



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

**WA MUNICIPALITY**  
**SUB-PROJECTS**

**RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)**

**REVISED FINAL REPORT**



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**ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

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

**COMPENSATION SUMMARY SHEET**

#	Variables	Data
<b>A. General</b>		
1	Region/Province/Department ...	Upper West Region
2	Municipality/District...	Wa Municipality
3	Village/Suburb ...	8 communities
4	Activity(ies) that trigger resettlement	Land preparation
5	Project overall cost	-
6	Overall resettlement cost	GHC 250,640.00
7	Applied cut-off date (s)	June 15, 2022
8	Dates of consultation with the people affected by the project (PAP)	May 30 to June 15, 2022
9	Dates of the negotiations of the compensation rates / prices	-
<b>B. Specific information</b>		
10	Number of people affected by the project (PAP)	850
11	Number of Physically displaced	0
12	Number of economically displaced	850
13	Number of affected households	31
14	Number of females affected	850
15	Number of vulnerable affected	20
16	Number of major PAP	850
17	Number of minor PAP	-
18	Number of total right-owners and beneficiaries	-
19	Number of households losing their shelters	0
20	Total area of lost arable/productive lands (ha)	0
21	Number of households losing their crops and/or revenues	0
22	Total areas of farmlands lost (ha)	0
23	Estimation of agricultural revenue lost (USD)	0
24	Number of building to demolish totally	0
25	Number of building to demolish totally at 50%	0
26	Number of building to demolish totally at 25%	0
27	Number of tree-crops lost	0
28	Number of commercial kiosks to demolish	0
29	Number of ambulant/street sailors affected	-
30	Number of community-level service infrastructures disrupted or dismantled	0
31	Number of households whose livelihood restoration is at risk	0

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 0.1 Overview of Project

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

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

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

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

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



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

Within the district, the project will not be accessing land directly but will target existing farmers with access to land hence land take is not expected to be an issue. However, some 850 women within 31 households who pick fruits of shea and dawadawa trees are expected to be economically displaced as access to these resources will be restricted.

## 0.2 Legislative framework

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

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

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

### 0.3 Baseline

The total population of the project communities is 8,500 made up of 44.3% males and 55.7% females. Boli and Busa communities recorded the highest population of 2000 each Tabiehi No. 1 and Charingu recording the least population of 400.

The municipality has a slightly higher female than male population. Similarly, of the 31 persons interviewed, 35.0% were males while 65.0% were females. Most (90.0%) of the respondents indicated that they are currently married, with 3.0% having lost their spouses, none divorced and 7.0% never married.

The predominant ethnic group in the district is the Mole-Dagbani group. Other tribes include Waalas, Dagaabas and the Sissalas. Literacy at the district level is quite high (65.2%). However, the case is different in most of the project communities as 74.0% of PAPs have no formal education.

Agriculture is the dominant occupation in the municipality. The proportion of males in skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery (32.3%) is higher than the proportion of females in the same category (26.4%). Other livelihood activities include charcoal burning, harvesting and sale of fuel wood, grass cutting, hunting, trading, pottery, weaving, carpentry and joinery, fitting, blacksmithing, hairdressing, dressmaking, drinking, and chop bar keeping, distribution of petroleum products, sale of building materials and telecommunication services. Consistent with the trend at the municipal level, about 60.0% of PAPs are engaged in crop farming as their main source of livelihood.

Inheritance, outright sales, giving, and leasing are all options for acquiring land in the Wa Municipality and the Upper West Region in general. Customary land issues are determined by male-dominated institutions such as chieftaincy, kinship and lineage (such as the Endameba i.e. First settlers), and priestly system. Thus, women's rights of access to land are highly dependent on social ties, which link them to those with primary rights over customary land; the men. Divorcees or widows may be forced to relinquish matrimonial lands even if they have investments on them. Such investments may include housing, seasonal food crops or small scale tree crop plantations like cashew and mango. The most secure ways of women's land ownership come with financial constraints and considering that poverty rate among women is high, land acquisition remains a challenge for women. Poverty status of women may be an underlying factor for their unequal access and ownership of land resources especially amidst the commercialization of land.

There were no disabled persons or the aged but there were 20 females, some of whom are household heads. Also, some households were found to live below the international poverty line of USD 1.90/day i.e. about GHC 400 per month.

#### 0.4 Institutional Arrangement

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

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

5	Lands Commission (Land Valuation Division, LVD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Will be invited to review and confirm value of affected properties and confirmation of land/property values when the need arises especially during disputes or grievance redress issues concerning project affected persons. The Grievance Redress Team may invite the LVD as expert to assist in resolving disputes requiring the expertise of the Valuation Division.</li> </ul>
6	PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The PAPs will be required to select representatives to the grievance committee at the Assembly/Submetro level. These representatives will be directly involved in activities of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and serve as liaisons for all identified PAP groups.</li> </ul>

## 0.5 Grievance Redress Mechanism

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 0.6 RAP Implementation Plan

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

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

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

### 0.7 RAP Implementation Budget

The cost estimates for the implementation of the RAP including direct compensation payments to PAPs, and contingency issues is **Gh¢ 250,640.00**.

No.	Item	Estimated Cost/ Gh¢	Remarks	Source of funds
1	Direct Cash Compensation to be paid to PAPs	176,800.00	Amount directly going to eligible PAPs due to economic displacement. To be provided and disbursed by MoFA	Project funds
2	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>176,800.00</b>		
3	External monitoring	20,000.00	Monitoring of RAP implementation by external team e.g. AfDB	Project funds
4	Audit of RAP completion	10,000.00	Evaluation of RAP implementation	Project funds
5	Cost for complaints redress	25,000.00	Allowances and	Project funds
6	Information and awareness campaign	10,000.00	Required for publicity and awareness creation including disclosure	Project funds

No.	Item	Estimated Cost/ Gh¢	Remarks	Source of funds
7	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>65,000.00</b>		
8	Contingency (5% of No.2)	8,840.00	For unforeseen contingencies. To be provided by MoFA	Project funds
9	<b>Total for RAP Implementation</b>	<b>250,640.00</b>	<b>Estimated cost for the implementation of the RAP for the Wa Sub-projects</b>	Project funds

### 0.8 Conclusion

This RAP covers the 850 women within 31 households, whose primary livelihood activity of collecting fruits of shea and dawadawa will be affected by the SADP project implementation. Compensation will be duly paid from project funds to the project affected persons from an estimated budget of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand, Six Hundred and Forty Ghana Cedis (GHC 250,640.00). Also, concerns of PAPs, community members or any other persons will be adequately addressed by the Grievance Redress Mechanism proposed in this report. Sufficient provisions have been made for PAPs to receive their compensation and any necessary assistance.

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

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

### 1.1 Description of the Subproject

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

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



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

## 1.2 Scope of Displacement and Involuntary Resettlement

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

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

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

An assessment of the potential beneficiary communities, from May 29 to June 15, 2022, showed that 850 women (Annex 8) who live on picking and sale of shea fruits on uncultivated land in the project area, will be affected by the project.

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

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

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

The objectives of the assignment include the following:

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

## 2.0 PRINCIPLES, POLICIES, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

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

### 2.1 Principles

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

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

### 2.2 Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

## 2.3 International standards

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

### 3.0 SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE AND CENSUS SURVEY

#### 3.1 Introduction

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

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

#### 3.2 Approach to Primary Data Collection

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

##### 3.2.1 Project Affected Communities

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

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

District	Potential Upland Communities for Maize and Soya production
Wa Municipality	Charia
	Kperisi
	Busa
	Boli
	Tabiehi No. 1
	Chansa
	Charingu
	Sing

### 3.2.2 Stakeholder Engagement

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

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

### 3.2.3 Household Surveys

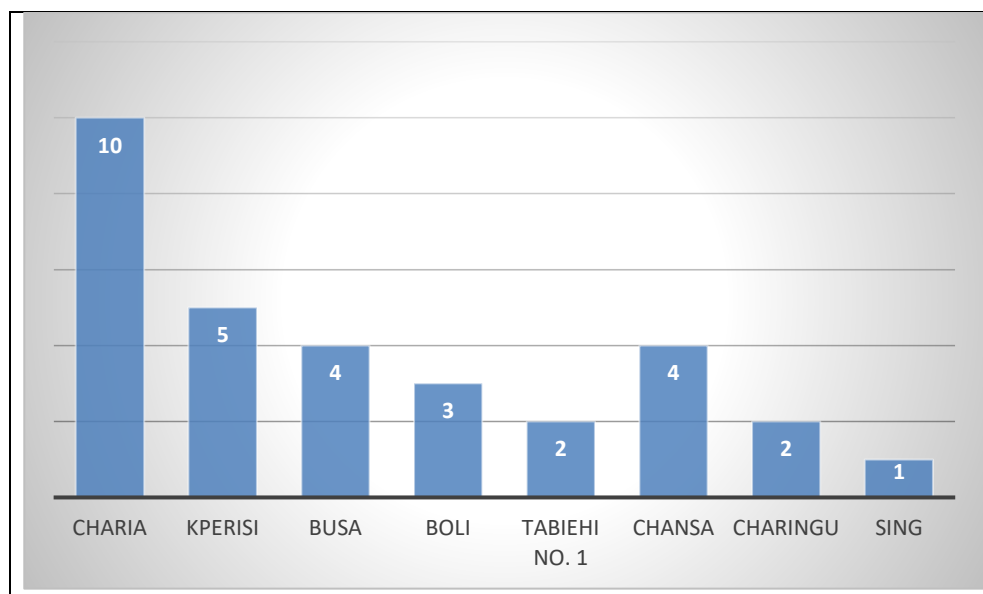
Quantitative demographic data, asset ownership, livelihood and vulnerability data among others were collected by administering a census questionnaire to Project Affected Households (PAH). In selecting households for the survey, Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interviews were used to identify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

A total of 31 respondents (i.e. household heads), were interviewed as part of the census survey within the 8 affected communities in the Wa Municipality. A summary of 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 Wa Municipality**

Community	Households Affected
Charia	10
Kperisi	5
Busa	4
Boli	3
Tabiehi No. 1	2
Chansa	4
Charingu	2
Sing	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>

Source: Household Survey, June 2022, SAL Consult



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

### 3.3 Demographics

#### 3.3.1 Population

The municipality, according to the GSS 2021 Population and Housing Census, has a total population of 200,672 comprising 98,493 (49.8%) males and 102,179 (50.2%) females. This is about 22.3% and 0.7% of the regional and national population respectively. The population density is 343.5 persons per sqkm with a total of 49,500 households and a household size of 3.9 persons per household which is lower than the regional average of 5.2.

The total population of the project communities is 8,500 made up of 44.3% males and 55.7% females. Boli and Busa communities recorded the highest population of 2000 each Tabiehi No. 1 and Charingu recording the least population of 400 (Table 3-3).

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

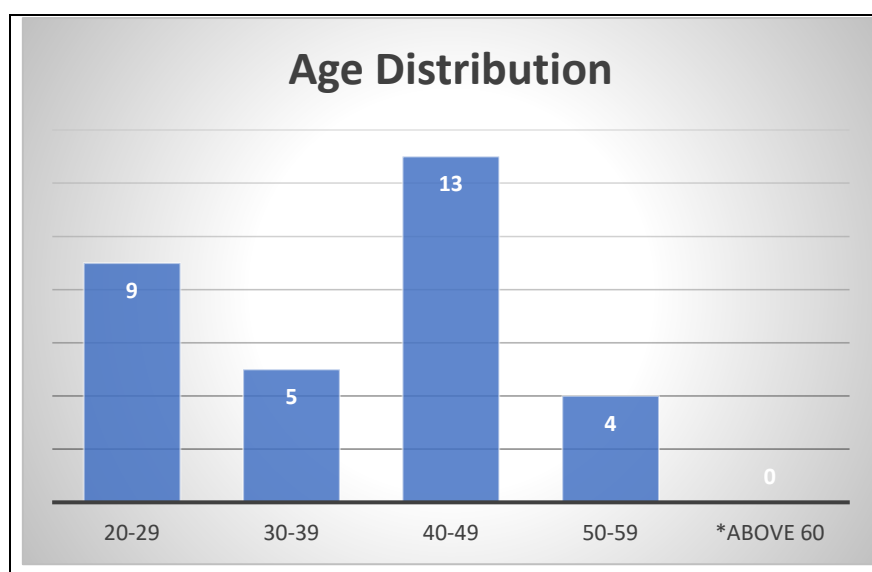
Community	Male	Female	Total
Busa	900	1100	2000
Tabiehi No. 1	180	220	400
Sing	240	360	600
Kperisi	360	440	800
Charia	705	795	1500
Chansa	360	440	800
Charingu	120	280	400
Boli	900	1100	2000

Community	Male	Female	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>3765</b>	<b>4735</b>	<b>8500</b>

Source: Household Survey, June 2022, SAL Consult

### 3.3.2 Age

The municipality has a very youthful population with about 96.1% below 60, according to the 2021 Population and Housing Census. In the project affected communities, the trend is similar as all respondents were below 60 (Figure 3-2).

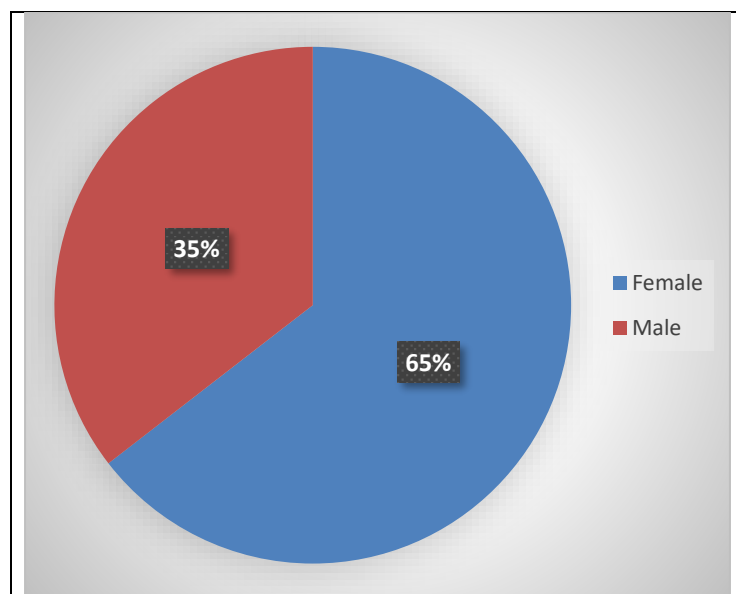


**Figure 3- 2: Age distribution of respondents**

### 3.3.3 Gender

The municipality's population is made up of 98,493 (49.8%) males and 102,179 (50.2%) females (2021 Population and Housing Census). Of the 31 persons interviewed, 35% were males while 65.0% were females (Figure 3-3).





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

### 3.3.4 Marital Status

Most (90.0%) of the respondents indicated that they are currently married, with 3.0% having lost their spouses, none divorced and 7.0% never married (Table 3-4).

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

Marital Status	Total Number of Respondents	%
Married	28	90.0
Widowed	1	3.0
Divorced	0	0.0
Never Married	2	7.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Household Survey, June 2022, SAL Consult

### 3.3.5 Ethnicity

The Mole-Dagbani group is the largest ethnic group (80.4%) and comprises the Waalas who are the indigenous people, Dagaabas and the Sissalas. Considerable inter-marriages between the Waalas, Dagaabas and the Sissalas has removed language barriers to a matter of linguistical and semantic variations especially between the Waalas and the Dagaabas and has promoted tolerance.

Other ethnic groups in the area include the Frafra, Akan, Ewe, Ga, Dagomba, Grushi, Gonja, Sissala and Moshies.

### 3.3.6 Religion

The Islamic Religion is the predominant religion with 65.9% of the population, followed by Christianity (29.0%) and then African Traditional Religion (4.1%). Only a small proportion of the population either adhere to other religions (0.4%) or are not affiliated to any religion (0.6%).

### 3.4 Education and Literacy

The municipality has 65.2% of persons aged 11 years and older being literate and 34.8% not literate. The relatively high literacy can be attributed to the area's endowment with educational facilities such as Senior High Schools and a university, University for Development Studies.

However, the case is different in most of the project communities. Literacy and education levels are very low as majority of the population has never attended school. As much as 74.0% of PAPs had no formal education (Table 3-5).

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

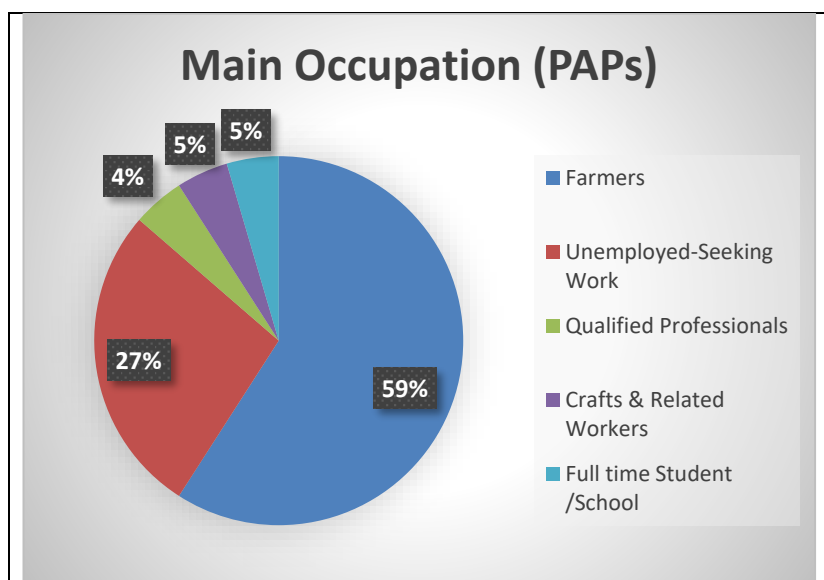
Level of Education	No. of Respondents	%
Never Attended	23	74
Senior Secondary – partially completed	3	10
University or College	2	7
Junior Secondary School - Partly Completed	1	3
Junior Secondary School - Now Attending	1	3
Primary School - Now Attending	1	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Household Survey, June 2022, SAL Consult

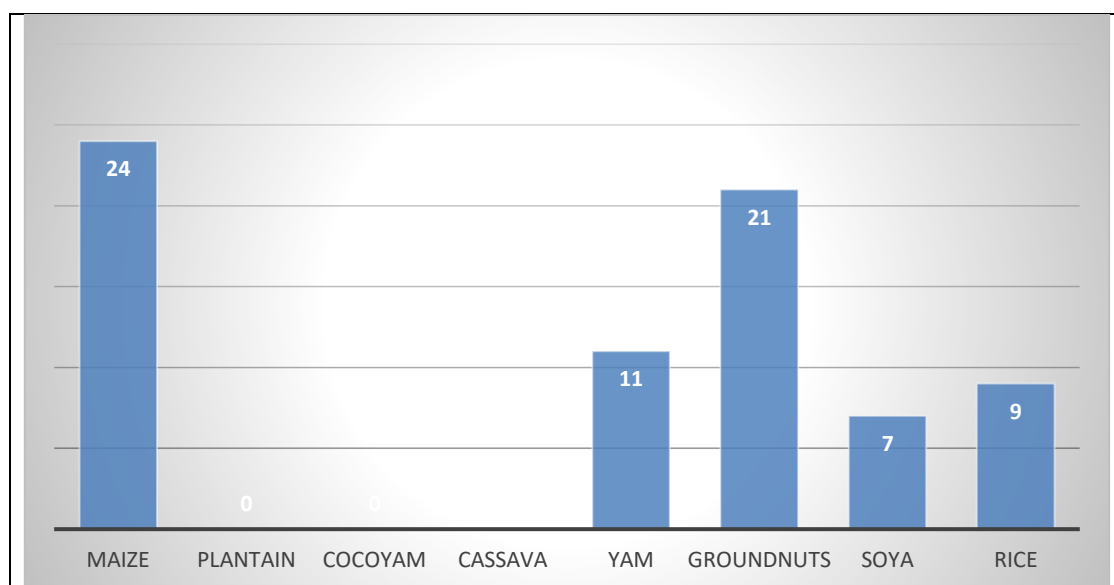
### 3.5 Economic Activities

Agriculture is the dominant occupation in the municipality. The proportion of males in skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery (32.3%) is higher than the proportion of females in the same category (26.4%). Other livelihood activities include charcoal burning, harvesting and sale of fuel wood, grass cutting, hunting, trading, pottery, weaving, carpentry and joinery, fitting, blacksmithing, hairdressing, dressmaking, drinking, and chop bar keeping, distribution of petroleum products, sale of building materials and telecommunication services.

Consistent with the trend at the municipal level, about 60.0% of respondents and PAPs are engaged in crop farming as their main source of livelihood (Figure 3-4). Crops cultivated include maize, groundnut, yam, rice, and soya (Figure 3-5).



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



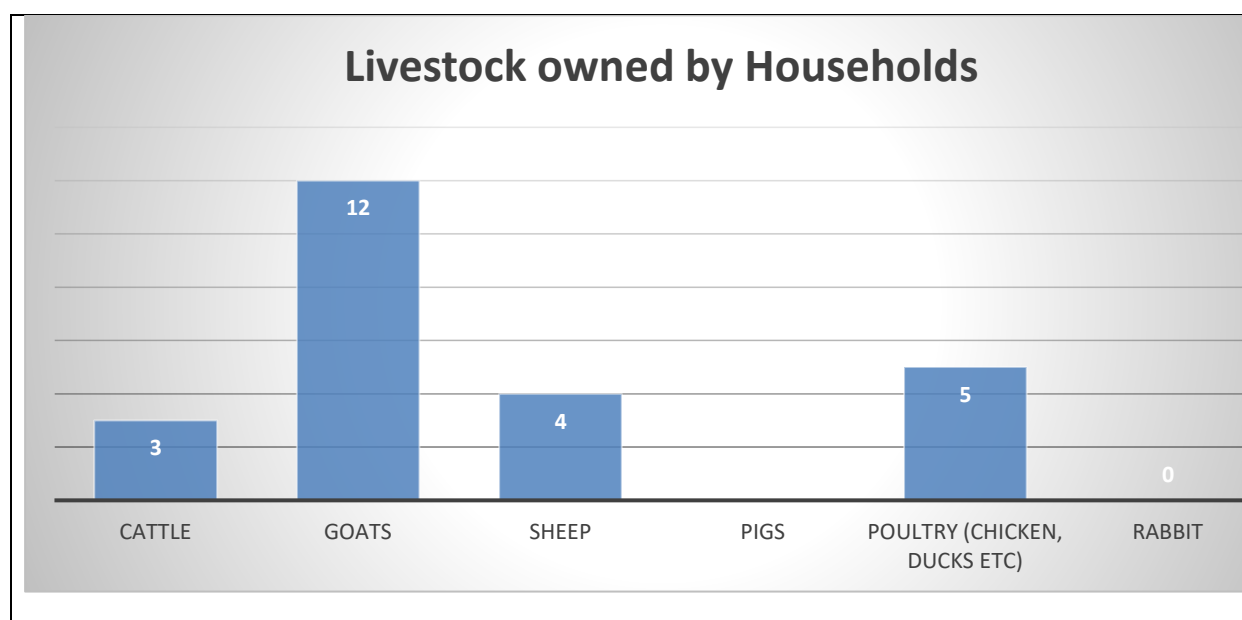
**Figure 3- 5:** Types of crops grown

Also, locals engage in other economic activities such as livestock rearing, crafts and related work, petty trading and shop keeping among others. Livestock rearing and farming are the major secondary occupations of the people engaging about 46.0% (Table 3-6). Animals reared include goats poultry, sheep, cattle etc. (Figure 3-6).

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

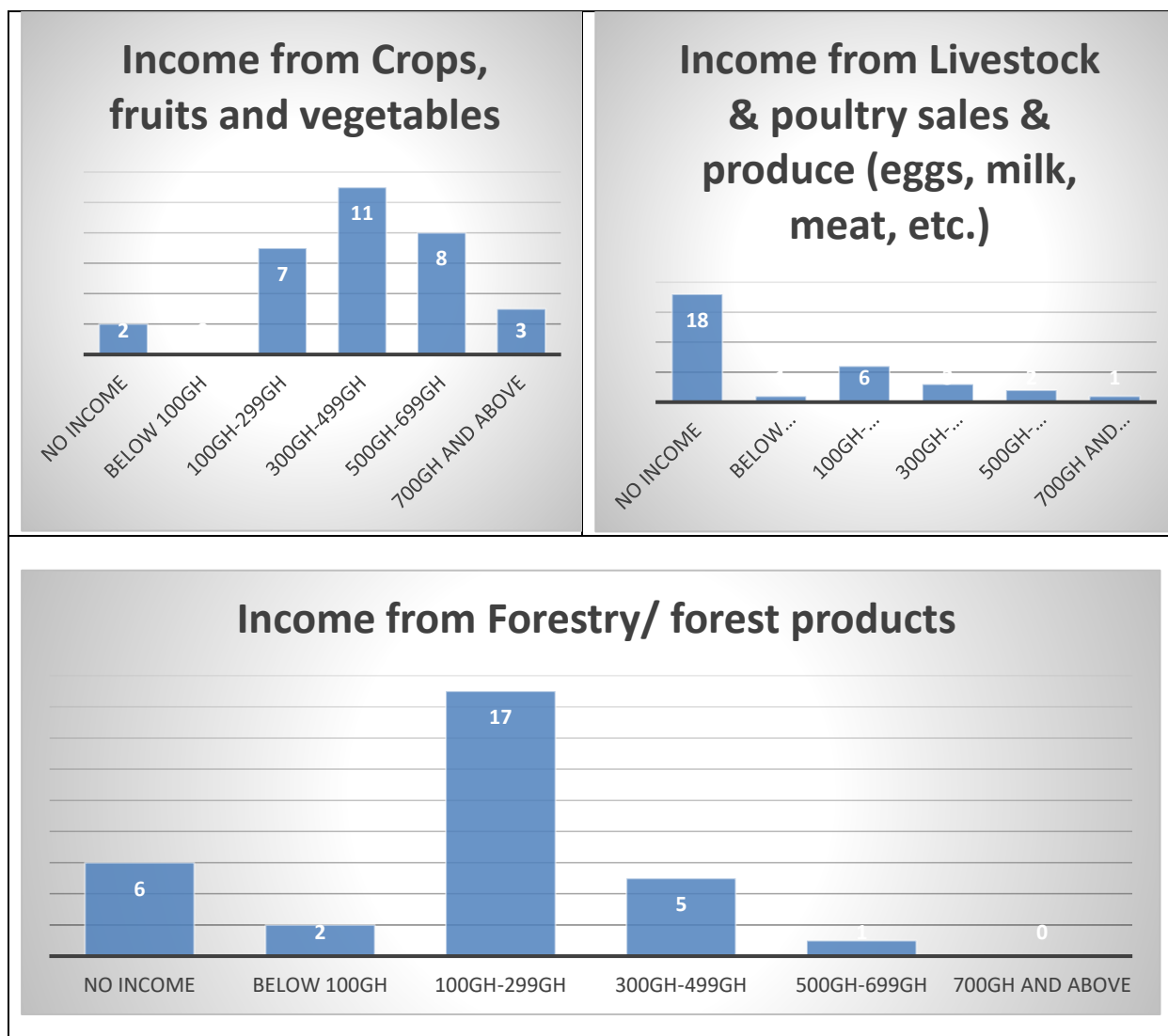
Secondary Occupation	Number of respondents	%
Farmers	7	23.0
Livestock Keepers	7	23.0
None	13	42.0
Crafts & Related Workers	1	3.0
Drivers, Plant Operators	1	3.0
Small Business Managers	1	3.0
Unemployed- Seeking work	1	3.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Household Survey, June 2022, SAL Consult

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

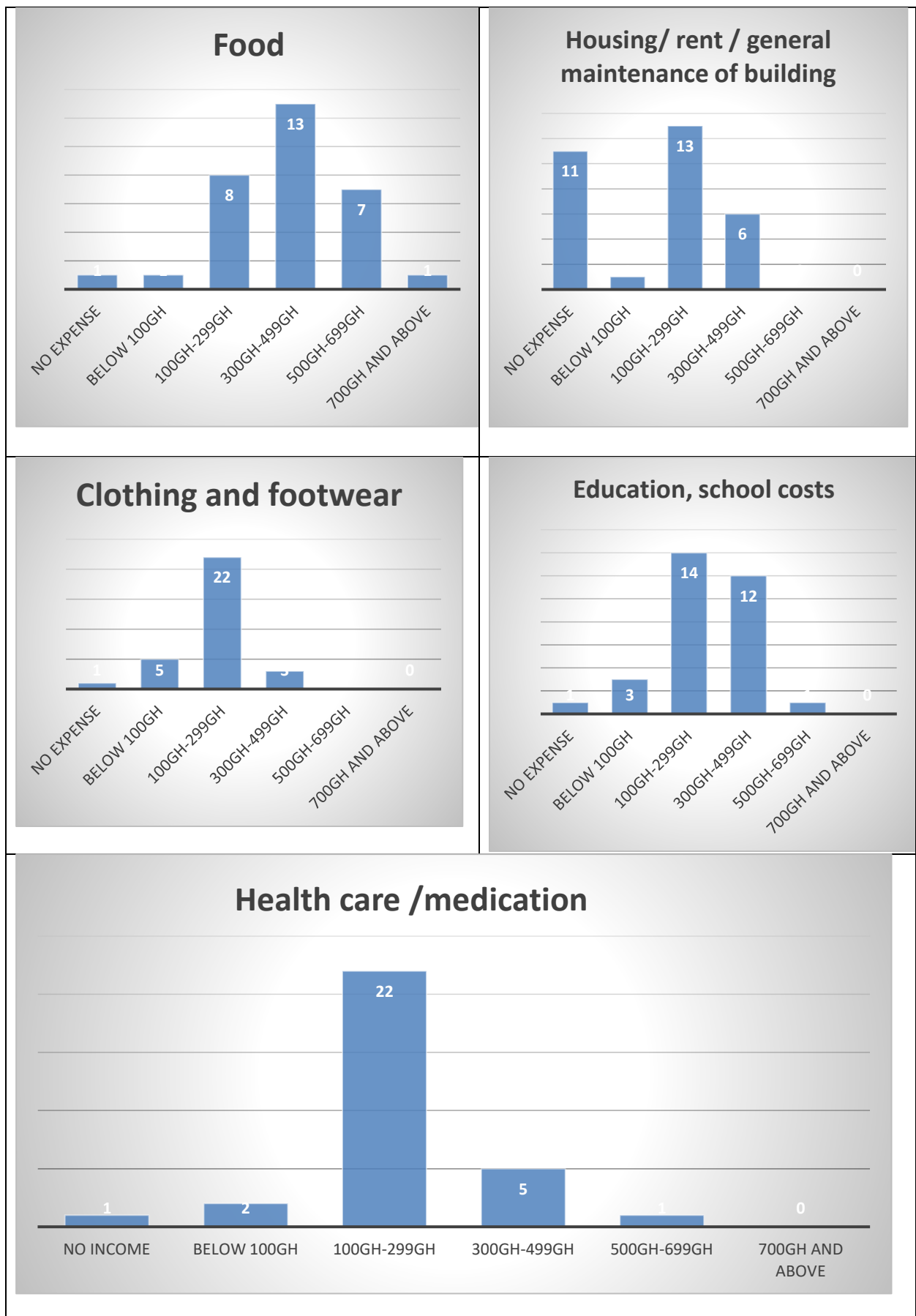
### 3.6 Income and Expenditure

The main sources of income are sale of farm produce and livestock and poultry produce like eggs, meat, milk etc. Income from these sales range from GHC 100 to GHC 700 with just a few people earning over GHC 700 per month (Figure 3-7). However, some affected 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, and healthcare. On food, majority of households spend between GHC 100 to GHC 500 per month, on clothing, GHC 100 – GHC 300, on education (fees and upkeep money), GHC 100 – GHC 500, on healthcare and housing, household expenditure is GHC 100 – GHC 500 each per month (Figure 3-8).



**Figure 3- 8: Household expenditure**

### 3.7 Land use and ownership

Inheritance, outright sales, giving, and leasing are all options for acquiring land in the Wa Municipality and the Upper West Region in general. Customary land issues are determined by male-dominated institutions such as chieftaincy, kinship and lineage (such as the Endameba i.e. First settlers), and priestly system. Thus, women's rights of access to land are highly dependent on social ties, which link them to those with primary rights over customary land; the men.

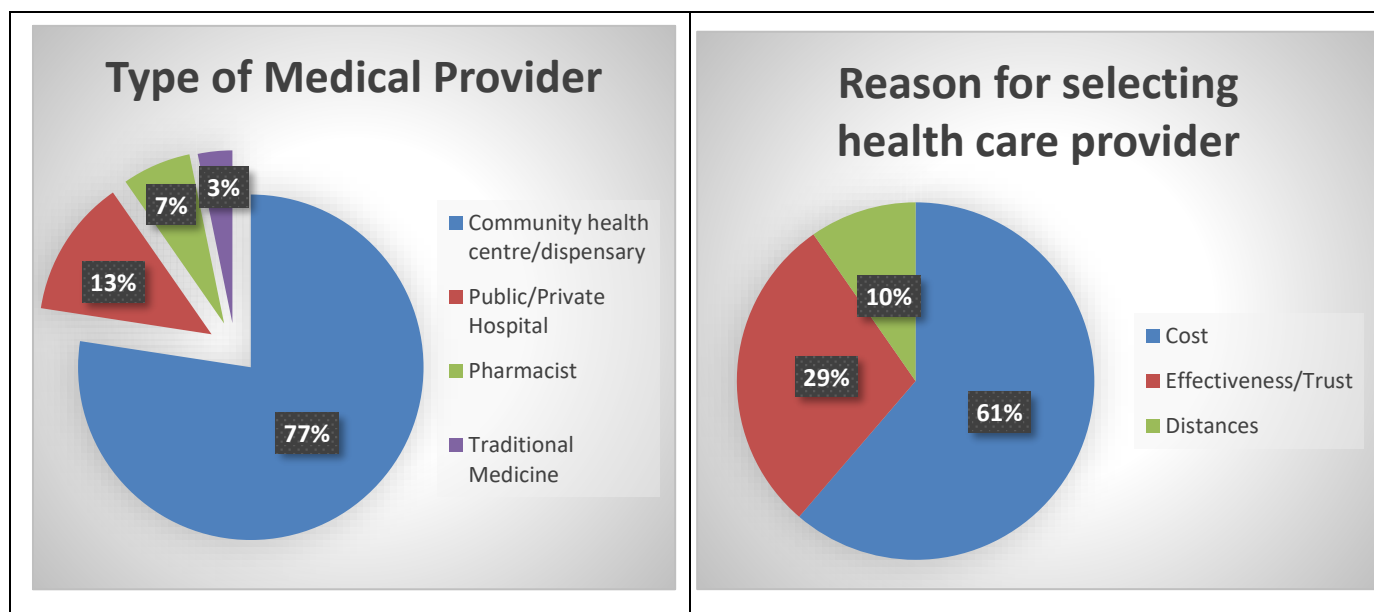
Divorcees or widows may be forced to relinquish matrimonial lands even if they have investments on them. Such investments may include housing, seasonal food crops or small scale tree crop plantations like cashew and mango. The most secure ways of women's land ownership come with financial constraints and considering that poverty rate among women is high, land acquisition remains a challenge for women. Poverty status of women may be an underlying factor for their unequal access and ownership of land resources especially amidst the commercialization of land.

### 3.8 Health

Wa Municipal currently has one Regional Hospital, six Health Centres, 26 Functional/CHPS Zones, 4 Clinics, 15 Completed CHPS compounds, 1 Adolescent Health Centre and 5 Private Health Facilities. The primary health-care system is divided into three categories. Traditional healers, chemical vendors, community clinics, and other entities make up the first level. Community-based health centers at level two provide clinical, public health, and maternity services to the general public. The third level is the Regional Hospital which is the region's first referral point for primary health-care services.

Within the project affected communities, most people (77.0%) rely on community health centres/dispensaries for healthcare. Other healthcare facilities include public/private hospitals (used by 13.0%), pharmacies (used by 7.0%) and traditional medicine (used by 3%).

Reasons for selecting a healthcare provider are cost, followed by effectiveness/trust in the service provided, and distance (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 sources of lighting in residential units in the municipality are electricity (72.1%), flashlight/torch (15.1%), and kerosene lamp (10.9%). Charcoal (55.2%) and wood (22.9%) are the most common forms of cooking fuel for most households and approximately 16.0% of homes use gas as their primary source of energy for cooking. Also, 56.2% of rural families use wood as their primary source of cooking fuel, compared to 9.8% of urban households.

#### 3.9.2 Water Supply

The most common sources of drinking water are bore-hole/pump/tube well (36.1%), pipe borne outside dwelling (27.8%), pipe borne inside dwelling (12.0%), public tap/stand pipe (8.4%), protected well (7.8%), sachet water (3.5%), and tanker supply/vendor (1.5%). Other sources of drinking water accounting for 0.8% are unprotected wells, protected springs, bottle water, and dugouts/ponds/lakes/dams/canals.

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



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

Water Source for Drinking and cooking	Rain water	Tap water inside house	Public tap water	Canal, river, pond	Hand dug well	Borehole
<b>Rainy Season</b>	3	2	8	0	0	24
<b>Dry Season</b>	1	1	3	1	0	24

Source: Household Survey, June 2022, SAL Consult

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

The sanitation and waste management situation is a growing concern in the municipality as most households do not have latrines due to the low latrine coverage rate. The low rate is due to the limited number of latrines but also is a result of the prevalence of traditional facilities which actually do not meet the sanitation standards. Thus, community members use the bush, which poses serious hygiene issues.

In the project communities, more than half of the population (58.0%) does not have toilets in the housing unit (Table 3-8). Such persons may be compelled to practice open defecation which has serious adverse health implications.

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

Toilet facilities	No. of respondents	%
No toilet	18	58.0
public toilet	12	39.0
Flush toilet	1	3.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Household Survey, June 2022, SAL Consult

### **3.10 Vulnerability**

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

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

Out of the 31 respondents, there were no disabled persons or the aged but there were 20 females, some of whom are household heads. Also, some households were found to live below the international poverty line of USD 1.90/day i.e. about GHC 400 per month.

## **4.0 COMPENSATION PLAN**

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

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

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

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

### **4.2 Valuation Exercise**

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

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

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

The basis of valuation is derived from the following documents:

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

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

The data gathering process involved:

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

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

##### Crops

These are categorized into three in the survey instrument:

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

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

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

##### Disturbance Allowance

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

##### Loss of Income

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### 4.2.6 Valuation Opinion

Having taken cognisance of the relevant value indicators like type of property, category of impact, economic and institutional factors, and having conducted the appraisal in an objective manner in accordance with the Code of Professional Ethics of the Ghana Institution of Surveyors (GhIS), It is our considered opinion that the total heads of claim (i.e. estimated compensation payable to PAPs) for the resettlement of the affected PAPs is in the Wa Municipality is **One Hundred and Seventy-Six Thousand, Eight Hundred Ghana Cedis (GH¢176,800.00)**. This is the most accurate estimate of compensation payable to the PAPs (Table 4-2) based on the information available at the time of writing the report.

**Table 4- 2: Valuation Summary**

Community	Beneficiary/PAP	Livelihood Support					
		Total Estimated Population	Percentage of Females	Estimated no. of Women Affected	Income Per Day (GH¢)	Total Income for 1 months (GH¢)	Total Livelihood Income (GH¢)
Busa	Busa Women's Group	2000	60	200	8	208	41,600.00
Tabiehi No. 1	Tabiehi No. 1 Women's Group	400	55	40	8	208	8,320.00
Sing	Sing Women's Group	600	60	60	8	208	12,480.00
Kperisi	Kperisi Women's Group	800	55	80	8	208	16,640.00
Charia	Charia Women's Group	1500	53	150	8	208	31,200.00
Chansa	Chansa Women's Group	800	55	80	8	208	16,640.00
Charingu	Charingu Women's Group	400	70	40	8	208	8,320.00
Boli	Boli Women's Group	2000	55	200	8	208	41,600.00
<b>Total</b>							<b>176,800.00</b>

### 4.3 Compensation Disbursement Responsibility

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

### 4.4 Compensation Payment Procedures

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

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

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

### 4.5 Eligibility/Entitlement Matrix

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

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

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

## **4.6 Assistance for Vulnerable Persons**

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

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

## **4.7 Disclosure**

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

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

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

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



## 5.0 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

### 5.1 Relevant Institutions

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

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

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

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

## 6.0 GRIEVANCE REDRESS

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

### 6.1 Objective

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

### 6.2 Potential grievances/disputes

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

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

### 6.3 Redress Process

The general steps of the grievance process will comprise:

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

#### Registration of complaints

Complaints can be lodged verbally or in writing or by phone call to the RAP Consultant's field team members. The elected local Assemblyman/women for the area who receives complaints from PAPs (because the Assemblyman/woman lives within the community and some PAPs may prefer to route their complaints through the Assemblyman/woman) will be required to forward such complains to the RAP Consultant's contacts. All complaints will be registered using a grievance

and resolution form, a sample is attached as **Annex 5**, or logged in a dedicated logbook for that purpose.

#### Determining and implementing the redress action

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

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

#### Verifying the redress action

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

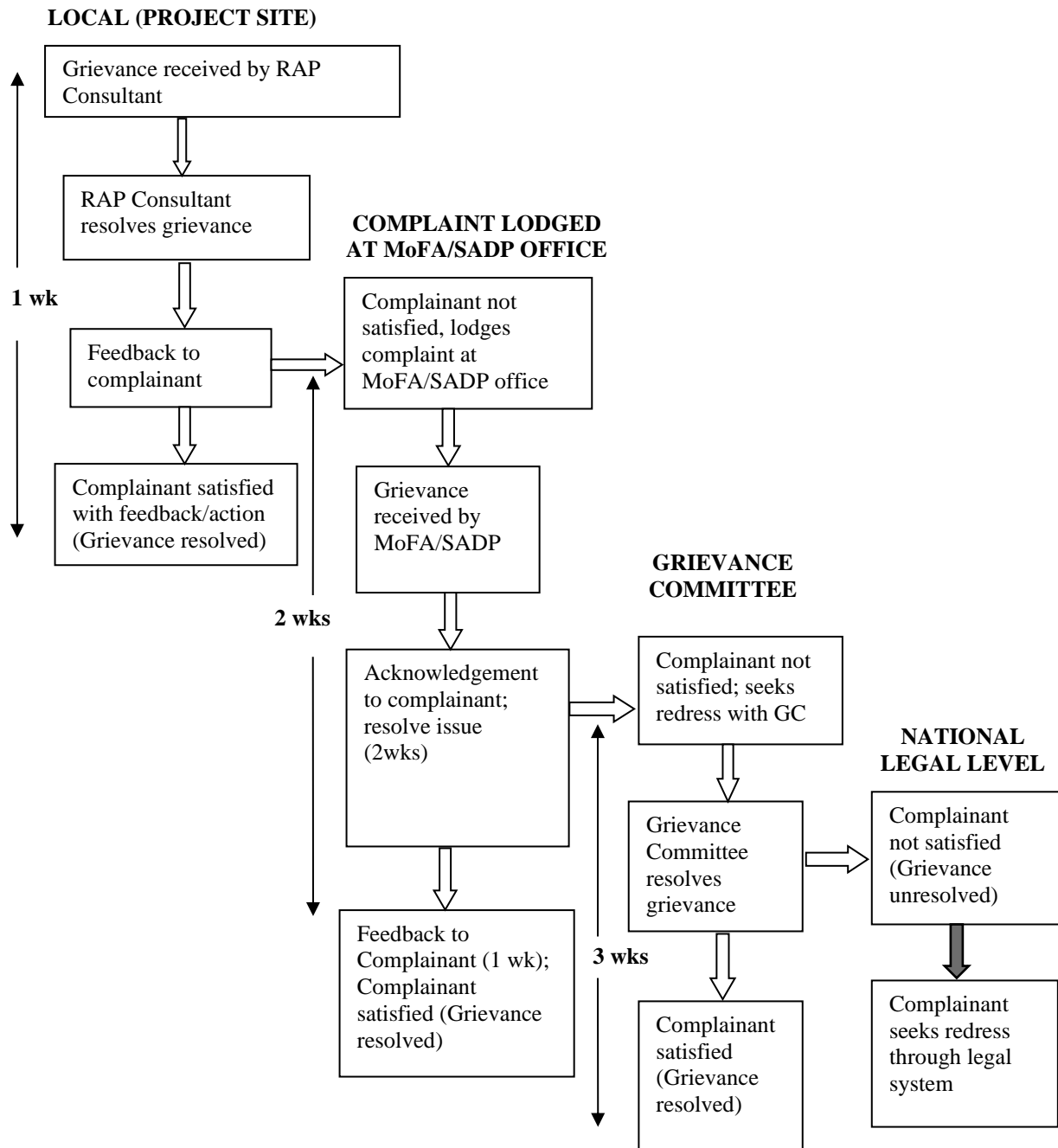
#### Signing of the grievance or closing out

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

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

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

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



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

The levels of the GRM are explained as follows and summarized in **Figure 6-1**. The sensitization on the GRM will be done in the local languages of the area. This will ensure that approaches, ways and contact information for all stages of the GRM are clearly spelt out. Despite all efforts to inclusively and meaningfully engage PAPs/ 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 PAPs shall be forwarded to the Consultant or RAP Focal persons by the Assemblymen/women. The RAP Consultant shall resolve the grievance or rectify the anomaly within one (1) week of receipt of complaint. The RAP Consultant will also ensure that this information is made available by appropriate means including signboards, leaflets, community meetings, etc. The Consultant's progress report will contain the complaint, the solution proffered, and the results of follow-up to determine whether the complainant is satisfied with the outcome.

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

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

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

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

The GC will include the following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 7.0 MONITORING/ EVALUATION AND REPORTING

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

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

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

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

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

### 7.1 Process Monitoring (Internal)

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

#### *7.1.1 Purpose and Responsibility*

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

In addition to the above, the RAP Consultant will

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



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

The monitoring indicators will include but not limited to:

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

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

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

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

### ***7.1.4 Reporting***

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

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

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

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

## 8.0 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

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

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

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

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

## 9.0 COST AND BUDGET

### 9.1 Estimated Cost for RAP Implementation

The cost estimates for the implementation of the RAP including direct compensation payments to PAPs, and contingency issues is **Gh¢ 250,640.00**. The details are presented in the Table 9-1 below.

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

No.	Item	Estimated Cost/ Gh¢	Remarks	Source of funds
1	Direct Cash Compensation to be paid to PAPs	176,800.00	Amount directly going to eligible PAPs due to economic displacement. To be provided and disbursed by MoFA	Project funds
2	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>176,800.00</b>		
3	External monitoring	20,000.00	Monitoring of RAP implementation by external team e.g. AfDB	Project funds
4	Audit of RAP completion	10,000.00	Evaluation of RAP implementation	Project funds
5	Cost for complaints redress	25,000.00	Allowances and	Project funds
6	Information and awareness campaign	10,000.00	Required for publicity and awareness creation including disclosure	Project funds
7	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>65,000.00</b>		
8	Contingency (5% of No.2)	8,840.00	For unforeseen contingencies and incidental costs. To be provided by MoFA	Project funds
9	<b>Total for RAP Implementation</b>	<b>250,640.00</b>	<b>Estimated cost for the implementation of the RAP for the Wa Sub-projects</b>	Project funds

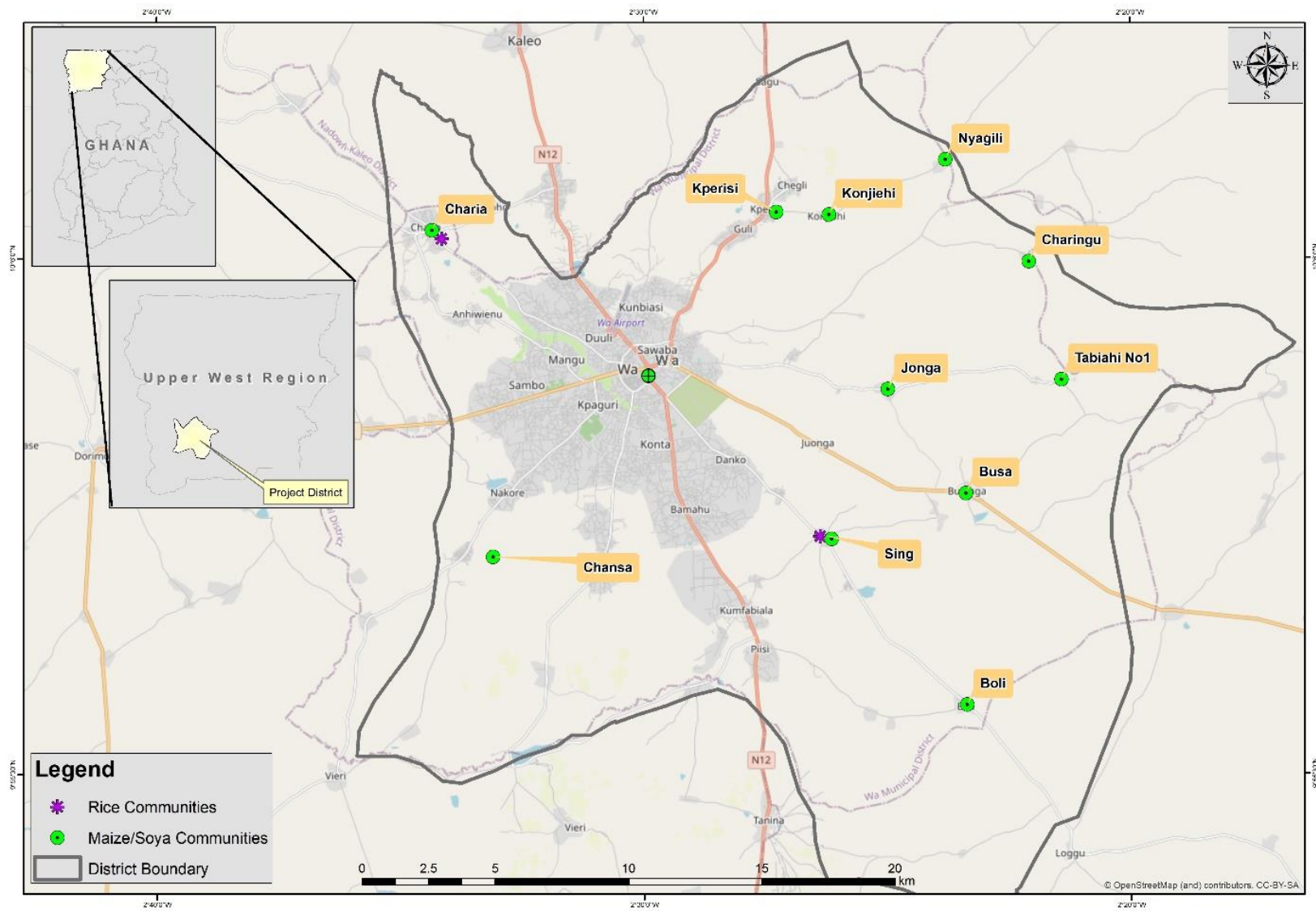
## **10.0 CONCLUSION**

This RAP covers the 850 women within 31 households, whose primary livelihood activity of collecting fruits of shea and dawadawa will be affected by the SADP project implementation. Compensation will be duly paid from project funds to the project affected persons from an estimated budget of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand, Six Hundred and Forty Ghana Cedis (GHC 250,640.00). Also, concerns of PAPs, community members or any other persons will be adequately addressed by the Grievance Redress Mechanism proposed in this report. Sufficient provisions have been made for PAPs to receive their compensation and any necessary assistance.

## **ANNEXES**

- Annex 1 Location map of the Wa 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 Wa
- Annex 7 Pictures of Engagement
- Annex 8 List of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)

**Annex 1: Location map of the Wa Municipality showing project communities**





Annex 2: Census survey instrument

Resettlement Project - PRELIMINARY SURVEY

Interviewer Name: .....

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HH\_ID: .....

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

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

MGhIS, Bsc. (Hon.) Land Econ.

[VALUATION EXPERT]

DATE: June 22, 2022

## **DEFINITION OF TERMS**

### **Involuntary Resettlement**

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

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

## **METHODOLOGY**

### **1.1 VALUATION PROCESS**

The Data Gathering process shall involve

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

## **THE VALUATION RATES**

### **Source of Rates**

#### **Crops:**

These are categorized into three in the Survey Instrument.

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

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

### **Source of Rates**

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

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



**Disturbance**

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

**VALUATION SUMMARY**

It is our considered opinion that the total heads of claim (i.e. compensation payable to PAPs) for the resettlement of the affected PAPs is One Hundred and Seventy-Six Thousand, Eight Hundred Ghana Cedis (**GH¢176,800.00**).

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

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

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

## Annex 4: Compensation Claim and Agreement Form

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

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

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

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

Location of property: .....

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Contact of Administrator: .....

**Annex 5: Grievance Redress Forms**

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

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

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

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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

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

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

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

Name (Complainant): .....

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

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

Nature of Grievance or Complaint: .....

Details of Grievance: .....

.....

.....

.....

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

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

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

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

Date of Conciliation Session: .....

Was Filer/Complainant Present?:                      Yes                      No

Was field verification of complaint conducted?      Yes                      No

Findings of field investigation:.....

.....

**Summary of Conciliation Session Discussion**.....

Issues.....

.....

Was agreement reached on the issues?                      Yes                      No

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

.....

.....

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

.....

.....

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

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

Date: .....



## Annex 6: Record of meetings in Wa

DISTRICT	COMMUNITY	DATE	DESIGNATION	NAME	TELEPHONE NUMBER	CONCERNS/COMMENTS
WA MUNICIPAL	Busa	24/05/2022	Community Elder Community Elder Community Elder Community Elder Community Member (Women's Group)	Damani Abudi Zaid Yahaya Contact Seidu Tobiri Mahamuda Kassim Bushirata Dakura	0244041783 0246985110 0240894615 0248543083	<p><b>Project Impact</b>– The project is welcome as it will provide employment for the youth, and it will also increase food production.</p> <p><b>Land Ownership</b> –Land is made up of skin lands (60%), private lands (30%) and government lands (10%). Land is mainly used for construction purposes and for farming. Customarily, anyone who wants to gain access to lands must present cola nuts with cash to see the landlords for the necessary negotiations to be done. There are squatters on some lands in the community. There have been some land related conflicts but these are resolved through the intervention of the chiefs and elders.</p>
	Tabiehi No. 1	25/05/2022	Community Elder Community Elder Community Elder Community Elder Community Elder	Waheedu Mumuni Ibrahim Yahaya Ahmed Salifu Ahmed Abu	0553788386 0241743311 0243820753 0546660978	<p><b>Livelihood Activities</b> – The main sources of livelihood are farming, rearing of animals and stone gathering. Inadequate tractor services, high cost of inputs and lack of improved livestock breeds are some of the challenges to livelihoods.</p> <p><b>Vulnerable Groups</b> – There are vulnerable groups such as the disabled.</p> <p><b>Religion</b> – The population is made up of Muslims (90%) and Christians (10%).</p> <p><b>Women Headed Households</b> – There are some women-headed households in the district.</p>
	Sing	26/05/2022	Community Elder Community Elder Community Elder Community Elder Community Elder	Yussif Manama Issah Abdulai Haruna Musah Manama Asani	0245040143 0547309333 0555433229 0553818343	<p><b>Support for Less Privileged</b> – There are some people that are better off than others with more land. There are less privileged people in the communities. The LEAP provides financial support but does not cover all the communities especially during periods of extreme hardship from March to May.</p> <p><b>Key Decision Makers</b> – the decision makers in the communities include the chief and Tendaana (in charge of lands). The assemblyman represents the community in government .</p>
	Kperisi	27/05/2022	Community Elder Community Elder Community Elder Community Elder	Basit Alhassan Hamidu yendaw Adamu Sanya	0256545027 0554129250 0593302228	<p>Women are consulted during decision making through the queen mother.</p> <p>Leaders are chosen through voting for the assemblyman, appointment for the Imam, succession for the Tendaana and the Chief. People are prevented from being leaders if they have a criminal record or mental illness.</p>
	Charia	28/05/2022	Community Elder	Henry Azzanaa	0245920656	

DISTRICT	COMMUNITY	DATE	DESIGNATION	NAME	TELEPHONE NUMBER	CONCERNS/COMMENTS
			Community Elder Community Elder Community Elder	Konzie Bagmene Nakorinaa Fidelis Bashiru Amulee	0546081592 0542383140 0546082878	<p><b>Existing Traditional/Cultural groups</b> – the groups include the Nabihi (Royals), Tendaaba (early settlers), Muslims (Yirihi) and the Amophos groups (Lobis and Dagatis).</p> <p><b>Festivals and Sacred Events/Sites</b> – The people celebrate Jenbenti (Fire Festival), Damba, Eid-ul Fitr and Ed-ul Adha which are all celebrated on a rotational basis.</p>
	Chansa	31/05/2022	Community Elder Community Elder	Fuseini Manama Seidu Konchina	0557815404 0248171333	<p><b>Healthcare</b> – Communities either have a very small health centre or none at all making access to healthcare a challenge.</p>
	Charingu	01/06/2022	Community Elder Community Elder Community Elder	Abdulai issahaku Jabri Alhassan Yakubu Musah	0547767560 0242303891 0547845852	<p><b>Water and Sanitation</b> – water is accessed through a variety of media such as boreholes, standpipes, wells and rivers. Rain water is harvested in the rainy seasons for domestic purposes.</p> <p><b>Utility services</b> - the people have access to electricity. Charcoal and firewood are used as fuel for cooking..</p>
	Boli	02/06/2022	Community Elder Community Elder	Saaka Bukari Alhaji Yakubu A.Adam	0596162944 0240722009	<p><b>Quality of Life</b> – The quality of life is generally considered moderate with the high points being the unity and , peace within the communities.</p> <p>Access to water for cultivation during the dry season season remains a challenge. Improvements in electricity supply and healthcare will also be appreciated.</p> <p><b>Compensation</b> – Shea picking is done in groups so women prefer compensation to be paid to the group instead of individuals.</p> <p><b>Livelihood support</b> – Women will need a means of transportation e.g. tricycle to transport women to fields to pick shea fruits and dawadawa.</p> <p>Also, provision of sheds and basic equipment for processing of shea nut will be very beneficial to the women.</p>



## Annex 7: Pictures of Engagement



Chief and elders of Kperisi



Women group in Busa Community



Youth group in Charingu Community



Opinion leaders and women at Chansa

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

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

NO.	NAME OF PAP	GENDER	COMMUNITY
1	JENABU SALIFU	F	BUSA
2	NUHU MIERI	F	BUSA
3	TAHIRU CHRISTI	F	BUSA
4	MOHAIDEEN JAMILA	F	BUSA
5	OSMAN BAHAJA	F	BUSA
6	MAHAMA MIERI	F	BUSA
7	MUMUNI MARIAM	F	BUSA
8	DAUDA ASATA	F	BUSA
9	MUMUNI WASILA	F	BUSA
10	SALIFU JANABU	F	BUSA
11	YAMUSA FATUMA	F	BUSA
12	HAWA IDDRISU	F	BUSA
13	IBRAHIM JAMILA	F	BUSA
14	MUMUNI AWUSATU	F	BUSA
15	ELIASU YAMIMA	F	BUSA
16	IDDRISU BIBA	F	BUSA
17	YAHAYA MEMUNA	F	BUSA
18	SULEMANI AWUSATU	F	BUSA
19	MAHAMUDA WAKILATU	F	BUSA
20	ABUBAKARI SAKINA	F	BUSA
21	DAMANI MEMUNATA	F	BUSA
22	MAHAMUDA HABETA	F	BUSA
23	MAHAMA KUBURA	F	BUSA
24	SEIDU FATUMA	F	BUSA
25	IDDRISU FATI	F	BUSA
26	ASANI ADISA	F	BUSA
27	YAHAYA HAWAWU	F	BUSA
28	ABU ASATA	F	BUSA
29	ABUDU MEMUNATA	F	BUSA
30	ISSAHAKU ALIMATA	F	BUSA
31	OSMAN AWUSATU	F	BUSA
32	FUSEINI MEMUNATA	F	BUSA
33	MUSAH ASATA	F	BUSA
34	UMU WAHID	F	BUSA
35	ABU LIBABATU	F	BUSA
36	FUSEINI MEMUNATA	F	BUSA
37	SAIBU ZUWEIRA	F	BUSA
38	WEDATU MAHAMUDA	F	BUSA
39	AYISHA AHMADU	F	BUSA
40	SIDIKI KPEGLAAMA	F	BUSA
41	ANISAH SHERIF	F	BUSA
42	HAJERI HAMZA	F	BUSA
43	DAMANI AMATA	F	BUSA
44	SEIDU JENABU	F	BUSA

<b>NO.</b>	<b>NAME OF PAP</b>	<b>GENDER</b>	<b>COMMUNITY</b>
45	MUSAH AJARA	F	BUSA
46	MUNIRA MUSAH	F	BUSA
47	SEIDU FULERA	F	BUSA
48	SAHADA FAMARA	F	BUSA
49	MANSARA SEIDU AJARA SUMANI	F	BUSA
50	JENABU SAANTIN	F	BUSA
51	LATIF ZARIATU	F	BUSA
52	YAKUBU HANI	F	BUSA
53	ASIBI MUSAH	F	BUSA
54	YAKUBU ZARIATA	F	BUSA
55	SIDKI LIBABATU	F	BUSA
56	ABDULAI BARATA	F	BUSA
57	SUFYAN AFISATA	F	BUSA
58	FUEINI JENABU	F	BUSA
59	MAHAMUDA KUTUN	F	BUSA
60	ALHASSAN TAHARATA	F	BUSA
61	IBRAHIM RAHIBILE	F	BUSA
62	DAUDA HAWA	F	BUSA
63	YUONI SOUHIBO	F	BUSA
64	SEIDU KPEGLAAMA	F	BUSA
65	ADAMS UMU	F	BUSA
66	IMBURANA JALISA	F	BUSA
67	ABU SAMIDA	F	BUSA
68	DAMANI ELHAM	F	BUSA
69	ABUDU BARATA	F	BUSA
70	ABU AWUSATA	F	BUSA
71	NURIDEEN SAWEIBA	F	BUSA
72	DAUDA NANSATA	F	BUSA
73	SAWEIBA HUDU	F	BUSA
74	ISSAHAKU JAHATA	F	BUSA
75	AHMAD MARIAM	F	BUSA
76	IBRAHIM RAHIBILE	F	BUSA
77	SEIDU ANISA	F	BUSA
78	IBRAHIM MIERI	F	BUSA
79	MUSAH ADISAH	F	BUSA
80	MUMUNI JAMILA	F	BUSA
81	ALHASSAN HAJERI	F	BUSA
82	MUMUNI HABETA	F	BUSA
83	ALHASSAN MEMUNA	F	BUSA
84	ALHASSAN KUTUN	F	BUSA
85	ISSAHAKU ARIJETU	F	BUSA
86	MAHAMUDA ARIJETU	F	BUSA
87	MAHAMUDA HAMIDA	F	BUSA
88	IDDRISU MEMUNA	F	BUSA
89	YUSSIF HAMIDA	F	BUSA
90	ADAMU LABIBA	F	BUSA
91	ANBIB RAHINATU	F	BUSA
92	IDDRISU MEMUNA	F	BUSA
93	ADAMU LABIBA	F	BUSA

<b>NO.</b>	<b>NAME OF PAP</b>	<b>GENDER</b>	<b>COMMUNITY</b>
94	ANKIBU RAHINATU	F	BUSA
95	HAKHEEM RAHINATU	F	BUSA
96	MAHAMMUDA SAHARATU	F	BUSA
97	SAMID RAHINATU	F	BUSA
98	AHMED HAMIDA	F	BUSA
99	AHMED HAWULATU	F	BUSA
100	YAKUBU BAHAJATU	F	BUSA
101	ABU ZUWAIIRA	F	BUSA
102	YAKUBU ZARIA	F	BUSA
103	ABU LABUJA	F	BUSA
104	MUSAH JANIBA	F	BUSA
105	ISSAHAKU JAHARATA	F	BUSA
106	ISSAH KUTTUN	F	BUSA
107	SEIDU NAMINATA	F	BUSA
108	HALILU LAHADI	F	BUSA
109	INUSAH JAMILA	F	BUSA
110	ABU MARIJANATA	F	BUSA
111	DAMANI BARIKISU	F	BUSA
112	IDDRISU SALAMATU	F	BUSA
113	ELYASU RUKAYA	F	BUSA
114	IBRAHIM SALAMATU	F	BUSA
115	MUMUNI KUTUN	F	BUSA
116	KASSIM ASANA	F	BUSA
117	KASSIM MUMUNATA	F	BUSA
118	ADAMS FATUMATA	F	BUSA
119	SEIDU FATUMATA	F	BUSA
120	MAHAMA ARIJA	F	BUSA
121	NUHU KUBURAA	F	BUSA
122	NUHU AWUSATU	F	BUSA
123	HARUNA KURI	F	BUSA
124	GANAA ASAATA	F	BUSA
125	SEIDU BATUURI	F	BUSA
126	IBRAHIM SAHARATU	F	BUSA
127	ISSAH AMATA	F	BUSA
128	ABASS SAWAIBA	F	BUSA
129	MAHAMA AMARIYA	F	BUSA
130	YAHAYA ASI	F	BUSA
131	IBRAHIM FULERA	F	BUSA
132	SUSYAN MUNIRA	F	BUSA
133	SALIFU MARIAMA	F	BUSA
134	SEIDU ARIJETA	F	BUSA
135	DAUDA HANI	F	BUSA
136	NUHU SABOGU	F	BUSA
137	NUHU HABETA	F	BUSA
138	ABU ZULFAWU	F	BUSA
139	SUMAILA SAHARATU	F	BUSA
140	OSMAN MUMUNA	F	BUSA
141	SIDIK SAMAKINA	F	BUSA
142	ABUDI JULAINA	F	BUSA
143	TAUFIQ NISIRATU	F	BUSA

<b>NO.</b>	<b>NAME OF PAP</b>	<b>GENDER</b>	<b>COMMUNITY</b>
144	ISSAH HAWA	F	BUSA
145	ABUBAKARI JEBUNNI	F	BUSA
146	ABUBAKARI SAKINA	F	BUSA
147	FUSEINI MEMUNATA	F	BUSA
148	MAHAMUDA WAKILA	F	BUSA
149	MUSAH ASATA	F	BUSA
150	YAHAYA HAWAWU	F	BUSA
151	SEIDU FATUMATA	F	BUSA
152	OSMAN AWUSATU	F	BUSA
153	ISSAHAKU ALIMATA	F	BUSA
154	IDDRISU RAHINATA	F	BUSA
155	WAHIDU UMU H	F	BUSA
156	JAMALDEEN BAKISU	F	BUSA
157	IMORI JALISA	F	BUSA
158	IDDRISU FATI	F	BUSA
159	IBRAHIM SAKINA	F	BUSA
160	ABUDI MINATA	F	BUSA
161	ASANI ADISA	F	BUSA
162	MULIRA YAKUBU	F	BUSA
163	MIERI BOGNAA	F	BUSA
164	SAMATA YAKUBU	F	BUSA
165	NAFISA RAHMAN	F	BUSA
166	JENABU IMORI	F	BUSA
167	MYUNAWUMEH PHILIP	F	BUSA
168	HELIMATU MATHEW	F	BUSA
169	MWINIPUO JULLIET	F	BUSA
170	SUNTAA SIERA	F	BUSA
171	YELEBO SUSANA	F	BUSA
172	JEREMIAH REGINA	F	BUSA
173	RUTH GUMAN	F	BUSA
174	EWEE YIDAR	F	BUSA
175	MARTHA JOE	F	BUSA
176	VIELUN SUREKATA	F	BUSA
177	LEERA MOSES	F	BUSA
178	JAMES GRACE	F	BUSA
179	ELIZABETH ISAAC	F	BUSA
180	TIERU YAARA SALOME	F	BUSA
181	BAPEGNA ANNA	F	BUSA
182	DORA XUNZOMUO	F	BUSA
183	BASHIRU SALAMATA	F	BUSA
184	ABU ALIJATA	F	BUSA
185	SEIDU DIERA	F	BUSA
186	SULEMAN LYDIA	F	BUSA
187	ABU AYISHETU	F	BUSA
188	YUNUSA RUKAYA	F	BUSA
189	KUNZOMO MARY	F	BUSA
190	FUSEINI NANSATA	F	BUSA
191	FELICIA MOSES	F	BUSA
192	ADAMS DANAA	F	BUSA
193	MARY SABOGU	F	BUSA

<b>NO.</b>	<b>NAME OF PAP</b>	<b>GENDER</b>	<b>COMMUNITY</b>
194	RUKAYA IMORE	F	BUSA
195	JALISAH YAHAYA	F	BUSA
196	SUMAILA HABIBA	F	BUSA
197	DAMANI WURIYARA	F	BUSA
198	DAMANI AJARA	F	BUSA
199	DAJUO LATIFA	F	BUSA
200	NAZEEF HIDAAYA	F	BUSA
201	POGNAA YORIBA	F	SING
202	MIERI HARUNA	F	SING
203	KUBURA ADAMU	F	SING
204	AMINATA MAHAMA	F	SING
205	ASANA DAUDA	F	SING
206	YUSSIF RUKIA	F	SING
207	SALIMA NASIRI	F	SING
208	MUMUNATA ZAKARIA	F	SING
209	BUSHIRA ABDULAI	F	SING
210	SALAH IBRAHIM	F	SING
211	POGENAA FUSEINI	F	SING
212	MARIAM FUSEINI	F	SING
213	RITA ADAMS	F	SING
214	MIERI MAHAMA	F	SING
215	MIERI ALI	F	SING
216	JENABU SEIDU	F	SING
217	AJARA ABDULRAMANI	F	SING
218	POGENAA SEIDU	F	SING
219	AWUSARA MWENGU	F	SING
220	FATUMA SEIDU	F	SING
221	HAWAWU YAHAYA	F	SING
222	HABETA HARUNA	F	SING
223	AJARA ISSAHAKU	F	SING
224	AZIZ MANSARA	F	SING
225	ASANA MUSAH	F	SING
226	AMINATA SALIFU	F	SING
227	HAJERI TALITU	F	SING
228	HAMIDU ASANA	F	SING
229	SALAM BAWULATU	F	SING
230	AHMED FAMEAH	F	SING
231	SAKINA MUSAH	F	SING
232	HANGAH PUOPELAH	F	SING
233	SALAH ALHASSAN AJARA IDDRISU	F	SING
234	AJARA ZAKARIA	F	SING
235	JAWANI MAHAMA	F	SING
236	FATUMA MAHAMUDU	F	SING
237	JAHANATA MAHAMUDU	F	SING
238	FATUMA SEIDU	F	SING
239	JENABU OSMAN	F	SING
240	IBRAHIM FATUMA	F	SING
241	IBRAHIM SALIMATA	F	SING
242	SALAH ALHASSAN	F	SING

<b>NO.</b>	<b>NAME OF PAP</b>	<b>GENDER</b>	<b>COMMUNITY</b>
243	KUTUN MAHAMUDU	F	SING
244	HABETA DANAA	F	SING
245	HAWA SUMAILA	F	SING
246	AJARA ISSAHAKU	F	SING
247	KANSINDOMA SEIDU	F	SING
248	KUTUN SEIDU	F	SING
249	SAMATA ABDULAI	F	SING
250	JELAH NUHU	F	SING
251	POLEMA IDDRISU	F	SING
252	HAWAWU SEIDU	F	SING
253	LOGUMA ISSAHAKU	F	SING
254	DIARAMA ISSAHAKU	F	SING
255	ARIJAMA OSMAN	F	SING
256	SAMATA ADAMS	F	SING
257	ALIJATU ALHASSAN	F	SING
258	SALIE SEIDU	F	SING
259	JENABU OSMAN	F	SING
260	DANYGRI ADAMS	F	SING
261	HABIBA ALHASSAN	F	TABIEHI NO.I
262	JAAFAR AISHATU	F	TABIEHI NO.I
263	YUSSIF ALIMATA	F	TABIEHI NO.I
264	IDDRISU AISHATU	F	TABIEHI NO.I
265	ISSAH RAHANATU	F	TABIEHI NO.I
266	ISSAH ARIHIMATA	F	TABIEHI NO.I
267	ISSAHAQ MARIAM	F	TABIEHI NO.I
268	IBRAHIM RASHIDA	F	TABIEHI NO.I
269	ISSAHAQ FUSEINA	F	TABIEHI NO.I
270	ISSAHAQ ALIMATA	F	TABIEHI NO.I
271	SAEED MIERI	F	TABIEHI NO.I
272	OSMAN ZENABU	F	TABIEHI NO.I
273	SIITA FAUZIA	F	TABIEHI NO.I
274	MUMUNI RAHANATU	F	TABIEHI NO.I
275	TIJANI MEMUNA	F	TABIEHI NO.I
276	ISSAH HAMIDIA	F	TABIEHI NO.I
277	NURIDEEN ADISATU	F	TABIEHI NO.I
278	ABDULAI ADIZA	F	TABIEHI NO.I
279	GANINU RASHIDATU	F	TABIEHI NO.I
280	HAKHEEM ZULFATA	F	TABIEHI NO.I
281	ABU NASATA	F	TABIEHI NO.I
282	HAMBALEE ASATA	F	TABIEHI NO.I
283	SULEMAN HABIBATA	F	TABIEHI NO.I
284	ARMED SARATA	F	TABIEHI NO.I
285	SUFUYANI JAHAMATA	F	TABIEHI NO.I
286	MASHOOD ASATA	F	TABIEHI NO.I
287	HAMBALEE SAKINATU	F	TABIEHI NO.I
288	AMIN MULIEKATU	F	TABIEHI NO.I
289	SADUKU LAILA	F	TABIEHI NO.I
290	KADIR RASHIDATU	F	TABIEHI NO.I
291	ISMAL LATIFA	F	TABIEHI NO.I
292	JAAFAR UMAITU	F	TABIEHI NO.I

<b>NO.</b>	<b>NAME OF PAP</b>	<b>GENDER</b>	<b>COMMUNITY</b>
293	ISSAH ARIHIMATA	F	TABIEHI NO.I
294	TIJAANI BARIKISU	F	TABIEHI NO.I
295	SALAM WAKASATU	F	TABIEHI NO.I
296	NUHU ADISA	F	TABIEHI NO.I
297	MURAKU RUKAYA	F	TABIEHI NO.I
298	NAFISAH FATAWU	F	TABIEHI NO.I
299	SULEMAN FATIMA	F	TABIEHI NO.I
300	KARIM HIMAYAT	F	TABIEHI NO.I
301	MUNIRA YAKUBU	F	KPERISI
302	MIERI BOGNAA	F	KPERISI
303	SALAMATU YAKUBU	F	KPERISI
304	NAFISA RAHMAN	F	KPERISI
305	JENABU IMORI	F	KPERISI
306	JENABU INUSAH	F	KPERISI
307	AMINA IMORI	F	KPERISI
308	MINATA MUSAH	F	KPERISI
309	MARIAMA ABU	F	KPERISI
310	NAFISATU DAMANI	F	KPERISI
311	FATUMATA HAMIDU	F	KPERISI
312	AJARA IMORI	F	KPERISI
313	KOJOMA SEIDU	F	KPERISI
314	AMAMTA ADAMS	F	KPERISI
315	MARIAMA MUSAH	F	KPERISI
316	AJARA IBRAHIM	F	KPERISI
317	MANSHI MUMUNI	F	KPERISI
318	BIGG BAKAMA	F	KPERISI
319	JENABU SIDIKI	F	KPERISI
320	LANAMA ABU	F	KPERISI
321	ASANA ABUDI	F	KPERISI
322	AJARA INSAH	F	KPERISI
323	AMAMATA MAHAMUDA	F	KPERISI
324	ALIHANATU SEIDU	F	KPERISI
325	JAHARA IDDRISU	F	KPERISI
326	FATUMATA ABUDI	F	KPERISI
327	SABULIMA HARUNA	F	KPERISI
328	ANATU SUMANI	F	KPERISI
329	SEITU SAAKA	F	KPERISI
330	FATUMA SALIFU	F	KPERISI
331	SEITU SAAKA	F	KPERISI
332	MARIAMA SULLEY	F	KPERISI
333	HAWA ABU	F	KPERISI
334	AMINA IMORI	F	KPERISI
335	ZAINABU INUSAH	F	KPERISI
336	MARIAMA ABU	F	KPERISI
337	FATUMA HAMIDU	F	KPERISI
338	RUKAYA OSMAN	F	KPERISI
339	AMUSATU ADAMS	F	KPERISI
340	JENABU SUMANI	F	KPERISI
341	FUZAIMA HAMIDU	F	KPERISI
342	AMAMATA ADAMS	F	KPERISI



<b>NO.</b>	<b>NAME OF PAP</b>	<b>GENDER</b>	<b>COMMUNITY</b>
343	HABIBA MAHAMA	F	KPERISI
344	MARIAMA KUUNSANA	F	KPERISI
345	JENABU SIDIKI	F	KPERISI
346	ASANA ABUDI	F	KPERISI
347	AMAMATA MOHAMMED	F	KPERISI
348	ALHASSAN RAHAMA	F	KPERISI
349	MEMUNA SIDIKI	F	KPERISI
350	HADIJA YAKUBU	F	KPERISI
351	FATUMATA ABUDI	F	KPERISI
352	RUKAYA RAZAK	F	KPERISI
353	ANANATU OSMAN	F	KPERISI
354	HABIBATA YUSSIF	F	KPERISI
355	AMATA JAKARI	F	KPERISI
356	SAMATA YAKUBU	F	KPERISI
357	FATI BURIMA	F	KPERISI
358	JAHARA IDDRISU	F	KPERISI
359	HAWAWU MAHAMA	F	KPERISI
360	AMINA IMORI	F	KPERISI
361	ASATA IDDRISU	F	KPERISI
362	BAKISU NBULALE	F	KPERISI
363	MIERI BOGNAA	F	KPERISI
364	SAKA MEMUNA	F	KPERISI
365	FATI IDDRISU	F	KPERISI
366	ALIMATA DARIMANI	F	KPERISI
367	IDDRISU JAHARA	F	KPERISI
368	MARIAMA YAKUBU	F	KPERISI
369	LATIFA ABDULAI	F	KPERISI
370	AWUSATU IMORI	F	KPERISI
371	FADILA SULEMANI	F	KPERISI
372	BAKISU MAHAMA	F	KPERISI
373	AJARA ABU	F	KPERISI
374	AMINA DAWDA	F	KPERISI
375	JALIHA IMORI	F	KPERISI
376	RUKAYA OSMAN	F	KPERISI
377	MARIAMA KUSAANA	F	KPERISI
378	FATUMA ISSAHAKU	F	KPERISI
379	LANAMA ABU	F	KPERISI
380	MARIAMA SULE	F	KPERISI
381	HABIBA IMORI	F	CHARIA
382	TAMBO ABDULAI	F	CHARIA
383	BASILIA MUHAIDEN	F	CHARIA
384	NUHUMA ABAPUORA	F	CHARIA
385	SOZIEMA BABA	F	CHARIA
386	KONZIE VERONICA	F	CHARIA
387	NYANHAMA BAMWINAA	F	CHARIA
388	NAYIRIMA DABUO	F	CHARIA
389	ENERSTINA KANYIE	F	CHARIA
390	VIDA KANYIE	F	CHARIA
391	THERISAH THADIUS	F	CHARIA
392	POZIAMA ENERST	F	CHARIA

<b>NO.</b>	<b>NAME OF PAP</b>	<b>GENDER</b>	<b>COMMUNITY</b>
393	THERISA DENIS	F	CHARIA
394	KUTUMA DUMBA	F	CHARIA
395	SUPAYA STEPHEN	F	CHARIA
396	NYAHAAMA YIBADO	F	CHARIA
397	GATUINMA NPELIYA	F	CHARIA
398	TIBANIMA NPELIYA	F	CHARIA
399	FATUMA ARIPIO	F	CHARIA
400	FATUMA TUNGBANI	F	CHARIA
401	MARRY ABU	F	CHARIA
402	ESTHER KOJO	F	CHARIA
403	MAVIS KUNYELI	F	CHARIA
404	JENET EDDI	F	CHARIA
405	JENET YENDAU	F	CHARIA
406	ADJOA FELIX	F	CHARIA
407	AKOS GBENTUN	F	CHARIA
408	NAYIRIMA DUMBA	F	CHARIA
409	CHARIA PIO	F	CHARIA
410	ASIBI COLEMAN	F	CHARIA
411	ENESTINA JUDE	F	CHARIA
412	SOFIA ALI	F	CHARIA
413	ALICE FELIX	F	CHARIA
414	HABIBA HENRI	F	CHARIA
415	GOYIRINAMA GBOLO	F	CHARIA
416	ELHAM BONIFACE	F	CHARIA
417	BAWA SULEMANI	F	CHARIA
418	GEORGINA BABA	F	CHARIA
419	ADJOA DAYENI	F	CHARIA
420	MATILDA THIMOTY	F	CHARIA
421	NYAAHAMA GORDON	F	CHARIA
422	ABENA JEMA	F	CHARIA
423	ASANATA JAKALIA	F	CHARIA
424	LINDA MANSU	F	CHARIA
425	RAHINATU EVERIST	F	CHARIA
426	GLADYS ZIEMA	F	CHARIA
427	SAMATA SALIFU	F	CHARIA
428	BELINDINA YIIRI	F	CHARIA
429	ABI JOE	F	CHARIA
430	ANYAMA NPELIYA	F	CHARIA
431	SELIVIA BEN	F	CHARIA
432	FATUMA SELAS	F	CHARIA
433	CHRISTIE KANYIRI	F	CHARIA
434	DEBORAH SABOGU	F	CHARIA
435	JENAT LINUS	F	CHARIA
436	HALINA AUBERT	F	CHARIA
437	ASANA ERVERIST	F	CHARIA
438	VIVIAN RAYMOND	F	CHARIA
439	VICTORIA JOACHIN	F	CHARIA
440	SAANBPA SENKUU	F	CHARIA
441	YIDDO SENKUU	F	CHARIA
442	AJOROKUN HILDA	F	CHARIA

<b>NO.</b>	<b>NAME OF PAP</b>	<b>GENDER</b>	<b>COMMUNITY</b>
443	MOHAMMED AMATA	F	CHARIA
444	SAAKA MARIAM	F	CHARIA
445	ABU AJARA	F	CHARIA
446	FUSEINI MARIAM	F	CHARIA
447	KUTUU ADAMS	F	CHARIA
448	ALMATA ISSAHAKU	F	CHARIA
449	JAHANATA MAHAMA	F	CHARIA
450	SEIDU FATUMA	F	CHARIA
451	FEDELIA SURUWUNU	F	CHARIA
452	NAYELBO ISRAEL	F	CHARIA
453	TANZIENAA SANDRA	F	CHARIA
454	RAMATU ABDUL RAHAMAN	F	CHARIA
455	ADAMS FATI	F	CHARIA
456	ALHASSAN FATI	F	CHARIA
457	SAHADATU SEIDU	F	CHARIA
458	ADAMS RASHIDA	F	CHARIA
459	VIELUN SUREKATA	F	CHARIA
460	FLORENCE KUUBINA	F	CHARIA
461	PHILIP DORIS	F	CHARIA
462	SOAL POSAA	F	CHARIA
463	BAWONOKUUN PUNAA	F	CHARIA
464	KPEHBANYE BAPAETEN	F	CHARIA
465	ASSARA DEPULAA	F	CHARIA
466	NUOLEERA DERY	F	CHARIA
467	SEDOO RICHARD	F	CHARIA
468	LINDA ABENIGO	F	CHARIA
469	ELIZEBETH RICHARD	F	CHARIA
470	DIENA JOHN	F	CHARIA
471	SALINA JACOB	F	CHARIA
472	LANYINEYUO BILHA	F	CHARIA
473	SAASI MARY	F	CHARIA
474	KONJO ISSAC	F	CHARIA
475	AGARTHA SASI	F	CHARIA
476	YIPAALA-NAA DORCAS	F	CHARIA
477	TIERUYAARA DORCAS	F	CHARIA
478	PAUL SARAH	F	CHARIA
479	PAUL SANDRE	F	CHARIA
480	MWIN-PUO JULLET	F	CHARIA
481	JAMES AQUILA	F	CHARIA
482	PETER EVELYN	F	CHARIA
483	KADORI AMA	F	CHARIA
484	KUUMA RUTH	F	CHARIA
485	ANGTUONKUUN ISSAC	F	CHARIA
486	DUOGU KUUNPARI	F	CHARIA
487	FELISIA ISSAC	F	CHARIA
488	KERISTINA JOHN	F	CHARIA
489	GEORGINA PUO	F	CHARIA
490	NIBAWE CYNTHIA	F	CHARIA
491	BONDON FRANCISCA	F	CHARIA
492	MAVIS SAKUOR	F	CHARIA

<b>NO.</b>	<b>NAME OF PAP</b>	<b>GENDER</b>	<b>COMMUNITY</b>
493	ANDREWS LIYDIA	F	CHARIA
494	PATIENCE ISSAC	F	CHARIA
495	DOOGU MANPARI	F	CHARIA
496	SORYIN ROSE	F	CHARIA
497	KWAKU SUZANA	F	CHARIA
498	YUNISE KOJO	F	CHARIA
499	SUNTAA JERRY	F	CHARIA
500	KUBURA ADAMU	F	CHARIA
501	BUSIRA ABDULAI	F	CHARIA
502	JAHANATA SEIDU	F	CHARIA
503	ARHIMARA IBRAHIM	F	CHARIA
504	AMINATA MAHAMA	F	CHARIA
505	SALA NACHINNA	F	CHARIA
506	AJARA ISSAHAKU	F	CHARIA
507	MIARE MAHAMA	F	CHARIA
508	AMINATU ABUBAKARI	F	CHARIA
509	MIARE IMORE	F	CHARIA
510	AJAASUMA DANAA	F	CHARIA
511	YAKUBU KUTUM	F	CHARIA
512	SALIFU BARIKISU	F	CHARIA
513	HAWA SUMAILA	F	CHARIA
514	AKUSS ABDULAI	F	CHARIA
515	FATUMA IBRAHIM	F	CHARIA
516	SEIDU KANDIDOMA	F	CHARIA
517	RAHANATA ALHASSAN	F	CHARIA
518	ALIMA SAAKA	F	CHARIA
519	KUMATU SEIDU	F	CHARIA
520	AJARA ABU	F	CHARIA
521	ARIJATA DAKTEGERE	F	CHARIA
522	SALA KARIM	F	CHARIA
523	RITA ADAMS	F	CHARIA
524	NAFISA MAHAMA	F	CHARIA
525	KADORI EBODAARI	F	CHARIA
526	POGNINLO THOMAS	F	CHARIA
527	ESTHER JOHN	F	CHARIA
528	DIBUU ABINA	F	CHARIA
529	BENICE LANNURE	F	CHARIA
530	FUSTINA PHILIP	F	CHARIA
531	SALA BILIGUO	F	CHANS
532	TENEH YUSSIF	F	CHANS
533	KUTUN SEIDU	F	CHANS
534	FADILA SALIA	F	CHANS
535	YAHAA YA SALAMATU	F	CHANS
536	ARIHIMARA MOHAMMED	F	CHANS
537	ALIMATA SAAKA	F	CHANS
538	ASANA YAHAYA	F	CHANS
539	AYISHATU ALI	F	CHANS
540	JAHARA ADAMU	F	CHANS
541	SALAMATU ADAMS	F	CHANS
542	JENABU MUMUNI	F	CHANS

<b>NO.</b>	<b>NAME OF PAP</b>	<b>GENDER</b>	<b>COMMUNITY</b>
543	YOTU WUULI	F	CHANSA
544	FATI DAUDA	F	CHANSA
545	ANBABO YUSSIF	F	CHANSA
546	AYINIBE ADAMU	F	CHANSA
547	AMINATA SEIDU	F	CHANSA
548	AWEINSAAN DAUDA	F	CHANSA
549	SANCHIMA MUSAH	F	CHANSA
550	RAHAMATA IDDRISU	F	CHANSA
551	ASARA ADAMU	F	CHANSA
552	ASIBI SEIDU	F	CHANSA
553	SAMATA ABU	F	CHANSA
554	ARIHIMARA BOKARI	F	CHANSA
555	SALAMATU YAKUBU	F	CHANSA
556	MUMUNI KUTUM	F	CHANSA
557	KARIM RAMATU	F	CHANSA
558	ALIMA SEIDU	F	CHANSA
559	SAMATA ADAMA	F	CHANSA
560	AJARA OSMANI	F	CHANSA
561	NURIDEEN FATUMA	F	CHANSA
562	KASSIM SAMATA	F	CHANSA
563	ELIYASU LARIBA	F	CHANSA
564	MAHAMA MUNEERA	F	CHANSA
565	MAHAMUDA ADISA	F	CHANSA
566	YAKUBU ADIZA	F	CHANSA
567	ZUWERA ABUDI	F	CHANSA
568	YAHAYA BUSHIRATA	F	CHANSA
569	SHERIFATU YUSSIF	F	CHANSA
570	NAEEM FATUMA	F	CHANSA
571	ADAM BUSHIRATA	F	CHANSA
572	SAFIA ALHASSAN	F	CHANSA
573	ASATA GAFURI	F	CHANSA
574	SEIBA ALHASSAN	F	CHANSA
575	YAHAYA HABIBA	F	CHANSA
576	SUMANI HAMIDA	F	CHANSA
577	ALIMATA RAHMAN	F	CHANSA
578	AMARI ABU	F	CHANSA
579	NISIRA LATIF	F	CHANSA
580	JALEE ASANI	F	CHANSA
581	MUSAH HAMIDA	F	CHANSA
582	HAJARA OLIMAN	F	CHANSA
583	MERI OSMAN	F	CHANSA
584	HADIJATA ISSAH	F	CHANSA
585	BAKIKISU HARUNA	F	CHANSA
586	MERI MAHAMA	F	CHANSA
587	MAHAMA ALIMATU	F	CHANSA
588	SALA MAHAMA	F	CHANSA
589	ALI FATUMA	F	CHANSA
590	AHMED AJARA	F	CHANSA
591	TOPEA AJARA	F	CHANSA
592	JANABU YAHAYA	F	CHANSA

<b>NO.</b>	<b>NAME OF PAP</b>	<b>GENDER</b>	<b>COMMUNITY</b>
593	KASSIM FATUMA	F	CHANSA
594	MUSAH HABIBATA	F	CHANSA
595	SALIFU HADIJATU	F	CHANSA
596	ADAMA ASANI	F	CHANSA
597	AFISATU BRAIMAH	F	CHANSA
598	SULLEY JANABU	F	CHANSA
599	HAWAWU IDDRISU	F	CHANSA
600	MUSAH WURIYARA	F	CHANSA
601	BARATA ISSAHAKU	F	CHANSA
602	DAUDA ZAINAB	F	CHANSA
603	SAKARA FULERA	F	CHANSA
604	AJOROKUN HILDA	F	CHANSA
605	FEDELIA SURUWUNU	F	CHANSA
606	NAYELBO ISRAEL	F	CHANSA
607	MOHAMMED AMATA	F	CHANSA
608	SAAKA MARIAM	F	CHANSA
609	ZAINAB SEIDU	F	CHANSA
610	IDDRISU SALAMATU	F	CHANSA
611	AMINA ISSAHAKU	F	CHARINGU
612	MARIJANATA BASHIRU	F	CHARINGU
613	AWUSATU AZIZ	F	CHARINGU
614	SUWEIBA MAJEED	F	CHARINGU
615	ZULFATA SEIDU	F	CHARINGU
616	ZUWEIRATU SEIDU	F	CHARINGU
617	NANSATA AHMADU	F	CHARINGU
618	KUTUMA ALHASSAN	F	CHARINGU
619	RAHAMA HAMIDU	F	CHARINGU
620	KUTUMA KASSIM	F	CHARINGU
621	ZANABU SAANI	F	CHARINGU
622	RUFIATU SAANI	F	CHARINGU
623	AJARA ADAMS	F	CHARINGU
624	NISIRATU NURIDEEN	F	CHARINGU
625	SALAMATU KASSIMMIERI ZAKARIA	F	CHARINGU
626	FATI ABU	F	CHARINGU
627	SAFIA YAKUBU	F	CHARINGU
628	ASATA FUSEINI	F	CHARINGU
629	MIERI ABU	F	CHARINGU
630	NURA ARAHIATU	F	CHARINGU
631	MARIAMA FUSEINI	F	CHARINGU
632	MIERI SIDIKI	F	CHARINGU
633	SAWEIBA ABU	F	CHARINGU
634	AFUSAH YAHAYA	F	CHARINGU
635	FUSEINA YAHAYA	F	CHARINGU
636	NAFISA IBRAHIM	F	CHARINGU
637	ASATA IDDRISU	F	CHARINGU
638	BARIKISU IDDRISU	F	CHARINGU
639	KUTUN SULEMANI	F	CHARINGU
640	NIAMATU ABDULAI	F	CHARINGU
641	ZANAB FUSEINI	F	CHARINGU

<b>NO.</b>	<b>NAME OF PAP</b>	<b>GENDER</b>	<b>COMMUNITY</b>
642	HABIBATA MUSTAFA	F	CHARINGU
643	ZANABU SEIDU	F	CHARINGU
644	AYISHA MUSTAFA	F	CHARINGU
645	SEIDU MARIA	F	CHARINGU
646	BUSHIRA JABIRI	F	CHARINGU
647	HABIBA ADAMS	F	CHARINGU
648	JALIHA SEIDU	F	CHARINGU
649	AFUSATU MAHAMA	F	CHARINGU
650	MIERI SEIDU	F	CHARINGU
651	MALIK HAJERI	F	BOLI
652	PEUMA JEBUNI	F	BOLI
653	SEIDU LATIFA	F	BOLI
654	SEIDU MARIYAMA	F	BOLI
655	YAHAYA AWUSATU	F	BOLI
656	ABU SAHADATU	F	BOLI
657	INUSAH ALIMATA	F	BOLI
658	SALIFU JALIA	F	BOLI
659	ADAMA MARIAMA	F	BOLI
660	ABDULAI SALIMA	F	BOLI
661	ALHASSAN SAWIEBA	F	BOLI
662	SALIFU HAJERI	F	BOLI
663	YAKUBU MARIAMA	F	BOLI
664	NURIDEEN SALAMATU	F	BOLI
665	YAKUBU NIAMATU	F	BOLI
666	SALIFU FATI	F	BOLI
667	MAHAMA MEMUNATU	F	BOLI
668	YUSSIF KUTUN	F	BOLI
669	YAKUBU MIERI	F	BOLI
670	YAKUBU ARIMATA	F	BOLI
671	IBRAHIM NIAMATU	F	BOLI
672	SAAKA MUMUNATA	F	BOLI
673	SEIDU HABETA	F	BOLI
674	ABUDU ASARA	F	BOLI
675	ANSUMA SALAMATU	F	BOLI
676	ASAATU LUTI	F	BOLI
677	ABU FATIMA	F	BOLI
678	JEBUNI RAHINATU	F	BOLI
679	ZAKARIYAO AMINATU	F	BOLI
680	MAHAMA MUNIRA	F	BOLI
681	TUNGBANI KUTUN	F	BOLI
682	SEIDU BARATA	F	BOLI
683	DABUO HABETA	F	BOLI
684	HAMIDU LATIFA	F	BOLI
685	SUMANI AFIA	F	BOLI
686	MUMUNI HABIBATA	F	BOLI
687	ASANI FATUMATA	F	BOLI
688	SAAKA ARIJARA	F	BOLI
689	OSMAN RASHIDA	F	BOLI
690	YAKUBU RAHINATU	F	BOLI
691	HAWAWU MUKAILA	F	BOLI

<b>NO.</b>	<b>NAME OF PAP</b>	<b>GENDER</b>	<b>COMMUNITY</b>
692	DABUO KUTUM	F	BOLI
693	ADAMS FAMARA	F	BOLI
694	SEIDU MIERI	F	BOLI
695	ABUDI MARIAMA	F	BOLI
696	WAARI HAWAA	F	BOLI
697	MUNIRA DONWILLE	F	BOLI
698	GADO KUUNSAANAMA	F	BOLI
699	AJARA SAKA	F	BOLI
700	FATUMA DAWDA	F	BOLI
701	IMORI MUMUNATA	F	BOLI
702	DANYAGRI FADILA	F	BOLI
703	HARUNA NIAMATU	F	BOLI
704	AWAL FATUMA	F	BOLI
705	IBRAHIM JENABU	F	BOLI
706	FUSEINI KANYIRIMA	F	BOLI
707	SEIDU SEITU	F	BOLI
708	DAAREMA SEIDU	F	BOLI
709	LATIF SAMATA	F	BOLI
710	INUSAH ALIMATA	F	BOLI
711	SEIDU SAWEIBA	F	BOLI
712	SAHAD HABIBA	F	BOLI
713	MARIAMA ASMUI ANSUMA	F	BOLI
714	IBRAHIM SHARIFA	F	BOLI
715	AHMADU ACCRA SAYUOHAMA	F	BOLI
716	KASSIM ASATA	F	BOLI
717	MARIAMA IBRAHIM	F	BOLI
718	DUOGU AYISHETU	F	BOLI
719	ASANA DUOGU	F	BOLI
720	MUTIA FUSEINI	F	BOLI
721	DARIMANI WORIKIATU	F	BOLI
722	ADAMA SARUNAA	F	BOLI
723	ADAMA HAWAWU	F	BOLI
724	ADAMU SATA	F	BOLI
725	DUOGU MUMUNA	F	BOLI
726	ABUDI SALMA	F	BOLI
727	HARUNA AJAATA	F	BOLI
728	SUMANI AJARA	F	BOLI
729	YIMAU ARIJARA	F	BOLI
730	ABURI DAJUOMA	F	BOLI
731	ISSAH DAREMA	F	BOLI
732	YAHAYA SALIMA	F	BOLI
733	ALHASSAN AMINA	F	BOLI
734	AWAL RASHIDA	F	BOLI
735	FATUMATA MAHAMA	F	BOLI
736	MAHAMA MARIAMA	F	BOLI
737	ISSAH NNAABILE	F	BOLI
738	ADA AHIM SHEITU	F	BOLI
739	AHMAED NISIRA	F	BOLI
740	IBRAHIM FATUMA	F	BOLI
741	ABDULAI SALEE	F	BOLI



<b>NO.</b>	<b>NAME OF PAP</b>	<b>GENDER</b>	<b>COMMUNITY</b>
742	ABU ARIJATU	F	BOLI
743	ADAMU LAAJIMA	F	BOLI
744	NNABAALI MIERI	F	BOLI
745	IBRAHIM HAJERI	F	BOLI
746	SIIBUNA MIERI	F	BOLI
747	ABUDU ASARA	F	BOLI
748	SANDIA MAHAMA	F	BOLI
749	AYISHA BAWA	F	BOLI
750	SAMANI ABUDU	F	BOLI
751	SAHADATU MUMUNI	F	BOLI
752	RASHIDA SAAKA	F	BOLI
753	ABU AJARA	F	BOLI
754	ALHASSAN MANSARA	F	BOLI
755	ADAMS RASHIDA	F	BOLI
756	SALAMATU ISSAHAKU	F	BOLI
757	ISMAIL DAARE	F	BOLI
758	HARUNA MEARE	F	BOLI
759	YAHAYA HAWAWU	F	BOLI
760	MAHAMA AMINATA	F	BOLI
761	AWUSARA MAHAMA	F	BOLI
762	IMORU MEARE	F	BOLI
763	AJARA ISSAHAKU	F	BOLI
764	SEIDU SALIMATA	F	BOLI
765	POGNAA FUSEINI	F	BOLI
766	FUSEINI MARIAM	F	BOLI
767	KUTUU ADAMS	F	BOLI
768	ALMATA ISSAHAKU	F	BOLI
769	JAHANATA MAHAMA	F	BOLI
770	SEIDU FATUMA	F	BOLI
771	SAKINA IMORU	F	BOLI
772	AMAMATA DAUDI	F	BOLI
773	MEMUNA MAHAMA	F	BOLI
774	ELIZABETH ISAAC	F	BOLI
775	FAIBE PETER	F	BOLI
776	NYUOR PHILIP	F	BOLI
777	SOLOME PAUL	F	BOLI
778	REGINA JERIMIAH	F	BOLI
779	DIANA JOHN	F	BOLI
780	HELLEN JOSEPH	F	BOLI
781	ALHASSAN SAFIA	F	BOLI
782	SALIFU HADIJATU	F	BOLI
783	ABDUL RAHAMAN	F	BOLI
784	NUHU MARIAM	F	BOLI
785	YUSSIF ZENABU	F	BOLI
786	DRAMANI SUMAYA	F	BOLI
787	IBRAHIM AJARA	F	BOLI
788	ALI RAHAMA	F	BOLI
789	FATAWU HABIBATA	F	BOLI
790	IDDRISU ADIZA	F	BOLI
791	MAHAMA AWURASA	F	BOLI

<b>NO.</b>	<b>NAME OF PAP</b>	<b>GENDER</b>	<b>COMMUNITY</b>
792	ALHASSAN ZULFATA	F	BOLI
793	BUSURATA MUSAH	F	BOLI
794	ADAMA WARIKIATU	F	BOLI
795	SIITA ADAMA	F	BOLI
796	UMUHAIRA MOHAMMED	F	BOLI
797	AJARA ALHASSAN	F	BOLI
798	ALIJATA ZAKARIA	F	BOLI
799	FATIMATA ADAMS	F	BOLI
800	UMAR SHETU	F	BOLI
801	ALHASSAN MANSARA	F	BOLI
802	TIJANI KARIMA	F	BOLI
803	ABDUL-SHAKUUR FULERA	F	BOLI
804	SHAHADATU MANKAAMA	F	BOLI
805	AMINATA MAHAMA	F	BOLI
806	UMAR TAFARIJATA	F	BOLI
807	SONGNINGNINGE ZIEKONGNYAA	F	BOLI
808	PROSPERA YIPOTUO	F	BOLI
809	ANCHARA DIANA	F	BOLI
810	NAAYE KOSIE	F	BOLI
811	ANGKPIEREBAAALA JANET	F	BOLI
812	ONGA AGNES	F	BOLI
813	FARITU ABU	F	BOLI
814	HABEBATA FUSEINI	F	BOLI
815	YAHAYA MEMUNATU	F	BOLI
816	ABDULAI NIAMATU	F	BOLI
817	OSMAN JALIA	F	BOLI
818	SEIDU SALIMA	F	BOLI
819	MARIAM AMBULEE	F	BOLI
820	ISSAHAKU MEMUNATU	F	BOLI
821	MWENGU MARTHA	F	BOLI
822	KANYIMA YAKUBU	F	BOLI
823	MAHAMA FATI	F	BOLI
824	IDDRISU FATUMATA	F	BOLI
825	RAHINATU ASANI	F	BOLI
826	UMUHAIRA SEIDU	F	BOLI
827	MOHAIDEEN FAMARA	F	BOLI
828	YAKUBU AYISHA	F	BOLI
829	RAHINATU ALHASSAN	F	BOLI
830	NUHUMA AMBULEE	F	BOLI
831	TANYE SABUTU	F	BOLI
832	AFUSAH KOJO	F	BOLI
833	PAULINA DASA	F	BOLI
834	DAUDA KUURI	F	BOLI
835	SAFIATU SEIDU	F	BOLI
836	BASHIRU ADISA	F	BOLI
837	MEMUNATU ABUBAKARI	F	BOLI
838	YAKUBU PIENA	F	BOLI
839	ESSI ADAMA	F	BOLI
840	MAHAMA SAFIA	F	BOLI

<b>NO.</b>	<b>NAME OF PAP</b>	<b>GENDER</b>	<b>COMMUNITY</b>
841	NAANBUHI NUBALAYIRI	F	BOLI
842	ABDULAI SALIMA	F	BOLI
843	ASI ADAMA	F	BOLI
844	GRACE NAA	F	BOLI
845	FATUMATA YAKUBU	F	BOLI
846	CLARA SAM	F	BOLI
847	RAHINATU SAMUEL	F	BOLI
848	VINCENT HAJERI	F	BOLI
849	NISIRATA ABU	F	BOLI
850	HARDI SAFURA	F	BOLI

