



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

WEST GONJA MUNICIPALITY
SUB-PROJECTS

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

REVISED FINAL REPORT



TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	I
LIST OF TABLES	II
LIST OF FIGURES	III
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	IV
COMPENSATION SUMMARY SHEET	V
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	VI
0.1 OVERVIEW OF PROJECT	VI
0.2 LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK	VIII
0.3 BASELINE	IX
0.4 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT	X
0.5 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	XI
0.6 RAP IMPLEMENTATION PLAN	XII
0.7 RAP IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET	XIII
0.8 CONCLUSION	XIV
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE SUBPROJECT.....	1
1.2 SCOPE OF DISPLACEMENT AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	2
1.3 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN	3
2.0 PRINCIPLES, POLICIES, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	4
2.1 PRINCIPLES	4
2.2 LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS	4
2.3 INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS.....	6
2.4 GAP ANALYSIS OF NATIONAL LAW AND INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS	7
3.0 SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE AND CENSUS SURVEY	14
3.1 INTRODUCTION	14
3.2 APPROACH TO PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION	14
3.2.1 <i>Project Affected Communities</i>	14
3.2.2 <i>Stakeholder Engagement</i>	15
3.2.3 <i>Household Surveys</i>	15
3.3 DEMOGRAPHICS	16
3.3.1 <i>Population</i>	16
3.3.2 <i>Age</i>	17
3.3.3 <i>Gender</i>	17
3.3.4 <i>Marital Status</i>	18
3.3.5 <i>Ethnicity</i>	18
3.3.6 <i>Religion</i>	19
3.4 EDUCATION AND LITERACY	19
3.5 ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	19
3.6 INCOME AND EXPENDITURE	21
3.7 LAND USE AND OWNERSHIP.....	23
3.8 HEALTH	23
3.9 UTILITIES AND SERVICES.....	24
3.9.1 <i>Energy</i>	24
3.9.2 <i>Water Supply</i>	25
3.9.3 <i>Sanitation and Waste Management</i>	25
3.10 VULNERABILITY	26
4.0 COMPENSATION PLAN	27

4.1	ESTABLISHMENT AND COMMUNICATING CUT-OFF-DATE.....	27
4.2	VALUATION EXERCISE.....	27
4.2.1	<i>Purpose and Scope of Valuation</i>	27
4.2.2	<i>Basis of Valuation</i>	27
4.2.3	<i>Valuation Process</i>	27
4.2.4	<i>Valuation Method and Rates</i>	28
4.2.5	<i>Description of compensation and assistance for different categories of PAPs</i>	29
4.2.6	<i>Valuation Opinion</i>	29
4.3	COMPENSATION DISBURSEMENT RESPONSIBILITY.....	31
4.4	COMPENSATION PAYMENT PROCEDURES.....	31
4.5	ELIGIBILITY/ENTITLEMENT MATRIX.....	31
4.6	ASSISTANCE FOR VULNERABLE PERSONS.....	32
4.7	DISCLOSURE.....	32
4.7.1	<i>Disclosure of Compensation Proposals and Grievance Redress Sections of the RAP to PAPs</i>	32
4.7.2	<i>RAP Disclosure</i>	32
5.0	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT.....	33
5.1	RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS.....	33
6.0	GRIEVANCE REDRESS.....	35
6.1	OBJECTIVE.....	35
6.2	POTENTIAL GRIEVANCES/DISPUTES.....	35
6.3	REDRESS PROCESS.....	35
6.4	REDRESS ARRANGEMENT/LEVELS.....	36
6.4.1	<i>Local (project site) Level</i>	38
6.4.2	<i>Grievance Committee Level</i>	38
6.4.3	<i>National Legal Level</i>	39
6.5	REIMBURSEMENT OF ACTUAL COSTS FOR GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES.....	39
6.6	LEGAL CLAIMS AND OR COMPENSATIONS FROM GRIEVANCE RESOLUTIONS.....	39
7.0	MONITORING/ EVALUATION AND REPORTING.....	40
7.1	PROCESS MONITORING (INTERNAL).....	40
7.1.1	<i>Purpose and Responsibility</i>	40
7.1.2	<i>Monitoring Indicators for RAP Implementation</i>	41
7.1.3	<i>Monitoring of the Stakeholder Engagement, Communication and Outreach Plan</i>	41
7.1.4	<i>Reporting</i>	41
7.2	INDEPENDENT PERFORMANCE MONITORING (EXTERNAL).....	42
8.0	IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.....	43
9.0	COST AND BUDGET.....	45
9.1	ESTIMATED COST FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION.....	45
10.0	CONCLUSION.....	46
ANNEXES	47

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 2- 1:	GAP ANALYSIS OF THE RESETTLEMENT REQUIREMENTS UNDER NATIONAL LAW AND APPLICABLE INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS.....	8
TABLE 3- 1:	PROJECT AFFECTED COMMUNITIES.....	14
TABLE 3- 2:	HOUSEHOLDS SURVEYED AND NUMBER AFFECTED IN THE WEST GONJA MUNICIPALITY.....	15
TABLE 3- 3:	PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES IN WEST GONJA PROJECT COMMUNITIES.....	16
TABLE 3- 4:	MARITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENTS.....	18
TABLE 3- 5:	LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF RESPONDENTS.....	19
TABLE 3- 6:	SECONDARY OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENTS.....	21
TABLE 3- 7:	SOURCES OF WATER FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES.....	25
TABLE 3- 8:	TOILET FACILITIES IN COMMUNITIES IN THE PROJECT AREA.....	25
TABLE 4- 1:	COMPENSATION DESCRIPTION FOR CATEGORY OF IMPACT.....	29

TABLE 4- 2:	VALUATION SUMMARY	30
TABLE 4- 3:	ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX	31
TABLE 5- 1:	INSTITUTIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	33
TABLE 8- 1:	RAP IMPLEMENTATION PLAN	43
TABLE 9- 1:	ESTIMATED COST FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RAP	45

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 3- 1:	HOUSEHOLDS SURVEYED.....	16
FIGURE 3- 2:	AGE DISTRIBUTION OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS	17
FIGURE 3- 3:	GENDER OF THE RESPONDENTS.....	18
FIGURE 3- 4:	MAIN OCCUPATION OF THE RESPONDENTS.....	20
FIGURE 3- 5:	TYPES OF CROPS GROWN	20
FIGURE 3- 6:	LIVESTOCK REARED BY RESPONDENTS.....	21
FIGURE 3- 7:	SOURCES OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME	22
FIGURE 3- 8:	HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE.....	23
FIGURE 3- 9:	TYPES AND REASONS FOR SELECTING MEDICAL SERVICE PROVIDERS	24
FIGURE 6- 1:	GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM FOR SADP PROJECT.....	37

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 ...	Savannah Region
2	Municipality/District...	West Gonja Municipality
3	Village/Suburb ...	3 communities
4	Activity(ies) that trigger resettlement	Land preparation
5	Project overall cost	-
6	Overall resettlement cost	GHC 125,980.00
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)	325
11	Number of Physically displaced	0
12	Number of economically displaced	325
13	Number of affected households	3
14	Number of females affected	325
15	Number of vulnerable affected	21
16	Number of major PAP	325
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 325 women 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 8,080 made up of 45.4% males and 54.6% females. Canteen community recorded the highest population of 2500 with Soalepe community recording the least population of 250.

The district has a higher female than male population. This is similar among the 85 respondents with 19.0% males and 81.0% females. Most (88.2%) of respondents are married, with 4.6% not married but living together, 2.4% divorced, 2.4% never married and another 2.4% below the official marriage age.

The predominant ethnic group in the district is the Gonjas. Hanga, Kamara, Dagomba, Tampulma, Frafra and Dagaaba. Literacy and education levels are very low in project communities as majority (70.6%) of the population have no formal education with only 1% having attended a tertiary institution.

The main economic activities in the municipality include farming, agro-processing, and trading in foodstuff. Farming is the major economic activity and source of income for the people of the Municipality. The crops produced are maize, cassava, rice, yam, beans, groundnuts, and others. Animals such as sheep, goats, cattle, pigs and fowls are also reared in the municipality. Farming is done once a year as it is rain-fed and the erratic rainfall pattern makes farming risky. Some activities during the dry season are collection of sheanuts, wild honey harvest, agro processing, fuel wood harvest etc.

Chiefs and family leaders own the land in the municipality. Land can be purchased for construction or cultivation by an individual or a group of individuals. Family ownership and clan ownership are the two most popular types of land ownership. There is no such thing as a complete right of title to land. Individuals, on the other hand, can claim ownership of land if they have the right to use it temporarily. Chiefs have legal authority, whereas landowners have ritual authority. In keeping with the strong patrilineal nature of the kingship system, land is allocated only to men as females have no right to usufruct. However, women can obtain access to land for farming mainly through their social relations with male members of the community.

Out of the 85 respondents, 19 were persons with disability such as difficulty in walking (52.6%), severe memory loss (26.3%), and blindness (10.50%). For the elderly, there was no PAP above 60 years. For PAP household heads, 2 were females representing 67.0%. However, of particular interest is the economic vulnerability of households. Most households were found to live below the international poverty line of USD 1.90/day i.e. about GHC 400 per month.

0.4 Institutional Arrangement

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

No	Institution	Role/Responsibility Description
1	AfDB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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¢ 125,980.00**.

No.	Item	Estimated Cost/ Gh¢	Remarks	Source of funds
1	Direct Cash Compensation to be paid to PAPs	67,600.00	Amount directly going to eligible PAPs due to economic displacement. To be provided and disbursed by MoFA	Project funds
2	Subtotal	67,600.00		
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	15,000.00	Allowances and	Project funds

No.	Item	Estimated Cost/ Gh¢	Remarks	Source of funds
6	Information and awareness campaign	10,000.00	Required for publicity and awareness creation including disclosure	Project funds
7	Subtotal	55,000.00		
8	Contingency (5% of No.2)	3,380.00	For unforeseen contingencies. To be provided by MoFA	Project funds
9	Total for RAP Implementation	125,980.00	Estimated cost for the implementation of the RAP for the West Gonja Sub-projects	Project funds

0.8 Conclusion

This RAP covers the 325 women, whose primary livelihood activity of collecting fruits of shea and dawadawa will be affected by the SADP project implementation.

Compensation will be duly paid from project funds to the project affected persons from an estimated budget of One Hundred and Twenty-Five Thousand, Nine Hundred and Eighty Ghana Cedis (GHC 125,980.00). 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 325 women (Annex 7) who live on picking and sale of shea fruits on uncultivated land in the project area, will be affected by the project.

1.3 Purpose and Objectives of the Resettlement Action Plan

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

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

The objectives of the assignment include the following:

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

2.0 PRINCIPLES, POLICIES, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

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

2.1 Principles

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

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

2.2 Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

No.	Legal and Regulatory Requirement
2.	<p><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), 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 eleven (11) project communities in the West Gonja Municipality (Table 3-1 below). However, only three (3) i.e. Nabori, Sori No. 1 and Canteen will be directly affected by the implementation of the project.

Table 3- 1: Project affected communities

District	Potential Upland Communities for Maize and Soya production	Potential Rice Valley Communities
West Gonja Municipality	Nabori	Kojope
	Sori No1	
	Busunu	
	Agric Settlement	
	Canteen	
	Soalepe	
	Jonokponto	
	Larabanga	

	Sumpini	
	Kpiri	

3.2.2 Stakeholder Engagement

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

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

3.2.3 Household Surveys

Quantitative demographic data, asset ownership, livelihood and vulnerability data among others were collected by administering a census questionnaire to Project Affected Households (PAH). In selecting households for the survey, 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 85 respondents (i.e. household heads), were interviewed as part of the census survey within the 11 project communities including th 3 project affected communities in the West Gonja Municipality. A summary of the number of households participating in the survey per community and the number of affected households is provided in Table 3-2 and Figure 3-1 below.

Table 3- 2: Households surveyed and number affected in the West Gonja Municipality

Community	Households Surveyed	Households Affected
Nabori	8	1
Sori No1	10	1
Busunu	10	0
Agric Settlement	6	0
Canteen	18	1
Kojope	2	0
Soalepe	5	0
Jonokponto	10	0

Community	Households Surveyed	Households Affected
Larabanga	6	0
Sumpini	4	0
Kpiri	6	0
Total	85	3

Source: Household Survey, June 2022, SAL Consult

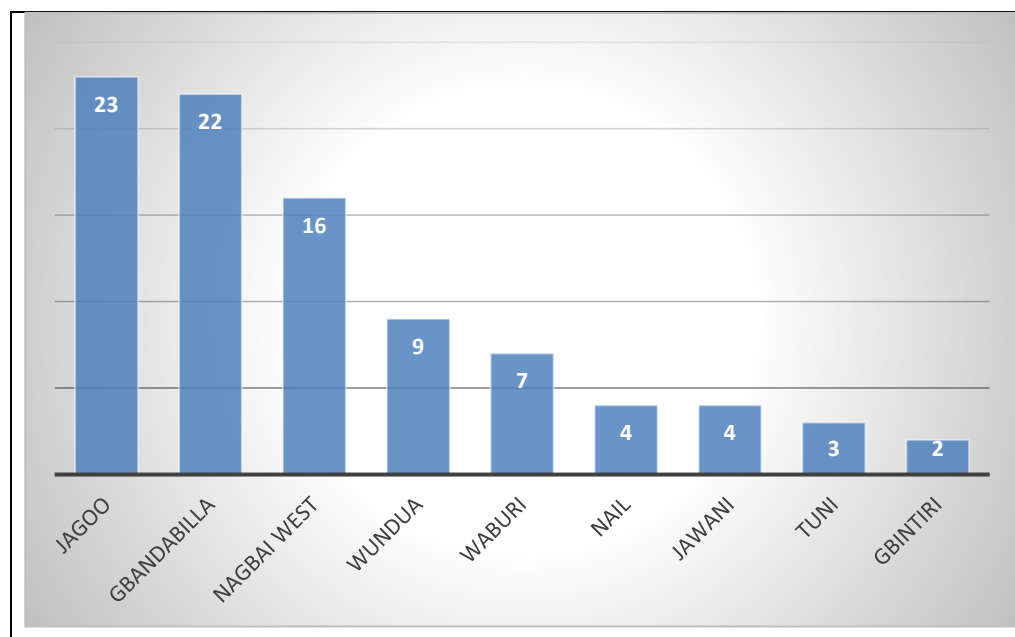


Figure 3- 1: Households surveyed

3.3 Demographics

3.3.1 Population

The total population of the municipality, according to the Ghana Statistical Service 2021 Population and Housing Census, is 63,449 made up of 32,270 (50.9%) males and 31,179 (49.1%) females. This is about 9.7% and 0.21% of the regional and national population respectively. The area has 39,150 (61.7%) of its population located in urban areas with 24,299 (38.3%) of the population located in rural settlements. The population density is 13.5 persons per sq.km with a total of 13,013 households and an average household size of 4.7 persons per household which is lower than the regional average of 4.9.

The total population of the project communities is 8,080 made up of 45.4% males and 54.6% females. Canteen community recorded the highest population of 2500 with Soalepe community recording the least population of 250 (Table 3-3).

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

Community	Male	Female	Total
Larabanga	260	140	400
Kojope	270	330	600
Jono Kponto	180	270	450
Soalepe	100	150	250
Canteen	1125	1375	2500
Nabori	184	266	450
Busumu	990	1210	2200
Sumpini	146	134	280
Kpiri	140	210	350
Afric Settlement	120	180	300
Sori No. 1	150	150	300
Total	3665	4415	8080

Source: Household Survey, June 2022, SAL Consult

3.3.2 Age

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

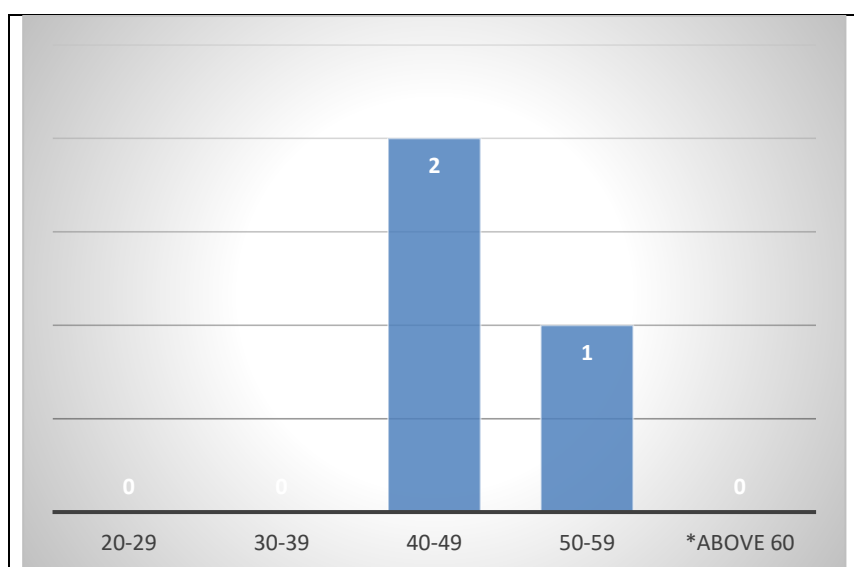


Figure 3- 2: Age distribution of affected households

3.3.3 Gender

The municipality's population is 63,449 made up of 32,270 (50.9%) males and 31,179 (49.1%) females (2021 Population and Housing Census). However, of the 85 persons interviewed, 81.0% were females while 19.0% were males. This is similar among the 3 PAPs with 67.0% females and 33.0% males (Figure 3-3).

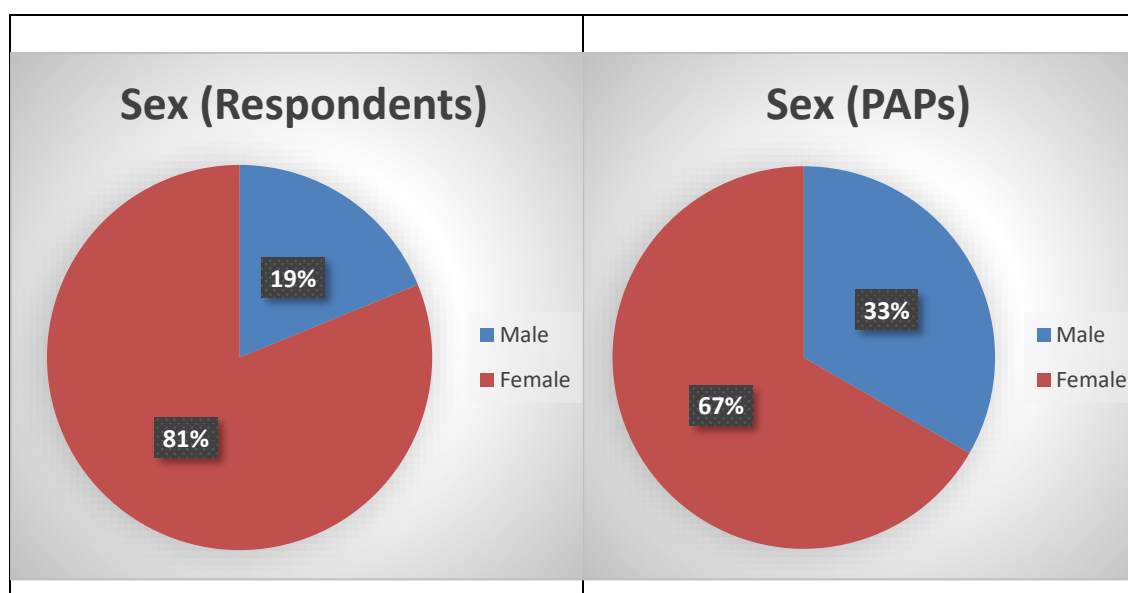


Figure 3- 3: Gender of the respondents

3.3.4 Marital Status

Most (88.2%) of the respondents indicated that they are currently married, with 4.6% having cohabitation and just 2.4% divorced, never married and below the official marriage age (Table 3-4). Most of the respondents who have lost their spouses were females.

Table 3- 4: Marital status of respondents

Marital Status	Total Number of Respondents	%
Married	75	88.2
Living Together	4	4.6
Divorced	2	2.4
Never Married	2	2.4
Unmarried and under the Official age 18	2	2.4
Total	85	100

Source: Household Survey, June 2022, SAL Consult

3.3.5 Ethnicity

There are 22 ethnic groups in the municipality and the Gonjas are the predominant group. Other ethnic groups include Hanga, Kamara, Dagomba, Tampulma, Frafra and Dagaaba. The lack of ethnic homogeneity tends to constrain socio-cultural organization and development. However, there is inter-ethnic marriages and peaceful co-existence, which points to unity in diversity.

3.3.6 Religion

There are four major religious groups in the Municipality these are Islam (41.7%), Catholic (26.3%), Pentecostal (8.0%) and Traditional Worshippers (5.4%).

3.4 Education and Literacy

The municipality has eighty-five (85) basic and second cycle institutions. Thirty-four (34) are kindergarten and nursery, 33 primary schools, 17 Junior High Schools and only three (3) Senior High Schools, an Agricultural Training College, and a Health Assistants Training School. .

Literacy and education levels are very low in project communities as majority (70.6%) of the population have no formal education with only 1% having attended a tertiary institution (Table 3-5).

Table 3- 5: Level of education of respondents

Level of Education	No. of Respondents	%	Number of PAPs	%
Never Attended	60	70.6	0	0
Primary School - Completed	4	4.7	0	0
Primary School - Partly Attended	1	1.2	0	0
Senior Secondary – partially completed	4	4.7	0	0
Senior Secondary - completed	9	10.5	3	100
Junior Secondary School - Partly Completed	5	5.9	0	0
Junior Secondary School - Partly Completed	2	2.4	0	0
TOTAL	85	100.0	3	100.0

Source: Household Survey, June 2022, SAL Consult

3.5 Economic Activities

The main economic activities in the municipality include farming, agro-processing, and trading in foodstuff. Farming is the major economic activity and source of income for the people of the Municipality. The crops produced are maize, cassava, rice, yam, beans, groundnuts, and others. Animals such as sheep, goats, cattle, pigs and fowls are also reared in the municipality. Farming is done once a year as it is rain-fed and the erratic rainfall pattern makes farming risky. Some activities during the dry season are collection of sheanuts, wild honey harvest, agro processing, fuel wood harvest etc.

Consistent with the district trend, about 81.0% of respondents and 67.0% of PAPs are engaged in crop farming as their main source of livelihood (Figure 3-4). Crops cultivated include maize, groundnut, soya, yam, vegetables etc. (Figure 3-5).

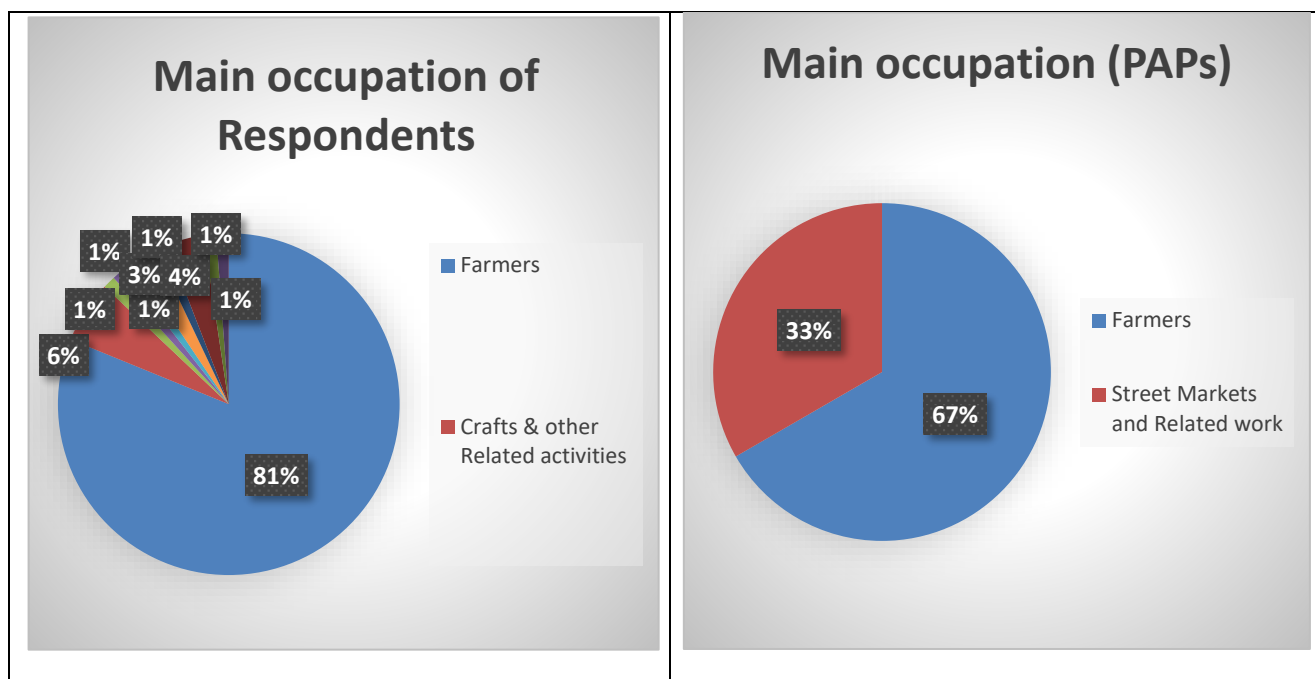


Figure 3- 4: Main occupation of the respondents

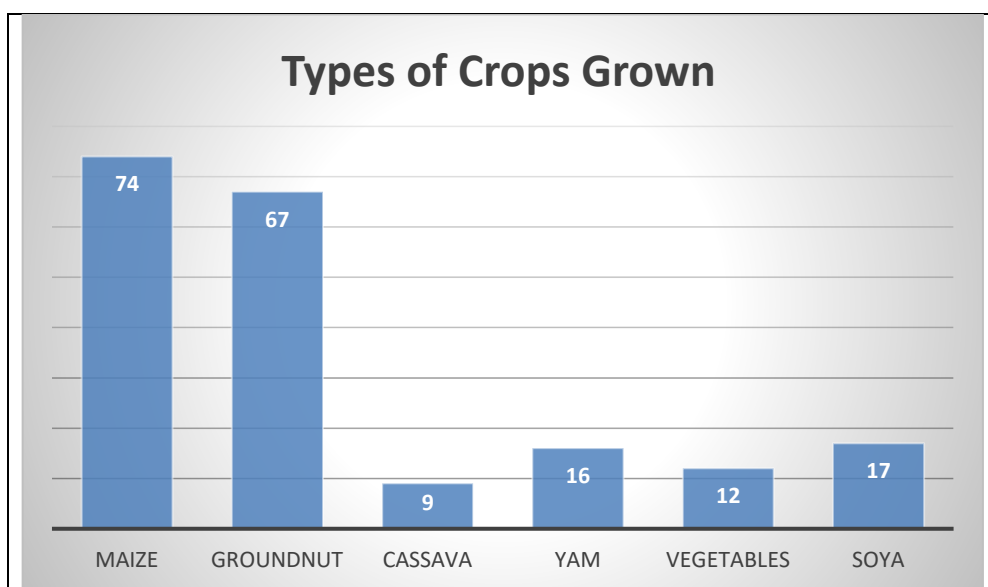


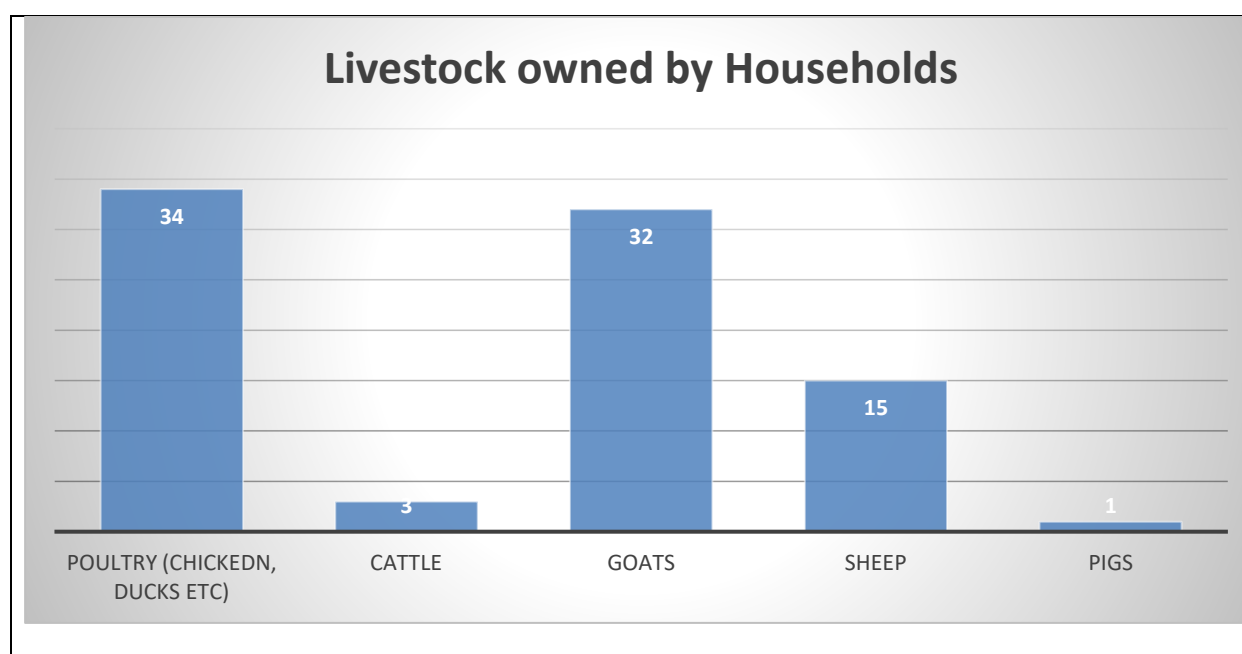
Figure 3- 5: Types of crops grown

Also, locals engage in other economic activities such as livestock rearing, petty trading and shop keeping among others. Livestock rearing and natural resource harvesting (such as shea picking) are major secondary economic activities of the people engaging about 17.6% and 11.7% respectively (Table 3-6). Animals reared include poultry, goats, sheep and cattle (Figure 3-6).

Table 3- 6: Secondary occupation of respondents

Secondary Occupation	Number of respondents	%
Farming	37	43.5
None	14	16.5
Artisanal Works	2	2.4
Livestock keeper	15	17.6
Natural Resource	10	11.7
Paid Employment	1	1.2
Trading	6	7.1
Total	85	100.0

Source: Household Survey, June 2022, SAL Consult

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

3.6 Income and Expenditure

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

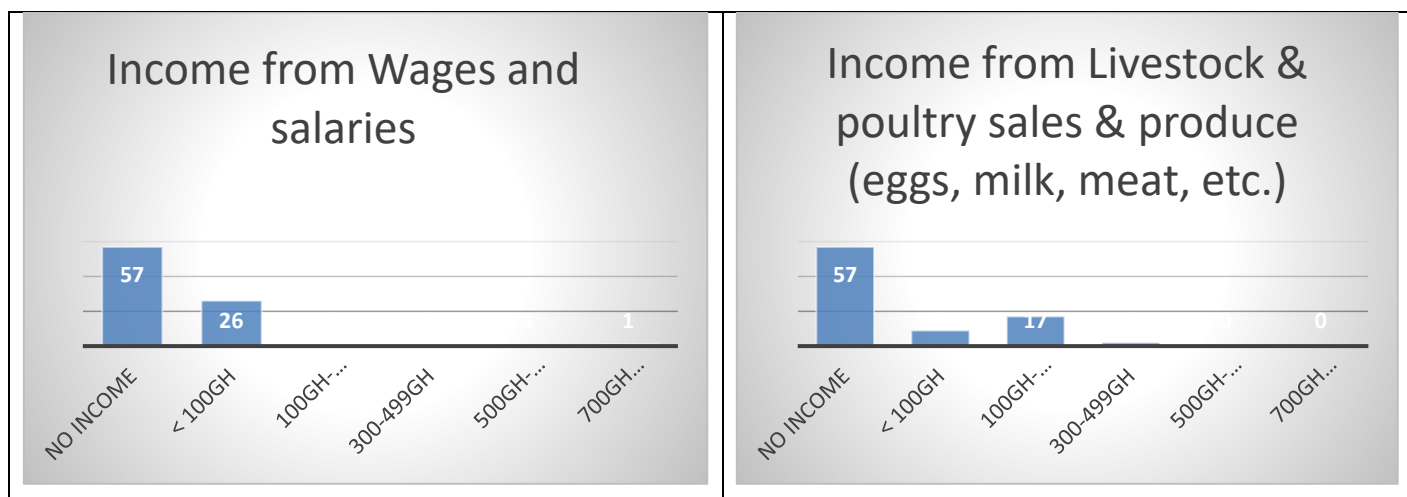
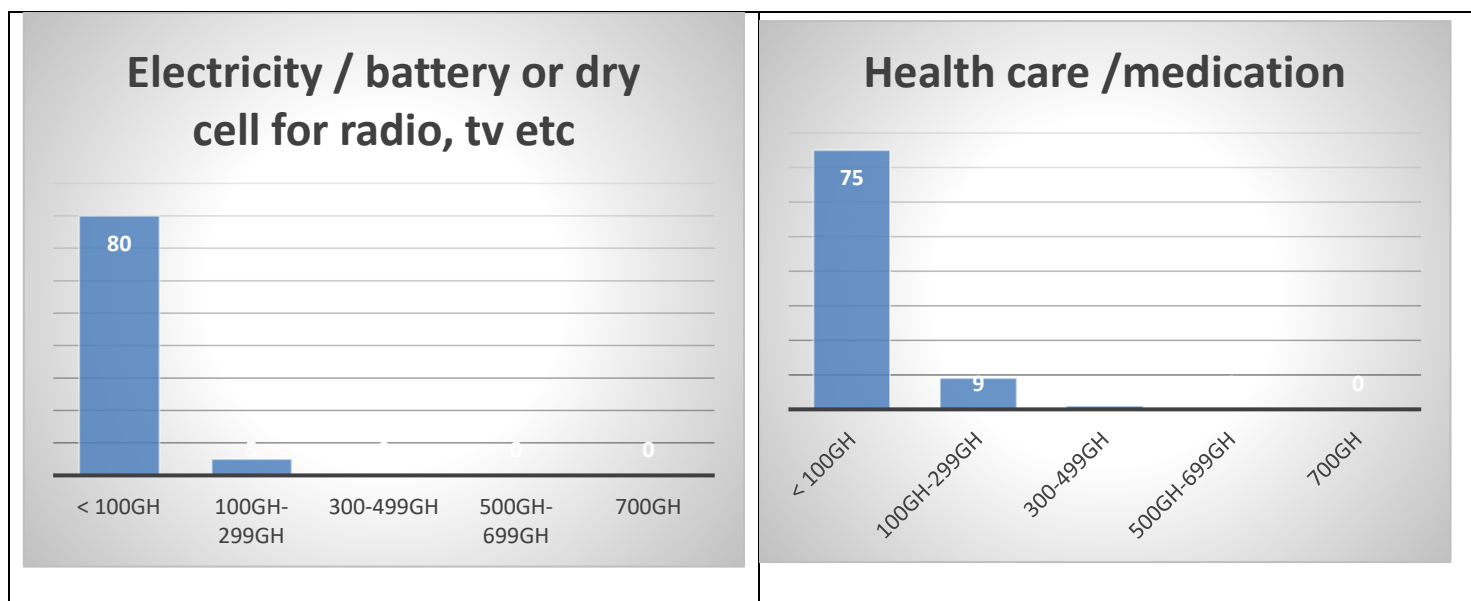


Figure 3- 7: Sources of household income

Household expenditure is largely on food, housing/rent, clothing, education, healthcare and energy/power. On food, majority of households spend between GHC 100 to GHC 499 per month, on clothing, GHC 100 – GHC 300, on education (fees and upkeep money), GHC 100 – GHC 300, on healthcare, housing and electricity, household expenditure is below GHC 100 each per month (Figure 3-8).



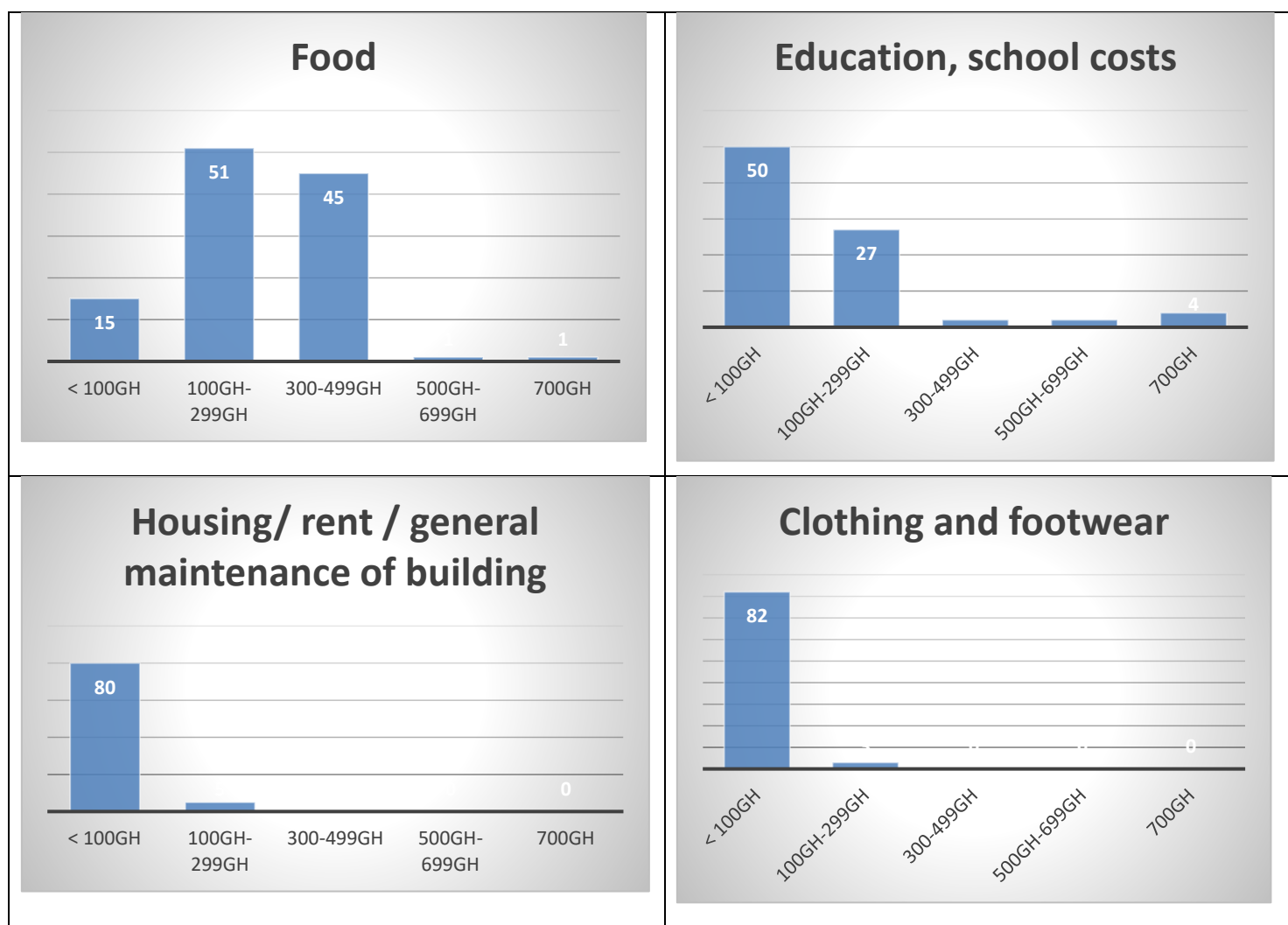


Figure 3- 8: Household expenditure

3.7 Land use and ownership

Chiefs and family leaders own the land in the municipality. Land can be purchased for construction or cultivation by an individual or a group of individuals. Family ownership and clan ownership are the two most popular types of land ownership. There is no such thing as a complete right of title to land. Individuals, on the other hand, can claim ownership of land if they have the right to use it temporarily. Chiefs have legal authority, whereas landowners have ritual authority. Within some communities, there is communal strife and disunity as a result of leadership succession and land disputes.

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

3.8 Health

The West Gonja Municipal Hospital is the highest level of health care facility in the Municipality. This is supported by Health Centres at Langbonto, Laribanga, Achubunyor, Mole and Busunu.

The Tamale Teaching Hospital serves as a referral centre for medical conditions which these facilities are unable to contain. Other people also assist to provide health services to the population, namely, Trained Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs), and Village health workers. There is a Health Assistance Training School in the Municipality to augment the human resource needs of the sector

Within the project affected communities, most people (65.0%) rely on community health centres/dispensaries within the area. Other healthcare facilities include public/private hospitals (used by 29%), NGO's (used by 5.0%) and pharmacist (used by 1%).

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

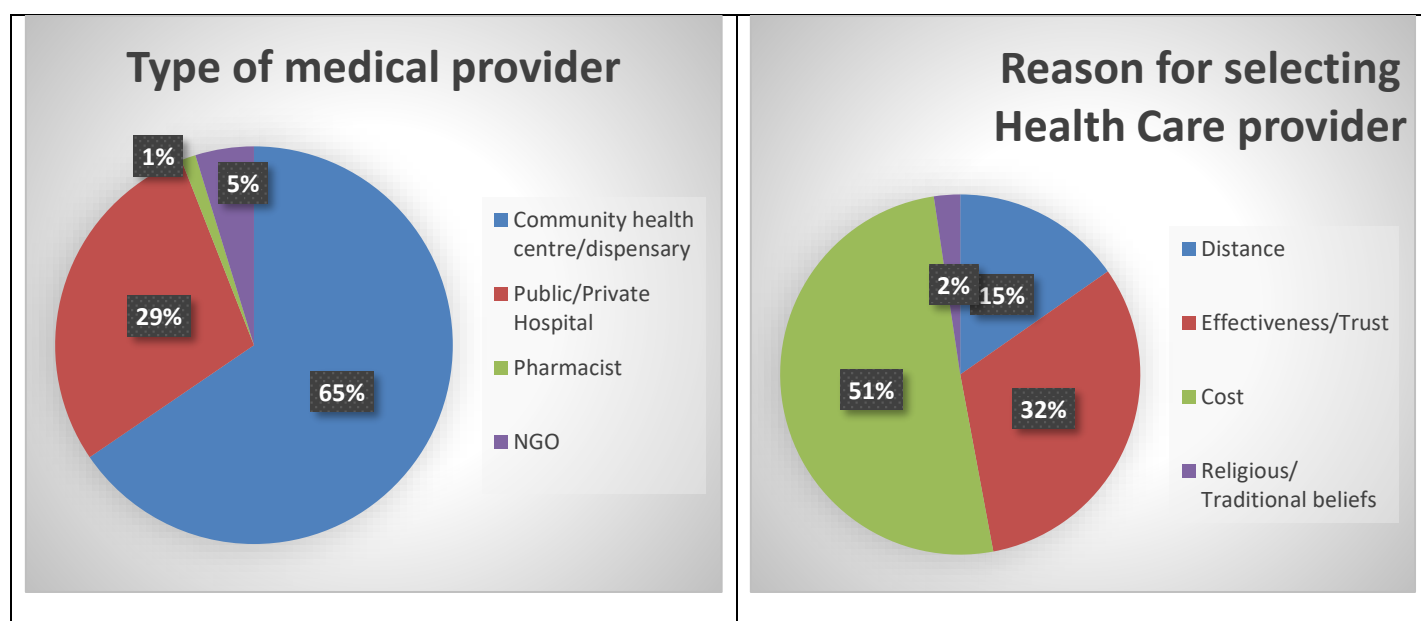


Figure 3- 9: Types and reasons for selecting medical service providers

3.9 Utilities and services

3.9.1 Energy

The main source of energy for both domestic and industrial purposes in the municipality is fuel wood and charcoal. The lack of substitutes to fuel wood and charcoal contributes to the degrading of the environment as the municipality is gradually becoming a major producer of charcoal. The next available source of energy is electricity. Five (5) communities are connected to the national grid and construction is on- going in eight (8) communities. Efforts have also been made to provide solar lights and lumps for eight communities. The electricity has helped the growth of light industries such as sachet water production, welding, mechanics, grinding mills etc. in the communities. This is however limited as over 75% of the communities are not connected to the national grid. The absence of electricity is also militating against certain key services such as health and education.

3.9.2 Water Supply

There are various sources of water in the municipality for both commercial and domestic purposes. These include limited mechanized boreholes, boreholes, dugouts, and dams. Because of the low nature of the water table, it is very difficult drilling for water so most of the boreholes are mechanized into the pipe system. The municipality depends largely on the Damongo and Kpiri dams which serve as sources of water for cooking, building and for irrigation activities in the dry season.

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

Table 3- 7: Sources of water for domestic purposes

Water Source for Drinking and cooking	Rain water	Public tap water	Canal, river, pond	Borehole
Rainy Season	54	2	7	50
Dry Season	0	2	3	80

Source: Household Survey, June 2022, SAL Consult

3.9.3 Sanitation and Waste Management

The municipality has improved its sanitation situation from 20.3% in 2018 to 58.7% in 2021. This is as a result of increase in the construction of institutional latrines to 68 and household latrines to 603 through Community- Led Total Sanitation Programme. The public toilets (Shared latrines) remained at 14.

In the project communities, almost half of the population (41.2%) 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	32	37.6
No toilet	35	41.2
Neighbours Toilet	18	21.2
Total	85	100

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 85 respondents, 19 were persons with disability such as difficulty in walking (52.6%), severe memory loss (26.3%), and blindness (10.50%). For the elderly, there was no PAP above 60 years. For PAP household heads, 2 were females representing 67.0%. However, of particular interest is the economic vulnerability of households. Most households were found to live below the international poverty line of USD 1.90/day i.e. about GHC 400 per month.

4.0 COMPENSATION PLAN

4.1 Establishment and Communicating Cut-off-date

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

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

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 (Annex 3b). 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,600 affected PAPs is in the West Gonja Municipality is **Sixty-Seven Thousand, Six Hundred Ghana Cedis (GH¢67,600.00)**. 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¢)
Canteen	Canteen Women's Group	70.27	2500	55	10%	250	8	208	52,000.00
Nabori	Nabori Women's Group	144.42	450	59	10%	45	8	208	9,360.00
Sori No 1	Sori No 1 Women's Group	197.42	300	50	10%	30	8	208	6,240.00
Total									67,600.00

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).

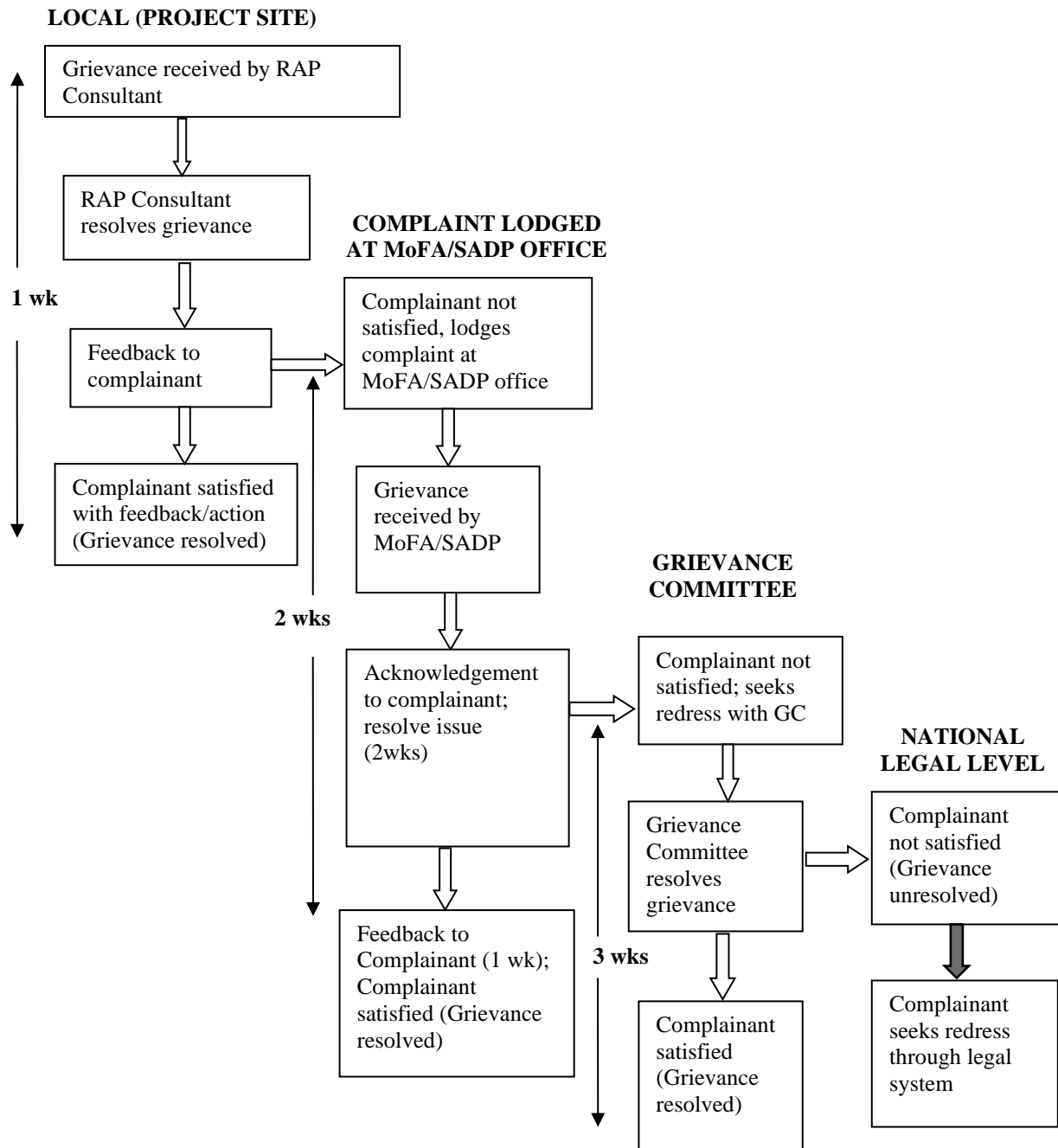


Figure 6- 1: Grievance Redress Mechanism for SADB Project

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

6.4.1 Local (project site) Level

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

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

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

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

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

6.4.2 Grievance Committee Level

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

The GC will include the following:

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

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

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

6.4.3 National Legal Level

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

6.5 Reimbursement of actual costs for Grievance Committee Activities

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

6.6 Legal Claims and or Compensations from Grievance Resolutions

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

7.0 MONITORING/ EVALUATION AND REPORTING

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

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

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

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

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

7.1 Process Monitoring (Internal)

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

7.1.1 Purpose and Responsibility

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

In addition to the above, the RAP Consultant will

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

7.1.2 Monitoring Indicators for RAP Implementation

The monitoring indicators will include but not limited to:

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

7.1.3 Monitoring of the Stakeholder Engagement, Communication and Outreach Plan

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

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

7.1.4 Reporting

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

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

7.2 Independent Performance Monitoring (External)

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

8.0 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

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

Table 8- 1: RAP Implementation Plan

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

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

9.0 COST AND BUDGET

9.1 Estimated Cost for RAP Implementation

The cost estimates for the implementation of the RAP including direct compensation payments to PAPs, and contingency issues is **Gh¢ 125,980.00**. 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	67,600.00	Amount directly going to eligible PAPs due to economic displacement. To be provided and disbursed by MoFA	Project funds
2	Subtotal	67,600.00		
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	15,000.00	Allowances and	Project funds
6	Information and awareness campaign	10,000.00	Required for publicity and awareness creation including disclosure	Project funds
7	Subtotal	55,000.00		
8	Contingency (5% of No.2)	3,380.00	For unforeseen contingencies and incidental costs. To be provided by MoFA	Project funds
9	Total for RAP Implementation	125,980.00	Estimated cost for the implementation of the RAP for the West Gonja Sub-projects	Project funds

10.0 CONCLUSION

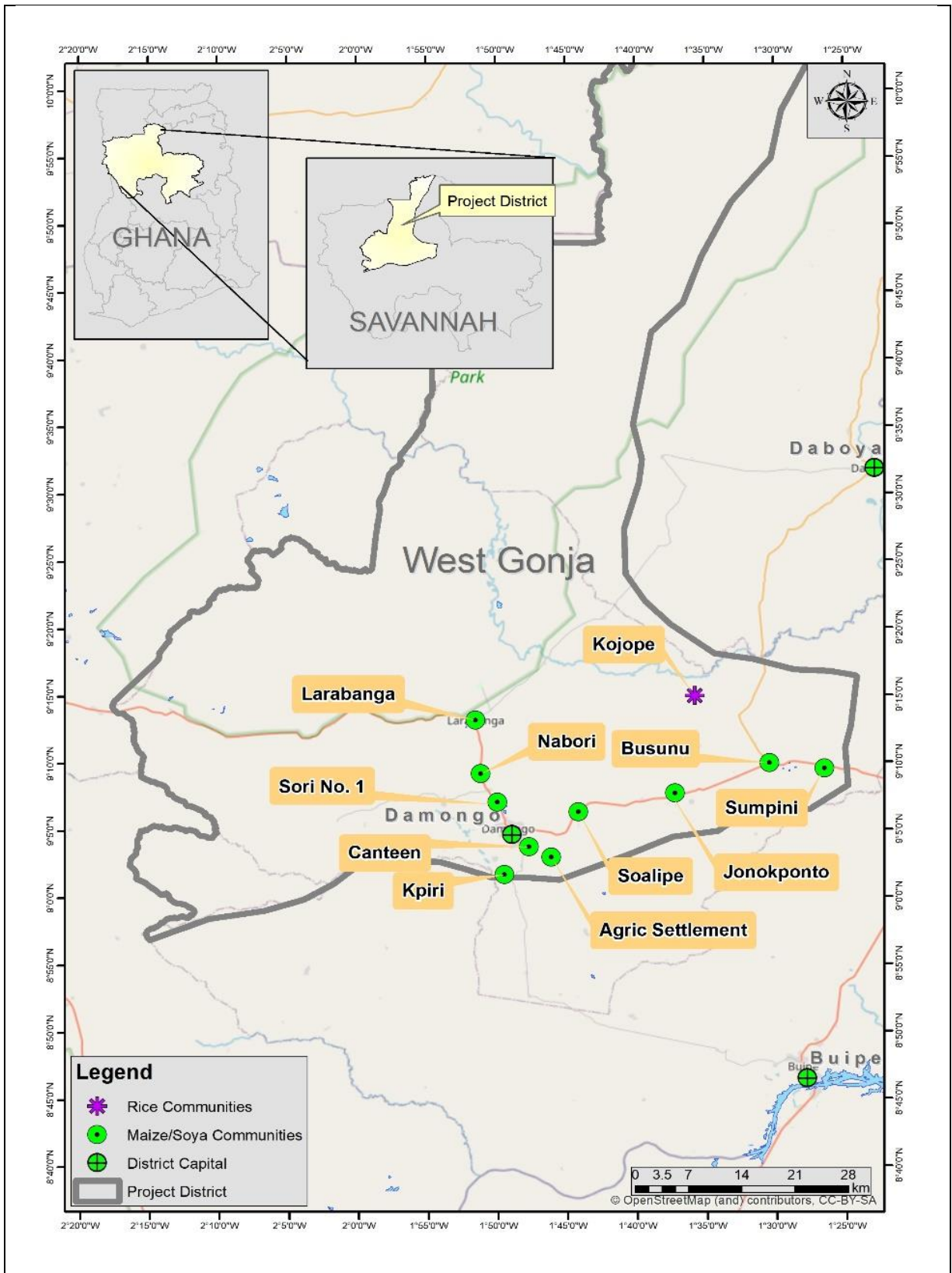
This RAP covers the 325 women, whose primary livelihood activity of collecting fruits of shea and dawadawa will be affected by the SADP project implementation.

Compensation will be duly paid from project funds to the project affected persons from an estimated budget of One Hundred and Twenty-Five Thousand, Nine Hundred and Eighty Ghana Cedis (GHC 125,980.00). 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 West Gonja Municipality 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 West Gonja
- Annex 7 List of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and compensation amounts

Annex 1 Location map of the West Gonja Municipality showing project communities



Annex 2-: Census survey instrument

Resettlement Project - PRELIMINARY SURVEY

Interviewer Name:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.8 District: 1.9 Town / Village:

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

HH_ID:

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

HM ID	Full Name (first, middle surname) <i>(first person on list should be the Head of Household - HHH)</i>	Living at: 1) Home 2) Away If AWAY for more than 7 DAYS state the reason for absence. 2a-full-time work 2b-seasonal work 2c-fishing trip 2d-visiting 2e-studying 2f-hospital 2g-other (specify)	Age	Sex M - Male F - Female	Marital Status 1. Never Married 2. Married 3. Living together 4. Divorced 5. Separated 6. Widowed 7. Unmarried 8. Unmarried and under official Marriage age -18 9. Not stated	Relationship to HH 1. Head 2. Wife 3. Husband 4. Son 5. Daughter 6. Parent 7. Grandchild 8. Other Relative 9. Not Related	Main Occupation 1. Farmers 2. Fishermen 3. Food / Fish processor 4. Livestock Keepers 5. Crafts & Related Workers 6. Labourers or General Workers 7. Drivers, Plant Operators 8. Street or Market Vendors & Related 9. Services, Shop or Stall Workers 10. Small Business Managers 11. Legal & Administrative 12. Qualified Professionals 13. Clerks 14. Technicians 15. Unemployed - seeking work 16. Unemployed - not seeking work 17. Full time Student / School 18. Home Maintenance (looking after Home & Family) 19. Unable to work (sick; too old, disabled) 20. Under official working age 18 21. None 22. Other (specify)	Secondary Occupation 1. Farmers 2. Fishermen 3. Food / Fish processor 4. Livestock Keepers 5. Crafts & Related Workers 6. Labourers or General Workers 7. Drivers, Plant Operators 8. Street or Market Vendors & Related 9. Services, Shop or Stall Workers 10. Small Business Managers 11. Legal & Administrative 12. Qualified Professionals 13. Clerks 14. Technicians 15. Unemployed - seeking work 16. Unemployed - not seeking work 17. Full time Student / School 18. Home Maintenance (looking after Home & Family) 19. Unable to work (sick; too old, disabled) 20. Under official working age 18 21. None 22. Other (specify)	Any Disability See Codes below Add all relevant codes	Education Attainment <i>(current or highest level reached)</i> 1. Never Attended 2. Primary School - Now Attending 3. Primary School - Partly Attended 4. Primary School - Completed 5. Junior Secondary School - Now Attending 6. Junior Secondary School - Partly Completed 7. Junior Secondary School - Completed 8. Senior Secondary - Now attending 9. Senior Secondary - partially completed 10. Senior Secondary - completed 11. University or College 12. Training after Primary Education 13. Training after Secondary Education (e.g. vocational training) 14. Under official school age - 6	Literacy Can the HM read and write a short sentence? 1. YES 2. NO	Receipt of Grant due to Poverty (please note which grant)	
	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 Sixty-Seven Thousand, Six Hundred Ghana Cedis (**GHC67,600.00**).

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 wich 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):

Annex 6: Record of meetings in West Gonja

DISTRICT	COMMUNITY	DATE	DESIGNATION	NAME	TELEPHONE NUMBER	CONCERNS/COMMENTS
WEST GONJA	Larabanga	24/05/2022	Chief Member (Women's Group)	Naa Abu Issah Kubura Yussif Memuna Yahaya Fati Abutu Katumi Issah	0541497914	<p>Project Benefits – The project is welcome as it will increase crop production, and improve livelihood.</p> <p>Land Ownership, Use and Access – The lands are made up of skin lands (70%) and government lands (30%). Lands are mainly used for farming. Land access is gained through the chiefs. There have been some land-related conflicts but these have been resolved through the intervention of the chief.</p> <p>Livelihood Activities – The main sources of livelihood are farming, charcoal burning and trading.</p> <p>Livelihood Challenges – High cost of acquiring farm inputs and lack of tractor services are some of the challenges to livelihoods.</p> <p>Ethnic Groups – The main ethnic group is the Gonjas. Other groups include the Dagabas, Fulanis, and Mamprusis. The population is made up of Muslims (about 70%), and Christians (about 30%).</p> <p>Vulnerable Groups – There are vulnerable groups in the communities and they include the disabled and women. Some have access to land while others do not have access.</p> <p>Women Headed Households – There are a few women-headed households.</p> <p>Indigenous Groups – There are no individuals that are considered as indigenous.</p> <p>Support for Less Privileged – There are less privileged people that experience financial hardships despite the presence of a poverty alleviation program, LEAP. Financial hardships are faced especially during the farming season (April-October). World vision also provides support for child education.</p> <p>Key Decision Makers – the decision makers include Chiefs and elders, men leaders, women leaders and youth leaders. The assemblyman represents the community in government, women are included during decision making through their women representatives. Leaders are chosen through voting for the assemblyman, other leaders are chosen through lineage and succession for chiefs. People are prevented from being leaders when their behaviour is not acceptable.</p>
	Jonokponto		Chief Member (Women's Group)	Zakaria Koko Asana Fusheini Fatima Saaka	0240905787	
	Soalepe		Chief	Mahama Iddisa	0547711736	
	Canteen		Chief	Iddisah Adamu	0548817095	
	Nabori		Chief	Seidu Amankwa	0271552076	
	Busunu		Chief Member (Women's Group)	Busunuwura Jonkpo Munasa II Abibata Lange Sharifa Adam	0243841771	
	Sumpini		Chief	Sumpiniwura Lange	0599120119	
	Kpiri		Chief	Atogzor Atubga	0591219073	
	Agric Settlement		Chief	Alhaji Seidu Iddrisu	0249485477	
Sori No 1		Chief	Naa Abu Issah	0541497914		

					<p>Existing Traditional/Cultural groups – there are the cultural dance groups, VSLA group, farming group and football groups that support their members in various ways.</p> <p>Festivals and Sacred Events/Sites – The communities celebrate the Islamic, Christian, the Damba, and Fire festivals. There are no sacred sites that will be affected by the project.</p> <p>Healthcare – There are a range of CHPS compounds, and the referral hospital is located in Damango.</p> <p>Educational Facilities – Private and public elementary, middle, and high schools can be found all throughout the area</p> <p>Water and Sanitation – There are many ways to acquire water, including boreholes, dugouts, standpipes, wells, and rivers.</p> <p>Quality of Life – The quality of life is generally considered good as there is peace, electricity, water and land for farming.</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 List of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and compensation amounts

Below is a list of 325 women (PAPs) in the West Gonja Municipality who will be compensated equally from the amounts stated in table 4-2. However, it will be used to purchase tricycles and construct sheds and basic equipment for shea processing.

No.	Name	Sex	Community
1	Abdulai Mari	F	Canteen
2	Issah Tani	F	Canteen
3	Kassim Abang Rita	F	Canteen
4	Iddrisu Sirina	F	Canteen
5	Ayoumale Babafi	F	Canteen
6	Kontor Afia	F	Canteen
7	Dery Geogina	F	Canteen
8	Dery Augustina	F	Canteen
9	Bawaponyaiig Florence	F	Canteen
10	Gbennah Alice	F	Canteen
11	Osman Ayishetu	F	Canteen
12	Abubakari Brakisu	F	Canteen
13	Rafic Azara	F	Canteen
14	Issah Adisah	F	Canteen
15	Boaro Stella	F	Canteen
16	Mahama Alimatu	F	Canteen
17	Bawa Afishatu	F	Canteen
18	Iddrisu Mariama	F	Canteen
19	Nuhu Ajara	F	Canteen
20	Ziema Elizabeth	F	Canteen
21	Yussif Ayishetu Gbulo	F	Canteen
22	Akati Ama	F	Canteen
23	Alhassan Memunatu	F	Canteen
24	Saaka Maria	F	Canteen
25	Yussif Barakatu	F	Canteen
26	Iddrisu Rafiyatu	F	Canteen
27	Abdulai Fushena	F	Canteen
28	Mahama Mariama	F	Canteen
29	Issahaku Sekina	F	Canteen
30	Gayira Ruth	F	Canteen
31	Stephen Abibata	F	Canteen
32	Mohammed Ayisha	F	Canteen
33	Ajanatu Felicity	F	Canteen
34	Yahaya Naima	F	Canteen
35	Vuol Glaria	F	Canteen
36	Tashayiri Emmanuella	F	Canteen
37	Iddi Abiba	F	Canteen
38	Daplah Margret	F	Canteen
39	Adam Hawa	F	Canteen
40	Sulemana Rabiatsu	F	Canteen
41	Abdulai Bachisu	F	Canteen

No.	Name	Sex	Community
42	Issahaku Memunatu	F	Canteen
43	Yussif Ayisha	F	Canteen
44	Sulemana Anadalatu	F	Canteen
45	Abanachiga Abagli	F	Canteen
46	Ntxon Asumah	F	Canteen
47	Alhassan Zanabu	F	Canteen
48	Yussif Suriya	F	Canteen
49	Salifu Fatima	F	Canteen
50	Abubakari Asana	F	Canteen
51	Seidu Ajara	F	Canteen
52	Mahamadu Abuu	F	Canteen
53	Bakari Salamatu	F	Canteen
54	Kwabena Pognaa	F	Canteen
55	Kipo Mariama	F	Canteen
56	Musah Ayishetu	F	Canteen
57	Akologi Cecilia	F	Canteen
58	Bawa Haruna	F	Canteen
59	Konyagil Paulina	F	Canteen
60	Mahama Bdul Aziz	F	Canteen
61	Amadu Mariama	F	Canteen
62	Ambmg Amama	F	Canteen
63	Wusah Lydia	F	Canteen
64	Salifu Hawawu	F	Canteen
65	Gwimeera Faustina	F	Canteen
66	Abugri Paulina	F	Canteen
67	Aburiya Patricia	F	Canteen
68	Awafo Florence	F	Canteen
69	Apaligyia Dorothy	F	Canteen
70	Atambire Evelyn	F	Canteen
71	Akundare Martina	F	Canteen
72	Issahaku Memuna	F	Canteen
73	Alhassan Adishetu	F	Canteen
74	Ali Salimatu	F	Canteen
75	Fati Imoro	F	Canteen
76	Abaca Azumah	F	Canteen
77	Abudu Latifa	F	Canteen
78	Yahaya Fati	F	Canteen
79	Mumuni Adishetu	F	Canteen
80	Abubakar Mariam	F	Canteen
81	Achiro Malan	F	Canteen
82	Sulemana Faridatu	F	Canteen
83	Sofa Afisho	F	Canteen
84	Nuyabe Naada	F	Canteen
85	Osman Ayishetu	F	Canteen
86	Abukari Brakisu	F	Canteen
87	Rafic Azara	F	Canteen

No.	Name	Sex	Community
88	Asigba Natalia Numinige	F	Canteen
89	Cudjoe Princilla	F	Canteen
90	Brahim Salamatu	F	Canteen
91	Karim Abiba	F	Canteen
92	Mohammed J. Amanche	F	Canteen
93	Amanche Memunatu	F	Canteen
94	Saaka Rukaya	F	Canteen
95	Zakaria Fauzia	F	Canteen
96	Alhassan Fati	F	Canteen
97	Alex Vida	F	Canteen
98	Saaka Amina Jimah	F	Canteen
99	Lansah Aramata	F	Canteen
100	Lansah Asmawu	F	Canteen
101	Lansah Sanatu	F	Canteen
102	Alhassan Raimah	F	Canteen
103	Saatoe Lukadia	F	Canteen
104	Dapile Stephen	F	Canteen
105	Iddrisu Fati	F	Canteen
106	Issah Asimaw	F	Canteen
107	Mushie Afishata	F	Canteen
108	Abdul Rahmani Magdalere	F	Canteen
109	Tamapaa Judith	F	Canteen
110	Nyebong Augustina	F	Canteen
111	Sahadatu Abubakari	F	Canteen
112	Mariama Fatawu	F	Canteen
113	Ayisheitu Abubakari	F	Canteen
114	Bakaria Marimatu	F	Canteen
115	Mohammed Abiba	F	Canteen
116	Mushie Abudu Zweha	F	Canteen
117	Issah Fatima	F	Canteen
118	Issah Saphia	F	Canteen
119	Amidu Nafisah	F	Canteen
120	Fatawu Notomah	F	Canteen
121	Amadu Alima	F	Canteen
122	Bafra Abena	F	Canteen
123	Ali Rukayatu	F	Canteen
124	Shaibu Fadila Nnaba	F	Canteen
125	Mahamadu Abuu	F	Canteen
126	Kwabena Pognaa	F	Canteen
127	Kipo Mariama	F	Canteen
128	Adongo Nsorma	F	Canteen
129	Alhassana Saratu	F	Canteen
130	Kelly Ayishetu	F	Canteen
131	Fati Imoro	F	Canteen
132	Abubu Rahaman Latifatwu	F	Canteen
133	Abraham Mariam	F	Canteen

No.	Name	Sex	Community
134	Abutu Ajara	F	Canteen
135	Paul Ajani	F	Canteen
136	Aburja Bridget	F	Canteen
137	Abubakari Walkiyatu	F	Canteen
138	Abire Fati	F	Canteen
139	Fati Imoro	F	Canteen
140	Mahama Salima	F	Canteen
141	Issahaku Amamatu	F	Canteen
142	Alhassan Ayisha	F	Canteen
143	Alima Seidu	F	Canteen
144	Alatey Assibi	F	Canteen
145	Kwegyam Lariba	F	Canteen
146	Akpanaba Helen	F	Canteen
147	Akolbila Comfort	F	Canteen
148	Gwinteera Faustina	F	Canteen
149	Ignatus Asana	F	Canteen
150	Atinga Jennifer A.	F	Canteen
151	Akolgo Cythia	F	Canteen
152	Azure Mbobiru	F	Canteen
153	Amaltinga Victoria	F	Canteen
154	Atanga Adonpoka	F	Canteen
155	Atampogre Ayagba	F	Canteen
156	Akolgo Lariba	F	Canteen
157	Akolgo Felicia	F	Canteen
158	Ayetil Adongma	F	Canteen
159	Issah Amina	F	Canteen
160	Atinga Lardi	F	Canteen
161	Baba Injitara	F	Canteen
162	Aputora Azumah	F	Canteen
163	Atinga Nsalibe	F	Canteen
164	Baba Nziselha	F	Canteen
165	Ayorigu Yaa	F	Canteen
166	Yidana Laurencia	F	Canteen
167	Adongo Akindola	F	Canteen
168	Tizaavi Charity	F	Canteen
169	Ayorgo Agnes	F	Canteen
170	Azahir Azupaka	F	Canteen
171	Atampure Abangama	F	Canteen
172	Akolgo Adogma	F	Canteen
173	Alazuma Tinpoma	F	Canteen
174	Agange Gifty Asadaare	F	Canteen
175	Abani Apukoma	F	Canteen
176	Ayilkima Awenima Mary	F	Canteen
177	Winzen Vida	F	Canteen
178	Alatey Asumbonu Assibi	F	Canteen
179	Alatei Anayilema	F	Canteen

No.	Name	Sex	Community
180	Agana Tani	F	Canteen
181	Awabire Abompoka	F	Canteen
182	Abuger A. Stella	F	Canteen
183	Akolbila Akolpoka	F	Canteen
184	Abanachiga Janet	F	Canteen
185	Abongo Ayipoka	F	Canteen
186	Adombila Mma	F	Canteen
187	Agana Alex	F	Canteen
188	Abugre Diana	F	Canteen
189	Leseini Hawa	F	Canteen
190	Tanko Fuseini	F	Canteen
191	Benba Natomah	F	Canteen
192	Abdulai Fushena	F	Canteen
193	Anyere Paulina	F	Canteen
194	Mohammed Mariam	F	Canteen
195	Mohammed Salima	F	Canteen
196	Adudulai Zaharawu	F	Canteen
197	Mohammed Abibata	F	Canteen
198	Lanseini Alimatu	F	Canteen
199	Zakaria Abibata	F	Canteen
200	Gaabo Akose	F	Canteen
201	Awudu Memuna	F	Canteen
202	Yakubu Fatima	F	Canteen
203	Adam Comfort	F	Canteen
204	Dari Esther	F	Canteen
205	Peter Francisa	F	Canteen
206	Clement Adjoa	F	Canteen
207	Zakaria Adia Mantenso	F	Canteen
208	Osman Nimatu	F	Canteen
209	Sulemana Amamatu	F	Canteen
210	Salam Fati	F	Canteen
211	Dery Florence	F	Canteen
212	Sutah Comfort	F	Canteen
213	Saatoe Virginia	F	Canteen
214	Cosmos Kosua	F	Canteen
215	Bakan Mavis	F	Canteen
216	Zelledom Faustina	F	Canteen
217	Suttah Stella	F	Canteen
218	Seg-kura Elizabeth	F	Canteen
219	Anthony Gifty	F	Canteen
220	Gabriel Ama	F	Canteen
221	Sampana Mavis	F	Canteen
222	Addah Agnes	F	Canteen
223	Wemim Mary	F	Canteen
224	Vitus Janet	F	Canteen
225	Abdulai Ayisha	F	Canteen

No.	Name	Sex	Community
226	Musah Fatimah	F	Canteen
227	Siiliku Kyegbekari	F	Canteen
228	Batabana Winifred	F	Canteen
229	Agamba Mary Paula	F	Canteen
230	Bawa Atindagna	F	Canteen
231	Akologo Azuma	F	Canteen
232	Apoya Agnes	F	Canteen
233	Nsorbila Adongpoka	F	Canteen
234	Asubila Abogma	F	Canteen
235	Aboni Hannah Akorbgu	F	Canteen
236	Akolgo Aditarema	F	Canteen
237	Atia Apogyanga	F	Canteen
238	Agani Joyce	F	Canteen
239	Atinga Mbeliwini	F	Canteen
240	Gbenneh Felicia	F	Canteen
241	Akobila Atampaga	F	Canteen
242	Iddrisu Zenabu	F	Canteen
243	Seidu Samata	F	Canteen
244	Asanguna Jennifa	F	Canteen
245	Alhassan Osina	F	Canteen
246	Issah Fatima	F	Canteen
247	Asuyen Apogbire	F	Canteen
248	Asunyene Adongman	F	Canteen
249	Yaw Virtia	F	Canteen
250	Braimah Fatimata	F	Canteen
251	Abudu Mame	F	Nabori
252	Mohammed Barikisu	F	Nabori
253	Nuhu Fati	F	Nabori
254	Saaka Hawakulu	F	Nabori
255	Seidu Afiwa	F	Nabori
256	Ibrahim Rakaya	F	Nabori
257	Dauda Ikimatu	F	Nabori
258	Dramani Ramatu	F	Nabori
259	Mwinwelle Theresa	F	Nabori
260	Edakum Janet	F	Nabori
261	Kure Dabuo	F	Nabori
262	Salifu Pogwie	F	Nabori
263	Maaliguo Sylvia	F	Nabori
264	Mwinwelle Lovia	F	Nabori
265	Bousun Nang-chen	F	Nabori
266	Mwinwelle Tafale	F	Nabori
267	Dramani Ayishatu	F	Nabori
268	Zakaria Diata	F	Nabori
269	Amidu Aramata	F	Nabori
270	Dramani Salamatu	F	Nabori
271	Awudu Rukaya	F	Nabori

No.	Name	Sex	Community
272	Ibrahim Hawa	F	Nabori
273	Saaka Amusah	F	Nabori
274	Issaka Adija	F	Nabori
275	Abubakari Hawa	F	Nabori
276	Yussif Tawa	F	Nabori
277	Amadu Mariama	F	Nabori
278	Sulemana Rabi	F	Nabori
279	Abu Walkiatu	F	Nabori
280	Abudu Jalia	F	Nabori
281	Abudu Mariama	F	Nabori
282	Yakubu Memunatu	F	Nabori
283	Alidu Fati	F	Nabori
284	Losina Salamatu	F	Nabori
285	Seidu Masata	F	Nabori
286	Abdulai Afishata	F	Nabori
287	Mbemah Asana	F	Nabori
288	Bukari Sawdetu	F	Nabori
289	Mohammed Asana	F	Nabori
290	Mbemah Adija	F	Nabori
291	Amidu Afishata	F	Nabori
292	Abukari Sheitu	F	Nabori
293	Abudu Fatimata	F	Nabori
294	Muniru Samata	F	Nabori
295	Abdulai Hawa	F	Nabori
296	Gregory Doorra	F	Sori No. 1
297	Tandagri Naneelba	F	Sori No. 1
298	Abdul-Rasheed Asana	F	Sori No. 1
299	Kuubadire Magdaline	F	Sori No. 1
300	Baseng Linda	F	Sori No. 1
301	Segtub Kuunkoser	F	Sori No. 1
302	Namiwang Bitang	F	Sori No. 1
303	Kafari Tuaba	F	Sori No. 1
304	Yakubu Jaantin Christiana	F	Sori No. 1
305	Azumah Abena	F	Sori No. 1
306	Kinasua Vida	F	Sori No. 1
307	Aluya Alari	F	Sori No. 1
308	Tebik Juliana	F	Sori No. 1
309	Tebik Dorcas	F	Sori No. 1
310	Janadiwk Dogaarin	F	Sori No. 1
311	Suuro Pordan	F	Sori No. 1
312	Wadiquan Eveline	F	Sori No. 1
313	Lanfe Asibi	F	Sori No. 1
314	Kundema Yaa	F	Sori No. 1
315	Salifu Alice Daapam	F	Sori No. 1
316	Gbanbog Kanboi	F	Sori No. 1
317	Jaboah Debora	F	Sori No. 1

No.	Name	Sex	Community
318	Samanka Bisoki	F	Sori No. 1
319	Mahama Adjoa	F	Sori No. 1
320	Dakurah Nmingyelee	F	Sori No. 1
321	Atongu Naaboga	F	Sori No. 1
322	Akanwele Adongkoma	F	Sori No. 1
323	Ayama Talata	F	Sori No. 1
324	Atta Akikala	F	Sori No. 1
325	Gogu Emelia	F	Sori No. 1