



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

MION DISTRICT
SUB-PROJECTS

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

REVISED FINAL REPORT



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

COMPENSATION SUMMARY SHEET

#	Variables	Data
A. General		
1	Region/Province/Department ...	Northern Region
2	Municipality/District...	Mion District
3	Village/Suburb ...	9 communities
4	Activity(ies) that trigger resettlement	Land preparation
5	Project overall cost	-
6	Overall resettlement cost	GHC 250,640.00
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. Specific information		
10	Number of people affected by the project (PAP)	850
11	Number of Physically displaced	0
12	Number of economically displaced	850
13	Number of affected households	112
14	Number of females affected	850
15	Number of vulnerable affected	39
16	Number of major PAP	850
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><u>Sub-component 1.1 Commercial Production of Maize and Soybean under Conservation Agriculture</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production and promotion of certified hybrid maize and improved soybean seeds, in collaboration with seed companies. • Support to land development and mechanisation services. • Training of producers, haulers, aggregators and marketers on sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) issue relating to maize and soybeans • Farmer mobilisation and awareness creation on conservation agriculture. • 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. • Conduct surveillance and collect data on pests attacking the Maize and Soybeans in the project zones with specific reference to FAW. • Support out-grower contractual arrangements • Use of ICT for soil suitability assessment and GIS mapping of commercial farms

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

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

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 850 women within 112 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 8,500 made up of 38.3% males and 61.7% females. Sanze community recorded the highest population of 3,500 with Sakpe community recording the least population of 150.

The district has a slightly higher female than male population. However, as most households are headed by males, of the 112 persons interviewed, 87.0% were males while 13.0% were females. Most (94.6%) of respondents are married, with 0.9% having lost their spouses and 1.8% divorced.

The predominant ethnic group in the district is the Dagombas. Other ethnic groups include the Konkombas, Hausas, Chokosis, Akans, Ewes, Basares and Moshies. The Konkombas are the second biggest group in the district. Literacy at the district level is low (28.7%) and the case is similar in project communities as 86.0% have never had any formal education.

The economy of the people is largely subsistence with agriculture being their main occupation. Over 95% of the people depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Other economic activities, which are mostly small to medium scale, include weaving, agro-processing (Shea butter extraction), meat processing, fish mongering, wholesale and retail of general goods, transport and many others. Consistent with the district trend, over 91.1% of respondents and PAPs were engaged in crop farming as their main source of livelihood. Crops cultivated include maize, soya, groundnut, yam, rice, and cassava.

Land ownership follows a patrilineal system with regards to land inheritance. Accordingly, inheritances can go to the male's sons or brothers. Where royal land is involved, as in the case of chieftains, land and right to chieftaincy may be passed on from a father to his sons. Land ownership in traditional society tends to be acknowledged by communal recognition and observation, or that of the ruling traditional elder. Deeds or papers are not usually involved, nor are lawyers. A person or a group of people can buy land for construction, farming and other purposes from chiefs and family leaders.

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.

Out of the 112 respondents, 6 were persons with disability such as blindness (2.7%), difficulty in walking (1.9.0%) and difficulty in hearing (0.9%). For the elderly, project communities had only 29.5% of persons (33) above 60 years. However, of particular interest is the economic vulnerability of some households. Some 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"> • Maintains an oversight role to ensure compliance with the bank's safeguards policies, review and provide clearance and approval for the RAPs. • Will carry out external supervision for satisfactory RAP implementation and provide support role throughout project implementation and monitor progress of project implementation. • Will recommend additional measures for strengthening institutional capacity building measures as appropriate and implementation performance.
2	MoFA/SADP PCU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for the successful implementation of the project by engaging appropriate contractors and consultants for the execution of the project. • Has the oversight responsibility for the implementation of the RAP. • Responsible for providing funds for direct compensation payments to eligible PAPs who will be economically/physically displaced. • Responsible for compensation disbursement. • Have a representation in the RAP Management Teams including the Grievance Committee and the Monitoring and Evaluation Committee. • Responsible for ensuring that environmental and social safeguard issues and documentations are taken care of under all the Project.
3	RAP Consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for the preparation of the RAP and Communication and Outreach Plan. • Responsible for ensuring that impacts are properly assessed and all PAPs are identified and their affected assets recorded and valued for adequate compensation. • Responsible for ensuring that stakeholders including PAPs have been identified and engaged to ensure issues of concern to them are adequately addressed. • Responsible for consultations with the PAPs and providing feedback on project/RAP implementation to the PAPs and MoFA. • Responsible for ensuring that all grievances are resolved, and feedback provided to the PAPs concerned.
4	MMDAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

5	Lands Commission (Land Valuation Division, LVD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
6	PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

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¢ 250,640.00**.

No.	Item	Estimated Cost/ Gh¢	Remarks	Source of funds
1	Direct Cash Compensation to be paid to PAPs	176,800.00	Amount directly going to eligible PAPs due to economic displacement. To be provided and disbursed by MoFA	Project funds
2	Subtotal	176,800.00		
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	Subtotal	65,000.00		

No.	Item	Estimated Cost/ Gh¢	Remarks	Source of funds
8	Contingency (5% of No.2)	8,840.00	For unforeseen contingencies. To be provided by MoFA	Project funds
9	Total for RAP Implementation	250,640.00	Estimated cost for the implementation of the RAP for the Mion District Sub-projects	Project funds

0.8 Conclusion

This RAP covers the 850 women within 112 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 Fifty Thousand, Six Hundred and Forty Ghana Cedis (GHC 250,640.00). 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><u>Sub-component 1.1 Commercial Production of Maize and Soybean under Conservation Agriculture</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production and promotion of certified hybrid maize and improved soybean seeds, in collaboration with seed companies. • Support to land development and mechanisation services. • Training of producers, haulers, aggregators and marketers on sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) issue relating to maize and soybeans • Farmer mobilisation and awareness creation on conservation agriculture. • 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. • Conduct surveillance and collect data on pests attacking the Maize and Soybeans in the project zones with specific reference to FAW. • Support out-grower contractual arrangements • Use of ICT for soil suitability assessment and GIS mapping of commercial farms • Promotion of climate smart agriculture, environmental conservation best practices, including use of economic trees such as shea, dawadawa, mango, cashew etc • Community sensitization, Establishment of fire belts and enforcement of community fire by-laws to deal with the impact of bush fires. • Promote the use of Nitrogen fixing inoculants to boost soybean yield <p><u>Sub-component 1.2 Promotion of Small and Medium Scale Commercial Poultry Production</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Input support to small and medium scale commercial poultry farmers (poultry cages, day old chicks, feed stock, vaccines, veterinary drugs, etc) • Supply of local chicken to vulnerable households, especially women headed households • Support to poultry diseases surveillance, diagnosis and control • Training and capacity building on business development, animal husbandry and health • Support to hatchery expansion, including parent stock for broilers, guinea fowls and local chicken

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

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 850 women (Annex 8) who live on picking and sale of shea fruits on uncultivated land in the project area, will be affected by the project.

1.3 Purpose and Objectives of the Resettlement Action Plan

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

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

The objectives of the assignment include the following:

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

2.0 PRINCIPLES, POLICIES, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

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

2.1 Principles

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

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

2.2 Legal and Regulatory Requirements

No.	Legal and Regulatory Requirement
1.	<p><u>The Constitution of the Republic of Ghana, 1992</u></p> <p>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:</p> <p>(a) The prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation; and</p> <p>(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><u>Ghana's National Land Policy, 1999</u></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"> (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. (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
3.	<p><u>The State Lands Act 1962, (Act 125) and the State Lands (Amendment) Act, 2000 (Act 586)</u></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><u>The Land Act, 2020 (Act 1036)</u></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><u>The Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands Act, 1994 (Act 481)</u></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><u>The Administration of Lands Act, 1962 (Act 123)</u></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><u>The Lands Commission Act, 2008 (Act 767)</u></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"> (iii) managing public land on behalf of the government; (iv) advising the government, local authorities and traditional authorities on the policy framework for the development of land in accordance with relevant development plans; (v) formulating and submitting to the Government recommendations on national policy with respect to land use suitability or capability; (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; (vii) facilitating the acquisition of land on behalf of the Government; (viii) establishing standards to regulate survey and mapping of the country; (ix) undertaking land and land relative valuation services; and (x) addressing protracted land boundary disputes, conflicts and litigations.

2.3 International standards

No.	International standard
1.	<p><u>OECD Common Approaches</u></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><u>African Development Bank Requirements</u></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"> • 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; • 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; • All population impacted by the project should be consulted and given the opportunity to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs; • 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; • All affected population are equally eligible for compensation and rehabilitation assistance, irrespective of tenure status, social or economic standing and without and discrimination; • 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. • 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.

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

Resettlement issue	Ghanaian legislative requirement	Requirement under applicable international standards (AfDB OS2/IFC PS5)	Potential gap	Gap closure
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.

Resettlement issue	Ghanaian legislative requirement	Requirement under applicable international standards (AfDB OS2/IFC PS5)	Potential gap	Gap closure
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"> • Moving allowances for structures and other assets; • Loss of earnings for business and employees during the transition period; and • Administrative support and fees for acquiring business permits.

Resettlement issue	Ghanaian legislative requirement	Requirement under applicable international standards (AfDB OS2/IFC PS5)	Potential gap	Gap closure
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.

Resettlement issue	Ghanaian legislative requirement	Requirement under applicable international standards (AfDB OS2/IFC PS5)	Potential gap	Gap closure
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 twelve (12) communities in the Mion District that will be directly affected by the implementation of the project as shown in Table 3-1 below:

Table 3- 1: Project affected communities

District	Potential Upland Communities for Maize and Soya production	Potential Rice Valley Communities
Mion District	Sang	Bofoyili
	Sanze	Tindantua
	Sakpe	
	Kpalkore	
	DC Kura	
	Gbinvili	
	Chegu	
	Nbatinga	

District	Potential Upland Communities for Maize and Soya production	Potential Rice Valley Communities
	Kpabia	
	Kpumi/Zuro	

3.2.2 Stakeholder Engagement

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

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

3.2.3 Household Surveys

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

A total of 112 PAPs, were interviewed as part of the census survey within the 12 affected communities in the Mion District. A summary of the number of households participating in the survey per community is provided in Table 3-2 and Figure 3-1 below.

Table 3- 2: Affected households surveyed in the Mion District

Community	Affected Households
Sang	11
Kpalkore	10
Kpumi/Zuro	10
Chegu	10
Gbinvili	10

Community	Affected Households
Nbatinga	10
Kpabia	10
Tindantua	10
Bofoyili	10
Sanze	8
Sakpe	8
DC Kura	5
Total	112

Source: Household Survey, June 2022, SAL Consult

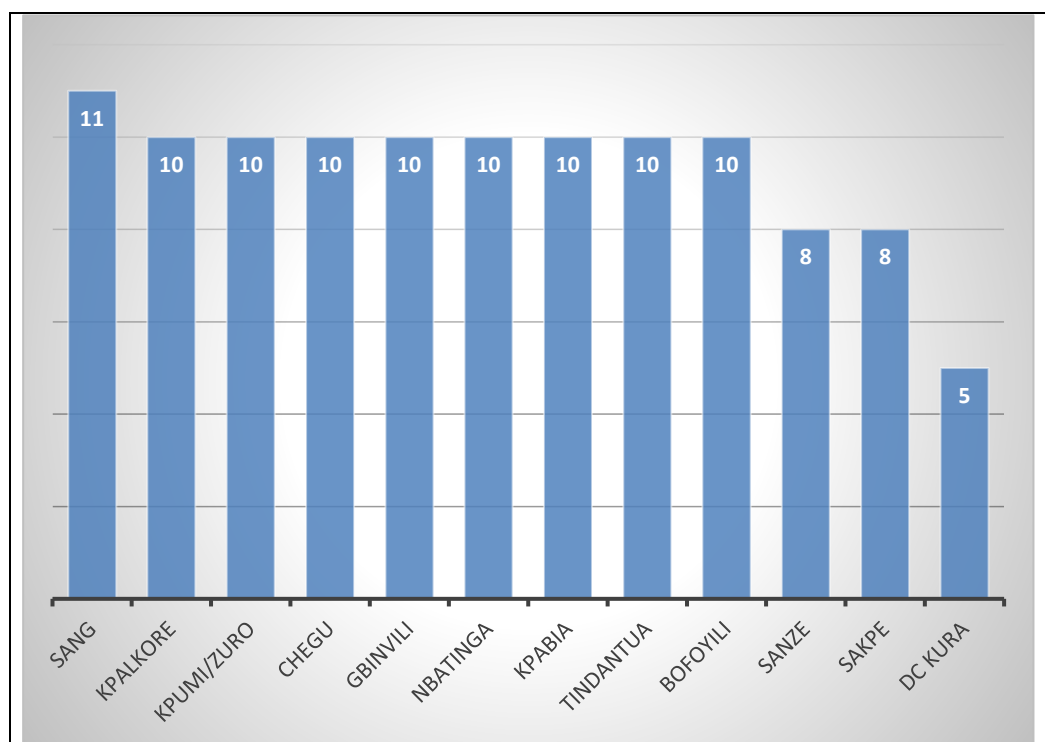


Figure 3- 1: Project affected households

3.3 Demographics

3.3.1 Population

The district population, according to the 2021 Population and Housing Census, is 94,930 made up of 47,162 (49.7%) males and 47,769 (50.3%) females. This is about 4.1% and 0.3% of the regional and national population respectively. The population density is 36.9 persons per sqkm with a total

of 15,399 households and an average household size of 6.2 persons per household which is higher than the regional average of 5.2.

The total population of the project communities is 8,500 made up of 38.3% males and 61.7% females. Sanze community recorded the highest population of 3,500 with Sakpe community recording the least population of 150. (Table 3-3).

Table 3- 3: Proportion of males and females in Mion project communities

Community	Male	Female	Total
Kpalkore	260	390	650
Kpumi/Zuro	260	390	650
Chegu	390	260	650
Sanze	1400	2100	3500
Sang	158	293	450
Nbatinga	135	315	450
Gbinvili	70	130	200
Kpabia	195	455	650
DC Kura	150	350	500
Tindantua	135	315	450
Bofoyili	60	140	200
Sakpe	45	105	150
Total	3258	5243	8500

Source: Household Survey, June 2022, SAL Consult

3.3.2 Age

The district has a very youthful population with about 97% below 60, according to the 2021 Population and Housing Census. In the project affected communities, the trend is similar as majority (70.5%) of the project affected household population was found to be below 60 (Figure 3-2).

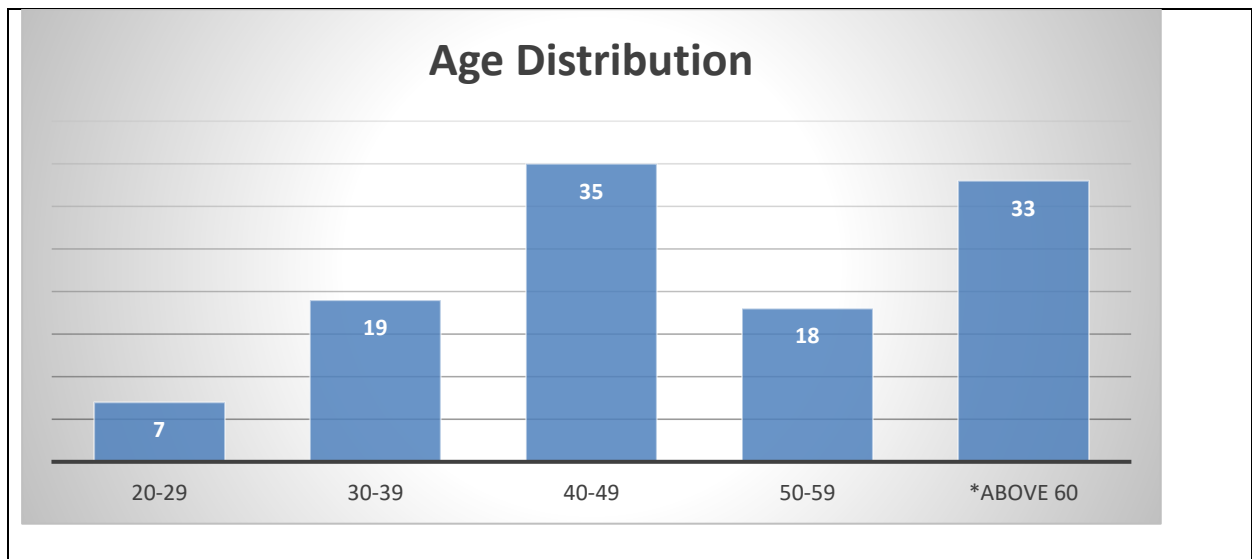


Figure 3- 2: Age distribution of PAPs

3.3.3 Gender

The district population is made up of 47,162 (49.7%) males and 47,768 (50.3%) females (2021 Population and Housing Census). However, as most households are headed by males, of the 112 persons interviewed, 87.0% were males while 13.0% were females. (Figure 3-3).

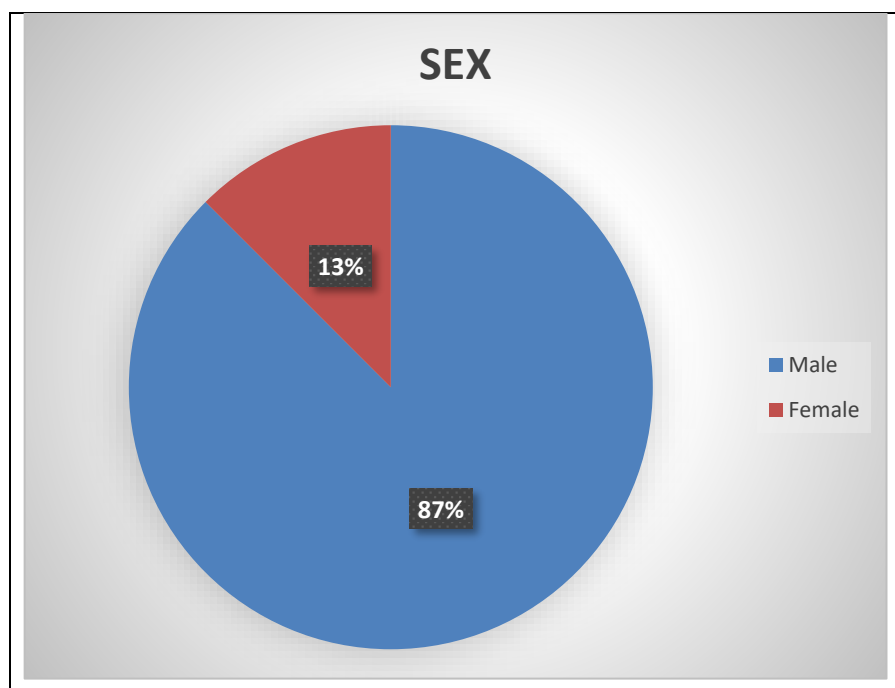


Figure 3- 3: Gender of the respondents

3.3.4 Marital Status

Most (94.6%) of the PAPs indicated that they are currently married, with 0.9% having lost their spouses, 1.8% divorced and 2.7% never married (Table 3-4).

Table 3- 4: Marital status of respondents

Marital Status	Total Number of Respondents	%
Married	106	94.6
Widowed	1	0.9
Divorced	2	1.8
Never Married	3	2.7
Total	112	100.0

Source: Household Survey, June 2022, SAL Consult

3.3.5 Ethnicity

The district is multi-ethnic in nature with the Dagombas as the dominant ethnic group. They speak the Dagbani language which belongs to the Mole-Dagbani sub-group of Gur languages. Other ethnic groups include the Konkombas, Hausas, Chokosis, Akans, Ewes, Basares and Moshies. The Konkombas are the second biggest group in the district.

3.3.6 Religion

Majority (61.8%) of the district population professes Islam, followed by Christians (17.3%) and Traditionalist (17.3%) with a small proportion of the district population belonging to the Pentecostal/charismatic (2.2%) churches and other religions (0.9%).

3.4 Education and Literacy

With a literate population of only 28.7%, the district clearly has a very high illiteracy rate. A little above two-thirds (71.0%) of the literate population could read and write English and Ghanaian language. Less than one-third (21.5%) could read and write English only and 7.4% could read and write Ghanaian language only.

Within project communities, literacy and education levels are very low as majority of the population has never attended school. As much as 86.6% have never had formal education and only 1.0% has senior secondary education (Table 3-5).

Table 3- 5: Level of education of respondents

Level of Education	No. of Respondents	%
Never Attended	97	86.6
Senior Secondary - completed	4	3.6
Primary School - Partly Attended	2	1.8
Junior Secondary School - Partly Completed	2	1.8
Junior Secondary School – Completed	2	1.8
University or College	2	1.8
Primary School - Completed	1	1.0
Junior Secondary School - Now Attending	1	1.0
Senior Secondary – partially completed	1	1.0
TOTAL	112	100.0

Source: Household Survey, June 2022, SAL Consult

3.5 Economic Activities

The economy of the people is largely subsistence with agriculture being their main occupation. Over 95% of the people depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Other economic activities, which are mostly small to medium scale, include weaving, agro-processing (Shea butter extraction), meat processing, fish mongering, wholesale and retail of general goods, transport and many others.

Consistent with the district trend, over 91.1% of PAPs are engaged in crop farming as their main source of livelihood (Figure 3-4). Crops cultivated include maize, soya, groundnut, yam, rice, and cassava (Figure 3-5).

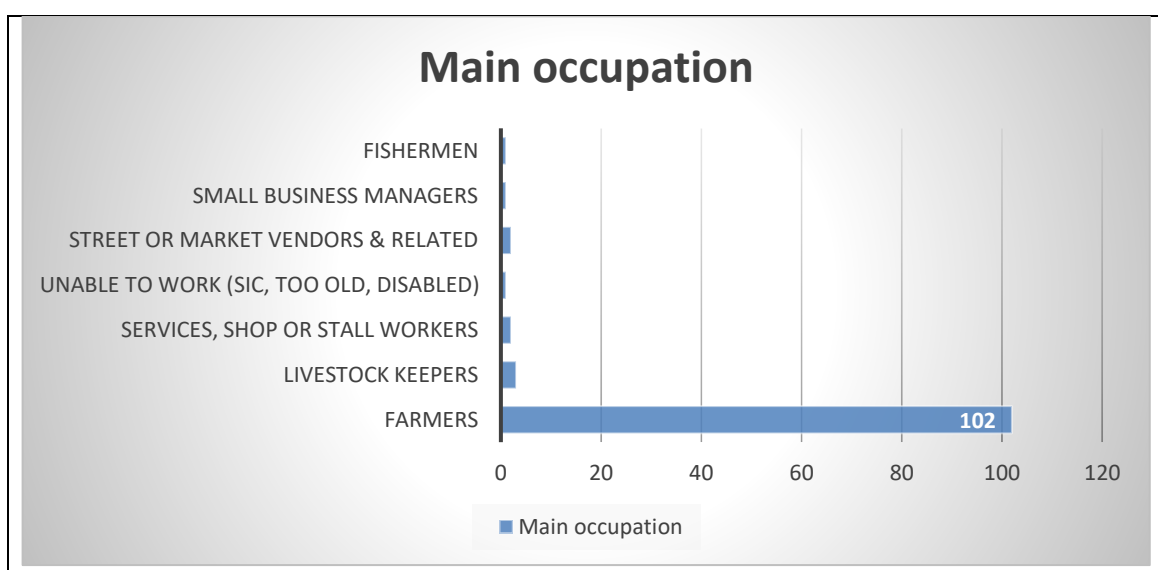
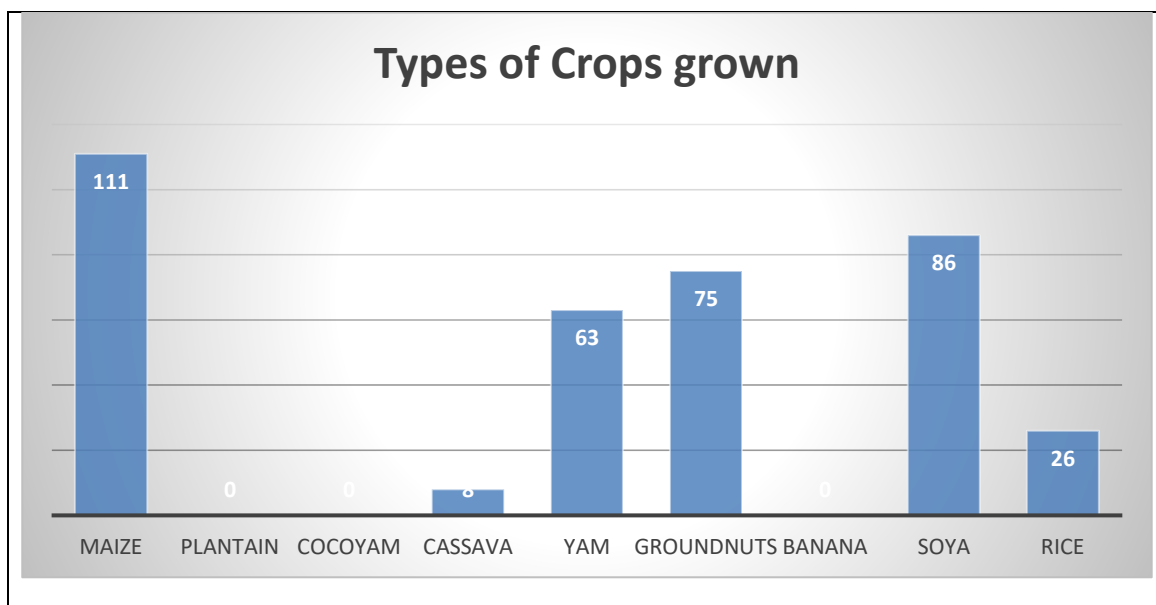


Figure 3- 4: Main occupation of the respondents**Figure 3- 5: Types of crops grown**

Also, very few locals engage in other economic activities with majority focusing on their primary occupation of farming. Secondary occupation of the people include farming (6.0%) and livestock keeping (2.6%) (Table 3-6). Details illustrated in (Figure 3-6).

Table 3- 6: Secondary occupation of respondents

Secondary Occupation	Number of respondents	%
Farmers	6	5.4
Livestock Keepers	3	2.6
None	103	92
Total	112	100

Source: Household Survey, June 2022, SAL Consult

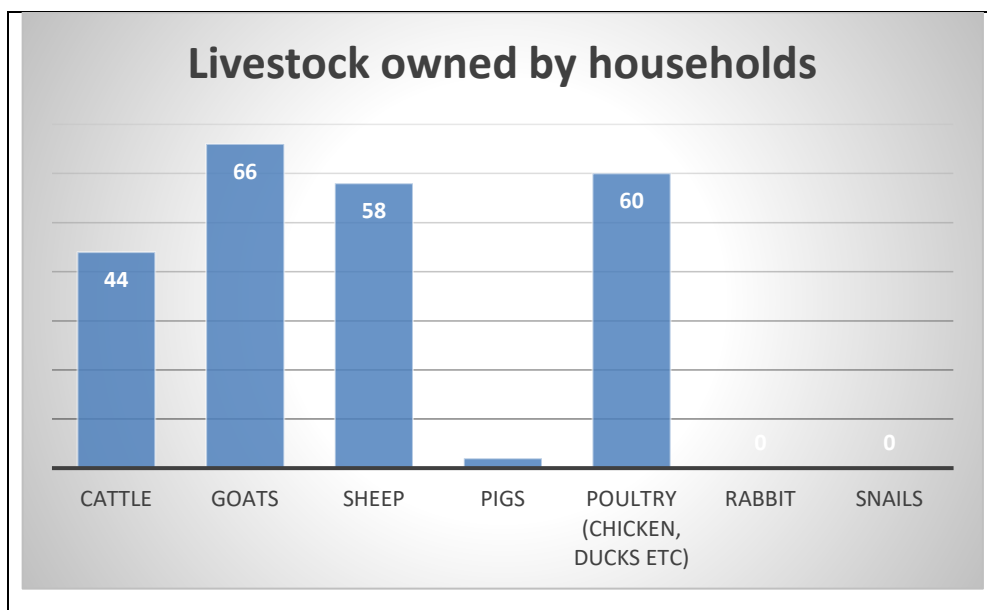
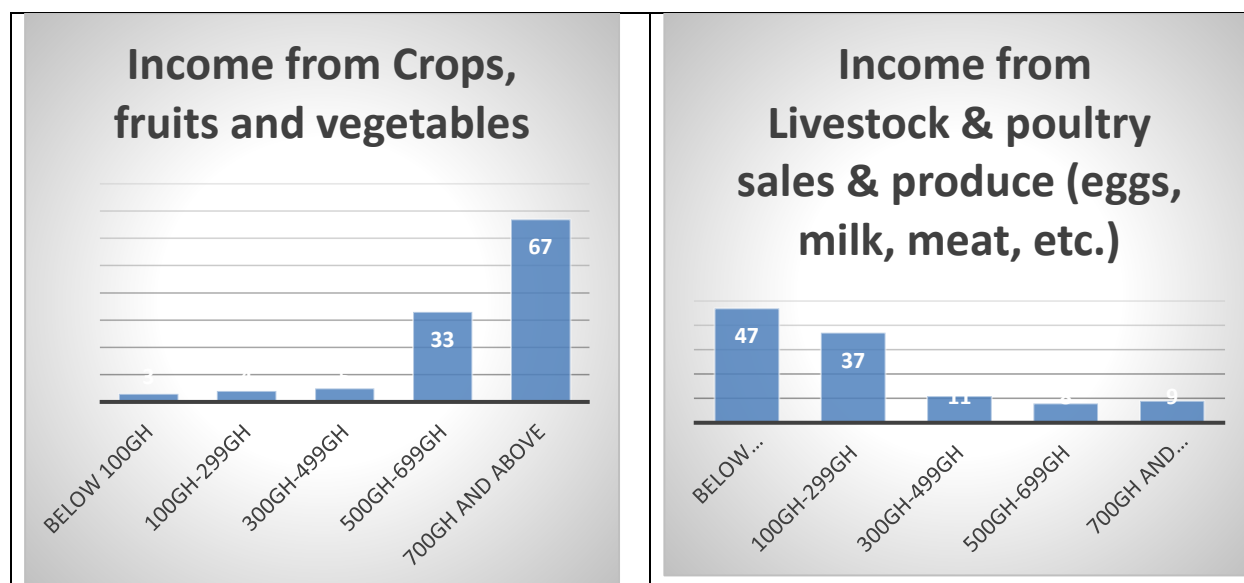


Figure 3- 6: Livestock reared by Respondents

3.6 Income and Expenditure

The main sources of income are sale of farm produce and livestock and poultry produce like eggs, meat, milk and income from forestry/forestry products like picking of fruits of shea and dawadawa. Income from these sales range from GHC 100 to GHC 700 with majority (59.8%) earning over GHC 700 per month (Figure 3-7). However, some 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).



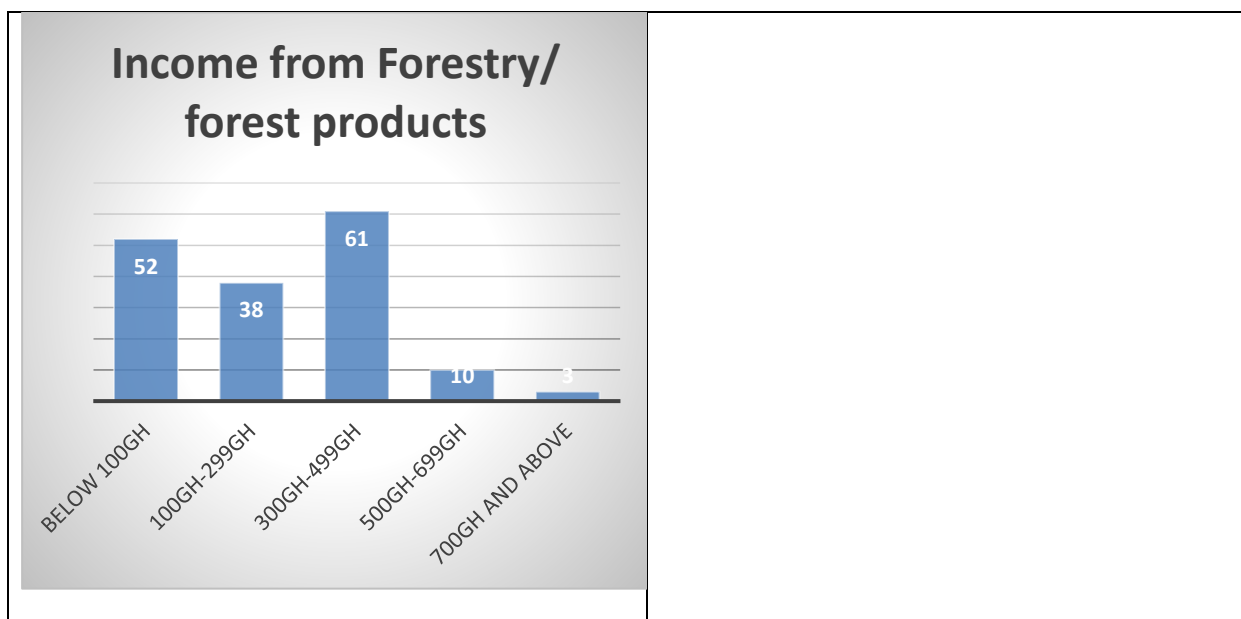
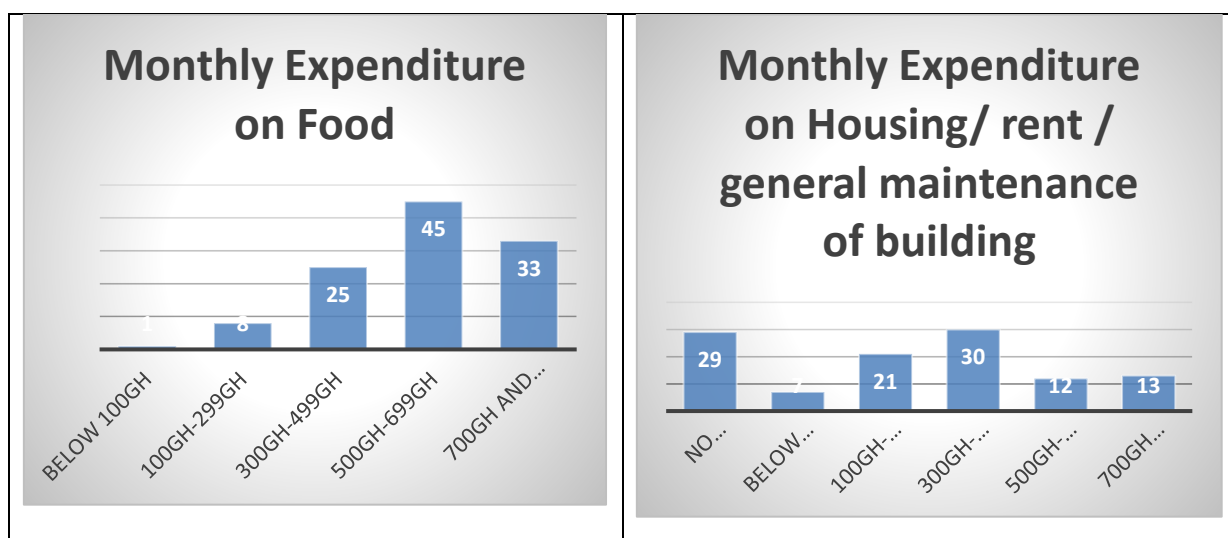


Figure 3- 7: Sources of household income

Household expenditure is largely on food, housing/rent, clothing, education, healthcare. On food, majority of households spend between GHC 300 to GHC 700 per month, on clothing, GHC 100 – GHC 500, on education (fees and upkeep money), GHC 100 – GHC 300, on healthcare, GHC 100 – 500, and on housing, GHC 100 – GHC 500 per month (Figure 3-8).



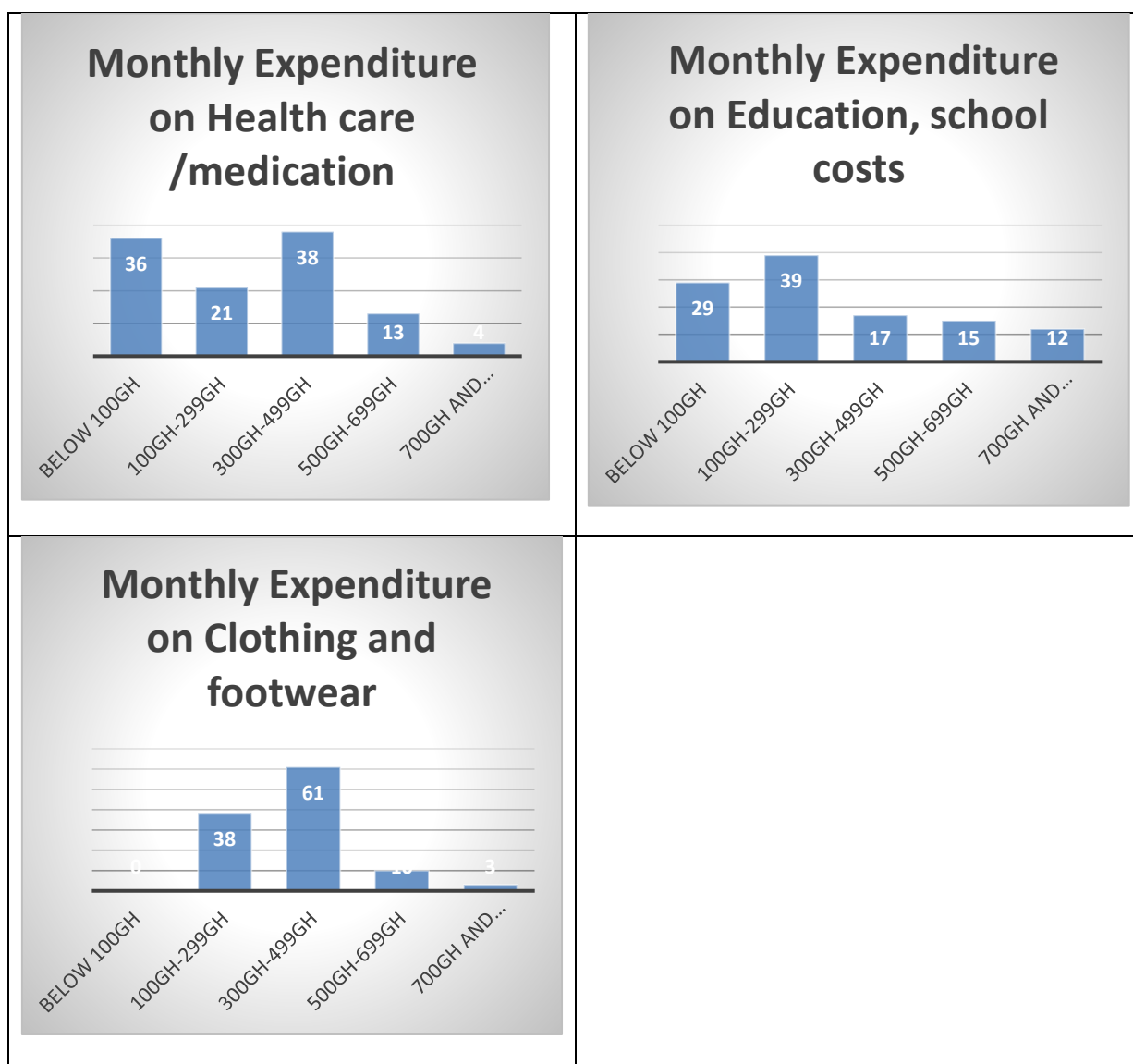


Figure 3- 8: Household expenditure

3.7 Land use and ownership

Land ownership follows a patrilineal system with regards to land inheritance. Accordingly, inheritances can go to the male's sons or brothers. Where royal land is involved, as in the case of chieftains, land and right to chieftaincy may be passed on from a father to his sons. Land ownership in traditional society tends to be acknowledged by communal recognition and observation, or that of the ruling traditional elder. Deeds or papers are not usually involved, nor are lawyers. A person or a group of people can buy land for construction, farming and other purposes from chiefs and family leaders.

3.8 Health

The district has a total of Thirteen (13) Health Facilities comprising Five (5) Health Centres and Eight (8) CHPS Compounds. The district also has Four (4) CHPS Compounds completed but not operational, Two CHPS Compounds under construction and Nine Demarcated CHPS Zones. Below is the list of Health Facilities in Mion District.

Within the project affected communities, most people (78.0%) rely on community health centres/dispensaries for healthcare. Other healthcare facilities include Traditional medicine (used by 15%), public/private hospitals (used by 6.0%) and pharmacies (used by 1.0%).

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

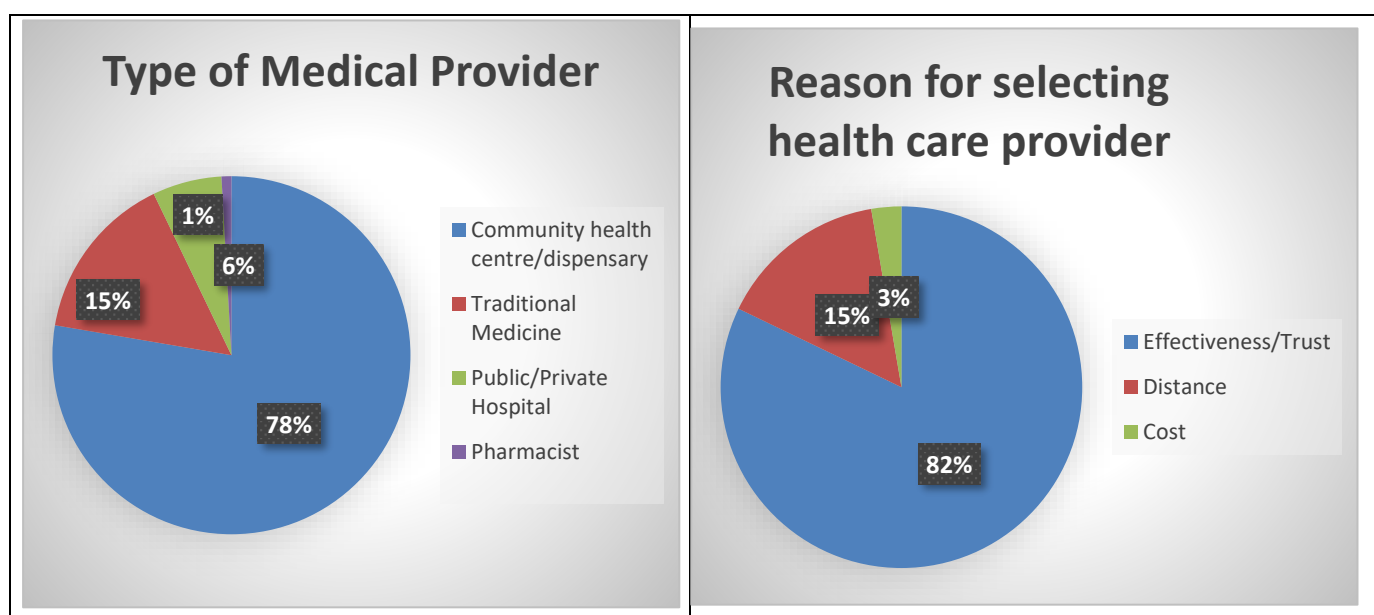


Figure 3- 9: Types and reasons for selecting medical service providers

3.9 Utilities and services

3.9.1 Energy

Most part of the district is not connected to the National Electricity Grid. Only 20% of dwelling units within Sang (the District Capital), Sambu, Zakpalsi and Jimle have been connected to the National Electricity Grid (2020 Composite Budget, Mion District). Kerosene is the dominant source of lighting in the district, with 67.6% of the total dwelling units relying on kerosene. Other sources of lighting include; Gas lamp (0.3%), solar energy (0.4%), flash light/torch (18.7%), firewood (0.9%), and crop residue (0.2%) with candle and others representing (0.1%) (Population and Housing Census, 2010). With regards to cooking fuel, 96.0% depend on wood, followed by charcoal (2.0%) and saw dust, animal waste and others (<1.0%).

3.9.2 Water Supply

The main sources of drinking water in the district include the small-town water systems, boreholes and surface water (Stream, Dam, and Rivers) which are used for domestic, animal drinking and irrigation purposes. The district has four small town water systems located in Sang, Kpabia, Gunki and Zakpalsi and a total of 120 water facilities comprising 98 boreholes, 8 dug outs and 14 dams. The commonest sources of drinking water are bore-hole/Pump/Tube well (49.5%) followed by river and stream (27.8%) and pipe-borne water (5.3%). Access to potable water sources, in terms of the number of facilities, is highly inadequate considering the population of the district. At present the main sources of domestic water supply in the district are from rivers, springs, wells, boreholes, ponds and dugouts. Most rivers and springs dry up towards the end of the dry season making water a scarce commodity. At such periods water may be obtained from shallow wells.

Within the project communities, the main sources of water all year round are boreholes and hand dug wells (Table 3-7). During the rainy season, rainwater is

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	105	0	4	43	17	90
Dry Season	3	1	3	37	13	79

Source: Household Survey, June 2022, SAL Consult

3.9.3 Sanitation and Waste Management

The number of sanitation facilities in the Mion District is quite adequate. There are a total of 6,793 toilet facilities in the district comprising 6,784 household pit latrines, 1 KVIP and 8 public latrines. The dominance of the household pit latrines was due to the prioritization of household latrine construction to achieve open defecation-free status by the district. These facilities aid in reducing the sanitation and environmental-related diseases in the district. However, those who do not have access to toilet facilities practice open defecation by using the bushes and fields.

Majority (46.1%) of households dispose of their solid waste in open space at public dumps and 5.8% dispose of their solid waste into public containers. Significant numbers of households either have their solid waste dumped indiscriminately (34.3%) or burned (1.2%). Also, 65.2% of households throw their liquid waste onto the street/outside. Another 22.5% throw their liquid waste either onto the compound, while 2.4% throw their liquid waste into gutters. Only 1.2% of households dispose of their liquid waste through plumbing systems into gutters. Overall, rural households appear to be better urban households in terms of both solid (rubbish) and liquid waste disposal.

Contrary to the district trend, in the project communities, almost half of the population (49.1%) does not have toilets in the housing unit (Table 3-8). Such persons may be compelled to practice open defecation which has serious adverse health implications.

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

Toilet facilities	No. of respondents	%
Pit Latrine	40	35.7
No toilet	55	49.1
Neighbours Toilet	1	0.9
Public toilet	15	13.4
Flush toilet	1	0.9
Total	112	100.0

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 112 respondents, 6 were persons with disability such as blindness (2.7%), difficulty in walking (1.9.0%) and difficulty in hearing (0.9%). For the elderly, project communities had only 29.5% of persons (33) above 60 years. However, of particular interest is the economic vulnerability of some households. Some 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 Mion District is **One Hundred and Seventy-Six Thousand, Eight Hundred Ghana Cedis (GH¢176,800.00)**. 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 month (GH¢)	Total Livelihood Income (GH¢)
Kpalkore	Kpalkore Women's Group	242.81	650	60	10%	65	8	208	13,520.00
Kpumi/Zuro	Kpumi/Zuro Women's Group	273.11	650	60	10%	65	8	208	13,520.00
Chegu	Chegu Women's Group	172.96	650	40	10%	65	8	208	13,520.00
Sanze	Sanze Women's Group	527.09	3500	60	10%	350	8	208	72,800.00
Sang	Sang Women's Group	278.92	450	65	10%	45	8	208	9,360.00
Nbatinga	Nbatinga Women's Group	348.77	450	70	10%	45	8	208	9,360.00
Gbinvili	Gbinvili Women's Group	60.12	200	65	10%	20	8	208	4,160.00
Kpabia	Kpabia Women's Group	1516.67	650	70	10%	65	8	208	13,520.00
DC Kura	DC Kura Women's Group	555.12	500	70	10%	50	8	208	10,400.00
Tindantua	Tindantua Women's Group	359.35	450	70	10%	45	8	208	9,360.00
Bofoyili	Bofoyili Women's Group	20	200	70	10%	20	8	208	4,160.00
Sakpe	Sakpe Women's Group	199.99	150	70	10%	15	8	208	3,120.00
Total						850		2	176,800.00

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"> • Maintains an oversight role to ensure compliance with the bank's safeguards policies, review and provide clearance and approval for the RAPs. • Will carry out external supervision for satisfactory RAP implementation and provide support role throughout project implementation and monitor progress of project implementation. • Will recommend additional measures for strengthening institutional capacity building measures as appropriate and implementation performance.
2	MoFA/SADP PCU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for the successful implementation of the project by engaging appropriate contractors and consultants for the execution of the project. • Has the oversight responsibility for the implementation of the RAP. • Responsible for providing funds for direct compensation payments to eligible PAPs who will be economically/physically displaced. • Responsible for compensation disbursement. • Have a representation in the RAP Management Teams including the Grievance Committee and the Monitoring and Evaluation Committee. • Responsible for ensuring that environmental and social safeguard issues and documentations are taken care of under all the Project.
3	RAP Consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for the preparation of the RAP and Communication and Outreach Plan. • Responsible for ensuring that impacts are properly assessed and all PAPs are identified and their affected assets recorded and valued for adequate compensation. • Responsible for ensuring that stakeholders including PAPs have been identified and engaged to ensure issues of concern to them are adequately addressed.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for consultations with the PAPs and providing feedback on project/RAP implementation to the PAPs and MoFA. • Responsible for ensuring that all grievances are resolved, and feedback provided to the PAPs concerned.
4	MMDAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
5	Lands Commission (Land Valuation Division, LVD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
6	PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

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).

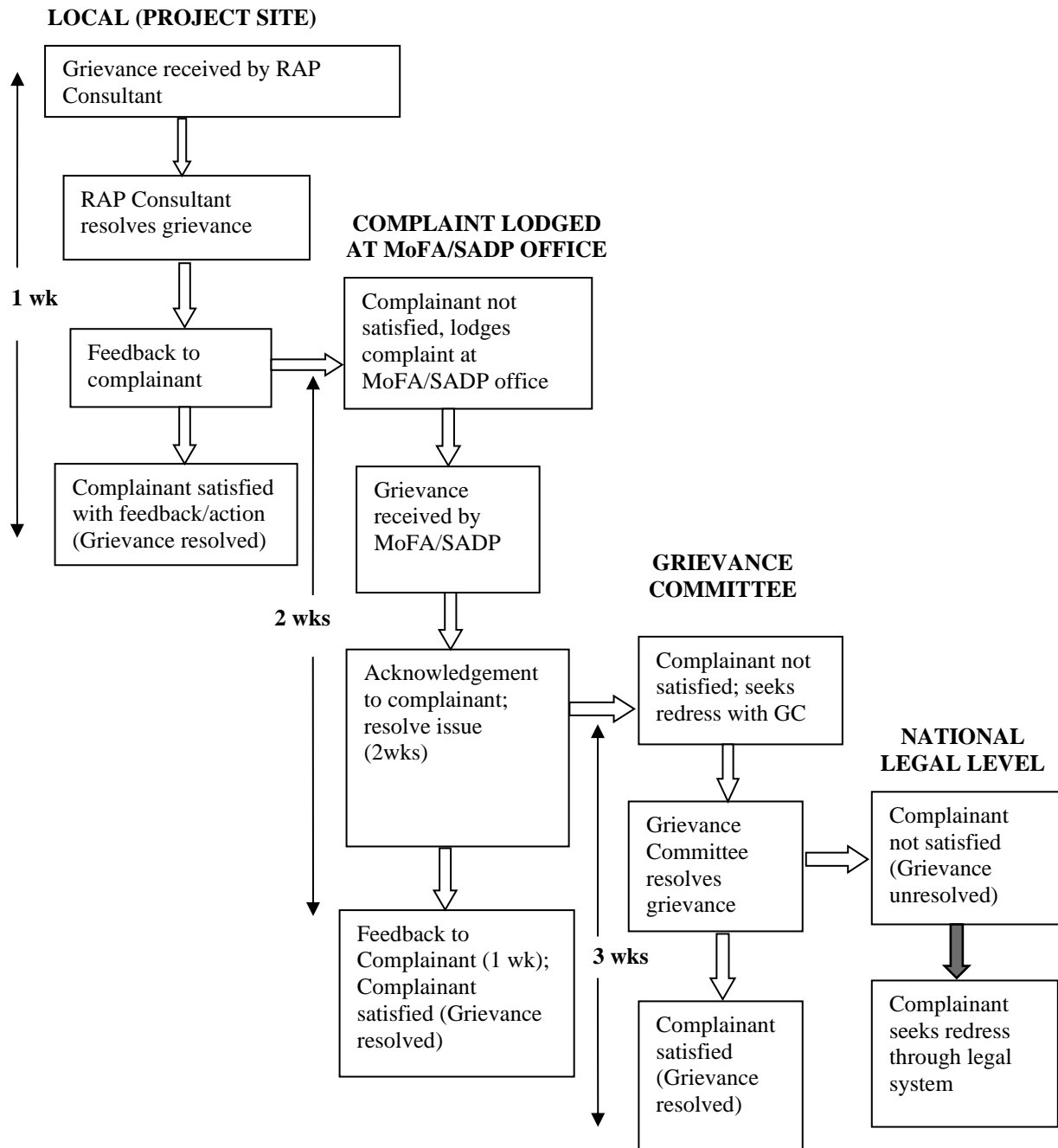


Figure 6- 1: Grievance Redress Mechanism for SADC Project

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	-

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

9.0 COST AND BUDGET

9.1 Estimated Cost for RAP Implementation

The cost estimates for the implementation of the RAP including direct compensation payments to PAPs, and contingency issues is **Gh¢ 250,640.00**. 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	176,800.00	Amount directly going to eligible PAPs due to economic displacement. To be provided and disbursed by MoFA	Project funds
2	Subtotal	176,800.00		
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	Subtotal	65,000.00		
8	Contingency (5% of No.2)	8,840.00	For unforeseen contingencies and incidental costs. To be provided by MoFA	Project funds
9	Total for RAP Implementation	250,640.00	Estimated cost for the implementation of the RAP for the Mion District Sub-projects	Project funds

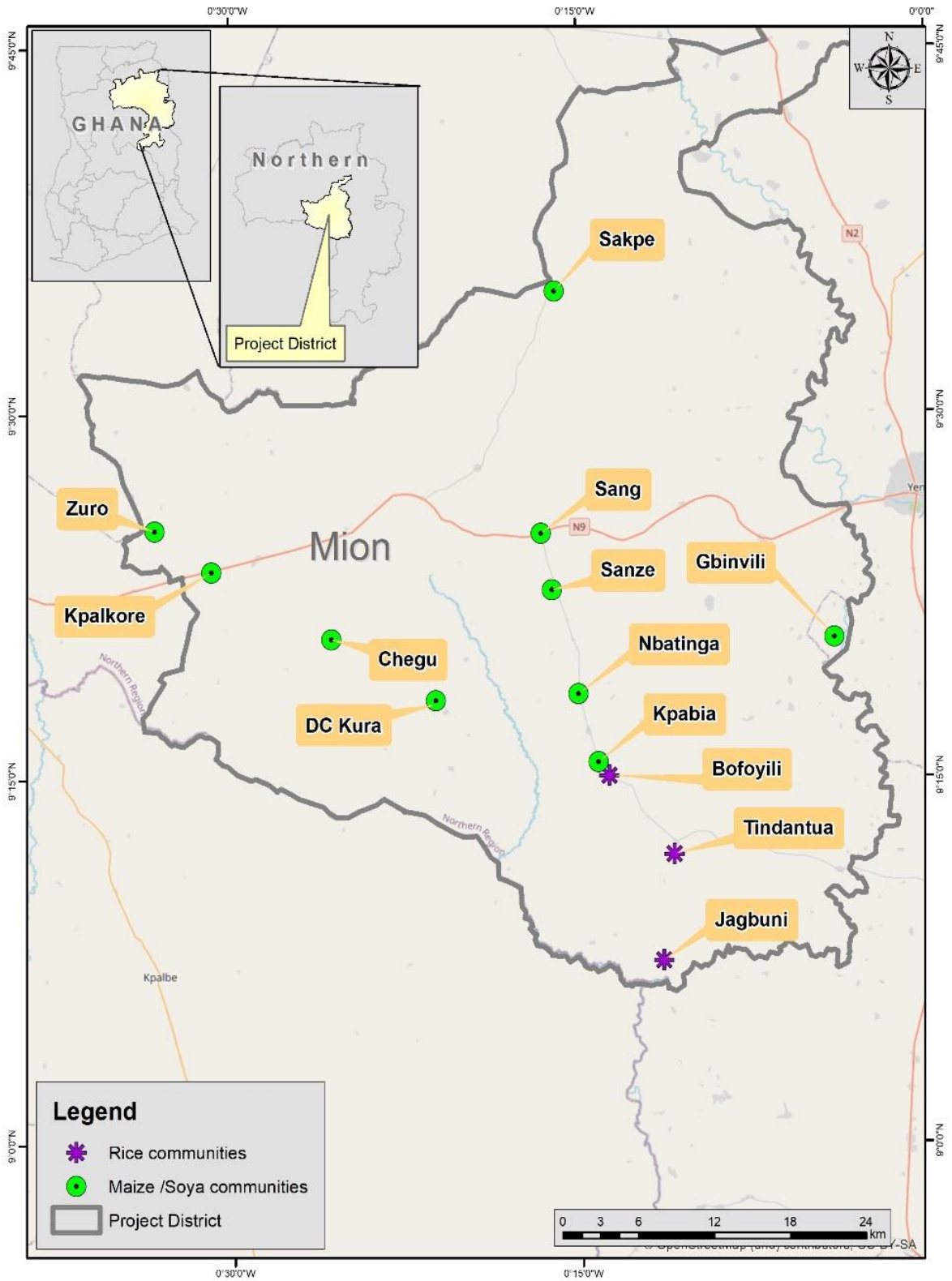
10.0 CONCLUSION

This RAP covers the 850 women within 112 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 Fifty Thousand, Six Hundred and Forty Ghana Cedis (GHC 250,640.00). 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 Mion District showing project communities
- Annex 2 Census survey instrument
- Annex 3a Valuation Summary Report
- Annex 3b LVD crop rates for the Northern Savannah ecological zone
- Annex 4 Compensation Claim and Agreement Form
- Annex 5 Grievance Redress Forms
- Annex 6 Record of meetings in Mion
- Annex 7 Pictures of Engagement
- Annex 8 List of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

Annex 1 Location map of the Mion District showing project communities



Annex 2: Census survey instrument

Resettlement Project - PRELIMINARY SURVEY

Interviewer Name:

1. SURVEY DATA - Household GPS point to be recorded at the entrance to the Main Dwelling House.

PRINT all answers in CAPITALS

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.8 District: 1.9 Town / Village:

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

HH_ID:

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

HM ID	Full Name (first, middle surname) <i>(first person on list should be the Head of Household - HHH)</i>	Living at: 1) Home 2) Away If AWAY for more than 7 DAYS state the reason for absence. 2a-full-time work 2b-seasonal work 2c-fishing trip 2d-visiting 2e-studying 2f-hospital 2g-other (specify)	Age	Sex M - Male F - Female	Marital Status 1. Never Married 2. Married 3. Living together 4. Divorced 5. Separated 6. Widowed 7. Unmarried 8. Unmarried and under official Marriage age -18 9. Not stated	Relationship to HH 1. Head 2. Wife 3. Husband 4. Son 5. Daughter 6. Parent 7. Grandchild 8. Other Relative 9. Not Related	Main Occupation 1. Farmers 2. Fishermen 3. Food / Fish processor 4. Livestock Keepers 5. Crafts & Related Workers 6. Labourers or General Workers 7. Drivers, Plant Operators 8. Street or Market Vendors & Related 9. Services, Shop or Stall Workers 10. Small Business Managers 11. Legal & Administrative 12. Qualified Professionals 13. Clerks 14. Technicians 15. Unemployed - seeking work 16. Unemployed - not seeking work 17. Full time Student / School 18. Home Maintenance (looking after Home & Family) 19. Unable to work (sick; too old, disabled) 20. Under official working age 18 21. None 22. Other (specify)	Secondary Occupation 1. Farmers 2. Fishermen 3. Food / Fish processor 4. Livestock Keepers 5. Crafts & Related Workers 6. Labourers or General Workers 7. Drivers, Plant Operators 8. Street or Market Vendors & Related 9. Services, Shop or Stall Workers 10. Small Business Managers 11. Legal & Administrative 12. Qualified Professionals 13. Clerks 14. Technicians 15. Unemployed - seeking work 16. Unemployed - not seeking work 17. Full time Student / School 18. Home Maintenance (looking after Home & Family) 19. Unable to work (sick; too old, disabled) 20. Under official working age 18 21. None 22. Other (specify)	Any Disability See Codes below Add all relevant codes	Education Attainment <i>(current or highest level reached)</i> 1. Never Attended 2. Primary School - Now Attending 3. Primary School - Partly Attended 4. Primary School - Completed 5. Junior Secondary School - Now Attending 6. Junior Secondary School - Partly Completed 7. Junior Secondary School - Completed 8. Senior Secondary - Now attending 9. Senior Secondary - partially completed 10. Senior Secondary - completed 11. University or College 12. Training after Primary Education 13. Training after Secondary Education (e.g. vocational training) 14. Under official school age - 6	Literacy Can the HM read and write a short sentence ? 1. YES 2. NO	Receipt of Grant due to Poverty (please note which grant)	
	RECORD ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS LIVING IN THE HH COMPOUND												
	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 Seventy-Six Thousand, Eight Hundred Ghana Cedis (**GH¢176,800.00**).

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

2022 ADOPTED CROP RATES			
SN	CODE	CROP	MATURE GH¢/ACRE
1	Be	Beans	2,898.92
2	Ca	Cassava	3,068.75
3	Cr	Corn/Maize	3,229.80
4	Cp	Cowpea	2,898.92
5	Gn	Groundnut	2,376.23
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
11	Ri	Rice	5,912.04
12	Sg	Sorghum	3,537.27
13	Sb	Soya beans	2,939.91
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):

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

Name (Complainant):

ID Number (PAPs ID number if any):

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

Nature of Grievance or Complaint:

Details of Grievance:

.....

.....

.....

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

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

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

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

Date of Conciliation Session:

Was Filer/Complainant Present?: Yes No

Was field verification of complaint conducted? Yes No

Findings of field investigation:.....

.....

Summary of Conciliation Session Discussion.....

Issues.....

.....

Was agreement reached on the issues? Yes No

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

.....

.....

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

.....

.....

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

Signed:

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

Date:

Annex 6: Record of meetings in Mion

DISTRICT	COMMUNITY	DATE	DESIGNATION	NAME	TELEPHONE NUMBER	CONCERNS/COMMENTS
MION	Kpalkore	24/05/2022	Chief Opinion Leader Member (Women's Group)	Mahamudu Alhassan Abednego Abosore Rahinatu Sulemana Shetu Mahama	0246838388 0244457651	<p>Project impact – It is believed that the project will facilitate farming activities and increase farm produce production.</p> <p>Land Ownership – Most of the lands are stool lands.</p> <p>Land use – The land is mainly used for farming</p> <p>Land right and access - The land can be accessed through a request and approval from the chief. There are no squatters present.</p> <p>Livelihood activities – The main livelihood activities are farming, and petty trading.</p> <p>Livelihood challenges – The challenges include irregular rainfall patterns, inadequate machinery, lack of capital, and lack of quality seed variety.</p> <p>Ethnic groups – The Konkombas, and Dagaombas are the major ethnic groups in the district</p> <p>Migrant population – There are migrants in the community who belong to the Binoba, Gonja, and Fulani ethnic groups.</p> <p>Vulnerable groups – There are vulnerable people who may be poor or have limited access to land. There are also disabled persons in the area.</p> <p>Religion – Islam is the major religion. There area has a few christians who live peacefully with the moslems.</p> <p>Women-headed households – There are about 15% women-headed households in the district.</p> <p>Support for the less privileged – There is support for the less privileged through the LEAP project in the district. The months of May through July are the most difficult in terms of having money.</p> <p>Key decision-makers – Chief and elders, assembly man and the community women's organiser are the key decision-makers in the community. The assembly man serves as the government representative, of which the community is satisfied with their representation.</p>
	Kpumi/Zuro	25/05/2022	Chief Opinion Leader	Abdulai Alhassan Abu Abdulai	0248971063 0242574881	
	Chegu	26/05/2022	Chief Member (Women's Group)	Iddi Andani Fuseina Abu	0203087957	
	Sang	27/05/2022	Chief Member (Women's Group)	Abubakari Mustapha Afushetu Nendow Memunatu Yakubu Ayisha Abass	0246308658	
	Sanze	28/05/2022	Chief Member (Women's Group)	Mohammed Haruna Taiba Sumani Adisah Yakubu Fauzia Abubaka	0552931780	
	Nbatinga	31/05/2022	Chief	Alhassan Fusheini	0549926293	
	Gbinvili	01/06/2022	Chief Member (Women's Group)	Sulemana Mohammed Samira Iddrisu Amina Dasu	0561816087	
	Kpabia	02/06/2022	Chief Member (Women's Group)	Dawuda Tahidu Abiba Adam	0550622612	
	DC Kura	03/06/2022	Chief Member (Women's Group)	Jagma Kojo Mariam Tilaabe Dilinya Likpalmo	0246776849	
	Tindantua	04/06/2022	Chief Opinion Leader Member (Women's Group)	Alhaji Baba Abubakari Sulemana Abdulai Zakaria Abiba Fusheini Hamida Sumani	0243470712 0547117207	
Bofoyili	05/06/2022	Chief	Doyini Sayibu Mukpeebi Linda	0549926293		

			Member (Women's Group)		<p>Women in leadership – Women are involved in decision making through the community women's organiser.</p> <p>Local groups – Local groups present include: youth groups to support community development and VSLA groups to support members financially through loans.</p> <p>Existing traditional/Cultural groups – The 'kinnshum' and 'Bamaya' dancing groups exist for entertainment purposes.</p> <p>Water and sanitation – The main sources of water are boreholes and dugouts especially in the dry season. Rainwater is also harvested in the rainy season</p> <p>Utility services –Electricity is the main source of energy for lighting. For cooking, charcoal and fuelwood are the main sources of energy.</p> <p>Quality of life – The quality of life is average though the communities lacks basic social amenities such as potable water, schools and a health centres</p> <p>Compensation – Shea picking is done in groups so women prefer compensation to be paid to the group instead of individuals.</p> <p>Livelihood support – 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>
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Annex 7: Pictures of Engagement



Chief and Elders of DC Kura Community in Mion



Elders at Sanzee in the Mion District



Interactions with Women's Groups



Annex 8 List of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

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

NO.	NAME OF PAP	GENDER	COMMUNITY
1	NWAJO NENAAL	F	DC KURA
2	PAKURUGU MABANKIDI	F	DC KURA
3	ZANABU KAYEEBEEN	F	DC KURA
4	AFIA ALEXS	F	DC KURA
5	MKUNABON LAABONI	F	DC KURA
6	NAKOL DOKURUGU	F	DC KURA
7	AMA SIMON	F	DC KURA
8	TAAYE MIYAA GNANBO	F	DC KURA
9	TULIMI DILINYA	F	DC KURA
10	NLAANKAKPA NIYOGNI	F	DC KURA
11	DANKO NTKYADOW	F	DC KURA
12	MAAJENMBI WUMBENJA	F	DC KURA
13	AFIA WASSAN	F	DC KURA
14	TUYAAIMOA KWAME	F	DC KURA
15	NLIBUBI KAKUU	F	DC KURA
16	AKOSIYA WUMBEEJA	F	DC KURA
17	GMAYEEN WUMBORIKUM	F	DC KURA
18	LAABI GNAI DILINYA	F	DC KURA
19	FUSHANA DILINYA	F	DC KURA
20	KONUPU AGBAA	F	DC KURA
21	WUMBEEN BAAMOANDO	F	DC KURA
22	MLINAA JOB	F	DC KURA
23	NEGNAL DOKURUGU	F	DC KURA
24	BILITUW DAWUNI	F	DC KURA
25	MLAABAN UGURUNJA	F	DC KURA
26	NSUMBA DILINYA	F	DC KURA
27	WUGNANI NAKOJO	F	DC KURA
28	MAATALI KAKOJA	F	DC KURA
29	PUNABI MAAFIMBI	F	DC KURA
30	KASATIWAN TAABINBA	F	DC KURA
31	NIYAMOA KANDU	F	DC KURA
32	IWAAN BINOINPU	F	DC KURA
33	TAANDIBI LAABIGNAL	F	DC KURA
34	MAKIWA BIWATI	F	DC KURA
35	AKUWA NGBAMBA	F	DC KURA
36	UGINASI YAJAGEM	F	DC KURA
37	MATANLI NAKUWU	F	DC KURA
38	AMA KWAME	F	DC KURA
39	NAAKOLI TAAKAM	F	DC KURA
40	YABPAKA MBANKIDI	F	DC KURA
41	NKANDUBI GNASINBI	F	DC KURA
42	PUWUN MBAKIDI	F	DC KURA
43	YABPAKA GNASINBI	F	DC KURA
44	KOYAA YAJAGEM	F	DC KURA

NO.	NAME OF PAP	GENDER	COMMUNITY
45	AFUWA MUKAN	F	DC KURA
46	JOWTI MUKAN	F	DC KURA
47	AMA DAWUNI	F	DC KURA
48	TIGBAGNIN FIGMA	F	DC KURA
49	ABENA UGRUNJA	F	DC KURA
50	KIJEDIN DANIEL	F	DC KURA
51	LATIFA ZAKARIA	F	GBINVILI
52	SAKENA MOHAMMED	F	GBINVILI
53	SALAMATU ALHASSAN	F	GBINVILI
54	MEMUNATU FUSEINI	F	GBINVILI
55	AFI ABUBAKARI	F	GBINVILI
56	MUNIRA SEIDU	F	GBINVILI
57	SAMATA ALHASSAN	F	GBINVILI
58	FUSEINA NUHU	F	GBINVILI
59	AZARATU MUSAH	F	GBINVILI
60	ARISHETU IDDRISU	F	GBINVILI
61	MATA ABUBAKARI	F	GBINVILI
62	AYI DAWUDA	F	GBINVILI
63	FUSEINA FUSEINI	F	GBINVILI
64	SALIMA SUGRI	F	GBINVILI
65	DAMATA SUGRI	F	GBINVILI
66	ARISHETU MOHAMMED	F	GBINVILI
67	MARIAM ALHASSAN	F	GBINVILI
68	AZARA RUFAl	F	GBINVILI
69	ABIBA GURUNDOO	F	GBINVILI
70	MATA ALHASSAN	F	GBINVILI
71	MELI YAKUBU	F	KPALKORE
72	SHETU MAHAMUD	F	KPALKORE
73	MELI MAHAMADU	F	KPALKORE
74	RAFIA IDDRISU	F	KPALKORE
75	SADIA MOHAMMED	F	KPALKORE
76	AYI IDDRISU	F	KPALKORE
77	WASILA BRAIMA	F	KPALKORE
78	AMINA ALHASSAN	F	KPALKORE
79	RUBABA ABUKARI	F	KPALKORE
80	MARIAM ABDULAI	F	KPALKORE
81	HADIJA ALHASSAN	F	KPALKORE
82	AZARA SAYIBU	F	KPALKORE
83	ZEINAB MUSAH	F	KPALKORE
84	SAMATA ABDULAI	F	KPALKORE
85	BINTU ALHASSAN	F	KPALKORE
86	AYI MUSAH	F	KPALKORE
87	FISHATA FUSEINI	F	KPALKORE
88	MARIA HUDU	F	KPALKORE
89	MARIAM IDDRISU	F	KPALKORE
90	MUSHARIFA ALHASSAN	F	KPALKORE
91	FATIMA ABDUL RAHAMAN	F	KPALKORE
92	ZEINAB WUMBEI	F	KPALKORE
93	AWABU MUSAH	F	KPALKORE
94	HAWA MUMUNI	F	KPALKORE

NO.	NAME OF PAP	GENDER	COMMUNITY
95	SUMAYA FUSEINI	F	KPALKORE
96	ABIBATA MAHAMA	F	KPALKORE
97	AYI IDDRISU	F	KPALKORE
98	FUSEINA ISSAHAKU	F	KPALKORE
99	FAWZIA ABDALLAH	F	KPALKORE
100	AMATU ALHASSAN	F	KPALKORE
101	AYISHA FUSEINI	F	KPALKORE
102	RUKAYA ALHASSAN	F	KPALKORE
103	MARIAMA DANANKAI	F	KPALKORE
104	KANANA ZAKARIA	F	KPALKORE
105	HADIJA OSMAN	F	KPALKORE
106	SADIA ALHASSAN	F	KPALKORE
107	NAILA FUSEINI	F	KPALKORE
108	RAHINATU SULEMANA	F	KPALKORE
109	ARIJA ILIASU	F	KPALKORE
110	SAMATA ADAM	F	KPALKORE
111	SUMAYA ALHASSAN	F	KPALKORE
112	BAMUNU KASIM	F	KPALKORE
113	MELI YAKUBU	F	KPALKORE
114	SHETU MAHAMUD	F	KPALKORE
115	MELI MAHAMADU	F	KPALKORE
116	RAFIA IDDRISU	F	KPALKORE
117	SADIA MOHAMMED	F	KPALKORE
118	AYI IDDRISU	F	KPALKORE
119	WASILA BRAIMA	F	KPALKORE
120	AMINA ALHASSAN	F	KPALKORE
121	RUBABA ABUKARI	F	KPALKORE
122	MARIAM ABDULAI	F	KPALKORE
123	HADIJA ALHASSAN	F	KPALKORE
124	AZARA SAYIBU	F	KPALKORE
125	IBRAHIM AFILUWA	F	KPALKORE
126	ADAM LAMATU	F	KPALKORE
127	IDDRISU SALA	F	KPALKORE
128	RAHINA ABASS	F	KPALKORE
129	FATIMA IDDRISU	F	KPALKORE
130	AMINA ISSAHAKU	F	KPALKORE
131	SULEMANA ADISA	F	KPALKORE
132	MOHAMMED AYISHA	F	KPALKORE
133	WORHANA ALHASSAN	F	KPALKORE
134	YUSSIF ASANA	F	KPALKORE
135	RUKAYA ISSAH	F	KPALKORE
136	IDIYA MAHAMUD	F	CHEGU
137	ADIYATA DAWUDA	F	CHEGU
138	AYISHA AWEDA	F	CHEGU
139	SALIMU SALIFU	F	CHEGU
140	SHARATU MOHAMMED	F	CHEGU
141	AFILUWA MUSTAPHA	F	CHEGU
142	MOHAMMED FATI	F	CHEGU
143	FAHIMA AHMED SAANI	F	CHEGU
144	ADISHETU ALHASSAN	F	CHEGU

NO.	NAME OF PAP	GENDER	COMMUNITY
145	JAMILA MAHAMUD	F	CHEGU
146	FUSEINA SIITU	F	CHEGU
147	SAMATA IDDRISU	F	CHEGU
148	ADISA AWAL	F	CHEGU
149	SHARATU AWAL	F	CHEGU
150	AMATU ZAKARIA	F	CHEGU
151	ARISHETU HARUNA	F	CHEGU
152	BAMUNU SULEMANA	F	CHEGU
153	NAFISAH MOHAMMED	F	CHEGU
154	RAHINATU ZIBLIM	F	CHEGU
155	FUSEINA MOHAMMED	F	CHEGU
156	ALIMATU ALHASSAN	F	CHEGU
157	SHAHADA ABUKARI	F	CHEGU
158	AWABU SEIDU	F	CHEGU
159	AWABU ABUKARI	F	CHEGU
160	ASANA MOHAMMED	F	CHEGU
161	AYI IDDRISU	F	CHEGU
162	BALCHISU MOHAMMED	F	CHEGU
163	AZARA ALHASSAN	F	CHEGU
164	SAMATU YAKUBU	F	CHEGU
165	ADAMU YAKUBU	F	CHEGU
166	BALKISU SHAHADU	F	CHEGU
167	RAHINATU YAKUBU	F	CHEGU
168	AZARA HAMZA	F	CHEGU
169	ANDA ZAKARIA	F	CHEGU
170	RAHAMA IBRAHIM	F	CHEGU
171	ARISHETU ZAKARIA	F	CHEGU
172	BALMA ISSAHAK	F	CHEGU
173	AMATU HABIB	F	CHEGU
174	ALHASSAN BAMUNU	F	CHEGU
175	HAFIZ ZELIYA	F	CHEGU
176	NURUDEEN SADIA	F	CHEGU
177	SUALE IKIMA	F	CHEGU
178	SULEMANA ASIMAW	F	CHEGU
179	ZAKARIA ARISHE	F	CHEGU
180	AWAL RAHAMA	F	CHEGU
181	BAWA ZEHIRAW	F	CHEGU
182	ANDANI MALIA	F	CHEGU
183	ALHASSAN RABI	F	CHEGU
184	BABA FATIAMA	F	CHEGU
185	GAFARU FATIMA	F	CHEGU
186	SAHADINI SANA 53	F	CHEGU
187	YAKUBU RAHI	F	CHEGU
188	IMORO ZEHIRAW	F	CHEGU
189	FUSEINI MEMUNATU	F	CHEGU
190	MOHAMMED BAMUNU	F	CHEGU
191	OSMAN BAMUNU	F	CHEGU
192	OSMAN MUNIRA	F	CHEGU
193	AHAMADU ASANA	F	CHEGU
194	SULEMANA SAFIA	F	CHEGU

NO.	NAME OF PAP	GENDER	COMMUNITY
195	YAKUBU RABI	F	CHEGU
196	RAZAK ASANA	F	CHEGU
197	ABDULAI RUKAYA	F	CHEGU
198	ZULIFA MOHAMMED	F	CHEGU
199	ABUKARI LATIFA	F	CHEGU
200	NEIDOW WURIBATU	F	CHEGU
201	KANDE ABUKARI	F	SAKPE
202	JAMILA YAKUBU	F	SAKPE
203	ANDA ABDULAI	F	SAKPE
204	AMATU ZAKARIA	F	SAKPE
205	FATIMA ALHASSAN	F	SAKPE
206	ALIMATU ALHASSAN	F	SAKPE
207	AYI ALHASSAN	F	SAKPE
208	AZARATU ALHASSAN	F	SAKPE
209	JAMILA ZAKARIA	F	SAKPE
210	SANATU FUSEINI	F	SAKPE
211	ANATU AMINU	F	SAKPE
212	ARISHE AMINU	F	SAKPE
213	LAMDATU BABA	F	SAKPE
214	ZARIYA ALIDU	F	SAKPE
215	MEMUNATU ABUKARI	F	SAKPE
216	YILYAR YAA	F	BOFOYILI
217	YAMON AWABU	F	BOFOYILI
218	PUNATOB BINIDAN	F	BOFOYILI
219	YAKUBU AMATU	F	BOFOYILI
220	IBRAHIM BINTU	F	BOFOYILI
221	FATI ALHASSAN	F	BOFOYILI
222	BABA ARAMATU	F	BOFOYILI
223	DAUDA AZARA	F	BOFOYILI
224	AFIA KOJO	F	BOFOYILI
225	SAYIBU AKUA	F	BOFOYILI
226	DAUDA FATI	F	BOFOYILI
227	KOJO AMA	F	BOFOYILI
228	KOFI PAKPEMA	F	BOFOYILI
229	AMATU SAYIBU	F	BOFOYILI
230	SHEI AFIA	F	BOFOYILI
231	KIDINYUNG MATHAR	F	BOFOYILI
232	AMINU AMINA	F	BOFOYILI
233	BINIDAM GRACE	F	BOFOYILI
234	JAGRI ALICE	F	BOFOYILI
235	BILJO YAA	F	BOFOYILI
236	IDDRISU AZARA	F	TINDATUA
237	RAHINATU ABDULAI	F	TINDATUA
238	IDDRISU MARIAMA	F	TINDATUA
239	ABUBAKARI AWABU	F	TINDATUA
240	ALHASSAN NAFISAH	F	TINDATUA
241	ABUBAKARI SAFURA	F	TINDATUA
242	NAFISAH OSMAN	F	TINDATUA
243	IDDRISU SANA	F	TINDATUA
244	ABU SANATU	F	TINDATUA

NO.	NAME OF PAP	GENDER	COMMUNITY
245	INUSAH AWABU	F	TINDATUA
246	FUSEINI ARISHETU	F	TINDATUA
247	ALHASSAN SALAMATU	F	TINDATUA
248	ADAM FUSEINA	F	TINDATUA
249	MEMUNATU IDDRISU	F	TINDATUA
250	MUSAH SANATU	F	TINDATUA
251	ALHASSAN AZINPAGA	F	TINDATUA
252	ABUBAKARI JELIYA	F	TINDATUA
253	IDDRISU SANA	F	TINDATUA
254	NASIRU NAFISA	F	TINDATUA
255	SADIA ABASS	F	TINDATUA
256	ARAHAMATU SHANI	F	TINDATUA
257	ADISA INUSAH	F	TINDATUA
258	ALIU RAHAMA	F	TINDATUA
259	FATAWU RAHAMA	F	TINDATUA
260	ADAM JUMAI	F	TINDATUA
261	ABURU MEMUNA	F	TINDATUA
262	ABURU FATI	F	TINDATUA
263	MUTARU AYISHA	F	TINDATUA
264	ZAKARIA SANA	F	TINDATUA
265	IIDDRISU MARIAMA	F	TINDATUA
266	FAZIA FATAW	F	TINDATUA
267	MARIAMA INUSAH	F	TINDATUA
268	ALHASSAN SANA	F	TINDATUA
269	FUSEINI AMINA	F	TINDATUA
270	SOMED FATI	F	TINDATUA
271	SOMED AZATU	F	TINDATUA
272	ZAHARAWU FUSEINI	F	TINDATUA
273	YUSSIF AZARA	F	TINDATUA
274	ABU MARIAM	F	TINDATUA
275	AMINA HARDI	F	TINDATUA
276	ZAKARIA ABIBA	F	TINDATUA
277	ZAKARIA BALKISU	F	TINDATUA
278	MAHAMA SANATU	F	TINDATUA
279	KADIRU FUSEINA	F	TINDATUA
280	KADIRU WASILA	F	TINDATUA
281	FADILA ADAM	F	KPABIA
282	ZENAB ZIBLIM	F	KPABIA
283	ZEINAB MOHAMMED	F	KPABIA
284	AWABU YAKUBU	F	KPABIA
285	ARISHETU MUSAH	F	KPABIA
286	HAWA ADAM	F	KPABIA
287	AMIDA AMINU	F	KPABIA
288	ADISA ABDULAI	F	KPABIA
289	ALHASSAN AYI	F	KPABIA
290	ZARIA ABDULAI	F	KPABIA
291	MAYAMA IDDRISU	F	KPABIA
292	BAMUNU FUSEINI	F	KPABIA
293	RUKAYA IDDI	F	KPABIA
294	ALIMA RAZAK	F	KPABIA

NO.	NAME OF PAP	GENDER	COMMUNITY
295	ADAMA ABUKARI	F	KPABIA
296	IBRAHIM SHAHADA	F	KPABIA
297	AWAL SHAHADA	F	KPABIA
298	ABDULAI FATI	F	KPABIA
299	IBRAHIM SUWEBE	F	KPABIA
300	IBRAHIM AZARA	F	KPABIA
301	FUSEINI ABIBATA	F	KPABIA
302	SHAHADU RAFIA	F	KPABIA
303	ISSAHAKU MATA	F	KPABIA
304	INUSAH AMINA	F	KPABIA
305	ADAM BARAKA	F	KPABIA
306	ADAM FATI	F	KPABIA
307	ALHASSAN AZARA	F	KPABIA
308	ABUKARI FATIMA	F	KPABIA
309	ABDULAI RAHINATU	F	KPABIA
310	ALHASSAN AFISHETU 30	F	KPABIA
311	ABDULAI WASILA	F	KPABIA
312	ADAM ASANA	F	KPABIA
313	ABDULAI ARISHETU	F	KPABIA
314	MOHAMMED HANIFA	F	KPABIA
315	ABDULAI AMINATU	F	KPABIA
316	HAMZA BALKISU	F	KPABIA
317	KADIRU SUMAYA	F	KPABIA
318	MUSTAPHA SAMATA	F	KPABIA
319	HUDU BALCHISU	F	KPABIA
320	ABUKARI ADAMU	F	KPABIA
321	ISSAHAKU ZELIA	F	KPABIA
322	MOHAMMED ARAHAMATU	F	KPABIA
323	ADAM RASHIDA	F	KPABIA
324	MOHAMMED KARIMA	F	KPABIA
325	TAHIDU AMINA	F	KPABIA
326	SHAHADU RAFIA	F	KPABIA
327	ABUKARI ZENABU	F	KPABIA
328	ABUBAKARI BAKIYA	F	KPABIA
329	YAKUBU AWABU	F	KPABIA
330	FUSEINI ABIBA	F	KPABIA
331	KASIM SANATU	F	KPABIA
332	IBRAHIM BAMUNU	F	KPABIA
333	SEIDU ARAHAMATU	F	KPABIA
334	SHERIFA SULE	F	KPABIA
335	RUKAYA SULE	F	KPABIA
336	FATI OSMAN	F	KPABIA
337	ABIBATA FUSEINI	F	KPABIA
338	HUMU ADAM	F	KPABIA
339	IDDRISU AZARA	F	KPABIA
340	ASANA YUSSIF	F	KPABIA
341	AYISHA ISSAHAKU	F	KPABIA
342	ARISHETU YUSSIF	F	KPABIA
343	FUSEINA LUKMAN	F	KPABIA
344	AZARA IBRAHIM	F	KPABIA

NO.	NAME OF PAP	GENDER	COMMUNITY
345	MUTARU AWABU	F	KPABIA
346	ARIHETU ABU	F	KPUMI/ZURO
347	ADAMU ABU	F	KPUMI/ZURO
348	KUBURA ABU	F	KPUMI/ZURO
349	SANATU ABDULAI	F	KPUMI/ZURO
350	RAMATU MUSAH	F	KPUMI/ZURO
351	AWABU DWUDA	F	KPUMI/ZURO
352	ABDULAI KUBURA	F	KPUMI/ZURO
353	HUBADA MOHAMMED	F	KPUMI/ZURO
354	SUALE MEMUNATU	F	KPUMI/ZURO
355	SULEMANA MELI	F	KPUMI/ZURO
356	MOHAMMED KUBURA	F	KPUMI/ZURO
357	MUSAH NAFISA	F	KPUMI/ZURO
358	ZAKU MELI	F	KPUMI/ZURO
359	IDDI DAMATA	F	KPUMI/ZURO
360	FUSEINI BALCHISU	F	KPUMI/ZURO
361	IDDRISU BAMUNU	F	KPUMI/ZURO
362	YAKUBU MELI	F	KPUMI/ZURO
363	YAKUBU SANATU	F	KPUMI/ZURO
364	ALHASSAN BAMUNU	F	KPUMI/ZURO
365	IDDRISU SANATU	F	KPUMI/ZURO
366	IDDI ASHETU	F	KPUMI/ZURO
367	SUALE BALKISU	F	KPUMI/ZURO
368	IBRAHIM FATIMA	F	KPUMI/ZURO
369	HADUNA MEMUNA	F	KPUMI/ZURO
370	HADUNA HAMDIA	F	KPUMI/ZURO
371	KADIRU SAMATA	F	KPUMI/ZURO
372	KADIRU SAMATA 2	F	KPUMI/ZURO
373	MUSAH RAMATU	F	KPUMI/ZURO
374	MOHAMMED SAMIRA	F	KPUMI/ZURO
375	DAWUDA AWABU	F	KPUMI/ZURO
376	DAWUDA SAMATA	F	KPUMI/ZURO
377	ZAKU MARIAM	F	KPUMI/ZURO
378	IBRAHIM ARISHETU	F	KPUMI/ZURO
379	SAYIBU FATIMA	F	KPUMI/ZURO
380	ABDULAI ABIBA	F	KPUMI/ZURO
381	ABDULAI ASANA	F	KPUMI/ZURO
382	IDDRISU ASANA	F	KPUMI/ZURO
383	ABDULAI FATI	F	KPUMI/ZURO
384	ABDULAI SALAMATU	F	KPUMI/ZURO
385	IDDRISU LABI	F	KPUMI/ZURO
386	ABUBAKARI SAKINA	F	KPUMI/ZURO
387	ABDULAI AMINA	F	KPUMI/ZURO
388	ALHASSAN HAWA	F	KPUMI/ZURO
389	MUHSIN AJARA	F	KPUMI/ZURO
390	OSMAN ASANA	F	KPUMI/ZURO
391	YUSSIF SAMATA	F	KPUMI/ZURO
392	ISSAHAKU AMINA	F	KPUMI/ZURO
393	IDDRISU ASANA	F	KPUMI/ZURO
394	ABIBA ABDULAI	F	KPUMI/ZURO

NO.	NAME OF PAP	GENDER	COMMUNITY
395	FATI ABDULAI	F	KPUMI/ZURO
396	AMINA ABDULAI	F	KPUMI/ZURO
397	SALA ABDULAI	F	KPUMI/ZURO
398	RABI MAHAMUDU	F	KPUMI/ZURO
399	YAKUBU AMINA	F	KPUMI/ZURO
400	SAKINA IDDRISU	F	KPUMI/ZURO
401	SANA SUMANI	F	KPUMI/ZURO
402	SANA OSMAN	F	KPUMI/ZURO
403	SALAMATU AWUDU	F	KPUMI/ZURO
404	RAHINA DAWUDA	F	KPUMI/ZURO
405	FATI SALIFU	F	KPUMI/ZURO
406	RASHIDA SALIFU	F	KPUMI/ZURO
407	SALAMATU SUMAILA	F	KPUMI/ZURO
408	ABIBA SUMAILA	F	KPUMI/ZURO
409	HAWA MUSAH	F	KPUMI/ZURO
410	ASANA DONTO	F	KPUMI/ZURO
411	FUSHETU MAHAMADU	F	NBATINGA
412	AZATU MAHAMADU	F	NBATINGA
413	AMINA MAHAMADU	F	NBATINGA
414	MUNIRA MAHAMADU	F	NBATINGA
415	IBRAHIM ABIBATA	F	NBATINGA
416	ADAM HUZEIMA	F	NBATINGA
417	ABDALAI ZEHIRA	F	NBATINGA
418	ZENABU SHANI	F	NBATINGA
419	SHANI FUSEINA	F	NBATINGA
420	ZAKARIA AYI	F	NBATINGA
421	ABDUL SALAM AYISHA	F	NBATINGA
422	ALHASSAN SANA	F	NBATINGA
423	ABUKARI MARIAMA	F	NBATINGA
424	ALHASSAN MARIAMA	F	NBATINGA
425	GAMI RUKAYA	F	NBATINGA
426	FUSEINI NINA	F	NBATINGA
427	ABDULAI FATI	F	NBATINGA
428	ISSAHAKU AYI	F	NBATINGA
429	ISSAHAKU AYI 2	F	NBATINGA
430	DAWUDA HUMU	F	NBATINGA
431	ISSAHAKU NAPARI	F	NBATINGA
432	IBRAHIM NABALA	F	NBATINGA
433	ABUDU FUSEINA	F	NBATINGA
434	ALHASSAN AMINA	F	NBATINGA
435	ALHASSAN RUKAYA	F	NBATINGA
436	DALLAH ASIMAW	F	NBATINGA
437	FUSEINI ZARA	F	NBATINGA
438	IBRAHIM ZEINAB	F	NBATINGA
439	IBRAHIM RAFIHA	F	NBATINGA
440	ALHASSAN BAMUNU	F	NBATINGA
441	ALHASSAN ZUWERA	F	NBATINGA
442	MOHAMMED AMATU	F	NBATINGA
443	AWAL SALA	F	NBATINGA
444	SALIFU AZARA	F	NBATINGA

NO.	NAME OF PAP	GENDER	COMMUNITY
445	INUSAH SALIMA	F	NBATINGA
446	SEIDU MEMUNATU	F	NBATINGA
447	SEIDU MAYAMA	F	NBATINGA
448	ZAKARIA MALIA	F	NBATINGA
449	ZAKARIA AMINA	F	NBATINGA
450	ZAKARIA ASHETU	F	NBATINGA
451	ZAKARIA GUSHEGU PAGA	F	NBATINGA
452	ZAKARIA RASHIDA	F	NBATINGA
453	ABDUL RAHMAN AMINA	F	NBATINGA
454	AMADU FUSEINA	F	NBATINGA
455	AMADU AMINA	F	NBATINGA
456	YAKUBU ADISAH	F	SANZE
457	ABUKARI FATIMA	F	SANZE
458	SUMANI FATI	F	SANZE
459	ABDUL RAUF HAWAH	F	SANZE
460	MOHAMMED AZARA	F	SANZE
461	ABDUL RAUF SUMAYA	F	SANZE
462	ZAKARIA SANA	F	SANZE
463	ZAKARIA FUSHEINA	F	SANZE
464	ABUBAKARI MEMUNATU	F	SANZE
465	ABUBAKARI FUSHEINA	F	SANZE
466	ADAM SUWEBA	F	SANZE
467	ADAM ALIMA	F	SANZE
468	FUSHEINI AMINA	F	SANZE
469	FUSHEINI ZABAGA	F	SANZE
470	ZAKARIA MAAM E	F	SANZE
471	ADAM BALCH ISU	F	SANZE
472	ADAM ADAMU	F	SANZE
473	FUSHEINI SAFURA	F	SANZE
474	SALIFU MEMUNATU	F	SANZE
475	VAKUBU SUWEBA	F	SANZE
476	SAYIBU SANA	F	SANZE
477	ALHASSAN SIKENA	F	SANZE
478	ALHASSAN SAMATA	F	SANZE
479	ABDULAI FUSHEINA	F	SANZE
480	ABDULAI AMINA	F	SANZE
481	ZAKARIA FUSHEINA	F	SANZE
482	GAFARU SANA	F	SANZE
483	ABUBAKARI FOUZIA	F	SANZE
484	ZAKARIA SANA	F	SANZE
485	ALHASSAN ZUWERA	F	SANZE
486	IDDRISU MELI	F	SANZE
487	MOHAMMED ZENAB	F	SANZE
488	GAFARU FATIMA	F	SANZE
489	SUMAILA AYISHA	F	SANZE
490	ABUBAKARI FATIMA	F	SANZE
491	FUSHEINI MARIAMA	F	SANZE
492	IBRAHIM ADISHETU	F	SANZE
493	ABDULAI ABIBA	F	SANZE
494	FUSHEINI ADAMU	F	SANZE

NO.	NAME OF PAP	GENDER	COMMUNITY
495	SAYIBU MUNIRA	F	SANZE
496	ALHASSAN MARIAMA	F	SANZE
497	ABDUL MALIK FATI	F	SANZE
498	HUDU SUMAYA	F	SANZE
499	ALHASSAN AWULATU	F	SANZE
500	FUSHEINI ABIBA	F	SANZE
501	ISSAHAKU ZIMARA	F	SANZE
502	HARUNA FUSHEINA	F	SANZE
503	ISSAHAKU MELI	F	SANZE
504	ADAM ASIA	F	SANZE
505	MUSAH SAMATA	F	SANZE
506	IBRAHIM FATIMA	F	SANZE
507	AMIDU FATIMA	F	SANZE
508	IBRAHIM TAYIBA	F	SANZE
509	FUSHEINI AYISHA	F	SANZE
510	IBRAHIM AVISHA	F	SANZE
511	SUALEY AMINA	F	SANZE
512	ABDUL HAKIM HANIFA	F	SANZE
513	HUDU FATIMATA	F	SANZE
514	ABDULAI HAWAH	F	SANZE
515	ABDULAI RABIATU	F	SANZE
516	HARUNA RABI	F	SANZE
517	MUTAWAKIL RUKAYYA	F	SANZE
518	ALHASSAN RAHAMA	F	SANZE
519	SUMANI BELAWU	F	SANZE
520	FUSHEINI ABIBATA	F	SANZE
521	IBRAHIM ABIDA	F	SANZE
522	FUSHEINI HUBAIDA	F	SANZE
523	ABUBAKARI HAWAH	F	SANZE
524	FUSHEINI FUSHEI	F	SANZE
525	HARUNA SEINA	F	SANZE
526	ALHASSAN SALAMATU	F	SANZE
527	YAKUBU FATI	F	SANZE
528	ALHASSAN AFIA	F	SANZE
529	ABUBAKARI MARIAMA	F	SANZE
530	ALHASSAN NAFISAH	F	SANZE
531	ALHASSAN MUTIA	F	SANZE
532	ALHASSAN ZELIA	F	SANZE
533	MOHAMMED SIRINA	F	SANZE
534	IMORO AYEMVA	F	SANZE
535	ABUBAKARI RUBABA	F	SANZE
536	AMADU SUMAYA	F	SANZE
537	OSMAN AZARA	F	SANZE
538	FUSHEINI SAWUDA	F	SANZE
539	MOHAMMED AMINA	F	SANZE
540	FUSHEINI RABI	F	SANZE
541	YAKUBU AZARA	F	SANZE
542	MOHAMMED FATI	F	SANZE
543	ALABANI AZARA	F	SANZE
544	INUSAH FATIMA	F	SANZE

NO.	NAME OF PAP	GENDER	COMMUNITY
545	IDDRISU ABIBATA	F	SANZE
546	ALHASSAN MEMUNATU	F	SANZE
547	OSMAN SALAMATU	F	SANZE
548	MOHAMADU AVISHA	F	SANZE
549	YAKUBU MEMUNATU	F	SANZE
550	ADAM DAMATA	F	SANZE
551	ABUKARI SAWUDA	F	SANZE
552	YAKUBU SAFURA	F	SANZE
553	ABUKARI HAMDIA	F	SANZE
554	ABDULAI ZARIA	F	SANZE
555	SUMANI ARAHAMATU	F	SANZE
556	BAWAH AWABU	F	SANZE
557	YAKUBU ZEHIRAI	F	SANZE
558	ABDULAI ADAMA	F	SANZE
559	ADAM SANA	F	SANZE
560	ALHASSAN RUKAYYA	F	SANZE
561	ALHASSAN KU BU RA	F	SANZE
562	ABUKARI AMINA	F	SANZE
563	ABUKARI BALCHISU	F	SANZE
564	MOHAMMED AVISHA	F	SANZE
565	AMADU ADAMA	F	SANZE
566	ALHASSAN ARISHETU	F	SANZE
567	YAKUBU ADAMU	F	SANZE
568	ISSAHAKU ZENAB	F	SANZE
569	ABDULAI MELI	F	SANZE
570	ALHASSAN SADIA	F	SANZE
571	OSMAN FATI	F	SANZE
572	MOHAMMED WASILA	F	SANZE
573	ADAM SALAMATU	F	SANZE
574	OSMAN ATIKA	F	SANZE
575	MASHUD FUSHEITU	F	SANZE
576	ABUBAKARI KUBURA	F	SANZE
577	ABUBAKARI AZARATU	F	SANZE
578	ABDULAI MEMUNATU	F	SANZE
579	FUSHEINI HABIBA	F	SANZE
580	HUDU ARAHAMATU	F	SANZE
581	ABUBAKARI FATIMA	F	SANZE
582	ALABANI SUMAYA	F	SANZE
583	ISAHAKU ADAMU	F	SANZE
584	AMADU SALIMA	F	SANZE
585	ALHASSAN AYI	F	SANZE
586	ZAKARIA SANATU	F	SANZE
587	AMADU SADIA	F	SANZE
588	IDDRISU BINTU	F	SANZE
589	IDDRISU MAATA	F	SANZE
590	ALHASSAN FATIMA	F	SANZE
591	ISSAHAKU ZENAB	F	SANZE
592	ALHASSAN AWABU	F	SANZE
593	ABDULAI AYISHA	F	SANZE
594	ALHASSAN MEMUNATU	F	SANZE

NO.	NAME OF PAP	GENDER	COMMUNITY
595	MAHAMUD FATIMA	F	SANZE
596	ALHASSAN BALCH ISU	F	SANZE
597	ABDULAI KUSUM	F	SANZE
598	ABDUL RAHAMAN ASIA	F	SANZE
599	MAHAMUD AMINA	F	SANZE
600	ALHASSAN ASMAWU	F	SANZE
601	ABDUL RAHIM FATIMATA	F	SANZE
602	BABA RABI	F	SANZE
603	MOHAMMED FATIMATA	F	SANZE
604	IBRAHIM ZELIA	F	SANZE
605	HABIB FADILA	F	SANZE
606	IBRAHIM ABIBATA	F	SANZE
607	MUSAH DAMATA	F	SANZE
608	ALHASSAN MEMUNATU	F	SANZE
609	ISSAH ZENAB	F	SANZE
610	ABDULAI AZARA	F	SANZE
611	ABDULAI SALAMATU	F	SANZE
612	ABDULAI LATIFA	F	SANZE
613	FUSHEINI SHAFAWU	F	SANZE
614	ALHASSAN AWABU	F	SANZE
615	SULEMANA SANA	F	SANZE
616	WEISU ADAMU	F	SANZE
617	ADAM ADISHETU	F	SANZE
618	ZENABU ADAM	F	SANZE
619	ABUKARI FATI	F	SANZE
620	ADAM AFUSHEITU	F	SANZE
621	SALIFU AZARA	F	SANZE
622	ALHASSAN FATI TINGULI	F	SANZE
623	YUSSIF SOWAH	F	SANZE
624	ZIBLIM SHARIFATU	F	SANZE
625	OSMAN ABIBATA	F	SANZE
626	SULEMANA ASANA	F	SANZE
627	GANIWU MARIAM	F	SANZE
628	ALABANI MEMUNATU	F	SANZE
629	YAHAYA FUSHEINA	F	SANZE
630	YAHAYA ARISHETU	F	SANZE
631	ABDULAI AYISHETU	F	SANZE
632	ABDUL RAUF ADISAH	F	SANZE
633	IDDRISU MARIAM	F	SANZE
634	ABUKARI MEMUNATU	F	SANZE
635	ABUBAKARI AWABU	F	SANZE
636	ABDUL ZUWERA	F	SANZE
637	IDDRISU RABI	F	SANZE
638	YAKUBU HAWAH	F	SANZE
639	BABA FULERA	F	SANZE
640	ABDUL RAUF MARIAM	F	SANZE
641	SULEMANA WARIHANA	F	SANZE
642	SHABAN WASILA	F	SANZE
643	SHABAN AVISHA	F	SANZE
644	YUNUSA AMINA	F	SANZE

NO.	NAME OF PAP	GENDER	COMMUNITY
645	NEINDOW SANA	F	SANZE
646	ABUBAKARI SIRINA	F	SANZE
647	YAHAYA BALMINI	F	SANZE
648	TAHIDU ADISHETU	F	SANZE
649	ADAM SANA	F	SANZE
650	MUSAH HAWAH	F	SANZE
651	IDDRISU RABI	F	SANZE
652	MUSTAPHA AYI	F	SANZE
653	MUKTARU RABI	F	SANZE
654	MUSAH SAMATA	F	SANZE
655	NUHU SUMAYA	F	SANZE
656	ABDUL GAFARU ZULAIHA	F	SANZE
657	ABDUL FATAWU FATIMA	F	SANZE
658	FUSIENI RUKAYA	F	SANZE
659	ADAM SUWERA	F	SANZE
660	YAKUBU FATI	F	SANZE
661	MOHAMMED SADIA	F	SANZE
662	YUSSIF LATIFA	F	SANZE
663	SUMANI FISHETA	F	SANZE
664	ALHASSAN MARIAMA	F	SANZE
665	MUHAMUD SANA	F	SANZE
666	ALHASSAN BAAMUNU	F	SANZE
667	MOHAMMED WARIHANA	F	SANZE
668	SULEMANA ZELIA	F	SANZE
669	ADAM ALIMATU	F	SANZE
670	ABUKARI MARIAMA	F	SANZE
671	ADAM ALIMATU	F	SANZE
672	ABUKARI MARIAMA	F	SANZE
673	BAWA AYISHEITU	F	SANZE
674	FUSHEINI SANATU	F	SANZE
675	FUSHEINI MARIAMA	F	SANZE
676	AMIDU AMINA	F	SANZE
677	ALHASSAN SAMATU	F	SANZE
678	WUMBEI MARIAM	F	SANZE
679	ABDULAI ASANA	F	SANZE
680	MOHAMMED FUSEINI	F	SANZE
681	MOHAMUD AZARA	F	SANZE
682	ADAM BARIKISU	F	SANZE
683	MOHAMMED ZENAB	F	SANZE
684	ABUBAKARI FULERA	F	SANZE
685	ADUL RAHAMAN AYISHETU	F	SANZE
686	JABUNI HAWA	F	SANZE
687	ABUBAKARI FOUZIA	F	SANZE
688	MAHAMA AZARATU	F	SANZE
689	ABUBAKARI BAMUNU	F	SANZE
690	ABUKARI SALIMA	F	SANZE
691	MAHAMA RAFIA	F	SANZE
692	ABDULAI RABIATU	F	SANZE
693	MUMUNI ZUWERA	F	SANZE

NO.	NAME OF PAP	GENDER	COMMUNITY
694	FUSEINI AMINA	F	SANZE
695	BILEMA FUSENA	F	SANZE
696	HARUNA ADAMU	F	SANZE
697	YUSSIF RAHAMA	F	SANZE
698	HARUNA BINTU	F	SANZE
699	ABUBAKARI FADILA	F	SANZE
700	ABDUL RAHAMAN FUSEINA	F	SANZE
701	FUSHEINI SAFURA	F	SANZE
702	ZAKARIA MAAME	F	SANZE
703	YUKUBU SUWIEBU	F	SANZE
704	ALHASSAN SAMATA	F	SANZE
705	ABDULAI ATAA	F	SANZE
706	ABDULAI AMINA	F	SANZE
707	HARUNA LABI	F	SANZE
708	ZAKARIA BARIA	F	SANZE
709	ZAKARIA SANA	F	SANZE
710	FUSEINI SUMAYA	F	SANZE
711	ADDUL MALIK BOLGA	F	SANZE
712	ABUKARI FATIMA	F	SANZE
713	IBRAHIM ABIBA	F	SANZE
714	ALHASSAN ZUWERA	F	SANZE
715	ALHASSAN AFIA	F	SANZE
716	HUDU FATIMA	F	SANZE
717	IBRAHIM AISHETU	F	SANZE
718	ALI MEMUNATU	F	SANZE
719	ALHASSAN FATI	F	SANZE
720	MUSAH MEMUNA	F	SANZE
721	MUSAH AMINA	F	SANZE
722	MOHAMMED RASHIDA	F	SANZE
723	MAHAMUD ALIMA	F	SANZE
724	ZAKARIA RAFIA	F	SANZE
725	MASHUD FUSIENA	F	SANZE
726	FATAWU RABIATU	F	SANZE
727	MOHAMMED AMINA	F	SANZE
728	ALIDU ALIA	F	SANZE
729	ISSAH ZENABU	F	SANZE
730	ALHASSAN FUSEINA	F	SANZE
731	YUSSIF HURRIA	F	SANZE
732	HASSAN ALIATU	F	SANZE
733	MARIAMA ABUKARI	F	SANZE
734	ABUBAKARI ZULIAYA	F	SANZE
735	YUSSIF ZELIA	F	SANZE
736	MALIK FAKIYA	F	SANZE
737	ALIDU MEMUNATU	F	SANZE
738	MUMUNI RAHINATU	F	SANZE
739	MUMUNI MARIAMA	F	SANZE
740	MUTAKAWILA ZUWERA	F	SANZE
741	SEIDU MEMUNA	F	SANZE
742	YAHAYA FAIZA	F	SANZE
743	ALHASSAN JAMILATU	F	SANZE

NO.	NAME OF PAP	GENDER	COMMUNITY
744	JAMAL RUKAYA	F	SANZE
745	SULEMANA FAUZIA	F	SANZE
746	MALIK FATIMATA	F	SANZE
747	YAKUBU MARIA	F	SANZE
748	FAISAL MEMUNA	F	SANZE
749	ALABANI ZUWERA	F	SANZE
750	BABA ALIATU	F	SANZE
751	ALIDU NAWOMI	F	SANZE
752	NURUDEEN FAUZIA	F	SANZE
753	MAHAMA ZARATU	F	SANZE
754	NURUDEEN AWULATU	F	SANZE
755	FATAWU RAHINATU	F	SANZE
756	AWUDU FATI	F	SANZE
757	HAMIDU ZULFIA	F	SANZE
758	SALIFU JAMILATU	F	SANZE
759	SALIA LATIFA	F	SANZE
760	HASSAN ALIATU	F	SANZE
761	MUSAH RAKIYA	F	SANZE
762	YUSSIF MARIAM	F	SANZE
763	KASSIM UBIADA	F	SANZE
764	SEIDU FUSEINA	F	SANZE
765	TAHIRU ZARIA	F	SANZE
766	MUSAH FATUMATA	F	SANZE
767	MOHAMMED MARIAMA	F	SANZE
768	YAHAYA NEIMATU	F	SANZE
769	ALHASSAN SAFURA	F	SANZE
770	FUSEINI ZELIA	F	SANZE
771	ABDULAI FATIMA	F	SANZE
772	IDDRISU SALIMA	F	SANZE
773	LUKEMAN FAIZA	F	SANZE
774	YAKUBU ZULFIYA	F	SANZE
775	FAISAL MARIAM	F	SANZE
776	NUHU FUSEINA	F	SANZE
777	MOHAMMED RAHINATU	F	SANZE
778	SEIDU AYISHETU	F	SANZE
779	ALHASSAN SANATU	F	SANZE
780	ZAKARIA FATI	F	SANZE
781	HARDI HURRIA	F	SANZE
782	YAHAYA AYISHETU	F	SANZE
783	WAHABU RUHIA	F	SANZE
784	ZAKARIA RUKAYA	F	SANZE
785	MARIAM ALHASSAN	F	SANZE
786	FATAWU RAHINATU	F	SANZE
787	HARDI MARIAM	F	SANZE
788	DRAMANI HAWA	F	SANZE
789	DAWUDA FUSEINA	F	SANZE
790	MOHAMMED FARAHAN	F	SANZE
791	IBRAHIM FATI	F	SANZE
792	ABRAMANI MEMUNA	F	SANZE
793	ZAKARIA FAIZA	F	SANZE

NO.	NAME OF PAP	GENDER	COMMUNITY
794	ABUKARI FATI	F	SANZE
795	SULE ABIBA	F	SANZE
796	MAHAMA SULFAYA	F	SANZE
797	ALHASSAN FATI	F	SANZE
798	ALHASSAN UBAIDA	F	SANZE
799	SULEMANA SUMAYA	F	SANZE
800	RUFIA RACHIATU	F	SANZE
801	MOHAMMED RUKAYA	F	SANZE
802	BABA WASILA	F	SANZE
803	MUSAH SADIA	F	SANZE
804	ABDULAI ABIBA	F	SANZE
805	ABDULAI FUZIA	F	SANZE
806	MUSTAPHA AYI	F	SANG
807	MUTARU RABI	F	SANG
808	ABUBAKARI MARIAM	F	SANG
809	MUSTAPHA ADISHEITU	F	SANG
810	HABIBU ADAMU	F	SANG
811	MUTARU ABIBATA	F	SANG
812	HUDU SALAMATU	F	SANG
813	YAKUBU KASUA	F	SANG
814	SEIDU MELI	F	SANG
815	MUSTAPHA MEMUNATU	F	SANG
816	SEIDU MEMUNATU	F	SANG
817	ABUBAKARI FATI	F	SANG
818	ALHASSAN ADISHEITU	F	SANG
819	BABA SANA	F	SANG
820	YAKUBU ABIBA	F	SANG
821	ISSAH AMATU	F	SANG
822	MUNIRU MEMUNA	F	SANG
823	ABUBAKARI SANATU	F	SANG
824	YUSSIF HUSEIMA	F	SANG
825	ABUKARI FATI	F	SANG
826	DOKURUGU FUSHEINA	F	SANG
827	AWABU AMADU	F	SANG
828	SULEMANA RUKAYA	F	SANG
829	MOHAMMAD ADAMU	F	SANG
830	ALHASSAN FUSHEINA	F	SANG
831	IMORO MELI	F	SANG
832	IMORO ADISHEITU	F	SANG
833	ABDUL RAUF AMINA	F	SANG
834	IBRAHIM ADISHEITU	F	SANG
835	BABA MARIAM	F	SANG
836	MUSAH SANA	F	SANG
837	ABDULAI AYI	F	SANG
838	ISSAHAKU ADISHEITU	F	SANG
839	ISSIFU AMINA	F	SANG
840	IDDRISSU MARIAMA	F	SANG
841	ADAM MARIAM	F	SANG
842	FATAWU RAHINA	F	SANG
843	MUSAH AMINA	F	SANG

NO.	NAME OF PAP	GENDER	COMMUNITY
844	IDDRISSU AZARA	F	SANG
845	MOHAMMAD ZILFAWU	F	SANG
846	ABUKARI RAHINA	F	SANG
847	UMAR SANA	F	SANG
848	YUSSIF AMAATU	F	SANG
849	ADAM MARIA	F	SANG
850	ADAM SALAMATU	F	SANG