	Female	Wundua
386	Umaru Halima	Female	Wundua
387	Bukari Ayishetu	Female	Wundua
388	Braima Memuna	Female	Wundua
389	Malik fati	Female	Wundua
390	Sulemana Asana	Female	Wundua
391	Halidu Hajara	Female	Wundua
392	Osman Alia	Female	Wundua
393	Issifu Rahama	Female	Wundua
394	Abdulai ASIA	Female	Wundua



<b>No.</b>	<b>NAME OF PAP</b>	<b>GENDER</b>	<b>COMMUNITY</b>
395	Seidu Ayi	Female	Wundua
396	Tahiru Fatima	Female	Wundua
397	Sakuru Zalisa	Female	Wundua
398	Mustapha Sadia	Female	Wundua
399	Amadu Nafisah	Female	Wundua
400	Basiru Suweba	Female	Wundua
401	Lydia Kwabena	Female	Gbintiri
402	Jijiri Fuseina	Female	Gbintiri
403	Janam Makpah	Female	Gbintiri
404	Azumi Nyimba	Female	Gbintiri
405	Amina Jeln	Female	Gbintiri
406	Barichisu Madag	Female	Gbintiri
407	Danyuri Dasan	Female	Gbintiri
408	Mangmar Jamon	Female	Gbintiri
409	Bunbong Nawumbam	Female	Gbintiri
410	Andrew Grace	Female	Gbintiri
411	Sana Tapuli	Female	Gbintiri
412	Gmanyiboat Gbenjok	Female	Gbintiri
413	Tani Mutelim	Female	Gbintiri
414	Kofi Damatu	Female	Gbintiri
415	Janjok Awabila	Female	Gbintiri
416	Peter Kosia	Female	Gbintiri
417	Elijah Matien	Female	Gbintiri
418	Bilafani Sampson	Female	Gbintiri
419	Majibon Gbinli	Female	Gbintiri
420	Bunyab Susana	Female	Gbintiri
421	Kofi Awabila	Female	Gbintiri
422	Kofi Wasila	Female	Gbintiri
423	Sebil Maasu	Female	Gbintiri
424	Issah Furinza	Female	Gbintiri
425	Grace Yanambeh	Female	Gbintiri
426	Baajoar Psalm	Female	Gbintiri
427	Kaku Seitu	Female	Gbintiri
428	Jijiri Kosia	Female	Gbintiri
429	Madiigi Wajack	Female	Gbintiri
430	Kpechik Wajack	Female	Gbintiri
431	Zenabu Gbiligbili	Female	Gbintiri
432	Awabu Abdullah	Female	Gbintiri
433	Kojo Esther	Female	Gbintiri
434	Salamatu Odonchi	Female	Gbintiri
435	Kofi Patience	Female	Gbintiri
436	Abena Kaku	Female	Gbintiri
437	Yaa Ibrahim	Female	Gbintiri
438	Mark Rahinatu	Female	Gbintiri
439	Sandra Dahamani	Female	Gbintiri
440	Aggie Ibrahim	Female	Gbintiri
441	Nasah Abiba	Female	Gbintiri
442	Lazurus Yayim	Female	Gbintiri
443	Jijiri Badam	Female	Gbintiri
444	Jacob Bajokpem	Female	Gbintiri

<b>No.</b>	<b>NAME OF PAP</b>	<b>GENDER</b>	<b>COMMUNITY</b>
445	Manii Kofi	Female	Gbintiri
446	Wajack Kofi	Female	Gbintiri
447	Haruna Basam	Female	Gbintiri
448	Mathew Manii	Female	Gbintiri
449	Malika Manaba	Female	Gbintiri
450	Ndaazi Bafour	Female	Gbintiri
451	Fati Janam	Female	Gbintiri
452	JELN Lamisi	Female	Gbintiri
453	Issac Bunyab	Female	Gbintiri
454	Jijiri Madack	Female	Gbintiri
455	Makum Manii	Female	Gbintiri
456	Elijah Nagali	Female	Gbintiri
457	Sanja Dalabri	Female	Gbintiri
458	Dalabri Makpen	Female	Gbintiri
459	Gbenjok Kulaberi	Female	Gbintiri
460	Bigii Manab	Female	Gbintiri
461	Jijiri Yakubu	Female	Gbintiri
462	Bitugma Masam	Female	Gbintiri
463	Tongue Nbiiba	Female	Gbintiri
464	Moses Vida	Female	Gbintiri
465	Peter Poring	Female	Gbintiri
466	Mamangma Mabanboat	Female	Gbintiri
467	Jababe Parinjani	Female	Gbintiri
468	Bateri Danyuri	Female	Gbintiri
469	Bipiin Jabab	Female	Gbintiri
470	Anass Jamoa	Female	Gbintiri
471	Thomas Sakoog	Female	Gbintiri
472	Zakaria Banpo	Female	Gbintiri
473	Gbenja Baklogu	Female	Gbintiri
474	Tapuli Dalabri	Female	Gbintiri
475	Mahamudu Dalabri	Female	Gbintiri
476	Kulaberi Mahamudu	Female	Gbintiri
477	Dalabri Bigain	Female	Gbintiri
478	Masam Kofi	Female	Gbintiri
479	Issahaku Sulemana	Female	Gbintiri
480	Iddrisu Kpen	Female	Gbintiri
481	Tanko Sugle	Female	Gbintiri
482	Taiwie Amos	Female	Gbintiri
483	Yiisiri Biliwonli	Female	Gbintiri
484	Jagan Abdullah	Female	Gbintiri
485	Dying Oyoamso	Female	Gbintiri
486	Tongue Kumbim	Female	Gbintiri
487	Matoe Bilagmah	Female	Gbintiri
488	Gmaini Fuseini	Female	Gbintiri
489	Musah Banaket	Female	Gbintiri
490	Nbinoun Bamanga	Female	Gbintiri
491	Danyuri Nwonla	Female	Gbintiri
492	Amos Ama	Female	Gbintiri
493	Jabong Ndaazi	Female	Gbintiri
494	Mangat Kofi	Female	Gbintiri

<b>No.</b>	<b>NAME OF PAP</b>	<b>GENDER</b>	<b>COMMUNITY</b>
495	Naade Mariam	Female	Gbintiri
496	Mary Alhassan	Female	Nagbai west
497	Alhassan Awabu	Female	Nagbai west
498	Matuoe Grace	Female	Nagbai west
499	Matuoe Bimara	Female	Nagbai west
500	Samantha Beniwen	Female	Nagbai west
501	Mary Teeba	Female	Nagbai west
502	Damata Koligu	Female	Nagbai west
503	Azara Tabaamon	Female	Nagbai west
504	Agyie Simon	Female	Nagbai west
505	Fati Biteriba	Female	Nagbai west
506	Agnes Sandow	Female	Nagbai west
507	Abiba Dalabri	Female	Nagbai west
508	Sebil Jabong	Female	Nagbai west
509	Felicia Maniinba	Female	Nagbai west
510	Afia Naloli	Female	Nagbai west
511	Mary Yigma	Female	Nagbai west
512	Sadia Fuseini	Female	Nagbai west
513	Zaratu Naabu	Female	Nagbai west
514	Beniwen Kanfort	Female	Nagbai west
515	Awabila Naloli	Female	Nagbai west
516	Fati Tayepoan	Female	Nagbai west
517	Alima Jiribon	Female	Nagbai west
518	Samantha Koligu	Female	Nagbai west
519	Mufori Biliwonli	Female	Nagbai west
520	Elisha Emilia	Female	Nagbai west
521	Gbenjok Awabu	Female	Waburi
522	Mangat Sarachi	Female	Waburi
523	Nangnani Dalabri	Female	Waburi
524	Zenabu Kulonja	Female	Waburi
525	Fati Jagnam	Female	Waburi
526	Bugli Mary	Female	Waburi
527	Awabu Nbenoun	Female	Waburi
528	Azara Banaubri	Female	Waburi
529	Tapuli Felicia	Female	Waburi
530	Musah Lamisi	Female	Waburi
531	Nbimalan Ndula	Female	Waburi
532	Nagali Maakumpoan	Female	Waburi
533	Wamani Danyuri	Female	Waburi
534	Nasah Lajeli	Female	Waburi
535	Bugli Nbinbentoe	Female	Waburi
536	Mary Banaket	Female	Waburi
537	Namoam Danyuri	Female	Waburi
538	Pugrim Sanatu	Female	Waburi
539	Mina Jabab	Female	Waburi
540	Bateiri Esther	Female	Waburi
541	Adam Adjoa	Female	Waburi
542	Zakious Linda	Female	Waburi
543	Moroo Bachisu	Female	Waburi
544	Mabanboat Yapaga	Female	Waburi

<b>No.</b>	<b>NAME OF PAP</b>	<b>GENDER</b>	<b>COMMUNITY</b>
545	Mandung Madiigi	Female	Waburi
546	Fati Tamanja	Female	Waburi
547	Binasi Nyang	Female	Waburi
548	Yisiri Danyuri	Female	Waburi
549	Bilijoam Ayi	Female	Waburi
550	Dalabri Tani	Female	Waburi
551	Nabuja Seidu	Female	Jagoo
552	Elijah Kanlori	Female	Jagoo
553	Nasah James	Female	Jagoo
554	Kwayaja James	Female	Jagoo
555	Kwayaja Paul	Female	Jagoo
556	Paul Tongue	Female	Jagoo
557	Amos Mabebu	Female	Jagoo
558	Jakpajok Nbingrim	Female	Jagoo
559	Jababu Kawayaja	Female	Jagoo
560	Mark Joseph	Female	Jagoo
561	Emmanuel Kanlori	Female	Jagoo
562	Andrew Dinyuri	Female	Jagoo
563	Ayi Kwame	Female	Jagoo
564	Mahama Bukari	Female	Jagoo
565	Christy Bukari	Female	Jagoo
566	Awabu Nganilah	Female	Jagoo
567	Ayi Bilagu	Female	Jagoo
568	Alima Matogb	Female	Jagoo
569	Awaabu Wakanda	Female	Jagoo
570	Manimi Kwasia	Female	Jagoo
571	Makah Kwame	Female	Jagoo
572	Nasah Yapal	Female	Jagoo
573	Bilagu Dasan	Female	Jagoo
574	Bilagu Ayi	Female	Jagoo
575	Jababu Sakina	Female	Jagoo
576	Machorib Esther	Female	Jagoo
577	Machorib Mary	Female	Jagoo
578	Kanlori Salina	Female	Jagoo
579	Machorib Abiba	Female	Jagoo
580	Jakpajok Ama	Female	Jagoo
581	Amidu Adisah	Female	Najil
582	Gbianja Hawabu	Female	Najil
583	Achina Madigi	Female	Najil
584	Gbianjok Patience	Female	Najil
585	Bilemah Anima	Female	Najil
586	Seidu Sirina	Female	Najil
587	Menyigma Kosia	Female	Najil
588	Yakubu Awabu	Female	Najil
589	Fuseini Marfour	Female	Najil
590	Matuoe Sanatu	Female	Najil
591	Kofi Hawa	Female	Najil
592	Kola Sachira	Female	Najil
593	Makeilin Diana	Female	Najil
594	N-Guuba Hawabu	Female	Najil

<b>No.</b>	<b>NAME OF PAP</b>	<b>GENDER</b>	<b>COMMUNITY</b>
595	Baba Linda	Female	Najil
596	Kooja Adisah	Female	Najil
597	Naabung Beila	Female	Najil
598	Dumbei Hawabu	Female	Najil
599	Ibrahim Linda	Female	Najil
600	Lamapei Fati	Female	Najil
601	Dawon Mary	Female	Najil
602	Moajah Baby	Female	Najil
603	Bawah Samanta	Female	Najil
604	Bitui Mariam	Female	Najil
605	Achina Adisah	Female	Najil
606	Magau Memuna	Female	Najil
607	Gbianjok Amina	Female	Najil
608	Belidu Hannah	Female	Najil
609	Tia Bimara	Female	Najil
610	Moal Seid	Female	Najil
611	Maasu Joseph	Female	Najil
612	Danyuri Joe	Female	Najil
613	Bawah Issah	Female	Najil
614	Dalabri Dawuda	Female	Najil
615	Jabab Bashiru	Female	Najil
616	Tia Dahamatu	Female	Tuni
617	Dayuuni Memunatu	Female	Tuni
618	Imoro Maiama	Female	Tuni
619	Adam Diata	Female	Tuni
620	Dokurugu Ramatu	Female	Tuni
621	Zakaria Dinatu	Female	Tuni
622	Adam Memunatu	Female	Tuni
623	Abdul Rahaman Mariama	Female	Tuni
624	Dukurugu Nabila	Female	Tuni
625	Iddrisu Zaratu	Female	Tuni
626	Zakari Nimatu	Female	Tuni
627	Yakubu Rabi	Female	Tuni
628	Amadu Fushata	Female	Tuni
629	Achiri Abiba	Female	Tuni
630	Jatoe Laari	Female	Tuni
631	Musah Rukaya	Female	Tuni
632	Ibram Dahamatu	Female	Tuni
633	Bugri Tani	Female	Tuni
634	Mahamadu Shekara	Female	Tuni
635	Tia Safia	Female	Tuni
636	Karim Memunatu	Female	Tuni
637	Iddrisu Ayi	Female	Tuni
638	Mahamadu Salima	Female	Tuni
639	Alidu Maria	Female	Tuni
640	Bawa Azumpoa	Female	Tuni
641	Puumaya Dakurigu	Female	Tuni
642	Salima Mahamudu	Female	Tuni
643	Memunatu Karim	Female	Tuni
644	Abiba Achiri	Female	Tuni

<b>No.</b>	<b>NAME OF PAP</b>	<b>GENDER</b>	<b>COMMUNITY</b>
645	Laadi Jatoe	Female	Tuni
646	Adam Memunatu	Female	Tuni
647	Rukaya Zaata Musah	Female	Tuni
648	Dahamatu Ibrahim	Female	Tuni
649	Bugri Tani	Female	Tuni
650	Alima Issah	Female	Tuni
651	Azara Mahamadu	Female	Tuni
652	Diata Adam	Female	Tuni
653	Mariama Imoro	Female	Tuni
654	Safia Tia	Female	Tuni
655	Memunatu Karim	Female	Tuni
656	Ayi Iddrisu	Female	Tuni
657	Mahamudu Salima	Female	Tuni
658	Malia Alidu	Female	Tuni
659	Azumpoa Bawa	Female	Tuni
660	Dahamatu Tia	Female	Tuni
661	Dinatu Musah	Female	Tuni
662	Memunatu Dayuuni	Female	Tuni
663	Mariama Abdul-Rahaman	Female	Tuni
664	Nabla Dokurugu	Female	Tuni
665	Zaratu Iddrisu	Female	Tuni
666	Nimatu Zakari	Female	Tuni
667	Ramatu Dakurigu	Female	Tuni
668	Rabi Yakubu	Female	Tuni
669	Fushata Amadu	Female	Tuni
670	Abena Mahama	Female	Tuni
671	Sala Iddrisu	Female	Tuni
672	Maligu Issigu	Female	Tuni
673	Samatu Alidu	Female	Tuni
674	Shekara Abdulai	Female	Tuni
675	Mariama Amadu	Female	Tuni
676	Zenabila Amadu	Female	Tuni
677	Fati Dawuni	Female	Tuni
678	Amatu Musah	Female	Tuni
679	Awa Koligu	Female	Tuni
680	Salamatu Musah	Female	Tuni
681	Sumayatu Yahaya	Female	Tuni
682	Sanatu Dawuni	Female	Tuni
683	Shekara Mahamadu	Female	Tuni
684	Ayi Abdulai	Female	Tuni
685	Samata Jabuni	Female	Tuni
686	Abiba Inusah	Female	Tuni
687	Awabu Afisu	Female	Tuni
688	Puumaya Dakurigu	Female	Tuni
689	Nabla Koligu	Female	Tuni
690	Azara Mahama	Female	Tuni
691	Abiba Musah	Female	Tuni
692	Akua Wumbla	Female	Tuni
693	Abiba Issifu	Female	Tuni
694	Fushata Amadu	Female	Tuni

<b>No.</b>	<b>NAME OF PAP</b>	<b>GENDER</b>	<b>COMMUNITY</b>
695	Abena Mahama	Female	Tuni
696	Dukurugu Nabila	Female	Tuni
697	Iddrisu Zaratu	Female	Tuni
698	Zakari Nimatu	Female	Tuni
699	Yakubu Rabi	Female	Tuni
700	Amadu Fushata	Female	Tuni
701	Achiri Abiba	Female	Tuni
702	Jatoe Laari	Female	Tuni
703	Musah Rukaya	Female	Tuni
704	Ibram Dahamatu	Female	Tuni
705	Bugri Tani	Female	Tuni
706	Mahamadu Shekara	Female	Tuni
707	Dukurugu Nabila	Female	Tuni
708	Iddrisu Zaratu	Female	Tuni
709	Abena Mahama	Female	Tuni
710	Sala Iddrisu	Female	Tuni
711	Maligu Issigu	Female	Tuni
712	Samatu Alidu	Female	Tuni
713	Shekara Abdulai	Female	Tuni
714	Mariama Amadu	Female	Tuni
715	Gafaru Rahinatu	Female	Tuni
716	Abdul-Rahaman Tia	Female	Jawani
717	Musah Dahamatu	Female	Jawani
718	Hahuri Dabri	Female	Jawani
719	Yakubu Mary	Female	Jawani
720	Tibila Menatu	Female	Jawani
721	Mutari Sadia	Female	Jawani
722	Mahamudu Poku	Female	Jawani
723	Dakurugu Ayishetu	Female	Jawani
724	Basiru Fata	Female	Jawani
725	Dasori Shetu	Female	Jawani
726	Eliasu Salamu	Female	Jawani
727	Yaaba Nayina	Female	Jawani
728	Sumani Bintu	Female	Jawani
729	Yidana Awabu	Female	Jawani
730	Tibila Memunatu	Female	Jawani
731	Issifu Ayi	Female	Jawani
732	Mahama Meri	Female	Jawani
733	Tahiru Meriga	Female	Jawani
734	Kojo Bimatu	Female	Jawani
735	Abdulai Fushena	Female	Jawani
736	Issah Yapoa	Female	Jawani
737	Issahaku Mariam	Female	Jawani
738	Issahaku Zenabu	Female	Jawani
739	Sule Tipoa	Female	Jawani
740	Alidu Paaba	Female	Jawani
741	Abdul-Rahaman Tia	Female	Jawani
742	Saada Dahamani	Female	Jawani
743	Sadia Dahamani	Female	Jawani
744	Abiba Amadu	Female	Gbandabilla

<b>No.</b>	<b>NAME OF PAP</b>	<b>GENDER</b>	<b>COMMUNITY</b>
745	Wuldana Agufu	Female	Gbandabilla
746	Ramatu Dawuda	Female	Gbandabilla
747	Hawa Malnaba	Female	Gbandabilla
748	Abiba Mahamadu	Female	Gbandabilla
749	Alima Issaka	Female	Gbandabilla
750	Dahamata Issah	Female	Gbandabilla
751	Wulche Abdulai	Female	Gbandabilla
752	Samata Yatari	Female	Gbandabilla
753	Ayi Gurudow	Female	Gbandabilla
754	Lamisi Karim	Female	Gbandabilla
755	Ashetu Mangal	Female	Gbandabilla
756	Barikisu Nmagi	Female	Gbandabilla
757	Esther Issah	Female	Gbandabilla
758	Adishetu Nachiri	Female	Gbandabilla
759	Amina Anthony	Female	Gbandabilla
760	Nagbirim Jijiri	Female	Gbandabilla
761	Sanatu Tia	Female	Gbandabilla
762	Manifa Goayam	Female	Gbandabilla
763	Tani Kwesi	Female	Gbandabilla
764	Elizabeth Paul	Female	Gbandabilla
765	Amina Musah	Female	Gbandabilla
766	Rahina Liman	Female	Gbandabilla
767	Salibila Zibbila	Female	Gbandabilla
768	Amina Bila	Female	Gbandabilla
769	Abiba Amadu	Female	Gbandabilla
770	Wuldana Agufu	Female	Gbandabilla
771	Ramatu Dawuda	Female	Gbandabilla
772	Hawa Malnaba	Female	Gbandabilla
773	Abiba Mahamadu	Female	Gbandabilla
774	Alima Issaka	Female	Gbandabilla
775	Dahamata Issah	Female	Gbandabilla
776	Wulche Abdulai	Female	Gbandabilla
777	Samata Yatari	Female	Gbandabilla
778	Fatibila Gmabom	Female	Gbandabilla
779	Ayi Azumah	Female	Gbandabilla
780	Pouwuni Mutari	Female	Gbandabilla
781	Wulche Amidu	Female	Gbandabilla
782	Mariyambila Manjoi	Female	Gbandabilla
783	Asana Samali	Female	Gbandabilla
784	Fatibila Gmabom	Female	Gbandabilla
785	Ayi Azumah	Female	Gbandabilla
786	Pouwuni Muhammed	Female	Gbandabilla
787	Jamila Daniel	Female	Gbandabilla
788	Nwonla Akua	Female	Gbandabilla